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CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES PROJECT

STAGE 1: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

COUNTY: CEREDIGION

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CEREDIGION

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EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES IN CEREDIGION

1.0 SUMMARY

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

Stage 1 of the project consisted of a desk-based assessment of the three counties, using the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as the baseline data. All ecclesiastical sites listed as early medieval ('Dark Age' in the current SMR glossary) were assessed. The scope of the project was widened to include an assessment of all medieval ecclesiastical sites, any of which might have potential for pre-Conquest origins. The assessment involved a thorough rationalisation of the records for these sites. In all 302 records were assessed and rationalised in Ceredigion.

Assessment of these records resulted in a graded list of 61 Ceredigion sites with possible pre-Conquest origins. The list comprises -

- *9 grade A sites (high probability)*
- *13 grade B sites (medium probability)*
- *12 grade C sites (low probability)*

A fourth grade was also introduced -

- *27 grade D sites (possible sites with indirect evidence)*

All lists and categories are, at this stage, provisional only. Final categorisation will follow from Stage 2 of the project.

Early medieval ecclesiastical sites fall into two main categories -

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

One of the outcomes of this Stage 1 assessment is a demonstration that many of the traditional indicators and suppositions do seem to hold true ie. circular churchyards, in situ Early Christian Monuments (ECMs) and British dedications are often accompanied by other evidence for early medieval origins. However, it was also demonstrated that the 'native' ecclesiastical tradition was remarkably persistent in Ceredigion, which was not finally brought under direct Anglo-Norman rule until the later 13th century.

Stage 2 of the project will consist of site visits and/or aerial photographic analysis of all grade A-D sites in order to assess their nature, extent, condition, archaeological potential, threats and value. The main outcome from Stage 2 will be the enhancement and refinement of both the SMR and the schedule, with the formulation of management strategies, scheduling priorities and recommendations for future archaeological investigation.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The early medieval period is of crucial importance to our understanding of the development of Wales and its culture. It saw the emergence of many liturgical and devotional practices that persisted until the reformation and beyond and early Christian sites, more than almost any other sites in Wales, are 'cherished' and regarded as inherently important. The ecclesiastical culture was behind the emergence of a vigorous artistic culture as expressed through its sculpted stone Early Christian Monuments (ECMs). The native ecclesiastical tradition has also profoundly influenced landscape and settlement, both physically - through its ECMs, wells and chapel sites - and socially, through the establishment of the present pattern of dispersed settlement, administrative boundaries and churches.

Early medieval ecclesiastical sites fall into two main categories -

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

Early ecclesiastical sites in Wales are still little-understood, as highlighted in the Musson/Martin survey (Musson 1998). There is - with one exception, a possible Anglo-Saxon church site at Presteigne, Powys - a complete lack of any pre-Conquest structural evidence. Only one excavated chapel site has been properly dated, at Burry Holms, Glamorgan (RCAHMW 1976, 14-15). This lack of evidence also applies to pre-Conquest secular sites, of which only seventeen have certainly been identified in Wales, none of them in Ceredigion (Edwards and Lane 1988). The early medieval period was, accordingly, afforded Priority 1 and Category A status by Cadw who, in their Future Threat Related Assessments Project Paper, acknowledged the findings within the Musson/Martin survey and recommended a broad theme of early historic period sites including cemeteries and settlements.

The early medieval ecclesiastical sites project (EME) was initiated by Cadw, through the four Welsh Trusts, in 2001. It follows the similar pan-Wales Cadw Historic Churches Project (1995-8) in which standing, pre-1800 churches under the ownership of the Church in Wales were assessed. At Cadw's request, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) undertook an EME pilot assessment, concentrating on cemeteries, in 1998/9 - 'Early Christian Burial Grounds at Risk' (Longley and Richards 1999). From this emerged the proposal for the current project which is more wide-ranging in scope, taking in all types of early medieval ecclesiastical sites.

The aim of the project is to identify ecclesiastical sites in Wales with pre Anglo-Norman Conquest origins, in order to formulate management strategies and scheduling priorities. Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) was grant-aided to cover the counties of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. A cut-off date of 1100 was selected, which represents a compromise date midway between the death in 1093 of Rhys ap Tewdwr, the last Welsh king of Dyfed, and the appointment of the first Anglo-Norman Bishop of St Davids, Bishop Bernard, in 1115.

The project comprises two stages, spread over three years -

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| ▪ Stage 1 | Overall desk-based assessment of the three counties | 2001-2 |
| ▪ Stage 2 | Selective fieldwork and aerial photograph (AP) analysis | 2002-4 |

Stage I, the desk-based assessment, used the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as the baseline data. All ecclesiastical sites listed as early medieval ('Dark Age' in the current SMR glossary) were assessed - a total of 134 in Ceredigion. The scope of the project was widened to include an assessment of all medieval (ie. pre-Reformation) ecclesiastical sites, any of which might have potential for pre-Conquest origins. The assessment involved a thorough rationalisation of the records for these sites. The only exclusions at this stage of the project have been a small number of monastic sites with known, *de novo* post-Conquest origins.

In all 302 records were assessed and rationalised in Ceredigion, but in many cases two or more records will apply to the same site eg. one for the church, one for the dedication, one for the cemetery etc.. A catalogue by parish of all records assessed, with brief descriptions and proposed dating, forms Appendix 5 of this report. All lists, and provisional dating are, at this stage, interim only. Final categorisation will follow from Stage 2 of the project.

Assessment of these records resulted in a list of 61 Ceredigion sites with possible pre-Conquest origins. The sites were graded according to their potential for pre-Conquest origins, using criteria defined by the EME working group (comprising the Project Officers from the four Trusts in consultation with Dr Nancy Edwards and Rick Turner of Cadw). The list provisionally comprises -

▪ **Grade A sites (high probability) - total 9 (see Appendix 1)**

PRN: 8060	Aberporth, Llanannerch Chapel
PRN: 4847	Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 13005	Llanbadarn Fawr, Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery
PRN: 5135	Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)
PRN: 5305	Llangoedmor Church (St Cynllo)
PRN: 5296	Llangranog Church (St Carannog)
PRN: 5636	Llanwenog Church (St Gwynog)
PRN: 7516	Llanwenog, Capel Whyll
PRN: 2096	Penbryn, Dyffryn Bern, 'Corbalengi' stone, and round barrow re-use?

▪ **Grade B sites (medium probability) - total 13 (see Appendix 2)**

PRN: 12397	Henfynyw Church (St David)
PRN: 4769	Lampeter Church (St Peter)
PRN: 5161	Llanbadarn Odwyn Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5666	Llanddewi Aberarth Church (St David)
PRN: 5291	Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio)
PRN: 5643	Llandysul Church (St Tysul)
PRN: 5490	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Llantrisant Church (dedication?)
PRN: 6030	Llanfihangel Ystrad, Capel St Silin +/- PRN: 9813 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cribyn Gaer, 'vallum enclosure'?
PRN: 5158	Llanwnnws Church (St Gwnnws)
PRN: 5324	Mwnt Church (Holy Cross)
PRN: 4796	Silian Church (St Sulien)
PRN: 5136	Tregaron Church (St Caron)

▪ **Grade C sites (low probability) - total 12 (see Appendix 3)**

PRN: 5283	Bangor Teifi Church (St David)
PRN: 5120	Cellan Church (All Saints)
PRN: 5282	Henllan Church (St David)
PRN: 12396	Llanarth Church (St David)
PRN: 12410	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 12857	Llandysul, St Winifred's Chapel
PRN: 12425	Llangybi Church (St Cybi)
PRN: 5431	Llangynfelyn Church (St Cynfelyn)
PRN: 12665	Llangynllo Church (St Cynllo)
PRN: 5171	Llanilar Church (St Hilary)
PRN: 4787	Nantcwnlle Church (St Cynllo)
PRN: 5397	Penbryn Church (St Michael)

▪ **A fourth grade was also introduced -**

Grade D sites (possible sites with indirect evidence) - total 27 (see Appendix 4)

PRN: 5224	Blaenporth Church (St David)
PRN: 7561	Dihewyd, Llanwyddalus Church (St Gwyddalus)
PRN: 1047	Y Ferwig, Cardigan Island
PRN: 9540	Lampeter, Hen-feddau ?cemetery
PRN: 5179	Llanafan-y-Trawscoed Church (St Afan)
PRN: 6167	Llanbadarn Fawr, Maes Bangor Farm +/- PRN: NONE Bronllangwrda, Maes Bangor
PRN: 33255	Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanceithyr monastic establishment? / church?

PRN: 12419	Llanddeiniol Church (St Deiniol)
PRN: 12662	Llandyfrîog Church (St Tyfrîog)
PRN: 11918	Llandyfrîog, Ffynnon Oer cist cemetery
PRN: 8078	Llandysul, Cwm Tri-beddau ?cemetery
PRN: 5146	Llanfair Clydogau Church (St Mary)
PRN: 12435	Llanfihangel Rhostle Church (St Michael)
PRN: 42117	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Mynwent Fach ?cist cemetery
PRN: 4777	Llanfihangel Ystrad Church (St Michael)
PRN: 4786	Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllŷr Abbey
PRN: 5163	Llangeitho Church (St Ceitho)
PRN: 12292	Llangoedmor, Five Beds cists
PRN: 12439	Llangorwen Chapel (All Saints?)
PRN: 12418	Llangwryfon Church (St Ursula)
PRN: NONE	Llangwryfon, Maesllyn, cist cemetery?
PRN: 8297	Llanina Church (St Ina)
PRN: 10509	Llanllwchaearn Church (St Llŵchaearn)
PRN: 4813	Llansantffraed Church (St Bridget/St Ffraed)
PRN: 8529	Llansantffraed, Bryn-beddau ?cemetery
PRN: 2043	Tregaron, Strata Florida Abbey
PRN: 5479	Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (St John Baptist)

In addition, 38 possible new sites or features were identified. Many of these represent subdivisions of existing records, so not all will be given new Primary Record Numbers (PRNs). Allocation of new PRNs will be in accordance with the standards currently being developed by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in conjunction with the RCAHM(W).

Early Christian Monuments (ECMs) represent a fundamentally different form of resource and are not individually graded in this report. Not all are ecclesiastical. They exist as mobile entities, often not *in situ* (see Section 4.4), and are only included where an association with a fixed ecclesiastical site can be demonstrated. The ECMs of Wales have been subject to a recent re-assessment by Dr Nancy Edwards, John Lewis and Dr Mark Redknap, in which threats and management implications are considered. It is not intended here to replicate this work, but immediate management concerns are discussed in Section 6.0 of this report.

3.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objective of Stage 1 was to provide a mechanism by which the early medieval ecclesiastical sites of west Wales could be identified and an assessment made of their relative importance.

Unstructured approaches to the early medieval ecclesiastical resource have led to an imbalance in the archaeological record reflected in the regional SMRs and in the Schedule. Primarily, early medieval ecclesiastical sites may not be getting the right kind of protection and management. In addition, these sites form a significant component within a number of projects both, Cadw-funded and otherwise. Both the Cadw Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and the CCW Landmap programme rely on a significant early medieval input. Early medieval ecclesiastical sites impact upon the ongoing Cadw Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Sites Project where prehistoric re-use has occurred, and will play a significant role in any future Monastic Landscapes project. Decisions undertaken in the Tir Gofal agri-environmental scheme, as well as routine planning applications, are currently dependent on sometimes unreliable data.

The early medieval ecclesiastical resource, as it currently exists within the SMR, comprises 134 Ceredigion records (Fig. 1), which break down as -

- 4 *bangor* sites(?)
- 65 British dedications(?)
- 1 cell?
- 1 chapel site
- 2 church sites(?)
- 2 cist cemeteries(?)
- 5 cemeteries(?)
- 2 *clas* sites(?)
- 1 cross
- 1 'early Christian site'
- 1 enclosed cemetery
- 1 grange?
- 1 holy well?
- 1 inhumation
- 38 ECMs(?)
- 3 monastic enclosures(?)
- 3 vallum enclosures(?)
- 2 round barrow re-use sites(?)

The key objectives were -

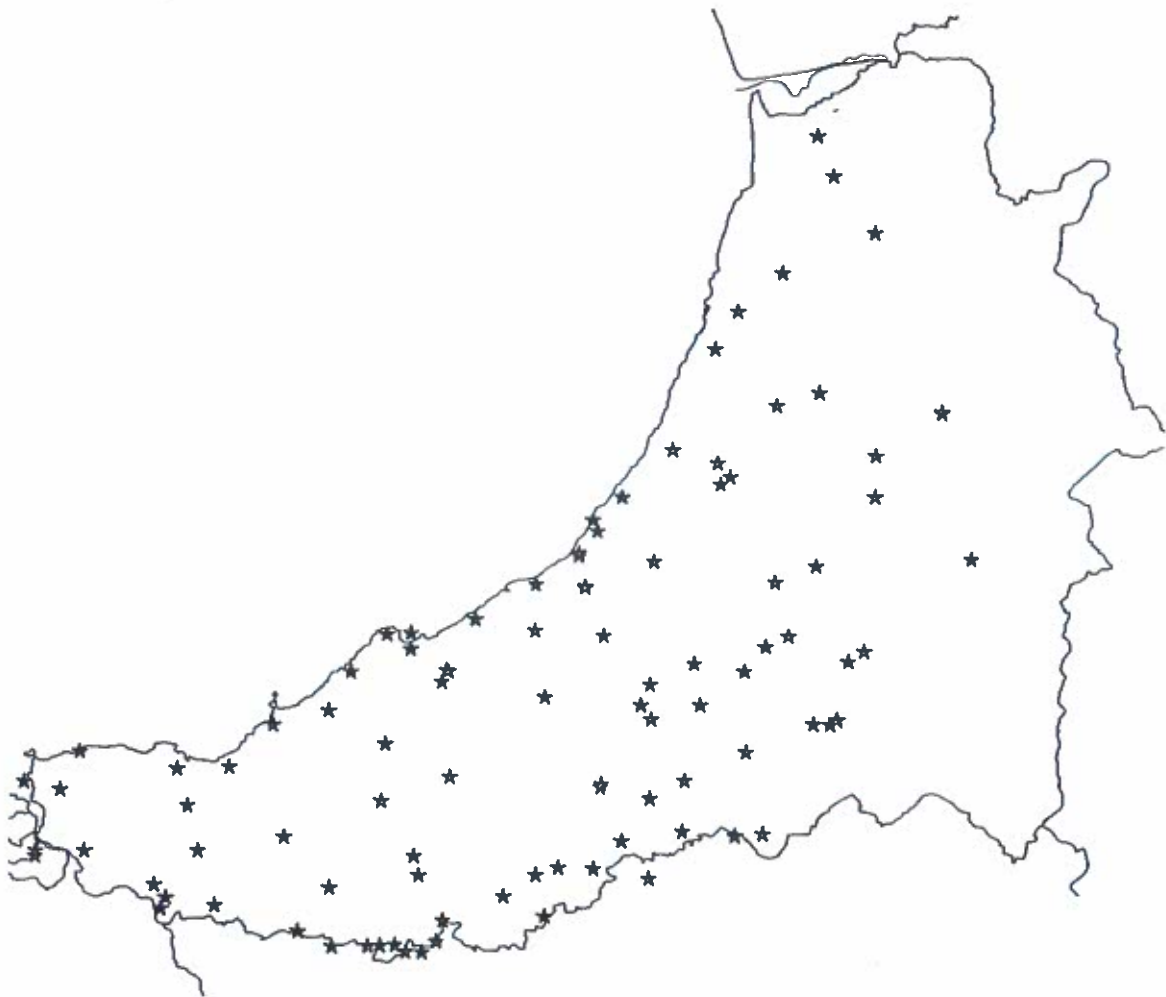
- To assess the validity of the existing record.
- To rationalise the existing record.
- To assess the validity of the evidence (physical and documentary)
- To develop criteria for the assessment of ecclesiastical sites, in order to produce a graded list of sites with potential for early medieval origins.
- Using these criteria, to provide a model for future scoping for further, unrecorded sites.

The enquiry included -

- An assessment of the presence of documented pre-Conquest ecclesiastical sites through the examination of relevant primary sources.
- An assessment of the validity of 'traditional' indicators such as British dedications, circular churchyards, place-name evidence, presence/absence of ECMs, cult centres etc..
- An assessment of the significance of the association between sites and ECMs, where the latter are of known provenance or *in situ*.
- An assessment of the significance of the role of siting, proximity to other site-types, intervisibility with other sites etc.
- An assessment of the development of early medieval ecclesiastical sites from pagan funerary/ritual sites, or other earlier sites such as iron age defended enclosures and Roman sites.

- An assessment of the model for site development from open, 'undeveloped' cemeteries into 'developed', churchyard/chapel sites.
- An assessment of the persistence of early medieval funerary/ecclesiastical practice into the post-Conquest period.
- An assessment of the place of the early medieval church within the wider, secular landscape.

*Fig. 1 - early medieval/?early medieval ecclesiastical sites in Ceredigion
recorded in the regional SMR*



4.0 ASSESSING THE EVIDENCE

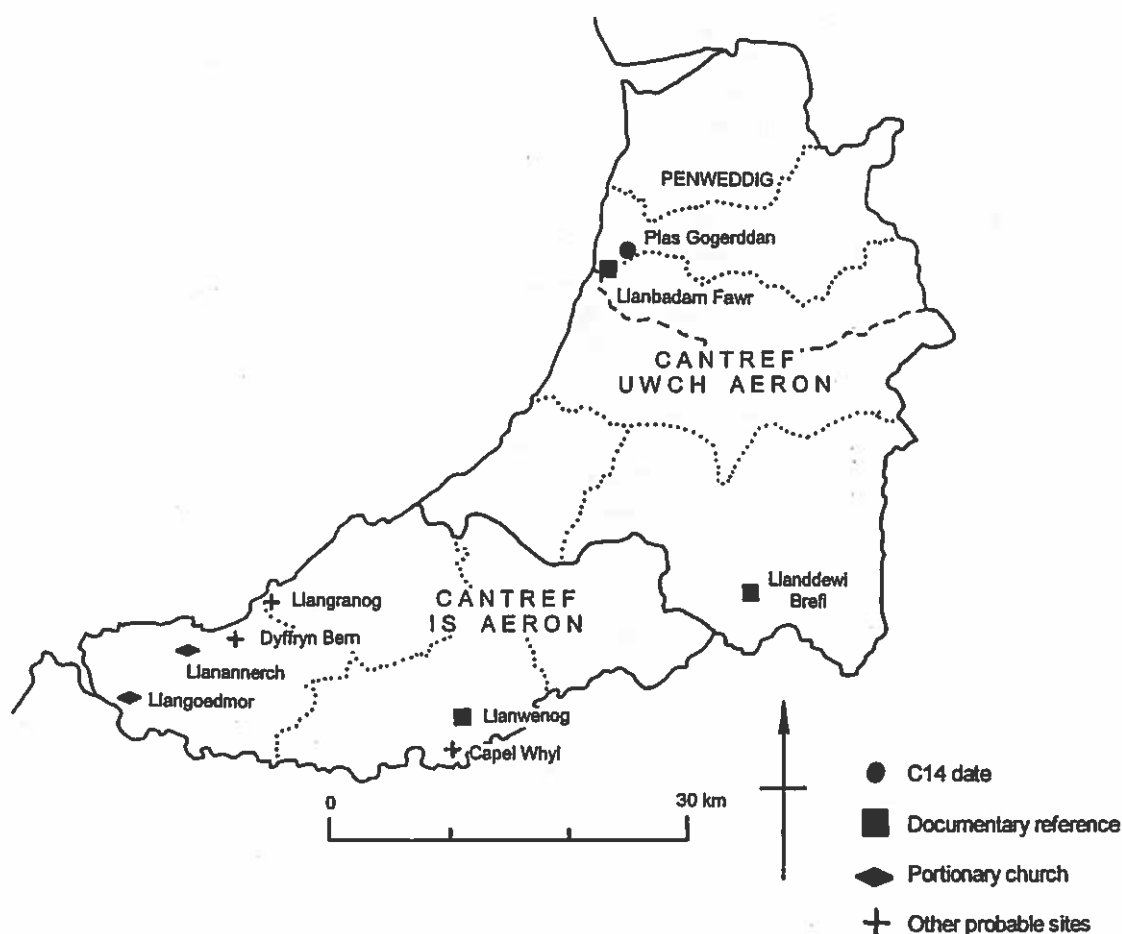
The variable quality of the evidence within the three counties is reason alone for treating them separately within any discussion. In Pembrokeshire, the evidence is comparatively good, both from contemporary/late documentation and dated deposits. In Carmarthenshire it is fair, with little archaeological evidence, while the evidence from documentary sources is often inferential.

In Ceredigion, the evidence is very poor. Only three ecclesiastical sites have demonstrable pre-Conquest origins (Fig. 2). Of these, only one, the undeveloped cemetery at Plas Gogerddan (Llanbadarn Fawr/Trefeirig) has been absolutely dated, by radiocarbon dating, to the late Roman-early medieval period. The other two, now occupied by the parish churches of Llanbadarn Fawr and Llanddewi Brefi, are known from documentary references. A fourth site, the church at Llanwenog, is possibly referred to in a 10th century account.

To these sites may be added a further five sites for which, although direct evidence is lacking, a combination of attributes strongly suggests pre-Conquest origins. These are discussed below. The majority of Grade A-D sites are those that survived as churches into the post-Conquest period. This may merely reflect the quality of the recorded evidence but, as in Carmarthenshire, it suggests that there are rather fewer undeveloped cemetery sites than in Pembrokeshire.

This paucity of evidence also characterises pre-Conquest secular settlement in Ceredigion, where the only early medieval date so far obtained was from a burnt mound at Morfa Mawr (Llansantffraed), with a radiocarbon date of cal AD 685-695 (Edwards and Lane 1988, 96).

Fig. 2 - Grade A ecclesiastical sites in Ceredigion, relative to contemporary administrative divisions



4.1 Documentary sources

Contemporary primary sources

There are very few pre-Conquest documentary references to identifiable sites in Ceredigion (Edwards 1996, 49). No sites in the county are suggested in either the pre-Conquest Llandaff Charters in the *Book of Llandaff* (Davies 1979), or the 'Welsh Laws' (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62), in contrast with Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Much of the evidence from the contemporary documentation is highly inferential.

The hagiographic 'Lives of the Welsh Saints' are largely from the post-1100 period and are of limited topographic validity (Davies 1982, 207; cf. Baring-Gould and Fisher 1908 & 1909). However, they indicate early origins for some Ceredigion sites where other evidence is lacking. For instance, the only direct early reference to the church at Llanddewi Brefi is in Rhigyfarch's *Life of St David*, written in the late 11th century (Kirby 1994, 374). The 'Vetus Rubus' in the same source has been tentatively identified as Henfynyw Church (*ibid.*), a site which, despite its traditional association with St David has, apart from a 7th-9th century Early Christian Monument, no other direct evidence for early medieval origins. The *Life of St Carannog* from early 12th century, and the *Life of St Cybi* from early-mid 12th century (Davies 1982, 208), suggest that Llangranog and Llangybi already existed as cult centres (Ó Riain 1994, 384). Llanwnnw Church, also the site of a 9th century Early Christian Monument, appears to represent the 'local church', under the 'leader' St Gwnnws in the *Life of St Padarn*, from c.1120, when it was already associated with Llanbadarn Fawr (Ó Riain 1994, 391).

The *Life of St David* was composed at Llanbadarn Fawr - perhaps the principal seat of learning in Wales during the latter part of the 11th century (Conway 1997, 9) - between 1064 and 1082 (Davies 1982, 214), where its author Rhigyfarch held office. The status of the 11th century church is not altogether clear; it was undoubtedly monastic, but it may also have been the head of a bishopric (Kirby 1994, 370-371), though probably subordinate to St Davids. Rhigyfarch appears then to have been a 'monastic bishop', ie. a bishop who was a monk, and his younger brother Ieuan served as archpriest in the early 12th century (Conway 1997, 10). Elsewhere, such monastic bishoprics are suggested by 9th century sources in which the episcopal household is referred to as a 'monastery', as in contemporary Anglo-Saxon England (Davies 1992, 15). Llanbadarn Fawr lost any episcopal status when Ceredigion was invaded by the Anglo-Normans in 1110-1115, and was granted to Gloucester Abbey (Evans 1992, 33, *et al.*).

The major Chronicles, the *Annales Cambriae* (Williams ab Ithel, 1860) and the *Brut y Tywysogyon* (Jones 1952) provide an outline history from the 5th century onwards and 7th century onwards respectively. In themselves, they are proof of a flourishing ecclesiastical culture, having been compiled by clerics, but provide very skeletal information - mainly comprising obituaries - until the Conquest when the entries become fuller. Most of the entries relating to ecclesiastical sites are terse one-liners recording Viking raids, for instance on St Davids and St Dogmaels in Pembrokeshire. Llanbadarn Fawr, too, was regarded as a sufficiently wealthy house for the Vikings to attack in 988 (Jones 1952, 10). It is possible, though unproven, that the 'Llangweithenau' that was ravaged, along with St Davids, by the Saxons in 982, may be represented by the church at Llanwenog (Jones 1952, 9 and *n.*), a site at which other attributes indicate considerable pre-Conquest status.

Later primary sources

Just as a number of the *Lives*, although written after 1100, can provide an insight into the earlier church in Ceredigion, so can a number of other 12th century sources. The 12th century poet Gwynfardd Brycheiniog, in his '*Canu y Dewi*' ('Song to David'), praises the virtues of the saint and upholds the defence of the Bishopric against the rival claims of Llandaff (Lewis 1931, 43-52). Gwynfardd's list of churches include the Ceredigion 'Dewi' churches of Llanddewi Brefi, Henfynyw and Henllan (as noted by Evans 1993, 14). It is clear from the poem that the ritual and pilgrimage landscape of southwest Wales was already developed.

However, in Ceredigion the 'watershed' date of 1100 is not as significant as in the remainder of southwest Wales. Though an Anglo-Norman, Bernard, may have been appointed Bishop of St Davids in 1115, Ceredigion - although nominally an Anglo-Norman 'Marcher' lordship from 1115 to 1137, and intermittently subjugated during the 12th century - was not finally brought under Anglo-Norman control until the mid 13th century. This is both a help and a hindrance in assessing its pre-Conquest ecclesiastical resource, for while 12th century sources doubtless describe an unbroken tradition from the early medieval period, the same continuing tradition means that any new churches founded during the 12th and early centuries may have possessed all the attributes of early medieval sites. Their benefactors would have been Welsh, the patronage and impropriation would have been in the Welsh tradition as would their relationship to the secular infrastructure, dedications will have respected local cults, while native burial practice may have continued, as in north Pembrokeshire where burial in stone-lined cists continued into the 13th century (Ludlow forthcoming).

A direct reference to early 12th century Welsh patronage is the charter to the church at Lampeter, granted to Totnes Priory in c.1100-1135, by Cadell, grandson of Rhys ap Tewdwr, the king of Dyfed assassinated in 1093 (Crouch 1989, 125-131). It appears to indicate that the church, which originally lay within a circular churchyard shown on the OS 1" map of 1819 (Sheet 308), was a pre-existing site. However, the situation may not be this straightforward. A motte was established at Lampeter by Stephen, constable of Cardigan Castle, during the brief Anglo-Norman occupation of Ceredigion in 1115-37, and was possibly followed by the foundation of the church (Jones 1952, 52). The grant to a Devon house is moreover suggestive of an Anglo-Norman foundation. And Lampeter was referred to as *Pons Stephani* by Giraldus Cambrensis, in the late 12th century (Thorpe 1978, 176-7), suggesting that the castle may have taken precedence over the church in the contemporary consciousness.

The confirmation charter to Talley Abbey (Carmarthenshire), issued in 1324, lists a number of Ceredigion grants made by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffydd, Prince of Dyfed, in the late 12th century (Price 1879, 167-179; Owen 1893, 39-46). Among these grants are the churches of Y Ferwig, Llangoedmor and Penbryn, and possibly Brongwyn which may be the 'chapel of the sons of Ithael' of the grant, Betws Ithel being an old name for the parish. All these churches were clearly under Welsh patronage, some apparently held under the native system of multiple patronage, and possibly portionary (see below), but all could be 12th century foundations.

The churches at Blaenporth, Llanrhystud and Trefilan similarly appear to be Welsh foundations, but possibly of the later 12th- or 13th centuries being closely associated with earthwork castles that either have Welsh origins or were under Welsh control for considerable periods (King 1988). The church/castle relationship at Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn may have similar late origins. In 1222, the churches at Bangor Deifi, Gartheli, Llanerch Aeron and Llansulfed (Llandysul parish) were 'restored to St Davids' (Davies 1946, 353 D.455) but again, their origins may be late. The confirmation charter to Slebech Commandery, of 1231 (*ibid.*, 362-4, D.499) lists four Ceredigion churches. Llansantffraed and Llanrhystud were granted by Rhys ap Gruffydd c.1176 and are Welsh foundations; the churches at Troed-yr-aur and Ystrad Meurig (the latter closely associated with an earthwork castle) were, on the other hand, granted by Roger de Clare c.1158, during one of the brief Anglo-Norman incursions, and may have been new foundations.

'Clasau', portionary churches and multiple patronage

The *clas* was an ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical community of the kind referred to in Welsh Laws, perhaps of monastic origin, associated with pre-Conquest mother churches (Evans 1992, 33). However most references to *clasau* and *claswyr* - the brethren - are post-Conquest, the only reference in the 'Welsh Laws' being 15th century (*ibid.*, 38).

There are no contemporary references to *clasau* in Ceredigion, although one 'Cadwgan son of Griffin Glassour', who witnessed a late 13th century charter to Strata Florida, has been cautiously suggested by Wyn Evans to have been the son of a member of the native community of Llanddewi Brefi (Evans 1992, 38-9). However, as Evans confirms, Llanbadarn Fawr was clearly a *clas* church (*ibid.*, 33-40). It was under the control of a lay abbot (even after Gloucester Abbey regained control in 1158-65, much to the dismay of Giraldus Cambrensis), it had an archpriest (Rhigyfarch's brother Ieuan was recorded in the *Bruts* in an obituary of 1137), it possessed an important relic (the 'Staff of Padarn', recorded in

the late 11th century) and a tradition of scholarship. A tradition of sanctuary (or *nawdd*) is thought to be indicative of *clasau*, particularly when associated with a formal place of refuge, or *noddffa* (Evans 1992, 33). Such areas of sanctuary appear to be recorded at both Llanbadarn Fawr (*ibid.*) and at Llanddewi Brefi in 1109 (Jones 1952, 30).

Moreover, Llanbadarn Fawr was a 'portionary' church (Davies 1946, 373-4 D.544 & D.545), ie. a benefice divided between the church and powerful laymen or 'portionaries', a form of patronage arising from the earlier mixed lay/clerical *clas* community (Evans 1992, 33-38).

Pope Nicholas IV's *Taxatio* of 1291 is one of the key documents in any understanding of the medieval church, with its list of appropriations (Record Commission 1802). In it, a number of north Wales churches are listed as portionary churches (Palmer 1886, 175-209). Few churches in southwest Wales are listed as portionary in the *Taxatio*, but in Ceredigion the 'portions' belonging to the canons of Talley Abbey were recorded at Llangoedmor parish church and the now-vanished Llanannerch Chapel, Aberporth parish (Record Commission 1802, 272). Does this mean that the two were also former *clas* sites? Or that they were held under continuing, 12th century native systems of mixed lay/clerical patronage? The 'third part' of the church of Llanwenog, that had been acquired by Whitland Abbey by the early 13th century (Richard 1935, 356), may also represent a 'portion', and here we may well be dealing with a former *clas* site, possibly ravaged by the Saxons in 982 (see above).

In 1833 Samuel Lewis recorded the patronage of Llangynllo Church as being 'in the hands of the freeholders of the parish' (Lewis 1833). William Rees recognised the significance of this form of patronage on his 1932 Map of 14th century South Wales, marking these churches out specifically as 'churches in the gift of the Welsh community'. The tradition may be a survival from an earlier period, and may also lie behind the joint patronage under which Llangybi and Nantcwnlle churches were held - both sites with other early medieval attributes.

Cwmwdau and mother-churches

Nevertheless, the vast majority of Ceredigion churches were held under the patronage, or were direct possessions of the Bishop of St Davids. This may suggest that they were granted to the bishopric by their (presumably Welsh) lay benefactors. It is more likely, however, that many of them were established as daughter churches in the very large *parochiae* of episcopal houses, such as Llanbadarn Fawr and Llanddewi Brefi.

The medieval parish of Llanbadarn Fawr occupied an immense area, and at 62550ha was once the largest in Wales. It may well have represented the *patria* of St Padarn, coterminous with the original, early medieval land-grant (Bowen 1979, 48). It is significant that much of this area came to lie in the hands of the Cistercians of Strata Florida Abbey, a Welsh foundation of Rhys ap Gruffydd that seems to have inherited many of Llanbadarn Fawr's traditions (Evans 1991, 249).

Wyn Evans has noted that the medieval rural deaneries recorded in the *Taxatio* are largely coterminous with cantref or cwmwd boundaries (Evans 1991, 241), and the two deaneries of Ceredigion, Ultra Aeron and Is Aeron, are exactly coterminous with its two cantrefi, Uwch Aeron and Is Aeron (Fig. 2). The secular divisions may well have been based on earlier, ecclesiastical boundaries. It may be that the *patria* of Llanbadarn Fawr originally comprised the whole of Cantref Uwch Aeron. At a later date, that part of the cantref north of the Rheidol appears to have split off, to form Cantref Penweddig (divisions from Richards 1969, 252). This may have resulted from an ecclesiastical division when Llanddewi Brefi was established, the southern half of Uwch Aeron possibly becoming its *patria*. Llangoedmor, Llandysilio, Llandysul and Penbryn are all potential mother-church candidates for Cantref Is Aeron, lying at the head of a comparatively large parishes which may have been the rumps of earlier *parochiae*. However, as Wendy Davies has pointed out, the role of a mother church, and the relationships between the churches in a given area, may not have been clearly defined (Davies 1992, 15).

4.2 Dated archaeological evidence

The only Ceredigion ecclesiastical site with archaeological evidence dateable to the pre-Conquest period is the cemetery site at Pals Gogerddan (Llanbadarn Fawr/Trefeirig parish). This site was excavated by Cambria Archaeology in 1986, in advance of gas pipeline laying work, and is described by Murphy (1992). Evidence was discovered for human presence from the middle of the fourth millennium BC onwards. The central feature of the site was a late neolithic-bronze age standing stone, around which numerous pits and post-holes had been excavated. Three late bronze age round barrow ring-ditches, to the west of the standing stone, were re-used during the iron age for three crouched burials. Around the standing stone were 22 oriented burials, all dug graves without cists, the coffin stain from one grave producing a 3rd-7th century radiocarbon date.

Three of the graves were marked out as 'special graves', having had small timber structures erected around them, as noted in some iron age cemeteries and well-known around martyrial tombs in late and post-Roman continental Christian contexts (James 1994, 401). Apart from these structures, the cemetery appeared to have been 'undeveloped'. However, Jansen's map of Ceredigion, from the late 16th century, marks a chapel at 'Gogirthan' (Evans 1903, 1). The confirmation - and identification - of the site of this chapel are of crucial importance; it may indicate that the site was eventually developed.

See Section 4.4 for Early Christian Monuments.

4.3 Undated archaeological evidence

Undated cemeteries

The remainder of Ceredigion's possible cemetery sites - of which there are few, relative to Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire - have not been dated. Indeed, only four stone-lined 'cist' cemeteries have been suggested in the county, none of which may be early medieval. The site at Ffynnon Oer (Llandyfrïog parish) comprised three 'stone-sided and paved' graves, with possible headstones, which were uncovered during road construction in 1865. The graves were aligned north-south, and contained 'ash, charcoal and burnt human bone' (James 1994, 399). If this record is reliable, they appear to represent non-oriented cremations and therefore not Christian. Similarly, the Five Beds cists in Llangoedmor parish may not be Christian. We are reliant on Edward Lhuyd's record, in 1695, of five 'cistvaens' apparently associated with the Llech-yr-ast chambered tomb (Meyrick 1810, 119) - one of only four chambered tombs recognised in Ceredigion (Houlder 1994) - and which probably represent prehistoric age cists.

Christian cemeteries appear to be represented by the 'grave slabs' observed by the owner at Mynwent Fach, near Llaneithyr, in Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish (*ex inf.* Paul Sambrook, Cambria Archaeology), and by the re-used, 5th-6th century Early Christian Monument at Maeslllyn (Llangwryfon) which appeared to form the side-slab of a cist grave (Edwards forthcoming).

In general, there is little evidence for the open, undeveloped cemetery in Ceredigion, in contrast with Pembrokeshire where they may be described as a defining site-type. The small number of *beddau* ('grave') place-names recorded in the county may well relate to prehistoric burials, while the equally few *fynwent* ('cemetery') place-names mainly relate to developed sites.

Re-use of earlier sites

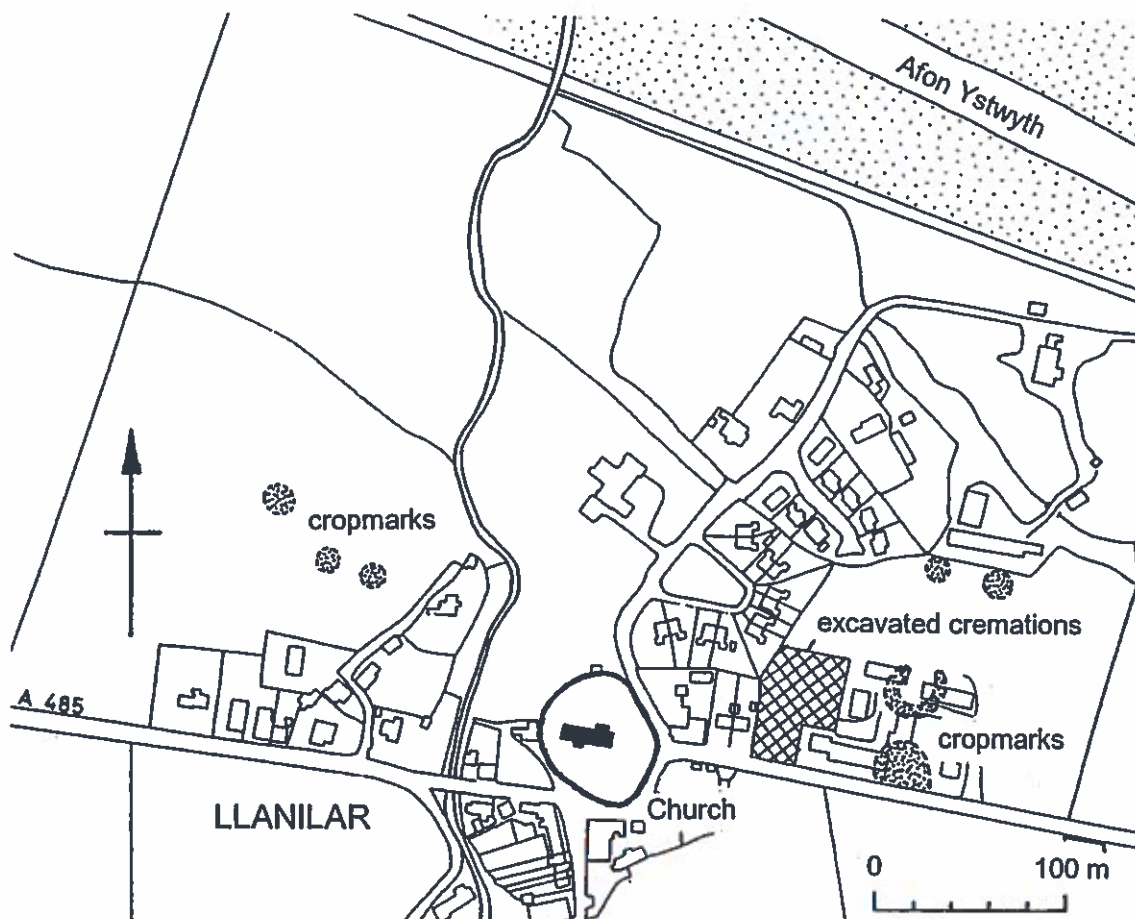
Potential models for the establishment of cemeteries and their development, or otherwise, into church/chapel sites have been proposed by Heather James (1987 and 1992), and Edwards and Lane (1992). It is suggested that all ecclesiastical sites were primarily burial site, but what were the factors that led to the commencement of burial at a given site?

In a number of cases, it is possible to demonstrate that pre-existing funerary/ritual sites presented themselves as burial foci, as illustrated by the long sequence of funerary use at Plas Gogerddan. Place-name evidence alone would suggest that prehistoric monuments were recognised as ritual sites; they were often considered to be the graves of heroes (James 1994, 398) while being, in the words of Heather James, 'prominent enough to effectively invite re-use' (H. James 1992, 93). However, it appears to represent a continuing tradition from the Iron Age/Romano-British period, recorded at a number of sites in Wales (Murphy and Williams 1992, 30-35).

Early medieval re-use of bronze age round barrows has been recorded in Ceredigion at two certain sites, at Plas Gogerddan and at Dyffryn Bern, Penbryn parish, which must surely be a Grade A site, although the records are somewhat confused. Here, a 5th-6th century Early Christian Monument was recorded by Lhuyd, in 1695, as having recently stood on the summit of a 'cairn of stones' (Edwards forthcoming). The cairn was levelled in c.1806 and a cremation urn uncovered, which found its way to the National Museum and Galley of Wales where it was dated to the Roman period, the urn being of 1st-2nd century form. The Roman coins apparently found alongside the cremation are now missing, but included an *aureus* of Titus, c.AD 74 (*ibid.*). It appears that a bronze age cairn was re-used for the Roman burial, and re-used again for the ECM although no accompanying burial was recognised in c.1806.

Many more unrecorded barrows may lie beneath churchyards and chapel sites. Capel Whyl, in Llanwenog parish, was a chapel granted to Talley Abbey by Rhys ap Gruffydd in the late 12th century, and later acquired by Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 67). When demolished in 1796, the fabric was found to contain a 5th-6th century Early Christian Monument (Edwards forthcoming). The chapel appears to have occupied a 'cairn' on the summit of a low mound, called 'Crug-y-chwil' (Meyrick 1810, 187; Cooper 2001). This must surely be a round barrow, which was re-used as an early cemetery that was developed with the addition of a chapel, and whose continuing high status is suggested by its donation, by a powerful Welsh prince, to his personal monastic foundation.

Fig. 3 - Llanilar churchyard relative to the neolithic and early bronze age burial complex



The churchyard at Mwnt may overlies at least one round barrow, and lie close to a second. Their presence is suggested in the accounts of 19th century antiquarians, including both Samuels Lewis and Meyrick, in which 'burials', apparently revealed by shifting sand, were regarded as the victims of a medieval battle (Lewis 1833). It is more likely that the burials are bronze age and indeed the churchyard path appears to cut through a raised mound. Llanilar Church lies in close association with a neolithic and early bronze age settlement and burial complex, partially excavated during the 1970s-1990s (Benson *et al.* 1982, 281-292; Briggs 1997, 13-59), and may itself overlies a burial site (Fig. 3). The medieval chapel at Llangorwen had disappeared by 1800 but was rebuilt, 50m further south, in the late 19th century. During construction of the 19th century church an urn containing human bone was apparently encountered (Briggs 1994, 198 no. 245). More urns were found during grave-digging, in an area 'blackened by fire'. The mounds beneath Llanddewi Brefi and Tregaron churches are traditionally regarded as barrows, but here the geology suggests that they may in fact be drumlins. Other possible barrow sites include the churchyards at Cellan, Llanarth and Penbryn.

Re-use of other prehistoric funerary/ritual sites appears to have been more limited. As noted above, only four neolithic chambered tombs are recognised in Ceredigion, all in the southern part of the county (Houlder 1994), and none has been recorded at an ecclesiastical site. However, the orthostats that are embedded within the churchyard wall at Ysbyty Cynfyn have been regarded as a neolithic stone circle. The view has been rejected by Stephen Briggs (1979), who regards them as an 18th-19th century folly, although they were regarded as prehistoric as early as 1810 (Meyrick 1810, 373). One stone, at least, may however be a standing stone. The standing stone that formed the focus for burial at Plas Gogerddan has been noted above. A similar stone may be recorded by the tradition of a 'Judgement stone' that apparently stood near Llangranog Church (Evans 1903, 77), and may have been incorporated into an outer enclosure, while the large boulders that form the lowest courses of many a medieval church may be *in situ*. However, the possibility remains that, with their normal absence of burial, standing stone sites were not generally favoured for cemeteries, although their re-use as Early Christian Monuments - suggested by the 7th century author of *Life of St Samson of Dôl* - can occasionally be demonstrated.

Prehistoric re-use is not limited to funerary/ritual sites. Iron age defended enclosures represented alternative foci. A 'lost' chapel site is still represented by the place-name Capel St Silin, in Llanfihangel Ystrad parish. The hamlet lies at the foot of Cribyn Gaer, a large hillfort. An 8th-9th century Early Christian Monument was first recorded in c.1808 at a nearby location, and was later considered to have been brought from Cribyn Gaer (see, *inter alia*, Edwards forthcoming). It is far from impossible that the stone, and the chapel, both occupied the summit of Cribyn Gaer.

Burial with defended enclosures is suggested in early Irish literary sources, but appears to be limited to chieftains ie. single burials, and be in a domestic context rather than ecclesiastical re-use. For instance, the 'Book of Armagh' records that King Loeguire wished to be buried in armour, 'facing his enemies', in the ramparts of his fort (James 1994, 403).

Mwnt Church lies at the foot of a coastal hillock, the summit of which was occupied by another hillfort. Local tradition has it that a 'mortuary chapel' (*capel-y-bedd?*, see below), belonging to the church, once stood within the hillfort interior. Llanddewi Aberarth churchyard is morphologically similar to an iron age promontory fort with which its coastal location, and topography, are consistent. Ecclesiastical re-use of promontory forts is however rare and only paralleled at Meidrum, Carmarthenshire (an inland promontory fort site), and a couple of highly speculative sites in Pembrokeshire. It is the large, circular churchyards of Ceredigion that are more likely to have iron age origins and these are discussed below.

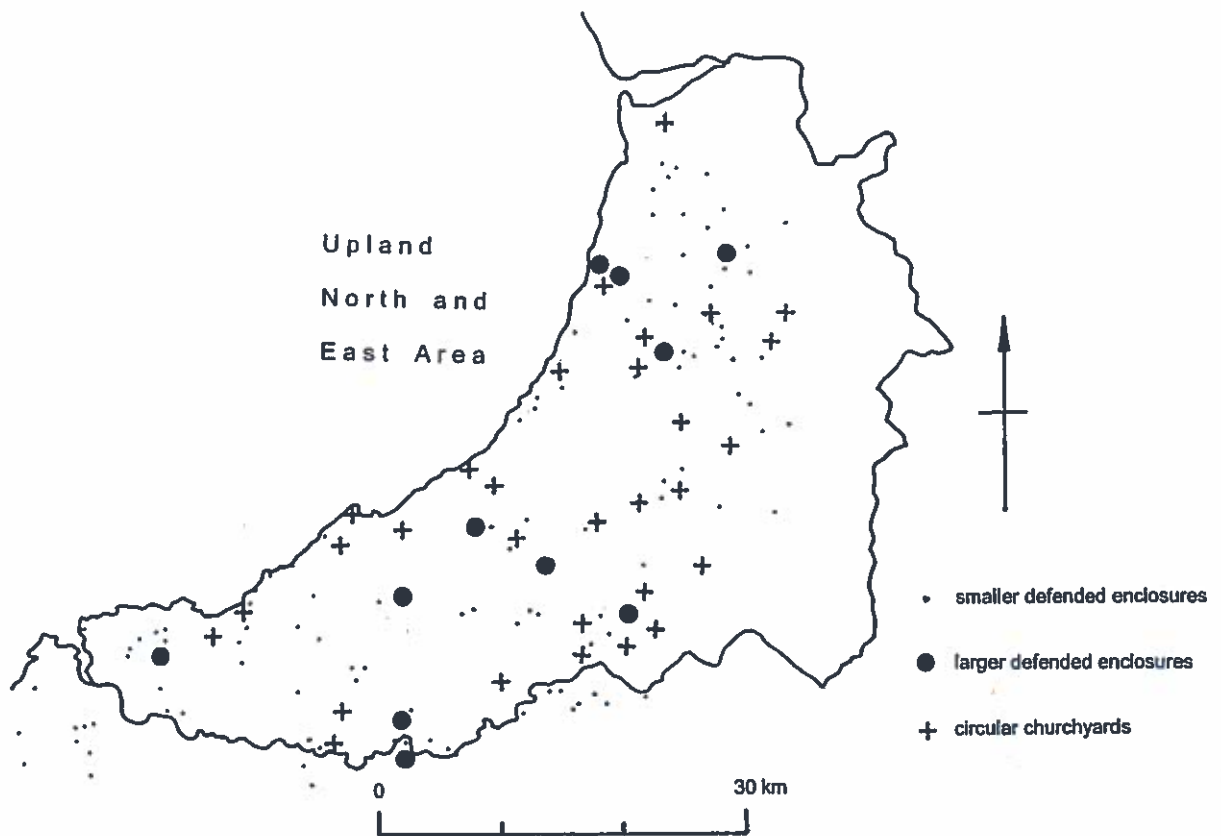
The re-use of the Roman burial site at Dyffryn Bern has been described above. In contrast, there are no demonstrable examples of Roman fort re-use in Ceredigion, unlike Carmarthenshire where fort sites, roads and possibly cemeteries all lie beneath documented early church/cemetery sites. However, the main Roman road north from Pumsaint (Carms.) crosses the county, connecting with the two fort sites at Llanio (*Bremia*) and Trawscoed, which influenced the siting of a number of ecclesiastical sites including Llanddewi Brefi, which derived its toponome from *Bremia*, suggesting very early origins (see below).

Churchyard morphology

The value of churchyard morphology is still a matter of intense debate within early medieval studies. What, in particular, is the significance of the circular churchyard?

As Thomas has observed, a circular plan has been favoured for funerary/ritual monuments since earliest prehistory, noting that 'the sacred circle separates the holy from the profane, the dead from the living' (Thomas 1971, 52). The circular enclosure is taken seriously enough for some researchers to have devised a scoring system for circularity (Brook 1992). However, it is also characteristic of round barrows, see the possible re-use sites noted above. And, as James pointed out, it is also the shape of most of the smaller, inland defended iron age enclosures within southwest Wales (James 1997, 7). The circular yard at Llandysiliogogo is probably an iron age enclosure, as may be those at Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (James 1994, 405), Nantcwnlle (*ibid.*, 403) and Penbryn. There may be more. Iron age enclosures in west Wales fall into three main regional groups, an Upland Northeast Area of mainly large enclosures, a Coastal Southwest Area of mainly large enclosures, often on coastal promontories, and an Inland Southwest Area of small, often circular enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33). Ceredigion lies beyond this main concentration of small enclosures, but Fig. 3 demonstrates that there are nevertheless a large number in the county.

Fig. 3 - distribution of circular churchyards relative to defended enclosure types
(modified from Williams 1988)



However, the siting of many of Ceredigion's 'best' circular and oval churchyards suggests that they may *de novo* ecclesiastical sites. The yards at Henllan, Llanfair Clydogau, Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llangybi, Llangynfelyn, Llanilar, and Llansantffraed churchyards, all occupy floodplains or coastal marshland. Are these *de novo* circular yards all necessarily pre-Conquest - in a county within which native ecclesiastical traditions may have persisted into the mid 13th century? A number of them occur at sites with no other evidence for early medieval origins.

An equally large number of Ceredigion churchyards were remodelled during the post-medieval period, often during 18th-19th century estate gentrification. This suggests that at least some of them may previously not have been formally defined, as at Llangranog where the churchyard boundary is still partly notional.

Aerial photography in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire has revealed cropmark evidence for a number of iron age enclosures of a concentric form, consisting of a small, circular inner enclosure within a larger, circular outer enclosure (James 1990, 295-8; T. James 1992, 69), for which the term 'concentric antenna enclosures' has been adopted. The form is paralleled at an increasing number of ecclesiastical sites in the two counties, in which churchyards can be seen to lie within large outer enclosures which are often observed in aerial photographs but, at many sites, are preserved as surviving field boundaries.

While some of these sites may represent re-use of iron age sites, it cannot be proved at all of them. Furthermore, although concentric antenna enclosure has yet to be recorded in Ceredigion, a number of its churchyards appear to lie within possible outer enclosures; it may be that prehistoric re-use provided a loose model for later, *de novo* enclosures. Ceredigion sites include Llanbadarn Odwyn, where the possible enclosure boundary survives, as a hedgebank declared an SSSI because of the 17 hedgerow species that it contains (James 1994, 404-5). A possible outer boundary delimiting and encircling fields, centring on the church, appears to be indicated by aerial photography at Llanddewi Brefi but, as James notes, not all the boundaries are of the same, or even early, date (*ibid.*, 407).

Fig. 4 - the possible outer enclosure at Llanwenog



To these may be added a number of new sites observed in Ceredigion during the course of the EME project (see Section 5.3). All are, at best, possible. The most convincing is the long, curving field boundary west of Llanwenog churchyard (Fig. 4), which encompasses Ffynnon Wenog (a curative pilgrimage well), a boulder known locally as the 'prayer station' (see below), and an earthwork of unknown date.

James suggests that the term *bangor*, albeit later, can be applied to these outer enclosures (James 1994, 404; 1997 1997, 7). They may represent a 'weak' boundary around the more substantial, inner enclosure - which may then be termed a *llan* - that developed into the churchyard. It is suggested above that the *bangor* may have had a variety of functions - as cemetery, as *sanctuary/noddfa*, or as space for an additional chapel, whilst Kissock has suggested that the Jeffreyston enclosure contained agricultural plots (Kissock 1997, 133). They may sometimes merely have marked the extent of ecclesiastical ownership. Similar enclosures have again be identified in Cornwall, some of them very large indeed (Preston-Jones 1992, 120). A number of sites that exist in the record under the Site Type 'vallum enclosure' appear to be *bangorau*, so this somewhat unsatisfactory and out-dated term may perhaps be discontinued.

Multiple church sites and 'capeli-y-bedd'

Multiple church sites in Wales, which may be comparable to the early medieval multiple church sites in Ireland and Anglo-Saxon England, appear to have fulfilled a number of functions. The second church - which might be smaller - may have been reserved for the ecclesiastical community, it may have housed relics or, as in a number of Welsh sites, was constructed over the grave of the founding saint himself (Edwards 1992, 7). These *capeli-y-bedd*, where they survive, are late medieval buildings but, as at Clynnog Fawr, Gwynedd, can overlie earlier structures (*ibid.*).

The 'mortuary chapel' said to have formerly occupied the hillfort at Mwnt has been noted above. Its location and siting, within the natural enclosure formed by the headland, 200m from Mwnt Church, suggests that it may have been both early and a proper *capeli-y-bedd*. Another tradition has it that a 'religious house' called *Llety Carannog*, once stood at the northwest corner of Llangranog churchyard (Evans 1903, 77). If based on fact, Llangranog may represent a second multiple church site.

'Leacht' sites

A masonry structure with stone foundations at Llansadwrnen, Carms., has been interpreted as a *leacht*, an altar-like feature found commonly on open sites in Ireland (Davies 1982, 182; T. James 1992, 74). The feature has been reinterpreted by Nancy Edwards in a post-medieval context, possibly as a windmill base (Edwards forthcoming). However, the site forms part of the boundary between Llansadwrnen and Laugharne parishes, and is mentioned as *Parc-y-sanctaid* in early post-medieval *Extents* of the Lordship of Laugharne (*ex inf.* Ken Murphy, Cambria Archaeology). *Leacht* sites may, moreover, exist elsewhere. The boulder at Llanwenog, known as the 'prayer stations', has been noted above, as has the 'Judgement Stone' at Llangranog. To these might be added the large stone that was apparently revealed beneath the pulpit during 19th century restoration at Llandysiliogogo Church, regarded at the time as having been imported from a nearby neolithic site (Bowen 1971, 213-15). Might such stones represent a ritual focus in pre-development early cemetery sites?

4.4 Early Christian Monuments

Early Christian Monuments (ECMs) are a complex, and problematical resource. Neither dating nor interpretation is straightforward, while by no means all are ecclesiastical. Many are not firmly provenanced; ECMs are also notoriously mobile, often having been re-used as gate-posts and cattle-rubbing stones throughout the historic period, or secondarily imported into churchyards. Nevertheless, as Nash-Williams noted in his corpus, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, such stones remain 'the principal material remains of the centuries that elapsed between the end of Roman occupation and the coming of the Normans' (Nash-Williams 1950, 1).

A new corpus is currently being prepared by Dr Nancy Edwards, who is responsible for Southwest Wales, with John Lewis and Dr Mark Redknap, under the aegis of the Board of Celtic Studies and the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, in which the problems are addressed (Edwards 2001). It is intended, in this report, only to provide a brief resumé of their conclusions, and no discussion of epigraphics etc. is included. The main aim of EME Stage I is to identify new cemetery/chapel sites from ECM evidence, using Edwards' assessments of their provenance.

An issue that has been highlighted is the complexity of dating, and the rather arbitrary nature of Nash-Williams' classification and chronology. Nevertheless, as an interim statement this report, and the catalogues in the appendices, follow Nash-Williams' classification -

Group I	Inscribed stones	5th - 7th century
Group II	Cross-incised stones	7th - 9th century
Group III	Cross-slabs and high crosses	9th - 13th century

The SMR currently records 39 ECMs/possible ECMs in Ceredigion. Six of these are not recognised as early medieval by Edwards who has however identified three further stones which are not yet on the record, giving a revised total of 36. Nash-Williams' three groups appear to occur in more-or-less equal proportion in Ceredigion.

The greatest problem facing the EME project is the mobility of the stones. It is not possible to state categorically that *any* of them are *in situ*. Many stones were secondarily imported onto church sites during the historic period, but it is not always possible to say when. Some assistance is provided by antiquarian statements such as those of Edward Lhuyd, but these normally are late 17th century at the earliest.

Nancy Edwards notes furthermore that a significant number were discovered in the fabric of medieval churches during Victorian church restoration (Edwards 2001, 16). Nevertheless, in southwest Wales this fabric is primarily late-medieval, from the 14th-15th century, which may represent the date of the import. Even if they are *in situ*, or early imports, how many of them indicate a 'formal' ecclesiastical site, be it church or cemetery? Edwards considers that whilst significant number of monuments of all types functioned as symbols of landownership, either secular or by the church, most Group I and II ECMs were primarily commemorative (*ibid.*, 17). In the words of Edwards 'identifying the original locations of the monuments can help to identify many early cemetery and ecclesiastical sites' (*ibid.*). Most of Ceredigion's ECMs came to lie in association with developed ecclesiastical sites. Only three - at Llanllŷr Abbey, Strata Florida Abbey and Capel St Silin/Cribyn Gaer (Llanfihangel Ystrad) appear to have been associated with as yet unidentified cemeteries. The former two possibly lie beneath the respective post-Conquest monasteries. Recent geophysical survey at Llanllŷr revealed no conclusively archaeological features (Murphy 1999; Anon. 2000), but some supporting evidence for pre-Conquest origins at Strata Florida may be provided by a yew tree in the precinct (now St Mary's churchyard) which appears to have been already mature in 1370 when the poet Dafydd ap Gwilym is said to have been buried beneath it (Chater 1994, 63).

In Ceredigion, Group I ECMs are distributed across the county. The westerly bias seen in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, which has been associated with late-Roman/post-Roman settlement from Ireland (James 1987, 65), is not readily apparent. However, Moreover, Edwards concludes that 70% of Group I ECMs in southwest Wales were associated with non-monastic church sites, suggesting that the ecclesiastical infrastructure, based on numerous churches serving small

areas, was established at a very early date (Edwards 2001, 39). A 6th century developed cemetery is suggested at Llanddewi Brefi Church, and possibly at the churches of Henfynyw (with its traditional early associations), Silian and Tregaron. The re-use of an early monument at the possible undeveloped cemetery at Maesllyn (Llangwryfon) suggests that the putative cist burial may well be pre-Conquest

A number of Group I ECMs in north Wales are associated with round barrow re-use (see above), but demonstrable associations in southwest Wales are fewer. However, the probable burial sites at Dyffryn Bern (Penbryn) and Capel Whyl (Llanwenog), noted above, appear to represent round barrow re-use marked by Group I ECMs. Capel Whyl was a developed site that persisted into the post-Conquest period, suggesting a long history of burial.

Group II ECMs are predominantly found in southwest Wales, with a particular concentration in Ceredigion which does suggest Irish contacts (*ibid.*, 39). While some may indicate landownership, their occurrence suggests that the majority were commemorative grave markers denoting church/cemetery sites (*ibid.*), with a concentration at Llanddewi Brefi including one with an inscription that mentions St David by name, in the context of a sacred site. Two Group II ECMs also lay in association with the Group I stone at Tregaron. In the main, however, there is little overlap with Group I stones suggesting a wave of new foundations in the 7th-9th centuries, possibly including Llanllŷr Abbey where an inscription appears to record a grant of land, possibly for a cemetery. The three Group II-III stones at Llantrisant Church (Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn) may also suggest a *de novo* foundation.

Group III ECMs are mainly associated with the major churches and monasteries, and are visible symbols of prestige (*ibid.*). They occur on established sites and the important pair of Group III ECMs at Llanbadarn Fawr confirms the continued high status of the site into the early 12th century. The pair of Group III ECMs now in Llanddewi Aberarth Church may suggest monastic origins for this otherwise indeterminate site. One of the stones is a 'hogback' - the only one recorded in Wales - which may represent a burial in the 'Viking' tradition (and therefore Norse settlement within the area?). No Group III monuments appear to have been derived from 'open' sites - the provenance of the Maes Mynach stone is unknown, but it may have been derived from Capel St Silin/Cribyn Gaer.

4.5 Dedications and cults

The use of dedications in early medieval studies has been the subject of some controversy, largely arising from the rather uncritical work of E. G. Bowen (Bowen 1969; see Edwards and Lane 1992, 2). Nevertheless it is generally accepted that they can play a role in determining early church sites.

However, as Wendy Davies has pointed out, it is in many cases clear that dedications arose centuries after the supposed lifetime of a saint either because of the popularity of his cult, or through acquisition by a mother house (Davies 1982, 146). Without early evidence it is impossible to assign an early medieval date to a dedication. It has been noted above that in most cases, the documentation is post-Conquest at the earliest, but most medieval documents - such as the *Taxatio* of 1291 - list churches by place-name only, and contain very few dedications. The Welsh *Llan* - and *Eglwys* - place-names of course normally record their dedications, but it is not known for sure just how old these were even when recorded in the medieval period.

In certain cases it can be demonstrated that British dedications are secondary. Llangorwen is a 19th century place-name derived from the name of a medieval settlement, 'Cronwern'. Similarly, the place-name Trefilan has given rise to a spurious 'St Ilan', but is probably derived from 'Tref-llan', and the cult venerated in the parish may in fact have been that of St Cyngar (Ó Riain 1994, 392).

The dedications of Cardiganshire have been subject to two recent thorough analyses, which it is not intended to repeat here (Ó Riain 1994; Cartwright 2001). However, attention must be drawn to the two dominant cults of Ceredigion, to St Padarn and St David. As noted above (Section 4.1), the church of Llanbadarn Fawr, with origins that may very well lie within the 6th century lifetime of St Padarn himself, lay at the head of an immense *patria* that may have embraced all of Cantref Uwch Aeron. The three Padarn church dedications, Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanbadarn Odwyn and Llanbadarn

Trefeglwys, all lie within the cantref, as does St Padarn's Well (Llanbadarn Fawr; Tirymynach). Nevertheless, the cult appears always to have been overshadowed by St David. The early centre of the *Dewi* cult, at least in Ceredigion, may have been at Henfynyw but was overshadowed by Llanddewi Brefi which as noted in Section 4.1, may have become the head of an equally large *patria*, occupying the southern half of Cantref Uwch Aeron, at the expense of Llanbadarn Fawr. It is probable that many of the Ceredigion *Dewi* churches were founded as daughters of both houses, and possibly Llanbadarn Fawr which appears to have recognised the archdiocesan status of St Davids. However, the concentration of *Dewi* churches along the lower Teifi valley, in Cantref Is Aeron, may have been due to the direct influence of St Davids itself. Similarly, the David dedication at Blaenpennal may be contemporary with its ?post-Conquest establishment as a grange chapel to the bishops.

Dedications to the favoured Latin cults of St Mary and St Michael were also made on both sides of the conquest. St Michael was always held in particular affection within Wales, particularly in southwest Wales where his dedications are more widespread than those to St Mary. A number of 'Llanfihangels' are noted elsewhere in Wales in pre-Conquest entries in the Llandaff Charters, one of them from the 8th century (Davies 1979, 106 no.167). The Michael dedication at Penbryn is quite possibly early medieval (Ó Riain 1994, 393), as they may be at Llanfihangel Rhostie and Llanfihangel Ystrad. The remaining six are probably later (but nb. see Ó Riain, *loc. cit.*, for an opposing view). Llanfair Clydogau parish church may occupy an early medieval site, but the remaining Mary dedications, as 'Llanfair' or otherwise, lack supporting evidence for pre-Conquest origins. The three dedications to St John the Baptist, at Ysbyty Cynfyn, Ysbyty Ystwyth and (Ysbyty) Ystrad Meurig are demonstrably post-Conquest (but possibly applied to an earlier site in at least one case). Ó Riain has suggested that the 'St John' venerated at Betws Ifan was St John the Apostle (*ibid.*, 392), and that the dedication could therefore be early; however, it occurs in conjunction with a post-Conquest, 'Betws' place-name element (see Section 4.6 below).

4.6 Ecclesiastical place-name evidence

The evidence from place-name elements is similarly problematical when applied to the pre-Conquest period. It has been seen above just how few locations are recorded in contemporary sources prior to the 12th century, so that in most cases the original form of a name is not known. Furthermore, the use of such 'defining' elements as *llan* could continue until the 20th century. This report largely follows the criteria suggested by Tomos Roberts (Roberts 1992, 41-44).

Latin loan-word elements

The use of Latin loan-word elements is fairly widespread in southwest Wales and appears to confirm the suggestion that, despite its primary, westerly influences, the Christianisation of the region resulted from missionary activity emerging from the east (Thomas 1994, 89-93). However, their usage in Ceredigion is restricted. For example the *merthyr* element, derived from the Latin 'martyrium' and probably denoting a cemetery that developed around a martyr's grave (Roberts 1992, 42), has not been recorded in Ceredigion.

The *eglwys* element, derived from the Latin 'ecclesia' (church), is generally widespread in southwest Wales. However, it is similarly near-absent in Ceredigion. It is only used twice in a medieval context, at Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church, recorded as 'Treneglwys' in 1291 (Record Commission 1802, 272) and at the 'lost' Capel Bryneglwys, Llanwenog parish, where it appears to be a late suffix. The remainder of *Eglwys*- names apply to post-medieval sites. *Mynwent* or cemetery, a post-medieval borrowing from the Latin 'monumentum', is again uncommon in Ceredigion but at one site, Mynwent Fach in Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, may record a ?pre-existing cist cemetery. The loan-word *capel* (from 'capella' or chapel) is more widespread in Ceredigion and occurs, as Roberts suggests, either as post-medieval or undated usage (Roberts 1992, 43), but may well have been applied to earlier sites such as Capel St Silin, Llanfihangel Ystrad parish. The element *myfyr* (from the Latin 'memoria') does not seem to have been borrowed in southwest Wales.

English loan-word elements

It has been suggested that *betws* is a later post-Conquest borrowing from the Saxon 'bed-hus', but Roberts has noted that it does not appear to occur in England (Roberts 1992, 44), whilst it is uncertain precisely what institution 'bed-hus' relates to ('bede-house' - oratory?, field-chapel?). It has restricted occurrence in Ceredigion, but occurs at three parish churches, Betws Bledrws, Betws Ifan and Betws Leucu, all of which may have late- or post-medieval origins.

Welsh elements

The most common Welsh place-name element is *llan* which, from its origins denoting any kind of land, became restricted to enclosed land (Roberts 1992, 43). Its ecclesiastical usage is widespread, but it is normally applied to an enclosed, developed cemetery ie. a churchyard. Roberts suggests that at some sites it may have supplanted other ecclesiastical elements such as *merthyr* and *betws*, but this appears to be at odds with the late usage of the latter element suggested by Roberts (*ibid.*, 44).

Although *llan-* has been applied to new sites throughout the historic period (eg. Llangorwen, see Section 4.5), its pre- and early post-Conquest usage is recorded at a number of sites in southwest Wales including Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanddewi Brefi and possibly Llanwenog in Ceredigion. Most of the county's more convincing early sites have *Llan-* names.

The element *bedd* or *beddau* ('graves') is widespread, and like *fynwent* appears often to relate to possible early medieval undeveloped cemeteries. However, it is applied to inhumations of all periods and is also encountered at bronze age burial sites, and post-medieval cemeteries. The use of *noddfa* and *clas* is more precise, as described above, but they are both uncommon elements. However, they can (like the more general *sanctaid*, 'holy') be encountered as field-name elements. *Ty-gwyn* and *maes-gwyn* ('white house', 'white field') are, from time-to-time, suggested as denoting lost ecclesiastical sites but there is very little evidence to substantiate this interpretation.

4.7 Topographic evidence

There is generally little evidence that Ceredigion's churches have been relocated, either during the pre- or post-Conquest periods. There are exceptions, for instance Llanwyddalus (Dihewyd parish) appears to have moved 1km to become Dihewyd parish church in the late medieval or post-medieval period, while most of Llandysul's chapels-of-ease were refounded on virgin sites in the 19th century. However, in general the very location of its churches may be among the best evidence for early ecclesiastical activity - and continuity - in Ceredigion.

Topographic location

Topographic location has long been subject to discussion in relation to church dating. However, as has been pointed out by E. G. Bowen, well-evidenced early church sites can occupy a number of site-categories (Bowen 1969, 225).

As a criterion topography may then have limited value. While a number of well-evidenced early sites in southwest Wales, and most cist-cemeteries and Group I ECMs, have a coastal (or even island) location, a number of documented early sites in southwest Wales are situated well inland, for instance Llanddewi Brefi in Ceredigion. Elevation and relief may have had a role - a large number of sites are situated on hill-slopes or spurs - but then the relief of Wales, as in other western regions, would tend naturally to dictate this, while Llanbadarn Fawr and Llanddewi Brefi, which appear not to have been relocated, occupy valley floors.

For various reasons, not all now tenable, Bowen did favour valley-head sites (*ibid.*). It may be incidental that such sites tend to occur on spring-lines. The association between some early church sites and springs/wells, still regarded as significant (Edwards 1996, 58-9), can be clearly demonstrated only at a limited number of sites in Ceredigion. For example, of the nine 'Grade A' sites, only two are associated with 'holy' wells, at Llangranog and Llanwenog. 'Holy' wells have been amply discussed by Francis Jones who regarded the majority as a Christianisation of pagan sites

(Jones 1954, 26-7) - with the implication that early church distribution was at least partly dictated by the distribution of such wells and springs. But the holy-well cult, once established, took hold and developed. It was already flourishing by the 12th century when the poet Gwynfardd Brycheiniog, in his '*Canu y Dewi*' ('Song to David'), singled out the '*Dewi*' wells - few of which can now be identified with certainty - for their cures (Lewis 1931, 43-52). However in southwest Wales it appears to have reached its peak on the eve of the Reformation, to judge from the evidence of George Owen (Owen 1897, 509). Many springs/wells may have received their dedications during the intervening centuries. Nevertheless, the EME project has included all wells within 200m of ecclesiastical sites as significant.

Paired sites, proximity and intervisibility

Church location may have been partly dictated by - or has given rise to - secular settlement patterns. Following the observations of John Lewis, Heather James has identified a number of Ceredigion sites that occur in close proximity to iron age defended enclosures (James 1994, 403-5), perhaps suggesting continued secular use (or re-use) of these enclosures into the early medieval period. They include Llanbadarn Trefwglwys where the large, circular churchyard lies next to a second, larger cropmark enclosure of similar form, and Nantcwnlle, where the oval churchyard lies on the opposite side of a narrow valley from, and facing, the hillfort of Pen-y-gaer (*ibid.*) In addition, James has argued that such proximity may also indicate iron age origins for some of these churchyards, reflecting close associations observed at a number of enclosure sites within west Wales, for instance at Dan-y-coed and Woodside Camps near Llawhaden (James 1994, 405). Such 'paired sites' may be a product of native systems of partible inheritance and James suggests that the cemetery sites may have become kin burial grounds through gift or the presence of a founder's grave (*ibid.*). The EME project in Ceredigion has recorded few more ecclesiastical sites in close proximity to iron age enclosures, in contrast to Pembrokeshire where they are frequently associated. Many Ceredigion churches are associated with medieval castles, of either Welsh or Anglo-Norman construction. None of these, however, can be identified as re-used iron age enclosures, or early medieval *llys* sites.

The proximity of Llanddewi Brefi church to the Roman fort site at *Bremia*, 2.5km to the west and from which it derived its toponome, was noted in Section 4.3. The church at Llanafan-y-Trawscoed similarly lies just 1.2 km from the Roman fort at Trawscoed, but here the relationship is less demonstrable. Only a small number of churches are located within the corridor of the main Roman road from Pumsaint (*Louentium*), Carmar., to north Wales, via *Bremia* and Trawscoed, but in the main the route does cross upland territory. However, Llanbadarn Odwyn Church lies just 700m from the route. The church at Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn may lie in even closer proximity, but lacks supporting evidence for early medieval origins.

Proximity and intervisibility may have a role in prospecting for other re-use sites. They are an important consideration in the interpretation of prehistoric ritual/funerary sites, which were often deliberately sited to exploit intervisibility (see Cadw Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Sites Project). A number of churches in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire lie in prominent locations intervisible with, but distant from, equally prominent round barrows, which may argue for their origins as re-used bronze age sites. The phenomenon has so far not been convincingly noted in Ceredigion.

Landscape morphology

The EME project included an assessment of the relationship between churchyards and the surrounding landscape. Ceredigion's rural churches normally appear to be the primary physical element of the landscape and if not actually axial to field boundaries and routeways, are normally respected by them. However, few of them are integrated with their landscapes in the overt manner that is seen in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire (Fig. 5). Moreover, in many parts of the county, the present settlement and enclosure pattern is late, often post-medieval in origin. In other areas, the pattern of dispersed settlement and irregular enclosure is earlier, some of it possibly late medieval; a small number of churchyards lie within informal enclosure systems derived from Welsh tenure, which they can be seen to pre-date. It must always be borne in mind, however, that churchyard boundaries, far from being static, change through time and may be the remnant of much larger enclosures or, in Ceredigion, may be very late (see Section 4.3).

Fig. 5 - churchyard and landscape at Llanbadarn Trefeglwys and Penbryn



The influence of Ceredigion's rural churches on settlement and nucleation as it developed through the medieval period has been slight, even in the Anglicised areas. Most churches are not only rural, but often inaccessible and far from centres of habitation either past or present. Few appear to be associated with medieval deserted settlements, although bond settlements have been suggested at Bangor Teifi, Llanbadarn Odwyn, Llanfair Orllwyn, Llanfihangel Rhostie and Llangynllo (Dodgshon 1994, 354). All these factors argue for early origins at many sites.

5.0 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND GRADING

5.1 Introduction

The assessment criteria outlined below, and the three grades A - C, were suggested by the EME working group (comprising the Project Officers from the four Trusts in consultation with Dr Nancy Edwards and Rick Turner of Cadw), after extensive discussion. Close consultation with all parties was maintained throughout Stage I of the project. However the grades are interim only, provisional upon Stage 2.

The criteria were agreed at an early stage of the project, but during the assessment of individual sites it became clear that the value of their application varied from site to site, and not all could be rigidly applied. There could be compelling evidence to suggest - through morphology, patronage etc. for example - that a site meeting only Grade C criteria could belong to Grade B, and *vice versa*. In addition, a number of chapelries with British dedications, particularly in the north of the county, are almost certainly late-medieval foundations, while a number of *de novo* 19th century churches elsewhere in west Wales have British dedications. Dedications and place-names have, in Ceredigion, been taken out of the criteria (see Sections 4.5 and 4.6).

A fourth grade, D, has been introduced in Ceredigion. This includes those sites where the evidence for early medieval origins is indirect, or where there may be doubts over the precise nature of the site, the date of the original dedications, the original churchyard morphology, the precise location of the site, while proximity and intervisibility, patronage etc. may be significant. This grade contains, for example, a number of the possible cemetery sites suggested by ECM evidence but whose precise location is at present unknown.

However, the grading criteria do form a framework for initial assessment. Individual site grading is based on an assessment of the evidence, but where this is scant or absent all attempts have been made to avoid arbitrary grading. It must also be emphasised that it is a combination of two or more attributes that is significant. Furthermore, many sites entered as Grade C (and Grade D) possess one or more attributes from Grades A and B - the reliability of the evidence is the main guideline to grading.

New Grade A-C attributes were recorded at a total of 38 sites (including 1 entirely new site) during Stage 1. Not all of these will be necessarily given their own PRN, as some will form components within existing records. However, they can be entered as keywords - *bangor*, *capel-y-bedd* etc. - according to SMR glossaries currently being developed, in order that they can be searched for.

It was noted, during correspondence with the other three Project Officers, that Raleigh Radford, Wyn Evans and others have suggested that cruciform churches may be significant in an early medieval context. Indeed, the cruciform church at Llanbadarn Fawr in Ceredigion is a Grade A early medieval site and probably a *clas* church (Evans 1992, 33-40). However, it is one of only three properly cruciform churches in west Wales, all of which are in Ceredigion, and at least one of the other two, Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, was built as a late 13th century copy of Llanbadarn. Llanbadarn may similarly have influenced the plan of the third, Llanddewi Brefi, although this may itself have been a *clas* church.

5.2 Grade A criteria

- *Documented pre-conquest sites - 3 sites*

Existing records - 2

PRN: 4847 Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5135 Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)

New records - 1 ?

PRN: 5636 Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog) ?

- *Clas church indicators - 2 sites*

Existing records - 2

PRN: 4847 Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5135 Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David) ?

- *Portionary church indicators - 4 sites*

New records - 4

PRN: 8060 Aberporth, Llanannerch Chapel
PRN: 4847 Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5305 Llangoedmor Church (St Cynllo)
PRN: 5636 Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog) ?

- *Dated archaeological evidence - 1 site*

Existing records - 1

PRN: 13005 Llanbadarn Fawr, Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery

- *Capeli-y-bedd and multiple churches - 2 sites*

Existing records - 1 (possible)

PRN: 5324 Mwnt Church (Holy Cross) ?

New records - 1

PRN: 5296 Llangranog Church (St Carannog)

5.3 Grade B criteria

■ Circular/oval churchyards - 31 sites

Existing records - 31

PRN: 5224	Blacnpoth Church (St David)
PRN: 5120	Cellan Church (All Saints)
PRN: 5282	Hecallan Church (St David)
PRN: 4769	Lampeter Church (St Peter)
PRN: 12396	Llanarth Church (St David)
PRN: 4847	Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn) ?
PRN: 5161	Llanbadarn Odwyn Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 12410	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 12419	Llanddeiniol Church (St Deiniol) ?
PRN: 5666	Llanddewi Aberarth Church (St David) ?
PRN: 5135	Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)
PRN: 5291	Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio)
PRN: 5146	Llanfair Clydogau Church (St Mary)
PRN: 12435	Llanfihangel Rhostle Church (St Michael)
PRN: 42117	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Mynwent Fach ?cist cemetery
PRN: 5490	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Llantrisant Church (dedication?) ?
PRN: 4777	Llanfihangel Ystrad Church (St Michael)
PRN: 5163	Llangeitho Church (St Ceitho)
PRN: 12425	Llangybi Church (St Cybi) ?
PRN: 5431	Llangynfelyn Church (St Cynfelyn)
PRN: 12665	Llangynllo Church (St Cynllo)
PRN: 5171	Llanilar Church (St Hilary)
PRN: 10509	Llanllwchaearn Church (St Llwlhaearn)
PRN: 4813	Llansantffraed Church (St Bridget/St Ffraed)
PRN: 5636	Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog) ?
PRN: 5158	Llanwnnws Church (St Gwnnws)
PRN: 4787	Nantcwnlle Church (St Cynllo)
PRN: 5397	Penbryn Church (St Michael)
PRN: 4796	Silian Church (St Sulien)
PRN: 5136	Tregaron Church (St Caron)
PRN: 5479	Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (St John Baptist)

■ Bangors - 10 sites

Existing records - 1 (3 rejected)

PRN: 6167	Llanbadarn Fawr, Maes Bangor Farm +/-	PRN: NONE	Bronllangwrda, Maes Bangor
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New records - 9

PRN: 5161	Llanbadarn Odwyn Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5135	Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)
PRN: 5296	Llangranog Church (St Carannog) ?
PRN: 10509	Llanllwchaearn Church (St Llwlhaearn) ?
PRN: 12418	Llangwryfon Church (St Ursula) ?
PRN: 5171	Llanilar Church (St Hilary) ?
PRN: 5636	Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog)
PRN: 5158	Llanwnnws Church (St Gwnnws)
PRN: 4796	Silian Church (St Sulien) ?

■ Nawdd/noddfa - 2 sites

Existing records - 0

New records - 2

PRN: 4847	Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5135	Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)

▪ **Roman site re-use - 1 site**

Existing records - 1

PRN: 2096 Penbryn, Dyffryn Bern, 'Corbalengi' stone, and round barrow re-use?

▪ **Iron Age site re-use - 8 sites**

Existing records - 6 (recorded with 'vallum enclosures' and 'cemeteries')

PRN: 1047 Y Ferwig, Cardigan Island ?
PRN: 13005 Llanbadarn Fawr, Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery
PRN: 12410 Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church (St Padarn)
PRN: 5291 Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio)
PRN: 6030 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Capel St Silin +/- PRN: 9813 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cribyn Gaer, 'vallum enclosure'?

New records - 2

PRN: 5666 Llanddewi Aberarth Church (St David) ?
PRN: 5324 Mwnt Church (Holy Cross) - ?capel-y-bedd

▪ **Bronze site Age re-use - 14 sites**

Existing records - 3

PRN: 13005 Llanbadarn Fawr, Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery
PRN: 2096 Penbryn, Dyffryn Bern, 'Corbalengi' stone, and round barrow re-use?
PRN: 5479 Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (St John Baptist)

New records - 11

PRN: 5120 Cellan Church (All Saints) ?
PRN: 12396 Llanarth Church (St David) ?
PRN: 5666 Llanddewi Aberarth Church (St David) ?
PRN: 5135 Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David) ?
PRN: 12439 Llangorwen Chapel (All Saints?) ?
PRN: 5296 Llangrannog Church (St Carannog) ?
PRN: 5171 Llanilar Church (St Hilary) ?
PRN: 7516 Llanwenog, Capel Whyll
PRN: 5324 Mwnt Church (Holy Cross)
PRN: 5397 Penbryn Church (St Michael) ?
PRN: 5136 Tregaron Church (St Caron) ?

▪ **Neolithic site re-use - 2 sites (1 possible)**

Existing records - 2

PRN: 13005 Llanbadarn Fawr, Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery
PRN: 5479 Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (St John Baptist) ?

▪ ?'Leachts' - 3

Existing records - 1

PRN: 5636 Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog) ?

New records - 2

PRN: 5291 Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio) ?

PRN: 5296 Llangranog Church (St Carannog) ?

▪ *Undated cist cemeteries - 4 sites*

Existing records - 2

PRN: 11918 Llandyffnog, Ffynnon Oer cist cemetery - prehistoric?

PRN: 12292 Llangodmor, Five Beds cists - prehistoric?

New records - 2

PRN: 42117 Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Mynwent Fach ?cist cemetery

PRN: NONE Llangwryfon, Maesllyn, cist cemetery?

▪ *ECMs - 37*

Existing records - 39, modified to 36 (see section 4.4)

Cemeteries suggested by ECMs - 7

PRN: 6030 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Capel St Silin +/- PRN: 9813 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cribyn Gaer, 'vallum enclosure'?

PRN: 4786 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllyr Abbey

PRN: NONE Llangwryfon, Maesllyn, cist cemetery?

PRN: 7516 Llanwenog, Capel Whyl

PRN: 2096 Penbryn, Dyffryn Bern, 'Corbalengi' stone, and round barrow re-use?

PRN: 2043 Tregaron, Strata Florida Abbey

▪ *Artefacts - No sites*

5.4 Grade C criteria

- *'Holy' wells within 200m - 10 sites*

Existing records - 5

PRN: 7561	Dihewyd, Llanwyddalus Church (St Gwyddalus)
PRN: 12396	Llanarth Church (St David)
PRN: 5296	Llangranog Church (St Carannog)
PRN: 5636	Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog)
PRN: 5291	Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio)

New records - 1

PRN: 33255	Llanbadarn Fawr, Llaneithyr monastic establishment? / church?
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-
- *Other wells/springs within 200m - 4 sites*

Existing records - 0

New records - 3

PRN: 4777	Llanfihangel Ystrad Church (St Michael)
PRN: 4786	Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllyr Abbey
PRN: 4787	Nantcwnlle Church (St Cynllo)

-
- *Merthyr- place-names - 0 sites*

-
- *Llan- place-names*

This criterion has not been adopted - see Section 4.6.

-
- *British dedications*

This criterion has not been adopted - see Section 4.5.

6.0 STAGE 2 PROPOSALS

6.1 Stage 2 programme

Stage 1 of the project was a desk-based assessment and this report and catalogue do not contain any fields for condition, management recommendations or scheduling proposals. These will follow from Stage 2 of the project, which will consist of site visits and/or aerial photographic analysis of all grade A-D sites in order to assess their nature, extent, condition, archaeological potential, threats and value. The main outcome from Stage 2 will be the enhancement and refinement of both the SMR and the schedule, with the formulation of management strategies, scheduling priorities and recommendations for future archaeological investigation including geophysical survey and possible limited excavation.

Among Stage 2 research priorities are the identification, through AP analysis, of 'lost' early medieval cemetery enclosure/chapel sites suggested by place-name evidence and ECM distribution, and of *bangorau* and similar enclosures suggested by map evidence.

Sites visited during the Cadw Historic Churches Project will not be revisited, but will be subject to AP analysis. ECMs will not be individually looked at, but where their provenance is known these sites will be visited and subject to AP analysis.

Stage 2 action -

- site visits - 22 sites
- AP analysis - 61 sites

Appendix 5 suggests AP analysis of further sites (post-Conquest), but it is only intended to include Grade A-D sites in Stage 2 of the EME project.

It is anticipated that the fieldwork will be undertaken during 2003-4 along with the AP analysis, SMR input and reporting.

6.2 Immediate concerns

Many early medieval sites are clearly at risk. Those that are associated with existing churches in the care of the Church in Wales were assessed in the pan-Wales Cadw Historic Churches Project, and their management is formalised under the Diocesan Advisory Committees which work closely with Cadw and the archaeological curators, and include an archaeologist. Many of the remainder have no such provision. Few of them are scheduled. The open, undeveloped cemetery sites are most at risk, particularly those which are not associated with a standing monument ie. are not re-used hillforts or round barrows, where standing earthworks (normally in any case scheduled) afford some protection. A number of developed sites, too, are at risk, particularly those in which the associated church/chapel has disappeared and only survives as below-ground evidence.

- Number of Grade A-D sites associated with CinW managed churches - 39
- Number of Grade A-D sites not associated with CinW managed churches - 22
- Number of scheduled Grade A-D sites - 3
- Number of non-scheduled Grade A-D sites - 59

In addition, 13 ECMs are scheduled, from the original total of 39.

There are a variety of **threats**, including -

- Footpaths may threaten a number of sites.
- Road-widening potentially affects any churchyard associated with a public road, CinW managed or otherwise.
- Agricultural improvement, including plough-damage, potentially affects a large number of cemetery sites, with or without below-ground chapel sites.
- Forestry, particularly clear-felling and access tracks, may affect sites in the north of the county. Farm traffic also has the potential to affect cemetery sites.
- Development. Although few early medieval sites exist within modern conurbations, piecemeal domestic development in the countryside has the potential to affect any unscheduled below-ground site.
- Natural decay, in some **cases** exacerbated by woodland regeneration.

ECMs, which are not individually graded in this report, are subject to their own individual threats. Although many are scheduled, there is a continuing loss of ECMs, whilst others have been moved. In addition, the location of many, and their exposure to the elements, mean that erosion is constant. These concerns have **been** expressed in the recent studies by Edwards and Redknap, and form the main theme of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales Annual Report, 2000-01, *Protecting Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture*, in which the management issues, and a number of proposals, are discussed.

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APPENDICES

These summary catalogues represent work in progress and are interim only. Sites are entered under an overall PRN and each entry contains a list of those attributes which suggest early medieval origins, or otherwise. Grading is provisional upon confirmation from Stage 2 fieldwork and may be changed accordingly.

Appendices 1-4 - individual ECMs are only included where they relate to or form part of a physical site.

Terminology, and any changes to existing terms, will be in accordance with glossaries currently being developed by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in conjunction with RCAHM(W). Terms such as 'Dark Age', 'vallum enclosure' and 'Celtic dedication' may have to be temporarily retained.

APPENDIX 1 - GRADE A SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)

- PRN: 8060** **Aberporth, Llanannerch Chapel**
Site of former chapelry/church, listed as 'Blaenannerch' in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 15th century.
'Portion' of church granted, possibly as 'the chapel of the sons of Ithael', to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (see also Brongwyn Church, PRN 5230).
Appears to have been important site; recorded as 'portionary' in 1291 with one portion belonging to Talley - the other(s) still in hands of kinsmen of Ithael?
Gone by 1833; no physical evidence.
- PRN: 4847** **Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)**
Parish church, listed as 'Lambadar Vaur cum capellis' in 1291.
Site and location of early medieval monastery.
Earliest direct reference in 988, when Viking attack recorded; established *temp.* St Padarn, ie. 6th century?.
Probable 'monastic bishopric'; episcopal status lost at Conquest.
Granted to Gloucester Abbey in 1115-30, but Gloucester lost control after 1135 and monks were expelled; restored to Gloucester c.1175, but lay abbot recorded in 1188.
Described as 'portionary' in mid 13th century.
Probable *clas* site (PRN 816) - portionary; lay abbot; archpriest recorded in 1137; possessed important relic ('Staff of Padarn'), recorded in late 11th century; tradition of scholarship
Nawdd (ie. sanctuary) mentioned in 1109.
Two Group III ECMs in church (PRNs 3994 & 3995), both probably +/- *in situ*?, suggesting continuous high status; one may be as late as 12th century.
Irregular churchyard, formerly suboval?, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.
British dedication (PRN 10135).
Hillslope/valley floor location.
Parish once the largest in Wales - 62550 ha - probably representing *parochium* or *patria* of St Padarn, coterminous with original, early medieval land-grant.
Numerous former chapels, mentioned as 'the chapels belonging to St Padarn' in 1115-30.
- PRN: 13005** **Llanbadarn Fawr, Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery**
(now Trefeirig parish)
Excavated cemetery site, with c.25 oriented burials; 3rd-7th century C¹⁴ date from one of the graves.
Long sequence of use - neolithic-BA standing stone site, BA ?round barrow ring ditches re-used in IA with 3 crouched burials; early medieval cemetery around standing stone.
Three early medieval 'special graves' within rectangular timber structures.
Undeveloped cemetery?; 16th century map depicts chapelry at 'Gogirthan'.
- PRN: 5135** **Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)**
Parish church, listed as 'Landenwybrevy' in 1291.
Site and location of early medieval church, possibly monastic.
Earliest direct reference in late 11th century *Life of St David*; however, Group I ECM in church, probably +/- *in situ*, features 9th century inscription with the name 'St David'.
Episcopal possession; reconstituted as a collegiate church to St Davids Cathedral in late 13th century.
Possible *clas* site (PRN 5138) - 'Cadwgan son of Griffin Glassour' (ie. *claswyr*?) witnesses late 13th century charter.
Nawdd (ie. sanctuary) mentioned in 1109.

Six Group I - Group III ECMs from church and churchyard (PRNs 9933-9938), all probably +/- *in situ*?, suggesting continuous high status.

Raised, subcircular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology; church may be built on re-used BA round barrow? (or possible natural drumlin?). Possible former, large outer *bangor* enclosure?, boundary delimits and encircles fields.

British dedication (PRN 10394).

Valley floor location.

Within 1 km of Roman road line and 2.5 km of Roman fort of *Bremia*, from which church and parish take their name, suggesting sub-Roman origins.

Large parish, coterminous with pre-Conquest *parochium*?

PRN: 5305

Llangoedmor Church (St Cynllo)

Parish church, listed as 'Lanlloidmar/Langoydmaur' in 1291.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 15th century.

Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (or a 'portion' granted).

Appears to have been important site; recorded as 'portionary' in 1291 with one portion belonging to Talley - the other(s) still in lay hands?.

Regular, rectangular churchyard, probably remodelled in 19th century under Plas Llangoedmor estate.

British dedication (PRN 10423).

Valley-head location.

At least 2 former chapelries in parish (PRNs 5226 & 5324), later parish churches.

PRN: 5296

Llangranog Church (St Carannog)

Parish church (post-med PRN 16987); former chapelry to Llandysiliogogo parish, not listed in 1291.

In patronage of St Davids.

Mentioned, as cult centre, in *Life of St Carannog*, from early 12th century.

Large, rectilinear churchyard, with poorly-defined boundary.

Possible former *capel-y-bedd* ('Llety Carannog', no PRN) in NW corner of churchyard?.

Churchyard scooped with former stone ('Judgement Stone'), boundary stone? of *bangor*?, re-used BA standing stone?; *leacht*?; moved away in 19th century.

Within 50m of Ffynnon y Groes pilgrimage well site (PRN ???), associated with former ECM?.

British dedication (PRN 101047).

Coastal hillslope location.

PRN: 5636

Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog)

Parish church, listed as 'Landgeynok' in 1291.

Possibly the 'Llangweithenauc' ravaged by the Saxons in 982.

A 'third' of the church granted to Whitland Abbey by 13th century - portionary?; remainder to St Davids, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi, by 16th century.

Tithes also held in unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation.

Churchyard possibly formerly circular.

Curving boundary W. of churchyard possibly represents former outer *bangor* enclosure, encompassing churchyard, Ffynnon Wenog curative, pilgrimage well site (PRN 8079), boulder known locally as 'prayer station' (PRN 8100) ie. possible *leacht*?, and an earthwork of unknown date (PRN 9951).

British dedication (PRN 10288).

Hillslope location on spring line.

Fairly large parish with 3 (or 4) former chapels-of-ease (PRNs 7516, 8217 & 12391).

PRN: 7516

Llanwenog, Capel Whyi

Site of one of 4 chapels-of-ease to Llanwenog parish.

Grange chapel to Rhuddlan Grange (PRN 8209) from 1180s, granted by 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd = Welsh foundation.

Remains standing in 1796, when 'destroyed'.

Occupied level area on summit of 'Crug-y-Chwil', a raised mound (no PRN?), possible BA round barrow re-use?

Group I ECM built into fabric (PRN 750), probably +/- *in situ*; revealed when chapel demolished in 1796.

Probable early cemetery site.

Lies within area of 18th-19th century enclosure.

PRN: 2096

Penbryn, Dyffryn Bern, 'Corbalengi' stone, and round barrow re-use?

Group I ECM in field called 'Parc Cerrig y Lluniau' near Dyffryn Bern.

Recorded as occupying summit ?BA cairn/round barrow in same field (PRN 2098), in c.1695.

Barrow excavated in c.1806, contained RB cremation (PRN 2097) - RB re-use of BA site?.

Re-used again as cemetery in early medieval period?.

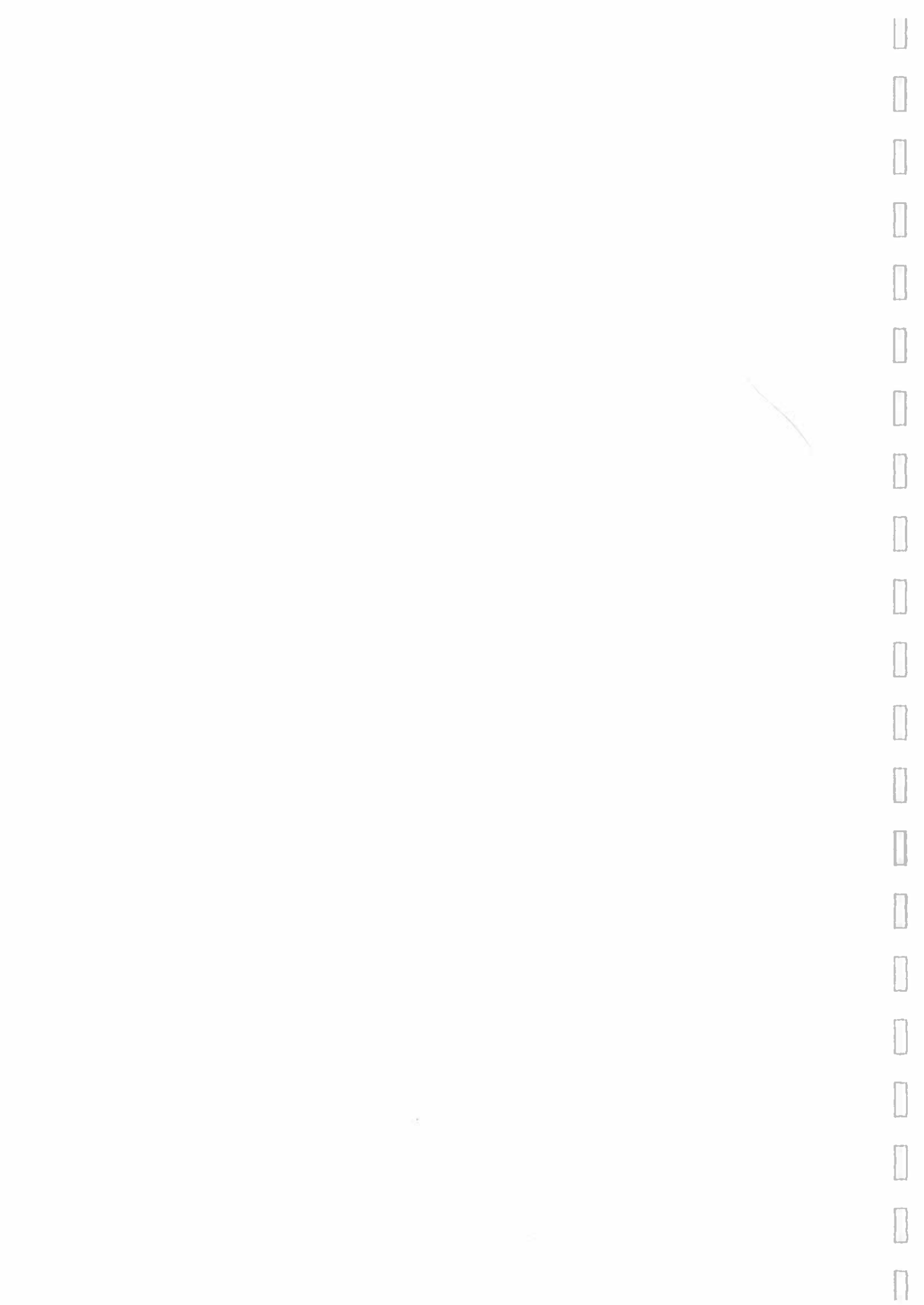


APPENDIX 2 - GRADE B SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)

- PRN: 12397 Henfynyw Church (St David)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 5911), listed as 'Hendmen'/'Hevene' in 1291.
Prebend of St Davids Cathedral.
Mentioned in late 12th century poem.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possibly the 'Vetus Rubus' mentioned in late 11th century *Life of St David?*.
Group I-II ECM from church (PRN 1866), possibly +/- *in situ*.
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, remodelled in 19th century and integrated with contemporary enclosure pattern; may lie within very doubtful former large, irregular outer enclosure?, containing 'Ty'n-y-porth' and 'Maes-llan' place-names.
British dedication (PRN 12381).
Coastal, hillslope location.
- PRN: 4769 Lampeter Church (St Peter)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17273), listed as 'Lampede' in 1291.
Granted to Totnes Priory 1100-1135?; grant confirmed 1146-54, acquired by St Davids before 1204.
Possibly pre-existing church in 1100, but Lampeter called 'Llan Ystyffan' in 1137, from 'Stephen's Castle' a motte-castle established in early 12th century and captured by Welsh in 1146.
Churchyard formerly circular (map evidence), axial to late 13th century borough.
Within 300m of motte 'Stephens Castle'.
Hillslope location.
(Church of 'St Mary, Llanbedr Pont Steffan', mentioned in 1227 - confusion with St Peter?).
- PRN: 5161 Llanbadarn Odwyn Church (St Padarn)**
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Suboval churchyard; possibly lay within former large, outer ?bangor enclosure, defined by hedgebank 200m SW (PRN 14215), with 21 species, and associated cropmark.
British dedication (PRN 10136).
Within 700m of major Roman road (PRN ???).
Hilltop/hillslope location.
- PRN: 5666 Llanddewi Aberarth Church (St David)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17367), listed as 'Aberaith' in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to St Davids Cathedral.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 1303.
Six ECMs said to have been recovered from fabric of church during 19th century restoration; only two of these can be identified (though one is in 2 parts), both now in church - Group III ECM (PRN 8970), and hogback stone (PRN 8969) from the mid-late 10th century - both possibly +/- *in situ?*.
Hogback may be from 'Viking' grave and represent Norse element in early medieval population?.
Irregular churchyard, originally subcircular?; or possibly subtriangular, on site of (re-used) IA defended enclosure? (no PRN).
BA findspot within 20m of church; re-used BA site?
British dedication (PRN 10258).
Coastal hilltop location.

- PRN: 5291** **Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio)**
Parish church, listed as 'Gogoffe' in 1291.
Possession of Whitland Abbey by early 13th century.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large subcircular/suboval churchyard with substantial bank; re-used IA defended enclosure?; nuclear to radial boundary system?
Large stone found beneath pulpit during 19th century restoration - prehistoric stone imported onto site? *leacht*?
Further large stone in churchyard - prehistoric stone? in situ or imported onto site? or *leacht*?
British dedication (PRN 10147).
Hillslope location, near coast.
Within 50m of well-site (PRN ???).
'Ogof' element in place-name secondary?, part of later tradition?; or indicates earlier site on coast?
Large parish with at least 1 former chapelry (PRN 5276).
- PRN: 5643** **Llandysul Church (St Tysul)**
Parish church, listed as 'Landessel' in 1291.
In patronage of Hywel ap Owain in 1231-47, when granted to canons of St Davids; patronage thereafter disputed by Welsh lords.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group I ECM (PRN 1826), and Group ??? ECM (no PRN), from churchyard; +/- *in situ*?
Churchyard originally polygonal.
British dedication (PRN 10361).
Valley floor location.
Within 250m of Ffynnon Tysul well-site (no PRN).
Large parish with at least 6 former chapels-of-ease; possibly represents pre-Conquest *parochium*?
- PRN: 5490** **Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Llantrisant Church (dedication?)**
Chapelry, firstly to Llanbadarn Fawr parish and then to Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Three Group II-III ECMs from churchyard (PRNs 9730-32); +/- *in situ*?
Regular, rectangular churchyard, remodelled when church re-established in 1883 after having been abandoned in 17th century; formerly circular? (map evidence).
Possible British dedication (no PRN), although the identity of the 'three saints' is unknown.
Upland, moorland location.
- PRN: 6030** **Llanfihangel Ystrad, Capel St Silin**
Place-name; site of grange chapel of Hafodwen Grange (PRN 6040).
Gone by early 19th century; no physical evidence and precise location unknown.
Associated with (or possibly within?) IA defended enclosure (PRN 4794/9813), which may also be the source of associated Group II ECM (PRN 4793).
British dedication (no PRN).
- PRN: 9813** **Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cribyn Gaer, 'vallum enclosure'?**
See previous.
IA defended enclosure (PRN 4794), associated with Capel St Silin place-name (PRN 6030) and Group II ECM (PRN 4793), possibly representing the original location of both chapel and ECM?; or possible paired site with early medieval secular occupation?

- PRN: 5158** **Llanwnnws Church (St Gwnnws)**
(now Gwnnws Issa parish)
Parish church; former chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
In private patronage.
Mentioned in early 12th century *Life of St Padarn*, in association with Llanbadarn Fawr.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group II ECM recorded in churchyard in c.1697, probably +/- *in situ* (PRN 1974); now in church.
Subcircular/suboval churchyard; cropmarks S of churchyard suggest possible former outer *bangor* enclosure (no PRN).
British dedication (PRN 10295).
Upland, moorland location on hillspur.
- PRN: 5324** **Mwnt Church (Holy Cross)**
(now Y Ferwig parish).
Parish church; former free chapel within Llangoedmor parish, not listed in 1291.
In private patronage.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Raised, regular, rectangular churchyard, early? (PRN 31488).
BA re-use site?; churchyard partly established over probable BA round barrow (PRN 31489); another possible barrow (PRN 31490) just beyond churchyard.
Coastal, hillslope location near waterfront.
Multiple church site?; possible mortuary chapel? *capel-y-bedd* on hilltop 200m WNW of church (PRN 31493), within IA defended enclosure (PRN 1041)
- PRN: 4796** **Silian Church (St Sulien)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17375), listed as 'Landesylan' in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group I-II ECM (PRN 7647) and Group II ECM (PRN 6307) from church/churchyard, +/- *in situ*?.
Circular churchyard; possible evidence for former outer ?*bangor* enclosure?, nuclear to strip field system.
British dedication (PRN 10343).
Hillslope location.
- PRN: 5136** **Tregaron Church (St Caron)**
(now Caron-is-clawdd parish)
Parish church, listed as 'Carnoun/Caraoun' in 1291.
Mentioned in source from 1282.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids; a third of the tithes appropriated to Strata Florida Abbey in 1339, but in 1406 entire benefice assigned as prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.
Group I ECM (PRN 8110) and 2 Group II ECMs (PRNs 8111-8112) from church/churchyard, +/- *in situ*?.
Raised, subcircular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology; church may be built on re-used BA round barrow? (or possible natural drumlin?).
British dedication (PRN 10395).
Valley floor location.
Large parish, coterminous with pre-Conquest *parochium*?



APPENDIX 3 - GRADE C SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)

- PRN: 5283** **Bangor Teifi Church (St David)**
(now Orllwyn Teifi parish)
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
Episcopal possession before 1222 when 'restored' to St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Small, subsquare churchyard.
'Bangor' place-name element; no physical evidence of *bangor* (and nb. parish called 'Manor Deifi' in 1222 source - see PRN 5766).
British dedication (PRN 10198).
Hillspur location, opposite Llangeler Church, Carms. (PRN 2278).
With 700m of motte-castle (PRN 2342).
- PRN: 5120** **Cellan Church (All Saints)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17335), listed as 'Lankenlan' in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Raised, circular churchyard, overlying re-used BA round barrow?; nuclear to informal boundary system.
Original dedication probably British, to St Callwen (no PRN), cf. 'Lankenlan' name; 'Callwen' dedication in same parish (PRN 10384).
- PRN: 5282** **Henllan Church (St David)**
(now Orllwyn Teifi parish).
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
Possession of St Davids Cathedral.
Mentioned, as 'Henllan Deifi', in late 12th century poem.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, formerly circular churchyard (earthwork and map evidence).
British dedication (PRN 10199).
'Hen Llan' place-name, recorded by late 12th century.
Within 500m of major IA defended enclosure; paired site?
- PRN: 12396** **Llanarth Church (St David)**
Parish church, listed as 'Lannarth' in 1291.
Episcopal possession by 1290 when annexed to Llanddewi Brefi, as a prebend.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group III ECM from churchyard (PRN 1843), possibly +/- *in situ*.
Church stands on mound, locally known as 'Rhiw Bylltig' - natural? re-used BA round barrow? Large, subcircular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.
British dedication (PRN 10329).
Within 100m of Ffynnon Gloch well site (PRN 18471).
Hillspur location.
- PRN: 12410** **Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church (St Padarn)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17122), listed as 'Treneglwys' in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large circular churchyard (PRN 8105); re-used IA defended enclosure?.

Within 300m of larger, circular cropmark enclosure (PRN ???); IA defended enclosure? both churchyard and cropmark re-used in early medieval period?, ie. paired site?.

British dedication (PRN 10333).

Coastal plateau location.

PRN: 12857

Llandysul, St Winifred's Chapel

Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul.

In ruins by early 19th century; no physical evidence and precise location unknown.

Also known as 'Capel Faerdre' ie. associated with 'Maerdref' place-name.

Possible grange chapel? (to possible 'Faerdre Grange').

British dedication? (no PRN); possible original dedication to St Gwenfrewi?.

Within 200m of IA defended enclosure (PRN 1827), with possible early medieval

secular occupation? (PRN 12859).

Within 300m of BA standing stone? (PRN 1828).

PRN: 12425

Llangybi Church (St Cybi)

Parish church (post-med PRN 5145), not listed in 1291.

Held in multiple patronage?; in joint patronage in early 19th century.

Mentioned in *Life of St Cybi*, from early-mid 12th century.

Raised, polygonal churchyard, formerly subcircular?; associated with cropmark of unknown date

(PRN 6327) immediately to N?.

British dedication (PRN 10109).

Within 500m of Ffynnon Wen well site.

Valley floor location, within 5km of Roman fort site of *Bremia*.

PRN: 5431

Llangynfelyn Church (St Cynfelyn)

Parish church (post-med PRN 17366); former chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

In private patronage.

Raised, oval churchyard, occupying 'island' within coastal marshland.

British dedication (PRN 10420).

Coastal marshland location.

PRN: 12665

Llangynllo Church (St Cynllo)

Parish church (post-med PRN 16053), not listed in 1291.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Held in multiple patronage, by freeholders of the parish.

Churchyard formerly oval.

British dedication (PRN 10424).

Hillspur location.

PRN: 5171

Llanilar Church (St Hilary)

Parish church, not listed in 1291.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Possession of St Davids.

Large, raised, circular churchyard, possibly segmented?; possible larger, circular concentric former outer ?*bangor* enclosure?.

Within 20m of neolithic/BA cemetery complex (PRNs 9677 & 25059); churchyard established over re-used BA barrow?.

British dedication? (PRN 10009).

Valley floor location, within 5km of Trawscoed Roman fort site.

- PRN: 4787** **Nantewnle Church (St Cynllo)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17368), listed as 'Nantwenclen' in 1291.
Also episcopal grange chapel of St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi by 1326; possibly a later medieval acquisition of St Davids, in private patronage at an earlier date?; tithes also held in unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, suboval churchyard, nuclear to early post-medieval enclosure; within 50m of springs (no PRNs).
British dedication (PRNs 10294/12823).
Hillslope location at valley head, on spring line.
Paired site?; within 300m of IA defended enclosure (PRN 4791), with early medieval secular re-use?.
- PRN: 5397** **Penbryn Church (St Michael)**
Parish church, listed as 'St Michael of Penbryn' in 1291.
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Circular churchyard.
Possible BA round barrow in churchyard? (no PRN).
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.
Coastal hillslope/hillspur location.
Mother church?; parish formerly very large with numerous chapelries, many of them later parish churches.



APPENDIX 4 - GRADE D SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)

- PRN: 5224** **Blaenporth Church (St David)**
(now Aberporth parish).
Parish church, former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.
Always in private patronage?
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; or associated/contemporary with early 12th century motte-castle (PRN 5220) and medieval ?settlement (PRN 8227) 300m E of church.
Large, circular churchyard.
British dedication (PRN 10195).
- PRN: 7561** **Dihewyd, Llanwyddalus Church (St Gwyddalus)**
See previous.
Site of 'chapel', medieval parish church of Dihewyd?; moved to present site in late medieval/post-medieval period? (PRN 5660); 'Llanwyddalus' was site of parish annual fair, recorded at this location in 1833.
Associated with Ffynnon Dalis well site (PRN 1848).
British dedication (PRN 10282).
Hilltop/hillslope location.
Gone by early 19th century; no physical evidence.
- PRN: 1047** **Y Ferwig, Cardigan Island**
Undated settlement site, with earthwork evidence of possible hut platforms, a rectangular platform and a rectangular building, within a semicircular enclosure.
IA re-use site?
Possibly secular.
Island site.
- PRN: 9540** **Lampeter, Hen-feddau ?cemetery**
Place-name only.
Possible cemetery site.
- PRN: 5179** **Llanafan-y-Trawscoed Church (St Afan)**
Parish church; former chapelry of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish, not listed in 1291.
Possession of St Davids?
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, apparently remodelled under associated Trawscoed estate in 18th-19th century when surrounding landscape laid out, retaining medieval yews.
British dedication (PRN 10145).
Within 1.2 km of Trawscoed Roman Fort (PRN 1999); possibly near Roman road line.
- PRN: 6167** **Llanbadarn Fawr, Maes Bangor Farm, ?bangor**
(now Melindwr parish)
Place-name; associated settlement named 'Capel Bangor' with 19th century church (PRN 5422).
400m SW of Maes Bangor (PRN 6185); may refer to same site.
- PRN: NONE** **Broullangwrda, Maes Bangor**
See previous.
Place-name, within 200m of 'Maes Bangor' place-name (PRN 6185).
'Llangwrda' element - site of unrecorded, undated chapelry with British dedication?; associated with 'Maes Bangor' place-names? (PRNs 6167 & 6185).

- PRN: 33255** **Llanbadarn Fawr, Llancethyr monastic establishment? / church?**
(now Cwmrheidol parish)
Place-name, 'Llancethyr' Farm.
Site of possible undated, unrecorded chapelry?, with British dedication?
Associated with 'Cae Ffynnon Saint' place-name (PRN 33256).
1.5 km E of 'Mynwent Fach' place-name (PRN 33257).
(Probably not 'monastic establishment'.)
- PRN: 12419** **Llanddeiniol Church (St Deiniol)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 4834), not listed in 1291
'Carrog' = former name of parish.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Polygonal churchyard, originally subcircular?
British dedication (PRN 10313).
Hilltop location.
- PRN: 12662** **Llandyfrïog Church (St Tyfrïog)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 16017), listed as 'Llantheveryok' in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to St Davids Cathedral.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Regular, rectangular churchyard, post-medieval in present form.
British dedication (PRN 10107).
Valley floor location.
Former chapelry in parish, at Llanfair Treflygan (PRN 2333), which is probably post-Conquest; Llandyfrïog Church probably predates this chapel.
- PRN: 11918** **Llandyfrïog, Ffynnon Oer cist cemetery**
Three 'stone-sided and paved' graves, with possible headstones, uncovered during road construction in 1865.
Graves aligned N-S, containing 'ash, charcoal and burnt human bone' ie. cremations; not Christian?
Date?; possibly not early medieval/medieval?
- PRN: 8078** **Llandysul, Cwm Tri-beddau ?cemetery**
Place-name only.
Possible cemetery site; nb. 'tri-beddau' appears to describe prehistoric rather than Christian site.
- PRN: 5146** **Llanfair Clydogau Church (St Mary)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17362); former chapelry to Cellan parish.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, raised oval churchyard.
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?
Valley floor location.
- PRN: 12435** **Llanfihangel Rhosfïe Church (St Michael)**
(now Llanilar parish).
Parish church (post-med PRN 883), not listed in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Circular/oval churchyard; nuclear to ?earlier post-medieval enclosure.
Moorland hillslope location.

Within 1 km of Llanio-Trawscoed Roman road line (PRN ???).

- PRN: 42117** **Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn , Mynwent Fach ?cist cemetery**
Place-name 'Cae'r Fynwent Fach'.
Probable cemetery site.
Former subcircular enclosure.
Local tradition of burial, and verbal account of 'grave-slabs' having been observed.
1.5 km W of 'Llaneithyr' place-name (PRN 33255).
- PRN: 4777** **Llanfihangel Ystrad Church (St Michael)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17370), possibly listed as 'Est't' in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids, as prebend of Llanddewi Brefi.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Churchyard formerly oval; nuclear to ?earlier post-medieval enclosure.
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.
Within 50m of spring (no PRN).
Valley floor location.
- PRN: 4786** **Llanfihangel Ystrad, Llanllŷr Abbey**
Cistercian nunnery, founded c.1180 by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd ie. Welsh foundation.
Traces of chapel/church and cemetery enclosure visible in late 19th century.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group II ECM from site (PRN 4781) suggests possible pre-Conquest origins, as cemetery; later possibly monastic?, re-established or re-organised under Rhys ap Gruffudd?
Spring on site (no PRN).
Valley floor location.
- PRN: 5163** **Llangeitho Church (St Ceitho)**
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Churchyard originally suboval.
British dedication (PRN 10285).
Valley floor location.
Two former chapelries in parish (PRNs 10287 & 12431); Llangeitho probably predates post-Conquest Capel Gwenfyl (see below, PRN 10287).
- PRN: 12292** **Llangoedmor, Five Beds cists**
Five 'cistvaens' recorded in 1695 and 1810, apparently associated with 'Llech-yr-ast' chambered tomb site (PRN ???)
Date?; probably prehistoric? probably not early medieval/medieval?
- PRN: 12439** **Llangorwen Chapel (All Saints?)**
(formerly Llanbadarn Fawr/Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn parish).
Site of chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr, moved to present site (PRN 5142) in late 19th century.
No continuity; church gone by 1800.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possible earthwork evidence?.
Within 30m of BA cremation cemetery (PRNs 8295, 8296 & 28236) - re-use site?.
Associated medieval settlement.
Valley floor location.

- PRN: 12418** **Llangwryfon Church (St Ursula)**
Site of medieval parish church, not listed in 1291; moved to present site (PRN 4833) in late 19th century.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
In private patronage.
Square/triangular enclosure, S of present church (PRN 4833), represents churchyard; associated boundary may represent part of former outer, ?bangor enclosure.
Lost ?Group III ECM (PRN 773), recorded in old churchyard in 1808, +/- *in situ*?.
'British' dedication (PRN 10314), original?.
- PRN: NONE** **Llangwryfon, Maesllyn, cist cemetery?**
See previous.
Group I ECM from Maesllyn (PRN 774) appeared to have been re-used as side-slab of a cist-grave.
Single inhumation suggested; part of larger cemetery?
- PRN: 8297** **Llanina Church (St Ina)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 5656); formerly chapelry to Llanarth parish, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possession of St Davids.
Polygonal churchyard.
British dedication (PRN 10139).
Associated with medieval settlement (PRN 10945).
Coastal, waterfront location.
- PRN: 10509** **Llanllwchaearn Church (St Llwchaiarn)**
(now New Quay parish)
Parish church (post-med PRN 5292); former chapelry of Penbryn parish?, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possession of St Davids.
Fragment of Group II ECM in church (no PRN), not necessarily *in situ*.
Churchyard formerly oval (PRN 35885); possibly within large, former outer ?bangor enclosure?.
British dedication (PRN 10326).
Coastal, valley head location.
- PRN: 4813** **Llansantffraed Church (St Bridget/St Ffraed)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17391), listed as 'Lansenfreyd' in 1291.
Granted to Slebech Commandery by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd c.1176.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 1303.
Churchyard formerly circular, associated with strip-field system - later?.
British dedication (PRN 10143).
Within 50m of IA/RB findspot (PRN 13159).
Coastal plain location.
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 758).
- PRN: 8529** **Llansantffraed, Bryn-beddau ?cemetery**
Place-names 'Bryn-beddau' and 'Pant-y-beddau' only.
Possible cemetery site; upland moorland site, possibly represents prehistoric rather than Christian site?.

- PRN: 2043** **Tregaron, Strata Florida Abbey**
(now Caron-uwch-clawdd parish)
Cistercian Abbey, refounded on this site in 1184 by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd ie. Welsh foundation.
Virgin site?; no evidence of earlier ecclesiastical establishment - Group I-III ECM (PRN 2036) is probably a post-Conquest import though possibility remains that it is +/- *in situ*; yew in precinct (now churchyard) already mature in 1370.
- PRN: 5479** **Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (St John Baptist)**
(now Cwmrheidol parish)
Parish church; formerly chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291. Probably the 'chapel of Rheidol' granted, with Llanbadarn Fawr, to Gloucester Abbey in 1148-76.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Raised, suboval/subcircular churchyard; boundary possibly incorporates neolithic stone circle (or 19th century folly), PRN 2064, more probably incorporates BA standing stone (PRN 3478) - BA re-use site?
Also associated with BA findspot (PRN 12207).
Associated with possible hospice site (PRN 5474).
Post-Conquest Latin dedication.
Upland, moorland valley floor location.



APPENDIX 5 - CATALOGUE OF ALL RECORDS ASSESSED

This summary list, arranged by former parish, represents work in progress and is provisional only. It contains suggested additions and alterations to the SMR that will be implemented on confirmation from Stage 2 fieldwork. Grading may be changed accordingly.

Site status of CinW sites refers to the churchyards, rather than the buildings. Full LB grading of the buildings themselves is beyond the scope of the EME project, and can be found in the Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Reports.

There are no fields for condition, management recommendations or scheduling proposals. These will be the outcomes from Stage 2 of the project.

PARISH: ABERPORTH

PRN: ~~5325~~ 5235 **Aberporth Church (St Cynwyl)**
Parish church, former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Granted, as 'Porthrothin', to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (see PRN 12834).
Rectangular churchyard, in present form possibly part of post-medieval landscape redevelopment.
British dedication (PRN 10425).
Coastal location.

Current NGR: SN 2560 5106
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: ~~10425Z~~ **Aberporth Church, St Cynwyl dedication**
See previous.
(Dedication taken from 'Talley' mother church at Cynwyl Gaeo, Carms.?)

Current NGR: SN 256 511
New NGR: SN 2560 5106
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 12834 **Aberporth ?grange / 'monastic establishment'**
See previous.
Land at Aberporth granted, with church, to Talley Abbey in c.1200.
May not have been formal grange; certainly not 'monastic establishment'.

Current NGR: SN 25 51
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'monastic land', and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date
Not an ecclesiastical site?

- PRN: 8060** **Llanannerch Chapel**
 Site of former chapelry/church, listed as 'Blaenannerch' in 1291.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 15th century.
 'Portion' of church granted, possibly as 'the chapel of the sons of Ithael', to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (see also Brongwyn Church, PRN 5230).
 Appears to have been important site; recorded as 'portionary' in 1291 with one portion belonging to Talley - the other(s) still in hands of kinsmen of Ithael?
 Gone by 1833; no physical evidence.
- Current NGR:** SN 2479 4910
New NGR: SN 247 491
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: NGR appears to relate to Methodist Chapel, so could be mistaken ID? Identify site or make less precise
 Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 12835** **Aberporth, 'church'**
 Entered on SMR as 'church, marked on Rees' map'; no church marked on Rees' map in this grid square apart from Aberporth St Cynwyl's (PRN 5235), so must be double-numbered.
- Current NGR:** SN 25 51
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Double numbered? Delete record?
 No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 12836** **St Mary's Chapel, Aberporth**
 Depicted as possible chapel site on Rees' map.
- Current NGR:** SN 2673 5018
New NGR: SN 267 501
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: NGR appears to relate to Nonconformist Capel Bryn Mair, so could be mistaken ID? Make less precise?
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: BANGOR TEIFI

- PRN: 5283** **Bangor Teifi Church (St David)**
 (now Orllwyn Teifi parish)
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.
 Episcopal possession before 1222 when 'restored' to St Davids.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Small, subsquare churchyard.

'Bangor' place-name element; no physical evidence of *bangor* (and nb. parish called 'Manor Deifi' in 1222 source - see PRN 5766).
British dedication (PRN 10198).
Hillsbur location, opposite Llangeler Church, Carms. (PRN 2278).
With 700m of motte-castle (PRN 2342).

Current NGR: SN 3763 4032
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10198 Bangor Teifi Church, St David dedication
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 376 403
New NGR: SN 3763 4032
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 5766 Castell Bangor, ?*bangor*
(now Orllwyn Teifi parish)
Farm-name 'Castell Bangor', associated with motte-castle (PRN 2342).
Both probably named from parish rather than *vice-versa*, so probably not site of *bangor*.
Current NGR: SN 3837 4035
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter record?
No current evidence for early medieval date
Not an ecclesiastical site?

PRN: 5657 Ffynnon Ddewi
(now Orllwyn Teifi parish)
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10197).
Current NGR: SN 393 404
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10197 Ffynnon Dewi, St David dedication
See previous.
Current NGR: SN 393 404
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: BETWS BLEDRWS

PRN: 9462 **Betws Bledrws Church (St Bledrws/St Michael)**
(now Llangybi parish)
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
Possession of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, apparently remodelled under associated Derry Ormond estate in 18th century.
Possible British dedication? (no PRN); no hagiographical record of St Bledrws, possibly a lay figure?
'Betws' place-name element thought to be post-Conquest.
Current NGR: SN 5959 5200
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: BETWS IFAN

PRN: 5739 **Betws Ifan Church (St John)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17491), former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Small, regular square churchyard, integrated with very regular, early-mid 19th century
?Parliamentary enclosure; within 200m of spring (no PRN).
Site of church traditionally said to have moved (when?) from field on Pant-yr-odyn Farm (NGR ?????).
Possible dedication to St John the Apostle?, therefore possibly early?; however surrounding lands may have belonged to Knights Hospitaller (ie. St John Baptist).
'Betws' place-name element thought to be post-Conquest.
Current NGR: SN 30 47
New NGR: SN 3017 4770
Current period: Medieval?
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Alter Site Type from 'Chapel?' to 'Church', and remove question-mark from period
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: BETWS LEUCU

PRN: 5130 **Betws Leucu Church (St Lucia/St Lleucu)**
Parish church, former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.
Possession of St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Small, regular square churchyard, remodelled in 19th-20th century.

British dedication (PRN 10366).
'Betws' place-name element thought to be post-Conquest.
Current NGR: SN 6071 5821
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10366 **Betws Leucu Church, St Lleucu dedication**
See previous.
Dedication possibly to St Lleucu rather than St Lucia?
Current NGR: SN 607 582
New NGR: SN 6071 5821
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: BLAENPENNAL

PRN: 5162 **Blaenpennal Church (St David)**
Parish church, former chapelry to Llanddewi Brefi parish, not listed in 1291.
Episcopal grange chapel of St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, remodelled in 19th century and integrated with contemporary enclosure pattern.
British dedication (PRN 10262).
Current NGR: SN 6248 6397
New NGR: SN 625 639
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Medieval church rebuilt further E in churchyard in 19th century; make NGR less precise
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10262 **Blaenpennal Church, St David dedication**
See previous.
St David dedication derived from St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi?.
Current NGR: SN 625 639
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 12430 **Blaenaeron, grange / 'monastic establishment'**
Grange of Strata Florida Abbey.
Not 'monastic establishment'.

Not apparently associated with 'Blaen Aeron' farm name.
Place-name 'bron-y-capel' recorded in grange in 16th century; grange chapel? (no PRN)
Current NGR: SN 617 637
New NGR: SN 63 62
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange' and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date
Not an ecclesiastical site?

PRN: 12856 Capel Gwenfyl (St Gwenfyl)
Possible chapel site; precise location unknown.
Gone by early 19th century.
Current NGR: SN 60 65
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add question-mark to Site Type?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: BLAENPORTH

PRN: 5224 Blaenporth Church (St David)
(now Aberporth parish).
Parish church, former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.
Always in private patronage?
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries;
or associated/contemporary with early 12th century motte-castle (PRN 5220) and medieval
?settlement (PRN 8227) 300m E of church.
Large, circular churchyard.
British dedication (PRN 10195).
Current NGR: SN 2627 4878
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10195 Blaenporth Church, St David dedication
See previous.
St David dedication derived from St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi?.
Current NGR: SN 263 488
New NGR: SN 2627 4878
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: BRONGWYN

PRN: 5320 Brongwyn Church (St Mary)

Parish church, former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.

5230 Parish formerly known as 'Betws Ithel'; no hagiographical record of St Ithel, church probably the 'chapel of the sons of Ithael' granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (see also Llanannerch Chapel, PRN 8060).

Probable Welsh foundation (see alternative name); Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Rectangular churchyard.

Post-Conquest Latin dedication?.

'Betws' place-name element thought to be post-Conquest.

Current NGR: SN 2875 4367

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Alter Period to 'Medieval?; Post Med'

No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: CARDIGAN

PRN: 5302 Cardigan Church (St Mary)

Parish church, formerly also priory church, listed in 1291.

Priory established c.1115, on *de novo* site?, and granted to Llanbadarn Fawr.

Rectangular churchyard, 12th-14th century in present form, nuclear to and integrated with post-Conquest borough suburb, outside defended area.

Post-Conquest Latin dedication.

Current NGR: SN 1810 4604

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: No (built up)

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 40376 Capel Sidan (St Sidan/St Julian?)

Place-name Parc-y-capel'.

Site of chapel which, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, was built after 1188 on the site of Archbishop Baldwin's sermon.

Gone by 1800; now beneath railway station?

Current NGR: SN 1805 4582

New NGR:

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Give PRN to dedication?

Not an early medieval date

- PRN: 13172** **Holy Trinity Chapel**
Entered on SMR as 'chapel, marked on Rees' map' at N end of Cardigan Bridge.
No church marked here on Rees' map - ??.
- Current NGR:** SN 177 459
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Delete record?
No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 13173** **St Bartholomew's Chapel**
Depicted as possible chapel site on Rees' map; precise location **unknown**.
- Current NGR:** SN 17 46
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 15528** **Capel Bach**
Place-name, and remains of possible undated, unrecorded chapel.
- Current NGR:** SN 188 475
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 11446** **Mwtshwr, ?monastic establishment**
According to local tradition, the site of an early monastic settlement.
Tradition entirely without evidence.
- Current NGR:** SN 168 457
New NGR:
Current period: Dark Age
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add question-mark to period
No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 1105** **Bryngwyn Farm, cross-carved stone I**
(now St Dogmaels Rural parish).
Group II ECM from within 0.7km of St Dogmaels Abbey, passobly marking the boundary of the *noddja* or ownership of the early medieval monastery of St Dogmaels.
Now in National Museum and Gallery of Wales (Acc. No. 36.363).
- Current NGR:** SN 1677 4537
New NGR: See comments

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None; curated

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Give NGR of NMGW?
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: NONE Bryngwyn Farm, cross-carved stone II
(now St Dogmaels Rural parish).

See previous.

Group II-III ECM from within 0.7km of St Dogmaels Abbey, possibly marking the boundary of the *noddfa* or ownership of the early medieval monastery of St Dogmaels.

Now in National Museum and Gallery of Wales (Acc. No. 36.363).

Current NGR: SN 1677 4537

New NGR: See comments

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None; curated

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Give PRN
Give NGR of NMGW?
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 1111 Capel Degwel

(now St Dogmaels Rural parish).

Pilgrimage chapel of St Dogmaels parish (Cantref Cemaes), mentioned in c.1600.

On post-Conquest pilgrimage route to St Brynach's, Nevern.

British dedication (no PRN), probably to St Dogfael rather than St Degfel, and derived from St Dogmaels.

Gone by early 19th century.

Precise location unknown.

Current NGR: SN 162 453

New NGR:

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Give PRN to dedication?
Alter current description
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: CELLAN

PRN: 5120 Cellan Church (All Saints)

Parish church (post-med PRN 17335), listed as 'Lankenlan' in 1291.

In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Raised, circular churchyard, overlying re-used BA round barrow?; nuclear to informal boundary system.

Original dedication probably British, to St Callwen (no PRN), cf. 'Lankenlan' name; 'Callwen' dedication in same parish (PRN 10384).

Current NGR: SN 6135 4975

New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Give PRN to alternative dedication?
 Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 1105 Lan-las Isaf, ?inscribed stone
 Stone from Lan-las Isaf Farm.
 Not an ECM.

Current NGR: SN 6032 4782

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Period to 'Unknown'
 Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list
 Not an early medieval artefact

PRN: 10384 Lan-las Isaf, St Callwen dedication
 See previous.
 St Callwen dedication recorded at Lan-las Isaf Farm.
 'Lan' place-name element may be derived from 'llan'?.
 Site of possible undated, unrecorded chapelry? (no PRN).

Current NGR: SN 603 478

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: New PRN for possible chapel site?
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10386 St Cynon dedication
 St Cynon dedication recorded in Cellan parish.

Current NGR: SN 62 48

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Not clear what this PRN refers to; inadequate NGR and no description
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: CILCENNIN

PRN: 4823 Cilcennin Church (Holy Trinity)
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.
 In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
 Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Subrectangular churchyard.

Associated with Cilcennin medieval settlement site (PRN 10941).
Original dedication possibly British? (PRN 10392).
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 5205 6016
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Give PRN to alternative dedication?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10392 **Cilcennin Church, St Cenwyn dedication?**
See previous.
Possible, but doubtful original dedication of Cilcennin Church.

Current NGR: SN 520 602
New NGR: SN 5205 6016
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 5873 **Maes Mynach, monastic land?**
Place-name only.
Undercorded monastic land?.

Current NGR: SN 53 59
New NGR: SN 5205 6016
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: CILIAU AERON

PRN: 4853 **Ciliau Aeron Church (St Michael)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 20737), former chapelry to Llanerch Aeron parish, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Subrectangular churchyard, axial to routeways.
Associated with Cilcennin medieval settlement site (PRN 10941).
Latin dedication probably post-Conquest, but nb. hilltop location.

Current NGR: SN 5024 5814
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: DIHEWYD

PRN: 5660 Dihewyd Church (St Vitalis)

Parish church, former chapelry to Llanerch Aeron parish, not listed in 1291.

In patronage of Bishop of St Davids, as a prebend of Llanddewi Brefi.

Large, subsquare churchyard, formerly circular?

Not site of medieval church?, which may have been at Llanwyddalys? (PRN 7561); moved to present site in late medieval/post-medieval period?.

Dedication originally British (PRN 10282), but applies to Llanwyddalus?; Latinised when site moved?.

Hilltop/hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 4835 5624

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 7561 Llanwyddalus Church (St Gwyddalus)

See previous.

Site of 'chapel', medieval parish church of Dihewyd?; moved to present site in late medieval/post-medieval period? (PRN 5660); 'Llanwyddalus' was site of parish annual fair, recorded at this location in 1833.

Associated with Ffynnon Dalis well site (PRN 1848).

British dedication (PRN 10282).

Hilltop/hillslope location.

Gone by early 19th century; no physical evidence.

Current NGR: SN 486 555

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: Yes

Field visit: Yes

Comments: Alter Site Name from 'Ffynnon Dalis Chapel' to Llanwyddalus Church
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10282 Dihwyd/Llanwyddalus, St Gwyddalus dedication

See previous.

Dedication of Dihewyd parish church(es), and Ffynnon Dalis well site; Latinised to Vitalis (when church moved to present site?)

Current NGR: SN 484 562

New NGR: SN 48 55

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PARISH: Y FERWIG

PRN: 5304 Y Ferwig Church (St Pedrog)

Parish church (post-med PRN 17358), listed as 'Ber(e)wick' in 1291.

Granted, as 'Berwig', to Talley Abbey in c.1200.

Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries, but nb in area of persistent Anglo-Norman influence around Cardigan.
Anglo-Norman place-name?
Large rectangular churchyard, integrated with (and part of?) 18th-19th century enclosure pattern.
British dedication (PRN 10105).
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 1834 4957
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10105 Y Ferwig Church, St Pedrog dedication
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 183 496
New NGR: SN 1834 4957
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous

PRN: 1047 Cardigan Island
Undated settlement site, with earthwork evidence of possible hut platforms, a rectangular platform and a rectangular building, within a semicircular enclosure.
IA re-use site?
Possibly secular.
Island site.

Current NGR: SN 1600 5164
New NGR: -
Current period: Unknown
Status: None
AP search: No (done)
Field visit: No (inaccessible)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
(Not an ecclesiastical site?)

PRN: 10125 Gwbert, St Gwbert dedication
Place-name Gwbert assigned to St Gwbert dedication; most authorities think no such saint.

Current NGR: SN 16 50
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10126 Ogo'r Eglwys, Cell?
Cave; doubtful cell/hermitage site (place-name).
Precise location (and nature) unknown.

Current NGR: SN 16 50
New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Unknown'
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: GARTHELI

PRN: 12405 **Gartheli Church (St Gartheli)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17118); former chapelry to Llanddewi Brefi parish, not listed in 1291.
Grange chapel of St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi.
Episcopal possession before 1222 when 'restored' to St Davids.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Regular rectangular churchyard, remodelled in 19th century and integrated with contemporary enclosure pattern.
British dedication? (PRN 10290).
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 5859 5674
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Alter Site Type from 'Chapel?' to 'Church'
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10290 **Gartheli Church, St Gwrddelw dedication?**
See previous.
'St Gartheli' probably derived from place-name rather than *vice versa*.

Current NGR: SN 58 56
New NGR: SN 5859 5674
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Add question-mark to Site Name and Site Type

PARISH: HENFYNYW

PRN: 12397 **Henfynyw Church (St David)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 5911), listed as 'Hendmen'/'Hevene' in 1291.
Prebend of St Davids Cathedral.
Mentioned in late 12th century poem.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possibly the 'Vetus Rubus' mentioned in late 11th century *Life of St David?*
Group I-II ECM from church (PRN 1866), possibly +/- *in situ*.
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, remodelled in 19th century and integrated with contemporary enclosure pattern; may lie within very doubtful former large, irregular outer enclosure?, containing 'Ty'n-y-porth' and 'Maes-llan' place-names.

British dedication (PRN 12381).
Coastal, hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 46 SW
New NGR: SN 4476 6120
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Alter Site Type from 'Chapel?' to 'Church'
Traditional site of early monastery of St Davids ie. 'Hen Fynyw' ('Old St Davids') place-name;
tradition without direct evidence
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 12381 **Henfynyw Church, St David dedication**
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 46 SW
New NGR: SN 4476 6120
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 1866 **Henfynyw Church, 'Tigernacus' stone**
See previous.
Group I-II ECM from church, possibly +/- *in situ*, now built into church wall.

Current NGR: SN 40 60
New NGR: SN 4476 6120
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definite early medieval artefact

PARISH: HENLLAN

PRN: 5282 **Henllan Church (St David)**
(now Orlwyn Teifi parish).
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
Possession of St Davids Cathedral.
Mentioned, as 'Henllan Deifi', in late 12th century poem.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, formerly circular churchyard (earthwork and map evidence).
British dedication (PRN 10199).
'Hen Llan' place-name, recorded by late 12th century.
Within 500m of major IA defended enclosure; paired site?

Current NGR: SN 3540 4019
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: **Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)**

PRN: 10199 **Henllan Church, St David dedication**
See previous.
Possibly not original dedication.

Current NGR: SN 354 402
New NGR: SN 3540 4019
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LAMPETER

PRN: 4769 **Lampeter Church (St Peter)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17273), listed as 'Lampede' in 1291.
Granted to Totnes Priory 1100-1135?; grant confirmed 1146-54, acquired by St Davids before 1204.
Possibly pre-existing church in 1100, but Lampeter called 'Llan Ystyffan' in 1137, from 'Stephen's Castle' a motte-castle established in early 12th century and captured by Welsh in 1146.
Churchyard formerly circular (map evidence), axial to late 13th century borough.
Within 300m of motte 'Stephens Castle'.
Hillslope location.
(Church of 'St Mary, Llanbedr Pont Steffan', mentioned in 1227 - confusion with St Peter?).

Current NGR: SN 575 483
New NGR: SN 5755 4834
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Medieval church rebuilt further N in churchyard in 19th century; clarify NGR
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 9559 **St Thomas' Church, Lampeter**
Place-name.
Site of chapelry to Lampeter parish, mentioned in 14th century source.
Sited in borough; gone by 19th century.

Current NGR: SN 577 480
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Remove question-mark from period
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 752 **Pont-faen cross-carved stone**
Group II-III ECM from near Lampeter; provenance unknown.
Lost.

Current NGR: SN 57 48
New NGR: SN 5705 4818

Current period:Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definite early medieval artefact, provenance entirely unknown

PRN: 4771 **Lampeter, ?inscribed stone**

Stone described in early 20th century source.

Not an ECM?.

Current NGR: SN 6032 4782

New NGR: -

Current period:Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Period to 'Unknown'

Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list

Not an early medieval artefact?

PRN: 9540 **Hen-feddau ?cemetery**

Place-name only.

Possible cemetery site.

Current NGR: SN 56 59

New NGR: SN 565 493

Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?

Status: None

AP search: Yes

Field visit: Yes

Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 12403 **Dolaugwyrddion Chapel**

Depicted as possible chapel site on Rees' map; precise location unknown.

Current NGR: SN 55 47

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Add question-mark to Site Type

No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 4768 **Maestir Church (St Mary)**

19th century church on *de novo* site.

Current NGR: SN 5539 4931

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'

Not early medieval site

PARISH: LLANAFAN-Y-TRAWSCOED

- PRN: 5179 Llanafan-y-Trawscoed Church (St Afan)**
Parish church; former chapelry of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish, not listed in 1291.
Possession of St Davids?
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, apparently remodelled under associated Trawscoed estate in 18th-19th century when surrounding landscape laid out, retaining medieval yews.
British dedication (PRN 10145).
Within 1.2 km of Trawscoed Roman Fort (PRN 1999); possibly near Roman road line.
- Current NGR:** SN 6847 7215
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10145 Llanafan-y-Trawscoed Church, St Afan dedication**
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 685 721
New NGR: SN 6847 7215
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANARTH

- PRN: 12396 Llanarth Church (St David)**
Parish church, listed as 'Lannarth' in 1291.
Episcopal possession by 1290 when annexed to Llanddewi Brefi, as a prebend.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group III ECM from churchyard (PRN 1843), possibly +/- *in situ*.
Church stands on mound, locally known as 'Rhiw Bylltig' - natural? re-used BA round barrow?
Large, subcircular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.
British dedication (PRN 10329).
Within 100m of Ffynnon Gloch well site (PRN 18471).
Hills spur location.
- Current NGR:** SN 4231 5772
New NGR: SN 4229 5774
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10329 Llanarth Church, St Maelog dedication**
See previous.
Church dedicated to St Meilig until later 19th century; 'Meilig' = variant of St Maelog, rendered as 'Vylltig'/'Bylltig' in sources.

Current NGR: SN 424 577
New NGR: SN 4229 5774
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 1843 **Llanarth Church, 'Gurhirt's Cross' cross-slab**
 See previous.
 Group III ECM from churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*, now in church.
Current NGR: SN 4229 5774
New NGR: SN 4476 6120
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 5659 **Mydroilyn Church (Holy Trinity)**
 19th century church on *de novo* site.
 Possible earlier church site at Perth-yr-eglwys (PRN 8195).
Current NGR: SN 4573 5526
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'
 Not early medieval site

PRN: 8195 **Perth-yr-eglwys ?chapel, Mydroilyn**
 Place-name.
 Possible church/chapel site?, precise location unknown.
 Gone by early 19th century; no physical evidence and 'nothing visible' on APs.
Current NGR: SN 459 548
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add question-mark to Site Type
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12854 **Llanarth, 'Celtic' dedication**
 British dedication recorded in Llanarth parish.
Current NGR: SN 42 57
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Not clear what this PRN refers to; inadequate NGR and no description
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANBADARN FAWR

- PRN: 4847 Llanbadarn Fawr Church (St Padarn)**
 Parish church, listed as 'Lambadar Vaur cum capellis' in 1291.
 Site and location of early medieval monastery.
 Earliest direct reference in 988, when Viking attack recorded; established *temp.* St Padarn, ie. 6th century?
 Probable 'monastic bishopric'; episcopal status lost at Conquest.
 Granted to Gloucester Abbey in 1115-30, but Gloucester lost control after 1135 and monks were expelled; restored to Gloucester c.1175, but lay abbot recorded in 1188.
 Described as 'portionary' in mid 13th century.
 Probable *clas* site (PRN 816) - portionary; lay abbot; archpriest recorded in 1137; possessed important relic ('Staff of Padarn'), recorded in late 11th century; tradition of scholarship *Nawdd* (ie. sanctuary) mentioned in 1109.
 Two Group III ECMs in church (PRNs 3994 & 3995), both probably +/- *in situ*?, suggesting continuous high status; one may be as late as 12th century.
 Irregular churchyard, formerly suboval?, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.
 British dedication (PRN 10135).
 Hillslope/valley floor location.
 Parish once the largest in Wales - 62550 ha - probably representing *parochium* or *patria* of St Padarn, coterminous with original, early medieval land-grant.
 Numerous former chapels, mentioned as 'the chapels belonging to St Padarn' in 1115-30.
- Current NGR:** SN 5991 8101
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Definate early medieval (A) site
- PRN: 816 Llanbadarn Fawr Church, clas site**
 See previous.
 Not directly referred to as *clas* in the sources, but fulfils many criteria.
- Current NGR:** SN 599 810
New NGR: SN 5991 8101
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Add question-mark to Site Type
- PRN: 10135 Llanbadarn Fawr Church, St Padarn dedication**
 See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 599 810
New NGR: SN 5991 8101
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
- PRN: 3994 Llanbadarn Fawr Church, cross I**
 See previous.

- Group III ECM in Llanbadarn Fawr church, probably +/- *in situ*.
Current NGR: SN 5990 8099
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact
- PRN: 3995** **Llanbadarn Fawr Church, cross II**
 See previous.
 Group III ECM in Llanbadarn Fawr church, probably +/- *in situ*.
 Date range of 9th-12th century could put it into post-Conquest period.
Current NGR: SN 5990 8099
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval/medieval artefact
- PRN: 13005** **Plas Gogerddan early medieval cemetery**
 (now Trefeirig parish)
 Excavated cemetery site, with c.25 oriented burials; 3rd-7th century C¹⁴ date from one of the graves.
 Long sequence of use - Neolithic-BA standing stone site, BA ?round barrow ring ditches re-used in IA with 3 crouched burials; early medieval cemetery around standing stone.
 Three early medieval 'special graves' within rectangular timber structures.
 Undeveloped cemetery?; 16th century map depicts chaplery at 'Gogirthan'.
Current NGR: SN 626 835
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: Yes
Comments: **Definate early medieval (A) site**
- PRN: 6167** **Maes Bangor Farm, ?bangor**
 (now Melindwr parish)
 Place-name; associated settlement named 'Capel Bangor' with 19th century church (PRN 5422).
 400m SW of Maes Bangor (PRN 6185); may refer to same site.
Current NGR: SN 657 799
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: **Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)**
- PRN: 6185** **Maes Bangor, ?bangor**
 See previous.
 Place-name, 400m NE of Maes Bangor Farm (PRN 6167); may refer to same site.

- Nb small polygonal enclosure at same NGR, in area of otherwise large, regular enclosure - associated?
Within 200m of 'Llangwrda' place-name element (no PRN).
- Current NGR:** SN 662 802
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
- PRN: NONE** **Bronllangwrda, Maes Bangor**
See previous.
Place-name, within 200m of 'Maes Bangor' place-name (PRN 6185).
'Llangwrda' element - site of unrecorded, undated chapelry with British dedication?; associated with 'Maes Bangor' place-names? (PRNs 6167 & 6185).
- Current NGR:** -
New NGR: SN 663 804
Current period: -
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Give new PRN
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 6186** **Cefn Bangor Uchaf, ?bangor**
See previous.
Two place-names.
Names apply to landform within 1.5 km of Maes Bangor (PRNs 6167 & 6185) and clearly apply to this site.
- Current NGR:** SN 6833 8033
New NGR: SN 68 80
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Alter record
- PRN: 33255** **Llaneithyr, monastic establishment? / church?**
(now Cwmrheidol parish)
Place-name, 'Llaneithyr' Farm.
Site of possible undated, unrecorded chapelry?, with British dedication?
Associated with 'Cae Ffynnon Saint' place-name (PRN 33256).
1.5 km E of 'Mynwent Fach' place-name (PRN 33257).
(Probably not 'monastic establishment'.)
- Current NGR:** SN 7610 7720
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Remove 'monastic establishment' from Site Type
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

- PRN: 33256** **Cae Ffynnon Saint, holy well?**
See previous.
Place-name; possible 'holy' well site?
Associated with 'Llaneithyr' place-name (PRN 33255), site of undated, unrecorded chaplery?, with British dedication?
1.5 km E of 'Mynwent Fach' place-name (PRN 33257).
Current NGR: SN 7608 7715
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
- PRN: 8491** **Ffynnon Padarn, Bontgoch**
(now Tirymynach parish)
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10378).
Current NGR: SN 682 862
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 10378** **Ffynnon Padarn, Bontgoch, St Padarn dedication**
See previous.
Current NGR: SN 682 862
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
- PRN: 12455** **Nant-yr-arian Grange, 'monastic establishment'**
(now Cwmrheidol parish)
Grange of Abbey Cwmhir.
Not 'monastic establishment'.
Current NGR: SN 70 81
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange' and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 9789** **St Mary's Chapel, Aberystwyth**
(now Aberyswyth parish)
Site of late medieval chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr, within borough of Aberystwyth.
'Ruined' in 1754.
No formal chapel-of-ease until 1784.
Current NGR: SN 580 818

New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Not early medieval site

PRN: 5198 Talybont Church (St David)
(now Ceulanymaesmawr parish)
19th century church on *de novo* site.
Current NGR: SN 656 897
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'
Not early medieval site

PRN: 10263 Talybont Church, St David dedication
See previous.
Not a medieval/early medieval dedication.
Current NGR: SN 656 897
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Alter period to 'post-medieval'

PRN: 5414 Penrhyn-coch Church (St John)
(now Trefeirig parish)
19th century church on *de novo* site.
Current NGR: SN 6436 8413
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'
Not early medieval site

PRN: 5423 Goginan Church (dedication?)
(now Melindwr parish)
19th century church on *de novo* site.
Current NGR: SN 6930 8110
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'
Not early medieval site

PARISH: LLANBADARN ODWYN

PRN: 5161 Llanbadarn Odwyn Church (St Padarn)

Parish church, not listed in 1291.

Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Suboval churchyard; possibly lay within former large, outer ?bangor enclosure, defined by hedgebank 200m SW (PRN 14215), with 21 species, and associated cropmark.

British dedication (PRN 10136).

Now isolated; formerly accompanied by bond settlement?

Within 700m of major Roman road (PRN ???).

Hilltop/hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 6343 6048

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10136 Llanbadarn Odwyn Church, St Padarn dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 634 605

New NGR: SN 6343 6048

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANBADARN TREFEGLWYS

PRN: 12410 Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church (St Padarn)

Parish church (post-med PRN 17122), listed as 'Treneglwys' in 1291.

Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Large circular churchyard (PRN 8105); re-used IA defended enclosure?.

Within 300m of larger, circular cropmark enclosure (PRN ???); IA defended enclosure? both churchyard and cropmark re-used in early medieval period?, ie. paired site?.

British dedication (PRN 10333).

Coastal plateau location.

Current NGR: SN 509 632

New NGR: SN 5080 6320

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10333 Llanbadarn Trefeglwys Church, St Padarn dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 508 633

New NGR: SN 5080 6320

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 8105 Llanbadarn Trefeglwys churchyard, 'vallum enclosure'?

See previous.

Large circular churchyard; re-used IA defended enclosure?.

Current NGR: SN 5080 6320

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

Alter Site Type to 'churchyard enclosure', or 'defended enclosure'??

PRN: 12412 Pont Rhyd Saeson, 'monastic establishment'

Possible site of 'Crug-y-saeson', grange of Llanllŷr Abbey.

Not 'monastic establishment'.

Current NGR: SN 54 63

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange'

No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12842 Bronwennu, grange/monastic land

Part of Anhuniog Grange, grange of Strata Florida Abbey.

Current NGR: SN 551 625

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12843 Trefaes, grange/monastic land

Depicted as Strata Florida property on Rees' map.

Perhaps part of Anhuniog Grange.

Current NGR: SN 55 64

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANDDEINIOL

- PRN: 12419** **Llanddeiniol Church (St Deiniol)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 4834), not listed in 1291
'Carrog' = former name of parish.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Polygonal churchyard, originally subcircular?
British dedication (PRN 10313).
Hilltop location.
- Current NGR:** SN 56 72
New NGR: SN 5605 7214
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10313** **Llanddeiniol Church, St Deiniol dedication**
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 560 721
New NGR: SN 5605 7214
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
- PRN: 12836** **Mynachty'r Graig, Cell?/monastic establishment?**
Not a cell or monastic establishment.
Grange to Strata Florida Abbey.
Possible grange chapel site within grange and grid-square, recorded as place-name 'Y rhiw y capel' (no PRN).
- Current NGR:** SN 55 74
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange' and alter record - remove existing description
Give PRN to possible chapel site?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANDDEWI ABERARTH

- PRN: 5666** **Llanddewi Aberarth Church (St David)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17367), listed as 'Aberaith' in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to St Davids Cathedral.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries;
gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 1303.
Six ECMs said to have been recovered from fabric of church during 19th century restoration;
only two of these can be identified (though one is in 2 parts), both now in church - Group III
ECM (PRN 8970), and hogback stone (PRN 8969) from the mid-late 10th century - both possibly
+/- *in situ*?.
Hogback may be from 'Viking' grave and represent Norse element in early medieval population?.

Irregular churchyard, originally subcircular?; or possibly subtriangular, on site of (re-used) IA defended enclosure? (no PRN).
BA findspot within 20m of church; re-used BA site?
British dedication (PRN 10258).
Coastal hilltop location.

Current NGR: SN 4766 6329

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10258 Llanddewi Aberarth Church, St David dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 477 633

New NGR: SN 4766 6329

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 8969 Llanddewi Aberarth Church, hogback stone

See previous.

Incomplete hogback stone recovered from fabric of church during 19th century restoration of church, possibly +/- *in situ*; now in church.

The only definite hogback in Wales.

May be from 'Viking' grave and represent Norse element in early medieval population?.

Current NGR: SN 477 633

New NGR: SN 4765 6329

Current period: Dark Age

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definite early medieval/medieval artefact

PRN: 8970 Llanddewi Aberarth Church, stone shaft

See previous.

Two fragments of Group III ECM recovered from fabric of church during 19th century restoration of church, possibly +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 477 633

New NGR: SN 4765 6329

Current period: Dark Age

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definite early medieval/medieval artefact

PARISH: LLANDDEWI BREFI

PRN: 5135 Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)
Parish church, listed as 'Landenwybrevy' in 1291.

Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 31488 **Mwnt churchyard, enclosed cemetery?**
See previous.
Raised, regular, rectangular churchyard.
Possibly early medieval enclosed cemetery?, with contemporary bank?; revetment later.
BA re-use site?; churchyard partly established over probable BA round barrow (PRN 31489);
another possible barrow (PRN 31490) just beyond churchyard.

Current NGR: SN 1950 5202

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 31493 **Foel y Mwnt, mortuary chapel?**

See previous.

Possible mortuary chapel? *capel-y-bedd* on hilltop 200m WNW of Mwnt Church, within IA defended enclosure (PRN 1041) - IA re-use site?

Associated with dubious cross site (PRN 5352).

Current NGR: SN 1930 5211

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PARISH: NANTCWNLLE

PRN: 4787 **Nantcwnlle Church (St Cynllo)**

Parish church (post-med PRN 17368), listed as 'Nantwenclen' in 1291.

Also episcopal grange chapel of St Davids/Llanddewi Brefi by 1326; possibly a later medieval acquisition of St Davids, in private patronage at an earlier date?; tithes also held in unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation.

Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries. Large, suboval churchyard, nuclear to early post-medieval enclosure; within 50m of springs (no PRNs).

British dedication (PRNs 10294/12823).

Hillslope location at valley head, on spring line.

Paired site?; within 300m of IA defended enclosure (PRN 4791), with early medieval secular re-use?.

Current NGR: SN 5762 5860

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 12406 **Nantcwnlle Church (St Cynllo)**

See previous.

Double-numbered with PRN 4787.

Current NGR: SN 58 58

New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Double-numbered with PRN 4787, and vague NGR; delete after adding sources?

PRN: 12823 **Nantcwnlle Church, St Cynllo dedication**
 See previous.
 Probably originally dedicated to St Gwynlleu (PRN 10294); St Cynllo a later corruption .
Current NGR: SN 55 55
New NGR: SN 5762 5860
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 10294 **Nantcwnlle Church, St Gwynlleu dedication**
 See previous.
 Probably originally dedicated to St Gwynlleu; St Cynllo a later corruption .
Current NGR: SN 576 586
New NGR: SN 5762 5860
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 11093 **Llanfaelog, chapel? / church land**
 Place-name 'Llanfaelog Farm'.
 PRN entered as church land; no **grange** recorded in this location, and place-name probably derived from chapel dedicated to St Maelog (no PRN for dedication).
 NGR entered is not on site of Llanfaelog Farm.
Current NGR: SN 5915 6114
New NGR: SN 593 612
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: **Alter Site Type to 'Chapel?', alter NGR as indicated and alter record**
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: PENBRYN

PRN: 5397 **Penbryn Church (St Michael)**
 Parish church, listed as 'St Michael of Penbryn' in 1291.
 Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Circular churchyard.
 Possible BA round barrow in churchyard? (no PRN).
 Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.
 Coastal hillslope/hillspur location.
 Mother church?; parish formerly very large with numerous chapelries, may of them later parish churches.

Current NGR: SN 2936 5211
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 2096 **Dyffryn Bern, 'Corbalengi' stone, and round barrow re-use?**
 Group I ECM in field called 'Parc Cerrig y Lluniau' near Dyffryn Bern.
 Recorded as occupying summit ?BA cairn/round barrow in same field (PRN 2098), in c.1695.
 Barrow excavated in c.1806, contained RB cremation (PRN 2097) - RB re-use of BA site?
 Re-used again as cemetery in early medieval period?.

Current NGR: SN 289 513
New NGR: SN 2890 5137
Current period: Dark Age
Status: SAM
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
 Definate early medieval artefact, from early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

PRN: 12387 **Brithdir Chapel**
 Site of chapelry in Penbryn parish.
 Two Brithdir place-names in close proximity; no physical evidence and precise location unknown; however, possibly associated with Fynnon Wen well site, at NGR SN 3398 4748? (PRN 18017).
 Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries

Current NGR: SN 34 47
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5295 **Sarnau, St John's Mission Church**
 19th-20th century church on *de novo* site.

Current NGR: SN 3155 5105
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'
 Not early medieval site

PARISH: SILIAN

PRN: 4796 **Silian Church (St Sulien)**
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17375), listed as 'Landesylan' in 1291.

In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Group I-II ECM (PRN 7647) and Group II ECM (PRN 6307) from church/churchyard, +/- *in situ*?.
Circular churchyard; possible evidence for former outer ?*bangor* enclosure?, nuclear to strip field system.
British dedication (PRN 10343).
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 5715 5124

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10343 Silian Church, St Sulien dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 571 512

New NGR: SN 5715 5124

Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 7647 Silian Church, 'Silbandus' stone

See previous.

Group I-II ECM built into church fabric, +/- *in situ*?.

Current NGR: SN 55 50

New NGR: SN 5715 5124

Current period: Dark Age

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 6307 Silian Church, pillar stone

See previous.

Group II ECM recorded in churchyard in 1808, +/- *in situ*?.

Now in church.

Current NGR: SN 55 50

New NGR: SN 5715 5124

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: NONE Silian Church?, cross-carved stone

See previous.

Lost Group II-III ECM of unknown provenance, possibly from Silian.

Current NGR: -

New NGR: SN 55 50?

Current period:-

Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Give new PRN
 Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards
 Definate early medieval artefact

PARISH: TREFILAN

PRN: 4778 **Trefilan Church (St Hilary)**
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17369), not listed in 1291.
 In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
 Mentioned in source from 1282.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Probable post-Conquest foundation?; nuclear to site of Welsh vill established before 1282, and immediately associated with motte-castle (PRN 3986), also Welsh, established 1200-1234.
 Regular, rectilinear churchyard.
 British dedication (PRN 10299); not original?.
 Valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 5496 5716

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10299 **Trefilan Church, St Helen/St Ilan dedication?**

See previous.

Original dedication unknown; possibly recorded as St Mary in medieval source; place-name element suggests an unknown Ilan, Anglicised to Hilary or Helen; 'Trefilan' possibly derived from 'Tref-llan'?

Current NGR: SN 549 572

New NGR: SN 5496 5716

Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 12408 **Blaenrualen Grange, 'monastic establishment'**

Grange (Glanrhiwfallen Grange) of Llanllyr Abbey, limits not known.

Current NGR: SN 559 597

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Glanrhiwfallen Grange', alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: TREGARON

- PRN: 5136 Tregaron Church (St Caron)**
(now Caron-is-clawdd parish)
Parish church, listed as 'Carnoun/Caraoun' in 1291.
Mentioned in source from 1282.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids; a third of the tithes appropriated to Strata Florida Abbey in 1339, but in 1406 entire benefice assigned as prebend to Llanddewi Brefi.
Group I ECM (PRN 8110) and 2 Group II ECMs (PRNs 8111-8112) from church/churchyard, +/- *in situ*?.
Raised, subcircular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology; church may be built on re-used BA round barrow? (or possible natural drumlin?).
British dedication (PRN 10395).
Valley floor location.
Large parish, coterminous with pre-Conquest *parochium*?.
- Current NGR:** SN 6799 5659
New NGR: SN 6799 5660
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10395 Tregaron Church, St Caron dedication**
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 67 59
New NGR: SN 6799 5660
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Alter Site Name from 'St Ciaran dedication' to 'St Caron dedication'
- PRN: 8110 Tregaron Church, 'Potentina' stone**
See previous.
Group I ECM recorded in 1804, built into church fabric, +/- *in situ*?.
Now in National Museum and Gallery of Wales (Acc. No. 35.618.2).
- Current NGR:** SN 55 50
New NGR: SN 6799 5660 - see comments
Current period: Dark Age
Status: None; curated
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Give NGR of NMGW?
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards
Definite early medieval artefact
- PRN: 8111 Tregaron Church, 'Eneveri' stone**
See previous.
Group II ECM recorded in 1804, built into church fabric, +/- *in situ*?.
Now in National Museum and Gallery of Wales (Acc. No. 35.618.1).
- Current NGR:** SN 6799 5968
New NGR: SN 6799 5660 - see comments
Current period: Dark Age
Status: None; curated

- AP search:** See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Give NGR of NMGW?
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards
Definate early medieval artefact
- PRN: 8112** **Tregaron Church, cross-carved stone**
See previous.
Lost Group II ECM recorded in c.1805, +/- *in situ*?.
Current NGR: SN 6799 5968
New NGR: SN 6799 5660
Current period: Dark Age
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards
Definate early medieval artefact
- PRN: 8113** **Tregaron churchyard, carved stone**
See previous.
Carved stone from churchyard.
Not early medieval.
Current NGR: SN 6799 5968
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW?
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Alter Period to 'Unknown'
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Not early medieval artefact
- PRN: 2043** **Strata Florida Abbey**
(now Caron-uwch-clawdd parish)
Cistercian Abbey, refounded on this site in 1184 by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd ie. Welsh foundation.
Virgin site?; no evidence of earlier ecclesiastical establishment - Group I-III ECM (PRN 2036) is probably a post-Conquest import though possibility remains that it is +/- *in situ*; yew in precinct (now churchyard) already mature in 1370.
Current NGR: SN 746 657
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: SAM/GAM
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: **Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)**
- PRN: 5661** **Strata Florida Abbey, St Mary's Church**
See previous.
17th century church site (post-med PRN 17363), overlying part of Cistercian Abbey (PRN 2043).
Current NGR: SN 7465 6576
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW

AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Alter Period to 'Post Med' or delete record? (ie double-numbered with PRN 17363)

PRN: 2036 **Strata Florida Abbey/St Mary's Church, cross-carved stone**
See previous.
Group I-III ECM recovered from Strata Florida Abbey cemetery, where it had been re-used to mark a post-Conquest grave, during excavations in 1847.
Probably a post-Conquest import though possibility remains that it was +/- *in situ*.
Now in St Mary's Church.

Current NGR: SN 746 657

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 6230 **Hen Fynachlog**
(now Caron-uwch-clawdd parish)
Original site of Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida (PRN 2043), founded on this site in 1164 by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd ie. Welsh foundation.
Moved to present site in 1184.
Virgin site?; no evidence of earlier ecclesiastical establishment.

Current NGR: SN 7177 6453

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **No current evidence for early medieval date**

PRN: 12432 **Grange, 'monastic establishment'**
(now Caron-is-clawdd parish)
Part of Blaenaeron Grange, to Strata Florida Abbey.
See PRN 12430.

Current NGR: SN 65 62

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **Alter Site Name to 'Blaenaeron Grange' (see PRN 12430), alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record**

No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12450 **Grange de Vado Benedicto, 'monastic establishment'**
(now Caron-uwch-clawdd parish)
Part of Mefenydd Grange, to Strata Florida Abbey.
See PRN 12433.

Current NGR: SN 72 66

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Mefenydd Grange' (see PRN 12433), alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: TREMAIN

PRN: 5219 Tremain Church (St Michael)
(now Llangoedmor parish)
Parish church; former chapelry to Penbryn parish, not listed in 1291.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Probable post-Conquest foundation.
Regular, triangular churchyard, formerly smaller, 'D'-shaped and raised (field evidence).
Post-Conquest Latin dedication?
'Plateau' location.
Current NGR: SN 2353 4863
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: TROED-YR-AUR

PRN: 12664 Troed-yr-aur Church (St Michael)
(now Llangoedmor parish)
Parish church (post-med PRN 5271), listed as 'Trefduher/Trefdreher' in 1291.
Granted to Slebech Commandery by Norman Roger de Clare in c.1158; however, possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Regular, square churchyard, nuclear to later(?) post-medieval enclosure.
Post-Conquest Latin dedication?
'Plateau' location.
Current NGR: SN 328 424
New NGR: SN 3270 4535
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5748 Capel Twr Gwyn (St Gwnda/Gwyndaf)
Place-name 'Felin Wnda'
Site of chapelry to Troed-yr-aur parish.
Rectory built on site of chapel in early 19th century.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
British dedication (PRN 10291).
Within 50m of Ffynnon Capel Gwnda curative well site (PRN 8071).

Current NGR: SN 323 469
New NGR: SN 3239 4689
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5749 Felin Wnda rectory, chapel? cemetery?
 See previous.
 PRN clearly relates to same site as PRN 5478.

Current NGR: SN 3239 4689
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Doubled with PRN 5478 - delete after adding sources?

PRN: 10291 Capel Twr Gwyn, St Gwnda/Gwyndaf dedication
 See previous.
 St Gwnda = St Gwyndaf.

Current NGR: SN 324 470
New NGR: SN 3239 4689
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 12388 Capel Twr Gwyn
 See previous.
 Nonconformist chapel site (PRN 16986).
 Location of medieval Capel Twr Gwyn as suggested on Rees' map.
 Clearly incorrect if 1833 account is to be believed.

Current NGR: SN 3519 4767
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date
 Alter record - but don't delete?

PARISH: YSBYTY CYNFYN

PRN: 5479 Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (St John Baptist)
 (now Cwmrheidol parish)
 Parish church; formerly chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
 Probably the 'chapel of Rheidol' granted, with Llanbadarn Fawr, to Gloucester Abbey in 1148-76.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Raised, suboval/subcircular churchyard; boundary possibly incorporates neolithic stone circle (or 19th century folly), PRN 2064, more probably incorporates BA standing stone (PRN 3478) - BA re-use site?.

Also associated with BA findspot (PRN 12207).
Associated with possible hospice site (PRN 5474).
Post-Conquest Latin dedication.
Upland, moorland valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 7525 7909
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: YSBYTY YSTWYTH

PRN: 5489 Ysbyty Ystwyth Church (St John Baptist)
Parish church; formerly chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
Medieval patronage unknown; dubiously claimed as a possession of Slebech Commandery.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Subrectangular churchyard; extended to E. for new church (no PRN) in late 19th century.
Associated with possible hospice site (no PRN).
Post-Conquest Latin dedication.
Upland, hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 7326 7152
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: New PRN for 19th century church
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: NONE Bryn-y-capel Chapel?, Rhos-fair (St Mary?)
Place-name.
Site of grange chapel to Strata Florida, in Mefenydd Grange (PRNs 5206, 12433 & 12450).
Possibly the 'Rosse Fair Chapel' depicted on 16th century map.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Latin dedication?.
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: -
New NGR: SN 729 682
Current period: -
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Give new PRN
Medieval site. No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5206 Gareg Bwlch-mynachlog, monastic land
Part of Mefenydd Grange, to Strata Florida Abbey.
See PRNs 12433 & 12450.

Current NGR: SN 7775 7093
New NGR: SN 77 70
Current period: Medieval

Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Mefenydd Grange' (see PRNs 12433 & 12450), alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record - sources also incorrect
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12453 **Ledwennau Grange, 'monastic establishment'**
Part of Cwmystwyth Grange, to Strata Florida Abbey.
See PRN 12454.

Current NGR: SN 73 72

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Cwmystwyth Grange' (see PRN 12454), alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: YSTRAD MEURIG

PRN: 12451 **Ystrad Meurig Church (St John Baptist)**
(now Gwnws Issa parish)
Parish church (post-med PRN 19648); not listed in 1291.
Granted, as the church of 'Stratmeurig', to Slebech Commandery by Norman Roger de Clare in c.1158; however, possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Suboval churchyard; nuclear to ?medieval field system.
Associated with possible hospice site (no PRN).
Post-Conquest Latin dedication.
Closely associated with motte-&-bailey castle (PRN 2038), established by Anglo-Normans c.1116, taken and rebuilt by Welsh 1137-51, under Anglo-Norman occupation c.1158 - 1160.
Within 150 m of BA findspot (PRN 8332) and possible IA findspot? (PRN 11256).
Upland, valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 704 767

New NGR: 7035 6765

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

Site and location of early medieval church, possibly monastic.
 Earliest direct reference in late 11th century *Life of St David*; however, Group I ECM in church, probably +/- *in situ*, features 9th century inscription with the name 'St David'.
 Episcopal possession; reconstituted as a collegiate church to St Davids Cathedral in late 13th century.
 Possible *clas* site (PRN 5138) - 'Cadwgan son of Griffin Glassour' (ie. *clarwyr?*) witnesses late 13th century charter.
Nawdd (ie. sanctuary) mentioned in 1109.
 Six Group I - Group III ECMs from church and churchyard (PRNs 9933-9938), all probably +/- *in situ?*, suggesting continuous high status.
 Raised, subcircular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology; church may be built on re-used BA round barrow? (or possible natural drumlin?).
 Possible former, large outer *?bangor* enclosure?, boundary delimits and encircles fields.
 British dedication (PRN 10394).
 Valley floor location.
 Within 1 km of Roman road line and 2.5 km of Roman fort of *Bremia*, from which church and parish take their name, suggesting sub-Roman origins.
 Large parish, coterminous with pre-Conquest *parochium?*.

Current NGR: SN 6637 5531

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Definate early medieval (A) site

PRN: 12427 Llanddewi Brefi Church (St David)

See previous.

PRN given to documented medieval church.

Current NGR: SN 66 55

New NGR: SN 6637 5531

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 5138 Llanddewi Brefi Church, *clas* site

See previous.

Not directly referred to as *clas* in the sources.

Current NGR: SN 66 55

New NGR: SN 6637 5531

Current period: Dark Age

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

Add question-mark to Site Type

PRN: 10394 Llanddewi Brefi Church, St David dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 664 553

New NGR: SN 6637 5531

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 9933 Llanddewi Brefi Church, 'Dallus' stone

See previous.

Group I ECM recorded in churchyard in 1746, possibly +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 6638 5531

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 9934 Llanddewi Brefi Church, 'Idnert' stone

See previous.

Group I ECM, of late (9th century?) date, recorded in church in 1693, probably +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Inscription includes the name 'St David'.

Current NGR: SN 6638 5531

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 9935 Llanddewi Brefi Church, cross-carved stone I

See previous.

Group II-III ECM recorded in churchyard in 1876-9, possibly +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 6638 5531

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 9936 Llanddewi Brefi Church, cross-carved stone II

See previous.

Group II ECM recorded in churchyard in 1808, possibly +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 6638 5531

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 9937 Llanddewi Brefi Church, cross-carved stone III

See previous.

Group II-III ECM recorded in churchyard in 1808, possibly +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 6638 5531

New NGR: -

Current period:Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 9938 Llanddewi Brefi Church, 'Cenlisini' stone

See previous.

Group II-III ECM, recorded in churchyard in 1695, probably +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 6638 5531

New NGR: -

Current period:Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 6306 Llanddewi Brefi Church, carved stone

See previous.

Carved stone in church.

Not early medieval.

Current NGR: SN 65 55

New NGR: SN 6638 5531

Current period:Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **Alter Period to 'Unknown'**
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Not early medieval artefact

PRN: 12847 Llanddewi Brefi Church, 'Mibus Tast' stone

See previous.

Inscribed stone in church.

Not early medieval.

Current NGR: SN 663 553

New NGR: SN 6638 5531

Current period:Roman?; Dark Age?

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **Remove 'Dark Age' from Period**
Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.
Not early medieval artefact

PRN: 11850 Llanddewi Brefi Church, 'Trident' stone

See previous.

Inscribed stone in church.

Not early medieval.

Current NGR: SN 663 553

New NGR: SN 6638 5531

Current period:Roman?; Dark Age?; Medieval?

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Remove 'Dark Age' from Period
Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.
Not early medieval artefact

PRN: 11848 Cae'r Fynwent, 'Trident' stone
Record of inscribed stone.
Nb 'Fynwent' place-name - needs to be located?
Nnb this record corrupt - entered in Llanddewi Brefi parish, but NGR is well north of parish boundary.
Is it mistaken ID for PRN 11850?; if not, to what does it refer?

Current NGR: SN 643 655

New NGR: ?????

Current period: Roman?; Dark Age?

Status: None?

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: This record needs checking and alteration
Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.
Not early medieval artefact

PARISH: LLANDYFRİOG

PRN: 12662 Llandyfrïog Church (St Tyfrïog)
Parish church (post-med PRN 16017), listed as 'Llantheveryok' in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to St Davids Cathedral.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Regular, rectangular churchyard, post-medieval in present form.
British dedication (PRN 10107).
Valley floor location.
Former chapelry in parish, at Llanfair Treflygan (PRN 2333), which is probably post-Conquest;
Llandyfrïog Church probably predates this chapel.

Current NGR: SN 333 412

New NGR: SN 3328 4112

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Alter Site name from 'Ddol' to 'Llandyfrïog'
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10107 Llandyfrïog Church, St Brioc dedication
See previous.
Tyfrïog = hypocoristic form of Brioc.

Current NGR: SN 333 411

New NGR: SN 3328 4112

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 2333 Llanfair Treflygan Church (St Mary)

Remains of parish church; former chapelry to Llandyfrïog, to which status it returned in 19th century. Not listed in 1291.
Episcopal possession.
Proper name 'Llanfair Trefhelygen'?.
Possible Anglo-Norman foundation?; Latin dedication, and immediately adjacent to motte-castle (PRN 2332), possibly established within bailey as chapel-of-ease to Llandyfrïog?.
Small, regular, rectangular churchyard; now lies within area of (late) post-medieval enclosure.
Still active in 1763, and possibly in early 19th century.
Disused and ruinous by 1903.

Current NGR: SN 3437 4413
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: SAM
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 11918 **Ffynnon Oer cist cemetery**
Three 'stone-sided and paved' graves, with possible headstones, uncovered during road construction in 1865.
Graves aligned N-S, containing 'ash, charcoal and burnt human bone' ie. cremations; not Christian?.
Date?; possibly not early medieval/medieval?

Current NGR: SN 30 40
New NGR: SN 312 425
Current period: Bronze Age?; Dark Age
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Add 'Unknown' up front of Period
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10585 **Allt-yr-Esgob, Church Land?**
Place-name.
Records episcopal possession and prebendal status of Llandyfrïog parish.

Current NGR: SN 33 42
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Remove question-mark from Site Type
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANDYGWYDD

PRN: 5225 **Llandygydd Church (St Tygwydd)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 20773), listed as 'Llandegey' in 1291.
Episcopal possession, as a prebend to Abergwili College, Carms..
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Regular, polygonal churchyard, post-medieval in present form?.
British dedication (PRN 10353).
Hillslope location.

Two former chapels-of-ease (PRNs 5844/8082 & 12637).
Current NGR: SN 2426 4379
New NGR: SN 2426 4376
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Medieval church rebuilt further W in churchyard in 19th century; altered NGR
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10353 Llandygwydd Church, St Tegwy/Tygwydd dedication
 See previous.
 Tegwy = Tygwydd.

Current NGR: SN 243 438
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 8082 Neuadd Trefawr Chapel
 Place-name 'Parc-y-capel', and earthwork remains of chapel-of-ease to Llandygwydd.
 Marked on OS 25".
 Disused and ruinous by 1833 when 'vestiges' still visible.

Current NGR: SN 2586 4659
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5844 Neuadd Trefawr Chapel
 Mistaken ID or double-numbering with PRN 8082.

Current NGR: SN 257 462
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Delete record?

PRN: 12637 Cenarth Chapel
 Approximate site of chapel-of-ease to Llandygwydd, precise location unknown.
 'Levelled in the formation of the turnpike road' prior to 1833.

Current NGR: SN 27 41
New NGR: SN 25 40
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 9706 **Troedrhiw Fergam, inscribed stone?**
Inscribed stone?, from Troedrhiwfergam Farm.
Not early medieval.

Current NGR: SN 281 426

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **Alter Period to 'Unknown'**
Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.
Not early medieval artefact

PRN: 5831 **Ffynnon Ddewi**
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10194).

Current NGR: SN 250 430

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **No current evidence for early medieval date**

PRN: 10194 **Ffynnon Dewi, St David dedication**
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 250 430

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 9705 **Ffynnon Leuci**
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10376).

Current NGR: SN 247 423

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **No current evidence for early medieval date**

PRN: 10376 **Ffynnon Leuci, St Lleuci dedication**
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 247 423

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 10323 Allt Llawddog, St Llawddog dedication
Hillside named Allt Llawddog - after St Llawddog?
Evidence of former chapelry within area?
Current NGR: SN 27 46
New NGR: SN 270 465
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add question-mark to Site Name and Site Type
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANDYSILIOGOGO

PRN: 5291 Llandysiliogogo Church (St Tysilio)
Parish church, listed as 'Gogoffe' in 1291.
Possession of Whitland Abbey by early 13th century.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large subcircular/suboval churchyard with substantial bank; re-used IA defended enclosure?; nuclear to radial boundary system?
Large stone found beneath pulpit during 19th century restoration - prehistoric stone imported onto site? *leacht?*.
Further large stone in churchyard - prehistoric stone? in situ or imported onto site? or *leacht?*.
British dedication (PRN 10147).
Hillslope location, near coast.
Within 50m of well-site (PRN ???).
'Ogof' element in place-name secondary?, part of later tradition?; or indicates earlier site on coast?
Large parish with at least 1 former chapelry (PRN 5276).
Current NGR: SN 3645 5749
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10147 Llandysiliogogo Church, St Tysilio dedication
See previous.
Current NGR: SN 363 575
New NGR: SN 3645 5749
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 5276 Capel Cynon (St Cynon)
Chapelry to Llandysiliogogo parish, not listed in 1291.
Medieval church?; lay within Synod Grange, granted to Whitland Abbey 1147-1214, so possible grange chapel?
Established by 1648.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Regular, rectangular churchyard, integrated (and contemporary?) with surrounding 19th century enclosure.
British dedication (PRN 10362).
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 3830 4938
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10362 Capel Cynon, St Cynon dedication
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 363 494
New NGR: SN 3830 4938
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 1390 Ffynnon Ddewi
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10251).

Current NGR: SN 385 530
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10251 Ffynnon Dewi, St David dedication
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 385 530
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 5661 Talgarreg Church (St David)
19th century church on *de novo* site.
However, 'Carriog', possible medieval chapelry to Llandysiliogogo parish, depicted within general area of Talgarreg on Rees' map - moved site?, or mistaken ID with 'Carrog' ie. Llanddeiniol? (PRN 12419).

Current NGR: SN 4263 5096
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter period to 'post-medieval'
Not early medieval site

PRN: 10256 **Talgarreg Church, St David dedication**
 See previous.
 Not a medieval/early medieval dedication.
Current NGR: SN 426 510
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Alter period to 'post-medieval'

PARISH: LLANDYSUL

PRN: 5643 **Llandysul Church (St Tysul)**
 Parish church, listed as 'Landessel' in 1291.
 In patronage of Hywel ap Owain in 1231-47, when granted to canons of St Davids; patronage thereafter disputed by Welsh lords.
 Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Group I ECM (PRN 1826), and Group ??? ECM (no PRN), from churchyard; +/- *in situ*?
 Churchyard originally polygonal.
 British dedication (PRN 10361).
 Valley floor location.
 Within 250m of Ffynnon Tysul well-site (no PRN).
 Large parish with at least 6 former chapels-of-ease; possibly represents pre-Conquest *parochium*?

Current NGR: SN 419 407
New NGR: SN 4187 4072
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10361 **Llandysul Church, St Tysul dedication**
 See previous.

Current NGR: SN 419 407
New NGR: SN 4187 4072
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 1826 **Llandysul Church, 'Velvoria' stone**
 See previous.

 Group I ECM recorded in churchyard in 1702/3, +/- *in situ*?; now in church.
Current NGR: SN 40 40
New NGR: SN 4187 4072
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: NONE **Llandysul Church, cross-carved stone**
See previous.
Cross-carved stone, function?, date? 7th-11th century?; recorded in churchyard in 1918, +/- *in situ*?; now in church.

Current NGR: -

New NGR: SN 4187 4072

Current period:-

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: **Give new PRN**
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 12857 **St Winifred's Chapel**
Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul.
In ruins by early 19th century; no physical evidence and precise location unknown.
Also known as 'Capel Faerdre' ie. associated with 'Maerdref' place-name.
Possible grange chapel? (to possible 'Faerdre Grange').
British dedication? (no PRN); possible original dedication to St Gwenfrewi?.
Within 200m of IA defended enclosure (PRN 1827), with possible early medieval secular occupation? (PRN 12859).
Within 300m of BA standing stone? (PRN 1828).

Current NGR: SN 422 420

New NGR: SN 42 42

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: Yes

Field visit: Yes

Comments: **Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)**

PRN: 12693 **Capel Faerdre**
See previous.
Same as St Winifred's Chapel (PRN 12857) - mistaken ID/double-numbering.

Current NGR: SN 428 422

New NGR: SN 42 42

Current period: Medieval

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: **Double-numbered with PRN 12857 - alter or delete record**

PRN: 1838 **Capel Dewi (St David)**
Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul, moved to present site (PRN 18244) in 1830-50?.
Possible remains of square churchyard, in area of 19th century enclosure.
Associated with spring (no PRN).
British dedication (PRN 10255).
Site of medieval fair.
In ruins by early 19th century.

Current NGR: SN 4597 4364

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10255 Capel Dewi, St David dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 460 436

New NGR: SN 4597 4364

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 5646 Capel Dewi (St David)

Appears to relate to present Capel Dewi (post-med PRN 18244); 19th century church on *de novo* site?.

Current NGR: SN 41 40

New NGR: SN 3017 4770

Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Appears to relate to Capel Dewi, which is not a medieval site?
Not early medieval site

PRN: 102545 Capel Dewi, St David dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 41 40

New NGR: SN 3017 4770

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: Post-medieval dedication?
See previous

PRN: 5694 Llanffraed Chapel (St Ffraed)

Place-name 'Cae Capel'.

Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul, moved to present site (PRN 5645) in 19th century.

British dedication (PRN 10170).

In ruins by early 19th century; no physical evidence.

Current NGR: SN 4040 4600

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10170 Llanffraed Chapel, St Ffraed dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 404 460
New NGR: SN 4040 4600
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 5645 **Tregroes Church (St Ffraed)**
19th century church on *de novo* site.

Current NGR: SN 4073 4840
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Period to 'Post Med'
Not early medieval site

PRN: 10242 **Tregroes Church, St Ffraed dedication**
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 407 448
New NGR: SN 4073 4840
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: See previous
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: Post-medieval dedication
See previous

PRN: 5694 **Llansulfed Chapel (St Silfed/St Sulred)**
Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul.
Possibly mentioned in 1222 when 'restored to St Davids'?.
British dedication? (no PRN); suffix may alternatively be derived from 'meddu', ie. a possession.
In ruins by early 19th century; no physical evidence.

Current NGR: SN 4308 4685
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12694 **Llanfair Perthcynddu Chapel (St Mary)**
Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul.
Latin dedication.
In ruins by early 19th century; no physical evidence and precise location unknown.

Current NGR: SN 43 40
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

- PRN: 12695** **Capel Borthyn (St Martin)**
 Site of one of 6 medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul.
 Latin dedication?, original?; 'Matin' may be derived from 'Borthin' element.
 Site of medieval fair, 'Ffair Fartin'.
 In ruins by early 19th century; no physical evidence and precise location unknown.
Current NGR: SN 46 41
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 5644** **Pontsiân Church (St John)**
 19th century church on *de novo* site.
Current NGR: SN 41 40
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Appears to relate to St John's, Pontsiân, which is not a medieval site, so double-numbered - delete?
 Not early medieval site
- PRN: 8078** **Cwm Tri-beddau ?cemetery**
 Place-name only.
 Possible cemetery site; nb. 'tri-beddau' appears to describe prehistoric rather than Christian site.
Current NGR: SN 452 486
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Add 'Bronze Age?' to Period
 Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: LLANERCH AERON

- PRN: 5667** **Llanerch Aeron Church (St Non)**
 (now Ciliau Aeron parish)
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17364), not listed in 1291.
 Possession of St Davids, 'restored' to cathedral in 1222.
 Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Regular, rectangular churchyard, remodelled under Llanerch Aeron estate in 18th-19th century.
 British dedication (PRN 10257), possibly not original.
 Valley floor location.
 At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 4853).
Current NGR: SN 4773 6035
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10257 Llanerch Aeron Church, St Non dedication
See previous.
Dedication possibly not original.

Current NGR: SN 477 604
New NGR: SN 4773 6035
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANFAIR CLYDOGAU

PRN: 5146 Llanfair Clydogau Church (St Mary)
Parish church (post-med PRN 17362); former chapelry to Cellan parish.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, raised oval churchyard.
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?
Valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 6244 5124
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: LLANFAIR ORLLWYN

PRN: 5281 Llanfair Orllwyn Church (St Mary)
(now Orllwyn Teifi parish)
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, 'D'-shaped churchyard, formerly circular?
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?
Hillslope location.

Current NGR: SN 3674 4100
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL GENAU'R-GLYN

PRN: 12443 **Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn Church (St Michael)**
 Parish church (post-med PRN 5190); formerly chapelry, as 'Llanfihangel Castell Gwallter', to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
 In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
 Large, irregular churchyard.
 Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; however closely associated with, and probably contemporary with, Castell Gwallter motte-&-bailey castle (PRN 2007).
 Both church and castle axial to ?planted settlement.
 Within 50m of 'holy well' site (PRN 5184).
 Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.
 Hillslope location.
Current NGR: SN 624 869
New NGR: SN 6232 8690
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'St Michael's Church'?
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5340 **Eglwys-fach Church (St Michael)**
 (now Ysgubor-y-coed parish)
 Chapelry (post-med PRN 17365), firstly to Llanbadarn Fawr parish and then to Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn.
 Formerly known as 'Llanfihangel Capel Edwin', presumably after lay benefactor.
 Appears not to be a medieval foundation, possibly founded c.1623.
 Square, regular churchyard.
Current NGR: SN 6857 9552
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Not a medieval site, so double-numbered with PRN 17365 - delete record after adding sources?
 Not early medieval site

PRN: 6095 **Ynyscapel, Chapel?**
 Place-name only.
 Site of unrecorded, undated chapel?.
Current NGR: SN 6449 9048
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12841 **Doverchen, grange/monastic land**
 Y Dywarchen Grange, alias Tirymynach; grange of Strata Florida Abbey.

Current NGR: SN 60 85
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Y Dywarchen'?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL LLEDROD

PRN: 12434 **Llanfihangel Lledrod Church (St Michael)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 20473), listed as 'Ledred' in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large, 'D'-shaped churchyard, formerly circular?.
Hillspur location.
Within 1 km of Llanio-Trawscoed Roman road line (PRN ???).
Current NGR: SN 646 702
New NGR: SN 6460 7019
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12433 **Mynachdy Ffynnon-oer, grange / 'monastic establishment'**
Part of Mefenydd Grange, grange of Strata Florida Abbey.
Current NGR: SN 663 683
New NGR: SN 66 68
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL RHOSTIË

PRN: 12435 **Llanfihangel Rhostie Church (St Michael)**
(now Llanilar parish).
Parish church (post-med PRN 883), not listed in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Circular/oval churchyard; nuclear to ?earlier post-medieval enclosure.
Moorland hillslope location.
Within 1 km of Llanio-Trawscoed Roman road line (PRN ???).
Current NGR: SN 625 729
New NGR: SN 6250 7282
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes

Field visit: Yes
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREUDDYN

PRN: 5176 **Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn Church (St Michael)**
Parish church; formerly chapelry, as 'Llanfihangel Kilvereth/Gelyndrod', to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Appears to be *de novo* foundation, by patron, of the late 13th century, with cruciform church built in imitation of Llanbadarn Fawr.
Subrectangular churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.
Within 500m of Roman road line, north from Trawscoed Roman fort?
Valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 6650 7605
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 14295 **Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn Church (St Michael)**
See previous.
Double-numbered with PRN 5176.

Current NGR: SN 6650 7605
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: Double-numbered with PRN 5176 - delete record after adding sources?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5490 **Llantrisant Church (dedication?)**
Chapelry, firstly to Llanbadarn Fawr parish and then to Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Three Group II-III ECMs from churchyard (PRNs 9730-32); +/- *in situ*?
Regular, rectangular churchyard, remodelled when church re-established in 1883 after having been abandoned in 17th century; formerly circular? (map evidence).
Possible British dedication (no PRN), although the identity of the 'three saints' is unknown.
Upland, moorland location.

Current NGR: SN 7267 7498
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 9730 **Llantrisant Church, cross-carved stone I**
See previous.
Group II-III ECM recovered from churchyard in 1970, +/- *in situ*?; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 726 749
New NGR: SN 7267 7498
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 9731 **Llantrisant Church, cross-carved stone II**
See previous.
Group II-III ECM recovered from churchyard in 1970, +/- *in situ*?

Current NGR: SN 726 749
New NGR: SN 7267 7498
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 9732 **Llantrisant Church, cross-carved stone III**
See previous.
Group III ECM recorded in churchyard in 1972, +/- *in situ*?

Current NGR: SN 726 750
New NGR: SN 7268 7495
Current period: Dark Age
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 42117 **Mynwent Fach ?cist cemetery**
Place-name 'Cae'r Fynwent Fach'.
Probable cemetery site.
Former subcircular enclosure.
Local tradition of burial, and verbal account of 'grave-slabs' having been observed.
1.5 km W of 'Llaneithyr' place-name (PRN 33255).

Current NGR: SN 7510 7662
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 33257 **Mynwent Fach ?cemetery**
See previous.
Description and NGR appear to relate to PRN 42117, so double-numbered?

Current NGR: SN 7510 7655
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous
Double-numbered with PRN 42117?, delete record after adding sources?

PRN: 5473 Pontarfynach/Devil's Bridge Church (St Iago)
19th century church on *de novo* site.

Current NGR: SN 7359 7673

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Period to 'Post Med'
Not early medieval site

PRN: 10442 Afon Cynon, St Cynon dedication

St Cynon dedication recorded in NGR SN 65 76, appears to relate to Afon Cynon and associated place-names.

Probably not a dedication? - named after lay personage?

Current NGR: SN 65 76

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter or delete record?
Not early medieval site

PRN: 12454 Cwmystwyth Grange / 'monastic establishment'
Grange of Strata Florida Abbey.

Current NGR: SN 78 73

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 22540 Cwmystwyth Grange, Bwlch-yr-oerfa 'monastic establishment?'/garden

See previous.

Remains of building and enclosures possibly associated with medieval Cwmystwyth grange, or post-medieval DRS site.

Current NGR: SN 76389 74960

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD

- PRN: 4777** **Llanfihangel Ystrad Church (St Michael)**
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17370), possibly listed as 'Est't' in 1291.
 In patronage of Bishop of St Davids, as prebend of Llanddewi Brefi.
 Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Churchyard formerly oval; nuclear to ?earlier post-medieval enclosure.
 Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?
 Within 50m of spring (no PRN).
 Valley floor location.
- Current NGR:** SN 5245 5622
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 4786** **Llanllyr Abbey**
 Cistercian nunnery, founded c.1180 by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd ie. Welsh foundation.
 Traces of chapel/church and cemetery enclosure visible in late 19th century.
 Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Group II ECM from site (PRN 4781) suggests possible pre-Conquest origins, as cemetery; later possibly monastic?, re-established or re-organised under Rhys ap Gruffudd?
 Spring on site (no PRN).
 Valley floor location.
- Current NGR:** SN 542 560
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: SAM?
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 4850** **Llanllyr Abbey, Talsarn Chapel**
 See previous.
 House, on site of Llanllyr Abbey church/chapel.
- Current NGR:** SN 5425 5606
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: SAM?
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Alter Site Name to 'Llanllyr Church/Chapel'?
- PRN: 4781** **Llanllyr Abbey, 'Tesquitus' stone**
 See previous.
 Group II ECM recovered from Llanllyr House in c.1830, +/- *in situ*?; now in garden of house.
 Inscription probably records grant of land for cemetery.
- Current NGR:** SN 5434 5588
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
Status: SAM
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
 Definate early medieval artefact

- PRN: 6040** **Cwm-mynach, monastic land**
Part of Hafodwen Grange, grange of Strata Florida Abbey.
Said, in late 12th century source, to have originally belonged to Llanllyr Abbey.
Cwm-mynach itself non-monastic?
Embraces 'Capeli' place-name, without evidence or tradition of former chapel(s).
- Current NGR:** SN 52 80
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Hafodwen', and Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 6030** **Capel St Silin**
See previous.
Place-name; site of grange chapel of Hafodwen Grange (PRN 6040).
Gone by early 19th century; no physical evidence and precise location unknown.
Associated with (or possibly within?) IA defended enclosure (PRN 4794/9813), which may also be the source of associated Group II ECM (PRN 4793).
British dedication (no PRN).
- Current NGR:** SN 51 50
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: New PRN for dedication?
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 9813** **Cribyn Gaer, 'vallum enclosure'?**
See previous.
IA defended enclosure (PRN 4794), associated with Capel St Silin place-name (PRN 6030) and Group II ECM (PRN 4793), possibly representing the original location of both chapel and ECM?; or possible paired site with early medieval secular occupation?
- Current NGR:** SN 520 508
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
Status: SAM
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
Alter Site Type to 'hillfort re-use'?
- PRN: 4793** **Maes Mynach, pillar stone**
See previous.
Group II ECM recorded at Maes Mynach in 1808, said to have been derived from Cribyn Gaer IA enclosure (PRN 4794/9813).
Now in Llanilar Church.
- Current NGR:** SN 5195 5061
New NGR: See comments
Current period: Dark Age
Status: SAM
AP search: No
Field visit: No

Comments: Give NGR of Llanilar Church?
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PARISH: LLANGEITHO

PRN: 5163 **Llangeitho Church (St Ceitho)**
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of St Davids.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Churchyard originally suboval.
British dedication (PRN 10285).
Valley floor location.
Two former chapelries in parish (PRNs 10287 & 12431); Llangeitho probably predates post-Conquest Capel Gwenfyl (see below, PRN 10287).

Current NGR: SN 6205 6009

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10285 **Llangeitho Church, St Ceitho dedication**
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 620 598

New NGR: SN 6205 6009

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: CinW

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 10287 **Capel Gwenfyl (St Gwenfyl)**
(now Gwynfil parish?)
Site of chapelry to Llangeitho parish.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; however, lay in open space at centre of Llangeitho village, 300m S of Llangeitho Church, a settlement with Anglo-Norman morphology - established to serve planted settlement?
Former cemetery around chapel.
Disused by 118th century; gone by 19th century.
British dedication (PRN 10287), original?
Valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 620 598

New NGR: SN 618 597

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10287 **Capel Gwenfyl, St Gwenfyl dedication**
See previous.
Dedication possibly spurious and derived from place-name?.

Current NGR: SN 620 598
New NGR: SN 618 597
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: None
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 12431 **Trafle/Caerllugest Chapel**
 Site of chapelry in Llangeitho parish.
 PRN clearly relates to Caerllugest Chapel, granted to Talley Abbey c.1200 and probably on site of Caerllugest Farm.
 Place-name only; no physical evidence and precise location **unknown**.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries

Current NGR: SN 60 61
New NGR: SN 61 61
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Caerllugest Chapel' and alter NGR as indicated
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANGOEDMOR

PRN: 5305 **Llangoedmor Church (St Cynllo)**
 Parish church, listed as 'Lanloidmar/Langoydmaur' in 1291.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries; gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 15th century.
 Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (or a 'portion' granted).
 Appears to have been important site; recorded as 'portionary' in 1291 with one portion belonging to Talley - the other(s) still in lay hands?.
 Regular, rectangular churchyard, probably remodelled in 19th century under Plas Llangoedmor estate.
 British dedication (PRN 10423).
 Valley-head location.
 At least 2 former chapelries in parish (PRNs 5226 & 5324), later parish churches.

Current NGR: SN 1995 4580
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10423 **Llangoedmor Church, St Cynllo dedication**
 See previous.

Current NGR: SN 199 458
New NGR: SN 1995 4580
Current period: Dark Age?
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 5226 **Llechryd Old Church (Holy Cross)**
Remains of chapelry to Llangoedmor parish, becoming a parish church in its own right throughout most of the post-medieval period.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Probable post-Conquest foundation, deriving its dedication from Mwnt Church (PRN 5324), also a former chapelry to Llangoedmor.
Regular, rectangular churchyard.
Valley floor location.
Llechryd tentatively identified as 'Llech-y-crau', recorded as battle-site in source from 1088.
Current NGR: SN 2186 4372
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None???
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add 'ruined' to Form/Condition
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 12292 **Five Beds, cists**
Five 'cistvaens' recorded in 1695 and 1810, apparently associated with 'Llech-yr-ast' chambered tomb site (PRN ????)
Date?; probably prehistoric? probably not early medieval/medieval?
Current NGR: SN 22 48
New NGR: -
Current period: Bronze Age?; Dark Age
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Cists' plural; add 'Unknown' up front of Period
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: LLANGORWEN

PRN: 12439 **Llangorwen Chapel (All Saints?)**
(formerly Llanbadarn Fawr/Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn parish).
Site of chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr, moved to present site (PRN 5142) in late 19th century.
No continuity; church gone by 1800.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possible earthwork evidence?
Within 30m of BA cremation cemetery (PRNs 8295, 8296 & 28236).
Associated medieval settlement.
Valley floor location.
Current NGR: SN 604 839
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 12431 **Chapel Kilvellan**
Site of chapelry shown on 16th century maps, precise location unknown.
Current NGR: SN 59 85
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10699 **Ty'n yr Abbey, monastic land?**
Place-name only.
Unrecorded monastic land?, unless represents location of land in Llanbadarn Fawr parish belonging to Vale Royal Abbey.
Current NGR: SN 603 844
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANGRANOG

PRN: 5296 **Llangranog Church (St Carannog)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 16987); former chapelry to Llandysiliogogo parish, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of St Davids.
Mentioned, as cult centre, in *Life of St Carannog*, from early 12th century.
Large, rectilinear churchyard, with poorly-defined boundary.
Possible former *capel-y-bedd* ('Llety Carannog', no PRN) in NW corner of churchyard?
Churchyard associated with former stone ('Judgement Stone'), boundary stone? of *bangor*?, re-used BA standing stone?; *leacht*?; moved away in 19th century.
Within 50m of Ffynnon y Groes pilgrimage well site (PRN ???), associated with former ECM?
British dedication (PRN 10104?).
Coastal hillslope location.
Current NGR: SN 3165 5403
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: New PRN for dedication?
Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10104 **Ogof Granog; St Carannog dedication**
See previous.
St Carannog dedication recorded in conjunction with 'Cave' place-name, not recorded as a site in itself; NGR located just SW of church.
Current NGR: SN 316 540
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous
This record needs rationalising - apply it to church only? and alter Site Name?

PRN: 1101 Ynys Lochtyn, hillfort?; 'vallum enclosure'?
IA defended enclosure.
Interior features physical evidence of hut circles, regarded (doubtfully) as of possible early medieval date.
Current NGR: SN 3143 5333
New NGR: SN 3147 5558
Current period: Iron Age; Dark Age
Status: None???
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'hillfort'
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 1101 Ynys Lochtyn, monastery?, settlement
See previous.
Relates to possible monastic context for doubtful early medieval re-use.
Current NGR: SN 3147 5558
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; medieval?
Status: None???
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANGWYRYFON

PRN: 12418 Llangwryfon Church (St Ursula)
Site of medieval parish church, not listed in 1291; moved to present site (PRN 4833) in late 19th century.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
In private patronage.
Square/triangular enclosure, S of present church (PRN 4833), represents churchyard; associated boundary may represent part of former outer, ?*bangor* enclosure.
Lost ?Group III ECM (PRN 773), recorded in old churchyard in 1808, +/- *in situ*?.
'British' dedication (PRN 10314), original?.
Current NGR: SN 5961 7053
New NGR: SN 5970 7048
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: New PRN for dedication?
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10314 Llangwryfon Church, St Ursula dedication
See previous.
Cult of the British 'Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins' is late in Ceredigion; dedication may not be original?.
Current NGR: SN 596 705
New NGR: SN 5970 7048
Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 773 Llangwryfon old churchyard, cross-carved stone
See previous.
?Group III ECM, recorded in old churchyard in 1808, +/- *in situ*?
Lost.

Current NGR: SN 59 70
New NGR: SN 5970 7048

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: 774 Maesllyn, 'Dominicus' stone; inhumation?
Group I ECM, uncovered during ploughing in 1942.
Appears to have been re-used as side-slab of a cist-grave (no PRN).
Now at National Museum and Gallery of Wales (Acc. No. 43.33).

Current NGR: SN 5880 7137

New NGR: SN 5879 7136 (see comments)

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None; curated

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Give NGR of NMGW?
Remove 'Inhumation' from Site Type and create new record
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.
Definate early medieval artefact

PRN: NONE Maesllyn, cist cemetery?
See previous.
Group I ECM from Maesllyn (PRN 774) appeared to have been re-used as side-slab of a cist-grave.
Single inhumation suggested; part of larger cemetery?

Current NGR: -

New NGR: SN 5879 7136

Current period: -

Status: None

AP search: Yes

Field visit: Yes

Comments: Give new PRN
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: LLANGYBI

PRN: 12425 Llangybi Church (St Cybi)
Parish church (post-med PRN 5145), not listed in 1291.
Held in multiple patronage?; in joint patronage in early 19th century.
Mentioned in *Life of St Cybi*, from early-mid 12th century.
Raised, polygonal churchyard, formerly subcircular?; associated with cropmark of unknown date (PRN 6327) immediately to N?.

British dedication (PRN 10109).
Within 500m of Ffynnon Wen well site.
Valley floor location, within 5km of Roman fort site of *Bremia*.
Current NGR: SN 609 532
New NGR: SN 6086 5318
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10109 Llangybi Church, St Cybi dedication
See previous.
Current NGR: SN 609 531
New NGR: SN 6086 5318
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANGYNFELYN

PRN: 5431 Llangynfelyn Church (St Cynfelyn)
Parish church (post-med PRN 17366); former chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
In private patronage.
Raised, oval churchyard, occupying 'island' within coastal marshland.
British dedication (PRN 10420).
Coastal marshland location.
Current NGR: SN 6458 9218
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10420 Llangynfelyn Church, St Cynfelyn dedication
See previous.
Current NGR: SN 646 922
New NGR: SN 6458 9218
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 5191 Borth Church (St Matthew)
(now Borth parish).
19th century church on *de novo* site.
Current NGR: SN 6115 8975
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval?; post-medieval?
Status: None

AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Period to 'Post Med'
'Sources' all appear to relate to Llanafan-y-Trawscoed Church
Not early medieval site

PARISH: LLANGYNLLO

PRN: 12665 **Llangynllo Church (St Cynllo)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 16053), not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Held in multiple patronage, by freeholders of the parish.
Churchyard formerly oval.
British dedication (PRN 10424).
Hills spur location.
Current NGR: SN 352 439
New NGR: SN 3519 4394
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10424 **Llangynllo Church, St Cynllo dedication**
See previous.
Current NGR: SN 352 439
New NGR: SN 3519 4394
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANILAR

PRN: 5171 **Llanilar Church (St Hilary)**
Parish church, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possession of St Davids.
Large, raised, circular churchyard, possibly segmented?; possible larger, circular concentric former outer ?bangor enclosure?.
Within 20m of Neolithic/BA cemetery complex (PRNs 9677 & 25059); churchyard established over re-used BA barrow?.
British dedication? (PRN 10009).
Valley floor location, within 5km of Trawscoed Roman fort site.
Current NGR: SN 6237 7510
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

- PRN: 17361** **Llanilar Church (St Hilary)**
 See previous.
 Double-numbered with PRN 5171.
- Current NGR:** SN 6237 7510
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Double-numbered with PRN 5171; delete after adding sources?
- PRN: 10009** **Llanilar Church, St Ilar dedication?**
 See previous.
 'Hilary' dedication may represent British St Ilar; however, more likely to represent the Latin St Hilary.
- Current NGR:** SN 624 751
New NGR: SN 6237 7510
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
 Add question-mark to Site Name and Site Type
-

PARISH: LLANINA

- PRN: 8297** **Llanina Church (St Ina)**
 Parish church (post-med PRN 5656); formerly chapelry to Llanarth parish, not listed in 1291.
 Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
 Possession of St Davids.
 Polygonal churchyard.
 British dedication (PRN 10139).
 Associated with medieval settlement (PRN 10945).
 Coastal, waterfront location.
- Current NGR:** SN 40 59
New NGR: SN 405 598
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10139** **Llanina Church, St Ina dedication**
 See previous.
 'St Ina' represents local cult, not to be identified with West Saxon King Ina.
- Current NGR:** SN 40 59
New NGR: SN 405 598
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
- PRN: 8194** **Capel Crist and cemetery (Holy Cross?/Holy Trinity?)**

(now Llanarth parish?).
Site of chapel to Llanarth parish.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Associated with one of Llanarth's *trefi*.
Dedication probably post-Conquest.
Coastal hillslope location.
Chapel now gone; physical evidence for cemetery.

Current NGR: SN 4345 6060
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add cemetery to Site Type
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANLLWCHAEARN

PRN: 10509 Llanllwchaearn Church (St Llŵchaiarn)
(now New Quay parish)
Parish church (post-med PRN 5292); former chapelry of Penbryn parish?, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Possession of St Davids.
Fragment of Group II ECM in church (no PRN), not necessarily *in situ*.
Churchyard formerly oval (PRN 35885); possibly within large, former outer *?bangor* enclosure?.
British dedication (PRN 10326).
Coastal, valley head location.

Current NGR: SN 3848 5990
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10326 Llanllwchaearn Church, St Llŵchaiarn dedication
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 385 599
New NGR: SN 3848 5990
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 35885 Llanllwchaearn churchyard
See previous.
Churchyard formerly oval (PRN 35885); possibly within large, former outer *?bangor* enclosure?.

Current NGR: SN 3846 5992
New NGR: -
Current period: Post-medieval; medieval?
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous
Alter description - not originally L-shaped - and remove question-mark from period

PRN: NONE Llanllwchaearn Church, stone pillar fragment
See previous.
Fragment of Group II ECM lying loose in church since the 1930s; not necessarily *in situ*.
Current NGR: -
New NGR: SN 3848 5990
Current period:-
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Give new PRN
Recently discovered by Dr N. Edwards.
Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 12390 St David's Chapel
Site of possible chapel shown on Rees' map.
Current NGR: SN 39 57
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Add question-mark to Site Type
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANRHYSTUD

PRN: 4814 Llanrhystud Church (St Restitutus)
Parish church, listed as 'Laurestant' in 1291.
'Llanrhystud' place-name mentioned in 1149.
Granted to Slebech Commandery by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd c.1176.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Large subcircular churchyard nuclear to ?planted vill and strip-field system - later?.
Latin dedication.
Within 20m of well site (no PRN).
Within 800m of IA defended enclosure (PRN ????).
Coastal plain location.
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 4822).
Current NGR: SN 5374 6961
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 4814 Llanrhystud Church (St Restitutus)
See previous.
Double-numbered with PRN 4814.
Current NGR: SN 53 69
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous
Double-numbered with PRN 4814; delete after adding sources?

PRN: 4822 **Capel Cynddilig (St Cynddilig)**
Site of chapelry to Llanrhystud parish; precise location unknown.
British dedication (no PRN).

Current NGR: SN 55 65

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: New PRN for dedication?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANSANTFFRAED

PRN: 4813 **Llansantffraed Church (St Bridget/St Ffraed)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 17391), listed as 'Lansenfreyd' in 1291.
Granted to Slebech Commandery by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd c.1176.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries;
gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 1303.
Churchyard formerly circular, associated with strip-field system - later?
British dedication (PRN 10143).
Within 50m of IA/RB findspot (PRN 13159).
Coastal plain location.
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 758).

Current NGR: SN 5125 6748

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10143 **Llansantffraed Church, St Ffraed dedication**
See previous.
'St Bridget' = St Ffraed.

Current NGR: SN 512 675

New NGR: SN 5125 6748

Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 758 **Llanon Chapel (St Non)**
Remains of late medieval chapelry to Llansantffraed parish.
Probable post-Conquest foundation.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries;
gave name to surrounding *gwestfa* recorded in 1303.
Restricted site, without churchyard, in back lane within vill associated with strip-field system.
British dedication (PRN 10332), probably post-Conquest.
Coastal plain location.

Current NGR: SN 5147 6684
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: LB2
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10332 **Llanon Chapel, St Non dedication**
 See previous.
 Probably post-Conquest; possibly derived from toponome 'onnen' (ash tree).

Current NGR: SN 515 668
New NGR: SN 5147 6684
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 8529 **Bryn-beddau ?cemetery**
 Place-names 'Bryn-beddau' and 'Pant-y-beddau' only.
 Possible cemetery site; upland moorland site, possibly represents prehistoric rather than Christian site?.

Current NGR: SN 584 642
New NGR: -
Current period: Dark Age?; Medieval?
Status: None
AP search: Yes
Field visit: Yes
Comments: Add 'Bronze Age?' to Period
 Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

PARISH: LLANWENOG

PRN: 5636 **Llanwenog Church (St Gwenog)**
 Parish church, listed as 'Landgeynok' in 1291.
 Possibly the 'Llangweithenau' ravaged by the Saxons in 982.
 A 'third' of the church granted to Whitland Abbey by 13th century - portionary?; remainder to St Davids, as a prebend to Llanddewi Brefi, by 16th century.
 Tithes also held in unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation.
 Churchyard possibly formerly circular.
 Curving boundary W. of churchyard possibly represents former outer *bangor* enclosure, encompassing churchyard, Ffynnon Wenog curative, pilgrimage well site (PRN 8079), boulder known locally as 'prayer station' (PRN 8100) ie. possible *leacht*?, and an earthwork of unknown date (PRN 9951).
 British dedication (PRN 10288).
 Hillslope location on spring line.
 Fairly large parish with 3 (or 4) former chapels-of-ease (PRNs 7516, 8217 & 12391).

Current NGR: SN 4938 4552
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: Yes
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10288 Llanwenog Church, St Gwenog dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 494 455

New NGR: SN 4938 4552

Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 7516 Capel Whyll

Site of one of 4 chapels-of-ease to Llanwenog parish.

Grange chapel to Rhuddlan Grange (PRN 8209) from 1180s, granted by 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd = Welsh foundation.

Remains standing in 1796, when 'destroyed'.

Occupied level area on summit of 'Crug-y-Chwil', a raised mound (no PRN?), possible BA round barrow re-use?

Group I ECM built into fabric (PRN 750), probably +/- *in situ*; revealed when chapel demolished in 1796.

Probable early cemetery site.

Lies within area of 18th-19th century enclosure.

Current NGR: SN 4860 4241

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None?

AP search: Yes

Field visit: Yes

Comments: Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

PRN: 750 Capel Whyll, 'Trenacatus' stone

See previous.

Group I ECM built into fabric of Capel Whyll, probably +/- *in situ*; revealed when chapel demolished in 1796.

Now in National Museum and Gallery of Wales (Acc. No. 50.279).

Current NGR: SN 4860 4241

New NGR: See comments

Current period: Dark Age

Status: Descheduled, curated

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Give NGR of NMGW?

Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards

Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 8217 Llanfechan Chapel / ?Capel Santesau (St Ursula)

Place-name 'Llanfechan Farm', on site of Llanfechan Chapel, one of 4 chapels-of-ease to Llanwenog parish.

Disused in post-medieval period and converted into (farm)house; no physical evidence for ecclesiastical use.

There is the suggestion that it may be the same as 'Capel Santesau', also one of the chapels-of-ease, meaning that there were in fact only 3; confusion in post-medieval accounts? Capel Santesau with British dedication (PRN 10136).

Current NGR: SN 5158 4545

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10316 **Capel Santesau, St Ursula dedication**
 See previous.
 Cult of the British 'Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins' is late in Ceredigion; dedication may not be original?.

Current NGR: SN 516 455
New NGR: SN 5158 4545
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PRN: 12391 **Capel Bryneglwys**
 Place-name 'Bryn-yr-eglwys'.
 Site of one of 4 chapels-of-ease to Llanwenog parish, precise location unknown.
 Grange chapel to Strata Florida (Tir Newydd Grange, PRN 10657), later medieval grant?.
 Gone by 1810; no physical evidence.

Current NGR: SN 48 48
New NGR: SN 485 486
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 8209 **Rhuddlan Grange**
 Grange, centred on Capel Whyl (PRN 7516).
 Formed part of foundation grant of Talley Abbey by the 'Lord' Rhys ap Gruffudd in 1180s;
 acquired by Strata Florida Abbey c.1200.

Current NGR: SN 49 43
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Type to 'Grange', and alter record
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10657 **Bryn-yr-eglwys, church land/grange**
 Tir Newydd Grange (to Strata Florida Abbey), centred on Capel Bryneglwys (PRN 12391).
 Name suggests a later medieval grant.

Current NGR: SN 4850 4860
New NGR: SN 48 46
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Tir Newydd Grange', alter Site Type to 'Grange', alter NGR as indicated and alter record
 No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10658 **Llanfair Hill, church land**
See previous.
Place-name.
Part of Tir Newydd Grange (to Strata Florida Abbey).
Current NGR: SN 4945 4970
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval
Status: None
AP search: No
Field visit: No
Comments: Part of PRN 10657 - delete record?
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANWNNEN

PRN: 4766 **Llanwnnen Church (St Lucia/St Gwnnen)**
Parish church; former chapelry of Silian parish, not listed in 1291.
In patronage of Bishop of St Davids.
Possible Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Churchyard formerly suboval; axial to routeways.
Former British dedication (PRN 10292).
Valley floor location.
Within 30m of spring (no PRN).
Within 100m of motte castle (PRN 721).
Current NGR: SN 5331 4727
New NGR: -
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval
Status: CinW
AP search: No
Field visit: No (done)
Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10292 **Llanwnnen Church, St Gwnnen dedication**
See previous.
Church originally dedicated to St Gwnnen; rededicated in later 19th century.
Current NGR: SN 533 473
New NGR: SN 5331 4727
Current period: Dark Age
AP search: See previous
Field visit: See previous
Comments: See previous

PARISH: LLANWNNWS

PRN: 5158 **Llanwnnws Church (St Gwnnws)**
(now Gwnnws Issa parish)
Parish church; former chapelry to Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
In private patronage.
Mentioned in early 12th century *Life of St Padarn*, in association with Llanbadarn Fawr.
Probable Welsh foundation; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.

Group II ECM recorded in churchyard in c.1697, probably +/- *in situ* (PRN 1974); now in church.

Subcircular/suboval churchyard; cropmarks S of churchyard suggest possible former outer *bangor* enclosure (no PRN).

British dedication (PRN 10295).

Upland, moorland location on hillspur.

Current NGR: SN 6851 6951

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

PRN: 10295 Llanwnnws Church, St Gwnnws dedication

See previous.

Current NGR: SN 685 695

New NGR: SN 6851 6951

Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

PRN: 1974 Llanwnnws Church, 'Hiroiddil' stone

See previous.

Group II ECM recorded in churchyard in c.1697, probably +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Current NGR: SN 65 95

New NGR: SN 6852 6952

Current period: Dark Age

Status: SAM

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards

Definite early medieval artefact

PRN: 12846 Penardd Grange

(now Gwnnws Issa parish)

Extensive grange of Strata Florida.

Current NGR: SN 70 65

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 5058 Mynachdy, monastic land/grange

(now Gwnnws Issa parish)

Part of extensive Mefenydd Grange (to Strata Florida Abbey).

Current NGR: SN 7120 6792

New NGR: SN 70 65

Current period: Medieval

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Mefenydd Grange', alter Site Type to 'Grange', alter NGR as indicated and alter record
No current evidence for early medieval date

PARISH: LLANYCHAEARN

PRN: 12421 **Llanychaearn Church (St Llŵchaiarn)**
Parish church (post-med PRN 4850); former chapelry of Llanbadarn Fawr parish, not listed in 1291.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
In private patronage.
Regular, rectangular churchyard, post-medieval in present form.
British dedication (PRN 10327).
Coastal, valley floor location.

Current NGR: SN 585 787

New NGR: SN 5850 7860

Current period: Medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: No

Field visit: No (done)

Comments: Alter Site Name to 'Llanychaearn Church'
No current evidence for early medieval date

PRN: 10327 **Llanychaearn Church, St Llŵchaiarn dedication**
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 585 786

New NGR: SN 5850 7860

Current period: Dark Age

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous
Remove 'St Hychan' from Site Name?

PARISH: MWNT

PRN: 5324 **Mwnt Church (Holy Cross)**
(now Y Ferwig parish).
Parish church; former free chapel within Llangoedmor parish, not listed in 1291.
In private patronage.
Probable Welsh foundation?; Ceredigion in Welsh hands during most of 12th and 13th centuries.
Raised, regular, rectangular churchyard, early? (PRN 31488).
BA re-use site?; churchyard partly established over probable BA round barrow (PRN 31489);
another possible barrow (PRN 31490) just beyond churchyard.
Coastal, hillside location near waterfront.
Multiple church site?; possible mortuary chapel/?*capel-y-bedd* on hilltop 200m WNW of church (PRN 31493), within IA defended enclosure (PRN 1041)

Current NGR: SN 1950 5202

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)