

CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

**EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES
PROJECT**

**STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWORK
CEREDIGION**

PART 2a: GAZETTEER OF SITES



By: Neil Ludlow
SMR input: Jenny Hall

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Mawrth 2004

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EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES PROJECT STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWORK CEREDIGION

Gan / By

Neil Ludlow

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EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES IN CEREDIGION

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 was 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. A cut-off date of 1100 AD 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 61 Ceredigion sites with probable or possible early medieval pre-Conquest origins, in addition to a list of 39 Early Christian Monuments (ECMs).

Stage 2 comprised analysis of aerial photographs of these sites, where available, and selective field visits in order to assess their nature, extent, condition, archaeological potential, threats and value. As a result, the list of 61 sites was amended and refined to a list of 54 sites, comprising -

	<u>2004</u>	<u>(2002)</u>
▪ <i>Grade A sites (high probability)</i>	6	(9)
▪ <i>Grade B sites (medium probability)</i>	11	(13)
▪ <i>Grade C sites (low probability)</i>	11	(12)
▪ <i>Grade D sites (possible sites)</i>	26	(27)

In addition -

▪ <i>Early Christian Monuments (ECMs)</i>	35	(39)
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The main outcome from Stage 2 has been the enhancement and refinement of both the SMR and the schedule of Ancient Monuments, with the formulation of management strategies, scheduling priorities and recommendations for future archaeological investigation.

One of the outcomes of this Stage 1 assessment is a demonstration that many of the traditional indicators and suppositions do seem to hold true ie. circular churchyards, in situ Early Christian Monuments (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 number of new churchyard sites. In addition, the former location of ECMs, topographic evidence and post Anglo-Norman Conquest documentary sources were used to suggest earlier origins for several new sites. However, it was also demonstrated that the 'native' ecclesiastical tradition was remarkably persistent, particularly in the north and east of the county, which was not brought under direct Anglo-Norman rule until the late 13th century.



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

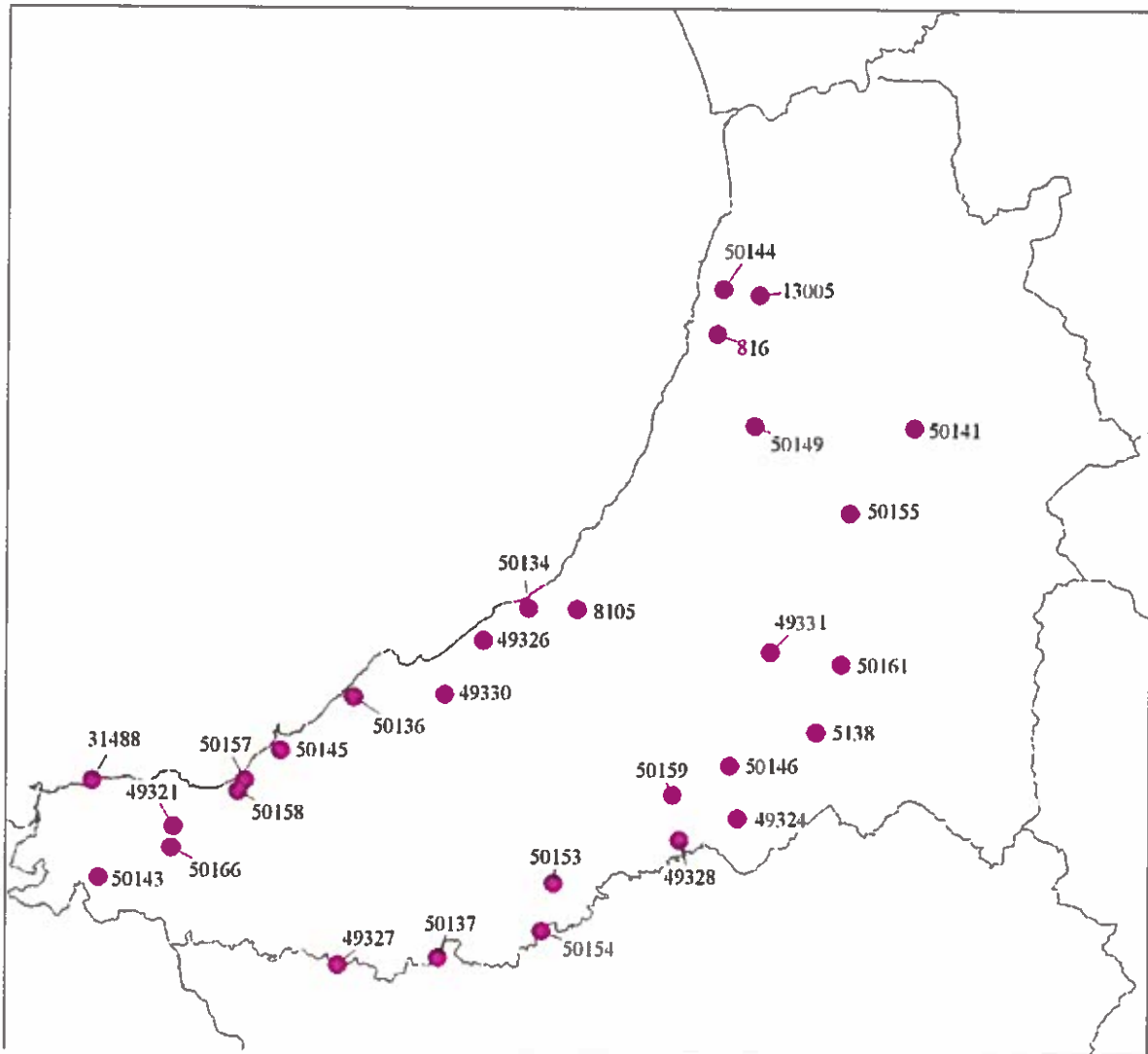
PRN	Site name	Grade
PRN: 49321	Aberporth, Llanannerch Chapel	B
PRN: 49322	Bangor Teifi (St David), churchyard	D
PRN: 49323	Blaenporth (St David), churchyard	D
PRN: 49324	Cellan (All Saints), churchyard	C
PRN: 49325	Dihewyd (St Vitalis), churchyard	D
PRN: 49326	Henynyw (St David), churchyard	A
PRN: 49327	Henllan (St David), churchyard	B
PRN: 49328	Lampeter (St Peter), churchyard	C
PRN: 49329	Llanafan-y-Trawscoed (St Afan), churchyard	D
PRN: 49330	Llanarth (St David/St Meilig), churchyard	C
PRN: 816	Llanbadarn Fawr (St Padarn), churchyard	A
PRN: 13005	Llanbadarn Fawr (Trefeirig), Gogerddan cemetery	A
PRN: 6167	Llanbadarn Fawr (Melindwr), Capel Bangor/Maes Bangor	D
PRN: 33255	Llanbadarn Fawr (Cwmrheidol), Llancethyr	D
PRN: 49331	Llanbadarn Odwyn (St Padarn), churchyard	B
PRN: 14215	Llanbadarn Odwyn churchyard, ?outer enclosure	D
PRN: 8105	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (St Padarn), churchyard	C
PRN: 50133	Llanddeiniol (St Ddeiniol), churchyard	D
PRN: 50134	Llanddewi Aberarth (St David), churchyard	D
PRN: 5138	Llanddewi Brefi (St David), churchyard	A
PRN: 50135	Llandyfriog (St Tyfriog), churchyard	D
PRN: 11918	Llandyfriog, Ffynnon Oer cemetery	D
PRN: 50136	Llandysiliogogo (St Tysilio), churchyard	B
PRN: 50137	Llandysul (St Tysul), churchyard	B
PRN: 12693	Llandysul, St Winifred's Chapel	D
PRN: 50139	Llanfair Clydogau (St Mary), churchyard	D
PRN: 50140	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (St Michael), churchyard	D
PRN: 50141	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Llantrisant churchyard	C
PRN: 33257	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Mynwent-fach	D
PRN: 6030	Llanfihangel Ystrad, Capel St Silin	D
PRN: 50142	Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllyr Abbey	D
PRN: 50143	Llangoedmor (St Cynllo), churchyard	B
PRN: 50166	Llangoedmor, Ffynnon cropmark	C



PRN: 50144	Llangorwen Chapel	B
PRN: 50145	Llangranog (St Caranog), churchyard	A
PRN: 49236	Llangwryfon, Maes-Ilyn ?cemetery	D
PRN: 50146	Llangybi (St Cybi), churchyard	C
PRN: 50147	Llangynfelyn (St Cynfelyn), churchyard	D
PRN: 50148	Llangynllo (St Cynllo), churchyard	D
PRN: 50149	Llanilar (St Hilary), churchyard	C
PRN: 50150	Llanina (St Ina), churchyard	D
PRN: 50152	Llansantffraid (St Bridget), churchyard	D
PRN: 8529	Llansantffraid, Bryn beddau	D
PRN: 50153	Llanwenog (St Gwenog), churchyard	B
PRN: 50154	Llanwenog, Capel Whyll	B
PRN: 50155	Llanwnws (St Gwnws), churchyard	B
PRN: 31488	Mwnt (Holy Cross), churchyard	C
PRN: 50156	Nantcwnlle (St Cynllo), churchyard	D
PRN: 50157	Penbryn (St Michael), churchyard	C
PRN: 50158	Penbryn, Dyffryn Bern ECM findspot/?round barrow re-use	A
PRN: 50159	Silian (St Sulien), churchyard	C
PRN: 50161	Tregaron (St Caron), churchyard	B
PRN: 50162	Tregaron (Caron Uwch Clawdd), Strata Florida Abbey	D
PRN: 50163	Ysbyty Cynfyn (St John Baptist), churchyard	D

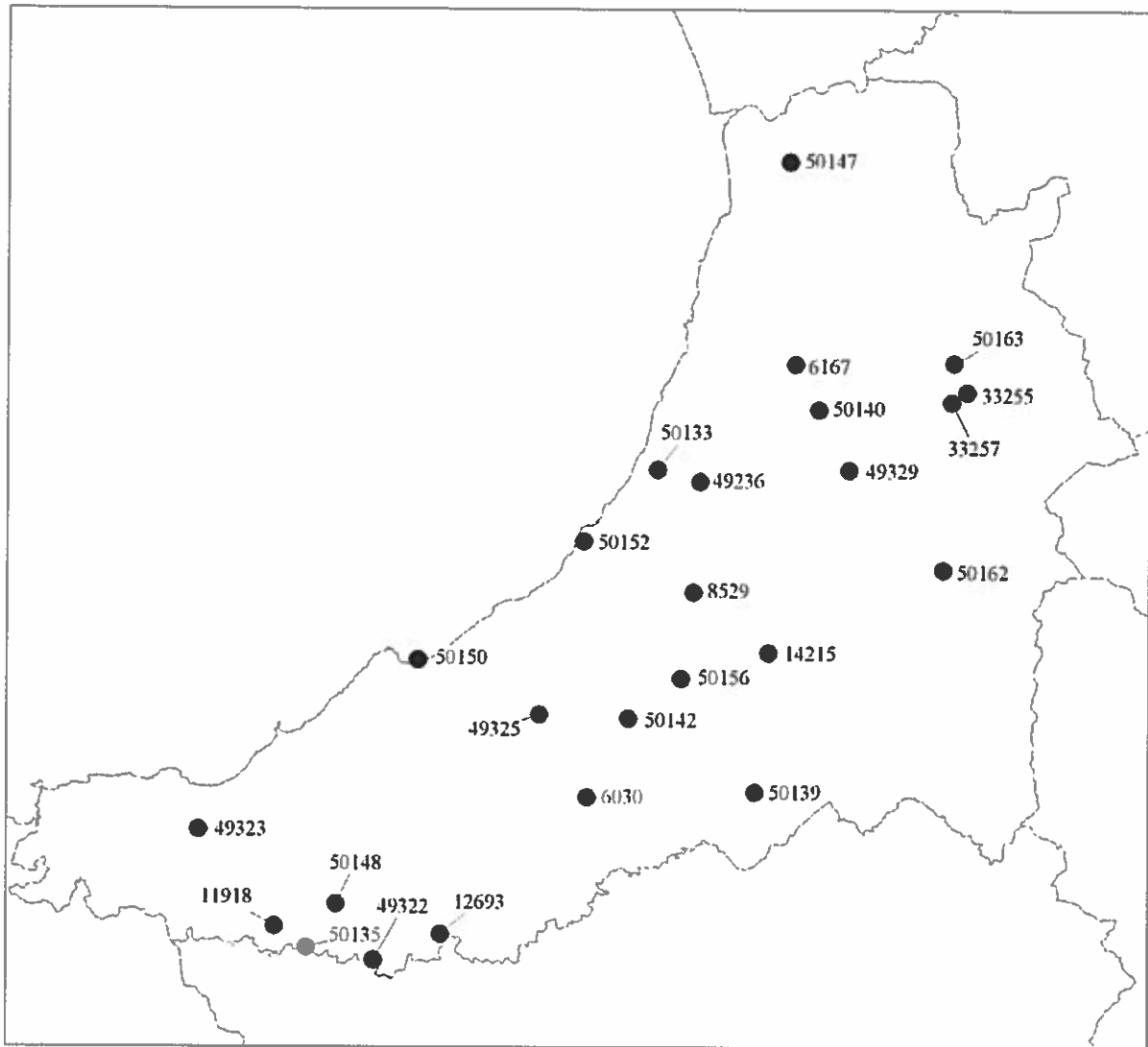


Location map of Grade A – C sites, Ceredigion





Location map of Grade D sites, Ceredigion





PRN: 816
NGR: SN59918101
Parish: Llanbadarnfawr
Site Name: LLANBADARN FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST PADARN'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD;MONASTERY;CLAS Early Medieval
Form: Earthwork/A;Documents
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 3994;3995;4847
Siting: Hill slope/Moderate//
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect: South facing slope
Proximity: Afon Rheidol is 530m to SE. Does not appear to reference any archa
Views: Wide, but restricted views across Rheidol flood-plain to S.

Description:

Early medieval A site, i.e. definite early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanbadarn Fawr parish church PRN 4847, which was also a priory church during the post-1100 period and was listed, as 'Lambadar Vaur cum capellis', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church, which was a pre-Conquest monastery, was reconstituted as a parish church and a cell of the Benedictines of St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, in a grant by Gilbert de Clare in 1116-7 (Anon., 1931, 402). Gloucester lost control after the Welsh reconquest of Ceredigion of 1135 and the monks were expelled, but the church was restored to Gloucester in c.1175. The church was appropriated by Henry III in 1246 (Lewis 1938, 18), remaining in crown hands until 1360 when it was granted to the Cistercian Abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire. The advowson later passed to the Bishop of St Davids. The site has definite early medieval origins. Wyn Evans has confirmed its status as a pre-Norman 'clas' church (Evans 1992, 33-40). It was under the control of a lay abbot (even after Gloucester Abbey regained control in 1158-65, in a 'Celtic' practice that was criticised by Giraldus Cambrensis). It had an archpriest, recorded in the Bruts in an obituary of 1137 (Jones 1952, 52) - and it possessed an important relic, the 'Staff of Padarn', recorded in the late 11th century (Evans 1992, 33-40), as well as a tradition of scholarship. An area of sanctuary (or 'nawdd') appears also to have been recorded (ibid). It was regarded as a sufficiently wealthy house for the Vikings to attack in 988 (Jones 1952, 10). Moreover, Llanbadarn Fawr was a 'portionary' church (Conway Davies 1946, 373-4 D.544 & D.545), i.e. a benefice divided between the church and powerful laymen or 'portionaries', a form of patronage arising from the earlier mixed lay/clerical clas community (Evans 1992, 33-38). The Life of St David was composed at Llanbadarn Fawr - perhaps the principal seat of learning in Wales during the latter part of the 11th century (Conway 1997, 9) - between 1064 and 1082 (Davies 1982, 214), where its author Rhigyfarch held office. The status of the 11th century church is not altogether clear; it was undoubtedly monastic, but it may also have been the head of a bishopric (Kirby 1994, 370-371), though probably subordinate to St Davids. Rhigyfarch appears then to have been a 'monastic bishop', i.e. a bishop who was a monk, and his younger brother Ieuan was the archpriest in the early 12th century (Conway 1997, 10). It lost its episcopal status when Ceredigion was invaded by the Anglo-Normans in 1110-1115, and it was granted to Gloucester (Evans 1992, 33, et al.). The medieval parish of Llanbadarn Fawr occupied an immense area, and at 62550ha was once the largest in Wales. It may well have represented the 'patria' of St Padarn, coterminous with the original, 6th century land-grant to Padarn (Bowen 1979, 48). It is significant that much of this area came to lie in the hands of the Cistercians of Strata Florida Abbey, a Welsh foundation of Rhys ap Gruffydd that seems to have inherited many of Llanbadarn Fawr's traditions (Evans 1991, 249). The vast majority of Ceredigion churches were held under the patronage, or were direct possessions of the Bishop of St Davids. This may suggest that they were granted to the bishopric by their (presumably Welsh) lay benefactors. It is more likely, however, that many of them were established as daughter churches in the very large parochiae of episcopal houses such as Llanbadarn Fawr (and Llanddewi Brefi). The numerous former chapels belonging to the parish were described as 'the chapels belonging to St Padarn' in 1115-30 (Conway Davies 1946, 249 D.79). The important pair of Group III ECMs in the church (PRNs 3994 & 3995), which appear to be in situ, represent a form which is mainly associated with the major churches and monasteries, and was a visible symbol of prestige that normally occurs on established sites (Edwards 2001, 39). They confirm the continued high status of the site into the early 12th century. The irregular churchyard occupies a south-facing slope near the floor of the Rheidol valley. It was extended to the north when the present church was built, and further extended in the 19th-20th centuries, but appears to have formerly been suboval. However at 0.5ha it is relatively small. It may represent part of a much larger enclosure for which there is now no field evidence. It is nuclear to settlement with an informal, 'Welsh' morphology. NDL 2003

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cross	Stone	02	Two Group III ECMs in Llanbadarn Fawr parish church PRNs 4847 and 816 9th-12th c.

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Published

Text

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| Yates WN | 1973 | Carmarthenshire Antiquary | Vol.9 p.65 |
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Manuscript

Text

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

Negative References:



Llanbadarn Fawr churchyard PRN 816: medieval church PRN 4847 from southeast





PRN: 5138
NGR: SN66375531
Parish: Llanddewi Brefi
Site Name: LLANDDEWI BREFI PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD;CLAS?;ECCLESIASTICAL Early medieval
Form: Earthwork/A;Documents;Earthwork?
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Buildings;Other
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL;Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5135;5139;6306;9933;9934;9935;9936;9937;9938;11850
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect:
Proximity: Churchyard lies within 1km of barrow cemetery PRN 8514 and may o
Views: Restricted views
Description: Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanddewi Brefi parish church PRN 5135. It was listed, as 'Landenwybrevy', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was probably always a possession of St Davids and was reconstituted as a collegiate church to St Davids Cathedral in late 13th century (see PRN 5139 for college). It occupies the site, and probably the location of an early medieval church, which was possibly monastic. It is directly referred to in Rhigyfarch's 'Life of St David', written in the late 11th century (Kirby 1994, 374). However, its origins may be much earlier. There is a concentration of six ECMs at the site (PRNs 9933-9938), all of which may be +/- in situ, including a Group I ECM which suggests that it may have began as a 6th century developed cemetery. A Group II ECM PRN 9934 bears an inscription that mentions St David by name, in the context of a sacred site, strongly suggesting that it was already a 'Dewi' church by the 9th century, at least (Edwards forthcoming). The early centre of the Dewi cult, in Ceredigion and beyond, appears to have may have been at Hensfynyw but was overshadowed by Llanddewi Brefi which may have become the head of large patria, established at the expense of Llanbadarn Fawr in the southern half of Cantref Uwch Aeron, all of which may originally have been Llanbadarn territory. The parish is still very large. The church features prominently as a 'Dewi' church in Gwynfardd Brycheiniog's 'Canu y Dewi' or 'Song to David' (Lewis 1931, 43-52). There are no contemporary references to clasau in Ceredigion, although one 'Cadwgan son of Griffin Glassour', who witnessed a late 13th century charter to Strata Florida, has been cautiously suggested by Wyn Evans to have been the son of a member of the native community of Llanddewi Brefi (Evans 1992, 38-9). This would suggest that it had been monastic. An area of 'nawdd' or sanctuary also appears to be recorded in a source from 1109 (Jones 1952, 30). This may be represented by the possible outer enclosure represented by continuous boundaries 250m south of the church, which along with the Afon Brefi appears to define a suboval enclosure measuring 635m E-W and 455m N-S. This may be the same boundary noted by as James but, as she points out, not all the boundaries are necessarily of the same, or even early, date (James 1994, 407). The area is now occupied by a ?medieval settlement with a 'Welsh' morphology (PRN 12765). The church, like Tregaron, stands on a low mound which is more-or-less conterminous with the churchyard, said in legend to have risen under St David's feet when he preached there. The mounds area normally regarded as bronze age round barrows (and the churches therefore as re-use sites), but here the geology suggests that they may in fact be drumlins. Nevertheless, Llanddewi Brefi lies within 1km of barrow cemetery PRN 8514 which may be significant. It also stands 1800m east of the main Roman road from Llanio (Bremia) to Trawscoed, which appears to have influenced its siting and to have given rise to its toponome 'Brefi' (from Bremia), again suggesting very early origins. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	06	Six ECMs in Llanddewi Brefi church PRNs 9933-9938 6th-10thc.

References:

Published

Text

Hoare RC	1806	Giraldus Cambrensis Vol.2	p.71-4
Knowles & Hadcock	1953	Med.Religious Houses	p.334 & 356
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.336-352
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James H	1994	'The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1	p.397-406
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T Jones	1952	Brut y Tywysogyon	
Lewis JM	1964	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.113 p.166
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Maps

Bowen EG	1954	Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales	p.55 Fig.32
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN65 NE

Manuscript

Text

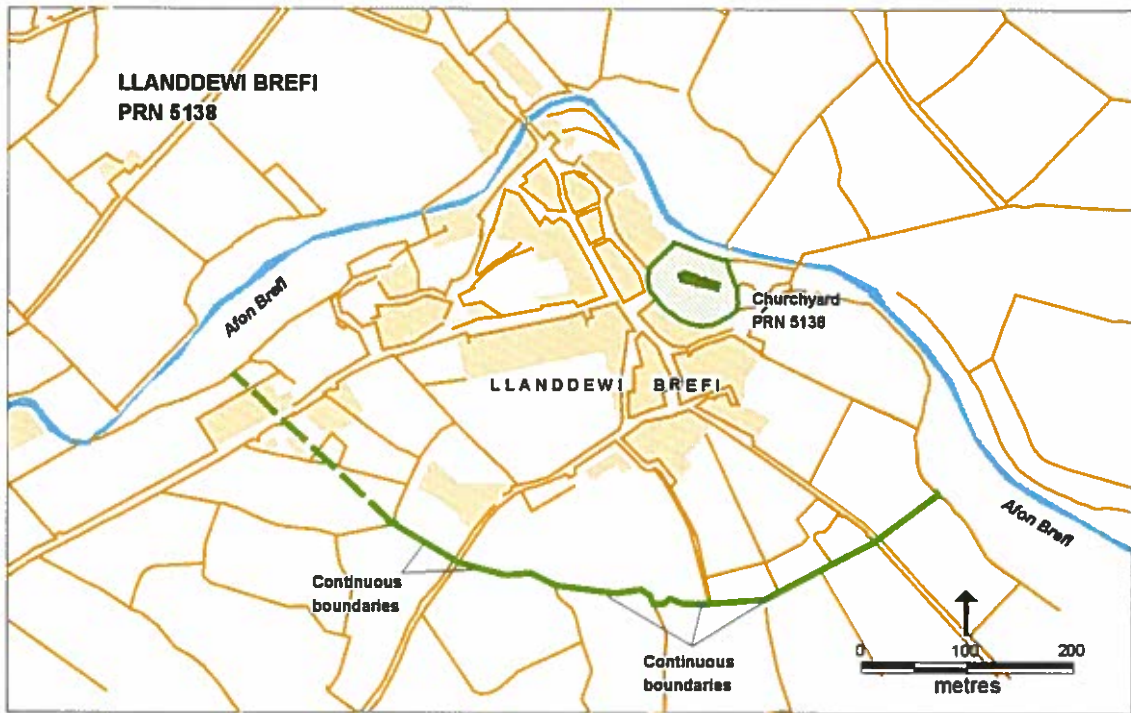
Jones RO	1937	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XII p.59-62
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanddewi Brefi	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Negative References:

20

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Llanddewi Brefi PRN 5138: sketch plan of churchyard showing possible outer enclosure





PRN: 6030
NGR: SN515509
Parish: Llanfihangel Ystrad
Site Name: CAPEL ST SILIN
Site Type: CHAPEL Early Medieval?;Medieval
Form: Documents
Land Use: Other;Built over;Pasture
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Buildings
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 6040;21444
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity: Cribyn Gaer iron age hillfort PRN 4794 is 300m to E. Findspot of EC
Views:
Description:

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Medieval grange chapel of Hafodwen Grange PRN 6040, which belonged to the Cistercian Strata Florida Abbey (Williams 1990, 58). It may have gone out of use at the dissolution and is not shown on Saxton's map of 1578. The exact site of this chapel is not known but a hamlet, 0.5 km southwest of Cribyn, is still known as 'Capel St Silin'. It is named as such on the OS 1" Old Series of 1830 (Sheet 57), in Gothic script as if referring to an antiquity - the remains of the chapel? However, the Llanfihangel Ystrad tithe map of 1839 labels the hamlet 'Penlan'. No individual properties are labelled on the tithe map, only the general holdings of Penlan Hafodwen and Penlan Ganol. However, Hafodwen Mill PRN 21444 and its leat, which were medieval in origin and still survive, are shown, and along with other buildings they were arranged around a large yard, the general form of which still survives although most of the buildings have now gone. An old barn which formerly stood here, next to the mill at NGR SN 516 509 was reputed to have been the chapel site (Williams 1990, 58), but this appears to be local tradition only. Other features shown on the tithe map, that have since gone, include most of the property boundaries and enclosures in the hamlet. A detached oval enclosure measuring 35m E-W by 30m N-S, lying on the valley floor between the mill and the Afon Granell (NGR SN 5152 5091), may represent a potential alternative site for the chapel ie. a yard. A third possible site exists. A Group II ECM, PRN 4793, was recorded at Maes Mynach in 1808 (Edwards forthcoming), which was probably the grange nucleus of Hafodwen Grange. However, hearsay stated that the stone was derived from the Cribyn Gaer iron age hillfort PRN 4794, 350m east of Capel St Silin. So it is possible, though doubtful, that the chapel was located within the hillfort at some period, possibly being relocated to the west during the later medieval period. However, it is entirely possible that the chapel and the ECM are completely unrelated, and that the ECM was never located within the hillfort. The chapel appears to have been dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Silin (who possibly may not be equated with St Sulien). No aerial photographs were available for this site, and it was not possible to visit either Capel St Silin or the hillfort. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

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1984	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.11 p.108
1933	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.9 p.22 25
1933	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.9 p.35

Maps

1830	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Old Series Map Sheet 57
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DAT

1891	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 First Edition Cards. Sheet XXXIII.NE
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Rees W

1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND

2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion 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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Maps

1839	Tithe Map & Apport Llanfihangel Ystrad
------	--

Negative References:

Others

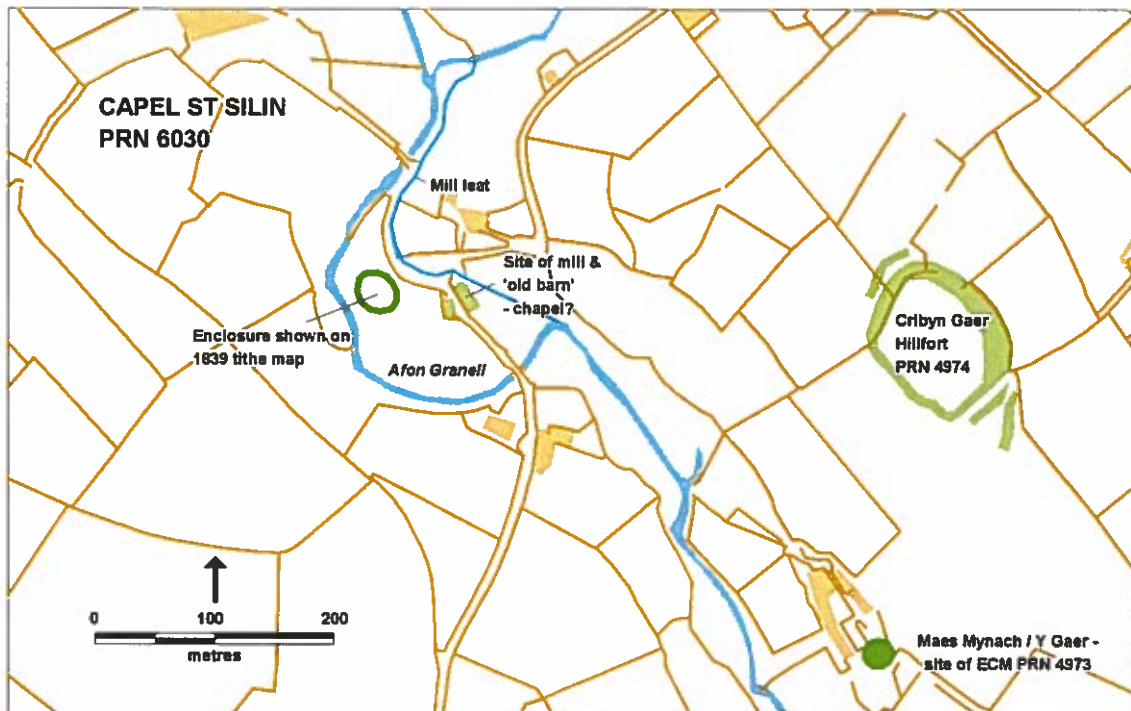
Others

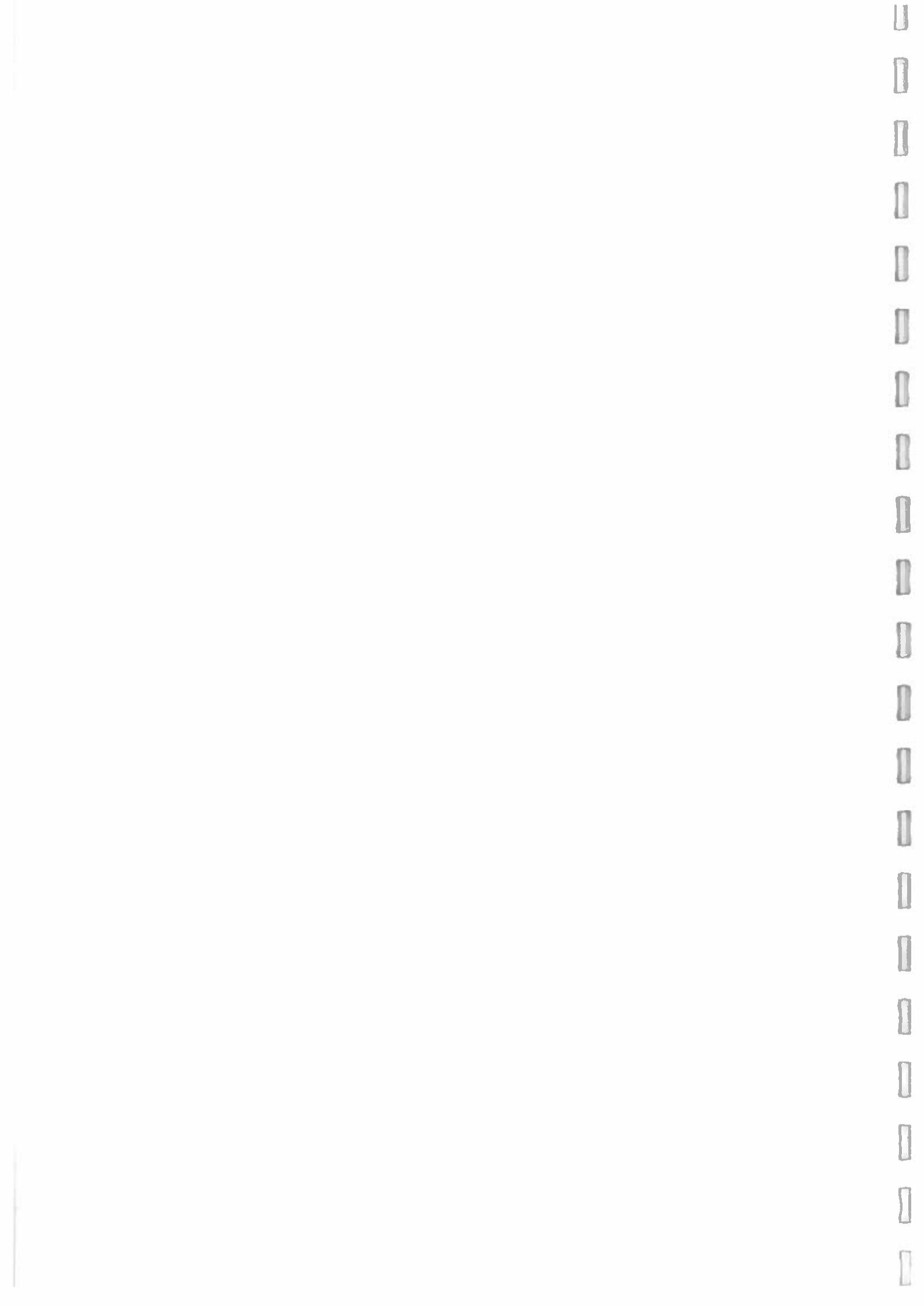
Saxton

1578

Saxton's Map of Radnorshir

Llanfihangel Ystrad, Capel St Silin PRN 6030: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text





PRN: 6167
NGR: SN6579
Parish: Melindwr
Site Name: CAPEL BANGOR;MAES BANGOR
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?;BANGOR? Unknown;Early Medieval?;Medieval?
Form: Place-name
Land Use: Many
Vegetation: Many
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL;Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5422
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity: On or near north bank of Afon Rheidol. Bronze Age cist PRN 5416 i
Views: Extensive views south over Dyffryn Rheidol

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Pre-existing 'bangor' place-name element appears to have given rise to 'Capel Bangor' church- and place-name (see PRN 5422), and 'Maes Bangor' farm-name. The 'bangor' element, particularly in north Wales, appears to be associated with large, early medieval ecclesiastical enclosures. There is no direct evidence for any such enclosure at Capel Bangor. However the site occupies the fertile valley and floodplain of the Afon Rheidol. In addition, Pen Llwyn Roman Fort PRN 7719 lies 740m to the WNW of the area, and therefore Capel Bangor may lie on or near a Roman road line. The present Capel Bangor Church (St David's), PRN 5422, occupies a churchyard which was originally small and subcircular, and may have early origins. The church is entirely 19th century, and is not shown by William Rees on his 1932 map, and is not marked on Saxton's map of 1578. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that it was re-established, before 1830 (OS 1" Old Series, Sheet 49), on a pre-existing site. The churchyard is raised up to 0.5m above the roadway on its east side, where it is revetted by a rubble wall. It contains many memorials and burial earthworks. The south and west sides of the yard drop steeply away to the Afon Melindwr, approx. 4m below. There is no standing boundary on this side, but the perimeter and slope feature many mature oaks and ashes. The yard has been extended beyond its original line to the north. Maes Bangor Farm lies on the Rheidol floodplain immediately south of the church. The 'Maes' name-element (ie. 'field') superficially suggests that any early enclosure should be sought here. However, it could have easily been named from a pre-existing enclosure on the present churchyard site. The present field system is entirely post-medieval and there is no evidence for any relict enclosure boundary. Unfortunately, no aerial photographs were available for this site. The present settlement, variously named 'Capel Bangor' and 'Maes Bangor', is a later 19th century industrial village and is not marked on the OS 1" Old Series, Sheet 49, of 1830 - which only marks and labels the church, as 'Capel Bangor'. However, it is associated with an apparent St Cwrda dedication and 'llan-' name-element in the form of a farm-name, Bronllangwrda ('Llangwrda slope') immediately to the north. It is marked as a settlement named 'Llangurda', but not as a church/chapel, by William Rees (1932). Nevertheless it may too be significant, and probably relates to the same site as the 'bangor' element. A small, irregular enclosure in this area, at NGR SN 6619 8016, 500m to the east of Capel Bangor churchyard, may be significant, but this is highly doubtful. It is now occupied by a caravan park. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Maps

	1830	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Old Series Map Sheet 49	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
Ordnance Survey	1964	6"	SN67 NE

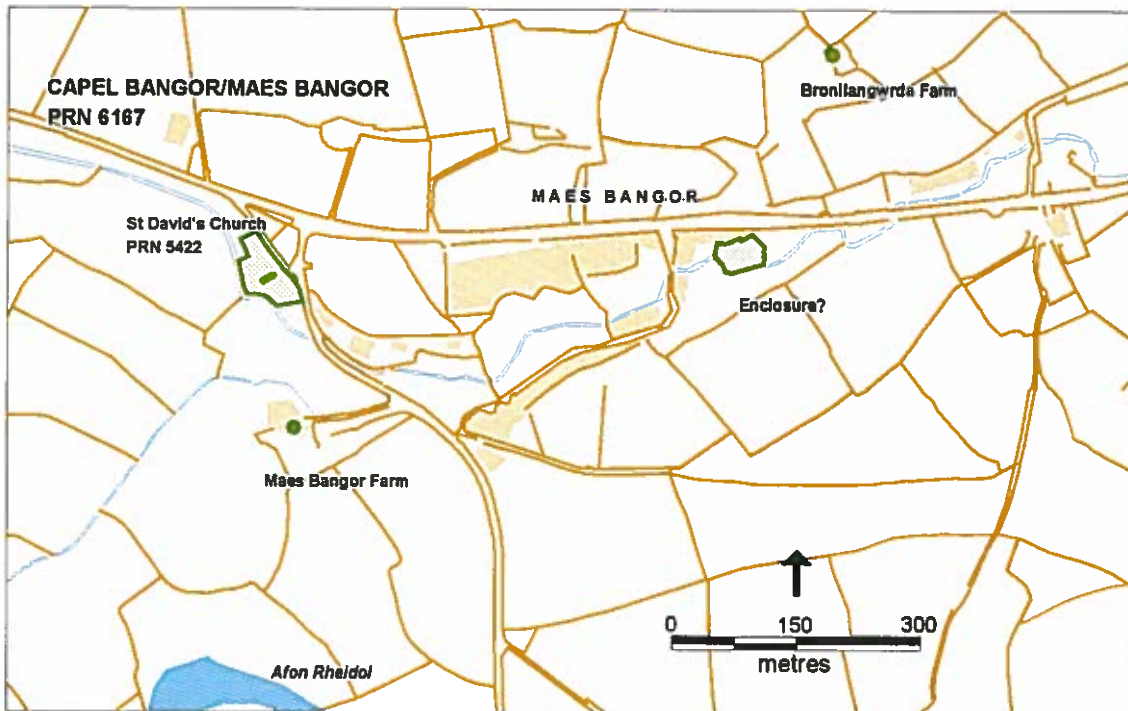
Manuscript

Text

Hall J & Sambrook P	2003	Melindwr Community Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

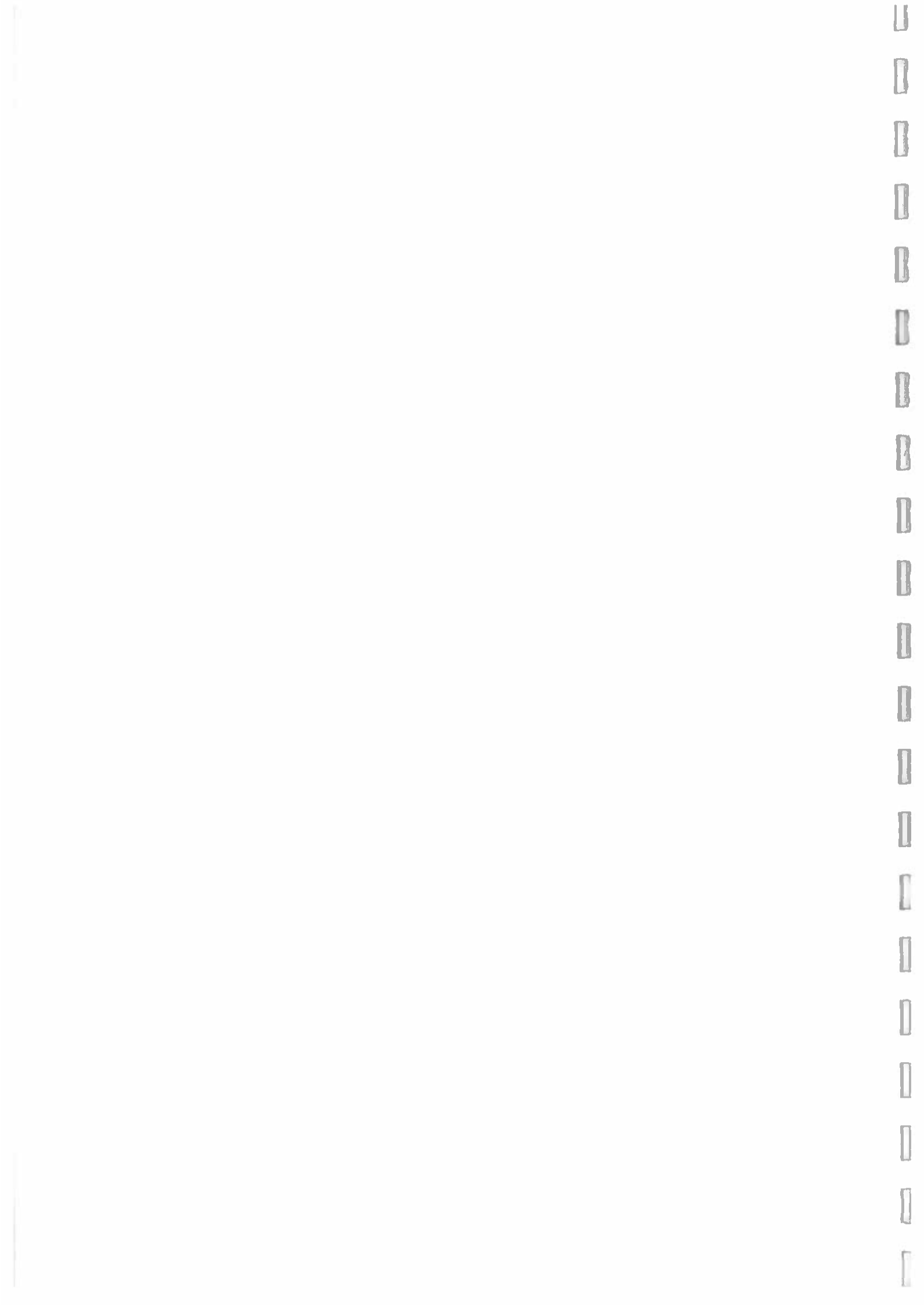
Negative References:

Llanbadarn Fawr/Melindwr, Capel Bangor PRN 6167: sketch plan showing sites mentioned in the text



Llanbadarn Fawr/Melindwr, Capel Bangor: St David's Church PRN 5422, from the north





PRN: 8105
NGR: SN50806320
Parish: Llanbadarn Trefeglwys
Site Name: LLANBADARN TREFEGLWYS PARISH CHURCH;ST PADARN'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD;DITCHED ENCLOSURE? Iron Age?;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: 12410
Siting: Coastal plateau//
Orientation: Circular/
Aspect:
Proximity: 150m N of the incised valley of the Afon Arth. Lies within an exten
Views: Extensive views all round
Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanbadarn Trefeglwys parish church PRN 12410, which was probably rebuilt in the earlier 19th century, as post-medieval 17122, in the same location as its predecessor and was extended and restored in 1905. It was listed as 'Treneglwys' in 1291 and was a prebend of the episcopal collegiate church of Llanddewi Brefi. By the 17th century at least the chapelry of Cilcennin was annexed to the parish. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion having remained in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries. There are moreover strong indicators of early medieval origins. The churchyard - which occupies a coastal plateau location - is large, and still markedly circular, though it was extended to the north in the 19th century. It lies within an extensive complex of cropmark enclosures and is highly likely to represent a re-used iron age enclosure. A second, larger cropmark enclosure, of similar form (PRN 8106) lies 1750m to the east, and appears to lie centrally within a concentric enclosure, represented by continuous field boundaries, measuring 450m in diameter. James has suggested that the churchyard may be associated with one of these enclosures, possibly indicating iron age origins for both sites, representing a 'paired site' where partible inheritance meant that the cemetery/churchyard may have become a kin burial ground through gift or the presence of a founder's grave (James 1994, 405). The three Ceredigion dedications to the 'Celtic' St Padarn - Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanbadarn Odwyn and Llanbadarn Trefeglwys - all lie within Cantref Uwch Aeron, as does St Padarn's Well (near Llanbadarn Fawr), suggesting that they may all have occupied an immense early medieval 'patria', based on Llanbadarn Fawr and possibly embracing the entire cantref. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

James H	1994	'The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1 p.397-406	
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.39
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.9-10

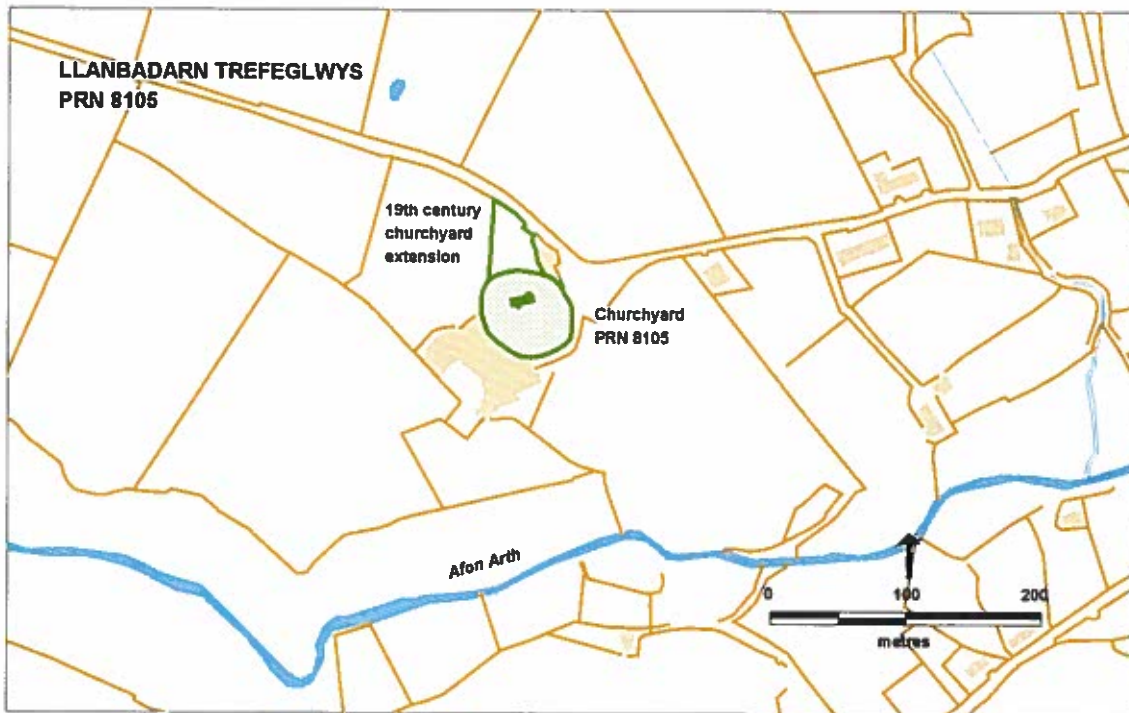
Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanbadarn Trefeglwys	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Negative References:

Llanbadarn Trefeglwys PRN 8105: sketch plan of churchyard





PRN: 8529
NGR: SN584642
Parish: Llansantffraid
Site Name: BRYN-BEDDAU;PANT-Y-BEDDAU
Site Type: CEMETERY? Bronze Age?,Early Medieval?,Mediev
Form: Place-name
Land Use: Pasture;Rough pasture;Forest
Vegetation: Grass;Trees
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with:
Siting: Hill slope/Gentle//
Orientation:
Aspect: Northwest facing slope
Proximity: In same general area as unknown cropmarks PRNs 5957 and 5958.
Views: Extensive views to NW
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Place-name evidence only. The place-names 'Bryn-beddau' and 'Pant-y-beddau' ('hill -' and 'dell of the graves') possibly represent a cemetery site; however, the 'beddau' element may suggest a prehistoric rather than a Christian site. The tithe schedule for Llansantffraed parish, of 1844, does not include field names in this area. The site lies in an upland area of moorland, not typical for Christian burial but normal for bronze age funerary sites. The site lies in an area of late 19th century enclosure, and there is no field evidence for any 'beddau', be they graves, grave mounds or barrows. However, two cropmarks of unknown nature have been observed on aerial photographs within the same 6-figure NGR (PRNs 5957 and 5958), while part of the area now lies beneath 20th century planted coniferous forestry. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2
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Maps

1844	Tithe Map & Apport Llansantffraed
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Negative References:

*Llansantffraid, Bryn-beddau PRN 8529: general shot of area
looking west towards Bryn-beddau Farm*





PRN: 11918
NGR: SN312425
Parish: Llandyfriog
Site Name: FFYNNON OER
Site Type: CIST GRAVE CEMETERY
Form: Documents
Land Use: Other
Vegetation:
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with:
Siting: Valley slope///
Orientation:
Aspect: Northeast facing slope
Proximity: Spring line and stream are 100m to NE. Afon Ceri is 450m to NW
Views:
Description:

Bronze Age?;Early Medieval?;Mediev

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Three 'stone-sided and paved' graves, with possible headstones, were uncovered during the construction of a farm track in 1865 (James 1987, 73). The graves were apparently aligned north-south, and contained 'ash, charcoal and burnt human bone' and therefore appear to have been cremations, ie. not Christian, and probably bronze age cists. However, as it is an antiquarian record, the possibility that the cists may have been early medieval/medieval, and Christian cists, must be acknowledged. The site, and the trackway, are now totally overgrown, flooded by the adjoining field boundary ditch, and completely inaccessible. However, the fact that the trackway is now out of use allows scope for further investigation. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cist	stone	3	
Cremation?	Bone	00	

References:

Published

Text

Anwyl E 1906 Archacologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.6 p.111

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND 2004 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2

Negative References:

10
11



PRN: 12693
NGR: SN4242
Parish: Llandyssul
Site Name: ST WINIFRED'S CHAPEL; CAPEL FAERDRE
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT; CHAPEL Early Medieval?, Medieval
Form: Documents
Land Use:
Vegetation:
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 12857
Siting: Hill slope/Moderate//
Orientation:
Aspect: South facing slope
Proximity: In area of standing stone PRN 1828, Castell Gwynionydd PRN 1827 a
Views: Extensive views south, across Dyffryn Teifi.
Description:

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of one of the six medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul parish. The chapel was in ruins by the early 19th century (Lewis 1833). There is now no physical evidence for the building and its precise location is unknown. However, it was also known as 'Capel Faerdre' and is associated with a 'Maerdref' place-name - preserved at the present farms of Faerdre Fawr and Faerdre Fach - which was presumably associated with the maerdref of Cwmwd Gwynionydd, the caput of which may have been located within the (re-used?) iron age hillfort of Castell Gwynionydd (PRN 1827) lying between the two farms, at NGR SN 4239 4205. Early medieval secular re-use (PRN 12859) has also been suggested at this hillfort, which lies very near a well called Pistyll Dylluan. William Rees (1932) marks the chapel - which was also a grange chapel to Talley Abbey, belonging to Faerdre Grange PRN 12692 (Owen 1893, 41) - as occupying the site of Faerdre Fawr (NGR SN 4275 4216), presumably on the grounds of the 'fawr' place-name element. However, its precise location is unknown. The tithe schedule of Llandysul parish, from 1841, omits individual fields and their names, and no evidence for a chapel is visible in the vicinity of this farm on aerial photographs. It may have occupied the site of the farm itself, which was presumably the grange nucleus. However, at least two other possible locations for the chapel present themselves. One is the Cae'r Garreg standing stone PRN 1828, located at NGR SN 4231 4203, which may have provided the focus for an early medieval cemetery which then developed into a chapel site. The other is Castell Gwynionydd itself, which may not have been re-used as a castle, but may have been a cemetery/chapel site. A third possibility is suggested by aerial photographs, which appear to show a rectangular cropmark enclosure at NGR SN 4208 4203, just south of Faerdre Fach Farm (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 240-240, 34855-34858). However, it is very large - at 100m E-W by 50m N-S it is rather too large to be churchyard, particularly one associated with a chapel, while the surrounding cropmark ?ditch (with a possible entrance on its south side) appears to be very wide. Nevertheless, it could be a re-use site (ie. a possible Romano-British enclosure). Early medieval associations may be further indicated by the cross-carved stone PRN 50138, of possible 7th - 11th century date but of uncertain function, now in Llandysul parish church. The stone was said by George Eyre Evans to have been recovered from the parish churchyard. However, Hughes and Jenkins (1967, 428) - significantly - suggested that it had been found 'on the slopes below Coed Foel', a wooded area that lies between Faerdre Fawr and Faerdre Fach. This provenance has been dismissed by Dr Nancy Edwards, who opts for Evans' account (Edwards forthcoming). However, the possibility exists that it may have come from the St Winifred's Chapel site. The entire area occupies a moderate, fertile south-facing slope above the Afon Teifi floodplain, either side of the Coed Foel stream valley. The site is dedicated to St Winifred, but it has been suggested that the original dedication may have been to the 'Celtic' St Gwenfrewi. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
Williams B	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.236
Hughes IT and Jenkins JR	1967	The Church of St Tysul Llandysul Ceredigion Vol. V No. 4	

Maps

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

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		240-240 34855-8
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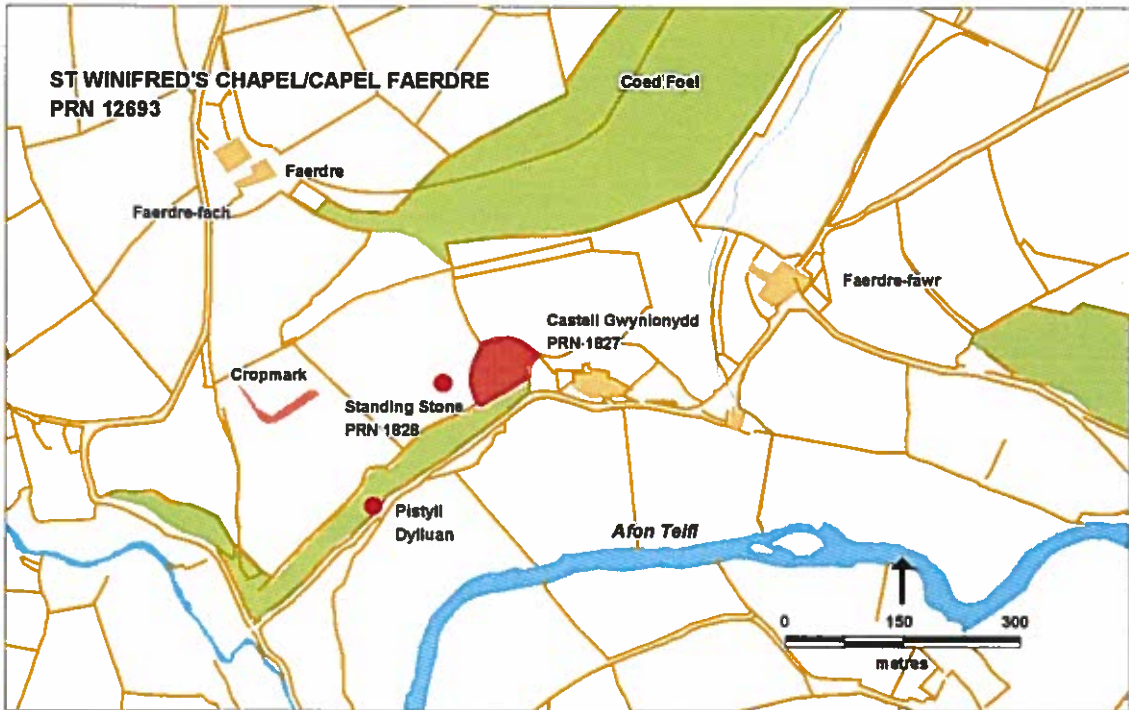
Negative References:

Others

Others

1841	Title Map & Apport Llandy
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Llandysul, St Winifred's Chapel PRN 12693: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text



Llandysul, St Winifred's Chapel PRN 12693: aerial photograph showing cropmark etc





PRN: 13005
NGR: SN62648351
Parish: Trefeirig
Site Name: GOGERDDAN
Site Type: CEMETERY Early medieval
Form: Buried Feature; Documents?
Land Use: Pasture; Arable; Other
Vegetation: Grass
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5405;8237;11822;11826;11827
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity: Nant Clarach forms N edge of site. Plas Gogerddan late medieval ho
Views: Extensive views all round

Description:

Early medieval A site, ie. definite early medieval origins. Excavated cemetery site, formerly in Llanbadarn Fawr parish, with a 3rd-7th century C14 date from one of the graves. Plas Gogerddan is the only ecclesiastical site in Ceredigion with archaeological evidence that has been absolutely dated to the early medieval period. This site was excavated by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1986, in advance of gas pipeline laying work, and is described by Murphy (1992). Evidence was discovered for human presence from the middle of the fourth millennium BC onwards. The central feature of the site was a late neolithic-bronze age standing stone, around which numerous pits and post-holes had been excavated. Three late bronze age round barrow ring-ditches, to the west of the standing stone, were re-used during the iron age for three crouched burials. Around the standing stone were 22 oriented burials, all dug graves without cists, the coffin stain from one grave producing a 3rd-7th century radiocarbon date. Early medieval re-use of bronze age round barrows has been certainly recorded in Ceredigion at one other site, at Dyffryn Bern, Penbryn parish. Three of the Gogerddan Christian graves were marked out as 'special graves', having had small timber structures erected around them, as noted in some iron age cemeteries and well-known around martyrial tombs in late and post-Roman continental Christian contexts (James 1994, 401). Apart from these structures, the cemetery appeared to have been 'undeveloped'. However, a square cropmark PRN 11826 and circular cropmark PRN 11827 have been noted within the area of the site on aerial photographs. Moreover, Jansen's map of Ceredigion, from the late 16th century, marks a chapel at 'Gogirthan' (Evans 1903, 1), which appears as if it may equate to the hitherto unidentified 'Ummabowa' of Saxton's 1578 map, et. al.. The confirmation - and identification - of the site of this chapel are of crucial importance; it may indicate that the site was eventually developed. The site occupies a low, rounded ridge or spur within the general valley floor of the Afon Clarach. It is now part of IGER (the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research), on which crop testing etc. is practised. The unexcavated areas may therefore be at risk from ploughing. The A4159 road crosses the site from N-S. Of interest is the mention in the 'Vita Sancti Paterni', compiled in the late 11th century, of Padarn's 'cell'. The work locates the cell within the area that was subject to a 7th century land-grant to Padarn, by King Maelgwn, which lay 'north of the Afon Rheidol and south of the Afon Clarach' (Thomas 2003, 97-99). The author calls the cell 'ecclesia media Crucis Agiae', or '(middle) church of the holy cross' (ibid.). There are several contenders for this site, Charles Thomas considering Llangorwen to be a possible candidate (ibid.). However, in view of its location between the headwaters of the Clarach and Rheidol, the Gogerddan site - as the only dated early medieval site in Ceredigion, which appears to have been developed with an 'ecclesia' - is of interest. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

- | | | | |
|----------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Evans GE | 1903 | Cardiganshire | |
| Murphy K | 1986 | Plas Gogerddan | Arch in Wales Vol 26 p.29-31
plan |
| Murphy K | 1992 | 'Plas Gogerddan Dyfed: A
Multi-Period Burial and Ritual Site' | |
| | | Arch. Journal 149 1-38 | |
| James H | 1994 | 'The Archaeology of Early
Christianity in Cardiganshire' in
Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.)
Cardiganshire County History 1
p.397-406 | |
| Thomas C | 2003 | Vita Sancti Paterni: The Life of St
Padarn and the original 'Miniw' | |
| Miller A | 1986 | The Universe 22.08.86 | Copy in DRF |

Maps

- | | | | |
|--------|------|--|--|
| Saxton | 1578 | Saxton's Map of Radnorshire
Brecknockshire Cardiganshire and
Carmarthenshire | |
|--------|------|--|--|

Manuscript

Text

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|---|--|
| Ludlow ND | 2004 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical
Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2 | |
|-----------|------|---|--|

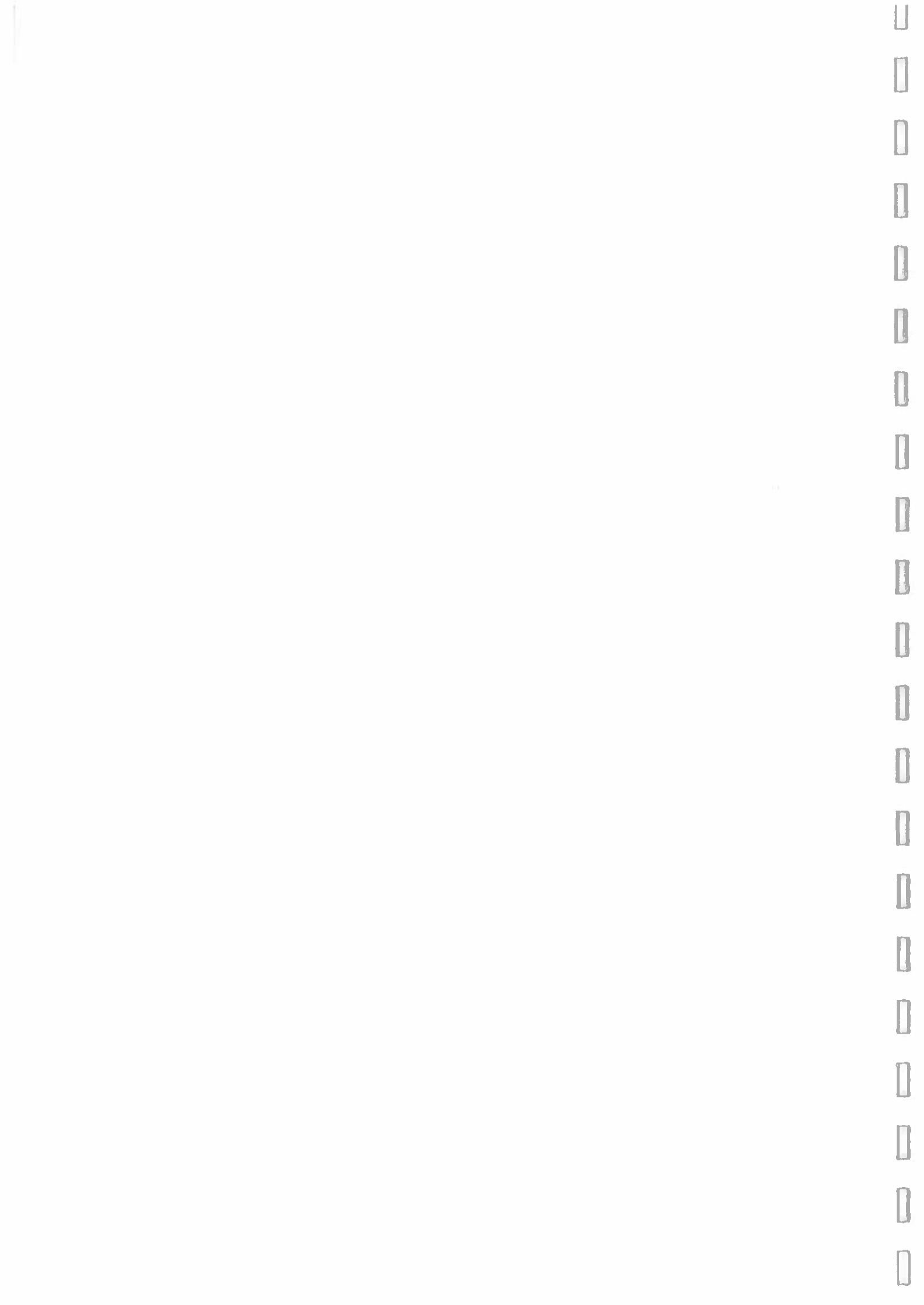
Negative References:

Llanbadarn Fawr/Trefeirig: site of Gogerddan cemetery PRN 13005 looking northwest



Llanbadarn Fawr/Trefeirig: site of Gogerddan cemetery PRN 13005 looking northeast





PRN: 14215
NGR: SN633603
Parish: Llanbadarn Odwyn
Site Name: LLANBADARN ODWYN PARISH CHURCH;ST.PADARN'S
Site Type: ENCLOSURE? Early medieval?;Medieval?
Form: Earthwork/U
Land Use: Pasture,Other
Vegetation: Grass,Hedges
Site Status:
Area Status: SSSI
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5161;49331
Siting: Hill slope/gentle//
Orientation:
Aspect: West facing slope
Proximity: Surrounds Llanbadarn Odwyn churchyard PRN 49331. Llanio-Traws
Views: Extensive views to W over Dyffryn Aeron
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Llanbadarn Odwyn parish churchyard PRNs 5161 and 49331 may have occupied a large, outer enclosure, partly defined by a hedgebank 200m southwest of the church (PRN 14215), which has been declared an SSSI because of the 17 hedgerow species that it contains (James 1994, 404-5). Heather James has suggested that the line of the hedgebank is continued as a cropmark on aerial photographs (ibid., sortie and frame number etc not given). The full extent of this possible enclosure has not been identified. The full extent of this possible enclosure has not been identified. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

James H		1994	'The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1 p.397-406
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Manuscript

Text

NCC		1979	SSSI Hen berth Fron-Badarn a phersondy
Ludlow ND		2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2

Negative References:

PRN: 31488
 NGR: SN19505202
 Parish: Verwig
 Site Name: MWNT PARISH CHURCH;HOLY CROSS
 Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early medieval
 Form: Earthwork/A
 Land Use: Other;Built over
 Vegetation: Grass
 Site Status:
 Area Status:
 Ownership: ECL,NT
 Part of:
 Consists of:

Associated with: 5324;31489;31490
 Siting: Hill slope/Gentle//
 Orientation: E-W/
 Aspect: South facing slope
 Proximity: Partly overlies possible round barrows PRNs 31489 & 31490. Lies at
 Views: Extensive views over bay to W, and to E and S

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Mwnt church PRN 5324, which was a free chapel within Llangoedmor parish, which became a parish church during the post-medieval period but is now a chapelry to Y Ferwig. The church was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. Possible earlier origins may be suggested by its exposed, coastal location at the foot of the southern slopes of the isolated hillock Foel-y-Mwnt, and only 100m W of steep cliffs down to Traeth-y-Mwnt Bay. Though regular and rectangular, the churchyard may be early, with contemporary bank?; the revetment is later. It is raised over 1m above its surroundings (in this case an expanse of grassy sand on all four sides) and appears to be a re-used bronze age funerary site - it partly overlies a probable round barrow PRN 31490, the churchyard path being cut through a raised mound, and another possible barrow PRN 31489 lies just beyond the southern churchyard boundary. The ?barrows were mentioned in the accounts of 19th century antiquarians, including both Lewis and Meyrick, in which 'burials', apparently revealed by shifting sand, were regarded as the victims of a medieval battle (Lewis 1833). Foel-y-Mwnt is occupied by the remains of an iron age hillfort PRN 1041. Local tradition has it that a 'mortuary chapel' PRN 31493, belonging to the church, once stood within the hillfort interior. This sounds superficially as if it might have been a 'capel-y-bedd', or founder's grave chapel, suggesting early origins and a possible multiple church complex. However Foel-y-Mwnt is very steep, and rises to a very acute ridge, and it is difficult to envisage where such a chapel might have been located. The church is owned by the Church in Wales but managed by the National Trust. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR		1810	The History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire
Lewis S		1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Manuscript

Text

Williams G		1995	Cardigan Bay Survey
Ludlow ND		2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2

Negative References:

Mwnt churchyard PRN 31488, from the northwest, looking down the southern flank of Foel-y-mwnt



Mwnt churchyard PRN 31488, from the southeast showing probable barrows 31489 and 31490





PRN: 33255
NGR: SN761772
Parish: Cwmrheidol
Site Name: LLANEITHYR
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval?;Medieval?
Form: Place-name
Land Use: Pasture;Forestry;Other;Built
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Buildings
Site Status:
Area Status: ESA
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 33256
Siting: Valley slope///
Orientation:
Aspect: South facing slope
Proximity: On northern flank of Mynach valley. Associated with well site PRN 3
Views: Fairly wide views E and W up and down valley
Description:

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Place-name only, 'Llancithyr' Farm. Site of possible undated, unrecorded chapelry?. The 'eithyr' element may represent a personal name. There is no direct evidence for a chapelry at Llancithyr, and none is shown on any historic map ie. Saxton's map of 1578. Unfortunately, field names here are not recorded on the Llanbadarn Fawr tithe map 1846. However the farmstead lies 1km northeast of Mynwent Fach PRN 33257, a possible cist cemetery, with which it may be associated? It also features a possible 'holy well' site, a field called 'Cae Ffynnon Sain' (PRN 33256), at SN 7608 7715. The farmstead is represented by post-medieval buildings situated in an area of very late, 19th-20th century enclosure of what is a relatively fertile pocket of land lying within upland moorland, on the north bank of the Afon Mynach. Except for a small area around the farmstead itself, much of the area lies beneath 20th century coniferous forestry. This largely conceals any evidence for earlier land-use, enclosures etc., while no aerial photographs were available for the site. It may be that the name 'Llancithyr' actually relates to Mynwent Fach PRN 33257, and was assumed by the farmstead after its establishment, but this is highly conjectural. In fact, the fact that Llancithyr, on the north bank of the Afon Mynach, lay in Llanbadarn Fawr parish while Mynwent Fach occupied Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish (and a grange of Strata Florida) as well as separate commotes, may argue against any close association between the two sites. (The Afon Mynach name is not significant, the 'Mynach' element deriving from the area's historic association with Strata Florida Abbey.) NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Manuscript

Text

Sambrook P & Hankinson R	2001	Mynydd y Ffynnon VI 2000-2001 survey	SMR Library
Sambrook RP & Hall JJ	2003	Blaenrheidol Community Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Negative References:

Others

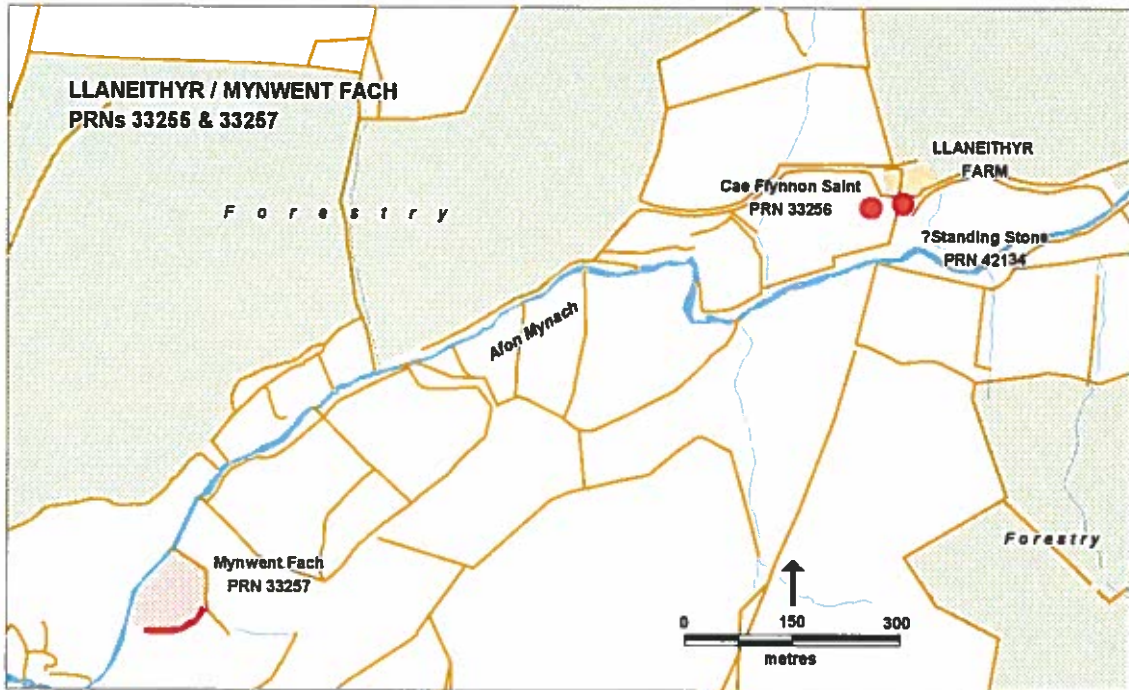
Others

Saxton

1578
1846

Maps C.7 c.1. Saxton's Map
Tithe Map & Apport Llanba

Llanbadarn Fawr/Cwmrheidol: the Llaneithyr/Mynwent-fach landscape showing sites mentioned in the text



Llanbadarn Fawr/Cwmrheidol: Llaneithyr PRN 33255 from the southwest





PRN: 33257
NGR: SN75107655
Parish: Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Upper
Site Name: MYNWENT FACH
Site Type: CEMETERY? Early medieval?;Medieval?
Form: Place-name;Earthwork/C
Land Use: Pasture
Vegetation: Grass
Site Status:
Area Status: ESA
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with:
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation: Subcircular/
Aspect:
Proximity: 1km SW of Llancithyr PRN 33255 and Cae Ffynnon Saint PRN 3325
Views: Restricted views to NE and SW
Description:

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Field named 'Cae'r Fynwent Fach' on the Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn tithe schedule of 1844. Possible cist cemetery site, perhaps defined by a truncated section of relict field boundary that formerly defined a subcircular enclosure. The name translates as 'Little Cemetery'. The field is distinctly circular on the tithe map, and approx. 80m in diameter. In modern times part of the field boundary has been grubbed out but the line of this boundary is still visible in the field as a gully and slight bank. The eastern and northern sides of the enclosure are defined by a break in slope which is increasingly steep to the southern end, with a large amount of loose stone present. There are occasional large, flat stone slabs present around the field perimeter and these were described by landowner as being thought of as old gravestones - the tradition of this being a burial ground is known locally. There is no trace of any building within the former enclosure, although the land has been ploughed for at least 160 years. The site occupied the medieval Cwmystwyth Grange, which belonged to Strata Florida Abbey (Williams 1990, 57), and there is a possibility that it represents a grange-chapel site. It lies 1km northeast of Llancithyr farmstead (see PRN 33255), with a 'llan' element and possible personal name element. The fact that Llancithyr, on the north bank of the Afon Mynach, lay in Llanbadarn Fawr parish while Mynwent Fach occupied Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish (and the grange of Strata Florida) as well as separate commotes, may argue against any close association between the two sites. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Manuscript

Text

Sambrook P & Hankinson R	2001	Mynydd y Ffynnon VI 2000-2001 survey	SMR Library
Sambrook RP & Hall J	2003	Pontarfynach Community Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

1844	Tithe Map & Apport Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn
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Negative References:

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Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Mynwent-fach PRN 33257, from the south





PRN: 49236
NGR: SN58797136
Parish: Llangwryfon
Site Name: MAES-LLYN FARM
Site Type: CIST?;CIST GRAVE CEMETERY? Early Medieval
Form: Buried feature;Documents;Findspot
Land Use: Pasture
Vegetation: Grass
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 774
Siting: High plateau/flat//
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity: Llangwryfon parish church PRN 4833 and old parish church site PR
Views: Extensive views to E, NE and SE. Intervisible with Llangwryfon par
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of Group 1 ECM PRN 774. It was found during ploughing in a field north of Maes-llyn Farm, Llangwryfon, in 1942, buried upright in the ground, 0.15m beneath the surface (Edwards forthcoming). Beside it was a 'pavement' of smaller slabs. Cyril Fox, who attended the site, interpreted the stone as having been (re-)used as a slide slab of a partial cist burial, oriented E-W (ibid.). The other, smaller slabs may then have formed further lintel- or base-slabs (ibid.). There was no indication of any other burials and if it was indeed a cist, it be one of the burials, normally of important personages, who opted for burial within 'a wild, isolated place' (cf. Cornish examples in Preston-Jones 1992, 122). However, these are generally early, suggesting that if this is indeed the case, then the ECM may be +/- contemporary with the burial, if not purpose-made. The site occupies an isolated upland location, in an area given over to sheep pasture in which enclosure is all later post-medieval. It lies 1.17km NW of Llangwryfon parish church PRN 4833 and old parish church site PRN 12418. Unfortunately, Fox did not precisely locate the field in which the stone was found, but the one which is thought to have been the site is entirely featureless, but is crossed by the summit of the local plateau which runs from NW-SE. In addition, no good-quality aerial photographs were available for this site; nothing was visible in photographs obtained from the web (www.old-maps.co.uk). Neither this field, 'Cae Newydd', or any of the surrounding fields have significant names on the Llangwryfon tithe map of 1844 (schedule nos. 55-57). The field immediately to the southeast, on the other side of the road, however features a semi-oval 'enclosure' formed by a shallow, but sharply-defined ditch. The 'enclosure' disappears beneath coniferous plantation to the southwest. It is probably not an archaeological feature?, possibly associated with fairly recent drainage, and possibly with the large pond that lies the other side of the plantation? NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	Inscribed DOMNICI IACITFILIIUS BRAVECCI in three lines reading vertically downwards

References:

Published

Text

Preston-Jones A	1992	Decoding Cornish Churchyards in Edwards N and Lane A (eds.) The Early Church in Wales & West p.104-124
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2004	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

Maps

	1844	Tithe Map & Apport Llangwryfon schedule no.57
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Negative References:

*Llangwryfon, Maes-Ilyn ECM findspot and ?cemetery PRN 49236: photograph of
?earthwork enclosure from NNW*





PRN: 49321
NGR: SN247491
Parish: Aberporth
Site Name: LLANANNERCH CHAPEL
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT Early Medieval
Form: Documents
Land Use:
Vegetation:
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership:
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 8060
Siting: Coastal plateau///
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity: In general area occupied by round barrow PRN 8065 and post-medieval
Views: Extensive views all round
Description: Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of documented medieval chapelry/church, exact location unknown. The chapelry, which occupied Penbryn parish (now in Aberporth) was listed, as 'Blaenannerch', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. However, it appears to have been an early medieval foundation, having been a 'portionary' church. A 'portion' of the church was granted, possibly as 'the chapel of the sons of Ithael', to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1893, 42); see also Brongwyn Church, PRN 5230. It was again recorded as 'portionary' in the Taxatio of 1291 with one portion belonging to Talley Abbey; the other(s) still being in the hands of the kinsmen of Ithael?. It appears to have been regarded as an important site and it gave its name to the surrounding 'gwestfa', recorded in the 15th century (Rees 1932 et al.). It had gone by 1833 when no physical evidence was apparent (Lewis 1833). The location of this important site is not known, but it presumably lay within the present hamlet of Blaenannerch where it is shown on William Rees' 1932 map. It does not appear on Saxton's map of 1578. The hamlet features two possible potential sites. One of these is the non-Conformist Blaenannerch Chapel PRN 16952, which was first built in 1794 (according to the datestone); it was by far from unknown for dissenters to build within pre-existing ecclesiastical sites. It may be significant that it occupies the highest point locally within the general coastal plateau. The present chapel-yard is entirely 19th century and forms a regular rectangle, partly defined by low, modern hedgebanks, but is slightly raised above its surroundings suggesting a long history of burial. A bronze age round barrow PRN 8065 lies 300m ESE of the chapel, in a greenfield location on the eastern edge of the hamlet. It, or its immediate environs, may represent a potential site for the chapel and the early medieval re-use of a prehistoric funerary site. Unfortunately no aerial photographs were available for this site, while the Aberporth tithe map does not include field names. NDL 2003

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

1864	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.10 p.179
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Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet

Negative References:

Others

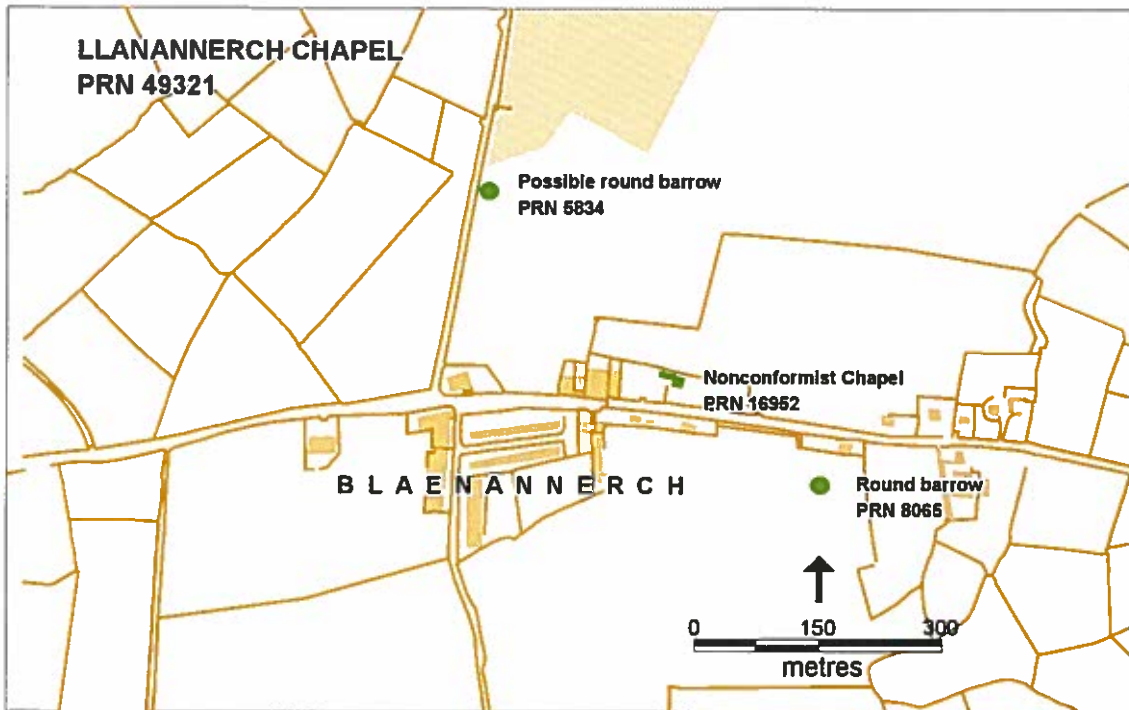
Others

Saxton

1578
1839

Maps C.7 c.1. Saxton's Map
Tithe Map & Apport Aberpo

Aberporth, Llanannerch Chapel PRN 49321: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text



Aberporth, Llanannerch/Blaenannerch: round barrow PRN 8065, from the northwest





PRN: 49322
 NGR: SN37634032
 Parish: Orllwyn Teifi
 Site Name: BANGOR TEIFI CHURCH;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:
 Ownership: ECL
 Part of:
 Consists of:

Associated with: 5283
 Siting: Hill slope///
 Orientation: Subsquare/
 Aspect: South facing slope
 Proximity: Motte castle PRN 2342 is 600m to E. Afon Teifi is 180m to S. Llang
 Views: Extensive views south across Teifi Valley. Intervisible with Llangeler C

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Bangor Teifi parish church PRN 5283, which may have occupied a different location within the yard to that of the present structure. An extensive area of amorphous surface irregularities lies immediately south of the church, within an area without burials, and may represent an earlier church location. A church was erected on the present site in 1812 and is depicted as a simple chancel and nave on the tithe map of 1841. This building was apparently substantially rebuilt in 1855. The 1812/1855 church was demolished in 1930, with the possible exception of its west wall, and a new one erected in its place. The church was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, when it may yet to have been established or may yet to have been raised to parish status. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. The 'bangor' place-name element appears to indicate the presence of a large ecclesiastical enclosure of a kind normally associated with early medieval church sites; however, there is no physical evidence of such an enclosure and nothing is visible on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 230-240, 34955-7). The church lies on a hillside overlooking the Teifi Valley, on the edge of a steep scarp. It is +/- intervisible with the multiple church site at Llangeler. It is also 600m west of Castell Pistog motte, PRN 2342 (and a possible settlement PRN 12744). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Bangor
Eyre-Evans G	1906	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.6 p.325
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.15-6

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Bangor Teifi
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2

Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		230-240 34925-6 34955-6
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Maps

	1841	Tithe Map & Apport Bangor Teifi
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Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
Meridian Airmaps	1955		230-240 34955-7

PRN: 49323
NGR: SN26274878
Parish: Aberporth
Site Name: BLAENPORTH PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'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: 5224
Siting: Coastal plateau///
Orientation: Subcircular/
Aspect:
Proximity: In vicinity of bronze age cremation cemetery? or round barrow? PRN
Views: Extensive views all round
Description:

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Blaenporth parish church PRN 5224, which was entirely (re)built in 1864-5 on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. It was formerly a chapelry to Penbryn parish and was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It now occupies Aberporth parish. It was a prebend of the collegiate church of Llanddewi Brefi (Lewis 1833). It was possibly a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It is associated, and is possibly contemporary with the early 12th century motte-castle (PRN 5220) and medieval ?settlement (PRN 8227), which lie 300m E of church; it is of course possible that these, too, may be Welsh foundations. However, the churchyard is large, and subcircular, and the church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David; it may therefore have earlier origins. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Carmarthen Journal	1864		01-01-1864
Carmarthen Journal	1865		11-08-1865
The Builder	1865		24-08-1865
Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	p.205
	1862	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.8 p.66
Eyre-Evans G	1906	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.6 p.328
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.15-6
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.341

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

CADW	1995	BSAHI Aberporth and Penbryn	
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Blaenporth	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio
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PRN: 49324
NGR: SN61354975
Parish: Cellan
Site Name: CELLAN PARISH CHURCH;ALL SAINTS
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval
Form: Earthwork/A,Earthwork/U,Cropmark/U
Land Use: Other,Built over
Vegetation: Grass,Trees,Building

Site Status:

Area Status:

Ownership: ECL

Part of:

Consists of:

Associated with: 5120,17335

Siting: Valley base///

Orientation: Subcircular/

Aspect:

Proximity: Afon Teifi is 63m NE of church. Churchyard may overlie bronze age r

Views: Restricted views all round

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Cellan parish church PRN 5120 (restored in 1908 as PRN 17335). The church was listed, as 'Lankenian', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, probably reflecting an original 'Celtic' dedication to St Callwen, ie. as 'Llancallwen' (O Riain 1994). The church is now dedicated to All Saints. However, it was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids. The small, raised, subcircular churchyard, occupies a slight terrace projecting into the Teifi floodplain. It may overlie a re-used bronze age round barrow. It is now nuclear to an informal system of boundaries. However, aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 260-240, 12793-4) appear to clearly show a large, circular enclosure, concentric about the churchyard, marked by field boundaries, slight earthworks 50166 and cropmarks. This possible outer enclosure has a diameter of approx. 170m, but cannot be traced immediately north of the churchyard. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.326
Tyrrrell Green E	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.25
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.49

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

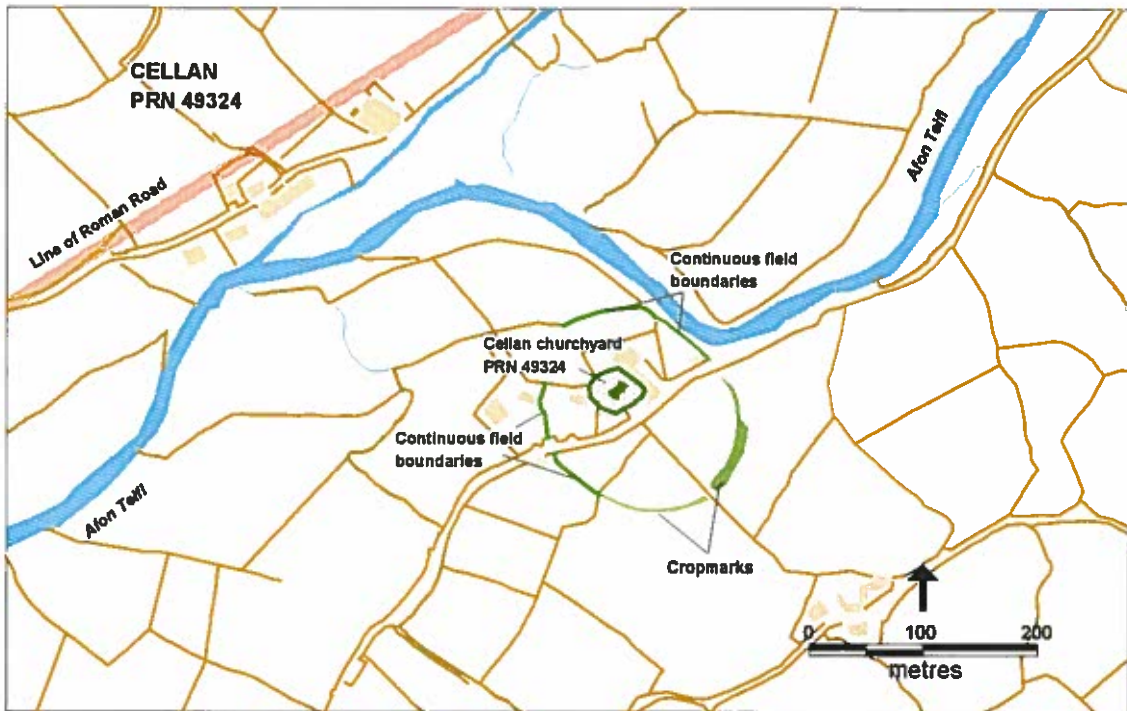
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Cellan	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		260-240 13285-6
Meridian Airmaps	1955		260-240 12794-4

Negative References:

Cellan PRN 49234: sketch plan of churchyard and former outer enclosure



Cellan PRN 49234: aerial photograph of churchyard showing cropmarks





PRN: 49325
NGR: SN48365624
Parish: Dihewid
Site Name: DIHEWYD PARISH CHURCH;LLANGWYDDALUS;ST VITALIS;ST VITAE'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: 5660
Siting: Level ground///
Orientation: Subcircular/
Aspect:
Proximity: Ffynnon Dalis 'holy' well PRN 1848, and possible well-chapel PRN 75
Views: Restricted views all round

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Dihweyd parish church PRN 5660 which was formerly a chapelry to Llanerch Aeron parish and is not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It became a parish church during the post-medieval period. It was entirely (re)built in the 1820s, on the same site, and in the same location, as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. The church was also known as 'Llangwyddalus' (Lewis 1833, et. al.). The church appears to have always belonged to St Davids Cathedral, as a prebend of the collegiate church of Llanddewi Brefi, but was later transferred to that at Brecon (Lewis, 1833). The dedication has, since the 16th century, been regarded as representing the Latin St Vitalis of Ravenna (O Riain 1994, 391). However, the name 'Llangwyddalus' may preserve the original dedicatee, a 'Celtic' St Gwyddalus who appears also to be commemorated in the nearby 'holy' well Fynnon Dalis PRN 1848 and possible associated well-chapel PRN 7561. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids. The large, subcircular churchyard, 75m in diameter, was formerly more circular (Dihewyd tithe map, 1845). It was the site of a fair which was still held within 'the limits of Llangwyddalus' in 1833 (Lewis 1833). It occupies high, level ground and the surrounding field boundaries are all later post-medieval. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Eyre-Evans G 1917 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series Vol.17 p.290

Maps

Rees W 1932 South Wales & Border in the 14th
Century NW Sheet

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND 2000 Cadw Welsh Historic Churches
Project Ceredigion Churches
Dihewyd

Ludlow ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical
Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1

Ludlow ND 2004 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical
Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2

Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps 1955 240-250 11865-6

Maps

1845 Tithe Map & Apport Dihewyd

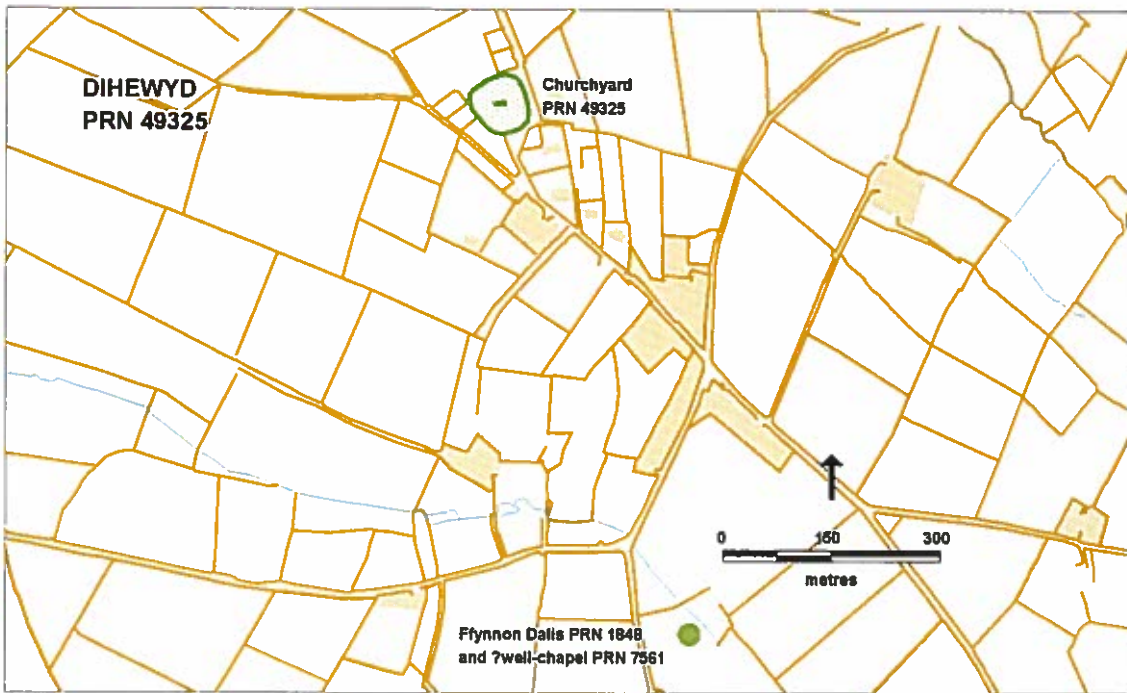
Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission 1802 1291 Taxatio

Dihewyd PRN 49235: sketch plan of churchyard showing sites mentioned in the text





PRN: 49326
NGR: SN44766120
Parish: Henfynyw Upper
Site Name: HENFYNYW PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval
Form: Earthwork/A;Documents
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 1866;5911;12397
Siting: Coastal plateau//
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect:
Proximity: Ffynnon Dewi 'holy' well is 450m to S. Coastline is 900m to NW
Views: Extensive views all round, particularly to NW

Description: Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Henfynyw parish church PRN 12397 which was formerly a chapelry, but was listed - as 'Hendmen' and 'Hevene' - in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was entirely (re)built in the (earlier?) 19th century, as post-medieval PRN 5911, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. The church appears to have always belonged to St Davids Cathedral, as a prebend in the possession of the Precentor and Chapter (Lewis, 1833). It was mentioned in late 12th century poem 'Canu y Dewi' (Lewis 1931, 43-52). It occupies a coastal plateau location, 900m from the sea and just over 1km south of the natural harbour at Aberaeron. Henfynyw (cf. Giraldus' 'Hen-meneu') can be translated into *Vetus Rubus* in Latin, and the site has been convincingly argued as the '*Vetus Rubus*' which was claimed, in Rhigyfarch's late 11th century 'Life of St David' (O Riain 1994, 374), to be the original site of the monastery of St David in the 6th century - a claim that has been validated by Charles Thomas (Thomas 2003, 89-92), suggesting that the Group I-II ECM from the church, PRN 1866, is +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming). After St David's community moved to Pembrokeshire, taking the 'Mynyw' name-element with them for the new site, Henfynyw was overshadowed as a cult centre by Llanddewi Brefi. The large, regular rectangular churchyard is post-medieval in its present form and was remodelled in the 19th century, being integrated with the contemporary enclosure pattern. However, it may lie within a (very doubtful) former large, irregular outer enclosure, containing 'Ty'n-y-porth' and 'Maes-llan' place-names. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
Lewis H	1931	Canu y Dewi Hen Gerddi Crefyddol p.43-52	
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.44-5
Thorpe L	1978	Gerald of Wales: The Journey through Wales and The Description of Wales	
Thomas C	2003	Vita Sancti Paterni: The Life of St Padarn and the original 'Miniu' Ceredigion	
Bowen EG	1950		Vol.1 No.1 p.15-6

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

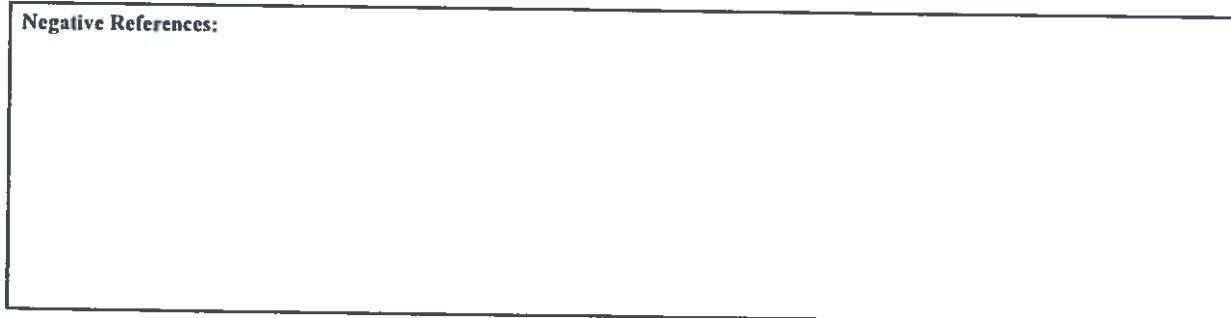
Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Henfynyw	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:



PRN: 49327
NGR: SN35404019
Parish: Orllwyn Teifi
Site Name: HENLLAN PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early 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: 5282
Siting: Flood plain//
Orientation: Subcircular/
Aspect:
Proximity: Afon Teifi is 20m to SW. Iron age hillfort PRN 2431 is 300m to E.
Views: Restricted views all round
Description: Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Henllan parish church PRN 5282 which was formerly a chapelry and not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. Now in Orllwyn Teifi parish. It was entirely (re)built, in the earlier 19th century, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. The church appears to have always belonged to St Davids Cathedral. It was mentioned in the late 12th century poem 'Canu y Dewi' (Lewis 1931, 43-52), when it was already termed 'Hen Llan' or 'old church'. Moreover, the site has been convincingly argued as the 'Linhenlann' mentioned in Rhigyfarch's late 11th century 'Life of St David' (Thomas 2003, 89). The large, circular churchyard, 45m in diameter, was extended too the north in the 19th century. It occupies the Teifi floodplain and is therefore not likely to have origins as an iron age defended enclosure. The site lies 300m W of a large iron age hillfort PRN 2341 but the relationship between the two, if any, is unknown. It has been suggested that the original dedication may not have been to St David (O Riain 1994, 390). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	Group I ECM PRN 1866 with 7th-9th c.inscription

References:

Published

Text

Lewis H	1931	Canu y Dewi Hen Gerddi Crefyddol p.43-52	
Thomas C	2003	Vita Sancti Paterni: The Life of St Padarn and the original 'Miniú'	
	1913	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol. I No. 3 p. 15
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol. I No. 1 p. 15-6

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Henllan	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		230-240 34929
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Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
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PRN: 49328
 NGR: SN57544831
 Parish: Lampeter
 Site Name: LAMPETER PARISH CHURCH;ST PETER'S
 Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval
 Form: Earthwork/C
 Land Use: Other;Built over
 Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building
 Site Status:
 Area Status:
 Ownership: ECL
 Part of:
 Consists of:

Associated with: 4769;17273
 Siting: Hill slope/Moderate//
 Orientation: Circular/
 Aspect: South facing slope
 Proximity: Possible motte-castle PRN 777 immediately N of churchyard. Definit
 Views: Extensive views to S.

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Lampeter parish church PRN 4769 which was entirely rebuilt in 1868-70 as post-medieval PRN 17273, just to the north of its predecessor, the churchyard being extended to make way for the new church. It was listed, as 'Ecclesia de Lampede', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church was granted to Totnes Priory in 1100-1135, by Cadell, grandson of King Rhys ap Tewdwr (Crouch 1989, 125-131). This suggests either that the church was either already in existence, or was built new, between 1100 and 1135, and is a direct reference to early 12th century Welsh patronage. However, the situation may not be this straightforward. A motte - 'Stephen's Castle' - was established at Lampeter during the brief Anglo-Norman occupation of Ceredigion in 1115-37, and was possibly followed by the foundation of the church (Jones 1952, 52). The grant to a Devon house is moreover suggestive of an Anglo-Norman foundation. And Lampeter was referred to as Pons Stephani by Giraldus Cambrensis, in the late 12th century (Thorpe 1978, 176-7), suggesting that the castle may have taken precedence over the church in the contemporary consciousness. However there are possibly two mottes at Lampeter, a doubtful motte PRN 777 lying immediately north of the churchyard, suggesting a possible hiatus in Anglo-Norman rule during which Cadell may have granted (or founded) the church. The grant was confirmed in 1146-54, but the church had been acquired by St Davids Cathedral before 1204 (Crouch 1989, 125-131). The church originally lay within a circular churchyard shown on the OS 1" map of 1819 (Sheet 308) and the Lampeter tithe map of 1843, that was extended to the north when the new church PRN 17273 was built in 1868-70. It lies 300m of the more definite of the two mottes PRN 779, the late 13th century borough of Lampeter lying between the two. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

	1861	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.7 p.312-313
	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.334
Gaze D		Dictionary of Women	Offprint DRF
		Artists(Geddes Wilhelmina)	
Crouch D	1989	'The Earliest Original Charter of a Welsh King' Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies XXXVI p.125-131	
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41 100
T Jones	1952	Brut y Tywysogyon	
Soulsby & Jones I & D	1975	Hist.Towns Ceredigion	No.6.2.2 p.35-6
Chater AO	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.127
Thorpe L	1978	Gerald of Wales: The Journey through Wales and The Description of Wales	

Maps

Ordnance Survey	1819	Original Survey Drawing sheet 308 2" to the mile British Museum Library in DRF for PRN	
	1830	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Old Series Map Sheet 308	
	1832	Dawson Map of Lampeter 1832	in Antique Maps of Wales John Booth 1977 in DRF
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Lampeter	
Jeffries M	2001	The West Window at St Peter's Church	DRF
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

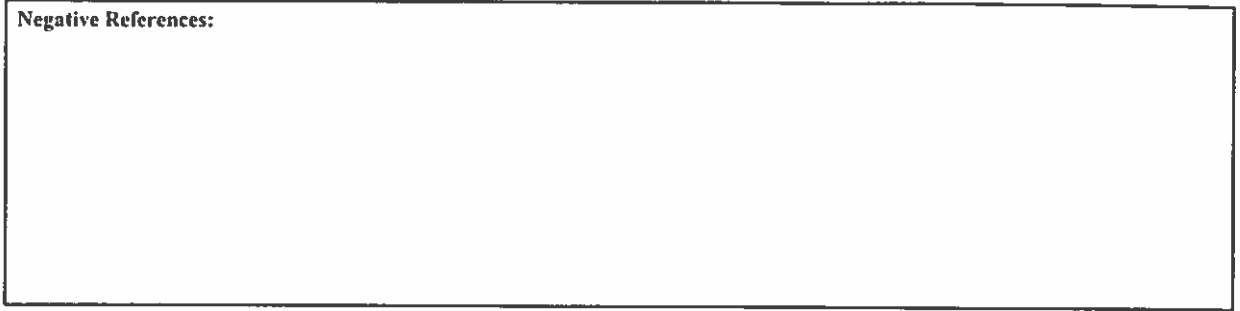
Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		250-240 35091-2
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Maps

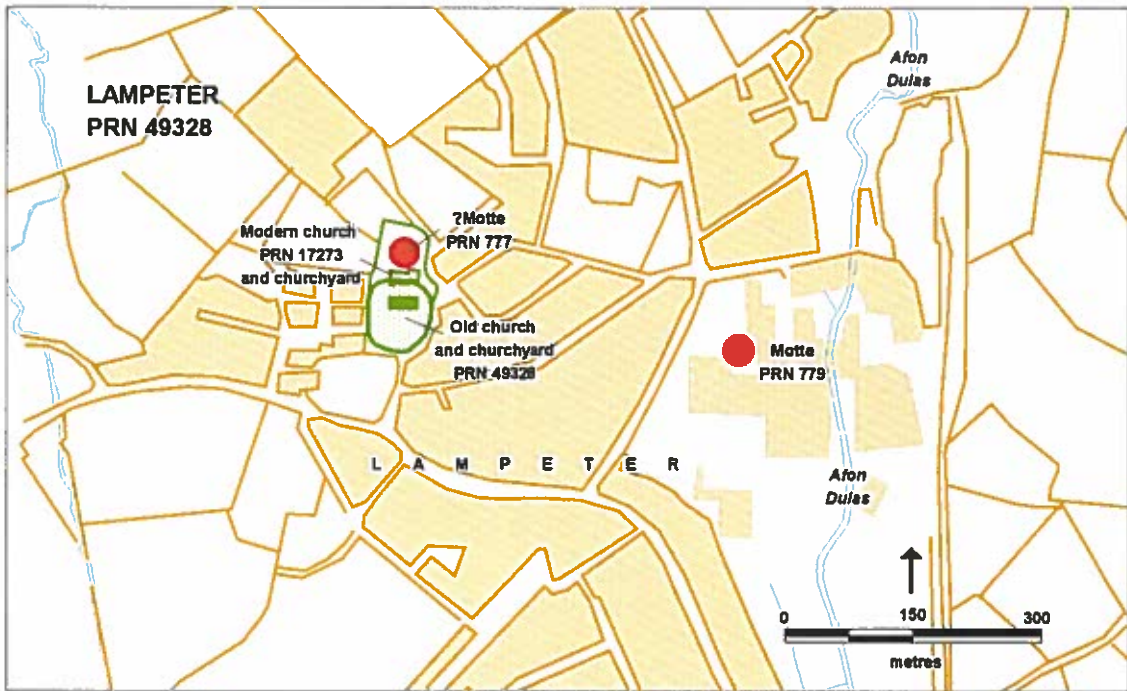
	1843	Tithe Map & Apport Lampeter	
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Negative References:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for recording negative references. The box is currently blank.

302
2

Lampeter: sketch plan of old churchyard PRN 49328 showing sites mentioned in the text





PRN: 49329
NGR: SN68477215
Parish: Llanafan
Site Name: LLANAFAN-Y-TRAWSCOED PARISH CHURCH;ST AFAN'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?,Medieval
Form: Earthwork/C
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5179
Siting: Flood plain///
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect:
Proximity: Afon Ystwyth is 600m to S. Trawscoed Roman fort PRN 1999 and R
Views: Extensive views all round, particularly to S and W.
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanafan-y-Trawscoed parish church PRN 5179 which was formerly a chapelry to Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish, but became a parish church during the post-medieval period. It was entirely (re)built c.1860 on the same site, and on the foundations of its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. Along with Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, the church appears to have always belonged to St Davids Cathedral (Lewis, 1833). It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion having been in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. The churchyard, which occupies the narrow Afon Ystwyth floodplain, was remodelled as a large rectangular enclosure under the Trawscoed estate in the 18th-19th century, but retaining a number of medieval yews (Chater 1994, 26-42); the present surrounding landscape was laid out at the same time. However, the north and west boundaries of the churchyard appear to preserve its original, suboval form. The site lies 1.7km east of the Roman fort at Trawscoed and the Roman road; however, any relationship with the Roman infrastructure would appear to be indirect. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Afan. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	p.273 274 illust
Chater AO	1994	'The Higher Plants and Vegetation of Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP (eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1 p.26-42	
	1914	T.Cardiganshire AS	Vol.1 No.4 p.63
	1915	T.Cardiganshire AS	Vol.2 No.1 p.41 49
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.50
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.11

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanafan	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Hall J & Sambrook P	2003	Trawsgoed Community Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
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PRN: 49330
NGR: SN42285774
Parish: Llanarth
Site Name: LLANARTH PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S;ST MEILIG'S;ST MAELOG'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: 1843;12396

Siting: Hill slope/Moderate//

Orientation: Subcircular/

Aspect: Southeast facing slope

Proximity: On brow of scarp slope down to Afon Llethi, 70m to W. Nuclear to ?

Views: Fairly wide views all round, particularly to S.

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanarth parish church PRN 12396, which belonged to St Davids Cathedral. Bishop Thomas Bek granted the church of Llanarth and the chapel of Llanina, as 'Ecclesiam de Lannarch cum capella de Lannyna' to his Collegiate Church at Llanddewi Brefi in 1290 (Anon 1863, 264), to which it was referred to as a prebend in 1399 (Bevan 1926, 64). It was listed, as 'Lanerarath', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion having been in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries. The church occupies a relatively sheltered, southeast facing slope, lying on the brow of a steep scarp slope down to the Afon Llethi, 70m to the east. It appears to stand upon a mound lying within, and contained by the large, subcircular churchyard. This is locally known as 'Rhiw Bylltig' (see below) and may be a natural summit of the scarp slope; however, it is possible that it represents a re-used bronze age round barrow. The churchyard is nuclear to a settlement with an informal, 'Welsh' morphology. A Group III ECM (PRN 1843), first noted in 1808 when it was standing in the churchyard (Meyrick 1810, 235-6), may be +/- in situ. The church is now dedicated to St David but was originally dedicated, or at least jointly dedicated, to St Meilig, a variant of the name St Maeleg, which is rendered as 'Vylltyg' and 'Bylltig' in the sources. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Group III ECM in Llanarth parish church PRN 12396 moved from churchyard PRN 49330. 9th-10th c. outline cross & inscription GU[{}R...]T

References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	1907 Edition p.234
Meyrick SR	1810	The History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire	
Anon.	1863	'An Inscribed Stone at Llanarth' Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol. IX Third Series	
Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.35
	1863	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.9 p.263-264
Willis Bund JW	1892	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.9 p.169
	1922	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th series Vol.2 p.172
	1926	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.4 p.62-8
Bevan RE	1926	'Llanarth' Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society Vol. IV	
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.I p.50
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.341

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanarth	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

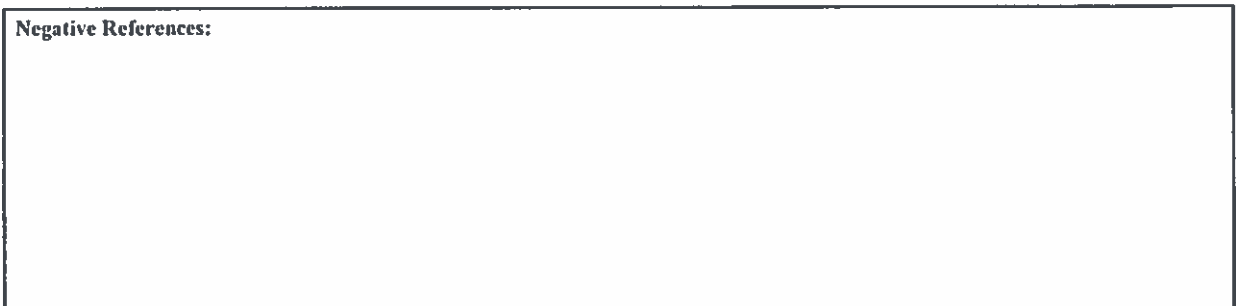
Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		240-250 29596-7
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Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:



PRN: 49331
NGR: SN63436048
Parish: Llanbadarn Odwyn
Site Name: LLANBADARN ODWYN PARISH CHURCH;ST PADARN'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: 5161;14215
Siting: Hill slope/gentle//
Orientation:
Aspect: West facing slope
Proximity: Possible outer enclosure boundary PRN 14215 is 160m to SW. Llani
Views: Extensive views to W over Dyffryn Aeron
Description: Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanbadarn Odwyn parish church PRN 5161. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it may yet to have been raised to parish status. It was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion having remained in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries. There are moreover strong indicators of early medieval origins. The churchyard is oval, and relatively small. It may have occupied a large, outer enclosure, that is partly defined by a hedgebank 160m southwest of the church (PRN 14215), which has been declared an SSSI because of the 17 hedgerow species that it contains (James 1994, 404-5). Heather James has suggested that the line of the hedgebank is continued as a cropmark on aerial photographs (ibid., sortie and frame number etc not given). The churchyard lies on a west-facing hillslope overlooking the fertile Dyffryn Aeron, just 700m west of the main Llanio-Trawscoed Roman road. The three Ceredigion dedications to the 'Celtic' St Padarn - Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanbadarn Trefeglwys and Llanbadarn Odwyn - all lie within Cantref Uwch Aeron, as does St Padarn's Well (near Llanbadarn Fawr), suggesting that they may all have occupied an immense early medieval 'patria', based on Llanbadarn Fawr and possibly embracing the entire cantref. The church is now isolated, but it has been suggested that it may formerly have been accompanied by a bond settlement (Dodgshon 1994, 354). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Dodgshon RA	1994	'Early Society and Economy' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History I p.343-364	
James II	1994	'The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History I p.397-406	
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.39
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.50
Lewis FR	1938	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.93 p.16 18
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.9-10
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.341
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.65

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanbadarn Odwyn	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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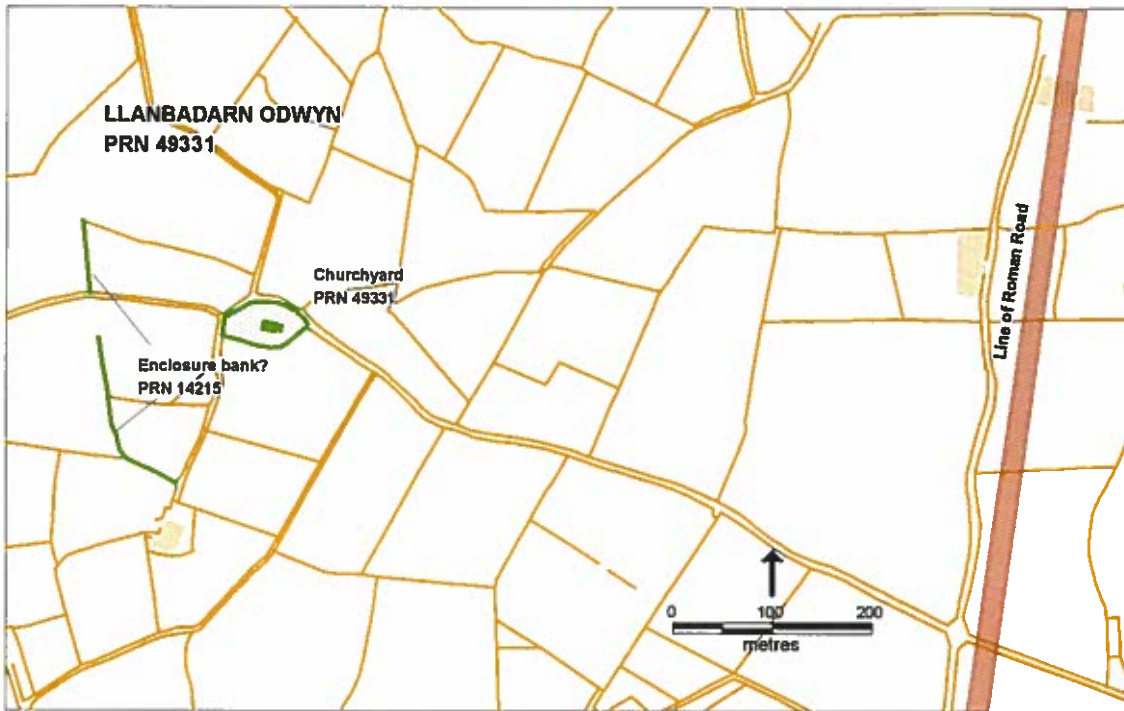
Negative References:

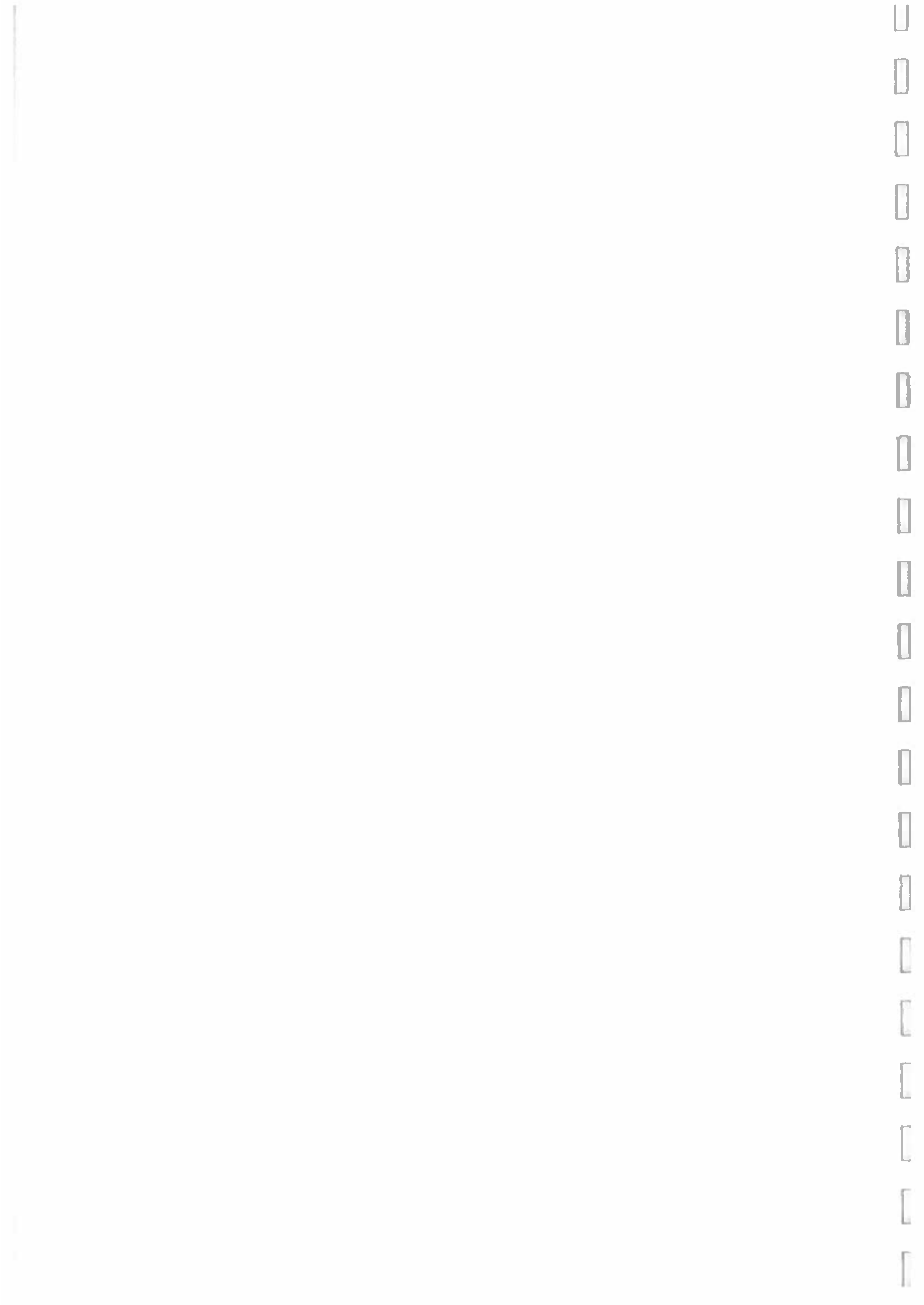
Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
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Llanbadarn Odwyn PRN 49331: sketch plan of churchyard and ?outer enclosure bank PRN 14215





PRN: 50133
NGR: SN56057214
Parish: Llanddeiniol
Site Name: LLANDDEINIOL PARISH CHURCH;ST DEINIOL'S;ST CARRAUK'S;ST CARROG'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: 4834;12419
Siting: Local summit///
Orientation: Polygonal/
Aspect:
Proximity: At summit of promontory between Afon Carrog and unnamed strea
Views: Restricted views
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanddeiniol parish church PRN 12419, which was entirely (re)built in 1835, as post-medieval PRN 4834, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it may yet to have been raised to parish status. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids as a prebend of the collegiate church at Llanddewi Brefi. The parish was formerly known as Carrog, and the churchyard occupies the summit of a promontory between, and with steep scarp slopes down to, the Afon Carrog and an unnamed stream. Carrog (PRN 4805), a post-medieval major dwelling, may occupy the site of a medieval local caput, 400m to NNE. The polygonal churchyard may formerly have been more circular. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Deiniol. ND L 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	p.281-2
Lewis S	1833	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Llanddeiniol
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.I p.51
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.13-4
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.341

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN57 SE

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanddeiniol	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio
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PRN: 50134
NGR: SN47666329
Parish: Llanddewi Aberarth Upper
Site Name: LLANDDEWI ABERARTH PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval
Form: Earthwork/B
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5666;8969;8970;17367
Siting: Hilltop///
Orientation: Subtriangular/
Aspect:
Proximity: Irish Sea coast is 460m to NW. Bronze age findspot PRN 11948 in vi
Views: Extensive views all round, particularly to W over Irish Sea
Description:

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanddewi Aberarth parish church PRNs 5666 and 17367. It was listed, as 'Aberarth', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids, as a prebend to the cathedral. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion having remained in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries, and appears to have given its name to the surrounding 'gwestfa' that was recorded in 1303. There are moreover strong indicators of early medieval origins. The churchyard, which occupies a coastal hilltop, only 460m from the Irish Sea coast, appears to have originally been triangular. It is morphologically similar to an iron age promontory fort with which its coastal location, and topography, are consistent. Ecclesiastical re-use of promontory forts is however rare and only paralleled at Meidrum, Carmarthenshire (an inland promontory fort site), and a couple of highly speculative sites in Pembrokeshire. However, it is in the vicinity of a bronze age findspot PRN 11948 (exact location not recorded) and given its high visibility there is also the possibility of its also being a bronze age ritual/monument site. Six ECMs are said to have been recovered from the fabric of church during 19th century restoration; only two of these can be identified (though one is in two parts). Both are now in the church - Group III ECM (PRN 8970), and a hogback stone (PRN 8969) from the mid-late 10th century, both possibly +/- in situ?. They may suggest monastic origins for this otherwise indeterminate site (Edwards forthcoming). The hogback is the only one recorded in Wales, and may represent a burial in the 'Viking' tradition (and therefore indicate a Norse element in the early medieval population?). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David and may have been an early cult centre, although its relationship to the main 'Dewi' church at Llanddewi Brefi is uncertain. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	03	Three stone fragments in Llanddewi Aberarth church PRNs 5666 & 17367 2 from Group III ECM PRN 8970 the third a hogback PRN 8969 9th-10thc.

References:

Published

Text

Ceredigion District Council	1913	Ceredigion's Coastal Heritage Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	p.28 Vol. 1 No.3 p.19
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.45
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1.No.1 p.15-6
Jones DL	1983	Ceredigion	Vol.9 No.4 p.363
Downey DS	1984	Ceredigion	Vol.10 No.1 p.82-95

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

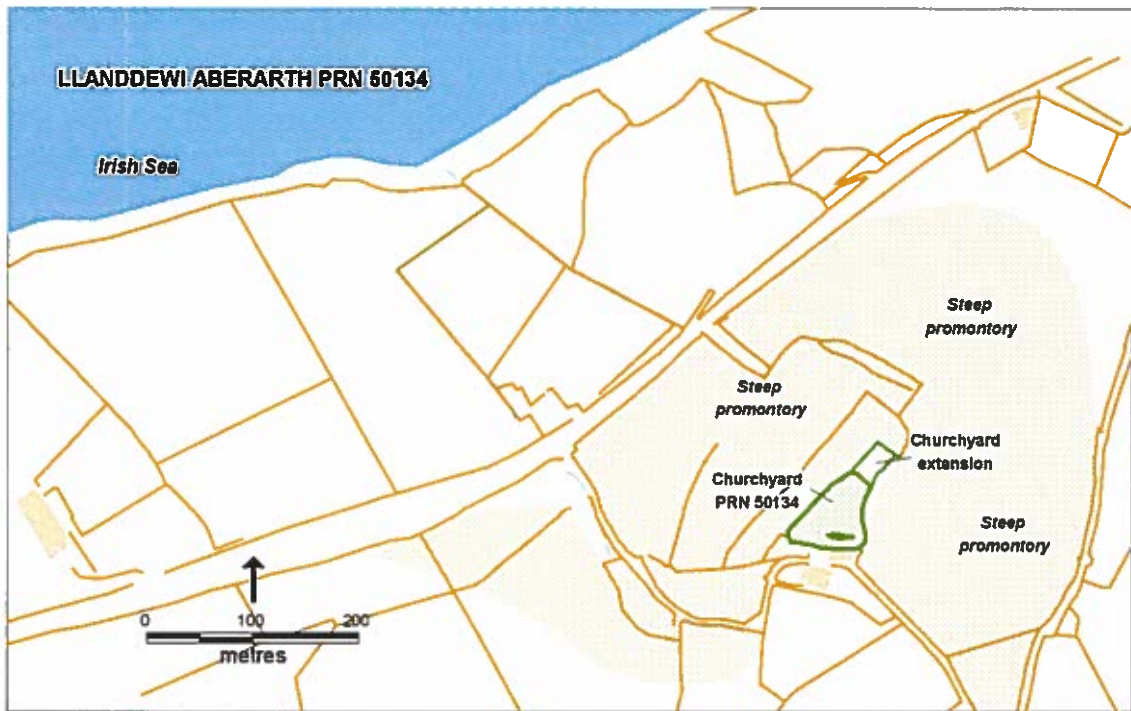
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanddewi Aberarth	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

Llanddewi Aberarth PRN 50134: sketch plan of churchyard





PRN: 50135
NGR: SN33284112
Parish: Llandyfriog
Site Name: LLANDYFRIOG PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFRIOG;ST BRIOC
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: 12662;16017
Siting: Flood plain///
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect:
Proximity: Afon Teifi runs along S edge of site
Views: Extensive views to S, W and E
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandyfriog parish church PRN 12662, which was entirely (re)built in 1888 as post-medieval PRN 16017, in the same location as its predecessor, on a platform derived from its total demolition. It was listed, as 'Llantheveryok', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries and was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids as a prebend of the cathedral (Lewis 1833). It may have earlier origins. There was a subordinate, medieval chapelry in the parish, at Llanfair Treflygan (PRN 2333), which was probably post-Conquest and Llandyfriog parish church presumably predates this chapel. The regular, rectangular churchyard, which is post-medieval in its present form, occupies the floodplain of the Afon Teifi. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Tyfriog, which is a hypocoristic form of St Brioc. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S 1833 A Topographical Dictionary of
Wales

Maps

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

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND 2000 Cadw Welsh Historic Churches
Project Ceredigion Churches
Llandyfriog

Ludlow ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical
Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1

Ludlow ND 2004 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical
Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2

Maps

Saxton C 1578 Cardigan

Negative References:

PRN: 50136
NGR: SN36345749
Parish: Llandysiliogogo
Site Name: LLANDYSILIOGOGO PARISH CHURCH;ST TYSILIO'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early 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: 5290;5291
Siting: Hill slope/gentle//
Orientation: Subcircular/
Aspect: Northeast facing slope
Proximity: Possible holy well site PRN 14808 is 15m NE of site. Tributary of Af
Views: Fairly extensive views to N and E

Description: Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandysiliogogo parish church PRN 5291. It was listed, as 'Gogoffe', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was a possession of Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 68) which, at the dissolution, fell to the Bishop of St Davids. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It may have earlier origins. The large churchyard is now subrectangular but was formerly subcircular, having been extended to the southwest in the 19th century, whilst certain of the other boundaries have been straightened. The surviving boundaries are substantial banks and may represent a re-used iron age defended enclosure. Certain adjoining field boundaries suggest that the churchyard may be axial to a radial boundary system. The site may have even earlier origins. A large stone was found lying beneath the pulpit during 19th century restoration (Bowen 1971, 213-15), and has been accepted as a genuine neolithic/bronze age standing stone, relocated to the church. Its provenance is unknown but it may have occupied the area later covered by the churchyard - a further large stone is reported to have been present within the churchyard (Evans 1918, 143). However, it has been suggested that it was brought in from a nearby neolithic site (Bowen 1971, 213-15). Llandysiliogogo is one of the early, mother parishes of Ceredigion from which a number of smaller parishes were carved out after 1291. It remains a large parish with at least one former chapelry, Capel Cynon (PRN 5276). The site lies 650m southeast of the Irish Sea coast, on a sheltered, northeast-facing hillslope. It has been suggested that the 'ogof' (or 'cave') element in the place-name may be secondary, and part of a later tradition (Evans 1918, 143); an alternative suggestion that it may indicate that it moved from an earlier site on the coast is more dubious (ibid.). A possible 'holy' well site PRN 14808 lies in the field immediately northeast of the churchyard. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Tysilio. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Evans GE	1918	'Cardiganshire: Its Plate Records and Registers' Archaeol. Cambrensis Vol. XVIII Sixth Series	
	1930	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.VII p.91-2
Bowen EG	1971	Antiquity	Vol.45 p.213-215
Bowen EG	1971	'Menhir in Llandysiliogogo Church Cardiganshire' Antiquity 54	
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.23
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th series Vol.15 p.329
Eyre-Evans G	1928	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.21 p.74
	1930	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.VII p.91
	1936	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XI p.13
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.51
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.13-4

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

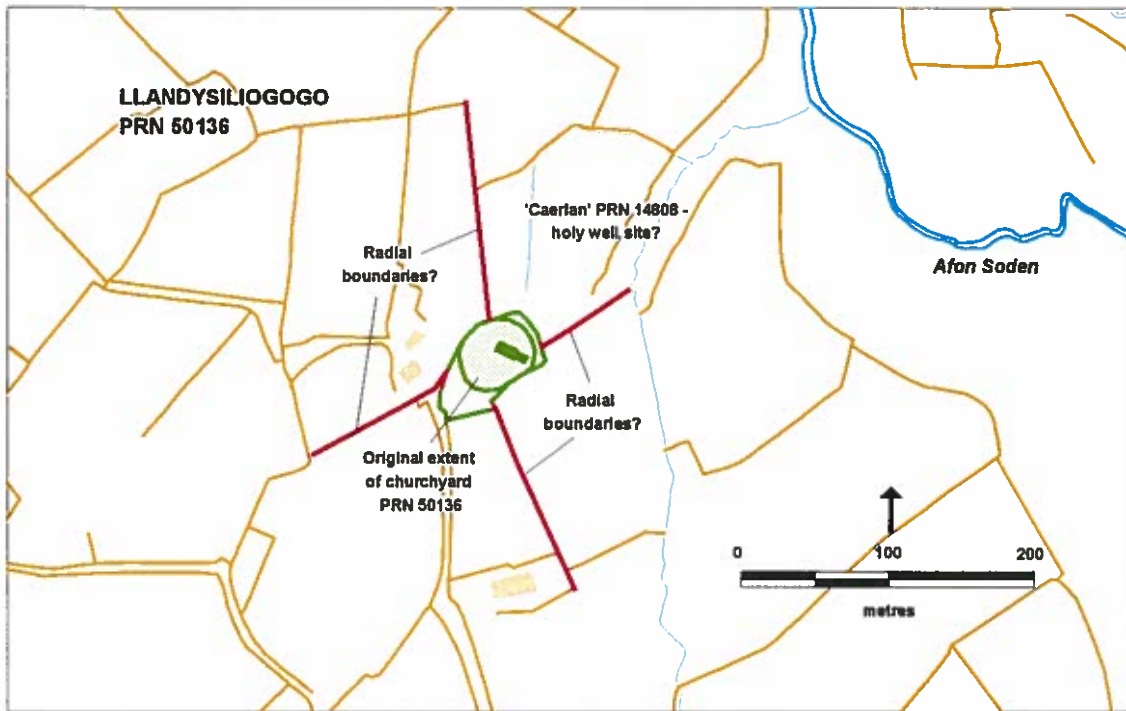
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llandysiliogogo	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

Llandysiliogogo PRN 50136: sketch plan of churchyard





PRN: 50137
NGR: SN41904068
Parish: Llandyssul
Site Name: LLANDYSUL PARISH CHURCH;ST TYSUL'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early 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: 1826;5643;50138
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation: Polygonal/
Aspect:
Proximity: Next to the Afon Teifi. Central to ?medieval settlement of Llandysul. F
Views: Restricted views
Description:

Early medieval B site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandysul parish church PRN 5643. It was listed, as 'Llandessel', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was in the patronage of the Welsh lords, in the person of Hywel ap Owain, in 1231-47, when it was granted to the canons of St Davids (Hughes and Jenkins, 1967); the patronage was for some time after disputed by the Welsh lords. The church may have earlier origins. A Group 1 ECM (PRN 1826), and Group ?II ECM (PRN 50139), were first recorded in the churchyard, where they may have been +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming). It lies at the head of a large parish - formerly larger still, until the later medieval period - with at least six late medieval chapels-of-ease. It may represent the rump of a much larger parochium, while the chapels suggest that it may have been a pilgrimage centre. Perhaps significantly in this connection, it is central to the small town of Llandysul, which appears to have been a planned, medieval settlement, but was never a borough. The churchyard, which lies on the level floor of the Afon Teifi, on the west bank of the river, was formerly polygonal but was extended to the south in the 19th century. The church is dedicated to the Celtic St Tysul, and lies within 250m of the Ffynnon Tysul well-site. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	Two ECMs in church PRNs 1826 and 50138 first recorded in churchyard

References:

Published

Text

Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.352
	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.334
	1906-7	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.69 p.144
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.27
Hughes & Jenkins	1967	Ceredigion	Vol.V No.4 p.424-31
Hughes IT and Jenkins JR	1967	The Church of St Tysul Llandysul Ceredigion Vol. V No. 4	
Cambrian News	1991	'Mindless' Vandalism in three Churches	5:4:91 DRF
	1913	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.3 p.32
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41
Eyre-Evans G	1917-18	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Pt.XXXI Vol.12 p.47
Eyre-Evans G	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXII p.47
	1932	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.86 p.411
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.52
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.11
Hughes IT	1957	Ceredigion	Vol.III No.2 p.104
Hughes IT	1957	Ceredigion	Vol.III No.2 p.170
Chater AO	1976	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.125 p.144 Gravestones

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Hughes Howells & John	1978	DRF	A Short History & Guide
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llandysul	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion 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	28-9 28-10 28-11 28-12 28-13 28-14 28-16 28-17 28-19 28-20
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Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

PRN: 50139
NGR: SN62445124
Parish: Llanfair Clydogau
Site Name: LLANFAIR CLYDOGAU PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'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: 5146;17362
Siting: Flood plain///
Orientation: N-S/
Aspect:
Proximity: Near confluence of Nant Clywedog with Afon Teifi. Roman road run
Views: Fairly wide views all round
Description:

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfair Clydogau church PRN 5146, which became a parish church during the post-medieval period. It was largely rebuilt in 1886-8 as post-medieval PRN 17326. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries, and was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids (Lewis 1833). It may have earlier origins. The large, oval churchyard occupies the Afon Teifi floodplain near its confluence with Nant Clywedog, a tributary. It measures 95m N-S x 75m E-W and is significantly raised above its environs. The line of a Roman road runs just 100m beyond its eastern boundary. A large outer enclosure, measuring 450m in diameter, may be suggested by a curving boundary, a trackway and the line of the Nant Clywedog, but is rather doubtful; its boundary lies close to three cropmark features (PRNs 6338-9, 6341) but these may represent former loops of the Teifi. The Latin 'Mary' dedication can occur in pre-Conquest contexts. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	1907 Edition P.228
Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
	1861	Archaeologia Cambrensis	3rd Series Vol.7 p.310
Willis Bund JW	1888	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.5 p.317
Tyrell Green E	1913	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.3 p.11
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.52

Maps

Saxton	1578	Saxton's Map of Radnorshire Brecknockshire Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanfair Clydogau	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

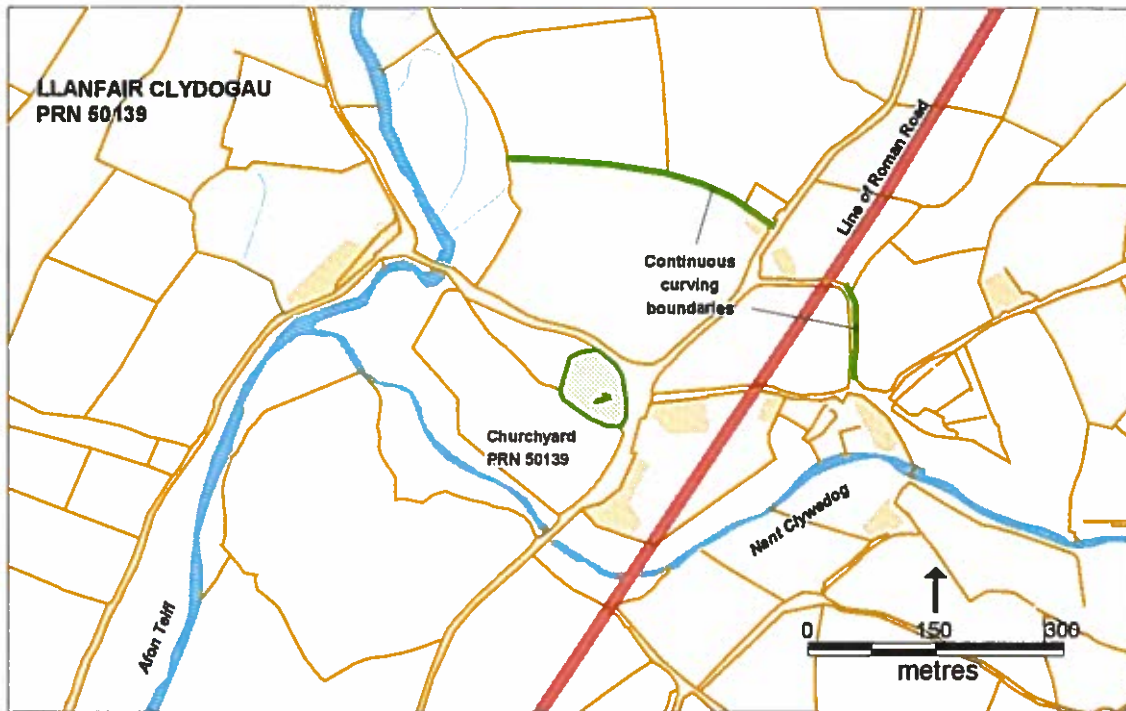
Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio
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Llanfair Clydogau PRN 50139: sketch plan of churchyard and doubtful outer enclosure





PRN: 50140
 NGR: SN66507605
 Parish: Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Lower
 Site Name: LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREUDDYN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'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: 5176
 Siting: Valley base///
 Orientation: Subsquare/
 Aspect:

Proximity: Afon Ceunant runs along S edge of site. Course of Roman road pass

Views: Restricted views all round

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn church PRN 5176, which was a chapelry - as 'Llanfihangel Kilvereth' or 'Llanfihangel Gelynrhod' - to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, later becoming a parish church. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries, and was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids (Lewis 1833). It is a large, cruciform church with a central tower. Local tradition has it that it was built in 1268, and indeed the bulk of the fabric may be 13th century, and built in conscious imitation of the monastic church at Llanbadarn Fawr (cf. Llanddewi Brefi). However, a church was already in existence, the place-name Llanfihangel Gelynrhod being recorded in 1254 (Jones 1952, 109). The terms of the record make it clear that a bond settlement is being described, with a high-status dwelling (PRN 12868) and indeed the churchyard is nuclear to a settlement with Welsh morphology possible preserving the boundaries of a system of quillets. So the church may have earlier origins. The churchyard, which now appears subsquare but may originally have been more circular, lies in fairly sheltered, fertile ground on the floor of the Afon Ceunant valley and, significantly, very near - or perhaps over - the line of the major Roman road north from Trawscoed fort. The Latin 'Michael' dedication can occur in pre-Conquest contexts (although not in a 'classic' hilltop location at this site). The 13th century rebuild of the church in imitation of Llanbadarn Fawr - and out of all proportion with its status as a chapelry - appears to imply some pre-existing - or remembered - high status. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	p.286
Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.334
Glynne SR	1897	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.14 p.305
	1915	T.Cardiganshire AS	Vol.2 No.1 p.47-8 79
	1938	T.Cardiganshire AS	Vol.XIII p.26 28
Jones T	1952	Brut y Tywysogyon	

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Old Inhabitant	1976		
RCAHM	1985	DRF	with plan
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Hall J & Sambrook P	2003	Trawsgoed Community Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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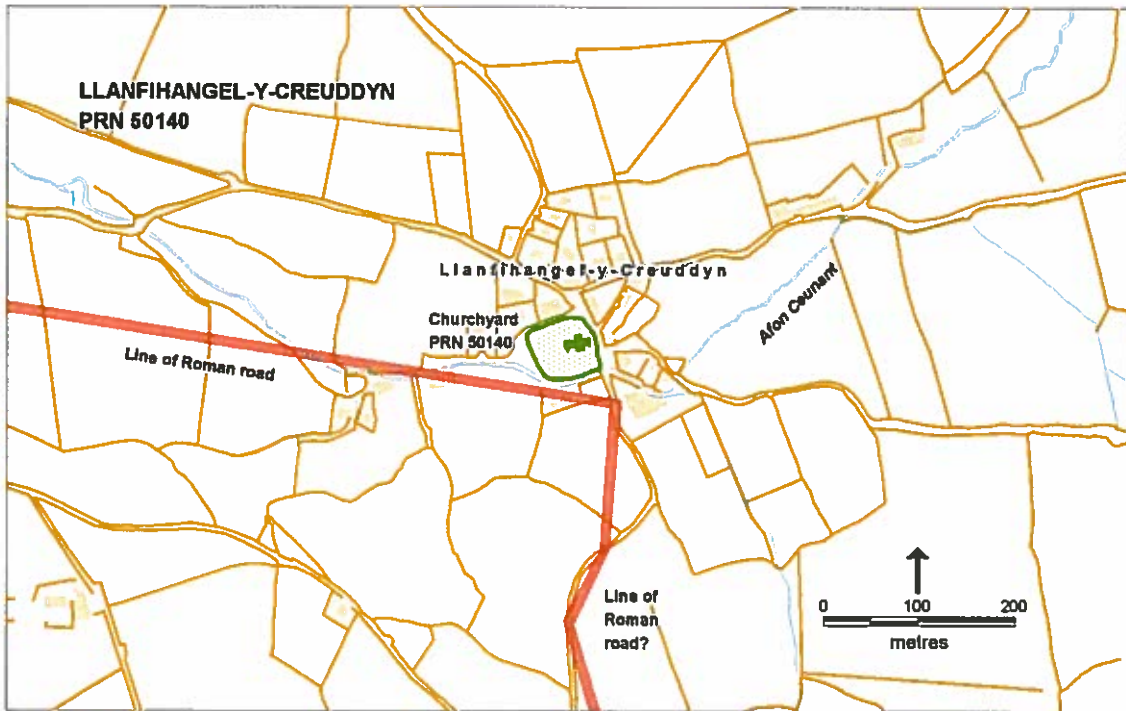
Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio
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Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn PRN 50140: sketch plan of churchyard





PRN: 50141
NGR: SN72677498
Parish: Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Upper
Site Name: LLANTRISANT CHURCH
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval;Post Med
Form: Earthwork/B
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 9730,9731;9732
Siting: High plateau///
Orientation: Square/
Aspect:
Proximity: In the vicinity of several springs
Views: Wide views all round
Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llantrisant Church PRN 5490, a chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, later to Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish. It was abandoned soon after the establishment of a chapel-of-ease at Eglwysnewydd, on the Hafod Estate near Cwmystwyth, in 1620, and remained disused until 1883 when it was entirely (re)built on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries, and was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids (Lewis 1833). It is situated in a remote area of moorland, some distance from any present settlement, at an altitude of 300m. However, it may have earlier origins as a pre-Conquest upland chapelry. Three Group II-III ECMs, PRNs 9730-32, were found in the churchyard (Edwards forthcoming), where they were probably in situ; it is unlikely that they were secondarily imported to this remote location during the late medieval or later period. They are all fairly late and may also suggest a de novo 7th - 11th century foundation. The regular, square churchyard is post-medieval in its present form having been remodelled when the church rebuilt in 1883; the tithe map of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish, from 1847, suggests that it may formerly have been circular. The site appears to have a 'Celtic' dedication although the identity of the 'three saints' is unknown. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	03	Two ECMs in church PRNs 9730-32 first recorded in churchyard

References:

Published

Text

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|---|-----------------|
| Lewis S | 1833 | A Topographical Dictionary of Wales | |
| Cer Arch Survey | 1988 | Archaeology in the Ysbyty Ystwyth Area | p.36 |
| | 1915 | Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society | Vol.2 No.1 p.49 |

Manuscript

Text

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Ludlow ND | 2000 | Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llantrisant | |
| Ludlow ND | 2002 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1 | |
| Sambrook RP & Hall J | 2003 | Pontarfynach Community Audit | SMR Library |
| Ludlow ND | 2004 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2 | |
| Edwards N | forthcoming | A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West | |

Maps

- | | | | |
|--|------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | 1847 | Tithe Map Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn | |
|--|------|-----------------------------------|--|

Negative References:

PRN: 50142
NGR: SN542560
Parish: Llanfihangel Ystrad
Site Name: LLANLLYR ABBEY
Site Type: FINDSPOT; ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval?; Medieval
Form: Findspot
Land Use: Pasture; Other; Built over
Vegetation: Grass; Trees; Buildings
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 4580; 4781; 4786; 39030; 39031
Siting:
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity:
Views:

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of the medieval Llanllyr Abbey, a Cistercian nunnery founded in c.1180 by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd, ie. a Welsh foundation. It became a mansion house during the post-medieval period. Early medieval origins are suggested by the Group II ECM from the site (PRN 4781), the inscription of which appears to record the grant of a plot of land - a 'deserted place' - for use as a hermitage or monastery (Edwards forthcoming). This may record the grant of the Llanllyr site itself, in the 7th - 9th century, and the establishment of a pre-Conquest monastery that was later re-established or re-organised under Rhys ap Gruffudd (cf. the Premonstratensian Talley Abbey, Carm.). The site lies in the fertile floodplain of the Afon Aeron, in association with a spring, ie. typical of such early land-grants. The abbey has now entirely gone, but traces of the chapel/church, and a cemetery enclosure, were apparently visible in the late 19th century. The site of the abbey church is marked at SN 5426 5604 on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1891 (Sheet XXV.SE) against, and on the south side, of a stream that still runs SE-NW through the site. However, dowsing has apparently revealed the outline of a rectangular building immediately to the northeast, on the north side of the same stream, at NGR SN 5428 5605. Both locations lie in a field of pasture, the southeast part of which has been built-up as made ground, and concreted, during the late 20th century, possibly concealing the below-ground remains of any conventual buildings. Geophysical survey was undertaken in 2000, with very inconclusive results, but there were indications that buried features might be present but obscured by dumping (Terra Nova, 2000; Project No. 40377). An alternative site might exist at NGR SN 5420 5605, which was apparently the site of the earliest, 16th century mansion building (PRN 4850), as shown by Thomas Dineley in 1684 (Loveday Gee, site owner, pers. comm.) - ie. it was normally the abbey buildings themselves that were converted into dwellings at the dissolution. This dwelling was later demolished, in c.1830, and a new house built 200m to the SE, at 5440 5594 (PRN 9675). The area is however still gravelled in places, but much overgrown. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lloyd JE		History of Wales	Vol.11 p.603
	1896	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.13 p.123
Speed J	1632	History of Great Britaine	3rd Edition p.1084-5
Speed J	1632	History of Great Britaine	3rd addition pp 1084-5
Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	1907 Edition p.238
Roberts G	1848	Archaeologia Cambrensis	1st Series Vol.3 p.126
	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.352
Owen E	1893	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.10 p.37
Knowles & Hadcock	1953	Medieval Religious Houses	p.224
Lewes HJ	1971	Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society Vol.VI Number 4 Llanllyr 1180-1980	DRF
	1931	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.8 p.19 35
	1936	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.26 p.50
Pierce TJ	1959	Ceredigion	Vol.III No.4 p.273

Maps

Ordnance Survey	1891	1:10560 Cardiganshire Sheet XXV.SE	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet

Manuscript

Text

Many		P.A. Alterations of access and construction of roadway Llanllyr Farm Talsarn	DRF
Murphy K	1999	Tir Gofal farm visit Llanllyr	ACA Reports
Murphy K	1999	Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report Llanllyr	
Terra Nova	2000	Llanllyr Geophysical Survey	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Maps

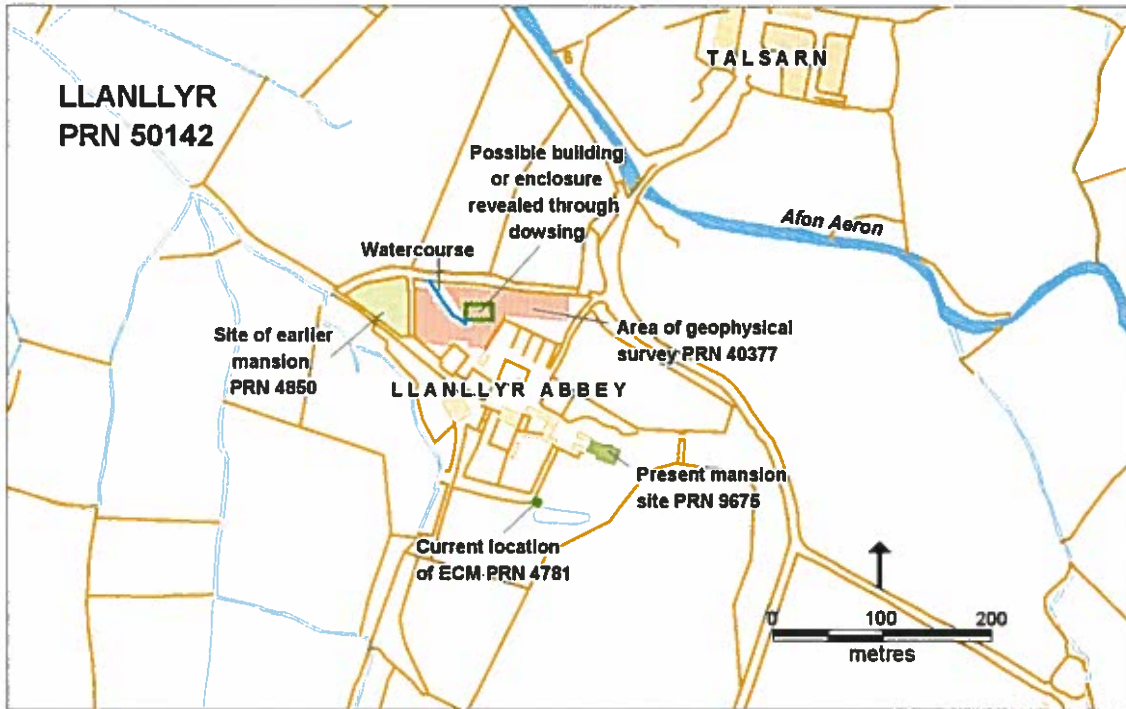
Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

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Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllyr Abbey PRN 50142: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text



Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllyr Abbey PRN 50142: area of geophysical survey and possible site of medieval abbey church PRN 4786, from the southeast





PRN: 50143
NGR: SN19954580
Parish: Llangoedmor
Site Name: LLANGOEDMOR PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNLLO'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: 5305
Siting: Hill slope/gentle//
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect: West facing slope
Proximity: Lies between Nant Cynllo, which forms its S edge, and another unname
Views: Fairly wide views all round
Description:

Early medieval B site, ie. medium probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangoedmor parish church PRN 5305, which was largely rebuilt in 1830-32, and possibly before that, in the 17th - 18th century. It was listed, as 'Llanloidmar' and 'Llangoydmaur', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It may have been a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. However, it derives its name from, and may have been a de novo foundation within, the Anglo-Norman demesne of Coed Mawr, which belonged to the lords of Cardigan Castle (Rees 1932). But in the 'Taxatio', the church was described as 'portionary', ie. a benefice divided between the church and powerful laymen or 'portionaries', a form of patronage that normally arose out of pre-Conquest, mixed lay/clerical clas communities (Evans 1992, 33-38). Perhaps, in this persistently Welsh area of west Wales, such portionaries persisted beyond the Anglo-Norman conquest. A 'portion' was granted to the Premonstratensian Talley Abbey, Carm., in c.1200 (Owen 1893, 42), and the 'Taxatio' records that, in 1291, one portion belonged to Talley, the other(s) presumably in lay hands until appropriated by the Bishops of St Davids in the late 13th century. The subrectangular churchyard is post-medieval in its present form, and was probably remodelled in the 19th century under the Plas Llangoedmor estate. It lies between two streams, in a fairly fertile area. Unfortunately no good-quality aerial photographs were available for this site. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynllo, a popular cult in this region, and so could date to any period of the middle ages. There were formerly two free chapels in the parish, at Mwnt and Llechryd (PRNs 5226 & 5324), both of which later became parish churches. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Evans JW	1992	The Survival of the Clas as an Institution in Medieval Wales: Some Observations on Llanbadarn Fawr	N Edwards and A Lane The Early Church in Wales and the West p. 33-40
HBCW	1997	HBCW 40th Annual Report 1995-96	p.32
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.9-10

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llangoedmor	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Negative References:

PRN: 50144
NGR: SN603839
Parish: Llangorwen
Site Name: LLANGORWEN
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT;CHAPEL? Early Medieval
Form: Documents;Earthwork/U
Land Use: Rough pasture
Vegetation: Grass;rushes
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 12439
Siting: Flood plain///
Orientation:
Aspect:
Proximity: Afon Clarach is 125m to S. Bronze Age cremation cemetery PRNs 8
Views: Wide views to W and E up and down Dyffryn Clarach
Description:

Early medieval B site, ie. medium probability early medieval origins. Site of chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr, which had gone by 1800. A new church, dedicated to All Saints and the head of a new parish of Llangorwen, was established on a de novo site, c.75m to the south, in 1841 (PRN 5142). The medieval chapel was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. However, it may have earlier origins. The 'Life of St Padarn' ('Vita Sancti Paterni'), compiled in the late 11th century, locates Padarn's 'cell' within an area that was subject to a 7th century land-grant to Padarn, by King Maelgwn. This area lay 'north of the Afon Rheidol and south of the Afon Clarach' (Thomas 2003, 97-99). The author calls the cell 'ecclesia media Crucis Agiae', or '(middle) church of the holy cross' (ibid.). There are several contenders for this site (including the dated early medieval cemetery at Plas Gogerddan?), and Charles Thomas considers Llangorwen to be a possible candidate (ibid.). Indeed, the later settlement at Llangorwen is named 'The Cross' on 18th century estate maps. However, it may merely have been named after the cross roads around which it developed, and the name 'Llangorwen' is also recorded during the 18th century. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that the 'Gorwen' element may be derived from the name of Padarn's holy staff - 'Cyrwen' (Wmffre 1998). Llangorwen is directly on the limit of Padarn's land-grant and 'one can envisage the placing of an emblem (such as an image of a holy relic) of a particular church on the boundary of its lands' (ibid.). In addition, during construction of the 19th century church PRN 5142, an urn containing human bone was encountered, and more urns were found during grave-digging, in an area 'blackened by fire' (Briggs 1994, 198) PRNs 8925, 8926 and 28236. This cremation cemetery may have extended over a wider area, suggesting that the medieval chapel represents a re-used bronze age funerary site. The site lies on the floor of Dyffryn Clarach, on the edge of the Afon Clarach floodplain. It is now rough pasture, with rushy areas, but is potentially fertile land although it does not appear ever to have been ploughed. There is possible earthwork evidence for both the chapel and the associated medieval settlement, called 'Cronwern(ew)' in the sources (possibly the 'Capel Kilvellen', PRN 11489, shown by Saxton?). A subrectangular hollow lies in the field immediately north of the present church, measuring approx. 20m E-W and 10m N-S, and very pronounced on the north and west sides, the north side possibly also represented by a low bank. It may at least represent the post-Conquest chapel site. Further, amorphous earthworks to the north may be associated with the medieval settlement. Unfortunately no good-quality aerial photographs were available for this site. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|--|---------------------|
| Briggs CS | 1994 | 'The Bronze Age' in Davies JL and Kirby DP (eds).Cardiganshire County History 1 p.124-218 | |
| Thomas C | 2003 | Vita Sancti Paterni:The Life of St Padarn and the original 'Miniw' | |
| | 1914 | Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society | Vol. I No 4 p.35-45 |

Maps

- | | | | |
|--------|------|--|----------|
| Saxton | 1578 | Saxton's Map of Radnorshire Brecknockshire Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire | |
| Rees W | 1932 | South Wales & Border in the 14th Century | NW Sheet |

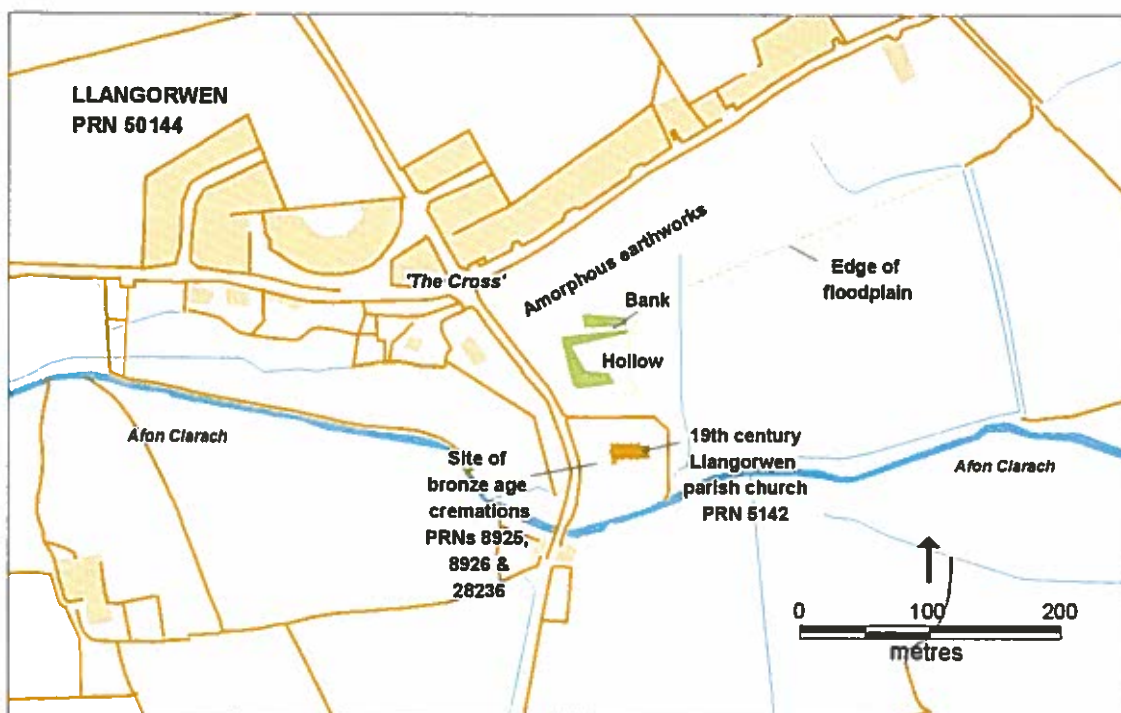
Manuscript

Text

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Ludlow ND | 1994 | Bow Street-Clarach Bay archaeological assessment | |
| Ludlow ND | 2002 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1 | |
| Ludlow ND | 2004 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2 | |

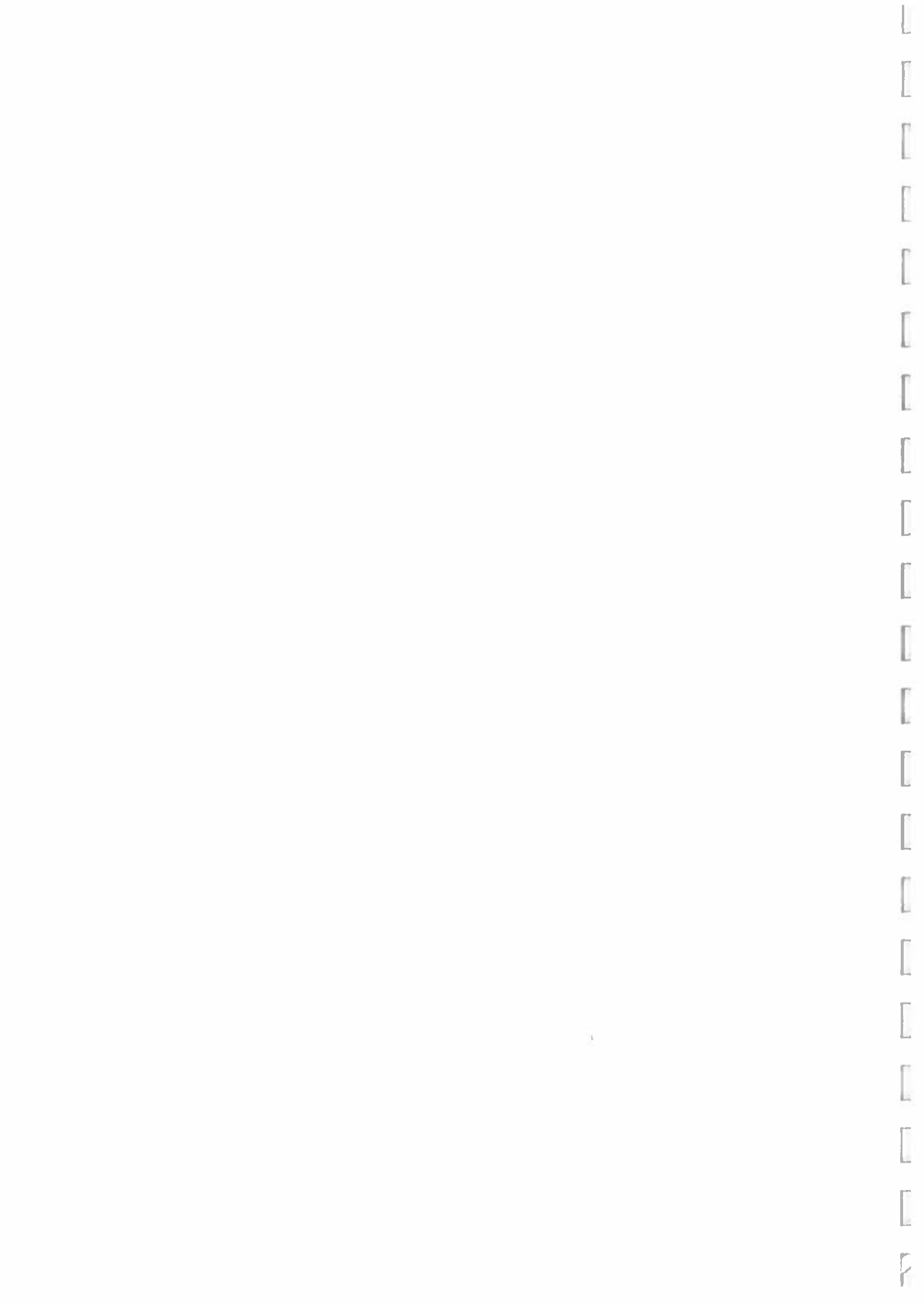
Negative References:

Llangorwen PRN 50144: sketch plan of area showing features mentioned in the text



Llangorwen PRN 50144: earthwork bank and hollow from the WSW





PRN: 50145
NGR: SN31655402
Parish: Llangranog
Site Name: LLANGRANOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CARANOG'S
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval
Form: Documents;Earthwork/U
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5296;16987
Siting: Valley slope///
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect: South facing slope
Proximity: Irish Sea coast, and cove, is 550m to W. Ffynnon Ffair well site, PR
Views: Restricted views, mainly to W

Description: Early medieval A site, ie. high probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangranog church PRN 5926, which chapelry to Llandysiliogogo parish, that became a parish church in the post-medieval period. It was entirely (re-)built in 1884 (as post-medieval PRN 16987) in the same location as, and on the foundations of its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. The church, which is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Carannog, is mentioned in an entry in the 'Life of St Carannog', which has been dated to the early 12th century (Davies 1982, 208), therefore pre-dating the main spread of Anglo-Norman influence in the area. It has been suggested that the entry signifies that Llangranog already existed as a cult centre (O Riain 1994, 384), not necessarily monastic but presumably on the site of the present church. It occupies a coastal, harbourside location, a topographical location which is shared many other early church sites. The tradition that a stone - the 'Judgement stone' - apparently stood near the church, but was moved away in the 19th century (Evans 1903, 77), may refer to the presence of a boundary stone (defining ecclesiastical ownership, or consecrated ground/sanctuary), if not an ECM. The use of such boundary stones normally suggests an early context and, in turn, it may have been a re-used bronze age standing stone. Another tradition had it that a 'religious house' called Llety Carannog, once stood at the northwest corner of Llangranog churchyard (ibid.). The name is suggestive and may imply the presence of a second ecclesiastical structure within the churchyard, possibly a 'capel-y-bedd' or (later medieval) chapel erected over the grave of a founder (or founding saint). The churchyard is large, and apparently rectilinear although its boundary is notional rather than physical, lacking a bank or wall. The church stands within 75m northwest of the former 'holy' well (properly a spring) called Ffynnon Ffair, ie. 'St Mary's Well' (PRN 12389). There may be no close association between this well and the cult of St Carannog, and no traditions of curative powers or miraculous properties appear to have surrounded it (Jones 1992, 158).
 NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	The History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire	
Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.352
Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
Ceredigion District Council		Ceredigion's Coastal Heritage	p.16 Illustration
Evans GE	1903	Cardiganshire	
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.33-6
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.32-3
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.39
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.53
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.11-12
Jenkins JG	1958	Ceredigion	Vol.III No.3 p.232
Jenkins JG	1958	Ceredigion	Vol.III No.3 p.232
Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Middle Ages	

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Jones F	1992	The Holy Wells of Wales	
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llangranog	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:



PRN: 50146
NGR: SN60855316
Parish: Llanybi
Site Name: LLANGYBI PARISH CHURCH;ST CYBI'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: 5145;12425
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect:
Proximity: Associated with cropmark PRN 6237. Afon Dulas runs along S edge o
Views: Restricted views all round
Description:

Early medieval C site, ie. low probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanybi parish church PRN 12425. It was not listed in 1291, when it may yet to have been raised to parish status. It was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids as a prebend of the collegiate church of Llanddewi Brefi, but was in joint patronage in 1833 (Lewis, 1833); this appears to be secondary and not to reflect an earlier, 'Welsh' tradition of multiple patronage. However the church, which is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cybi, may have early medieval origins - the 'Life of St Cybi' from the early-mid 12th century (Davies 1982, 208), suggests that Llanybi already existed as a cult centre (Riain 1994, 384). The churchyard is subcircular (formerly more circular) and is considerably raised above its surroundings. It lies on the floor of the Dulas valley, next to the Afon Dulas itself, in the wider valley landscape of Dyffryn Teifi. It is associated with a cropmark feature of unknown date (PRN 6327) which, however, may represent a former field boundary north of the church (shown on the OS First Edition map of 1891), rather than any larger, outer enclosure. The site lies within 500m of the Ffynnon Wen well site, and within 5km of the Roman fort site at Llanio/Bremia. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.11-12
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.341
Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Middle Ages	

Maps

	1891	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 First Edition Cards	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llangybi	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
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PRN: 50147
NGR: SN64589218
Parish: Llangynfelyn
Site Name: LLANGYNFELYN PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNFELYN'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: 5431;17366
Siting: Local summit///
Orientation: N-S/

Aspect:
Proximity: Site occupies an island in the coastal marshland of Cors Fochno
Views: Limited views all round

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangynfelyn church PRNs 5431 and 17336, a chapelry which became a parish church during the post-medieval period. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was in private patronage (Lewis 1833). The small oval churchyard is considerably raised above its surroundings and occupies an 'island' within the extensive coastal marshland area of Cors Fochno. The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynfelyn. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.36
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41
	1938	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XIII p.70
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.51

Maps

Rces W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llangynfelyn	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
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PRN: 50148
NGR: SN35194394
Parish: Llangynllo
Site Name: LLANGYNLLO PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNLLO'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: 12665;16053
Siting: Hill slope/gentle//
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect: South facing slope
Proximity: 365m NE of confluence of Nant Gwylan and Nant Cwmbach. Ffynn
Views: Extensive views to S and SW; Probably would have been intervisible w
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangynllo parish church PRN 12665, which was entirely (re-)built in 1810 and 1870 as post-medieval PRN 16053. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, when it may yet to have been raised to parish status. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was held in multiple patronage, by the freeholders of the parish (Lewis 1833), a form of tenure thought to have early medieval origins but which may have persisted into the post-Conquest period in Ceredigion. The churchyard, which occupies a south facing hillspur near the confluence of two streams, was formerly oval, and fairly large, but was extended to the west and landscaped under the neighbouring Bronwydd Estate during the 19th century. The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynllo, the dominant local cult and so the dedication could be from any period within the Middle Ages. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Lewis S		1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
Bowen EG		1950	Ceredigion	Vol.I No.1 p.9-10

Maps

Rees W		1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND		2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llangynllo	
Ludlow ND		2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND		2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

References:

Published

Text

	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.9 p.335
	1897	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.14 p.156 304
	1897	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.14 p.156 304
Tyrrrell Green E	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.15
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.1 p.40
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41 47
	1938	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XIII p.26 28
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.54
Benson DG et al	1982	A Bronze Age Cemetery at Llanilar Cardiganshire Ceredigion IX No. 3 p.281-292	
Briggs CS (ed.)	1997	A Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Settlement and Burial Complex at Llanilar Ceredigion Arch. Camb. CXLVI p.13-59	

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN67NW

Manuscript

Text

Ludlow N	1997	Description of church based on Cadw churches project	DRF
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanilar (as now-deleted PRN 17361)	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

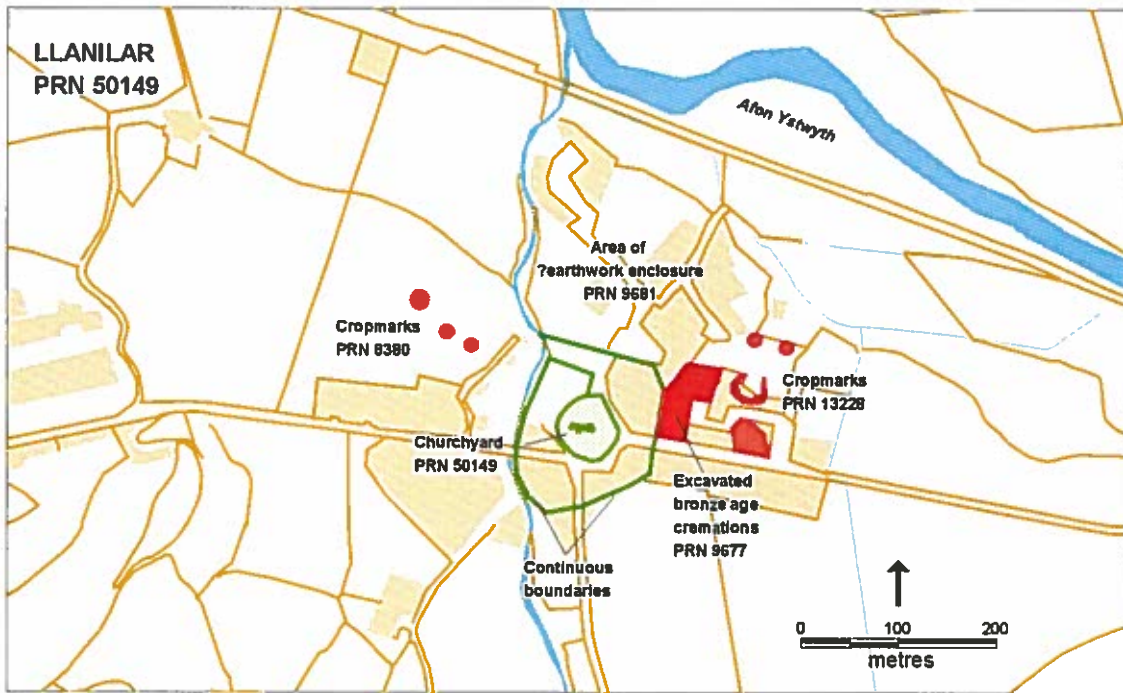
Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:



Llanilar PRN 50149: sketch plan of churchyard showing sites mentioned in the text





PRN: 50150
NGR: SN40495982
Parish: Llanina
Site Name: LLANINA PARISH CHURCH;ST INA'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: 5656;8297
Siting: Coastal plain///
Orientation: N-S/
Aspect:
Proximity: On W bank of Afon Llethi, 50m from its mouth on the Irish Sea. Ass
Views: Extensive views, particularly W out to sea
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanina church PRN 8297, a medieval chapelry to Llanarth parish, which became a parish church during the post-medieval period. It was rebuilt c.1810, as post-medieval PRN 5656, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries, and with Llanarth was a possession of St Davids Cathedral. Possible earlier origins may be suggested by its location at the mouth of the Afon Llethi, a mere 50m from the Irish Sea coast. The medium-large polygonal churchyard occupies a level, exposed area coastal plain. It was associated with a ?medieval settlement, Llwyn-onn (PRN 10945). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Ina, who is not to be identified with West Saxon King Ina (O Riain 1994, 392). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Davies DE	1914	St Ins's Church Llannia Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Church Guide Book. in DRF Vol.1 No.4 p.54
Tyrrell Green E	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41-42
	1926	Cambrian News Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	17.XII 1973 Vol.4 p.63
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.54

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Williams G	1996	Cardigan Bay Survey	
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanina	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

Others

Others

Record Commission	1802	1291 Taxatio	
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PRN: 50152
NGR: SN51256749
Parish: Llansantffraid
Site Name: LLANSANTFFRAED PARISH CHURCH;ST BRIDGET'S;ST FFRAID'S;ST BRIDE'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: 4813;17391
Siting: Coastal plain///
Orientation: N-S/
Aspect:
Proximity: On N bank of the Afon Peris, 265m from its mouth into the Irish Sea.
Views: Extensive views all round, particularly out to sea
Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llansantffraed parish church, a small church consisting of a medieval west tower and a rebuilt chancel and nave, without structural division, from 1839-41 (given post-medieval PRN 17391). It was listed, as 'Lansenfreyd', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It had been granted to Slebech Commandery by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd in c.1176 (Conway Davies 1946, 362-4), and was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion having remained in Welsh hands during most of the 12th century. It gave its name to the surrounding gwestfa recorded in 1303 (Dodgshon 1994, 347). Possible earlier origins may be suggested by a number of factors, including its location near the mouth of the Afon Peris, 265m from the Irish Sea coast. The D-shaped churchyard was formerly circular. It occupies a level, exposed area coastal plain. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Bridget/St Ffraed, a dedication normally associated with early contexts. An iron age or Romano-British findspot is somewhere in the vicinity (PRN 13159). There was at least one former chapelry in the parish, at the nearby Llanon (PRN 758), but this is probably very late medieval. (There appears to be no basis for the claim that a medieval nunnery was located within Llansantffraed). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Williams PB	1843	TCS	Vol.II Part IV p.204 Historical Account of Monasteries & Abbeys in Wales p.30 Illustration
Ceredigion District Council Tyrrell Green E	1915	Ceredigion's Coastal Heritage Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.13
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.41
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.46
	1936	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XI p.64
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.55
Conway Davies J	1946	Episcopal Acts relating to the Welsh Dioceses	Vol. 1
Bowen EG	1950	Ceredigion	Vol.1 No.1 p.13
Dodgshon RA	1994	'Early Society and Economy' in Davies JL and Kirby DP (eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1 p.343-364	

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llangantffraed	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

PRN: 50153
NGR: SN49384552
Parish: Llanwenog
Site Name: LLANWENOG PARISH CHURCH;ST GWENOG'S;LLANVEYNOG
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early 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: 5636
Siting: Hill slope/Gentle//
Orientation: Subcircular/
Aspect: East facing slope
Proximity: Ffynnon Wenog 'holy' well site is 12m to SE. Ty'n-y-porth circular ea
Views: Fairly wide views to east and south
Description: Early medieval B site, ie. medium probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanwenog parish church which was listed, as 'Landgeynok', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church was possibly the 'Llangweithenauc' that was ravaged by the Saxons in 982 (Jones 1952, 9 and n.). A 'third' of the church had been granted to Whitland Abbey by the early 13th century (Richard 1935, 356). This may imply that the church was 'portionary', ie. a benefice divided between the church and powerful laymen or 'portionaries', a form of patronage that normally arose out of pre-Conquest, mixed lay/clerical clas communities (Evans 1992, 33-38). Perhaps, in this persistently Welsh area of west Wales, such portionaries persisted beyond the Anglo-Norman conquest. The remainder was in the hands of the Bishops of St Davids, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi, by the 16th century. The tithes were also held in an unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation, being divided into the 'Freehold' and the 'Grange', which in 1833 were shared between the Highmead, Crosswood and Peterwell estates and the vicar (Lewis 1833). The subcircular churchyard lies near a spring line. It was formerly more circular, but was extended to the east during the 19th century. A continuous, curving boundary running approx. north-south, 210m west of the yard, possibly represents the remnant of a former outer enclosure. It is rather doubtful, but it encompasses - significantly? - the churchyard, the Ffynnon Wenog well site (PRN 8079), both a curative and pilgrimage well, a boulder PRN 8100 that is known locally as the 'prayer stations' (ie. a possible altar-stone or 'leacht'?), and a circular earthwork of unknown date (PRN 9951). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Gwenog. The parish is fairly large parish with three (or four) former chapels-of-ease (PRNs 7516, 8217 & 12391). Might this relatively large number suggest that they were pilgrimage chapels? around a cult centre at Llanwenog? (cf. St Davids and Nevern, Pembs., and possibly Llandysul, Cer.). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.353
Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	1907 Edition p.214
	1878	Archaeologia Cambrensis	4th Series Vol.9 p.345
	1913	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.3 p.13 32
Tyrell Green E	1913	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.3 p.2-4
	1913	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 Pt.III p.13 32
	1933	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.24 p.67
Davies DJ	1937	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XII p.39-40
Evans JW	1992	The Survival of the Clas as an Institution in Medieval Wales: Some Observations on Llanbadarn Fawr	N Edwards and A Lane The Early Church in Wales and the West p. 33-40
	1914	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.1 No.4 p.40
	1915	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.2 No.1 p.42 100
Eyre-Evans G	1917	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.17 p.165
Eyre-Evans G	1925	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.19 p.23
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.55
Jones T	1952	Brut y Tywysogyon	
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No 4 p.341
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.65

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

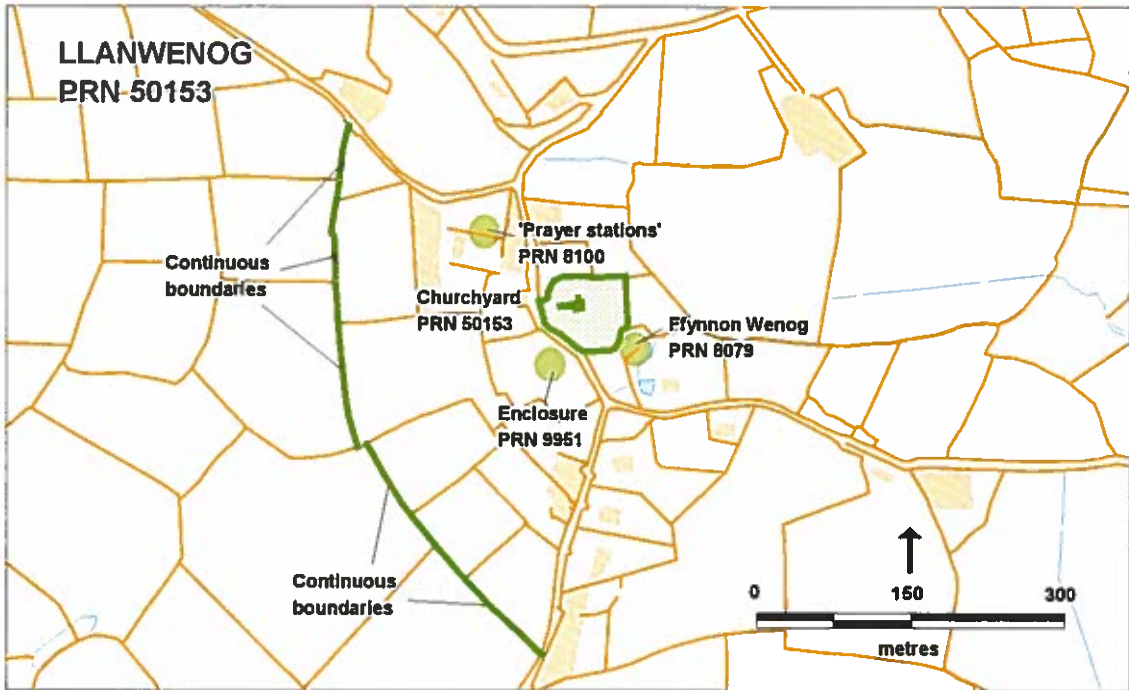
Text

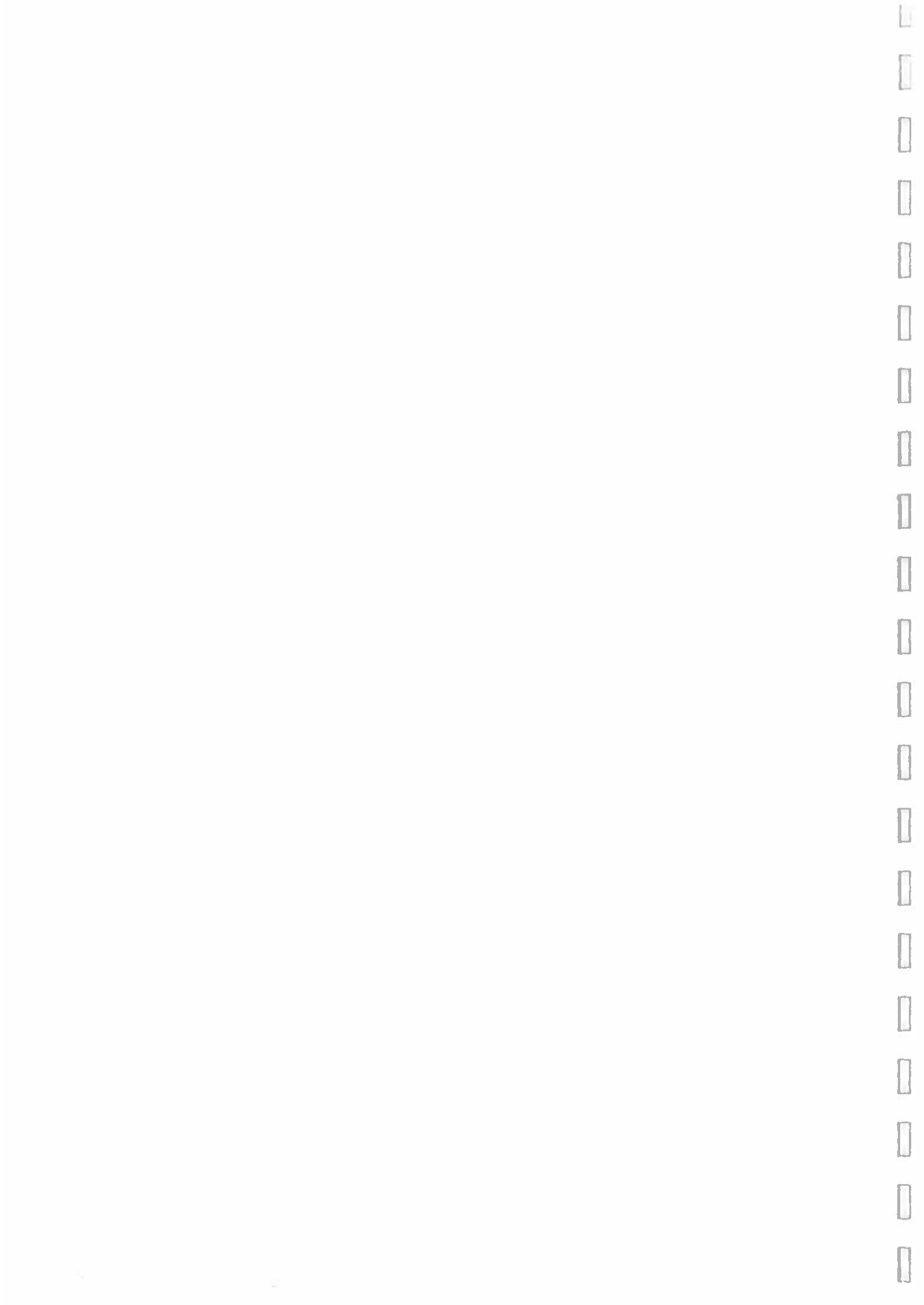
RCAHM	1972	DRF	
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanwenog	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Aerial Photographs			
Meridian Airmaps	1955		240-240 13360-1 35191-2

Negative References:



Llanwenog PRN 50153: sketch plan of churchyard showing sites mentioned in the text





PRN: 50154
 NGR: SN48604241
 Parish: Llanwenog
 Site Name: CAPEL WHYL;CAPPEL WYL;CRUG Y CHWIL;CRUG Y WHYL;CRUG Y WIHL
 Site Type: FINDSPOT;ECCLESIASTICAL Early Medieval
 ESTABLISHMENT;CHAPEL?;CEMETERY?;ROUND
 BARROW REUSE

Form: Findspot;Documents
 Land Use: Rough pasture
 Vegetation: Grass

Site Status:
 Area Status:
 Ownership: Pri

Part of:
 Consists of:
 Associated with: 750;5908;7516;8209
 Siting: Local summit///

Orientation:
 Aspect:
 Proximity: Afon Teifi is 200m to SE. Bron-cwrt is 600m to N. ?Round barrow P

Views: Extensive views all round

Description: Early medieval B site, ie. medium probability early medieval origins. Site of Capel Whyll, one of the four chapels-of-ease to Llanwenog parish. It was still standing in 1796, when it was 'destroyed' (Meyrick 1810, 187-192), and now lacks any above-ground evidence. The site occupies the summit of a pronounced, natural mound or knoll in the Teifi floodplain, probably glacial, called 'Crug-y-chwil' (Meyrick 1810, 187; Cooper 2001); it has been given the PRN 5908. During the post-Conquest period, Capel Whyll was the grange chapel of Rhuddlan Deifi Grange. The grange formed part of the foundation grant of the Premonstratensian Talley Abbey by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd in the 1180s. Rhuddlan is mentioned in the 'Mabinogion', as the 'Court of Pryderi' (Jones and Jones 1949, 48), and appears to represent a pre-Conquest, high-status secular estate, belonging to the Princes of Deheubarth, by whom it was later granted to the favourite monastic house. The grange was acquired by the Cistercian Whitland Abbey in c.1200, at Talley's expense (Owen 1893). When demolished in 1796, the fabric of the chapel, which was built on a 'cairn', was found to contain a 5th-6th century Group 1 ECM (Edwards forthcoming). This 'cairn' may have been a bronze age round barrow, which the ECM suggests was re-used as an early cemetery that was later developed, with the addition of a chapel, and persisted into the post-Conquest period suggesting a long history of burial. Its continuing high status is suggested by its donation, by a powerful Welsh prince, to his personal monastic foundation. The grange nucleus was probably c.600m the north, where recent geophysical survey by Lampeter University students - in a field named 'Bron-cwrt' (NGR SN 489 430) - has identified possible buried features (nb. also possible cropmarks at NGR SN 4881 4330). Does the site represent the early medieval estate core or 'llys', represented as the 'Court of Pryderi' in the Mabinogion? Unfortunately it was not possible to visit this site in 2003. It is however part of a Tir Gofal management agreement in which 'no specific management recommendations' were made (Cooper 2001, 7). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	Group 1 ECM PRN 750 from this site with 5th-6th c. Latin and Ogam inscription in NMGW

References:

Published

Text

Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	p.187-192
Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	1907 Edition p.213
Evans DC	1930	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.VII p.58 61-2
	1937	Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.XII p.37 41
Jones G and Jones T	1949	The Mabinigion	
Thomas W Gwyn	1994	Cardigan County History Vol 1	p414

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	SW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

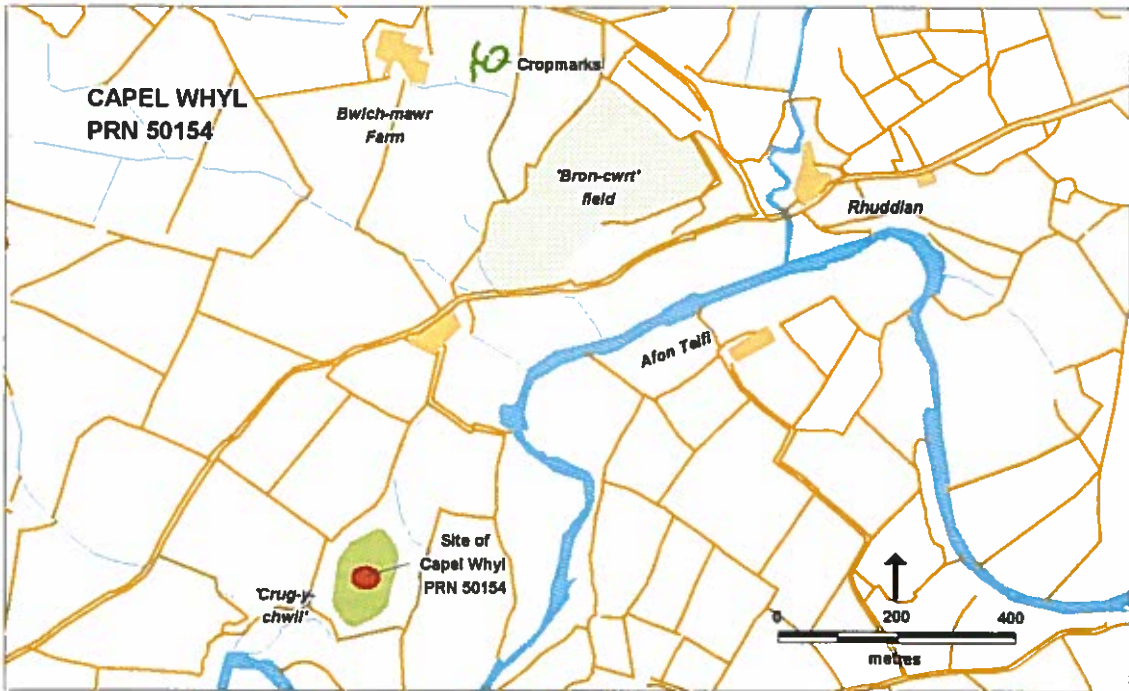
Murphy K	1999	Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report Crug-y-whil	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps	1955		240 240 34867-8
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Negative References:

Llanwenog, Capel Whyl PRN 50154: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text



Llanwenog, Capel Whyl PRN 50154: photograph of Crug-y-whil, and chapel site, from NNW



References:

Published

Text

James H	1994	'The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1 p.397-406	
	1915	T.Cardiganshire AS	Vol.2 No.1 p.49
	1946	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.99 Pt.1 p.55
Chater AO	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.26 p.124

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Llanwnnws	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Hall J & Sambrook P	2003	Ystrad Meurig Community Audit	SMR Library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

PRN: 50156
NGR: SN57625860
Parish: Nantcwnlle
Site Name: NANTCWNLLE PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNLLO;ST GWYNLLEU
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval
Form: Documents
Land Use: Other,Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building

Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL

Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 4787;17368
Siting: Hill slope/Moderate//
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect: West facing slope
Proximity: Pen-y-gaer iron age hillfort PRN 4791 is 220m to S. Two springs rise
Views: Limited views to W

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Nantcwnlle parish church PRN 4787, which was listed, as 'Nantwencen', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was an episcopal grange chapel, as a prebend of the collegiate church at Llanddewi Brefi, by 1326; it was possibly a later medieval acquisition of St Davids, having been in private patronage at an earlier date?, ie. the tithes were divided between the prebendary and the vicar. The large, suboval churchyard was formerly more oval, but the east end was 'straightened-out during the 19th century. It lies at the head of a small valley, on the northern slopes of Dyffryn Aeron, and two springs rise 100m southwest of the site. It lies 220m north of Pen-y-gaer iron age hillfort PRN 4791 and James has suggested that the churchyard may be associated with the hillfort, possibly indicating iron age origins for both sites, representing a 'paired site' where partible inheritance meant that the cemetery/churchyard may have become a kin burial ground through gift or the presence of a founder's grave (James 1994, 405). The churchyard is now nuclear to an early post-medieval field pattern. It has been suggested that the original, 'Celtic' dedication was to St Gwynlleu (O Riain 1994, 391), the St Cynllo dedication being a later corruption . NDJ 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

- | | | | |
|----------|------|---|--------------------|
| | 1915 | Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society | Vol.2 No.1 p.50-77 |
| James H | 1994 | 'The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire' in Davies JL and Kirby DP(eds.) Cardiganshire County History 1 p.397-406 | |
| Bowen EG | 1950 | Ceredigion | Vol.1 No.1 p.9-10 |
| Yates WN | 1973 | Carmarthenshire Antiquary | Vol.9 p.64 |

Maps

- | | | | |
|--------|------|--|----------|
| Rees W | 1932 | South Wales & Border in the 14th Century | SW Sheet |
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Manuscript

Text

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|-----------|------|---|--|
| Ludlow ND | 2000 | Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Nantewalle | |
| Ludlow ND | 2002 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1 | |
| Ludlow ND | 2004 | Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2 | |

Maps

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|----------|------|----------|--|
| Saxton C | 1578 | Cardigan | |
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Negative References:

PRN: 50157
NGR: SN29365211
Parish: Penbryn
Site Name: PENBRYN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S;LLANFIHANGEL PENBRYN
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval
Form: Building/A
Land Use: Other;Built over
Vegetation: Grass;Building
Site Status:
Area Status:
Ownership: ECL
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 5397
Siting: Hill slope/Moderate//
Orientation: Circular/
Aspect: South facing slope
Proximity: Afon Hoffnant is 120m to E. Irish Sea coast is 285m to NW.
Views: Limited views to S

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the largely unrestored , medieval Penbryn parish church PRN 5937, which was listed, as 'St Michael of Penbryn' (or Llanfihangel Penbryn), in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1893, 42). It may have earlier origins. The smallish, circular churchyard lies on the south-facing flank of a coastal hill, 285m from the rocky Irish sea coast, near the mouth of the Afon Hoffnant. Possible bronze age cremations, +/- or a barrow, are said to have been recorded in the churchyard (Williams 1905). The 'Michael' dedication may be early (O Riain 1994, 393), possibly pre-Conquest? It may have been the mother-church of Cwmwd Iscoed - the medieval parish was formerly very large with numerous chapelries, many of them later becoming parish churches. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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References:

Published

Text

Welshman	05-08-1887		
Glynne SR	1898	Archaeologia Cambrensis	5th Series Vol.15 p.355
Lhuyd E	1695	Camden's Britannia	ed.Gibson Col.774
Meyrick SR	1810	History of Cardiganshire	1907 Edition p.210
Ceredigion District Council		Ceredigion's Coastal Heritage	p.14-15 Illustration
Prys-Williams D	1905	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.5 p.153-160
Williams DP	1905	The church of Penbryn and its Connections and Associations Archaeol. Cambrensis Vol. V Sixth Series	
	1992		Ceredigion Vol XI p.425-31
Chater AO	1976	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.125 p.144 Gravestones
Jenkins JG	1983	Ceredigion	Vol.9 No.4 p.355

Maps

Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th Century	NW Sheet
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Manuscript

Text

CADW	1995	BSAHI Aberporth and Penbryn	
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Ceredigion Churches Penbryn	
Ludlow ND	2002	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 1	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Ceredigion Part 2	

Maps

Saxton C	1578	Cardigan	
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Negative References:

PRN: 50158
NGR: SN28905137
Parish: Penbryn
Site Name: DYFFRYN BERN
Site Type: FINDSPOT;ROUND BARROW REUSE? Early medieval
Form: Finds
Land Use: Pasture
Vegetation: Grass
Site Status: SAM
Area Status:
Ownership: Pri
Part of:
Consists of:
Associated with: 2096;2097;2097
Siting: Hill slope/Gentle//
Orientation:
Aspect: Northwest facing slope
Proximity: Irish Sea coast is 710m to the NW. Penbryn parish churchyard PRN 5
Views: Fairly wide views to N, and to NE down unnamed stream valley

Description: Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Possible bronze age round barrow PRN 2098, re-used for Romano-British cremation burial PRN 2097, and findspot of Group I ECM PRN 2096. The Group I Latin-inscribed stone PRN 2096 was first mentioned by Edward Lhuyd in the late 17th century when it lay beside a cairn in a field called - significantly - 'Parc Cerrig y Lluniau' ('field on the stone with lines') near Dyffryn Bern Farm, 710m inland from the Irish Sea coast (Edwards forthcoming). The cairn occupied a slight rise in the centre of the field. It was levelled in c.1806 when it was reported to contain ashes and some Roman coins, and a 2nd century Romano-British black-burnished ware cooking-pot, now in NMGW, Cardiff, interpreted as a Romano-British cremation PRN 2097 (ibid.). The cairn may therefore have been a Romano-British barrow burial, or a re-used bronze age round barrow (PRN 2098). The ECM - which is a memorial to one Corbalengus, bearing the inscription 'of Corbalengus, he lies, an Ordovician' - suggests that the barrow was again (re-)used in the 5th - early 6th century for the burial of a post-Roman, ?high status individual (ibid.), and may represent an example of an 'important personage who opted for burial within a wild, isolated place' (cf. Cornish examples in Preston-Jones 1992, 122). However, no burial accompanying the ECM was recognised in c.1806. Moreover there is at present no evidence to suggest the presence of any further early medieval burials. No good-quality aerial photographs were available from this site, and nothing is visible on the low-resolution www.old-maps.co.uk. The stone has been re-erected in the centre of the natural rise (forming a slight plateau) in the field, close to the site of the ?barrow. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but has not been fenced off and the field has been recently ploughed or harrowed close to the stone. NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	Group I ECM PRN 2096 5th - 6th c. Latin inscription

PRN: 50161
NGR: SN67995969
Parish: Caron-Is-Clawdd
Site Name: TREGARON PARISH CHURCH;ST CARON'S
Site Type: CHURCH 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: 5136;8110;8111;8112;8113
Siting: Valley base///
Orientation: E-W/
Aspect:
Proximity: Afon Brenig runs along N side of site. Central to medieval 'town' of T
Views: Limited views
Description:

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Tregaron parish church PRN 5136 (now divided as Caron-is-clawdd parish). The church was listed, as 'Carnoun' or 'Caraoun', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, and had been recorded in 1284 (Soulsby 1983, 255). It was in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids. A third of the tithes were appropriated to Strata Florida Abbey in 1339 (Evans n.d., 3) but in 1406 the benefice was assigned as a prebend to the collegiate church of Llanddewi Brefi (ibid.). The church was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. However, it may have earlier origins. The oval/subcircular churchyard is considerably raised above its surroundings, while the church stands on a pronounced mound. This may be a re-used bronze age round barrow, but given its valley-floor location is probably more likely to represent a natural, glacial drumlin. A Group I ECM (PRN 8110) and two Group II ECMs (PRNs 8111-8112) were first recorded within the church and/or churchyard (Edwards forthcoming), where they may have been +/- in situ?. The churchyard is central, and nuclear to the medieval 'town' of Tregaron (PRN 12967), which has the informal, Welsh morphology typical of a 'treflan'. The parish is large (although containing a substantial upland element), and may or may not be coterminous with a pre-Conquest parochium. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Caron, who may be equated with St Carannog (O Riain 1994, 388). NDL 2004

Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	03	Three ECMs PRNs 8110-8112 from Tregaron church and churchyard

Llangoedmor, Ffynnon cropmarks PRN 50166: sketch plan

