

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SITES AND LANDSCAPES: SCOPING REPORT



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For Cadw



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Gan / By

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1 INTRODUCTION

Over the past 15 years many major categories of site in southwest Wales, including all prehistoric and Roman sites, have benefited from a threat related survey project - Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites, Prehistoric Defended Enclosures, Roman Military Sites, Early Ecclesiastical Sites, Medieval Minor Defended Sites and Deserted Rural Settlements. Despite this, medieval and post-medieval sites have not been approached in a systematic way.

The purpose of this project therefore is to use the HER, NMR and secondary sources to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments for the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this scoping project was to identify all medieval and post-medieval sites recorded on the HER that have not been the subject of a previous threat-related assessment and to categorise them by site type. These site types have then been analysed in greater detail, providing an indication of total numbers, numbers of sites represented by cropmarks, earthworks, documents or place-names, and which sites are scheduled. An indication has also been provided of the gaps in the HER, for example categories of site that are known to exist but which are under-represented in the record.

This scoping study is part of a pan-Wales project, and therefore it was essential that at the outset of project a common approach and agreed criteria were established. Time was therefore allowed to attend meetings between the four Trusts and Cadw in order to establish such criteria. This scoping study was desk-based, but the resulting projects will consist of field assessments.

The outputs of this scoping study are a series of project proposals (Appendix 3). Some of these are pan-Wales proposals, while others are regional projects. Overall the resulting projects will result in a number of scheduling recommendations, a greatly enhanced HER, and numerous one-to-one meetings with landowners and farmers. This report has been split into two sections – the first is the methodology and the results of an initial sorting exercise undertaken by Ken Murphy. The second section, by Olly Davis, is a secondary sorting exercise that includes a detailed analysis of site types.

3 METODOLOGY – SORTING OF SITES

The sites identified in this scoping study were taken from the DYFED HER database. The initial sorting and filtering process of sites was done using MapInfo.

An initial trawl through the database produced c.37,000 sites of medieval and post-medieval date. In order to eliminate sites that do not fit the project criteria the following types of site were eliminated:

- Sites with site form 'place-name'
- Sites with site form 'finds'
- Site type 'Common Land', 'Glebe Land' and similar
- Obvious post-1750 sites such as 'Cycle Track'
- Site types mostly of buildings which are likely to be post-1750 such as 'Farm Building', 'Warehouse', 'Lodge', 'Public House', 'Stable' etc
- Parks and Gardens

- Most industrial sites

This wholesale elimination of classes of sites is likely to have erased some sites that could be pertinent to the scoping study. This is particularly the case with industrial sites, where some could be of pre-1750 date. However, early iron-working sites had been the subject of an earlier DAT project, metal mines are the subject of a current project and most recorded coal mines and lime workings/kilns are post-1750. However, a topic such as the early coal mining industry of Pembrokeshire could form a separate project in the future, but is not part of this scoping exercise. Industrial sites that have a waterpower element to them (such as mills) have been retained, as some (many?) of these may be pre-1750.

Sites were then grouped into six main groups:

- Religion
- Agriculture
- Rural settlement
- Waterpower and mills
- Defence
- Miscellaneous

The types and numbers in these six main groups are presented in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Sites within the six main groups were then further analysed and collated into broad classes of monument that could form the basis of potential projects. These potential projects are presented below in Section 4 with commentary.

4 RESULTS 1 – PRIMARY SORTING EXERCISE

4.1 Religion

4.1.1 Chapels and churches

Includes: medieval/post-medieval chapels (215), post-medieval chapels (959), medieval/post-medieval churches (294), post-medieval churches (384), church/chapel (11), chapelry (1), earthwork chapel (1), ecclesiastical establishment/chapel (1).

The vast majority of the very large number post-medieval chapels can be dismissed as they are mainly 18th-20th century buildings. Twenty-four sites may be worthy of further investigation as they are recorded as earthworks and documentary site forms and could be of pre-1750 date. A similar argument applies to post-medieval churches, with just eight possibly worthy of further investigation.

Seventy-four of medieval/post-medieval churches are recorded as documentary form. These documentary sources are likely to be very vague, and therefore only a few of these 74 sites may require further investigation, plus one site recorded as an earthwork and six as another form.

The 215 medieval/post medieval chapels are the category of site requiring most attention. One hundred and forty-four sites are recorded only by documentary references and 15 as earthworks (only one of which is a SAM), and 24 as other form. However, some of these documentary and earthwork sites were visited as

part of the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Assessment, and there only a small number now require assessing.

Some further investigation will be required on some of the other classes of sites: church/chapel, chapelry and earthwork chapel.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 130

Likely number of field visits = 40

4.1.2 Crosses

Includes: inscribed stone (40), incised stone (2), churchyard cross (17), cross (31), preaching cross (4), market cross (3), village cross (1), boundary cross (3), cross at St. Michael's (1), boundary mound/boundary cross (4), inscribed stone/cross (1).

Of these c. 106 sites approximately 27 are listed buildings or SAMs. Most have some form of physical presence – as opposed to being known only through documentary sources.

According to a sample very few of the 106 HER records has a description.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 75

Likely number of field visits = 50

4.1.3 Holy wells and wells

Includes: well chapel/chapel (6), holy well (200), well (307), well/holy well (1), holy well/chapel (1), holy well/boundary marker (1), holy well/bath house (1), well chapel (2), spring (16).

Most of the 200 holy wells are recorded as having some form of physical presence. Fifteen of the sites are SAMs or listed buildings. Many of the 307 sites classified as well have no religious significance, but a few do and should be properly listed as holy well. Seven wells are listed buildings or SAMs. Other types of sites in this broad category are potentially of significance, but are few in number.

According to a sample very few of the 537 HER records has a description.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 250

Likely number of field visits = 150

4.1.4 Monasteries

Includes: abbey (8), hospice/commandery (2), hospice/hermitage (1), hospital (18), hospice (8), nunnery (5), priory (11), friary (3), priory/hospice (1), monastery (4), priory church (2), commandery (1), nunnery/mansion (1), priory/nunnery (1), hermitage (1), hospice/chapel (1), hospital/chapel (1), pilgrimage station (1), cell (4), bishop's palace (4 – other than scheduled sites).

This is a disparate grouping on sites, ranging from major abbeys (of which 6 are SAMs or listed buildings) and priories (6 also are SAMs or listed buildings), through to cells for which no known physical evidence survives. It is, however,

not a large group of sites – 77 in total. Of these a few are likely to be post-1750 (hospitals).

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 60

Likely number of field visits = 15

Note: the scheduled area of sites should be reviewed and recommendations made for adjustment if appropriate. This category of site should be treated somewhat differently from other categories, as the review process could involve detailed survey such as geophysics.

4.1.5 Monastic landscapes

Includes: sanctuary (1), grange (55), grange/chantry chapel (1), grange/chapel (2), monastic land (3), monastic land/grange (9), manor house/grange (33), settlement/grange (1).

These sites are poorly represented on the HER, and those sites that are listed fall into two main 'form' types: i) sites known only through documentary evidence for which there is no known physical evidence, such as 'grange'; ii) post-medieval buildings, usually dwellings, which are called 'grange' or similar, but have no obvious ecclesiastical connections.

Although this class of sites is not well represented on the HER, there is a wealth of other data available, most notably the work of David Williams on the Cistercians, the web site Monastic Wales, and for Strata Florida the work of Jemma Bezant of Lampeter University.

Any project on this topic would require thoughtful design. The HER would require updating using some of the references above, followed by a review of evidence prior to undertaking any fieldwork.

4.2 Agriculture

4.2.1 Rabbit Warrens

Includes: pillow mound (68), rabbit warren (13), pillow mound/clearance cairn (2), pillow mound/cultivation ridge (1), rabbit warren/pillow mound (1), pillow mound/bank (1), rabbit trap (1), pillow mound/chambered tomb (1), vermin trap (2).

The vast majority of these sites have some form of physical presence, with just 10 known of only by documentary sources.

There are two pillow mound SAMs.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 80

Likely number of field visits = 40

4.2.2 Corn drying kilns and associated structures

Includes: corn drying kiln (4), corn drier (1), root vegetable store (5), kiln (22).

This is a small class of site. The corn drying kilns, corn drier and root vegetable stores all have some form of physical presence. Sites listed as 'kiln' are of more

mixed form with 6 only known of through documents. Several are likely to be post-1750 lime kilns.

One corn drying kiln is a SAM and one kiln is a SAM (Newport medieval pottery kiln).

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 12

Likely number of field visits = 6

4.2.3 Field systems

Includes: field system (137), ridge and furrow (74), cultivation marks (16), strip field system (7), open field system (5), cultivation terrace (10), bank (49), field boundary (111), boundary bank (153), boundary (36), boundary ditch (7), clearance cairn (153), clearance cairns (2), cairn (26), cairnfield (17), round barrow/clearance cairn (5), agricultural clearance (8).

There are a large and disparate number of site types in this class. Most have a physical representation; with only a handful known of only through documentary sources. However, the number of sites recorded on the HER is nowhere near a complete record of the total population. For instance, ridge and furrow is probably present in most lowland parishes in southwest Wales, but only 74 examples are recorded on the HER. Similarly the 153 boundary banks recorded are an indication of where detailed fieldwork has taken place – a full record of this type of site would run into the hundreds of thousands.

Four field systems are SAMs, but these are sometimes included as part of another site type, such as a settlement, or the period is unknown or multi-phase.

It is difficult to see how a project involving this class of site could be progressed with the objective of leading to scheduling recommendations.

4.2.4 Boundary markers

Includes: boundary stone (70), standing stone/boundary stone (8), standing stone (24), stone (20), boundary mound (2), boundary post (3), boundary cairn (13), boundary marker (5), standing stone/milestone/boundary stone (1).

Site types boundary stone, standing stone/boundary stone and standing stone are mostly recorded as having some form of physical presence. Boundary marker and boundary cairn are mostly recorded through documentary sources. Indeed, the total number of boundary cairns are restricted to one parish. Included within these classes are a small number of post-1750 sites, such as MoD marker stones.

Four boundary stones are listed buildings.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 100

Likely number of field visits = 30

4.2.5 Enclosures

Includes: Enclosure (288), unknown/enclosure (1), enclosure complex (2), stock enclosure (1), stock enclosure/enclosure (1).

Most sites within this class have some form of physical presence, with just 18 known only by documentary sources. Sites of widely different form, function and date are included in the site type 'enclosure'. A rapid scan of the HER shows that some have been included in previous threat related assessments, such as defended enclosures or prehistoric minor site types, but many have not. Filtering out of these sites, and others that are not likely to have any physical presence will reduce the number of sites requiring a visit to manageable proportions.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 180

Likely number of field visits = 60

4.2.6 Sheep folds

Includes: sheep fold (2), sheepfold (2), sheep fold/enclosure (3), sheep fold/long hut (13), sheep dip (4), sheep fold/rectangular structure (1), sheepfold/enclosure (1), sheep wash (8), shelter/sheep fold (9), sheep fold/hut (1), sheep shelter (7), sheep fold/hut circle (3), sheep fold/mining feature (1).

Most of these sites have some form of physical presence. However, the number of sites recorded on the HER is a small percentage of the total population as the RCAHMMW records 58 sheepfolds in Dyfed. This larger number is again probably an under-representation, as the total number of this site across Wales is 923.

There are no scheduled examples of this type of site in Dyfed.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal (including RCAHMMW sites) = 70

Likely number of field visits = 20

4.2.7 Miscellaneous agricultural

Includes: fishpond (30), deer park (10), pound (26), midden (13), peat stand (10), peat workings (15), charcoal burners site (4), charcoal burning platform (3), rubbing stone (13), standing stone/rubbing stone (28).

It is likely that there will be few scheduling outputs from this project. The most likely outputs will from an investigation of fishponds, deer parks, pounds and middens.

One fishpond is a SAM. Of the 26 pounds two are SAMs and six listed buildings. One midden is a SAM.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 60

Likely number of field visits = 15

4.3 Rural settlement

4.3.1 Dwellings

Includes: dwelling (1356), cottage (3022), cottages (11), farmhouse (554), farmhouse/dwelling (9), house (1470), farmstead (1165), farmstead/dwelling (20), settlement/dwelling (1), homestead (116), farmstead/cottage (17), farmhouse/cottage (4), cob cottage (4), building (301).

This class comprises a very large number of sites (over 8000), of which the vast majority are recorded as form 'buildings', most of which are inhabited. Even allowing for the large number of sites, this is a huge under-representation of the total population. The form of some site types (in particular farmstead) is recorded as 'complex', and most of these are also likely to be inhabited. The condition of some sites for which the form is 'building' are recorded as 'near destroyed' or 'destroyed', indicating that they are now essentially archaeological sites. However, the condition of a large proportion of sites is recorded as 'unknown' and therefore it is not possible to quantify the number of buildings now reduced archaeological sites. An unquantifiable number of sites in this class are located in urban situations.

Even allowing for all the constraints listed above there are a number of sites for which an appraisal and follow-up site visits would be beneficial, as there are schedulable sites within this class. For example there are six scheduled farmsteads in Dyfed. The challenge is to tease out those sites in the c.8000 that are essentially archaeological sites and not buildings.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 200
Likely number of field visits = 80

4.3.2 Major dwellings

Includes: mansion (365), country house (98), manor house (32), manor house/farmstead (14), settlement/farmstead/country house (2), farmstead/country house (72), major dwelling/farmstead (18), gentry house (1), major dwelling (23), mansion/farmstead (9), mansion/farmhouse (2), mansion/major dwelling (1), mansion/country house (3), mansion/dwelling (1), dwelling/country house (1).

The problems with this class of site are identical with those of 'dwellings', although on a lesser scale, as only 642 sites are recorded. Five sites in this class are SAMs.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 50
Likely number of field visits = 20

4.3.3 Deserted rural settlements

Includes: deserted rural settlement (212), long hut (375), rectangular hut (3), longhut (1), longhut/hut circle (2), longhouse (106), long house (4), deserted settlement (45), settlement/mansion (1), settlement (528), unenclosed settlement (5), hut group (1), enclosure/deserted rural settlement (2), shelter/rectangular hut (2), shelter (218), shelter/clearance cairn (1), shelter/hut circle (1), occupation site (3), sheepfold/longhut (13), shrunken village/settlement (1), shelter/hut circle (8), platform/deserted rural settlement (2), platform/longhouse (2), platform (271), hut (9), hut circle/building (7), sheepfold/dwelling (1), shrunken village (4), shelter/long hut (15), long house/clearance cairn (1), workers barracks/long hut (2), hafod (1), hafod/farmstead (3), long hut cottage (1), farmstead/deserted rural settlement (5), dwelling/deserted rural settlement (5), deserted rural settlement/building (1), spoil heap/hut platform (2), hut/enclosure (1), building platform (3).

A large and disparate class of sites. Most sites several site types can be dismissed without much further analysis: settlement, which are either mostly from

documentary sources and/or extant villages; and platform, which mostly lie in Blaen Caron and have been visited in earlier projects. Long huts and deserted rural settlements formed part of DAT's deserted rural settlements project. The HER records that virtually all long huts were visited during this project and many of the DRS sites. Many of the sites recorded as shelter were have also received a site visit in the past 20 years, either as part of the DRS project or earlier projects. It should be noted that previous projects concentrated on upland areas, with little attention given to lowland areas. However, as many of the sites in this class have benefited from a site visit in the past, any project should concentrate on identifying those sites not visited, particularly those in non-upland locations.

Number of SAMs: DRS = 19 SAMs, long huts = 22 SAMs, shelter 10 SAMs.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 200

Likely number of field visits = 50

4.4 Water power and mills

This group of sites includes:

Mills:

mill (458), windmill (23), windmill/mill (1), water mill (147), fulling mill/corn mill (10), fulling mill (71), corn mill (132), water mill/corn mill (2), woollen mill/corn mill (3), saw mill/corn mill (3), woollen mill/fulling mill (3), woollen mill/mill (1), flour mill (1), saw mill (32), mill/dwelling (2), mill/cottage (2).

Leats etc:

mill race (67), leat (260), leat/ditch (7), mill pond (26), aqueduct (37), mill race/mill pond (1), mill race/mill pond/lead (1), water wheel (4), waterwheel (5), water channel (25), pond/dam (1), weir (12), reservoir/dam (3), reservoir (66), dam (30), pond (49).

It is likely that the number of mills recorded on the HER is an under-representation of the total population, but by how much is unclear. The RCAHMW records 211 corn mills in Dyfed, but no water mills. A rapid scan of a sample 5km by 5km of the 1:2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthenshire shows the HER has records of all the mills named on it. The under-representation may not, therefore be significant. There is a published gazetteer for Cardiganshire in *Melin 7*, but none for Pembrokeshire or Carmarthenshire, and there are a few gazetteers for limited geographical areas, such as Mills of the Upper Ystwyth Valley in *Melin 14*, or types of mill, such as The Windmills of Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire in *Melin 22*. These are very useful sources.

A mill be recorded as a building (probably 19th century) but the site may be much older, perhaps medieval, with the possibility of earthworks and other remains of this earlier phase surviving on the site. Remote sensing – aerial photographs, historic maps etc – will be of assistance in resolving this issue in some instances.

Leats and related features are included in this class. There are several caveats with these sites. First, a site may be recorded as a mill, a leat and a pond, and therefore adding up the list of sites above will not provide an accurate figure for the total number of sites. Second, some of the leats etc will be associated with metal mines and similar sites; these sites are not considered in this scoping study.

There are 40 mills which are listed buildings and 2 which are SAMs (this is according to DAT records, but Cadw records have no mill SAMs).

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 850

Likely number of field visits = 400

4.5 Defence

4.5.1 Medieval major defensive sites

Includes: motte (104), castle (45), spoil tip/motte (3), round barrow/motte (3), ringwork (7), motte/hilfort (7), ringwork/hillfort (10), motte/castle (1).

These sites have been assessed in the past and are well represented on the schedule.

4.5.2 Medieval and post-medieval minor sites

Includes: tower house (13), fortified house (24), moated homestead (9), fortified manor house (2), mansion/fortified house (1), moated site/ moated homestead (1), fortified house/castle (2), moat/enclosure (2), moated enclosure/fortified house (1), moat/folly (1), tower house/chapel (1), moated homestead/dovecote (1), moated homestead/manor (1), moated site/moated homestead/dwelling (1).

Most of the sites in this class have been assessed as part of the Scheduling Enhancement Project 2009: Medieval Minor Defended Sites. However, a few sites were not included in 2009 as they were considered to be post-medieval in date. The only site needing a site visit is PRN 35751.

4.5.3 Post-medieval defensive sites

Includes: trench/gun emplacement (1), gun emplacement (4), siegework/hillfort (1), bastion outwork (1),

Most post-medieval defensive sites recorded on the HER are post-1750 and are therefore not listed here. It is also likely that the gun emplacements listed above are post-1750. Clearly there is an under-representation of 16th – 18th century military sites in the HER. The only definite site is the bastion outwork, and this is part of the scheduled area at Carew Castle.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 6

Likely number of field visits = 2

4.6 Miscellaneous

4.6.1 Fish traps

Includes: fish trap (40), fish weir (2).

All but one of these sites has a physical presence, with just one known from documentary sources only. Non of these sites is scheduled.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 42

Likely number of field visits = 30

4.6.2 Execution sites

Includes: execution site (1), gallows (5), gibbet (1).

These sites are only known of through documentary sources. It is not known if they have any physical presence.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 6

Likely number of field visits = 1

4.6.3 Transport

Includes: bridge (905), ferry crossing (27), ford (60), trackway (288), trackway/holloway (2), holloway (28), road (48), landing point (22), quay (80).

Apart from bridges, which is probably good sample of a big population, records of all other sites types in this class are clearly an enormous under-representation of the total populations.

It is difficult to know how to construct a project around these disparate sites. Most bridges were assessed during the re-listing process. It is likely that many of the sites in this class, including bridges, are post-1750.

Bridges - five are SAMs and 160 listed buildings.

4.6.4 Battle sites

Includes: battle site (18), cemetery/battle site (1), invasion site (3).

These sites are currently being assessed independently by Cadw and are therefore not considered here.

4.6.5 Beacons

Includes: beacon (14), round barrow/beacon (4).

Of the 18 sites noted above eight are known of only through documentary sources, and therefore 10 are recorded as having some sort of physical presence. One is a SAM.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 18

Likely number of field visits = 6

4.6.6 Other sites

Includes: racecourse (5) and 'odds and sods' (22).

A class of sites that do not fit in to other classes.

Approximate number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 25

Likely number of field visits = 10

4.7 Non-thematic projects

Sites from several classes of site are concentrated in upland areas, most notably the Black Mountain in Carmarthenshire and Mynydd Preseli in Pembrokeshire. These two areas have been recently visited as part of the Prehistoric Minor Site Types project, and have also been previously visited as part of the Funerary and Ritual Sites Project and the Deserted Rural Settlements Project. During fieldwork on these projects sites outside the scope of a particular project were often seen, but no record made owing to tight time constraints. A similar issue will arise in the future if fieldwork is restricted to visiting only those monuments in a particular class. For instance, sheep folds will be seen but not recorded during, for instance, a project designed to record rabbit warrens. To prevent multiply visits to the same area of landscape two geographically-limited projects are proposed, one on the Black Mountain and the other on Mynydd Preseli. During these projects all sites recorded on the HER that have not previously benefitted from a site visit will be visited, recorded, the HER entry updated, and scheduling recommendations made.

5 RESULTS 2 - SECONDARY SORTING EXERCISE

Some site types within the six main groups have been further analysed in order to form the basis of potential projects. A list of site PRNs that require desk-top appraisal or field visits is presented in Appendix 2.

5.1 Holy wells and wells

Includes: well chapel/chapel (6), holy well (200), well (307), well/holy well (1), holy well/chapel (1), holy well/boundary marker (1), holy well/bath house (1), well chapel (2), spring (16).

The PRNs returned for these site-types were further sorted to ascertain which ones are worthy of further investigation.

Sites were excluded using the following criteria:

- Place-names
- Documentary evidence vague
- Post AD1750
- Early Med sites (visited as part of early med project)
- No religious significance

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Possess religious significance
- Some kind of physical presence
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

Additionally, 307 sites classified as well (but with no religious significance) were also investigated. Some of these were included if they are known by religious names (e.g. St. Stephen's Well), if field "Broadclass" = Religious, Ritual,

Funerary, if they are listed in Francis Jones' book on holy wells of Wales, or if they are associated with religious sites (churches, chapels etc).

From this analysis a list of 196 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 6 are SAMs, and 6 have already been reviewed as part of the Early Med Ecc project, but are worth revisiting here. Only 12 'well' sites appear to have a religious significance and require further analysis. A list of the sites requiring desk-top appraisal is presented in Appendix 2.

A visit to the RCAHMW was also undertaken to assess the potential of the national archive to provide details about holy wells. From this visit, it is clear that a significant amount of information is available, particularly from the OS cards. Therefore, if this project is to go ahead, then a review of RCAHMW records for the 196 sites should be undertaken. This is likely to require 2-3 days of analysis at the RCAHMW.

5.2 Chapels and churches

Includes: medieval/post-medieval chapels (215), post-medieval chapels (959), medieval/post-medieval churches (294), post-medieval churches (384), church/chapel (11), chapelry (1), earthwork chapel (1), ecclesiastical establishment/chapel (1).

The PRNs returned for these site-types were further sorted to ascertain which ones are worthy of further investigation.

Sites were excluded using the following criteria:

- Non-conformist
- Still in use
- Documentary evidence vague
- Post AD1750
- Early Med sites (visited as part of early med project)

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- Redundant
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

A number of sites included have already been reviewed during the Early Med Ecclesiastical project from 2002/03. These were included if they met the above criteria. In the cases where an HER description exists, but locational details are vague, these have been noted as possible sites i.e. possibly requiring further investigation.

From this analysis a list of 129 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, the archaeological potential, threats and condition of 32 sites have not been previously considered, whereas 79 have already been appraised for the Early Med Ecclesiastical Sites project, but should be reconsidered. A further 18 sites were identified as SAMs and it may be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which the other sites can be compared. A further list of 99 sites were also identified as possibles – that is to say that locational details are vague. A list of the sites requiring desk-top appraisal is presented in Appendix 2.

5.3 Crosses

Includes: inscribed stone (40), incised stone (2), churchyard cross (17), cross (31), preaching cross (4), market cross (3), village cross (1), boundary cross (3), cross at St. Michael's (1), boundary mound/boundary cross (4), inscribed stone/cross (1).

The PRNs returned for these site-types were further sorted to ascertain which ones are worthy of further investigation.

Sites were excluded using the following criteria:

- Pre AD1100
- Post AD1750
- Documentary evidence vague
- Cross destroyed
- Reviewed for Early Med Ecclesiastical project, location unknown

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Reviewed as part of Early Med Ecclesiastical project, not early med
- Physical presence
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

From this analysis a list of 83 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 14 have already been appraised for the Early Med Ecclesiastical Sites project, but should be reconsidered. A further 11 sites were identified as SAMs and 16 are Listed Buildings, and it may be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which the other sites can be compared. Only 8 sites are only currently known from documentary sources, the others being recorded as having some sort of physical presence. A list of the sites requiring desk-top appraisal is presented in Appendix 2.

5.4 Monasteries

Includes: abbey (8), hospice/commandery (2), hospice/hermitage (1), hospital (18), hospice (8), nunnery (5), priory (11), friary (3), priory/hospice (1), monastery (4), priory church (2), commandery (1), nunnery/mansion (1), priory/nunnery (1), hermitage (1), hospice/chapel (1), hospital/chapel (1), pilgrimage station (1), cell (4), bishop's palace (3 – other than scheduled sites).

The PRNs returned for these site-types were further sorted to ascertain which ones are worthy of further investigation.

Sites were excluded using the following criteria:

- Still in use
- Documentary evidence vague
- Post AD1750
- Early Med sites (visited as part of early med project)
- Part of other studies (e.g. Strata Florida)

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)

- Redundant
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

The scheduled area of sites has also been reviewed. If the scheduled area appears anomalous or too tight to the building then recommendations have been made for adjustment. In some cases recommendations have been made for the undertaking of detailed survey such as geophysics so that the extent of the archaeology can be ascertained. These results are presented in Appendix 2.

From this analysis a list of 48 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 7 are SAMs where the scheduled area may need revising. In these cases, recommendations about the usefulness of geophysics has been suggested. A further SAM has also been included, but the scheduled area appears appropriate. and it may be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which the other sites can be compared. Only 3 sites have already been appraised for the Early Med Ecclesiastical Sites project, and these should be reconsidered. 22 sites are only currently known from documentary sources, the others being recorded as having some sort of physical presence. A list of the sites requiring desk-top appraisal is presented in Appendix 2.

5.5 Mills

This group of sites includes:

Mills:

mill (458), windmill (23), windmill/mill (1), water mill (147), fulling mill/corn mill (10), fulling mill (71), corn mill (132), water mill/corn mill (2), woollen mill/corn mill (3), saw mill/corn mill (3), woollen mill/fulling mill (3), woollen mill/mill (1), flour mill (1), saw mill (32), mill/dwelling (2), mill/cottage (2).

Leats etc:

mill race (67), leat (260), leat/ditch (7), mill pond (26), aqueduct (37), mill race/mill pond (1), mill race/mill pond/lead (1), water wheel (4), waterwheel (5), water channel (25), pond/dam (1), weir (12), reservoir/dam (3), reservoir (66), dam (30), pond (49).

Due to the large number of sites (1485) it was decided that a sample of sites would be analysed using the HER and secondary sources, to give an overall impression of what information is available. A pro forma was created to record the details of each sample site. The results of this analysis are presented in Appendix 2, but are summarised below:

From this analysis of a sample of 20 mills it is apparent that:

- The date of construction and use of mills is not easy to obtain. In some instances, this information is available in RCAHMS descriptions or Medieval sources. Remote sensing is not particularly useful in this instance, except where the date can only be implied from presence of sites on OS 1st editions and tithe maps (i.e. site is pre 1840 or post 1890 etc). However, relatively few sites were not present on OS 1st ed maps
- The vast majority of mills (that possess some kind of physical presence) have been converted to a dwelling. Only 3 sites investigated were ruinous (2 of which were windmills).

- However, it is clear that a number of archaeological features exist within these converted mill complexes and original machinery may still survive, which requires recording and may need scheduling.
- The function of mills is also an issue that needs addressing. The vast majority of sites on the HER are recorded as "mill" whereas in fact the RCAHMW (and DAT to some extent) use the function of the mill to determine the site-type e.g. "corn mill". This clearly needs tidying up if any meaningful searches of the HER can be completed in the future. From this analysis, it is clear that the function of mills can often be ascertained from OS 1st and 2nd edition maps or Coflein. This information could easily be used to update the HER quickly – if this was to take 5 minutes per site, then for 458 sites known as "mill" = 37.5 hours (or 1FTE 1 week).
- Likewise, the power of mills (wind/water) is often not inputted into the HER. This can usually be ascertained from a basic search of the OS 1st and 2nd editions, where associated leats, races, water wheels etc all indicate the nature of the power source. This information could easily be obtained during a search for mill function and incorporated into the description field of the HER.
- Where a mill has two functions, or a function that changes over time, these could be recorded on the HER as two site-types.
- Sources – the quality of sources in the HER is mixed. The DRFs often have good information in them, but in the majority of cases there were either no sources, or one source (e.g. Rees map). Coflein is sometimes useful.
- It was noticeable that a site may be recorded as a mill, a leat and a pond, which therefore increased the total number of sites. However, this was only the case in 20% of sites sampled which suggests that the total number of sites is 1188.

A visit to the RCAHMW was also undertaken to ascertain what information about mills in Dyfed is available from the national archive. Around 20 mill sites were sampled, the results of which showed that:

- Useful details about mill sites are included in about 75% of the site files
- Tony Parkinson's work is not available as a stand alone project, but has been filed with each of the relevant site files. The quality of this work is high, and a search of Coflein will be able to suggest which sites this is available for.
- Around 25% of sites have few details. These are predominantly those sites known only from documentary sources.

The results of this analysis suggest that a large number of mills will require desk-top appraisal and possible field-visits. This means that any mill project will likely be a sizeable project requiring the investigation of at least 1000 sites. A visit to the RCAHMW would be necessary to research at least 750 sites. This would be likely to take at least 7.5 days. However, some sites could be excluded from this list by removing those mills which are only known from vague documentary sources (e.g. Rees map).

Likely number of sites requiring desk-top appraisal = 1000

Likely number of field visits = 500

6 APPENDIX 1

6.1 Religious site types

SITE TYPE	NUMBER	EARTHWORK	BUILDING	CROPMARK	DOCUMENTS	OTHER FORM	
chapel – medieval/post-med	215	15	32		144	24	8 SAMS, 3 LBs
Chapel – post medieval	959	1	932		23	3	273 LBs
Church – post medieval	384		376		6	2	
Church – medieval/post med	294	1	213		74	6	
church, chapel	11		6		4	1	
chapel, cemetery	17	1	5		5	6	
chapelry	1				1		
Earthwork, chapel	1	1					
inhumation	8				4	4	
cemetery	67	1			10	56	
cist grave cemetery, churchyard	3	3					
churchyard	74	68	2		1	3	
cist grave cemetery, churchyard	3	3					
Bishops palace (other than SAMs)	3	1	1		1		
inscribed stone	40				4	36	
Incised stone	2					2	
churchyard cross	17		5		1	11	
cross	31		5		7	19	
preaching cross	4		1		2	1	
market cross	3				2	1	
Village cross	1					1	
Boundary cross	3				3		
cross at St Michael's	1					1	
boundary mound, boundary cross	4				4		
inscribed stone, cross	1					1	
Well chapel, chapel	6		3		3		
holy well	200		15		34	151	

well	307	3	7		55	242	
well, holy well	1				1		
holy well, chapel	1				1		
holywell, boundary marker	1					1	
holy well, bath house	1					1	
well chapel	2				2		
spring	16				7	9	
ecclesiastical est, chapel	1				1		
sanctuary	1				1		
abbey	8		6		2		
grange	55		9	1	43	2	
grange, chantry chapel	1				1		
grange, chapel	2						
monastic land	3				3		
monastic land, grange	9				9		
manor house, grange	33		1		30	2	
hospice, commandery	2				2		
hospice, hermitage	1				1		
hospital	18	1	13		4		
hospice	8		3		5		
nunnery	5		3		2		
priory	11		5		5	1	
settlement, grange	1				1		
settlement, chapel	1					1	
friary	3				3		
priory, hospice	1				1		
monastery	4	1	2		1		
priory church	2		2				
commandery	1				1		
nunnery, mansion	1				1		
Priory, nunnery	1				1		
hermitage	1				1		
hospice,chapel	1				1		
monastery, enclosed settlement	1	1					

hospital, chapel	1				1		
pilgrimage station	1				1		
pilgrims, way	5				4	1	
cell	4		1		2	1	

6.2 Agricultural site types

SITE TYPE	NUMBER	EARTHWORK	BUILDING	CROPMARK	DOCUMENTS	OTHER FORM	
fishpond	30	20			5	5	
deer park	10	1			6	3	
sheep fold	2		1			1	
sheepfold	2		2			2	
sheep fold, enclosure	3	1				2	
sheep fold, long hut	13		11			2	
sheep dip	4					4	
sheep fold, rectangular structure	1				1		
sheepfold, enclosure	1	1					
sheep wash	8		1			7	
shelter, sheep fold	9	2	5			2	
sheep fold, hut	1					1	
sheep shelter	7					7	
sheep fold, hut circle	3					3	
Sheep fold, mining feature	1	1					
enclosure	288	154	3	41	18	72	
pound	26	2			7	15	
hut circle, animal shelter	5	2	2			1	
platform, moat	1				1		
boundary ditch	7	6		1			
boundary stone	70	1	7		20	42	
standing stone, boundary stone	8				2	6	
standing stone	24		1		8	15	
rubbing stone	13				1	12	
standing stone, rubbing stone	28				1	27	
stone	20		1		2	17	
clearance cairn	153	112	1		1		
clearance cairns	2	1			1		
cairn	26	14				12	
cairnfield	17	13				4	

round barrow, clearance cairn	5	5					
agricultural clearance	8	3				5	
earthwork	67	57			4	6	
mound	22	21				1	
midden	13	6			1	6	
natural feature, enclosure	3			3			
bank	49	30		1		18	
field boundary	111	89				22	
boundary bank	153	120			2	31	
Boundary	36	17	8			11	
boundary mound	2	2					
boundary post	3				2	1	
boundary cairn	13				13		
boundary marker	5				4	1	
Standing stone, milestone, bound	1					1	
peat stand	10		1			9	
peat workings, cairnfield	1	1					
peat workings	15	11			2	2	
stock enclosure	1	1					
stock enclosure, enclosure	1					1	
unknown, enclosure	1	1					
enclosure complex	2	1		1			
shooting hide, hut circle settleme	1	1					
shooting stand	6		4			2	
shooting stand, hut circle	3		3				
shooting stand, round barrow	1		1				
field system	137	70		1	10	56	
ridge and furrow	74	66		2		6	
Cultivation marks	16	16					
strip field system	7	5				2	
open field system	5	1			1	3	

cultivation terrace	10	10					
dovecote, bathhouse	1		1				
dovecote	22		18			4	
tithe barn	4		2		2		
pillow mound	68	58		1	6	3	
rabbit warren	13	9			4		
pillow mound, clearance cairn	2					2	
pillow mound, cultivation ridge	1	1					
rabbit warren, pillow mound	1	1					
pillow mound, bank	1	1					
rabbit trap	1					1	
Pillow mound, chambered tomb	1	1					
Vermin trap	2	2					
corn drying kiln	4	1				3	
Corn drier	1	1					
root vegetable store	5	4				1	
kiln	22	2	2		6	12	
charcoal burners site	4	4					
charcoal burning platform	3	2				1	

6.3 Rural settlement site types

SITE TYPE	NUMBER	EARTHWORK	BUILDING	CROPMARK	DOCUMENTS	OTHER FORM	
dwelling	1356	4	1228		92	32	
cottage	3022	17	2344		527	134	
cottages	11		11				
farmhouse	554	2	533		12	7	
farmhouse, dwelling	9		9				
mansion	365	2	285		61	17	
country house	98		94		3	1	
house	1470		1457		5	8	
manor house	32	2	18		12		
manor house, farmstead	14		13		1		
farmstead	1165	10	375		76	704	
farmstead, dwelling	20		14		5	1	
settlement, farmstead, country h	2				2		
settlement, dwelling	1				1		
farmstead, county house	72		68			4	
major dwelling, farmstead	18		16		1	1	
gentry house	1		1				
major dwelling	23		23				
mansion, farmstead	9		9				
mansion, farmhouse	2		2				
mansion, major dwelling	1		1				
mansion, country house	3		3				
mansion, dwelling	1				1		
dwelling, country house	1				1		
homestead	116		93		22	1	
farmstead, cottage	17	1	15			1	
farmhouse, cottage	4		4				
cob cottage	4		4				
building	301	6	210	2	35	49	
deserted rural settlement	212	36	63		10	103	
long hut	375	72	286		2	15	

Rectangular hut	3	3					
longhut	1					1	
Longhut, hut circle	2	2					
longhouse	106	4	99		1	2	
long house	4	1	4				
deserted settlement	45	8	30		7		
settlement, mansion	1				1		
settlement	528		137	2	312	77	
unenclosed settlement	5	2				3	
hut group	1		1				
enclosure, deserted rural settlem	2					2	
shelter, rectangular hut	2		2				
shelter	218	34	56		2	126	
shelter, clearance cairn	1					1	
shelter, hut circle	1					1	
occupation site	3					3	
sheepfold, longhut	13		11			2	
shrunk village, settlement	1				1		
shelter, hut circle	8	7				1	
platform, deserted rural settlem	2	2					
platform, longhouse	2	2					
platform	271	239	4		1	27	
hut	9	3	4		1	1	
hut circle, building	7		7				
sheepfold,dwelling	1		1				
shrunk village	4	4					
shelter long hut	15	3	6			6	
long house, clearance cairn	1		1				
workers barracks, long hut	2		2				
hafod	1				1		
hafod, farmstead	3		2			1	
long hut, cottage	1		1				
hut platform							
farmstead, deserted rural settlme	5	1	1			3	
dwelling, deserted rural settlem	3	1	2				

deserted rural settlement, buildin	1		1				
spoil heap, hut platform	2	2					
hut, enclosure	1	1					
building platform	3		1			2	
manor	7				7		
maenor	1				1		
llys	6				6		

6.4 Water power and mill site types

SITE TYPE	NUMBER	EARTHWORK	BUILDING	CROPMARK	DOCUMENTS	OTHER FORM	
mill	458	9	370		58	21	
windmill	23		9		10	4	
windmill, mill	1				1		
water mill	147		11		133	3	
fulling mill, corn mill	10		3		7		
fulling mill	71		11		58	2	
corn mill	132		98		32	2	
water mill, corn mill	2				2		
woollen mill, corn mill	3		3				
saw mill, corn mill	3		2		1		
woollen mill, fulling mill	3		2		1		
woollen mill, mill	1				1		
flour mill	1		1				
saw mill	32		17		9	6	
mill, dwelling	2		2				
mill, cottage	2		2				
mill race	67	37			25	5	
leat	260	170			14	76	
leat, ditch	7	7					
mill pond	26	17			6	3	
aqueduct	37	1			8	28	
mill race, mill pond	1					1	
Mill race, mill pond, leat	1	1					
water wheel	4		1		1	2	
waterwheel	5	1	1		1	2	
water channel	25	10			13	2	
pond, dam	1					1	
Weir	12	1			2	9	
reservoir, dam	3	1				2	
reservoir	66	28			11	17	
dam	30	13				17	

pond	49	28			8	13	
woollen mill	108		60		44	4	

6.5 Defence site types

SITE TYPE	NUMBER	EARTHWORK	BUILDING	CROPMARK	DOCUMENTS	OTHER FORM	
Spoil tip, motte battery	3 5	3	3			2	
Round barrow, motte	3	2		2			
Trench, gun emplacement	1	1					
Gun emplacement tower	4 15	1			3 2		
tower house	13		12		1	1	
fortified house	24	1	9		14		
ringwork	7	5			2		
motte	104	97			5	2	
castle	45	2	35		7	1	
moated homestead	9	7			2		
Motte, hillfort	7	7					
Fortified manor house	2		1		1		
fort	21	18			3		
fortlet	1				1		
Mansion, fortified house	1				1		
Moated site, moated homestead	1	1					
Ringwork, hillfort	10	9			1		
Fortified house, castle	2				2		
Motte, castle	1				1		
Moat, enclosure	2	2					
Motte, dwelling	1	1					
Siegework, hillfort	1	1					
Bastion outwork	1	1					
Moated enclosure, fortified hous	1		1				
Moat, folly	1	1					
Tower house, chapel	1		1				
Moated homestead, dovecote	1	1					
Moated homestead, manor house, castle	1		1				

Moated site, moated homestead, dwelling	1		1				
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6.6 Miscellaneous site types

SITE TYPE	NUMBER	EARTHWORK	BUILDING	CROPMARK	DOCUMENTS	OTHER FORM	
execution site	1				1		
gallows	5				5		
gibbet	1				1		
battle site	18					18	
cemetery, battle site	1					1	
ford, battle site						1	
bridge	905	1	163		56	698	
cave	8					8	
pottery	2		2				
defended enclosure	5	2		3			
ferry crossing	27				23	4	
finds	3				3		
ford	60				38	22	
trackway	288	180		1	47	60	
trackway, holloway	2	1				1	
holloway	28	21			1	6	
road	48	21			8	19	
fish trap	40	1				39	
Fish weir	2				1	1	
beacon	14	5	1		4	4	
round barrow, beacon	4				4		
invasion site	3				3		
landing point	22	1			6	15	
milepost	39		38		1		
mile post	1		1				
fair	11				10	1	
quay	80	4	5		8	61	
racecourse	5	1	1		3		
wreck	54				2	52	
Odds and sods	22	various					

7 APPENDIX 2

7.1 Holy wells and wells

PRN	Name	NGR	Pre1974Co	Type	Period	Status	Comments
571	WARREN CHURCHYARD	SR93199750	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	listed building	
580	WAKESWELL	SR9596	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
638	CAPEL BEGEWDIN;CAPEL BIGAWDIN	SN5115314712	Carmarthenshire	Well chapel,Chapel	Medieval	listed building	
646	CAPEL ERBACH;CAPEL HERBACH	SN52951472	Carmarthenshire	Well chapel,Chapel	Medieval		Excavated
647	CAPEL LLANLLIAN;CAPEL LLANLLUAN;DAULLIAN'S CHAPEL	SN55441557	Carmarthenshire	Well chapel,Chapel	Medieval		
649	FFYNNON-LLUAN	SN55571714	Carmarthenshire	Holy well	Medieval		
651	FFYNNON SANTAIDD Y	SN51621763	Carmarthenshire	Holy well	Medieval		
669	FFYNNON-NON	SN53710795	Carmarthenshire	Holy well	Medieval		
785	FFYNNON BEDR	SN57104774	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
790	CAPEL GWENLAIS	SN60031609	Carmarthenshire	Well chapel,Chapel	Medieval		
968	ST TEILO'S WELL	SN10102701	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
973	FFYNNON FAIR	SN13953843	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
987	FFYNNON-SAMSON	SN11722597	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1168	FFYNNON FFWLBERT	SN17372641	Carmarthenshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1268	ST GOWAN'S WELL;ST GOVAN'S WELL	SR9671392946	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	SSSI,Section 3,scheduled ancient monument,NPP,listed building	SAM
1286	AMBLESTON	SN0025	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1292	FFYNNON MIHANGEL	SN02012885	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1312	ST MARY'S WELL	SN0752727057	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1315	ST BRYNACH'S WELL	SN05442800	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1322	FFYNNON FAIR	SN0752727057	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1390	FFYNNON DDEWI	SN38545299	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1402	HOLY WELL THE	SN06452175	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1403	ST MARY'S CHURCH	SN07042124	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1411	FFYNNON GAIN	SN07042354	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1442	FFYNNON NICHOLAS	SN0035	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
1469	ST CURIG'S WELL;FFYNNON GURIG	SN05903869	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
1490	BUARTH BRYNACH;ST BRYNACH'S WELL	SN09173569	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
1519	PISTYLL SAMSON	SN064393	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	

1547	FFYNNON FAIR	SN045347	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
1616	FFYNNON MIHANGEL;ST MICHAEL'S WELL	SN41770627	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1636	COB WELL;FFYNNON STOCKWELL?	SN40240732	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1637	FFYNNON STOCKWELL?	SN40210736	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1779	FFYNNON FAIR	SN40313875	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1848	FFYNNON DALIS	SN48645552	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1871	FYNNON SAWYL;PISTYLL SAWYL	SN61863620	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
1954	FFYNNON GWENNO	SN66434020	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2051	FFYNNON LLAUDDOG	SN27514647	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2108	ST ANTHONY'S WELL	SN34600993	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2122	FFYNNON SAINT	SN38620830	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2127	PARC-MAEN-LLWYD	SN37870788	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2142	NINE WELLS THE	SM78742473	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2288	FFYNNON LLAUDDOG	SN350360	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2289	ST CELER'S CHAPEL;FFYNNON CELER	SN37533952	Cardiganshire	Well chapel,Chapel	Medieval		
2290	FFYNNON CAPEL	SN35443860	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2291	FFYNNON DUDUR	SN36303789	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2396	FFYNNON SHAN SHILIN	SM93842961	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2456	ST MADOC'S WELL	SM96092058	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2481	NINE WELLS THE	SM787248	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2526	FFYNNON WNDA	SM940385	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2527	FFYNNON DRUIDION	SM91983690	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2552	LLANLLAWER SAINTED WELL	SM98723601	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
2577	FFYNNON FAIR	SM911316	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2596	FFYNNON FAIR	SM97413242	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2611	FFYNNON DEGAN	SM90704000	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2637	FFYNNON LLYGAD;FFYNNON DUNAWD	SM73692505	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2641	FFYNNON FAIDDOG	SM73842720	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2669	ST MARY'S WELL;PISTYLL DEWI	SM75212541	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2672	WHITEWELL	SM75092514	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
2687	FFYNNON DEWI	SM7726	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2707	FFYNNON PEN-ARTHUR	SM75082656	Pembrokeshire	Holy well,Boundary marker	Medieval	NPP	
2722	NINE WELLS THE	SM78712493	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	

2727	ST NON'S WELL	SM75102438	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP, guardianship ancient monument	SAM
2739	FFYNNON WEN	SM844270	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2740	FFYNNON DEWI	SM83342544	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
2783	FFYNNON DDEGFEL	SM81722448	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2807	BATHESLAND	SM868207	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
2866	FFYNNON DEWY	SM87503066	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3094	ELLEN'S WELL	SM86830354	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
3130	NOLTON CROSS	SM878175	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3193	ST LEONARD'S WELL	SM95520808	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3213	BURTON	SM98530561	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3259	ST DECUMAN'S WELL; ST AGNES' WELL	SM90170209	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
3290	ST NICHOLAS' WELL	SM97610095	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3311	ST LEONARD'S WELL	SM98581890	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3331	LADY WELL	SM95501522	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3336	ST CARADOC'S WELL	SM94221427	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3495	ST DAVID'S WELL	SN02720444	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
3576	ST ELLEN'S WELL	SN05121772	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3602	SAINTS WELL	SN0010	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
3612	NEWTON NORTH	SN06611333	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
3617	VALLEY FARM	SN09831419	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3668	CHALYBEATE WELLS	SN109010	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	listed building	
3676	FFYNNON FAIR; LADY WELL	SN12410342	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3692	ST JOHN'S WELL	SN1311300786	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP, listed building	
3735	ST CANNA'S WELL	SN17821873	Carmarthenshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3747	FFYNNON DEILO	SN13451471	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3752	MARGARET'S WELL	SN11101186	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3756	STONEDITCH WELL; ST OWEN'S WELL	SN09831419	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
3841	LADY CROWE'S WELL; LADY'S WELL	SN20580770	Carmarthenshire	Holy well, Bath house	Medieval		
4234	ST DEINIOL'S WELL	SS1170299331	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	listed building	
4293	ST EDREN'S	SM89432830	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
4321	LLANDELOG CHURCHYARD WELL	SM85682667	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
4322	LLANREITHAN	SM86962839	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
4329	PISTYLL DEWI	SM73942425	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	

4476	CARNCWN WELL	SN06403835	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
4505	BISHOPS WELL	SM983073	Pembrokeshire	Well	Medieval		
4541	HIGGON'S WELL	SM96151505	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
4775	FFYNNON IAGO	SN54804245	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
4874	ST TYBIE'S WELL;FFYNNON TABITHA	SN6228114691	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
4973	FFYNNON FAIR	SN15582002	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
4977	ST DOGFAEL'S WELL	SN11773874	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
4984	FFYNNON SAMSON	SN1030	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
5003	LLANDDINOG WELL	SM83052709	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5075	FFYNNON FYRNACH	SN22532926	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5081	FFYNNON FRYNACH	SN20922327	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5082	FFYNNON WYNIO;FFYNNON WEN	SN24942440	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5086	FFYNNON DDWYSANT	SN22063672	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5184	TYDDIN PLANTATION	SN62328687	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5258	FFYNNONSAINT	SN37022125	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5266	REBECCA'S WELL	SN35393797	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5513	FFYNNON PEULIN	SN788470	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5746	FFYNNON-DDEUDIR;FFYNNON-DDEINIOL?	SN326480	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5762	FFYNNON-FAIR	SN344446	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5773	FFYNNON FENDIGAID	SN33095005	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5833	FFYNNON CEDNY	SN20354793	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5836	FFYNNON-DWRGI	SN23404678	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5841	FFYNNONCRIPIIL	SN25504560	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5843	FFYNNON FAIR	SN27084961	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
5851	FFYNNON DEWI	SN25034292	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
6130	FFYNNON DREWI?;FFYNNON DDEWI?	SN62106746	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
6325	FYNNON WEN;FYNNON GYBI	SN6053952828	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval	listed building	
7502	ST JUSTINIAN'S WELL	SM72402522	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
7523	FFYNNON GWENLAIS	SN60031609	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
7534	ST FFRAID'S WELL	SN116392	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
7561	FFYNNON DALIS	SN486555	Cardiganshire	Well chapel,Chapel	Medieval		
7571	CWMDIG	SM80463014	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
7597	ST MARY'S CHAPEL WELL	SM86100355	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	

7627	FFYNNON FAIR	SN124034	Pembrokeshire	Well chapel	Medieval		
7859	LLANWMDA GREEN CIST	SM9318339533	Pembrokeshire	Well	Post-Medieval	NPP	
7977	PINWELL	SN089011	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8008	FFYNNON BRODYR	SN12781900	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8063	FFYNNON WEN	SN23144933	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8064	FFYNNON BEDR	SN22954953	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8067	FFYNNON GYNLLO	SN200463	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8071	FFYNNON CAPEL GWMDA	SN32394695	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8079	FFYNNON WENOG	SN49454549	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8491	FFYNNON PADARN;PISTYLL PADARN	SN68238623	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8530	ST MARY'S CHURCH	SN5260	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
8647	ST DAVID'S WELL	SM94001419	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9567	FFYNNON-FFAIR	SN54154655	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9686	FFYNNON CLAF	SN14051501	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9705	FFYNNON LEICI	SN24724227	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9716	FFYNNON GWYDFFAEN	SN629224	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9717	FFYNNON GARON	SN674591	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9739	FFYNNON DRINDOD	SN651747	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9916	LLANGWATHEN	SN133153	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
9920	FFYNNON-DEILO	SN49522171	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10207	FFYNNON GARMON	SN43544013	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10273	FFYNNON FYRNACH	SN0540	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
10371	FFYNNON STYFFAN	SN34001000	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10468	ST DOGFAEL'S WELL	SM96902792	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10670	FFYNNON FEDDYG	SN40125947	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10671	FFYNNON-BEDR	SN43785624	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10672	FFYNNON-IWAN	SN44885604	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
10836	FFYNNON DEWI	SN478205	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Post-Medieval,Medieval		
10900	FFYNNON DEILO	SN524303	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11239	FFYNNON FARTIN	SN30022365	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11240	FFYNNON FEDDYG	SN16094667	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Post-Medieval,Medieval		
11241	FFYNNON-MADOG	SN33692536	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11243	FFYNNON-BERWYN	SN41261560	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		

11244	FFYNNON IAGO	SN46362679	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11245	FFYNNON GOLLEN	SN50552342	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11249	FFYNNON-GROES	SN31445278	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11251	FFYNNON BESWCH	SN131312	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP,CL	
11253	FFYNNON-RHINWEDDAU	SN57136144	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11255	FFYNNON IAGO	SN14502313	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11688	FFYNNON DEILO	SN62962224	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
11955	ST LEOTARD'S WELL	SM9329	Pembrokeshire	Well	Post-Medieval,Medieval		
11971	FFYNNON ALWM;FFYNNON HALEN;FFYNNON ALEM	SN10214496	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Post-Medieval,Medieval	NPP	
12143	LADY WELL	SM87512126	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
12172	FFYNNON DDEWI	SN44746068	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
12389	FFYNNON-FAIR	SN318539	Cardiganshire	Well	Medieval		
12709	PISTYLL DEWI	SN5319	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
12723	PISTYLL SAWYL;FFYNNON SAWYL	SN57433156	Cardiganshire	Holy well,Chapel	Medieval		
12915	FFYNNON CAREG;FFYNNON CURRIG	SN06213938	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
12988	LADYWELL	SM97632290	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval		
14808	CAERLAN	SN36345753	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
14821	ST FFRÆDS WELL;GWENHAFDRE ISAF	SN67436705	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
18818	FFYNNON BRYNCYN	SN06233975	Pembrokeshire	Holy well	Medieval	NPP	
20635	JOBS WELL	SN3920	Cardiganshire	Well	Post-Medieval,Medieval		
27003	ST TEILO;FFYNNON DEILO	SN62962224	Cardiganshire	Well	Post-Medieval,Medieval	listed building	
31021	MIDDLETON HALL	SN52701882	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Post-Medieval,Medieval		
36489	FFYNNON LLYGAID;FFYNNON LLIGAID	SN7564064940	Cardiganshire	Spring	Unknown		
37456	RINGLY WELLS	SM99310462	Pembrokeshire	Well	Post-Medieval,Medieval		
40538	BANC-Y-CELWYDD	SN64203222	Cardiganshire	Spring	Unknown		
40747	FFYNNON SAIN SILYN	SN53003300	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
46807	FFYNNON LLONWEN	SN10492726	Pembrokeshire	Well	Medieval		
48908	FFYNNON FAIR;FYNNON VAIR	SN3173953997	Cardiganshire	Well	Unknown		
48909	FFYNNON FAIR;FYNNON VAIR	SN3173953997	Cardiganshire	Well	Unknown		
49295	FFYNNON FAIR	SN404382	Cardiganshire	Holy well	Medieval		
58884	ST.JUSTINIAN'S WELL,PORTHSTINIAN/ST.JUSTINIANS	SM7239825229		Well	Post-Medieval	listed building	
58891	ST.NON'S WELL,ST.NON'S	SM7510424369		Well	Post-Medieval	listed building	
59973	HOLY WELL	SM9872436009		Holy well	Post-Medieval	listed building	

60511	HIGGON'S WELL	SM9614815055		Holy well	Post-Medieval	listed building	
61092	BAPTISTERY IN LLANDYFAN CHURCHYARD	SN6416717121		Holy well	Post-Medieval	listed building	
61516	ST ANTHONY'S WELL	SN3460309930		Holy well	Post-Medieval	listed building	

7.2 Chapels and churches

PRN	Name	NGR	Pre1974Co	Type	Status	Comments
50165	HENLLAN	SN13001631	Pembrokeshire	Earthwork,Chapel		Earthworks observed in low light by RCAHMMW
2509	LLANFARTIN	SM94433669	Pembrokeshire	Chapel,Cemetery		not early med
4016	CAPEL YR YWEN	SN67172663	Carmarthenshire	Chapel,Cemetery		not early med
1617	ST THOMAS' CEMETERY & CHAPEL;MYNWENT DOMOS;CAPEL ST THOMAS	SN409074	Carmarthenshire	Chapel,Cemetery		not early med
1899	CAPEL CRIST;MYNWENT CAPEL CRIST	SN63613267	Carmarthenshire	Chapel,Cemetery		not early med
897	CAPEL TYDIST;CAPEL TYDYSTYL	SN66732403	Carmarthenshire	Chapel,Cemetery	NPBB	not early med
1900	CAPEL MIHANGEL;MYNWENT CAPEL LLANFIHANGEL;LLANFIHANGEL CYNROS	SN63263128	Carmarthenshire	Chapel,Cemetery		not early med
2072	CAPEL DEWI;CAPEL BERWICK	SS53899968	Carmarthenshire	Chapel,Cemetery	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
3261	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL;PATERCHURCH	SM95760356	Pembrokeshire	Chapel,Cemetery	scheduled ancient monument,listed building	SAM
46864	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	SM73382721	Pembrokeshire	Chapel,Cemetery	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
1076	THE CHAPEL	SN21343034	Pembrokeshire	Chapel,Cemetery	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
3174	ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL;ST THOMAS A BECKET'S	SM91050569	Pembrokeshire	Chapel,Cemetery		
3488	UPTON PARISH CHURCH;UPTON CHAPEL	SN0209104699	Pembrokeshire	Church,Chapel	NPP,listed building	Chapel is redundant, but set in churchyard.
997	CASTELLAN PARISH CHURCH	SN19603652	Pembrokeshire	Church,Chapel		not early med
12617	EGLWYS FAIR GLAN TAF;WHITLAND	SN2016	Carmarthenshire	Church,Chapel		not early med
12630	CAPEL COLMAN PARISH CHURCH;LLANGOLMAN	SN21653840	Pembrokeshire	Church,Chapel		not early med
30173		SN64471532	Carmarthenshire	Church,Chapel		Ruinous
3279	LLANDEINIOL;PEMBROKE ST DEINIOL'S;ST DANIEL'S	SM98210047	Pembrokeshire	Church,Chapel		Site only used intermittantly
21996	CAPEL ABER-BOWLAN	SN69603899	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		Condition unknown
24033	PEN-RHIW GOCH	SN55601830	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		Little info in HER
26765	ROYAL DOCKYARD THE TERRACE	SM96280349	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
4523	ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD CHAPEL;GARRISON CHAPEL	SM96270348	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,listed building	SAM
96214	CWMSYMLLOG LEAD MINE;GWAITHDDU; EAST DARREN	SN70228370	Cardiganshire	chapel	ESA,CTL	
22354	ST ALBAN CHAPEL	SN4959	Cardiganshire	Chapel		
7497	MYRTLE HILL	SN76723080	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		
1339	HENDY CWRDD	SN09832770	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		
15294	CAPEL BLAEN CYCH	SN28983247	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		
16797	CAPEL SYLEN	SN51450670	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		
19522	CAPEL YNYS-TUDUR	SN67249329	Cardiganshire	Chapel		
29792	CAPEL NEWYDD	SN803400	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		
5104	CAPEL-Y-GORS	SN68303515	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		
18541	Y MYNYDD	SN04183791	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	
3709	ST JULIAN'S	SN13560059	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	Destroyed
3762	TEMPLETON;MARTIN'S FARM	SN11321183	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		Destroyed
4381	CHAPEL FIELD	SM8706	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	Destroyed
2806	BATHESLAND CHURCH PARK;CHURCH HILL	SM86502104	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	Early Med
1313	ST BRYNACH'S CHAPEL;BERNARD'S WELL CHAPEL	SN05432799	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
1619	CAPEL TEILO	SN43510740	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
563	FLIMSTON CHAPEL;ST MARTIN'S	SR1923995576	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP,listed building	not early med
960	CAPEL FFRAED;ST FRAID'S CHAPEL	SN116392	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
970	EGWYSWRW PARISH CHURCHYARD;ST GWRW'S CHAPEL	SN14203848	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
1056	CAPEL MAIR	SN23203689	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
1161	CAPEL PENCELLI;PENGELLI CHAPEL	SN13904042	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
1283	WOODSTOCK CHAPEL;PARC CAPEL	SN02242560	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
1441	ST DAVID'S CHAPEL;CAPEL DEWI	SN04283898	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med

1548	TREDDAFYDD	SN02373495	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
1571	CAPEL CYNON	SN05513438	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
2079	CILVOWYR CHAPEL	SN22084193	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
2369	HIGHMEAD LODGE	SM92101550	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
2418	RINASTON CHAPEL;REYNERSTON CHAPEL	SM98422576	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
2444	OLD CHAPEL	SM94252198	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
2547	PARC YR HEN GAPEL	SM99253772	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
2685	GORID CHAPEL;CAPEL Y GWRHYD	SM76802753	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
2753	CAERFORIOG	SM81092670	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
2802	CHAPEL FIELD	SM88152408	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
2808	ST CARADOC'S;ST CRADOC'S	SM85372090	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
2842	CWMDIG;PARC Y FYNWENT	SM80483014	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
3041	ST ANN'S	SM807029	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
3455	CRESSWELL CHAPEL/CHRIST'S WELL CHAPEL	SN04890708	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
3703	ST CATHERINES	SN13970029	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	not early med
4546	ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL	SM91061366	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
5007	ST MARGARET'S ISLE	SS120973	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	Section 43,NPP	not early med
8636	HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL	SM95381587	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
8637	CHARNEL HOUSE	SM95181558	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
23825	ANGLE CHURCHYARD	SM8663902926	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP,listed building	not early med
46768	THOMAS CHAPEL	SN1008	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
46784	CLYDAU CHURCHYARD;EGLWYS TRISANT	SN25073546	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
46799	CRITCHURCH;CRICKCHURCH	SN053037	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		not early med
827	YNYS Y CAPEL	SN61310852	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
829	CAPEL DEWI	SN65921781	Carmarthenshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,NPBB	not early med
876	CAPEL ISAF;CAPEL BACH;CAPEL ISSA	SN66082527	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
1615	CAPEL LLANMIHANGEL	SN41910625	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
4075	CAPEL CYNFAB;LLANGYNFAB;CAE CAPEL	SN78753879	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
12136	HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL;CAPEL Y DRINDOD	SN31044073	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
49252	CWRT-Y-CADNO	SN6944	Carmarthenshire	Chapel		not early med
758	LLANON CHAPEL;ST NON'S	SN51476684	Cardiganshire	Chapel	listed building	not early med
1838	CAPEL DEWI	SN45974364	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
5694	CAE CAPEL;LLANFFRAED CHAPEL;ST FRAED'S;CAE CAPEL;LLANFRENE;CAPEL LLANFRAID	SN40404600	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
7516	CAPEL WHYL;CAPPEL WYL;CRUG Y CHWIL;CRUG Y WHYL;CRUG Y WHIL	SN48604241	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
8082	CAPEL NOYADD TREFAWR	SN25864659	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
8194	CAPEL CRIST	SN43456060	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
9789	ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL;ST MARY'S?	SN580818	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
10287	CAPEL GWENFYL	SN620598	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
12435	LLANFIHANGEL RHOSTIE PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S	SN62477286	Cardiganshire	Chapel		not early med
4194	PORTH CLEW CHAPEL	SS01959856	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	possible
4246	ST MARY'S;CHAPEL OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN	SS143960	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	possible
3946	CAPEL BETWS	SN27892814	Carmarthenshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
2638	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	SM73382721	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
2639	ST JUSTINIAN'S	SM72362525	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
2673	WHITEWELL CHAPEL	SM75092512	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
2725	ST NON'S CHAPEL	SM75072434	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
630	ST GOWAN'S;ST GOVAN'S	SR9670492962	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
544	CHURCH WAYS;CHURCHWAYS	SR9055097315	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	visited as part of castlemartin estate review
2612	LLANDOGEN;ST DEGAN'S	SM90894084	Pembrokeshire	Chapel	NPP	visited in 1996

48152	ST JUSTINIAN'S CHAPEL	SM72362526	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		Visited in 2003
7572	CWMDIG	SM80483014	Pembrokeshire	Chapel		
37737	LLWYNDRISSI	SN19041770	Carmarthenshire	Church		Assessed as part of TG
58414	CHURCH OF SAINT PETER	SM8534809536		Church	listed building	derelict??
5430	EGLWYSFACH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S;LLANFIHANGEL CAPEL EDWIN	SN68609551	Cardiganshire	Church		not early med
883	ST MICHAEL'S	SN62487284	Cardiganshire	Church		
16271		SN46540942	Carmarthenshire	Church		
17359	HOLYCROSS CHURCH	SN21864372	Cardiganshire	Church	listed building	
20773	ST.TYGWYDD'S	SN2425143787	Cardiganshire	Church	listed building	
60337	CHURCH OF SAINT DANIEL	SM9821200476		Church	listed building	
5561	STRATA FLORIDA CHURCH;ST MARY'S	SN7465065762	Cardiganshire	Church	listed building	
23470	ST MICHAEL'S MISSION CHURCH	SN09601884	Carmarthenshire	Church		
56	ST MARY'S	SN41232001	Carmarthenshire	Church		below ground remains
1304	CASTLEBYTHE PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S	SN02092896	Pembrokeshire	Church		not early med
5975	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	SM89432830	Pembrokeshire	Church		private dwelling
4330	PENRHYDD PARISH CHURCH;ST CRISTIOLUS'	SN21903685	Pembrokeshire	Church		private dwelling
2160	LLANFIHANGEL ABERCYWYN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S;PILGRIMS CHURCH	SN30261333	Carmarthenshire	Church	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
2184	LLANYBRI CHURCH;MARBELL CHURCH;ST MARY'S;HEN GAPEL YR;MARBLE CHURCH;MORBRICHURCHE	SN33711256	Carmarthenshire	Church	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
2186	LLANDEILO ABERCYWYN PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	SN30931304	Carmarthenshire	Church	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
2333	LLANFAIR TREFLYGAN PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S	SN3673541000	Cardiganshire	Church	scheduled ancient monument,listed building	SAM
3611	NEWTON NORTH CHURCH;LLYS PRAWST	SN06571332	Pembrokeshire	Church	scheduled ancient monument,NPP,listed building	SAM
4333	SLEBECH OLD PARISH CHURCH;ST JOHN THE BAPTIST'S	SN03201392	Pembrokeshire	Church	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
1310	LLANDEILO LLWYDARTH PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	SN09942691	Pembrokeshire	Church		
1414	EGREMONT PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S	SN09382038	Carmarthenshire	Church		
1585	DINAS OLD PARISH CHURCH;ST BRYNACH'S;CWM-YR-EGLWYS	SN0149640079	Pembrokeshire	Church	NPP,listed building	
1700	CAPEL DYDDGEN;CAPEL LLYDDGEN	SN46541260	Carmarthenshire	Church		
2787	ST ELVIS PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S;ST AILFYW'S	SM81222402	Pembrokeshire	Church	NPP	
3012	HASGUARD PARISH CHURCH;ST PETER'S	SM85340953	Pembrokeshire	Church	NPP	
3365	BOULSTON CHURCH	SM97911222	Pembrokeshire	Church	NPP,HLW	
3462	ST MARY'S	SN01360826	Pembrokeshire	Church	NPP	
3625	MOUNTON PARISH CHURCH;MOUNTAIN CHAPEL;ST MICHAEL'S?	SN08081326	Pembrokeshire	Church		
5076	EGLWYS FAIR A CHURIG PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY & ST CURIG'S;LADY CHAPEL	SN20212634	Carmarthenshire	Church		
5226	HOLY CROSS	SN21864372	Cardiganshire	Church		
1107	CILRHEDYN PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	SN27843489	Pembrokeshire	Church		
12533	LLANLLAWER PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S	SM98683597	Pembrokeshire	Church	NPP	

7.3 Crosses

PRN	Name	NGR	Pre1974Co	Type	Status	Comments
60020	CROSS IN CHURCHYARD TO S.OF ST.MICHAEL'S CHURCH	SR9106798859		Churchyard cross	listed building	
60485	CHURCHYARD CROSS AT CHURCH OF SAINT MARY	SM9854205625		Churchyard cross	listed building	
61356	CHURCHYARD CROSS AT CHURCH OF ST MARGARET MARLOES	SN2309910632		Churchyard cross	listed building	
61360	CHURCHYARD CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE	SN2072908924		Churchyard cross	listed building	
59433	CROSS IN ST. MARY'S CHURCHYARD	SR9322597490		Cross	listed building	
59495	ST TWYNNELL'S CHURCH CROSS	SR9495797583		Cross	listed building	
59512	ST. ELIDYR'S CHURCH CROSS	SR9873597290		Cross	listed building	
59601	ST ELIDY'S CHURCH CROSS BASE	SN1631407884		Cross	listed building	
60014	THE CAREW CROSS	SN0467603708		Cross	listed building	
59576	PREACHING CROSS AT ST. ISSELL'S CHURCH	SN1326105837		Preaching cross	listed building	
59937	FORMER TENBY MARKET CROSS AND WELL-CHAMBER	SN1310401035		Market cross	listed building	
60006	ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS' CHURCH CROSS	SR9660994807		Cross at st. michael churchyard	listed building	
12956	ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH	SN0540	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
7510	CHURCH LANE	SR91069883	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross	NPP	
9706	TROEDRHIW FERGAM	SN281426	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone		not early med
3287	MERLINS CROSS;MAUDLINS CROSS	SM996009	Pembrokeshire	Cross		
3292	EASTERN CROSS	SM98800133	Pembrokeshire	Cross		
13170	CARDIGAN MARKET CROSS	SN17744599	Cardiganshire	Preaching cross		
5325	FOEL Y MWNT	SN193520	Cardiganshire	Preaching cross		
3291	MARKET CROSS;GOLDEN CROSS THE	SM98280154	Pembrokeshire	Market cross		
1220	MANAIAN FAWR STONE;MANIAN FAWR STONE	SN1545	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	guardianship ancient monument	SAM
572	WARREN CHURCHYARD	SR93229749	Pembrokeshire	Cross	listed building	
2170	GRIST THE	SN3006110725	Cardiganshire	Cross	listed building	
1607	NEVERN ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH	SN08334002	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	not early med
2625	ST DAVID'S	SM75152543	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	not early med
7552	NEVERN ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH	SN08334002	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	not early med
7933	RHOSCROWDDER PARISH CHURCH;ST DECUMAN'S CHURCH	SM90390220	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	not early med
1514	GARFETH	SN07593537	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
13378	UNKNOWN	SM71742367	Pembrokeshire	Incised stone	NPP	unable to be found during site visit in 1988
591	PARK HOUSE FIELD	SR98149610	Pembrokeshire	Village cross	NPP	Visited in 2003
1959	TREDDAFYDD	SN0236	Pembrokeshire	Cross	NPP	
2667	PONTIFEX STONE	SM7525	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
2885	POINTS CASTLE	SM83022374	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
3010	MARTYR STONE	SM95261559	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
11091	TREFRAN	SM86352008	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
11161	CHAPEL FARM	SM857209	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
13181	Y GARN	SM913390	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
24787	CATHAYS FOOTPATH	SN15180662	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	NPP	
3242	RHOSCROWDDER CHURCHYARD	SM90400221	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross	NPP	
3491	UPTON CHAPEL	SN02080469	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross	NPP	
3662	AMROTH CHURCH	SN16310788	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross	NPP	
1501	CROSS HOUSE	SN05693909	Pembrokeshire	Cross	NPP	
3221	CROSSCOMBE;POPTON CROSS	SM907035	Pembrokeshire	Cross	NPP	

2676	MAEN DEWI	SM79972547	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone,Cross	NPP	
3643	ST ISSELLS CHURCH	SN13260583	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross	NPP,listed building	
628	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH	SR96619480	Pembrokeshire	Cross	NPP,listed building	
1218	ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY	SN16494585	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
1715	LLANPUMSAINT PARISH CHURCH;SS CEITHO CELYNIN GWYN GWYNO & GWYNORO	SN41862905	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
3164	HANG STONE DAVY	SM89581465	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
3734	CANNA'S STONE;ST CANNA'S CHAIR	SN17701874	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
6306	LLANDDEWI BREFI PARISH CHURCH	SN66385531	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
9941	PARC Y CERRIG SANCTAIDD;HOLY STONE;HOLLIS STONE	SN26961062	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
35361	PENWAUN	SM98393737	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument	SAM
30886	LLANYCHLWYDOG PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S	SN01213438	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
1608	ROCK CROSS	SN08094001	Pembrokeshire	Cross	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
3702	OLD RECTORY	SN12970082	Pembrokeshire	Market cross	scheduled ancient monument,NPP	SAM
5165	LAN-LAS ISAF	SN60324782	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone		not early med
1110	ST TEILO'S STONE;CILRHEDYN CHURCHYARD	SN27803488	Pembrokeshire	Cross		not early med
3995	LLANBADARN FAWR PARISH CHURCH	SN59918100	Cardiganshire	Cross		not early med
828	CWRT Y CEIDRIM STONE	SN61310852	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone		
11848	CAE'R FYNWENT;GODREGARTH;TRIDENT STONE	SN643655	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone		
11850	TRIDENT STONE;LLANDDEWI BREFI PARISH CHURCH	SN66385531	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone		
761	CAE'R CASTELL CROSS;ELMAT CROSS;MOREDIC CROSS;ELMON CROSS	SN53442025	Cardiganshire	Cross		
47479	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	SM99002204	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone		not early med
39307	MWCHE	SN31721335	Cardiganshire	Inscribed stone		visited as part of Tir Gofal
2417	SEALYHAM FARM	SM95862809	Pembrokeshire	Inscribed stone		
13220	TY NEWYDD	SN35661667	Cardiganshire	Incised stone		
10112	LLANGENDEIRNE CHURCH	SN456140	Cardiganshire	Churchyard cross		
3276	MONKTON PRIORY	SM97970142	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross		
3477	ST JEFFREY & ST OSWALD'S CHURCH	SN08930650	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross		
3782	ST ELIDYR'S CHURCH	SN14121090	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross		
3791	ST PETER'S CHURCH	SN15521441	Pembrokeshire	Churchyard cross		
7322	EGLWYSCUMMIN CHURCHYARD	SN23101065	Cardiganshire	Churchyard cross		
7401	ST GWINIO'S CHURCH	SN26112644	Cardiganshire	Churchyard cross		
67	MARKET CROSS	SN41262000	Cardiganshire	Cross		
1187	ST ELLI'S CROSS	SN50660053	Cardiganshire	Cross		
3476	JEFFRESTON	SN08540611	Pembrokeshire	Cross		
3753	ST JOHN'S CHURCH	SN1111	Pembrokeshire	Cross		
3754	SQUARE STONE THE	SN1010	Pembrokeshire	Cross		
3818	DUKE'S BOTTOM	SN24190854	Cardiganshire	Cross		
5051	ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH	SN2515	Cardiganshire	Cross		
5052	ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH	SN2515	Cardiganshire	Cross		
33738	ST FLORENCE CHURCH	SN08220118	Pembrokeshire	Preaching cross		

7.4 Monasteries

PRN	Name	NGR	Type	Status	Geophysics	Comments
44	PRIORY OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST	SN41892046	Priory	scheduled ancient monument	Possibly	The scheduled area looks unusual in the southeast corner and north - should this be adjusted??
3176	PILL PRIORY;HUBBERSTON PILL;STEPS THE	SM90230727	Priory	scheduled ancient monument	Yes	Can scheduled area be extended to the east? Perhaps geophysics in this area would reveal further structures.
3577	ST MARY;ST THOMAS;KING EDMUND	SN06691728	Hospital	scheduled ancient monument	Yes	Geophysics surrounding the scheduled area, but within the enclosure may reveal associated structures.
2657	ST DAVID'S	SM75092512	Hospital	NPP	Yes	SAM. Geophysics may be useful here to the south and west of the site.
1897	ST MARY & ST JOHN THE BAPTIST;TALLEY ABBEY;TAL- Y-LLYCHAN	SN63273277	Abbey	scheduled ancient monument,listed building,guardianship ancient monument	Yes	Scheduled area is tight to the eastern limits of the abbey, but associated structures may exist in the field to the east and in the gardens of the houses to the south. Therefore, geophysical survey may be beneficial in this case.
1090	ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY;ST MARY'S ABBEY;ST MARTIN'S MONASTERY	SN16414586	Abbey	scheduled ancient monument,guardianship ancient monument	Yes	Site may benefit from geophysics in fields to the west, east and south as there remains the potential for further agricultural buildings associated with the abbey and the remains of the Bradshaw family mansion.
3870	WHITLAND ABBEY;ALBA LANDA;ALBA DOMUS	SN20791816	Abbey	scheduled ancient monument	Yes	The scheduled area may need extending here to the north. It's clear from Aps that there are earthworks in the field to the north and geophysics may be beneficial for ascertaining whether the SA needs extending in this direction.
62	GREY FRIARS	SN40961994	Friary			Destroyed??
2351	TREFGARN	SN153130	Abbey			Known from documents
20049	CONVENT	SM96280335	Nunnery			No documents, but recorded as a building
20112	LITTLE FLOWERS CONVENT	SM951375	Nunnery			No documents, but recorded as a building
20397	ST.TERESA'S CONVENT OF MERCY	SM90510639	Nunnery			No documents, but recorded as a building
60038	RUINS IN GROUNDS OF ABBEY HOTEL	SS1172399334	Abbey	listed building		No information in HER
2671	LLANDRUDION;PARC CROES	SM78422500	Hospice,Chapel	NPP		Not early med
3592	SLEBECH PARK	SN03141398	Commandery	NPP		Occupied??
1460	NEWPORT	SN0539	Friary	NPP		Occupied??
1743	OLD BISHOPS PALACE	SN44092096	Bishops palace			Possible remains of earlier structure may be present
3594	SISTER'S HOUSE;SYSTERNE HOUSE;MANOR HOUSE?	SN03261354	Hospice	scheduled ancient monument,NPP		SAM
12650	TAWELAN	SN387207	Hospital			Several documents worth investigating
2474	ST MARY'S HOSPICE	SM97652288	Hospital			Several documents worth investigating
4815	LLANSANTFFRAID NUNNERY	SN5167	Priory,Nunnery			Some documents, but this might be vague
59219	RUINS OF ABBEY OF ST MARY, SHINRIG	SN1640445855	Abbey	listed building		Within Scheduled area of 1090
2846	TREVINE	SM84043241	Bishops palace	NPP		
7573	TREVINE	SM84013236	Bishops palace	NPP		
11650	ST DOGMAELS	SN1545	Cell			
2571	ST DUBRICIUS' CELL	SM96723698	Cell			
4248	ST MARGARET'S ISLE	SS12209737	Cell	NPP		
3323	BLACK FRIARS	SM95431571	Friary			
2046	YSTRAD MEURIG	SN7168	Hospice			
3293	KEESTON	SM90221940	Hospice			
5474	YSPYTTY-CYNFYN HOSPITAL	SN753791	Hospice			
5485	YSPYTTY-YSTWYTH HOSPITAL	SN7371	Hospice			
8650	HOSPITAL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	SM94741464	Hospice			
34996	PENNAR	SM96680218	Hospital			
3690	ST MARY'S CHAPEL;MAWDLANS THE;MAGDALEN DOMUS	SN12830082	Hospital	NPP		

4432	CASTLE SPITE COTTAGE;WISTON HOSPITAL	SN01931737	Hospital			
7868	HOSPITAL	SN031072	Hospital	NPP		
3691	ST JOHN'S CHAPEL	SN12970080	Hospital,Chapel	NPP		
2405	LITTLE TREFFGARNE	SM962251	Monastery			
3066	SHEEP ISLAND;SETTLEMENT	SM843016	Monastery	NPP		
59477	CALDEY ABBEY	SS1417396605	Monastery	listed building		
4786	LLANLLYR ABBEY;ABBATISSA DE LALLER;LANLERE	SN542560	Nunnery			
3273	ST NICHOLAS'	SM9796201451	Priory	listed building		
4071	PRIORY OF ST MARY'S CHURCH	SN769351	Priory			
4278	ST MARY'S	SS14089631	Priory	NPP		
4840	LLANBADARN FAWR	SN5981	Priory			
7361	KIDWELLY PRIORY	SN4005	Priory			
3751	TEMPLARS' HOSPICE	SN11321153	Priory,Hospice			

7.5 Mills and water power

Name	PRN	NPRN	Type	Form	Post AD1750?	SAM?	Occupied?	Ruinous?	Can archaeology be seen from remote sensing? What other info is available?	Power	Function	Sources	HER description	Time to complete?
Carew	3528	305125	Windmill	Building	Unknown	No	No	Yes	Windmill is marked on OS 1st ed and the modern OS. Aps show some kind of small structure which presumably is the remains of the windmill	Wind	Unknown	OS card has diagram of windmill still partly standing as a tower. A mention of the site is also found in Laws and Owen 1908, Pembs Arch Survey.	None	10
Solva Mill	4612	40262	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	No	Yes	The site is overgrown so Aps are rather obscured. OS 1st ed. Shows a complex of several buildings and a sluice and mill race. High probability of surviving archaeology. Noted on OS 1st ed as "corn mill". Mill is marked on tithe map, so suggests early date (pre 1840).	Water	Corn	RCAHWW - coflein "foundation walls only, wheel in situ, wooden arms, floats gone"	Brief - Disused mill site, description derived from RCAHWW.	20
Llanddeiniol (Carrog Mill)	4836	24711	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	OS 1st ed shows complex of buildings, which still appear to be in use. However, there is a mill race and mill pond, obscured by vegetation on AP, but likely to still exist as earthworks. There is also a possible structure next to the stream. Buildings are now dwellings, but some original features may remain. OS 1st ed calls site a "corn mill".	Water	Corn	RCAHWW - coflein gives brief description "2 storey cornmill, built c.1800. Had overshot wheel, no machinery survives. Lots of associated material, derived from A.J. Parkinson work.	None	20
Maes-y-doyn	5193	24766	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	Sluice gate can be seen on OS 1st ed. AP shows possible earthwork for a mill race, although this is not labelled on the OS 1st ed. The farmhouse is currently occupied.	Water	Unknown	RCAHWW - brief description suggests wheel is still present near building	None	10
Wenallt Old Mill	9664	24795	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	OS 1st ed shows mill race (which can be traced as a earthwork on AP) and possible ruinous structures. The water wheel may still be in situ. OS 1st ed calls the mill a corn mmill.	Water	Corn	DRF - note to say that the site requires survey as long-term outline planning permission exists. Trawsgoed Community Audit - doesn't provide any further information. RCAHWW - brief description "cruck roof" plus associated text records.	Brief - "Mill disused. Present condition unknown".	20
Rhydownen Mill	9892	24782	Mill	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	The structure is now probably a dwelling, but a sluice and mill race are marked on the OS 1st ed. Condition of original features is unknown. OS 1st ed marks the site as a "Corn mill"	Water	Corn	DRF - lots of detail here, a description and drawing shows a waterpowered corn mill, 3 storeys, with a possible surviving wheel. RCAHWW (coflein) states that the mill is a late C19 line shaft mill, altered to house. Associated records include a descriptive account and drawings - Parkinson??	None	15
Haythog Corn Mill	10406	40238	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	Two small structures are depicted on OS 1st ed., but not modern OS. Should be known as a "corn mill".	Unknown	Corn	DRF - letter to planning authority extolling importance of mill and machinery to moulmologists. This is an important site. RCAHWW - coflein describes remains of mill, cartshed and stable. Machinery incorporates a lantern pinion.	None	20

Dryslwyn	10533?		Mill	Documents	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Mention in Soulsby and Jones 1977 - unable to find in HER.	None		5
Tawelan	11637?		Mill	Documents	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	TCASFC 1923-4, Vol 17, p64-5. Not in HER	None		5
Llannon	12414?		Mill	Documents	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown. A site called Felin-for is located 400m to the southwest of the HER point on OS 1st ed - is this the site?	Unknown	Unknown	Rees map	None		5
Felinfach	15055?		Mill	Complex	Unknown	No	Yes	No	There is a leat to southeast of buildings leading to river. AP shows site is occupied and probably working farm.	Water	Unknown	None	Brief - "Site operational in C19th and C20th"		5
Felin Dol-Goedog	15111?		Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	OS 1st ed. Shows several buildings that are no longer standing. Possible mill race to south of buildings can be seen on Aps.	Water	Unknown	OS card - no further details.	None		10
Old Windmill	15641	40375	Windmill	Structure	Unknown	No	No	Yes	Windmill is marked on OS 1st ed and modern OS. Aps show a circular structure, clearly ruinous, but still standing above ground level. No other structures marked on OS maps, but geophysics may be useful here to determine extent of archaeology.	Wind	Unknown	SRF suggests possible pre AD1750 date for structure	None		10
Coed cyw Mill	16794?		Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	Mill race can be seen on OS 1st ed, and can be seen as an earthwork on AP. Modern OS shows a possible feature (wheel house?) in the mill race. OS 1st ed. Labels the site a "flour mill"	Water	Flour	Arch Camb 130, p.94, no.37 - not in HER!	None		20
Aberlash Mill	18378?		Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	Mill race shown on OS 1st ed, can be seen going north of mill for at least 1km, finishing in a weir feature. Possible ruined structures in garden and old wheel house may still be standing. Lots of structures that may now just be ruins - a visit would be beneficial. Described as "flour" and "saw" mill on OS 2nd ed.	Water	Flour & Saw	None	None		10
Melin y bont-goch	19339	24694	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	At least one structure is on OS 1st ed, but not modern OS. Possible weir and sluice gates. Site is labelled as "corn mill" on OS 1st ed.	Water	Corn	None	None		15
Felin-wynt	19811	40371	Windmill	Building	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	There are features here, but it is not clear whether they relate to the mill or not.	Wind	Unknown	Pontarfynach Community Audit - not much detail	Brief - Felinwynt placename suggests a windmill once stood here.		10
Felin-Pant-Deri	20874	765	Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	Aps show interesting earthworks. A disused water wheel is marked on the OS 1st ed, and there are a number of sluices, ponds and a possible mill race. A field visit would be beneficial here. OS 1st ed. Calls the site a "corn mill".	Water	Corn	None	None		20
Bishop's Mill	22528	309014	Mill	Complex	No	No	Yes	No	Large complex shown on OS 1st ed. Saw pit, sluice and mill race are depicted. Lots of possible ruined structures and the Aps show a variety of earthworks. OS 1st ed describes mill as "corn mill" and "saw mill".	Water	Corn & Saw	Hoad 1998 - Bsc dissertation - mention. Bishop of St. Davids book of maps. Llanfynydd Community Audit - mention. RCAHMMW - coflein notes machinery still present in 1999, including 3 saws and corn drying kiln.	Brief - notes that mill dates from the medieval period		20
Trefach Mill	58966?		Mill	Building	Unknown	No	Yes	No	Large complex, appears to be a modern dwelling or farmstead. Some structures are on OS 1st ed., but are no longer present - may be ruinous. Sluice suggests water powered mill.	Water	Unknown	None	Brief - Grade II listed (Cadw will therefore hold description)		5

8 APPENDIX 3

8.1 RA1 – Churches and Chapels

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Chapels and Churches

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval chapels and churches. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all Chapels and Churches of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that are:

- Non-conformist
- Still in use
- The documentary evidence is vague
- Post-date AD1750
- Early Medieval sites (visited as part of early medieval Ecclesiastical project)

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- Redundant
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

A number of sites included have already been reviewed during the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical project from 2002/03. These were included if they met the above criteria.

In the cases where an HER description exists, but locational details are vague, these have been noted as possible sites i.e. possibly requiring further investigation.

From this analysis a list of 129 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, the archaeological potential, threats and condition of 32 sites have not been previously considered, whereas 79 have already been rapidly appraised for the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites project, but should be reconsidered. A further 18 sites were identified as SAMs and it may be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which the other sites can be compared. A further list of 99 sites were also identified as possibles – that is to say that locational details are vague.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

Chapels and churches, freestanding buildings serving as places of Christian worship, form an important element of the medieval and post-medieval ecclesiastical landscape of Dyfed. The vast majority of post-medieval chapels and churches post-date AD1750, or are still in use, so are outside of the scope of this project. However, of those that do require assessing, many are ruined or earthwork sites. No targeted assessment of their condition has been undertaken in the past, so this is essential in order to ascertain whether these important sites should be classified as scheduled ancient monuments.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these widespread and disparate sites of this period. Some sites now lie on agricultural land and are consequently suffering from slow but constant degradation. Others are situated in urban environments and are subject to threats from the encroachment of buildings, vandalism, and/or neglect.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scooping exercise identified a list of 129 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all of the 129 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Visit to the RCAHMMW to further examine those sites where good information has not be obtained (Archaeologist – x days)
- Field visits to around 65 sites (50% of total) including 9 of the SAMs in order to ascertain the criteria and quality of surviving remains and scheduled samples (Archaeologist – x days)
- Update and enhance the regional HER on all 129 sites, including cataloguing of photographs (Archaeologist – x days)
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS:-

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME:-

This project will commence in the second half of the financial year 2010-11 and be completed by the end of that financial year.

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:-

Project report to Cadw.

11. END PRODUCTS:-

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw.

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS:-

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS:-

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific

archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES: -

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES: -

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR: -

- a. **Name:** - K Murphy
- b. **Qualifications:** - BA MIFA
- c. **Position:** - Trust Director
- d. **Unpublished excavations:** - N/A
- e. **Other commitments:** - N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY: -

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

09 August 2010

8.2 RA1 - Crosses

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Crosses

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval crosses. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all crosses of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that:

- Pre-date AD1100
- Post-date AD1750
- The documentary evidence is vague
- Cross is destroyed
- Cross was reviewed for the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical project
- Location is unknown

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Reviewed as part of Early Medieval Ecclesiastical project, but were not deemed to be early medieval
- Cross has a physical presence
- Site is a SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

From this analysis a list of 83 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 14 have already been rapidly appraised for the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites project, but should be reconsidered. A further 11 sites were identified as SAMs and 16 are Listed Buildings, and it may be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline

dataset against which the other sites can be compared. Only 8 sites are only currently known from documentary sources, the others being recorded as having some sort of physical presence.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

Over 100 medieval inscribed stones and crosses are now known from Dyfed and are of crucial importance to our understanding of the period. Crosses have fulfilled various roles in the past, and any attempt rigidly to categorise a group of disparate crosses closely is difficult. Most writers seem to accept that a cross that was erected for a specific reason subsequently took on other roles as time passed. A churchyard cross for instance might become a preaching cross, a wayside cross might double up as a memorial cross and so on, highlighting the dual or even multi-purpose use of crosses.

This project does not consider the Early Medieval Crosses that we have in the region, as these were covered in an earlier Cadw-funded project – Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites – and in academic terms they are being considered by Professor Nancy Edwards, Dr Mark Redknap and Mr John Lewis, in their Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture.

However, no specific project examining inscribed stones and crosses in Dyfed has been undertaken in the past and it is essential that an assessment of these important sites is undertaken.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these widespread and disparate sites of this period. Some crosses lie on agricultural land or in field boundaries and are consequently suffering from slow but constant degradation, and may be lost under vegetation. Many more are in urban environments or churchyards where they are vulnerable from inappropriate use, neglect or occasional vandalism.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scooping exercise identified a list of 83 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all of the 83 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Visit to the RCAHMMW to further examine those sites where good information has not be obtained (Archaeologist – x day)
- Field visits to all 83 sites (100% of total), which will include the 11 SAMs in order to ascertain the criteria and quality of surviving remains and scheduled samples (Archaeologist – x days)
- Update and enhancement of the regional HER (Archaeologist – x days)
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS: -

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME: -

This project will commence in the second half of the financial year 2010-11 and be completed by the end of that financial year.

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS: -

Project report to Cadw.

11. END PRODUCTS: -

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw.

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS: -

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS: -

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES: -

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES: -

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR: -

- a. **Name:** - K Murphy
- b. **Qualifications:** - BA MIFA
- c. **Position:** - Trust Director
- d. **Unpublished excavations:** - N/A
- e. **Other commitments:** - N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY: -

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

09 August 2010

8.3 RA1 – Fish Traps

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Fish Traps

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval fish trap sites. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments in Dyfed.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all fish trap sites of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that:

- Where documentary evidence for location is vague
- Post-date AD1750

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

From this analysis a list of 40 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. None of these sites are currently SAMs. Almost all the sites have already been reviewed during several previous projects: Cardigan Bay survey; Milford Haven survey; Llanelli Wetlands survey. These sites should all be reconsidered. Only 1 site is known from documentary sources, all of the others having some kind of physical presence.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

Fish traps and weirs have been recognised, surveyed and excavated in many coastal and estuarine locations around the coast of Wales. This work has emphasised that every weir had a slightly different structure and produced a different catch, depending upon location. Timbers from weirs and traps constructed from stake lines can provide radio-carbon date ranges such as those between the 9th and 11th centuries AD off Sudbrook Point, in the Severn estuary. At Whitepool Point, Gower, a 'v' shaped trap, surviving as long lines of stakes, produced a 13th century date. Samples taken from examples off Llanelli however, produced radio-carbon dates from the 17th century. Medieval documentary sources for fish weirs in the Severn estuary and Bristol channel are plentiful and have been dealt with by Godbold and Turner in their paper in *Medieval Archaeology* (XXXVIII, 19-54).

Many examples of weirs and traps were constructed solely from timber stakes with wattle fences between. Others, such as in Cardigan Bay, are the remains of stone built fish weirs. Stake and stone built fish weirs work on the same basic principal of trapping fish on the ebbing tide. Fish are guided on the ebb by the stake and wattle walls towards the apex of the 'v' where they were finally trapped in a woven basket or net. Coastal fish traps worked by trapping fish in a pool of water as the tide receded.

There has been no specific research study of fish traps in Dyfed, although many have been examined during the completion of coastal survey projects. However, a programme of study was undertaken in recent years by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, which resulted in a number of scheduling cases. We can expect therefore, that at least some of the more substantial stone built structures around the Dyfed coast will be of schedulable quality.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these widespread and disparate sites of this period. The vast majority of sites lie in estuarine or coastal locations and so are liable to be affected by continual erosion from the sea. In other cases, some may be affected by the encroachment of coastal structures and buildings.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scooping exercise identified a list of 40 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all of the 40 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Visit to the RCAHMMW to further examine those sites where good information has not be obtained (Archaeologist – x days)
- Field visits to around 30 sites (75% of total) in order to ascertain the quality of surviving remains (Archaeologist – x days)
- Update and enhance the regional HER of all 40 sites, and cataloguing of photographs (Archaeologist – x days)
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS: -

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME: -

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS: -

Project report to Cadw

11. END PRODUCTS: -

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS: -

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS: -

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to

raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES: -

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES: -

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR: -

- a. **Name:** - K Murphy
- b. **Qualifications:** - BA MIFA
- c. **Position:** - Trust Director
- d. **Unpublished excavations:** - N/A
- e. **Other commitments:** - N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY: -

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

17 August 2010

8.4 RA1 – Holy Wells and Wells

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Holy Wells and Wells

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval holy well sites.

Cadw have set out the two stage scheduling criteria for this class of monument:

a). Preliminary sorting:

For a well on the HER to be considered under the Med and Post-Med scoping project as a holy well it must:

1. Be associated with a named saint and/or have healing properties (see Francis Jones 1992, *The Holy Wells of Wales* introductory chapter)
2. Retain some structural remains that pre-date 1750.

b). Scheduling Criteria

Stage 1 - identify wells that are already scheduled in order to establish a threshold and also identify geographical gaps or well types which are under represented.

Stage 2 - apply the scheduling criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96:

In this case we have set the period and we have chosen a type which is not rare. The Diversity and Potential criteria are of little relevance.

This leaves:

1. Survival/Condition: survival in plan must be pretty complete, condition of any superstructure less so.

2. Group Value: especially close associations with churches/chapels, ECMs or prehistoric monuments
3. Documentation: Pre-1750 written evidence for use.
4. Fragility/Vulnerability: Sites that are threatened or where the structure is decaying. If a site is already listed then it should not be vulnerable.

A simple matrix with these four criteria and the list of well sites that have passed the preliminary sort will be prepared. A scoring system of 1-5 - low to high or poor to good will be used, producing a ranking of sites. The threshold for visiting could come from this ranking.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all Holy Well and Well sites of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that:

- are only known from place-name evidence
- where the documentary evidence for location is vague
- post-date AD1750
- are early medieval sites

All sites that possess some kind of physical presence, good documentary evidence is available or are SAMs have been included. Additionally, 307 sites classified as "Well", but with no apparent religious significance, were also investigated. Some of these were included if they are known by religious names (e.g. St. Stephen's Well), if field "Broadclass" = Religious, Ritual, Funerary, if they are listed in Francis Jones' book on holy wells of Wales, or if they are associated with religious sites (churches, chapels etc).

From this analysis a list of 196 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 6 are SAMs, and 6 have already been reviewed as part of the Early Med Ecclesiastical project, but are worth revisiting here. Only 12 'Well' sites appear to have a religious significance and require further analysis.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

Holy Wells are an important and varied site type found throughout Dyfed, but particularly in Pembrokeshire. They are characterised by a well or spring, possessing religious or otherwise ritualistic significance, around which a structure, such as a niche, wall or shelter, has been constructed. Some holy wells may have origins in the prehistoric period, but most are likely to date to the medieval or post-medieval period.

There are a variety of traditions associated with Holy Wells and many were believed to have curative powers, which attracted pilgrims and other visitors. Some wells carry a dedication to the patron of the local church or dedications to older Saints or local names.

There exists a large number of disparate sources for holy wells in Dyfed (e.g. local societies, Francis Jones' book, Cymdeithas Ffynhonnau Cymru etc). These need to be mined for information and added to the HER for future reference. In particular, Cymdeithas Ffynhonnau Cymru have a website and newsletter containing detailed information about holy wells throughout Wales, and it would be useful to liaise with this society to obtain access to this data.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these widespread and disparate sites of this period. Many sites lie on agricultural land, but often in marginal locations near field boundaries, and so suffer from slow but constant degradation and neglect. A recent visit to St. Teilo's Well, Maenclochog, for instance has demonstrated that neglect of a site, even for only 2-3 years can result in rapid and extensive vegetation growth affecting both the structure and water source. A small number of holy wells are now situated in urban environments and therefore are under threat from the encroachment of buildings.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scoping exercise identified a list of 196 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all of the 196 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Liaise with Cymdeithas Ffynhonnau Cymru (Archaeologist – x days)
- Visit to the RCAHMW to further examine those sites where good information has not been obtained (Archaeologist – x days)
- Field visits to around 120 sites (60% of total) including the 6 SAMs in order to ascertain the criteria and quality of surviving remains and scheduled samples (Archaeologist – x days)
- Update and enhance the regional HER of all 196 sites, and cataloguing of photographs (Archaeologist – x days)
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS: -

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME: -

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS: -

Project report to Cadw

11. END PRODUCTS: -

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS: -

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS: -

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES: -

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES: -

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR: -

- a. **Name:** - K Murphy
- b. **Qualifications:** - BA MIFA
- c. **Position:** - Trust Director
- d. **Unpublished excavations:** - N/A
- e. **Other commitments:** - N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY: -

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

09 August 2010

8.5 RA1 – Mills

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Mills

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval mills. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all mills of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. From this sorting exercise a sample of 20 mills were further analysed and it is apparent that:

- The date of construction and use of mills is not easy to obtain. In some instances, this information is available in RCAHMW descriptions or historical sources. Remote sensing is not particularly useful in this instance, except where the date can only be implied from presence of sites on OS 1st editions and tithe maps (i.e. site is pre 1840 or post 1890 etc). However, relatively few sites were not present on OS 1st ed maps
- The vast majority of mills (that possess some kind of physical presence) have been converted to a dwelling. Only 3 sites investigated were ruinous (2 of which were windmills).
- However, it is clear that a number of archaeological features exist within these converted mill complexes and original machinery may still survive, which requires recording and may need scheduling.
- The function of mills is also an issue that need addressing. The vast majority of sites on the HER are recorded as "mill" whereas in fact the RCAHMW (and DAT to some extent) use the function of the mill to determine the site-type e.g. "corn mill". This clearly needs tidying up if any meaningful searches of the HER can be completed in the future. From this analysis, it is clear that the function of mills can often be ascertained from OS 1st and 2nd edition maps. This information could easily be used to update the HER quickly

- Likewise, the power of mills (wind/water) is often not inputted into the HER. This can usually be ascertained from a basic search of the OS 1st and 2nd editions, where associated leats, races, water wheels etc all imply power source. This information could easily be obtained during a search for mill function and incorporated into the description field of the HER.
- Where a mill has two functions, or a function that changes, these could be recorded on the HER as two site-types.
- Sources – the quality of sources in the HER is mixed. The Detailed Record Files often have good information in them, but in the majority of cases there were either no sources, or one source (e.g. Rees map).
- It was noticeable that a site may be recorded as a mill, a leat and a pond, which therefore increased the total number of sites. However, this was only the case in 20% of sites sampled which suggests that the total number of sites is 1188.

A visit to the RCAHMMW was also undertaken to ascertain what information about mills in Dyfed is available from the national archive. Around 20 mill sites were sampled, the results of which showed that:

- Useful details about mill sites are included in about 75% of the site files
- Tony Parkinson's work is not available as a stand alone project, but has been filed with each of the relevant site files. The quality of this work is high, and a search of Coflein will be able to suggest which sites this is available for.
- Around 25% of sites have few details. These are predominantly those sites known only from documentary sources.

The results of this analysis suggest that a large number of mills will require desk-top appraisal and possible field-visits. This means that any mill project will likely be a sizeable project requiring the investigation of at least 1000 sites. A visit to the RCAHMMW would be necessary to research at least 750 sites. However, some sites could be excluded from this list by removing those mills which are only known from vague documentary sources (e.g. Rees map). It may be useful to separate out groups of sites into geographically set areas in order to create several smaller projects that are more manageable.

An alternative approach may be to use the methodology outlined by GAT. Through the examination of documentary sources and place name evidence a list of mill sites can be placed into 4 classes:

developed sites - those still operating in the 19th century
undeveloped sites - those remaining on agricultural land
destroyed sites - those known to be built over
unlocated - place-name evidence only

The undeveloped sites should be targeted for fieldwork to assess survival of remains, but developed and destroyed sites should also be considered if it is likely that important structural remains (ruinous) survive.

An Excel spreadsheet detailing all of the sites requiring appraisal has been produced but not included in this project design.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

There are two principal types of mill power in Wales – water and wind. By far the most dominant numerically are the water powered mills in which a set of machinery dedicated to a particular purpose was powered by the motion obtained from a wheel rotated by moving water, the machinery itself being housed in a wooden or stone building. Water management devices comprising leats and races to direct the water from the river to and from the mill in artificial channels are also part of the monument.

Where visible on the surface, mills are generally recognised through survey as earthworks or where preservation is good, as standing buildings. Others have been located through documentary sources or by chance; place name evidence may also be used to locate sites. From archaeological and documentary evidence it is apparent that mills were central to the medieval economy; their prime function was for grinding grain but they were also later used for industrial purposes such as fulling cloth and forging iron. Mills are recorded by the RCAHMW according to their function (e.g. corn mill, fulling mill, saw mill etc) and it is necessary that they are recorded as such on the HER where possible.

For the majority of water powered mill sites the most prominent components are the earthworks which supplied the water to the mill. Although mills could be situated directly over a river, it was more common for the water to be directed away from the main river channel through an embanked, artificial leat or millrace. The water directed through the leat ran into a mill pond.

One of the most common earthwork features to survive is the dam/sluice built at the end of the millpond. The construction of a dam was necessary to build up of a head of water sufficient to drive the mill. Water would then pass onto a wooden waterwheel which was either horizontally or vertically set. There were three types of vertical wheel in use during the medieval period: the undershot wheel which was rotated by water striking flat boards set in the rim of the wheel at its base; the overshot wheel where water is fed onto the top of the wheel, filling buckets which unbalance the wheel causing it to turn clockwise; and the breastshot wheel where water is fed onto the wheel at an intermediate level causing it to turn anti-clockwise. The rotary movement of the wheel would be transferred by a system of machinery to carry out the mill's function, corn grinding, fulling etc. The majority of medieval watermills were used for corn milling: thus the gearing system would operate a pair of millstones. Other uses of the water mill were fulling and forging; in these cases instead of a rotary movement, cams projecting from the axle of the water wheel would raise and release a tilt-hammer. All or part of the machinery and waterwheel would be housed in the Millhouse. This usually consisted of two chambers; the lower one in which the waterwheel and/or gear wheels rotated and the upper one in which the grain was milled.

The archaeological potential of mill sites is generally good. Finds from excavation of mills are fairly numerous and typically include fragments of millstones, stone or metal bearings, wooden pegs (teeth from gear wheels), nails, scraps of metal, tiles, slag, daub and domestic material such as pot sherds and animal bones and occasionally coins. Environmental evidence includes pollen and charcoal, as well as timbers preserved through waterlogging.

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval mill sites. Only 4 of the larger, upstanding mills have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, and the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these widespread and disparate sites of this period. Many sites, however, lie on agricultural land and are consequently suffering from slow but constant degradation. Others may be suffering from neglect or the encroachment of buildings, particularly in those cases where the mill buildings have been converted to a dwelling. In some cases, conversions to dwellings may be threatening the survival of original mill features such as water wheels and mill races.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scooping exercise identified a list of over 1000 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of at least 1000 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Visit to the RCAHMS to further examine those sites where good information has not been obtained (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Field visits to around 500 sites including the 4 SAMs in order to ascertain the criteria and quality of surviving remains and scheduled samples
- Update and enhance the regional HER on all c.1000 sites, and cataloguing of photographs (Archaeologist – x days)
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS: -

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME: -

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS: -

Project report to Cadw

11. END PRODUCTS: -

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS:-

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS:-

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES:-

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES:-

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR:-

- a. Name:-** K Murphy
- b. Qualifications:-** BA MIFA
- c. Position:-** Trust Director
- d. Unpublished excavations:-** N/A
- e. Other commitments:-** N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY:-

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

09 August 2010

8.6 RA1 - Monasteries

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Monasteries

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval monasteries. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all monasteries of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that:

- Are still in use
- The documentary evidence is vague
- Post-date AD1750
- Early Medieval sites (visited as part of Early Med Ecclesiastical project)
- Part of other studies (e.g. Strata Florida)

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- Redundant
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence is available

The scheduled areas of SAMs have also been reviewed. If the scheduled area appears anomalous or too tight to the building then recommendations have been made for adjustment. In some cases recommendations have been made for the undertaking of detailed survey such as geophysics so that the extent of the archaeology can be ascertained.

From this analysis a list of 48 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 7 are SAMs where the scheduled area may need revising. In these cases, recommendations about the usefulness of geophysics to identify potential surviving archaeology has been suggested. A further SAM has also been included, but the scheduled area appears appropriate. and it may be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which the other sites can be compared. Only 3 sites have already been appraised for the Early Med Ecclesiastical Sites project, and these should be reconsidered. 22 sites are only currently known from documentary sources, the others being recorded as having some sort of physical presence.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

The history of monasticism is inseparable from the religious, cultural, economic, political, literary and urban history of Wales during the period between the arrival of the Normans in the late eleventh century and the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the sixteenth. Fundamental to monastic life were the monastic buildings, which were laid out to an established pattern. The church usually lay on the north side, aligned east-west. The cloister was the nucleus of the monastery, with a range of buildings on the east, west and south sides, including kitchens, monks' dormitories, refectory and the abbot's apartments. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the buildings were stripped of their valuables and left to fall into ruin. Some monastic churches were reused as parish churches, but at other sites, the extensive ruins of the monastic enclosures remained untouched.

There were also established in Dyfed a number of other religious houses and buildings that did not belong to the more commonly found group of monasteries. Surviving remains of and historical references to hospitals, nunneries, hospices and hermitages give an idea of the range of medieval religious buildings requiring archaeological assessment.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these important monastic sites of this period. Some sites lie on agricultural land and are consequently suffering from slow but constant degradation. Other sites are already designated as scheduled ancient monuments, but the scheduled areas do not cover all of the surviving archaeology. This means that important parts of monastic complexes may be being lost through neglect or the encroachment of buildings.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.
- Assessment of current scheduled areas and recommendations of sites that require geophysical surveys to determine the extent of the surviving archaeology.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scooping exercise identified a list of 48 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all of the 48 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Visit to the RCAHMW to further examine those sites where good information has not been obtained (Archaeologist – x days)
- Field visits to 26 sites (that have some kind of surviving physical presence) including the 8 SAMs in order to ascertain the criteria and quality of surviving remains and scheduled examples (Archaeologist – x days)
- Update and enhancement of the regional HER for all 48 sites, including cataloguing photographs (Archaeologist – x days)
- Assessment of scheduled areas and any proposals for revision to these areas or the utilisation of geophysical survey methodologies outlined
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS: -

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME: -

This project will commence in the second half of the financial year 2010-11 and be completed by the end of that financial year.

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS: -

Project report to Cadw

11. END PRODUCTS: -

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS:-

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS:-

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES:-

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES:-

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR:-

- a. **Name:** - K Murphy
- b. **Qualifications:** - BA MIFA
- c. **Position:** - Trust Director
- d. **Unpublished excavations:** - N/A
- e. **Other commitments:** - N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY:-

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

09 August 2010

8.7 RA1 – Rabbit warrens

WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS
Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Year: - 2010-11

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:-

Later medieval and early post-medieval (c.AD1100 – AD1750) threat related assessment work

1. CODE NUMBER AND PROJECT TITLE: -

Later medieval and early post-medieval Scoping: Rabbit Warrens

2. LOCATION: -

County: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: -

The aim of this project is to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval rabbit warren sites. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments in Dyfed.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desk-top appraisal and/or field visit. The 'snapshot' of the data held within the HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all rabbit warren sites of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that:

- Where documentary evidence for location is vague
- Post-date AD1750

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

From this analysis a list of 83 sites that require a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, only 3 are SAMs (pillow mounds) and it will be useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which the other sites can be compared. The vast majority of sites have some kind of physical presence, while only 2 are known from documentary sources alone.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S), AREA, MATERIAL ETC AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: -

Southwest Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

Rabbit warrens and pillow mounds are an important site type found throughout Dyfed. Rabbits were re-established in Britain after the Norman conquest, and initially were usually kept in small enclosures located close to castles, monasteries or manor houses. By the 13th century, large commercial warrens were appearing. Like dovecotes and fishponds, they were important symbols of status, often proudly displayed beside the main approaches to the mansion, or carefully positioned on the skyline to be seen from its windows.

Warrens contain a number of characteristic structures. Firstly, many warrens were surrounded by banks or walls to prevent the rabbits from escaping. Secondly, most of the larger warrens contained lodges or warren houses for the warrener. Thirdly, warrens were supplied with special traps to catch the various vermin that preyed on the rabbits, and to catch the rabbits themselves. Lastly, the rabbits were often supplied with purpose built accommodation. This usually took the form of low, rectangular mounds called pillow mounds, but round mounds, cross-shaped mounds, mounds of irregular shape, or earlier earthworks, specially adapted, were also used. We can expect to encounter all of these structures in Dyfed.

Warrens were a common feature of the medieval and post-medieval period, but they are surprisingly poorly documented in the historical record. This is one reason why the archaeological evidence of rabbit warrens is so important. In addition, some of the physical traces left by rabbit warrens, especially pillow mounds, have been misinterpreted by archaeologists in the past as of prehistoric date. For these reasons, the physical remains of rabbit warrens are worthy of serious attention.

5. NATURE OF THREAT, THE LIKELY EXTENT AND TIMING OF DESTRUCTION: -

No one threat can be identified to these widespread and disparate sites of this period. The vast majority of sites lie on agricultural land and so suffer from slow but constant degradation and neglect. Those situated in upland locations may still be visible as upstanding earthworks, but those on arable land are likely to be under serious threat from ploughing.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: -

The overall objectives of the project are:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southwest Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

7. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME: -

The original scooping exercise identified a list of 83 sites that require a desktop appraisal. Therefore, the work programme should necessarily entail:

- Desk-top appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all of the 83 sites (Archaeologist – xx days)
- Visit to the RCAHMMW to further examine those sites where good information has not be obtained (Archaeologist – x days)
- Field visits to around 60 sites (75% of total) including the 3 SAMs in order to ascertain the criteria and quality of surviving remains and scheduled samples (Archaeologist – x days)
- Update and enhance the regional HER of all 83 sites, and cataloguing of photographs (Archaeologist – x days)
- Production of a short report including scheduling recommendations, and details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer (Archaeologist – x days)

8. SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS: -

N/A

9. PROPOSED TIMING OF WORK PROGRAMME: -

10. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS: -

Project report to Cadw

11. END PRODUCTS: -

a. During the coming financial year

Project report to Cadw

b. Year by year until the completion of the project

TBC

12. PROGRESS: -

N/A

13. OUTREACH ELEMENTS: -

This is not designed as an outreach project. However, during the course of the later field assessment elements of the project numerous one-to-one contacts will be made between Trust staff and landowners/farmers. These contacts are an opportunity to discuss specific

archaeological sites as well as other sites of interest in the area, as well opportunities to raise awareness of heritage matters generally and the workings of DAT and Cadw in particular.

14. GENERIC LEARNING OUTCOMES: -

Knowledge and Understanding

Skills

Attitudes and Values

Enjoyment, Inspiration and Creativity

Activity, Behaviour and Progression

15. COMPLIANCE WITH WAG OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES: -

16. PROJECT SUPERVISOR: -

- a. **Name:** - K Murphy
- b. **Qualifications:** - BA MIFA
- c. **Position:** - Trust Director
- d. **Unpublished excavations:** - N/A
- e. **Other commitments:** - N/A

17. BREAKDOWN OF GRANT REQUEST TO CADW

See attached spreadsheet

18. PROPOSAL PREPARED BY: -

Oliver Davis & Ken Murphy

Date: -

17 August 2010

Medieval and Post-Medieval Sites and Landscapes: Scoping Report

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2010/47

09 Medi 2010
09 September 2010

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

O Davis

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 9 September 2010

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

K Murphy

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Director

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 9 September 2010

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you
may have on the content or presentation of this report



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE
BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL