

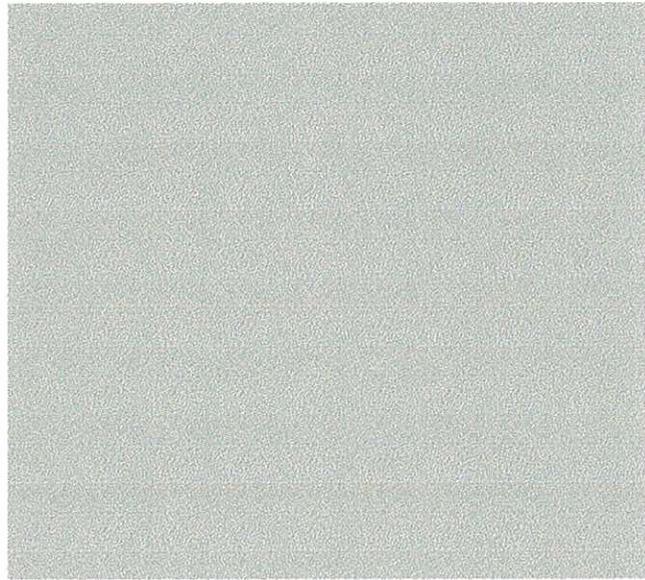
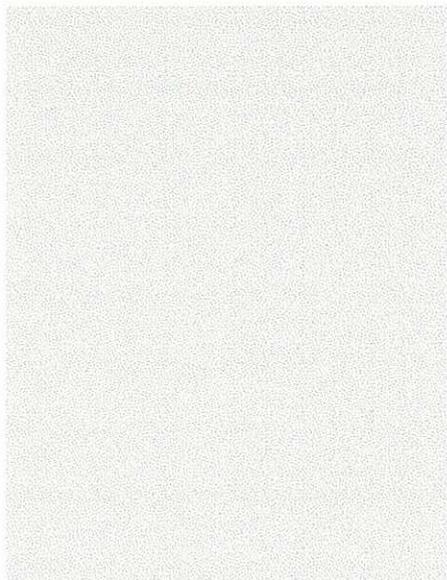


01/04/2000



AROLWG
hanesyddol
Llandudoch

st Dogmaels
historic audit



Gan/By: R.P Sambrook
Ar gyfer: Cyngor Cymuned Llandudoch
For: St Dogmaels Community Council

Ebrill/April 2000



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CAMBRIA
ARCHAEOLOGY

AROLWG HANESYDDOL
LLANDUDOCH

ST DOGMAELS
HISTORIC AUDIT

CYNNWYS

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1. YR AROLWG

1. THE AUDIT

The St. Dogmaels Historic Audit is part of a specialist study aimed at developing the old Coach House (near the Abbey) into an exhibition centre for the important collection of ancient stones that it contains. It is hoped that the Coach House will also act as a 'gateway' to the whole area; a starting point encouraging visitors to visit other local places of historical interest.

St Dogmaels is the northernmost community in the County of Pembrokeshire. The ecclesiastical parish of St Dogmaels forms the basis of this report, ignoring the division caused by present political boundaries. The parish is located on the southern side of the Teifi estuary, opposite the town of Cardigan. The parish includes a significant number of archaeological monuments representing more than 4,000 years of human history, set in a landscape which is of great historic importance.

This Audit examines the history of St Dogmaels and how it has developed over time by studying archaeological sites, historic buildings, the stones, old maps, historic documents and photographs. The information included in this Audit will be used to decide the main themes for a display in the new centre.

With a recorded history of settlement extending back to at least the 12th century, and probably much earlier, St. Dogmaels is one of the most significant historic settlements in the south-west. The mediaeval abbey ruins are the most obvious historic building in the community, but there are many other buildings and places of interest. The parish church, nonconformist chapels, the working flour mill, the inns and the exceptionally attractive stone built terraced cottages in the village streets are all of historic importance. The Celtic and Christian heritage of St Dogmaels, combined with the strong maritime traditions of the Teifi Estuary combine with this built heritage to make St Dogmaels a community packed with character and interest.



The parish church and part of the abbey ruins.

Appended to the report text are a series of Site Gazetteers. The first gazetteer is a list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Monuments of National Importance) in

the immediate district around the parish of St Dogmaels. This gazetteer gives some indication of the suitability of the Coach House at St Dogmaels as a gateway to a district which is rich in archaeological and historic sites of designated national importance, representing evidence for human activity covering a span of at least 5,000 years.

The second gazetteer includes information which has been extracted from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology in Llandeilo and lists all the currently recorded archaeological and historic monuments within the area of the old ecclesiastical parish of St Dogmaels. (The Regional Sites and Monuments Record has records for 40,000 archaeological sites and historic buildings found within the three counties of south-west Wales, with new records being added daily).

This record cannot be claimed to be a comprehensive list of sites of historical or archaeological interest within the parish, only those which have been reported or discovered through historical research. Undoubtedly many more will be added in future.

Paul Sambrook
Llandeilo.
(01558 823131)
(e-mail: paul@acadat.com)

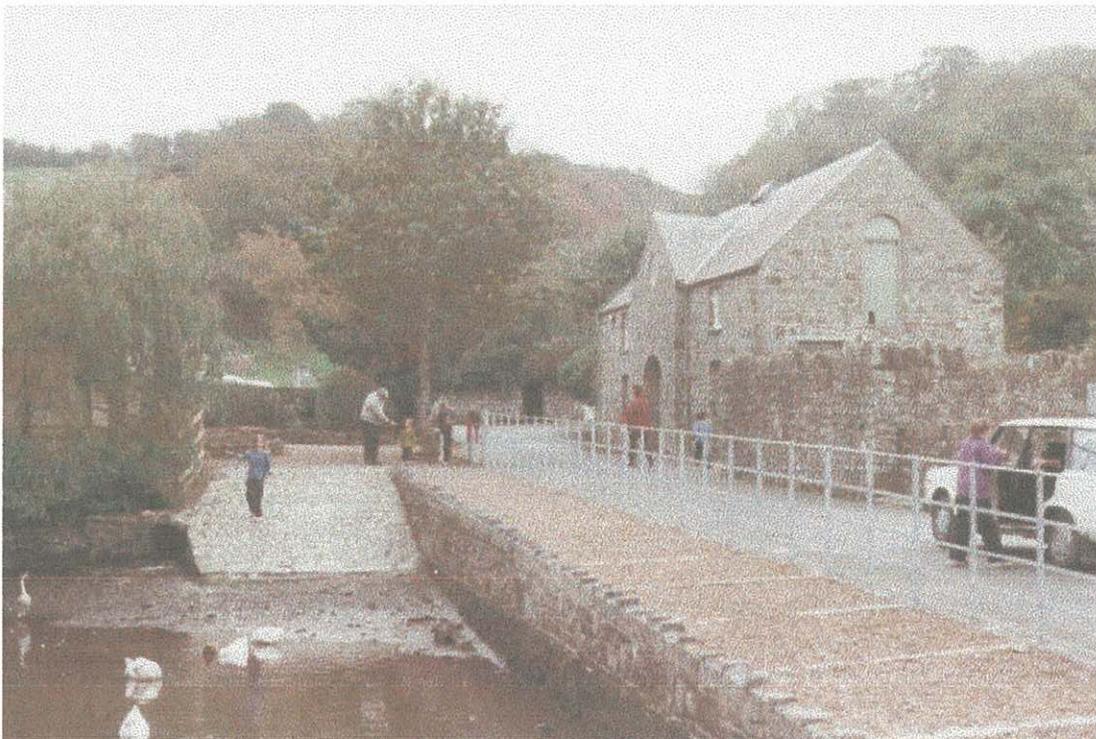
2. TY'R COETS

2. THE COACH HOUSE

The building known as the Coach House, which has been listed by Cadw (and is known locally) as the Vicarage Stables, almost certainly dates to the years 1866-67. It is an attractive and integral part of the historic core of the village, due to its proximity to the Abbey site, parish church, vicarage, church school, mill and millpond. As can be seen in the photograph below, the public space around the Coach House is used by locals and visitors alike.

HM Vaughan provides details of the building being constructed by the Rev. Daniel Jones, Vicar of St Dogmaels at that time. Interestingly, there was an almost complete abbey building (known locally as the 'Chapter House') standing in the parcel of land immediately to the south of the Coach House. Vaughan informs us that this building was demolished and the stone used to refurbish the Vicarage and build the Coach House.

(see Vaughan, HM, 1917, 'The Benedictine Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels' in *Y Cymmrodor Vol XVII*.)



The Coach House as viewed from the direction of the millpond behind Y Felin. Taken October 1999.

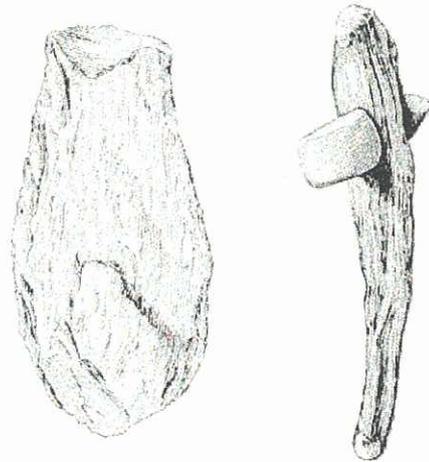
3. OES Y GERRIG

3. THE STONE AGE

Finds of stone and flint tools show that the area was probably known to early communities of Neolithic farmers and perhaps even earlier groups of Mesolithic hunters, present in the locality over 3,000 years ago.

Flint flakes found on Cemaes Head may date to the Mesolithic period and represent the camp site of early hunters who exploited the forests of the area some 8,000- 10,000 years ago. At that time the coastline would have been several miles further west than at present.

The Neolithic period spans the centuries between c.4,000BC to 2,000BC. It is the period which saw the establishment of the first farming communities in Wales. A polished Neolithic stone axe has been found at Maesydre and Neolithic flint artefacts have been reported as being found on Cemaes Head as well as a flint thumbnail scraper found in a ploughed field at Glanymor.



These finds show that human communities existed at this early date in the St Dogmaels area, but at present we do not know where their settlements were. South of St Dogmaels in the Nevern area and on the Preseli hills, a number of fine Neolithic burial chambers survive, such as the renowned Pentre Ifan cromlech. These monuments are compelling evidence for the existence of organised and successful farming communities being present in this district during the Neolithic period.

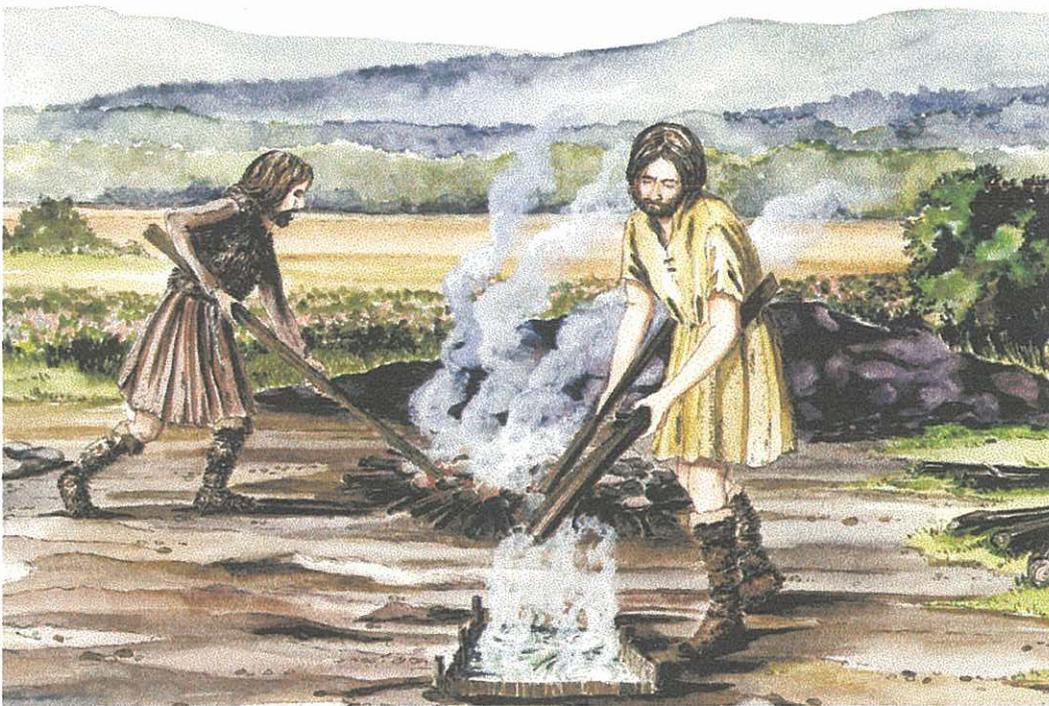
4. OES YR EFYDD

4. THE BRONZE AGE

A significant number of burial sites and burnt mounds (so called ‘cooking sites’) show that human communities must also have been present in the St Dogmaels area during the bronze age, between c.2000BC - 700BC.

As with Neolithic times, we cannot say yet where bronze age people lived in this area. A series of fine bronze age round barrows are found on the hills to the south of the Teifi estuary. Several of these are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

‘Burnt mounds’ date to the bronze age and comprise a crescent-shaped mound of burnt and cracked stone and charcoal located near a stream or spring, where water could be diverted into a pit. It seems probable that the stones were heated in order to heat water held in the pit, but it is not certain why this was done. A number of suggestions have been put forward as to the purpose of these sites, ranging from cooking pits to sweat lodges.



The purpose of sites where Bronze Age ‘burnt mounds’ are found is still a mystery, but the heating of stones in order to heat water has produced the distinctive heaps of charcoal and burnt stone which are the most obvious surface evidence for such sites.

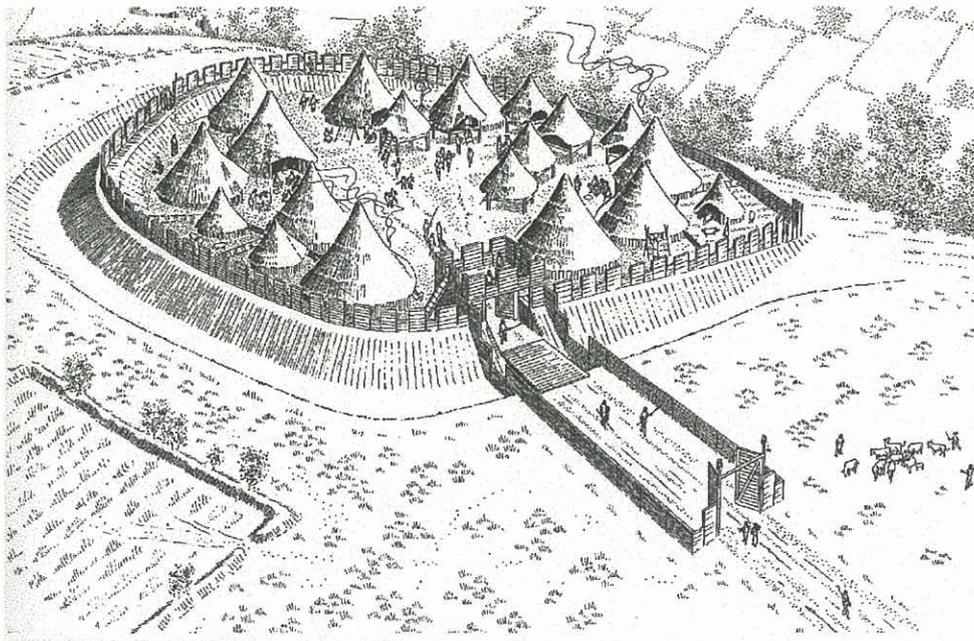
5. OES YR HAERN A'R CYFNOD RHUFEINIG

5. THE IRON AGE & ROMAN PERIOD

Fine examples of Iron Age hillforts and promontory forts survive within the parish of St Dogmaels and show that the area continued to be occupied and farmed during the period c.700BC - 100AD.

This was a period during which there was a need for families and clans to protect their possessions and lives within the security of earth ramparts and wooden palisade defences. Clan warfare and slavery were endemic amongst the Celtic peoples during the Iron Age. Their society appears to have been ruled by a warrior elite of chieftains and their war-bands. But the Celtic peoples were also skilled farmers, metalworkers and artists. It is thought that these defended sites were home to the more important members of society. Most of the population would have lived outside the forts in farmsteads scattered amongst the fields, perhaps only using the protection of the fort during times of trouble.

Within the parish of St Dogmaels there are four Iron Age settlements recorded, at Pencastell, Caerau, Nantperchellan and Waunwhiod. The characteristics and state of preservation of each differs considerably. Pencastell is a coastal promontory fort, perched on the clifftop just north of Ceibwr harbour. Such forts are common along the Pembrokeshire coastline and they are amongst the most spectacular archaeological monuments to be seen in Wales. Nantperchellan is an inland promontory fort, using the steep valley sides above the confluence of two streams to strengthen its defences. Caerau is a larger hillfort, situated on a hilltop with three rings of ditches and banks for protection. Waunwhiod is a smaller defended enclosure, possibly a defended farmstead, with a single bank and ditch, surviving only as a cropmark and visible only from the air.

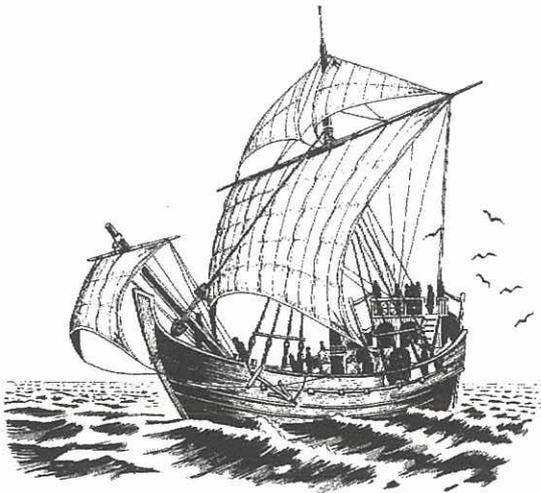


Reconstruction drawing of a typical small hillfort of the late Iron Age.

5.1 Masnachu Gyda'r Byd Rhufeinig

5.1 Trading With The Roman World

The discovery of a Roman road running west from Carmarthen into Pembrokeshire during the 1990s has radically changed archaeologists' understanding of the impact of Roman influences in the south-west after the region was conquered in the second half of the 1st century AD. It seems that the native Celtic population in the region became much more integrated into the economy and society of the Roman province of Britannia than was previously thought.



It is known that the British Celts were engaged in a busy trade with the classical world, which was well established before the Roman conquest of Wales. The archaeological evidence for this contact is seen at many of the Iron Age and Roman-British settlement sites which have been excavated in the south-west, the nearest example to St Dogmaels being at Castell Henllys, Nevern, where significant quantities of Samian ware (a type of pottery made in Roman Gaul) are found in the part of the settlement which was occupied after the Roman conquest.

Reported finds of 3rd and 4th century Roman coins within St Dogmaels parish, and also on the Ceredigion side of the Teifi estuary, indicate that the influence of the Roman Empire did extend as far as St Dogmaels.

In 1917 a farmhand ploughing on Panteg land was reported in the local newspaper (*Cardigan & Tivyside Advertiser*) to have discovered a 'crock' containing some 200 Roman coins. More recently, stray finds of 3rd and 4th century Roman coins have been picked up on either side of the Teifi estuary, a number of which have come from the foreshore below Manaian Fawr. There have also been finds of a possible Roman brooch pin and what has been tenuously been identified as fragments of Roman Samian ware pottery within St Dogmaels parish.



6. OES Y SAINT

6. AGE OF THE SAINTS

The first period during which we come into contact with the names and traditions associated with historic figures is the 'Age of the Saints' (also known as the Dark Ages), which represents the period c.450AD -1000AD.

During this period there was a great deal of trade and interchange between the Celtic countries which border the Irish Sea, as well as by the well established trade routes which remained open to the Continent and the Mediterranean. These routes were channels for ideas and beliefs. They were the channels through which the Christian faith was transmitted to the Celtic peoples and by which Christian missionaries travelled to spread the Gospel to the peoples of the British Isles and the Continent.



The names of many of these early saints continue to hold a privileged and prominent place in the traditions and histories of the Celtic nations. The names of 5th and 6th century saints, such as Dewi, Columba and Padrig, and the traditions that surround their lives, are still highly cherished amongst the Celtic nations.

The association of St Dogmaels with the early Christian saints Dogmael (or Degwel or Dogfael) and Tydecho indicates that the 'Age of the Saints' was an important and formative period in the historical development of the area. There are two names to the village and the parish; *St Dogmaels* and *Llandudoch*. *Llandudoch* is the earliest used form, employed in the Welsh Chronicles account of the raid on the church by Vikings in 987AD. *Llandudoch* is also consistently used in mediaeval Welsh language sources.

At the foundation of the Norman Abbey c.1116-20, and throughout the 12th century the term the 'Abbey of Cemeis' and the 'Abbey of St Mary, Cemeis' are used. But from the 12th century the term *Sancti Dogmaelis* also appears.¹

A number of theories have arisen to explain why two names have developed for the village. It has been suggested that they actually refer to two different sites within the parish. 19th century antiquarians suggested that the site of *Llandudoch* corresponded with that of the hillfort of Caerau, prompted by the existence of the field name of "Yr Hen Fynachlog" (The Old Monastery) and finds of cist-graves nearby (typical of mediaeval Christian burials in the region). However, the fact that a far greater concentration of early Christian monuments survive in and around the present village of St Dogmaels, and the fact that Welsh sources are consistent in their

use of Llandudoch as the settlement name, leads many modern historians to conclude that the original monastery or '*clas*' settlement was indeed located at the village.

It has also been suggested that there may be two saints celebrated in the dual name of the village and parish. Tradition records that Dogmael was the son of Ithel ap Ceredig ap Cunedda Wledig. Dogmael would therefore have been a first cousin of Dewi Sant, the Patron Saint of Wales. His influence was apparently mostly confined to the North Pembrokeshire, where a number of churches dedicated to him are found (including those of nearby Meline and Mynachlogddu parishes), although his name also occurs as far afield as Ynys Mon and Brittany.

Tydecho is traditionally held to have been the son of Amwn Ddu ab Emyr Llydaw and a brother of St Samson and cousin to St Cadfan. The mediaeval "Life of St Padarn" records that Titechon was one of three prominent Breton monks who moved into Wales. There is no "Life of St Tydecho" but a 15th century poem by Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd "Cywydd Tydecho San" records some interesting traditions of the saint's life. Amongst these is the tradition that Tydecho settled for some time with St Dogmael and St Tegfan at *Llandudoch*. However, Tydecho was said to have been unhappy in the area and preferred the wild hills of the Dinas Mawddwy area in Meirionydd. In that district a number of places associated with the saint are known. Gwyl Tydecho, the saint's festival, falls on December 17th.

'*Clas*' churches or monasteries were typical of the early Christian period in Wales and St Dogmaels was one of these important centres of religious faith and learning. Other examples of this type of establishment in west Wales are at Llanbadarn (St Padarn), Llandeilo Fawr (St Teilo), Nevern (St Brynach) and most famously St Davids or Tyddewi (Dewi Sant).

The most important of the '*clasau*' continued to be significant ecclesiastical centres throughout the mediaeval period and often into the modern period. The status of St Dogmaels was enhanced by the foundation of the Norman Abbey in the early 12th century, possibly on the site of the original '*clas*' monastery. However, St Dogmaels, like many other ecclesiastical centres, lost its status and indeed its purpose with the Act of Dissolution during the reign of Henry VIII, when the abbey was closed and its buildings and possessions sold by the Crown.

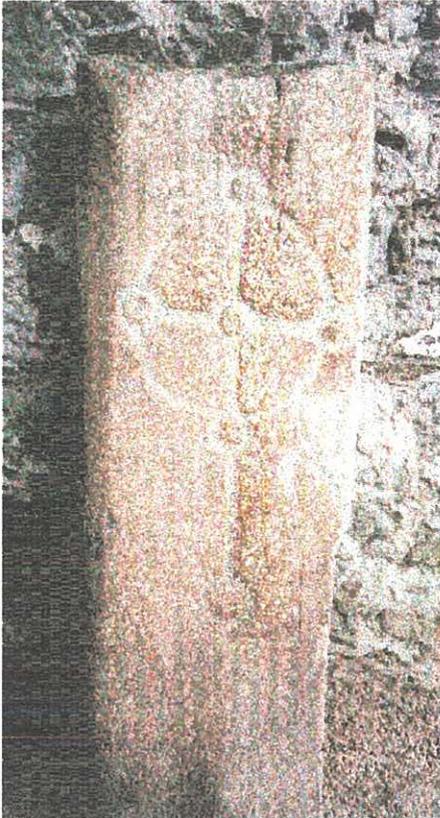
With the loss of the abbey it is certain that many of the records and traditions pertaining to its earlier history were also lost. The surviving physical evidence for the early Christian period is largely dependent on the collection of inscribed stones (Early Christian Monuments or ECMs) which are currently kept at the Coach House and the parish church. This fact greatly enhances the importance of the stones as symbols of the historic importance of St Dogmaels as an ecclesiastical and cultural centre.

Apart from the ECMs, the archaeological evidence for the early Christian period is relatively slight. Recent archaeological geophysical surveys of the land around the Norman Abbey site have indicated that there are traces of a curved boundary bank just to the south of the abbey ruins, which may be the remains of the boundary of the original '*clas*' monastery precinct.

6.1 Henebion Cristnogol Cynnar

6.1 Early Christian Monuments

As outlined above, the inscribed stones kept at St Dogmaels Abbey are potent reminders of an important period in the community's early history.



It is clear that some inscribed stones were originally memorials to the dead, possibly gravestones. The famous Sagraanus Stone, housed in the parish church, which commemorates a person known as Sagrani fili (son of) Cunotami is probably an example of this.

Other inscribed stones may have served a very different purpose in the landscape - as boundary marker stones used to define the extent of the *noddfa* or sanctuary of a church or 'clas' monastery. Within the *noddfa* anyone could claim the protection of the church. In Welsh law it was an offence to harm fugitives within the *noddfa*.

The *noddfa* could take in a large area of land defined by boundary stones set up along trackways approaching the church. Some of the stones brought to the St Dogmaels Abbey site from other locations in the parish may have originally been such boundary markers, and it may be that the Bryngwyn stones which are now kept at the National Museum of Wales also stood on the *noddfa* boundary.

The important collection of early Christian monuments now kept at the Coach House have probably mostly been brought to the abbey site from other locations within the parish. It is known that the 19th century antiquarian and vicar of St Dogmaels, J.H. Vincent, collected a number of stones, many of which are now in the coach house, to the Vicarage garden. The Manaian Fawr stone, for example, is recorded as having been brought to the abbey from the farm of that name.

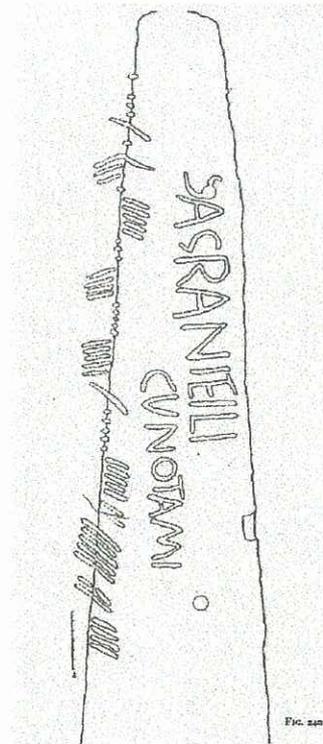
A number of local churches house valuable collections of early Christian monuments, such as Nevern and Clydau, but the combination of pre-Norman stones and the decorative stones which have come from the Norman Abbey make the St Dogmaels collection one of outstanding importance.

6.2 Carreg Sagraanus 6.2 The Sagraanus Stone

The Sagraanus stone was known as the Rosetta Stone of Celtic Scholars seeking to translate and understand the Irish Ogam Alphabet during the 19th century.

The stone is bilingual and bears witness not only to the importance of Latin in post-Roman Wales, but also to the considerable influence of the Irish in West Wales during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal. By the end of the 5th century, Pembrokeshire had undoubtedly been settled and governed by Irish incomers of the Deisi tribe.

The stone bears the Latin inscription SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI in an alphabetic style which is held to date to the 5th or early 6th century AD. Along the left angle of the face of the stone is the Irish Ogam translation SAGRANI MAQI CUNATAMI.



6.3 Ymosodiadau'r Llychlynwyr 6.3 Viking Raiders

Throughout 10th and 11th centuries, Viking raids had been common along the Welsh coast and many monastic houses had fallen victim to attack. Some sources say that a Viking raid had devastated the pre-Norman Clas church at St Dogmaels in 987AD.

The loss of literary and artistic treasures which occurred when the early monasteries were robbed is incalculable. Many of the written records of the monastic houses would have been destroyed, undoubtedly along with historic records of the noble families which gave them patronage. This has seriously impaired our knowledge of their early histories.

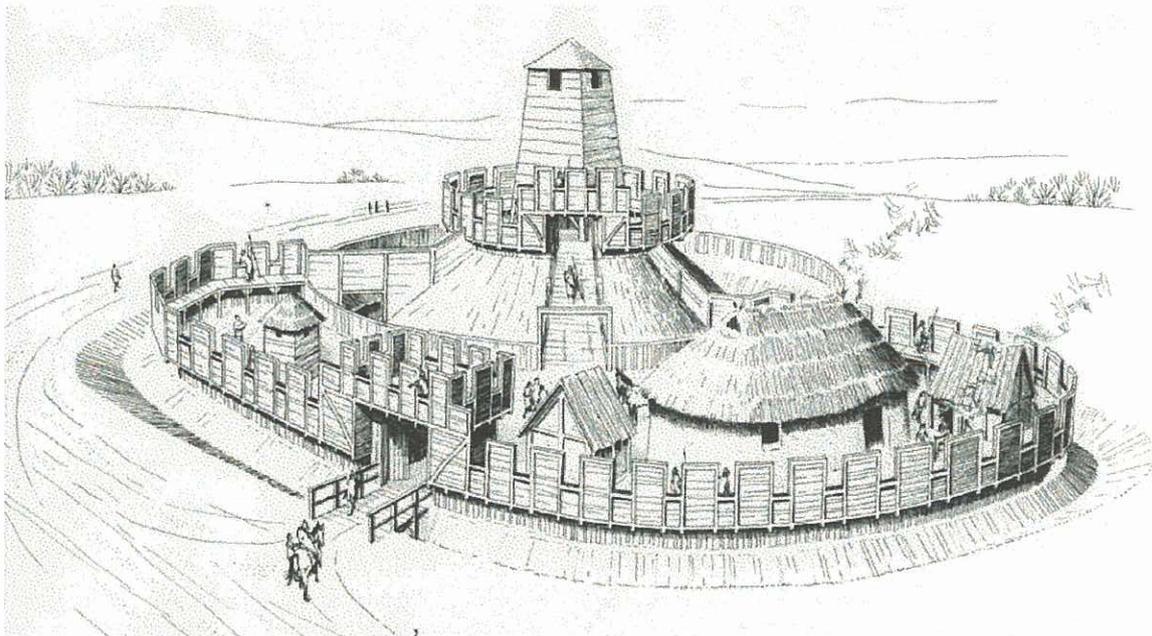
6.4 Brwydr Llandudoch 6.4 Battle Of St Dogmaels

This took place in 1087, when a number of nobles rebelled against Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth, who was at that time a key figure in the efforts of the royal dynasties to resist the Norman advance into Wales. Rhys and an Irish mercenary army inflicted a heavy defeat on the rebels at Llechryd. Soon afterwards, two brothers, Einion ap Cadifor and Llywelyn ap Cadifor, their uncle, Einion ap Collwyn, and Gruffudd ap Maredudd also rebelled. Their force was met by Rhys at St Dogmaels and defeated in a bloody battle. The two brothers died in battle and Gruffudd ap Maredudd was later executed.

6.5 Mwnt Manaian Fawr 6.5 Manaian Fawr Motte

The farm of Manaian Fawr is believed to have been of some importance in mediaeval times and it may well have been the focus of the home grange of the Abbey. However, a large mound near the farmhouse is believed to be a mediaeval motte castle and suggests that Manaian may also have been an important centre of local political power during the Middle Ages.

No archaeological excavation or survey has been undertaken at the 'motte' and little is therefore known of its date or nature. The fact that adjacent field names are known to have included the 'castell' element since at least the 18th century (according to the evidence of estate maps), indicates clearly that the site has long been considered to be a motte castle. If it is indeed such a monument, it would almost certainly date to the early Norman period, the late 11th or early 12th century and may be a relic of the first Norman settlement of the St Dogmaels' area.



Reconstruction drawing of a typical minor Norman motte and bailey castle

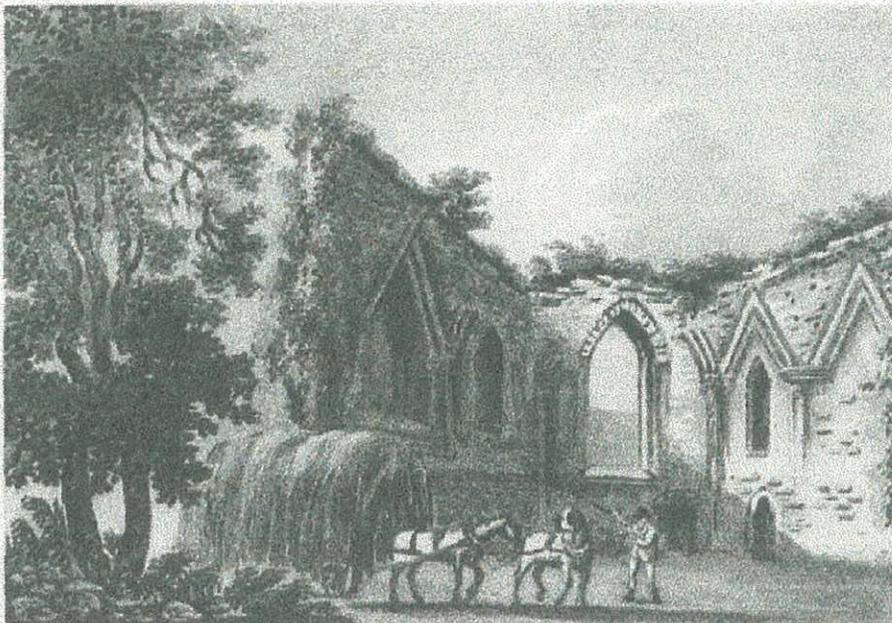
7. YR ABATY NORMANAIDD

7. THE NORMAN ABBEY

The most significant historic site in the community is undoubtedly the ruins of its mediaeval abbeyⁱⁱ. The site has been under state guardianship since the end of the 19th century and is today cared for by Cadw:Welsh Heritage.

The Abbey was founded by Robert Fitz Martin, the Norman conqueror of Cemaes (an ancient administrative unit, which covered most of northern Pembrokeshire). The most important dates and features relating to the Abbey are summed up by the following text (taken from Cadw's website);

“Founded about 1115 for a prior and 12 monks of the order of Tiron, St Dogmaels occupied the site of a pre-Norman monastery. It was raised to the status of abbey in 1120, and the monks followed an austere life based on the rule of St Benedict. The surviving ruins span four centuries of monastic life and show much alteration. Parts of the church and cloister are 12th century. However, the west and north walls of the nave, which stand almost to their full height, are of the 13th century, and a fine north doorway has 14th-century ballflower ornament. The north transept is Tudor, retaining elaborate corbels which supported the stone vaulting. Notice here the carved figures with an angel representing St Matthew, a lion for St Mark and the Archangel Michael. The footings of the chapter house can be seen to the west of the cloister, with the adjacent monk's infirmary standing almost to roof level. At the Dissolution, the church continued to be used for a time by the parish, and a rectory was built into the south-west corner of the cloister.”



The Chapel of St Dogmaels Abbey.

St. Dogmaels itself became the mother abbey for smaller monastic houses at Caldey Island and Pill Priory in Pembrokeshire and Glascarreg (Ireland).

The large collection of carved and decorated stone kept at The Coach House and at the Abbey site have mostly come from the Abbey buildings and give some idea of the splendour of the Abbey in its heyday.

7.1 Bywyd o gwmpas yr Abaty 7.1 Life At The Abbey

Mediaeval life at St Dogmaels is not well recorded, other than occasional references to events at the Abbey. The Abbey itself must have been the most important feature in the religious, economic and social life of the district from the 12th century until its dissolution in 1538.

We get fascinating glimpses of the life of the community at St Dogmaels through just a handful of mediaeval records. The best examples are found in manuscripts held in a collection at St Johns College, Cambridge, several of which were written at the Abbey itself. One manuscript relates to a ill-tempered dispute between the Abbey and the Burgesses of Cardigan. The Abbot's complaints that some Burgesses were encroaching on the rights of the Abbey gives us an interesting insights into some aspects of mid-13th century life in St Dogmael's.



The Seal of the Abbey of St Dogmaels

In the year of grace 1240, 2nd year of the reign of our most Christian King Henry III. In the time of his journey to Poitou, to our Venerable father Anselm, Bishop of St David's, Ralph, Abbot of St Dogmaels, sprung from the leading stock of Cemais, pursues his valid claim against certain men who acted against the Abbey. There rose up against the Abbey, falsely and grievously, the sons of Belial, the satellites of Satan - namely the Burgesses of Cardigan."

The Burgesses of Cardigan were accused of renaming a parcel of land falsely, presumably to claim rights of use on the said land, "calling it *Iscoed Fychan*, which name was unheard of, and 'Rosegarden' which is the name of our meadow".

Further complaints follow, with regard to the river Teifi, "whose course they cannot divert - which divides them and us and must remain fully open." The Burgesses were accused of using anchorages without paying ship's tolls and of encroaching into the fishery which had been granted to the Abbey by Henry 1st along with 'all the water of the Teifi' and the land leading to the Abbey's mill and fishery for which (the Abbey?) paid dues of 12 salmons a year to Cardigan Castle.

Another series of manuscripts found in 14th century Memoranda Rolls refer to tax problems experienced by the Abbot of St Dogmaels and also throw a little light on the circumstances of the Abbey. In 1317, the Abbot complained to the crown about his excessive clerical taxes. In 1318, another petition, came from the Abbot, stating that poverty made it impossible for him to pay his taxes. Relief came in 1319, when the Crown realised that a mistake had been made and a Royal mandate was made to the Exchequer that the Abbot of St Dogmaels had in fact been taxed twice on the same possessions for a clerical tax. He was re-assessed at £32 11s 8d.ⁱⁱⁱ

A second conflict involving Viking mercenaries, and caused by warring nobles, which had serious repercussions for the Abbey and the local community at St Dogmaels occurred in 1138. Fifteen ships carrying Danish mercenaries was employed to attack Cardigan Castle. They failed to take the castle and instead took vengeance on the defenceless St Dogmaels and its Abbey, which were ransacked. This black deed was carried out on St Martins Day, November 11th. An account of the raid was recorded in the contemporary *Annales Cambriae*, (The Annals of Wales). Interestingly, the record uses the names *Landedoch* and *Sancto Dogmaelo* to describe St Dogmaels, showing quite clearly that both of the modern names of the community were in use as early as the 12th century.^{iv}

Although we have some idea of the extent of the estates of the abbey, we now little about the detail of their management. Within the parish there is no doubt that, where the land was of sufficient quality, enough land was cultivated to produce the crops needed to supply the neighbourhood. It is possible that the ghost of the mediaeval strip field system survives in the field pattern to the west of the village, beyond Penrallt y dre, where there is a clear north-south trend in field boundaries. Strip fields were narrow parcels of land which were cultivated by the community. An individual could be responsible for a number of *quilllets* or strips, which would usually be intermingled with the strips of his neighbours. They were not hedged in fields, like those with which we are familiar today. From the 16th century onwards, the strips tended to become amalgamated into larger parcels which were then defined by field boundary banks or hedges. Many, if not most, field banks in this part of Pembrokeshire must date to the period after 1500AD.

Stock animals would have been mostly sent to the distant pastures on the slopes of the Preseli hills for the summer months, and returned to the parish for the winter. It is probable that much of the local landscape remained unenclosed and uncultivated until the post-mediaeval period. This is undoubtedly true of the higher ground around Foxhill and Waunwhiod, but the parish tithe map shows that considerable parcels of unenclosed common land survived along Cwm Degwel and on Penrallt y dre into the 1840s.

7.2 Gerallt Gymro 7.2 Giraldus Cambrensis

One of the most important events in the history of the Abbey must have been the occasion of the visit of Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald of Wales) and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Baldwin) to Cardigan and St Dogmaels in 1188, on a preaching tour intended to recruit men for the Third Crusade to the Holy Land. They were warmly welcomed by the Lord Rhys at Cardigan Castle, preached at Bridgend, within the parish of St Dogmaels, and spent a night at the Abbey. This must have been a very special occasion for the whole community at St Dogmaels. Subsequently a chapel was built in Bridgend at the spot where Giraldus and Baldwin had preached.^v

It is significant that Giraldus and Baldwin traveled northwards from St David's along what must have a well trodden route of pilgrimage. The abbey was on this route, and its line is held to have passed through the parish of St Dogmaels, either side of which were the recognised places of pilgrimage at Nevern (where the Pilgrim's Cross remains carved into a rock outcrop near the parish church) and the shrine of Our Lady of the Taper at Cardigan. Further south, of course, was the Cathedral of St David's.

Another event in the history of the Abbey was the attempt in 1200 to elevate Walter, the Abbot of St Dogmaels, to the status of Bishop of St Davids following the death of Bishop Peter de Leila. Walter was apparently refused on the grounds that he was a Welshman.^{vi} Giraldus Cambrensis was his cousin, but offered no help as he was also a candidate for the position of Bishop. He considered Walter to be a rather stupid man. A ferocious dispute broke out between the two men and their supporters, which culminated in the Pope quashing the election of both to the Bishopric.

7.3 Dafydd Ap Gwilym

Another mediaeval Welshman of great renown who has a link with St Dogmaels Abbey is the poet Dafydd ap Gwilym, one of the greatest European poets of his day. His uncle, Llywelyn ap Gwilym was Constable of Newcastle Emlyn castle during the 1340s. Llywelyn was murdered by his enemies and it appears that his body was brought to St Dogmaels for burial - apparently the family's original home.^{vii} Dafydd ap Gwilym's lament upon the death of his uncle includes the following verse;

*“Truan ac eirian a garo - dadl,
Aed Landudoch heno;
Doethineb neud aeth yno,
Diwyd grair dan dywod gro”*

7.4 Diddymiad yr Abaty

7.4 The Dissolution Of The Abbey

The Abbey was closed by the Act of Dissolution in 1538 and was purchased by the Bradshaw family, originally of Presteigne, from the Crown. John Bradshaw paid £512 to the Crown for the abbey and many of its possessions, which included Caldey Island. Other possessions were listed in 1567 as;

“Late abbey of St Dogmaels, mill in Fystringard, with appurtenant rectories of the churches of St Thomas in the vill of St Dogmaels and Eglosaro, Bavill, Molgrave, Lantode, St Nicholas, Fisgard and Grangiston, and chapels of Penkelthie Vaughan, Nantgwyne, Thlysprawse and Newton”

This is not a full list of the Abbey’s estate, for it does not include the upland grange of Mynachlogddu and various lands in Haverfordwest and Devon which the Abbey had owned.^{viii}

This peaceful transition must have meant that the way of life changed relatively little for many of the inhabitants of the parish, with the core of the abbey estates intact and the new Lord of the Manor of St Dogmaels making his home on or adjacent to the now defunct Abbey. The Bradshaws did not retain ownership for long however, selling the Manor of St Dogmaels to David Parry of Neuadd Trefawr in 1643. Parry chose not to use the Bradshaw residence on the Abbey site. In 1862 the Neuadd Trefawr estate sold the Manor to David Davies of Castle Green, Cardigan. The estate farms of Manaian Fawr and Fach were sold at this time to TH Brenchley of Glaneirw.



Early 19th century watercolour of the north transept of the Abbey, Charles Norris c. 1815

The fate of the Abbey buildings themselves is not well documented throughout the post-Dissolution period. Suffice to say that shortly before the Dissolution the Abbey was relieved of paying many taxes due to the poverty of the remaining monks and the almost ruinous state of the buildings there. Whatever changes were made by the Bradshaws, by the 18th century passing travelers noted only the Abbey ruins. An early 19th century watercolour painting of the north transept of the Abbey, painted by Charles Norris about 1815, does however, show that there were agricultural buildings built over part of the abbey site, and this is reflected in the descriptions of the site by various 19th century sources.

Even into the 19th century, there were many aspects of local administration and life that harked back to the days of the Abbey. The survival of the Manor of St Dogmaels and Mynachlogddu into the 19th century was a potent reminder of the mediaeval ties between the two districts, when the cattle of St Dogmaels were taken for their summer pasture on the southern slopes of the Preseli hills above Mynachlogddu, some 10 miles away. Mynachlogddu (Nigra Grangia or the Black Grange) was just one of the estates managed by the monks of the Abbey. 18th and 19th century records of the court leet of the manor are now kept in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth and provide many fascinating details of manorial administration.

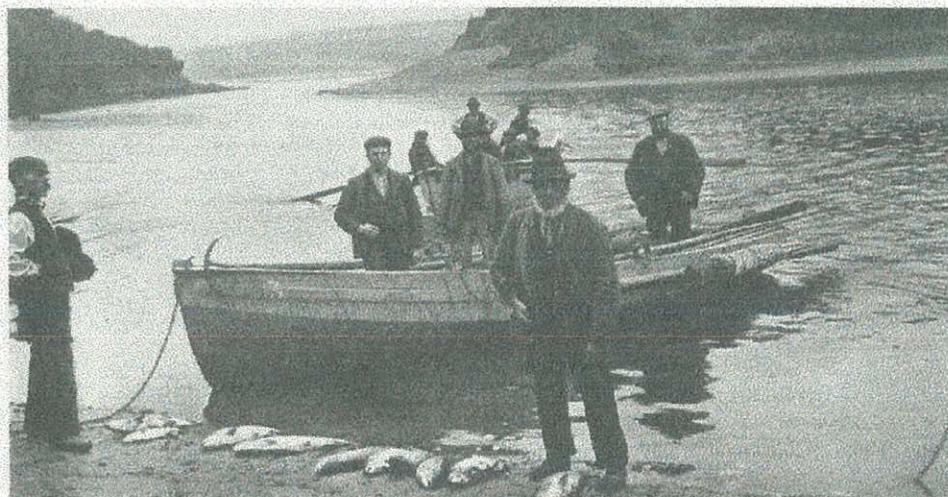
8. HANES DIWEDDAR

8. RECENT HISTORY

8.1 Y Draddodiad Morol

8.2 The Maritime Tradition

The location of St Dogmaels on the Teifi estuary has meant that the exploitation of the resources of the river and sea have played an important part in the local economy since time immemorial. However, it is only during the historic period that we have any indication of the type of fishing that was favoured. One of the most notable fishing traditions of the area has been Seine net fishing for salmon in particular, which is traditionally thought to have been introduced by the monks who first came from Tiron Abbey in Normandy to establish the Norman Abbey at St Dogmaels.



A Catch of Salmon, St Dogmaels

There are some early references to Seine net fishing. The mediaeval manuscript written at the Abbey and now kept at Cambridge mentions a salmon fishery in association with the abbey. There is also a later record of a complaint in the 37th year of the reign of Elizabeth I against Richard Thomas, Hugh ap John, John ap Ieuan, Phillip Perkin and John William Webb of St Dogmaels for fishing with nets called “sayney.” One David Price of Rhyd Odyn brought the complaint.^{ix}

Seine net fishing is now (in 2000) only carried out under licence by a single team of fishermen, and the future of this ancient tradition is threatened.

Whereas Seine net fishing was practiced along the shores of the estuary, by the 18th century St Dogmaels had also developed into one of several important herring fisheries along the Cardigan Bay coastline. Herring were caught in great numbers along the western coast and in the Irish Sea, but this meant of course that boats were required to put out further from the coast and this was inevitably a more perilous proposition.

The accompanying skills of boat building, net-making and sailmaking were once widely shared along the whole of the western coast, though like many other traditional skills they have been all but lost. What has been retained, however, is a rich store of tales and traditions of maritime tragedies, heroic rescues, wreckers, smugglers, pirates and fishing mythology, from mermaids to lost kingdoms. In addition, many houses in the village bear names which reflect this heritage, including many ship names such as Pomona, Milo, Britannia and Argo. Old inns in the village bore names such as Mariners, and The Sloop. There are also the names of far away places, most notably Peruvian Terrace. Visitors to the graveyards at St Thomas Church and Blaenwaun Chapel will see the graves of many fishermen and sailors, with inscriptions which bear a silent testament to the busy trade of the past.

The dangers of the sea have of course given rise to the provision of a series of lifeboats, crewed by local men, and the Coastguard service, during the past 150 years. Situated along the Teifi are the lifeboat house, which remains in use as well as a fine harbour built by the Coastguard service at Cei Bach. The traditions surrounding the work of the local Coastguard and lifeboat service are in themselves an aspect of local history worthy of celebration. A wooden plaque now displayed in the Memorial Hall at St Dogmaels lists the troubled vessels attended by the local lifeboat and the number of lives saved as a result during the late 19th and early 20th century.

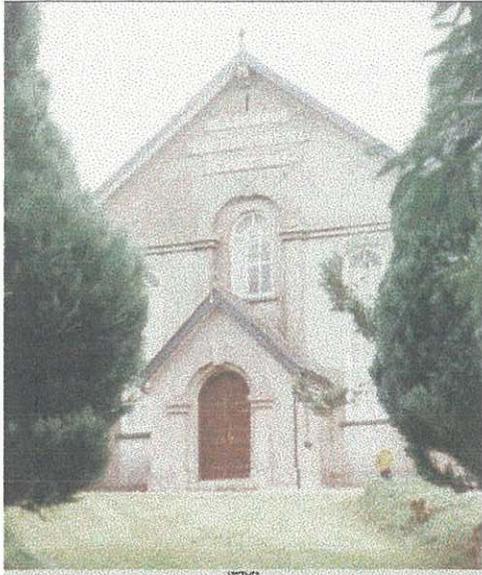
Throughout the 19th century, as a result in part of the threat posed by Revolutionary France during the early years of the century, there was a fear of invasion from the sea and many gun batteries were constructed - such as the forts along the Milford Haven in southern Pembrokeshire, built in the 1850's and 1860's. St Dogmaels joined this trend very late on when a coastal gun battery was built on the southern bank of the Teifi in the 1880's. This ruined fort is now almost unrecognisable on the shore below the Webley Hotel.

8.2 Ymneilltuaeth

8.2 Nonconformism

Since the 18th century, the religious traditions of the St Dogmaels area have been enriched by the activity of all the main nonconformist denominations, most notably the Baptists. The Baptist cause began at a house called Rhosgerdd, the ruins of which are near the present Blaenwaun Chapel. Preachers from the established Baptist causes at Rhydwylym and Cilfowyr were visiting Rhosgerdd as early as 1706, but the first Meeting House was not built at Blaenwaun until 1745.

Many prominent figures emerged from Blaenwaun during the 18th and 19th centuries and it was one of the strongest Baptist causes in West Wales. The burial ground of Blaenwaun is the resting place of members of many of the most prominent families of the district, farmers, fishermen and tradesmen alike, as well as many of the ministers of the chapel. The gravestones are a valuable historical and genealogical record of the local community for the past 200 years.^x



In 1798, an argument amongst members of the congregation at Blaenwaun led to a group to build their own chapel on the land of Manaian Fawr farm. This was Soan Chapel^{xi}, which for a time was also shared by Independents and Methodists, but eventually emerged as a purely Baptist cause.

Soan was in use until 1848 when it was replaced by the nearby Gerazim chapel. Gerazim chapel remains an attractive and well maintained building. It was built on a new site as the ground as Soan was too restricted in size and the graveyard there full, preventing new building work.

Another less well known Baptist meeting house was located at Glanpwllafon, on the eastern boundary of the parish. In the late 18th century meetings were held at the farm, although it is not known at present where precisely the 'meeting house' stood. However, the steps which led to the pool where baptisms were performed can still be seen on the north bank of the stream below Glanpwllafon Bridge, just to the east of the farm.

As St Dogmaels village grew during the 19th century, it became necessary for local Baptists to have a place of worship within the village itself. As early as 1813 a small meeting house was built in the main street, called Ty'r Bont (now Y Storws), but this building proved to be too small as the population and membership of the church grew. This led to the building of Bethsaida Chapel, virtually opposite Ty'r Bont, in 1838. Bethsaida was extended and rebuilt later in the 19th century and remains an impressive feature in the village - both externally and internally.

Both the Independent and Calvinistic Methodist denominations also founded chapels here during the 19th century. The Methodist cause had started by 1800. Before the Methodists broke away from the Anglican church in 1811, Methodism was warmly promoted by the Vicar of St Dogmaels, William Jones and indeed a Methodist meeting house had been built with his support (this building was used as the Chuuch School until the mid-20th century and is now the Church Hall and a listed building). However, when the split occurred, Jones was one of those who decided to stay with the established church, and use of the meeting house was lost to the Methodist cause. It took more than a quarter of a century before a new Methodist chapel - Capel Sion - was built in 1838. Sion is now closed and has been converted into a dwelling, but is still recognisable as a former chapel.

The Independent denomination founded two chapels in the parish. Capel Degwel was first built in the village in 1828 and the present chapel remains an important building in the community and an active cause. A smaller Independent chapel at Bryn Salem, Cippyn, built in 1852, has however fallen into disuse, although in 1999 it is still roofed and an obvious feature in the landscape.

The contribution of the nonconformist chapels to the religious, cultural and social life at St Dogmaels during the past 200 years cannot be understated. Several fine chapels remain and although the number of worshippers is much lower than previously, it is hoped that these meeting houses will continue to play a role in the life of the community. It should also be noted that through the British Schools Movement, chapel congregations co-operated to raise subscriptions and provide voluntary labour to build the main building of the present village primary school.

8.3 Twf y Pentref

8.3 Growth Of The Village

During the second half of the 19th century, the village of St Dogmaels grew rapidly. This undoubtedly owed much to the busy 19th century trade along the Teifi, with the Port of Cardigan burgeoning and associated activity spreading to St Dogmaels. The most obvious physical symbols of this upturn in economic activity within the parish of St Dogmaels are the fine 19th century warehouses seen along the river at both Bridgend and near the Pinog.

There are also a number of 19th century stone built lime kilns along the river. Limestone and coal were shipped to the Teifi from south Pembrokeshire and the lime produced by the kilns sold for local use - both as agricultural fertiliser and lime mortar.

Analysis of 19th century maps graphically shows how the village grew during the century. The Parish Tithe Map of the 1840's shows a relatively small village, with many gaps in the rows of cottages in the main street. By the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, these gaps have been infilled (see maps at back of report).

Another interesting development during this period was the settlement of the common land along Cwm Degwel and on the high ground to the south of the village. This land was virtually unsettled in the 1840's, but by 1891 formed a significant part of the village. The parish tithe map shows that a few cottages which were probably *tai unnos* had appeared on the common; characterised by the single dwelling standing in an enclosed garden plot. The *tai unnos* tradition was based on the supposed right of an individual to build a dwelling during the hours of darkness in a single night (*un nos*) and claim as much ground around the house as could be defined by throwing an axe from the doorstep to mark the limit of the plot.

8.4 Traddodiadau Lleol a Hanes Cymdeithasol

8.4 Local Traditions And Social History

The combination of the farming and sea-going traditions of the St Dogmaels area, and the dichotomy of rural and village life, means that the traditions and social history of the parish area remarkably varied. The written and oral traditions of the area are undoubtedly an untapped resource of which much could be made by those interested in local or general history.

The Sgranus Stone.

The stone was at some time used as a footbridge over a stream in the village and it was believed to have been haunted by the ghost of a lady in white. Touching the stone after dark was considered to be unlucky.

The Abbey.

An Irish princess was reputed to have been buried in a golden coffin at the abbey. It was said that anyone who walked the steps to her tomb would be struck down dead (Pritchard, 65).

The Mermaid of St. Dogmaels.

The fishing traditions of the village are an important element in its history and a number of folk tales associated with this industry survive. One is that of the Mermaid of St. Dogmaels. She was caught by a local man on Cemaes Head, but freed on the promise that she would warn him of impending danger. The promise was kept and the fisherman escaped a devastating storm which claimed the lives of many of his fellow fishermen (Fenton).

Plant Rhys Dwfn.

Cemaes Head (SN132500) was believed to be the only viewpoint from where the land of Plant Rhys Dwfn (a local name for the Tylwyth Teg or Fairy Folk) could be seen. If one were to stand on exactly the right square foot of ground a view of this legendary land was said to be visible in Cardigan Bay. Cemaes Head is now managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust as a Nature Reserve and includes a SSSI.

Ogof y Ffwrn

The 'Oven Cave' is said to have been the site of an illicit still where *medd* (mead) was brewed some centuries ago. Local fishermen talk of a narrow path descending the cliff on Cemaes Head down into the cave. The *Ffwrn* or Oven refers to the chimney of the still, which is still visible in the cave. One local tale has it that Customs and Excise Officers raided the cave and caught a local farmer's wife there. The quick thinking lady had time to hide the only keg of illicit alcohol under her long skirt before the officers entered the cave. Despite interrogating her, and searching the cave, they failed to find any mead and left empty handed.

Carreg y Fendith

One very interesting tradition of unknown antiquity (which has been recently revived) is the blessing of the fishing fleet at St Dogmaels by the Vicar of the parish. This was carried out at Carreg y Fendith (the Blessing Stone) which is a large block of

stone located on the river bank on the parcel of common land which survives in front of the Teifi Inn in the village.

St Dogmael

Very few traditions relating to the life of St Dogmael survive. One such story has it that Dogmael and his bretheren bathed daily in the Teifi, regardless of weather. The Festival of St Dogmael falls on the 14th of June.

ⁱ see BG Charles, 1988, *The Place names of Pembrokeshire*, p.177-179.

ⁱⁱ Pritchard, E, 1907, *The History of St Dogmaels Abbey*.

ⁱⁱⁱ Fryde, N. (ed.), 1974, *List of Welsh Entries in the Memoranda Rolls, 1282-1343* (Cardiff)

^{iv} Rev. J. Williams ed, 1860, *Annales Cambriae*

^v Malkin, BH, 1807, *Scenery, Antiquities and Biogrophy of South Wales*

^{vi} Parch D. Griffith, n.d. *Hanes y Mynachlogyddu*.

^{vii} Rev G. Evans, 1923, *The Story of Newcastle Emlyn and Atpar to 1531.*; Parry, T, 1979, *Gwaith Dafydd ap Gwilym*.

^{viii} Lewis, ET, 1969, *Mynachlogddu: A Historical Survey of the Past Thousand Years*.

^{ix} Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales: History & Law Series No.4 - *Exchequer Proceedings (Equity) Concerning Wales (Henry VIII - Elizabeth I)*.

^x The Dyfed Family History Society has documented all the Monumental Inscriptions both here and in the parish cemetery.

^{xi} See Rees, B, 1898, *Hanes Blaenywaun, Gerazim, Penuel, Tabernacl*.

Adran Dau
Section Two

Site Gazetteers

Henebion Cofrestredig o gwmpas Llandudoch
Scheduled Ancient Monuments around St Dogmaels

952	CASTELL HENLLYS HILLFORT Iron Age	SN11723905
963	CWM GLOYN CAMP HILLFORT Iron Age	SN10403965
966	CRUG BACH ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN18133377
972	CASTELL;TYDDIN CASTELL;CASTELL EGLWYSWRW MOTTE Mediaeval	SN13893839
976	COURT FORTIFIED DWELLING Mediaeval	SN13533941
981	CASTELL LLWYD HILLFORT Iron Age	SN11263762
983	CASTELL MAWR;PARC CASTELL HILLFORT Iron Age	SN11883778
986	CWM-PEN-Y-BENGLOG HILLFORT Iron Age	SN11883728
996	CASTELL LLAINFAWR MOTTE Mediaeval	SN15073737
999	PARC Y DOMEN;CASTELL DYFFRYN MAWR MOTTE Mediaeval	SN17483517
1,001	FRENNI FAWR ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN19943517
1,010	MOEL TRIGARN;FOEL DRYCARN II;FOEL DRYGARN HILLFORT Iron Age	SN15773360
1,011	MOEL TRIGARN HILLFORT OCCUPATION Roman	SN15573360
1,030	RHOS GOCH ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN19753406
1,032	BEDD YR AFANC CHAMBERED TOMB Neolithic	SN10893459
1,036	CARNALW I HILLFORT Iron Age	SN13903370
1,040	CRUG-BYCHAN ROUND BARROW? Bronze Age	SN17855111

1,043	CASTELL;PENCASTELL HILLFORT Iron Age	SN11024594
1,044	CRUGIAU MAENSAESON;PANT-Y-GROES ROUND BARROW? Bronze Age	SN14194575
1,045	PANT-Y-GROES;CRUGIAU MAENSAESON ROUND BARROW? Bronze Age	SN14114562
1,052	CAERAU HILLFORT Iron Age	SN12424545
1,053	MAEN COLMAN INSCRIBED STONE Dark Age	SN21633823
1,054	CAERAU CEMETERY Dark Age?	SN12464548
1,068	OLD CASTLE;DIN GERAINT EARTHWORK CASTLE Mediaeval	SN16424640
1,082	CARDIGAN CASTLE CASTLE Mediaeval	SN17794591
1,090	ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY;ST MARTIN'S MONASTERY ABBEY Mediaeval	SN16414586
1,091	FRENNI FAWR Y ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN20243500
1,092	FRENNI FAWR Y ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN20273494
1,093	Y FRENNI FAWR ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN20293490
1,094	FRENNI FAWR Y ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN20643474
1,096	FRENI-FACH ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN22593486
1,108	FOXHILL ROUND BARROW? Bronze Age	SN15144536
1,116	CASTELL CICYDD;CASTELL CRYCHYDD MOTTE Mediaeval	SN26153478
1,120	TREFAEL STANDING STONE Bronze Age	SN10294028
1,121	LLECH Y TRYBEDD;LLECH Y DRIBEDD CHAMBERED TOMB Neolithic	SN10054319

- 1,142 CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN12534160
- 1,143 CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN12574173
- 1,144 CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN12634173
- 1,146 PANT Y GROES BARROW ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN10854218
- 1,149 GAER Y;PLAS Y MERCHANT;GAER BAYVIL;CAER HILLFORT
Iron Age SN11244171
- 1,157 CASTELL TRE RUFFYDD HILLFORT
Iron Age SN10044486
- 1,159 PENRALLT YR ESCOB CAIRN ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN12024483
- 1,160 GLANDWR ISAF CAMP;CASTELL JOAN HILLFORT?
Iron Age SN12554474
- 1,169 CASTELLFELINGANOL;CASTELLFELORGANOL (wrongly) HILLFORT
Iron Age SN16414226
- 1,171 CASTELL-YR-ALLT MOTTE
Mediaeval SN15784203
- 1,174 NETTASAGRUS STONE INSCRIBED STONE
Dark Age SN17664206
- 1,176 CILGERRAN CASTLE CASTLE
Mediaeval SN19504313
- 1,179 TRENAGUSSUS STONE INSCRIBED STONE
Dark Age SN1540
- 1,183 NANTPERCHELLAN HILLFORT?;EARTHWORK CASTLE?
Iron Age;Mediaeval SN173433
- 1,206 FOELDRYGARN III ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN15753358
- 1,207 FOELDRYGARN ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN15753358
- 1,220 MANIAN FAWR STONE INSCRIBED STONE
Mediaeval SN1545
- 1,231 CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU ROUND BARROW
Bronze Age SN12504154

1,235	CASTELL;CASTELL JOAN MOTTE? Mediaeval	SN12554474
1,236	CASTELL;CASTELL JOAN UNKNOWN Post Med?	SN12554474
1,367	CASTELL BLAEN-IGAU HILLFORT Iron Age	SN34155060
1,437	CARN FFOI HILLFORT Iron Age	SN048379
1,454	CARN FFOI FIELD SYSTEM Unknown	SN046378
1,462	CARREG COETAN;CARREG COETAN ARTHUR;COETAN ARTHUR CHAMBERED TOMB Neolithic	SN06023935
1,464	NEWPORT CHURCHYARD INSCRIBED STONE Dark Age	SN05873885
1,465	CNWC FARMHOUSE;ST MARY'S CHURCH NEWPORT INSCRIBED STONE Dark Age	SN059388
1,468	OLD CASTLE;NEWPORT LONG STREET RINGWORK Mediaeval	SN05833950
1,471	PENTRE IFAN CHAMBERED TOMB Neolithic	SN09943701
1,475	TREFACH CHAMBERED TOMB? Neolithic	SN06393505
1,482	TREBWLCH FARM INSCRIBED STONE Dark Age	SN086351
1,485	CARN INGLI OPEN SETTLEMENT Iron Age?	SN061379
1,491	TYGANOL;TYCANOL HILLFORT Iron Age	SN09103676
1,494	CARN INGLI HILLFORT Iron Age	SN063373
1,495	CARN EDWARD II RING BARROW?;ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT? Bronze Age;Iron Age?	SN05493681
1,496	CARN LLWYD OPEN SETTLEMENT Bronze Age?;Iron Age	SN054369
1,498	MEMORIAL HALL KILN Mediaeval	SN05373906

1,499	NEWPORT CASTLE CASTLE Mediaeval	SN05703887
1,515	PEN-LAN-TRE-HAIDD STANDING STONE Bronze Age	SN09043543
1,516	PENLAN STONES;PARC LAN STONES STONE PAIR Bronze Age	SN09023573
1,564	TRE-GYNON;CASTELL CYNON HILLFORT Iron Age	SN05253452
1,565	BANC LLWYDLOS OPEN SETTLEMENT? Prehistoric?;Roman?	SN09303311
1,567	WAUN MAWN STONE CIRCLE?;MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE? Neolithic;Bronze Age	SN08393403
1,568	WAUN MAWN STANDING STONE Bronze Age	SN080339
1,569	TAFARN Y BWLCH STONE PAIR Bronze Age	SN08133370
1,593	TRELLYFFAINT CHAMBERED TOMB Neolithic	SN08224252
1,595	CASTELL TREFACH HILLFORT Iron Age	SN08674082
1,598	ST BRYNACH'S CROSS;HIGH CROSS THE CROSS Dark Age	SN08334001
1,599	VITALIANI STONE;ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH INSCRIBED STONE Dark Age	SN083400
1,600	CASTELL NANHYFER HILLFORT Iron Age	SN082401
1,601	CASTELL NANHYFER HILLFORT OCCUPATION Dark Age	SN082401
1,602	CASTELL NANHYFER;NEVERN CASTLE;LLANHYVOR CASTLE MOTTE Mediaeval	SN082401
1,608	ROCK CROSS PILGRIMAGE CROSS Dark Age;Mediaeval	SN08094001
2,076	LLWYNDURIS CASTLE MOUND MOTTE Mediaeval	SN23794331
2,083	ONEN-DEG;ONNEN-DEG DEFENDED ENCLOSURE Iron Age	SN23354344

2,093	PARC Y DOMEN ISSA;DOMEN FAWR Y MOTTE Mediaeval	SN26914142
2,096	DYFFRYN BERN STONE;CORBALENGI STONE INSCRIBED STONE;ROUND BARROW REUSE? Dark Age	SN289513
2,101	CASTELL NADOLIG HILLFORT Iron Age	SN29855040
2,273	TOMEN SEBA MOTTE Mediaeval	SN32553702
2,274	CRUGIAU MOELVRE ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN32613612
2,275	CRUGIAU MOELVRE ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN32663612
2,276	CRUGIAU MOELVRE ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN32643610
2,281	TOMEN MAESLLAN;TOMEN LLAWDDOG;PENBEHER MOTTE Mediaeval	SN35983625
2,293	CRUG Y GORLLWYN ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN32183408
2,295	NANT SAIS ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN34353397
2,302	CRUGYGORLLWYN ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN35083423
2,303	CRUG PERFA ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN35583414
2,311	CRUCTARW ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN37183470
2,313	CLAWDD MAWR BOUNDARY DYKE Dark Age	SN37703359
2,316	CRUG GLAS ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN39113349
2,317	CRUG BACH ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN39393363
2,332	OLD CHURCH MOTTE Mediaeval	SN34414421
2,335	NEWCASTLE EMLYN CASTLE CASTLE Mediaeval	SN31134072

2,338	ADPAR CASTLE MOTTE Mediaeval	SN30934092
2,340	CASTELL NANT-Y-GARAN MOTTE Mediaeval	SN36974214
2,342	CASTELL PISTOG MOTTE Mediaeval	SN38254037
2,343	FELIN-CWRRWS HILLFORT Iron Age	SN35154112
3,980	CRUG BACH ROUND BARROW Bronze Age	SN37554996
3,982	DINASCERDIN HILLFORT Iron Age	SN38574697
5,220	CASTELL BLAENPORTH;CASTELL GWYTHIAN;GAER THE MOTTE Mediaeval	SN26554890
5,274	CAERAU;PEN Y GAR HILLFORT Iron Age	SN36054940
8,371	CARDIGAN TOWN TOWN DEFENCES Mediaeval	SN177460
8,871	CASTLEMALGWYN BRIDGE BRIDGE Post Med	SN218435
14,221	CWM YR ESGYRN BURNT MOUND Bronze Age	SN13164803
14,223	CWM YR ESGYRN BURNT MOUND Prehistoric	SN13614799
14,424	PENPARKE INSCRIBED STONE Dark Age	SN09273536
28,275	MIRIANOG FAWR;MIRIANOG-GANOL CORN DRYING KILN Post Med	SN13903441

**Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites
on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record**

<p>St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record</p>

PRN 1043 *Site name* CASTELL;PENCASTELL *NGR* SN11024594
Site type HILLFORT *Period* Iron Age *Site Status* SAM

Description

An iron age coastal promontory fort occupying a cliff-top site. Part of the fort has been lost due to coastal erosion and the site is probably not suitable for visitors due to its precarious location.

Condition C *Site Value* A

PRN 1044 *Site name* CRUGIAU MAENSAESON;PANT-Y-GROES *NGR* SN14194575
Site type ROUND BARROW *Period* Bronze Age *Site Status* SAM

Description

Bronze age round barrow. Located at roadside on prominent hilltop.

Condition C *Site Value* A

PRN 1045 *Site name* PANT-Y-GROES;CRUGIAU MAENSAESON *NGR* SN14114562
Site type ROUND BARROW *Period* Bronze Age *Site Status* SAM

Description

Bronze age round barrow. Located in a hilltop position, alongside minor service track leading to a small reservoir which is immediately adjacent to the barrow.

Condition C *Site Value* A

PRN 1052 *Site name* CAERAU *NGR* SN12424545
Site type HILLFORT *Period* Iron Age *Site Status* SAM

Description

Impressive iron age hillfort which has concentric bank and ditch defensive earthworks which are still in relatively good condition. The St Dogmaels - Moylegrove road skirts the north and western sites of the fort.

Condition C *Site Value* A

PRN 1054 *Site name* CAERAU *NGR* SN12464548
Site type CEMETERY *Period* Dark Age? *Site Status* SAM

Description

A number of human burials have been excavated at Caerau and have given rise to speculation that there was an early Christian monastic site nearby.

Condition U *Site Value* A

St Dogmaels Historic Audit
Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 1058 *Site name* PENRHYN CASTLE *NGR* SN142491
Site type CEMETERY *Period* Dark Age? *Site Status*

Description

A number of human burials were recorded in this area (on private land) by Edward Laws' Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey in the late 19th century. Laws' entries imply three locations for burials: between Pen-Rhyn Bach and Penrhyn Castle (No.5 'many graves'), at Cwmclyd (No.6 similar graves), near Penrhyn Bach (No.6 a grave (with) a skeleton). The date of the burials is not known.

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 1060 *Site name* PANT-Y-GROES *NGR* SN124454
Site type FINDS *Period* Bronze Age?;Roman? *Site Status*

Description

19th century find spot of pottery of possible Roman or prehistoric date, apparently relatively close to Caerau hillfort. Pottery now lost and of unknown significance.

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 1081 *Site name* MANIAN-FAWR *NGR* SN15094793
Site type MOTTE? *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

An earthwork mound which has long been held to be a mediaeval motte or castle mound and is shown as such on OS maps. Manian Fawr has undoubtedly been one of the principle holdings of the district in the past and the presence of a small earthwork castle here could signify that it was at one time a focus of manorial power. Field names adjacent to the site include the term 'Castell' which indicates the tradition to be well established. There is no reliable archaeological evidence to confirm the nature of the mound however. A public footpath runs immediately to the north of the mound.

Condition C *Site Value* U

PRN 1090 *Site name* ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY;ST MARY'S ABBEY;ST MARTIN'S MONASTERY *NGR* SN16414586
Site type ABBEY *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status* SAM;GAM;LB

Description

Ruined site of the Norman Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels. The abbey walls survive to a substantial height on the western end, north wall and north transept, and the east end crypt walls survive. Elsewhere, only low walls or foundations remain, except for the infirmary which has three walls intact. The observations of early and pre-20th century writers indicate that much of the abbey site was used for agricultural purposes between the 17th and 20th centuries, with some abbey buildings used as agricultural buildings and purpose built agricultural buildings constructed over parts of the site. A great deal of stone robbing has obviously occurred and much reduced the abbey buildings.

Condition D *Site Value* A

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 1105 **Site name** BRYNGWYN FAWR STONE;PLASNEWYDD WHEEL CROSS **NGR** SN16774537
Site type INSCRIBED STONE **Period** Dark Age **Site Status**

Description

Early Christian Monument in the form of an inscribed pillar stone dating to the 7th - 9th century AD. Decorated with a ring cross above a standing human figure. Now kept at National Museum, this stone may once have been a boundary stone marking the sanctuary or 'noddfa' of the 'clas' church of St Dogmaels.

Condition M **Site Value** U

PRN 1108 **Site name** FOXHILL **NGR** SN15144536
Site type ROUND BARROW **Period** Bronze Age **Site Status** SAM

Description

Bronze age funerary barrow. In a field which has a minor road to its northern side and a public footpath at its western edge.

Condition B **Site Value** A

PRN 1111 **Site name** CAPEL DEGWELL **NGR** SN162453
Site type CHAPEL **Period** Mediaeval **Site Status**

Description

It is traditionally held that St Dogmael (or Degwell) established a monastic settlement in the area by the 6th century AD. The location of any such establishment is unknown.

Condition **Site Value** U

PRN 1159 **Site name** PENRALLT YR ESCOB CAIRN **NGR** SN12024483
Site type ROUND BARROW **Period** Bronze Age **Site Status** SAM

Description

Bronze age round barrow. Located on the line of a public footpath 200m north-east of Moylegrove village.

Condition C **Site Value** A

PRN 1165 **Site name** TRENEWYDD **NGR** SN14604480
Site type UNKNOWN **Period** Unknown **Site Status**

Description

Cropmark of a rectangular earthwork of unknown date and purpose, visible only from the air. Located alongside a minor road.

Condition U **Site Value** U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 1183 *Site name* NANTPERCHELLAN *NGR* SN173433
Site type HILLFORT?;EARTHWORK CASTLE? *Period* Iron Age;Mediaeval *Site Status* SAM

Description

A sub-rectangular hilltop enclosure defended on the west and south by a steep natural slope and on the north and east by a bank and external ditch. This site is located at the south-eastern extremity of St Dogmaels parish and is one of several similar sites which are found in the Bridel/Llantwd area just to the south of the parish boundary.

Condition C *Site Value* A

PRN 1215 *Site name* SAGRANUS STONE *NGR* SN1545
Site type INSCRIBED STONE *Period* Dark Age *Site Status*

Description

The Sagraanus stone was known as the Rosetta Stone of the Ogam Alphabet by Celtic Scholars seeking to translate and understand the Irish Ogam Alphabet during the 19th century. The stone is bilingual (Irish and Latin) and bears witness not only to the importance of Latin in post-Roman Wales, but also to the considerable influence of the Irish in West Wales during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal. By the end of the 5th century, Pembrokeshire was undoubtedly settled and governed by Irish incomers of the Deisi tribe. The stone bears the Latin inscription SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI in an alphabetic style which is held to date to the 5th or early 6th century, AD. Along the left angle of the face of the stone is the Irish Ogam translation SAGRANI MAQI CUNATAMI (Sagraanus son of Cunatamos).

Condition M *Site Value* A

PRN 1216 *Site name* ST DOGMAEL'S CHURCH *NGR* SN1545
Site type INSCRIBED STONE *Period* Dark Age *Site Status*

Description

Probable 9th century incised stone bearing the image of a Maltese ring-cross.

Condition M *Site Value* A

PRN 1217 *Site name* ST DOGMAEL'S CHURCH *NGR* SN1545
Site type INSCRIBED STONE *Period* Dark Age *Site Status*

Description

Part of an inscribed stone dating to the 7th-9th centuries AD and bearing the image of a Latin ring-cross.

Condition M *Site Value* A

PRN 1218 *Site name* ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY *NGR* SN1545
Site type INSCRIBED STONE *Period* Dark Age *Site Status*

Description

Lower half of Latin ring cross design includes letters D & I. Dated to the 7th-9th centuries AD. Cast (No.Pro.158) kept in National Museum of Wales. Original in Coach House.

Condition M *Site Value* A

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

<i>PRN</i>	1219	<i>Site name</i>	ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY	<i>NGR</i>	SN1545
<i>Site type</i>	INSCRIBED STONE	<i>Period</i>	Dark Age	<i>Site Status</i>	

Description

One of the inscribed stones now kept in the Coach House. Cast (No.01.122.1) kept in National Museum of Wales.

<i>Condition</i>	M	<i>Site Value</i>	A
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<i>PRN</i>	1220	<i>Site name</i>	MANAIAN FAWR STONE;MANIAN FAWR STONE	<i>NGR</i>	SN1545
<i>Site type</i>	INSCRIBED STONE	<i>Period</i>	Mediaeval	<i>Site Status</i>	GAM

Description

One of the large inscribed stones kept at the Coach House. Described as having a "quasi-heraldic decoration' and being "celtic romanesque.". The stone may have been a prehistoric standing stone, inscribed as a Christian monument at some time during the early mediaeval period. However, some features of the design inscribed on the stone are reminiscent of later heraldic art and this may indicate a late date for at least part of the inscription. The stone is known to have been used as a gatepost at Manaian Fawr farm during the 19th century.

<i>Condition</i>	M	<i>Site Value</i>	A
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<i>PRN</i>	1221	<i>Site name</i>	ALTAR STONE	<i>NGR</i>	SN1545
<i>Site type</i>	INSCRIBED STONE	<i>Period</i>	Dark Age	<i>Site Status</i>	

Description

Large stone slab kept at the Coach House which is believed to have been the altar stone of the mediaeval abbey or even the earlier "clas" church. A possible 9th century incised cross is seen on the edge of the stone.

<i>Condition</i>	M	<i>Site Value</i>	A
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<i>PRN</i>	1222	<i>Site name</i>	ST DOGMAEL'S	<i>NGR</i>	SN1545
<i>Site type</i>	CLAS	<i>Period</i>	Dark Age	<i>Site Status</i>	

Description

The association of St Dogmaels with the early Christian saints Dogmael (or Dogfael) and Tydecho suggests that there was a monastic community in the St Dogmaels area from the 5th century AD, which appears to have thrived throughout the "Age of the Saints.". The history of this monastic community (called a 'clas' in mediaeval Welsh) is poorly understood. It has been suggested that a church dedicated to St Dogmael was founded within the parish during the fifth century AD. There are records of cist-burials (typical of early Christian sites) being found in the vicinity of the iron age fort at Caerau. 19th century historians were of the opinion that this may have been the site of an early monastic settlement, perhaps that of St Dogmael himself. This theory was reinforced by the proximity of a field called Yr Hen Fynachlog (The Old Monastery). However, the significance of these names and discoveries is in reality difficult to ascertain in the light of present knowledge.^

<i>Condition</i>	U	<i>Site Value</i>	U
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St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 4993 **Site name** PEN GARN FAWR FARM;PEN GARN FACH FARM **NGR** SN13604871
Site type ROUND BARROW? **Period** Bronze Age **Site Status**

Description

Place name which suggests that a bronze age burial site may have been located in the vicinity.

Condition U **Site Value** U

PRN 4998 **Site name** ST DOGMAEL'S;ST THOMAS THE MARTYR'S **NGR** SN16404591
Site type CHURCH **Period** Mediaeval **Site Status** LB2

Description

A church is reported to have been built on the present site c.1700, the original church being sited a short distance to the east at the site of the Church School. The present parish church is almost wholly 19th century in its architecture, dating to the period 1848-52 when it was rebuilt according to the design of A. Ashpitel, a London architect. The former Bier House, lychgate and steps at the eastern entrance into the churchyard are also Grade 2 listed structures.

Condition R **Site Value** A

PRN 4999 **Site name** MANAIAN FAWR;MANIAN FAWR **NGR** SN15194796
Site type ROUND BARROW? **Period** Bronze Age **Site Status**

Description

An apparent mound c.0.75m high but close inspection was not possible due to undergrowth. May be a natural feature.

Condition C **Site Value** A

PRN 5300 **Site name** BRIDGEND WAREHOUSE;THE GRANARY **NGR** SN17814577
Site type WAREHOUSE **Period** Post Med **Site Status** LB2

Description

Formerly a warehouse associated with Cardigan port.

Condition R **Site Value** A

PRN 5301 **Site name** BRIDGE WAREHOUSE;EDWARDS WAREHOUSE **NGR** SN17794577
Site type WAREHOUSE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Old warehouse associated with the Port of Cardigan. Formerly Grade 2 listed building, but apparently delisted.

Condition A **Site Value** B

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 5306 *Site name* RIDGEWAY *NGR* SN18074527
Site type WELL *Period* Unknown *Site Status*

Description

Well site which may have been lost as it is in an area which has been landscaped due to road improvements.

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 5733 *Site name* HENDRE *NGR* SN12284723
Site type HENDRE *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

The Lloyd family, descendants of Gwynfardd Dyfed, held the property of Hendre from the 1250's until the 19th century. Hendre was the manor house of the Manor of Granant and the manorial courts were held at Hendre until 1821. A mediaeval chapel is known to have existed at Hendre. The original dwelling was abandoned by 1744, when Thomas Lloyd turned the old chapel into a new dwelling. This too has been replaced by a more recent dwelling.

Condition U *Site Value* B

PRN 6499 *Site name* BRIDGEND *NGR* SN17734578
Site type COTTAGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A terraced row of cottages. Formerly listed buildings, now de-listed.

Condition A *Site Value* C

PRN 6600 *Site name* CASTLE INN *NGR* SN17774576
Site type DWELLING *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Old inn, formerly a Grade 2 listed building but now delisted.

Condition A *Site Value* C

PRN 6605 *Site name* MANIAN FAWR;MANAIAN FAWR *NGR* SN15274796
Site type DWELLING *Period* Post Med *Site Status* LB2

Description

Manaian Fawr is one of the principal settlements within the parish of St Dogmaels and was part of the estate of the mediaeval abbey of St Dogmaels. A possible motte castle nearby suggests that the settlement may have been a focus of administrative power before and after the Norman conquest. ^The farmhouse is one of the earliest surviving houses in the parish and dates to the early 18th century. It is a Grade 2 listed building.

Condition A *Site Value* A

<p>St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record</p>

PRN 7409 *Site name* MAESYDRE *NGR* SN162466
Site type FINDS *Period* Neolithic *Site Status*

Description

A polished flint axe of neolithic date was found at Maesydre during the 1970s.

Condition *Site Value* A

PRN 8824 *Site name* CROES-Y-FRAN *NGR* SN15074407
Site type DWELLING *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Cottage of probable late 18th century date.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 8825 *Site name* MANAIAN MILL *NGR* SN151048052
Site type MILL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Mill building associated with Manaian Fawr Farm and located close to a public footpath.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 9661 *Site name* MILL THE *NGR* SN16544592
Site type CORN MILL *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med *Site Status* LB2*

Description

Working flour mill in St Dogmaels village. May be on the site of the mediaeval Abbey mill which is mentioned in early abbey documents. The present buildings are probably mostly early 19th century in date. The wheel is powered by water fed from a millpond to the south-west of the mill. The mill is an important element in the built heritage of St Dogmaels.

Condition R *Site Value* A

PRN 10108 *Site name* ST CARANTOC Dedication *NGR* SN1045
Site type CELTIC DEDICATION *Period* Dark Age? *Site Status*

Description

Reported dedication to the Celtic saint Carantoc in the St Dogmaels area. The significance of the record is unknown, but it does not relate to any known archaeological feature or site.

Condition *Site Value* U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 10352 *Site name* ST TEGWEL Dedication *NGR* SN162453
Site type CELTIC DEDICATION *Period* Dark Age? *Site Status*

Description

Reported dedication to the Celtic saint Tegwel. The name occurs locally (Cwm Degwel/Capel Degwel) but it is probable that this is a confusion with the name Dogmael or Dogfael. The significance of the record is unknown, but it does not relate to any known archaeological feature or site.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 10431 *Site name* ST DOGFAEL DEDICATION *NGR* SN1645
Site type CELTIC DEDICATION *Period* Dark Age? *Site Status*

Description

Reported dedication to the Celtic saint Dogmael or Dogfael. It is probable that there was a church and monastic "clas" settlement associated with the person of, or cult of, St Dogmael. St Dogmaels Festival is celebrated on the 14th of June. Tradition has it that St Dogmaels and his followers bathed daily in the Teifi. The record does not directly relate to any known archaeological feature or site.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 10955 *Site name* GRANANT;GRANANT-UCHAF *NGR* SN12754722
Site type SETTLEMENT *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

Granant was one of the principal holdings of the parish of St Dogmaels during mediaeval times. It has continued in use as a farmstead and dwelling until the present day.

Condition *Site Value* B

PRN 11158 *Site name* CEMAES HEAD *NGR* SN1349
Site type FINDS *Period* Neolithic *Site Status*

Description

Finds were reported of a flint flake and five quartz artefacts near here in 1980. They are presumed to be of prehistoric date.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 11240 *Site name* FFYNNON FEDDYG *NGR* SN16094667
Site type HEALING WELL? *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med *Site Status*

Description

One of a series of springs along the bank between Albro Castle and Penrallt y Dre. The waters of this chalybeate well evidently was thought to have healing properties in former times.

Condition U *Site Value* C

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 11342 *Site name* GLAN-Y-MOR *NGR* SN15094856
Site type FINDS *Period* Neolithic *Site Status*

Description

A neolithic flint scraper was found in a ploughed field here c.1984.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 11343 *Site name* GLAN-Y-MOR *NGR* SN14624879
Site type FINDS *Period* Neolithic *Site Status*

Description

A neolithic flint scraper was found in a ploughed field here c.1984.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 11344 *Site name* CEMAES HEAD *NGR* SN13114999
Site type FINDS *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

A prehistoric flint flake was found here c.1984, which may indicate that prehistoric people fashioned flint tools here.

Condition M *Site Value*

PRN 11345 *Site name* PEN Y GRAIG FARM *NGR* SN11424684
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

A mound of burnt stones and black soil in arable land reported here in 1984. Close to Coast Path.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 11446 *Site name* MWTSHWR *NGR* SN168457
Site type MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENT? *Period* Dark Age *Site Status*

Description

There is a tradition that an early monastic settlement was located at Mwtshwr. There is at present no confirmed physical or archaeological evidence to support this tradition.

Condition U *Site Value* U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 11650 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS *NGR* SN1545
Site type CELL *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

Early historians have claimed that a monastic cell was located at St Dogmaels but it is not possible to assess the significance of such claims in the absence of archaeological evidence.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 11761 *Site name* GLAN-Y-MOR *NGR* SN14804863
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Mound of burnt stone and charcoal reported here in 1984. Located near minor road.

Condition U *Site Value* B

PRN 11906 *Site name* WAUN CARADOG *NGR* SN1045
Site type FINDS *Period* Iron Age?;Roman? *Site Status*

Description

A quern-stone was discovered in this area during the mid-19th century and thought to be of an early date.

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 11910 *Site name* NANTPERCHELLAN *NGR* SN173433
Site type FINDS *Period* Unknown *Site Status*

Description

A metal sword of unknown age and other unspecified 'relics' were reported as being found in the vicinity during the 1860's

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 12296 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS *NGR* SN1545
Site type BATTLE SITE? *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

The Battle of St Dogmaels took place in 1087, when a number of nobles rebelled against Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth. Rhys and an Irish mercenary army inflicted a heavy defeat on the rebels at Llechryd. Soon afterwards, two brothers, Einion ap Cadifor and Llywelyn ap Cadifor, their uncle, Einion ap Collwyn, and Gruffudd ap Maredudd also rebelled. Their force was met by Rhys at St Dogmaels and defeated in a bloody battle. It may have been fought near Colwyn, south of the village and above the head of Cwm Degwel (see PRN12298).

Condition *Site Value* U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 12297 *Site name* PARC Y PRAT;PARC Y PRATT *NGR* SN172449
Site type MANOR HOUSE *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status* LB

Description

Parc y Pratt was one of the principal holdings of the district during mediaeval times. One Geoffry Pratt was in residence in 1292 and the Pratt family was associated with the holding until the late 14th century. Francis Jones (Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire, 1996) records that the original house stood some 300m north of the modern dwelling.

Condition U *Site Value* B

PRN 12298 *Site name* COLWYN *NGR* SN150448
Site type BATTLE SITE *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

There is a tradition that the battle between Rhys ap Tewdwr and the sons of Collwyn in 1087, mentioned in Brut y Tywysogion, was fought at this place. PAS, 1907

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 12609 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS *NGR* SN1645
Site type WATER MILL *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

A manuscript of 1240, written in St Dogmaels Abbey, makes reference to the Abbey Mill. This may be the same site as the present flour mill in the village (PRN 9661).

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 12610 *Site name* CWMFFRWD *NGR* SN165459
Site type FULLING MILL *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

Early sources indicate that there was a fulling mill established in St Dogmaels by the 14th century. Its location is unknown but it may have been to the south eastern corner of the parish towards the neighbouring Cwmffrwd valley.

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 12962 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS MILL *NGR* SN163460
Site type FULLING MILL *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

Presumably the same fulling mill as that believed to have been located at Cwmffrwd, St Dogmaels.

Condition *Site Value* U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 14094 *Site name* CEFN *NGR* SN163453
Site type COMMON LAND *Period* Mediaeval;Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A block of land which continues to be classed as Common. 19th century land survey maps such as the parish Tithe Map indicate that there was much more extensive common in the parish in the past.

Condition *Site Value* B

PRN 14218 *Site name* GERNOS *NGR* SN12834789
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

A spread of burnt stones, 7x7 metres, in a pasture field. Survives as a low mound. In field passed by a bridleway.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 14219 *Site name* GERNOS *NGR* SN12864790
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Spread of burnt stones, 7x5m, in a pasture field. Survives as a low mound. In field passed by a bridleway.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 14220 *Site name* CWM YR ESGYRN *NGR* SN13124800
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Distinct circular mound, 15x15m, one metre high. Contains burnt stones and charcoal. The nature of the mound is uncertain. It consists of a circular area 9m x 0.2m. When augering was carried out burnt stone was confined to a 0.5m diameter area with the rest of the mound appearing to be natural. Close to a bridleway.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 14221 *Site name* CWM YR ESGYRN *NGR* SN13164803
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Bronze Age *Site Status* SAM

Description

An oval mound, on a valley side c.40m away from a stream. It measures 16m x 13m x 2m. Black soil and burnt debris are covered by 0.15m of topsoil. There is an upright stone on top of it which is considered to be more significant than a rubbing stone. Close to a bridleway.

Condition B *Site Value* A

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 14222 *Site name* CWM YR ESGYRN *NGR* SN13324786
Site type BURNT MOUND? *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Possible site of a burnt mound some burnt stones and black soil, reported in 1989 but not found during visit in 1995.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14223 *Site name* CWM YR ESGYRN *NGR* SN13614799
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status* SAM

Description

A "tear-drop" shaped mound at the bottom of the valley side c.40m away from a stream. It measures 9m x 4.5m x 0.5-1.0m. It consisted 0.15m of soil containing burnt stone overlying dense burnt debris. Peat deposits in the area enhance its environmental potential.

Condition B *Site Value* A

PRN 14224 *Site name* ESGYRN FACH *NGR* SN14094732
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Low mound, 10x16m, containing burnt stones and black soil. In field close to bridleway.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 14225 *Site name* ESGYRN FACH *NGR* SN14084729
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Levelled site in arable land showing spread of burnt stones. In field close to bridleway.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14226 *Site name* ESGYRN FACH *NGR* SN14034731
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Low mound containing burnt stones. In field close to bridleway.

Condition B *Site Value* B

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 14227 *Site name* GLAN Y MOR *NGR* SN14764881
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Low mound containing burnt stones. In field between Coast Path and the coast.

Condition *Site Value* B

PRN 14228 *Site name* GLAN Y MOR *NGR* SN14824882
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Spread of burnt stones seen in ploughing. In field between Coast Path and the coast.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14229 *Site name* PENRHYN *NGR* SN14224902
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Small area of burnt stones seen eroding in the side of a stream bank.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14230 *Site name* TY-HIR *NGR* SN15324618
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Burnt stone material showing some sign of differing layers revealed in the side of a drainage ditch. Close to minor road.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14231 *Site name* TY-HIR *NGR* SN15264676
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Burnt stones revealed in ploughing. A flint flake was picked up at this location.

Condition *Site Value* B

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PRN 14232 *Site name* TY-HIR *NGR* SN15244683
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Burnt stones and black soil revealed by ploughing.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14233 *Site name* BRYNCWS FACH *NGR* SN15994559
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

A 10x5m area of burnt stones and black soil revealed by ploughing. In field close to minor road at the edge of the village.

Condition *Site Value* B

PRN 14234 *Site name* BRYNCWS FACH *NGR* SN15884557
Site type BURNT MOUND? *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Possible site seen in the sides of a JCB trench and reported as being similar to PRN 14233 by the owners of Bryncws. Nothing now to be seen.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 14235 *Site name* TRE CWN *NGR* SN14594782
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

A burnt mound cut through by a rechanneled stream. Burnt debris, up to 0.4m deep, is overlain by c.1m of colluvial material. A buried soil lies beneath the mound material. Near public footpath.

Condition *Site Value* B

PRN 14321 *Site name* WAUNWHIOD *NGR* SN144455
Site type DEFENDED ENCLOSURE? *Period* Iron Age *Site Status*

Description

A possible defended enclosure comprising a roughly oval cropmark c. 50+m x 45m with entrance outworks. The circuit as indicated by the cropmark is incomplete. There are other cropmarks, probably associated, close by. Near minor road.

Condition *Site Value* B

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 14322 **Site name** CAERAU **NGR** SN12504535
Site type SETTLEMENT **Period** Mediaeval?;Post Med **Site Status**

Description

A small deserted settlement is marked here on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps and can be seen on AP's. Appears to have been occupied at the time of the first Ordnance Survey in the early 19th century.

Condition B **Site Value** B

PRN 15531 **Site name** CAPEL DEGWEL **NGR** SN16224636
Site type CHAPEL **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

19th Century Independent Chapel. The Independent denomination founded two chapels in the parish., Capel Degwel was first built in the village in 1828 and the present chapel remains an important building in the community and an active cause.

Condition A **Site Value** B

PRN 15532 **Site name** UNKNOWN **NGR** SN16284642
Site type SMITHY **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Smithy marked on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps

Condition U **Site Value** C

PRN 15533 **Site name** ST DOGMAELS PRIMARY SCHOOL **NGR** SN16374610
Site type SCHOOL **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

St Dogmaels County Primary School. Late 19th century red brick building with some late 20th century additions in keeping with original architectural style.

Condition U **Site Value** C

PRN 15543 **Site name** BETHSAIDA - CAPEL Y BEDYDDWYR **NGR** SN16234600
Site type CHAPEL **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

As early as 1813 a small Baptist meeting house was built in the main street of St Dogmaels, called Ty'r Bont (now Y Storws), but this building proved to be too small as the population and membership of the church grew. This led to the building of Bethsaida Chapel, virtually opposite Ty'r Bont, in 1838. Bethsaida was extended and rebuilt later in the 19th century and remains an impressive feature in the village - both externally and internally. A spacious vestry building stands along the eastern side of the chapel.

Condition U **Site Value** B

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PRN 15544 *Site name* PENCWM *NGR* SN15904510
Site type BAPTISTERY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Early baptistery associated with the nearby Baptist chapel of Blaenywaun.

Condition C *Site Value* B

PRN 15545 *Site name* CAPEL SION *NGR* SN16524600
Site type CHAPEL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Capel Sion was a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built in 1838. Sion is now closed and has been converted into a dwelling, but is still recognisable as a former chapel.

Condition R *Site Value* B

PRN 15546 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS VICARAGE *NGR* SN16474583
Site type VICARAGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Large and attractive 19th century vicarage. Reportedly enlarged and improved in 1867 on the site of the earlier vicarage. It is possible that the building stands on the site of the mansion house built by the Bradshaw family, who bought St Dogmaels Abbey from the Crown in the 1530s and came to live on the abbey site. The present vicar reports that there are large cellars beneath the vicarage which may belong to an earlier building.

Condition U *Site Value* A

PRN 15547 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS CHURCH SCHOOL *NGR* SN16574578
Site type SCHOOL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Originally the village church school, the building has been modified for use as a community centre and in 1999 is about to undergo further structural improvements. The school apparently occupies the site of the pre-18th century parish church and the site is potentially archaeologically sensitive.

Condition R *Site Value* A

PRN 15548 *Site name* CWM DEGWEL *NGR* SN16284542
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Small quarry of unknown date.

Condition U *Site Value* C

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 15549 *Site name* CWM DEGWEL *NGR* SN16384543
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Small quarry of unknown date.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 15550 *Site name* CARDIGAN STATION *NGR* SN18054582
Site type RAILWAY STATION *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Site of Cardigan Railway station, which was closed during the 1960's. Few traces of the station now survive and the area is now an industrial estate and farmers mart.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 15551 *Site name* PENTWD ISAF *NGR* SN18044514
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Site of a small quarry which was extended and then landscaped during the 1990's when the Cardigan bypass road was built.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 16731 *Site name* PLAS NEWYDD *NGR* SN16784537
Site type MANSION *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

During the 16th century descendents of the Lords of Towyn, Ferwig lived at Plas Newydd. The Parrys of Neuadd Trefawr, Ceredigion married into the family c.1560. Stephen Parry, Plas Newydd was High Sherriff of Cardiganshire in 1629. the Parrys sold Plas Newydd to Sir Watkin Lewes (former Lord Mayor of London) in 1786. He appears to have built a new mansion at Plas Newydd and Francis Jones (1996) states that no trace of the old plas was visible.

Condition R *Site Value* B

PRN 16732 *Site name* BRIDGEND *NGR* SN178456
Site type ENTRENCHMENT *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Earthworks of supposedly Civil War date were said to be at Bridgend by Edward Laws Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey and were presumably visible at the time of his survey (in the late 19th century). No trace now known.

Condition U *Site Value* U

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PRN 16733 *Site name* PENRHYN CASTLE *NGR* SN14294917
Site type MANSION *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Substantial dwelling built by the coastguard service in association with the harbour facility at nearby Cei Bach.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 16734 *Site name* MYNACHLOG *NGR* SN146479
Site type DWELLING *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Dwelling of this name recorded by Edward Laws' Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey in the late 19th century. Significance of name unknown.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 19829 *Site name* PANTSÆSON *NGR* SN14124482
Site type LODGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Site of a deserted lodge on a lane (which is also a public footpath for some of its length) approaching Plas Pansaeson. Presumably of 19th century date.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 19873 *Site name* BLAENYWAUN;BLAENWAUN;BLAENYWAEN *NGR* SN16124483
Site type CHAPEL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Blaenwaun Baptist Chapel. First built in 1745, but rebuilt and extended several times subsequently, the present chapel dates to the late 19th century. One of the most prominent Baptists chapels in North Pembrokeshire. An extensive burial ground is attached to the chapel.

Condition A *Site Value* B

PRN 19874 *Site name* TROEDYRHIW *NGR* SN17864452
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Small quarry of unknown date in wooded parcel.

Condition U *Site Value* C

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 19875 *Site name* UNKNOWN *NGR* SN18004439
Site type LODGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Abandoned dwelling of unknown history.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 19880 *Site name* GLAN-PWLL-AFON;GLANPWLLAFON *NGR* SN17894372
Site type BRIDGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Attractive stone built bridge which lies some 50m to the west of the modern road bridge of the A478. A boundary stone marking the St Dogmaels parish boundary stands on the bridge.

Condition U *Site Value* B

PRN 19957 *Site name* CAPEL CIPPYN *NGR* SN13744819
Site type CHAPEL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Independent chapel at Cippyn, built in 1852. Has fallen into disuse, although in 1999 it is still roofed and an obvious feature in the landscape.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 19958 *Site name* BRYNTIRION LODGE *NGR* SN14614806
Site type LODGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

19th century lodge, now abandoned, which stood on the lane leading to Bryntirion. No further details known.

Condition C *Site Value* C

PRN 19959 *Site name* CAPEL SOAN *NGR* SN14274790
Site type CHAPEL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A ruined chapel building, which is roofless and overgrown, but otherwise largely intact. Soan was built by a group who split away from Blaenwaun Baptist Chapel in 1798. It was for a time used also by Independents and Methodists, but became a purely Baptists cause again. It was replaced by nearby Gerazim Chapel in 1848 but still maintained into the later 19th century. There was a graveyard on the southern side of the chapel and some gravestones remain visible.

Condition C *Site Value*

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PRN 19961 *Site name* CAPEL GERAZIM *NGR* SN13964784
Site type CHAPEL *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Baptist chapel built in 1848 to succeed nearby Soan Chapel. Still in use and well maintained, but membership down to just 13 in 1998.

Condition A *Site Value*

PRN 19962 *Site name* UNKNOWN *NGR* SN13994783
Site type SMITHY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Record of a smithy near Gerazim Chapel. No details known.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 19963 *Site name* FFYNNON-GOG *NGR* SN136478
Site type WELL? *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

The name of Ffynnon-gog cottage may have been taken from a nearby well or spring.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 19964 *Site name* FOXHILL *NGR* SN14784524
Site type GRAVEL PIT *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Modern gravel pit.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 20415 *Site name* UNKNOWN *NGR* SN161466
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Small quarry of unknown date.

Condition B *Site Value* C

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 20648 *Site name* PINOG;PINNOG *NGR* SN16524606
Site type LIME KILN *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Site of 19th century limekiln which was demolished in 1984.

Condition E *Site Value* B

PRN 20959 *Site name* PANT-TIRION *NGR* SN138469
Site type MANSION *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Residence which is known to have been standing in the second half of the 18th century, when it was home to Richard Jones, Land Surveyor. In the late 19th century, Pantirion was home to Richard Jenkins, JP, 13 times Mayor of Cardigan.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 25474 *Site name* MOYLGROVE *NGR* SN123448
Site type MINING FEATURES *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Evidence for undated and unspecified mining activity noted north-east of Moylegrove village in 1990.

Condition D *Site Value* U

PRN 30806 *Site name* GLAN-TEIFON *NGR* SN1632646812
Site type LIME KILN *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Limekiln marked on both 1889 and 1905 25" maps, but not on the 1964 6" map, and apparently destroyed. The area is now built over.

Condition E *Site Value* U

PRN 30808 *Site name* BRIDGEND *NGR* SN1771645774
Site type LIME KILN *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Site of 19th century lime kiln. Now either badly damaged or destroyed.

Condition D *Site Value* U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 30809 *Site name* BRIDGEND *NGR* SN1773045730
Site type LIME KILN *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

On the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, three lime kilns are, marked with associated buildings. There was a single kiln, on the west and apparently paired kilns on the east. On the 1905 Ordnance Survey map the single kiln is missing and the pair were marked as 'old' limekilns. While there is now no trace of the kilns, the area where they stood is cut back to accommodate them.

Condition *Site Value* B

PRN 30810 *Site name* PENRHYN CASTLE *NGR* SN14174924
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

On the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, this quarry is marked along with the extent of the workings. On the 1905 and 1964 maps the extent of the quarry is marked, but not that it is a quarry.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 30811 *Site name* PENRHYN CASTLE *NGR* SN14064925
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

On the 1888 Ordnance Survey map this site is marked on as a quarry with its extents. On the 1905 and 1964 maps this site is not noted as being a quarry but the extent of the working is marked.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 30813 *Site name* PEN-GRAIG-ISAF *NGR* SN12244771
Site type GRAVEL PIT *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

On the 1888 map the gravel pit and its extents are marked as a gravel pit. It is cut into boulder clay which is in this area a mixture of gravel and earth.

Condition C *Site Value* C

PRN 30814 *Site name* HENDRE *NGR* SN12394735
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

On the 1888 Ordnance Survey map there is a quarry marked with its workings on the side of the road going to Hendre.

Condition U *Site Value* C

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PRN 30815 *Site name* HENDRE *NGR* SN11904735
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

On the 1888 map there is a quarry and its extents marked on the map. This is a small quarry measuring 8 x 6m.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 30816 *Site name* PENCASTELL *NGR* SN11164606
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Marked as an Old Quarry on 1888 map.

Condition C *Site Value* C

PRN 30817 *Site name* CWM TAWEL *NGR* SN11304554
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Late 19th century quarry, disused by 1905.

Condition U *Site Value* C

PRN 30833 *Site name* ALEXANDRA GARDENS *NGR* SN16414621
Site type WORLD WAR II FEATURE? *Period* Modern *Site Status*

Description

Two elements are present, the most north easternly consists of a U-shaped bank derived from a dug out centre, measuring 5 x 4 x 0.2m high. About 4m to the SW is a slit trench, running N - S. It is c.4m long and very shallow. Both may have been practice features.

Condition C *Site Value* C

PRN 31517 *Site name* PEN-YR-AFAR *NGR* SN12074850
Site type PLATFORM *Period* Unknown *Site Status*

Description

The site consists of an elongated platform cut into the slope, measuring 8 x 2m.

Condition B *Site Value* U

St Dogmaels Historic Audit Gazetteer of Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 31518 *Site name* FRON-HAUL *NGR* SN12994928
Site type COASTGUARD LOOKOUT *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A C19 coastguard lookout, A small stone building, 4 x 2m with brick door and window surrounds.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31519 *Site name* TY-CANOL *NGR* SN13034952
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

An area approx 100m across covered in mounds and hollows. Situated on boulder clay. Looks like the result of quarrying, but possibly natural.

Condition *Site Value* C

PRN 31520 *Site name* CEMMAES HEAD *NGR* SN13114989
Site type FIELD BOUNDARY *Period* Prehistoric?;Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Possibly ancient boundary bank. The feature runs north-south between rocky scarp. It takes the form of a low ruinous wall, on the south the wall dies out but the line continues as a lynchet in a pasture field.

Condition D *Site Value* U

PRN 31521 *Site name* PWYNT-Y-BAR *NGR* SN13404972
Site type FIELD BOUNDARY *Period* Prehistoric?;Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

A long lynchet, some 350m long and up to 4m high maximum. Unknown significance.

Condition B *Site Value* U

PRN 31522 *Site name* CNWCAU *NGR* SN14024908
Site type QUARRY? *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

The site lies in a pasture field. It consists of a scoop to the north, possibly a field excavation, and partly infilled quarry to the south.

Condition D *Site Value* C

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PRN 31523 *Site name* PENRHYN-MAWR *NGR* SN14314895
Site type FIELD BOUNDARY? *Period* Prehistoric?;Post Med? *Site Status*

Description

Superficially this feature appears similar to a lynchet, running across the top of a field. Local information suggests it is a landslip. It lies in an area covered in boulder clay with much slippage.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 31524 *Site name* GLAN-Y-MOR *NGR* SN14904885
Site type RIDGE & FURROW *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med? *Site Status*

Description

Old plough marks in a pasture field, on ground sloping to the north-east. Running up and down slope. Almost ploughed out.

Condition D *Site Value* C

PRN 31525 *Site name* GLAN-Y-MOR *NGR* SN14704885
Site type PLATFORM *Period* Unknown *Site Status*

Description

The site consists of two platforms lying side by side, 5m apart, some 15m across, cut into a break of slope. Their nature is uncertain, but they may represent building platforms. They appear artificial, but the area is covered in boulder clay with much slumping resulting in hollows.

Condition C *Site Value* U

PRN 31915 *Site name* PEN GRAIG ISAF *NGR* SN12294772
Site type PLATFORM *Period* General *Site Status*

Description

On a steep sloping hillside immediately below quarry 30813. The site consists of a platform measuring 20 x 8m. It may be a natural feature.

Condition B *Site Value* U

PRN 31917 *Site name* HENDRE *NGR* SN120475
Site type QUARRY? *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

An oval hollow measuring 20 x 6m.

Condition B *Site Value* C

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PRN 31918 *Site name* FOEL HENDRE *NGR* SN11884735
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A small quarry, measuring 6 x 5m with vertical sides. There is a mound of spoil downslope.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31919 *Site name* FOEL HENDRE *NGR* SN11844734
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A platform 15 x 8m, showing a quarried vertical edge on the upslope.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31920 *Site name* FOEL HENDRE *NGR* SN11804733
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

An oval platform, measuring 30 x 15m, showing a quarried edge on the south-west.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31921 *Site name* TRERHYS *NGR* SN11624690
Site type QUARRY? *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A small quarry pit

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31922 *Site name* PEN-Y-GRAIG *NGR* SN11344652
Site type QUARRY? *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

The features lie on the coastal slope which is now enclosed in a pasture field. Two elongated hollows, of natural origin but possibly enhanced by quarrying.

Condition B *Site Value* C

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PRN 31923 *Site name* PEN-Y-GRAIG *NGR* SN11284644
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

The feature consists outcropping rock overlain with boulder clay, a sub-circular hollow 8m across with spoil beyond.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31924 *Site name* PEN-Y-GRAIG *NGR* SN11264645
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

The quarry has been dug for gravel into boulder clay. It consists of a platform 8 x 6 bare of grass and eroding in parts.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31925 *Site name* PEN CASTELL *NGR* SN11074612
Site type QUARRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A group of four small quarries roughly follow the seaward side of the limits of enclosure.

Condition B *Site Value* C

PRN 31979 *Site name* GLAN-TEIFON *NGR* SN16384684
Site type LANDING PLACE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

This area is more shingly than other parts of the estuary and is used for beaching boats. It is backed by a sea with an access to the beach on the north (now with concrete steps down) and a slipway to the south. The base of the sea wall consists of vertical slabs but these seem to be a refurbishment rather than an earlier phase. The slipway is of stone, now with a concrete capping but one mooring ring and the remains of another. It appears to be quite old, but it is not shown on 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps. The southern parts of the area has now been buried below a grassy embankment with seats built out over the river. An area for building boats. Material for the nearby limekiln 30806 was presumably landed here.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 31980 *Site name* OLD CASTLE FERRY *NGR* SN16494656
Site type FERRY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

A ferry has historically crossed from the St Dogmaels side of the Teifi to the Ceredigion side, near Old Castle Farm. The ferry ran until as recently as 1947.

Condition *Site Value* C

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PRN 31981 *Site name* THE WATCH HOUSE *NGR* SN16364664
Site type COASTGUARD STATION *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Marked Coastguard Station on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Now known as the Watch House. It is a chapel like structure rectangular with high gables.

Condition A *Site Value* B

PRN 31983 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS *NGR* SN16344627
Site type PLATFORM *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med? *Site Status*

Description

A rectangular building platform 8 X 4m. Unknown significance.

Condition B *Site Value* U

PRN 31984 *Site name* ALEXANDRA GARDENS *NGR* SN16394623
Site type LANDING PLACE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Marked 'Landing Place' on modern 25" OS map. A shallow inlet in the muddy shore of the Teifi Estuary surrounded by a low cliff.

Condition D *Site Value* C

PRN 31985 *Site name* PINOG *NGR* SN16514609
Site type BOAT YARD;LANDING PLACE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

Pinog is a wide grassy area on the side of the Teifi Estuary. A number of paths lead down to it. The area was probably used for building boats and landing materials for a limekiln which lay nearby.

Condition *Site Value* C

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<i>PRN</i> 31986	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S	<i>NGR</i> SN16614600
<i>Site type</i> PORT	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

There was an important port at St Dogmaels. Presumably this was centered in the area SN166460 where a valley gives access through the low cliffs, where a complex of buildings includes a warehouse. A number of buildings, with an extensive quay (PRN 31988), limekilns (PRN 31989) and storehouses (PRN 31990) was built in 1830 for Morris Owen, Cwmgloyn, Felindre Farchog. There has been much clearance and rebuilding in recent years - new structures including a mooring wall and an electricity sub-station appearing. Surviving structures are large warehouse (PRN 31987). It is of 4 stories, with centre loading doors in two upper stories and a projecting hoist roof. It is of 4 stories, with centre loading doors in two upper stories and a projecting hoist roof. PRN 31991 appears to be a boat house. It has large doors at one end. Yet it lies in a garden without access to the sea. The adjacent garden wall has a mooring ring. The presumed area of maritime activity just north at Pinog may have been associated (PRN 31985), Ship building PRN 31992 was also carried out at St Dogmaels.

<i>Condition</i> C	<i>Site Value</i> B
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<i>PRN</i> 31987	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S;JEWSONS	<i>NGR</i> SN16654597
<i>Site type</i> WAREHOUSE	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

Warehouse associated with the Port of St Dogmaels. It is of 4 stories, with centre loading doors in two upper stories and a projecting hoist roof.

<i>Condition</i> B	<i>Site Value</i> A
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<i>PRN</i> 31988	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S;JEWSONS	<i>NGR</i> SN166460?
<i>Site type</i> QUAY	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

19th century quay associated with the Port of St Dogmaels.

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Site Value</i> B
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<i>PRN</i> 31989	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S	<i>NGR</i> SN166460?
<i>Site type</i> LIME KILN	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

19th century lime kiln associated with the Port of St Dogmaels.

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Site Value</i> B
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<i>PRN</i> 31990	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S	<i>NGR</i> SN166460?
<i>Site type</i> WAREHOUSE	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

19th century store house associated with the Port of St Dogmaels.

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Site Value</i> B
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<i>PRN</i> 31991	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S	<i>NGR</i> SN166460?
<i>Site type</i> BOAT HOUSE?	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

Possibly a boat house associated with the Port of St Dogmaels.

<i>Condition</i> A	<i>Site Value</i> U
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<i>PRN</i> 31992	<i>Site name</i> PORT OF ST DOGMAEL'S	<i>NGR</i> SN166460
<i>Site type</i> SHIPYARD	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

The 19th century Port of St Dogmaels had a small shipyard where small trading and fishing vessels were built.

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Site Value</i> B
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<i>PRN</i> 32018	<i>Site name</i> PWYNT-Y-BAR	<i>NGR</i> SN134498
<i>Site type</i> RIDGE & FURROW	<i>Period</i> Mediaeval?;Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

An area of narrow ridge and furrow ploughmarks was reported in the 1980s but not located by a visit in 1995 due to vegetation obscuring the site.

<i>Condition</i> U	<i>Site Value</i> C
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<i>PRN</i> 32019	<i>Site name</i> PENRHYN CASTLE	<i>NGR</i> SN14284918
<i>Site type</i> COASTGUARD STATION	<i>Period</i> Post Med	<i>Site Status</i>

Description

C 1850 former coastguard station. Marked on 1st & 2nd edition 6" OS maps.

<i>Condition</i> A	<i>Site Value</i> B
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PRN 32020 **Site name** DWELLING **NGR** SN14314916
Site type COASTGUARDS COTTAGE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

A former coastguards cottage, stands west of coastguard station PRN 32019. A two storey cottage with a central entrance.

Condition A **Site Value** C

PRN 32021 **Site name** CEI BACH **NGR** SN14384914
Site type LIFEBOAT HOUSE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Life boat house built 1880's. Marked as such on 1st and 2nd edition OS Maps. The structure has double doors at the front, two wooden in the side and one in gable end. There is a small quay adjacent on the north with a mooring ring. It faces onto Cei Bach.

Condition A **Site Value** B

PRN 32022 **Site name** CEI BACH **NGR** SN14424928
Site type HARBOUR **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

19th century harbour including a well-built stone quay wall and added stone-built sea defences.

Condition B **Site Value** B

PRN 32023 **Site name** PENRHYN **NGR** SN14424876
Site type ROCKET APPARATUS STORE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Built c.1900 as a store for coastguard life saving apparatus, including rockets for firing rifles to endangered ships. Built into slope and consisting of a single storey on a blind base. Double door leading from road. Part of a group of buildings concerned with coastal safety - Coastguard station (PRN 32019), coastguard cottage (PRN 32020) and life boat house (PRN 32021).

Condition A **Site Value** B

PRN 32024 **Site name** GLAN-Y-MOR **NGR** SN14804870
Site type SETTLEMENT? **Period** Mediaeval?;Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Possible deserted settlement site in a pasture field. In the south-east of the field is at least one, possibly more building platforms. Running north is a low bank, measuring 3 X 0.3m high. It is slightly curved and runs for some 100m into an area of ridge and furrow plough marks (PRN 31524).

Condition C **Site Value** U

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PRN 32025 *Site name* POPPIT SANDS;CEI BACH *NGR* SN4850
Site type FISH TRAP *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med? *Site Status*

Description

A series of 4 goredi or fish-traps lay on Poppit sands. They are of 'walking stick' shape. The three most easterly are only exposed at spring tides when sand has been scoured away, from them. They are of stone build. The most westerly Gored is exposed at less extreme tides. It is of roughly piled stone. The landward end of the most westerly Gored was briefly exposed at low tide during a field visit. It was not closely inspected but appeared to be a typical Gored.

Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 34444 *Site name* PENRHYN CASTLE *NGR* SN14264917
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

Part of a Burnt Mound uncovered during house renovation trenching at Penrhyn Castle, at the coast Guards house. Trench exposed a spread of burnt stone and black soil 3m x 0.3m.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 34445 *Site name* GLAN Y MOR *NGR* SN14794870
Site type BURNT MOUND *Period* Prehistoric *Site Status*

Description

An area of burnt stones and black soil was exposed during agricultural operations. Area measured 4m x 3m with some boulders. Possible structure within the material.

Condition *Site Value* U

PRN 35297 *Site name* CASTLE STREET *NGR* SN178457
Site type BRIDGE *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

18th century stone bridge discovered during flooding alleviation work. The associated road of washed (water rolled?) stone was approximately 5 feet below the present road.

Condition D *Site Value* B

PRN 35362 *Site name* BRYNGWYN FARM *NGR* SN17074509
Site type INSCRIBED STONE *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

Description

A ring cross inscribed stone found by the owner of Bryngwyn farm in August 1996. It was incorporated within a drystone wall but with holes to indicate an earlier use as a gate post. The stone was removed in June 1997 and taken to the NMW. The cross is thought to be 9th - 11th century in date.

Condition M *Site Value* A

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PRN 35375 *Site name* ALBRO CASTLE *NGR* SN160044673
Site type WORKHOUSE *Period* Post Med *Site Status* LB2*

Description

A workhouse built in 1839-40 for the poor of 25 parishes in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire. It was laid out as three parallel ranges connected by a central spine. It was listed as one of the least altered workhouses in Wales. Cadw 1992

Condition A *Site Value*

PRN 39178 *Site name* ST DOGMAELS HISTORIC AUDIT *NGR* SN
Site type PROJECT RECORD *Period* General *Site Status*

Description

Condition *Site Value*

PRN 39179 *Site name* PANTEG HOARD *NGR* SN16904585
Site type HOARD *Period* Roman *Site Status*

Description

A hoard of some 200 unspecified Roman coins, in a vessel or 'crock', were reported in the local newspaper, The Cardigan & Tivyside Advertiser, as being found by a farmhand whilst ploughing a field on Panteg land. No further information is known about the find or what became of the coins.

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 39180 *Site name* NETPOOL BANK;ALEXANDRA GARDENS *NGR* SN16404618
Site type COMMON LAND *Period* *Site Status* CL

Description

Small parcel of open common land (less than 2 acres) which in the 1840's was known as Netpool Bank - a reference to the fact that local fishermen would hang their nets on posts here. From the early 20th century, the parcel was known as Alexandra Gardens and was recognised a leisure amenity for the community. This status has been maintained and a modern children's playground and picnic tables are now found on part of the land here.

Condition A *Site Value* C

PRN 39181 *Site name* CARREG Y FENDITH;THE BLESSING STONE *NGR* SN16384622
Site type NATURAL FEATURE *Period* General *Site Status*

Description

Large stone slab, probably natural, which is known as Carreg y Fendith or the Blessing Stone. It lies in a sheltered hollow overlooking the banks of the Teifi, from where it has been traditional for the fishing fleet of St Dogmaels to receive a blessing from the parish priest or vicar. This tradition is of unknown origin and age, but has been recently revived.

Condition *Site Value* C

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PRN 39182 *Site name* THE COACH HOUSE *NGR* SN16494585
Site type COACH HOUSE;STABLE *Period* Post Med *Site Status* LB2

Description

Attractive Coach House building. Not present on 1840's parish tithe map, but recorded as having been built in 1866-67 at the behest of the Rev. Daniel Jones, Vicar. It is said that an abbey building which stood immediately to the south (known locally as The Chapter House and in very good condition) was demolished and the stone used to refurbish the Vicarage and build a new coach house.

Condition A *Site Value* A

PRN 39183 *Site name* PLASBACH FORESHORE *NGR* SN162476
Site type FINDS *Period* Roman *Site Status*

Description

Several 3rd century Roman coins were found on the foreshore here in the 1980s. They are describes as 1)possibly a coin of Severus Alexandra (AD 222-235) 2)Too badly damaged for identification 3)Possible imitation of a coin of Claudius II 4) Possible imitation of Tetricus I (AD 270-273) 5) Possible imitation of Tetricus II (AD 270-273).

Condition U *Site Value* U

PRN 39184 *Site name* GLANPWLLAFON *NGR* SN17904372
Site type BAPTISTERY *Period* Post Med *Site Status*

Description

19th century baptistery associated with the Baptist cause which was established in the late 18th century at Glanpwllafon and continued in the 19th century. A series of stone steps in the riverbank remain to show where baptisms were performed.

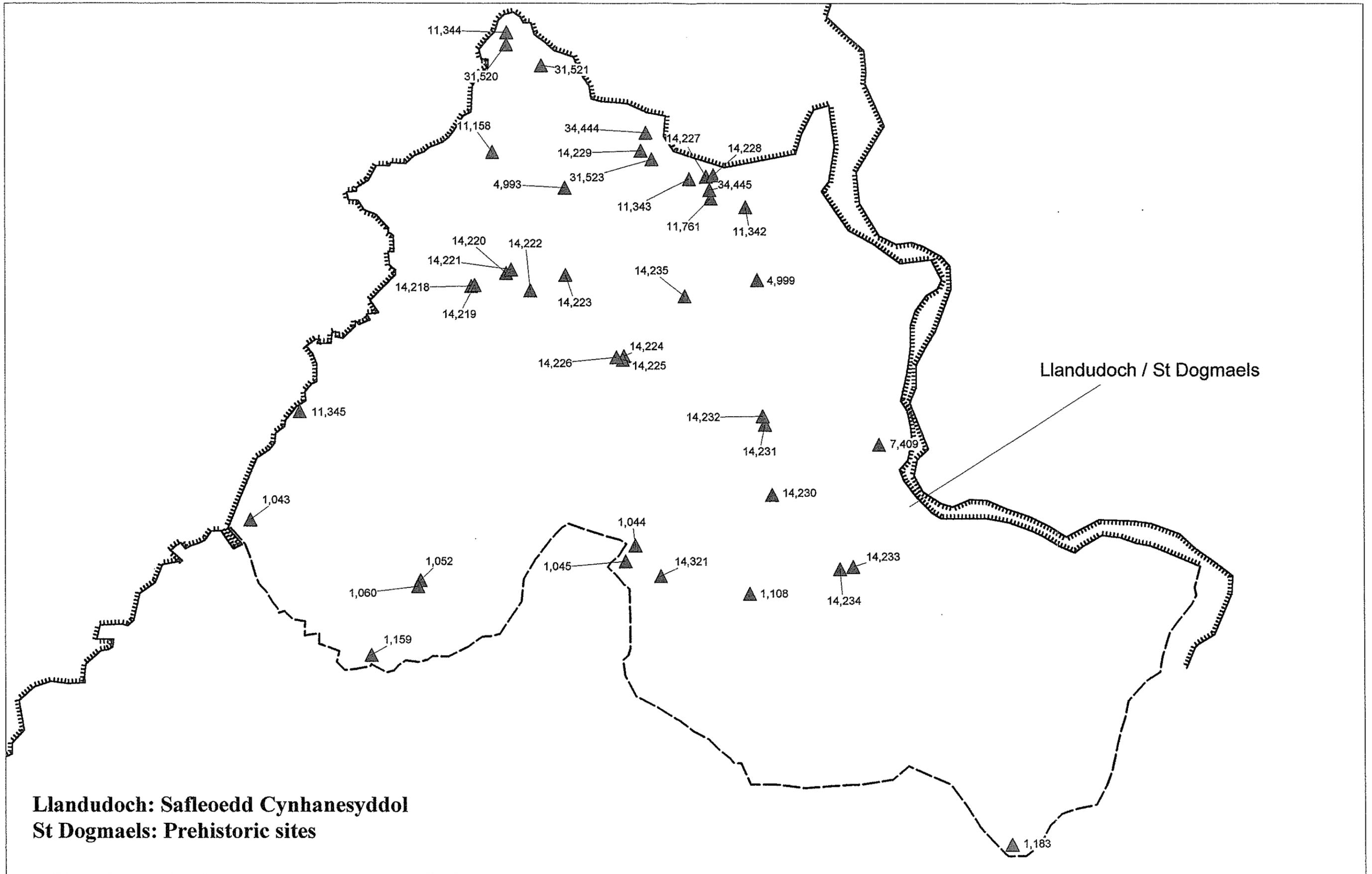
Condition B *Site Value* B

PRN 40376 *Site name* CAPEL SIDAN;ST JULIANS *NGR* SN18054582
Site type CHAPEL *Period* Mediaeval *Site Status*

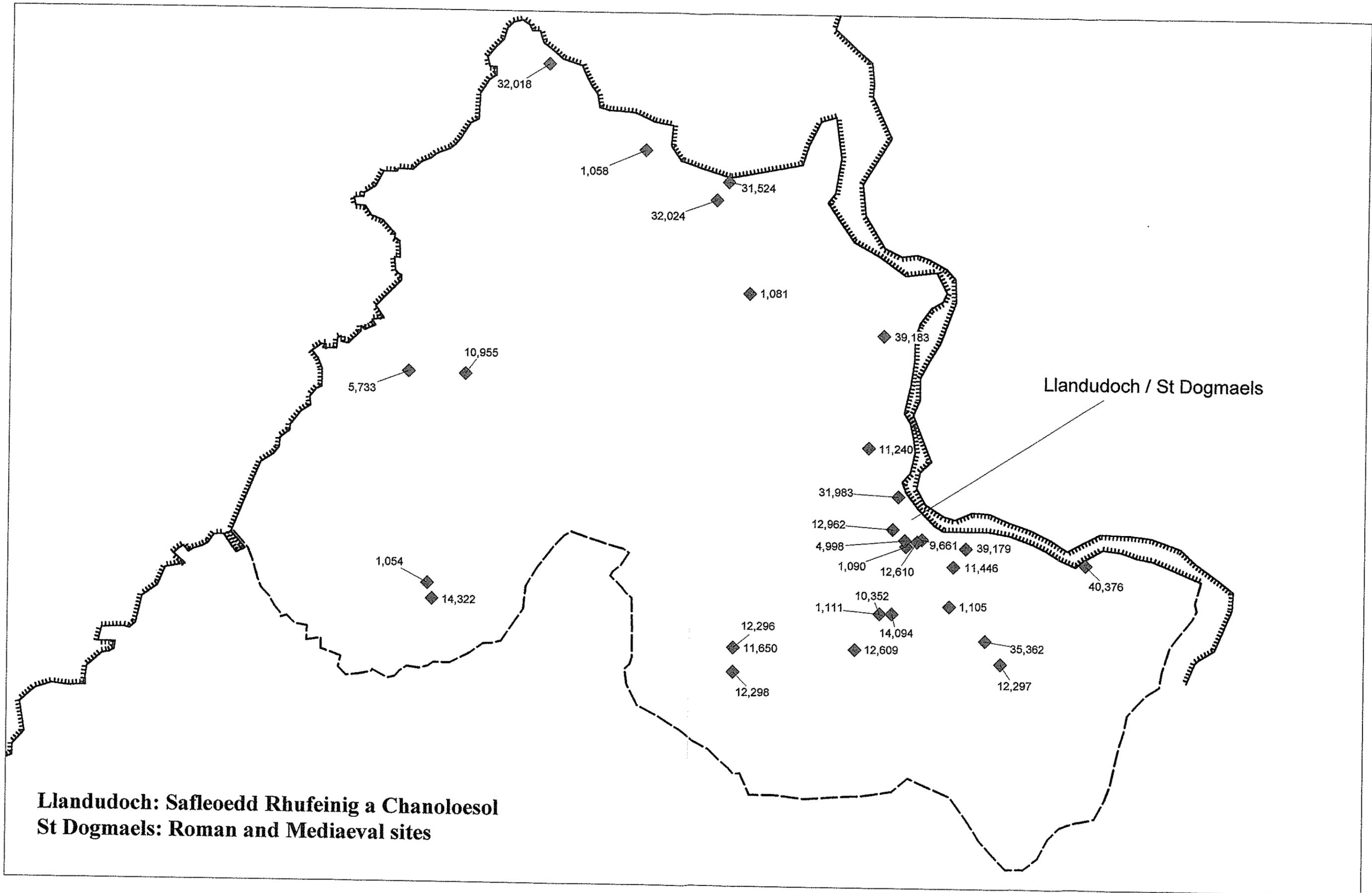
Description

Site of St Julians Chapel, raised to commemorate the visit of Giraldus Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin to St Dogmaels and Cardigan in 1188 and said to have been built on the spot where they had preached. The chapel site is believed to be beneath the railway station itself (pers. comm, Canon Cunnane, 2000).

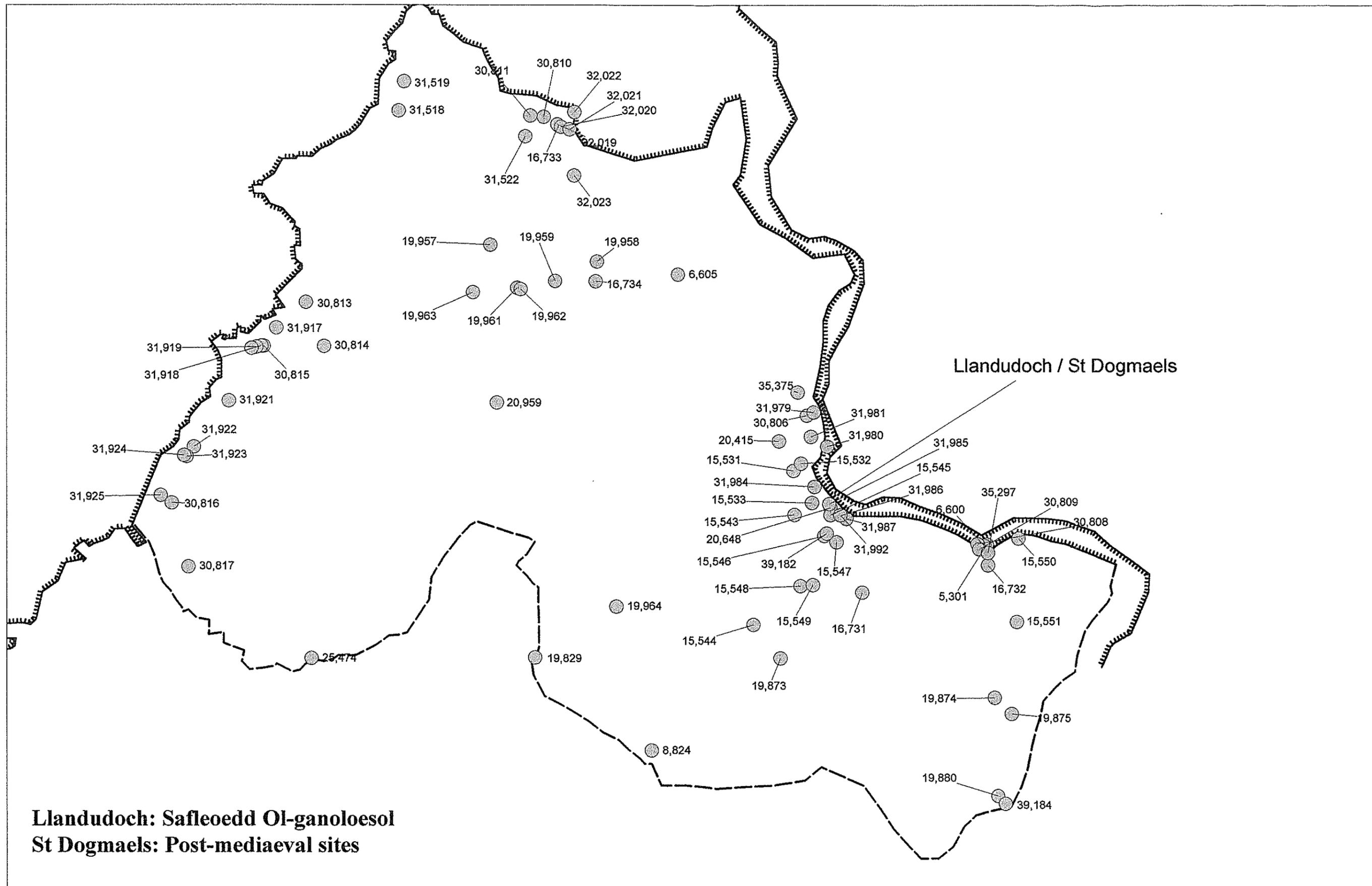
Condition D *Site Value* U

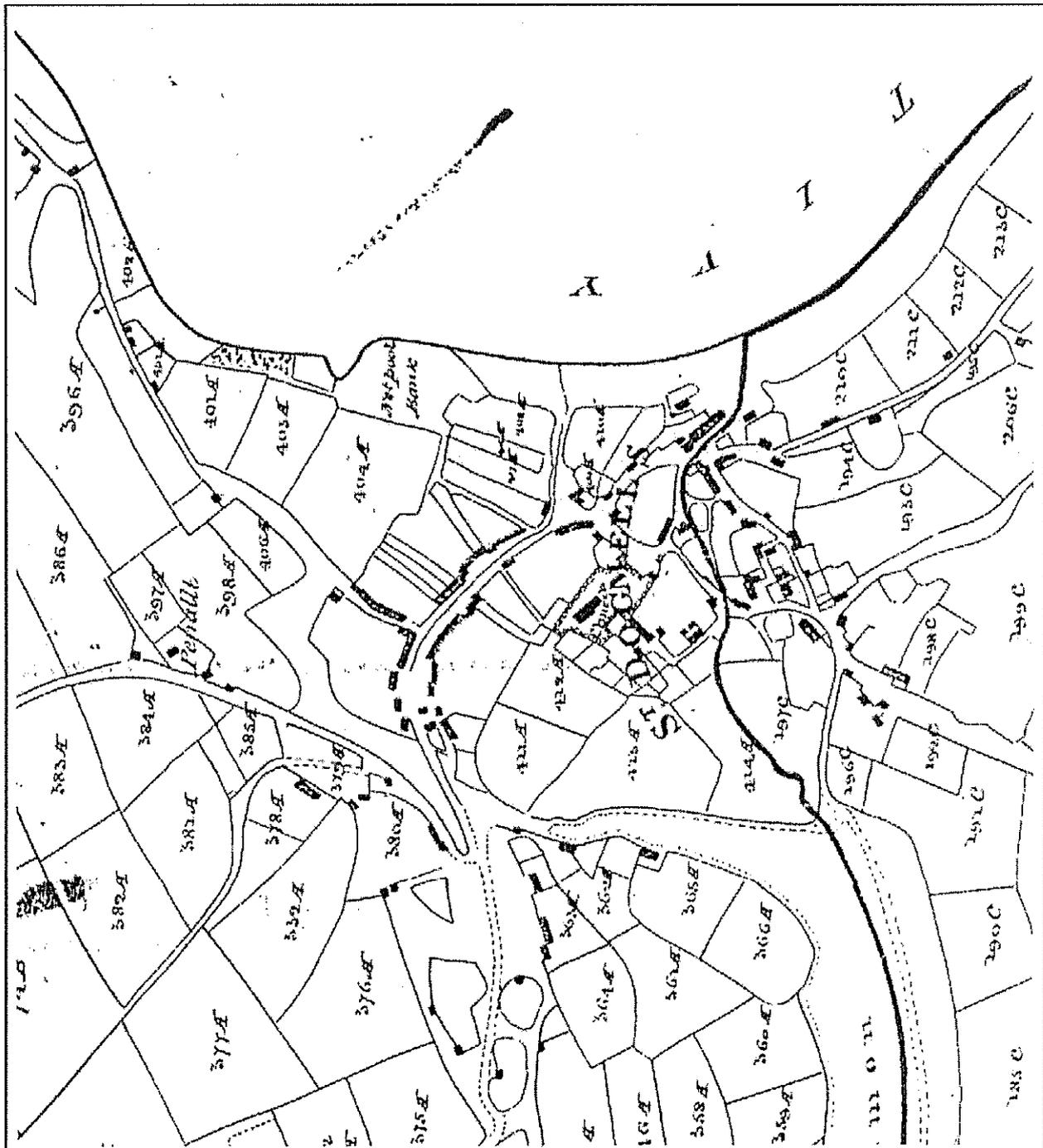


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St Dogmaels: Prehistoric sites

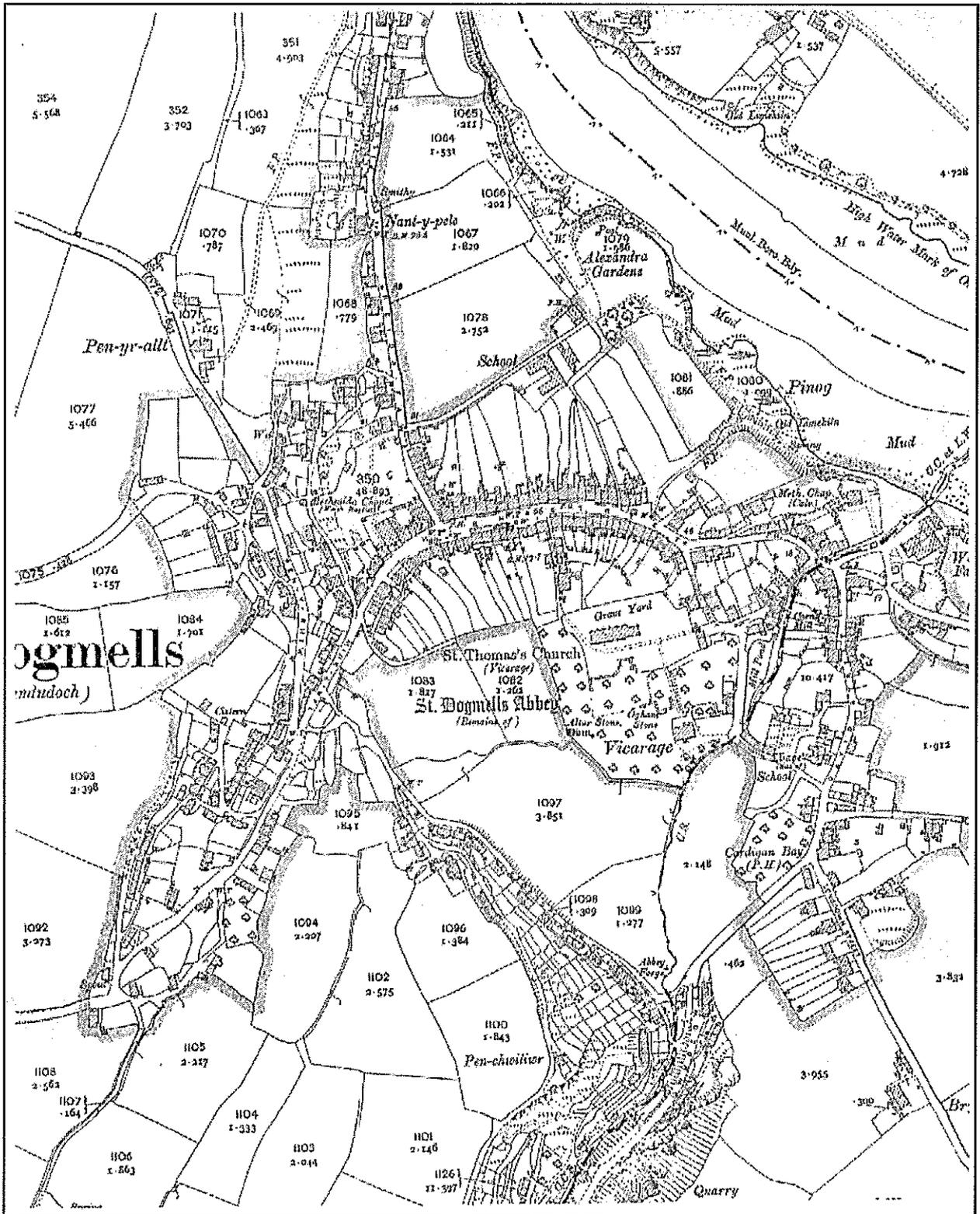


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St Dogmaels: Roman and Mediaeval sites**





St Dogmaels village as shown on parish tithe map of 1838



St Dogmaels village as shown on the 1891 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:10560