

**CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS**

**EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES  
PROJECT**

**STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWORK  
PEMBROKESHIRE**

**PART 2a: GAZETTEER OF SITES**



By: Neil Ludlow  
SMR input: Jenny Hall

Project Record No: 44753  
Report No: 2003/39



A R C H A E O L O G Y

**CAMBRIA**

A R C H A E O L O G Y

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2003/39  
PROJECT RECORD NO. 44753

MARCH 2003

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By

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## EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES IN PEMBROKESHIRE

### STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWORK

#### 1.0 SUMMARY

The early medieval ecclesiastical sites project (EME) was initiated by Cadw, through the four Welsh Trusts, in 2001. The aim of the project is to identify ecclesiastical sites in Wales with pre Anglo-Norman Conquest origins, in order to formulate management strategies and scheduling priorities. Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) was appointed to cover the counties of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, in which the cut-off date of 1100 was selected.

Early medieval ecclesiastical sites fall into two main categories -

- Church/chapel sites, ie. 'developed' cemetery sites
- Open cemetery sites, ie. 'undeveloped', never having received a building. These include a number of bronze age round barrows and iron age enclosure re-use sites. These open sites are usually more difficult to identify and assess.

Stage 1 of the project consisted of a desk-based assessment of the three counties, using the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as the baseline data. From this assessment emerged a graded list of 154 sites with probable or possible early medieval origins, in addition to a list of 116 Early Christian Monuments (ECMs).

Stage 2 comprised analysis of aerial photographs of all 154 sites, and selective field visits in order to assess their nature, extent, condition, archaeological potential, threats and value. As a result, the list of 154 sites was amended and refined to a list of 150 sites, comprising -

	<u>2003</u>	<u>(2002)</u>
▪ Grade A sites (high probability)	27	(27)
▪ Grade B sites (medium probability)	29	(33)
▪ Grade C sites (low probability)	29	(43)
▪ Grade D sites (possible sites)	65	(51)

In addition -

- Early Christian Monuments (ECMs) 116

The main outcome from Stage 2 has been the enhancement and refinement of both the SMR and the schedule, with the formulation of management strategies, scheduling priorities and recommendations for future archaeological investigation.

One of the outcomes of this assessment is a demonstration that many of the traditional indicators and suppositions do seem to hold true ie. circular churchyards, in situ ECMs and 'Celtic' dedications are often accompanied by other evidence for early medieval origins. Re-use of iron age sites, and the former presence of large, curvilinear outer ecclesiastical enclosures were suggested at a large number of new sites. In addition, the former location of ECMs, topographic evidence and post-Conquest documentary sources were used to suggest early medieval origins for several new sites. However, it was also demonstrated that the 'native' ecclesiastical tradition was remarkably persistent, particularly in the north of the county where, for example, at least two cist cemeteries can be dated to the 13th century, and where the pilgrimage cult that developed around the Welsh saint Brynach reached its peak just before the Reformation.



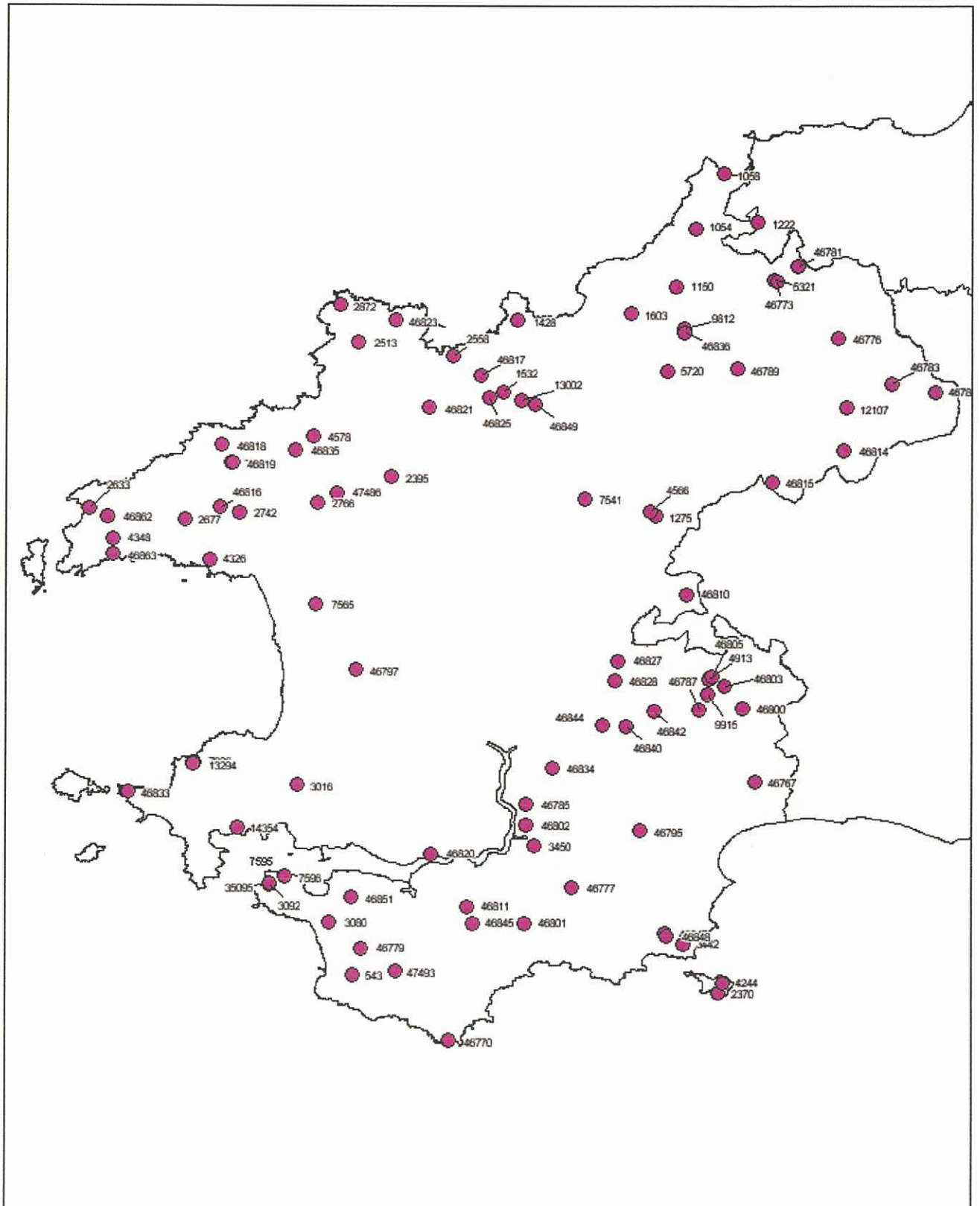
## 2.0 ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SITES, BY PARISH (with PRNs)

Ambleston (St Mary), churchyard	PRN: 46766
Amroth (St Elidyr), churchyard/enclosure	PRN: 46767
Angle, St Anthony's Chapel	PRN: 3092
Angle, St Anthony's Chapel, churchyard	PRN: 7595
Angle, St Anthony's Chapel, cist cemetery	PRN: 35095
Angle, St Mary's Chapel	PRN: 3093
Angle, St Mary's Chapel, churchyard	PRN: 7596
Bayvil (St Andrew), churchyard	PRN: 46798
Bayvil, Caer hillfort re-use	PRN: 1150
Bosherston (St Michael), churchyard	PRN: 46769
Bosherston, St Govans Chapel	PRN: 46770
Brawdy (St David), churchyard	PRN: 46771
Brawdy, Cas Wilia findspot/?hillfort re-use	PRN: 2766
Bridell (St David), churchyard and ?standing stone re-use	PRN: 46773
Bridell cist cemetery	PRN: 5321
Caldey Island/Ynys Pyr, monastery	PRN: 2370
Caldey Island, St David's cist cemetery	PRN: 4244
Camrose (St Ismael), churchyard	PRN: 46774
Capel Colman (St Colman), churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 46776
Carew (St Mary/St John), churchyard	PRN: 46777
Castlemartin (St Michael), churchyard	PRN: 46779
Castlemartin, Brownslade Barrow cist cemetery/round barrow re-use	PRN: 543
Cilrhedyn (St Teilo), churchyard	PRN: 46782
Cilgerran (St Llawddog), churchyard and cist cemetery	PRN: 46781
Clydau (St Clydai), churchyard	PRN: 46783
Clydau (St Clydai), Eglwys Trisant, <i>capel-y-bedd</i>	PRN: 46784
Clydau, Llangene Fawr 'bishop-house'	PRN: 12107
Coedcanlas (St Mary?), churchyard	PRN: 46785
Cosherton (St Michael), churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 46786
Crinow (St Teilo), churchyard	PRN: 46787
Crunwere (St Elidyr), churchyard	PRN: 46788
Dinas (St Brynach), churchyard and cist cemetery	PRN: 32081
Dinas, Bryn Henllan cist cemetery	PRN: 1428
Eglwyswen (St Michael), churchyard and enclosure	PRN: 46789
Eglwyswrw (St Cristiolus), churchyard, cist cemetery and ?enclosure	PRN: 46790
Eglwyswrw, Henllan Owen ?church/?chapel	PRN: 46791
Fishguard, Capel Llanfihangel, chapel	PRN: 2530
Fishguard, Henfynwent ?cemetery/?standing stone re-use	PRN: 2558
Fishguard, Llanust chapel	PRN: 2548
Granston, Llangloffan, ?chapel	PRN: 46793
Henry's Moat, St Brynach's Well chapel	PRN: 7541
Jeffreyston (SS Jeffrey & Oswald), churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 46795
Jordanston, Llangwarren, findspot and ?chapel	PRN: 2583

Lambston (St Ismael), churchyard/?round barrow re-use	PRN: 46797
Lampeter Velfrey (St Peter), churchyard	PRN: 46800
Lampeter Velfrey, Llangwathen Chapel	PRN: 9915
Lamphey (SS Faith & Tyfei), churchyard	PRN: 46801
Lamphey, Porth Clew cist cemetery and ?chapel	PRN: 44001
Lawrenny (St Caradoc), churchyard	PRN: 46802
Letterston, Heneglwys ?church	PRN: 2395
Llanddewi Velfrey (St David), churchyard and ?clas	PRN: 46803
Llanddewi Velfrey, Henllan/Trefendeg chapel	PRN: 4913
Llandeilo Llwydarth (St Teilo), churchyard and ?enclosure, 'bishop-house'	PRN: 1275
Llandeloy (St Teilo), churchyard	PRN: 46809
Llandeloy, Llanddinog ?chapel/?cemetery	PRN: 2742
Llandysilio (St Tysilio), churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 46810
Llanfair Nant-y-gof (St Mary), churchyard	PRN: 46813
Llanfyrnach (St Brynach), churchyard	PRN: 46814
Llanfyrnach, Iet-wen/Trehywel, findspot and bronze age cemetery re-use?	PRN: 46815
Llanhywel (St Hywel), churchyard	PRN: 46816
Llanllawer (St David), churchyard/enclosure	PRN: 46817
Llanrhian (St Rhian/St Rheanus), churchyard	PRN: 46818
Llanrhian, Croesgoch, Parc-y-fynwent cist cemetery	PRN: 46819
Llanstadwel (St Tudwal), churchyard	PRN: 46820
Llanstinan (St Justinian), churchyard and ?enclosure/?hillfort re-use	PRN: 46821
Llantwyd (St Illtyd), churchyard	PRN: 46822
Llanwnda (St Gwyndaf), churchyard and findspot	PRN: 46823
Llanwnda, Capel Degan chapel	PRN: 2612
Llanwnda, Llanwnwr cist cemetery	PRN: 2871
Llanwnda, Llanwnwr chapel	PRN: 2872
Llanwnda, Ynys Meicel ?ecclesiastical site	PRN: 13345
Llanychaer (St David), churchyard	PRN: 46825
Llanychaer, Clyn Farm, findspot and ?chapel	PRN: 46826
Llanychaer, Parc-y-fynwent findspot and ?cemetery	PRN: 1532
Llanychlwydog (St David), churchyard and cist cemetery	PRN: 13002
Llawhaden (St Aidan), churchyard and 'bishop-house'	PRN: 46827
Llawhaden, St Kenox findspot and ?chapel	PRN: 46828
Llys-y-fran (St Meilyr), churchyard	PRN: 46829
Llys-y-fran, Velindre, findspot and ?hillfort re-use	PRN: 46830
Ludchurch (St Elidyr), churchyard	PRN: 46831
Maenclochog, Temple Druid findspot and ?henge re-use	PRN: 4566
Manorbier (St James), churchyard	PRN: 46832
Marloes, Martin's Haven/Wooltack Point, findspot	PRN: 46833
Martletwy (St Marcellus), churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 46834
Mathry (Holy Martyrs), churchyard, cist cemetery/?enclosure and findspot	PRN: 4578
Mathry, Rhoslanog findspot and ?cemetery	PRN: 2868
Mathry, Tregidreg findspot, ?chapel and ?cemetery	PRN: 46835
Meline (St Dogfael), churchyard	PRN: 46836
Monington (St Nicholas), churchyard	PRN: 46837
Monkton, Monkton Priory ?ecclesiastical enclosure/?hillfort re-use	PRN: 46811
Morfil (St John), churchyard	PRN: 46838
Mounton parish church, churchyard and enclosure	PRN: 46840
Moylegrove (SS Mynno, David & Andrew), churchyard	PRN: 46841
Narberth, Narberth Castle cemetery and ?church/?chapel	PRN: 30336
Narberth, Stoneditch/St Owen's Well, findspot, enclosure and chapel	PRN: 46842
Nevern (St Brynach), churchyard and clas	PRN: 1603
Nevern, Buarth Brynach well	PRN: 1490
Nevern, Maes-y-beddau ?cist cemetery	PRN: 5720

Newport, Cnwc-y-crogwydd, findspot/?round barrow re-use	PRN: 46843
Newton North parish church, churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 46844
Pembroke St Mary, St Deiniol's Church/Llanddeiniol, churchyard	PRN: 46845
Penally (SS Nicholas & Teilo), churchyard and ?clas	PRN: 3442
Penally, 'Eccluis Guiniau'/Castell Gwynne, church site	PRN: 46847
Pontfaen (St Brynach), churchyard	PRN: 46849
Pwllcrochan (St Mary), churchyard	PRN: 30131
Rhoscrowdder (St Decuman), churchyard and 'bishop-house'	PRN: 46851
Rhoscrowdder, Kilpaison round barrow re-use	PRN: 3080
Roch (St Mary), churchyard/?hillfort re-use	PRN: 7565
Roch, Bathesland chapel and ?enclosure(s)	PRN: 2806
Rosemarket (St Ismael), churchyard	PRN: 46852
Rudbaxton, Rudbaxton Rath, ?hillfort re-use	PRN: 7613
St Bride's (St Bridget/St Ffraed), churchyard and ?enclosure	PRN: 13294
St Bride's cist cemetery	PRN: 7606
St Brides Chapel/?capel-y-bedd	PRN: 3138
St Davids Cathedral, monastery/'bishop-house'/clas	PRN: 4348
St Davids, Caerfarchell, Cnwc cist cemetery/?round barrow re-use	PRN: 2677
St Davids, Capel-yr-hen-fynwent chapel and cemetery	PRN: 2688
St Davids, Carnhedryn, findspot	PRN: 46860
St Davids, Penarthur Farm, findspot	PRN: 46862
St Davids, Penwaun, findspot	PRN: 46861
St Davids, Porthclais, Capel-y-pistyll chapel and ?enclosure	PRN: 2709
St Davids, Ramsey Island, St Tyfanog's Chapel	PRN: 2712
St Davids, Rosina Vallis/Hoddnant, ?enclosure, ?monastery	PRN: 46855
St Davids, St Justinian's Chapel and enclosure(s)	PRN: 7470
St Davids, St Non's Chapel, churchyard and enclosure	PRN: 46863
St Davids, St Patricks Chapel, cist cemetery and findspot	PRN: 46864
St Davids, Tremynydd cist	PRN: 2695
St Davids, Tygwyn cist cemetery	PRN: 2633
St Davids, Tygwyn ?monastery	PRN: 2640
St Davids, Waun-y-beddau cists	PRN: 2701
St Dogmaels Abbey, St Dogmaels monastery/clas	PRN: 1222
St Dogmaels, Caerau Gaer cist cemetery/hillfort re-use	PRN: 1054
St Dogmaels, Penrhyn Castle cist cemetery	PRN: 1058
St Dogwells, Little Trefgarne, findspot and ?monastery	PRN: 2405
St Dogwells, Parc-y-Pwll cist cemetery	PRN: 5488
St Edrens (St Edren), churchyard	PRN: 47486
St Elvis (St Ailyw), churchyard, cist cemetery and ?enclosure	PRN: 4326
St Ishmaels (St Ishmael), churchyard, 'bishop-house' and cist cemetery/enclosure	PRN: 14345
St Ishmaels, Great Castle Head cist cemetery	PRN: 44703
St Issells (St Issell), churchyard	PRN: 47488
St Lawrence (St Lawrence), churchyard	PRN: 47489
St Nicholas, Llandrudion, Weirglodd-y-fynwent cist cemetery/?round barrow re-use	PRN: 2513
St Twynnells (St Wynnoc), churchyard	PRN: 47490
Spittal, Chapel Park, chapel and cemetery/?round barrow re-use	PRN: 2476
Stackpole Elidor (SS James & Elidyr), churchyard	PRN: 47491
Steynton, St Budoc's cist cemetery and chapel	PRN: 3030
Upton Churchfield, churchyard	PRN: 3450
Walton West (All Saints), churchyard	PRN: 47492
Walwyn's Castle, Capeston ?round barrow re-use	PRN: 3016
Warren (St Mary), churchyard	PRN: 47493

Location map of Grade A – C sites, Pembrokeshire





**PRN:** 543  
**NGR:** SR90529722  
**Parish:** Castlemartin  
**Site Name:** **BROWNSLADE;CHURCHWAYS**  
**Site Type:** **ROUND BARROW REUSE;CEMETERY** Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** MOD  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 542;544;46780  
**Siting:** Coastal plain///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** No specific aspect  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Barrow, excavated in the 1880s when it was found to have been re-used for later burial. This included a possible Romano-British burial and a large number of extended, oriented burials presumably from the medieval period. They may extend into a possible rectilinear enclosure E of the barrow, where badger activity has brought much human bone to the surface. However, no dates have been obtained from any of the material on the site and at present the date of neither the barrow nor the burials is precisely known. The remains of a building c.62m to the north of the barrow which may be the site of a chapel suggested by local tradition and apparently observed in the 1880s (PRN 544).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists uncovered oriented
Inhumation	Bone	00	Men women & children in uncovered long cists & dug graves oriented
Ring?	Bronze	1	
Ring	Brass	1	
Stoup?	Stone	1	Small red sandstone now at Flimstone chapel
Flake	Flint	1	Accidental association
Animal bone	Bone	00	Accidental association
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Laws E	1882	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.13 p.51-58"A Lost Church"
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.57-9

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1907	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	101-6
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.140 p.61 No.156 p.67
MOW	1961	AMs England & Wales	135
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol CXXXVI p.74
Leach AL	1918	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.18 p.175

**Manuscript**

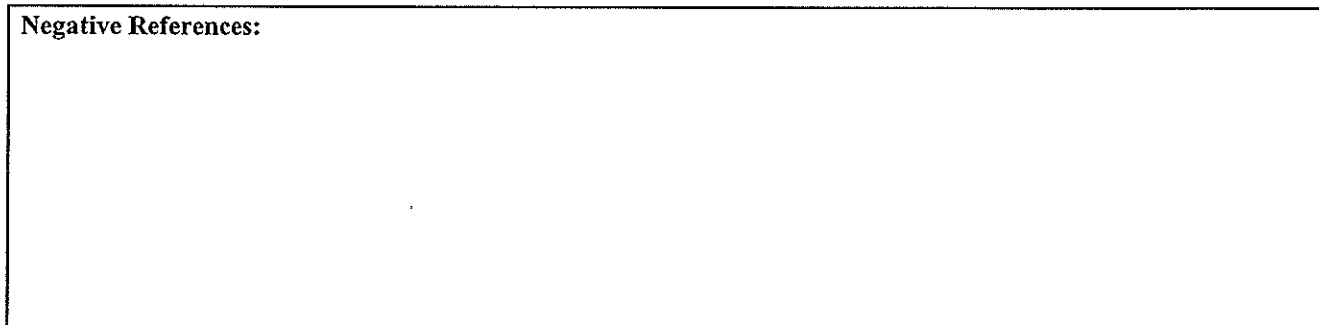
**Text**

Cadw	1999	AM107	SAM file PE315(PEM)
Ludlow ND	2002	Survey at Brownslade Barrow	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

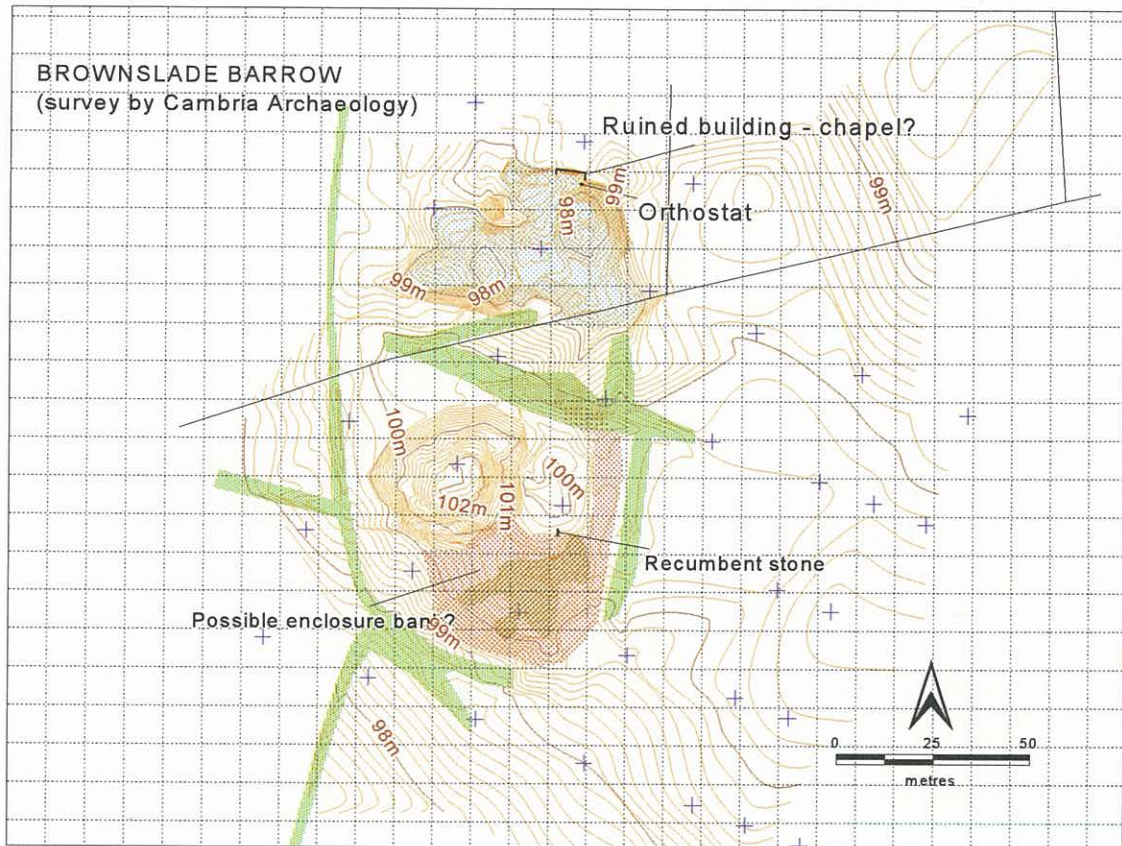
Ordnance Survey	1965		SR99 NW3
Hunter R	1977	Card Index	Castlemartin
DAT	1976	CR	542 544
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	Pr B23 Pe B13
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	F51 F77 F318 F348 F973 F1094 F1095 F1096
Murphy K	1993	Castlemartin RAC range electrification scheme archaeological monitoring	SMR Library

**Negative References:**





*Castlemartin, Brownslade Barrow: topographical survey*



*Castlemartin, Brownslade Barrow: the barrow from the E*



PRN: 1054  
 NGR: SN12464548  
 Parish: St Dogmaels Rural  
 Site Name: CAERAU GAER  
 Site Type: CEMETERY;HILLFORT OCCUPATION;CHAPEL? Early medieval  
 Form: Earthwork/B;Finds/U  
 Land Use: Pasture  
 Vegetation: Grass;gorse  
 Site Status: SAM  
 Area Status: NPP  
 Ownership: Pri

**Part of:**

**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 1052;1060

**Siting:** Hilltop///

**Orientation:** Circular

**Aspect:**

**Proximity:**

**Views:**

**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Undated long-cist graves were recorded in 1864 as having been found, through the 19th century, between the ramparts of Caerau Gaer iron age contour hillfort PRN 1052 (James 1987, 72; James 1992, 65). Cf. similar peripheral ditch burials at eg. Rudbaxton St Leonard's (PRN 3310), and also possibly Rosemarket (PRN 3194) and Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153). Other find included 'hammers' and 'cutlasses' (PRN 1060) suggesting that cemetery use may even have begun during the Iron Age (ibid.). The site is associated with two field-names containing 'eglwys' elements (ie. 'church'), which suggests that the cemetery may have developed as a church site, although as T James notes, such a large contour fort is atypical of early medieval re-use sites (James 1992, 65). However, aerial reconnaissance in 2003 identified a possible rectangular depression in the centre of the N half of the enclosure. Nineteenth century historians were of the opinion that this may have been the site of an early monastic settlement, perhaps the original site of St Dogmael (R P Sambrook pers. comm.), and it is still suggested that the known early medieval community at St Dogmaels suggested may have moved from another, original location (James 1992, 74 citing J. W. Evans pers. comm.). This theory is reinforced by the proximity of a field called 'Yr Hen Fynachlog' ('The Old Monastery'). However, the significance of these names is at present undemonstrable. The site was visited in November 2002. The hillfort interior, which is under close-cropped pasture, is smooth and flat and there is no trace of the depression seen from the air. The W side is better preserved than the E., with at least three banks.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Hammer	Iron	1	
Cutlass?	Iron		Fragment
Inhumation	Bone	1	From long cist
Cist	Stone	1	Contained inhumation
Inhumation	Bone	00	Dug graves

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Vincent HJ                      1864                      Archaeologia Cambrensis                      3rd Series Vol.10 p.302-3

**Other sources**

James H                      1987                      Excavations at Caer Bayvil                      Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.72

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Williams GH                      1977                      DRF  
Rees SE                      1981                      Pemb.SAMs                      No.211  
CADW                      1990                      AM107                      SAM File Pe 211  
James T                      1992                      Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales                      The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76  
Sambrook RP                      2000                      St Dogmaels Historic Audit                      SMR Library  
Ludlow ND                      2003                      Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey                      1966                      SN14 NW5

**Negative References:**

*St Dogmaels, Caerau Gaer; the western bank showing new cuts, from NW*





**PRN:** 1058  
**NGR:** SN14244905  
**Parish:** St Dogmaels Rural  
**Site Name:** PENRHYN  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY Early medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Garden;Wast  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Undated burials, including cists, recorded in three locations in the mid-late 19th century. There are mid 19th century accounts of graves/'stone coffins', ie cists, that were found when ploughing a steep field between Pen Moyn Bach and Penrhyn Castle (RCAHM 1925, 363). A number of human burials were also recorded in this area by Edward Laws' Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey in the late 19th century. The entries imply three locations for burials - between Penrhyn Bach and Penrhyn Castle (NGR SN 1425 4908), 'many graves' (Laws' No.5), at Cwmclyd (NGR SN 1425 4901), 'similar graves' (Laws' No.6), and near Penrhyn Bach (NGR SN 1422 4906), a grave (with) a skeleton (Laws' No.6). The date of the burials is not known, but they appear from the descriptions to have been long-cists ie. Christian. The lack of evidence for a church or chapel suggests an early medieval, undeveloped cemetery, although field names are not recorded on the St Dogmaels tithe schedule of 1838 so an important source of information is missing. If the graves all belong to the same cemetery then it was extensive, with a minimum linear dimension of 90m. The site, which occupies a moderate slope within a generally steep slope above the Teifi estuary, is now variously built up, beneath yards, roads and tracks, and beneath gardens are areas of waste. The topography has been considerably modified by terracing, some of it possibly post-19th century. No underlying features were visible either in the field, or during aerial reconnaissance in January 2003.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist?	Stone	00	Stone coffins
Inhumation	Bone	1	Lost?

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	2-5 & 6
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1014 p.363
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.73

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Williams G	1995	Cardigan Bay Survey	
Sambrook RP	2000	St Dogmaels Historic Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Nye AC	1958	6"	Corrected
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**Other sources**

Williams G	1995	Cardigan Bay Survey PRN 30751	Category A
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN14 NW6

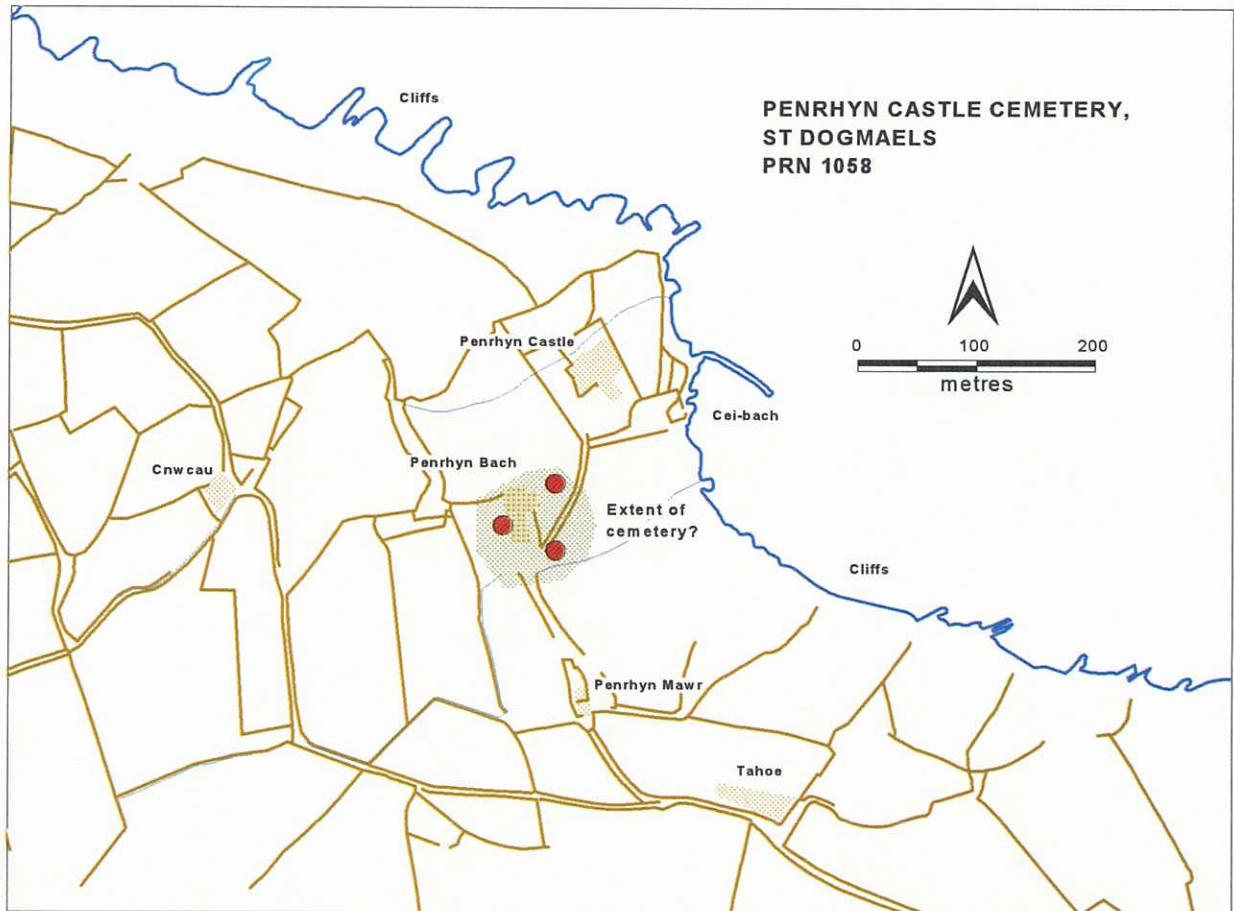
**Negative References:**

**Manuscript**

**Map**

DAT	1838	Tithe Map & Apport St Dog	
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*St Dogmaels, Penrhyn Castle: sketch plan*



*St Dogmaels, Penrhyn Castle: looking E across cemetery site*





PRN: 1150  
 NGR: SN11244171  
 Parish: Bayvil  
 Site Name: GAER Y;GAER BAYVIL  
 Site Type: CEMETERY

Early Medieval

Bone	Radiocarbon	605	725	AD	Uncalibrated radiocarbon date CAR-291
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Form: Finds;Buried feature

Land Use: Arable

Vegetation: Grass;gorse;cereal

Site Status:

Area Status: NPP

Ownership: Pri

Part of:

Consists of:

Associated with: 1149

Siting: Hilltop///

Orientation: Suboval

Aspect:

Proximity:

Views:

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Excavated, undeveloped cemetery comprising both cists and dug graves, established within iron age enclosure PRN 1149. Gorse established over 25% of bank. Nb Seventh century radiocarbon date is uncalibrated.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	3	One definite two possible long cist graves found in bank of hillslope enclosure 1149
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists containing inhumations
Inhumation	Bone	00	Cist graves. Preserved in one cist only
Inhumation	Bone	00	Dug graves. Oriented



*Caer, Bayvil, from SW*



**PRN:** 1222  
**NGR:** SN16404590  
**Parish:** St Dogmaels Rural  
**Site Name:** ST DOGMAEL'S  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE;MONASTERY Early medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Public Open Space  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:** SAM;GAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** DOE  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1090;1215;1216;1217;1218;1219;1221;4998  
**Siting:** Valley slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site of the post-Conquest St Dogmaels Abbey (PRN 1090) and post-medieval church (PRN 4998). The standing remains of the Tironian St Dogmaels Abbey lie within the probable location of the documented early medieval monastery of 'Llandudoch', which was recorded in the 10th century (Jones 1952, 4, 10; see below), while the abbey foundation charter described the earlier house as the 'old church' of St Dogmaels (Owen 1897, 362-4). The present abbey buildings occupy a large, regular, rectangular precinct or enclosure, which is was developed between the 12th and 14th centuries. The possible earlier enclosure, observed as continuous property boundaries (James 1992, 74), may or may not be continuous with the curving bank recently recorded through geophysics south of the post-Conquest abbey buildings (Hilling 1992, 23). St Dogmaels possessed rights of sanctuary (nawdd) and a defined, physical area of sanctuary or 'noddfa' - a late medieval grant to the abbey included 'a certain immunity called Nothvadegwell (ie. 'noddfa Dogfael') alias refugium' (James 1987, 69). There are six Group I-II ECMs on the site (PRNs 1215-1219, 1221). Although they may not all be in situ?, they suggest a continuous ecclesiastical presence from the 6th century onwards, though it has been suggested that the site may have moved from its original location (James 1992, 74 citing J. W. Evans pers. comm. - nb. see PRN 1054 Caerau Gaer). There are no direct references to a 'clas' at St Dogmaels, though it may be assumed. The community was wealthy enough to be attacked by Vikings in 988 (Jones 1952, 10). The site is dedicated to the ?founder saint, the 'Celtic' St Dogmael. The medieval abbey, at least, possessed a number of dependent churches, grange chapels and chapelries including two pilgrimage chapels.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	06	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Radford CAR	1962	St.Dogmaels Abbey Guide	p.9
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.183-186
Hilling J	1992	Cilgerran Castle & St Dogmaels Abbey	

**Other sources**

Bevan C	1890	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.7 p.205
	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	
Pritchard EM	1907	The History of St Dogmael's Abbey	
Jones T	1952	Brut y Tywysogyon	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.349
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI

**Manuscript**

**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Sambrook RP	2000	St Dogmaels Historic Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 1275  
**NGR:** SN09942691  
**Parish:** Llandeilo Llwydarth  
**Site Name:** LLANDEILO LLWYDARTH PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;BISHOP-HOUSE;ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
**ENCLOSURE**  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;overgrown  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1310;1311;2880  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandeilo Llwydarth parish church PRN 1310. The church was not separately listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey in c.1320 (Green & Barker 1912, 235-6). It was still extant in 1833, and a practicing church (Lewis 1833), but was ruinous by the late 19th century (Edwards forthcoming). The church was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo. Llandeilo Llwydarth was the site of an early medieval 'bishop-house', mentioned in a 9th century text of the 'Welsh Laws', possibly recording an earlier, 6th century site (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62). It is also mentioned in a 12th century entry in the 'Llandaff Charters' (Owen 1897, 244) - referring to the earlier foundation?. Its morphology suggests that it is the present site that was referred to. The form of the small suboval churchyard, and its size (c.36m in diameter), its hillslope siting and location within the region, suggest that it may represent an iron age defended enclosure. However, it is not appreciably higher internally than externally (ie. not much burial activity?), and is now defined by a dry-stone rubble wall. However, a sharp break of slope and slight bank, concentric with, and 95m from, the SW quadrant of churchyard boundary, may define part of a concentric, circular outer enclosure, c.150m in diameter. This may suggest that the entire site is a re-used iron age concentric antenna enclosure. The churchyard is now nuclear to an informal system of boundaries, in the vicinity of a number of springs. Two 5th-7th century Group I ECMs (PRNs 1311 & 2880) were recorded in the churchyard in the early 17th century (Edwards forthcoming), both possibly in situ, suggesting origins as an early post-Roman cemetery. They are now in Maenclochog Church (PRN 4454). The churchyard may represent a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). It is associated with the adjacent large, oval Temple Druid enclosure PRN 4566 (which may be a henge, re-used in the early medieval period?) encompassing a Group I ECM (PRN 2091), two bronze age standing stones (PRNs 1337 & 11922), and a neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 1336). There is a curative well within 100m (St Teilo's Well, PRN 968).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stones	Stone	2	Two Group I ECMs from churchyard (PRNs 1311 & 2880) now in Maenclochog Church (PRN 4454)

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.11 p.235-6
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**Map**

Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.56 Fig.15
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llandilo
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	
	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.177
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.187

**Manuscript**

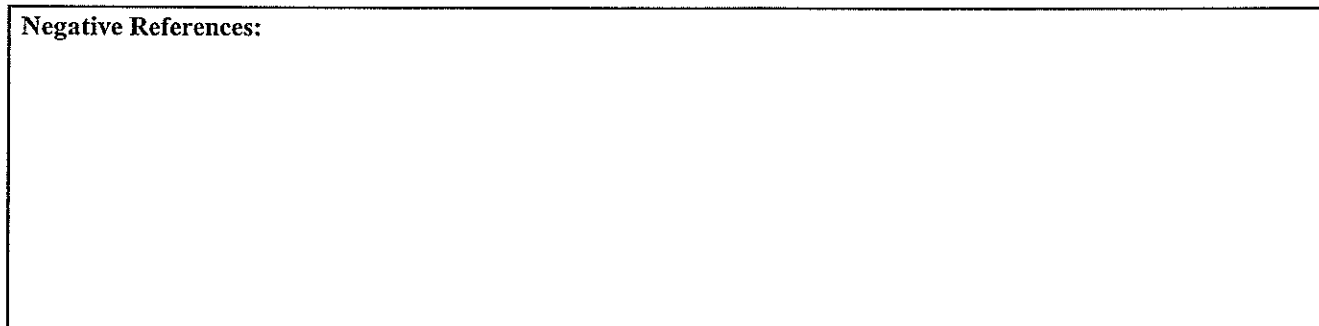
**Text**

Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.165
CADW	1987		SAM No.Pem 165
CADW	1991	AM107	SAM File
James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Cadw	1998	AM107	SAM file PE165(PEM)
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

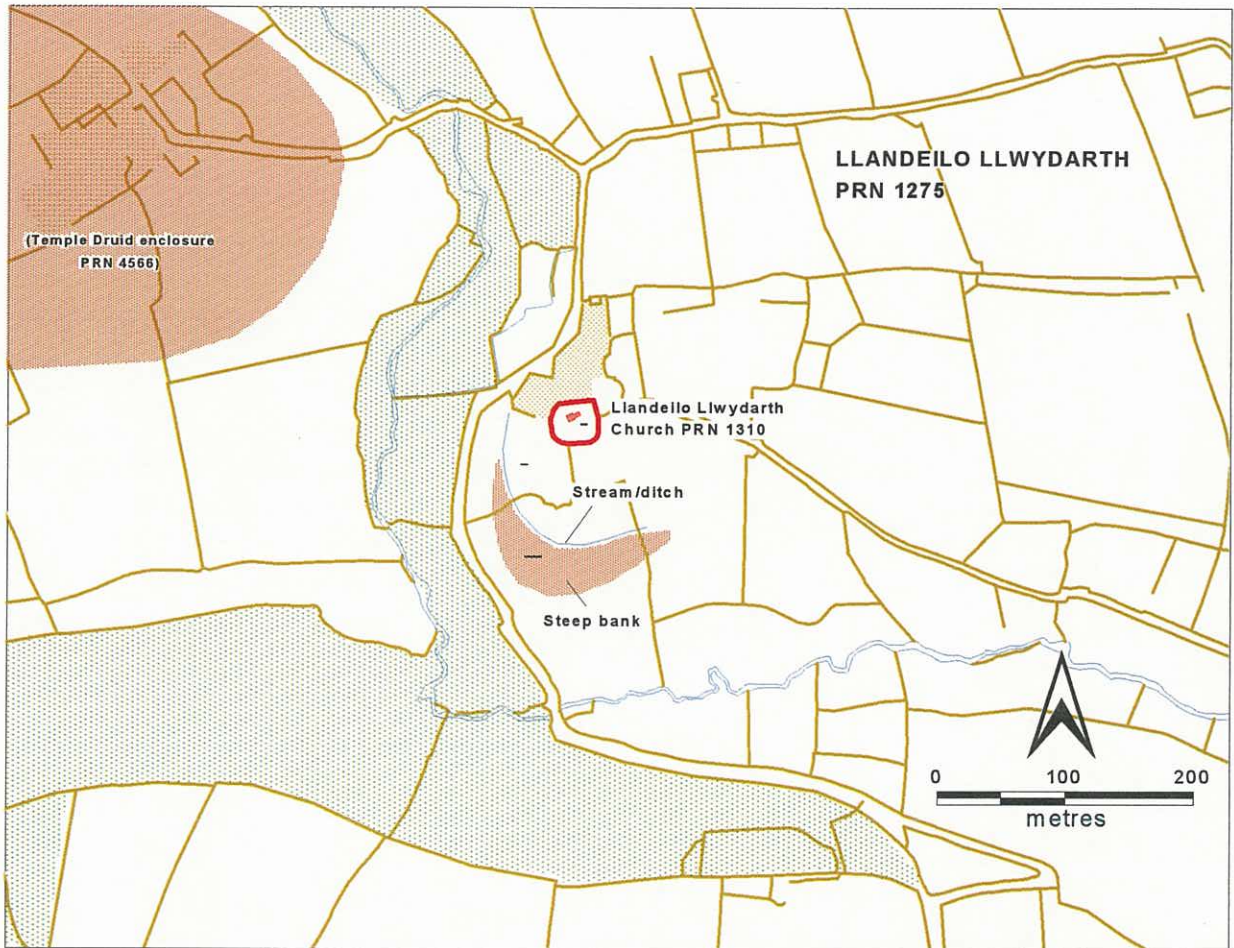
CADW	1989	Letter Re. SMC Application for work to be carried out on remains of church	SAM file
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN02 NE4
Evans W	1976	Dyfed Redundant Churches	
DAT	1976	CR	ECMs 1311 2880 & possibly 2091 associated
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E806
DAT	1983	CR	1310
Charles-Edwards TM	1971	The Seven Bishop-Houses of Dyfed	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies 24 Part 2 p.247-62

**Negative References:**





*Llandeilo Llwydarth churchyard: sketch plan*



*Llandeilo Llwydarth: steep bank S of churchyard from W*



**PRN:** 1428  
**NGR:** SN00953955  
**Parish:** Dinas  
**Site Name:** BRYN HENLLAN;TYGWYN;ST DAVID'S?  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY;CHAPEL? Early Medieval;Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** None  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Undated cist burials observed both in Tygwyn farmyard, prior to 1981 (SN00953950 - James 1987, 72) and beneath 'a rocky track' forming 'a certain wide but short turning' between Tygwyn and Brynhenllan Chapel (SN00953955). The present topography and boundary systems are post-medieval and typical of informal 'native' settlement plans, apparently containing no earlier elements. Tygwyn farmstead appears to be entirely 19th century, with a row of late 20th century bungalows in the N. half whose construction may be the event in which one of the cist grave groups was observed. The other group may have been situated beneath the E-W lane immediately N of Tygwyn farmstead, opposite Bryn Henllan chapel. This lane is now metalled. A stream runs northward from the E boundary of Tygwyn farmstead and may have formed the E boundary of the cemetery site. The place-name 'Bryn Henllan' is significant - the cemetery and an associated ?chapel may have been succeeded by Dinas Church and Lewis (1833) thought this to be the site of the 'original Dinas Church' (see PRNs 1585 & 32081). The origin of the association with St David is unknown - it may be spurious.

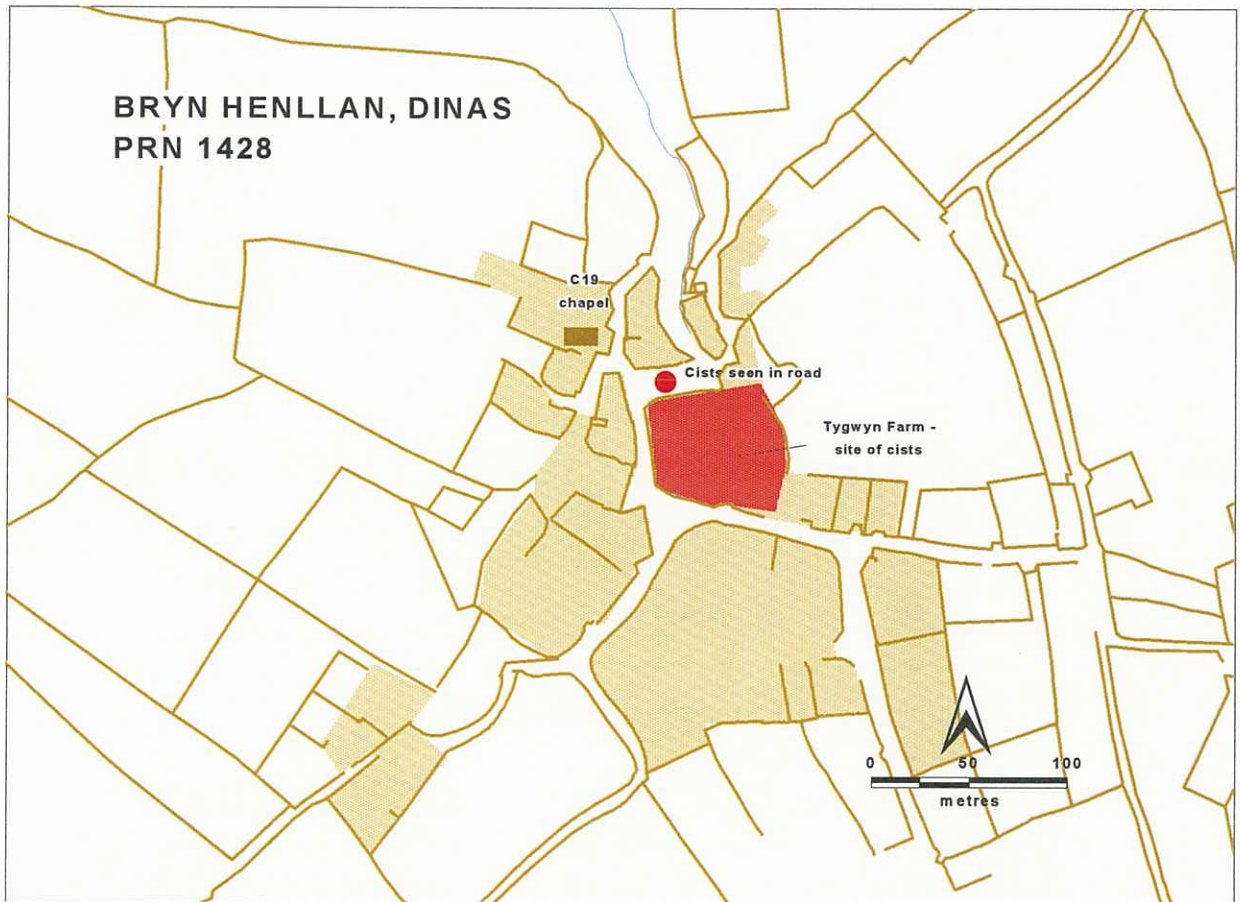
**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	Stone coffins found in 1853 according to 1907 OS.25"
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists visible in farmyard
Cellar	Stone	1	At Tygwyn farm found during restoration





*Dinas, Bryn Henllan: sketch plan*



*Dinas, Bryn Henllan: cist grave site beneath road, from N*



**PRN:** 1490  
**NGR:** SN09173569  
**Parish:** Nevern  
**Site Name:** BUARTH BRYNACH; ST BRYNACH'S WELL  
**Site Type:** HOLY WELL Early medieval?; Medieval  
**Form:** O.Struct/U  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass; rushes  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of well with 'Celtic' dedication to St Brynach, the dominant cult in this part of N. Pembrokeshire. It appears to have been a pilgrimage well on the pilgrim route to St Brynach's, Nevern, a route that reached its peak in the late medieval period. However, the well may have earlier origins. George Owen (and Richard Fenton) thought it to be the St Brynach's Well described by Giraldus Cambrensis in the late 12th century, referring to events in the early 12th century (Charles 1948, 277; Fenton 1903, 195). Owen described it as 'above Carnedd Meibion Owen in the mountain by the highway side, a pretty fine well compassed about with a curtilage of stone wall, which they call Buarth Brynach, or Brynach's fold, the wall being of 5ft or 6ft thick (Charles 1948, 277; there must however remain the possibility that Giraldus was referring to St Brynach's Well in Henry's Moat parish, PRN 1315). It is also in an area with a high concentration of ECMs (PRNs 1481-1483, 1503 & 14424), any or none of which may have been associated with the well. Unless Owens's 'curtilage' was the remains of such a building, there is no documentary reference to a well-chapel. The well is not visible on Meridian APs where it does not appear to be associated with any physical evidence for other structures. Moreover, when the site was visited in November 2002 it proved impossible to find - it may be concealed beneath the heavy growth of rushes that characterises this upland area. So it was not possible to determine its present form, condition, or the presence of any associated features in the field.

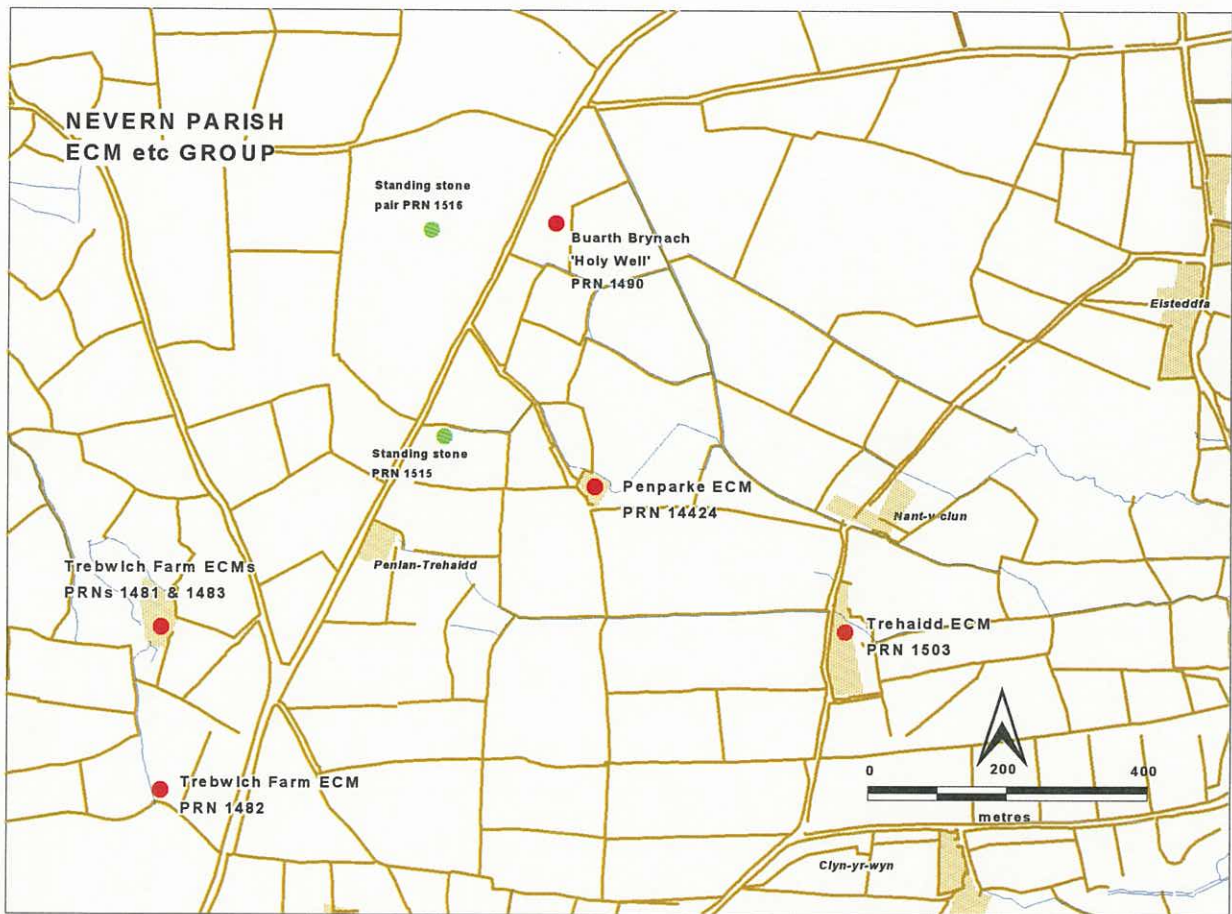
**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Nevern, Buarth Brynach and ECM complex: sketch map*



*Nevern, Buarth Brynach, looking SE across ?site of Buarth Brynach*





**PRN:** 1532  
**NGR:** SN00103490  
**Parish:** Llanychaer  
**Site Name:** CILRHEDYN ISAF;PARC-Y-FYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY? Early medieval  
**Form:** Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 2599  
**Siting:** Valley slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope

**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Field name Parc-y-fynwent (ie. 'cemetery field'), on the former Cilrhedyn Isaf Farm. An important Group II/III ECM (PRN 2599), was first recorded in 1908 when it was in use as a lintel over the fireplace of Cilrhedyn Isaf farmhouse, where it may have been +/- in situ? (Edwards forthcoming). The farmhouse, which is now ruinous, lies at the NW corner of the field Parc-y-fynwent. The field, which slopes moderately downhill towards the Afon Gwaun 250m north, is now featureless. There is a well at the SW corner of the field, and a stream. The present field boundaries may be fairly late (18th century?) and there is no visible physical evidence for any underlying features. No APs were found that show this area satisfactorily. However the combined evidence suggests that Christian burials, of broadly medieval date, may occupy the field. The site lies in an area of intense ?early ecclesiastical activity, 1.3km ESE of Llanychlwydog Church (PRN 13002) and 1km NW of the possible cemetery at Clyn Farm (PRN 46826).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Group II or III ECM 2599 from this area now in Llanychaer parish church

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
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**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	20-12
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.606 p.198
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.189
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.72

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Trethowan MK Edwards N	1996 forthcoming	Gwaun Valley Survey A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	SMR Library
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**Map**

Harrison W	1843 1954	Tithe Map & Apport Llanychaer Corr.6"	Inf.AC Nye
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1966		SN03 SW6
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E804
Ordnance Survey	1939 1966	Ant.J	Vol.19 152-4 SN03 SW6.Place-name 'Parc y Fynwent' at SN001349

**Others**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Negative References:**

*Llanychaer, Cilrhedyn Isaf, looking NW towards the remains of Cilrhedyn Farm*



**PRN:** 1603  
**NGR:** SN08334002  
**Parish:** Nevern  
**Site Name:** NEVERN PARISH CHURCH;ST BRYNACH'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CLAS;ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1598;1599;1604;1605;1606;1607;7552  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Nevern parish church, which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. There are a number of indicators of early medieval origins. It was a probable clas site, ie. (quasi-)monastic, as its glebe lands were termed clas tir ('clas lands') in mid 15th century source (RCAHM 1925, 263; James 1987, 68). The same source also mentions a 'certain immunity called Nothvabernach' (ibid.), or St Brynach's 'noddfa', which appears to be a relic of an earlier, defined area of sanctuary. Map evidence suggests that the present subrectangular churchyard may occupy the E half of a formerly larger, irregular enclosure (the W half of which is now occupied by housing) - possibly representing this noddfa? It is nuclear to an informal system of boundaries. There are four Group I and Group III ECMs on the site (PRNs 1598, 1599, 1605 and 1606), possibly all of which are +/- in situ, suggesting continuing high status throughout the early medieval period, which was later monastic. One of these is the important Group III St Brynach's Cross (PRN 1598). The church appears to have been associated with the 'Celtic' St Brynach at an early date. Nevern is a very large parish, and was formerly larger, Newport parish having been carved out from it in c.1200. It may represent the early parochium or patria of St Brynach, Nevern became the mother church of Cantref Cemaes (in N. Pembrokeshire), with influence that spread further. It was an important cult and pilgrimage centre of the saint during the post-Conquest period. There were a large number of chapels on this pilgrimage route, eight of them in Nevern parish, and a pilgrimage cross, PRN 1608, lies 230m W of the churchyard. All of these may have later medieval origins, but N. Pembrokeshire also contains several probable daughter-churches to Nevern, bearing his dedication, most of which probably originated during the early medieval period. The site lies within 200m of Nevern Castle, an iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1600), re-used successively as an possible early medieval llys site (PRN 1601) and motte castle (PRN 1602). The topography of the churchyard however argues against it representing a 'paired site' with the castle (as suggested by James 1992, 71).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	06	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1966	The Church of St.Brynach Nevern	
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI

**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Rees J	1959	Historical Atlas of Wales	Pl.27
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.782 p.262
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.28-9
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.28 Fig.5
Lewis J	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.186
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.106

**Manuscript**

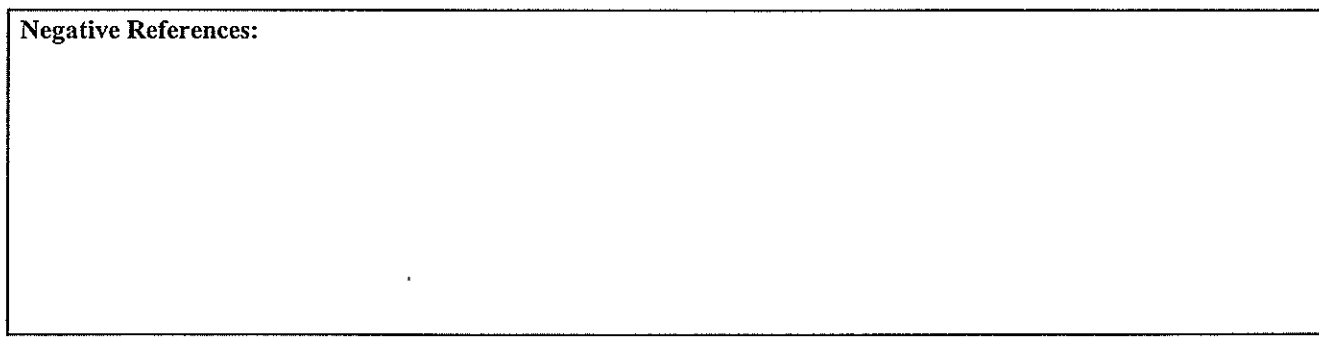
**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1998	St Brynach	Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic churches Part 4
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN04 SE8
DAT	1984	CR	10530

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2370  
**NGR:** SS1496  
**Parish:** Caldey Island  
**Site Name:** YNYS PYR;CALDEY ISLAND  
**Site Type:** MONASTERY Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4244;4245;5008  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Monastic site on Caldey Island, mentioned in a 7th century source - the Life of St Samson of Dol - referring to the 6th century (Davies 1982,143-145). Its precise location is unknown, but see St Davids cemetery PRN 4244 for a high-probability site. There is at least one ECM on the island (8th century - PRN 4245), and possibly at least one more lost, unprovenanced ECM (PRN 5008). Island site, with at least 3 more medieval churches/chapels (PRNs 4246, 4282 & 5007), and a medieval Benedictine priory (PRN 4278).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Bushell WD	1903	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.3 p.323 328-336
Leach AL	1918	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.18 p.174-6
Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Middle Ages	

**Other sources**

Bushell WD	1908	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.8 p.242-5
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.167 209
Morris J	1977	The Age of Arthur	Vol.3 p.357-8 360 370

**Manuscript**

**Text**

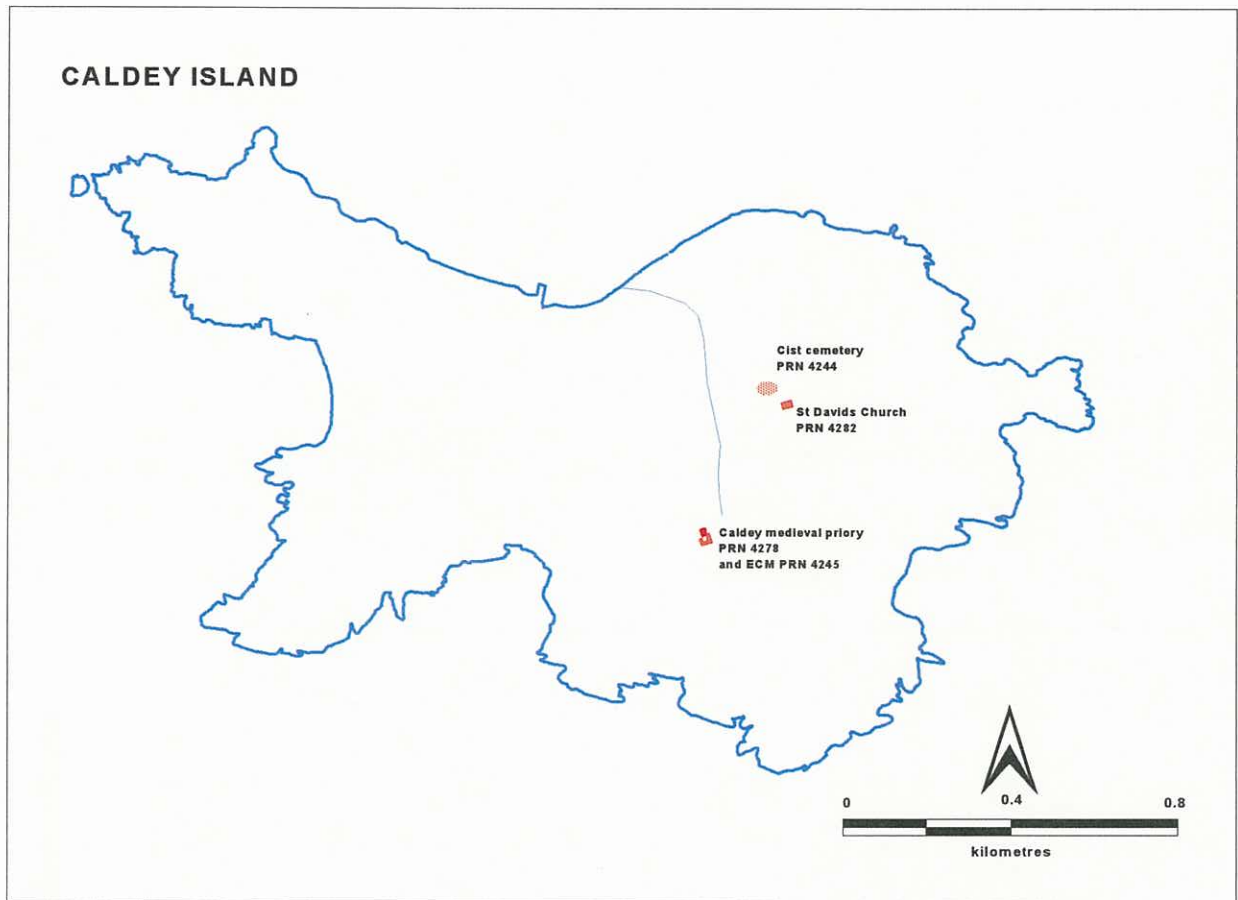
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SS19 NW39
DAT	1976	CR	4282 4564 4245 5008

**Negative References:**

*Caldey Island: sketch plan*





**PRN:** 2395  
**NGR:** SM929294  
**Parish:** Letterston  
**Site Name:** HENEGLWYS;ST GILES'?';ST SULIEN'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCH;CHAPEL;CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Place-name  
**Land Use:** Built over;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Built over  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southwest facing hill slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Farmstead, named 'Heneglwys' ('old church'), c.800m WSW of the present Letterston parish church (PRN 4552). The present Letterston church occupies a central site within an area of Anglo-Norman 'toft-&-croft' development, representing a planted settlement thought to have been established by Letard 'Littleking' before 1120. A church at Letterston is mentioned in a grant of c.1130, when it was granted to Slebech Commandery by Letard's son Ivo, suggesting that the present church site is referred to (RCAHM 1925, 146). It may have been moved from an original site at Heneglwys during the early 12th century (Kissock 1997, 127-8). The present church dedication to 'St Giles' is a corruption of 'Celtic' dedication to St Sulien, which may possibly have been taken from the dedication of Heneglwys. The precise location of any church at Heneglwys is unknown. The RCAHM entry, of 1925, states that it was on 'the site of the present farmhouse - which was built in 1847 - where certain surface indications suggest a vanished structure', but does not elaborate (RCAHM 1925, 146). It also mentions an oral source - later retracted - for 'some stones, bearing what he took to be inscriptions' (PRN 2388), for which there are no other sources. There is now no physical evidence for any church, or churchyard, either on the ground or from APs. The 1847 farmhouse has been altered and extended. Neither are any features visible in the surrounding field - one might have expected medieval development between Heneglwys and the present church. This suggests that any church at Heneglwys was moved before, or as the initial stage of the 12th century village plantation, ie. before 1120.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Slab	Slate	00	
Chalice	Silver?	1	Paten cover also Elizabethan inscribed POCULUM ECLISIE LETERSTOUN

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.227-30
Kissock J	1997	Oxbow Monograph 81 p.123-138	

**Map**

Rees W	1932	S.Wales & Borders in 14th c.	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.285
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	37-4
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.204
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.391 p.146

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Giles	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

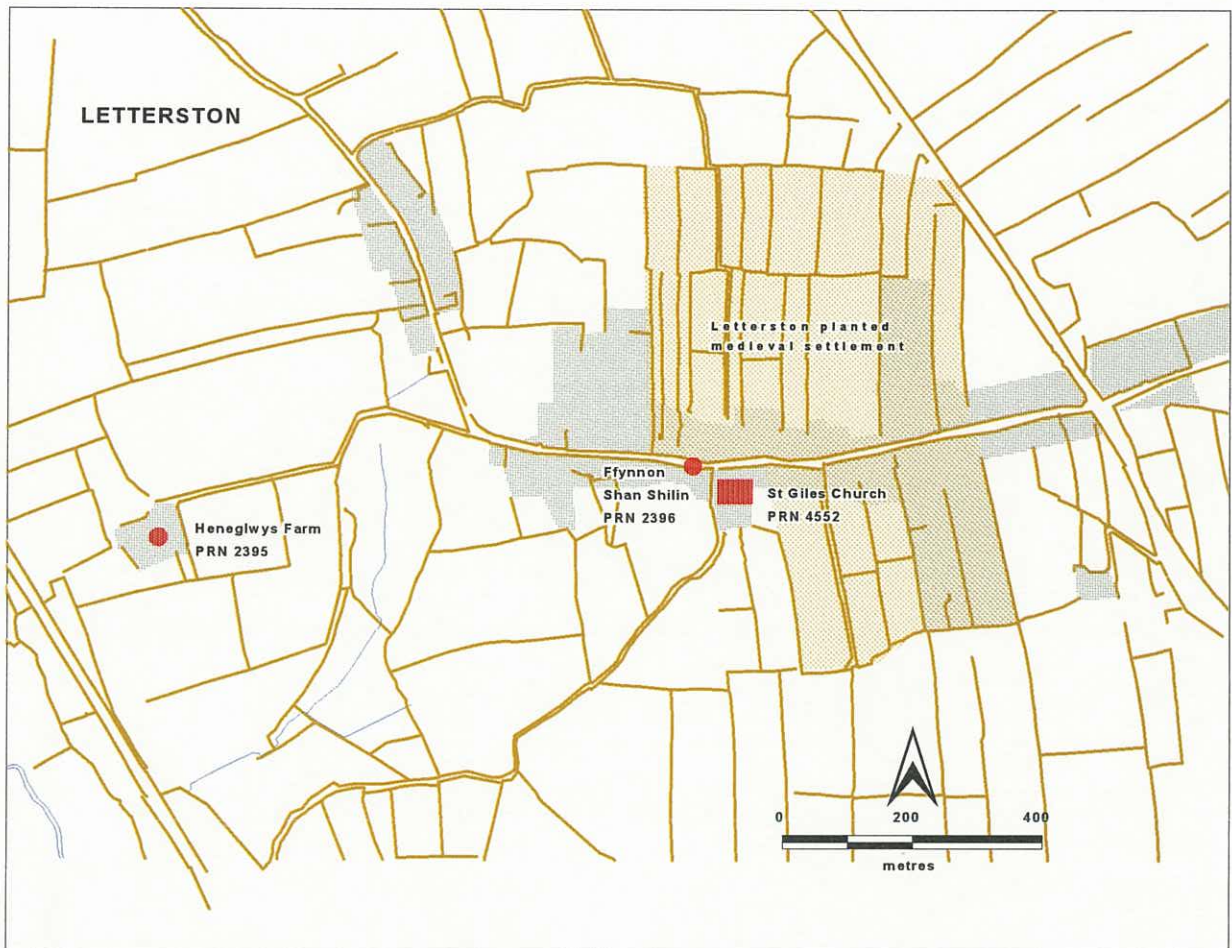
Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

RAF	1946		106G-UK-1472 4092-3
Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-220 10820-1
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM92 NW16
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E75
DAT	1983	CR	4552
Ordnance Survey	1966		House-name 'Hen Eglwys'

**Negative References:**

*Letterston, Heneglwys and Letterston: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 2405  
**NGR:** SM962251  
**Parish:** St Dogwells  
**Site Name:** LITTLE TREFFGARNE  
**Site Type:** MONASTERY Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Findspot  
**Land Use:** Built over;pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2404  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. The probable temporary site, from 1144 onwards, of the Cistercian community that established Whitland Abbey in 1151. An analysis of later sources, and the nearby findspot of an ECM (PRN 2404), suggest that it was a pre-existing site. It was the second site chosen by the community. The location of their original settlement is unknown but it was already called Alba Landa (Williams ab Ithel 1860, 43). In 1144 the community moved to 'a place in Trefgarn in Deuglethef' (ibid.). This site would appear to be Little Treffgarne which lay in 'Deuglethef' ie. the medieval Cantref Daugleddau. The site S. of Lampeter Velfrey, favoured by the RCAHM in 1917 (RCAHM 1917, 152-3), can be ruled out - it lay in Cantref Penfro - and also Treffgarne itself which lay in Cantref Rhos. The community's third and final move, to the present Whitland Abbey site, took place in 1151 (Janauschek 1877, 62). The parish church of St Dogwells (PRN 2406), within which parish the site lies, was named 'St Dogmael de Llan Ty Ddewi' in a grant of 1215-1229 (Conway Davies 1946, 358). This suggests that it had sometime been associated with, if not subordinate to, an unknown house called 'Llan Ty Ddewi' that was dedicated to St David and possibly associated with the Cathedral. The form suggests that it is not St Davids/Tyddewi itself that is being referred to; in any case the use of the name 'Tyddewi' for St Davids is not recorded until the late medieval period (Roberts 1992, 43). However, the 'Ddewi' element may have been derived from the Cathedral, ie. as a mother-house, but it may imply that this unknown house was itself a monastery. Taken together, the evidence suggests that the unknown house of 'Ty Ddewi' was indeed a monastery and one and the same as Little Treffgarne. It is also suggested that it was already in existence by 1144. Bishop Bernard may have planted the Cistercian community here, within a pre-existing, early medieval monastery, for political purposes. Bernard was the first Anglo-Norman to hold the office, and the date 1144 represents the height of the Welsh rebellion of King Stephen's reign. In addition, the 'Hogtavis' ECM (PRN 2404), now in St Dogwells churchyard, is said to have come from within 'a few hundred yards' of Little Treffgarne farmhouse (Edwards forthcoming). It is a Group I ECM of probable late 5th - early 6th century date (ibid.). If it was associated with 'Ty Ddewi', it would suggest that the house was a very early foundation indeed - an early date that is supported by the name. Furthermore, Little Treffgarne formed a detached, compact portion of St Dogwells parish which - unusually - was not subject to the tithe (St Dogwells tithe map, 1846). This unit may well perpetuate the territory or landholding of the early monastery which was originally either colonised from, or acquired by St Davids. (However, being tithe free means that no field names are recorded on the tithe schedule, so an important source of information is missing.) It is clear that the Whitland community's site was re-acquired by the Bishops after 1151. This would explain why the Whitland monks do not appear to have retained any land in Daugleddau, as noted by David Williams (Williams 1984, 7). The precise location of the monastery is not known, but the present Little Treffgarne farm occupies a central location within the landholding. An analysis of aerial photographs showed no significant features in the area, apart from the two iron age defended enclosures on the W edge of the holding PRNs 2462 and 2463 (NGR SM 9607 2450 and SM 9608 2484 respectively). Their re-occupation is an unlikely possibility. The subrectangular cropmark site on Little Treffgarne Mountain (PRN 11260), just N of the farm at NGR SM 962 255, is also unlikely, being a little too elevated. A field visit to the site in November 2002 identified a slight, semicircular platform immediately NW of the farmstead at NGR SM 9622 2508, but this is probably natural. However, it lies next to a spring, at the head of a small stream valley, and a location in this area is the most likely site. A pile of very large, natural boulders lies just SW of the farm, again near springs, probably represent clearance of scree or erratics.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1916	West Wales History Review	Vol.6 p.64
Lloyd JE	1939	History of Wales	Vol.2 p.593-4

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St Dogmaels
Janaushek L	1877	Originum Cisterciensium 1	p.62
RCAHM	1917	Inventory Carmarthenshire	p.152-3
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.181
Williams ab Ithel JB	1860	Annales Cambriae	p.43
	1883	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.14 p.339
Laws E	1888	History of Little England Beyond Wales	
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
RCAHM	1917	Carm	Note p.152-3
Pierce TJ	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.19
Knowles & Hadcock	1953	Med.Religious Houses	p.116 118
Williams G	1961	Carm.Ant	Vol.3 Pts.3 & 4 p.138-156
Williams DH	1965	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.114 p.10
Williams DH	1984	The Welsh Cistercians 1	p.7

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Roberts T	1992	Welsh Ecclesiastical Place-Names and Archaeology	The Early Church in Wales & West p.41-44
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Map**

	1846	Tithe Map & Apport St Dogwells	
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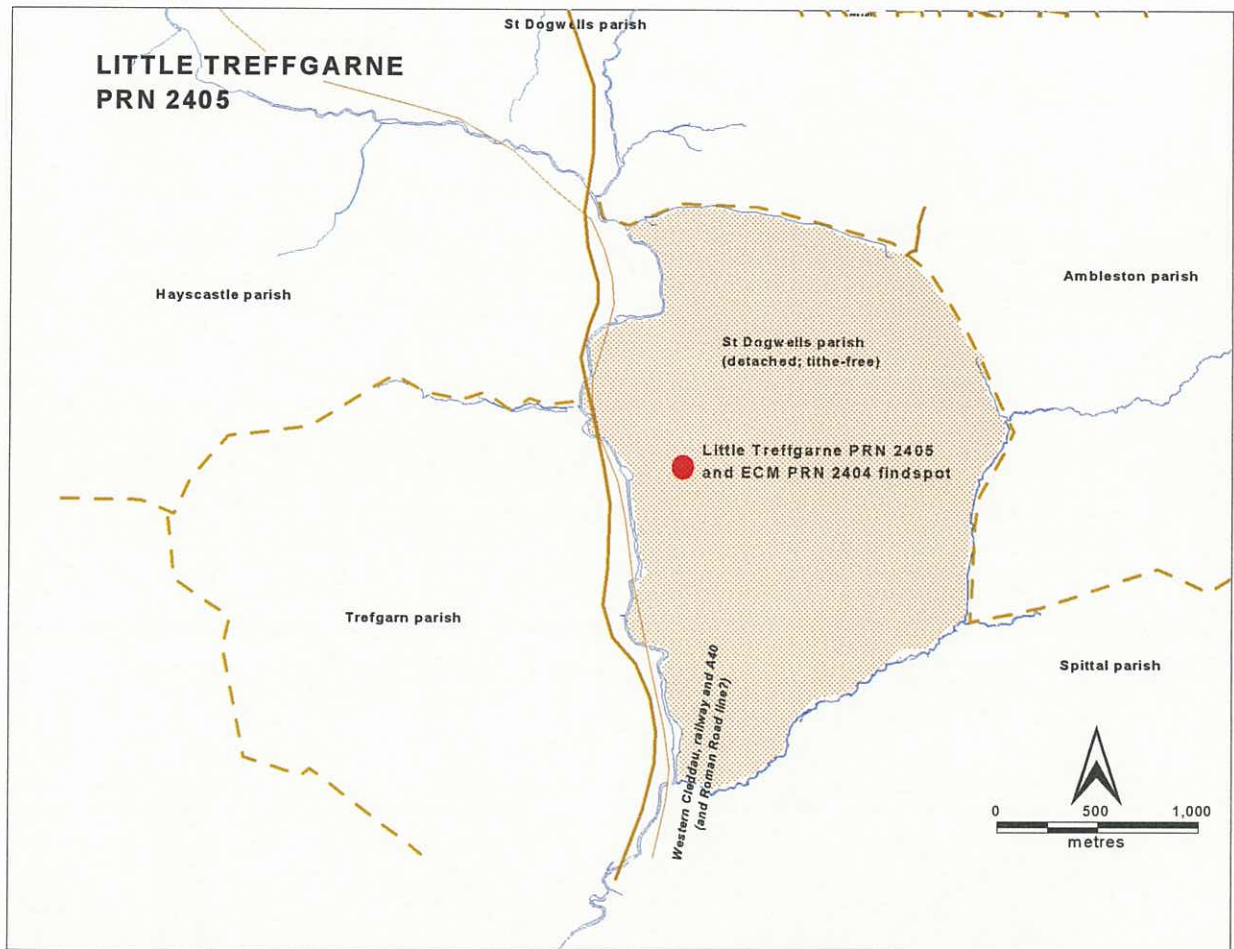
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-220 10536-7
Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-220 10538
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM92 NE6
DAT	1976	CR	2351 is an alternative possible site of this foundation which was later moved to Whitland PRN 3870
DAT	1984	CR	12890

**Negative References:**



*St Dogwells, Little Treffgarne: sketch map*



*St Dogwells, Little Treffgarne: the ?platform NW of the farmhouse, from SW*





**PRN:** 2476  
**NGR:** SM99692384  
**Parish:** Spittal  
**Site Name:** CHAPEL PARK  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL?;CEMETERY?;ROUND BARROW REUSE? Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Earthwork/C;Buried feature;Documents  
**Land Use:** Arable  
**Vegetation:** Beet crop  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2477  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Possible site of undated, unrecorded chapel, associated with undated burials, and a possible round barrow PRN 2477. The site occupies a field variously named Chapel Back and Chapel Park, which contains a possible bronze age round barrow PRN 2477 associated with which a cist burial has been described, when it was regarded as bronze age. A record of 1904 states that 'a mound (in the field) marks the spot where a church formerly stood... part of the old wall of the church standing (in the mid 19th century)' (RCAHM 1925, 386). In addition, 'in ploughing the field graves have been disturbed, in consequence of which the ploughing was discontinued' (ibid.). From this account, it appears that the alleged church occupied the barrow itself. This may then represent round barrow re-use, or may suggest that the barrow is not bronze age at all, and that the cist may be Christian. However, there are no documentary sources for a medieval church in this location. With the exception of the 'barrow' no features, or enclosure(s), are visible on Meridian APs. The site was visited in November 2002. The 'barrow' survives as a low mound c.20m in diameter and 1m high, partly lying beneath the field boundary. The field now supports a beet crop, partially planted in the mound itself. A pipeline trench was being re-excavated along the N side of the field and was observed in section, c.60m W of the mound, where c.0.8m of fine orange-brown loam overlay a shale subsoil. No archaeology was observed.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	Mentioned in RCAHM
Finds			Supposedly BA site 2477 may be connected
Flag	Stone	00	Stone flags covering a grave.B.A. cist burial? or medieval cist burial?

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1092 p.386
	1904	Pemb.County Guardian	Fieldnames 'Church Back' & 'Chapel Back'

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Map**

		Tithe Map & Apport Spittal Ph	Schedule No.310-Fieldname 'Chapel Back' (=Bach?)
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-220 10207-8
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM92 SE23
DAT	1976	CR	Supposedly BA round barrow & cist burial 2477 may infact be connected with this site

**Negative References:**

*Spittal, Chapel Park: looking ENE across ?cemetery to possible round barrow*



**PRN:** 2513  
**NGR:** SM908381  
**Parish:** St Nicholas  
**Site Name:** LLANDRUDION FARM;WEIRGLODD-Y-FYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY;ROUND BARROW Early medieval  
REUSE;FINDSPOT  
**Form:** Buried feature;Earthwork/U;Findspot  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Pasture  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 9641;9642  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Undated cist cemetery, possibly associated with round barrow re-use, and findspot of two Group I ECMs. Place-name element suggests a possible cemetery enclosure (and church/chapel?). A field, named 'Weirglodd-y-fynwent' (ie. 'graveyard meadow'), lies on a farm named Llandrudion which suggests an ecclesiastical enclosure and possibly preserves a dedication to St Tridian (Baring-Gould & Fisher 1913, 262). The field contains an undated cist cemetery, recorded in 1908 when In 1908, 'a grave yard and stone-lined graves' had recently been destroyed (RCAHM 1925, 380; James 1987, 71). The farm was also the findspot of two Group I ECMs (PRNs 9641 and 9642), which were first recorded on the farm by Edward Lhuyd in c.1700 (Edwards forthcoming), and were both probably +/- in situ. They suggest that the cemetery may have had its origins a high-status burial ground in the early post-Roman period. The association between the cemetery and a 'llan' name-element suggests a long period of use, ie. suggests that the cemetery was enclosed, and possibly developed with a church or chapel building. There is no recorded post-Conquest church or chapel, but the medieval vill was called 'Llandrodeon' (PRN 12311) suggesting a pre-existing church/chapel site. The site was visited in November 2000, when it lay under improved pasture. Within the field named Weirglodd-y-fynwent is a prominent, subcircular, but irregular earthwork feature at NGR SM 9079 3813. It is c.50m in basal diameter, and 1.5m high where the ground drops off to the W. The level, flat top is c.20m in diameter. The feature may be natural; however, it may represent a bronze age round barrow which has been partly eroded - through burial? It would provide a focus for the ECMs and late 5th - 6th century cemetery. No other features were visible in the field, no enclosure is clearly apparent on Meridian APs. However, they do show a possible angular cropmark in the same field, 90m NW of the earthwork at NGR SM 9085 5822. It may be associated with the cemetery.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	stone lined graves
Inscribed stone	Stone	2	See PRNs 9641 9642

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Rees J 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series Vol.15 p.54-63

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 7-10

Baring-Gould & Fisher 1913 Lives of the British Saints Vol.4 p.262  
RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.1070 p.380  
Nash-Williams VE 1950 ECMs of Wales p.217 Nos.399-400  
Lewis JM 1976 Welsh Antiquity p.189  
James H 1987 Excavations at Caer Bayvil Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

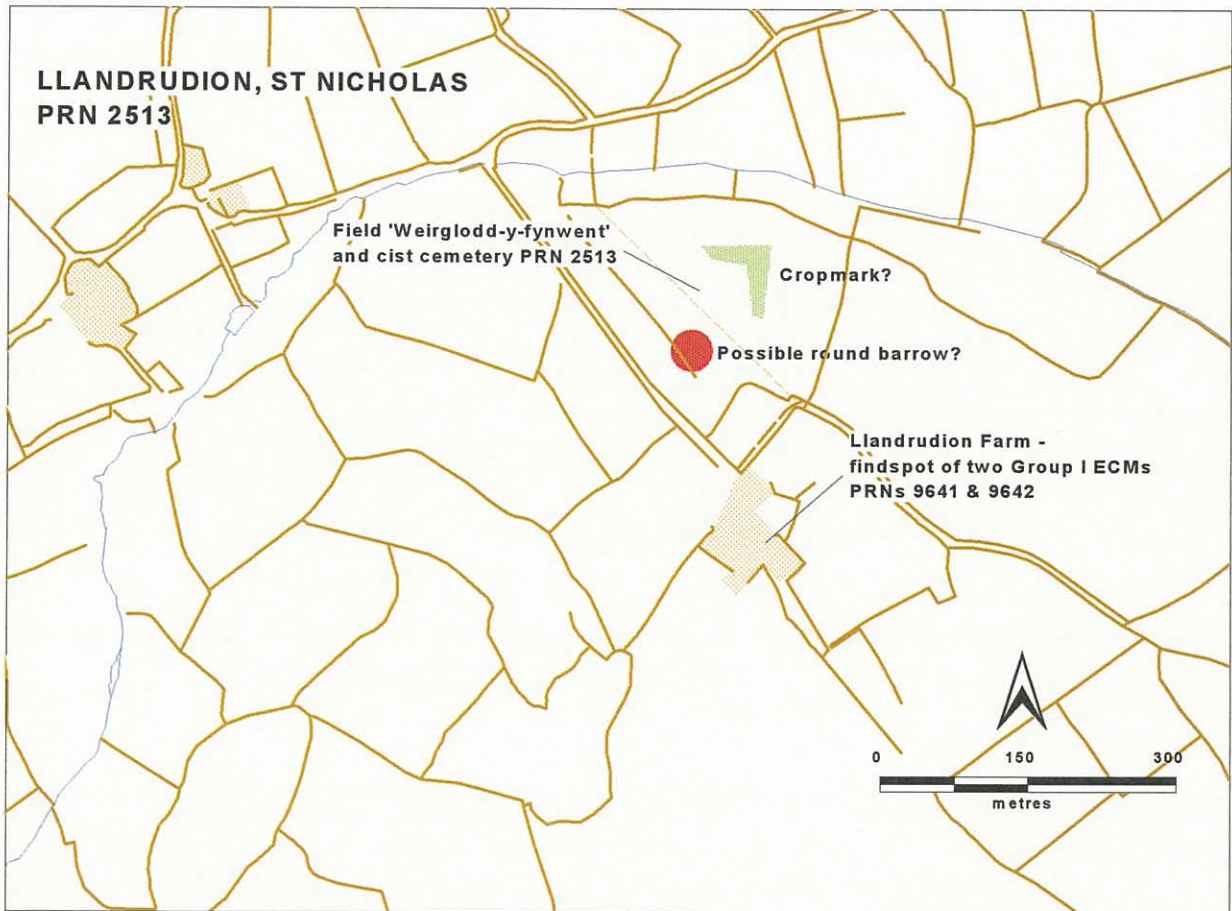
Edwards N forthcoming A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-230 10141-2  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SM93 NW29  
DAT 1981 CR 9641 9642  
Ordnance Survey 1966 Fieldname 'Weirglodd y Fynwent' & farm name'Llandrudion'

**Negative References:**

*St Nicholas, Llandrudion: sketch plan*



*St Nicholas, Llandrudion: looking SSE across 'Weirglodd-y-fynwent' to ?round barrow*





**PRN:** 2530  
**NGR:** SM968372  
**Parish:** Fishguard South  
**Site Name:** CAPEL LLANFIHANGEL;CAPELLA DE KILKANAON  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2558  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. with possible early medieval origins. Recorded former, medieval chapelry to Fishguard, mentioned in c.1600 when the parish was termed 'ffisguard cum capell Mihangel' (Owen 1897,298,313,505). It was a donative free chapel, established by the patron (ibid.). It may have had burial rights. It was ruinous by the early 19th century (Lewis 1833). Its precise location is unknown, but the evidence suggests that it occupied Henfynwent cemetery site PRN 2558, which lies in the hamlet of Capel Llanfihangel and is called 'Old Church Field' on the tithe map. The chapel therefore may have early medieval origins, and the 'Michael' dedication is possibly pre-Conquest. See Henfynwent PRN 2558 for site description and management recommendations.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	p.320
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Fishguard
Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS No.1 1897 Pt.II
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.245 p.96
Wade-Evans AW	1919	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.19 p.108-9
Wade-Evans AW	1934	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.89 p.341
Eyre-Evans G	1936	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.26 p.35

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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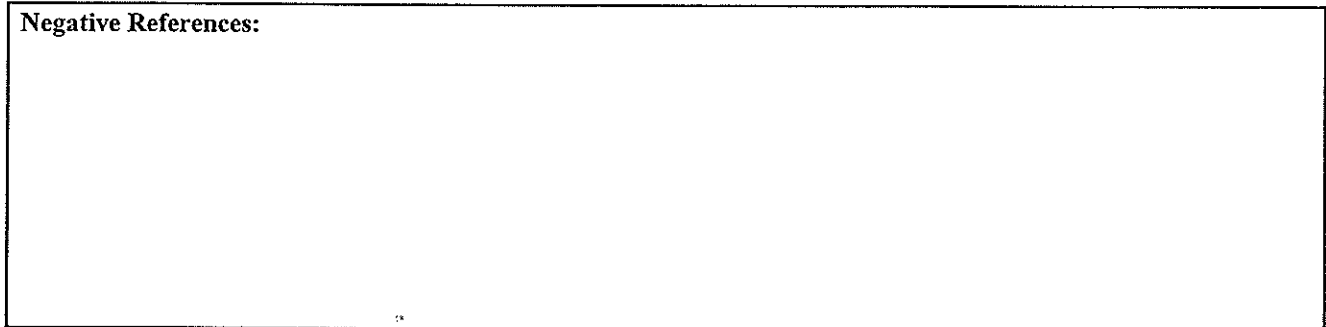
**Map**

1843	Tithe Map & Apport Fishguard North Ph	Schedule No.1085
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1966		SM93 NE18
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E444
DAT	1984	CR	See 2558 for possible site of this chapel

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2548  
**NGR:** SM969351  
**Parish:** Fishguard South  
**Site Name:** CAPEL LLANUST;LLANEAST  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over;Pasture;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill spur//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southwest facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. with possible early medieval origins. Llanust Farm is the site of a former, medieval chapelry to Fishguard, which was described as 'ruinous' in 1833 (Lewis 1833). It is said to have 'stood upon the farm' (RCAHMW 1925, 99), but its precise location is unknown. Analysis of APs showed nothing in the vicinity of the present farm complex, which comprises a farmhouse and outbuildings of +/- early 19th century date, and associated regular enclosures, and planted trees, that appear to be contemporary with the farm. The chapel may possibly associated with, if not situated within, a possible bronze age round barrow or standing stone PRN 10104, which lies 350m NE, or a possible barrow cemetery PRN 2421 which lies 400m NNE ie. a bronze age re-use site?. However, no physical evidence for either of these features was visible in the field. None of the field names recorded on the tithe map have any ecclesiastical associations. Llanust (or 'Llaneast' as it was in the 19th century) is said to record a dedication to the 'Celtic' St Just.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Font?	Stone	1	Hollowed stone found near Llaneast farm from chapel?. Broken up



**PRN:** 2558  
**NGR:** SM96833725  
**Parish:** Fishguard  
**Site Name:** HENFYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Bronze Age;Early Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2530;2560  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. with low-probability early medieval origins. Field, called 'Old Church Field' on the tithe map, and also known as 'Hen fynwent' (RCAHMW 1925,96). There is no record of cist graves ever having been revealed. The field is now improved pasture, smooth and even, although there is a slight natural rise to a gentle summit in the W half, and in the E half of the adjacent field. At the 'summit' of this rise is a slight depression, which corresponds to the original location of the Bronze Age Henfynwent standing stone (PRN 2560) as given in the SMR; the stone now lies at the NW corner of the field. APs show distinct rectilinear cropmarks, not visible in the field, in the area of the original stone site. These resolve as a narrow, N-S rectilinear ?enclosure, c.40m x c.20m, with internal features, within an incomplete, polygonal cropmark ?enclosure extending into the field to the W, c. 80m in diameter. They may relate to the standing stone, but may relate to an ecclesiastical structure - the standing stone appears as if it may not be responsible for the Hen Fynwent field name, as it is also known as 'Church Field' and may be the site of Capel Llanfihangel (PRN 2530), a recorded former, medieval chapelry to Fishguard, mentioned in c.1600 when the parish was termed 'ffisguard cum capell Mihangel' (Owen 1897,298,313,505). The chapel therefore may have early origins, having been established within an early medieval cemetery. This itself appears to be a re-used standing stone site. The 'Michael' dedication of the chapel is possibly pre-Conquest. It was ruinous by the early 19th century (Lewis 1833). Another possible standing stone lies in the field to the W (PRN 2560). The site lies close to a 'holy' well site (PRN 18096) and a spurious cell/hermitage site (PRN 2571).

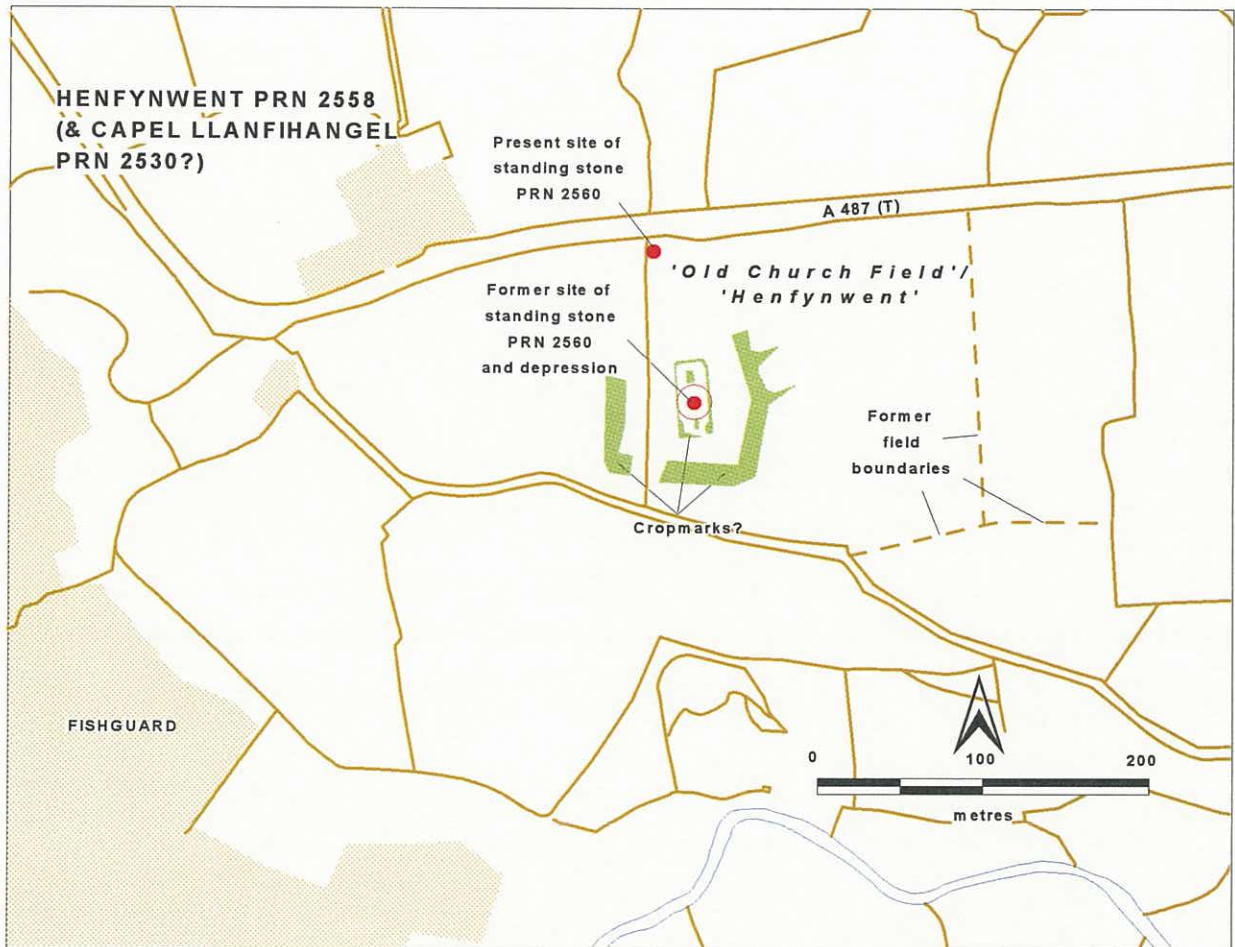
**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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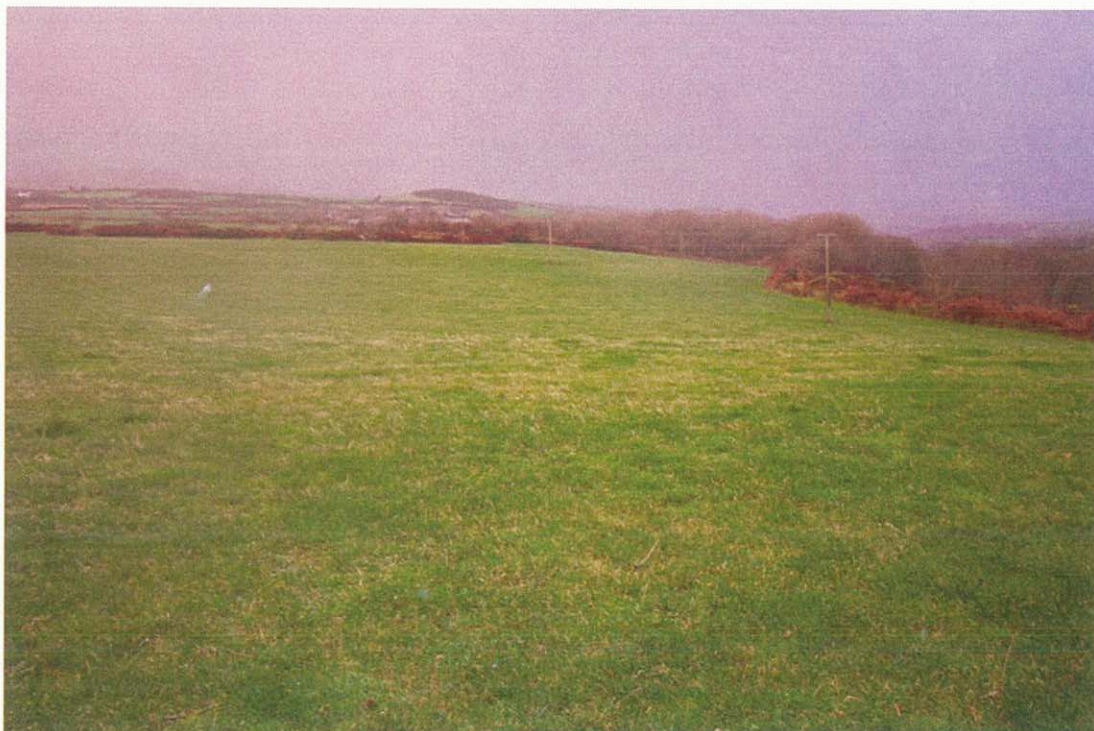




*Fishguard, Henfynwent: sketch plan*



*Fishguard, Henfynwent: looking ESE from former standing stone site*



**PRN:** 2583  
**NGR:** SM929314  
**Parish:** Jordanston  
**Site Name:** LLANGWARREN  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL?;CHURCH? Early medieval?;Medieval?  
**Form:** Place-name;Finds  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other;Pasture  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2582  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Mansion and farm-name with 'Llan' element, representing the site of a former unrecorded, undated chapel?, precise location unknown. Any chapel had gone by early 19th century (not mentioned in Lewis, 1833). A Group I ECM (PRN 2582) was discovered near Llangwarren Mansion/farmhouse in 1896, which suggests that a post-Roman cemetery existed somewhere in the vicinity, but the present farm complex all appears early 19th century including boundaries. A number of earthworks lie in the field immediately SE of the farm buildings, but these probably belong to the Deserted Rural Settlement, and mill, PRN 46796. There is no firm evidence that the 'Gwarren' place-name element represents a 'Celtic' dedication. A well, and springs, lie within the farm site. Jordanston parish church (PRN 5024), which appears to be a de novo (later) post-Conquest foundation, lies just 1.3km NW and may have succeeded any ecclesiastical site at Llangwarren.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed Stone	Stone	01	- from this site

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1964	6"	Farm name 'Llangwarren'
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**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	190-230 10669-70
Ordnance Survey	1966	SM93 SW10
DAT	1976	CR ECM 2582 found on site

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

Lewis S

1833

Topog.Dict.Wales

Jordanston

**PRN:** 2612  
**NGR:** SM90924087  
**Parish:** Llanwnda  
**Site Name:** CAPEL DEGAN;LLANDOGEN;ST DEGAN'S  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Rough Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri;NPP  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Cliff top///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing cliff top  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of Capel Degan, one of two former chapelries to Llanwnda parish (cf. Llanwnwr Chapel PRN 2872), recorded by Browne Willis in the early 18th century (RCAHM 1925, 191). During the post-Conquest period, it gave its name to the township of 'Llandogan' (Willis-Bund 1902, 84). It appears to have been abandoned by the early 19th century. However, 'insignificant remains' survived to be recorded by the Pembrokeshire. Arch. Survey in 1897-1907, while the RCAHM remarked that 'foundations' were visible at certain times - presumably as cropmarks or parchmarks. The site was visited in 2001 as part of a Tir Gofal farm visit (Sambrook 2001). The landowner was certain as to the position of the chapel but described it as being a very faint, upstanding rectilinear platform at the top of a grassy slope. Field inspection, including viewing the area from the top of the adjacent hillock Cnwc Degan, failed to locate the feature described by the landowner. However, two shallow rectilinear depressions, both c.14m x c.7m and on an E-W axis, were noted at NGRs SM 9092 4086 and 9094 4087. One of these may be associated with the post-Conquest chapel site, presumably on the same site as any possible early medieval precursor. No features were observed during aerial reconnaissance in January 2003. The site lies in a coastal, headland location, at the top of steep cliffs, within 20m of a bronze age standing stone (PRN 32091). The chapel was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Degan. Not visited in 2002.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
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**Other sources**

Fenton R	1804-13	Tours inWales	p.20
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.13
Willis-Bund JW	1902	The Black Book of St Davids	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.284
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	7-2
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.560 p.192
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the CelticSaints in Wales	p.123 Map

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Williams G	1995	Cardigan Bay Survey	
Sambrook RP	2001	Tir Gofal Farm Visit report Tresinwen	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Tithe Map & Apport Llanwnda Ph	Schedule No.573 Field name "Parc Capel"
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**Other sources**

	1326	Black Book of St David's	CRS No.5 p.93
Williams G	1995	Cardigan Bay Survey PRN 30751	Categories A B & C
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM94 SW4
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM94 SW(M)
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E397 & E486 & E493

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 2633  
**NGR:** SM73492738  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** TY GWYN  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Bronze Age?;Early medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other;Garden;Past  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2634;2640  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle //  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. 'Several cist graves' were revealed on the east side of the garden wall of, and in the field immediately east of Tygwyn Farm in 1865 (RCAHM 1925, 338). The date of the cists is not known, but Tygwyn is the doubtful site of an early medieval monastic community - see PRN 2640. No chapel or church is noted here in post-Conquest sources. The site lies near the sea cliffs on the N side of Whitesands Bay, and is associated with the findspot of a cross-incised stone, possibly early medieval. It is also close to Ffynnon Faiddog 'holy' well site (PRN 2641). Between Tygwyn and the latter site are two small, circular cropmark/earthwork enclosures (PRNs 47481 & 47482), one of them concentric, and a length of substantial cropmark ?boundary (PRN 48483). Their nature and date is unknown, but the latter, in particular, may relate to the ecclesiastical use of the area. However none of the field names in the area, as entered in the St Davids tithe schedule of 1838, have any ecclesiastical elements.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	cists.....& stone graves



**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition
Dawson ML	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.19
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	31-12
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.991 p.338
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.70
	1914	West Wales History Review	Vol.IV p.251
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Map**

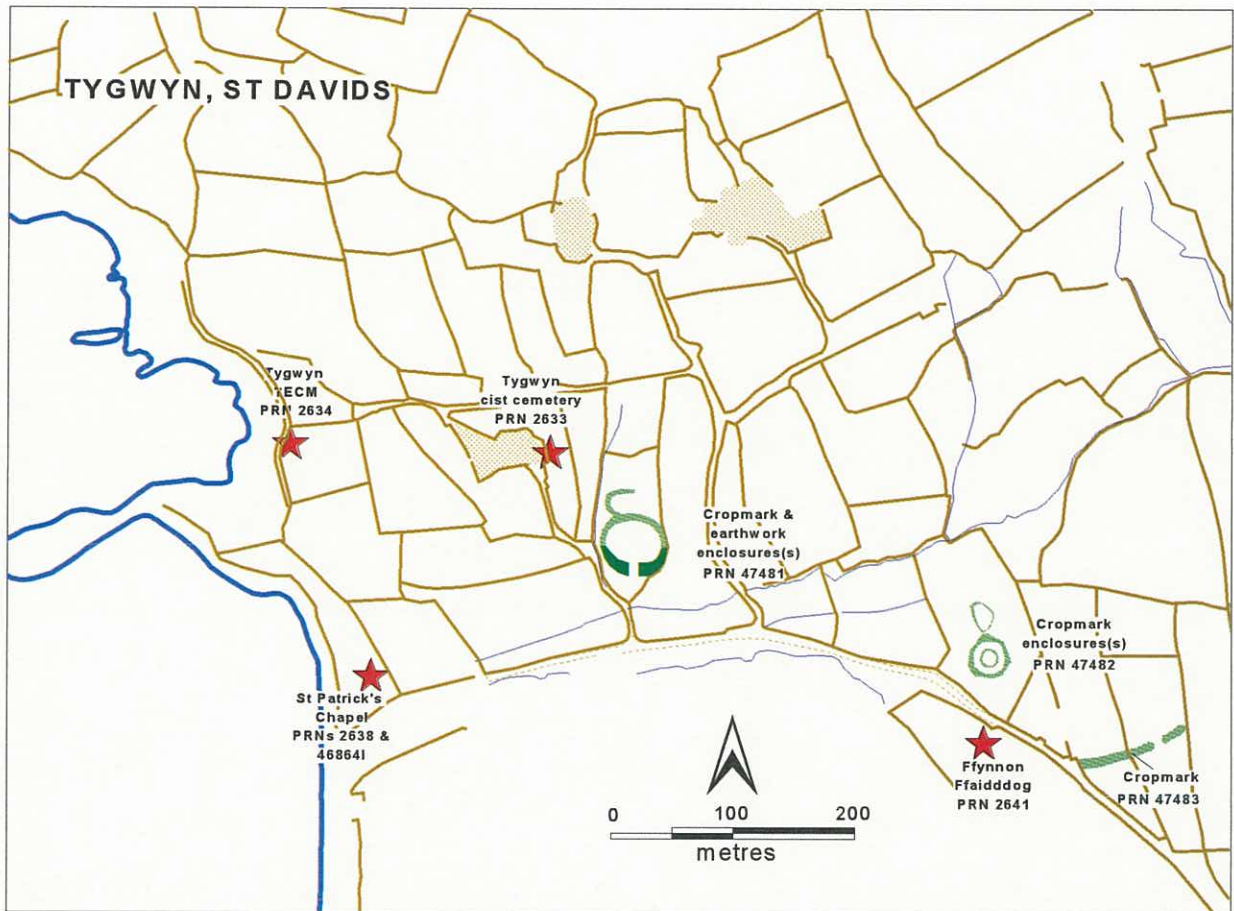
1838	Tithe Map & Apport St Davids
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23286
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 NW8
DAT	1976	CR	2640
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E816

**Negative References:**

*St Davids, Tygwyn: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 2640  
**NGR:** SM73522739  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** TY GWYN  
**Site Type:** MONASTERY? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Garden;Past  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2633;2634  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A cist cemetery, PRN 2633, was revealed on the east side of the garden wall of, and in the field immediately east of Tygwyn Farm in 1865 (RCAHM 1925, 338). Tygwyn has traditionally been regarded as an early (6th century) station of the community that later founded the monastery of St Davids (James 1993; Fenton 1903, 24) - see also St Davids (PRN 4348) and 'Rosina Vallis' (PRN 46855). This idea has received various responses and Prof. Charles Thomas has recently cast doubts on it. In particular, the 'structure' observed by Fenton clearly has nothing to do with any monastic community. Nevertheless, the presence of cists demonstrates that it was an ecclesiastical site. The site lies near the sea cliffs on the N side of Whitesands Bay, and is associated with the findspot of a cross-incised stone, possibly early medieval. It is also close to Ffynnon Faiddog 'holy' well site (PRN 2641). Between Tygwyn and the latter site are two small, circular cropmark/earthwork enclosures (PRNs 47481 & 47482), one of them concentric, and a length of substantial cropmark ?boundary (PRN 48483). Their nature and date is unknown, but the latter, in particular, may relate to the ecclesiastical use of the area. However none of the field names in the area, as entered in the St Davids tithe schedule of 1838, have any ecclesiastical elements.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Dawson ML 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series Vol.15 p.1-20

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.Davids
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.991 p.338
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.285 288-9
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.450-1
Radford CAR	1953	The Bishop's Palace St.Davids	p.3
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

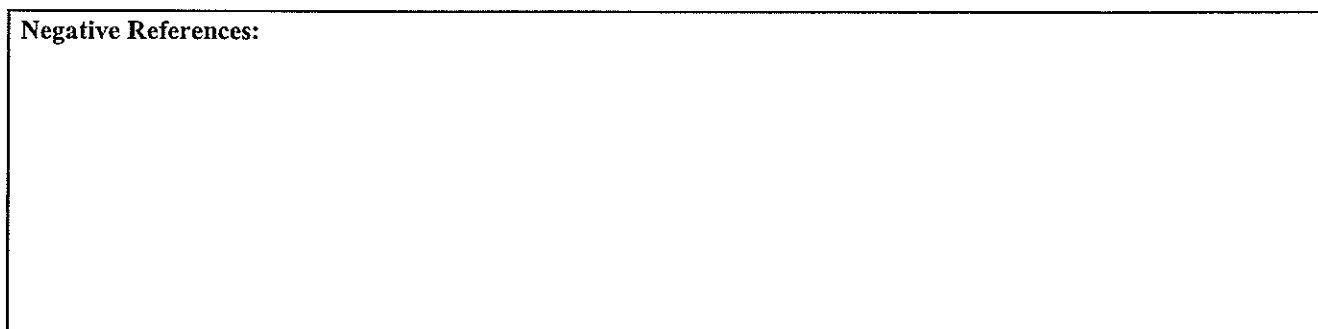
**Map**

1838 Tithe Map & Apport St Davids

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	170-220 23286
Ordnance Survey	1966	SM72 NW15
DAT	1976	CR 2633

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2677  
**NGR:** SM79632663  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** CAERFARCHELL;CNWC  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY;ROUND BARROW Early medieval  
REUSE?;FINDSPOT  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2219;46859  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

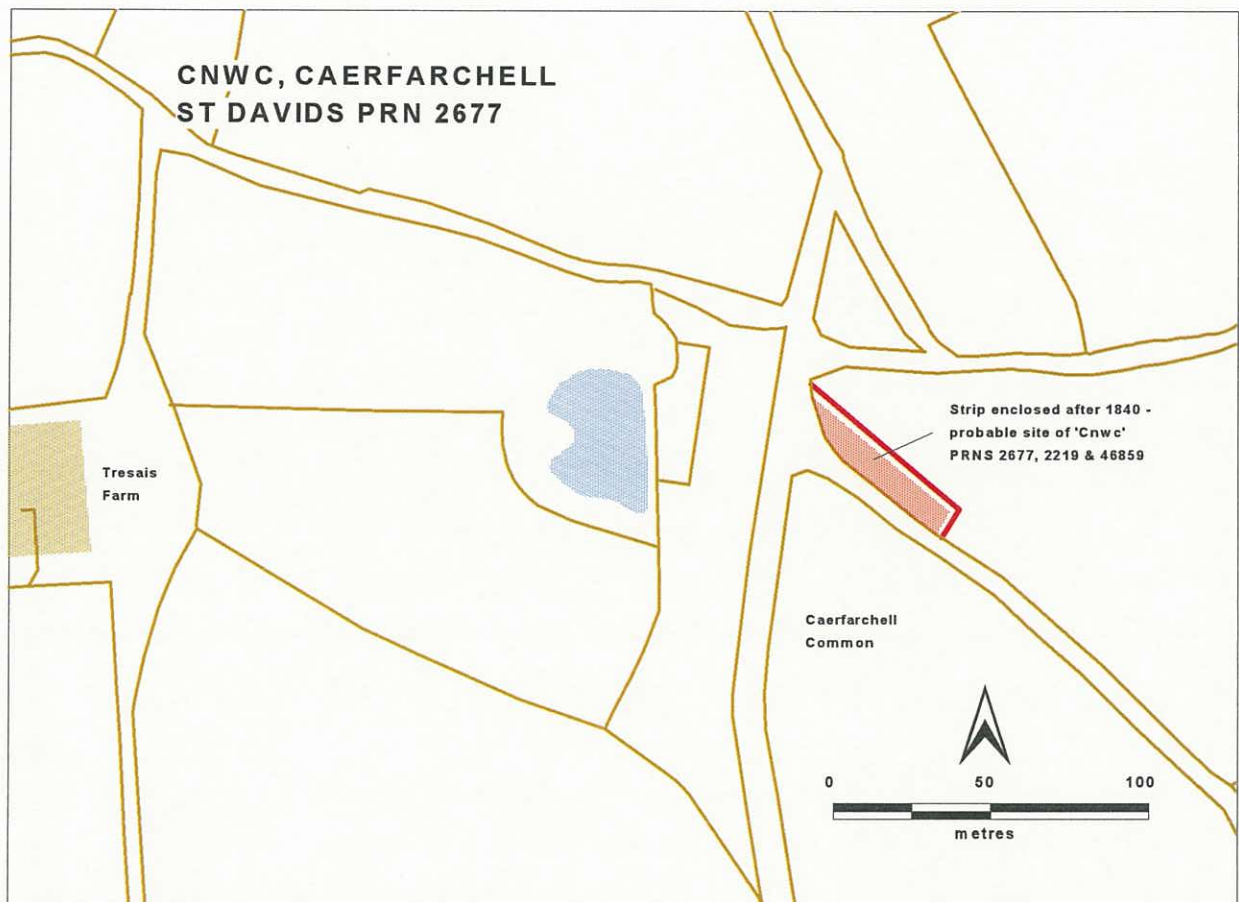
Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of undated cist cemetery, on or near a doubtful round barrow site (PRN 2219), associated with a possible ECM (PRN 46859), now lost. 'Stone-lined graves' were revealed beneath the road S of Caerfarchell, and in the SW corner of an adjoining field called 'Cnwc', in c.1870 (RCAHM 1925, 336). Two more 'stone-lined shallow graves' were revealed during roadworks in 1897 (ibid.). The location of the field 'Cnwc' is open to debate. No field in this area has the name Cnwc on the tithe schedule of 1838. However, it has the sound of an informal name. Moreover, the cists were revealed during the enclosure of part of Waun Caerfarchell Common to make 'Cnwc' a more regular field. The only field which appears to have grown at the expense of the common since 1838 is the field called 'Parc-pen-yr-allt-fach' on the tithe map (NGR SM 7963 2663), and it is the W corner of this field that has been enlarged. The Cnwc element has led to the site being included on the SMR as a possible round barrow site (PRN 2219), but no earthwork feature is referred to in the sources, or is visible on APs or in the field. It can only be a very doubtful round-barrow re-use site. However, the disturbed cists were associated with a possible ECM, now lost, described as an 'inscribed stone' (ibid.). It is not clear whether or not the stone had been re-used as cist slab. If it was, the site may be post-Conquest and associated with a lost chapel.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Lost? (PRN 46859)
Cist	Stone	2	stone lined graves



*St Davids, Caerfarchaell, Cnwc: sketch plan*





**PRN:** 2688  
**NGR:** SM76892818  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** CAPEL YR HEN FYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL;CEMETERY Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Arable  
**Vegetation:** Low grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of chapel to St Davids, recorded with Capel-y-Gwrhyd (PRN 2685) in 1724-68 as 'two chapels, namely Gwrid and Henvenwen' (RCAHM 1925, 334). The record makes it clear that it was no longer in use, and it seems to have gone by the time of Archdeacon Yardley in the late 17th century (ibid.). The name Hen Fynwent ('old graveyard'), already used in the 17th century, implies the presence of an early cemetery. It may have been a late medieval pilgrimage chapel on the pilgrims' route to St Davids, which reached its peak after the Papal Bull of 1123 (James 1993). However the name suggests that it may have been established over - and named from - a pre-existing cemetery (perhaps disused?) The RCAHM locate the site - which was aid in the sources to be close to Capel-y-Gwrhyd - in a small triangular field called Parc-yr-hen-fynwent (NGR SM 7689 2828); their location appears to be valid (ibid.). The field has now been incorporated into a larger field, but the old boundary is shown on the OS 6" map of 1887. Also shown on this map is a small, oval enclosure, approx. 20m long, near the W boundary. This is now an overgrown area supporting a dense growth of nettles, and may have been a spring or well; no boundary is apparent. A possible cropmark (or earthwork?) is visible on Meridian APs in the N part of this enlarged field, forming an E-W oval measuring approx. 50m across; it is however very dubious. The field is otherwise featureless. It has been ploughed in the recent past, but it lay fallow in November 2002.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1916 TWWHS Vol.6 p.33-4

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.967 p.334  
James H 1993 The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Map**

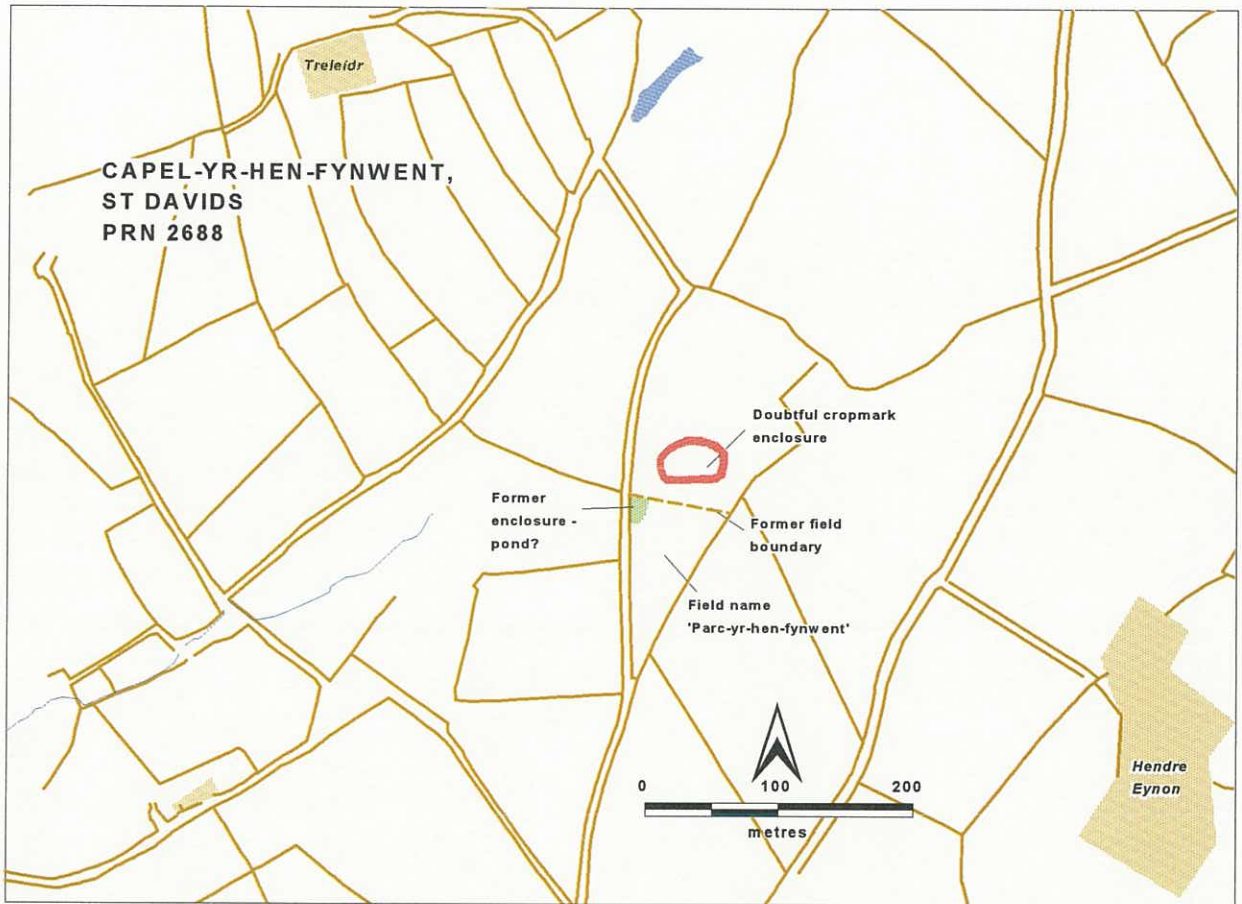
1842 Tithe Map & Apport St Davids Ph No.90

**Other sources**

1842 Tithe Map & Apport St Davids Ph (Map B) Fieldname 'Parc yr Hen Fynwent'  
Meridian Airmaps 1955 170-220 23255-6  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SM72 NE24  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SM72 NE(M3)  
Pembrokeshire County Museum 1980 Card Index E345 E359

**Negative References:**

*St Davids, Capel-yr-hen-fynwent: sketch plan*



*St Davids, Capel-yr-hen-fynwent: looking NE across site of chapel*



**PRN:** 2695  
**NGR:** SM77972992  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** TREMYNYDD  
**Site Type:** CIST Bronze Age?;Early medieval?;Me  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Garden  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A single cist was found beneath the lawn of Tremynydd farmhouse in 1895 (RCAHM 1925, 338; James 1987, 70). 'It contained nothing but... black soil' (ibid.). The form of the cist was not described and it is not known whether it is bronze age or medieval. Tremynydd was the site of a medieval vill (PRN 12762) but no chapelry is mentioned in the sources. However, it may have been part of an early medieval cemetery. The farmhouse and lawn are still present, but featureless. Examination of Meridian APs revealed a cropmark/earthwork enclosure (PRN 47480) 260m SW of the farmhouse, at NGR SM 7787 2972, but this is probably too far away from the findspot for the two to be associated. A short length of what appears to be an earthwork bank can be seen in the field 70m W of the farmhouse, and appears to incorporate two orthostats (one recumbent) but there is no evidence of a ritual/funerary context for this feature. None of the surrounding field names, as entered in the St Davids tithe schedule of 1838, have any ecclesiastical elements.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Coffin	Stone	1	Uncertain whether a Bronze Age. or Dark Age type cist

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	30-2
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.990 p.338
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.70

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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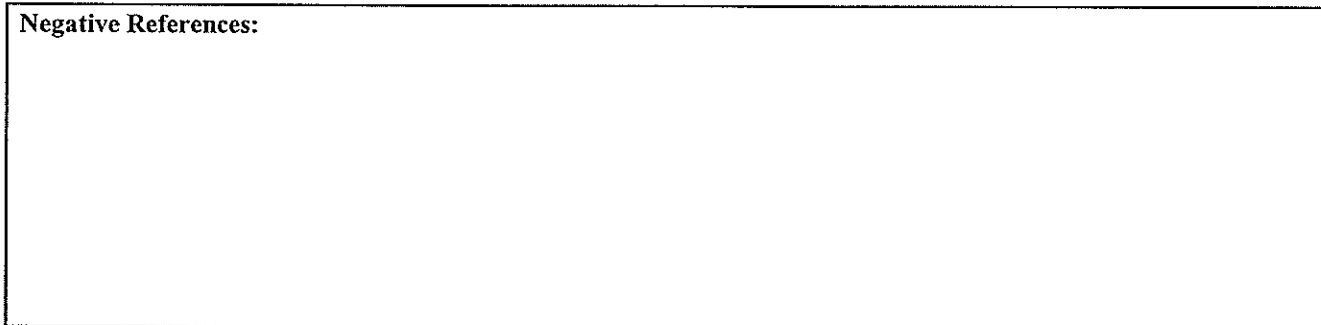
**Map**

	1838	Tithe Map & Apport St Davids	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-230 23285-6
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 NE31
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E817
DAT	1983	CR	Documented mediaeval settlement 12762

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2701  
**NGR:** SM77582924  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** WAUN Y BEDDAU;CARREG NIMLLWYD  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY Bronze Age?;Early medieval?  
**Form:** Documents;Place-name;Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Close-cropped grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Field, named Carreg Nimllwyd but lying 200m W of Maes-y-beddau ('meadow of graves') in which undated cists have been observed - 'a number of stone graves have been disclosed from time to time' (RCAHM 1925, 336). The site lies within 300m of two neolithic chambered tombs (PRNs 2698 & 2699) and a bronze age round barrow (PRN 7307). It features by two oval/circular mounds averaging 4m x 1.75m, 2m apart and 0.3m high. They incorporate large shale slabs, in an area of rock outcrops and erratics, and may themselves be partly natural. However, they form such a distinctive, prominent feature within the landscape that they may be bronze age (ritual?) cairns. It may be that the cists are also bronze age. However, the Pembrokeshire Arch. Survey reported the presence of bone with some of the graves (James 1987, 70), so the possibility remains that they may be early medieval/medieval. The nearby place-names 'Ysbyty' and 'Tre-Prior' may not be significant - both may refer to ecclesiastical land rather than any religious establishment.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Coffin	Stone	00	Long cists?
Inhumation	Bone	00	Contained in long cists

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	30-8
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.977 p.336
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.70

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	. 2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Map**

1842	Tithe Map & Apport St Davids	(Map B) Schedule No.254
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 NE37
	1980	Card Index	E819

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2709  
**NGR:** SM73922425  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** CAPEL Y PISTYLL;PORTHCLAIS  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Waste;Other  
**Vegetation:** Scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4329  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of documented pilgrimage chapel to St Davids, and cropmark ?enclosure, associated with Pistyll Dewi curative well (PRN 4329). Now overgrown. Capel-y-pistyll, Porthclais, was recorded in the early 18th century when it was still standing (RCAHM 1925, 333). The chapel building was a late medieval structure, but may have occupied the site of an early medieval predecessor. It was closely associated with a curative well, Pistyll Dewi, dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David and featuring a masonry well-head (ibid.), and has always had a close association with the cult of St David. It appears to have been ruinous by the early 19th century (Lewis 1833) and had gone by 1925 (RCAHM 1925, 333). However, the well-site is still known. Meridian APs from 1955 show that the well is associated with (and possibly lies on the E periphery of) a circular cropmark. Only the southern arc of the cropmark was visible, but would give a diameter of c.45m. Within the cropmark was a very doubtful, square ?cropmark measuring c.16m; however, this may have been just an area of scrub. Other possible cropmarks were visible but were highly vague. The site was visited in August 2002. It occupies a level platform on a gentle, SE facing slope. The entire area is thickly overgrown with gorse, willow and thorn scrub and no features were visible. The line of the cropmark enclosure, and the square? cropmark, would appear to terminate, at their W ends, at a steep, rocky knoll or boss, which has possibly been created or at least enhanced by quarrying. However, it is conceivable that the chapel itself may have occupied this knoll, which is currently eroding.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Browne Willis	1715	Survey of St Davids	p.53
	1916	West Wales History Review	Vol.6 p.39
NT Arch Survey	1989	Treginnis and Porth Clais - South Wales	p.32 2709

**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1908	1 2500	Pemb XX.3
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.davids
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	45-17
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.964 p.333
Jones F	1954	Holy Wells of Wales	p.205
Morgan Griffiths CH		St Nons & Neighbourhood	p.6-7
Badger BA	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.116
Badger BA	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.V 7th Series p.116

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23185-6
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 SW2
DAT	1976	CR	Holy well 4329
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E346 E305
Murphy K & Allen B	1997	Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

*St Davids, Porthclais, Capel-y-pistyll: site of chapel looking N*



**PRN:** 2712  
**NGR:** SM703242  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** PARC CAPEL;ST TYFANOG'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Field name 'Parc Capel' in the N half of Ramsey Island. It probably represents the site of the documented medieval St Tyfanog's Chapel, a chapelry to St Davids. The chapel was recorded - as 'decayed' - by George Owen c.1600 (RCAHM 1925, 340). Jones and Freeman placed St Tyfanog's Chapel at the N of the island and a second chapel, PRN 2711, in the S of the island (ibid.). The site lies some 600m NW of an undated (late?) cemetery PRN 7309, and it is unlikely that the two sites are associated. It may represent a late medieval pilgrimage chapel associated with St Davids, a cult that reached its peak after the Papal Bull of 1123 (James 1993). However it has been suggested that the relationship between the island and the monastery at St David's may be analogous to that between Llancarfan and Flatholm in the Bristol Channel, as an island retreat for the monastic community (ibid.). Moreover a Group II ECM (PRN 4365) was found in 1963 near Ramsey Island farmhouse, indicating that an early medieval ecclesiastical site was located somewhere on the island. It may have come from this site. No APs were available for study in 2002, and the site was not visited.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Fenton R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pemb 1903 edition p.69

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW sheet

**Other sources**

Lhuyd E	1695	Camden's Britannia	ed.Gibson Col.763-4
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.69
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	44-6
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.290
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1001 p.340
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.216-9 Map
Morgan Griffiths CH		St Nons & Neighborhood	p.11
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.10-11
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz
Ordnance Survey	1964	6"	p.105-112 'Parc y Capel' at SN704242

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

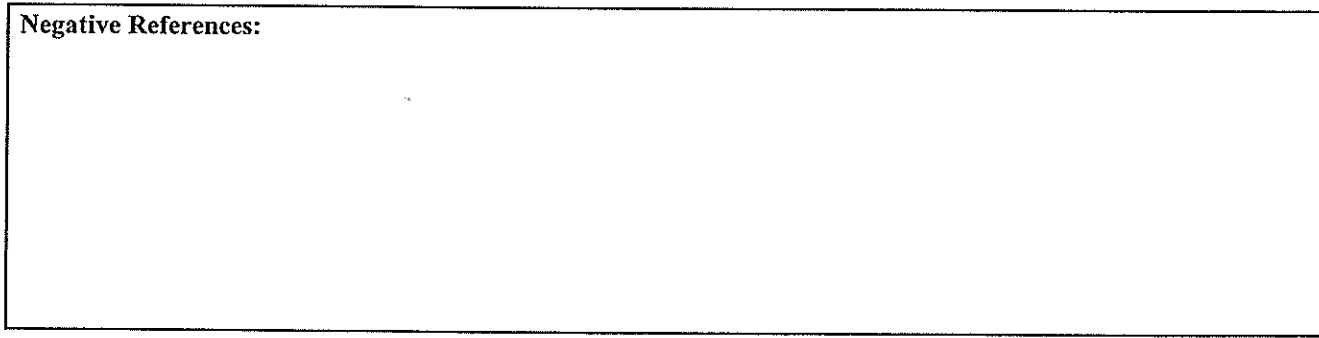
**Map**

1838 Tithe Map & Apport St Davids

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23286
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 SW5
DAT	1976	CR	Probably related to cemetery7309
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E341 E354 E824
DAT	1983	CR	7309

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2742  
**NGR:** SM83152705  
**Parish:** Llandeloy  
**Site Name:** LLANDDINOG;WEIRGLODD Y FYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY;CHAPEL?;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Cropmark;Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Garden;Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2911;5003  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of probable unrecorded cemetery and chapel. A farmhouse named 'Llanddinog', associated with field name 'Wyrglodd-y-fynwent' ('cemetery meadow'), recorded by RCAHM in 1925 and said to be 'opposite Llanddinog dwelling house' (RCAHM 1925 445 p.159). This field name does not however appear on the title map (Llandeloy parish, 1845), and its precise location is unknown. The field is furthermore said to have contained a building - 'traditionally stated to have been a church' - that had gone by 1863 (RCAHM 1925 445 p.159). Llanddinog is also associated with a lost possible Group II ECM (PRN 2111), which had been used as a gatepost on the farm. Llanddinog Farm occupies the N corner a large, subrectangular enclosure, 163m by 136m, defined by hedgebanks and a stream along its SW side. It appears to predate surrounding field system and is possibly an early enclosure. It may then represent the cemetery (and chapel?) site. The S corner of the enclosure may in fact represent 'the field opposite Llanddinog dwelling', as the enclosure is subdivided by banks and walls which probably represent the boundaries of former paddocks. Furthermore, a small, well-defined rectangular cropmark, roughly orientated and c.15m long, is visible in this S corner. The interior of the enclosure is now taken up by buildings, gardens, an orchard and lawns, but there is still an area of pasture along the SW side. The W corner contains a number of springs, one of which was regarded as a 'holy well' (PRN 5003), which have now largely been dug out for a pond. Another, less well-defined rectilinear cropmark occupies this corner. There are a number of further springs beyond the SW boundary, and a further possible large rectilinear cropmark. Two small, crescentic, possible cropmarks also lie beyond the NE boundary and lane. The name 'Llanddinog' was regarded by Baring-Gould and Fisher as representing a dedication to the 'Celtic' St Tenoi (Baring-Gould & Fisher 1913, 250); Charles thought it to represent the name Tonauc or Tonog (Charles 1992, 221) The site lies between Llanhywel parish church (visible) and Llandeloy parish church. It also lies within 300m of a possible bronze age standing stone (PRN 12123) and within 300m of a possible iron age defended enclosure (PRN 2741).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Incised stone	Stone	1	Lost cross-carved stone PRN 2911 from site now lost

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	35-5
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.250
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.445 p.159 No.1177 p.413
Jones F	1954	Holy Wells of Wales	p.211
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.188-9
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Map**

1845 Llandeloy tithe map

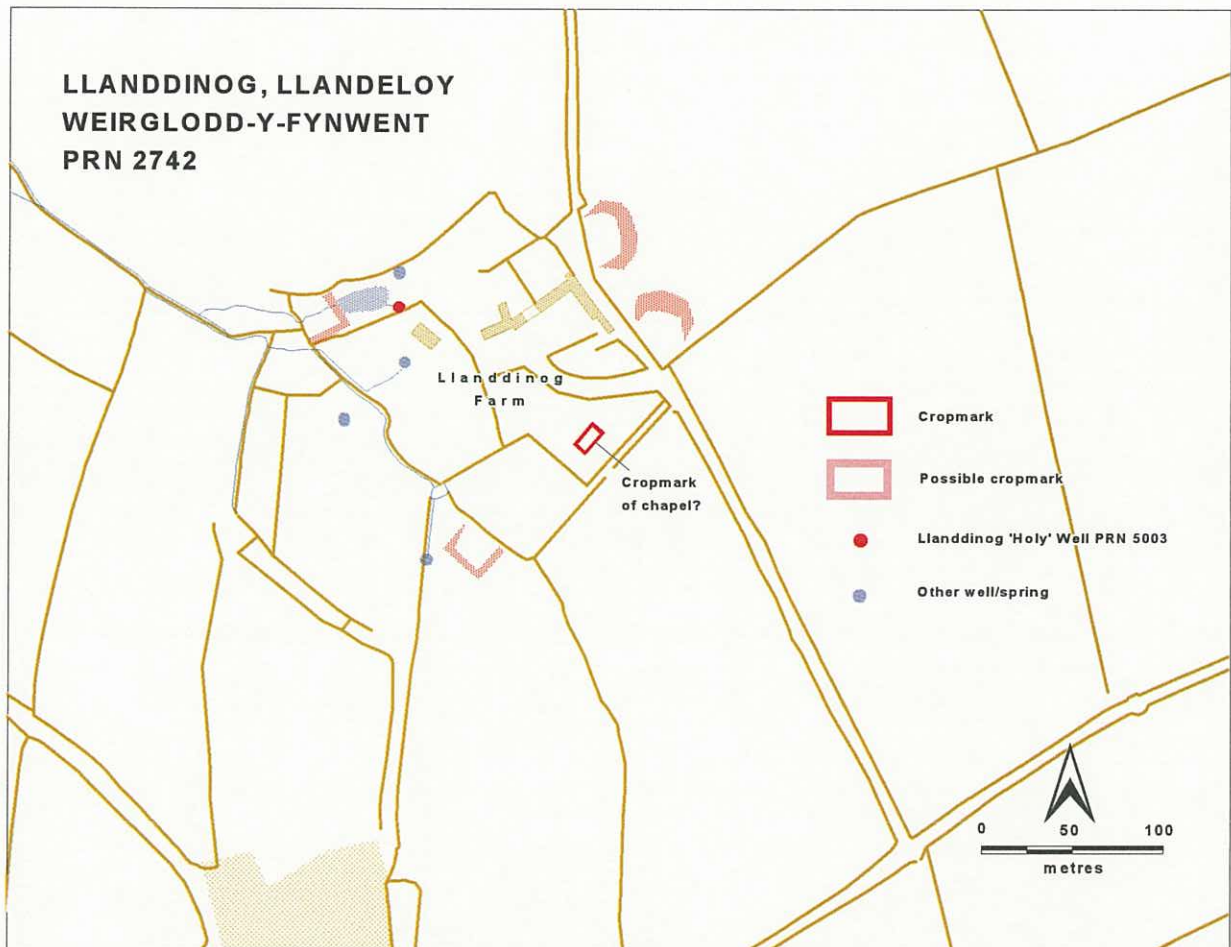
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 12485-6
Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 12485-6
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 NW8
DAT	1976	CR	Holy well 5003 ECM 2911
Ordnance Survey	1966		Fieldname 'Weirglodd Fynwent' & farm 'Llanddinog'

**Negative References:**



*Llandeloy, Llanddinog: sketch plan*



*Llandeloy, Llanddinog: the ?chapel site from the ENE*



**PRN:** 2766  
**NGR:** SM88142767  
**Parish:** Brawdy  
**Site Name:** CAS WILIA  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
ENCLOSURE?;CEMETERY?;HILLFORT  
OCCUPATION?

**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Woodland;Other  
**Vegetation:** Woodland;scrub  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2764;2765;2767;12149  
**Siting:** Hill slope//  
**Orientation:** Semicircular  
**Aspect:** East facing hillslope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Incomplete bi- or trivallate Iron Age enclosure (PRN 2767; possibly re-used as medieval castle site PRN 12149). Remaining portion measures c.200m in diameter; the E side is occupied by farmyard buildings which have obliterated the banks. Two banks are very well-defined to the west, with a third bank or counterscarp to the exterior. Well-preserved. Association with Group I ECMs PRNs 2764 & 2765, found in the vicinity of the site (RCAHMW 1925,28), suggest that the enclosure may have been re-used as a cemetery during the early medieval period. However, nb enclosures Cas Wilia II & III, PRNs 12150 & 46772.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Find?			ECMs 2764-5 possibly associated

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Rhys J	1895	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.12 p.183-5
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.62 p.25
Nash-Williams VE	1933	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.88 p.330 No.L55
Crossley DW	1963	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.20 Pt.II p.193 No.4
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.190

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.222
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

1844	Tithe Map & Apport Brawdy Ph	Schedule No.2 Field name "Castle Park"
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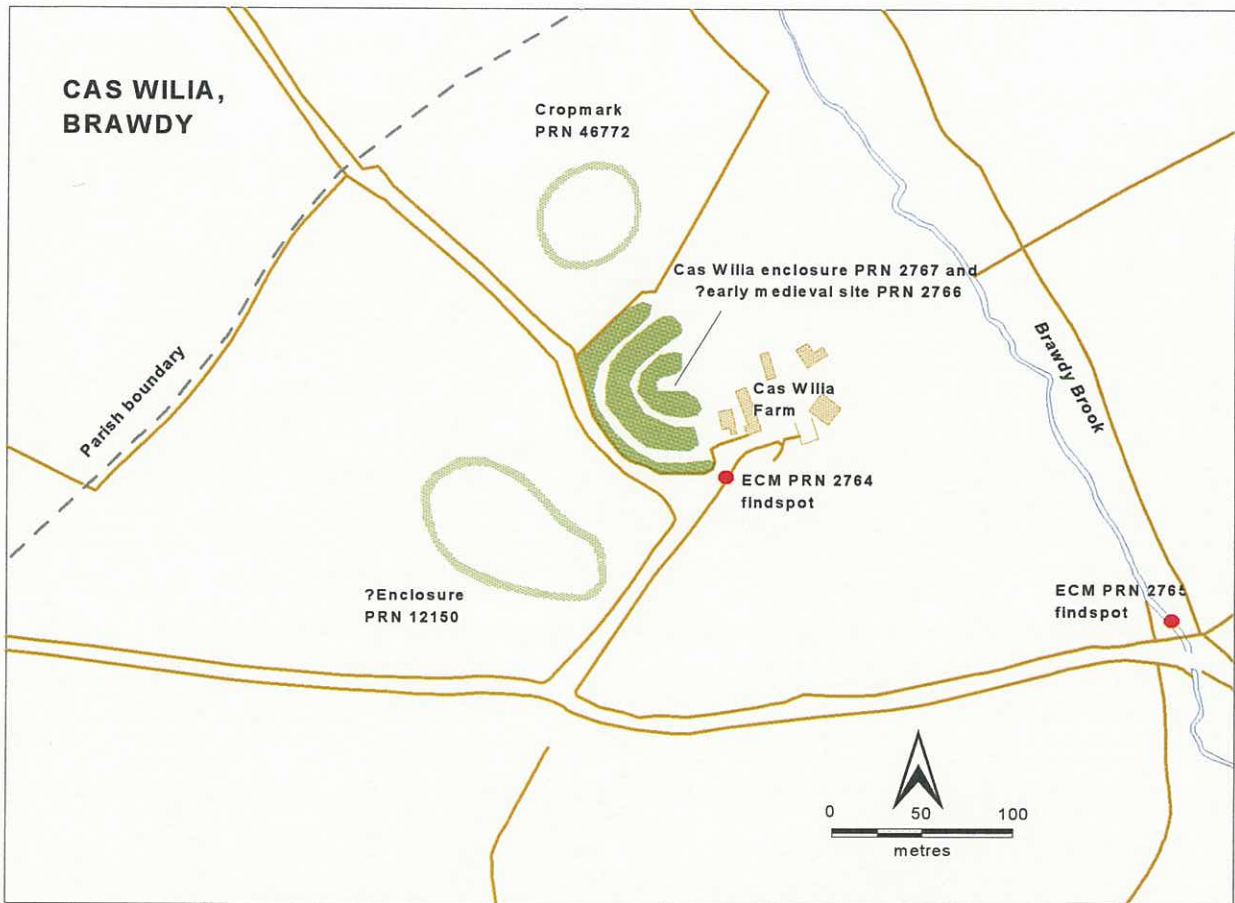
**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1973		SM82 NE8
DAT	1976	CR	Possible reuse of Iron Age? site 2767 or 12150 suggested by discovery of ECMs 2764-5
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E463

**Negative References:**



*Brawdy, Cas Wilia: sketch plan*



*Brawdy, Cas Wilia: inner bank from W*



**PRN:** 2806  
**NGR:** SM86502104  
**Parish:** Roch  
**Site Name:** BATHESLAND CHURCH PARK;CHURCH HILL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Documents;Earthwork/D  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hilltop/flat//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Place-name 'Church Hill', associated with an 'oblong depression which may be the foundations of a building', observed in 1925, that was marked as the site of a church on 19th century maps (RCAHM 1925, 312). An inturn in a field boundary at this point appears to define the W half of a subrectangular enclosure possibly measuring 40m N-S. The site lies 450m WNW of Bathesland 'holy' well PRN 2807. The site was observed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHM during March 2002, when it appeared to be associated with multiple denuded earthworks. These comprised two rectangular depressions each side of a platform, presumably the feature noted in 1925, but with two subcircular enclosures to the W, each c.30m in diameter and just over 50m apart. The E enclosure appears to adjoin the E end of the rectangular depressions, and underlie the inturned field boundary. The bank of the W enclosure incorporates Druid's Stone PRN 5595, a presumed bronze age standing stone. The enclosures may not belong to any ecclesiastical context, but do suggest that any chapel re-used an earlier site(s). However, only two chapelries are documented within Roch parish, at Trevrane ('St Caradoc's Chapel', see PRNs 2808, 2799 & 12473) and at Hilton (PRN 3109). This suggests that any chapel at Church Hill may have gone out of use at an early date.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1906	Pembrokeshire XXI SE	Farm name 'Bathesland'
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	47-3
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.906 p.312

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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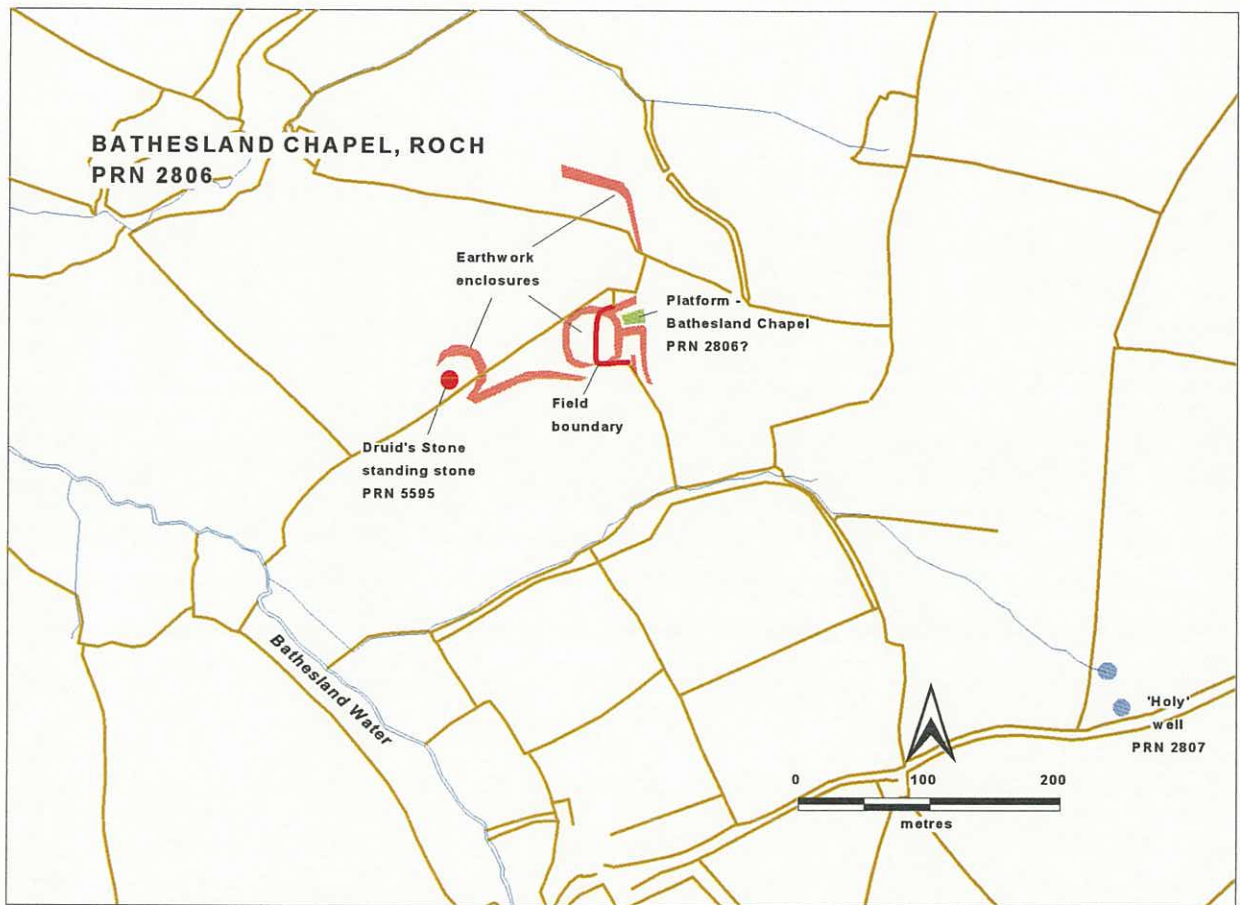
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 23558-9
DAT	2002	Letter from Toby Driver (RCAHM) observer of 2002 earthworks	
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 SE12
DAT	1976	CR	2807
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E374

**Negative References:**

<p>Negative References:</p>
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*Roch, Bathesland Chapel: sketch plan*





**PRN:** 2836  
**NGR:** SM826303  
**Parish:** Llanrian  
**Site Name:** PARC-Y-FYNWENT;CROESGOCH  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY Early medieval  
**Form:** Finds  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:** 46819  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 7568;12480  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	In long cists
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
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**Other sources**

Jones & Freeman	1856	Hist.& Ants of St Davids	p.229
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.22
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	33-9
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.530 p.178
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.188
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71

**Manuscript**

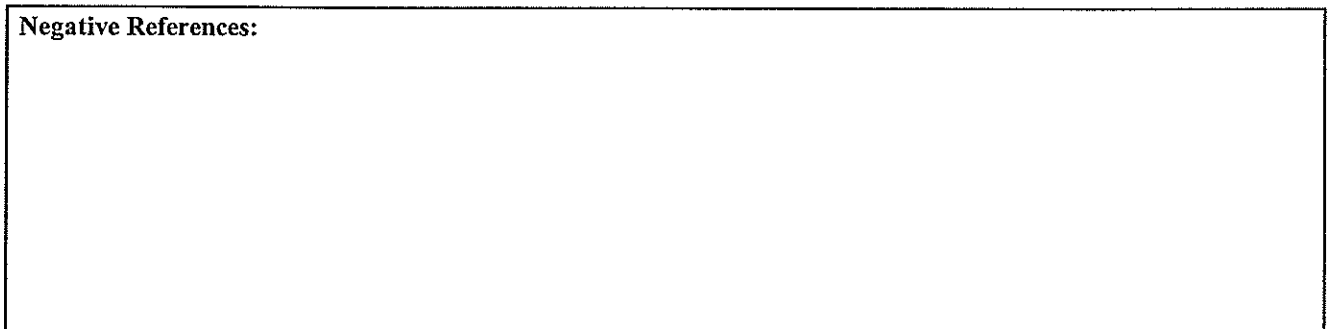
**Text**

Williams GH	1995	Watching Brief Report Access roads at Croesgoch	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

DAT	1982	DRF	
PDC	1982		DRF
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM83 SW1
DAT	1976	CR	'Sword Burial' 7568 & place-name 7569 may be connected
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E376
DAT	1983	CR	12480
Ordnance Survey	1966		Fieldname 'Parc-y-Fynwent'

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 2868  
**NGR:** SM86192319  
**Parish:** Mathry  
**Site Name:** RHOSLANOG FARM  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Documents;Earthwork/U;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2860  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

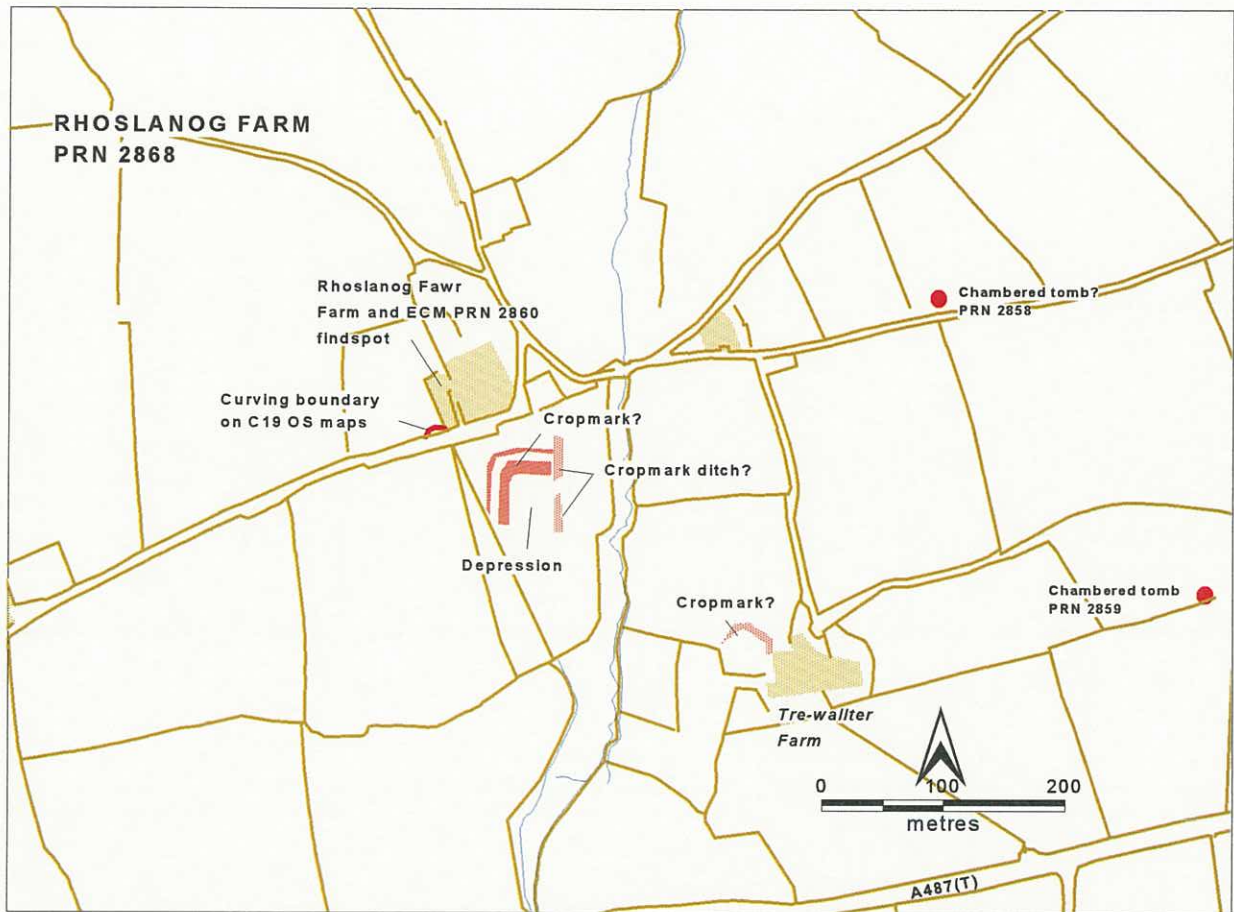
Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Possible cemetery site near Rhoslanog Farm. It is recorded by the RCAHM that 'an early burial ground... is known to have existed in a field a short distance to the south of Rhoslanog farm-house' (RCAHM 1925, 222). There is no qualifying statement, but a Group II ECM (PRN 2860) was recovered from the farm house wall in 1900 (ibid.). J M Lewis, in 1976, noted that the OS second edition map of 1908 showed a short length of curvilinear bank just S of the farmhouse, considered by Nancy Edwards to possibly represent part of a cemetery boundary bank (Edwards forthcoming). Examination of this map showed that the only section of curvilinear bank was on the N side of the present unclassified road, immediately S of Rhoslanog farm house, at NGR SM 8619 2319. This has now gone, leaving no visible physical evidence. A very dubious cropmark, and a possible N-S earthwork ?ditch, can be seen on Meridian APs in the field immediately S of the unclassified road and farmhouse (which is the field meant by RCAHM?), at NGR SM 8627 3185. Very slight, amorphous earthworks were also observed in this field in November 2002 when it was rough, unimproved pasture, but do not appear to correspond with the ?cropmark features. One other feature of interest in the immediate environs is a possible circular cropmark 300m SE of Rhoslanog and immediately W of Tre-wallter farmstead, at NGR SM 8645 3171. However, none of these clearly represents a cemetery site and none of the fields within the vicinity of Rhoslanog and Tre-wallter have ecclesiastical or funerary names on the Mathry tithe schedule of 1842. Nevertheless, a documented medieval settlement developed at Rhoslanog (PRN The general area contains a number of springs and a well. It lies within 1 km of the ECM findspot and possible cemetery at Tregidreg (PRN 46835), and within 500m of two ?neolithic chambered tombs (PRNs 2858 & 2859).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone now in Mathry Chur	Stone	01	



*Mathry, Rhoslanog: sketch plan*



*Mathry, Rhoslanog, looking N to Rhoslanog Fawr farmhouse*



**PRN:** 2871  
**NGR:** SM89564050  
**Parish:** Llanwnda  
**Site Name:** LLANWNWR FARM  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early medieval;Medieval?;Bronz  
**Form:** Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Buildings;grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2843;2872;2879;46824  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of undated cist cemetery on Llanwnwr Farm, where cist burials are said to have been revealed, prior to 1925, 'in the fold yard' (RCAHM 1925, 191). Llanwnwr Chapel (PRN 2872), one of two former chapelries to Llanwnda parish (cf. Capel Degan PRN 2612), recorded by Browne Willis in the early 18th century (ibid.), presumably lay on or near the cemetery site. The cemetery and chapel appear to have been associated with a medieval settlement (PRN 12899). The 'fold yard' cannot now be traced - possibly the farmyard is meant? It was said that 'a considerable number of flag-lined graves have from time-to-time been brought to light in the yard, and after rain the outlines of burials can be traced' (ibid.). One of the graves was opened in 1883. However, others are said to have contained 'ashes as well as bones', possibly indicating Christian re-use of a bronze age cemetery? The morphology of the present site offers some clues. The farmhouse and outbuildings lie on the E (sheltered) side of an extensive, but low rocky knoll, which outcrops at the summit W of the farmhouse. The knoll lies in a prominent coastal location, 200m from the cliffs of Carreg Onnen Bay. It measures c.500m E-W and c.400m N-S, and is defined by a slight 'gorge' on the E side, containing a number of springs and a stream. It would appear therefore that the farmyard itself is the natural site for the chapel and cemetery. However the present farmhouse, outbuildings and boundaries all appear to be of early 19th century, with no reference to any underlying landscape. Moreover, there is a Neolithic chambered tomb on the N flank of the knoll (PRN 4643). The farm was also the findspot of two Group II ECMs (PRN 2843 & 46824).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists contained inhumations & ashes?
Grave		00	Rock cut. Contained inhumations & ashes?
Inhumation	Bone	00	Contained in long cists & rock cut graves oriented
Cremation?	Bone	00	ashes
Inscribed stones	2		

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

	1883	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.14 p.344
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	17-1
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.559 p.191
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.187
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.72

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1966		SM84 SE1
DAT	1976	CR	2843 - ECM from this area & chapel 2872
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E807

**Negative References:**



*Llanwnda, Llanwnwr farmhouse from SE*



**PRN:** 2872  
**NGR:** SM89564050  
**Parish:** Llanwnda  
**Site Name:** LLANWNWR CHAPEL;ST GYNYR'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Buildings;grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2843;2871;2879;46824  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of Llanwnwr Chapel, one of two former chapelries to Llanwnda parish (cf. Capel Degan PRN 2612), recorded by Browne Willis in the early 18th century (RCAHM 1925, 191). It appears to have been abandoned by the early 19th century. Its precise location is unknown, but it was presumably associated with the undated cist cemetery on Llanwnwr Farm (PRN 2871), where cist burials are said to have been revealed, prior to 1925, 'in the fold yard' (ibid.). The 'fold yard' cannot now be traced - possibly the farm yard is meant? It was said that 'a considerable number of flag-lined graves have from time-to-time been brought to light in the yard, and after rain the outlines of burials can be traced' (ibid.). One of the graves was opened in 1883. However, others are said to have contained 'ashes as well as bones', possibly indicating Christian re-use of a bronze age cemetery? The morphology of the present site offers some clues. The farmhouse and outbuildings lie on the E (sheltered) side of an extensive, but low rocky knoll, which outcrops at the summit W of the farmhouse. The knoll lies in a prominent coastal location, 200m from the cliffs of Carreg Onnen Bay. It measures c.500m E-W and c.400m N-S, and is defined by a slight 'gorge' on the E side, containing a number of springs and a stream. It would appear therefore that the farmyard itself is the natural site for the chapel and cemetery. However the present farmhouse, outbuildings and boundaries all appear to be of early 19th century, with no reference to any underlying landscape. Moreover, there is a Neolithic chambered tomb on the N flank of the knoll (PRN 4643). An artefact retrieved from the area of the farm in the 19th century was described as a quern, but has been re-interpreted as a font (PRN 2879)., probably associated with Llanwnwr Chapel. The farm was also the findspot of two Group II ECMs (PRN 2843 & 46824). The chapel was probably dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Gynyr. It appears to have been associated with a medieval settlement (PRN 12899).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Font?	Stone	1	PRN 2879
Inscribed stones	2		

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
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**Other sources**

	1883	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.14 p.344
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.559 p.191
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.187

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1966		SM84 SE1
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM84 SE1
DAT	1976	CR	Cemetery 2871 ECM 2843 & font 2879?
DAT	1976	CR	
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E379 & E491 & E807

**Negative References:**

*Llanwnda, Llanwnwr Farm from NE*



**PRN:** 3016  
**NGR:** SM86900948  
**Parish:** Walwyn's Castle  
**Site Name:** CAPESTON TUMULUS  
**Site Type:** ROUND BARROW?;ROUND BARROW REUSE? Bronze Age?;Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Woodland;Scrub  
**Vegetation:** Trees and scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Damaged, possible bronze age round barrow, revealing a single 'long-cist' or Christian stone-lined grave (RCAHM 1925, 407;James 1987, 74). It lies on the floor of a steep stream valley. The long-cist is undated, but is of probable early medieval date. The site is within 200m of, and equidistant from, two iron age defended enclosures, Capeston Rath (PRN 3015) and Rickeston Rath (PRN 3013). At Capeston, as at Kilpaison Burrows (PRN 3080), a single cist grave was observed. However, unlike Kilpaison, no primary bronze age burial was encountered. Nevertheless, its most likely origins are as a round barrow, re-used very early during the early medieval period for the burial of an important personage who opted for burial within 'a wild, isolated place' (like Cornish examples in Preston-Jones 1992, 122) - cf. Brownslade Barrow, Castlemartin (PRN 543), where a 'very large number' of undated cist-graves were uncovered during the 1880s. The site was entirely inaccessible in July 2002, being approached through heavy dense undergrowth and scrub, and entirely invisible. It is thought that the site itself is also heavily overgrown. There is a record of the site having been cut through by a tramway in the early 1920s (RCAHM 1925, 407), but there is no map evidence for such a tramway and similarly no physical evidence was observed in the field. The condition of the monument, and the extent of any damage from the tramway, is unknown, but it was said to be 'practically obliterated' in 1925 (ibid.).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist-long?	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1151 p.407
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.74
Preston-Jones A	1992	Decoding Cornish Churchyards	The Early Church in Wales & West p.104-124

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2002	Tir Gofal Farm Visit report Capeston
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-200 23537-8
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM80 NE5
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	Pr B135

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 3030  
**NGR:** SM89060778  
**Parish:** Steynton  
**Site Name:** ST BUDOC'S  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL;CEMETERY Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Building  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Mansion called St Botolphs (PRN 6885, NGR SM 8914 0774) near site of, and named after the medieval St Budoc's chapel in Steynton parish. According to Lewis, the mansion was built in 1800 'about a hundred yards west of the ancient edifice' the standing remains of which (at NGR SM 8906 0778?) were incorporated into the walls of the outbuildings (Lewis 1833). The chapel had been acquired by Pill Priory (PRN 3176) by the 16th century and may have been founded by the priory - its dedication to the 'Celtic' St Budoc may be derived from the joint dedication of the priory to SS Mary and Budoc. However, it was associated with a cemetery, undated cist burials having been observed in the early 19th century - 'in excavating the ground for the new (mansion) building several stone coffins, containing bones, were dug up' (ibid.). The cists may well be post-Conquest, but the possibility exists that it was an early medieval cemetery, associated with a pre-existing 'Budoc' cult from which the priory dedication was derived. The site was not visited in 2002, and no features are visible on Meridian APs.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Coffin	Stone	00	Long cists? or stone coffins?





**PRN:** 3080  
**NGR:** SM88960063  
**Parish:** Rhoscrowther  
**Site Name:** KILPAISON BURROWS  
**Site Type:** ROUND BARROW REUSE Early medieval  
**Form:** Finds  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;thistles  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3079  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Bronze age round barrow, excavated by Cyril Fox in 1926 (Fox 1926). Numerous secondary bronze age inhumations were revealed, and a single secondary long-cist as at Capeston Barrow (PRN 3016) - cf. Brownslade Barrow PRN 543 with multiple secondary extended inhumations. The long-cist was not dated, but may represent a very early post-Roman burial, of an important personage who opted for burial within 'a wild, isolated place' (cf. Cornish examples in Preston-Jones 1992, 122). The barrow is now represented by an intermittent bank, interrupted by Fox's trenches, that is 0.5m high, 1m wide and totals c.5m in diameter. Some of the gaps have been widened by livestock erosion. There is a central 'depression', corresponding to Fox's excavation, within which is a crude orthostat, 0.4m above ground, which was formerly central to a stone pile (ibid.); these were removed during the 1926 excavations. The orthostat is part of the primary, bronze age construction. The barrow lies 100m E of the parish boundary, for which it was presumably a reference.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	1	Secondary in a round barrow extended within a long cist
Cist	Stone	1	Long cist secondary in round barrow contained inhumation

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Fox C	1926	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.6 p.1-35
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.74
Wheeler REM	1926	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.3 Pt.I p.74
Preston-Jones A	1992	Decoding Cornish Churchyards	The Early Church in Wales & West p.104-124

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM80 SE9
DAT	1976	CR	3079

**Negative References:**

*Rhoscrowdder, Kilpaison Barrow: the barrow looking E*



**PRN:** 3092  
**NGR:** SM85130305  
**Parish:** Angle  
**Site Name:** ST ANTHONY'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early Medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 7595;35095  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early Medieval C site, ie. low probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval St Anthony's Chapel, marked as 'Old Church' on the tithe map. Mentioned in a will of 1500, when it may already have been in decay (RCAHMW 1925, 11-12). The chapel has gone but an oval enclosure, representing the surrounding churchyard - marked as a dotted line and labelled 'Burial Ground (Site of)' on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition 25" maps - is still detectable as a low oval earthwork approx. 100m E-W x 50m N-S (PRN 7595). The presence of undated cist burials (PRN 35095) in the eroding cliff face 100m NW suggests the former presence of an outer enclosure around the churchyard, if only notional - there is no evidence on APs, or in the field. (AP source unknown).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1908	25"	Pembs Sheet 38.8
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.27 p.12
SPARC	1994	South of the Landsker - Angle	Parish File

**Manuscript**

**Text**

NDL	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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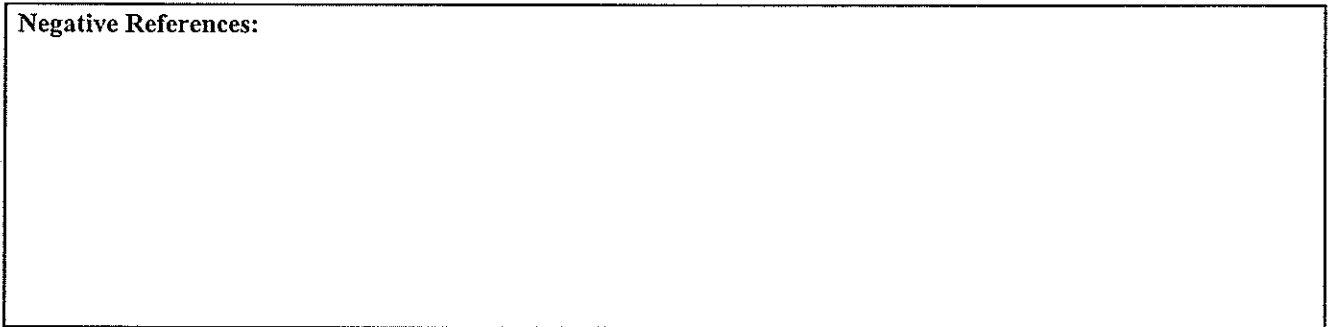
**Map**

Tithe Map & Apport Angle Ph	Schedule No.14 Old Church
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM80 SE20
DAT	1976	CR	Connected with enclosure 7595
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E477
Allen B & Murphy K	1998	Coastal survey 1997-98 -Lower Milford Haven	SMR Library

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 3093  
**NGR:** SM86110353  
**Parish:** Angle  
**Site Name:** ST MARY'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early Medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Woodland  
**Vegetation:** Sycamore and scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 7596;7597  
**Siting:** Cliff edge///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapel, recorded as 'ruinated' in the early 18th century (RCAHMW 1925, 12). Marked on the OS Old Series 1" map as a filled rectangle (ie. still roofed?) at the west end of a suboval enclosure (PRN 7596). Gone by the later 19th century, the OS 25" first edition merely labelling the general site 'Chapel (Site of)'. It appears to have lain just NW of the present No. 12 Chapel Bay, on the N side of the present trackway and Coast Path, in a clifftop area now overgrown with sycamores and scrub. There is no physical evidence for either the chapel PRN 3093 nor the enclosure PRN 7596. Associated with St Mary's well site (PRN 7597) just to the N of the chapel site.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Map of Pemb	
Ordnance Survey	1830	Old Series 1"	Sheet 38
Ordnance Survey	1879	First Edition 25"	Sheet 38.8
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet

**Other sources**

Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS 1892 edition p.544
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	88-2
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.26 p.12

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project. Part 2	
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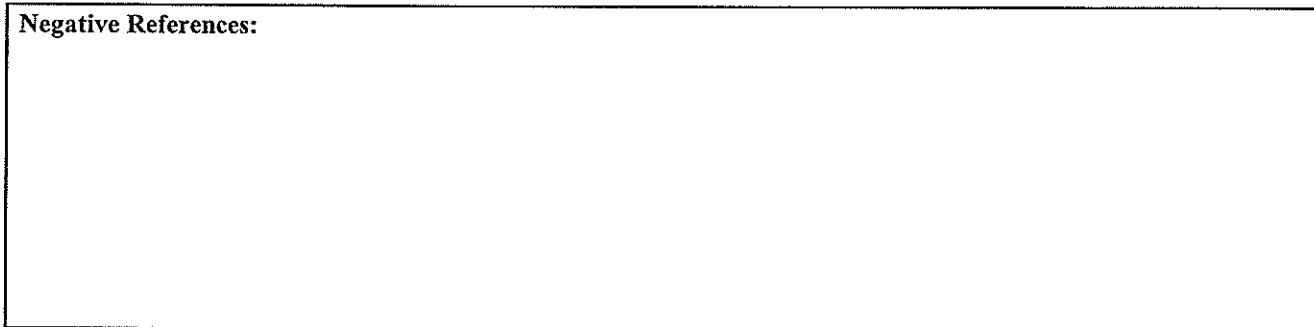
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM80 SE21
DAT	1976	CR	7596-7
Allen B & Murphy K	1998	Coastal survey 1997-98 -Lower Milford Haven	SMR Library
Ordnance Survey	1965		Place-name 'Chapel Bay'

**Negative References:**





**PRN:** 3138  
**NGR:** SM80231094  
**Parish:** St Brides  
**Site Name:** ST BRIDES CHAPEL;CLIFF COTTAGES  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Scrub  
**Vegetation:** Scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** NPP  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 7606  
**Siting:** Cliff edge///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapelry, now entirely gone due to coastal erosion. It lay on the low coastal cliffs of St Brides Haven 50m north of St Brides parish church (PRN 3131) and churchyard (PRN 27990). It was recorded by Edward Lhuyd in c.1700 (RCAHM 1925, 318), when it had been in use as a fish-salting house. The remains were still visible in 1833 (Lewis 1833), but had been lost to coastal erosion by the late 19th century. The chapel was associated with cemetery PRN 7606, one of the graves of which has produced a C14 date of 950 +/- 70 AD. The chapel appears to have been late medieval, but may therefore have earlier origins. It may have been associated with St Brides ecclesiastical enclosure PRN 13294 and, with the parish church, have been part of a multiple church site. One or the other may have originated as a capel-y-bedd, ie. a late medieval chapel over an early medieval founder's grave.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Lewis S	1849	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	4th Edition p.127-8
Wade-Evans AW	1910	Y Cymmrodor	p.22 Vol.34

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.Brides
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	75-6
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.929 p.318-9

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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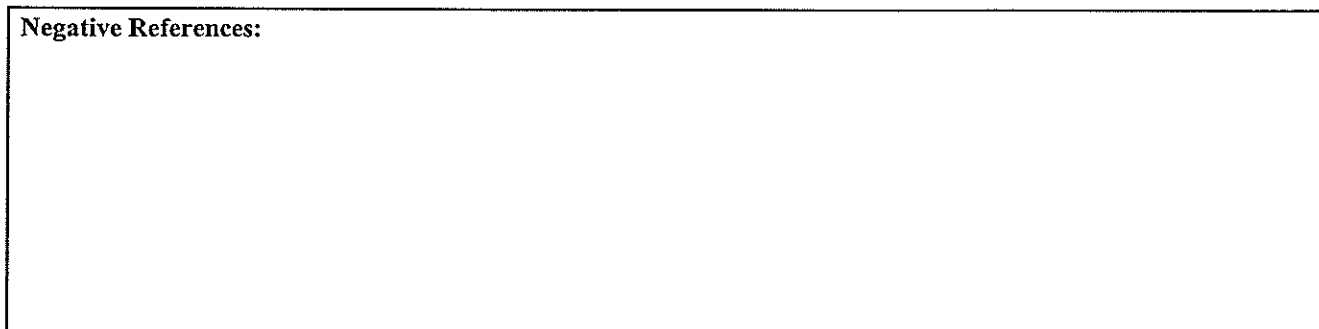
**Ground Photographs**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM81 SW6
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM81 SW6
DAT	1976	CR	Cemetery 7606
	1980	Card Index	E511
Murphy K & Allen B	1997	Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point	SMR Library
Ludlow N	1995	The undergrounding of overhead electricity cables at St Brides Green	SMR Library

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 3442  
**NGR:** SS11779917  
**Parish:** Penally  
**Site Name:** PENALLY PARISH CHURCH;SS NICHOLAS AND TEILO  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CLAS Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4229;4230;4231;4232;4235;46846  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** Subsquare  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Penally parish church (PRN 4235). It was the site, and probably the location of an early medieval church, mentioned in an entry in the Llandaff Charters from c.675 which includes a reference to a 'cleric', suggesting that the church may have been a (quasi-)monastic clas (Davies 1979, No.127b, p.96). There are a number of subsequent references in the charters, spanning the pre-Conquest period. The 'Teilo' element in the joint dedication suggests that it may have been the mother-church of Cantref Penfro (S. Pembrokeshire.), with subordinate Teilo churches at Amroth, Crinow, Crunwere, Ludchurch, Stackpole and St Issells. It has been suggested by Dr Nancy Edwards that the premier status of the Teilo monastery at Llandeilo Fawr, Carms., was 'moved' to Penally by Hywel Dda during the early 10th century (N Edwards pers. comm.). Four, possibly five Group II-III ECMs are from the site (PRNs 4229-4232, 46846), possibly all +/- in situ?, confirming the continuing high status suggested in the sources. The large, regular, subsquare churchyard appears to be a later feature, but may be pre-Conquest, cf. the similar churchyards at Llawhaden and Mathry, which are also documented pre-Conquest sites. It occupies the flank of a hill, very near the coast and opposite Caldey Island. It lies within 0.8km of - and was possibly associated with - both Longbury Bank (PRN 14286), an important 6th-7th century secular site, and 'Eccluis guiniau' ecclesiastical site (PRN 46847). It also lies within 2km of - and again was possibly associated with - Tenby, a putative llys site mentioned in 9th-10th century poem. The church was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. There was at least one former dependent chapelry in the parish.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	05	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Rees W	1951	Historical Atlas of Wales	p.24 Pl.27
Knowles & Hadcock	1953	Med.Religious Houses	p.357
Doble GH	1971	Lives of the Welsh Saints	p.200

**Map**

Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.117 Fig.32
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Davies W	1979	The Llandaff Charters	
SPARC	1995	South of the Landsker - Penally	Parish file

**Manuscript**

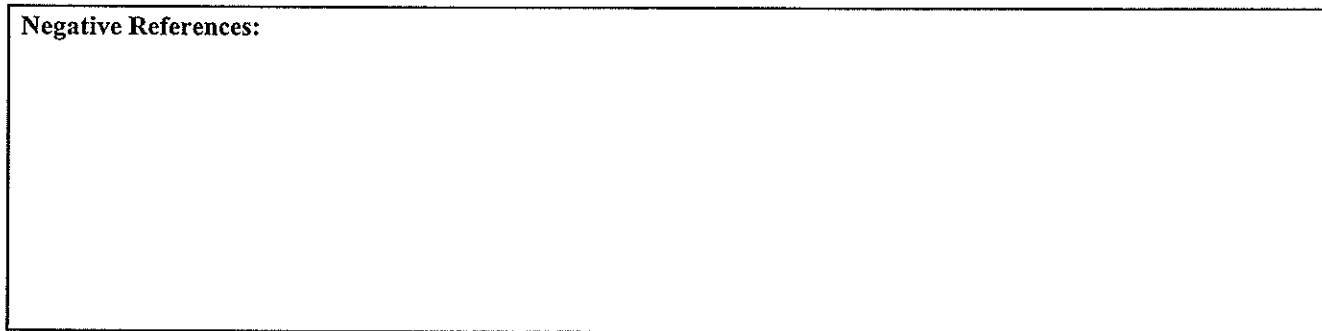
**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	SS Nicholas & Teilo	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ordnance Survey	1965		SS19 NW10 SS19 NW44
DAT	1984	CR	10167

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 3450  
**NGR:** SN02150555  
**Parish:** Upton  
**Site Name:** UPTON CHURCHFIELD;GRAVEYARD  
**Site Type:** CHURCH;CHURCHYARD;HILLFORT OCCUPATION?Iron Age?;Early medieval;Medie  
**Form:** Place-name;Earthwork/C;Building/D  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3488  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** Northeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high probability early medieval origins. Circular enclosure, about 50m in diameter, forming a +/- perfect circle, with a low single bank c.0.5m high, and a simple entrance to the west. The enclosure is traditionally thought to be an iron age defended enclosure on the basis of its form. It is not a SAM. However, the field is named 'Graveyard' or 'Churchfield' (DAT 1999) suggesting a possible cemetery site - possibly re-using an iron age defended enclosure?. The site was visited in July 2002. In the middle of the enclosure is an oriented, rectangular depression, about 5m by 12m, with the vestigial remains of masonry walling beneath the turf forming a possible W end and the returns of N and S walls. There are some other, loose piles of rubble. The rectangular depression is also visible on Meridian APs. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, a church at 'Upton' was one of those alienated by Bishop Wilfrid, the last Welsh Bishop of St Davids, between 1085 and 1115 (Conway Davies 1946, 237), ie. +/- during the pre-Conquest period. The fabric of the present Upton Chapel (PRN 3488), 1km to the S, is 14th century at the earliest, and it occupies a very regular rectangular churchyard which appears to be both integrated and contemporary with a 14th century, fortified manor house, Upton Castle (PRN 3487). It appears then that Churchfield may be the site referred to in 1085-1115 - the rectangular building may be a church, and the site is intervisible with Lawrenny Church, which was also alienated by Bishop Wilfrid (ibid.). Its masonry will probably be 12th century at the earliest, but it may have remained active until the early 14th century, when Upton Castle was built and when it may have been succeeded by (or moved to the site of) the present Upton Chapel. A site in Upton is apparently associated with a St Sulien dedication (Baring-Gould & Fisher 1913, 206). The dedication of the present Upton Chapel is however unknown.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.206
DOE	1981	AMsof Wales	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rigg J	1977	Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists	derived from Ring Motte
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

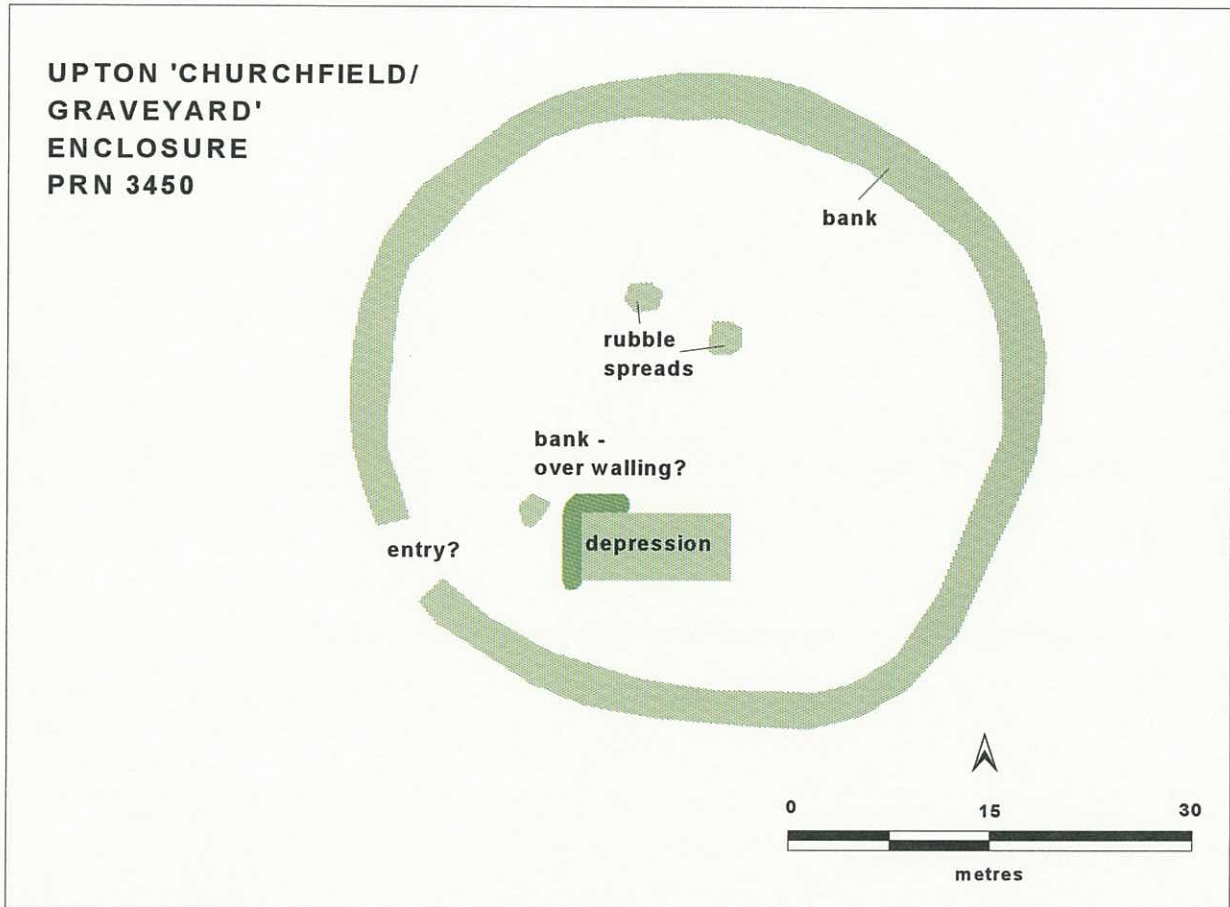
**Other sources**

RAF	1946		106G-UK-1629 2034-5
Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-200 13097-8 17881-2 9051-2 SN00 NW1
Ordnance Survey	1965		
DOE	1981	AMs of Wales	
DAT	1999	Milford Haven Historic Audit - Part 1 Pembroke Ferry to Garron Pill	Stage 1 Data gathering
Ordnance Survey	1965		Fieldname 'Churchfield' or 'Graveyard'

6"

**Negative References:**

*Upton 'Churchfield': sketch plan*



*Upton 'Churchfield': looking ESE across enclosure and W end of ?church*



**PRN:** 4244  
**NGR:** SS14239668  
**Parish:** Caldey Island  
**Site Name:** ST DAVIDS CEMETERY  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval;Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2370;4282  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Undated cist cemetery N of the medieval St Davids Church, Caldey Island (PRN 4282); partially excavated in 1918 but producing no artefacts (Evans 1918, 43-4). However, it is possibly associated with nearby finds of 6th-7th century imported pottery (Campbell 1988,75) and may represent the site of the documented early medieval monastery of Ynys Pyr (PRN 2370). Church with 'Celtic' dedication. Not visited in 2002.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Pottery		2	Imported 7th century Class E ware and 6th century Phoenician red slipware noted by Ewan Campbell in Tenby Museum Collection.

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Campbell E 1988 Archaeology in Wales Vol.28

**Map**

Ordnance Survey 1888 6"

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 109-9

James H 1987 Excavations at Caer Bayvil Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.74  
 Eyre-Evans G 1918 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.12 Pt.XXXII p.43

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey 1965 SS19 NW16  
 DAT 1984 CR Possibly same site as 4564-47-29 30



**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 4326  
**NGR:** SM81222406  
**Parish:** St Elvis  
**Site Name:** ST ELVIS PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S;ST AILFYW'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CIST GRAVE Early medieval  
 CEMETERY;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE  
**Form:** Earthwork/B;Earthwork/U;Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Waste  
**Vegetation:** Scrub;grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** NT  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2787;2791;2792  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of the medieval St Elvis parish church (PRN 2787), and large semicircular enclosure atio of 1291. It was the possession of a monastic house during the medieval period, but the rectory was in private patronage by c.1600 (Owen 1897, 301). The church was still active in the early 19th century (Lewis 1833), but had gone by the later 19th century by which time it appears to have been completely demolished (OS 25" map). However, foundations were still visible in 1925 (RCAHM 1925, 368). It apparently measured 35' x 17', and had a south porch (ibid.). The church was associated with a small, rectangular churchyard measuring approx. 40m E-W x 30m N-S, which is shown on the St Elvis tithe map of 1844 as a dotted line, meaning that it may not have been enclosed by a hard boundary. The shape suggests that it may have been a late medieval or post-medieval enclosure. It too has left no above-ground evidence and both church and yard are now in an area that is now overgrown with gorse and bracken, and contains a pond which appears to post-date the church. However, the outline of the building or churchyard may be visible on Meridian APs. Cist graves were apparently encountered during the construction of new farm buildings in the 19th century. The location of the farm buildings suggests that the burials were located beyond the N boundary of the rectangular churchyard. In fact, this churchyard appears to have been a late feature which occupied a small part of a much larger, semicircular enclosure which is still defined by field boundaries and may be referenced on, in its southern line, a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 2792), which lies a few metres beyond the boundary. The N end of the enclosure lies beneath the farm, but a continuous boundary curves first to the SE and then around the SW, before running out at its W end. Sections of this boundary are now double-banked, either side of a trackway, but it is the larger, inner boundary that is probably significant. Where preserved it is 1.2m high, 2m wide, of earthfast stones and overgrown. The enclosure contains a natural depression, forming a bowl-shape around the head of a small valley, containing springs. It measures approx. 160m N-S and 170m E-W. Where not occupied by farm buildings, the enclosure is partly under pasture, and partly overgrown with scrub. Cropmarks appear to run concentrically within this boundary on Meridian APs, possibly representing an internal ditch? or trackway?. Might the enclosure represent a re-used prehistoric ritual enclosure? A Group II ECM (PRN 2971) was first recorded on the track to St Elvis farm, 100m E of the church site. It may have been +/- in situ. The church dedication is normally given as St Teilo, but the parish was dedicated to St Ailfyw (RCAHM 1925, 368) the name being cogn. Irish 'Albi'? (Dr N. Edwards, pers. comm.). St Ailfyw then probably represents the original dedication of the church. It may have been rededicated to Teilo in the 12th century. An unknown enclosure PRN 4325 lies 120m N of the church site, on a site with a 'hermitage' tradition. The church site also lies within 400m of the Ffynnon Ddegfel curative well site (PRN 2783), an iron age defended enclosure (PRN 2798), and a possible bronze age standing stone (PRN 4611).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	Long cist
Inhumation	Bone	00	Contained in long cists
Inhumation	Bone	00	From this or Med.Phase 2787
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	ECM 2791 possibly associated

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St Elvis
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	46-5 6
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1034 p.368
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.186
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71

**Manuscript**

**Text**

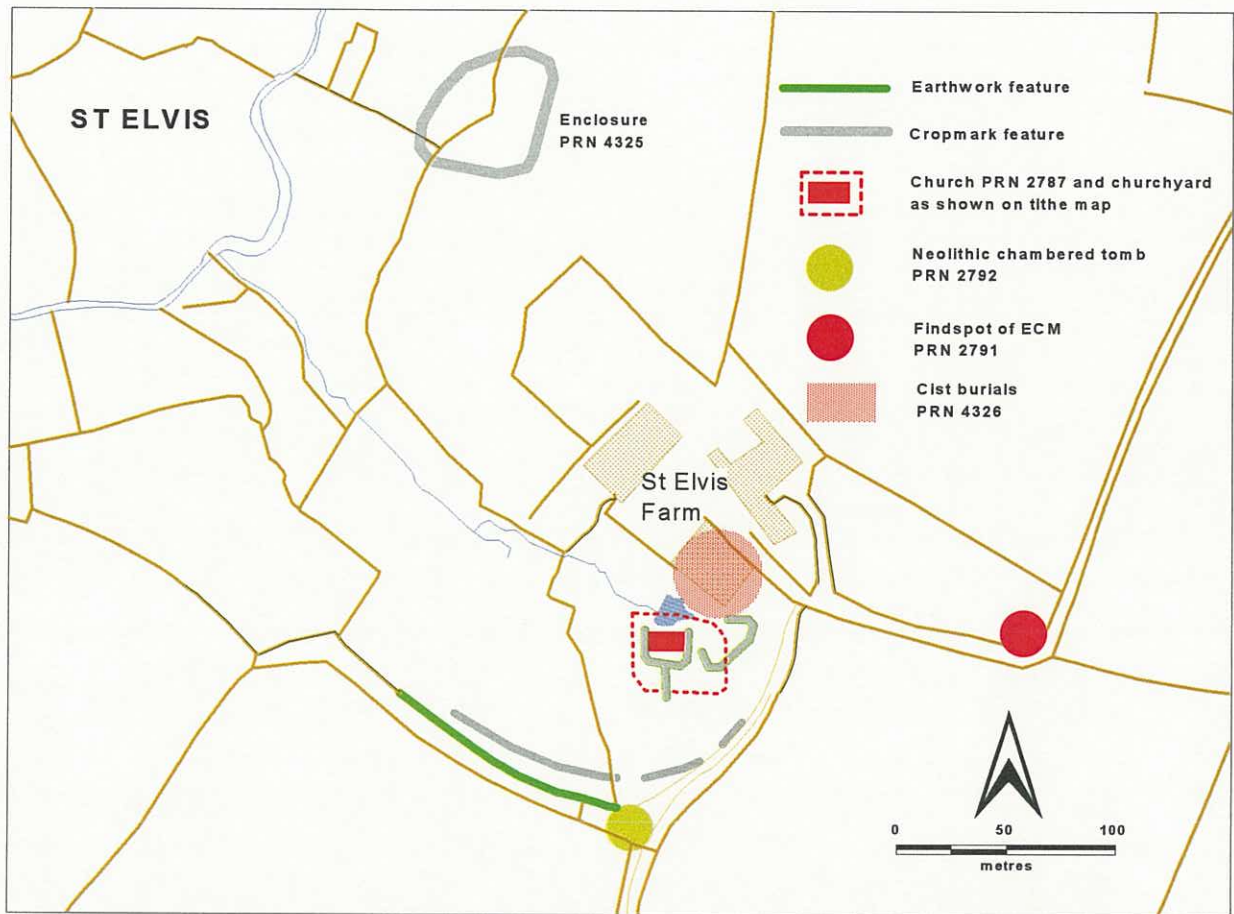
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 23170-1
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 SW8
DAT	1976	CR	Mediaeval church 2787 ECM 2791
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E808

**Negative References:**

*St Elvis enclosure: sketch plan*



*St Elvis: looking S across enclosure to church site and farm*



PRN: 4348  
 NGR: SM75072541  
 Parish: St David's  
 Site Name: ST DAVID'S  
 Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
 ENCLOSURE;BISHOP-HOUSE;CLAS;MONASTERY

Form: Documents  
 Land Use: Other;Built over;Pasture  
 Vegetation: Grass;buildings;trees  
 Site Status:  
 Area Status: NPP  
 Ownership: ECL;Pri

Part of:  
 Consists of:  
 Associated with: 2625;2662;2663;2664;2665;2666;2667;2668;2706;14670  
 Siting: Valley base///

Orientation:  
 Aspect:  
 Proximity:  
 Views:

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. The site has been occupied, since the early 12th century, by the present St Davids Cathedral (PRN 2706) and Cathedral Close (PRN 14670). It was also the possible location of the early medieval St Davids monastery by the 7th century (Thomas 1994, 106) - see also 'Rosina Vallis' (PRN 46855) and Tygwyn (PRN 2640). It appears to have become the head of a 'monastic bishopric' by the later post-conquest period, the Latin title of 'bishop' being recorded by the 9th century (Jones 1952, 4). Metropolitan status was already being pursued, St Davids being described as an 'archbishopric' in one 9th century source (Davies 1982, 160). The St Davids clergy were described as 'claswyr' in 1081, specifically 'clas yr arglwydd Dewi ac un eglwys Menevia' (Evans 1991, 38). By this time, at the very least, they were installed at the present cathedral site and had acquired enough wealth and prestige to have suffered 11 Viking attacks between 907 and 1091 (Pryce 1992, 25), seven of which were concentrated between 1070 and 1090 (Davies 1982, 120). The site had a tradition of 'nawdd' or sanctuary (Evans 1992, 33). It was not fully Anglo-Latinised until the appointment of Bishop Bernard in 1115. St Davids Cathedral Close (PRN 14670) is a large, rectangular walled enclosure which, in its present form, dates chiefly to the 13th- and 14th centuries. However, James has suggested that at least part of its course may reflect an earlier enclosure, the names of some of its entries perhaps preserving the locations of early medieval entries (James 1993, 110). Giraldus Cambrensis' mentions Porth Gwyn, through which Henry II entered in 1171, in his contemporary description of the 12th century precinct (Thorpe 1978, 167). But he goes on to suggest that the northern area, within which this gateway lies, may have been a subsequent addition - 'the churchyard is bounded on the north side by the River Alun, a muddy and unproductive stream' (ibid., 166). And in his recent comprehensive survey Rick Turner concluded that the close may not have emerged in its present form until after 1287, when an edict was issued for the enclosure of the canons' houses (Turner 2000, 87-8, 165), probably including this northern area - which became the site of the Bishop's Palace. No features are visible on Meridian APs, in which the enclosure is in any case largely obscured by buildings and trees. So the form of the earlier enclosure must remain uncertain. Six, possibly ten Group I-III ECMs now lie within the Cathedral Close, not all of which are in situ (Edwards forthcoming), but they do confirm the continuous high status of the site. The post-Conquest cathedral possessed many prebendal churches, and dependent churches and chapelries, the relationship with some of which may pre-date the Conquest. However, the large number of pilgrimage chapels within N. Pembrokeshire, particularly in St Davids peninsula, are mainly late medieval in origin (James 1993).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	10	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Thorpe L	1978	Gerald of Wales: Description of Wales & Journey through Wales	
Knowles & Hadcock	1953	Med.Religious Houses	p.357
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112
Thomas C	1994	And Shall these Mute Stones Speak?	
Turner R	2000	St Davids Bishop's Palace Pembrokeshire Antiquaries Journal 80 p.87-194	

**Other sources**

Jones T	1952	Brut y Twywsogion	
Charles-Edwards TM	1971	The Seven Bishop-Houses of Dyfed	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies 24 Part 2 p.247-62
Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Middle Ages	
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.15
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.116-7
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.339
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.185-186
Morris J	1977	The Age of Arthur	Vol.3 p.368
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.216
Pryce H	1992	Ecclesiastical wealth in early medieval Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p. 22-31
Evans JW	1992	The Survival of the Clas as an Institution in Medieval Wales: Some Observations on Llanbadarn Fawr	The Early Church in Wales & West p.33-40

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23224-6
RCAHM	1976		8b PE

**PRN:** 4566  
**NGR:** SN096272  
**Parish:** Maenclochog  
**Site Name:** TEMPLE DRUID ENCLOSURE  
**Site Type:** UNKNOWN;HENGE?;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE;Neolithic;Bronze Age;early med  
**Form:** Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings;trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1336;1337;2091;11922  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Cropmarks visible on APs appear to represent a very large enclosure on a gently sloping hilltop/hillspur E of Maenclochog, around Temple Druid House, which was formerly known as 'Bwlch-y-clawdd' (or 'breach in the bank/ditch'). The cropmarks are not complete, but appear to be the E half of an oval enclosure which may be as much as 0.55km from E-W, and 0.3km from N-S. Within this line appears to be a second, concentric cropmark, visible in the SE quadrant, which may have continued to form a double enclosure throughout measuring c.450 x 200m. Only the NE cropmarks are visible in the field, as a slight break of slope. The enclosure so formed encompasses two bronze age standing stones (PRNs 1337 & 11922), and a neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 1336). It has therefore been interpreted as a possible late neolithic - bronze age henge monument (Williams 1984, 188). A Group I ECM (PRN 2091), now in Cenarth Church, Carms., is said to have come from Temple Druid (where it was in situ?), suggesting that the site may have been at least re-used during the early medieval period. It has been suggested that, with the early medieval Llandeilo Llwylarth churchyard (PRN 1275), 180m to the ESE, it may represent a 'paired site', ie. one of a pair of enclosures thought to denote secular/ecclesiastical use during the early medieval period (James 1992, 72). The orthostats in each of the fields surrounding Temple Druid House do not appear on 1955 aerial photographs and appear to be recent cattle-rubbing stones.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.634(iv) p.206
Williams GH	1984	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.31 p.188

**Manuscript**

**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1980	SN0927	
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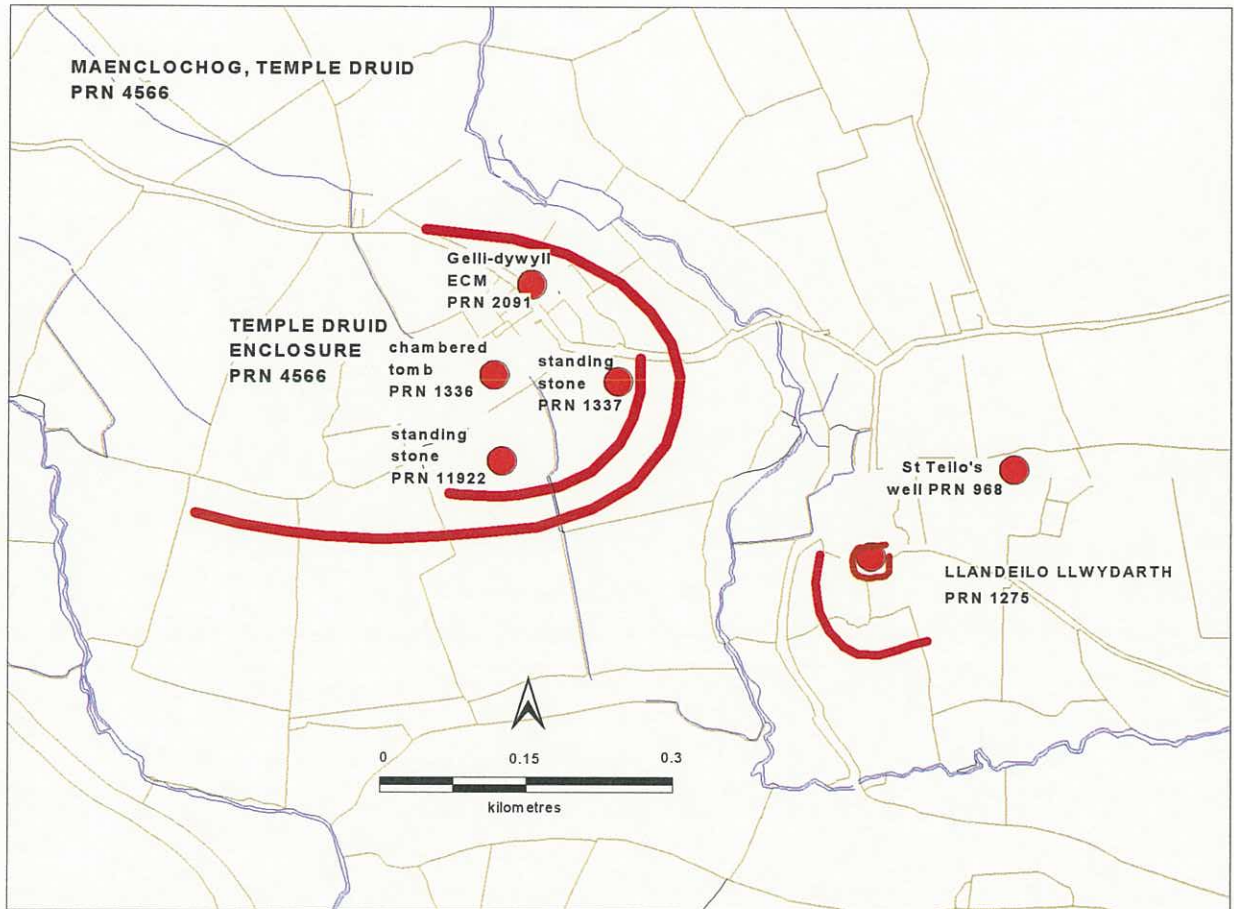
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	200-220 27407-27408	
Williams GH	1991	SRF	

**Negative References:**



*Maenclochog, Temple Druid: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 4578  
**NGR:** SM87933200  
**Parish:** Mathry  
**Site Name:** MATHRY PARISH CHURCH;HOLY MARTYRS  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CEMETERY;ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
ENCLOSURE?  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/C;Cropmark;Finds  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Garden;Past  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2860;2861;2862;4295;4642;17338  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Mathry parish church (PRN 4642), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 17338). The site, and probably the location of the church was mentioned in an entry in the Llandaff Charters from the 6th century (Davies 1979, 96 no.127b). The entry records a gift of land 'to St Teilo', while the 'Mathry' place-name suggests that a church had already been established, ie. 'Mathry' is derived from a 'Merthyr' element is thought to denote early post-Roman origins (Roberts 1992, 42). The early medieval church probably occupied the present churchyard, at least during the later post-Conquest period. The churchyard, which occupies a prominent hilltop, is uncompromisingly rectangular, but is small and may date to a period within which the circular enclosure was giving way to the rectangular enclosure ie. a shape based on the shape of the building itself (Preston-Jones 1992, 123). Cf. the rectangular yards at the early church sites at Llawhaden and Penally. It is nuclear to a 'radial' settlement, based on 6 routeways that radiate from the churchyard. However, the churchyard lies within a possible very large, circular outer enclosure, up to 660m in diameter, preserved as field boundaries to the north (James 1992, 74; Thomas 1994, 480), and as intermittent cropmarks to the SE and S. The boundaries are typical of the tall hedgebanks elsewhere in the vicinity, and it may be that they may merely represent field boundaries following the natural contours of the hilltop. None of the fields within the suggested enclosure, moreover, have ecclesiastical names in the Mathry tithe schedule of 1842. However, undated cist burials were recorded in 'several places near the churchyard' in the early 18th century (Fenton 1811, 17), while possible cists have been observed immediately E of the churchyard during the 20th century (James 1987, 71). The enclosure also contains a number of springs and wells. During the 12th century, the benefice was the most important prebend of St Davids Cathedral and was called the 'Golden Prebend' (Lewis 1833), continuing a long-established association?. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The tithes were formerly impropriated through an unusual form of tenure (Green and Barker 1912, 297); this, though possibly representing continuity of tradition, may have had early medieval origins. There is a Group I ECM in the church (PRN 2862), which may be +/- in situ? (Edwards forthcoming). The 'Holy Martyrs' dedication is probably derived from the 'Merthyr' element in the place-name. However, it is possible that it is derived from an original, 'Celtic' dedication to the so-called Seven Saints (or 'dwyfrwyr'), associated with St Teilo and St Dyfrig (Baring Gould and Fisher 1908, 405).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	In long cists?
Coffin	Stone	00	Long cist?
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	- in situ?

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Thomas C 1994 And Shall these Mute Stones  
Speak?

**Other sources**

Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.17
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Mathry
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Davies W	1979	The Llandaff Charters	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.405
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.674 p.221
Lewis J	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.189
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71
Davies M	1951	Wales in Maps	p.54-5
Butler LAS	1979	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.28 p.459-60
Roberts T	1992	Welsh Ecclesiastical Place-Names and Archaeology	The Early Church in Wales & West p. 41-44
Preston-Jones A	1992	Decoding Cornish Churchyards	The Early Church in Wales & West p.104-124 'Mathri' is equivalent to 'Merthyr'

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1911-12	Vol 2	
James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1998	Holy Martyrs	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1992	AP92-20.20 High level hazy view of Mathry village and surrounding fields viewed from the S
James TA	1992	AP92-21.21 Close up view of Mathry village centre with church and churchyard viewed from the N
James TA	1992	AP92-21.23 Close up view of Mathry village centre With church and churchyard viewed from the N

**Map**

1842 Tithe Map & Apport Mathry

**Other sources**

	1720	From a canon of St.Davids to Browne Willis
Meridian Airmaps	1955	180-230 12612-3

DAT  
Pembrokeshire County  
Museum

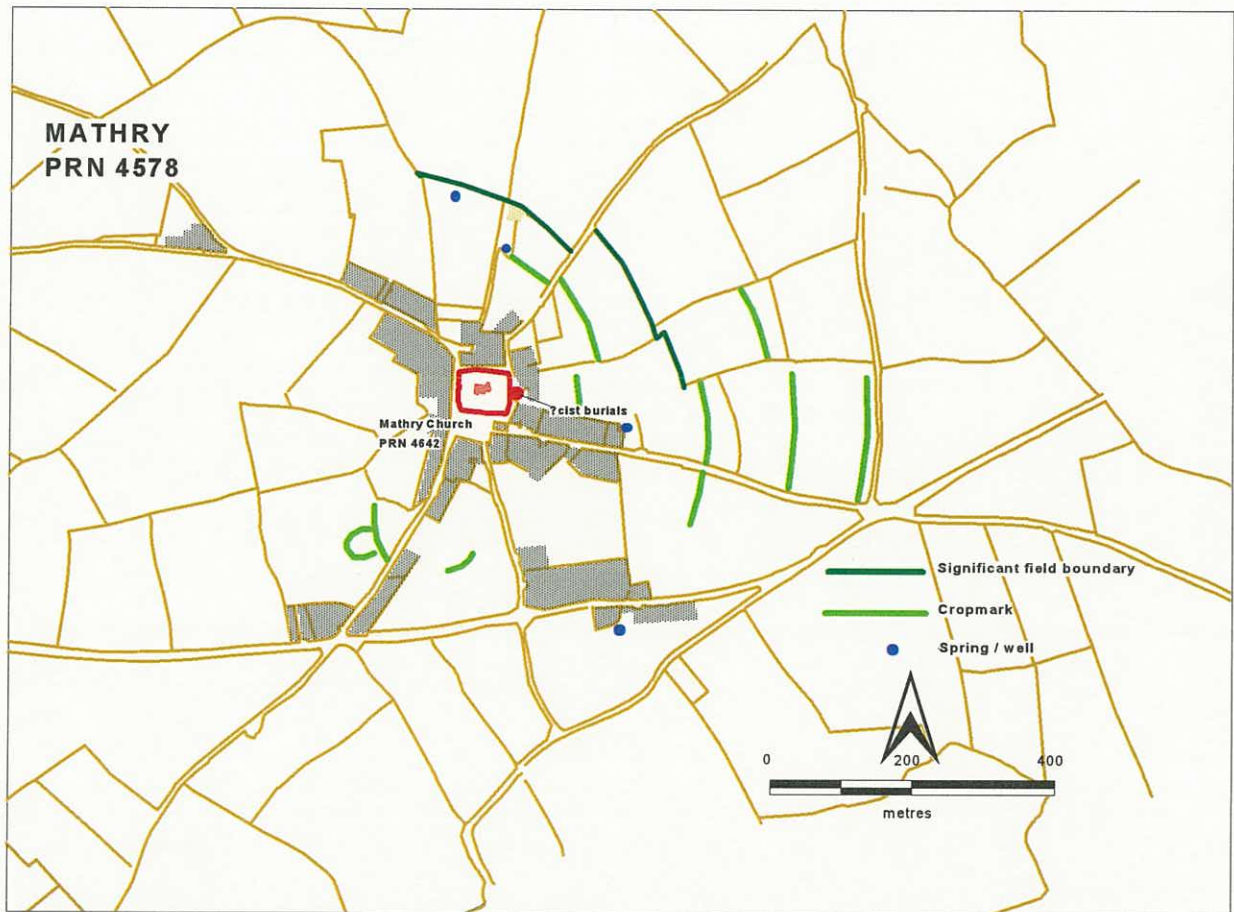
2000  
1980

Churches  
Card Index

FPW26 Database  
E809

**Negative References:**

*Mathry churchyard: sketch plan*



*Mathry, the northern ?enclosure (field) boundary, looking NW*



**PRN:** 4913  
**NGR:** SN134163  
**Parish:** Llanddewi Velfrey  
**Site Name:** HENLLAN;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCH;CHAPEL Early medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over;Woodland  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanddewi Velfrey, extant in early 18th century when it was recorded by Browne Willis (RCAHM 1925,423 p.154). Possibly one and the same as 'Trefendeg' chapel, linked with Llanddewi Velfrey as 'Landewy et Trefendeg', in the Taxatio of 1291. Trefangor is the name of a farmstead 600m to the NW, whose name - significantly? - contains a 'bangor' element. The name 'Henllan' suggests that it may pre-date Llanddewi Velfrey, which is itself a high-probability early medieval site. It had gone by early 19th century, and its precise location is unknown. It may have occupied the site of the post-medieval Henllan home farm (no PRN; SN 1340 1630). It may have lain somewhere within Trefangor farmstead (no PRN; SN 1283 1669). It may have occupied the field named 'Waun Henllan fychan issa' on the Tithe Schedule of 1841, in which a cropmark complex has been observed on APs at SN 1283 1669 (PRN 46806). However, it is possible that the chapel site may be represented by the circular cropmark/earthwork enclosure PRN 46805, in the adjoining field, at SN 1353 1656 (the field name Parc fron-y-rhos is not significant). The field system and landscape were entirely remodelled in the late 18th century when Henllan Mansion and Home Farm were established, obscuring earlier features. Browne Willis sates that the chapel was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo (Charles 1992, 515). Rees (1932) credited this site as being the site of the 'Llandeilo Llwyn Gwaeddan' of the Llandaff Charters. However this is more likely to be represented by the nearby Llangwathen (PRN 9915).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14thc. SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lampeter Velfrey  
Charles BG 1992 The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire  
1802 1291 Taxatio  
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological 66-4  
Survey  
RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.423 p.154

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval  
Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

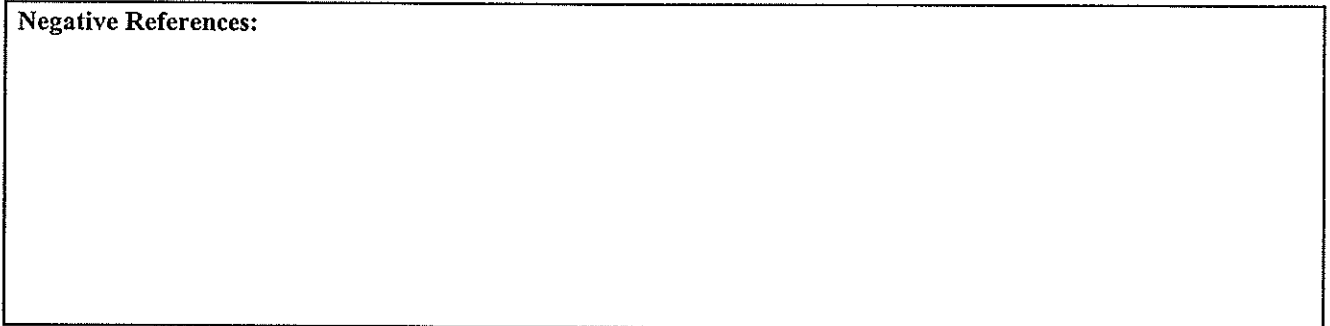
**Map**

1841 Llanddewi Velfrey tithe map

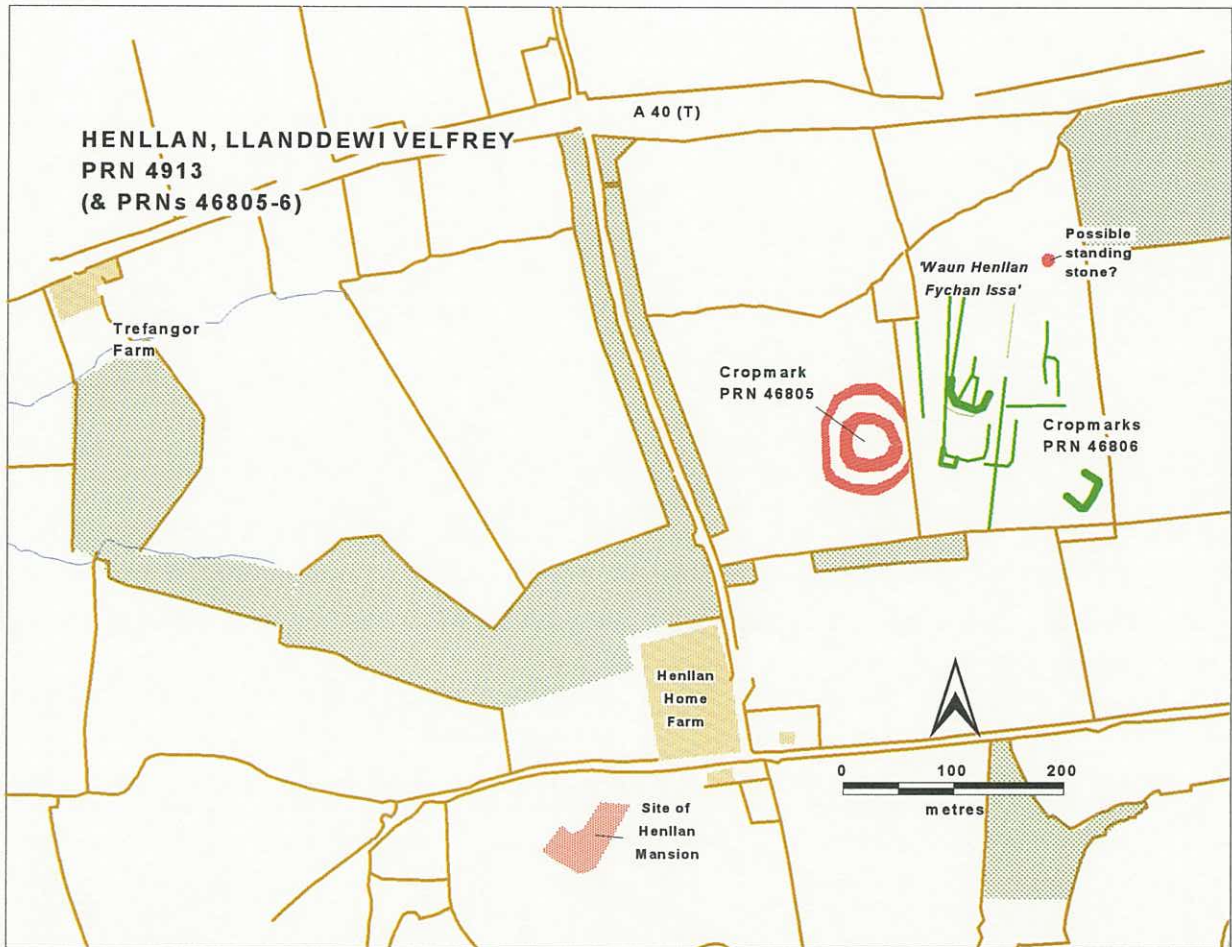
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 210-210 26159-60  
RCAHM 1976 8c PE  
Pembrokeshire County 1980 Card Index E487  
Museum

**Negative References:**



*Llanddewi Velfrey, Henllan: sketch plan*



*Llanddewi Velfrey, Henllan: looking NNE across 'Waun Henllan Fchan Issa'*





**PRN:** 5321  
**NGR:** SN17504213  
**Parish:** Bridell  
**Site Name:** BRIDELL;PARC PEN CESTYLL  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1174;5318;46773  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early Medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Cist cemetery; burials observed in field 150m W of Bridell parish church (PRNs 5318 & 46773) in mid- and late 19th century, all in cists (James 1987,73;RCAHMW 1925,31). The cemetery may, along with a well (no PRN), have occupied an outer enclosure around the churchyard, for which there is no map, AP or field evidence. Nb Bridell churchyard (PRN 46773) formerly polygonal (map evidence); ogam/cross-incised ECM in churchyard (PRN 1174), possibly in situ, possibly representing re-used Bronze Age standing stone ie. an early burial focus?.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists? contained inhumations
Inhumation	Bone	00	Contained in long? cists

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

	1860	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.6 p.317
	1872	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.3 p.253 358
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.81 p.31
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.73

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Other sources**

Hunter R	1977	Card Index	Bridell
RCAHM	1976		2b PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	Pr B18

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 5488  
**NGR:** SM97422718  
**Parish:** St Dogwells  
**Site Name:** PARC-Y-PWLL  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early medieval?  
**Form:** Buried feature;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Three cist burials were apparently observed during ploughing on Parc-y-pwll Farm (formerly named Upper St Dogwells Farm) in the 1970s-80s. They were apparently 'in rows', suggesting Christian rather than bronze age origins. The only record of the graves is a verbal account from the farmer. However, a cropmark is visible in the same field on Meridian APs. It is very faint, but forms an incomplete, suboval enclosure measuring approx. 60m N-S and 45m E-W. It lies at NGR SM 9748 2716, 30m E of the NGR given for the cists, but it is not known how accurate this location is. If the two are associated it may mean that the site represents an enclosed cemetery. However, there is no evidence for any church or chapel, and no ecclesiastical field name elements are recorded in the St Dogwells tithe schedule of 1846. No features were visible when the site was visited in November 2002, apart from the pond in the SW corner of the field. A possible enclosure PRN 5815 lies 350m S of the site. The site lies 450m equidistant from neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 2409) and possible bronze age standing stone (PRN 4556).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND		2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Map**

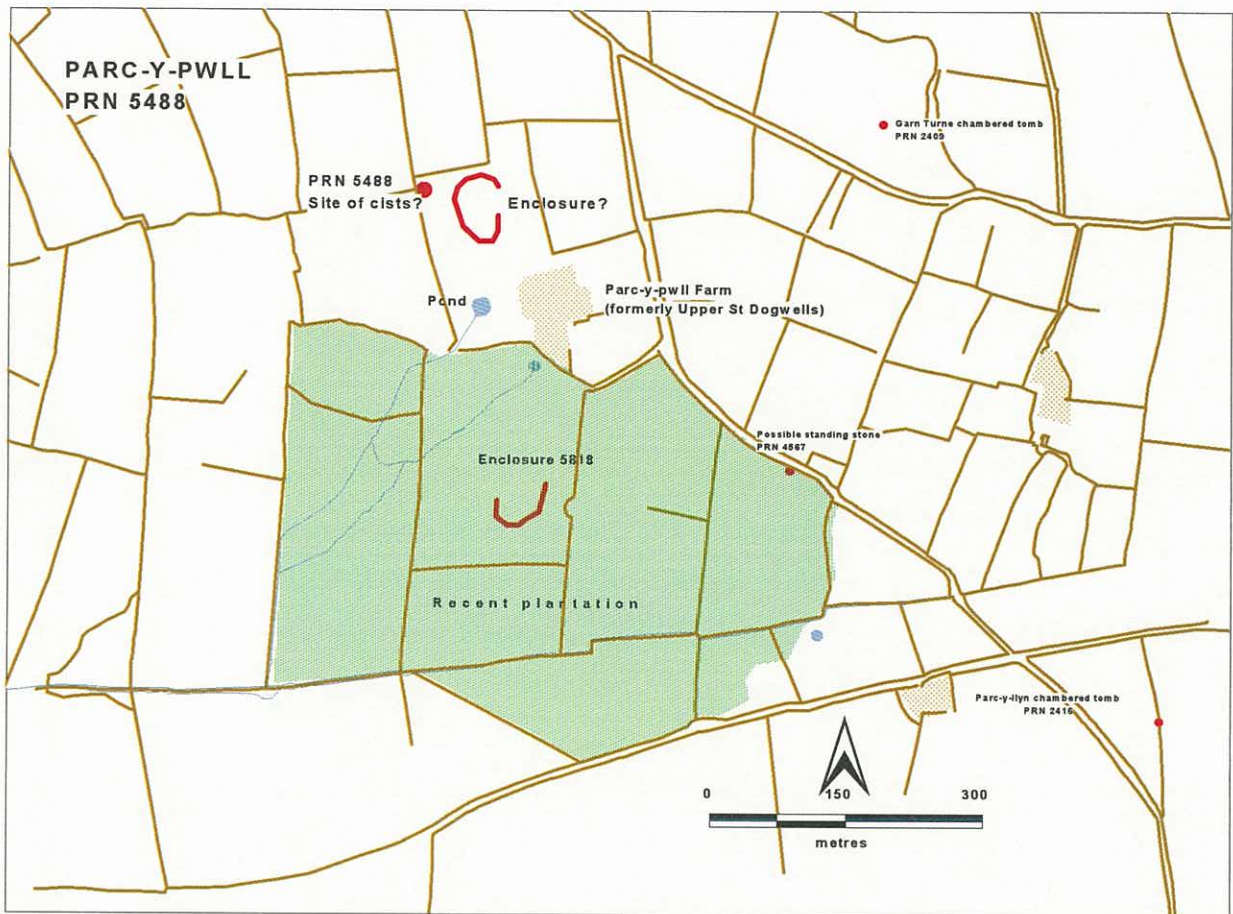
		1846	Tithe Map & Apport St Dogwells
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	190-220 10308-9
Murphy K	1992	DRF

**Negative References:**

*St Dogwells, Parc-y-pwll: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 5720  
**NGR:** SN10653625  
**Parish:** Nevern  
**Site Name:** MAES-Y-BEDDAU  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY? Unknown;Bronze Age?;Early medi  
**Form:** Place-name;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hilltop/flat//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Farm named Maes-y-beddau ('field of graves'). Other 'beddau' place-names in southwest Wales can be associated with bronze age cemeteries, or early medieval cemeteries (often open and undeveloped). However, the 'beddau' element can also be applied to natural surface irregularities and to, for example, pillow-mounds of medieval/post-medieval date. Examination of Meridian APs showed a possible parchmark in a field 120m NW of the farmhouse, centering on NGR SN 1053 3637, measuring approx. 90m N-S x 60m E-W. However, it is a very doubtful feature and may be of natural origin. Similarly this field, and a number of neighbouring fields, exhibit a large number of glacial erratic boulders - which may in fact have given rise to the 'beddau' element. The present field system appears relatively modern in origin, c.late 18th-early 19th century, and none of the fields has an ecclesiastical name on the Nevern tithe schedule of 1843. In addition, there is no documented chapel or cemetery site in the vicinity. However, until further investigation proves otherwise, the site has to be regarded as a possible cemetery site. It lies 500m NW of Plas-y-bangor Farm (PRN 5718), with a 'bangor' element that is normally applied to ecclesiastical enclosures. There may or may not be a link between the two sites. In addition, a group of ECMs (PRNs 1481-3, 1503 & 14424) lie at an average distance of 1km WSW. Their provenance is not certainly known and they may have been associated with a cemetery site somewhere in the vicinity.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 7470  
**NGR:** SM72362525  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** ST JUSTINIAN'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL?;CIST GRAVE CEMETERY? Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Garden;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2639;7500;7501;7502  
**Siting:** Cliff top///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Standing, late medieval pilgrimage chapel to St Davids (PRN 2639), disused and ruinous by c.1600 (RCAHM 1925, 328). It is associated with a pilgrimage well PRN 7502. Both are located on an exposed coastal cliff top. The chapel was excavated, rather poorly, in the 1920s (Boake 1926), when an earlier, undated building was revealed beneath the present structure. This has not been securely dated and may also be post-Conquest, none of the fabric of the present building being any earlier than the late 14th century, temp. Bishop Edward Vaughan who has traditionally been regarded as its builder. However, a possible cist-grave was revealed beneath the W wall of this earlier phase structure (James 1987, 70). Nevertheless, the cist is undated and all the associated finds (PRNs 7500 & 7501) are medieval or post-medieval, and on this evidence alone it would appear that the site may be post-Conquest in origin, on the pilgrims' route to St Davids, which reached its peak after the Papal Bull of 1123 (James 1993). However, the site is associated with a number of earthworks, which may imply earlier origins. When visited in August 2002 it was seen to lie across (and truncate?) the N side of a low, semicircular earthwork bank, c.2m wide. It appears to have formed part of a small ?circular enclosure, c.12m in diameter. N of the chapel, it appears to have been removed by later activity including a slight, cut terrace. A further, wider bank, equally slight, runs N-S some 8m W of the chapel. It has a slightly curving line and may represent a further (outer?) enclosure. No aerial photographs of the site were available. The chapel now lies in a private lawned garden. A garage, erected in recent years, has removed part of the smaller enclosure bank.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	2	From long cist



**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Wheeler REM	1924	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.2 Pt.III p.264-5
Badger BA	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.116

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Boake EJ	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.105.Short note in St.Patrick's Chapel report amplifies Boake's later (1926) report
Boake EJ	1926	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.6 p.381-94
Jones F	1954	Holy Wells of Wales	p.209
MOW	1961	AMs England & Wales	p.137
Radford CAR	1962	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.335
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.70
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1992	AP92-07.33 High level shot from SSW showing setting of chapel and lifeboat slip	
James TA	1992	AP92-07.34 High level shot from E showing inlet of Porth Stinian	

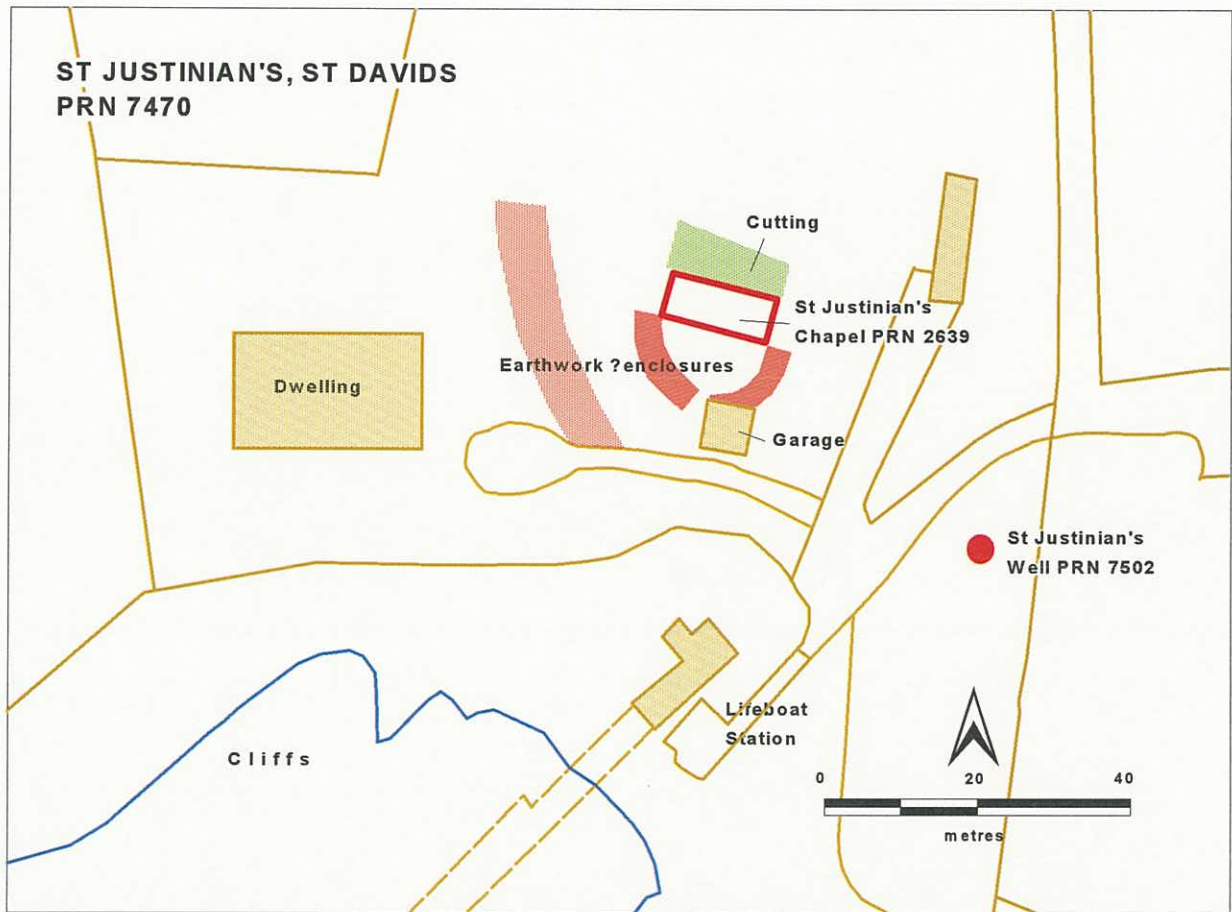
**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 NW14
DAT	1976	CR	2639 7501
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E333
Murphy K & Allen B	1997	Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

<p>Negative References:</p>
-----------------------------

*St Davids, St Justinian's Chapel: sketch plan*



*St Davids, St Justinian's Chapel from the ESE showing enclosure ?bank*



**PRN:** 7541  
**NGR:** SN05432799  
**Parish:** Henry's Moat  
**Site Name:** ST BRYNACH'S CHAPEL;BERNARD'S WELL CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass and rushes; spring overgrown  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1313;1314;1315  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of former, medieval well chapel (PRN 1313), termed a pilgrimage chapel by George Owen in c.1600 (Owen 1897, 509). It was ruinous by the early 19th century (RCAHMW 1925, 120). It had a 'Celtic' dedication, to St Brynach, the leading cult in the region (Cantref Cemaes) and may have lain on s (post-Conquest) pilgrimage route to St Brynach's, Nevern. It was associated with St Brynach's Well (PRN 1315) and former ?ECM (PRN 1314), and has probable early medieval origins. The medieval chapel has now gone and it is not clear from the sources exactly where it lay. According to the RCAHM Inventory it adjoined 'the traces of the well-chamber; a hedge now separates the well from the site of the chapel. The site itself is a wilderness of undergrowth in which vestiges of foundations can be dimly traced. The little chapel may have had a length of about 30 feet (RCAHMW 1925, 120). The spring now rises in an overgrown hollow between a modern barn and an outbuilding on the SW corner of Bernard's Well farmstead; neither building appears to contain any early masonry and neither appears to be shown on APs from 1955. The spring then runs around a rectangular, N-S platform, approx. 50m x 30m, which is raised up to 1.5m on its S side and is very stony, now supporting rough grass and rushes. The platform may represent the demolished chapel building. In fact, APs from 1955 appear top show this as a level, subcircular area occupied by the remains of a structure, and defined by the stream to the W, boundaries to the N and E and a possible former boundary to the S. The E edge of the platform now lies beneath an area of modern dumping.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Henry's Moat, St Brynach's Well: site of well and chapel from SE*



**PRN:** 7565  
**NGR:** SM88112116  
**Parish:** Roch  
**Site Name:** ROCH PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;HILLFORT? Iron Age?;Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2804  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Roch parish church (PRN 2804), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It was granted to Pill Priory in c.1200 (Green & Barker 1913, 263-5). The raised, suboval churchyard is possibly a re-used iron age defended enclosure (RCAHM 1925, 311). It adjoins a post-Conquest earthwork and masonry castle (PRN 2803), which is possibly early 12th century in its original form. If the churchyard was a defended enclosure, this suggests that it is an early medieval site otherwise the castle might be expected to have re-used the enclosure. There were at least two former chapelries in the parish, possibly more.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

		1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws & Owen		1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	50-7
RCAHM		1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.901 p.311

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1912-13	Vol 3	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1978	TAJ-AP-SM8821	Colour slide
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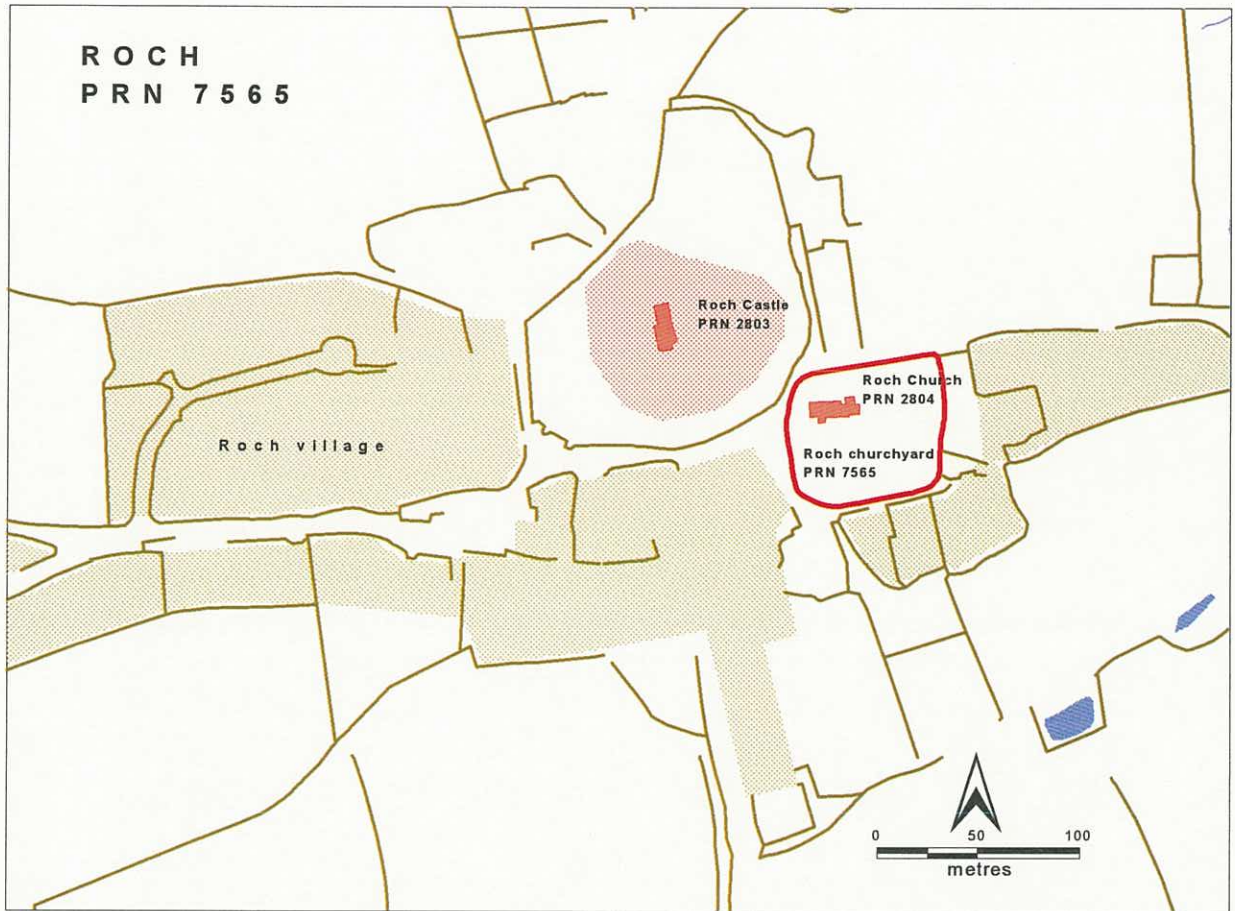
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 23580-1
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 SE8

**Negative References:**



*Roch, churchyard: sketch plan*





**PRN:** 7568  
**NGR:** SM826303  
**Parish:** Llanrian  
**Site Name:** PARC Y FYNWENT; CROESGOCH  
**Site Type:** INHUMATION Bronze Age?; Early medieval  
**Form:** Finds  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:** 46819  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2836; 12480  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	1	Long cist? contained inhumation & "sword"
Inhumation	Bone	1	Contained in long cist? with "sword"
Sword?	Iron	1	Contained in long cist? with inhumation

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Fenton R	1811	Hist. Tour Through Pemb	p.22
Jones & Freeman	1856	Hist. & Ants. of St Davids	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	33-9
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No. 530 p.178
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.188

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-230 12491-2
Griffiths WE		BA Finds Pemb	A-PE-60
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM83 SW1
Hunter R	1977	Card Index	Llanrhian
DAT	1976	CR	Associated with Dark Age cemetery 2836?

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 7595  
**NGR:** SM85130305  
**Parish:** Angle  
**Site Name:** ST ANTHONY'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/c  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3092;35095  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Oval enclosure representing the churchyard around St Anthony's Chapel PRN 3092 - which was marked as 'Old Church' on the tithe map. The chapel has gone but the enclosure - which is marked as a dotted line and labelled 'Burial Ground (Site of)' on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition 25" maps - is still detectable as a low oval earthwork approx. 100m E-W x 50m N-S. The presence of undated cist burials (PRN 35095) in the eroding cliff face 100m NW suggests the former presence of an outer enclosure around the churchyard, if only notional - there is no evidence on APs, or in the field. (AP source unknown)

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Ordnance Survey		1908	Pembs Sheet 38.8
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**Other sources**

Laws & Owen		1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	88-3
RCAHM		1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	p.12 No.27 & No.24(note) - not site specific

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND		2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Map**

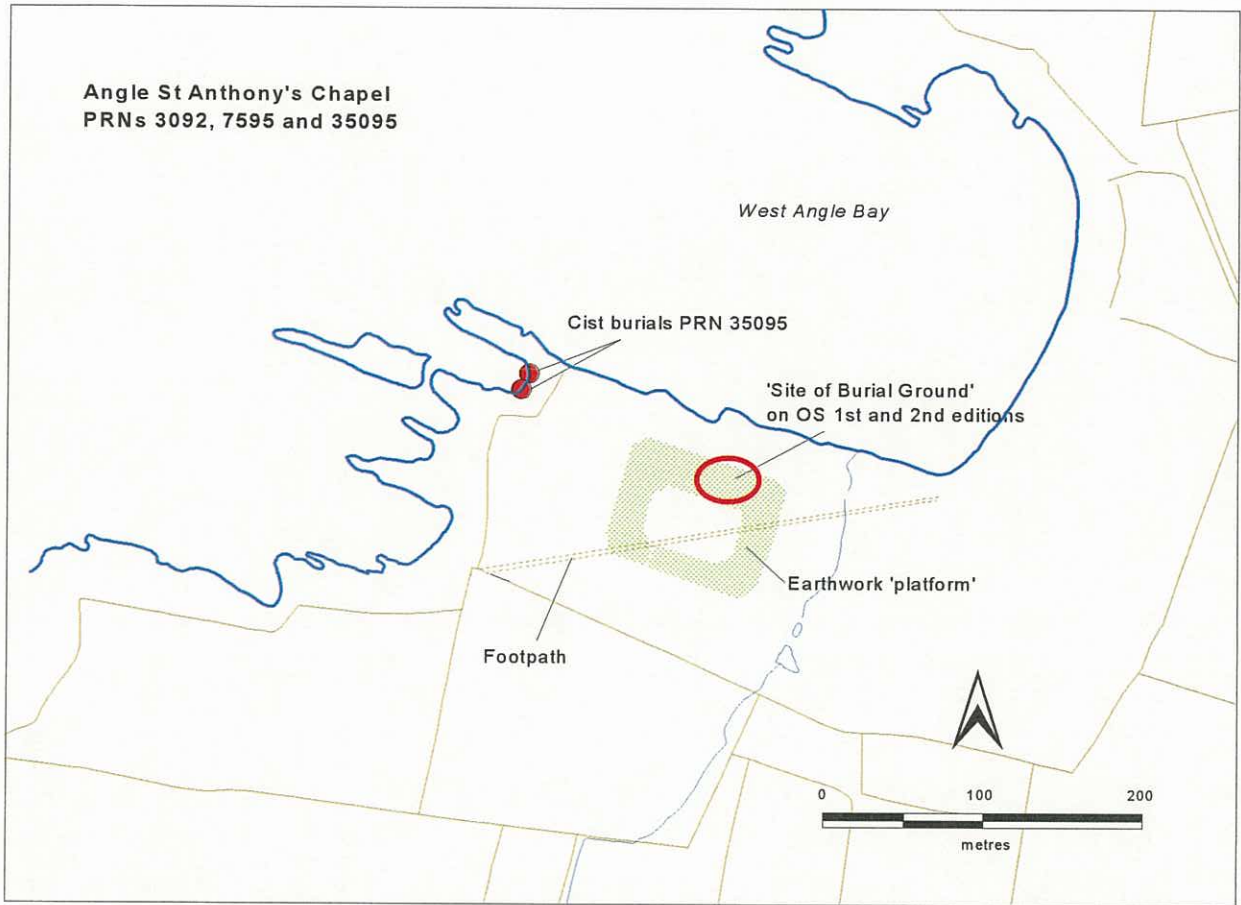
			Tithe Map & Apport Angle Ph	Schedule No.14 "Old Church"
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey		1965		SM80 SE20
DAT		1976	CR	Connected with chapel 3092?
Allen B & Murphy K		1998	Coastal survey 1997-98 -Lower Milford Haven	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

*Angle St Anthony's: Sketch plan*



*Angle St Anthony's: exposed cist graves from W*



**PRN:** 7596  
**NGR:** SM86110353  
**Parish:** Angle  
**Site Name:** ST MARY'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Woodland;Arable;Built over;O  
**Vegetation:** Various  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3093;7597  
**Siting:** Cliff Edge///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of enclosure associated with former St Mary's chapel site PRN 3093. The chapel was recorded as 'ruinated' in the early 18th century (RCAHMW 1925, 12). Marked on the OS Old Series 1" map, of 1830, as a filled rectangle (ie. still roofed?) at the west end of a suboval enclosure (PRN 7596). Gone by the later 19th century, the OS 25" first edition merely labelling the general site 'Chapel (Site of)'. The enclosure was still visible in c.1900 when it was described as 'small and circular, with a bank about 2ft high' (RCAHMW 1925, 12). From the 1830 map it would appear that the enclosure lay either side of the side of the present trackway and Coast Path, partly in a cliff-top area now overgrown with sycamores and scrub, and partly beneath No. 12 Chapel Bay. There is no physical evidence for either the chapel PRN 3093 nor the enclosure PRN 7596. Associated with St Mary's well site (PRN 7597) just to the N of the chapel site.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1830	Old Series 1"	Sheet 38
Ordnance Survey	1879	First Edition 25"	Sheet 38.8

**Other sources**

Owen G	1892	Description of Pemb	CRS Vol.1 p.344
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.26 p.12

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM80 SE21
DAT	1976	CR	3093 7597
Allen B & Murphy K	1998	Coastal survey 1997-98 -Lower Milford Haven	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

PRN: 7606  
 NGR: SM80211094  
 Parish: St Brides  
 Site Name: ST BRIDES CIST CEMETERY  
 Site Type: CEMETERY

Early medieval

Bone	Radiocarbon	880	1020	Date from bone from cist grave CAR 931
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Form: Finds  
 Land Use: Other;Scrub  
 Vegetation: Scrub  
 Site Status:  
 Area Status: NPP  
 Ownership: NPP  
 Part of:  
 Consists of:  
 Associated with: 3138  
 Siting: Cliff edge///  
 Orientation:  
 Aspect:  
 Proximity:  
 Views:

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Cemetery, comprising cist- and dug-graves, eroding out from the low coastal Old Red Sandstone cliffs on the E. side of St Brides Haven. It lies 50m north of St Brides parish church (PRN 3131) and churchyard (PRN 27990). One of the cist-burials exposed in 1985 gave a radiocarbon date of 950 +/- 70 AD. A dug gave a recent date. The cemetery was first recorded by Edward Lhuyd in c.1700 (RCAHM 1925, 318), when it was already being damaged by coastal erosion, and by Lewis in 1833 (Lewis 1833). It was associated with a medieval chapelry (PRN 3138) which was also recorded by Lhuyd in c.1700, the remains of which were still visible in 1833 (Lewis 1833). It had been lost to coastal erosion by the late 19th century. The chapel appears to have been late medieval, but its association with the early medieval cemetery suggests earlier origins. It may have been associated with St Brides ecclesiastical enclosure PRN 13294 and, with the parish church, have been part of a multiple church site. One or the other may have originated as a chapel-y-bedd, ie. a late medieval chapel over an early medieval founder's grave. The cemetery and chapel site was visited in November 2002. The soilmarks of two, possibly three dug graves, and the slabs of a possible cist, were visible in the cliff section immediately N of restored limekiln PRN 23815, immediately W of the path between the village and Cliff Cottages. The surface has been altered by the construction of the limekiln, obscuring earlier features, while there are the remains of a pond to the E of the track; burials may lie beneath both features. A low, raised platform is apparent immediately NW of the limekiln, but this probably does not represent the site of chapel 3138 which, according to the sources, will have weathered out entirely. The graves were actively eroding out in 1985 and 1987, but the erosion appeared, in 2002, to be stable.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	In long cists
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists contained inhumations
Human bone	Bone	2	C14 Human femur CAR-917 from cist grave dated 1000+-70bp whilst bone CAR-931 from dug grave gave 150+-60 bp.



**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Wade-Evans AW	1910	Y Cymmrodor	p.22 Vol.34
Murphy K	1987	Archaeology in Wales	Vol.26 p.57

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen E & H	1907	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	75-6
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.929 p.318-9
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.75
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.Brides

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Murphy K	1987	St Bridges Cist Cemetery	SRF
Ludlow N	1995	The undergrounding of overhead electricity cables at St Brides Green	SMR Library
Austin L	1998		DRF
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Ground Photographs**

Ordnance Survey	1965		SM81SW6
Nelson S	1990	Exposed graves on cliff face at St.Brides Bay	DRF

**Other sources**

Nelson S	1990	Exposed graves on cliff face at St.Brides Bay	DRF
Benson DG	1990	Burials at St.Brides Haven	DRF
DAT	1976	CR	Associated with chapel 3138 ECM-8970
Ordnance Survey	1976		SM81 SW6
Murphy K & Allen B	1997	Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point	SMR Library
DAT		GP's 193217 193215 193216	DRF

**Negative References:**

*St Brides cist cemetery: area of cemetery, and lost chapel, from W (parish church on right)*



*St Brides cist cemetery: the exposed burial cuts*



**PRN:** 7613  
**NGR:** SM98541886  
**Parish:** Rudbaxton  
**Site Name:** RUDBAXTON RATH;SYMON'S CASTLE;ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?;CHAPEL?;ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval?  
 ENCLOSURE?

**Form:** Earthwork/C;Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Woodland;Arable  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;crops  
**Site Status:** SAM

**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3307;3308;3310;3311  
**Siting:** Hilltop///

**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Large iron age hillfort, PRN 3307, of which substantial remains survive. Re-used in the Middle Ages as Symon's Castle (PRN 3308). It was also the site of a medieval chapelry to Rudbaxton parish, PRN 3310, which was, according to Fenton, conferred upon Slebech Commandery along with the parish church in 1152-76 (Fenton 1811, 357). The chapel was apparently mentioned in 1398 (Jones 1996, 209). It was not mentioned by Lewis (1833) when it had presumably gone. However the chapel site is marked quite firmly on OS maps as lying immediately E of the counterscarp bank of Rudbaxton Rath iron age defended enclosure (PRN 3307), which was re-used as the medieval earthwork Symon's Castle (PRN 3308). St Leonard's Well (PRN 3311) lay immediately W. The succession suggests that the chapel may have early medieval origins and that the hillfort - or at least part of it - may have been re-used as a cemetery. The siting of the medieval chapel suggests that burial may have begun in the hillfort ditch cf. Caerau, St Dogmaels (PRN 1054), and possibly Rosemarket Church (PRN 3194) and Walwyn's Castle Church (PRN 3153). There is less evidence for the early medieval re-use of the hillfort interior. The site, which is accessed from a footpath, was visited in July 2002. The area marked as occupied by the chapel and well by the OS is obscured by a number of factors. Firstly, the N end of the counterscarp bank has been removed. The area is also heavily overgrown. Thirdly, the area has been used for dumping including earthen spoil and scrap. In addition, the hillfort interior was under a planted ryegrass crop (so presumably harrowed and drilled, if not ploughed), for which vehicular access has been made by widening the gap at the N corner.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Fenton R	1811	A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire	
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**Other sources**

King DJC	1963	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.315
Hogg & King AHA & DJC	1963	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.112 p.90
Jones F	1996	The Holy Wells of Wales	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.101
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Aerial Photographs**

Musson CR	1992		RCAHMW 925028-41 925028-42 925028-43 SM9818
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**Ground Photographs**

TAJ	1987		Colour Slide
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-210 10291-2
Grimes WF	1964		14-2-64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM91 NE1
DAT	1976	CR	3307-8 3310

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

Lewis S	1833	Topog.Dict.Wales	Rudbaxton
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*Rudbaxton Rath showing area of St Leonard's Chapel and well, from E*



*Rudbaxton Rath showing new cut in the enclosure bank, from NW*



**PRN:** 9915  
**NGR:** SN133153  
**Parish:** Lampeter Velfrey  
**Site Name:** LLANDEILO LLWYNGWATHEN;LLANGWATHEN  
**Site Type:** CHURCH;CHAPEL Early Medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 9916;9917  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Farm name 'Llangwathen', probably representing the church/chapel site of 'Llandeilo Llwyn Gwaeddan' which is mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Llandaff Charters (Owen 1897, 244) - possibly referring to an earlier foundation?. The precise location of the church /chapel is unknown. There are no subsequent records and it appears to have been abandoned at an early date. It appears to have derived its suffix from, or more likely have given its name to, the surrounding region ie. as represented by the nearby name Robeston Wathen. Nb. the proximity of the site to the post-Conquest motte PRN 9918, and two prehistoric findspots PRNs 9919 and 14417, which lie immediately NNE of the farmstead. The close association with the motte may suggest that the church/chapel was contemporary with it, or was maybe even later than it. The site was not visited in 2002 as it had been subject to a recent Tir Gofal farm visit, when no physical evidence for an ecclesiastical site was observed. Neither is any physical evidence apparent on APs. The church/chapel site is also thought to have been a medieval township, possibly representing a DRS site (PRN 9917), whilst a well immediately S of the farm, Ffynnon Deilo, is thought to represent a 'holy well' also dedicated to St Teilo (PRN 9916). A further 'holy well', dedicated to St David (Ffynnon Dewi, PRN 3747), lies 420m to the N.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2 p.310-11	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.239
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.203 p.84
DAT	1981	Archaeology in Wales	No.21 p.65

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Pyper A	2002	Llangwathen Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

DAT	1981	DRF	
DAT	1981	CR	9916 9917
DAT	1981	CR	Early Christian site 9915 Motte 9918 3747

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 12107  
**NGR:** SN222339  
**Parish:** Clydey  
**Site Name:** LLANGENE FAWR;LLAN GENEU  
**Site Type:** BISHOP-HOUSE;CHURCH Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;rushes;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Northwest facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site. ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Farm, named 'Llangene Fawr', which appears to represent the general site of the 'bishop-house' of Llan Geneu, mentioned in an 8th century text of the Welsh Laws, possibly recording an earlier, 6th century site (Charles-Edwards 1971,247-72). As 'Tave Llangenau' the holding lay within the post-Conquest Nantweiriodd Grange, which belonged to Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990,67) - implying that Llan Genau may still have been functioning as a church or chapel in the post-Conquest period, as a grange chapel? Its precise location is unknown. However, the field immediately N of Llangene Fawr farmstead may be significant. It is an irregular, rectilinear enclosure, c.100m square, bounded by hedgebanks, with a ditch to the NE; the NW boundary has gone but survives as a low earthwork. The hedgerow species are non-diagnostic. The enclosure has been neither grazed nor cut within recent years, and lies beneath very long grass and rushes. Nevertheless, a number of earthwork features/platforms are visible within the enclosure, including a central, subsquare level platform which appears to have been terraced into the slight NW facing downhill slope. It measures c.25m square and is c.0.5m high max. A second definite 'mound' or platform lies alongside the NE boundary and this forms a rough semicircle, c.8m in diameter and c.0.5m high. The nature of these earthworks is entirely unknown and nothing of significance is visible on APs. A third earthwork immediately NW of the farmstead appears to represent more recent building debris.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

Text

Charles-Edwards TM		Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.24 Pt.III p.247-262 particularly Appendix p.262
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**Other sources**

Williams DH	1990	Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales	
Emanuel HD	1967	The Latin Texts of the Welsh Laws	p.543

**Manuscript**

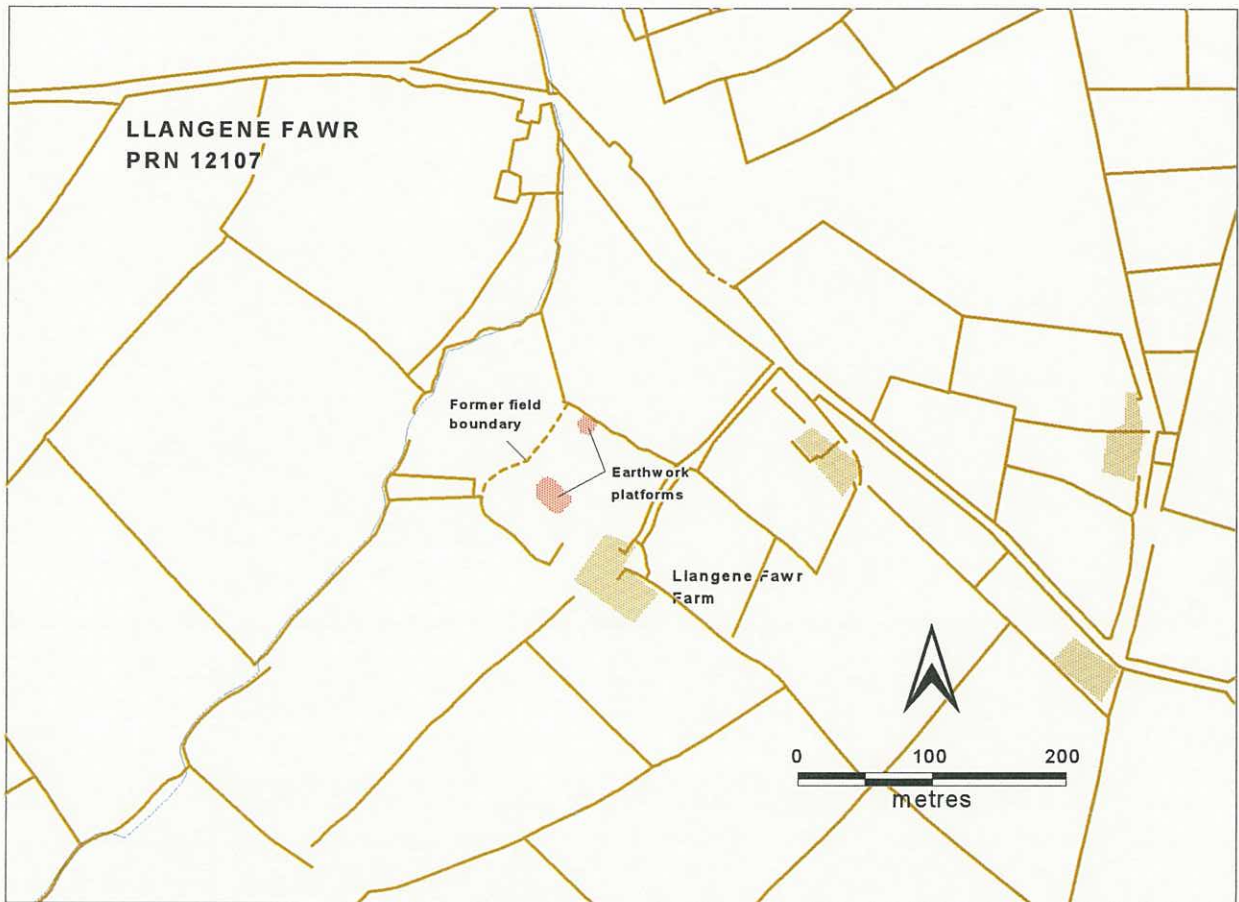
Text

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Negative References:**

*Clydau, Llangene Fawr: sketch plan*



*Clydau, Llangene Faw, farm buildings looking S*



PRN: 13002  
 NGR: SN01233437  
 Parish: Llanychlwydog  
 Site Name: LLANYCHLWYDOG PARISH CHURCH;ST.DAVIDS;LLANNERCHLWYDOG  
 Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early medieval

Bone	Radiocarbon	830	950	9th-10th century date from one of the cist burials e
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Form: Earthwork/A;Buried Feature;Finds

Land Use: Other;Built over

Vegetation: Grass;building

Site Status:

Area Status: NPP

Ownership: Pri

Part of:

Consists of:

Associated with: 1533;1534;1535;1536;4336;30886

Siting: Valley slope/gentle //

Orientation:

Aspect: Southeast facing slope

Proximity:

Views:

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanychlwydog parish church (PRN 4336), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (post-medieval PRN 17389). The church was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is a fairly regular pentangle (or subtriangular). The boundary is now represented by a bank, averaging 1.2m in height, supporting a mixed hedgerow characterised by a large number of mature oak, ash and sycamore standards. Both church and churchyard are now privately-owned. The church was partly excavated in 1984 when a number of cist burials were revealed (Murphy 1987). One of the cists was cut by the wall of the medieval church (PRN 4336), elements of which were revealed beneath the 19th century structure. Another cist grave yielded a C14 date of 890 q 60 AD. There are four Group II and Group III ECMs in the churchyard (PRNs 1533-1536) and another stone of uncertain date was recovered during the 1984 excavations (PRN 30886). All first recorded in the churchyard, they are probably +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David. There was at least one former chapelry in the parish (PRN 1552), which was called Llanychlwydog 'cum capella' in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is situated within 700m of Castell Caerwen iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1538); association?. It lies in an area of intense ?early ecclesiastical activity, 700m ENE of the Clyn Farm ?church site (PRN 46826) and 1km SE of the possible cemetery at Cilrhedyn Farm/Parc-y-fynwent (PRN 1532).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	2	Long cists one cut by foundations of mediaeval church
C14	Bone	1	Human femur from cut cist dated 890+60 ad
Brooch	Bronze	1	Fragment of a Roman dolphin brooch found in same soil as cist grave & monolith
Inscribed stone	Stone	5	Five inscribed stones found in churchyard four of which are definite early medieval ECMs.

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	DRF Pembrokeshire Parsons	Pemb Antiquities-Drawing West Wales History Review Vol.II p.268-70
Murphy K	1988	Excavations at Llanychlwydog Church Dyfed	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI 1987 pp.77-93

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llanerchllwydog
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.312
Longueville Jones H	1865	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.11 p.182-183 Illust.
	1883	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.14 p.341
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
Murphy K	1984	Archaeology in Wales	Vol.24 p.72-3
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	20-14
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.610 p.199
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.72

**Manuscript**

**Text**

DAT		St. David's Church Llanychlwydog	DRF
Benson DG	1988	Notes re. work at Llanychlwydog Church	DRF
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1984	SMR	46-65
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Fenton J	1802	Sketch Book	Copies in Haverfordwest Mus.Nos.11 & 12
Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-230 25727-8
Murphy K	1984	Excavations at Llanychlwydog Church	DRF
DAT	1985	DRF	Working file
DAT	1977	DRF	
RCAHM	1977	DRF	

Griffiths TG	1980	DRF	
PCNP	1983	DRF	to WO redevelopment
Benson DG	1983	DRF	Redevelopment
Dutton MD	1985	Re Completion of External Works to the Church up to but not including re-siting of the pillar crosses	DRF
Murphy K	1985	Re Proposal of re-siting of cross incised stones including location map	Dated 11.12.85-copy in DRF
Dutton MD	1986	Re Acceptance of re-siting proposals	dated 14.1.86 DRF
Benson DG	1989	Correspondence with CADW regarding Early Christian Stones at Llanychlwydog Church	DRF
Evans W	1976	Redundant Churches in Dyfed	
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E100 E192
DAT	1981	CR	ECMs 1533-6
DAT	1983	CR	17389
DAT	1986	CR	ECM's 1533-6 Mediaeval foundation 4336

**Negative References:**



*Llanychlwydog Church from the SSW*



**PRN:** 13294  
**NGR:** SM80201085  
**Parish:** Marloes;St Brides  
**Site Name:** ST BRIDES  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
ENCLOSURE;CEMETERY?;CHURCHYARD?  
**Form:** Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Other;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3131;27990;46854  
**Siting:** Valley slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** Semicircular  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Enclosure now occupied by the medieval St Brides parish church (PRN 3131) and its present churchyard (PRN 27990)), which lie on the coast immediately S of St Brides Haven. St Brides Church is listed in the Taxatio of 1291, and was possibly mentioned in an early 13th century source, rendering a pension to Ewenny Priory, Glam (Conway Davies 1946, 336). There are no known earlier documentary references. However a Group I ECM (PRN 46854) was located on the shore, within the vicinity of the church, in c.1700 (Edwards forthcoming). The present square, regular churchyard (PRN 27990), which may be post-medieval or late medieval, partly overlies the E half of a curving cropmark, running up to the HWM of St Brides Haven, visible on DAT APs. The cropmark describes a semicircle with a N-S diameter of c.70m, and appears to continue beneath the churchyard. It may former have formed a complete circle, part of the projected N arc of which may have been lost to marine erosion. St Brides Church would appear to lie outside, or perhaps on the very periphery of, the enclosure. The enclosure would then appear to predate the church/churchyard. The topography and location argue against an iron age origin, and it probably belongs to an early medieval ecclesiastical site that is suspected in the vicinity. It lies 40m S of a cemetery (PRN 7606), exposed by marine erosion, from which one of the graves produced a C14 date of 950+/- 70 AD. This appears to have been associated with a chapel, also lost to marine erosion (PRN 3138). These would also appear top lie beyond the enclosure, if it was circular, but may have occupied further enclosures or perhaps a concentric outer enclosure, hitherto unidentified but possibly also occupied by St Brides Church. Either the church, or the chapel, may have originated as a capel-y-bedd, or a late medieval chapel over an early medieval founder's grave. Possibly the status of 'primary church' switched from one site to the other during the pre- or post-Conquest period; in fact, it is possible that a building formerly occupied the centre of the enclosure, visible as an irregular rectangular cropmark on the AP. At any rate, it was clearly a multiple church site. The site was visited in November 2002. The line of the cropmark is visible as a very slight depression, supporting a growth of rushes. The W arc is now interrupted by a stream, which appears to have been artificially straightened (and its banks made steeper), and which may formerly have run outside the cropmark. A ?natural depression runs E-W from the present churchyard W boundary towards the perimeter of the cropmark. A slight, low bank running N-S bank from the present churchyard N boundary may or may not be associated. The present church, the fabric of which is 14th century at the earliest, is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Fraed (ie. St Bridget), the dedication given in the Taxatio of 1291.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed Stone	Stone	01	



**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.98 Fig.26

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1995	The undergrounding of overhead electricity cables at St Brides Green	SMR Library
Ludlow N	1998	St Bride	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

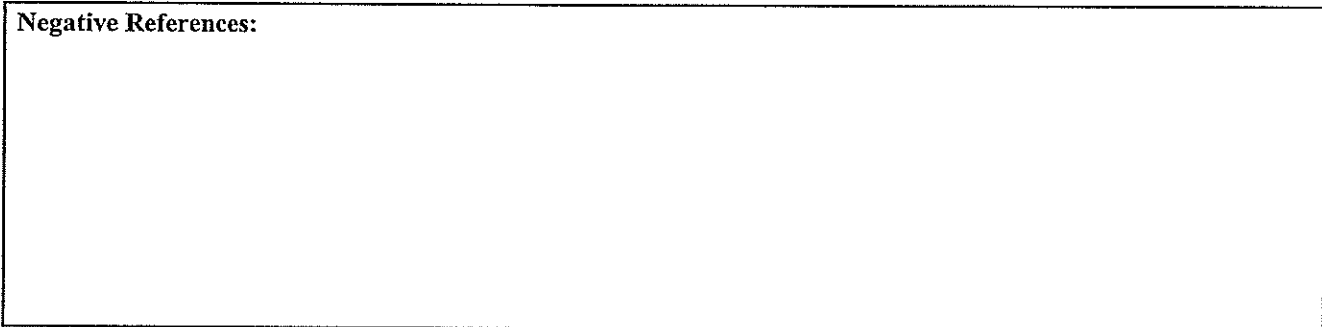
**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1987	AP87.150.33	
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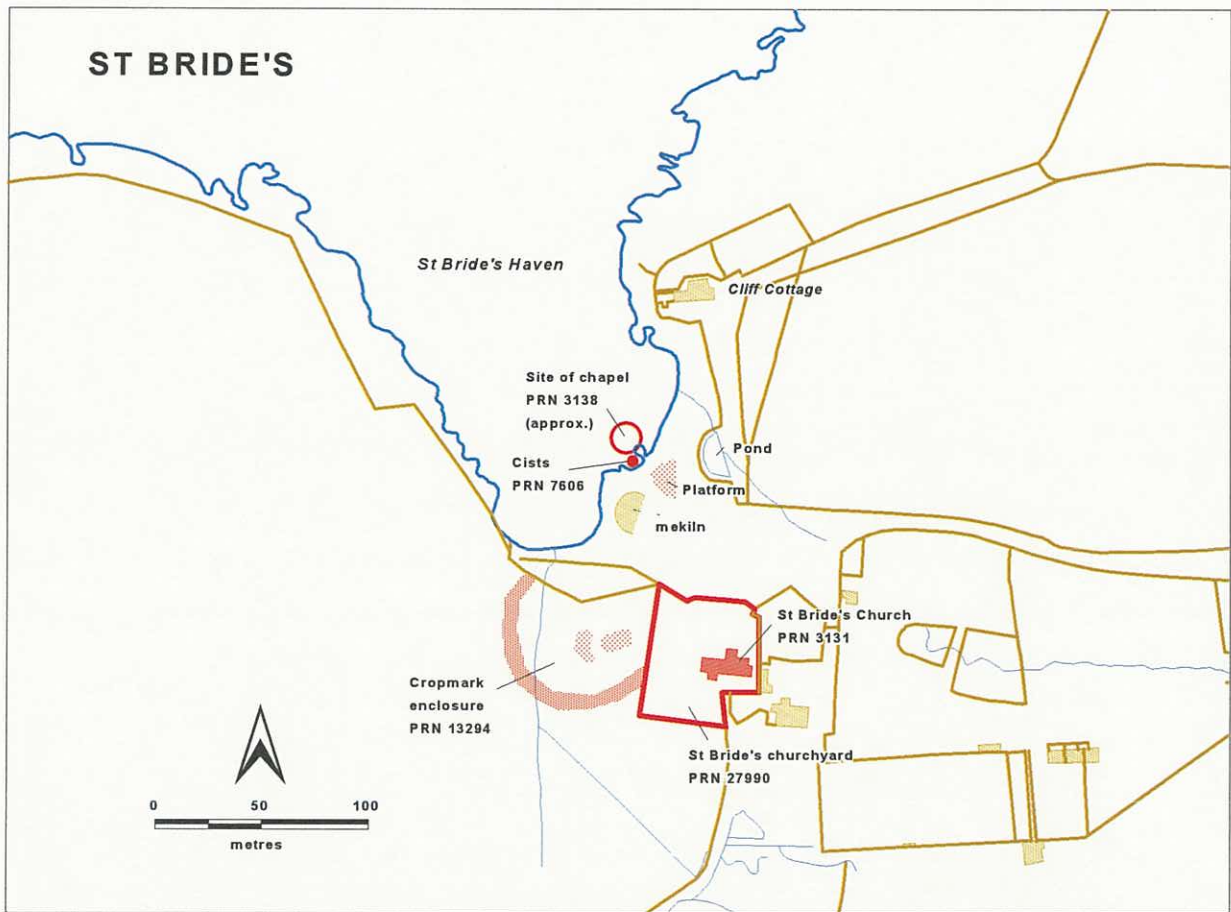
**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
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**Negative References:**



*St Brides churchyard and cist cemetery: sketch plan*



*St Brides: AP of cropmark enclosure, from W*



**PRN:** 13345  
**NGR:** SM89254121  
**Parish:** Llanwnda  
**Site Name:** YNYS MEICEL  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL?;SETTLEMENT? Early medieval?;Medieval?;Post  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Rough Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** O  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Cliff top///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing cliff top  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Earthworks observed on APs, on a natural shelf immediately S of Strumble Head lighthouse, on the islet of Ynys Meicel. They appear to resolve themselves as an E-W building, approx. 15m x 5m, with an entry in the N wall, leading to two rectilinear enclosures. The site has no recorded history but its location on an island, possibly preserving a dedication to St Michael, suggests that the earthworks may relate to an ecclesiastical site (cf. Skellig Michael etc.). The context would then suggest a pre- rather than post-Conquest date (and a pre-Conquest Michael dedication). However, the morphology of the earthworks in this context is open to question. It may however be a (later) Deserted Rural Settlement. Not visited in 2002.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Ordnance Survey	1964	6" Maps	Ynys Meicel
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**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1988	SM8941	AP88-59-30-3
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**Negative References:**

*Llanwnda, Ynys Meicel from the S*



**PRN:** 14354  
**NGR:** SM830067  
**Parish:** St Ishmael's  
**Site Name:** ST ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCH  
**Site Type:** BISHOP-HOUSE;CEMETERY;ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval  
**ENCLOSURE?**  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Other;Garden;Built o  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri;ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2999;3000;3001;47487  
**Siting:** Valley slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site occupied by the medieval St Ishmaels parish church (PRN 2999), probably mentioned in 9th century source. It occupies possible large enclosure, in a coastal location, partly defined by field boundaries, and/or cropmarks?, and contains undated cist burials. Associated with three Group II-III ECMs (PRNs 3000, 3001 & 47487), all +/- in situ?. St Ishmaels represents the site, and probably the location of a 'bishop-house' mentioned, as 'Lan Ysmael' and 'Lan Yssan in Ros', in a ?9th century text of the Welsh Laws (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62), possibly recording an earlier, 6th century site?. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in the late 12th century, the 'manor' of St Ishmaels was alienated by Bishop Wilfrid of St Davids between 1085 and 1115, probably including the church; it had previously been an episcopal possession (Thorpe 1978, 148). The church was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 confirming its identification as St Ishmaels. The church contains three Group II - III ECMs (PRNs 3000, 3001 & 47487). They are of a type which, if in situ, would suggest at least late pre-Conquest monastic use of the church. The present churchyard is small, square and regular, and may be a later medieval or post-medieval creation. It appears to occupy part of a larger ecclesiastical enclosure. Ten cist burials were recorded by Heather and Terry James during excavation of a pipe-trench in a field SW of church, at NGR SM 8312 0664, in 1976. They were not dated but were oriented and contained extended inhumations (James 1987, 75), so are Christian burials. Further burials have apparently been encountered 80m to the NW at NGR SM 8305 0669 (ibid.). The burials, and the church, lie within a very large suboval/subrectangular enclosure defined by a continuous, standing field boundary which is between 1m and 1.5m tall and supports a hedge, with intermittent standards. In some areas it has been damaged or replaced with modern walling, for instance around the vicarage at the NW corner. The bank has gone to the NE, or may never have been present, the boundary here represented by a sharp break of slope. The enclosure, which is aligned ENE-WSW, represents an area measuring approx. 340m x 240m (6.832ha), either side of the stream emptying into Monk Haven, alongside which lies the church. Both sides of the valley are moderate-steep slopes, and the recorded cists themselves occupy a fairly steep slope. Nevertheless, the boundary may represent the persistent boundary of an early ecclesiastical enclosure. (The Dyfed SMR contains a 1989 AP, labelled 'cropmarks of vallum enclosure', which shows two parallel cropmarks within the SW quadrant of this enclosure (DAT AP89-207.22), described by TAJ as possible enclosure divisions. However, the cropmarks cross the site of the cist graves observed in 1976 and must surely represent the pipeline.)

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	Contained in long cists. Left in situ
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists. Contained inhumations. Left in situ

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Freeman MD 1976 Archaeology in Wales No.16 p.44 No.102

**Other sources**

Charles-Edwards TM 1802 1291 Taxatio  
1971 The Seven Bishop-Houses of Dyfed Bulletin of the Board of Celtic  
Studies 24 Part 2 p.247-62

Thorpe L 1978 Gerald of Wales: The Journey  
through Wales The Description of  
Wales

Baring-Gould & Fisher 1911 Lives of the British Saints Vol.3 p.324  
James H 1987 Excavations at Caer Bayvil Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.75

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval  
Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2  
Edwards N forthcoming A Corpus of Early Medieval  
Inscribed Stones and Stone  
Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The  
South West

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA 1989 AP89-207.22 SM8306

**Map**

James TA 1977 Showing position of trench  
1990 DRF

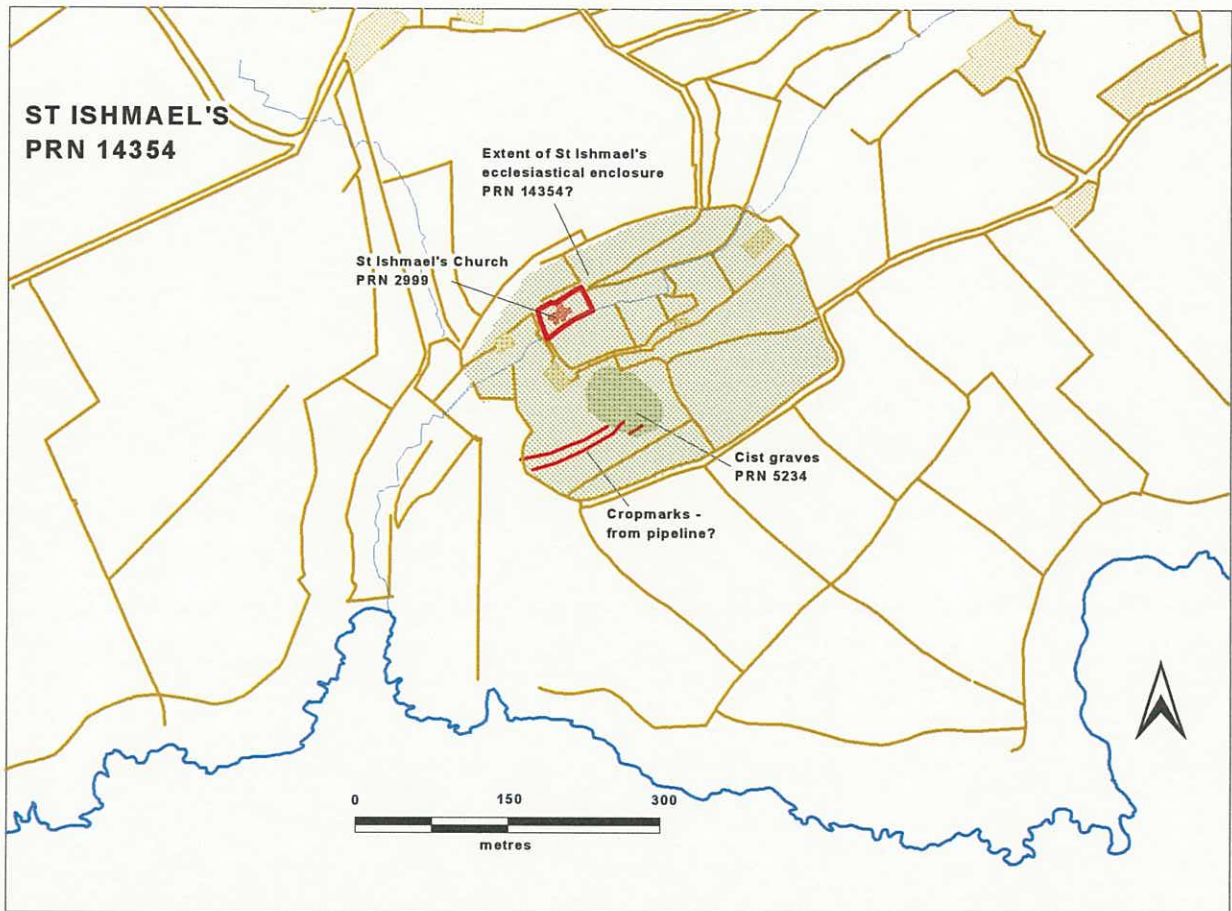
**Other sources**

DAT 1976-7  
1976 CR 5399

**Negative References:**



*St Ishmaels enclosure: sketch plan*



*St Ishmaels enclosure: looking SW across site of cists PRN 5234*





**PRN:** 30131  
**NGR:** SM92070267  
**Parish:** Pwllcrochan  
**Site Name:** PWLLCROCHAN PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3223  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Polygonal  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Pwllcrochan parish church (PRN 3223). The church was listed in the Taxatio of 1291, and a possible rebuild in 1342 is recorded by an inscription in the church (RCAHM 1925, 301). It was granted to Monkton Priory before 1339 (Laws 1909, 183). The polygonal churchyard is now more rectangular than circular, but appears to have been derived from a subcircular shape. It contains a well. It lies within 350m of the coast. These attributes, plus the persistent Welsh place-name Pwllcrochan, suggest possible early medieval origins in an area that was intensely Anglicised during the early 12th century. A settlement site or DMV (PRN 46850) is visible on Meridian APs in the field immediately S of the churchyard. The church and churchyard are now managed (and both owned?) by Texaco.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.127-8 Illust.
	1912-13	West Wales History Review	Vol.IV p.251-4
Salter M	1994	The Old Parish Churches of South-West Wales	p.67

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Pwllcrochan
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.217
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379 380 391
Laws E	1909	Notes on the Alien Benedictine Priory of St Nicholas and St John the Evangelist in Monkton	
		Pembroke Arch. Camb. 9 Six	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	90-5
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.877 p.301
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Glynne SR	1903	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.3 p.286 Drawing
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.183 187 188 193 195
	1979	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.174
	1980	DRF	W.Telegraph 12-6-1980 GP

**Manuscript**

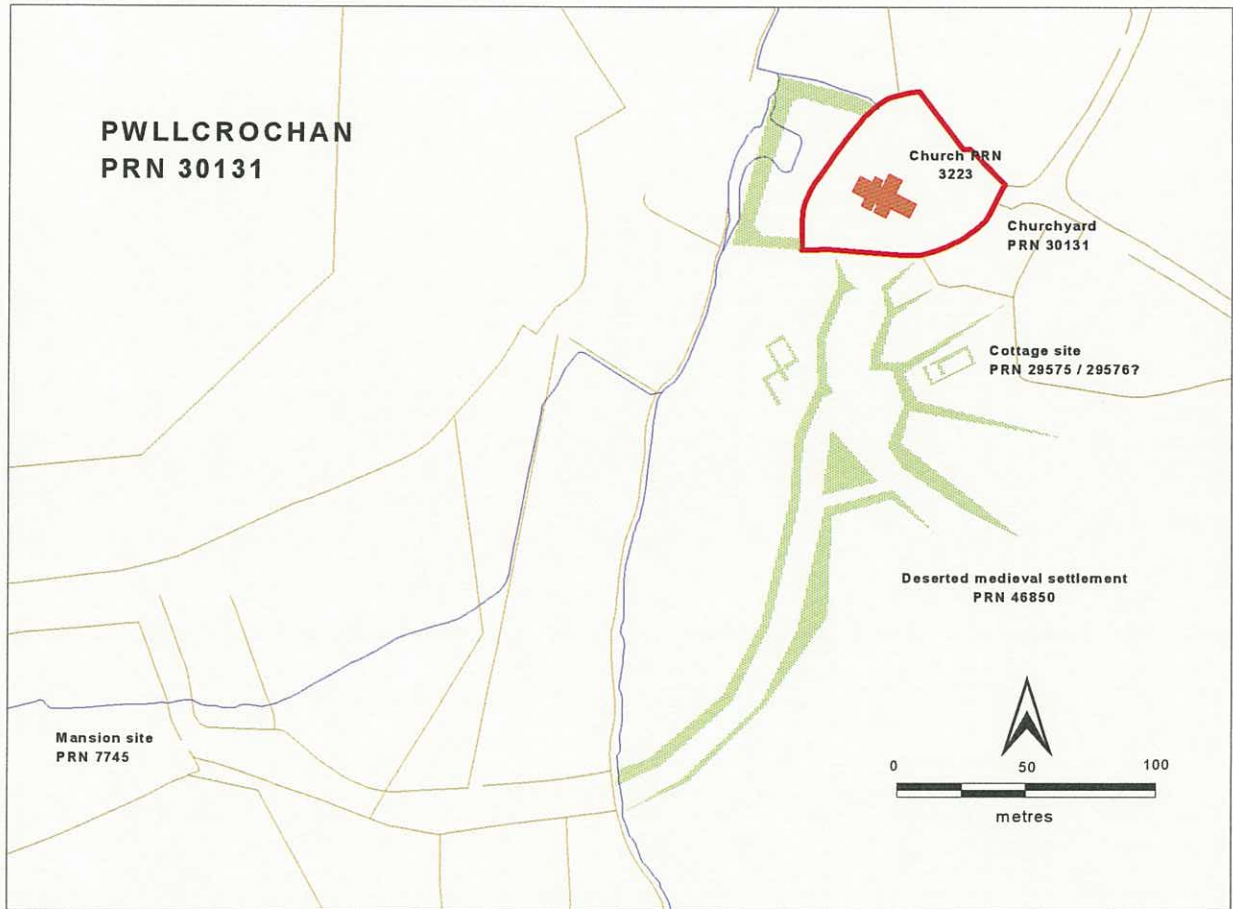
**Text**

RCAHM	1978	DRF	Elevations Plans
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-200 25438-40
RCAHM	1978		Rubbings & drawings mentioned in DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM90 SW4
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E186
Murphy K	1995	Archaeological Desk-top Assessment in the area of Martin's Haven and Pwllcrochan Church	No. 29595
		Proj. Rec	
Young RA & Jones AR	1987	St Mary's Church Pwllcrochan Dyfed	Plans of various scales DRF

*Pwllcrochan churchyard: sketch plan*



PRN: 30836  
 NGR: SN10981446  
 Parish: Narberth  
 Site Name: NARBERTH CASTLE  
 Site Type: CEMETERY Early medieval?;Medieval

Bone	Radiocarbon	1047	1264	AD	Single radiocarbon date from excavated grave 110
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Form: Buried feature  
 Land Use: Other  
 Vegetation:  
 Site Status: SAM  
 Area Status:  
 Ownership: PCC  
 Part of: 3748  
 Consists of:  
 Associated with:  
 Siting: Hill spur/flat//  
 Orientation:  
 Aspect:  
 Proximity:  
 Views:

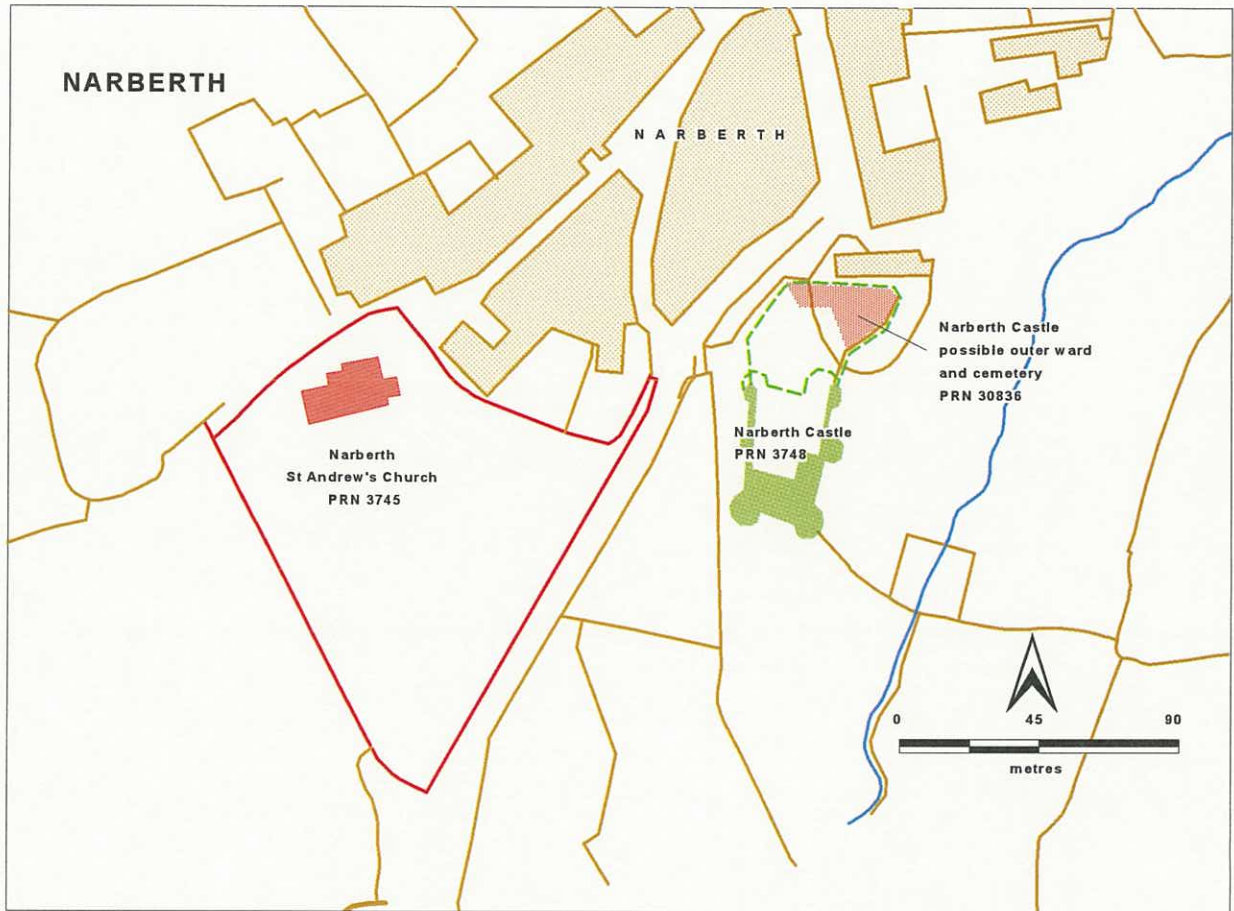
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Medieval cemetery at Narberth Castle, revealed in 1996, when bones were noticed eroding out from a deep cutting made by Paul Bevan, of 6 Castle Terrace Narberth, during his cutting-back of a steep slope behind his house. The cutting lies on the periphery of the suggested outer bailey of Narberth Castle (PRN 3748). Two graves were seen to be present. At least 20 east - west aligned extended inhumations, 30m to the north of the standing remains of Narberth Castle, were revealed by trenching in December 2001, following on from the discovery of bones in 1996 (Murphy & Crane 2002; Project Record 43926). It is likely that the burials are part of a much larger cemetery. Inter-cutting graves suggest that the cemetery was in use for a considerable period of time. Pottery and a single radiocarbon date demonstrate a late 12th century - 13th century date for the burials. It is tentatively suggested that the cemetery indicates the former location of a church prior to its establishment of Narberth parish church (PRN 3745) on its current site 180m to the west, which perhaps occurred in the mid 13th century when the castle was rebuilt in stone. Narberth Castle (PRN 3748), occupies the site of a possible pre-Conquest llys and commotal centre (PRN 11823) that is possibly referred to in the Mabinogion from c.1050-1120 (Jones & Jones, 1949). An accompanying cemetery may therefore have originated prior to the construction of the castle. A church at Narberth is first recorded in 1249 (Green 1913, 210), whereas the castle was probably not rebuilt in stone until after having been damaged in 1257 (Ludlow forthcoming). The 1249 record may possibly then relate to the castle church.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Skeleton	bone		



*Narberth Castle cemetery: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 32081  
**NGR:** SN01494007  
**Parish:** Dinas  
**Site Name:** DINAS OLD PARISH CHURCH;ST BRYNACH'S CWM-YR-EGLWYS  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C;Buried Feature  
**Land Use:** Public Open Space  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1585  
**Siting:** Coastal plain ///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** No specific aspect  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the ruined, disused medieval Dinas parish church (PRN 1585), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 and mentioned in mid 13th century source. Trapezoid churchyard, of post-Conquest form but nuclear to an informal boundary system in the 'native' settlement tradition. Only half of the churchyard, and of the church itself, now survive, the remainder having been washed away in 'a great storm' in October 1859 (RCAHMW 1925, 91). Sea defences buttress up the remaining (E) section. Prior to further defensive works in 1981, an excavation was undertaken by DAT in which two cist graves were revealed beneath the church floor. The SMR DRF (PRN 32081) contains a section drawing showing a partly mortared wall, a pile of quartz pebbles and two long-cist graves apparently lying below the chancel floor, but there is no accompanying report. The cists have not been dated and may of course be post-Conquest. The coastal, waterfront location may be indicative of an early date. There may be an association between the site and a nearby iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1587 - re-used in the early medieval period?), +/- with Bryn Henllan, a cist cemetery site 800m to the SW, which may have been succeeded by Dinas church. The church has a 'Celtic' dedication, to Brynach, the regional 'patron saint' (of Cemaes), whose cult survived up until the Reformation of the 16th century.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	00	

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.27-9 Fig.5
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.105 Fig.24

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Williams G	1996	Cardigan Bay Survey	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Williams G	1996	Cardigan Bay Survey PRN 30751	Categories A B & C
Stenger C	1981	DRF Section Showing cist graves and wall etc	



**Negative References:**

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*Dinas parish church looking NW across churchyard*



**PRN:** 35095  
**NGR:** SM85150309  
**Parish:** Angle  
**Site Name:** ST ANTHONY'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval; Medieval?  
**Form:** Buried Feature/C  
**Land Use:** Cliff  
**Vegetation:** Grass thorn scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:** 44753  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3092;7595  
**Siting:** Cliff top///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing cliff top  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early Medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Two cist burials were observed in August 2002 within a slight west-facing cove in the cliff-face forming the south side of West Angle Bay - presumably the same location as the cists described by H James in 1997. They lie 100m NW of an oval enclosure representing the churchyard around St Anthony's Chapel PRN 3092 - which was marked as 'Old Church' on the tithe map. The chapel has gone but the enclosure - which is marked as a dotted line and labelled 'Burial Ground (Site of)' on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition 25" maps - is still detectable as a low oval earthwork approx. 100m E-W x 50m N-S. The presence of these undated cist burials suggests the former presence of an outer enclosure around the churchyard, if only notional - there is apparently no evidence on APs, or in the field (AP source unknown).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	3	Two definite and one probable stone-lined graves eroding from cliff face
Inhumation	Bone	2	Two inhumations within grave 1 none seen at the time in the other two graves

**References:**

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Allen B & Murphy K	1997	Milford Haven survey	SMR Library
Jones C	1997	The Western Mail 30th July	DRF
James H	1997	Report on the cist graves at West Angle Bay	DRF
NDL	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 44001  
**NGR:** SS0194298529  
**Parish:** Lamphey  
**Site Name:** PORTH CLEW CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:**  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4194  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Northeast facing hillslope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Sixteen undated burials, including five cist-graves, were recorded under emergency conditions in a cable-trench in June 2000. The trench had been machine-excavated to a depth of 0.5m and some burials may have been disturbed prior to recording. The cable trench was excavated immediately to the east of a long property boundary dividing three modern houses from a pasture field. A burial had been reported as being exposed behind one of the properties in 1963. The burials that were observed in 2000 lay between 40m and 80m S of the standing remains of Porth Clew chapel, a late medieval chapelry to Lamphey parish (PRN 4194). They suggest either that the late-medieval chapel was established over a pre-existing cemetery (and chapel?), or they may be contemporary with the late medieval chapel. However, there is little above-ground physical evidence for a cemetery or enclosure, apart from a very slight, regular platform just a little larger than the building. This is not visible on APs. However, APs do show a possible narrow, N-S cropmark on the line of the burials (representing ?) and a double cropmark, apparently representing the SW corner of a rectilinear enclosure, measuring c.70m E-W, c.50m NNE of the chapel building. Neither may be associated with the chapel or cemetery. There is a well, with no tradition of sanctity, 130m ENE of the chapel building (no PRN).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	05	

**References:**

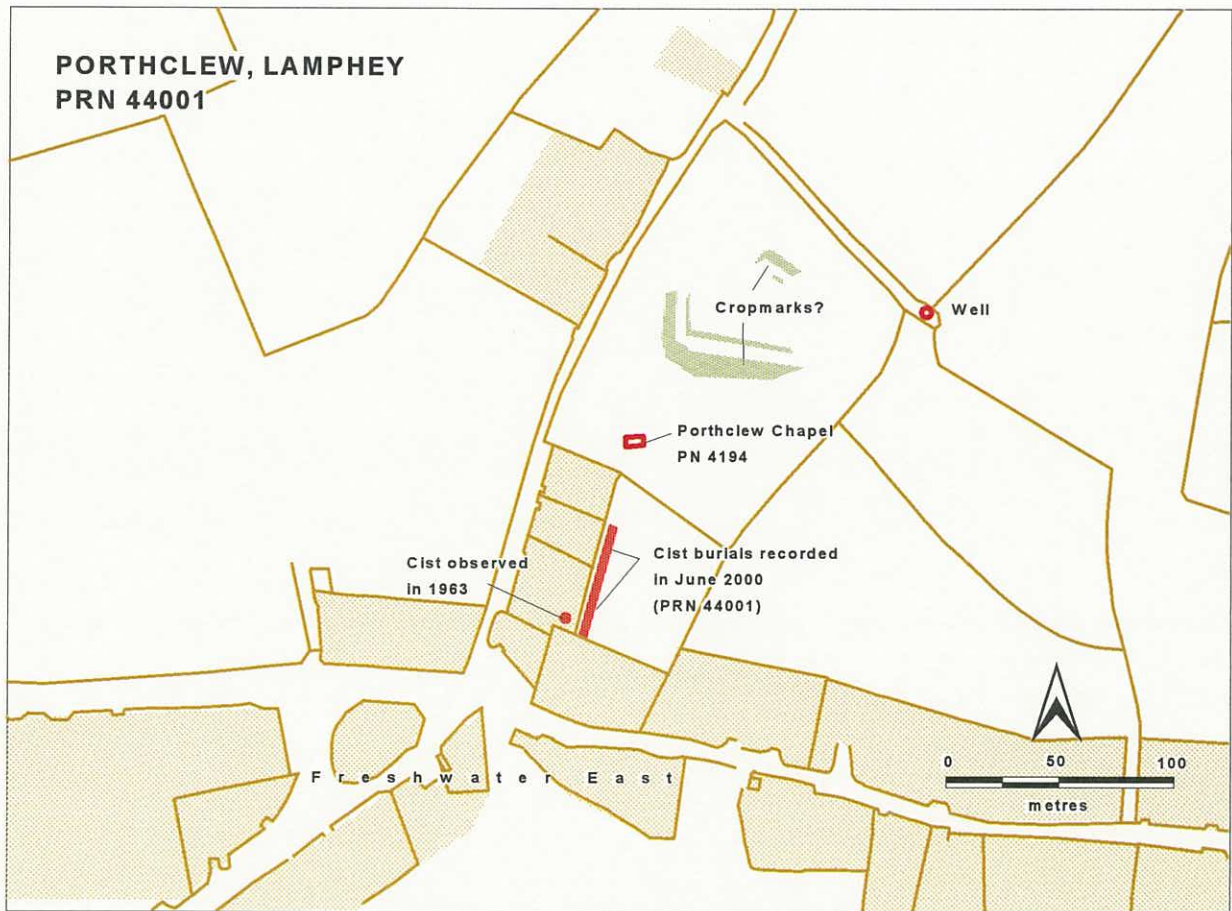
**Manuscript**

**Text**

Austin L and Schlee D	2000	Emergency recording of Human Burials at Sea Hollies Freshwater East	SMR
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**Negative References:**

*Lamphey, Porth Clew cemetery and chapel: sketch plan*



*Lamphey, Porth Clew chapel looking N from the cemetery site*





**PRN:** 44703  
**NGR:** SM84950632  
**Parish:** St Ishmael's  
**Site Name:** GREAT CASTLE HEAD;LONGOAR BAY  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early medieval?  
**Form:** Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Scrub;Arable;Woodland  
**Vegetation:** Scrub;wheat;conifer plantation  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** NPP  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Cliff edge///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Cist graves exposed in eroding cliff section, associated with a possible (but doubtful) church/chapel site. The cists were not dated. Cist graves were observed eroding from the cliff above Longoar Bay, by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park warden in 2000. The cists are undated and it is not known whether they were long-cists with extended inhumations. The site lies on a promontory, 225m N of Great Castle Head iron age promontory fort PRN 3006. The antiquarian J P Gordon-Williams, in conversation with George Williams formerly of Cambria Archaeology, mentioned a 'Dark Age' church site as lying 'near' Great Castle Head lighthouse, which occupies the interior of the fort. He said that the site was associated with 'possible cist graves', and an 'ECM with a cross, a Chi-Rho monogram and a bow-&-arrow', said to be in Haverfordwest Museum. No supportive evidence for the church has been forthcoming, and the ECM is otherwise unknown - it is not included by Dr N Edwards in her recent study (Edwards forthcoming). However, Gordon-Williams was correct in mentioning cist burials. George Williams of DAT, from the vague location given by Gordon-Williams, placed the site within Great Castle Head fort. However, the recent observation of cists N of the fort suggest that this is the location that Gordon Williams meant. No features are visible on APs and there is no suggestion of any associated enclosure. If the cists are early medieval, then they may represent an early, open unenclosed cemetery. However, nb. the suggested church/chapel. The site was visited in November 2002. No cists were observed in the area indicated by the warden and it may be that the ones observed have now entirely eroded out from the cliff. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs through the suggested cemetery site, the remainder of which is under scrub and, 20m from the cliff edge, an arable field and conifer plantation.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone		

**References:**

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Aerial Photographs**

DAT	1987	AP87-170.34
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**Other sources**

DAT	1981	SRF	
DAT	1981	CR	3006
Allen B & Murphy K	1998	Coastal survey 1997-98 - Lower Milford Haven	SMR Library
Gordon-Williams JP			Typewritten church guide

**Negative References:**

**Manuscript**

**Description**

Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval
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*St Ishmaels, Great Castle Head, area of reported exposed cists looking N*



*St Ishmaels, Great Castle Head, area of reported exposed cists looking S*



**PRN:** 46766  
**NGR:** SN00112579  
**Parish:** Ambleston  
**Site Name:** AMBLESTON PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1285  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Ambleston parish church (PRN 1285), formerly of a joint parish with Rinaston. Apparently in existence before c.1110, when it was granted to Gloucester Abbey; conferred upon Slebech Commandery in 1152-76 (Conway-Davies 1946,362-4). It has a rectangular churchyard. The surrounding settlement appears to be a late medieval assart so the church may be on a pre-existing ie. early medieval site. There were formerly two chapelries, at Rinaston (prn 2418) and Woodstock (PRN 1283).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

West Wales History Review Vol.1 p.230-2

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Ambleston  
 1897 Owen's Pembs Part 2  
 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series Vol.15 p.281  
 Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 41-1  
 RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.5 p.3  
 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
 Griffith J 1904 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.4 p.153-4 photo  
 1907 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.7 p.438  
 Conway Davies J 1946 Episcopal Acts Relating to the Welsh Dioceses Vol 1

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N & Ramsey R 1994 Report on the Archaeological Implications of the proposed water-mains renewal at Ambleston Pembrokeshire SMR Library  
 Ludlow N 1998 St Mary Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic Churches part 1  
 Ludlow N D 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Map**

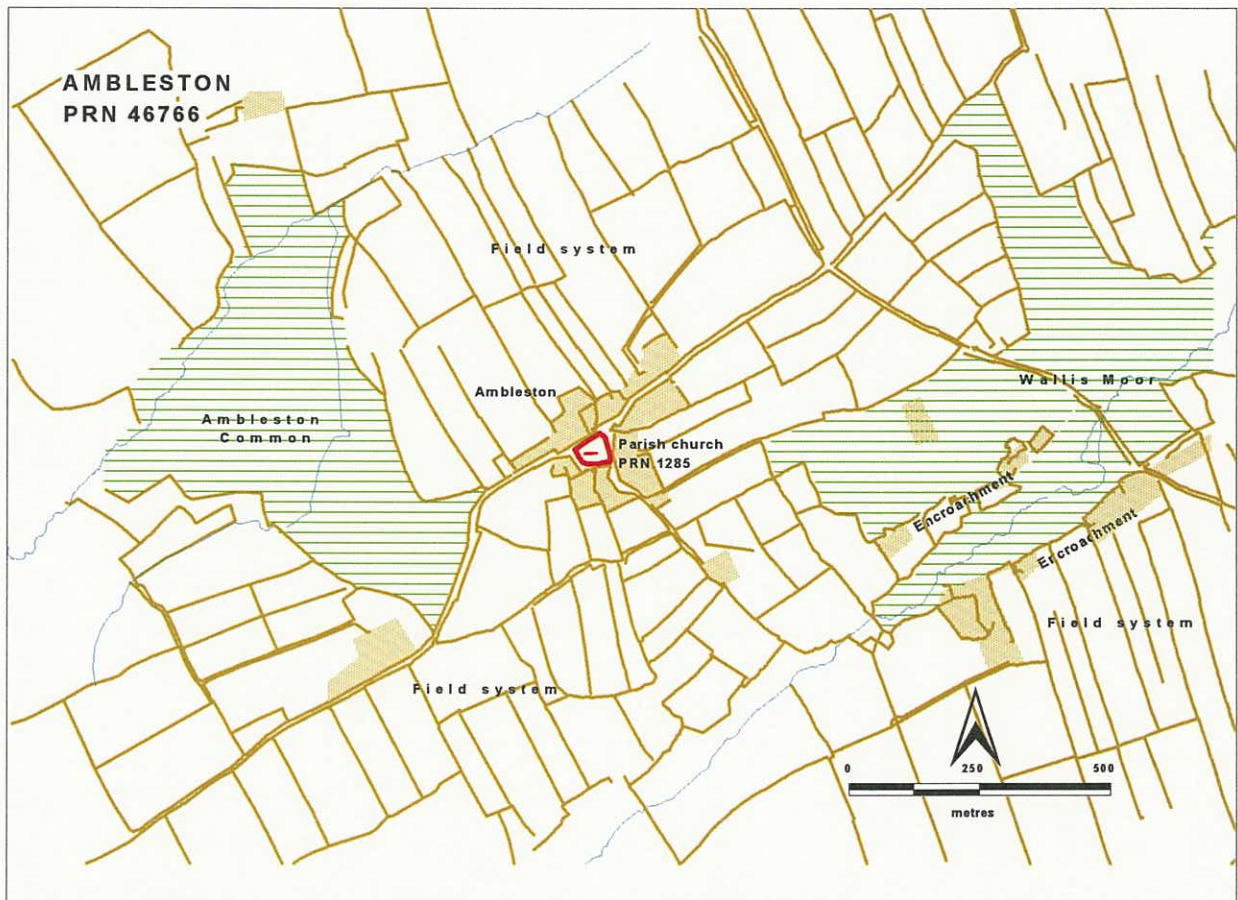
Saxton C 1578 Penbrok  
 Saxton C 1578 Pembrok

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-220 10210-1 25764-5  
 DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
 Ludlow N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project Categories A B G 'DRF  
 Thomas TG 1964  
 Ordnance Survey 1966 SN02 NW10  
 Pembrokeshire County 1980 Card Index E24  
 Museum  
 Earthwatch 1985 Graveyard Survey



*Ableston churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46767  
**NGR:** SN16310970  
**Parish:** Amroth  
**Site Name:** AMROTH PARISH CHURCH;ST ELIDYR'S;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass bramble and nettle scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3662;3663  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Amroth parish church (PRN 3663), which was not listed in 1291 Taxatio. Mentioned in 12th century entry in the Llandaff Charters (RCAHM 1925) - possibly referring to an earlier foundation?. Granted to Slebech Commandery c.1150 (Conway Davies 1946,362-4). The present triangular churchyard has been created out of a larger, subcircular enclosure, 1.25ha in extent, which was all glebe land in 1844. This enclosure is still well-defined, mainly to the south of the present church, by banks and/or raised interior, and slopes downhill from the church. The interior is now largely overgrown with brambles etc. The present, smaller churchyard is raised up 1.5 metres and revetted all around, and appears to partly overlies a slight, subrectangular platform within the larger enclosure, which also exhibits the slight traces of an external ditch - possibly the site of an earlier church or inner enclosure? Fifty acres of 'sanctuary land' (noddfa?) were mentioned in the c.1150 grant - suggesting further outer enclosure(s)? if only notional?. The church is dedicated to St Teilo, in the hypocoristic form Elidyr, one of a cluster of S. Pembrokeshire. Teilo churches possibly formerly subordinate to Penally, until granted to Slebech.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR SPARC	1886 1997	Archaeologia Cambrensis Stepaside Pleasant Valley Wiseman's Bridge	5th Series Vol.3 p.67-68
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Owen's Pembs Part 2			
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Amroth
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	83-5
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.445-6
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.14 p.7
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Relating to the Welsh Dioceses Vol 1	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Elidyr	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

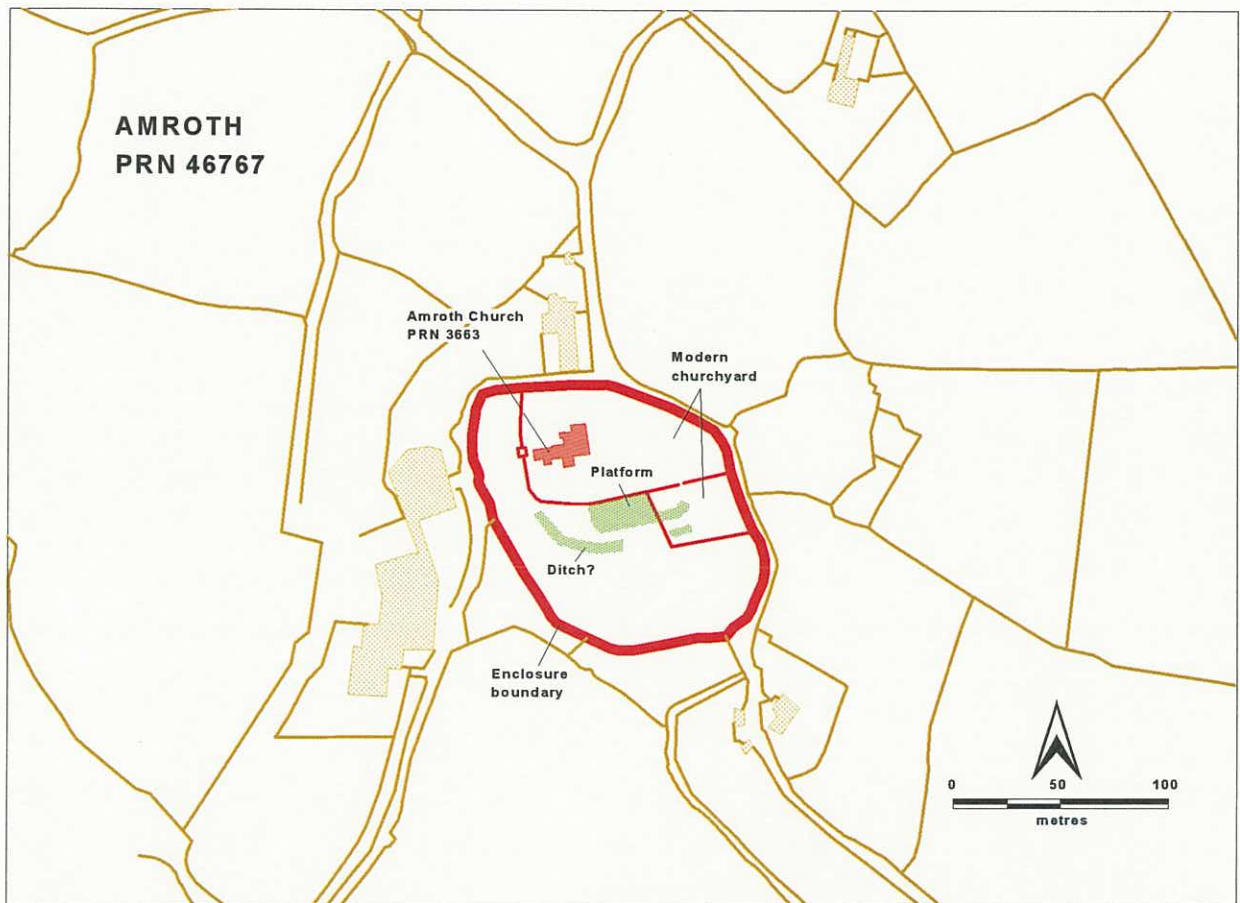
Saxton C	1578 1844	Penbrok Amroth tithe map	
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**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G'DRF
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN10 NE9
DAT	1976	CR	3662
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E25

**Negative References:**

*Amroth churchyard: sketch plan*



*Amroth churchyard showing platform and ditch, from E*





**PRN:** 46769  
**NGR:** SR96619482  
**Parish:** Bosherton  
**Site Name:** BOSHERSTON PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 627  
**Siting:** Coastal plateau///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard, occupied by Bosherton parish church (PRN 627), which was first mentioned in the 1291 Taxatio. The churchyard, now polygonal, was formerly smaller and subcircular - the former E boundary can be seen as a very slight earthwork bank, curving through the E half of the churchyard. This suggests possible early medieval origins in an area that was intensely Anglicised during the early 12th century. The Michael dedication, which may be original, may represent a pre-conquest Latin dedication? There was at least one former dependent chapelry in the parish, at St Govans (PRN 630).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.124-125
Laws & Edwards E & EH	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.345 353
Green F & Barker TW	1910-11	West Wales History Review	Vol 1 p245

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Bosherston
	1880	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.11 p.338
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	
	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.49 p.21
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Baker-Jones DL	1963	Carm.Ant	Vol.4 Pts.3 & 4 p.119
SPARC	1996	South of the Landsker - Bosherston	Parish File drawing

**Manuscript**

**Text**

CADW	1996	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Stackpole	
Ludlow N	1996	St Michael	South Pembrokeshire Historic churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1985	SMR	29-73 29-75
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-190 25957
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categoriess A B D G 'DRF
Gwyn Thomas W	1964		3-7-64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SR99 SE17
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E31

**PRN:** 46770  
**NGR:** SR9670492962  
**Parish:** Bosherton  
**Site Name:** ST GOWAN'S;ST GOVAN'S  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Building  
**Vegetation:** Bare rock; some grass etc  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 630;1268  
**Siting:** Cliff edge///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing cliff edge  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Late medieval chapel PRN 630, on site of probable earlier (pre-Conquest?) cell/hermitage. In an inaccessible sea-cliff location. 'Celtic' dedication. Associated with curative 'holy' well, 10m to N, also dedicated to St Govan, and also with low-probability early medieval origins (PRN 1268).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Rees S	1992	Dyfed:A guide to Ancient and Historic Wales	p.201
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**Ground Photographs**

Two Postcards of St.Govan's chapel	DRF
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Bosherston
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.226-7
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	107-1
RAI	1962	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.345
Bushell WD	1903	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.3 p.328
SPARC	1996	South of the Landsker - Bosherston	Parish File

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rigg J	1977	Pembrokeshire enclosure lists	Promontory forts
CADW	1988	AM107	PE 312
CADW	1996	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Stackpole	
CADW	1997	Revision of scheduling	SAM file Pemb 321
CADW	1997	New AM107	SAM file Pemb 321
CADW	1999	AM107	SAM file PE321
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Sites Project Part 2	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1984	SMR	45-72 74
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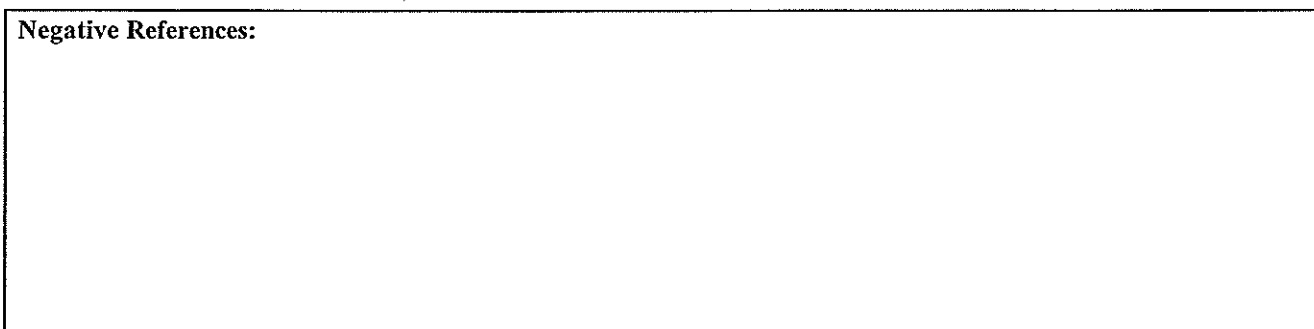
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps Photos in Envelope marked "S	1955		190-190 25970-1
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E320 E433 E449 E478
Murphy K & Allen B	1997	Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point	SMR Library

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46771  
**NGR:** SM85802404  
**Parish:** Brawdy  
**Site Name:** BRAWDY PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2738;2764;2765;2818;2819

**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early Medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Brawdy parish church (PRN 2818), which was mentioned as an episcopal prebend by Giraldus Cambrensis in late 12th century (RCAHMW 1925, 27), possibly continuing an earlier (pre-Conquest?) association with St Davids?. Churchyard formerly suboval, and appears to have been extended to the north (map evidence). 'Celtic' dedication. Possible associated chapelry (PRN 2802). Four ECMs in church, none of them in situ (PRNs 2819, 2738, 2764 & 2765).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	04	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	West Wales History Review	Vol.I p.249-251
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**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1908	1 2500	Pemb XXI.4
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Brawdy
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.80
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.186
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.65 Plan Illust p.26-7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.65 p.28
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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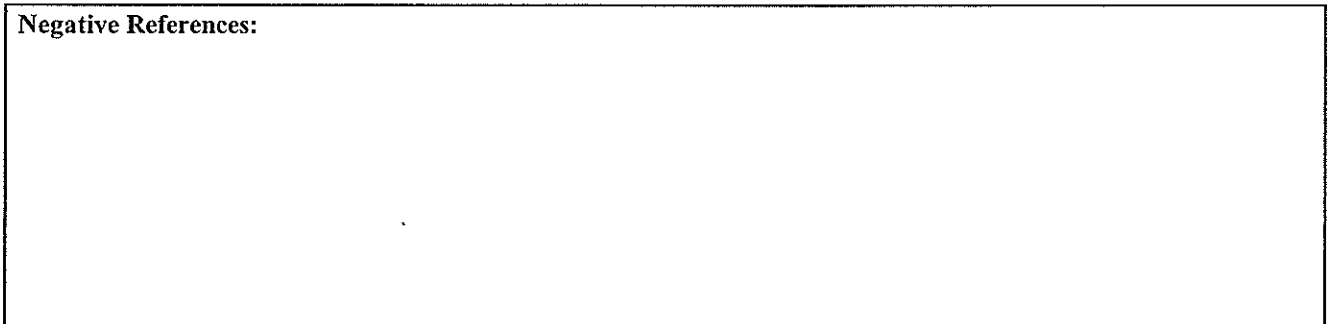
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 23564-5
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 SE21
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E34
DAT	1983	CR	2738 2764-5

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46773  
**NGR:** SN17664206  
**Parish:** Bridell  
**Site Name:** BRIDELL PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1174;5318;5321  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early Medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Parish church, not listed in 1291 Taxatio. In multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish (Owen 1897, 312). Churchyard formerly polygonal (map evidence). Ogam/cross-incised ECM in churchyard (PRN 1174), possibly in situ, possibly representing re-used Bronze Age standing stone ie. an early burial focus?. Associated cist cemetery (PRN 5321) and well (no PRN),in possible outer enclosure for which, however, there is no map, AP or field evidence. Dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed Stone	Stone	01	



**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Bridell
	1897	Owen's Pembrokeshire	
Allen JR	1889	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.6 p.309-310
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	8-7
	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.79 p.31
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Eyre-Evans G	1918	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.18 p.163
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.392

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Other sources**

Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E35
DAT	1983	CR	1174

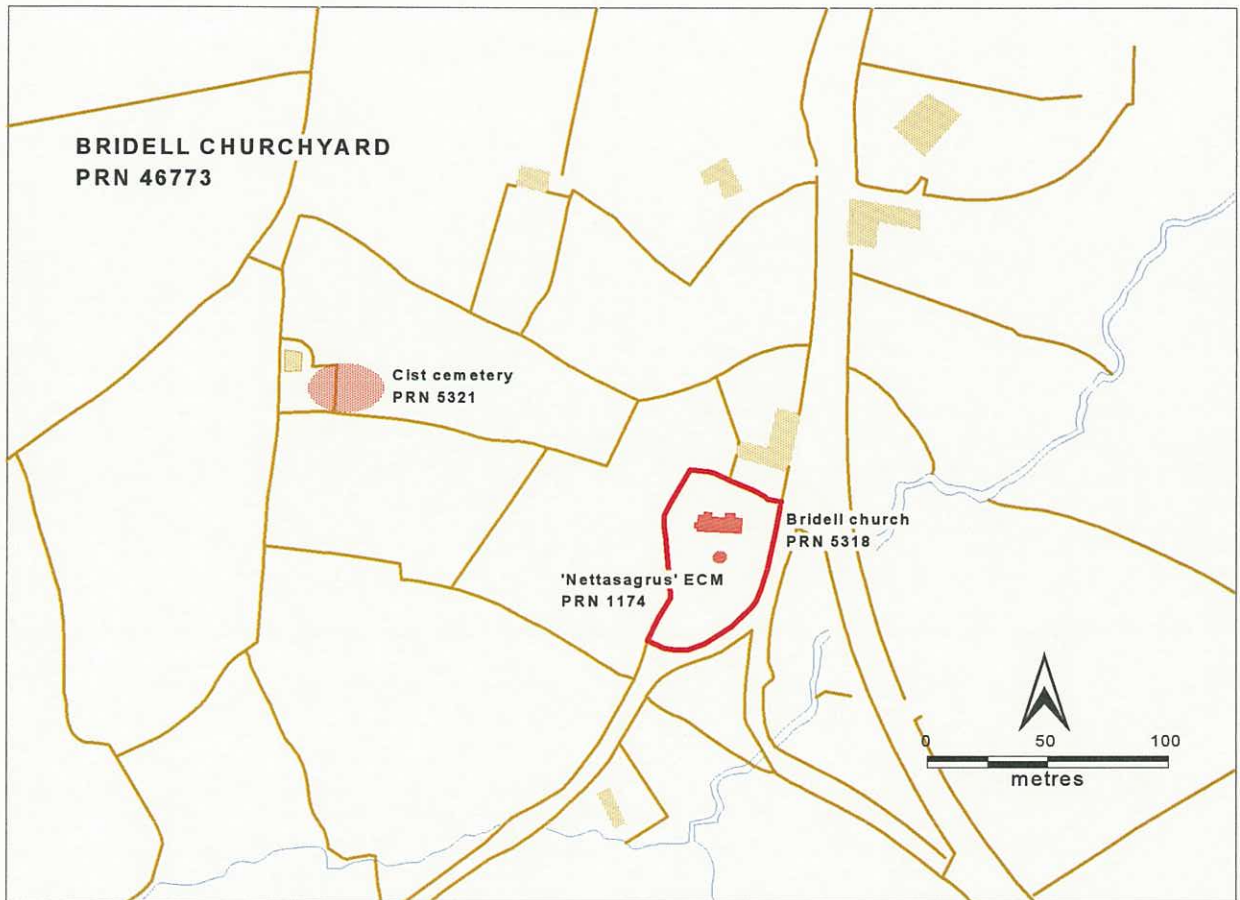
**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

1802	1291 Taxatio
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*Bridell churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46774  
**NGR:** SM92712006  
**Parish:** Camrose  
**Site Name:** CAMROSE PARISH CHURCH;ST ISHMAEL'S;ST AMBROSE'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2423;46775  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by medieval Camrose parish church (PRN 2423), which was listed in the 1291 Taxatio. The rectilinear churchyard is integrated with a post-Conquest field system and ?planted nucleation, and adjacent to motte-&-bailey (PRN 3294). 'Celtic' dedication. Camrose is a large parish with at least one possible dependent chapelry (PRNs 2444 & 12519). ECM PRN 46775 noted by Nancy Edwards after restoration in 2002, built into internal fabric near chancel arch.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	ECM noted built into internal fabric of church PRN 2423 by Dr Nancy Edwards near chancel (PRN 46775)

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Allen JR	1877	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.8 p.214-219 Illust.
Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	West Wales History Review	Vol.I p.258-260
Penn JRP	1926	West Wales History Review	Vol.XI p.1-36

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Camrose
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379 381
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	50-2
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.324
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.110 p.46
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	2.Haverfordwest RD
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Owen M	1903	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.3 p.50

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1985	SMR	55-10 55-11 55-12 55-13 55-14
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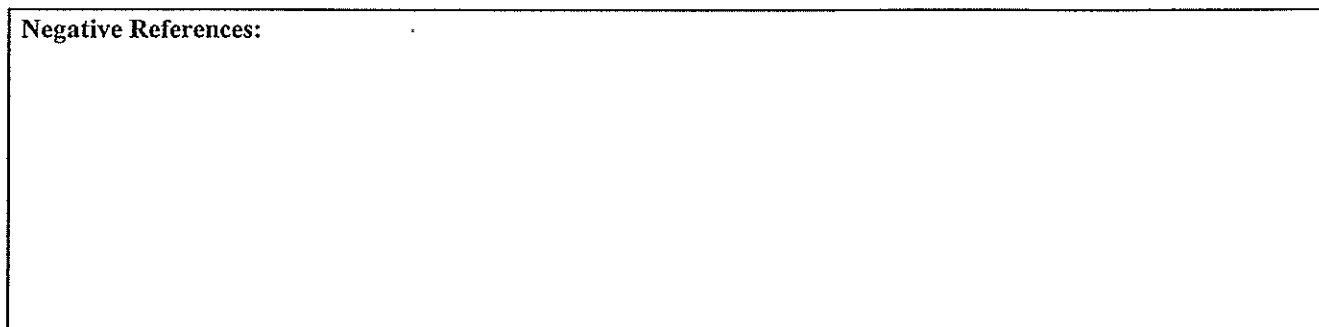
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-220 25791
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2-11-64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM92 SW3
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E38
DAT	1985	SRF	

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46776  
**NGR:** SN21653840  
**Parish:** Capel Colman  
**Site Name:** CAPEL COLMAN PARISH CHURCH;LLANGOLMAN  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE Early Medieval  
**Form:** Cropmark/U;Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5085;12630;1053  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Hilltop  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Capel Colman parish church (PRN 12630), rebuilt during the late 18th century (PRN 5805). Rectangular churchyard, measuring 30m E-W by 40m N-S, presumably remodelled during the post-medieval period, probably during the 18th-19th century re-ordering of the surrounding landscape as part of the Cilwendeg estate and park (the surrounding fields are a system of similar large, rectangular enclosures). However, the present churchyard may occupy the site of a formerly larger, circular enclosure(s), defined by two crescentic, parallel cropmarks in the fields immediately S of the churchyard (Meridian Airmaps). The cropmarks are 50m apart, the outer cropmark giving a possible maximum diameter of 250m. The line of the outer cropmark also crosses the site of an ?in situ cross-carved ECM ('Maen Golman', PRN 1053), now scheduled, which has been suggested to define the physical space associated with the early church (Edwards forthcoming). The church is mentioned in late 14th century source (Green 1911,260). It was a donative free chapel of former joint benefice (Owen 1897,312). It has a 'Celtic' dedication.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW      1910-11      West Wales History Review      Vol.I p.260-2

**Map**

Rees W      1932      South Wales & Border in 14th century      SW Sheet

**Other sources**

1897      Owen's Pembs  
RCAHM      1925      Pembrokeshire Inventory      No.116 p.49  
Bowen EG      1954      Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales      p.97

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND      2003      Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

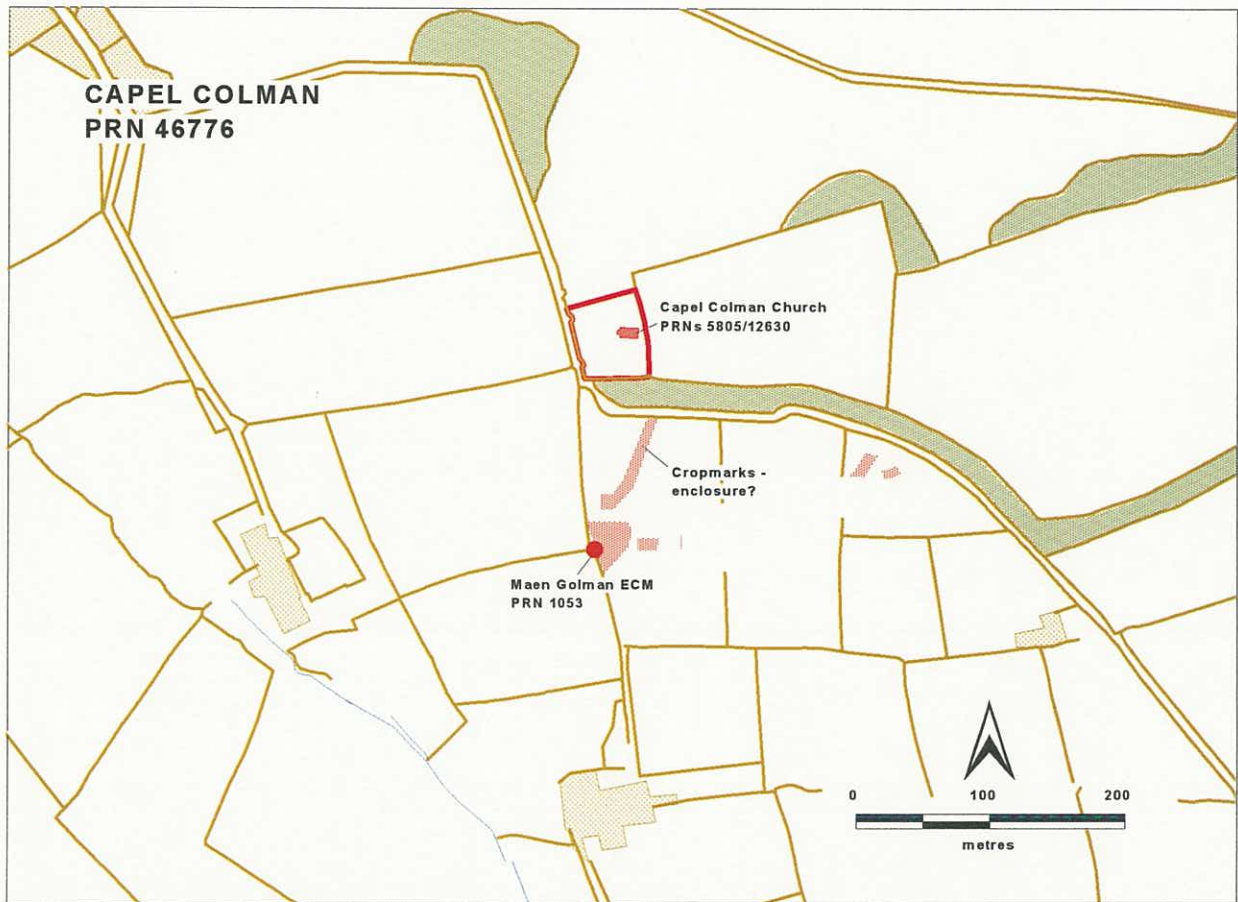
Edwards N      forthcoming

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps      1955      220-230 27506-7  
Ludlow N      2001      Archive for CADW funded churches project      Categories A B D G'DRF  
DAT      1983      CR      5085

**Negative References:**

Capel Colman churchyard – sketch plan



Capel Colman churchyard: AP showing cropmarks





**PRN:** 46777  
**NGR:** SN04570281  
**Parish:** Carew  
**Site Name:** CAREW PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S;ST JOHN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3492;3498  
**Siting:** Valley base//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Carew parish church, which is mentioned in a mid 13th century source (Ludlow 2000) and is listed in the 1291 Taxatio. Raised, rectangular churchyard, which was formerly oval or subrectangular; the tithe map shows that the NW corner at least was rounded, and a pronounced, curving scarp can be seen within the churchyard here, which marks the former boundary. There is a late medieval churchyard mortuary chapel (PRN 3498), probably not a 'capel-y-bedd' or grave-chapel in origin. The site lies 1 km S of a Carew Cross, a Group III, ?secular ECM (PRN 3485, possibly in situ), a pre-Conquest llys site and a post-Conquest castle/nucleation, with the implication that both castle and churchyard are early medieval in origin. Carew is a large parish with at least one more former dependent chapelry (PRN 3524). The church is now dedicated to St Mary, but may originally have been dedicated to St John the Baptist - the dedication given by Lewis (1833).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Freeman EA	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.183-184
Lloyd HR	1857	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.3 p.307-308
Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	West Wales History Review	Vol.Ip.262-5
Laws & Edwards E & EH	1912	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th series Vol .12 p.22-32 No.32-3 illust effigies
Spurrell W	1921	History of Carew	p.44-57 81
	1922	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.2 p.167-9
SPARC	1996	South of the Landsker - Milton	Parish file drawing

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.149
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Carew
	1880	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.11 p.340
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.180 375 379 413
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	94-8
	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.125 p.57-8
Ap Thomas R	1932	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.23 p.82
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Fryer AC	1903	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.3 p.178
	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.155
Green F	1917-18	West Wales History Review	Vol.7 p.154
Spurrell W	1938	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.93 p.298-9
	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.171
Williams G	1981	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.130 p.10

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1978	TAJ-AP-SN0402	Colour slide
James TA	1979	TAJ-AP-62.39A	Mono Print
James TA	1979	TAJ-AP-62.40A	Mono Print

**Ground Photographs**

**Other sources**

Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN00 SW7

Pembrokeshire County  
Museum

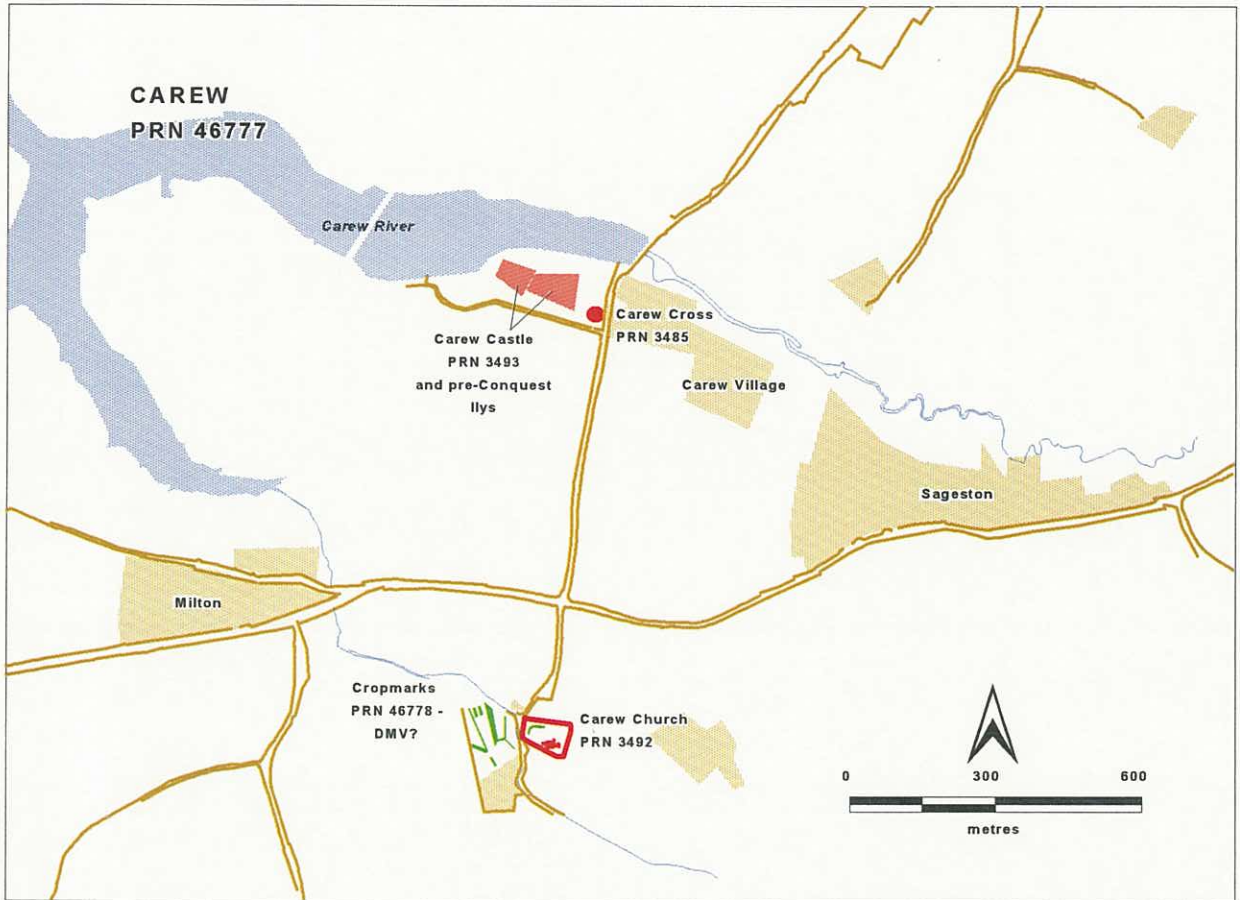
1980

Card Index

E40

**Negative References:**

*Carew churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46779  
**NGR:** SR91069888  
**Parish:** Castlemartin  
**Site Name:** CASTLEMARTIN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 562;7511  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing valley slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Castlemartin parish church (PRN 562), which was mentioned in an early 13th century source (?) and listed in the 1291 Taxatio. The churchyard is now suboval, but was formerly more circular in plan (map and AP evidence). A Group II cross-carved ECM, of possible 7th-9th century date (PRN 7511), was formerly built into the churchyard wall, and was possibly +/- in situ, but it is now lost (Edwards forthcoming). The churchyard lies 0.6km distant from Castlemartin Rath PRN 564, an earthwork enclosure of uncertain origin. It may have originated as an iron age enclosure, but it has been argued that the remains of a system of field boundaries radiating from the enclosure represent an early medieval infield system, suggesting that it may have been used as a 'llys' site during the pre-Conquest period (Kissock 1997, 133-4). If so, its position vis-a-vis Castlemartin churchyard may indicate a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). It appears later to have been the site of a post-Conquest castle, 'Castro Martini' in the sources, possibly named after a follower of the initial Montgomery lords of Pembroke. It lies in a valley slope location. Two concentric, curving parchmarks, visible on APs in the fields immediately west of the churchyard, appear to connect with trackways and so may themselves represent trackways/paths rather than evidence for a former outer enclosure around the churchyard. There was formerly at least one dependent chapelry in the parish (PRN 563), and possibly a second (PRN 544). The 'Michael' dedication may be a pre-Conquest Latin dedication? (although it is now St Michael & All Angels).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1886	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.3 p.62-64 Illust.
Green F & Barker TW	1910-11	Vol 1 p 267-270	
Kissock J	1997	Oxbow Monograph 81 p.123-138	

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Castlemartin
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.223
	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.179
	1880	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.11 p.337
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.38
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	101-12
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.147 p.64
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.179 193 195 199
	1923-4	TCSASFC	Vol17 p15 CR.1498
	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.175

**Manuscript**

**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1996	St Michael	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming		

**Aerial Photographs**

Musson CR	1993	S9199	935078-58
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578		Penbrok
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-190 25683-4
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Gwyn Thomas W	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SR99 NW11
DAT	1976	CR	7510
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E42

**PRN:** 46781  
**NGR:** SN19064307  
**Parish:** Cilgerran  
**Site Name:** CILGERRAN PARISH CHURCH;ST LLAWDDOG'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1178;1179;5314  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing valley slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Cilgerran parish church (PRN 1178), which was listed in the 1291 Taxatio. The churchyard is subsquare. There is a scheduled Group I ECM in the churchyard (PRN 1179), of probable 6th century date, with a later incised cross (Edwards forthcoming); it may be +/- in situ, suggesting that the churchyard may have originated as a post-Roman cemetery. However, cist grave(s) revealed in the churchyard in the 19th century (Anon. 1859,350), contained 13th century coin(s), PRN 5314; the cist(s) then appear to be post-Conquest. The church has a 'Celtic' dedication, but belonging to a cult which may be late medieval in this area (Ludlow 2000,80). The site lies 0.4km distant from the post-Conquest Cilgerran Castle and planted settlement, which may imply that both castle and churchyard are early medieval in origin. No APs examined in 2002.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	



**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Green F and Barker TW Ludlow ND	1910-11 2000	West Wales History Review Carm.Ant. Vol.36 p.71-86	Vol.1 272-4
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Kilgerran
	1859	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.5 p.350
	1856	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.2 p.72
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.357
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.373
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.162 p.69
MHLG	1950	Listed Buildings	1
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
	1926-7	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.20 p.31
Yates WN	1973	Carm.Ant	Vol.9 p.66-7

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Llawddog	Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic Churches Part 2
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming		

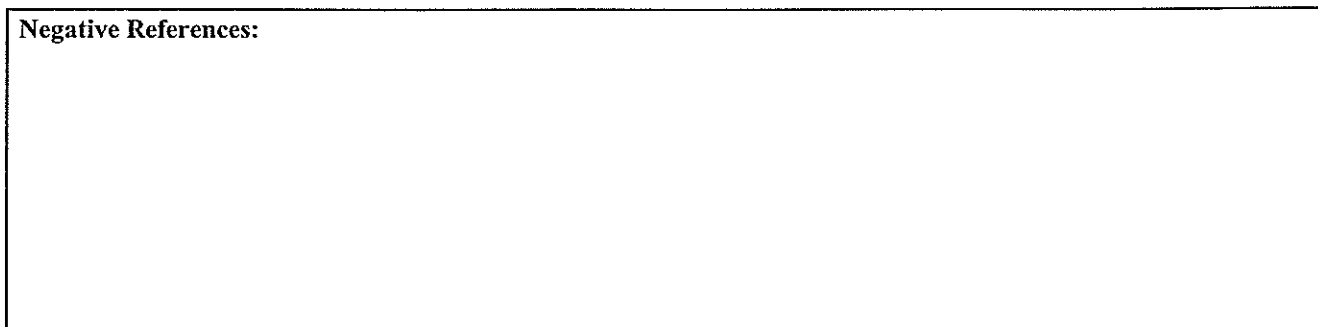
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
RCAHM	1964		from W.Gwyn Thomas 2-11-64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN14 SE8
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E43

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46782  
**NGR:** SN27803489  
**Parish:** West Cilrhedyn  
**Site Name:** CILRHEDYN PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass and scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1107;1110  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval site. Churchyard occupied by the ruins of Cilrhedyn parish church (PRN 1107), which has medieval origins but was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (PRN 18323). The church was mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Llandaff Charters (Yates 1973, 60) - possibly referring to an earlier foundation? - and in a dispute, with Llandaff, of 1130 (ibid.). The benefice was held in multiple patronage, of the parishioners, in a Welsh form of tenure (Green & Barker 1911, 275). The church has a 'Celtic' dedication. The churchyard occupies a gentle hillslope down to a spring and stream. It is circular, and is raised up to 1m on the W and NW, downslope sides. It is enclosed within a drystone, shale rubble wall, probably post-medieval, which forms a revetment on the W and NW sides. The churchyard is largely overgrown, and there are many mature trees along the boundary. It contains a post-Conquest cross, 'St Teilo's Cross', PRN 1110. A secondary slight bank along the NE quadrant, outside the churchyard, raises it further, and there is a possible bank running towards the from the NW quadrant. No features are however visible on APs. St Teilo's Churchyard is a possible 'paired site' ie. it may be associated with a 'Gaer' place-name (PRN 5201). The place-name element 'meudwy' lies 500m W and may represent clergy, or a personal name.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cross	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensisg	5th Series Vol.15 p.357
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Kilrhedin
	1862	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.8 p.68
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	112-1
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.238
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.15 p.325
Thomas TG	1923	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.3 p.270 275-7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.168 p.70
Yates WN	1973	Carm.Ant. Vol.9 p.53-81	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1910-11	Vol 1	
Ordnance Survey	1977	DRF	Ordnance Survey 108
RCAHM	1985	DRF	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Pembrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		220-230 10949-50
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN23 SE2
DAT	1983	CR	18323
RCAHM	1985		8c PE

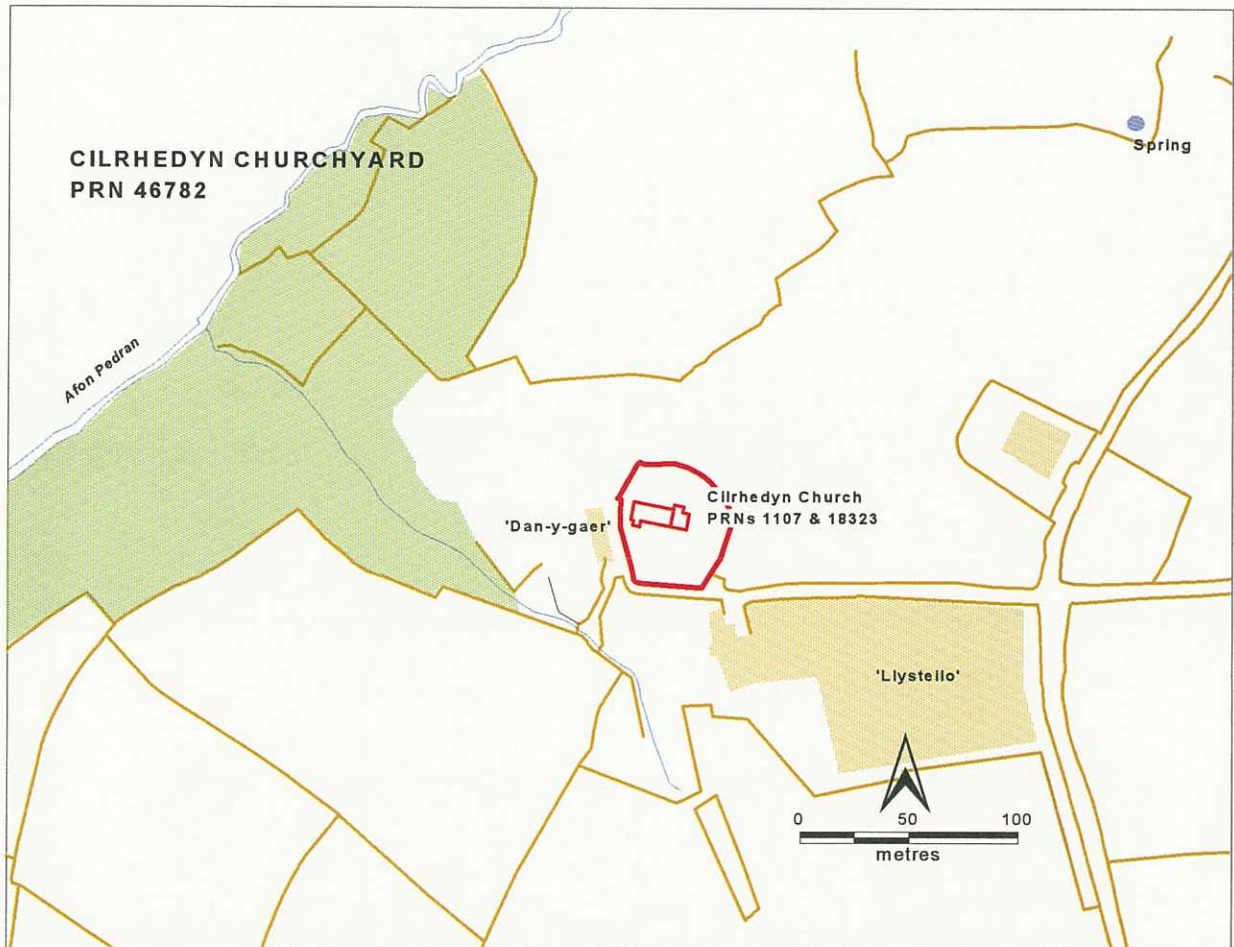
**Negative References:**

**Manuscript**

**Description**

Edwards N	forthcoming
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*Cilrhedyn churchyard: sketch plan*



*Cilrhedyn churchyard: interior looking N towards church*



**PRN:** 46783  
**NGR:** SN25083546  
**Parish:** Clydey  
**Site Name:** CLYDAU PARISH CHURCH;ST CLYDAI'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1065;1066;1211;1212;46784  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Clydey parish church (PRN 1065), which was listed in the 1291 Taxatio. The benefice was a prebend of St Davids (Owen 1897,297). The churchyard is subcircular, near a number of springs, and nuclear to an informal boundary system. It may be a multiple-church site - a former churchyard chapel, Eglwys Trisant (PRN 46784), recorded in c.1700 (Edwards forthcoming), probably originated as a 'capel-y-bedd' or grave-chapel. It was the location of a Group I, Latin-inscribed ECM in c.1700 (PRN 1211). This is now in the church, along with two more Group I ECMs (PRNs 1066 & 1211) which are possibly +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming), suggesting that the site may have originated as a post-Roman cemetery, with a special or founder's grave marked by ECM 1211 and ?capel-y-bedd 46784. The valley slope location is very close to the line of a possible Roman Road (PRN 13025). The church has a 'Celtic' dedication. The early medieval 'bishop-house' site at Llangene Fawr (PRN 12107) lies within the parish (3.5km ESE), but any association with Clydey churchyard is unknown - it may however have succeeded Clydey as the most important ecclesiastical site in the locality. There was at least one former medieval chapelry in the parish (PRN 1056).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	03	- in situ

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.356
Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.1 p.279-81

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Pembrok	
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Clydey
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
	1849	Archaeologia Cambrensis	1st Series Vol.4 p.150
Brash RR	1874	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.5 p.277
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.52
Owen H	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	29-2
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.183 p.74
MHLG	1950	Listed Buildings	2
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Thomas C	1994	Mute Stones p.430	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ordnance Survey	1977	DRF	Ordnance Survey 108
Ludlow N	1998	St Clydai	Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic churches Part 1
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		220-230 30784
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Gwyn Thomas W	1964		2.11.64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN23 NE1
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E45
DAT	1983	CR	1066 1211 1212
DAT	1983	CR	1066 1211 1212

**PRN:** 46785  
**NGR:** SN01630826  
**Parish:** Coedcanlas  
**Site Name:** COEDCANLAS PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** None  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3462  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the remains of the medieval-post medieval Coedcanlas parish church (PRN 3462), and now in private hands. The church was formerly a chapelry, mentioned in early 13th century when nearby land granted to Slebech Commandery (Conway Davies 1946,362-4). It was named 'Merthyr Cynlais' in the grant, the 'merthyr' element suggesting early origins as a pre-Conquest 'martyrium'. It was a donative free chapel,(re)established by the patron (RCAHMW 1925,82). The churchyard is now a regular rectangle, of post-medieval form; development of the adjoining farm buildings has encroached on part of the enclosure. The churchyard, the farm buildings and the surrounding landscape were remodelled under the Lawrenny estate in the 18th and 19th centuries which has effaced any earlier features and enclosures, while a large limestone quarry (PRN 38766), established immediately S of the churchyard, has removed yet more evidence. The site lies in a coastal, waterfront location on the shore of Garron Pill. The dedication is uncertain, but appears to have been to St Mary (RCAHMW 1925,82).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.134-5
	1912-13	West Wales History Review	Vol.III p.297-300

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.Issels
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.56 380
Glynne SR	1891	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.8 Fig.48
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4 p.362-4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	85-4
	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.8
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1053 p.374-5
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Phillips SW	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.390
Phillips SW	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.V 7th Series p.390
Price MRC	1982	Industrial Saundersfoot p.155	
SPARC	1997	Stepaside Pleasant Valley Wiseman's Bridge	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

CADW	1997	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Saundersfoot	p.31-2
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN10NW4
DAT	1976	CR	3643

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46786  
**NGR:** SN00070366  
**Parish:** COSHESTON  
**Site Name:** COSHESTON PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3520  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:** Semicircular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Coshleston parish church (PRN 3520), which was listed in the 1291 Taxatio. The churchyard is semicircular (with a modern extension to the S), the straight side being a roadside boundary. The churchyard is peripheral to - and 200m W of - the post-Conquest planted nucleation of Coshleston. No associated features are visible on APs, but a curving earthwork was apparently observed in 1998, by D G Benson (DAT) in the field S of the churchyard. This may represent the S boundary of a former, larger churchyard (outer) enclosure; the field may be early post-Conquest. The 'Michael' dedication may be pre-Conquest?

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1886	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.3 p.55-56 Illust.
Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.I p.282

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Cosheston
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.171
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.383 384
Ball P		Every single one	p.50 GP
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	93-3
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.197 p.82-3
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Salter M	1994	The Old Parish Churches of South-West Wales	p.50
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.194
	1919	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.19 p.217-219
Eyre-Evans G	1922-3	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 Pt.XLII p.62

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Cadw	1996	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Cosheston	
Ludlow N	1999	SOuth Pembrokeshire Churches 1995-96 part 1 Amroth-Hodgeston	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-200 17920
Scott G		Cosheston Church	DRF
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN00 SW29
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E46
DAT	1999	Milford Haven Historic Audit - Part 1 Pembroke Ferry to Garron Pill	Stage 1 Data gathering

**PRN:** 46787  
**NGR:** SN12761437  
**Parish:** Crinow  
**Site Name:** CRINOW PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4925  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** No specific aspect  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Crinow parish church (PRN 4925), which was formerly a chapelry not listed in the 1291 Taxatio. Also known as Llandeilo Velfrey during the medieval period (Green & Barker 1911, 285). It possibly represents church/chapel site of 'Llandeilo Tref y Cernyw', which was mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Llandaff Charters (Owen 1897, 307) but possibly referring to an earlier foundation?. The churchyard is subrectangular, almost square, and in its present form appears post medieval. It lies 200m away from a motte, 'Clyn Pattel' (PRN 3764), suggesting that the two are not coeval. It has a 'Celtic' dedication. Place-name and other evidence suggests that it lay within a region of intense, ?early ecclesiastical activity, eg. Llangwathen (PRN 9915).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

CADW	1988	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest Narberth	p.34
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.56 Fig.15

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Crinow
Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS 1 1897 p.166
	1897	Owen's Pems Vol. 2	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	66-13
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.203 p.84

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1910-11	Vol 1	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 26117-8
Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 26117-8
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E47
DAT	1982	CR	Holy Well 3747
DAT	1983	CR	17343

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

1802	1291 Taxatio
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**PRN:** 46788  
**NGR:** SN18701072  
**Parish:** Crunwere  
**Site Name:** CRUNWERE PARISH CHURCH;ST ELIDYR'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3803  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing hillslope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Crunwere Parish church, which was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It was mentioned, as 'Lann Cronnguern', in a 12th century entry in the Llandaff Charters (RCAHMW 1925,85) - possibly referring to an earlier foundation?. The original churchyard is a regular, almost square rectangle, of post-Conquest form (possibly post-medieval?); with a modern extension to the W. It contains a spring or well (no PRN). It occupies an E facing hillslope. A bank(s) is visible in the field to the S on APs (DAT AP93-2.27) but its nature is unknown; it may relate to an ecclesiastical enclosure, or to a DMV site, or an old field boundary. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo, in the hypocoristic form 'Elidyr'. It is of one of a group of five churches in the area all dedicated to Teilo, which probably represent properties acquired by the mother church at Penally. They may all be early medieval, having found their way into the hands of various patrons and monastic houses during the 12th century (Conway Davies 1946, 362-4) - possibly at the instigation, or collusion of the Bishop of St Davids in order to counter the rival claims made upon churches by the 'Teilo' centre at Llandaff. In any event, no cult was active in this area in the late medieval period. Crunwere itself was granted to Monkton Priory, Pembroke, in the 12th-13th century.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.I p.286-7
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.127 Fig.38

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Crunwera
Robinson GE	1887	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.4 p.119
Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.134
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.15 p.324
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.205 p.85
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.194

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Aerial Photographs**

Musson CR	1993	AP93-2.27 Isolated church view from NW bank vis in access track field to S	
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 26065-6
Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 26065-6
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2.11.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN11 SE13
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E48

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

1802	1291 Taxatio
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**PRN:** 46789  
**NGR:** SN15163638  
**Parish:** Eglwys Wen  
**Site Name:** EGLWYSWEN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE Early Medieval  
**Form:** Cropmark/U;Earthwork/C;Enclosure  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;planted trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 994;18150  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** No specific aspect  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval site. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Eglwyswen (or Whitchurch) parish church, PRN 994, which was listed - as 'Ecclesia Alba' - in the Taxatio of 1291. Like some other churches in the region (Cemais hundred), the benefice was held in multiple patronage, of freemen of parish (Owen 1897, 318), in a 'Welsh' form of ecclesiastical tenure. The church was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (post-med PRN 18150). The churchyard was remodelled as a large rectangular enclosure during the late- or post-medieval period. However the earthwork of a smaller, circular enclosure around the church, 80m in diameter, can be seen both on APs and in the field, particularly on the north side of the church where a low, curving bank, c.0.5m high, still supports 3 mature ash trees. In addition, the cropmark of a large, circular outer enclosure, c.170m in diameter, can be seen on APs in the fields immediately surrounding the churchyard on its W, N and E sides. The Latin dedication may be pre-Conquest?. There was at least 1 former chapelry (PRN 4982/17378), which was no longer in Eglwys Wen parish. The church is now in private ownership, and being restored, but the churchyard is still in ecclesiastical ownership and currently still being used for burial, in an area to the S of the church which is mown. The remainder of the present churchyard is more-or-less entirely overgrown, with bracken and willow stands in the E half.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1914 West Wales History Review Vol 4 p.243-4

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Whitechurch  
1802 1291 Taxatio  
1897 Owen's Pembs Vol. 2  
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 111-1  
RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.1184 p.416

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N 1998 St Michael North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

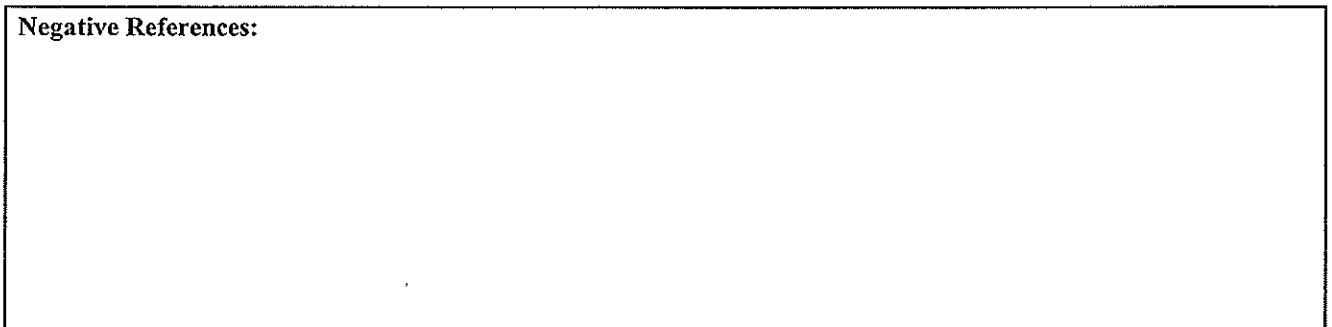
**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Pembroke

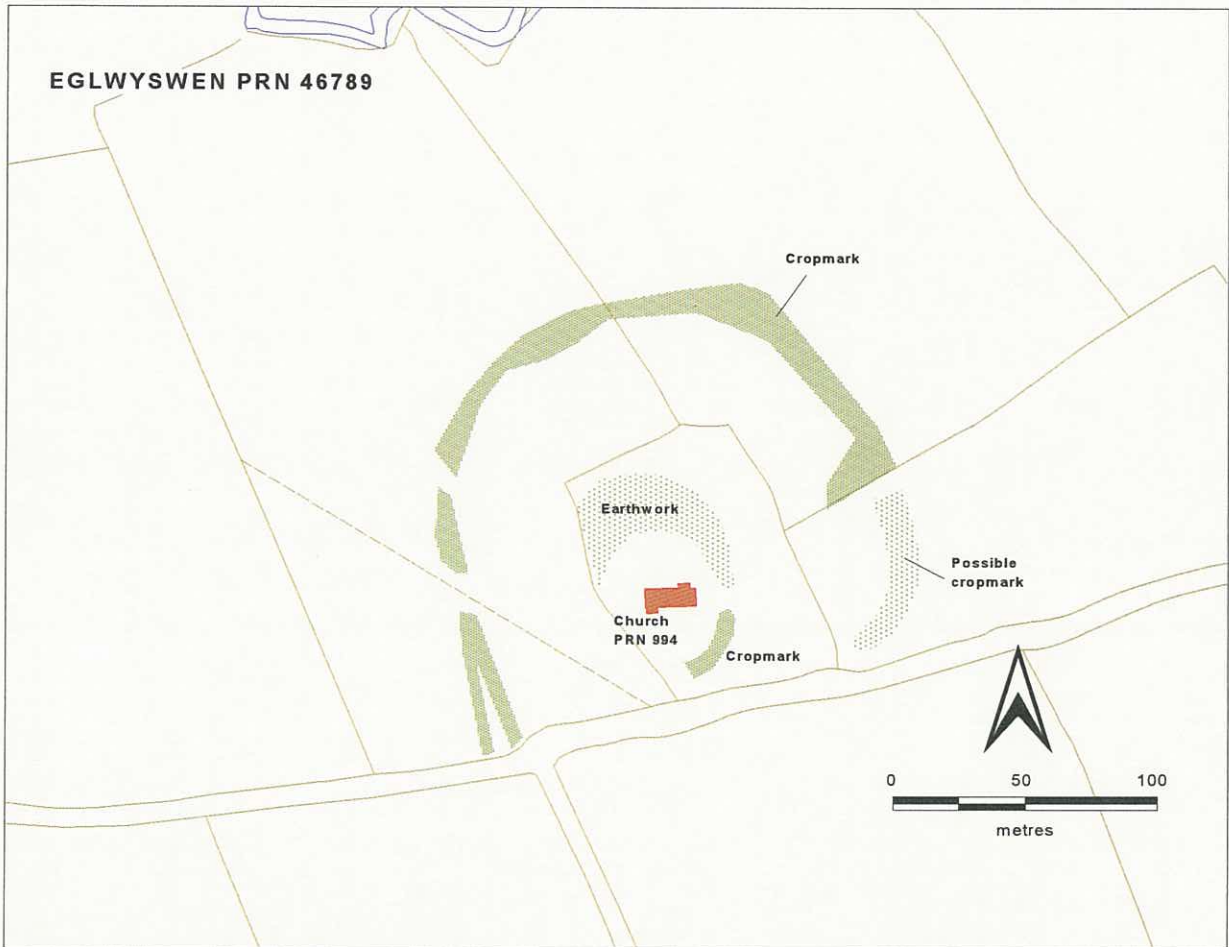
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 210-230 20830-1  
DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
DAT 1983 CR Post Med church 18150  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SN13 NE(M1)  
Pembrokeshire County 1980 Card Index E172 E202  
Museum  
DAT 1983 CR 18150 Post Med building

**Negative References:**



*Eglwyswen churchyard: sketch plan*



*Eglwyswen churchyard: AP of cropmark*



**PRN:** 46790  
**NGR:** SN14203849  
**Parish:** Eglwyswrw  
**Site Name:** ST CRISTIOLUS'  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;built over;beneath roads and yards  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 970;4974  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** Northwest facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval (but rebuilt) Eglwyswrw parish church (PRN 4974), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 when it belonged to St Dogmaels Abbey. It is subcircular, raised up to 1.5m, and revetted by a post-medieval wall. It rises towards the centre forming a definite, but slight 'mound' beneath the church building. There is no current evidence for an early medieval date. Excavations and a watching brief at the churchyard, in 1996 (Ludlow forthcoming), revealed forty-six medieval inhumations. Twenty-six were stone-lined 'long cist' burials while twenty were simple dug graves, one of which exhibited coffin staining. The fills of two of the cist graves, and a feature cut by one of the dug graves, produced pottery datable to the late 12th - 13th century at the earliest. The burials appear to occupy a fairly short time span, and give a late date to a burial practice normally thought, in west Wales, to be early medieval. The extent of the contemporary cemetery/churchyard was not determined, but the alignment of the burials suggested that the present southern churchyard boundary had remained relatively constant, although it may have lain within a larger burial enclosure which may lie beneath much of the present village. The present churchyard may occupy the site of a bronze age cemetery, one arc of the quarry-ditch for a possible round barrow having been excavated. An extensive spread of 19th century made ground was cut by a rectilinear feature which may relate to the robbing of a tomb or structure - possibly the churchyard chapel, PRN 970, noted by George Owen in the 16th century (Ludlow forthcoming). This chapel was dedicated to St (G)wrw, which may be a corruption of '(g)wryf' or virgin, implying that the dedication may really have been to St Mary. It is therefore uncertain whether the chapel, which was probably late medieval in date, was a genuine 'capel-y-bedd' or grave chapel erected over an early grave of the patron or founder. The church itself is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cristiolus, but may not represent the original dedication. There were at least 2 further former chapelries in the parish (PRNs 1161 & 4982/17378). Eglwyswrw Church may have succeeded an earlier site at Henllan Owen (PRN 46791).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	Stone	26	
Pottery		93	
Fitting	Bronze	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.I p.293-5
	forthcoming	Archaeologia Cambrensis	St Cristiolus Eglwyswrw a post-Conquest cist cemetery

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Eglwyswrw
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.291
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
Vaughan HM	1905	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.5 p.176
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	12-3
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.190
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.237 p.93
Eyre-Evans G	1918	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.18 p.164
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.396

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Cristiolus	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

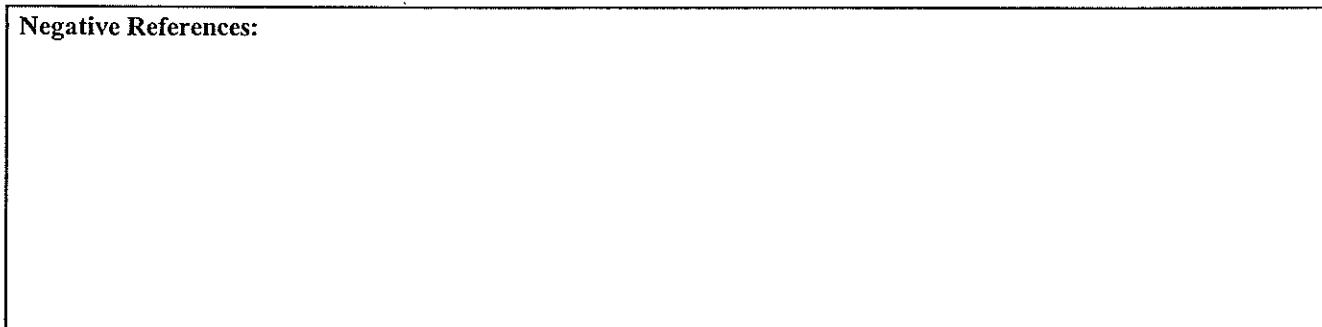
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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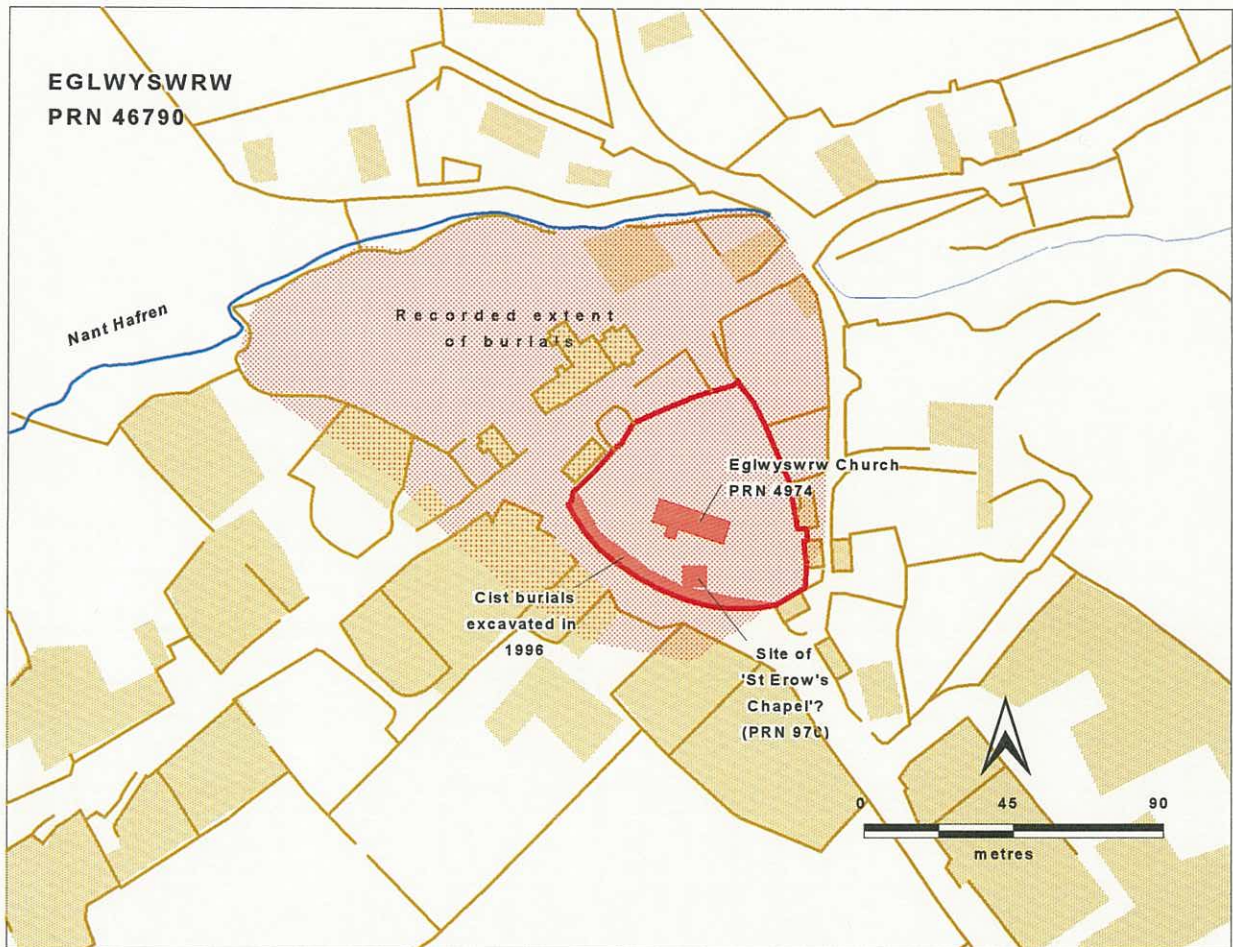
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-230 20856-7 12207-8
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E50

**Negative References:**



*Eglwyswrw churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46791  
**NGR:** SN123384  
**Parish:** Eglwyswrw  
**Site Name:** HENLLAN; HENLLAN OWEN  
**Site Type:** CHURCH?; CHAPEL? Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Place-name/U  
**Land Use:** Other; Pasture; Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass; trees; buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5724  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A place-name 'Henllan', and two farmsteads, Henllan Owen Uchaf and Henllan Owen Uchaf, with names containing 'hen' and 'llan' elements. There is a strong local tradition that an early church of Eglwyswrw parish occupied this area, which may be significant given that Eglwyswrw parish church (PRNs 4974 & 47690) may be on a post-Conquest site (Ludlow forthcoming). However, Henllan does lie on the very periphery of the parish. The present topography and enclosure pattern at Henllan offers no clues as to the location of any church, chapel or ecclesiastical enclosure. The farmsteads, both post-medieval in their present form, lie on a west-facing slope down to a marshy area. The enclosure pattern also looks later post-medieval in form, although it does include 2 small, marshy paddocks at SN 1234 3840, labelled 'Willow Garden' on the tithe map, which otherwise contains no other field names. No features are visible on APs. It is possible that the name Henllan in fact refers to the large scheduled iron hillfort, Castell Mawr (PRN 983) which lies 600m to the SW. However, this in turn may imply that Castell Mawr was re-used as an early ecclesiastical site.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

forthcoming Archaeologia Cambrensis

St Cristiolus Eglwyswrw a post-Conquest cist cemetery

**Manuscript**

**Map**

1843 Tithe Map & Apport Eglwyswrw

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps

1955

210-230 12141-2



**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46793  
**NGR:** SM906322  
**Parish:** Granston  
**Site Name:** LLANGLOFFAN  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL? Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 12528  
**Siting:** Valley slope ///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Low circular earthwork, possibly representing the site of the medieval Llangloffan Chapel (PRN 12528), which may have early medieval origins? Earthwork, at the southern edge of the present settlement of Llangloffan, first observed on APs. In the field it was found to be a low, circular earthwork, forming a level platform c.50m in diameter, in a pasture field with a general slope downhill towards the SSW. The platform is up to 0.5m high to the SW. The feature looked possibly natural in the field but showed up strongly on APs, with an apparent bank. The earthwork may represent the site of the documented medieval - but undated chapel - at Llangloffan (PRN 12528), whose exact site is unknown. It had gone by the early 19th century (ie. not mentioned by Lewis, 1833), but it is shown on Rees' 1932 map and mentioned by Henry Owen in his Pembrokeshire. Arch. Survey, and recorded in the place-name Llangloffan. It may have had early medieval origins, perhaps as the predecessor of Granston parish church (PRN 4641 & 17372), for which there is no evidence of an early medieval date. However, the field-name, 'Weirglodd Isaf', has no ecclesiastical associations, nor do any of the others in the vicinity. An alternative site for the documented chapel may be in the centre of the village, at SM 906 324, where a suboval enclosure is depicted on the tithe map, containing the 'homestead', a nonconformist chapel, cottages and waste.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	18-6
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.151

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		189-230 12657 24653
DAT	1983	CR	12303

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

Lewis S	1833	Topog.Dict.Wales	Granston
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**PRN:** 46795  
**NGR:** SN08940652  
**Parish:** Jeffreston  
**Site Name:** JEFFREYSTON PARISH CHURCH;ST JEFFREY & ST OSWALD'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B;Earthwork/D  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;planted trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3477;3478;3479  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Jeffreyston parish church (PRN 3478), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is circular (formerly more so - it has been extended in the modern period), and raised above its surroundings; its shape, dimensions (45m in diameter) and siting, and location within inland SW Wales, suggest that it is probably a re-used iron age defended enclosure. If so, then the presence of a possible former outer enclosure achieves an even greater significance. Kissonock suggests that surviving boundaries within the village of Jeffreyston perpetuate the line of a large, suboval outer enclosure, with a max. diameter of 245m (Kissonock 1997, 133). Indeed, other surviving boundaries do appear to radiate from this putative enclosure and may also be early. A curving cropmark visible on APs to the SE of the church may also be significant, possibly being associated with the enclosure. There is also an 8th - 9th century Group II ECM in the church (PRN 3479), which is possibly +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming). The RCAHMW suggested that the 'Oswald' element of the dedication is derived from the name of the 'Celtic' saint Ismael (RCAHMW 1925, 126), but Tom Lloyd suggests that St Oswald of Worcester is meant. There was at least 1 former chapelry in the parish (PRN 7965).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Kissock J 1997 Oxbow Monograph 81

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Jefferston
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	84-3
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.345 p.126-7
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.194

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N 1998 SS Jeffrey & Oswald North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

Edwards N forthcoming A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

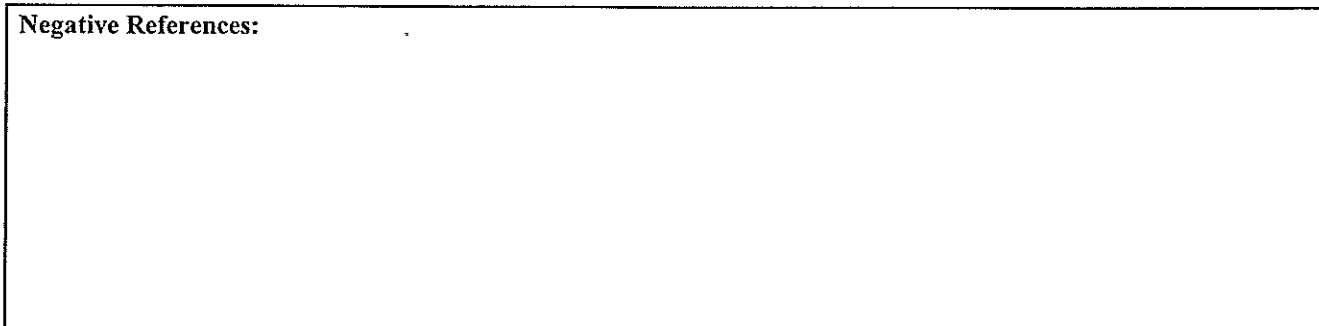
**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

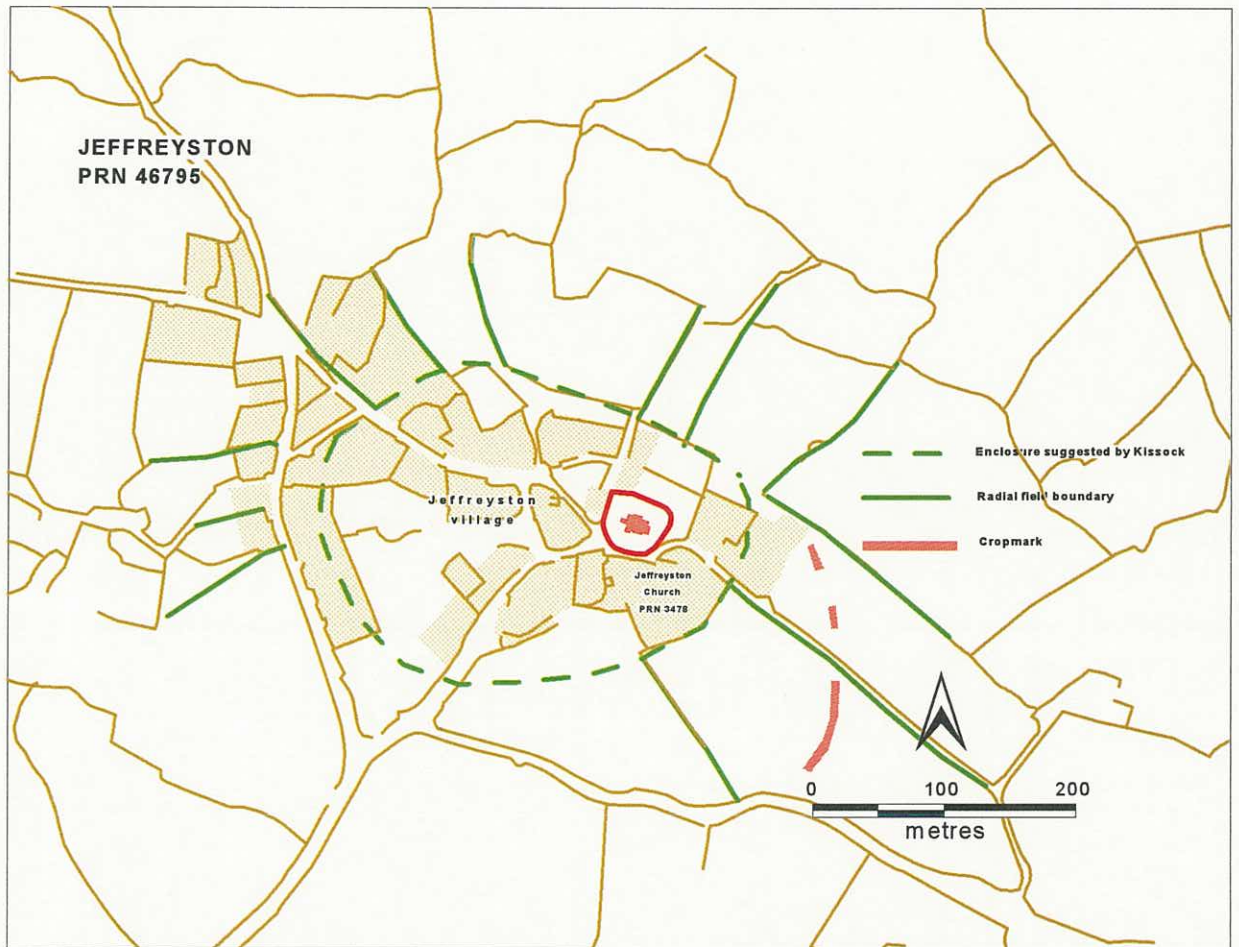
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-200 10435-6
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN00 NE10
DAT	1976	CR	3477 Churchyard cross
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E67

**Negative References:**



*Jeffreyston churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46797  
**NGR:** SM90701694  
**Parish:** Lambston  
**Site Name:** LAMBSTON PARISH CHURCH;ST ISMAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3299  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Lambston parish church (PRN 3299), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. Suboval/subcircular churchyard, raised, possibly the site of a bronze age round barrow, or other prehistoric earthwork?, ie. the churchyard may represent a re-use site. Adjacent springs. 'Celtic' dedication.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.216-7
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	59-1
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.357 p.131
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	p.8
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	SS Ismael	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

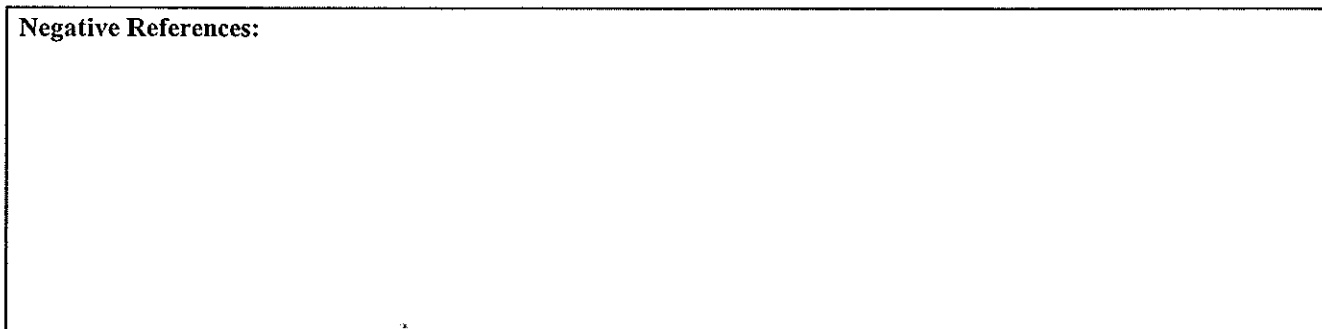
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-210 23879-80
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		
S	1965		SM91 NW7
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E70

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46798  
**NGR:** SN10164062  
**Parish:** Bayvil  
**Site Name:** BAYVIL PARISH CHURCH;ST ANDREW'S;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1114  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Medieval churchyard, occupied by post-medieval parish church (PRN 1114). The medieval church is first mentioned in 12th century source when it was granted to St Dogmaels Abbey. It was dedicated to St Andrew, although an alternative dedication so St Mary has been recorded. It was probably not the former location of ECM (PRN 1599, now at Nevern church), as recorded by RCAHM 1925. The church itself is now in private hands, churchyard possibly still owned by CinW. The churchyard is subsquare in plan (roughly trapezoid) with relatively straight sides except towards the west. A soilmark was noticed to the northwest of the churchyard, in a ploughed field, during aerial reconnaissance in January 2003. It appeared to represent the rounded, northwest corner of a regular, rectilinear enclosure, comprising a bank ie. pale soil and ditch(es) ie. dark soil. The enclosure may underlie the churchyard. If so, it may argue for early medieval origins for the church.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

HBCW 1997 HBCW 40th Annual Report 1995-96 p.32

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Bayvil  
Owen G 1605 Description of Pemb CRS 1 1897 p.363  
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 9-8  
RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.33 p.15  
1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
Eyre-Evans G 1927 Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th Series Vol.7 p.392  
Eyre-Evans G 1918 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.18 p.163  
1982 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.131 p.165  
1983 DRF W.Telegraph 17-3-1983

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Other sources**

Thomas WG 1964 2.11.64  
Ordnance Survey SN14 SW(M)  
Pembrokeshire County Museum 1980 Card Index E28

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46800  
**NGR:** SN15521444  
**Parish:** Lampeter Velfrey  
**Site Name:** LAMPETER VELFREY PARISH CHURCH;ST PETER'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;shrubs and trees;built up  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3790;3791  
**Siting:** Natural terrace///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** North facing terrace  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Lampeter Velfrey parish church (PRN 3790), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It is a polygonal/subcircular churchyard, raised above its surroundings. Its form, dimensions, siting and location within the county suggest that it may represent a re-used iron age defended enclosure (or possibly a bronze age round barrow?). There is a post-Conquest churchyard cross in the S half of the yard (PRN 3791). Two former chapelries possibly occupied the parish (PRNs 4916 & 9915).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1898 1911-12	Archaeologia Cambrensis Pembrokeshire Parsons West Wales History Review	5th Series Vol.15 p.366 Vol.II p.217-20
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833 1802	Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1291 Taxatio	Lampeter-Velvrey
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	66-9
RCAHM	1925 1984	Pembrokeshire Inventory St David's Diocesan Yearbook	No.408 p.151
SPARC		The Landsker Borderlands - Lampeter Velfrey	Parish file photograph c.1870
Eyre-Evans G	1935	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.90 p.298

**Manuscript**

**Text**

CADW	1997	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Lampeter Velfrey	p.1-2
Ludlow N	1998	SS Peter	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

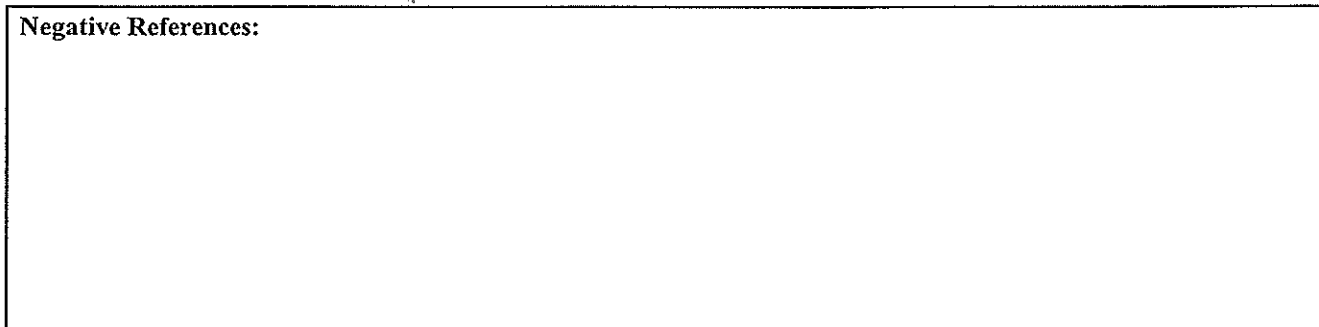
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 26112-3
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN11 SE5
DAT	1976	CR	3791
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E77

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46801  
**NGR:** SN01540047  
**Parish:** Lamphey  
**Site Name:** LAMPHEY PARISH CHURCH;ST FAITH'S AND ST TYFEI'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;shrubs  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3511  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Lamphey parish church PRN 3511. A church and churchyard were probably in existence by the late 11th century, at least, when the manor was an episcopal holding (Thorpe 1978, 148). They probably occupied the present site. The churchyard is now square. A D-shaped parchmark or earthwork at the west end of the church was noted in Summer 1995. It appears to represent a formerly apsidal west end, similar to some of the larger late-Saxon churches. Whilst it is not suggested that this apse necessarily implies a pre-Conquest date, it may at least date from very early within the post-Conquest period. However, nb. the similar west end at Capel Maelog, Powys - the only other known Welsh example - which has been dated to the first half of the 13th century (WJ Britnell, 1990 'Capel Maelog, Powys: Excavations 1984-87', *Medieval Archaeology* 34,27-96). A tradition of 'sanctuary land' attached to the church (possibly the Welsh 'noddfa', normally associated with pre-Conquest monastic sites) was recorded in 1326 (Willis Bund 1902, xlv, 173). A continuing tradition of high ecclesiastical significance is represented by the establishment of an important Bishop's Palace (PRN 3507), 500m NE of the site. The joint dedication may represent a single cult, that of St Tyfei, of which 'Faith' may be merely an Anglicised corruption. There was at least one former chapelry in the parish (PRN 4194).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1886	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.3 p.56-57
	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review
Lamphey Local History Group	1997	Lamphey & Hodgston leaflet	Vol.II p.220-2 Parish file

**Map**

Rees W	1932	S.Wales & Borderin 14th c.	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Lamphey
Westwood JO	1876	Lapidarium Walliae	p.133
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903Edition p.235
	1851	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.2 p.321
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379
Willis-Bund JW	1902	The Black Book of St Davids	
Thorpe L	1978	Gerald of Wales:The Journey through Wales The Description of Wales	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	97-26
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	96-1 Cross 97-26
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911-13	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.250 Vol.4 p.290
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.363 p.134
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.15 p.329
	1918	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.18 p.358
Radford CAR	1948	The Bishop's Palace Lamphey	p.1

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	SS Faith and Tyfei	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

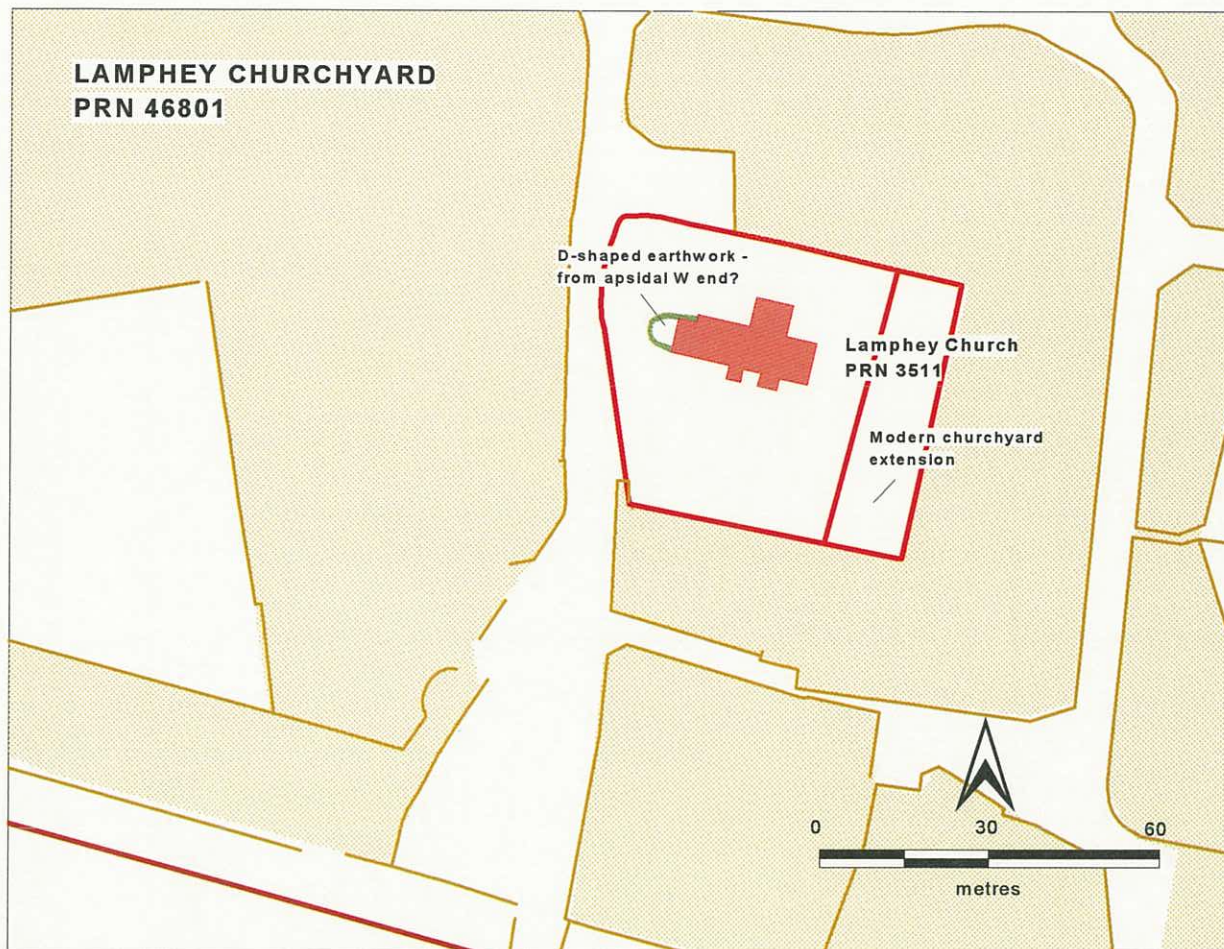
Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-200 26001-2
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN00 SW23
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E71



Lamphey churchyard: sketch plan



**PRN:** 46802  
**NGR:** SN01640689  
**Parish:** Lawrenny  
**Site Name:** LAWRENNY PARISH CHURCH;ST CARADOC'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;built over  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3463  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing hill slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Lawrenny parish church (PRN 3463), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The church was recorded, by a late 12th century source, as having been alienated by Bishop Wilfrid of St Davids in the late 11th century, previously having been an episcopal possession (Davies 1946, 237 D.28). It probably occupied the site of the present churchyard, which is square - possibly remodelled - and nuclear to the post-Conquest vill. It has a coastal hillslope location, intervisible with Upton 'Graveyard' enclosure (PRN 3450) which may be the site another chapel alienated by Bishop Wilfrid in the late 11th century. The 'Caradoc' dedication may be to a 'Celtic' saint.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.137
Laws & Edwards E & EH	1908	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.8 p.383-5 illust.on effigy
	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review VII.II p.225-7

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Lawrenny
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.137
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.382
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.385 p.144-5
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
SPARC		South of the Landsker - Lawrenny	Parish file

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Caradoc	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

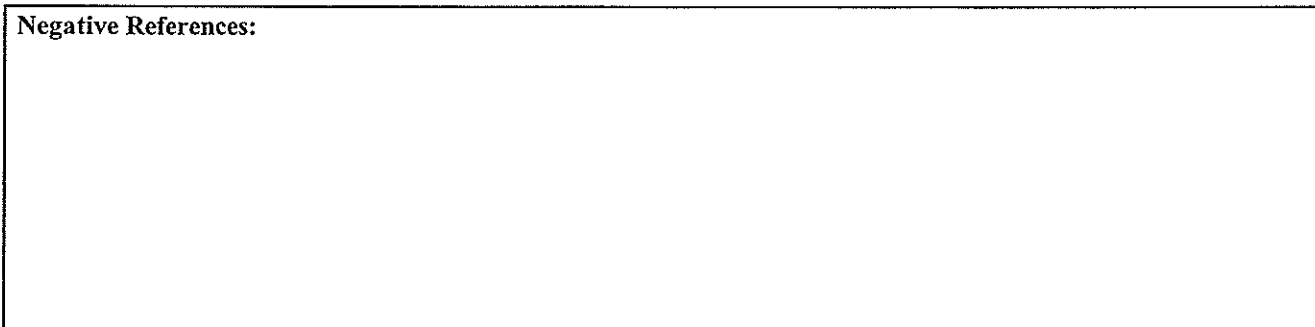
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-200 18220-1
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN00 NW12
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E74
DAT	1999	Milford Haven Historic Audit - Part 1 Pembroke Ferry to Garron Pill	Stage 1 Data gathering

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46803  
**NGR:** SN14391586  
**Parish:** Llanddewi Velfrey  
**Site Name:** LLANDEWI VELFREY PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3728  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanddewi Velfrey parish church (PRN 3728). The church was listed, as 'Landewy et Trefendeg', in the Taxatio of 1291. It was not described as 'portionary' in the Taxatio; however, George Owen described it as portionary church in c.1600. Such portionary status, in which benefices were divided between the church and powerful laymen or 'portionaries', is thought to indicate probable early medieval origins, as clas (or monastic) sites. The churchyard is subrectangular (or polygonal), lying on a moderate hillslope. It contains at least one spring and is associated with others. It is nuclear to informal boundary system, and not accompanied by any settlement. It lies within 200m of two major iron age defended enclosures, Llanddewi Gaer (PRN 3719) and Caerau Gaer (PRN 4905), themselves only 250m apart. The southwest corner of a large cropmark enclosure (PRN 46804) is visible on Meridian APs, in the two fields immediately SW of the churchyard. It forms a regular rectangle, the (incomplete) W side measuring c.80m N-S and interrupted for an entrance, the (incomplete) S side measuring c.120m E-W. The cropmark is c.7m wide. It may have no direct relationship with the churchyard, and indeed appears Romano-British in general form. The churchyard appears definitely to have been established within it. The present church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David. There is at least one former chapel-of-ease site in the parish, at Henllan (PRN 4913), which is possibly the 'Trefendeg' chapel suggested in 1291. However the surrounding region contains evidence of more intense, ?early ecclesiastical activity, eg. Llangwathen (PRN 9915).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

SPARC		The Landsker Borderlands - Llanddewi Velfrey	Parish file drawing
	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.232-5

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Lampeter Velfrey
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	66-7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.424 p.154
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.15 p.327

**Manuscript**

**Text**

CADW	1997	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Llanddewi Velfrey	p.3-4
Ludlow N	1998	St David	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

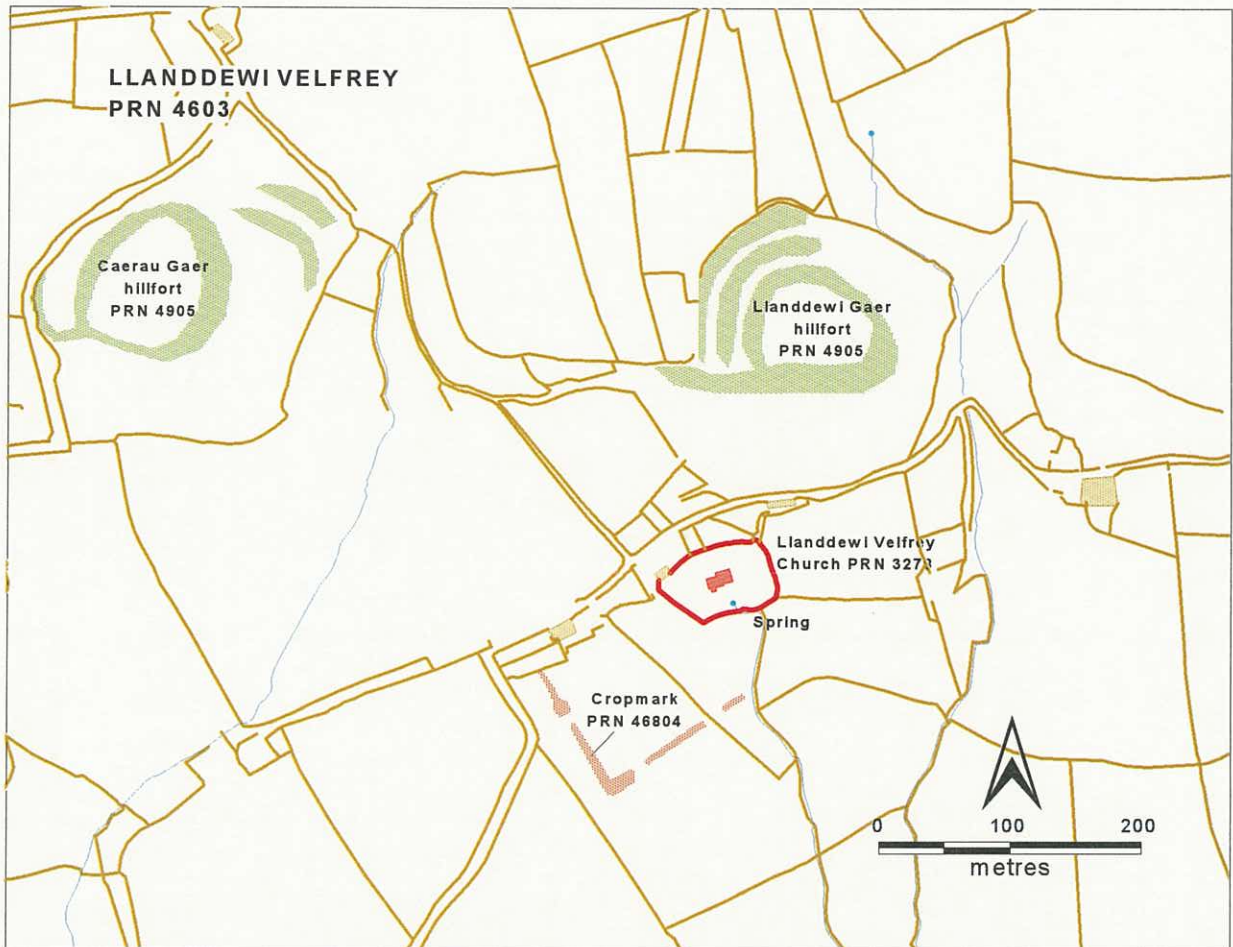
Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 26157-8
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2.11.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN11 NW14
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E78



*Llanddewi Velfrey churchyard: sketch plan*



*Llanddewi Velfrey churchyard: AP showing hillforts and cropmark*



**PRN:** 46805  
**NGR:** SN13521652  
**Parish:** Llanddewi Velfrey  
**Site Name:** HENLLAN  
**Site Type:** ENCLOSURE Unknown;Iron Age?;Early mediev  
**Form:** Cropmark;Earthwork/D  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Circular cropmark/earthwork enclosure observed on Meridian APs, in a pasture field named 'Parc fron-y-rhos' on the 1841 tithe map, immediately NE of Henllan Home Farm. The cropmark appears to represent an embanked circular enclosure, with an internal diameter of c.50m, lying within a ditch with an external diameter of c.80m. There appears to be an earthwork counterscarp to the south. The site was visited in November 2002, when no physical evidence was observed above ground. Its form suggests that the enclosure may be prehistoric (ie. iron age) in origin, but its location on Henllan Home farm, immediately W of a field named 'Waun Henllan fychan issa' on the tithe schedule, suggest that it may have been re-used, or even established, during the early medieval period as the site of Henllan Chapel (PRN 4913) and its ?cemetery enclosure. The field system and landscape were entirely remodelled in the late 18th century when Henllan Mansion and Home Farm were established, obscuring earlier features.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Manuscript  
Map**

1844	Llanddewi Velfrey tithe map
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	210-210 26158-61
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**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46809  
**NGR:** SM85692669  
**Parish:** Llandeloy  
**Site Name:** LLANDELOY PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2763  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandeloy parish church (PRN 2763), which is now privately-owned. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard, which is thought to still lie in CinW ownership, is an irregular square a stream adjoining (and forming) the SW side. There is an undedicated curative, or 'holy', well in the churchyard (PRN 4321). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo (although an alternative dedication to a ?spurious 'St Eloi' has been proposed). The churchyard lies within 300m of a possible bronze age standing stone (PRN 4606), and within 500m of two iron age defended enclosures (PRNs 2776 and 14242). There was at least one former possible chapelry in the parish (PRN 2742).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.236-8
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**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1908	1 2500	Pemb XV.15
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Ordnance Survey	1964	SM82NE	DAT Record Map
Ordnance Survey	1964		SM82 NE

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llandeloy
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.51
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	36-4
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.243
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.436 p.158
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	P-393-801-1 p.8
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Teilo	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

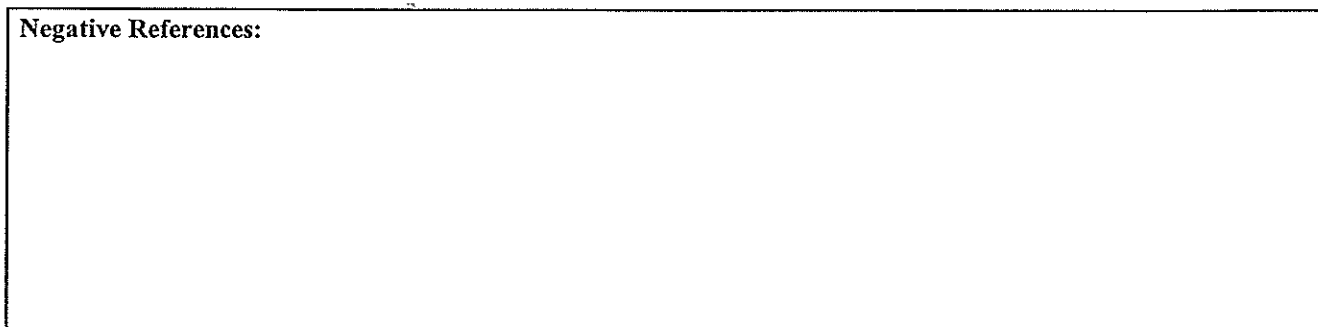
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 12582-3
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		Letter 2.11.64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 NE5
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E150 E198 & E369
DAT	1983	CR	17929

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46810  
**NGR:** SN11952180  
**Parish:** Llandissilio West  
**Site Name:** LLANDYSILIO PARISH CHURCH;ST TYSILIO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 918;919;1200;1201;1202  
**Siting:** Level ground ///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandysilio parish church (PRN 918), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The benefice was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids, which may have continued an early association. Four Group I and II ECMs (PRNs 919, 1200-1202) are built into the fabric of the church. They are probably +/- in situ, suggesting that the churchyard may have originated as an early post-Roman high-status cemetery. It is situated only 3km N of the Roman Road west of Carmarthen. The churchyard is suboval or subrectangular. Its size, form, topographic location and location within the region suggest that it may be a re-used iron age defended enclosure. Map evidence suggests that it may have lain concentrically within a very large, circular outer enclosure, now defined by continuous boundaries and areas of glebe land (James 1997). The size of this enclosure - with a minimum diameter of c.850m - make it unlikely that it represents an iron age concentric antenna enclosure, and it may have been a de novo early medieval enclosure around the pre-existing re-used defended enclosure. The church dedication is to the 'Celtic' St Tysilio.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	4		

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Evans DP 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series Vol.15 p.242-7

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Llandissilio  
1802 1291 Taxatio

Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 120-2  
1914-15 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.10 p.95-6

Jones MH 1915 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.15 p.324 329  
1916-17 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.11 p.68

RCAHM 1917 Carm No.323 p.112  
Eyre-Evans G 1919 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.14 Pt.XXXVIII p 64

RCAHM 1919 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.19 p.210  
Bowen EG 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.448 p.159-60  
1954 Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales p.79-80 Fig.21

SPARC 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook The Landsker Borderlands - Llandissilio Parish File drawing

1923-24 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.17 p.17

1923-4 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.17 p.17

Lewis JM 1964 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.113 p.167

**Manuscript**

**Text**

James H 1997 Llandysilio Church and Parish 500-1543 From Heartland to Borderland The Carmarthenshire Antiquary 33 p.5-26

Ludlow N 1998 St Tysilio Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic Churches part 3

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Ground Photographs**

DAT 1984 SMR 41-31

**Map**

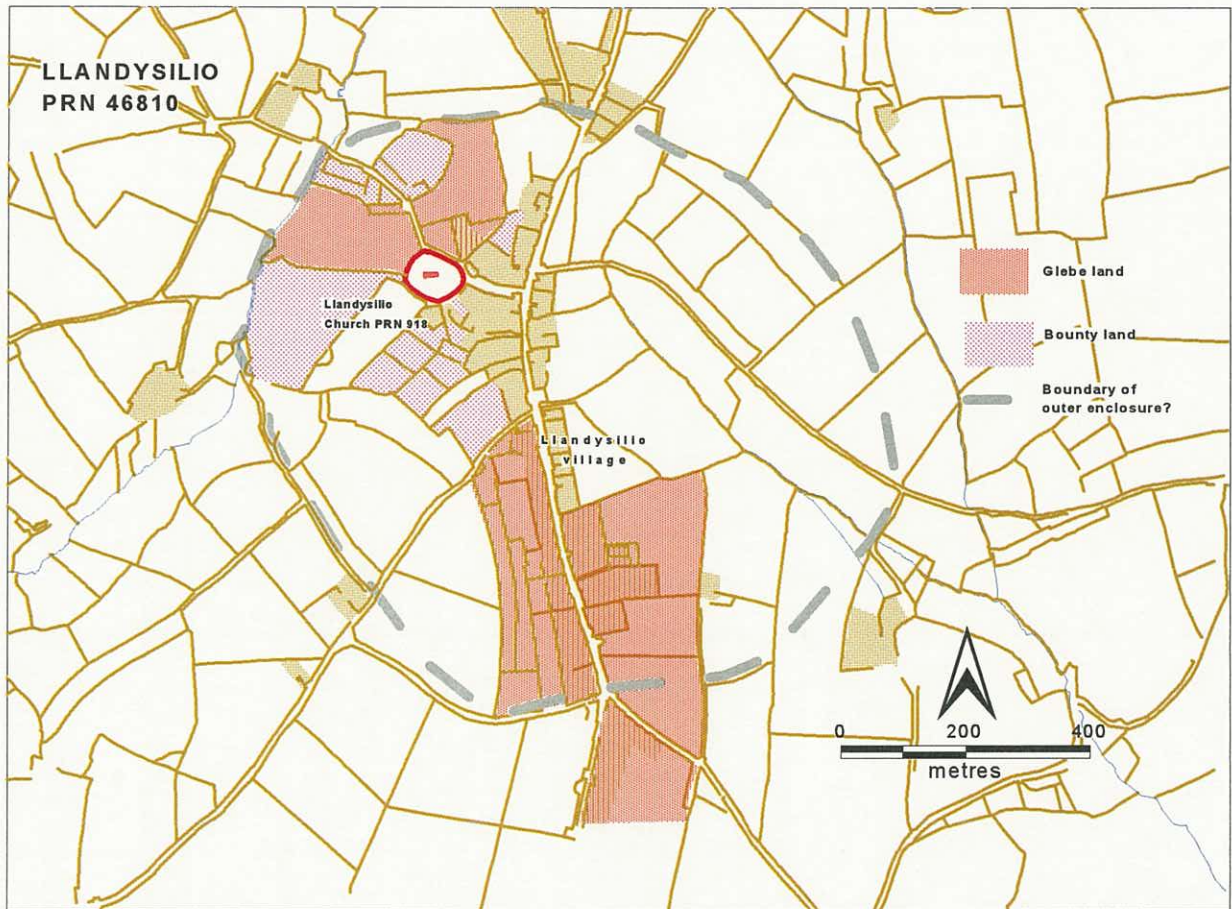
Saxton C 1578 Penbrok  
Saxton C 1578 Pembroke

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-220 11144
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Many	1989	Planning Application Residential Development Land opposite Church	DRF
RCAHM	1964		Letter from W.Gwyn Thomas 2-11-64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN12 SW3
DAT	1980	CR	ECMs 919 1200-1202 1415
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	Pr Ch71
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E79
DAT	1984	SRF	

**Negative References:**

*Llandysilio churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46811  
**NGR:** SM97870158  
**Parish:** Monkton  
**Site Name:** MONKTON PRIORY;PRIORY FARM  
**Site Type:** DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;ECCLESIASTICAL Iron Age?;Early medieval  
**ENCLOSURE?**  
**Form:** Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3273  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. St Nicholas' Priory, Monkton (PRN 3273), was founded by the Lord of Pembroke, Arnulf de Montgomery, in 1098 as a memorial to his brother Hugh. However its waterfront location, and its position vis-a-vis Pembroke Castle and possible llys site (PRN 4518), have long been thought to suggest early medieval origins. The association may indicate a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). Geophysical survey undertaken (by Stratascan) in the field immediately north of Monkton Priory, Pembroke (PRN 3273), revealed a complex of anomalies discovered through magnetometry (Ludlow 2003). They appear to represent the ditches of an iron age defended, domestic enclosure of the 'concentric antenna' type (James 1990). It comprises a smaller, inner defended area with a possible diameter of c.45m, and a larger, outer enclosure with a possible diameter of c.240m. The inner enclosure appears to have been entered via a typical 'banjo' entrance. The Monkton site may have been slightly different from the norm in that the outer enclosure may not have been complete, possibly only running up to the slope down to the Pembroke River. Similar enclosures in SW Wales exhibit evidence of overlying ecclesiastical features, ie. cemeteries and churches. It appears, in most cases, that this re-use is deliberate, and early medieval. For instance Llangan (Carms), a medium-probability early cemetery site, is located within the outer enclosure of an apparent concentric antenna enclosure. The location of the present Llangan Church, on the projected line of the outer enclosure ditch, suggests that it may have initially been erected over a 'special' or founder's grave situated in the ditch. Burial within the silted ditches of iron age enclosures has been recorded elsewhere in Pembrokeshire. (eg. Caerau Gaer, St Dogmaels) and chapels were established in similar locations at eg. Rudbaxton Rath, Pembrokeshire.. The radial boundaries within the outer enclosure - so far unique in iron age enclosures - radiate from the inner enclosure suggesting that it was the focus of activity when the boundaries were laid out. They may represent an infield system contemporary with and established around, an early medieval church within the inner enclosure as suggested, in a slightly different form, at Jeffreyston and Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. (Kissock 1997, 133-4). Monkton Priory was (re)founded in 1098, and lies south of the inner enclosure. It is dedicated to St Nicholas, a dedication normally associated with new Anglo-Norman foundations. A break with the past may have been intended. However, it may be that the present priory church overlies the outer ditch of the enclosure, possibly over a founder's grave, as suggested above; it may therefore not have been re-sited. The anomalies appear to underlie a series of anomalies representing ?medieval ridge & furrow (PRN 46812). It is likely therefore that only the bottoms of the enclosure ditches will have survived.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

James T	1990	Concentric Antenna Enclosures - A New Defended Enclosure Type in West Wales Proc. Prehist. Soc. Vol 56 p.295-8
Kissock J	1997	Oxbow Monograph 81 p.123-138

**Manuscript**

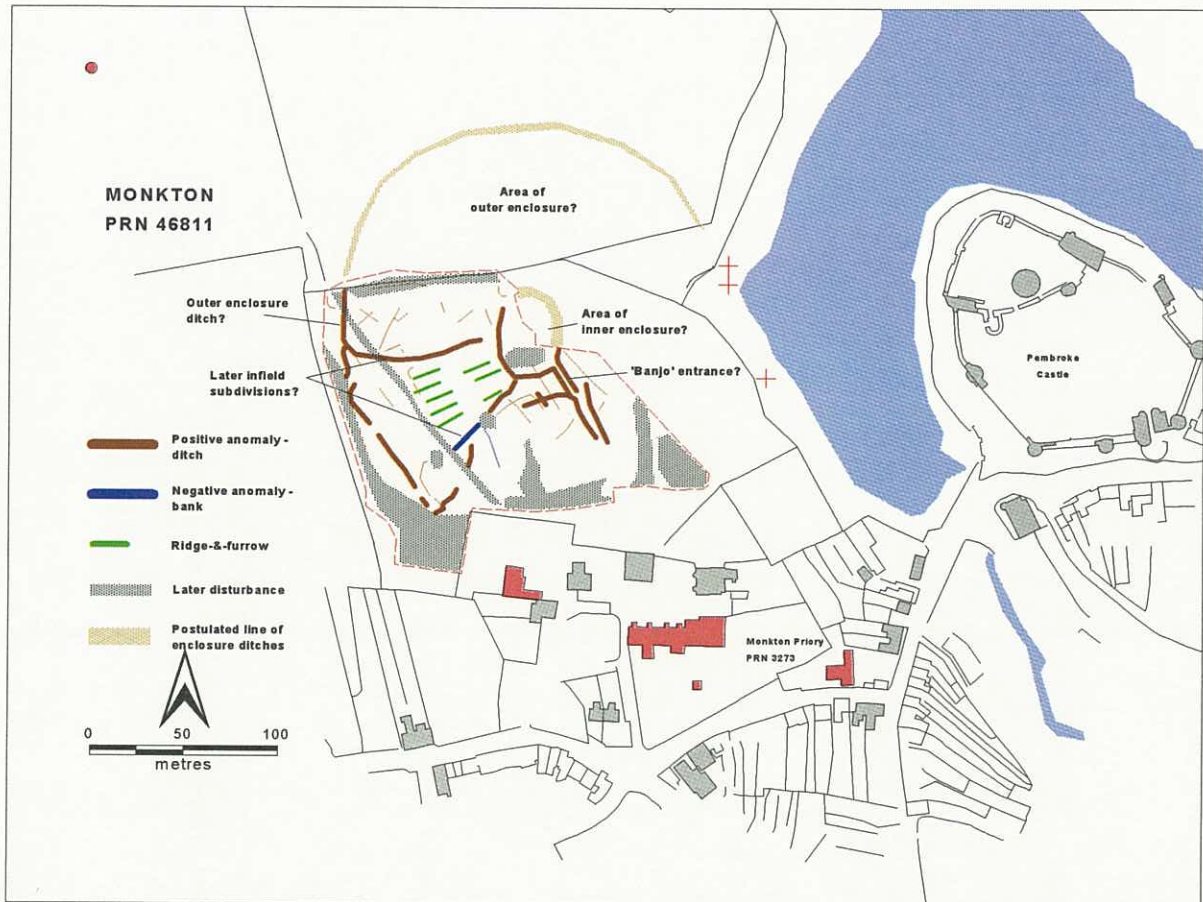
**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow ND	2003	Monkton Priory Farm Stage 2 evaluation	
Stratascan	2003	Report on Geophysical Survey at Priory Farm	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Negative References:**



*Monkton Priory enclosure: sketch plan*



*Monkton Priory enclosure: looking NW across field*





**PRN:** 46813  
**NGR:** SM96583201  
**Parish:** Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof  
**Site Name:** LLANFAIR NANT-Y-GOF PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5030;17344  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfait Nant-y-gof parish church (PRN 5030), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (PRN 17344). The church was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, but was recorded in c.1125 when it was granted to Slebech Commandery (Rees 1897, 211). It is a large, suboval/subcircular churchyard. It contains a large recumbent stone, NW of the church, which may be a standing stone; might it have been (re-)used as a leacht? (ie. a 'blessing -' or 'altar' stone). There are a number of amorphous earthworks within the churchyard. There is a possibility that the 'Mary' dedication is a pre-Conquest Latin dedication. Llanstinan parish church (PRN 2602) was formerly a chapelry of this parish.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1911-12 Pembrokeshire Parsons Vol.II p.241-2

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Llanvair Nantygove  
1802 1291 Taxatio

Rees JR 1897 Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John Part I  
Archaeol. Cambrensis Vol. XIV  
Fifth Series

Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 19-9

RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.456 p.162

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N 1998 St Mary North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-23010502-3

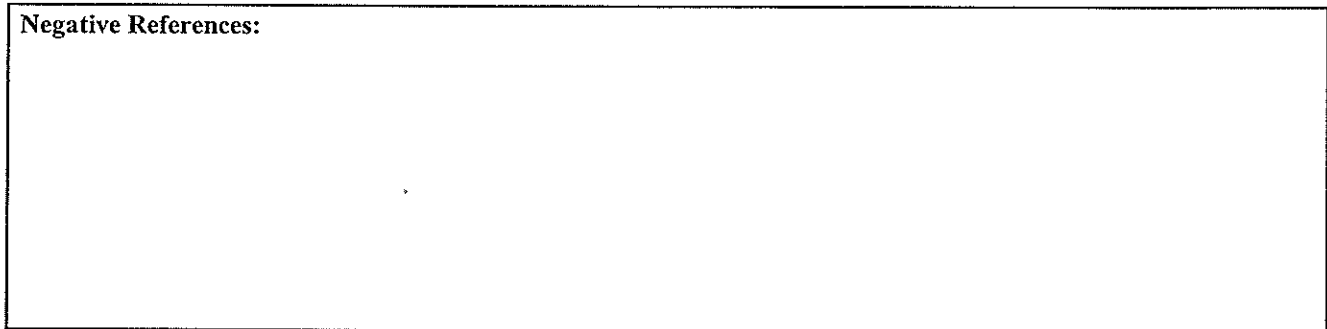
DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
SM93 SE(M1)

Ordnance Survey RCAHM 1976 8c PE

Pembrokeshire County Museum 1980 Card Index E80

DAT 1983 CR 17344

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46814  
**NGR:** SN22003115  
**Parish:** Llanfyrnach  
**Site Name:** LLANFYRNACH PARISH CHURCH;ST BRYNACH'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5097;1078;17350  
**Siting:** Hill spur/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfyrnach parish church (PRN 5097), which was entirely rebuilt in 1842 (post-medieval PRN 17350). The church was granted to Slebech Commandery in c.1160 (Rees 1897, 204) and was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is suboval (and was formerly more oval). The church formerly contained a Group I ECM (PRN 1078), possibly +/- in situ, now lost (Edwards forthcoming). A motte castle (PRN 1075) lies just 75m to the NNW, and the churchyard lies within 300m of possible a cemetery site marked by the Rhyd-y-gath Group II ECM (PRN 1079). There was at least 1 former chapel in the parish, 'The Chapel' (PRN 1076).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Lost Group I ECM (PRN 1078) formerly in church

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.244-6
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
Rees W	1932	S.Wales & Border in 14th c.	SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llanvymach
Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS 1 1897 p.357
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.52
Rees JR	1897	Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John Part I Archaeol. Cambrensis Vol. XIV Fifth Series	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	27-1
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.477 p.166
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.27-9 Fig.5
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.105 Fig.24
Bushell WD	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.325-6

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Brynach	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1986		Colour Slides
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		220-230 23443-4
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ordnance Survey	196?		SN23 SW(M)
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E83
DAT	1983	CR	17350

**PRN:** 46815  
**NGR:** SN17452904  
**Parish:** Llanfyrnach  
**Site Name:** IET WEN FARM;TRE HYWEL STONE  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT Early medieval  
**Form:** Findspot  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1098;1109  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Findspot of PRN 1109, a scheduled Group I/II ECM (Ogam-inscribed stone), of 5th-early 6th century date, with a secondary double ring-cross added in the 7th-9th century (Edwards forthcoming). It is now located in the yard of the Baptist Chapel at Glandwr. The stone was first recorded on Iet-wen Farm, in the same location as bronze age cremation PRN 1098 - described as 'pots' and 'burning' in the contemporary description (Edwards forthcoming). It may then indicate early medieval re-use of a bronze age cemetery, with possible early medieval burials - not necessarily Christian, it having been suggested that the crosses were added to Christianise the stone (Edwards forthcoming). No archaeological features are visible on APs. In c.1870 the stone was moved to Tre Hywel Farm (NGR SN 1842 2863) where it was used as a gate-post, before the Ogams and cross were noted in 1908. It was moved to its present location in 1911.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Glandwr baptist chapel Ogam inscription EF(E)S-S(A)NG(I) ASEG(NI) 5th-6th c. & Latin double crosses 7th-9th c.

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1910	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.10 p.329
1913	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.13 p.383

**Ground Photographs**

1908-9	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.4 p.82
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**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.479 p.167
Nash-Williams VE	1936	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.8 Pt.II p.178 Llanfymach (a)
Macalister RAS	1945	Corpus Inscriptorium Insulorum Celticorum	Vol.1 p.417-8 No.439
Macalister RAS	1949	Corpus Inscriptorium Insulorum Celticorum	Vol.2 p.201
Nash-Williams VE	1950	ECMs of Wales	p.188 No.319
Phillips JW	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.155
Macalister RAS	1912	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.12 p.248
Macalister RAS	1921	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.15 p.23
Macalister RAS	1928	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.8 p.294 298
RAS	1928	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.VIII 7th Series p.294 298

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.147
CADW	1987	AM107	SAM File
CADW	1991	AM107	SAM File
CADW	1998	AM107	SAM file PE147(PEM)
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-220 21006-7
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN12 NE2
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E723
DAT	1983	CR	10595-possible mention

**PRN:** 46816  
**NGR:** SM81892743  
**Parish:** Llanhowell  
**Site Name:** LLANHYWEL PARISH CHURCH;ST HYWEL'S;ST HOEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2678;2910  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanhywel parish church (PRN 2910), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The benefice was held in multiple patronage (under the Welsh tenants of the parish) until purchased by the Bishop, in 'portions', between 1280-1302 (Green & Barker 1912, 247) - a patronage with pre-Conquest origins? or a continuing local tradition?. The churchyard is rectangular, almost square. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Hywel. The ECM in the church (PRN 2678) is not from the site, but from the nearby Carnhedryn Farm.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
ECM			Class 1 ECM PRN 2678 from Carnhedryn farm now at this church

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llanhowel
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379 380
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.283
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.502 p.172
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	p.393-801-1 p.9
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

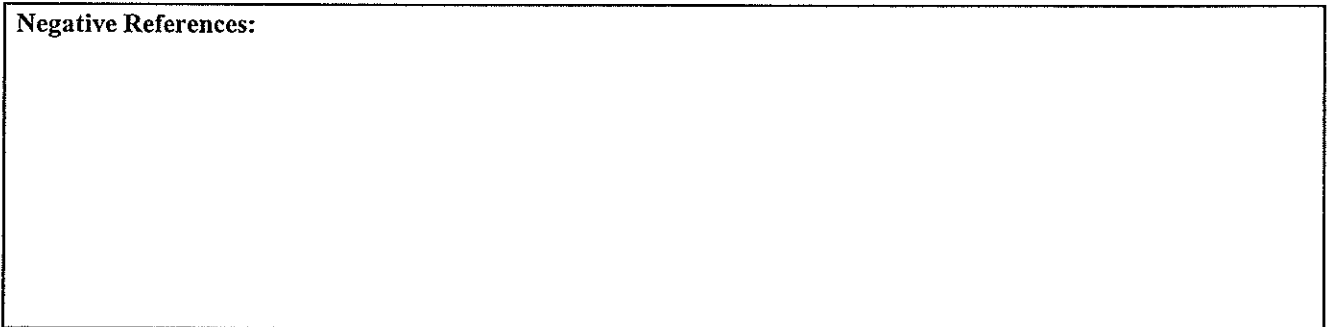
**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1910-11	Vol 1	
Ludlow N	1998	St Hywel	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 12470-1
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2.11.64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM82 NW7
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E86

**Negative References:**





**PRN:** 46817  
**NGR:** SM98683597  
**Parish:** Llanllawer  
**Site Name:** LLANLLAWER PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Other;built over;pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2552;2566;2567;2568;2569;12533;17543  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanllawer parish church (PRN 12533), which was entirely rebuilt in +/- the same location in the 19th century (post-medieval PRN 17543). It was not listed in the Taxatio 1291, when it appears to have been a chapelry, but was a parish church by c.1600 (Owen 1897, 288). The churchyard is a rounded square in plan, and encloses a spring (no PRN). However, examination of aerial photographs shows that it lies +/- centrally within a cropmark enclosure, almost a perfect circle in plan and nearly complete, measuring c.95m in diameter. The cropmark appears to incorporate a holy well, Llanllawer 'sainted well' (PRN 2552) which lies c.37m to the NE of the present churchyard boundary. The cropmark incorporates none of the present boundaries. There are four Group II/III ECMs on the site (PRNs 2566-2569), which are now built into the church and churchyard walls, all of which are possibly +/- in situ and may imply a late pre-Conquest monastic status. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David. The church is now redundant and has been subject to a number of planning applications. The churchyard may no longer be in CinW ownership.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stones	Stone	4	III ECMs on the site (PRNs 2566-2569)

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1860	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.6 p.337
	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St David	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
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Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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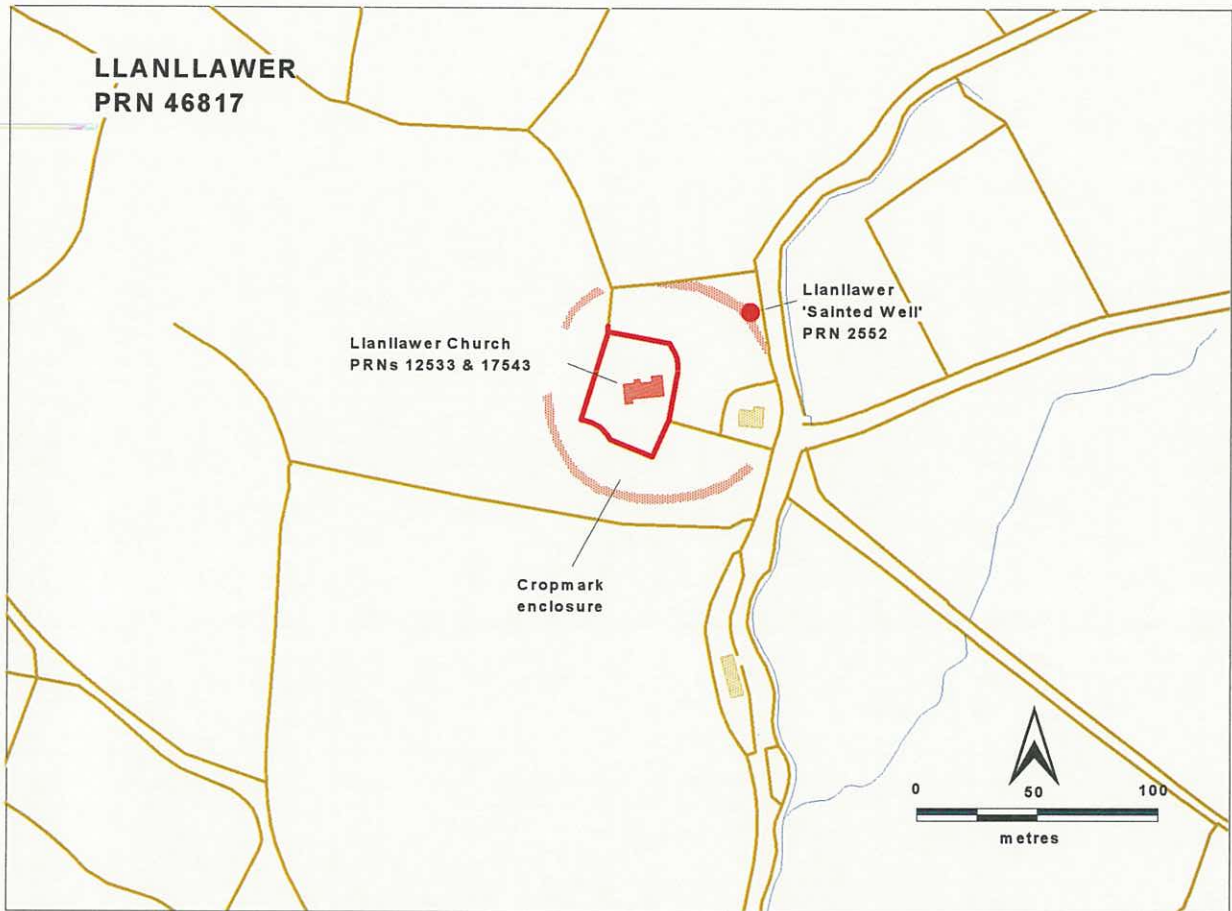
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-230 12377
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
DAT	1983	CR	17543

**Negative References:**

*Llanllawer churchyard: sketch plan*



*Llanllawer churchyard: AP showing cropmark and well*



**PRN:** 46818  
**NGR:** SM81933144  
**Parish:** Llanrian  
**Site Name:** LLANRHIAN PARISH CHURCH;ST RHIAN'S;ST RHEANUS'  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Building  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2837  
**Siting:** Hilltop/flat//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanrhian parish church (PRN 2837). Llanrhian was one of those Pembrokeshire churches which, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, was alienated by Bishop Wilfrid of St Davids between 1085 and 1115, previously having been an episcopal possession (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.28). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is now a very regular square and there is no field or AP evidence for any accompanying features or enclosures; the circle of orthostats, 600m in diameter, within which the yard lies represent cattle-rubbing stones which do not show on the 1955 Meridian Airmaps. The yard now lies at the centre of a farmyard complex and may represent a late medieval or post-medieval alteration of an earlier yard. There is an unconfirmed report of an 'indecipherable Ogam stone' lying loose in the church (Ludlow 2000); it was not included by Dr Nancy Edwards in her recent study (Edwards forthcoming). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Rhian (properly 'Rheanus?'). There are at least three of possible chapel sites within the parish (PRNs 2852, 2853 and 12480).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.252-5
Lewis K	1962	In the Steps of St Rhian	

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	llanrian
Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS1 1897 p.289
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.21
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.21
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	33-2
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.110
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.524 p.177
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	p.393-801-1 9
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Rhian	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1979	TAJ-AP-22.17	Mono Print
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-230 12477-8
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF'
Thomas WG	1964		8.10.64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM83 SW2
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E90
DAT	1984	CR	Llanrhian village PRN9955

**Negative References:**

**Manuscript**

**Description**

Edwards N

forthcoming

A Corpus of Early Medieval

**PRN:** 46819  
**NGR:** SM827303  
**Parish:** Llanrian  
**Site Name:** PARC-Y-FYNWENT;CROESGOCH  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY Early medieval  
**Form:** Finds  
**Land Use:** Built over  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:** 2836;7568  
**Associated with:** 12480  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of undated cist cemetery. This site is recorded within the SMR under a number of record numbers. PRNs 2836 and 7568 may refer to the same event, the record by Fenton of the discovery, in 1800, of a 'stone coffin and a sword' (RCAHM 1925, 178). The phrase 'stone coffin' appears to describe a long-cist, ie. a Christian burial, but the presence of the 'sword' is curious, and record 7568 is thus dated 'early medieval/bronze age?'. Neither the exact location, nor the circumstances of the discovery were recorded, but the SMR places the site at NGR SM 826 303 (both PRNs). This location is now occupied by a 1960s council estate. A watching brief by Cambria Archaeology in 1995 (Project Record No. 30750), on new building at NGR SM 827 303, 90m to the east of this spot, did not reveal any archaeological or cemetery features (Williams 1995). However, a watching brief by Cambria Archaeology on further building at NGR 8270 3029, in 2000-2001 (Project Record No. 42955), revealed at least two long cists, and more had been revealed prior to the arrival of an archaeologist. Bone samples were taken, and are currently housed at Scolton Manor Museum. Sample analysis will shortly be undertaken on this bone (as of 29/01/2003). These sites may be the correct location of Fenton's site, and therefore PRNs 2836 and 7568 are here treated as part of this record. The construction is complete and the area is now built over. Until the bone is dated, there is no current evidence that the long-cists are early medieval. The cemetery may have been associated with an unrecorded, undated medieval chapel PRN 12480 (RCAHM 1925, 178; Rees, 1932). However, it may have begun as an early medieval, unenclosed open cemetery - buildings has obscured its environs but there is no evidence of cropmark/earthwork enclosure features on the 1955 Meridian Airmaps - to which the ?chapel was added in the later medieval period.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	In long cists
Cist	Stone	00	Long cists
Cist	Stone	1	Long cist? contained inhumation & "sword"
Inhumation	Bone	1	Contained in long cist? with "sword"
Sword?	Iron	1	Contained in long cist? with inhumation
Cists	Stone	2	
Inhumation	Bone	01	Bone recovered in 2000-2001 housed at Scolton

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW sheet
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Jones & Freeman	1856	Hist.& Ants of St Davids	p.229
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.22
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	33-9
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.530 p.178
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.188
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71

**Manuscript**

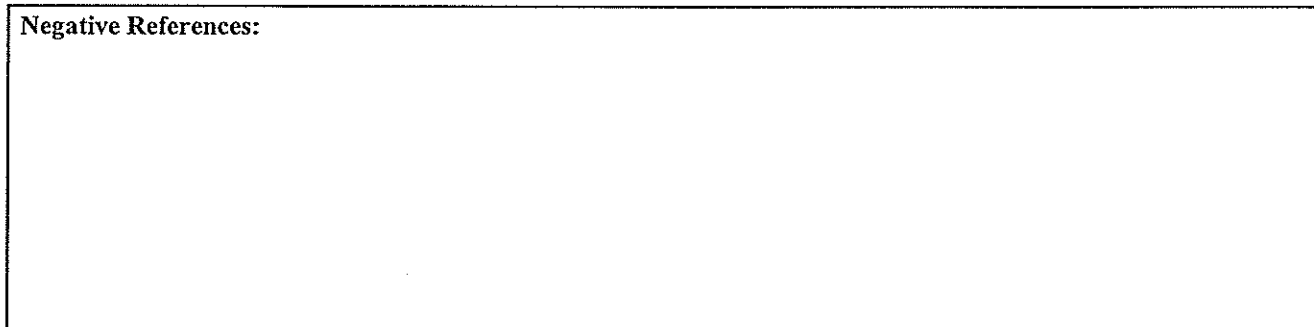
**Text**

Williams GH	1995	Watching Brief Report Access roads at Croesgoch	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		180-220 12490
DAT	1982	DRF	
PDC	1982		DRF
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM83 SW1
DAT	1976	CR	'Sword Burial' 7568 & place-name 7569 may be connected
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E376
DAT	1983	CR	12480
Ordnance Survey	1966		Fieldname 'Parc-y-Fynwent'

**Negative References:**





*Llanrhian, Croesgoch: the 2000-2001 cemetery site from the NE*



**PRN:** 46820  
**NGR:** SM95520502  
**Parish:** Llanstadwell  
**Site Name:** LLANSTADWEL PARISH CHURCH;ST TUDWAL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3186;34534  
**Siting:** Valley slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanstadwell parish church (PRN 3186). Llanstadwell was one of those Pembrokeshire manors which, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, was alienated by Bishop Wilfrid of St Davids between 1085 and 1115, previously having been an episcopal possession (Conway Davies 1946, 269-70 D.153). It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, but as a possession of Haverfordwest Priory may have been assessed along with it. The large, suboval churchyard, which also has the post-medieval PRN 34534 but may be early, has a coastal/waterfront location, on the north shore of Milford Haven. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Tudwal.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1885 1911-12	Archaeologia Cambrensis Pembrokeshire Parsons	5th Series Vol.2 p.213 West Wales History Review Vol.II p.255-8
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833 1802	Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1291 Taxatio	Llanstadwell
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.152
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.56 379
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.274
RCAHM	1925 1984	Pembrokeshire Inventory St David's Diocesan Yearbook	No.532 p.178-9

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Tudwal	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-200 17897
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM90 NE1
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E92
Allen B & Murphy K	1997	Milford Haven Survey	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46821  
**NGR:** SM95323389  
**Parish:** Llanstinan  
**Site Name:** LLANSTINAN PARISH CHURCH;ST JUSTINIAN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2602  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanstinan parish church (PRN 2602). The church was mentioned in grant of c.1125 when it was a chapelry of Llanfair Nant-y-Gof parish (Rees 1897, 211). It was acquired by St Davids, possibly after c.1125, and was a parish by 1291, when it was listed in the Taxatio. The churchyard is large, and almost completely circular. It is divided into 'segments' by springs and streams, suggested by Terry James as being indicative of early origins (James 1992, 73). It is axial to a system of radiating boundaries (some of which only survive as cropmarks visible on APs), again regarded as an indication early origins and perhaps representing an early medieval 'infield' system, cf. Monkton (PRN 46811) and Jeffreyton (PRN 46795), and Castlemartin Rath (Kissock 1997, 133. In this case, again like Monkton, the boundaries may be subdivisions of a former concentric outer enclosure. The churchyard lies 350m of Parc-y-castell iron age defended enclosure (PRN 2590), and together they suggest a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). Parc-y-castell may have been reused for a post-Conquest castle. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Justinian.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Kissock J 1997 Oxbow Monograph 81 p.123-138

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llanstinan
Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS 1 1897 p.302
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Rees JR	1897	Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John: Part II' Archaeol. Cambrensis Vol. XVI Fifth Series	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	19-3
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.341
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.540 p.180
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

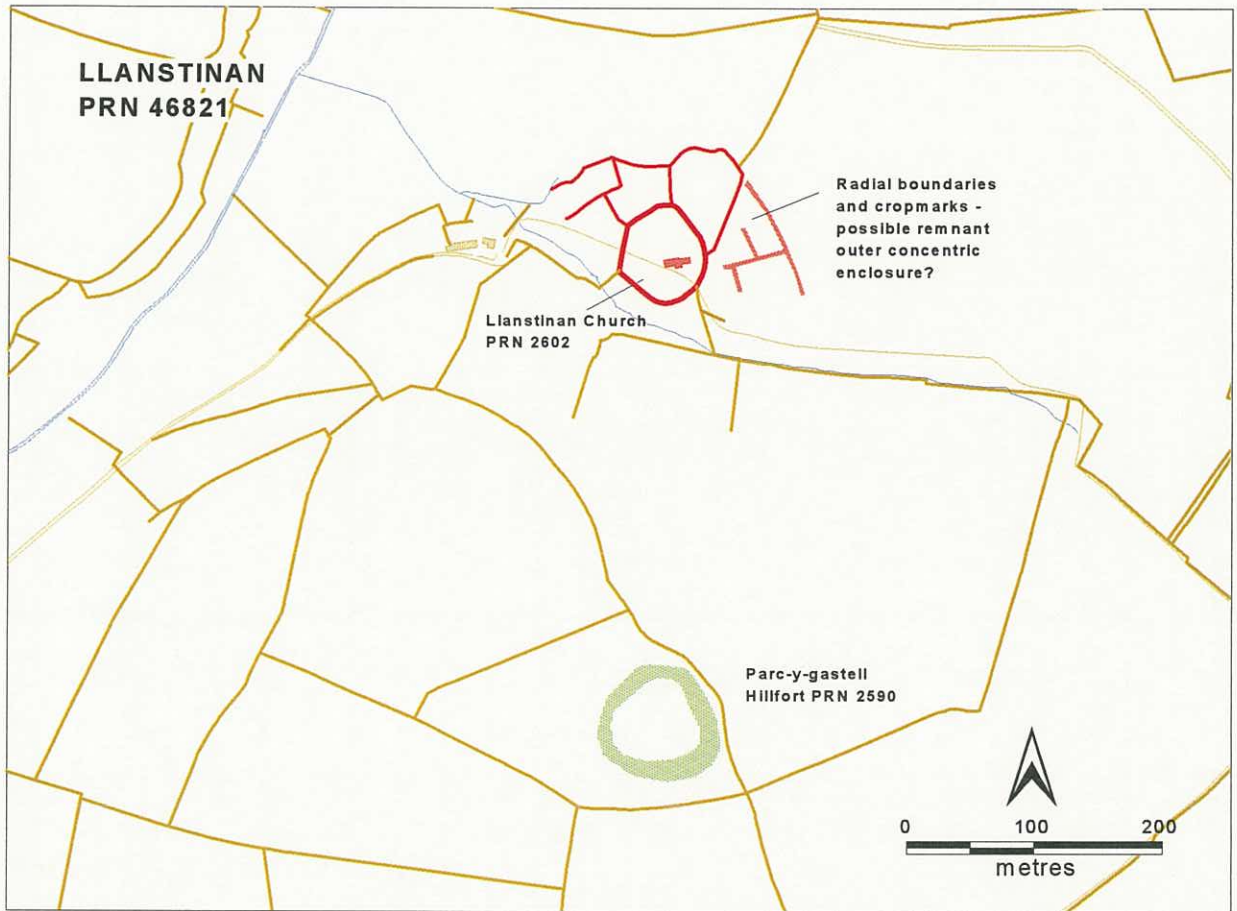
James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1998	St Justinian	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-230 10517-8
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2.11.64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM93 SE14
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E93

**Negative References:**

*Llanstinan churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46822  
**NGR:** SN15544193  
**Parish:** Llantood  
**Site Name:** LLANTWYD PARISH CHURCH;ST ILLTYD'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5317;17347  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llantwyd parish church (PRN 5317), which was entirely rebuilt, just to the S of the old church, in the 19th century (post-medieval PRN 17347). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is a regular square in plan, with slightly rounded corners. It is divided by springs/streams. It lies within 220m of Castell Pen-yr-allt, an iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1770), which was re-used for a motte (PRN 1771). There is a possibility that together they may indicate a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). However, the uncompromisingly square shape of the churchyard would, unless it was extensively remodelled under the neighbouring 'gentry-farm', tend to suggest otherwise. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St llytd; this may however be secondary (RCAHM 1925, 181). There may have been a former chapelry in the parish (PRN 5319).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	S.Wales & Border in 14th c.	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llantood
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	8-1
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.314
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.544 p.181
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.393-4
Eyre Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.VII 7th Series p.39304

**Manuscript**

**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1998	St Illtyd	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

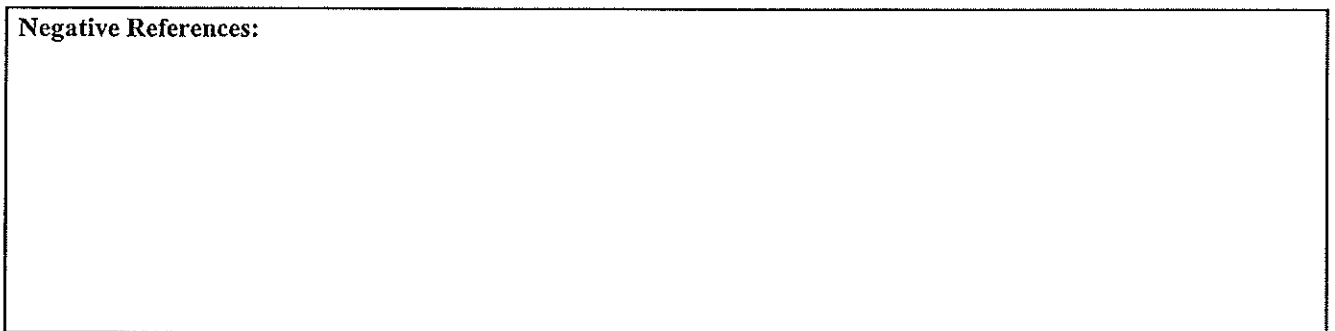
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	CardIndex	E94
DAT	1983	CR	17347

**Negative References:**





**PRN:** 46823  
**NGR:** SM93213958  
**Parish:** Llanwnda  
**Site Name:** LLANWNTA PARISH CHURCH;ST GWYNDAF'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2523;8962;8963;8964;8965;8966;8967;8968  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanwnda parish church (PRN 2523). It has no recorded pre-Conquest history but seven 7th century - 11th century Early Christian Monuments (PRNs 8962-8968) were revealed within the fabric of the church during 19th century restoration, all possibly +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming), suggesting possible monastic status. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Gwyndaf. It occupies a coastal, near-headland location, forming a very distinctive feature of the landscape. Its small, subrectangular/suboval churchyard is nuclear to a system of informal boundaries and may be early medieval, there being evidence that the circular yard was giving way to the rectangular yard during the later pre-Conquest period. The early church possibly lay within an early ecclesiastical estate defined by a system of irregular fields, and an Early Christian Monument PRN 2483 (at the significantly-named Pont Eglwys), which may represent a boundary stone (Edwards forthcoming). The putative estate was later extended as the large parish of Llanwnda, which came to embrace most of the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula. The entire area, which occupied the episcopal lordship of Pebidiog, appears to have been an important ecclesiastical centre in pre-Conquest Wales. Llanwnda parish was an important prebend of St Davids during the post-Conquest period (Green 1912, 260), a relationship which may perpetuate an earlier association. The site lies within 250m of a neolithic chambered (PRN 2497), a possible stone circle (PRN 2486) and a doubtful bronze age round barrow (PRN 7859). There were at least two subordinate chapelries within the parish, one associated with a cist cemetery (PRNs 2612 & 2872).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stones	Stone	07	- in situ

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR 1897 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series Vol.14 p.47-50

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

Bowen EG 1954 Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales p.93 Fig.25

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Vol.1 Llanwnda  
1802 1291 Taxatio

1883 Archaeologia Cambrensis 4th Series Vol.14 p.344  
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 7-6

RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.558 p.189

1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
1885 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.II 5th Series p.146

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW 1911-12 Vol 2  
Ludlow N 1998 St Gwynnaf North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches

Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2  
Edwards N forthcoming A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA 1992 AP92-28.17 Near overhead close up of Llanwnda church and settlement

**Ground Photographs**

DAT 1985 SMR 27-28

**Map**

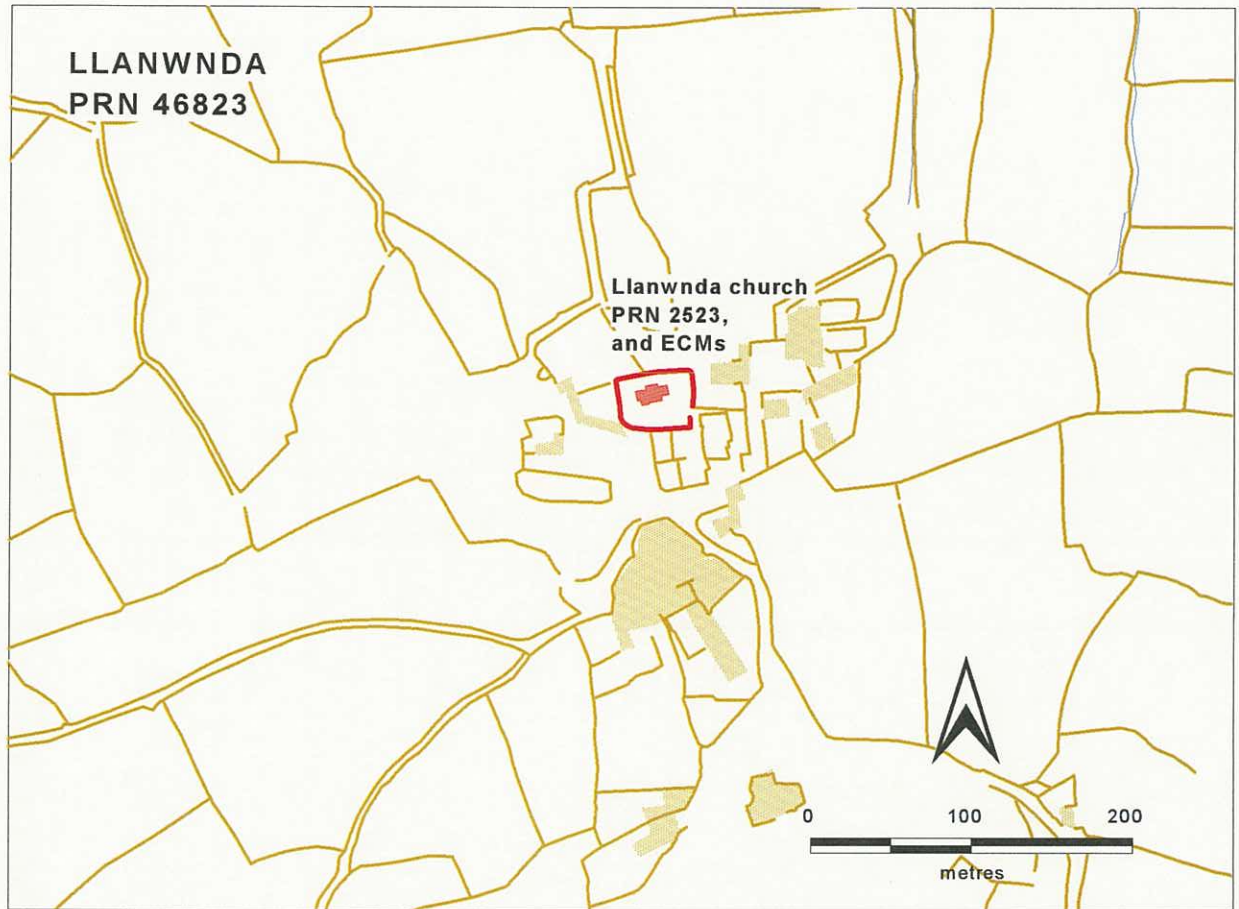
Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-230 10173-4  
DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
Ludlow N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project Categories A B G 'DRF'

Thomas WG 1964 2.11.64  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SM93 NW37  
RCAHM 1977 8c PE  
Pembrokeshire County Museum 1980 Card Index E95

*Llanwnda churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46825  
**NGR:** SM99173455  
**Parish:** Llanychaer  
**Site Name:** LLANYCHAER PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2597;5031;2599;17345  
**Siting:** Valley slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Llanychaer parish church (PRN 5031), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (post-medieval PRN 17345). The church was mentioned as a 'Dewi' church, ie. dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David, in a mid 12th century poem (Lewis 1931, 43-52). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The small, suboval or subrectangular churchyard is nuclear to an informal boundary system. There was a Group I ECM in the church (PRN 2597), possibly +/- in situ. The churchyard lies within 300m of a possible bronze age round barrow (PRN 12115). There is a nearby spring.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	
Group II-III ECM P			

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1898 1911-12	Archaeologia Cambrensis Pembrokeshire Parsons	5th Series Vol.15 p.359 West Wales History Review Vol.II p.266-7
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llanychaer
Lewis S	1833	Topog Dict Wales	Vol.I Llanydraer
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Lewis H	1931	'Canu y Dewi' Hen Gerddi Crefyddol p.43-52	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	20-11
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.604 p.197
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.58-9
Jones ED	1922	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.2 p.194
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.394

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St David	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-230 10245-6
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM93 SE10
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
DAT	1980	CR	ECMs 2597-9
DAT	1983	CR	17345

**PRN:** 46826  
**NGR:** SN00623403  
**Parish:** Llanychaer  
**Site Name:** CLYN FARM;PARC-YR-EGLWYS  
**Site Type:** CHURCH;CEMETERY?;FINDSPOT Early medieval?  
**Form:** Cropmark;Earthwork/D;Findspot;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1551  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possibly early medieval origins. Findspot of lost ?Group II/III ECM PRN 1551, which was last observed serving as a gatepost on Clyn Farm (Edwards forthcoming). The gateway leads into a field named 'Parc-yr-eglwys' ('Church Field') on the tithe schedule (Llanychaer parish). Examination of Meridian aerial photographs revealed a rectangular cropmark in this field, at NGR SN 0062 3403, oriented, measuring approx. 70m E-W by 30m N-S. The site was visited in November 2002 when the cropmark was observed as a slight depression, possibly continuing as a low earthwork to the west, with an overall measurement of c.160m E-W. The earthwork/cropmark may mark the site of the church/cemetery suggested by the field name and ECM (However, 'Parc-yr-eglwys' may merely signify former ecclesiastical ownership). The field contains two springs, situated to the N of the site (in an area where a possible further, circular cropmark, c.50m in diameter, can be discerned on APs), while the field immediately to the NW is named 'Parc Ffynnon' on the tithe schedule. Two more possible, but very amorphous cropmarks were observed on APs between c.450m and c.600m to the NNW. The site lies in an area of intense ?early ecclesiastical activity, 700m WSW of Llanychlwydog Church (PRN 13002) and 1km SE of the possible cemetery at Cilrhedyn Farm/Parc-y-fynwent (PRN 1532).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Map**

	1843	Tithe Map & Apport Llanychaer
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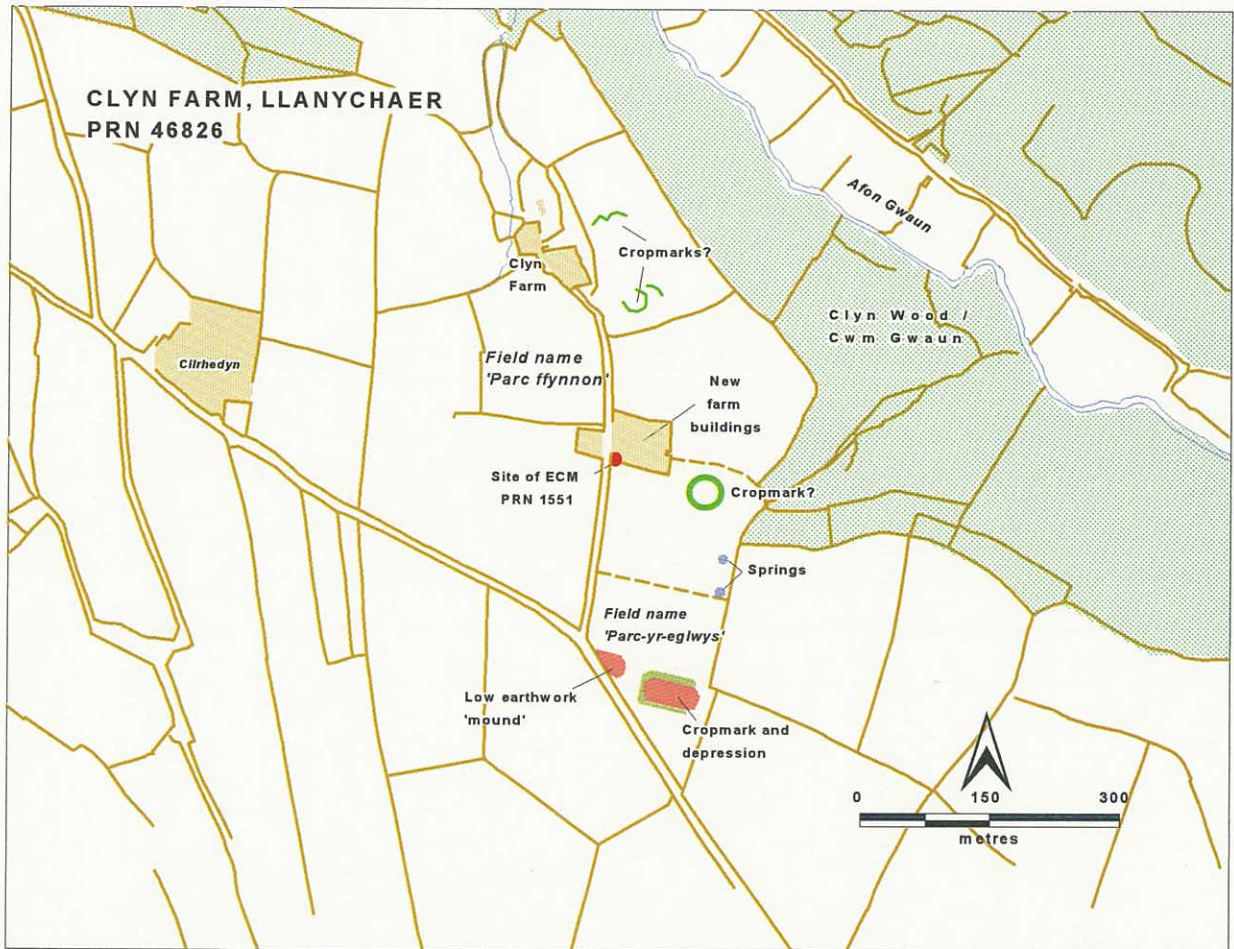
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	200-230 25728
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**Negative References:**



Llanychaer, Clyn Farm: sketch plan



Llanychaer, Clyn Farm: AP showing cropmarks





**PRN:** 46827  
**NGR:** SN07521746  
**Parish:** Llawhaden  
**Site Name:** LLAWHADEN PARISH CHURCH;ST AIDAN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;BISHOP-HOUSE Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3582;3583  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** N-S  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llawhaden parish church (PRN 3582), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. Llawhaden was the site of an early medieval 'bishop-house', mentioned in a 9th century text of the 'Welsh Laws', possibly recording an earlier, 6th century site (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62). It was an important prebend of St Davids Cathedral by the mid 12th century (but briefly alienated by Bishop David Fitzgerald 1148-76 - Conway Davies 1946, 283-4.). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Aidan, associated with St David, and was mentioned as a 'Dewi' church, ie. dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David or his associates, in a mid 12th century poem (Lewis 1931, 43-52). The large, regular rectangular churchyard, though it appears later, may be later pre-Conquest in origin, cf. the similar Mathry and Penally churchyards, which are also rectangular although smaller. It occupies a level, valley floor, riverside location. There is a Group III ECM (PRN 3583) in the church, where it is possibly +/- in situ. The site lies within 150m of a possible iron age defended enclosure, re-used as ringwork castle by the Bishops (PRN 3580). It may also lie within 500m of the main Roman road W of Carmarthen. There was at least one former chapelry in the parish (PRN 1401), and possibly more.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	01		

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.270-4
Caroe WD	1922	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.2 p.472-4 GP
Soulsby & Jones I & D	1975	Hist.Towns S.Pembs	No.3 p.6-11

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Lawhaden
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.376 382
	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.272
Lewis H	1931	'Canu y Dewi' Hen Gerddi Crefyddol p.43-52	
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4 p.362-4	
Charles-Edwards TM	1971	The Seven Bishop-Houses of Dyfed	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies 24 Part 2 p.247-62
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	65-7
	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.379 p.141-2
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.97
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
SPARC		The Landsker Borderlands - Llawhaden	Parish File
Green F and Barker TW	1910-11	WWHS	Vol.I p.244
	1926-7	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.20 p.42
	1926-7	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.20 p.47

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Aidan	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1978	TAJ-AP-SN0717	Colour slide
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**Ground Photographs**

**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

**Other sources**

	1326	Black Book of St Davids	
Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-210 26242-3
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2.12.64
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN01 NE20
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E73
DAT	1983	CR	12987 Mediaeval town

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46828  
**NGR:** SN074162  
**Parish:** Llawhaden  
**Site Name:** ST KENNOX  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CEMETERY? Early medieval  
**Form:** Findspot;Place-name;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other;Garden;Past  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings;trees;garden  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3579  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Farm named St Kenox, recorded as a 'mansion and lands called Saint Canoc' in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 (Charles 1992, 422-3), possibly preserving a former dedication to the 'Celtic' St Cainnech or St Cynog. It was also the findspot of a Group II ECM (incomplete cross-carved stone), of 7th - 9th century date, possibly 7th - 8th century (Edwards forthcoming), which was first recorded in 1946 when it was in use as a footbridge in the farmyard. The stone is one of a small group of similar ECMs in southwest Wales which are all associated with abandoned chapel or cemetery sites (Edwards forthcoming). Taken with the farm-name, it suggests that the St Kenox ECM may have been +/- in situ and mark the site of a former chapel and/or cemetery (of Llawhaden parish). However, its precise location cannot at present be ascertained. The present farmyard complex appears to have been (re)built in the early 19th century preserving none of the underlying landscape. However, the semicircular shape of the enclosure, now occupied by barns, 60m W of the farmhouse, is intriguing, as is its size - c.40m in diameter. But it is not shown on the tithe map (Llawhaden parish, 1839) and it would in any case be unlikely that it could represent a persistent boundary from an early ecclesiastical enclosure. Examination of Meridian APs revealed two possible cropmarks in the fields 350m SW of the farmhouse, centring at NGR SN 0717 1590. One of them appeared to represent the rectangular, SE corner of a double-ditched enclosure, but was highly dubious. The other was amorphous and more dubious still. A possible cropmark N of the house, at NGR SN 0731 1645, was equally dubious. None of the features was visible in the field. None of the (English) field-names on the tithe map contain ecclesiastical elements. So the cemetery/chapel site, although probably present, remains unidentified.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	7th-9th c. linear Latin ring-cross PRN 3579 now at Scolton Manor Museum Haverfordwest

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

Charles BG	1992	The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire	
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.56
Nash-Williams VE	1950	ECMs of Wales	p.193 No.342
SPARC		The Landsker Borderlands - Llawhaden	Parish File
Nash-Williams VE	1948	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.12 p.126-7

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Aerial Photographs**

TAJ	1986-2	Colour slide	SN01NE
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**Map**

1839	Llawhaden tithe map	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	200-210 27272
Ordnance Survey	1965	SN01 NE17

**Negative References:**

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*Llawhaden, St Kenox: the farmstead from W*



**PRN:** 46829  
**NGR:** SN03972419  
**Parish:** Llys-y-fran  
**Site Name:** LLYS-Y-FRAN PARISH CHURCH;ST MEILYR'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4459  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Northwest facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llys-y-fran parish church (PRN 4459). It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291 when it was a chapelry. It was a parish church by c.1600, when the patronage was held by three families, who presented alternately (Owen 1897, 311)- preserving a tradition of multiple patronage along 'native', Welsh lines? with early origins?. The churchyard is now irregular in plan, but may originally have been rectangular, and small, and was subsequently extended to the east. It is nuclear to informal system of boundaries, which may be late, representing partial enclosure of common land (PRNs 13913 & 14020). It is close to several springs. It is immediately SE of a possible motte (PRN 1349). The church has an unusual dedication to the 'Celtic' St Meilyr. The place-name Llys-y-fran may be ironic (ie. 'crow's palace', cf. 'Llys-y-defaid' ie. 'Sheep's Palace), and attached to 'llys' element, probably derived from the motte (Charles 1992, 427-8), may imply that the church is late, post-dating the abandonment of the motte (ie. the settlement is not named from the church). However, the 'fran' element may be derived from an unknown source, eg. a personal name. It is sometimes regarded as the 'Llys Pawst' of the sources, which probably refer to Newton North parish.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.274-7
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	S.Wales & Borderin 14th c.	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llys-y-fran
Charles BG	1992	The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.55
	1897	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	54-1
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.460
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	N0.615 p.201
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Meilyr	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

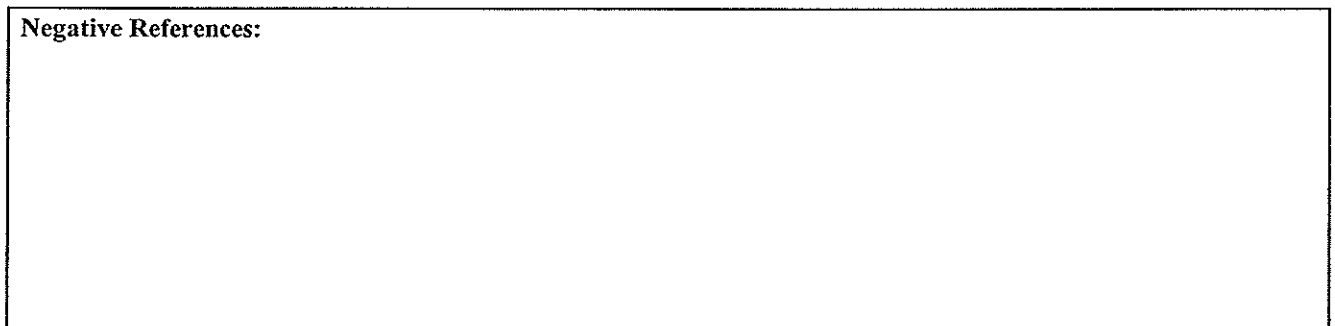
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-220 24490-1 25900-1
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E99

**Negative References:**





**PRN:** 46830  
**NGR:** SN04192577  
**Parish:** Llys-y-fran  
**Site Name:** VELINDRE EARTHWORK  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?; ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1301;1302;1303  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. The site represents the possible early medieval mortuary re-use of Velindre earthwork (PRN 1301), which is probably an iron age defended enclosure. It is a suboval/subangular earthwork enclosure, c.50m x c.50m, in a pasture field now overlooking Llys-y-fran reservoir. It is now defined by a single bank, c.3m wide and c.0.4m high. There is no visible evidence for a ditch. No internal features are visible either on APs or on the ground. There is no visible entrance, but a detached, low earthwork, approx. 5m N-S x 3m E-W, lies 4m beyond its SW corner. This is an odd feature, and may be taken into consideration along with the Group II ECM (PRN 1303), which was found on this farm, and may have been a cemetery marker (Edwards forthcoming). May the stone have functioned as a boundary marker, for a cemetery within the enclosure? and actually have stood upon this detached earthwork?. The presence of the possible DRS site PRN 1302, east of - and adjoining - the enclosure, suggests that the (re-)use of the enclosure, whatever form it took, continued well into the medieval period. The DRS is marked by well-defined, E-W parchmarks of rectilinear ?buildings on APs, and a series of more amorphous earthworks (some of them terraces?) in the field.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.613 p.200
Nash-Williams VE	1933	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.88 p.331 No.L73
Crossley DW	1963	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies-1963	Vol.20 p.201 No.40
DAT	1976	CR	1302
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.190

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rigg	1977	Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists	other curvilinear occupation enclosures
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

RAF	1946		106G-UK-1472 4050-2
Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-220 25902-3
Ordnance Survey	1974		SN02 NW23
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	Pr E127

**Negative References:**

*Llys-y-fran, Velindre enclosure from the S*



**PRN:** 46831  
**NGR:** SN14121092  
**Parish:** Ludchurch  
**Site Name:** LUDCHURCH PARISH CHURCH;ST ELIDYR'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3782;3784  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Ludchurch parish church (PRN 3784), which was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291 (when it was already a parish church?), but was mentioned in source from 1324 (Owen 1918, 84). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo, in the hypocoristic form 'Elidyr'. It is of one of a group of five churches in the area all dedicated to Teilo, which probably represent properties acquired by the mother church at Penally. They may all be early medieval, having found their way into the hands of various patrons and monastic houses during the 12th century (Conway Davies 1946, 362-4) - possibly at the instigation, or collusion of the Bishop of St Davids in order to counter the rival claims made upon churches by the 'Teilo' centre at Llandaff. In any event, no cult was active in this area in the late medieval period. The church occupies a large, rectangular churchyard, with a rather sinuous outline, which may be later pre-Conquest in origin cf. the similar Mathry and Penally churchyards, which are also rectangular. It is nuclear to a system of irregular fields that may pre-date the more regular, former open-field enclosures that surround them. The churchyard contains a later medieval cross (PRN 3782).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.279-281
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SWSheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Ludchurch
Owen H	1918	A Calendar of Pembrokeshire Records 3	
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	83-5
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.445
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.625 Illus p.204
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
SPARC		The Landsker Borderlands - Ludchurch	Parish file
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.194

**Manuscript**

**Text**

CADW	1997	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Lampeter Velfrey	p.15-16
Ludlow N	1998	St Elidyr	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-210 24301
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Thomas WG	1964		4.12.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN11 SW27
DAT	1976	CR	3782
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E102

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

1802	1291 Taxatio
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**PRN:** 46832  
**NGR:** SS06509764  
**Parish:** Manorbier  
**Site Name:** MANORBIER PARISH CHURCH;ST JAMES';ST MARTIN'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4219  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Manorbier parish church (PRN 4219), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 and mentioned in source from mid 13th century. The subrectangular churchyard occupies a coastal, hillslope location. The 120m distance between the churchyard and Manorbier Castle (PRN 4221), which are physically separated by a valley, and indeed the distance between the church and the settlement, is very different from the close church/castle relationship seen in planted Anglo-Norman settlements. It may argue for early medieval origins for both church and castle, perhaps as a 'paired' secular/ecclesiastical site seen elsewhere in southwest Wales (James 1992, 72), ie. Manorbier Castle may have been the site of a pre-Norman aristocratic centre or llys, at the head of Maenol Byr commote?, and which may overlie an iron age promontory fort.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Smith GN	1849	Archaeologia Cambrensis	1st Series Vol.4 p.207
Freeman EA	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.177-179
St John Hope WH	1911	Arch.Journal	Vol.68 p.412
Laws & Edwards E & EH	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.16 & 16A p.204 Monumental Effigies plan
	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.284-7
Davies JG	1938	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.93 p.285

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Manorbier
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.239
	1851	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.2 p.314
	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.177
	1858	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.4 p.379
	1866	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.12 p.195-196
Gardner Wilkinson I	1871	Coll.Arch	Vol.II Pt.2 p.238
	1880	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.11 p.135
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.379
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379 382
Laws E	1897	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.14 p.75
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	108-7
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.654 p.214
	1932	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.23 p.17
RAI	1962	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.320-1 plan
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Duckett G	1891	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.8 p.192
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.179 186 195-6
Bushell WD	1916	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.16 p.335 46832
Fryer AC	1922-3	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 Pt.XLII p.75
	1926-7	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.20 p.64
	1928	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.21 p.64
Baker-Jones DL	1963	Carm.Ant	Vol.4 Pts.3 & 4 p.119
	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.172
SPARC	1994	South of the Landsker - Manorbier	Parish file

**Manuscript**

**Text**

RCAHM	1977	DRF	8c PE
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James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1998	St James	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
<b>Ground Photographs</b>			
DAT	1985	SMR	29-66 29-67 29-69
<b>Other sources</b>			
Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-190 24580-1 24867-8
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ordnance Survey	1965		SS09 NE12
RCAHM	1977		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E107

**Negative References:**



PRN: 46833  
NGR: SM760090  
Parish: Marloes  
Site Name: MARTIN'S HAVEN;WOOLTACK POINT  
Site Type: FINDSPOT;CEMETERY? Early medieval  
Form: Findspot  
Land Use: Rough pasture;Other  
Vegetation: Grass;buildings  
Site Status: SAM  
Area Status: NPP  
Ownership: NT

Part of:  
Consists of:  
Associated with: 11050  
Siting: Cliff top///

Orientation:  
Aspect:  
Proximity:  
Views:

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of Group II/III ECM (cross-carved stone), of probable 9th - 10th century date (Edwards forthcoming). The stone was found, in 1984, built into the base of a 19th century wall at Martins Haven. It is possible that it was brought in from elsewhere as building material, or ballast? - it was found only 100m from Martins Haven itself, a well-established landing place opposite Skomer Island. Edwards thinks it possible that it may have been +/- in situ, and that it could have functioned as a way-marker or prayer-station for travellers using the Haven (ibid.). However, it is also possible that there may be an ecclesiastical site eg. cemetery in the vicinity - perhaps within the adjacent, scheduled Wooltack Point iron age promontory fort PRN 2490, a large defended enclosure which occupies the entire headland. It may have been a grave-marker for burial(s) within the silted ditch of the enclosure, as at Caerau Gaer, St Dogmaels (PRN 1054), Rudbaxton St Leonard's Chapel (PRN 3310), ?Rosemarket parish church (PRN 3194), and Walwyn's Castle parish church (PRN 3153). Might there be any association between this site and the unlocated site of 'St Mary's Chapel' (PRN 12490), recorded in Marloes parish by Lewis (1833) who called it 'a former structure\_ situated near the beach, (which) was destroyed by an encroachment of the sea'? Rees' 1932 map however places this chapel on the S. coast of the parish, just E of Gateholm Island - on what basis?. (The 'Martin' element in Martin's Haven, rather than preserving a St Martin dedication at this site, is probably derived from Haverfordwest St Martin, the parish to which Skomer Island belonged).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Irregular double-outline Latin ring-cross with roll-moulding. Unfinished ?square in centre of cross.

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Marloes
James HJ	1984	Archaeology in Wales	No.24 p.73 No.70

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1984	SMR	52-28 29 30
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**Map**

CADW	1987		SAM Pemb 431
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**Other sources**

DAT	1985	DRF	including photos and drawings
Murphy K & Allen B	1997	Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

*Marloes. Martin's Haven from ESE, with Wooltack Point fort behind*



**PRN:** 46834  
**NGR:** SN03281058  
**Parish:** Martletwy  
**Site Name:** MARTLETWY PARISH CHURCH;ST MARCELLUS'  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Pasture;Garden;Built o  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3598  
**Siting:** Valley Slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** Northwest facing slope  
**Proximity:** Two round barrows PRNs 3600 & 3601 lie 180m WNW. Possible  
**Views:** Fairly wide northward views.  
**Description:** ION|Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Martletwy parish church (PRN 3598), which was granted to Slebech Commandery in the late 12th century (Conway Davies 1946, 362-4). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 where the name appears as if it may be derived from 'Merthyr Tyfei' (see also Owen 1897, 294, 298), preserving a dedication to the 'Celtic' St Tyfei?. The 'Merthyr' element is thought to denote early post-Roman origins (Roberts 1992, 42).

The large, suboval churchyard may have been larger, represented by a curving boundary on the N side of the road that now forms its N boundary. It may also lie within a (double) outer enclosure. Curving cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs to the S, W and E of the churchyard (DAT oblique AP93-29.64). They appear to represent part of a large, ?suboval outer enclosure, c.210m E-W, with a double ditch. The SW quadrant in turn appears to lie within a second cropmark double-ditch, c.35m to the SW. The enclosure so formed is mainly pasture but is partly built over. The above attributes suggest that, in an Anglicised area of S Pems., this churchyard probably has pre-Conquest origins. The church is now dedicated to an unknown St Marcellus.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1911-12 Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol.II p.294

**Map**

Rees W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Coedcanlais  
 Lewis S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Martletwy  
 1897 Owen's Pembs  
 Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 81-1  
 RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.662 p.218-9  
 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
 SPARC South of the Landsker  
 Green F 1912-13 WWHR Vol.III p.122

**Manuscript**

**Text**

CADW 1997 BSAHI - Martletwy  
 Ludlow N 1998 St Marcellus South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches  
 DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library  
 Ludlow ND DAT 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Aerial Photographs**

DAT 1993 AP93-29.64

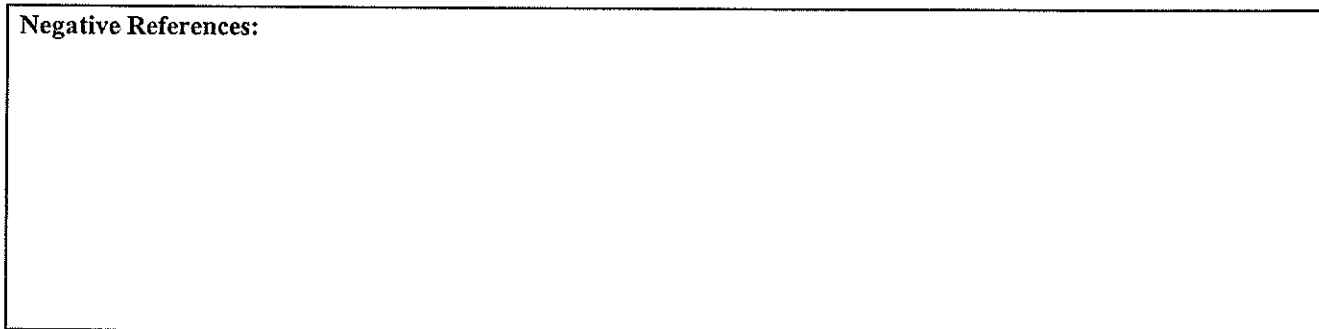
**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

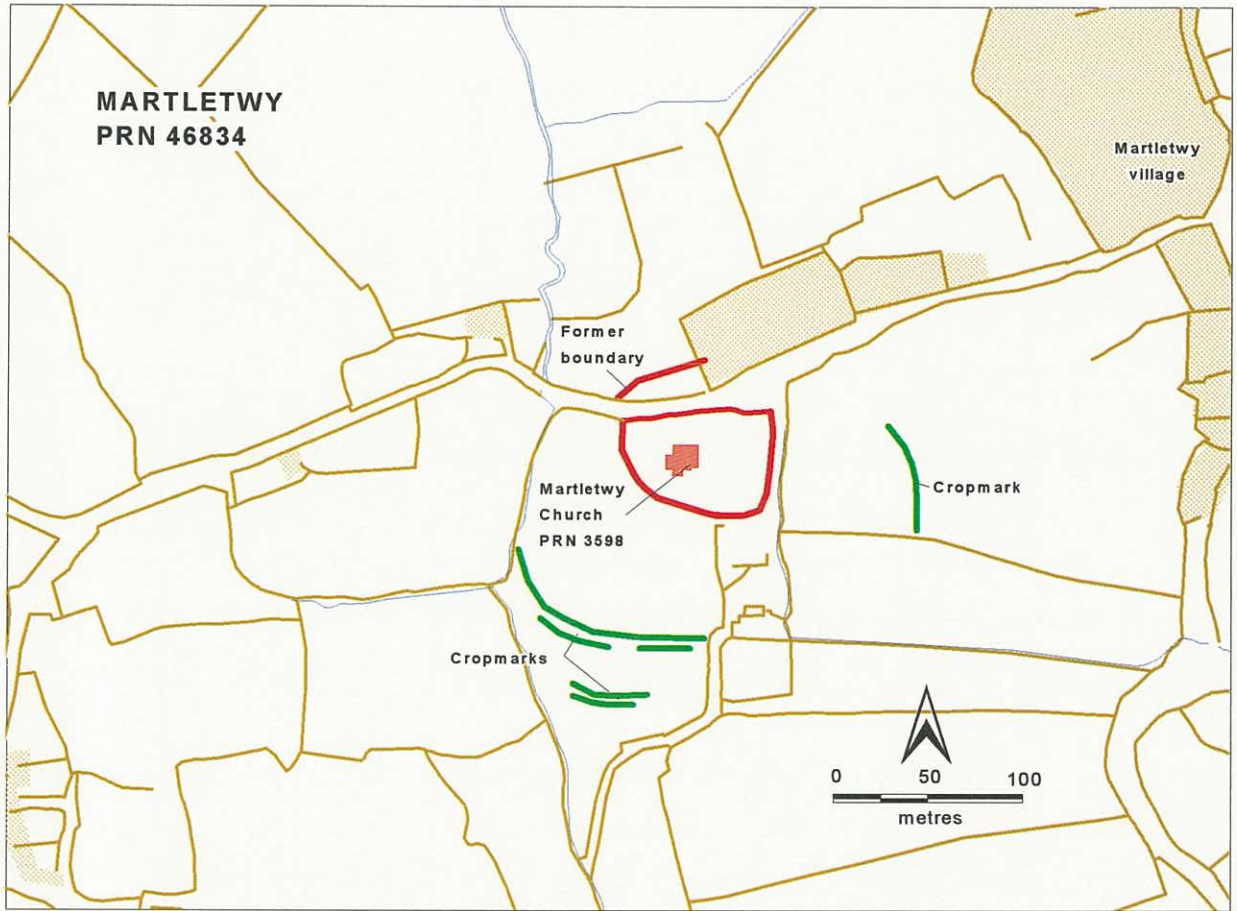
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24281-2  
 DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
 Thomas WG 1964 3.7.64  
 Ordnance Survey 1965 SN01 SW8  
 PCM 1980 Card Index E109 E750

**Negative References:**



*Martletwy churchyard: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 46835  
**NGR:** SM86753112  
**Parish:** Mathry  
**Site Name:** TREGIDREG FARM  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Early medieval  
**Form:** Findspot;Place-name;Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings;trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2861  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southwest facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Findspot of Group II ECM PRN 2861, which was found on Tregidreg Farm in 1904 (RCAHM 1925, 222) but the precise location of the find is unknown. Edwards regarded the stone as possibly indicating the presence of a cemetery or chapel in the vicinity (Edwards forthcoming). Place-name evidence does indeed suggest an ecclesiastical presence on the site. The two fields on the NW edge of the farm, at NGR SM 865 313, are named 'Parc-y-llan' ('churchyard field') on the tithe schedule of 1842 (Mathry parish). Another field, immediately N of the farmstead (NGR SM 8675 3112), is named 'Parc-y-bed' on the schedule, perhaps derived from 'Parc-y-bedd' or 'grave field'. Examination of Meridian APs revealed a possible circular cropmark/parchmark in the latter field, with a diameter of c.70m. A further, possible semicircular cropmark was noted immediately E of the farmstead, at NGR SM 8660 3098, the southern arc of which appeared to be continued eastwards by the (then) farmyard enclosure. However, this field does not have an ecclesiastical name on the schedule. Tregidreg itself contains no ecclesiastical element. No cropmarks were visible in Parc-y-llan, which may have derived its name from the presence of a churchyard/chapel nearby (or possibly from ecclesiastical ownership?). So of the three sites, Parc-y-bed is currently the most promising site. No features were visible within this field (or any of the others) when the site was visited in November 2002, when the field was under pasture and appeared not to have been ploughed in recent years. Several of the other fields on the farm had however been recently ploughed.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Group II ECM PRN 2861 is from this site. Now built into Mathry churchyard wall (PRN 4578)

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	p.222
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.71

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

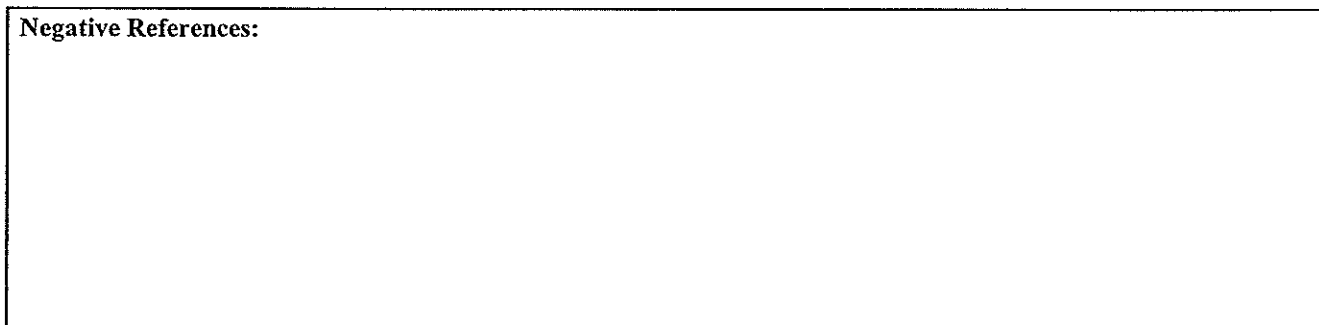
**Map**

1842	Tithe Map & Apport Mathry
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**Other sources**

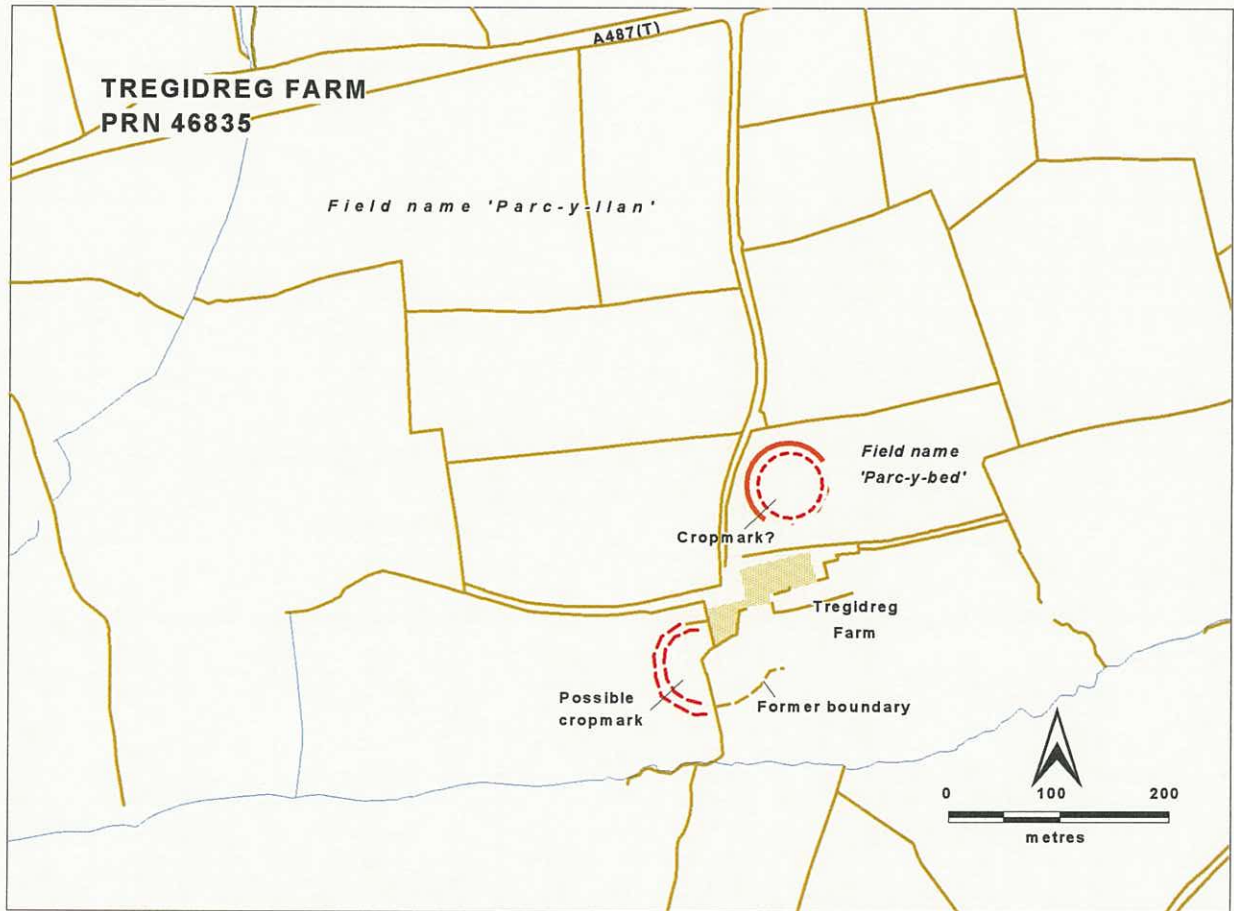
Meridian Airmaps	1955	180-230 24646-7 24659
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**Negative References:**





*Mathry, Tregidreg: sketch plan*



*Mathry, Tregidreg, looking S towards Tregidreg Farm across 'Parc-y-bed'*



**PRN:** 46836  
**NGR:** SN11803875  
**Parish:** Meline  
**Site Name:** MELINE PARISH CHURCH;ST DOGMAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 979;4977  
**Siting:** Valley slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** Northeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Meline medieval parish church (PRN 979), entirely rebuilt in 1865. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The benefice was held in multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish (Green & Barker 1912, 299), which here, in the persistently 'Welsh' Cemaes, may represent later continuation of earlier tradition, but may indicate early medieval origins. The subcircular churchyard was formerly almost perfectly circular (Meline tithe map, 1837). It is nuclear to an informal system of boundaries. It is immediately adjoined by the non-curative St Dogmaels Well PRN 4977. The churchyard lies 250m S of Castell Henllys iron age inland promontory fort PRN 952, the use of which persisted through the Roman period (PRN 13837) and possibly into the early medieval period (PRN 9812), as the 'llys' element suggests. It is possible that together the church and Castell Henllys represent a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). Castell Henllys may have been further occupied as a medieval castle (PRN 953). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Dogmael, one of the dominant cults of N Pembrokeshire.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review vol 2 p.299-301
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	S.Wales & Border in 14thc.	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	11-14
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.685 p.226
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1911-12	Vol 2	
James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
CADW	1994	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Eglwyswrw	p.16-17
Ludlow N	1998.	St DognPreseli Pembrokeshire Historic Churches Part 4	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
	1837	Tithe Map & Apport Meline	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		210-230 12141-2
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2.11.1964.
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN13 NW17
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E112
Earthwatch	1985		Graveyard Survey

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46837  
**NGR:** SN13534381  
**Parish:** Monington  
**Site Name:** MONINGTON PARISH CHURCH;ST NICHOLAS'  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5308;17357  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by medieval Monington parish church (PRN 5308), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 17357). The church appears to have been a possession of St Davids in the early 13th century (Conway Davies 1946, 353-4), but had been acquired by St Dogmaels by the 16th century (Owen 1897, 504). It was presumably transferred when it became part of Llantwyd parish, of which it was a chapel by 1291 (when it was not separately recorded in the Taxatio). It had itself become parochial by c.1600 (ibid.). The Welsh name of the church is Eglwys Wythwr, as which it was recorded in the early 13th century (Conway Davies 1946, 353-4). This name was translated by George Owen, c.1600, as meaning 'the church of the eight men' and taken to represent the number of freeholders in the parish (Charles 1948, 268). It may therefore represent a tradition of multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish, as at Meline Church etc., and which may therefore have early medieval origins - or here, in the persistently 'Welsh' Cemaes, represent later continuity of tradition). However, Green & Barker felt that it may have been derived from a personal name 'Gwyther' (Green & Barker 1913, 281). In view of the local tradition, and the occurrence of the 'Eglwys' element with an adjective, the former seems the most likely origin. However the 'Nicholas' dedication is normally associated with new foundations of the Anglo-Norman plantations. The small, polygonal churchyard more-or-less forms a circle.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.304
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Owen H		1897	Owen's Pembs. Vol 2
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Monington
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.294
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Charles BG	1948	The Second Book of George Owen's Description of Pembrokeshire National Library of Wales Journal V p.265-285	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	1-11
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.704 p.235
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.394
Eyre Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.VII 7th Series p.394

**Manuscript**

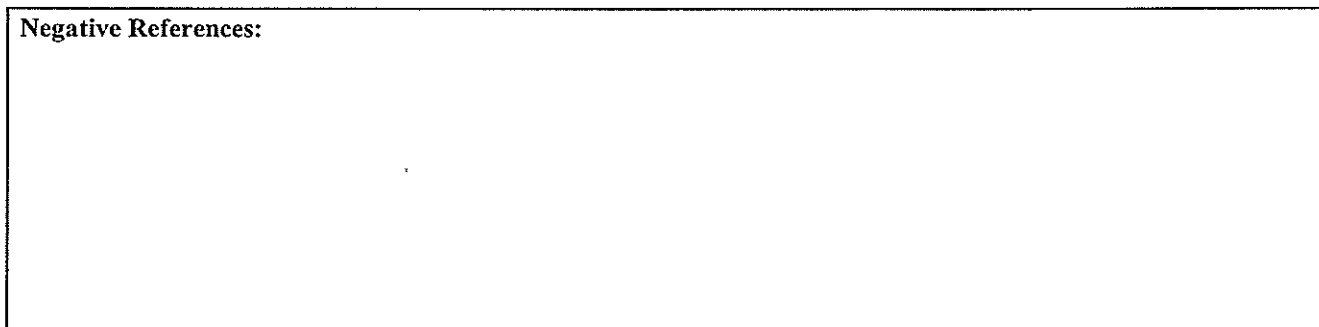
**Text**

Green F & Barker TW	1912-13	Vol 3	
Ludlow N	1998	St Nicholas	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E115
DAT	1983	CR	17357

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46838  
**NGR:** SN03693072  
**Parish:** Morvil  
**Site Name:** MORVIL PARISH CHURCH;ST JOHN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Trees;ivy;weeds;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1525;1526;7562  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by medieval Morvil parish church (PRN 7562), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 and therefore probably pre-dates the de novo 13th century manor and settlement of Redwalls, 1.5km to the E, first recorded in 1293 and without a chapel of its own. The small churchyard is now circular, but was formerly subsquare (Morvil parish tithe map, 1839). It is raised up to 2m above its surroundings on its S, downhill side. The circular shape appears to have resulted from straightening out the bends in the road that runs alongside the E side of the site, after 1839, when the present cypresses were planted along the boundary. To the W, the churchyard is separated from the surrounding archaeology by a farm-track, a slurry-pit and the cutting for a new building. The church lies close to springs. There is one (possibly two) ECM in the churchyard (PRNs 1525 & 1526). The churchyard lies within 0.8km of the Mynydd Morvil hut settlement site (PRN 14344) which possibly includes early medieval occupation? The DRS site (PRN 1533) immediately SE and E of the site is probably post-medieval. There was formerly a dependent pilgrimage chapel in the parish (PRN 46839). The church is now redundant and both it, and the churchyard, are in the hands of the neighbouring farmer.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stones possibly only PRN 1	Stone	02	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.305-7
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Morvil
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	42-8
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.716 p.239
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
	1980	DRF	W.Telegraph 12-6-1980 GP

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

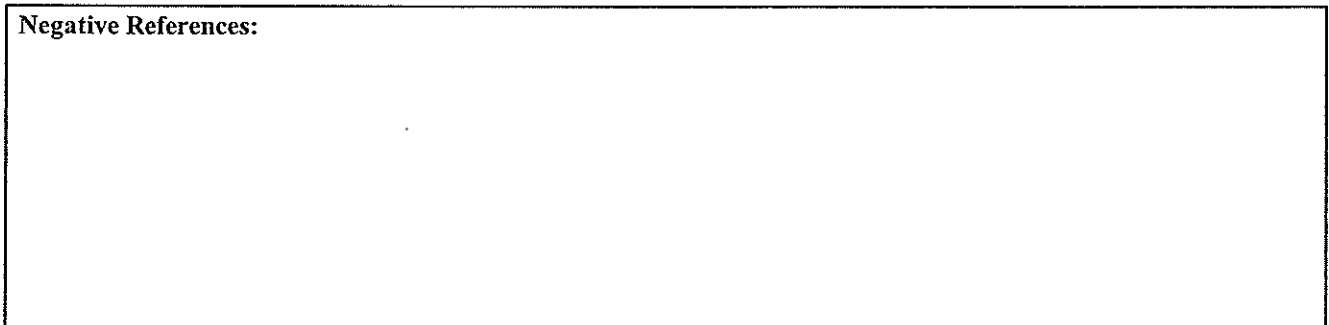
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok
	1839	Tithe Map & Apport Morvil

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-230 25888-9 25911-2
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Benson DG	1980	DRF	
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E117
DAT	1982	CR	ECMs 1525-6
Earthwatch	1985		Graveyard survey

**Negative References:**





*Morfil churchyard: the west side of the churchyard looking S*





**PRN:** 46840  
**NGR:** SN08081326  
**Parish:** Mounton  
**Site Name:** MOUNTON PARISH CHURCH;MOUNTAIN CHAPEL;ST MICHAEL'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Building/C  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3625  
**Siting:** Hilltop/Flat//  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Mounton parish church (PRN 3625), which was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, formerly having been a either a chapel-of-ease to Narberth, or more likely a detached free chapel to Llawhaden, as 'St Michaels otherwise Mouncton' (RCAHM 1925, 143). The latter association - with an important pre-Conquest site - may have had early origins. It was accounted for along with the manor of Mollleston, which was held under Welsh tenure (RCAHM 1925, 143). The parish appears to have been carved out the large parish of Narberth during the 15th-16th centuries, but before c.1600 (Owen 1897, 294). The present small, rectangular churchyard is later post-medieval, and evident as only a low 'mound', without burials, defined by an iron fence. A medieval cross-base (no PRN) stands opposite the W end of the church. However, it lies within a very large, irregularly circular enclosure measuring c.250m in diameter. The enclosure was named 'Chapel Field' on the tithe map of 1842, when it was still ecclesiastical land. Part of the parish boundary follows the enclosure boundary. The church was, significantly, recorded as 'Monkton' in the 15th century, possibly representing a persistent tradition of sanctity and probably, rather than 'Mountain', being the origin of the place-name. The enclosure may then have represented noddfa or sanctuary. It is unlikely to be a re-used iron age enclosure. The enclosure boundary varies. It is fairly low hedgebank to the N and E, but is a very tall bank, with an exterior hollow-way, to the W and SW. Two springs rise in the E half where the enclosure slopes downhill (at the head of a valley). There is a possible, very slight raised, circular area around the church itself, c.100m in diameter, which may represent a former inner enclosure (and cemetery?). All these attributes, in an otherwise fairly Anglicised area of S. Pembrokeshire, suggest pre-Conquest origins.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Llewellyn Davies Rev Dr LJD		The Rich History of Mounton's Forgotten Sanctuary	DRF
Llewellyn Davies L	1992	The Sad Story of Mounton Church	Observer Friday 16th October DRF

**Other sources**

Laws & Owen	1897 1908	Owen's Pembs Vol. 2 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	67-10
RCAHM SPARC	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory The Landsker Borderlands - Templeton	No.718 p.239-240 Parish file

**Manuscript**

**Text**

NMR	1988		8c Pe 718 DRF
James H	1992	Canaston Woods Trail	DRF includes map
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Ground Photographs**

Ordnance Survey	1965		AO.169.2
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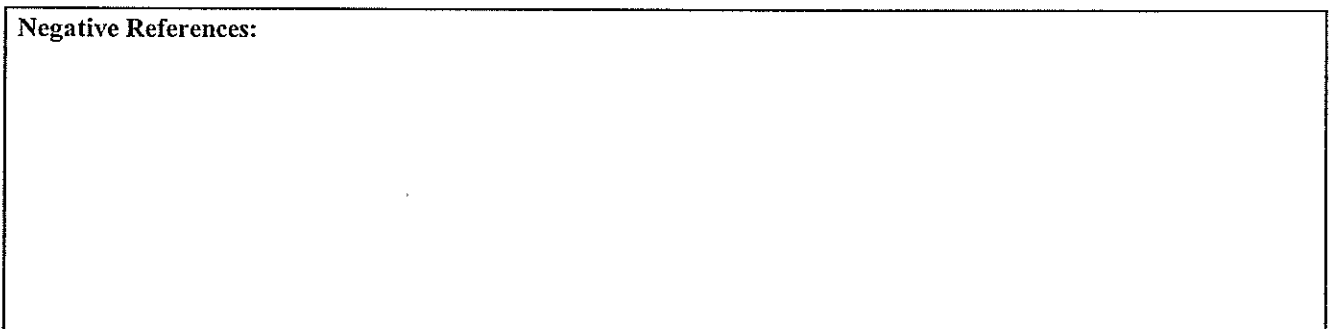
**Map**

Saxton C	1578 1842	Penbrok Tithe Map & Apport Mounton	
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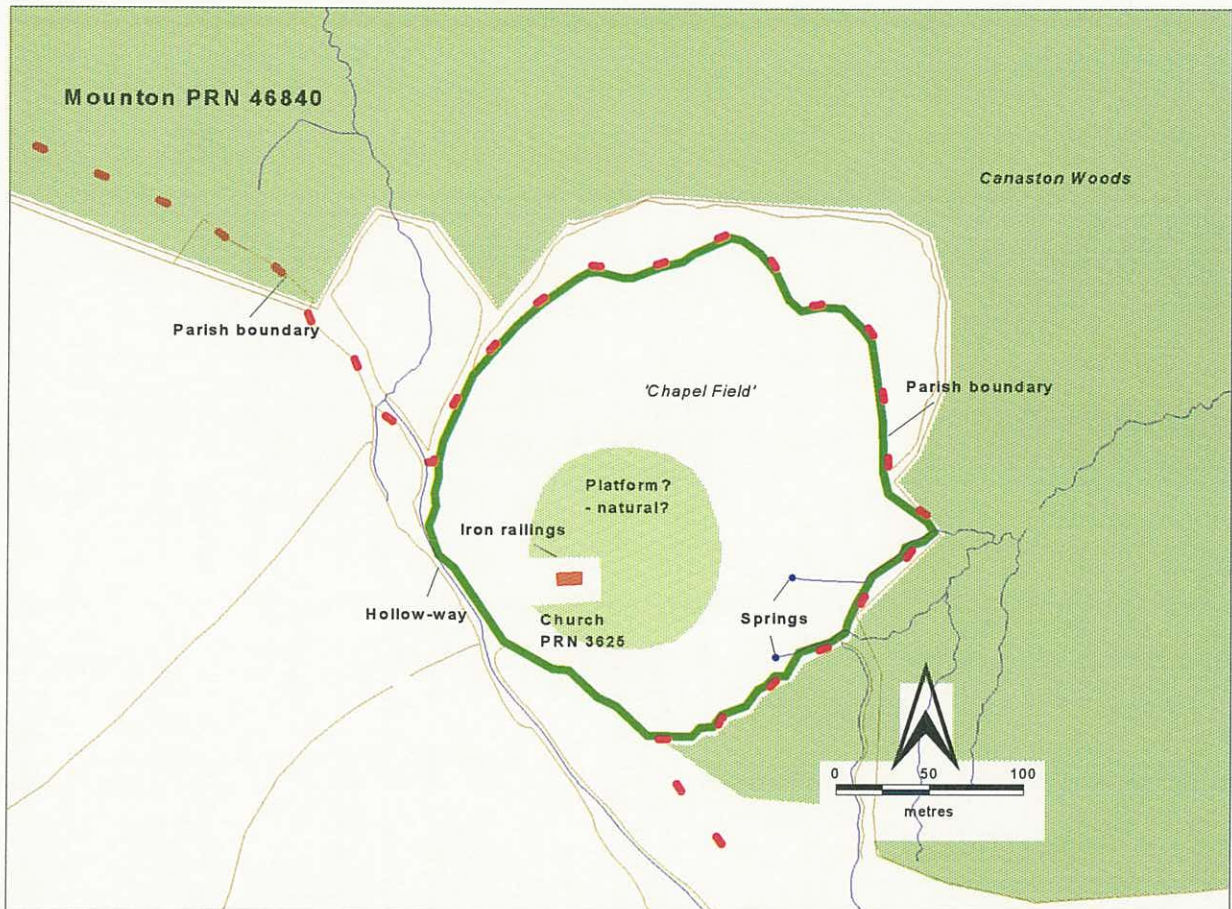
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-210 24500-1
Thomas WG	1964		
Nuttgens G	1993	Rick Turner re Mounton Chapel	DRF
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN01 SE14
Stenger C	1984	Request for detailed plans following application to demolish Chapel	DRF

**Negative References:**



*Mounton enclosure: sketch plan*



*Mounton enclosure: looking N at church*



**PRN:** 46841  
**NGR:** SN12274464  
**Parish:** Moylgrove  
**Site Name:** MOYLEGROVE PARISH CHURCH;SS MYNNO DAVID & ANDREW  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5309;17346  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** East facing hillslope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Moylegrove parish church (PRN 5309), which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 17346). The church appears to have been a possession of St Davids in the early 13th century, as 'Trefgoithel' (Conway Davies 1946, 353-4). By 1291 it was a parish church, recorded in the Taxatio as 'Ecclesia de Grava Matilda', and had been acquired by St Dogmaels Abbey. The small, suboval churchyard formerly lay within a small, subrectangular enclosure. This is marked on all published maps, but has now gone and is the boundary represented by a low earthwork bank. It may merely have been a later field or paddock, but it may have been an ecclesiastical outer enclosure. The churchyard is intervisible with a landmark bronze age round barrow (PRN 1159), which lies in a similar location across the valley, 300m to the NW. It is therefore possible that the churchyard itself is re-used bronze age funerary monument. It also lies 250m W of Castell Joan iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1160), and so together they may indicate a 'paired site', ie. pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest; such sites are thought to denote early medieval origins (James 1992, 65). Castell Joan may have been reused for a post-Conquest castle (PRN 1235). The original dedication is unknown. In the 18th century it was St Andrew (Green & Barker 1912, 307), but this may have arisen from its then subordination to the parish of Bayvil St Andrew. The dedication was extended to take in SS Mymno and David in the 20th century (ibid.).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1911-12	Pembrokeshire Parsons	West Wales History Review Vol.II p.307-8
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**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Moylgrove
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	4-8
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.722 p.240
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.395
Eyre Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.VII 7th Series p.395

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	SS Mynno David & Andrews	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
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Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
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**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
RCAHM	1976		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E118
DAT	1983	CR	17346

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46842  
**NGR:** SN09831422  
**Parish:** Narberth North  
**Site Name:** STONEDITCH LANE;ST OWEN'S WELL  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/D;Documents  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3622;3755;3756  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** N-S  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Earthwork enclosure adjoining remains of well PRN 3756. This well is probably the 'St Owen's Well' recorded by Edward Lhuyd in c.1700 as having been associated with a lost Group I ECM, PRN 3755, which 'was found at a place called Stoneditch near the town of Narberth' (RCAHM 1925, No. 742 p.249; Edwards forthcoming). Well PRN 3756 lies alongside Stoneditch lane, 230m W of Stoneditch Mill, and the very damaged remains of a limestone masonry well-head or well-house proves that it was regarded with some importance. Examination of 1955 Meridian APs showed that it lies on the S periphery of a suboval enclosure, measuring 55m N-S and 35m E-W, represented by a low, raised earthwork. This is now marked in the field by rather indefinable earthworks. The ECM PRN 3755 may mark the site of an early post-Roman cemetery - represented by this enclosure, with which the well was associated? The area appears to have formerly been glebe belonging to Valley Farm, which immediately adjoins the site to the S and was formerly the Rectory of Narberth parish (Ordnance Survey 1:10560 First Edition, XXIX.SW, 1887). It was recorded in 1914 that the Rectory, which was built in 1827, incorporated 'three stone arched doorways (that) were taken from an old religious building in an adjoining field' (RCAHM 1925, No.739, p.249), possibly a chapel (PRN 3622). The location of the 'adjoining field' is unknown, but the 1914 account goes on to state that 'near where the ruins were standing there was and is now a beehive-shaped well of splendid water' (ibid.) - surely St Owen's Well PRN 3756, so the site may well refer to this enclosure. Therefore, a chapel may have been erected in, or near to the enclosure in the late medieval period. However, no contemporary record exists of any medieval chapel, priory or hospital at Narberth.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed Stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

DAT	1887	Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition Pembs Sheet 29SW
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**Other sources**

Jones F	1954	Holy Wells of Wales	p.210 No.17
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	Nos.739 & 742 p.249

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

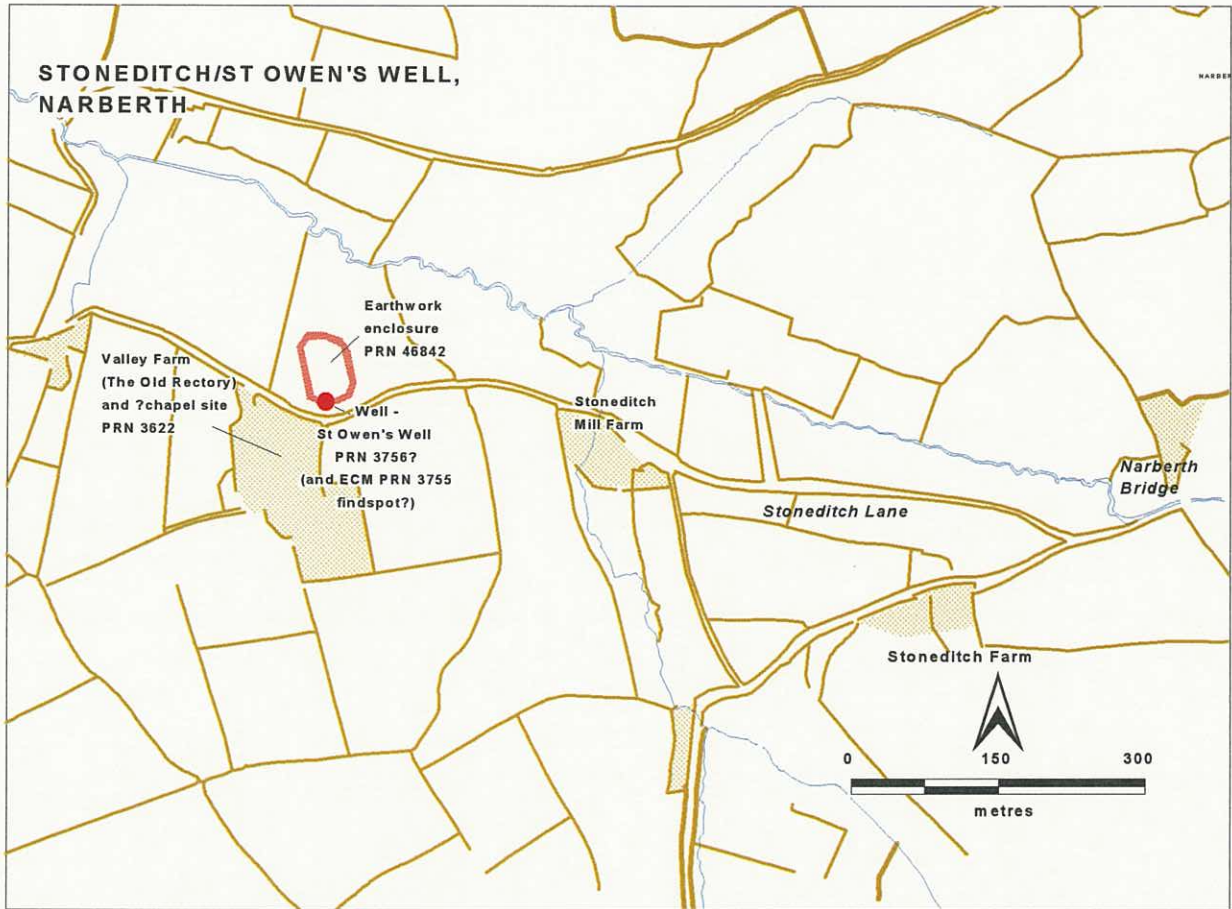
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-210 27209 27210-1
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN11 SW11
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN01SE12
DAT	1976	CR	3622
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E309
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	Pr F276 Pr F274
Harrison W	1953	Corrected 6"	

**Negative References:**



*Narberth, Stoneditch Lane/St Owen's Well: sketch plan*



*Narberth, St Owen's Well from the E*





**PRN:** 46843  
**NGR:** SN04903898  
**Parish:** Newport  
**Site Name:** CNWC-Y-CROGWYDD;GALLOWS HILLOCK  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;ROUND BARROW REUSE? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Findspot;Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1430;1438;1465  
**Siting:** Hill slope/gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A field, named Cnwc-y-crogwydd in the tithe schedule, lies at NGR SN 0490 3898 on the S side of the A487 just W of Newport town and opposite Cnwc Farm (Newport parish, 1844). According to George Owen, Newport town gallows (PRN 1438) were located here 'and the tump where it stood is called by the inhabitants Cnwc-y-crogwydd' (Miles 1995, 45). The use of the tump as a gallows suggests that it may have been a bronze age round barrow (PRN 1430). A Group II-III ECM (PRN 1465), was first recorded in 1924 when it was a gatepost to this field (Edwards forthcoming); it is now standing in Newport parish churchyard PRN 1504. Its association with the gallows and possible barrow suggests early medieval funerary re-use of the barrow and its environs. The field is now built over with domestic housing, removing much of the evidence for any 'tump'. This development had already taken place by 1955 when the Meridian APs were taken.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Now at St.Mary's church SN05773896 moved from "opposite Cnwc farmhouse" 7th-9th c. incised linear Latin ring cross with three upper limbs extending beyond the ring & terminating in outward-curving cross-bars

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Miles D	1995	The Ancient Borough of Newport Pembs
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**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.814A p.271
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**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Map**

	1844	Tithe Map & Apport Newport
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-230 11078
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**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 46844  
**NGR:** SN06581333  
**Parish:** Newton North  
**Site Name:** NEWTON NORTH PARISH CHURCH;LLYS PRAWST  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;built over;arable  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;crops;building  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3611;3612  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** N-S  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Newton North parish church (PRN 3611), which is now redundant and ruinous. As 'Llys Prawst' the church was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids by the early 12th century (Conway Davies 1946, 268), reflecting an earlier association?; the 'llys' element may be significant. It was granted to St Dogmaels, by the bishop, in 1135-48 (ibid.), and was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. Later, the church was named from the parish, which was (re-)named from the 13th century manor of Newton with which it was coterminous. The 'North' element was added to distinguish it from Manorbier or Carew Newton (Charles 1992, 542). The dedication of the church is unknown. The small, polygonal/subrectangular churchyard lies within a larger, subrectangular outer enclosure, measuring 140m N-S and 130m E-W. It contains a spring or possible 'holy well' (PRN 3612). It may represent an early ecclesiastical outer enclosure. Though it is rectangular rather than circular, it may be paralleled by the large square yards at eg. Llawhaden and Penally, which may belong to the later pre-Conquest period. However, most of it was not recorded as glebe on the tithe map of 1846 when it was parceled up into a number of 'paddocks', none of which had ecclesiastical names.. The site was visited in November 2002. The inner enclosure or churchyard proper, with the church, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but both enclosure and building are in poor condition, entirely overgrown and the church is ruinous. However, the yard appears to be a raised platform. The outer enclosure - which lies outside the scheduled area - is now incomplete. The E half, E of the spring and stream, has in recent years been incorporated into the neighbouring arable field which is under an active ploughing regime, which is turning up pottery, flint and clay pipe stems in the area of a building shown on historic maps. The remainder of the enclosure boundary takes a variety of forms - absent to the S, a bank and deep ditch to the W and a bank to the N. There is no indication of burials within the enclosure but it too is heavily overgrown.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1912-13 West Wales History Review Vol.III p.225-6

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Mounton Newton
Charles BG	1992	The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire	
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.164
Bevan C	1890	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.7 p.205-8
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	121-2
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.830 p.278
MOW	1961	AMs England & Wales	
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
SPARC		South of the Landsker - Martletwy	Parish file
	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.115

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Cadw		Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest Martletwy 14888	
Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.270
CADW	1988	AM107	Pe 270
DAT	2000	Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

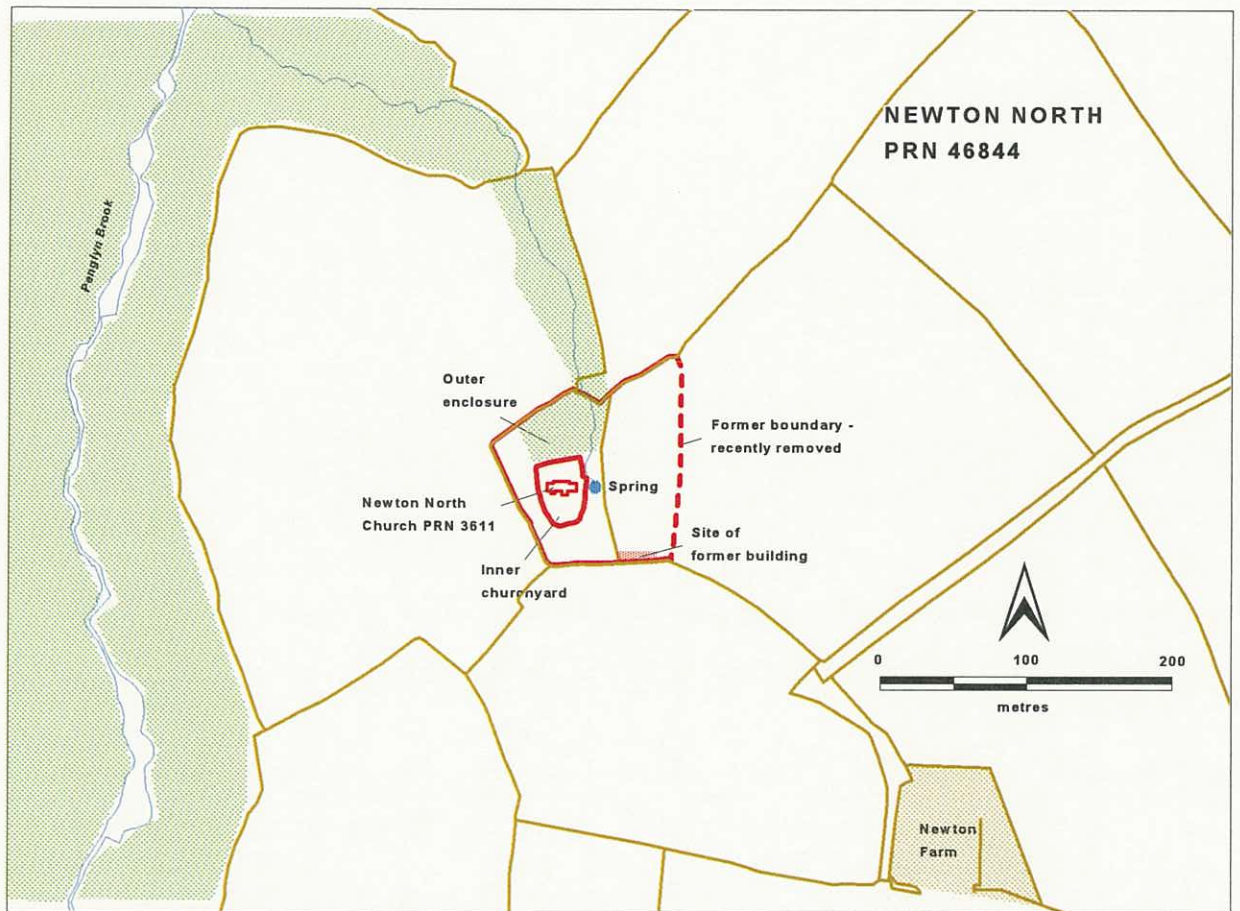
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
	1846	Tithe Map & Apport Slebech Minwear & Newton	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-210 24503-4
Thomas WG	1964		
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN01SE3
DAT	1976	CR	3612
Evans W	1976	Redundant Churches in Dyfed	
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E158
DAT	1984	SRF	

*Newton North churchyard: sketch map*



*Newton North: looking WNW across site of former boundary towards churchyard*



**PRN:** 46845  
**NGR:** SM98210047  
**Parish:** St Mary  
**Site Name:** LLANDDEINIOL;PEMBROKE ST DEINIOL'S;ST DANIEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3279  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Polygonal  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandeiniol Chapel (PRN 3279), a chapelry of Pembroke St Mary parish and so not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It was a donative free chapel, (re-)established by the patron of the benefice (RCAHM 1925, 287). It occupies a polygonal churchyard, nearly subcircular, with a possible Roman findspot (PRN 3288). It occupies a prominent hilltop. It is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Deiniol. All these attributes, in an area of S. Pembrokeshire. that was fully Anglicised during the early 12th century, suggest probable early medieval origins.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.206
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.206
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.383 384
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.330
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.838 p.287
MHLG	1950	Listed Buildings	1
WO	1981	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest-Pembroke Dock	p.79
Spurrell W	1922	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.2 p.168
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.13-4

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Deiniol	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
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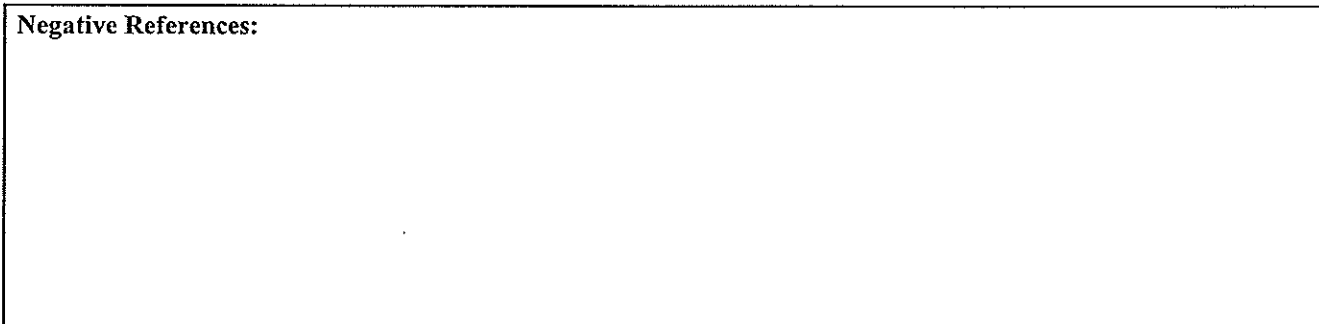
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-200 25994-5
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM90 SE19
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E467 E506
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 46847  
**NGR:** SS106999  
**Parish:** Penally  
**Site Name:** ECCLUSI GUINIAU; CASTELL GWYNNE; TREFLOYNE  
**Site Type:** CHURCH; CHAPEL? Early medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Early medieval church site, mentioned in an entry in the Llandaff Charters, from c.1025, where it is referred to as 'Ecclusi guiniau' ('white(?) church') and as the birthplace of the 6th century St Teilo (Davies 1979, 126; Campbell and Lane 1993, 57). There are no other sources for this church and its location is unknown. However, Campbell and Lane regarded it as having stood on, or near the site of Trefloyne, a late medieval gentry house (PRN 4225) that probably occupies the site if the pre-Conquest settlement or Ilys 'Villa Luin Teiliau', PRN 46848 (ibid.). The field immediately to the N of Trefloyne is named 'Castell Gwynne' on the Penally tithe map of 1840, suggesting that the Gwynne element is derived from Ecclusi guiniau, and the field may then represent the site of the church (Edwards and Lane 1988, 89; Campbell and Lane 1993, 57; James 1992). However, no aerial photographs were available for study. The field occupies a level, undulating site at head of dry valley. It lies 400m W of Longbury Bank early medieval secular site (PRN 14286), and within 1km of Penally early medieval church site (PRNs 3442 & 4235), with either or both of which it may have been associated. It is also intervisible with Tenby and Gumfreston church towers. The field is now a golf course, the construction of which in the early 1990s was unaccompanied by any archaeological monitoring and will have caused at least some damage to the site, if it is located here. However, deposits may survive, possibly substantial - if 'Ecclusi guiniau' does translate as 'white church', then it may suggest that the building was (uniquely?) of masonry.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

- |                      |      |   |
|----------------------|------|---|
| Edwards N and Lane A | 1988 | Early Medieval Settlements in Wales AD 400-1100   |
| Campbell E & Lane A  | 1993 | Excavations at Longbury Bank Dyfed and Early Medieval Settlement in South Wales<br><i>Medieval Archaeology</i> 37 p.15-77 |

**Other sources**

- |          |      |                       |
|----------|------|-----------------------|
| Davies W | 1979 | The Llandaff Charters |
|----------|------|-----------------------|

**Manuscript**

**Text**

- |           |      |  |
|-----------|------|--|
| James H   | 1992 | Trefloyne Golf Course-archaeological field evaluation Proj. Rec. No. 32842 |
| Ludlow ND | 2003 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2                    |

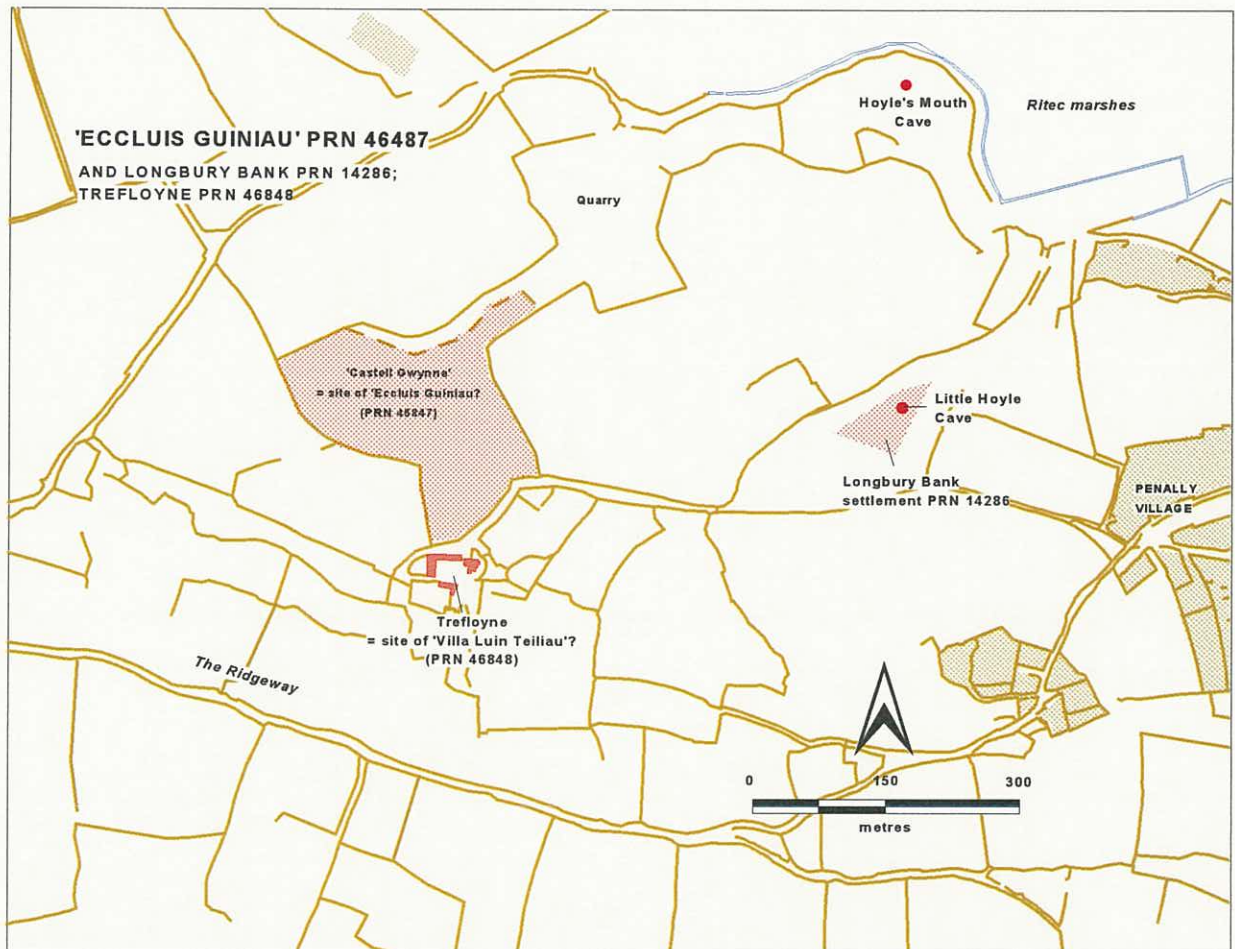
**Map**

- |  |      |                            |
|--|------|----------------------------|
|  | 1840 | Tithe Map & Apport Penally |
|--|------|----------------------------|

**Negative References:**

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Penally, 'Eccluis Guinniau'/Castell Gwynne: sketch plan



Penally, looking NNW towards 'Castell Gwynne' and site of 'Eccluis Guinniau'



**PRN:** 46849  
**NGR:** SN02173408  
**Parish:** Pontfaen  
**Site Name:** PONTFAEN PARISH CHURCH;ST BRYNACH'S;ST BERNARD'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCH Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1544;1545;1546  
**Siting:** Valley slope/flat//  
**Orientation:** Polygonal  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Pontfaen parish church (PRN 1546). It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, but it appears always to have been a parish church. It was granted to Pill Priory before the 15th century (Green and Barker 1913, 244-5). The small, polygonal churchyard appears to have been extended to the E, and may formerly have been subcircular. It is nuclear to an informal system of boundaries. There two Group II/III ECMs standing in the churchyard (PRNs 1544 & 1545), where they both are probably +/- in situ. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Brynach, the dominant cult in this area of N. Pembrokeshire.. It lies within 350m of Castell Caerwen iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1538), which is probably too distant for the two to represent a 'paired site', ie. a pair of kinship enclosures, one of which remained secular while the other became a cemetery site through gift or bequest.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	- in situ

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Longueville Jones H	1865	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.11 p.179-82 Illust.
Green and Barker Western Telegraph	1912-13 1989	West Wales History Review Waiting for the Cuckoo on St. Brynach's Day!	Vol.III p.224-6 30:8:1989 Then and Now no 456 photographs DRF

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Pontvaen
	1883	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.14 p.341
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.52
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	21-1
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.864 p.297
Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.27-9 Fig.5
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.105 Fig.24
	1984	St Davids Diocesan Yearbook	
	1919	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.19 p.219-220
Eyre-Evans G	1927	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.7 p.396
	1982	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.131 p.165

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Brynach	Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic Churches Part 4
Ludlow N	1998	St Cristiolus	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1985	SMR	62-29
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**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Pembrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		200-230 25705-6
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		2-11-64
Ordnance Survey	1966		SN03 SW14
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E130

**PRN:** 46851  
**NGR:** SM90390220  
**Parish:** Rhoscrowther  
**Site Name:** RHOSCROWDDER PARISH CHURCH;ST DECUMAN'S;LLANDDEGYMAN;EGLWYS D  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;BISHOP-HOUSE Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3240;3242;7933  
**Siting:** Valley slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Rhoscrowdder parish church (PRN 3240), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It is the site, and probably the location of a 'bishop-house' mentioned, as 'Llan Degeman', in a 9th century text of the Welsh Laws (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62), possibly recording earlier, 6th century site?. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Decuman. A building adjoining the S side of the nave is traditionally known as 'St Degman's Chapel' and may represent a capel-y-bedd, or late medieval chapel erected over a founder's grave. Such chapels are thought to denote early medieval origins. Cf. the capel-y-bedd in a similar location at the well-known Clynnog Fawr Church, Gwynedd. Terry James has suggested that the suboval/polygonal churchyard possibly lies within an outer enclosure, which is divided by springs (James 1992, 73). Examination of Meridian APs failed to locate such a feature. However, the site does lie 200m ENE of the St Decuman's Well 'holy' well site (PRN 3259). It occupies a coastal, hillslope location 620m E of Angle Bay. The church is redundant but both it and the churchyard are believed to be still in CinW ownership; this may not however continue.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

	1908-9	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.4 No.205 p.68-69
	1912-13	West Wales History Review	Vol.III p.257-60
Caroe WD	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.15 p.385-94

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Rhoscrowther
Owen G	1603	Description of Pemb	CRS 1 Vol.2 p.304
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.TourThrough Pemb	1903 Edition p.218
Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.128-30
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.64 375 376 379 380 381 382
Charles-Edwards TM	1971	The Seven Bishop-Houses of Dyfed	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies 24 Part 2 p.247-62
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	92-5
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1908	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.2 p.324
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.888 p.306
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Laws & Edwards E & EH	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.341 Illust. of effigy
Laws E	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.194 195
	1910	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.10 p.319
	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.155
	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.174

**Manuscript**

**Text**

James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	The Early Church in Wales & West p.62-76
Ludlow N	1998	St Decuman	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1980	TAJ-AP-205.28	Mono Print
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-200 25441-2 25485-6
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM90 SW18
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E136 E668

**PRN:** 46852  
**NGR:** SM95300814  
**Parish:** Rosemarket  
**Site Name:** ROSEMARKET PARISH CHURCH;ST LEONARD'S;ST ISMAEL'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3194  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** N-S  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Rosemarket parish church PRN 3194. The church was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, but was mentioned in c.1145 when it was granted to Slebech Commandery (Rees 1897, 98). It presents the appearance of a post-Conquest foundation. For example, the churchyard is rectangular (almost square), regular in plan and axial to the main street and back lanes of a planted, post-Conquest vill. It adjoins the N side of Rosemarket Rath (PRN 7), a possible ringwork castle site. The present 'Celtic' dedication to St Ismael appears to be secondary, as the dedication is given as 'St Leonard' in 15th century source (RCAHM 1925, 313). However, this could be misleading. The churchyard may partly overlie the silted ditch of Rosemarket Rath which is, in origin, an iron age defended enclosure. This would suggest parallels with the hillforts at eg. Caerau St Dogmaels (PRN 1054) and Rudbaxton St Leonard's (PRNs 3310 & 7613), where early medieval burial appears to have taken place within the ditches. St Leonard's well site is within 200m of the churchyard (PRN 3193). However, the possible early medieval context is highly speculative.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1885	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.2 p.215-6
	1912-13	West Wales History Review	Vol.III p.266-8

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Rhosmarket
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.56 384
	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.182-3
Rees JR	1897	Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John Part I	
		Archaeol. Cambrensis Vol. XIV	
		Fifth Series	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	78-1
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1911	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.3 p.324
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.908 p.313
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	p.15
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Ismael	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

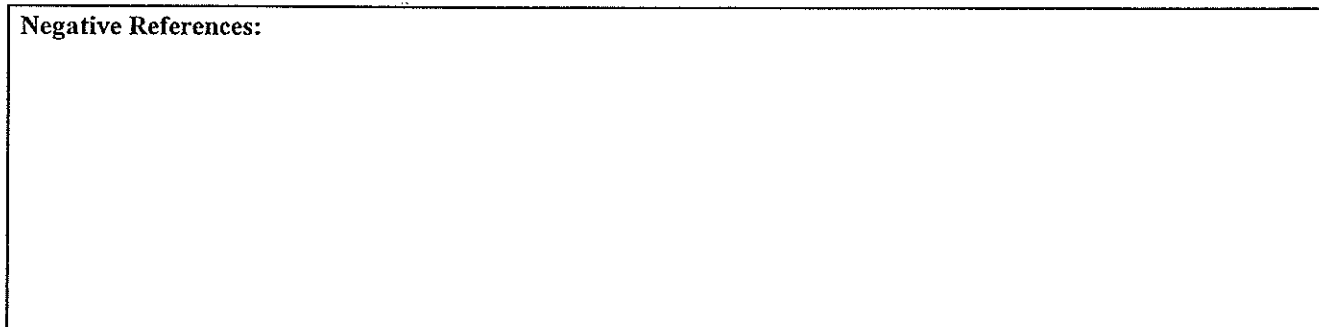
**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-200 16432-3
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM90 NE7
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E140

**Negative References:**





**PRN:** 46855  
**NGR:** SM74082441  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** PARC CREIGIAU;ROSINA VALLIS;HODNANT  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?;MONASTERY? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Documents;Earthwork?  
**Land Use:** Waste;Pasture;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley slope//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. An intermediate site of the St David's community is recorded at 'Rosina Vallis' or 'Hodnant' in late 11th century sources (see also Tygwyn PRN 2640), and it is thought that the site was occupied by the mid 6th century, prior to the final move to St Davids itself (Davies 1982, 158; Thomas 1994, 89, 106). The site of this establishment, presumably monastic, is not known, but has been interpreted as lying within the valley of the Afon Alun between St Davids and Porthclais. However, there are few really suitable sites in the Alun Valley which is, in the main, steep sided. A valley floor location would probably have been unsuitable as, below St Davids, it is marshy ground. The east side of the valley does, however, feature a broad 'terrace' forming a low knoll towards its S end, at NGR SM 7408 2441, in the general area of which the findspot of a medieval floor-tile has been recorded (PRN 10476). The tithe schedule for St Davids parish, of 1838, gives the field names here only as 'Hill'. The site forms a subcircular, steep-sided, but level area within the flank of the moderate valley slope. It measures c.100m in diameter. It is now an area of waste with grass tussocks and bracken. Possible cropmark features are visible on Meridian APs but are highly dubious. However, the area does seem to be defined by a low bank to the N and S, possibly continuing around the W side but obscured by bracken, to form a level bowl-shaped depression. The E side may lie beneath the St Davids-Porthclais road. It is conceivable that the bank is natural, but it appears enhanced. The south flank of the knoll has been subject to quarrying, but the enclosure is so far unaffected.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Thomas C	1994	And Shall these Mute Stones Speak?
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**Other sources**

Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Middle Ages
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**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
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**Map**

	1838	Tithe Map & Apport St Davids
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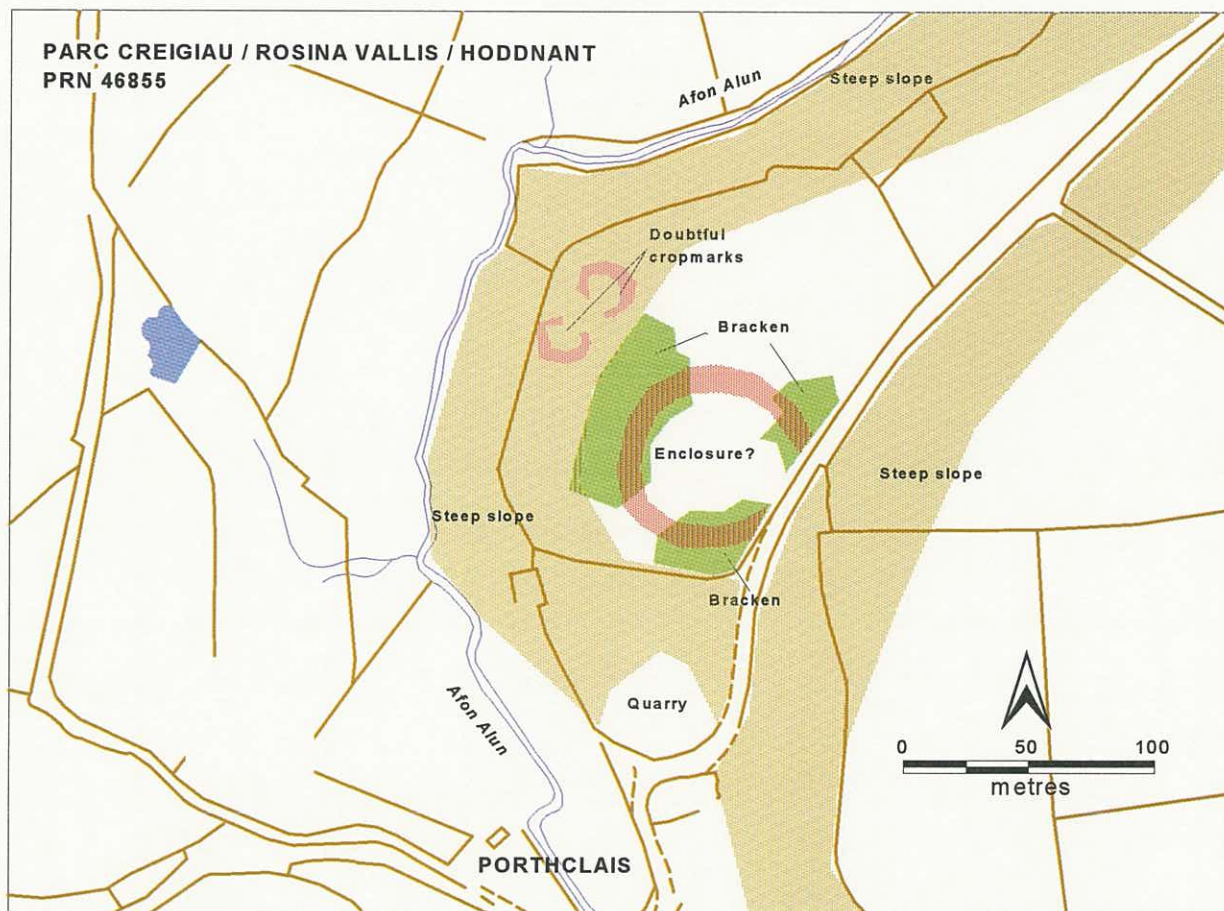
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23185
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**Negative References:**

<p>Negative References:</p>
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*St Davids, 'Rosina Vallis'/'Hoddnant'(Parc Creigiau): sketch plan*



*St Davids, 'Rosina Vallis'/'Hoddnant'(Parc Creigiau): looking N across ?enclosure*



**PRN:** 46860  
**NGR:** SM800280  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** CARNHEDRYN  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CEMETERY? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Findspot;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Arable  
**Vegetation:** Grass;crops  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2678  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of ECM (PRN 2678), and cropmark complex possibly representing prehistoric funerary monuments but also possibly including a (re-used prehistoric?) early medieval cemetery. A Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone), of 5th - 6th century date, was found in 1895 serving as the W gatepost to Carnhedryn farmyard NGR SM 7992 2800 (Edwards forthcoming). In 1896 it was moved to the neighbouring Carnhedryn St James Church (PRN 4332), and moved to Llanhywel Church (PRNs 2910 & 46816) in 1975 (ibid.). The ECM appears to have been a funerary monument (ibid.). It may have marked a single high-status burial, but it may have been part of, or have become part of, a cemetery. The area immediately N and E of Carnhedryn Farm features a plethora of cropmarks which are strongly visible on Meridian APs. In the main they comprise small (c.30m diameter) concentric enclosures, either circular or subrectangular, which have the appearance of late Neolithic - bronze age funerary monuments. They occur at NGR SM 7996 2821 and SM 7999 2790. Any or none may have been re-used as an early medieval cemetery. In addition is a complex at NGR SM 8000 2805, which resolves itself into a rectangular cropmark measuring c.15m x 7m, aligned WSW-ENE, within what may be a curvilinear concentric double enclosure, only one arc of which is visible. The W end of the cropmark runs beneath St James churchyard. There is a possibility that it represents a lost chapel site. St James Church is thought to have been established on a de novo site in the 19th century, but was there a tradition of sanctity attached to the land upon which it was founded? However none of the fields has a convincing ecclesiastical name in the tithe schedule of 1838; the fieldname 'Parc Michael' in which the rectangular cropmark lies may just represent a personal name. It may be, in fact, that ECM PRN 2678 is derived from the Penwaun ECM site (PRNs 2755 & 46861), just 500m to the ENE. The site was visited in November 2002. None of the cropmark features was visible in the field, but although some of the fields were fallow, all exhibited evidence of arable use.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Group I ECM (PRN 2678) now at Llanhywel Church

**References:**

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Map**

	1838	Tithe Map & Apport St Davids
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**Other sources**

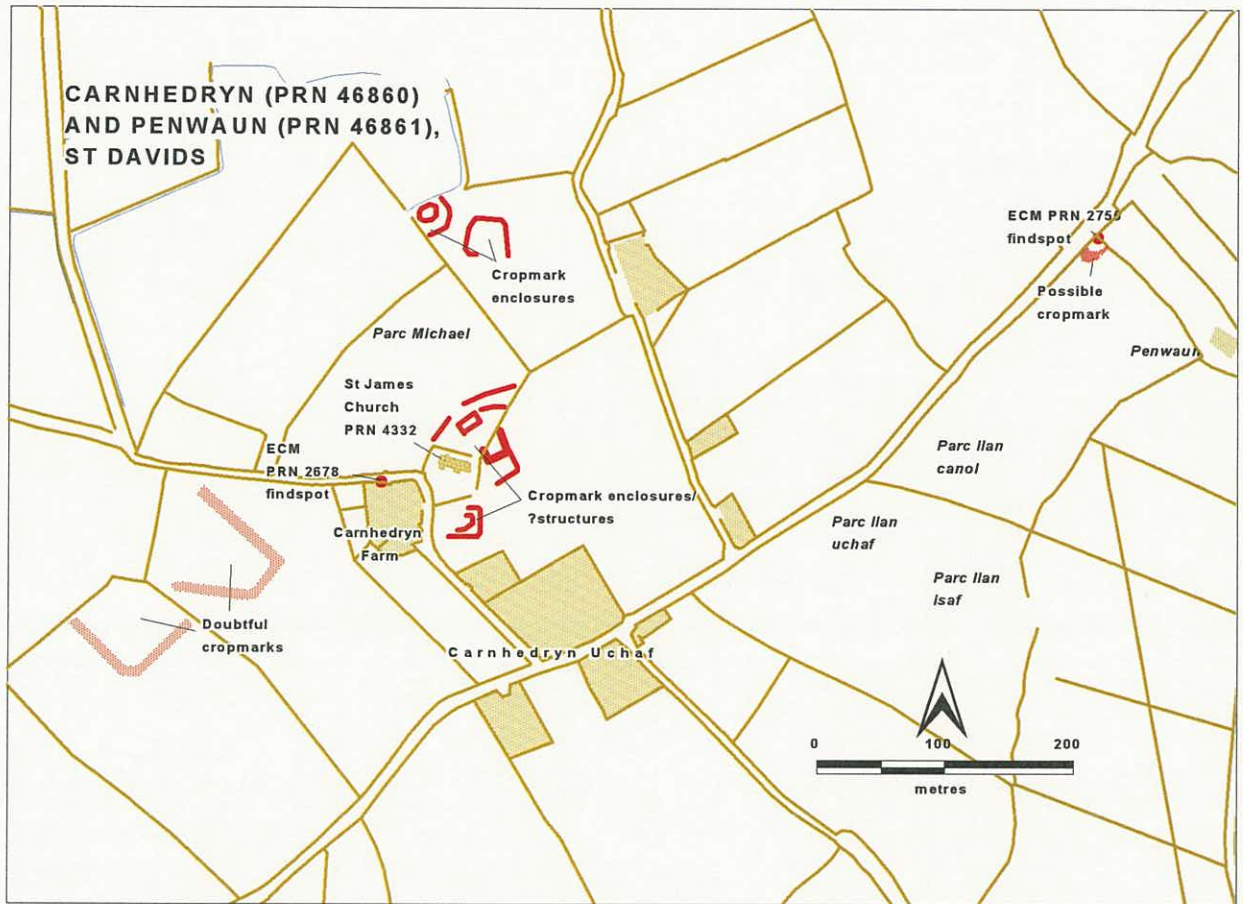
Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23250
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**Negative References:**

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*St Davids, Carnhedryn and Penwaun: sketch plan*



*St Davids, Carnhedryn: looking E over the cropmarks S of the church*



**PRN:** 46861  
**NGR:** SM804280  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** PEN WAUN;PARC LLAN  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CHAPEL?;CEMETERY? Early medieval?  
**Form:** Findspot;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;crops  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2755  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of ECM (PRN 2755) associated with 'Parc Llan' field name (ie. 'church field') and possible cropmark. A Group II ECM (cross-carved stone), of probable 7th - 9th century date, was first recorded in 1908 when it was in use as a gatepost, at NGR SM 8049 2820, at the junction of the track to Penwaun Farm and the A487T (Edwards forthcoming). It disappeared when the gateway was rebuilt, before 1921 (ibid.). Edwards has suggested that, if the stone was in situ, it may have been a wayside cross on the pilgrim route to St Davids (ibid.), although she does consider the alternative, that it may be evidence for the presence of a cemetery/chapel site in the vicinity. The three fields immediately S of the findspot are named 'Parc Llan Ucha', 'Parc Llan Issaf' and 'Parc Llan Canol' on the St Davids title apportionment of 1838, suggesting a possible chapel. In addition, the very possible indications of a small, circular cropmark can be seen on Meridian APs, by the roadside at NGR SM 8048 2818. It may not be associated with the ECM. The site was visited in November 2002. All fields comprised improved pasture and no features were visible.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Group II ECM (PRN 2755) now lost

**References:**

**Published**

**Other sources**

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.983 p.337
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**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955	180-220 12459-60
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**Negative References:**

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**PRN:** 46862  
**NGR:** SM747268  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** PENARTHUR FARM  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CEMETERY? Early medieval  
**Form:** Findspot;Place-name;Cropmark?  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Close-cropped turf  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2642;2643;2644;2645;2646;2707  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Findspot, immediately N of Penarthur Farm, of four Group II/III ECMs (PRNs 2642-26) associated with Ffynnon Penarthur well site PRN 2707, suggesting the presence of a cemetery at NGR SM 747 269 'Maen Arthur', or associated with circular cropmark at NGR SM 7468 2675. Group III ECM PRN 2645, a cross-carved stone with inscriptions of probable 10th - 11th century date (Edwards forthcoming), was probably first mentioned by George Owen in c.1600 as 'Arthur's Stone', which was also an early name for Penarthur Farm (ibid.). It was first definitely recorded in 1847 when it was a gate-post at Pen-Arthur Farm, near PRNs 2642-4 which all occupied the fields N of Penarthur farmhouse. The field NE of the house, which was subsequently subdivided, is named 'Park Towyn' on the title map of 1838 (an alternative name of Park-y-berth is recorded). However it included an unenclosed parcel of land, at NGR SM 747 269, that belonged to the Bishop and was first mentioned in 1326 when it was called 'Maen Arthur' ie. Arthur Stone (ibid). It seems likely that this was the original, or at least an early site of ECM PRN 2645, and possibly the other three. The late form of the ECMs, and the association with a small parcel of ecclesiastical land, suggests that it was the site of a 7th-11th century cemetery (and probable lost chapel). No features were visible in this field on Meridian APs. However, the field immediately S, which was only separated from it in the late 19th century, features a circular cropmark at NGR SM 7468 2675. The cropmark has a diameter of c.40m, with a possible gap at the SE. There is a possibility that it may be associated with the findspot. The SMR records a 'stone group setting' (PRN 2646), incorporated into the recent field boundary, in the same location. Other cropmarks in the vicinity are of more doubtful origin. The site was visited in November 2002. The field is improved pasture that has clearly been recently ploughed and harrowed, being very level and smooth. (An alternative tradition, current in the 19th century, stated that all four ECMs were 'originally placed upright around Ffynnon Penarthur' PRN 2707).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	04	

**References:**

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

**Map**

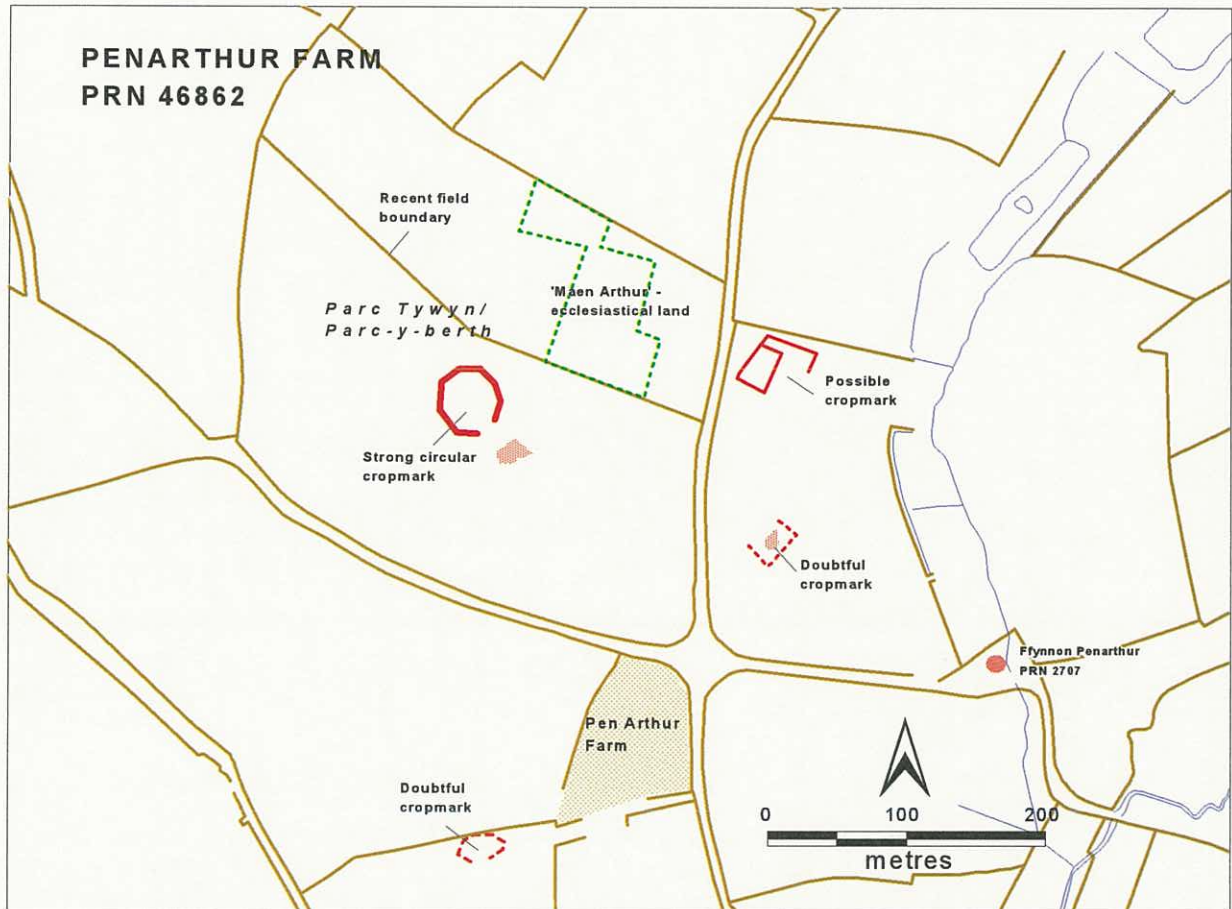
	1838	Tithe Map & Apport St Davids
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23225-7
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**Negative References:**

*St Davids, Penarthur Farm: sketch plan*



*St Davids, Penarthur Farm: looking W over 'Maen Arthur'*



**PRN:** 46863  
**NGR:** SM75072434  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** ST NON'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD; ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE; CIST Early medieval GRAVE CEMETERY?  
**Form:** Cropmark; Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Close cropped grass  
**Site Status:** GAM  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** DOE  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2726; 2727  
**Siting:** Cliff top///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Standing remains of late medieval pilgrimage chapel to St Davids, within circular cropmark enclosure and possible outer enclosure, preserved as a field boundary. Associated with well (PRN 2727) and Group II ECM (PRN 2726). A chapel at St Non's is referred to in Rhigyfarch's Life of St David, composed in the late 11th century, and is presumed to have occupied the site of the present building (Edwards forthcoming) but tradition assigns the association with the 'Celtic' St Non, traditionally St David's mother, to a much earlier date. The chapel is mentioned in a source from 1335, as 'the Chapel of the Blessed Non' (RCAHM 1925, 327). The building, which is unusually aligned N-S, may comprise three constructional phases (ibid.). It appears to have become disused by the mid 16th century when it appears to have been used as a dwelling house (ibid.). A Group II ECM was discovered in a drystone wall on the E side of the chapel in 1856 (Edwards forthcoming). The chapel and stone are now a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a guardianship site, but the scheduled area is confined to fenced-off area around the chapel measuring c.40m x 25m. Meridian APs show very clearly that the chapel lies on the E periphery of a circular cropmark enclosure measuring c.55m in diameter. This is visible in the field as a very slight depression W of the building. Three orthostats, one now recumbent, lie on and beyond the line of this cropmark, but may be cattle-rubbing stones. According to Fenton, cist graves have apparently been revealed within the chapel but it is not known whether they have been encountered outside the building ie. within the enclosure (Fenton 1903, 30, 63). A larger, subcircular enclosure, concentric to the cropmark, is suggested by the present field boundary around the site. It comprises an earthen bank supporting patchy thorn hedging, which has been lost to the north but still represented by a low, spreading earthwork. The boundary encloses an area measuring c.130m N-S and c.95m E-W. A ditch may be represented by a cropmark immediately N of the missing section of boundary. St Non's Well PRN 2727, also scheduled, lies on the E boundary, but the present masonry well-head is c.1m outside the boundary. Not visible on APs, but clear in the field, is a small rectangular platform, aligned N-S, measuring c.10m x c.5m, just SSE of the chapel, possibly representing a former building of unknown date. A series of cropmarks extend E from the enclosures and appear to relate to a DRS or agricultural activity.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Hall A	1899	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.16 p.87-88 Illust.
Morgan Griffiths CH		St Nons & Neighborhood	p.18 20-4
	1916	West Wales History Review	Vol.6 p.40-1
Eyre-Evans G	1923-4	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.17 Pt.XLIV p.79.missing brass
Lewis JM	1962	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.335
NT Arch Survey	1989	Lower Treginnis and Porth Clais - South Wales	p.31
Geophysical Surveys of Bradfor	1992	Report on Geophysical Survey - St. Non's Chapel	DRF

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
Ordnance Survey	1908	1 2500	Pemb XX.3
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Baring-Gould S	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.345-8
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.Davids
Lhuyd E	1695	Camden's Britannia	ed.Gibson Col.765
Browne Willis	1715	Survey of St Davids	p.91
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.30 63
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 389
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	45-16
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.950 p.327-8
RAI	1962	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.335
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.216-9 Map
	1905	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.5 p.32
Bushell WD	1908	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.8 p.246
	1922-3	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 Pt.XLII p.65
Badger BA	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.116
Badger BA	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.V 7th Series p.116
	1933	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.24 p.74
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.13
CADW	1990	AM107	SAM File
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

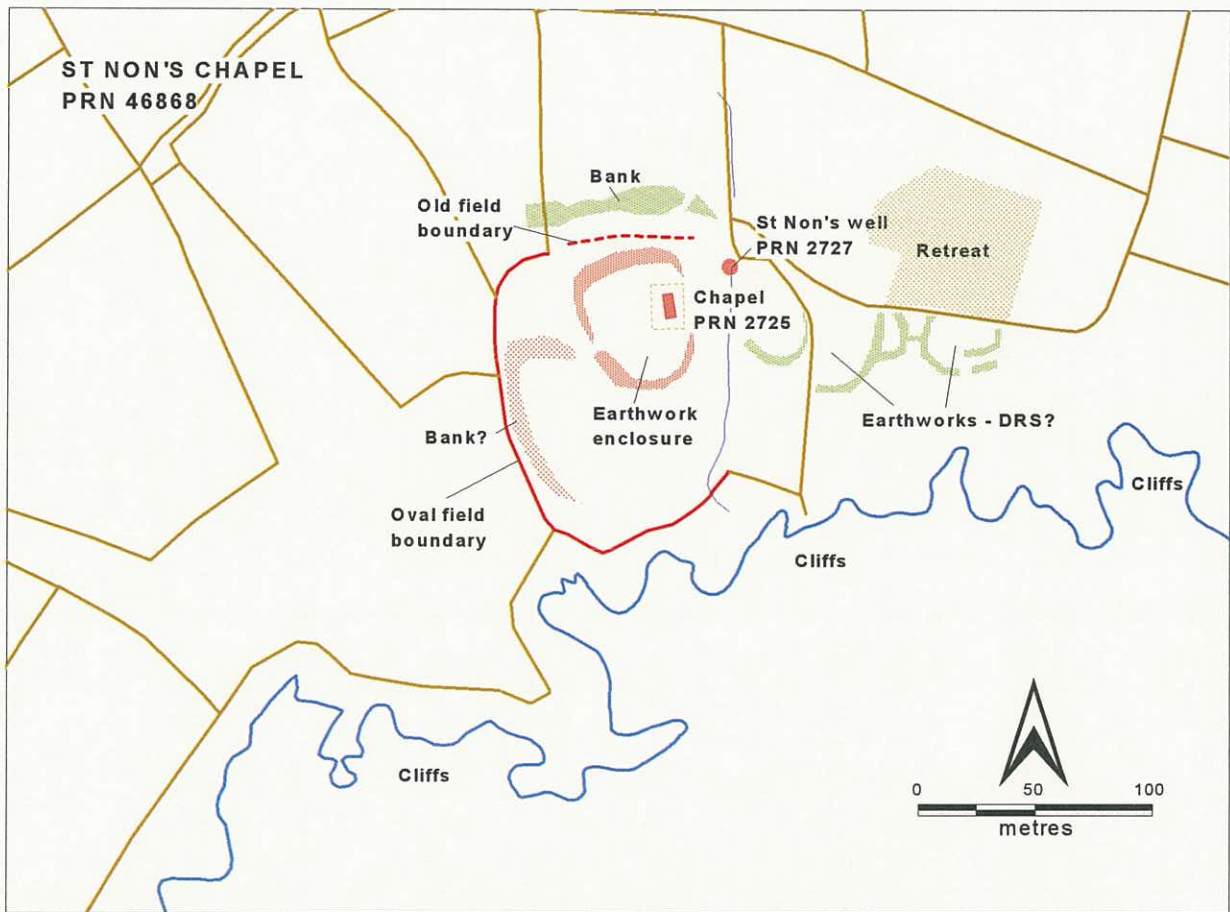
**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		170-220 23182-3
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 SE8
DAT	1976	CR	2727
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E336 E348
DAT	1986	SRF	

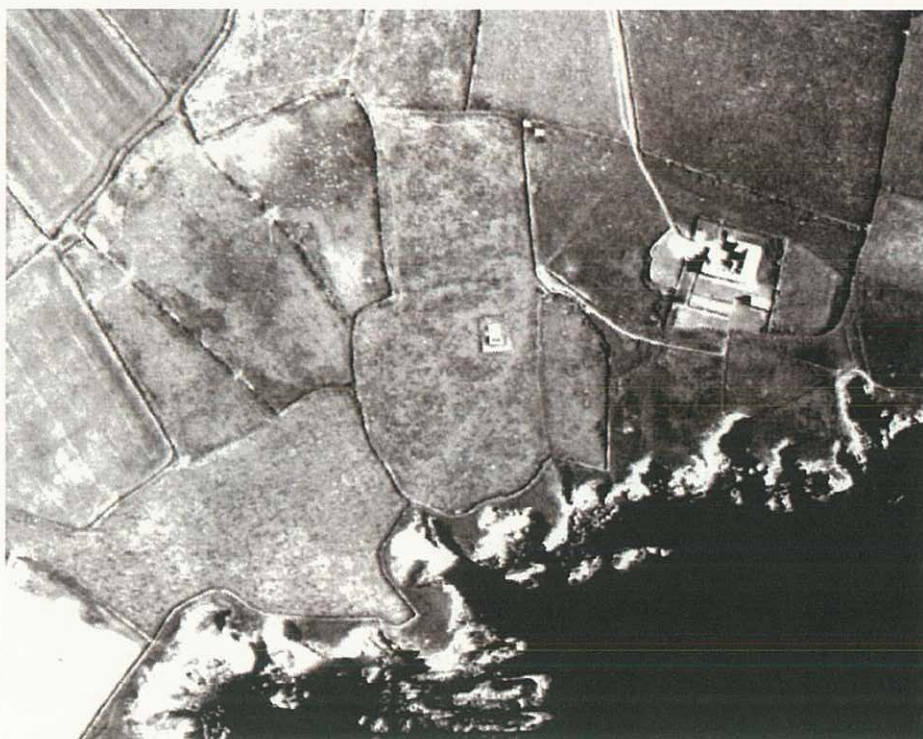
**Negative References:**



*St Davids, St Non's Chapel: sketch plan*



*St Davids, St Non's Chapel: AP showing enclosure(s)*



**PRN:** 46864  
**NGR:** SM73382721  
**Parish:** St David's  
**Site Name:** ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY;CHAPEL? Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Waste;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;scrub  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** NPP  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2638;2634;47479  
**Siting:** Coastal dune//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of late medieval pilgrimage chapel to St Davids, in sand-dunes just above Whitesands Bay. The chapel was mentioned by George Owen in the late 16th century, when it was 'wholly decayed' (RCAHM 1925, 332). Though it may appear that the site is post-Conquest in origin, on the pilgrims' route to St Davids, which reached its peak after the Papal Bull of 1123 (James 1993), the association between St Patrick and St Davids is implicit from an early date and had become formalised by the late 11th century (Edwards forthcoming). The chapel may therefore occupy an early medieval site. The foundations of the chapel could still be traced in 1925, in a field called Park Capel (RCAHM 1925, 332). They measured c.10m x c.3m, oriented ESE. The site was excavated, rather poorly, in 1924 (ibid.). In 1970, trenches were dug in the cemetery after cist graves had been observed eroding from the ground. Three burials were revealed, two of them cist graves (Hague 1970, 27-8). They were not dated but one of the cists employed a cross-carved stone of uncertain date as a lintel (PRN 47479), suggesting that it was late pre-conquest, or more likely post-Conquest. The area has been artificially buried beneath sand, for protection, and now appears as an irregular grassy mound c.50m in diameter. In a central depression is a plaque commemorating the 1924 excavation. The W side of the mound has ben subject to wave erosion and is now defended by large boulders. Visitor erosion has worn pathways elsewhere on the mound, and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path skirts its E side. A large area of its surrounds are scheduled.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	3	From the cemetery 2 female 1 male 2 oriented in cists 1 north-south
Cist	Stone	2	From cemetery long cists contained inhumations
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	From cemetery stone with incised cross re?-used as cover of long cist
Inhumation	Bone	00	From chapel some underlay chapel wall
Pebble	Quartz	00	From fill of & associated with inhumations in chapel
Mollusc	Shell	00	From fill of & associated with inhumations in chapel
Nail	Iron	00	



**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Hague DB	1970	TWWHS St Patricks Chapel	Vol.6 p.34 Archaeology in Wales 10 p.47
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**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1907	1 2500	Pemb XIV.10
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Badger & Green BA & F	1924	TWWHS	Vol.X p.217-236
Badger & Green BA & F	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.87-120
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	31-10
Wheeler REM	1924	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.2 Pt.III p.264
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.962 p.332
MOW	1961	AMs England & Wales	137
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.212-3 216-9 Map
James H	1987	Excavations at Caer Bayvil	Arch Camb Vol CXXXVI p.70
	1914	West Wales History Review	Vol.IV p.252
Radford CAR	1962	Arch.Journal	Vol.119 p.333
Kennedy RA	1969	Archaeology in Wales	No.9 p.30
Hague DB	1970	Archaeology in Wales	No.10 p.27-8
Lewis JM	1976	Welsh Antiquity	p.177-191
James H	1993	The Cult of St David in the Middle Ages	In Search of Cult: Archaeological Investigations in Honour of Philip Rahtz p.105-112m

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Rees SE	1981	Pemb.SAMs	No.14
CADW	1991	AM107	SAM File
CADW	1997	AM107	SAM file Pe 012
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Aerial Photographs**

James TA	1992	AP92-10.10 Close up view from SW seaward of chapel site Ty Gwyn farm at top of photo
James TA	1992	AP92-11.11 Excellent close up of chapel site from NW

**Map**

Tithe Map & Apport St Davids Ph	Schedule No.1546 Field name "Parc y Capel"
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**Other sources**

Hague DB			Excavtion data
Benson DG	1984	DRF	re erosion protection
Benson DG	1984	DRF	re SM consent
Ordnance Survey	1966		SM72 NW13
DAT	1976	CR	7499

Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E334 E355 & E818
RCAHM	1981		8c PE
Murphy K	1996	Pembrokeshire Coastal Survey	SMR Library

**Negative References:**

*St Davids, St Patrick's Chapel site from N showing eroding W edge*



**PRN:** 47486  
**NGR:** SM89432830  
**Parish:** St Edrins  
**Site Name:** ST EDWIN'S PARISH CHURCH  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4293;4294;4295;4296;4297;5975  
**Siting:** High plateau///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Edrins parish church (PRN 5975), which was entirely rebuilt (in the same location) in 1846. Formerly cruciform (St Edrens tithe map, 1844), it now comprises chancel, nave and west tower. Listed in the Taxatio of 1291, it was a prebend of St Davids, confirmed in 1278 (Conway Davies 1946) suggesting a long-standing association. Four Group III ECMs (PRNs 4294-7) come from the site, where they may all have been +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming). It is an unusual assemblage of very late ECMs, of a type that suggest that the site may have been a small monastic church associated with St Davids during the late 9th - 11th centuries (ibid.). However, the site is undocumented during the pre-Conquest period and the churchyard, though almost perfectly circular, is very small; there is no evidence from APs, or in the field, that it was associated with a larger, outer enclosure. Nevertheless, it lies within a later, post-Conquest open-field system which obscures any earlier boundary systems, which may have been ploughed out. The churchyard also contains a 'holy' well PRN 4293, whilst miraculous powers were formerly attributed to the grass in the churchyard (as a cure for the bite of mad dogs - Green and Barker 1914, 187). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Edrin/St Edren. The site was visited in November 2002. The grass within the churchyard is tussocky, but nevertheless a distinct circular platform was visible around the church itself, ie. approx. 20m in diameter and 0.3m high. It could, however be of any date. The churchyard boundary is c.1m high, of earthfast stone, supporting an intermittent, patchy thorn hedge. The church was made redundant and converted into a dwelling in 1987. However, it is thought that the churchyard is still in CinW ownership.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	04	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1912-13 West Wales History Review Vol.III p.286-9

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales St.Edrins  
1802 1291 Taxatio  
Gardner Wilkinson I 1871 Coll.Arch Vol.II Pt.2 p.232  
Laws E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales p.56  
1896 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series Vol.13 p.293  
Conway Davies J 1946 Episcopal Acts Vol.4 p.362-4  
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 37-7  
Baring-Gould & Fisher 1908 Lives of the British Saints Vol.2 p.411-2  
RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.1029 p.366-7  
Jones F 1954 Holy Wells of Wales p.207  
Lewis JM 1976 Welsh Antiquity p.185  
1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
Jones F 1971 Pemb.Historian No.3 53-61 (note p 55)  
1980 DRF W.Telegraph 12-6-1980

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Green F & Barker TW 1913-14 Vol 4  
CADW 2001 Notification of delisting DRF  
Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2  
Edwards N forthcoming A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West

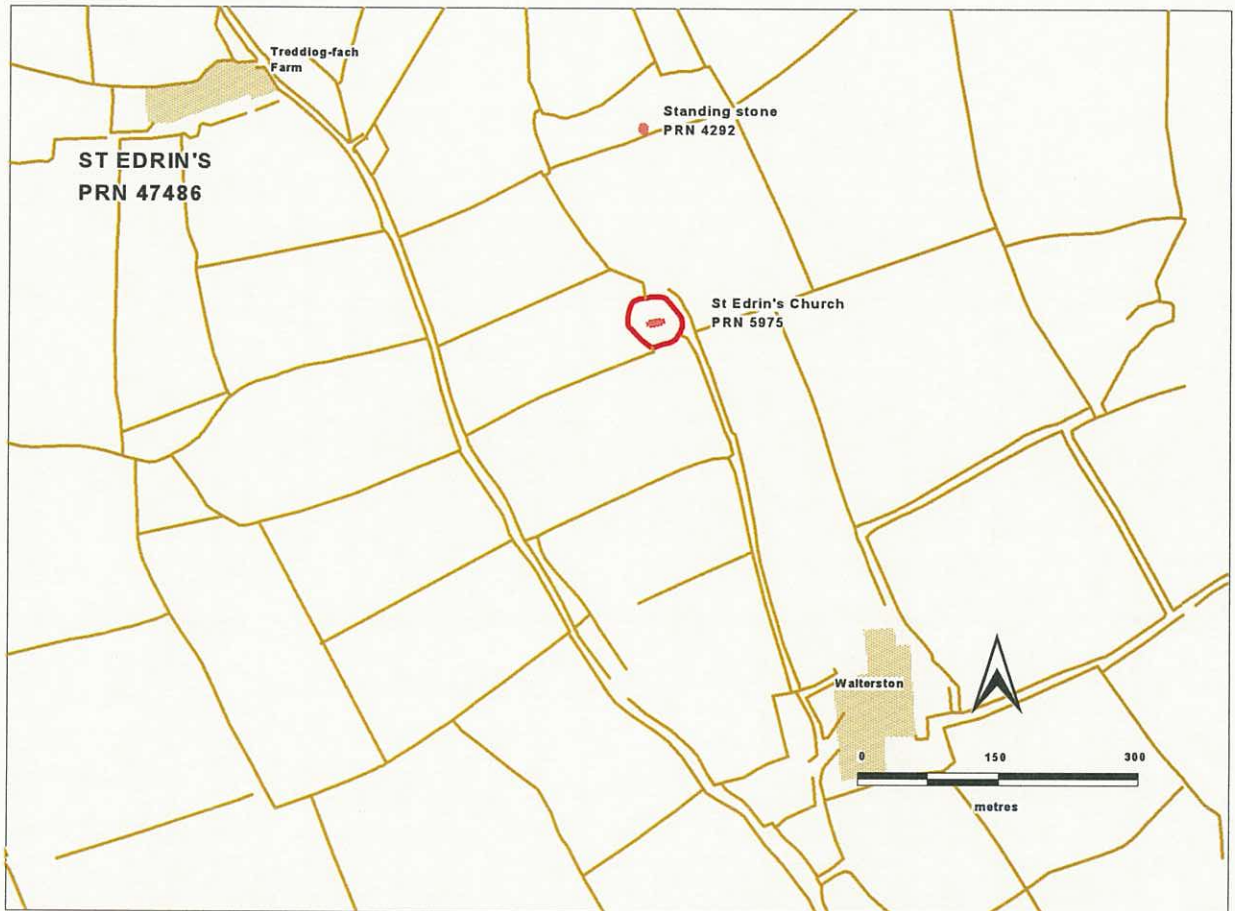
**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok  
1844 Tithe Map & Apport St Edrins

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps 1955 180-220 10679-80  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SM82 NE16  
Ordnance Survey 1966 SM82 NE16  
DAT 1976 CR 4293  
Evans W 1976 Redundant Churches in Dyfed  
Pembrokeshire County Museum 1980 Card Index E189  
DAT 1982 CR ECMs 4293-7  
DAT 1985 DRF Working file

*St Edrens churchyard: sketch plan*



*St Edrens: N half of churchyard from SSE*



**PRN:** 47488  
**NGR:** SN13250582  
**Parish:** St Issells  
**Site Name:** ST ISSELL'S PARISH CHURCH  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3642;3643  
**Siting:** Valley slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** NW-SE  
**Aspect:** Southwest facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Issells' parish church (PRN 3642). In the 12th century, it was a possession of Seez Abbey in Normandy (as an appropriation of Monkton Priory, Pembroke?). The abbey granted the church to the Canons of St Davids before 1224 (Conway Davies.1946, 208). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The identification with this site, in Davies 1982, 159, as one of the seven Dyfed 'bishop-houses' in a 9th century text of the Welsh Laws, is a mistaken ID for St Ishmaels Church (PRNs 2999 & 14354), which is termed both 'Lan Ysmael' and 'Lan Yssan in Ros' in the text. However, it appears to be dedicated to St Usyllt, the reputed father of St Teilo. This may make St Issells one of the S. Pembrokeshire. 'Teilo' churches. The cluster of Teilo churches in this area may represent properties acquired by the mother church at Penally. Amroth, Crinow, Crunwere, Ludchurch, and Stackpole churches are all dedicated to Teilo. They may all be pre-Conquest foundations, having found their way into the hands of various patrons and monastic houses during the 12th century - possibly at the instigation, or collusion of the Bishop of St Davids in order to counter the rival claims made upon churches by the 'Teilo' centre at Llandaff. In any event, no cult was active in this area in the late medieval period. The churchyard was large and subrectangular, sloping downhill to a stream, but was enlarged in the 19th century. The churchyard cross (PRN 3643) is late medieval.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.134-5
	1912-13	West Wales History Review	Vol.III p.297-300

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St.Issels
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.56 380
Glynne SR	1891	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.8 Fig.48
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	85-4
Baring-Gould & Fisher	1913	Lives of the British Saints	Vol.4 p.348
	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.8
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1053 p.374-5
Bowen EG	1977	Saints Seaways & Settlements	p.124
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Phillips SW	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.5 p.390
Phillips SW	1925	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.V 7th Series p.390
Price MRC	1982	Industrial Saundersfoot p.155	
Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Medieval Ages	
SPARC	1997	Stepaside Pleasant Valley Wiseman's Bridge	

**Manuscript**

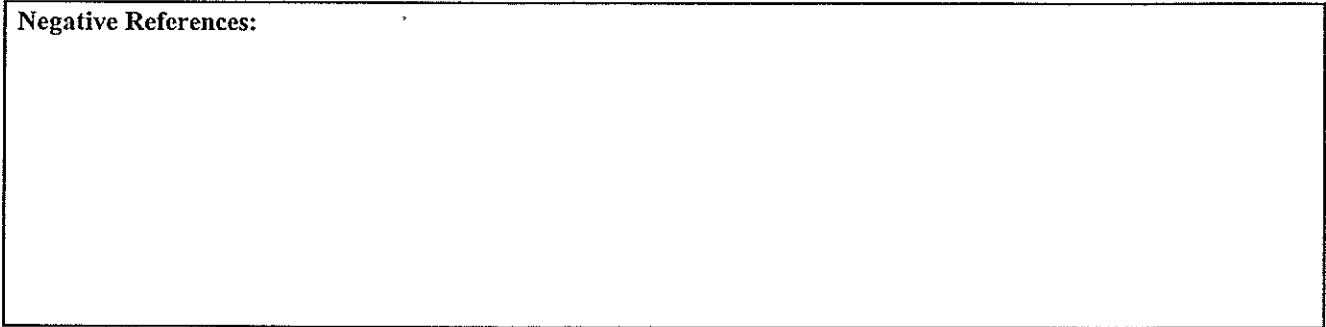
**Text**

CADW	1997	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Saundersfoot	p.31-2
Ludlow N	1998	St Issel	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		
Ordnance Survey	1965		SN10 NW4
DAT	1976	CR	3643

**Negative References:**





**PRN:** 47489  
**NGR:** SM93362751  
**Parish:** St Lawrence  
**Site Name:** ST LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCH  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2391;2392  
**Siting:** Hill slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Northeast facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Lawrence parish church (PRN 2391). The church was granted to Slebech Commandery, as 'Ecclesia de Vado Patricii' (ie. 'Patricksford'), in c.1130 (Rees 1897, 206), a name which suggests a possible original dedication to the 'Celtic' St Patrick or St Pedrog. It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard is large, and subsquare, with earthwork evidence for the curving boundary of an earlier, smaller yard, possibly circular. There is a Group III ECM in the church (PRN 2392), which is possibly +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming), and another, undated cross fragment (RCAHM 1925, 377).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	

**References:**

**Published**

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	St Lawrence
Allen R	1896	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.13 p.290
Rees JR	1897	Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John Part I	
		Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol. XIV Fifth Series	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	113-9
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1061 p.376-7
Nash-Williams VE	1936	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	Vol.8 Pt.II p.185 St.Lawrence (b)
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow N	1998	St Lawrence	Preseli Pembrokeshire Historic Churches part 5
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-220 23948-9
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		
Ordnance Survey	1976		SM92 NW13
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E153 & E777

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 47490  
**NGR:** SR94959759  
**Parish:** St Twynells  
**Site Name:** ST TWYNNELL'S PARISH CHURCH;ST GWYNOG'S;ST DEINIOL'S;ST WYNNOC'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 569  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Twynnell's parish church PRN 569. The church is mentioned in a mid 13th century source when it was transferred from Monkton Priory to St Davids (Conway Davies 1946, 221). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It occupies a small, regular rectangular churchyard in a prominent hilltop location, on an E-W ridge which is crossed by an early routeway that may be prehistoric in origin (Murphy 1993). The churchyard in fact appears to overlie the line of the routeway, the present road now having to dog-leg around it. The routeway also appears to form the primary axis of an enclosed co-axial field system, which may also be prehistoric (ibid.). The present parish boundary follows the system boundaries, as do those of the neighbouring Warren parish, both parishes forming long, narrow units of this enclosed land, also co-axial to the routeway. Castle Park iron age hillfort (PRN 573) lies on the boundary between the two parishes, and is interdistant between the two parish churches. The parishes may therefore perpetuate much earlier land units, and the churches may occupy early sites that may have related to the hillfort. Both Warren Church PRN 575, and St Petrox Church PRN 596, are intervisible with St Twynells. All these factors suggest early origins. The correct dedication is probably to the 'Celtic' St Gwynog or St Wynnoc. This may however be post-Conquest. St Wynnoc is a West Country saint and the dedication may have its origins in the well-recorded settlement of this area from Devon in the early 12th century. The dedication according to the OS, to St Deiniol, is unfounded.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1912-13 West Wales History Review VOL3 P305-9

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales  
1802 1291 Taxatio  
Laws E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales p.375 379  
Conway Davies J 1946 Episcopal Acts Vol.4  
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 103-10 11  
Baring-Gould & Fisher 1911-13 Lives of the British Saints Vol.3 p.233 Vol.4 p.353  
RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.1077 p.382  
1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
Laws E 1909 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.9 p.194

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Murphy K 1993 Castlemartin RAC Electrification Scheme evaluation  
Ludlow N 1996 St Gwynog South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches  
Ludlow ND 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2

**Ground Photographs**

DAT 1985 SMR 53-7 53-8 53-9 53-10

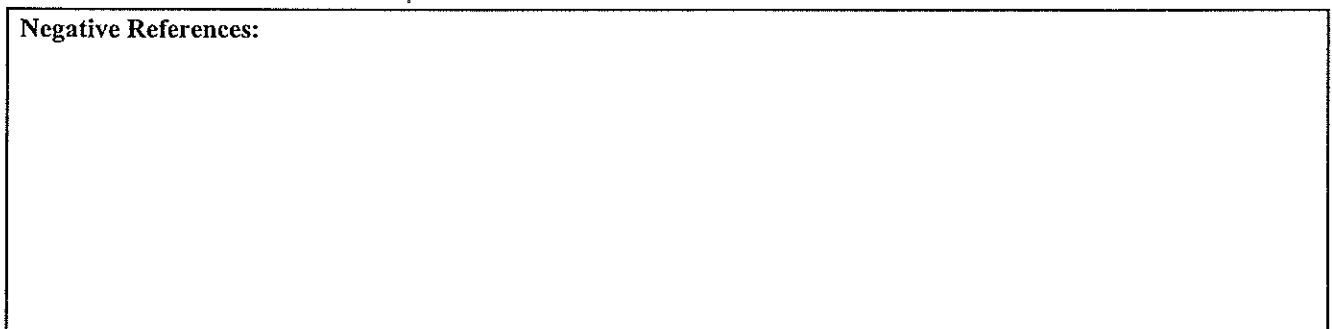
**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

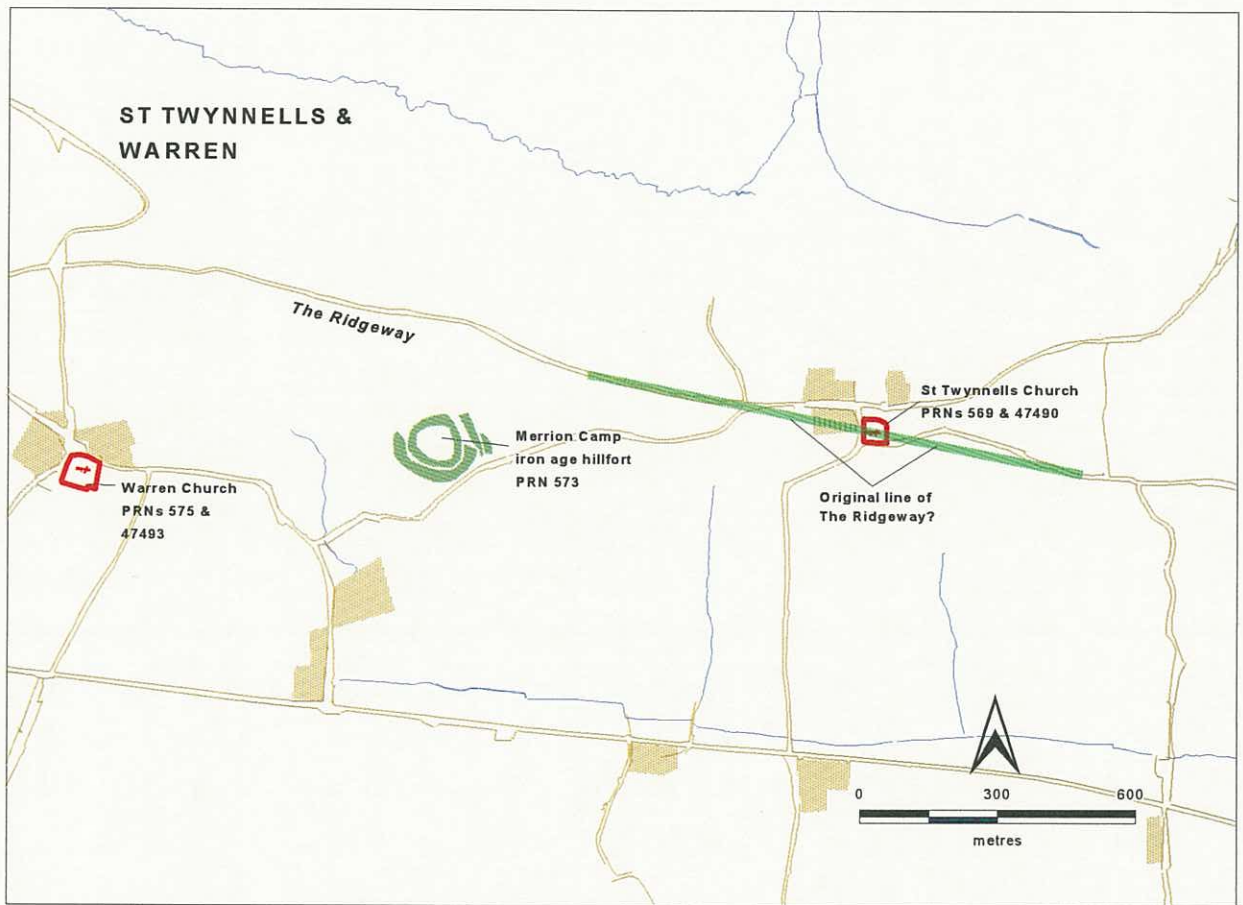
**Other sources**

Ludlow N 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
Ludlow N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project Categories A B D G 'DRF'  
Gwyn Thomas W 1964 3.7.64  
Ordnance Survey 1965 SR99 NW20  
Pembrokeshire County 1980 Card Index E157  
Museum

**Negative References:**



*St Twynnels and Warren churchyards: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 47491  
**NGR:** SR98729730  
**Parish:** Stackpole Elidor  
**Site Name:** STACKPOLE ELIDOR PARISH CHURCH;ST JAMES & ST ELIDYR;ST ELIDOR'S;ST M  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 593;594  
**Siting:** Valley slope/moderate//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Stackpole Elidor parish church PRN 593, which is mentioned in a mid 13th century source (Conway Davies 1946, 221) and listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The churchyard has been much altered and enlarged but the irregular, subrectangular outline of the earlier churchyard can still be discerned. It lies fully 800m N of the site of the Anglo-Norman vill (and possible castle) of Stackpole, and was the centre of a separate settlement called Cheriton, which may imply early origins. It appears, moreover, that it was a S. Pembrokeshire. Teilo church. The cluster of Teilo churches in this area may represent properties acquired by the mother church at Penally. Amroth, Crinow, Crunwere, Ludchurch, and Stackpole churches are all dedicated to Teilo (often in the hypocoristic form 'Eliud' or 'Elidyr'). They may all be pre-Conquest foundations, having found their way into the hands of various patrons and monastic houses during the 12th century - possibly at the instigation, or collusion of the Bishop of St Davids in order to counter the rival claims made upon churches by the 'Teilo' centre at Llandaff. In any event, no cult was active in this area in the late medieval period. Finally, there is Group I ECM in the church (PRN 594). It may not be +/- in situ but if it is, would suggest origins as a post-Roman cemetery.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

1914 West Wales History Review Vol4 p206-10

**Map**

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Stackpool-Elidwr
	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Fenton R	1811	Hist.Tour Through Pemb	1903 Edition p.231
	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.70
Hore HF	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.140
Freeman EA	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.201-202
Freeman EA	1856	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.2 p.245
	1861	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.7 p.137
Longueville Jones H	1861	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.7 p.137
	1880	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.11 p.339
Barnwell EL	1881	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.12 p.160
Glynne SR	1886	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.3 p.66
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.140
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.181 389
	1896	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.13 p.301
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts Vol.4 p.362-4	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	104-5
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1101 p.387-8 No.1105 p.389
Nash-Williams VE	1950	ECMs of Wales	p.217 No.403
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
	1909	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.9 p.335
	1911	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.11 p.355

**Manuscript**

**Text**

RCAHM	1971	DRF	
Davies DGB	1978	DRF	Typescript history of church
CADW	1996	Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - Stackpole	
Ludlow N	1996	St James and St Elidyr	South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

**Map**

Saxton C 1578 Penbrok

**Other sources**

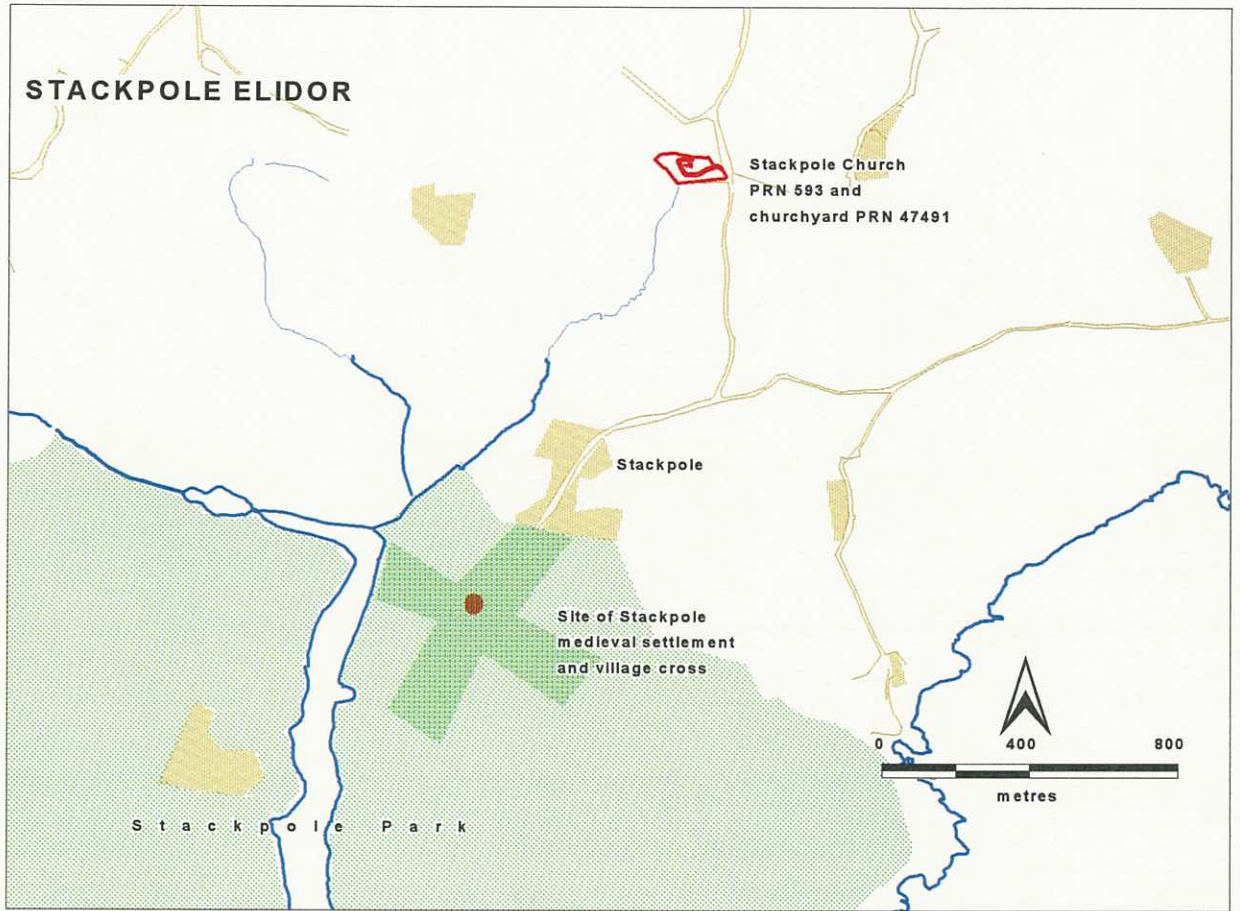
DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		

Ordnance Survey	1965		SR99 NE15 14
RCAHM	1971		8c PE
RCAHM	1976		Finds PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E161

**Negative References:**



*Stackpole Elidor: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 47492  
**NGR:** SM86511283  
**Parish:** Walton West  
**Site Name:** WALTON WEST PARISH CHURCH;ALL SAINTS;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPP  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3162;3169  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Walton West parish church (PRN 3162). It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The subrectangular churchyard, which occupies a prominent hilltop near the coast, is possibly part of a very doubtful, larger, square enclosure. A Group III ECM (PRN 3169) was recovered from the churchyard during the 19th century, possibly +/- in situ? The present dedication to All Saints is not original, neither is the alternative dedication to the 'Celtic' St David certainly original.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	

**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1885	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.2 p.218-9
	1914	West Wales History Review	Vol.IV p.233-5

**Map**

Ordnance Survey	1907	1 2500	Pemb XXVI.16
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet

**Other sources**

Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.375 379 380 381
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	58-6

RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1148 p.405-6
MHLG	1959	Listed Buildings	p.25 No.393-801-1
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Ludlow ND	1998	All Saints	North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

DAT	2000	Churches	FPW26 Database
Ludlow N	2001	Archive for CADW funded churches project	Categories A B D G 'DRF
Thomas WG	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SM81 SE14
	1980	CardIndex	E168

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 47493  
**NGR:** SR93239750  
**Parish:** Warren  
**Site Name:** WARREN PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** MOD;ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 575  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Warren parish church PRN 575. It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, but both church and parish were a possession of the Bishops of St Davids by 1326 (Willis-Bund 1902) - possibly perpetuating an earlier association?. The large, square churchyard is associated with several springs/wells, one - with a masonry well-head - on the churchyard periphery. It occupies a prominent hilltop location, on an E-W ridge which is crossed by an early routeway that may be prehistoric in origin (Murphy 1993). The routeway also appears to form the primary axis of an enclosed co-axial field system, which may also be prehistoric (ibid.). The present parish boundary follows the system boundaries, as do those of the neighbouring St Twynells parish, both parishes forming long, narrow units of this enclosed land, also co-axial to the routeway. Castle Park iron age hillfort (PRN 573) lies on the boundary between the two parishes, and is interdistant between the two parish churches. The parishes may therefore perpetuate much earlier land units, and the churches may occupy early sites that may have related to the hillfort. St Twynells Church PRN 569, is intervisible with Warren. All these factors suggest early origins. The church and churchyard are under ecumenical ownership under the auspices of the MOD.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Published**

**Text**

Glynne SR	1886	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.3 p.64-66 Illust.
	1914	West Wales History Review	Vol.IV p.238-40

**Map**

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
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**Other sources**

Freeman EA	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.196
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
	1852	Archaeologia Cambrensis	2nd Series Vol.3 p.196
	1856	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.2 p.331
	1886	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.3 p.64
Laws E	1888	Little England Beyond Wales	p.382 383 384
Willis-Bund JW	1902	The Black Book of St Davids	
Laws & Owen	1908	Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey	103-3
RCAHM	1925	Pembrokeshire Inventory	No.1162 p.410
	1980	DRF	W.Telegraph 12-6-1980 GP
	1982	DRF	W.Mail 11-12-1982

**Manuscript**

**Text**

Murphy K	1993	Castlemartin RAC Electrification Scheme evaluation	
Ludlow ND	2003	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	

**Ground Photographs**

DAT	1984	SMR	45-67 68 69 70 71
Murphy K	1988	23844.20-2386.35	DRF
Murphy K	1988		Colour Slides

**Map**

Saxton C	1578	Penbrok	
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**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		190-190 8689-90
RCAHM	1978		
Gwyn Thomas W	1964		3.7.64
Ordnance Survey	1965		SR99 NW26
RCAHM	1978		8c PE
Pembrokeshire County Museum	1980	Card Index	E 187
RCAHM	1978	DRF	
RCAHM	1985	DRF	
Murphy K	1988		SMR

**Negative References:**

**Published**

**Others**

1802

1291 Taxatio

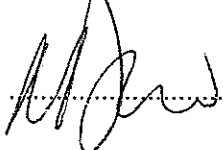
**CADW EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES PROJECT  
STAGE 2: PEMBROKESHIRE**

**REPORT NUMBER 2003/39**

**MARCH 2003**

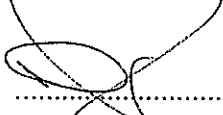
This report has been prepared by Neil Ludlow

Position Project Manager

Signature  Date 30/3/2003

This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Deputy Director

Signature  Date 30/3/03

PP. KEN MURPHY.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have  
on the content or presentation of this report