



## **CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS**

### **EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES PROJECT**

**STAGE 1: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**COUNTY: CARMARTHENSHIRE**

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Project Record No: 44753  
Report No: 2002/25



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## EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE

### 1.0 SUMMARY

*The early medieval ecclesiastical sites project (EME) was initiated by Cadw, through the four Welsh Trusts, in 2001. The aim of the project was to identify ecclesiastical sites in Wales with pre Anglo-Norman Conquest origins, in order to formulate management strategies and scheduling priorities. Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) was appointed to cover the counties of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. A cut-off date of 1100 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 461 records were assessed and rationalised in Carmarthenshire .*

*Assessment of these records resulted in a graded list of 108 Carmarthenshire sites with possible pre-Conquest origins. The list comprises -*

- 12 grade A sites (high probability)
- 28 grade B sites (medium probability)
- 24 grade C sites (lower probability)

*A fourth grade was also introduced -*

- 44 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. Re-use of iron age sites, and the former presence of large, outer enclosures or 'bangors', were suggested at a number of new churchyard sites. In addition, the former location of ECMs, topographic evidence and post-Conquest documentary sources were used to suggest earlier origins for several new sites. However, it was also demonstrated that the 'native' ecclesiastical tradition was remarkably persistent, particularly in the north and east of the county, which was not brought under direct Anglo-Norman rule until the late 13th century.*

*Stage 2 of the project will consist of site visits and/or aerial photographic analysis of all grade A-C 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, nevertheless, 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 (RCAHMS 1976, 14-15). This lack of evidence also applies to pre-Conquest secular sites, of which only seventeen have certainly been identified in Wales, one of them in Carmarthenshire (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. Only one Anglo-Norman foundation can be dated to before 1100, at Monkton in Pembrokeshire (and then possibly on an earlier site).

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 1, 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 195 in Carmarthenshire. The scope of the project was widened to include an assessment of all medieval (ie. pre-Reformation) ecclesiastical sites, any of which might have the 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 461 records were assessed and rationalised in Carmarthenshire, 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 108 Carmarthenshire 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 12 (see Appendix 1)**

PRN: 71	Carmarthen, Llandeuldyddog ?clas site
PRN: 2076	Cenarth Church (St Llawddog/St Teilo?)
PRN: 1881	Cynwyl Gaeo Church (St Cynwyl)
PRN: 3907	Llandowror Church (St Cringaf/St Teilo)
PRN: 888	Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)
PRN: 7673	Llandybïe, Waun Henllan church and ?cemetery
PRN: 726	Llanegwad, Llanyhermin (St Hemin's Chapel) +/- PRN: 12714 Llanegwad, Llanyhermin Church
PRN: 7557	Llanegwad, Llandeilo Rwnws Chapel (St Teilo)
PRN: 2278	Llangeler Church (St Celer)
PRN: 7407	Llanpumsaint Church (SS Ceitho, Celynin, Gwyn, Gwyno & Gwynoro)
PRN: 2263	Newchurch, Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (St Michael)

▪ **Grade B sites (medium probability) - total 28 (see Appendix 2)**

PRN: 50	Carmarthen St Peter
PRN: 1879	Cynwyl Gaeo, Maes Llanwrthwl ?church and ?cemetery
PRN: 1955	Cynwyl Gaeo, Pumsaint Chapel (St Teilo?)
PRN: 5059	Eglwys Gymun Church (St Margaret)
PRN: 11667	Henllan Amgoed Church (St David)
PRN: 1629	Kidwelly Church (St Mary) +/- PRN: 1632 Kidwelly, Llangadog, St Cadog's Chapel
PRN: 2163	Laugharne Church (St Martin)
PRN: 728	Llanarthne Church (St David/St Arthne)
PRN: 3856	Llandoverly, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church (St Mary)
PRN: 5360	Llandyfaelog Church (St Maelog)
PRN: 861	Llandyfeisant Church (St Tyfei)
PRN: 674	Llanedi Church (St Edi)
PRN: 7370	Llanegwad Church (St Egwad)
PRN: 8976	Llanegwad, Salutation Inn cist grave ?cemetery
PRN: NONE	Llanegwad, 'Ager Redoc' ?chapel
PRN: 690	Llanelli Church (St Ellyw)
PRN: 1793	Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church (St Michael)
PRN: 15341	Llangan Church (St Canna)
PRN: 709	Llangathen Church (St Cathen)
PRN: 2174	Llangynog Church (St Cynog)
PRN: 3910	Llansadwrnen Church (St Sadwrnen)
PRN: 3942	Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio)
PRN: 3972	Meidrum Church (St David)
PRN: 2252	Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael)
PRN: 1644	Penbre Church (St Illtud)
PRN: 2117	St Ishmaels Church (St Ismael)
PRN: 2118	St Ishmaels, Llansaint Chapel (All Saints)

▪ **Grade C sites (lower probability) - total 24 (see Appendix 3)**

PRN: 1740	Abergwili, Capel-y-Groes
PRN: 2251	Abernant Church (St Lucia/St Lleucu)
PRN: 4762	Brechfa Church (St Teilo)
PRN: 3730	Castell Dwyran Church (St Teilo?)
PRN: 1414	Egremont Church (St Michael)
PRN: 740	Llanarthne, Henllan
PRN: 3958	Llanboidy Church (St Brynach)
PRN: 5078	Llanboidy, Parc-y-fynwent/Llan ?cemetery
PRN: 3905	Llandawke Church (St Odoceus)



PRN: 4093	Llandingat Church (St Dingad)
PRN: 11756	Llanelli, Machynys ?monastery
PRN: 4049	Llangadog Church (St Cadog/St David)
PRN: 7397	Llanglydwen Church (St Cledwen)
PRN: 1703	Llangyndeyrn Church (St Cyndeyrn)
PRN: 1736	Llangynwr Church (St Ceinwr)
PRN: 1796	Llanllwni, Maes Nonni chapel
PRN: 1903	Llansadwrn Church (St Sadwrn)
PRN: 1870	Llansawel Church (St Sawyl)
PRN: 4080	Llanwrda Church (St Cwrda)
PRN: 3833	Marros Church (St Lawrence)
PRN: 9833	Marros, Parc yr Eglwys ?vallum enclosure
PRN: 727	Pencarreg Church (St Patrick/St Padarn)
PRN: 3839	Pendine Church (St Margaret/St Teilo)
PRN: 1886	Talley, Capel Teilo

- A fourth grade was also introduced -  
**Grade D sites (possible sites with indirect evidence) - total 44 (see Appendix 4)**

PRN: 5372	Abergwili Church (St David)
PRN: 5377	Abergwili, Llanfihangel-uwch-Gwili Chapel (St Michael)
PRN: 12683	Abergwili, Henllan/Pant-y-Capel Chapel
PRN: 4872	Betws Church (St David)
PRN: 4334	Cilymaenllwyd Church (SS Philip & James)
PRN: 3897	Cyffig Church (St Cyffig/St Teilo)
PRN: 3897	Cynwyl Elfed Church (St Cynwyl)
PRN: 5076	Henllan Amgoed, Eglwys Fair a Churig Church (SS Mary & Curig)
PRN: 1619	Kidwelly, Capel Teilo
PRN: 4055	Llandeusan Church (SS Simon & Jude)
PRN: 2186	Llandeilo Abercywyn Church (St Teilo)
PRN: 788	Llandeilo Fawr, Cefn Cethin cross-carved stone
PRN: 824	Llandybïe Church (St Tyble)
PRN: 1657	Llandybïellog, Capel Llangynheiddon
PRN: 4740	Llanegwad, Gwyddfa Gatw ?chapel
PRN: 4103	Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin (St Paulinus) +/- PRN: 5541 Capel Peulin (St Paulinus)
PRN: NONE	Llanfallteg, Henllan Farm I cropmark
PRN: 4726	Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church (St Michael)
PRN: 10207	Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church, Ffynnon Garmon
PRN: 40743	Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn, Esgair Fynwent ?cemetery
PRN: 678	Llanfynydd Church (St Egwad)
PRN: 4745	Llanfynydd, Cae yr Hen Fynwent ?cemetery and ?chapel
PRN: 5516	Llangadog, Capel Gwynfe
PRN: 4051	Llangadog, Cae Capel/Mynwent-y-capel ?cemetery and ?chapel
PRN: 5385	Llangelor, Capel Mair (St Mary)
PRN: 1701	Llangyndeyrn, Closteg cross-carved stone
PRN: 5050	Llangynin, Parc yr Hen Eglwys ?church and ?cemetery
PRN: 1833	Llanllwni Church (St Luke or St Llonio)
PRN: 3957	Llanwinio, Cilsant, ?inscribed stone
PRN: 738	Llanybydder Church (St Peter)
PRN: 12724	Llanybydder, Abergorlech Church (St David)
PRN: 10570	Llanybydder, Capel Iago/Hen Fynwent chapel and cist cemetery (St James)
PRN: 1917	Llanycrwys Church (St David)
PRN: 4090	Myddfai Church (St Michael)
PRN: 9929	Newchurch, 'Severini' stone
PRN: 5260	Penboyr, Llain Ddineu ?cemetery
PRN: 7783	Penbre, Cilymaenllwyd House, cross-carved pillar stone
PRN: 4774	Pencarreg, Cae'r Hen Fynwent ?cemetery
PRN: 3880	St Clears Church (St Mary)
PRN: 12300	Talley Abbey, ?clas
PRN: 837	Talley, Capel Llanceinwryf (St Cain the Virgin)
PRN: 12651	Trelech a'r Betws Church (St Teilo)
PRN: NONE	Trelech a'r Betws, Parc-yr-eglwys ?chapel

In addition, 48 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 195 Carmarthenshire records (Fig. 1), which break down as -

- 102 British dedications(?)
- 1 cell
- 6 chapel sites(?)
- 6 church sites(?)
- 3 cist cemeteries(?)
- 6 cemeteries(?)
- 3 *clas* sites(?)
- 10 crosses(?)
- 1 inhumation
- 57 ECMs(?)
- 1 monastery (?)
- 6 vallum enclosures(?)

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 Carmarthenshire  
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.

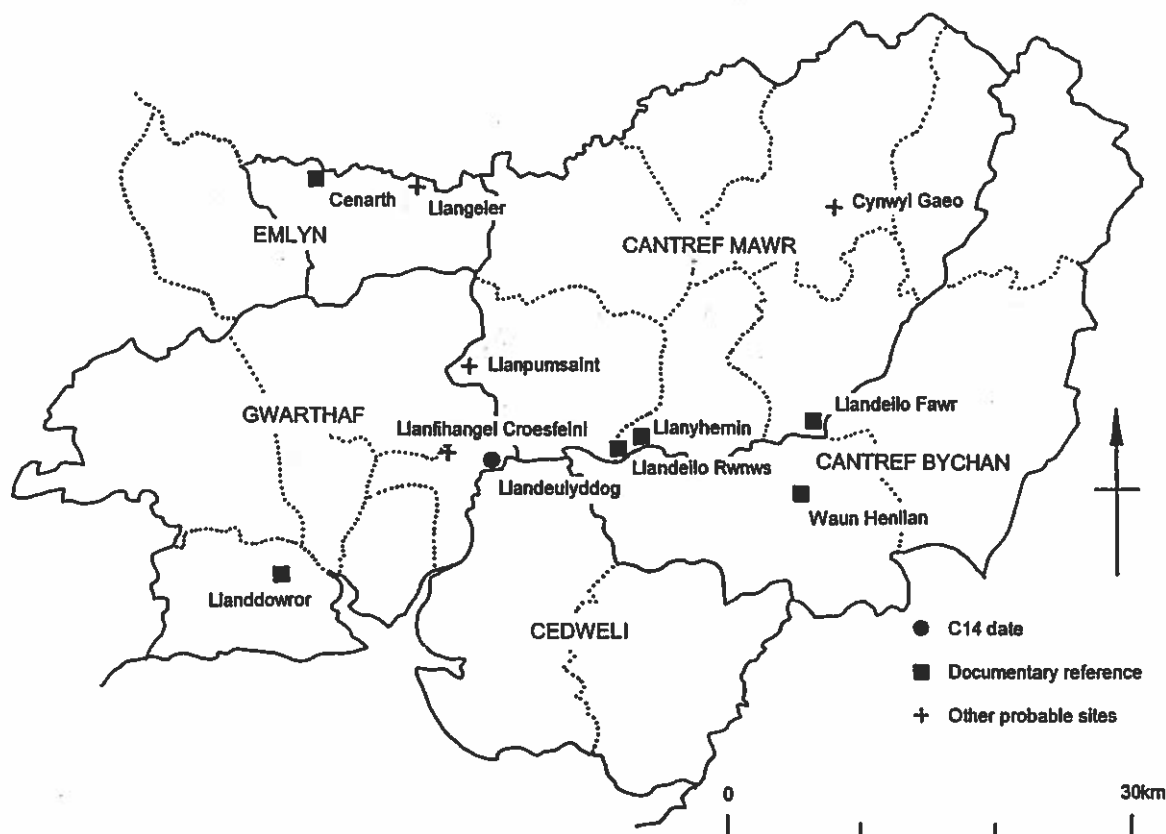
Only eight Carmarthenshire ecclesiastical sites have demonstrable pre-Conquest origins (Fig. 2). Of these, only one, the 'bishop-house' site at Llandeulyddog, Carmarthen, has been absolutely dated by radiocarbon dating. It is no longer an above-ground site; the sample came from a ?boundary ditch and the exact location of any structures, or cemetery, are unknown.

The rest are known from documentary references. They include the present churches of Cenarth, Llanddowror and Llandeilo Fawr, which can confidently be asserted to occupy the same sites as their early medieval precursors. However, the other four sites are known only from the sources; their precise location is unknown and two of them - at 'Llanyhernin', Llanegwad - clearly represent the same site.

To the eight definite sites may be added a further four sites where, although direct evidence is lacking, a combination of attributes strongly suggests pre-Conquest origins. These are discussed below.

The majority of Grade A-C sites are those that survived as churches into the post-Conquest period. This may merely reflect the quality of the recorded evidence, but it may indicate that there were rather fewer undeveloped cemetery sites than in Pembrokeshire.

*Fig. 2 - the well-evidenced pre-Conquest ecclesiastical sites of Carmarthenshire, relative to contemporary administrative divisions*



#### 4.1 Documentary sources

##### *Contemporary primary sources*

In general, there are few contemporary documentary references to identifiable sites (Edwards 1996, 49). However, they do exist and in Carmarthenshire, contemporary documentation begins very early on. Cenarth, Llanddowror and Llandeilo Fawr are mentioned in one of the Llandaff Charters (in the *Book of Llandaff*) which has been dated to the 6th century (Davies 1979, 96 no.127b). The entry records gifts of land 'to St Teilo', while the 'llan' place-name elements suggest that an ecclesiastical presence had already been established at two of the sites. As noted above, the present churches probably occupy these early sites. Llandeilo Fawr was a bishopric by the 8th century (Davies 1982, 159) and the donations of three blocks of land in Llanegwad parish, recorded in late 7th century and late 8th century charters (Davies 1979, 96 no.125a, 99 no.150b), were probably to Llandeilo Fawr. Two of these blocks correspond to known post-Conquest chapel sites, Llandeilo Rwnws and Llanyhernin, although there are two possible contenders for the latter site. The third block, at 'Ager Redoc', is as yet unidentified. A further charter records the 8th century gift of land at Machynys, Llanelli (*ibid.*, 112 no.189), which, although traditionally held to be a monastic site, lacks direct evidence for an ecclesiastical establishment either before or after the Conquest.

The charters also record a further 8th century grant of land at 'Telichclouman', near Llandeilo Fawr (*ibid.*, 96 no.125a). A 'Telych' place-name is still in use some 15km north of Llandeilo Fawr, which appears to be derived from a high-status pre-Conquest secular estate centred on the site of the Roman fort and gold mines at Pumsaint (Jones 1994, 81-95). The ecclesiastical site suggested in the charter cannot be identified with certainty, but there are several possible contenders including Cynwyl Gaeo, where the parish church features a 6th-7th century Early Christian Monument (ECM).

The Pumsaint/Caeo area lies within the territory of 'Trefwyddog' which was, in the 9th century, to be granted to 'God and Teilo' (ie. Llandeilo Fawr?) in its entirety (Jones 1972, 312-18; Richards 1974, 117). The grant is recorded in the *Lichfield Gospels*, an 8th century book of unknown provenance that has been kept at Lichfield Cathedral since at least 11th century, but was present at Llandeilo Fawr during the 9th century when marginalia were added, recording land-grants, etc. Among them is Maenor Meddynfych, a 9th century estate at Llandybïe which has been reconstructed from the marginalia by Glanville Jones (Jones 1972, 308-11). The estate includes the present site of Llandybïe parish church, but the marginalia refer to 'Gwaun Henllan' ie. the 'old' church. This is an identifiable site associated with possible physical evidence of a building and/or burials. The place-name suggests that it may have been the site of the early mother church of Meddynfych, and may also suggest that a church had been established on the present site, but this is uncertain.

A text of the 'Welsh Laws', dated to the 9th century, includes a list of 'bishop-houses' associated with St Davids (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62). It has been suggested that it may record an earlier, 6th century list, each bishop-house apparently being based on one of seven cantrefs of the Kingdom of Dyfed (Fig. 2), which may represent the subkingdoms or *tuath*, established in the 5th century by the *Déisi* and *Uí Liatháin*, settlers from Ireland (*ibid.*; Thomas 1994, 105-6). The control of settlers was mainly confined to the seven cantrefs, six of which were in modern Pembrokeshire, while the seventh - Cantref Gwarthaf, and part of Cantref Emlyn - lay in modern Carmarthenshire. However, it was recorded in the 9th century that the *Uí Liatháin* had also taken control of Cantref Cedweli in Carmarthenshire, and of Cantref Gwyr or Gower (Thomas 1994, 58). The relationship between these bishop-houses - which had 'abbots' - and St Davids is uncertain, but it is thought that they did not represent independent bishoprics (Davies 1982, 160). The list includes the house at St Davids itself, and five more Pembrokeshire sites. The seventh house was at Llandeulyddog (Carmarthen), in Cantref Gwarthaf which comprised northwest Carmarthenshire (Fig. 2). Llandeulyddog appears to have lost its episcopal status at an early date, perhaps to the emerging Llandeilo Fawr.

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, the *Life of St David* was composed during the late 11th century, just prior to the Conquest (Davies 1982, 208). In it is an account of the saint's schooling at St Paulinus' monastery at 'insula Winclifantquendi' which has been identified by both Doble and Thomas - via a highly convoluted argument - with

Llanddeusant Church (Doble 1971; Thomas 1994, 100-102). Although this must be treated with some caution, the Paulinus cult was certainly active in the area and associated with at least one post-Conquest chapelry. A nearby ECM bearing a 'Paulinus' inscription may however record a different individual (Thomas 1994, 104). Thomas also assigns the body of the 12th century *Lives of St Brychan*, in which the churchyard at Meidrum may be mentioned as a 'sanctuary', to pre-Conquest source material (*ibid.*, 147-9; see below).

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, in which Llandeilo Fawr's inland location probably left it unmolested. One Carmarthenshire entry may be significant, however - 'Abergwili' is named as the site of a battle between rival princes in 1022, suggesting that it was an established (ecclesiastical?) site (Jones 1952, 12).

#### *Later primary sources*

The *Book of Llandaff* was compiled in the 12th century, and though the 149 charters are copies of pre-Conquest documents a very high proportion have been subject to post-Conquest interpolations (Davies 1982, 201); Davies (1979) is a reconstruction of the original texts. The 12th century date is significant. Llandeilo Fawr was the early centre of the cult of St Teilo and many churches in southwest Wales bear his dedication, or were formerly dedicated to saints of the cult. From the 10th century onwards, the influence of Llandaff increased at the expense of Llandeilo Fawr - which it replaced as the centre of the St Teilo cult. Llandaff almost certainly gained episcopal status in the early 11th century (Pryce 1992, 23). During the 12th century, it was to embark on a serious claim to many of the 'Teilo' churches within the diocese of St Davids, claiming the Tywi to be the 'natural' boundary between the two dioceses - which does not appear to reflect any pre-Conquest division. Many of the references to Teilo churches within the charters date from this period. Some of them cannot be identified with certainty, but they probably include Brechfa ('Llandeilo Nant Seru'), Capel Teilo in Talley ('Llandeilo Garthteuir'), Cyffig ('Llanceffig'), Llandeilo Abercywyn, Pendine ('Llandeilo Pentywyn'), and the bishop-house at Llandeulyddog (Yates 1973, 60). The reference to the latter as 'Llandeulyddog-y-gaer' (albeit in an earlier, 11th century interpolation) suggest that at least some of these references may have been based on earlier, pre-Conquest sources (see Evans 1991, 246-7).

Other post-1100 sources may provide an insight into the Carmarthenshire church on the eve of the Anglo-Norman Conquests. Castles and settlements were established at Carmarthen and Kidwelly in 1109-10. The settlement at Carmarthen was situated at some distance from the Llandeulyddog site, to take advantage of the defensive and economic benefits offered by the castle, but the former bishop-house was granted to Battle Abbey in Sussex in c.1109-20, later emerging as an Augustinian Priory (James 1985, 120-121). The Battle grant also included St Peters parish church, which may have been a pre-existing site (see below). 'Land and a cemetery' at Kidwelly, and the tithes of Penbre and St Ishmaels (including Llansaint Chapel) were similarly granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (Davies 1946, 237 D.27), the terms of the grant indicating pre-existing church sites. There is some evidence that the Kidwelly site may not be represented by the present parish church of St Mary. An additional Sherborne grant of 1148-65 provided 'twelve acres around the church of St Cadog' at Llangadog, 2km northeast of St Mary's. It has been suggested that Llangadog (which is associated with a 'sanctuary' place-name, see below) was the site of the original mother church of Cantref Cedweli, becoming a mere chapelry to St Mary's when it was established in c.1110 (Evans 1991, 241). However, the location of St Mary's outside the Anglo-Norman borough defences may suggest that it was a pre-existing site (see below).

The late 12th century Giraldus Cambrensis, in a critique of Wilfrid, the last Welsh Bishop of St Davids (1085-1115), accused him of alienating a number of churches, mainly in Pembrokeshire but including the 6th century site at Cenarth (Davies 1946, 237 D.28).



Llanfihangel Croesfeini, in Newchurch parish, may have possessed a number of ECMs. However, its pre-Conquest origins appear to be demonstrably proven by a post-Conquest source. The parish was already termed 'Eglwys Newydd' in a grant of 1129-34 (Davies 1946, D.99), suggesting that the present St Michaels site had recently been established at the expense of Llanfihangel, which was maintained as a subordinate chapelry into the late medieval period.

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 Carmarthenshire '*Dewi*' churches of Abergwili, Llanarthne, Llangadog, Llanycrwys and Meidrum (as noted by Evans 1993, 14; James 1992, 76; Richards 1974, 116), and it is clear from the poem that the ritual and pilgrimage landscape of southwest Wales was already developed.

Whilst the south and west of the county were held under Anglo-Norman tenure from 1100 onwards, with only brief interruptions, the north and east maintained Welsh rule until much later. Cantref Mawr was not fully brought under Anglo-Norman control until the 1280s while Cantref Bychan, which, with the exception of Cwmwd Iscennen was established as a marcher lordship controlled from Llandovery in the early 12th century, reverted to Welsh rule later in the century and was also retained until the 1280s (Fig.2). In effect, all churches established in Cantref Mawr and Cwmwd Iscennen are pre-Conquest - or at least in the native ecclesiastical tradition.

#### *Bishoprics*

Llandeuldyddog, as a bishop-house, was probably monastic - the head of a 'monastic bishopric', under a bishop who was a monk. 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).

It has been suggested that the bishopric at Llandeuldyddog - whose name may preserve a hypocoristic form of St Teilo (Evans 1991, 251) - may have given way to the rising influence of the Teilo cult centre at Llandeilo Fawr, which is recorded as a Teilo site in a 7th century charter (Davies 1979, 95 no.77), and was a monastic bishopric by the 8th century (Davies 1982, 159). It appears to have recognised the superiority of St Davids (Evans 1991, 248) - which, if not actively 'metropolitan', was approaching archdiocesan status - becoming a possession of St Davids by the 12th century (Owen 1894, 228). The rise and decline of Llandeilo Fawr has implications for the assessment of possible early medieval origins at a number of other ecclesiastical sites, particularly Cynwyl Gaeo and Talley (Fig. 3).

The medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo was large, and broadly coterminous with Cwmwd Cao, which in turn may have occupied the same area as Trefwyddog, as reconstructed by Glanville Jones (Jones 1972, 312-18), and which may later have been renamed? (Fig. 3). The presence of a Group I ECM at Cynwyl Gaeo church suggests that it was already a major ecclesiastical site. Cao/Trefwyddog also included the site of the later Talley Abbey and most of its grange chapels. It also included Llanycrwys parish within which 'Gwyddog' place-names were recorded in late 16th century accounts of the abbey estate boundaries (Richards 1974, 117). It is significant too that Cwmwd Cao appears to have formed the core patrimony of the Princes of Deheubarth, Gruffudd ap Rhys having been permitted to remain in possession after his unsuccessful rebellion against Henry I in 1116 (Lloyd 1935, 134-5).

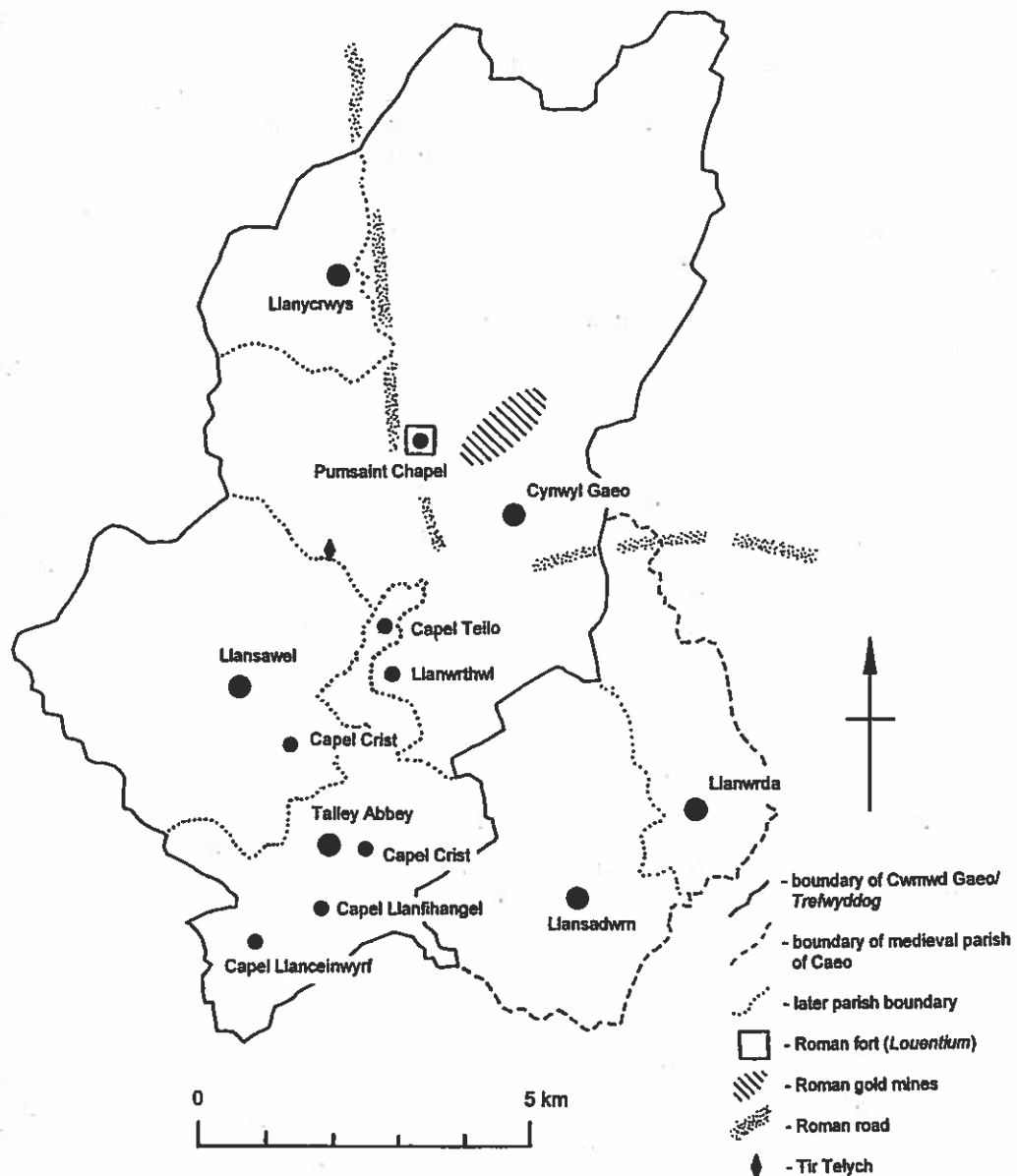
Trefwyddog was granted to Llandeilo Fawr, by Rhys ap Grethi, in c.850 (Jones 1972, 312-18; Richards 1974, 117). Llandeilo Fawr already lay at the head of an equally large *parochium*, including the Llanegwad lands noted above, and it has been suggested that it superseded Cynwyl Gaeo as the mother church of what now emerged as an immense territory occupying much of Cantref Mawr (Evans 1991, 249), within which the majority of dedications belong to the Teilo cult. This territory is indeed referred to as '*patria*' in an early 13th century source (Davies 1946, 357 D.469). But between 1184 and 1220, nearly every ecclesiastical site within this *patria* - parish church and chapel alike, including Llandeilo Fawr itself and its pre-Conquest territories - was granted, by the Welsh princes, to Talley Abbey, which had been founded 1184-89 (Price 1879, 168-72; Owen 1893, 39-47). It



appears therefore that Talley, in turn, had superseded Llandeilo Fawr as the mother church of the region.

When did this occur? There is no compelling evidence for a pre-Conquest foundation at Talley, and indeed the donations, made by Welsh princes to a Welsh foundation, may be unsurprising in a post-Conquest context given that Cantref Mawr remained in Welsh hands until the later 13th century. However, Llandeilo Fawr's decline had begun earlier, during the 10th century, and it eventually lost episcopal status (Pryce 1992, 23). This was probably mainly as a result of interference from Llandaff, which gained episcopal status during the 11th century (*ibid.*). However, it may also suggest a change of monastic site - to Talley? (Evans 1991, 249).

*Fig. 3 - ecclesiastical sites in Trefwyddog/Caeo, relative to the Roman infrastructure*



*'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).

The word is found at only three locations in Carmarthenshire - at Llanarthne (which lies in the hamlet of 'Treclás'), and as field names at two sites in the west of the county with no identifiable ecclesiastical associations (Evans 1991, 248). Llanarthne is traditionally regarded as an early church site, which has been suggested by Nancy Edwards as the source of the fine Group III ECM long known as the 'Cae Castell' cross (Edwards forthcoming), but there is also a nearby 'Henllan' place-name. Nevertheless Wyn Evans suggests that the use of the term at Llanarthne may just denote ecclesiastical land (*ibid.*).

However, there is compelling evidence that Llandeilo Fawr was fully monastic in the witness-lists to the *Lichfield Gospel* marginalia (Davies 1982, 149), and was therefore presumably a *clas* site (Evans 1991, 248). However, the terms used in the sources are *familia* and *sacerdos* or 'archpriest' (*ibid.*). Too little is known of how the seven bishop-houses of Dyfed were constituted to be sure of the clerical make-up of Llandeulyddog, but its re-establishment as an Augustinian priory suggest that it may still have been monastic in the early 12th century.

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). These are thought to represent former *clas* churches, with benefices divided between the church and powerful laymen or 'portionaries', arising from the earlier mixed lay/clerical *clas* community as damned by Giraldus (Evans 1992, 33-38).

No Carmarthenshire churches are described as portionary in the *Taxatio*, whose west Wales entries are generally somewhat terse (Record Commission 1802, 272-7). However, in 1833 Samuel Lewis recorded the patronage of three churches - Henllan Amgoed, Llangelor and Llanedi - as being 'in the hands of the freemen of the parish', with or without alternate presentation (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'. It is noteworthy that all three churches - each of which has other attributes suggesting early medieval origins - lie in areas brought under Anglo-Norman control in the early 12th century outside Cantref Mawr and Bychan, and so the tradition of patronage may be a survival from an earlier period.

#### *Cwmwdau and mother-churches*

Other monastic or quasi-monastic church sites may survive as the mother churches of pre-Conquest administrative areas, although Wendy Davies has pointed out that 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). Moreover, the status of a church could fluctuate through time, as at Cynwyl Gaeo/Llandeilo Fawr (see above).

And how does one identify a 'mother church' in a particular area? Wyn Evans notes that the medieval rural deaneries recorded in the *Taxatio* are largely coterminous with cantref or cwmwd boundaries (Evans 1991, 241). In Cantref Gwarthaf, as in Pembrokeshire, an early bishop-house site can be regarded as a mother church (Fig. 2), in this case Llandeulyddog; the cantref is coterminous with the Deanery of Carmarthen. Similarly, the medieval deanery of 'Stradtowy' (Ystrad Tywi) took in Cantref Mawr and Bychan, with a mother church at Cynwyl Gaeo, as discussed above. Cenarth is the obvious candidate in Emlyn where cantref and deanery share the same name, while being the centre of a (later?) cult of St Llawddog which was reflected throughout the cantref. Kidwelly deanery, and church, are named from Cantref Cedweli, but the association between the name and a fixed ecclesiastical site can be taken no further back than the 12th century. The mother church here may in any case have been Llangadog, while Llandyfaelog church, with its very large, circular churchyard and numerous subordinate chapels, may also be a contender for the site.

At cwmwd level, place-name evidence would suggest that Henllan Amgoed is the mother church of Amgoed. The suggestion of Meidrum in Ystlwyf cannot be challenged (Evans 1991, 241). Llanelli is referred to as 'the church of Carnwillion' in a mid 13th century source (Davies 1946, 374 D.546), the name of the cwmwd within which it lies. Laugharne church may have been the mother church of Cwmwd Talacharn, from which it may have been named, but other possible candidates exist, as at

Kidwelly. There are no Paulinus/Peulin dedications in Cwmwd Peulinog where, furthermore, no potential mother church site can be identified. However, it is a long way from the northeast Carmarthenshire homeland of the cult and the name may commemorate a lay 'Peulin' (Thomas 1994, 104 n.40). Were mother churches at this level monastic, or were they merely the heads of *parochiae*? - reflecting the parishes they developed into after the conquest?

#### *'Nawdd' and 'noddfa'*

A tradition of sanctuary (or *nawdd*) is thought to be indicative of pre-Conquest origins, particularly when associated with a formal place of refuge, or *noddfa*, as at the major churches of St Davids, and Llanbadarn Fawr and Llanddewi Brefi in Ceredigion (Evans 1992, 33).

Neither term appears to be recorded in Carmarthenshire, but a 'sanctuary' place name is recorded at Llangadog, Kidwelly (Sanctuary Bank), which may provide a clue to the location of the church. The *noddfa* is thought to represent a defined, physical space, as found within a churchyard, and may be one of the factors behind the large, circular churchyards at a number of sites (and the possible outer enclosures - see below). A tradition of sanctuary may also be behind the reference by the poet Gwynfardd Brycheiniog to the 'cemetery for hosts' at Meidrum (Evans 1993, 14), which appears to be reflected in the Lives of Brychan which refers to Meidrum churchyard as a camp site (Thomas 1994, 106, 138-9, 147-9).

## **4.2 Dated archaeological evidence**

Archaeological evidence dateable to the pre-Conquest period is, in Carmarthenshire, limited to just one site, the bishop-house/*clas* site at Llandeuldyddog, Carmarthen. Excavations within the precinct of the later Augustinian priory, in 1979, revealed a number of features associated with the priory but also sections of four ditches which underlay the priory cemetery. A charcoal sample from a primary silt from the base of one of the ditches produced a radiocarbon date of cal AD 675-795. The ditches were between 1.5m and 3m wide, and up to 1.5m deep, suggesting that at least one of them may have defined the early medieval monastic enclosure (James 1985, 127-9). However, all evidence for the layout and form of the early site appears to have been entirely obscured by the later priory whose rectangular precinct is 12th-15th century.

See Section 4.4 for Early Christian Monuments.

## **4.3 Undated archaeological evidence**

### *Undated cemeteries*

Very few Carmarthenshire cemeteries present any form of evidence for pre-Conquest origins, in contrast to Pembrokeshire where early medieval cemeteries - both developed and undeveloped - are suggested at a large number of sites. In particular, long-cist burials have been observed at only four (possibly five) sites in the county.

It must be stressed, however, that none of these cist burials has been dated. Indeed, of the 26 cist cemeteries that have been recorded in Pembrokeshire (out of 37 possible cemetery sites), only five have produced any form of dating evidence and only three of those dates - at Caer (Bayvil), Llanychlwydog and St Brides - were pre-Conquest. These have been discussed in full in James (1987), along with a catalogue of all cemetery sites then identified in West Wales.

In Carmarthenshire, cist graves were apparently observed during pipe-laying at Pontargothi, near Llanegwad, in the 1980s (James 1987, 73). They may mark the site of the 'lost' chapel of Llanyhernin, mentioned in a 7th century Llandaff charter but known to have continued as a chapel site into the late medieval period, granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Price 1879, 171). Similar chance observation was made at in a field named Yr Hen Fynwent, Llanybydder, during ploughing (James 1987, 73). The adjoining field is named 'Capel Iago', the site of a possible chapelry with a Latin

dedication of later rather than earlier form. Eight burials were apparently observed 'in a mound due north of the chancel' at Eglwys Gymun churchyard in c.1919 (*ibid.*). They were considered to be early medieval but the report does not give the reason - they are described in the report as 'orientated extended burials' but may have been cists. Cists have also apparently been observed within and just beyond the churchyard at Laugharne (Williams 1931, 54-5).

The cist burials at Llanllwni Church appear to be demonstrably post-Conquest. The church sits at the foot of a large motte, which is partly overlain by the churchyard boundary. In 1877, 'several cists with human bones' were discovered, the description of which makes it clear that they were cut into the flank of the motte (*ibid.*; RCAHMW 1917, 175 no.523). A post-Conquest date has been demonstrated, through artefactual evidence, for a group of 26 cists in the churchyard at Eglwysrw, Pembs. (Ludlow forthcoming) and a 13th century date is suggested by finds from a cist grave at Cilgerran churchyard, Pembs. (Anon. 1859, 350). Post-conquest cist cemeteries have also been suggested in Cornwall (Preston-Jones 1984, 157-177) and Scotland (Reece 1981, 104). A research priority must be to get some dates for the Carmarthenshire cists.

#### *Re-use of prehistoric 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 sites, 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. 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).

Undeveloped, open cemeteries have been recorded at barrow sites at Plas Gogerddan, Ceredigion (Murphy 1992), and in north Wales. These sites do not appear to have ever been given any formal boundaries, and did not receive buildings. A possible undeveloped cemetery site at Llain Ddineu, Penboyr, lies close to a barrow cemetery (and the early medieval record may in fact relate to the bronze age use). It has also been suggested by Wyn Evans that the important Group I ECM from Castell Dwyran church, commemorating the tyrannical 6th century king of Dyfed, Voteporix, may have originally been sited on a nearby barrow that lies in a field called *Parc cerrig y lluniau* or 'field of the stones with lines/pictures' (Evans 1991, 245; James 1992, 94), cf. the similar Group I ECM at Dyffryn Bern, Penbryn in Ceredigion. Although there is no other evidence for this provenance, the Roman road west of Carmarthen has been recently mapped between the barrow and the church (*ex inf.* Ken Murphy, Cambria Archaeology). The other two Carmarthenshire re-use sites are 'developed'. Thirty 'large earthen vessels full of ashes', probably bronze age cremations, were revealed within the churchyard at Marros in 1868 (RCAHMW 1917, 212-3 no.621n.). The 'Roman cinerary urn', found underneath the south transept at Laugharne Church in 1873-4 (Anon. 1875, 430), may also be bronze age, and many more unrecorded barrows may lie beneath churchyards (see Section 4.7).

Re-use of other prehistoric funerary/ritual sites appears to have been more limited. No re-use of neolithic monuments has been recorded in Carmarthenshire, and standing stone re-use does not appear to have been widespread, although they may have been used as boundary markers at Llanwinio (T. James 1992, 69-70; see below), while the large, crude orthostat in the churchyard at Abergorlech, Llanybydder, is of unknown date. The ECMs at Cefn Cethin, Llandeilo Fawr, and Closteg, Llangyndeyrn, may be re-used standing stones (Edwards forthcoming). The large, recumbent stone in the churchyard at Abergwili may be prehistoric (but may be early medieval, see below), while the large boulders that form the lowest courses of many a medieval church, eg. Llanglydwen, may be *in situ*. However, the possibility remains that, with their normal absence of burial, standing stone sites were not generally favoured for cemeteries.

Prehistoric re-use is not limited to funerary/ritual sites. Iron Age defended enclosures represented alternative foci. These sites are fundamentally different in that the physical space is already defined. One of the 61 early medieval burials revealed by excavation within the iron age enclosure at Caer (Bayvil), Pems. has been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 605-725 (James 1987, 72 no.17). This appears never to have been a developed site, and there may be some parallels in Carmarthenshire. Aerial photography in southwest Wales 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. A cropmark enclosure of this form at Lan, Llanboidy - formerly called 'Llan' - lies within a field called Parc-y-fynwent ('cemetery field') and there is a unsubstantiated local tradition that Llangan Church initially occupied this site (T. James 1992, 66-7). Cil Sant, Llanwinio, is the site of a lost, possible ECM and with associations with a late 11th century prince of Dyfed (T. James 1992, 67); alternatively it may have been a secular site. However, in contrast with Pembrokeshire, evidence for undeveloped sites is scant in Carmarthenshire although clearly they must exist within the county (see below).

In contrast, there are a number of developed sites with probable iron age origins. The churchyard at Meidrum is almost certainly adapted from an iron age promontory fort (Evans 1993, 15; RCAHMW 1917, 213 no.624) - the only example of the re-use of this kind of enclosure in Carmarthenshire. The circular churchyard at Eglwys Gymyn appears to be adapted from a defended enclosure, possibly multivallate (T. James 1992, 69), while Llangynog churchyard almost certainly represents a small, defended enclosure (*ibid.*, 71). Llangan churchyard overlies one of a complex of cropmark enclosures, which may have been re-used as an outer churchyard enclosure (*ibid.*, 69). The large, subcircular churchyard at Llanwinio can be seen to contain the faint earthwork traces of a smaller, circular enclosure around the church, and is similar in form to the concentric antenna enclosures recorded by James. A similar, cropmark enclosure been observed at Henllan Farm, Llanfallteg (James 1989, 32), and it may be significant that the proper name of the parish is Henllanfallteg. Fields named 'Parc yr Eglwys' at both Marros and Trelech a'r Betws contain enclosures of iron age form (RCAHMW 1917, 210 no.617, 268 no.761), and it is highly probable that a number of further Carmarthenshire churchyards originated within iron age enclosures (see below).

→ present church began as churchyard as chapel?

Burial within 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).

### *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?

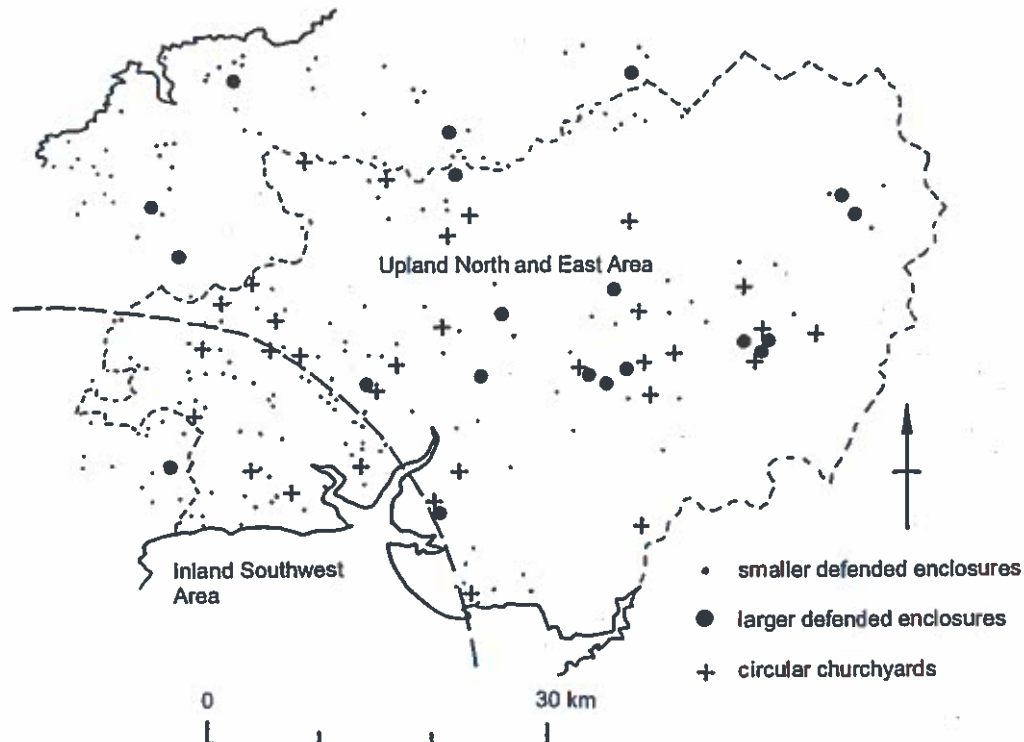
As Thomas has observed, a circular plan has been favoured for funerary/ritual monuments since earliest prehistory, noting that 'the sacred circle separates the holy from the profane, the dead from the living' (Thomas 1971, 52). It is characteristic of round barrows, and it has been suggested that the churchyards at Eglwyswrw and Moylegrove, Pems., were established on barrow sites (Ludlow forthcoming; cf. Mwnt, and traditionally Llanddewi Brefi and Tregaron, Ceredigion where the mounds may in fact be drumlins).

The circular enclosure is taken seriously enough for some researchers to have devised a scoring system for circularity (Brook 1992). However, 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), including, for example, Caer (Bayvil), Pems., and Eglwys Gymun, the definite re-used sites described above. Iron age origins, though strongly suspected, have yet to be conclusively demonstrated for any of the other 31 circular yards in Carmarthenshire, but some suggestions may be made. 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 - most significantly - an Inland Southwest Area of small, often circular enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33). It



is this latter area, which includes the medieval Cantref Gwarthaf, in which the enclosures most closely match circular churchyards in size and shape (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4 - distribution of circular churchyards relative to defended enclosure types  
 (modified from Williams 1988)



It is in this latter area that circular yards are most likely to have iron age origins. It includes Eglwys Gymun, Llangan, Llangynog and Llanwinio, mentioned above. It also includes the circular yards at Cilymaenllwyd, Henllan Amgoed and Eglwys Fair a Churig, Llandawke, Merthyr and Trelech a'r Betws which in terms of shape, size and siting, are all possible candidates. Nearly all have other attributes suggesting early medieval origins.

It can be seen from Fig. 3 that many circular churchyards lie *outside* Williams' Inland Southwest Area but the boundaries of these areas are not absolute, and the churchyards at Cenarth, Llanedi and Pencarreg - which lie outside the area - are convincingly 'iron age' in form and siting. Moreover, Fig. 3 also shows the large number of small enclosures that lie within the other two areas.

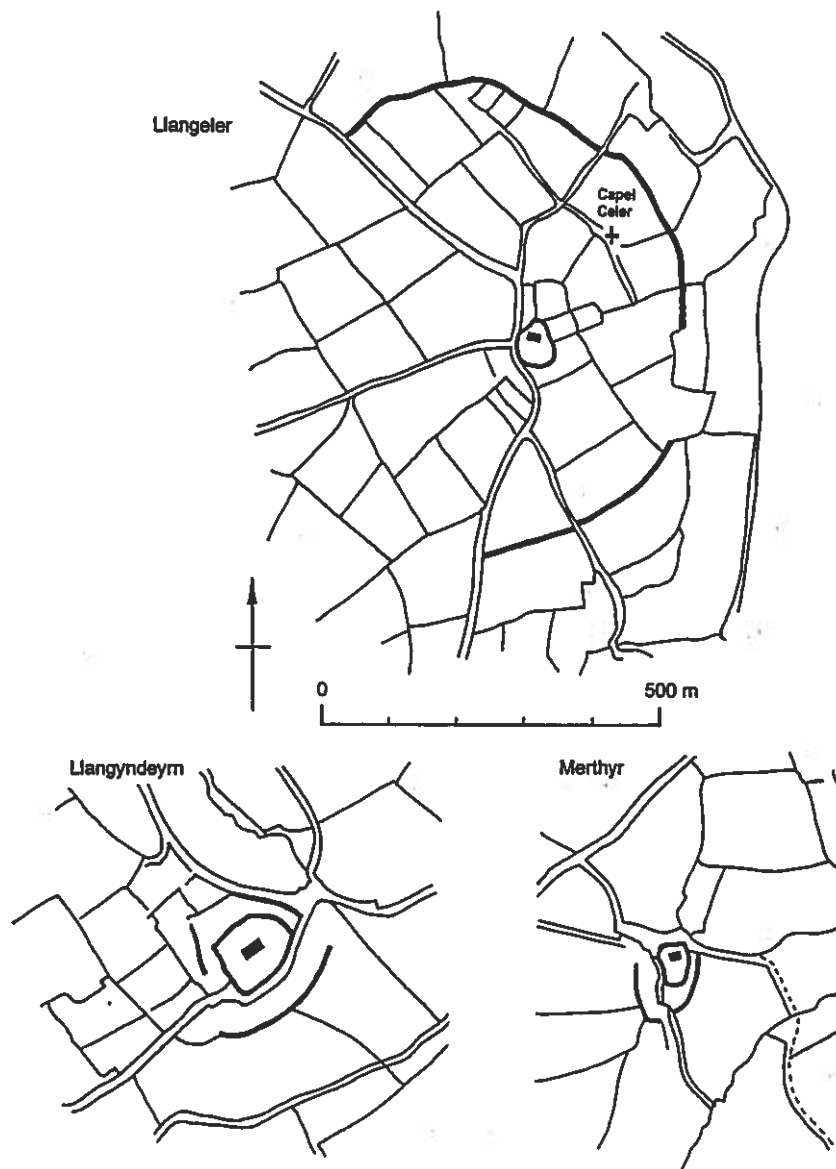
When did iron age re-use stop? Preston-Jones has suggested similar origins for a number of Cornish yards (Preston-Jones 1992, 114). She argues that in Cornwall, circular yards derived from iron age re-use are early, but that *de novo* circular yards are a product of the later early medieval period (*ibid.*, 123). The continued use of the form was presumably due to persistent tradition, but it was eventually superseded by the concept of the rectangular enclosure reflecting of the shape of the church *building*, which may have superseded the burial *enclosure* as the most important aspect of a Christian site (Preston-Jones 1992, 123). However, if Eglwyswrw churchyard was established on a bronze age barrow in the 13th century, it is possible that other forms of re-use also continued into the post-Conquest period. Meanwhile, the circular/oval yards at Llangathen, Llangeler and Llansadwrn lie outside the Inland Southwest Area, as do Cynwyl Elfed, Llanegwad, Llandyfaelog, Llangadog, Llangyndeyrn, Llansawel, Llanwrda, Llanybydder, Myddfai and Penbre, where the siting and topography are not typical of iron age enclosures. Many of these sites occupy Cantrefs Mawr and Bychan where native traditions persisted.

A characteristic of Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion, not apparently found in Pembrokeshire, is the very large, circular churchyard with or without evidence for other enclosure(s). The type includes Henllan Amgoed, which may be a re-use site, but also Llangeler and Llansadwrn. The equally large yard at Llandyfaelog is subdivided by springs, superficially similar to subdivided Irish churchyards as noted by James (T. James 1992, 73). No other examples of the form are known in southwest Wales, but the very large irregular churchyard at Abernant is divided into three areas by streams.

Are all *de novo* circular yards in Pembrokeshire necessarily pre-Conquest - particularly within areas such as Cantrefs Mawr and Bychan with their persistent native traditions? In Carmarthenshire, the evidence suggests that the answer is yes - the vast majority of sites exhibit other attributes suggesting early medieval origins.

The iron age 'concentric antenna' form (see above) is paralleled at an increasing number of church sites in which the churchyards can be seen to lie within large outer enclosures, often observed in aerial photographs but, at many sites, preserved as surviving field boundaries. Terry James has described Llangan, Llangynog and Llanwinio (T. James 1992, 69-70), and possible examples are entered on the SMR as 'vallum enclosures' at Llangathen (cropmark evidence), Betws, Capel Gwynfe (Llangadog) and Llandingat (map evidence). To these existing records may be added a number of new sites observed in Carmarthenshire during the course of the EME project (Fig. 5).

*Fig. 5 - Possible bangor enclosures*



While some of the western Carmarthenshire examples may represent re-use of iron age sites, it cannot be proved at any of them, apart from perhaps Llangynog where the churchyard was a probable re-used enclosure (see above). However, the possible outer enclosures around Llandawke, Llangyndeyrn, Llanwinio and Merthyr are of a very similar form, perhaps with a 'funnelled' entrance at Llandawke, and lie within the main distribution of iron age concentric enclosures. The possible outer enclosure at Llangeler is very large, like that suggested at Llanwinio, comprising the parish glebe, old vicarage and apparently a multiple church site (see below). The Llangathen enclosure, less certainly, may also be a multiple church site and, like Betws, Capel Gwynfe (Llangadog), Llandingat, Llanedi and Llanwrda lies in Cantref Mawr/Bychan - beyond the main distribution of such iron age enclosures. However, the apparent concentric enclosures at Llandeilo Fawr, discussed by Lawrence Butler, have been proved to be the result of 18th century development (Evans 1991, 246; James 1992, 74).

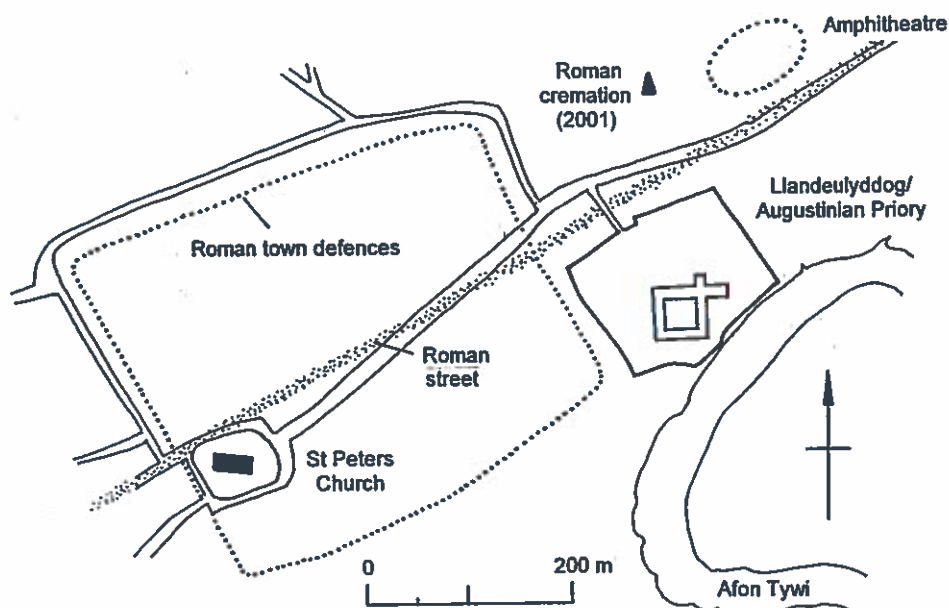
Such enclosures are not always circular, however, and it may be that prehistoric sites provided a loose model for later, *de novo* enclosures. The possible enclosures at Egremont and Llanddowror are respectively square and triangular and do not appear to represent re-use sites. A similar enclosure is suspected around possible cist graves at Laugharne, which lie outside the present churchyard, but its form cannot be discerned.

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*, as space for an additional chapel, or perhaps agricultural plots. They may sometimes merely have marked the extent of ecclesiastical ownership. Similar enclosures have again been 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.

#### *Re-use of Roman sites*

Llandeulyddog was established immediately outside of, and to the southeast of the east gate of the defended Roman town of Carmarthen (*Moridunum*), the *civitas* capital of the Demetae and the only Roman town in southwest Wales (Fig. 6). The location of the early medieval site is in itself insufficient evidence for continuing secular settlement into the post-Roman period and it is more likely that the area was already occupied by a Roman cemetery (James 1980a, 21). Although no evidence for Roman burial was produced the 1979 excavations, a Roman cremation was revealed during an evaluation undertaken in 2001 by Cambria Archaeology between the Roman town and amphitheatre, on the northeast side of the Roman east gate (Crane 2001).

Fig. 6 - Carmarthen: Llandeulyddog and St Peters relative to Roman Moridunum





Better evidence for some form of continuing, or resumed secular settlement at *Moridunum* may be provided by the location of the parish church, Carmarthen St Peter, immediately within the site of the Roman west gate (Fig. 6). This is paralleled at a number of Anglo-Saxon churches where the location is thought to be significant. Gateways were landmarks, they forced travellers to pass the churches, and were symbolic in a Christian context (Morris 1989, 214-8). The location of St Peters suggests that the Roman gateway and main east-west street - which is diverted around the churchyard - were still in use when the church was built, and therefore that some form of settlement lay within the Roman town defences during the early medieval period.

The church at Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Llandovery, lies centrally within the Roman fort of *Alabum* which still exists as a standing earthwork. Although there is no direct evidence for an early medieval origin the siting is significant, as it is at the former Pumsaint Chapel, which occupied a similar position within the Roman fort of *Louentium*. The significance of the latter site is difficult to assess - it lay within Cwmwd Cao and was subordinate to Cynwyl Gaeo Church and Talley Abbey during the post-Conquest period, the fluctuating fortunes of which have been discussed, in relation to Llandeilo Fawr, in Section 4.1 above. However, it appears to have originally been a 'Teilo' church which had received an additional dedication to the 'five saints' by 1130, when it appears as 'Llandeilo Pumsaint Caer Gaeo' in a papal bull concerning the Llandaff dispute (Davies 1946, 248). There remains the possibility that it featured in the suggested Cynwyl Gaeo - Llandeilo Fawr - Talley sequence described above.

The fort and gold mines at Pumsaint were clearly regarded as a high-status site well into the post-Roman period, and equally clearly influenced the siting of both Cynwyl Gaeo Church and the high-status secular site(s) suggested by the 'Telych' marginalia in the *Lichfield Gospels* (Jones 1994, 81-95). However, further direct Roman re-use may be represented at Llandeilo Fawr and the nearby Llandyfeisant at which both churchyards appear to overlie the main Roman road to the west. The latter church also lies within the immediate vicinity of a proposed Roman fort site (Ken Murphy, *pers. comm.*). As in Cao, the tradition of status attached to the Roman site appears to have lingered, but the evidence for associated early medieval secular settlement, beneath Dinefwr Castle, is more equivocal (Edwards and Lane 1988, 62). The location of the Pontargothi cists cemetery suggests the possibility that the early medieval Llanyhernin Chapel site may have overlain the same Roman road. The evidence at least suggests that the road was a well-defined feature of the landscape into the medieval period, and it is of note that all Roman fort sites suggested in Carmarthenshire, and the town of *Moridunum*, are associated with post-Roman ecclesiastical activity.

The 'Roman cinerary urn', found underneath the south transept at Laugharne Church in 1873-4 (Anon. 1875, 430), has been mentioned above where it was suggested that it may have been bronze age. Roman cremations have also been recorded immediately beyond the churchyard at Abernant (Lewis 1833).

#### *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 Clynog Fawr, Gwynedd, can overlie earlier structures (*ibid.*).

There is good antiquarian evidence for a churchyard chapel - probably a *capel-y-bedd* - at Llanpumsaint where 'the ruins of a little Chapell (whither) on Sundays in wet weather the country people resorted... to dance' was recorded north of the church in 1710 (RCAHMW 1917, 180 no.541). There is evidence of perhaps three churches at Llangeler - the parish church itself, which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century, a possible *capel-y-bedd* which may have adjoined the church (*ibid.*, 162 no.473), as at Clynog Fawr and possibly Rhoscrowdder in Pembs., and thirdly a well-chapel, also dedicated to St Celer (Jones 1954, 164), which lay 100m northeast of the churchyard within the large, possible *bangor* defined by field boundaries (Fig. 5). A similar association may have existed at

Llangathen where a chapelry is thought to have stood close to the parish church (Jones 1915, 401), perhaps within the *bangor* enclosure described above.

#### '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 large, recumbent stone lying in the churchyard at Abergwili may be a bronze age standing stone, but similar Christian origins cannot be ruled out, while the large recumbent stones beneath the post-Conquest church at Llanglydwen appear to be a deliberate deposition. Might such stones indicate early cemetery sites, and represent a pre-development stage?

#### Undeveloped cemeteries

Finally, something must be said about those undeveloped cemeteries that are seemingly indicated by Early Christian Monuments and place-name evidence. They total only nine, in contrast with the 45 suggested in Pembrokeshire. However, these sites are normally the most difficult to identify and assess, and there may of course be many more unrecognised sites. Their distribution, as in Pembrokeshire, is interesting, most of them occupying inland, mid-upland 'plateau' sites. Some of them may have developed chapel buildings, hitherto unrecognised. However, the physical evidence suggests that some did not and were *disused*, or relocated at an early date. An analysis of the factors which influenced continuity and development, or militated against it, will form part of Stage 2 of the EME project.

### 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 epigraphy 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 57 ECMs/possible ECMs in Carmarthenshire (excluding sites recorded as 'crosses' which are place-names only). Two records appear to relate to the same stone, while 20 are not recognised as early medieval by Edwards who has however identified one further stone which is

not yet on the record. In contrast to Pembrokeshire, the highest proportion of these appear to be Group I ECMs, closely followed by Group III; there are comparatively few Group II ECMs.

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 18th 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 a 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.*). Again, it may be noted that there are far fewer of these 'lost' sites in Carmarthenshire than in Pembrokeshire - four as opposed to fifteen. Stage 2 will attempt to identify these sites.

In Carmarthenshire, Group I ECMs are distributed across the county but there is a concentration within Cantref Gwarthaf in the west of the county. This westerly bias has been associated with late-Roman - post-Roman settlement from Ireland (James 1987, 65). However, 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). Sixth century cemetery sites are suggested at Cynwyl Gaeo and Llandeilo Fawr, each with a Group I ECM, while the possible site at Maes Llanwrthwl (Cynwyl Gaeo) is associated with two Group I ECMs. The provenance of the ECM from Castell Dwyran is unknown, as noted in Section 4.3. Similarly, the Group I ECMs from Eglwys Gymun, Egremont, Llanboidy, Llandawke, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Llansaint, Llanwinio and Merthyr churches may or may not be *in situ*. The 'Severini' stone from Newchurch may have marked an unidentified cemetery, while the Group I ECMs from Capel Mair (Llangeler), Henllan (Abergwili) and Maes Nonni (Llanllwni) were associated with 'lost' chapel sites.

Group II ECMs are predominantly found in southwest Wales with a particular concentration in the northern part of the area, again suggesting Irish contacts (*ibid.*, 39). While some may indicate landownership, their occurrence suggests that the majority were commemorative grave markers denoting church/cemetery sites (*ibid.*). In Pembrokeshire there is little overlap with Group I stones suggesting a wave of new foundations in the 7th-9th centuries. In Carmarthenshire however, one of the few Group II stones is the re-used Group I ECM from Egremont. The stone at Llanpumsaint Church is probably *in situ* but that in Llansawel church may not be. Cemeteries (possibly undeveloped) are suggested by Group II ECMs at Cilymaenllwyd (Penbre) and Cefn Cethin (Llandeilo Fawr), possibly Closteg (Llangyndeyrn) and at the 'lost' Capel-y-groes, Abergwili.

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 in contrast to Pembrokeshire, again, they do not appear to occur at undeveloped sites. The important Group III ECM groups at Llanddowror, where they are very late, and Llandeilo Fawr confirm their continuing status. Llanarthne Church has been suggested by Nancy Edwards as the original site of the fine cross said to have been brought from the defended enclosure site at Cae Castell (Edwards forthcoming), and there are also Group III stones at Laugharne, Llanglydwen and Llangynwr. The well-known, scheduled 'Canna's Chair' stone, from Llangan, has been suggested by Nancy Edwards to be an antiquarian fake (Edwards, forthcoming). However, it is shown on the tithe map for Llangan parish, and lies within a small circular cropmark.

#### 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. And some British dedications may be secondary, for instance the St Ystyffan dedication at Llansteffan which may have displaced an original dedication to the Latin St Stephen.

Dedications to the favoured Latin cults of St Mary and St Michael were furthermore 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), and the Michael dedication at Llanfihangel Croesfeini (Newchurch) appears to be a definite pre-Conquest dedication.

Carmarthenshire dedications were the subject of a comprehensive study by Nigel Yates (Yates 1973 & 1974). In certain cases it can be demonstrated that present dedications are secondary. Llandawke Church has reverted to its original dedication to St Odoceus after having been rededicated to St Margaret in the late 14th century; Eglwys Gymun (St Cynin?) and Pendine (St Teilo) were rededicated to St Margaret at the same time. The place-name St Clears may preserve an original dedication to St Celer, as at Llangeler (Evans 1991, 242), while Yates has suggested that the churches at Llanarthne and Llangadog are probably 'Dewi' churches that now carry dedications to their lay benefactors Arthen and Cadog (Yates 1973, 58). Thomas similarly suggests that the 'Dingad' at Llandingat was a lay benefactor (Thomas 1994, 124). These examples may be compared with those in Anglesey which have led to the suggestion that many more dedications in Wales may commemorate founders (Butler 1996, 104).

The Dewi dedications at Llanarthne and Llangadog, and at Abergwili, are generally thought of as pre-Conquest (Yates 1973, 58). The latter two sites, moreover, were collegiate churches of the diocese in the 13th century. However, there can be no suggestion that this denotes former *clas* status - their collegiate status was a late, *de novo* institution by Bishop Bek in the 1280s, and at Llangadog was only temporary, being moved to Abergwili before the decade was out (James 1980b, 20-21). Furthermore, the Abergwili college may not have been sited within the parish churchyard, but in the neighbouring Bishops Palace (*ibid.*).

The Dewi cult appears always to have been secondary to the Teilo cult in Carmarthenshire. The impact of the latter on the Carmarthenshire landscape, both ecclesiastical and secular, is discussed above in Section 4.1. No other cult approached its influence in the county, as the number of well-evidenced Teilo dedications and former dedications amply demonstrate. However, smaller cults appear to have existed. The Paulinus cult, around his supposed monastery in northeast Carmarthenshire, has also been mentioned. Llanddeusant Church has, possibly doubtfully, been proposed as the cult centre (Doble 1971; Thomas 1994, 100-102) but there was at least one St Paulinus dedication within the parish of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn while Llandingat may too have been a Paulinus church (Thomas 1994, 124).

A similar cluster of churches, dedicated to St Llawddog, occurs in Cantref Emlyn and includes the church at Cilgerran in Pembs. Here the majority of dedications may be rather later, possibly post-Conquest. They form a cluster around the mother church at Cenarth, itself originally dedicated to Teilo but firmly associated with Llawddog by the late 12th century (Thorpe 1978, 173). However,

Penboyr may originally have been chapelry to Cenarth parish, probably established in the post-Conquest period immediately adjoining a motte castle, taking its dedication from the mother church. The satellite at Llanllawddog may similarly be late, possibly resulting from a persistent 'Llawddog' cult that was as active in the 15th century as ever (Ludlow 2000, 80), as witnessed by a touching *cywydd* written to the saint by the poet Lewis Glyn Cothi -

*The countryside, its woods, its seed corn,  
Llawddog is responsible for all its glory.  
May Llawddog give success  
To his parish, his men, his children,  
To every harrow and every yoke,  
To every plough,  
And every furrow and every hill,  
To every ridge and every grain of earth.*

#### **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). The *merthyr* element, derived from the Latin 'martyrium' and probably denoting a cemetery that developed around a martyr's grave (Roberts 1992, 42), is present at both Llangeler, recorded as 'Merthyr Celer' in the *Taxatio* (Record Commission 1802, 272) and at Merthyr parish church where the dedication, to 'St Enfael', may be spurious (RCAHMW 1925, 215 no.630 - the present 'Martin' dedication may be derived from the word 'martyr'). A *merthyr* element may also possibly be contained in the alternative name 'Eglwys Fair Mathared', recorded in the 17th century, for Eglwys Fair a Churig, Henllan Amgoed (RCAHMW 1925, 42 no.137).

The *eglwys* element, derived from the Latin 'ecclesia' (church), is much more widespread and its frequency is at odds with Roberts' suggestion that 'there is never more than one *Eglwys*- name in a commote'. In Cwmwd Derllys, for example, Newchurch St Michael was recorded as 'Eglwys Newydd' in 1129-34 (Davies 1946, 254 D.99) while Llangain was recorded as 'Eglwys Cain' in 1174-6 (Roberts 1992, 42). Elsewhere, some of the widespread 'parc-yr-eglwys' names may merely denote tracts of ecclesiastical land. It may also be noted that in southwest Wales, 'eglwys' normally occurs only in association with a Mary dedication or with an adjective, suggesting that the 'Gymun' element at Eglwys Gymyn may be derived from a toponome rather than a St Cynin dedication.

Roberts suggests that *mynwent*, or cemetery (from the Latin 'monumentum'), is a post-medieval borrowing. Nevertheless, its importance should not be diminished. While many a 'Hen fynwent' name - rare in Carmarthenshire but plentiful in Pembrokeshire - may denote a post-Conquest cemetery, the majority of these names occur at open sites, some with cist-grave evidence, and would thus appear to relate to early medieval undeveloped cemeteries.

The loan-word *capel* (from 'capella' or chapel) occurs, as Roberts suggests, either as post-medieval or undated usage (Roberts 1992, 43). 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 southwest Wales, mainly concentrated in Carmarthenshire, but does occur at one parish church, Betws (St Davids), suggested by Yates to be a post-Conquest 'Dewi' church established after the surrounding area of Cantref Gwyr had been acquired by Cantref Bychan (Yates 1973, 63). Betws Chapel, Trelech a'r Betws, gave its name to a joint parish but, like the remainder of 'Betws' names in the county, has no suspected pre-Conquest origins and the parish was referred to as just 'Trenleth' in 1291 (Record Commission 1802, 272).

### *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, its pre- and early post-Conquest usage is recorded at a number of sites in southwest Wales eg. Llanddowror and Llandeilo Fawr. Furthermore, its occurrence at otherwise unrecorded locations may be significant, particularly when used with the adjective *hen* (or 'old').

The element *bedd* or *beddau* ('graves') is widespread in the county, but is applied to inhumations of all periods being 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 in southwest Wales. 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. The element *bod* ('home' or 'abode') is mainly restricted to north Wales and does not seem to have been used in southwest Wales.

## **4.7 Topographic evidence**

There is generally little evidence that Carmarthenshire churches have been relocated, either during the pre- or post-Conquest periods, and their very location may be among the best evidence for early ecclesiastical activity - and continuity.

### *Topographic location*

Topographic location has long been subject to discussion in relation to church dating. However, as E. G. Bowen pointed out, 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 are situated well inland. These include, for instance three of the seven 'bishop-houses', which are possibly from the 6th century, and Cenarth, Llanddowror, Llandeilo Fawr and Waun Henllan (Llandybïe). 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 Llawhaden and Nevern, 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 Carmarthenshire. For example, of the 12 'Grade A' sites, only two are associated with 'holy' wells, at Llandeilo Fawr and Llangeler. '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, Terry James has suggested a number of Pembrokeshire sites that occur in close proximity to iron age defended enclosures (T. James 1992, 71-2.). This proximity may suggest continued secular use (or re-use) of these enclosures into the early medieval period. They include Llangynog where the oval churchyard lies next to a cropmark enclosure of similar form (James 1994, 405) and Llanddowror, where the medieval castle may occupy an iron age site (T. James 1992, 71). In addition, Heather 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 Carmarthenshire has recorded few more ecclesiastical sites in close proximity to iron age enclosures, in contrast to Pembrokeshire where they are frequently associated. However, Henllan Amgoed churchyard lies in an area with a dense concentration of cropmark enclosures, probably iron age or Romano-British in date (James 1984, 17), while Llansadwrnen Church is just 900m distant from the re-used defended enclosure at Coygan Camp - the only definite early medieval secular site in Carmarthenshire, producing evidence of high-status activity dateable to the first half of the 6th century (Edwards and Lane 1988, 45-6). As noted above, the evidence for early medieval settlement at Dinefwr Castle, near Llandeilo Fawr, is more equivocal (*ibid.*, 62).

However it can be observed that in the Anglo-Norman boroughs of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Llandovery, Pembroke, St Clears and Tenby, the parish churches all stand outside the initial defended areas (see Soulsby 1983), in sharp distinction to the close church-castle association normally expected in planted settlements. This phenomenon has been commented upon by Murphy (Murphy 1997, 154), and demands explanation. Were the Normans reluctant to establish military/secular settlements close to existing ecclesiastical sites, and to relocate such sites? Or were many of these castles established over pre-existing *llys* sites? Laugharne and Kidwelly castle, for example, were named from their respective *cwmwdau* - were they both earlier *llys* sites? A hoard found near Laugharne contained 60 coins from the 9th-11th centuries (Davies 1982, 54), which may suggest that a high status site was located somewhere near the castle.

The proximity of the churches in Cynwyl Gaeo to the Roman fort and mine site at Pumsaint was noted in Section 4.3. Many more churches are located within a 1km corridor of the main Roman road to the west, which has now been traced to the borders of Pembrokeshire by Heather James *et al.* (see James 1991 & 2000; Page *et al.*, forthcoming). They include Abergwili, Castell Dwyrn, Llanegwad, Llandingat, Llangadog, and Llangathen. Llanycrwys lies within 500m of the road between Pumsaint and the site of the fort of *Bremia*, in Ceredigion. In addition, both Llanybydder and Pencarreg lie

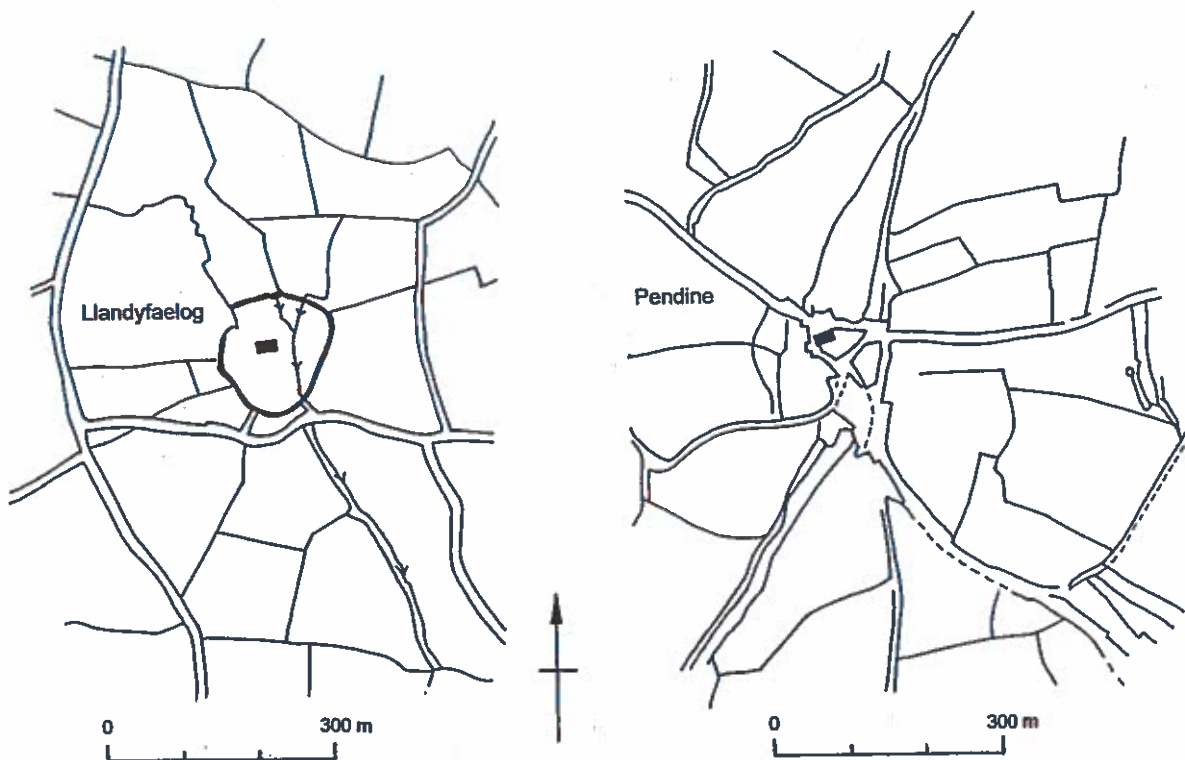
within 500m of the Carmarthen-*Bremia* road. The road may have influenced the siting of all these churches.

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 lie in prominent locations intervisible with, but distant from, equally prominent round barrows, for instance Eglwys Fair a Churig (Henllan Amgoed) and Llanfihangel Croesfeini (Newchurch), and Llanglydwen where the large recumbent stone beneath the present church fabric may support a bronze age origin for the site.

#### *Landscape morphology*

The EME project included an assessment of the relationship between churchyards and the surrounding landscape. Carmarthenshire's rural churches appear to have often had little influence on settlement as it developed through the later medieval period. Often, moreover, a church they may not even be a primary physical presence within the landscapes which it later came to dominate. The pattern of small irregular fields that is so characteristic of the lowland parts of the county has yet to be properly dated, but in many areas it may be early, possibly even iron age (Murphy and Ludlow 2000, 21), and much of it in southeast Carmarthenshire was certainly in place by the 16th century, when new enclosure was recorded in many parts of the southeast of the county (Rees 1953). Nowhere in the county, however, do medieval churchyards appear to interrupt earlier field boundaries as appears to be the case at eg. St Petrox, Pembrokeshire.

*Fig. 7 - churchyard and landscape at Llandyfaelog (Cedweli)  
and Pendine (Gwarthaf)*





Few churches, moreover, appear to be nuclear to these informal boundaries, unlike Pembrokeshire where more of the landscape may have remained unenclosed for longer. An exception is provided by those churchyards which appear to be central to radial boundaries which, in plan, are like the spokes of a wheel (Fig. 7). These radial boundaries are particularly pronounced at Llandyfaelog, but can also be detected at Llanegwad, Llansadwrn and Pendine. Kisson has argued that the similar boundaries at Jeffreyston, in Pembs., belong to an infield-outfield system that may be pre-Conquest (Kisson 1997, 133). It must always be borne in mind, however, that churchyard boundaries, far from being static, change through time.

The influence of Carmarthenshire's rural churches on settlement and nucleation as it developed through the medieval period has been slight, even in the Anglicised areas. At a few sites in the latter region, for example Llansaint (St Ishmaels), Llansadwrn and Llanybri (Llansteffan), the church is nuclear to a planned, Anglo-Norman vill, but these are exceptional. 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 (DMVs), although a bond hamlet was recorded at Eglwys Gymun in 1307 (T. James 1992, 62). 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 Carmarthenshire, been taken out of the criteria (see Sections 4.5 and 4.6).

A fourth grade, D, has been introduced in Carmarthenshire. 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 48 sites (including 2 entirely new sites) 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 (Radford 1963). 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 - 8 sites

#### Existing records - 6

PRN: 71	Carmarthen, Llandeuldyddog ?clas site
PRN: 3907	Llanddowror Church (St Cringat/St Teilo)
PRN: 888	Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)
PRN: 726	Llanegwad, Llanyhernin (St Hernin's Chapel) +/- PRN: 12714 Llanegwad, Llanyhernin Church
PRN: 7557	Llanegwad, Llandeilo Rwnws Chapel (St Teilo)
(PRN: 11756	Llanelli, Machynys - recorded, but may not relate to ecclesiastical site)

#### New records - 2

PRN: 2076	Cenarth Church (St Llawddog/St Teilo?)
PRN: 7673	Llandyble, Waun Henllan church and ?cemetery

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### ■ Clas church indicators - 2 (or 4) sites

#### Existing records - 4 (2 only possible)

PRN: 71	Carmarthen, Llandeuldyddog Clas
PRN: 888	Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)

(PRN: 728 Llanarthne Church (St David/St Arthneu) +/- PRN: 740 Llanarthne, Henllan - may relate to church land)

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### ■ Portionary church indicators - No sites

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### ■ Dated archaeological evidence - 1 site

#### Existing records - 1

PRN: 71	Carmarthen, Llandeuldyddog ?clas site
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### ■ Capeli-y-bedd and multiple churches - 3 sites

#### Existing records - 1

PRN: 7407	Llanpumsaint Church (SS Ceitho, Celynin, Gwyn, Gwyno & Gwynoro)
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#### New records - 2

PRN: 2278	Llangeler Church (St Celer)
PRN: 709	Llangathen Church (St Cathen) ?

### 5.3 Grade B criteria

#### ■ Circular/oval churchyards - 32 sites

##### *Existing records - 32*

PRN: 2076	Cenarth Church (St Llawddog/St Teilo?)
PRN: 4334	Cilymaenllwyd Church (SS Philip & James)
PRN: 3897	Cynwyl Elfed Church (St Cynwyl)
PRN: 5059	Eglwys Gymun Church (St Margaret)
PRN: 11667	Henllan Amgoed Church (St David)
PRN: 5076	Henllan Amgoed, Eglwys Fair a Churig Church (SS Mary & Curig)
PRN: 3905	Llandawke Church (St Odoceus)
PRN: 888	Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)
PRN: 5360	Llandyfaelog Church (St Maelog)
PRN: 674	Llanedi Church (St Edi)
PRN: 7370	Llanegwad Church (St Egwad)
PRN: 4726	Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church (St Michael)
PRN: 678	Llanfynydd Church (St Egwad) ?
PRN: 4049	Llangadog Church (St Cadog/St David)
PRN: 4051	Llangadog, Cae Capel/Mynwent-y-capel ?cemetery and ?chapel ?
PRN: 15341	Llangan Church (St Canna)
PRN: 709	Llangathen Church (St Cathen)
PRN: 2278	Llangeler Church (St Celer)
PRN: 1703	Llangyndeyrn Church (St Cyndeyrn)
PRN: 2174	Llangynog Church (St Cynog)
PRN: 1903	Llansadwrn Church (St Sadwrn)
PRN: 1870	Llansawel Church (St Sawyl)
PRN: 3942	Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio)
PRN: 4080	Llanwrda Church (St Cwrdaf)
PRN: 738	Llanybydder Church (St Peter)
PRN: 2252	Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael)
PRN: 4090	Myddfai Church (St Michael)
PRN: 2263	Newchurch, Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (St Michael) ?
PRN: 1644	Penbre Church (St Illtud)
PRN: 727	Pencarreg Church (St Patrick/St Padarn)
PRN: 12651	Trelech a'r Betws Church (St Teilo)
PRN: NONE	Trelech a'r Betws, Parc-yr-eglwys ?chapel ?

#### ■ Bangors - 15 sites

##### *Existing records - 6 (some recorded with 'vallum enclosures' or without separate PRN)*

PRN: 4872	Betws Church (St David) ?
PRN: 709	Llangathen Church (St Cathen)
PRN: 2174	Llangynog Church (St Cynog)
PRN: 3942	Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio)
PRN: 4093	Llandingat Church (St Dingad)
PRN: 5516	Llangadog, Capel Gwynfe ?

##### *New records - 9*

PRN: 3907	Llanddowror Church (St Cringat/St Teilo) ?
PRN: 2278	Llangeler Church (St Celer)
PRN: 2163	Laugharne Church (St Martin) ?
PRN: 674	Llanedi Church (St Edi)
PRN: 2252	Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael)
PRN: 1414	Egremont Church (St Michael) ?
PRN: 3905	Llandawke Church (St Odoceus)
PRN: 1703	Llangyndeyrn Church (St Cyndeyrn)
PRN: 4080	Llanwrda Church (St Cwrdaf)

#### ■ Nawdd/noddfa - 2 sites

##### *Existing records - 0*

##### *New records - 2*

PRN: 1632	Kidwelly, Llangadog, St Cadog's Chapel
PRN: 3972	Meidrum Church (St David) ?

■ *Roman site re-use - 9 sites*

*Existing records - 5*

PRN: 2251	Abernant Church (St Lucia/St Lleucu) - on/near Roman cemetery ?
PRN: 71	Carmarthen, Llandeulyddog ? <i>clas</i> site - overlies Roman cemetery ?
PRN: 1955	Cynwyl Gaco, Pumsaint Chapel (St Teilo?) - overlies Roman fort
PRN: 2163	Laugharne Church (St Martin) - overlies Roman/ <i>bronze</i> age cemetery
PRN: 3856	Llandovery, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church (St Mary) - overlies Roman fort

*New records - 4*

PRN: 50	Carmarthen St Peter - adjacent to Roman town west gate
PRN: 888	Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo) - overlies Roman road ?
PRN: 726	Llanegwad, Llanyhernin (St Hemin's Chapel) - overlies Roman road ?
PRN: 861	Llandyfeisant Church (St Tyfei) - overlies Roman road ?

■ *Iron Age site re-use - 15 sites*

*Existing records - 5 (recorded with 'vallum enclosures' and 'cemeteries')*

PRN: 5059	Eglwys Gymun Church (St Margaret)
PRN: 15341	Llangan Church (St Canna)
PRN: 2174	Llangynog Church (St Cynog)
PRN: 3972	Meidrum Church (St David)
PRN: 5078	Llanboidy, Parc-y-fynwent/Llan ?cemetery ?

*New records - 10*

PRN: 3942	Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio) ?
PRN: 2252	Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael) ?
PRN: 3905	Llandawke Church (St Odoceus) ?
PRN: 1703	Llangyndeyrn Church (St Cyndeyrn) ?
PRN: 9833	Marros, Parc yr Eglwys ?vallum enclosure ?
PRN: 727	Pencarreg Church (St Patrick/St Padarn)
PRN: NONE	Llanfallteg, Henllan Farm 1 cropmark
PRN: 1833	Llanllwni Church (St Luke or St Llonio)
PRN: 3957	Llanwinio, Cilsant, ?inscribed stone
PRN: NONE	Trelech a'r Betws, Parc-yr-eglwys ?chapel ?

■ *Bronze site Age re-use - 10 sites*

*Existing records - 3*

PRN: 2163	Laugharne Church (St Martin) - overlies Roman/bronze age cemetery
PRN: 3942	Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio) ?
PRN: 3833	Marros Church (St Lawrence) - overlies bronze age cemetery

*New records - 7*

PRN: 5372	Abergwili Church (St David) ?
PRN: 788	Llandeilo Fawr, Cefn Cethin <i>cross-carved</i> stone
PRN: 7397	Llanglydwen Church (St Cledwen) ?
PRN: 1701	Llangyndeyrn, Closteg <i>cross-carved</i> stone
PRN: 12724	Llanybydder, Abergorlech Church (St David) ?
PRN: 5260	Penboyr, Llain Ddineu ?cemetery ?
PRN: 4774	Pencarreg, Cae'r Hen Fynwent ?cemetery ?

■ *Neolithic site re-use - No sites*

▪ ?'Leachts' - 2

*Existing records - 1 (rejected)*

*New records - 2*

PRN: 5372      Abergwili Church (St David) ?  
PRN: 7397      Llanglydwen Church (St Cledwen) ?

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▪ *Undated cist cemeteries - 5 sites*

*Existing records - 5*

PRN: 5059      Eglwys Gymun Church (St Margaret)  
PRN: 2163      Laugharne Church (St Martin)  
PRN: 8976      Llanegwad, Salutation Inn cist grave ?cemetery (= PRN: 726 Llanegwad, Llanyhernin ?)  
PRN: 1833      Llanllwni Church (St Luke or St Llonio)  
PRN: 10570      Llanybydder, Capel Iago/Hen Fynwent chapel and cist cemetery (St James)

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▪ *ECMs - 37*

*Existing records - 57, modified to 37 (see section 4.4)*

*Cemeteries suggested by ECMs - 4*

PRN: 788      Llandeilo Fawr, Cefn Cethin cross-carved stone  
PRN: 1701      Llangyndeyrn, Closteg cross-carved stone  
PRN: 9929      Newchurch, 'Severini' stone  
PRN: 7783      Penbre, Cilymacnllwyd House, cross-carved pillar stone  
  
(PRN: 3957      Llanwinio, Cilsant, ?inscribed stone ? - not ECM?)

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▪ *Artefacts - No sites*

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## 5.4 Grade C criteria

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

### *Existing records - 10*

PRN: 1619	Kidwelly, Capel Teilo
PRN: 888	Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)
PRN: 10207	Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church, Ffynnon Garmon
PRN: 15341	Llangan Church (St Canna)
PRN: 2278	Llangeler Church (St Celer)
PRN: 5385	Llangeler, Capel Mair (St Mary)
PRN: 7397	Llanglydwen Church (St Cledwen)
PRN: 1796	Llanllwni, Maes Nonni chapel
PRN: 1870	Llansawel Church (St Sawyl)
PRN: 10570	Llanybydder, Capel Iago/Hen Fynwent chapel and cist cemetery (St James)

### *New records - 0*

- 
- *Other wells/springs within 200m - 4 sites*

### *Existing records - 0*

### *New records - 4*

PRN: 2251	Abernant Church (St Lucia/St Lleucu)
PRN: 3905	Llandawke Church (St Odoceus)
PRN: 4103	Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin (St Paulinus)
PRN: 4726	Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church (St Michael)

- 
- *Merthyr- place-names - 3 sites*

### *Existing records - 2*

PRN: 2278	Llangeler Church (St Celer)
PRN: 2252	Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael)

### *New records - 1*

PRN: 5076	Eglwys Fair a Churig Church (SS Mary & Curig) ?
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- 
- *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 - 46 sites
- AP analysis - 98 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 - 61
- Number of Grade A-D sites not associated with CinW managed churches - 47
- Number of scheduled Grade A-D sites - 5
- Number of non-scheduled Grade A-D sites - 103

In addition, 9 ECMs are scheduled, from the original total of 57.

There are a variety of threats, including -

- Footpaths 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.
- 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: 71**      **Carmarthen, Llandeuldyddog ?clas site**  
Site of post-Conquest Augustinian Priory of SS John & Teulyddog (PRN 44).  
Site of 'bishop-house' mentioned in 9th century text of the Welsh Laws, possibly recording earlier, 6th century site?  
Also mentioned in early 11th century entry in *Book of Llandaff*, as 'Llandeuldyddog-y-Gaer'.  
Radiocarbon date of AD 735 ± 60 from primary silt of associated ditch.  
British dedication (no PRN); 'Teulyddog' may be hypocoristic form of 'Teilo' - possible Teilo church and mother church of Teilo cult in W Wales?  
Established just beyond east gate of Roman town of Carmarthen (*Moridunum*), possibly on site of Roman cemetery.  
Site remodelled as priory precinct in 12th-14th centuries, but undated, excavated ditches may be pre-Conquest.
- PRN: 2076**      **Cenarth Church (St Llawddog/St Teilo?)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17355), listed as 'Keynarth' in 1291.  
Site (and probably location) mentioned in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 6th century.  
Alienated by Bishop in late 11th century; previously an episcopal possession (12th century source); later recovered by St Davids.  
(Possibly possession of Llanllyr Abbey in late medieval period?)  
Polygonal/subcircular churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10320).  
Possibly originally dedicated to St Teilo; however long-standing dedication to St Llawddog by late 12th century.  
Hilltop location.
- PRN: 1881**      **Cynwyl Gaeo Church (St Cynwyl)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley ?clas (PRN 12300)?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Group I ECM from church (PRN 1882), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
'D'-shaped churchyard, nuclear to possible pre-/post-Conquest Welsh 'bond' settlement.  
British dedication (PRN 10426).  
Within 500m of major Roman Road.  
Within 1000m of Roman gold-mining site at Pumsaint PRN 1947 (and associated fort PRN 1956).  
Hillspur location.  
Large parish, mother church(?) of formerly very large *parochia* embracing Llansadwrn, Llansawel, Llanwrda, Llanycrwys and Talley parishes; coterminous with commote of Caer which represented core patrimony of late pre-Conquest kings of Deheubarth.  
Commote may represent territory of Trefwyddog, granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*.  
May have preceded Llandeilo Fawr as mother church of region.  
Parish with numerous former chapels-of-ease and chapelries (also suggested in 1291); some of them probable pre-Conquest sites.

- PRN: 3907**      **Llanddowror Church (St Cringat/St Teilo)**  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 Site (and probably location) mentioned in texts of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 6th and 7th centuries, as 'Lann dyfrgyr'.  
 Regular, rectangular churchyard, secondary?; at apex of large, former triangular enclosure(?), which encompasses 2 Group III ECMs (PRNs 3908 & 3909) - *bangor?*.  
 British dedication (PRN 7365).  
 St Cringat dedication secondary.  
 Site called 'Llandeilo Llanddyfrwyr' in 12th century, preserving 6th century association with Teilo 'family' of saints, ie. the so-called Seven Saints (or 'dwyfrwyr')  
 Within 400m of castle site (PRN ???), adapted from earlier ?IA enclosure? paired site?  
 Within 300m of 2 BA standing stones (PRNs 3904 & 8046).
- PRN: 888**      **Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)**  
 Parish church, listed in 1291.  
 Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
 Site and location mentioned in texts of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 6th and 7th centuries, as 'Lann Teliau Maur'.  
 Possession of St Davids in 6th-7th centuries; possibly monastic *clas* church from the first (see PRN 912).  
 Seat of bishop in 8th and 9th century; importance apparently declined during 10th century and claimed by Llandaff from the early 11th century onwards; importance (later) transferred to possible *clas* at Talley? (PRN 12300)..  
 Association with 'archbishopric' of St Davids maintained, and continued until 1215 when church granted to Talley Abbey.  
 Group I ECM, and 2 Group III ECMs from church/churchyard (PRNs 889-891), all +/- *in situ*; contemporary with period of site's importance.  
 Large, suboval churchyard, nuclear to possible pre-/post-Conquest Welsh 'bond' settlement.  
 Well site within churchyard (PRN ???).  
 Church and/or churchyard probably overlie major Roman Road.  
 British dedication (PRN 10551).  
 Within +/- 1000m of probable Roman fort site (no PRN?).  
 Paired site? - within 1.6km of possible pre-Conquest royal *llys* at Dinefwr, PRN ??? (itself adjacent to the probable Roman fort site, no PRN?).  
 Hillspur location.  
 Commotes of Caeo and Maenordeilo (Llandeilo Fawr) may represent territory of Trefwyddog, the *patria* of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*; site succeeded Cynwyl Gaeo as mother church of region?  
 Parish still large, part of formerly very large *parochia* still referred to as *patria* of St Teilo in 1215; numerous former chapels-of-ease and chapelries, some of which may be possible pre-Conquest sites (no current evidence).
- PRN: 7673**      **Llandybïe, Waun Henllan church and ?cemetery**  
 Place-name, and associated ?rubble earthworks.  
 'Gwaun Henllan' mentioned in this form in 9th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters*, presumably relating to this site; already an old church site and possible site of original mother church of Maenor Meddynfych?  
 Possible cemetery site?.

- PRN: 726**      **Llanegwad, Llanyhernin (St Hernin's Chapel)**  
Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish.  
Ruinous by 1833, converted into stable (now gone).  
Site mentioned, as 'Ager Hiernin', in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.  
Precise location unknown (see PRN 12714); at head of Cothi Bridge? ie. closely associated with (and possibly overlying?) major Roman Road? (PRN ???).  
Same site as undated, possible cist grave cemetery? (PRN 8976).  
British dedication (PRN 10124).
- PRN: 12714**      **Llanegwad, Llanyhernin Church**  
Alternative site of St Hernins (see PRN 726).
- PRN: 7557**      **Llanegwad, Llandeilo Rwnws Chapel (St Teilo)**  
Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish.  
Gone by 1833.  
Site mentioned, as 'mainaur brunus', in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 8th century, and as 'Lann teliau mainaur brunus' in a 12th century interpolation.  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.  
At head of bridge over Tywi.  
British dedication (no PRN).
- PRN: 2278**      **Llangel Church (St Celer)**  
Parish church (post-med PRNs 5263 & 22242).  
Listed as 'Merthyr Celer' in 1291.  
Briefly possession of Whitland Abbey?, granted in late 12th century?.  
Held in multiple patronage; rectory held by the crown and the vicarage held by St Davids.  
Tithes also held in unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation.  
Possible *capel-y-bedd* formerly associated with church.  
Large, circular churchyard; lies in possible former very large, circular enclosure containing Old Vicarage (PRN 15835) and glebe - *bangor* enclosure? (map evidence).  
Possible enclosure also contains Ffynnon Celer well and chapel site, and possible cemetery? - multiple church site?  
British dedication (PRN 10356).  
Hilltop location.  
At least one formal chapel-of-ease in parish (PRN 5385), possibly with early medieval origins.
- PRN: 7407**      **Llanpumsaint Church (SS Ceitho, Celynin, Gwyn, Gwyno & Gwynoro)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17380); former chapelry to Abergwili parish.  
Possession of St Davids.  
Small, subrectangular churchyard.  
Group ?II ECM in churchyard, probably *in situ*?  
Former churchyard chapel (PRN 7408), possible *capel-y-bedd*?.  
British dedication (PRN 10283).
- PRN: 2263**      **Newchurch, Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (St Michael)**  
Site of church, formerly parish church until establishment of Newchurch Church in early 12th century?, not listed in 1291.  
Succeeded by Newchurch in early 12th century?; however, continued to be used, and rebuilt in masonry during later medieval period - remains still visible in mid 19th century.  
Gone by early 20th century; no physical evidence.  
Churchyard formerly subcircular/D-shaped.  
Two Group I-II ECMs from church/churchyard? (PRNs 9930-31), possibly *in situ*?

**Pre-Conquest Latin dedication.**

**Hillslope location.**

**Within 100m of motte castle (PRN 2261).**

**Within 300m of BA henge/defended enclosure (PRN 2270) and 2 BA round barrows (PRNs 2259-60)**

## **APPENDIX 2 - GRADE B SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)**

- PRN: 50**      **Carmarthen St Peter**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Battle Abbey (Sussex) in early 12th century, transferred to Carmarthen Priory in 1125; possible earlier association with Llandeulyddog? (PRN 71).  
Immediately within (standing?) west gate of Roman town of Carmarthen (*Moridunum*).  
Small, raised subrectangular churchyard with long history of burial.  
Many former chapels-of-ease and chapelries.
- PRN: 1879**      **Cynwyl Gaeo, Maes Llanwrthwl ?church and ?cemetery**  
Place-name.  
Possible church and cemetery site.  
Associated with undated 'surface irregularities' (PRN 1880); local traditional of burials.  
Associated with 2 Group I ECMs (PRNs 9939 & 9940), +/- *in situ*.  
British dedication (PRN 10280).  
Within 900m of ?early site at Capel Teilo (PRN 1886).
- PRN: 1955**      **Cynwyl Gaeo, Pumsaint Chapel (St Teilo?)**  
Site of chapel; gone by early 19th century.  
Described as chapel-of-ease to Cynwyl Gaeo in 1271.  
Also grange chapel to Talley Abbey, granted c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Overlay Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1956) and within 1000m of gold-mining site (PRN 1947).  
Possible site of 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
However, called 'Llandeilo Pumsaint Caer Gaeo' in papal bull of 1130, relating to dispute with Llandaff, and 'Llan y pumsant' in c.1200.  
British dedications (PRN 10160 & 10284).
- PRN: 5059**      **Eglwys Gymun Church (St Margaret)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Egluscuneyn' in 1291.  
Granted to Monkton Priory in 12th century.  
Group I ECM from church (PRN 5056), possibly +/- *in situ*; may indirectly record church dedicatee St Cynin - ECM or dedication primary?.  
Large, circular churchyard (PRN 7323), within 'multivallate' banks; probably re-used IA defended enclosure.  
Undated cist burials uncovered in churchyard in early 20th century (PRN 7378).  
Dedication originally British (no PRN).  
Hilltop location.  
Large parish, but without former chapelries.
- PRN: 11667**      **Henllan Amgoed Church (St David)**  
(now Henllanfallteg parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 4967), not listed in 1291.  
In multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish; doubtful possession of Whitland Abbey.  
Large circular churchyard, with cropmark of even more circular outline (PRN 11789); nuclear, and primary, to post-Conquest strip-field system.  
British dedication (PRN 10191).  
'Henllan' element suggests that it was primary (mother?) church of Cwmwd Amgoed.

Hillslope location.  
Within 150m of possible BA standing stone (PRN 10684).  
Within 500m of complex of 3 IA-7RB cropmark enclosures (PRNs 11790-11792).  
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 5076).

- PRN: 1629**      **Kidwelly Church (St Mary)**  
Parish church, formerly also priory church, listed in 1291.  
Cemetery - pre-existing? - granted (with church?) to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (may refer to Llangadog, PRN 1632).  
Rectangular churchyard, 12th-14th century in present form, nuclear to and integrated with post-Conquest borough suburb, outside defended area.  
Dedication possibly originally British? to Cadog? (no PRN) - may refer to Llangadog (PRN 1632).  
Large parish; mother church(?) of formerly larger *parochia*? (embracing Penbre and St Ishmaels parishes?; originally taking in entire Cwmwd Cydweli?).  
Numerous former chapelries also granted to Sherborne in early 12th century, some of them probable pre-Conquest sites.
- PRN: 1632**      **Kidwelly, Llangadog, St Cadog's Chapel**  
Possible site of original church of Cydweli (see PRN 1629).  
Site of chapel to Kidwelly parish; described as 'church' in 1148.  
Also granted to Sherborne Abbey by 1148.  
Associated with 'sanctuary' place-name.  
Early 12th century references to 'Kidwelly Church' may relate to this site - relocated 1107-1148?
- PRN: 2163**      **Laugharne Church (St Martin)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Mentioned in source from 1174-5.  
Large, rectangular churchyard (PRN 14293), post-Conquest in present form and integrated with post-Conquest strip-field system.  
Group III ECM from church or churchyard (PRNs 2164 & 2165), possibly +/- *in situ*; another lost Group I ECM recorded just outside churchyard in c.1700.  
Cremation (BA? RB?) revealed beneath church in 19th century (no PRN).  
Undated cist burials uncovered within and just beyond churchyard, and cist burials lying 100m S of churchyard (PRN 11610) may relate to original, larger churchyard enclosure (*bangor*?).  
Lies outside of, and 500m beyond, medieval castle-borough.  
Castle named after Cwmwd Talacharn - earlier *llys* site? with nearby find of early medieval coin hoard (PRN ???), from high-status site?; paired site with church?.  
Dedication given as St Michael in 1223 and 1494 - possible pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
Large parish, formerly larger, with a number of former chapelries.
- PRN: 728**      **Llanarthne Church (St David/St Arthne)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291 - former chapelry?.  
Granted to chapter of St Davids 1215-1229, reflecting earlier association?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cwmwd *Iscennen* which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?); may refer to Henllan (PRN 740).  
Listed as 'Dewi' church in late 12th century poem.  
Possible *clas* site?; lies in parish hamlet of 'Tre-clás'.  
Rectangular churchyard.  
Group III ECM from churchyard (PRN 761), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
British dedication (PRNs 10259 & 10278).  
At last 2 former chapelries (PRNs 647 & 7559).



- PRN: 3856**      **Llandovery, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church (St Mary)**  
Church annexed to Llandinat parish, not listed in 1291.  
Probably the Llandovery church granted to Great Malvern Priory in 1127, cell dissolved in 1184-5 (PRN 4071).  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Doubtful association with early monastery of St Paulinus.  
Subsquare churchyard, established in centre of Roman fort of *Alabum* ((PRN 4072).  
Possible pre-Conquest Latin dedication?
- PRN: 5360**      **Llandyfaelog Church (St Maelog)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
In private patronage; transferred to Ewenny Priory in 1139.  
Large circular churchyard, subdivided into segments by streams; nuclear to radial boundaries.  
British dedication (PRN 10328).  
Within 50m of possible standing stone (PRN 12065).  
Formerly large parish with a number of chapels-of-ease, chapelries and an extra-parochial chapelry; 'mother-church'.
- PRN: 861**      **Llandyfeisant Church (St Tyfei)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Small, subtriangular churchyard, nuclear to (late post-medieval?) boundaries.  
Church and/or churchyard probably overlies major Roman Road (no PRN?).  
British dedication (PRN 10554).  
Within +/- 500m of probable Roman fort site (no PRN?).  
Paired site? - within 500m of possible pre-Conquest royal *llys* at Dinefwr, PRN ????  
(itself adjacent to the probable Roman fort site, no PRN?).  
Within 500m of major church site at Llandeilo Fawr (PRN 888).  
Small parish, formerly much larger?.
- PRN: 674**      **Llanedi Church (St Edi)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
In multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish.  
Large, irregular subcircular churchyard, possibly within former very large, circular outer enclosure/*bangor*?  
British dedication (PRN 10436).  
Hillslope location.
- PRN: 7370**      **Llanegwad Church (St Egwad)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17392), listed as 'Llanegwad Fawr' in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possession of St Davids until 1215-29 when granted to Talley Abbey.  
Traditionally relocated to present site during post-medieval period; however polygonal (formerly circular?) churchyard, and possible large, subcircular *bangor* that is nuclear to radial boundaries, suggest otherwise.  
British dedication (PRN 10437).  
Within 200m of major Roman Road (PRN ???).  
Within 500m of motte castle (PRN 695); Anglo-Norman? Welsh?.  
Borough established around church in 14th century.  
Lands (and chapelries?) in parish mentioned in texts of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th and 8th centuries.

Fairly large parish, with at least 3 chapels-of-ease in post-Conquest period, possibly originally more ie. one for each of 8 *trefi*.

- PRN: 8976**      **Llanegwad, Salutation Inn cist grave ?cemetery**  
Undated, possible cist grave cemetery?; 'stone-lined graves' revealed during 1980s. Associated with one possible site of Llanyhernin St Hernin's Chapel (PRN 726). Within 50m of major Roman Road (PRN ???).
- PRN: NONE**      **Llanegwad, 'Ager Redoc' ?chapel**  
Site of former chapelry?  
'Ager Redoc' mentioned in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th century. Location unknown.
- PRN: 690**      **Llanelli Church (St Ellyw)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
In private patronage.  
Mentioned in ?late 11th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters*.  
Termed 'church of Carnwyllion' in 13th century source, ie. name of cwmwd.  
Rendered pension to Ewenny Priory in 1231-47.  
Rectangular yard in built-up area.  
British dedication (PRN 10435).  
Large parish with at least 4 subordinate chapelries, possibly more.
- PRN: 1793**      **Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church (St Michael)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1360.  
Two ECMs, Group I and Group ?II in church, from churchyard; possibly *in situ*?  
Small, subrectangular churchyard.  
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
Hillslope location.
- PRN: 15341**      **Llangan Church (St Canna)**  
(Now Llangan West parish).  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Prebend of St Davids.  
Suboval/subrectangular churchyard, overlying cropmark of IA concentric antenna enclosure (PRN 11786) - IA re-use?  
Associated with further IA/RB/undated cropmark enclosures (PRNs 11787, 11788 & 12222).  
Within 100m of St Canna's Well (PRN 3735).  
British dedication (PRN 10387).
- PRN: 709**      **Llangathen Church (St Cathen)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Langatheck' in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possession of Chester Priory in 1291.  
Churchyard originally polygonal/subcircular; curving cropmark to E (PRN 14327) may represent part of boundary of possible large, subcircular *bangor* enclosure, that may be continued by road line.  
Associated chapel (PRN 12718), possibly within cropmark/*bangor*; multiple church site? - *capel-y-bedd*?  
Further undated cropmarks to W (PRN 14328).  
British dedication (PRN 10374).  
Within 700m of major Roman Road (PRN ???).  
Two subordinate chapelries in parish (PRNs 4758 & 12718).

- PRN: 2174**      **Llangynog Church (St Cynog)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Llansteffan parish.  
Circular churchyard, possibly re-used IA defended enclosure (PRN 2175).  
Associated with curving cropmark (PRN 11821)- outer enclosure? *bangor*? re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
Paired site? associated with further ?IA cropmark enclosure (PRNs 11799) and undated cropmark (PRN 11866).  
British dedication (PRN 10111).  
Hilltop location.
- PRN: 3910**      **Llansadwrnen Church (St Sadwrnen)**  
(now Llanddowror parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17352); former chapelry to Laugharne parish.  
Group I ECM in church (PRN 3911), from churchyard wall; possibly +/- *in situ*?  
Large, square, regular churchyard, at centre of green that is nuclear to post-Conquest ?vill, and Anglo-Norman field system.  
British dedication (PRN 7423).  
Coastal, hilltop location.  
Within 900m of Coygan Camp IA defended enclosure (PRN ????), with definite early medieval high-status re-use dateable through artefacts to the earlier 6th century ie. +/- contemporary with ECM (PRN 3911).
- PRN: 3942**      **Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17353), listed as 'Lanwynnean' in 1291.  
Possession of Whitland Abbey.  
Large churchyard, formerly circular; exhibits bank of smaller, concentric circular enclosure around church (PRN 7399); possibly re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure (associated with 'Dan-y-gaer' place name).  
Both enclosures lie within possible very large, subcircular ?*bangor* enclosure, partly defined by banks and possibly by BA standing stones ('Maen llwyd' place-names - no PRNs?).  
Group I-II ECM from churchyard (PRN 3943), possibly +/- *in situ*?  
British dedication (PRN 7400).  
Hilltop location.
- PRN: 3972**      **Meidrum Church (St David)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Meydrym' in 1291.  
Prebend of St Davids.  
Church and cemetery mentioned, as 'Meitrym', in late 12th century poem.  
Possible tradition of sanctuary (*nawdd*?) recorded in same poem?; literary sources suggest very early tradition.  
Suboval/subtriangular churchyard with bank on one side (PRN 3973), probably re-used IA promontory fort.  
British dedication (PRN 10196).  
Parish formerly large, coterminous with Ystlwyf commote - mother church?  
At least 1 dependant chapelry (PRN 2160).
- PRN: 2252**      **Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael)**  
(now Newchurch parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17356); former chapelry of Carmarthen parish.  
A moiety of church was in the possession of Whitland Abbey by the early 13th century, but in 1313 the church was granted to Carmarthen Priory, as 'Merthier in Derllys'.  
Circular churchyard; concentric within former circular outer enclosure/?*bangor* (map evidence), nuclear to radial boundaries; possibly re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?.  
Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 2262), possibly +/- *in situ*?

British dedication (no PRN), original?  
Hillslope location.

- PRN: 1644**      **Penbre Church (St Illtud)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291; probably within Kidwelly *parochia* in early 12th century.  
Tithes granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115; advowson, with 'chapels and lands' granted in 1147-48.  
Churchyard originally small, subcircular.  
British dedication (PRN 10134), mentioned in 1147-48.  
Coastal location.  
At least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 1643 & 1651).
- PRN: 2117**      **St Ishmaels Church (St Ismael)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291; probably within Kidwelly *parochia* in early 12th century.  
Tithes granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (as 'Penallt'); advowson, with 'chapels and lands' granted in 1147-48.  
Irregular, rectangular churchyard, possibly early?  
British dedication (PRN 10309), mentioned in 1147-48 ('St Ismael at Penallt').  
Coastal hillslope location.  
Associated with post-Conquest DMV site, now partly submerged (PRN ???).  
At least 1 formal chapel-of-ease (PRN 2118), also granted in 1147-48.
- PRN: 2118**      **St Ishmaels, Llansaint Chapel (All Saints)**  
Chapel-of-ease to St Ishmaels parish; probably both within Kidwelly *parochia* in early 12th century.  
Granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1147-48, as 'All Saints, Llansaint'; Latin dedication early, possibly adapted from similar British dedication?  
Two Group I ECMs built into chapel fabric (PRNs 2119 & 2120), possibly not +/- *in situ*?  
Small, suboval churchyard, central within post-Conquest nucleation and field system.  
Within 500m of Ffynnon Saint well site (PRN 2122).  
Hilltop location.

### APPENDIX 3 - GRADE C SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)

- PRN: 1740**      **Abergwili, Capel-y-Groes**  
Site of chapelry to Abergwili parish.  
'Decayed' in 1710, gone by early 19th century.  
Square churchyard.  
Group II ECM from churchyard, possibly *in situ* (PRN 1741), from which chapel was named.
- PRN: 2251**      **Abernant Church (St Lucia/St Lleucu)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1190s.  
Very large irregular churchyard encompassing stream, Nant Henllan, and close to springs (no PRN); nuclear to informal boundary system.  
Immediately adjacent to Roman cremation (PRN 2243) and findspot (PRN 2244).  
British dedication (PRN 10368).  
Church itself appears to overlie straight, ?early routeway.  
Hillspur location.  
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 2237).
- PRN: 4762**      **Brechfa Church (St Teilo)**  
(now Llanegwad parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 20697).  
Granted, as 'Llandelio Brechfa', to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley ?*clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possible site of, but possibly not at same location as, 'Llandeilo Nant Seru on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Small, rectangular yard, containing post-Conquest church site and 19th century church.  
British dedication (PRN 10162).
- PRN: 3730**      **Castell Dwyran Church (St Teilo?)**  
(now Llandissilio East parish)  
Parish church; formerly chapel-of-ease to Cilymaenllwyd parish.  
Small, square churchyard associated with manor - morphology appears late.  
Important Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 3731), possibly +/- *in situ*, but possibly from nearby BA round barrow? (PRN 2098).  
Possible British dedication (PRN 10552).  
Within 200m of major Roman Road (PRN 26111).
- PRN: 1414**      **Egremont Church (St Michael)**  
(now Llandissilio East parish)  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Possibly former free chapel annexed to Llawhaden parish; possible possession of Whitland Abbey.  
Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 1415), re-used as Group II memorial, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Rectangular churchyard, possibly within former larger, subrectangular enclosure (possible *bangor*?).  
Pre-conquest Latin dedication?.  
Hillslope location.  
Within 100m of medieval (or IA?) defended enclosure (PRN 1413).

- PRN: 740**      **Llanarthne, Henllan**  
Place-name; site of church/chapelry within 400m of Llanarthne Church, precise location unknown.  
12th century references to Llanarthne church/*clas* may relate to this site? - later relocated?; however, ECM (PRN 761), if *in situ* in Llanarthne Church, would militate against this assumption.  
Possibly merely the site of a chapelry to Llanarthne parish? (see PRN 12711).
- PRN: 3958**      **Llanboidy Church (St Brynach)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Doubtful appropriation of Whitland Abbey; probably granted to St Davids in 1175-6 and an episcopal possession by 16th century.  
2 Group 1 ECMs from churchyard (PRNs 3959 & 3960), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Subrectangular churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10150).  
300m distant from motte castle (PRN 5079).  
At last 1 former chapelry (PRN 5045).
- PRN: 5078**      **Llanboidy, Parc-y-fynwent/Llan ?cemetery**  
Place-names 'Llan' and 'Parc-y-fynwent'..  
Site of former unrecorded, undated chapel?  
Field 'Parc-y-fynwent' also contains cropmark IA 'concentric antenna' enclosure (PRN 8348); cemetery within enclosure? IA re-use?
- PRN: 3905**      **Llandawke Church (St Odoceus)**  
(now Llanddowror parish)  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
In patronage of Lords of Laugharne.  
Group 1 ECM from churchyard (PRN 3906), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Small oval churchyard; within larger, subcircular enclosure, encompassing stream and entered, between 'funnelled' boundaries, by trackway - *bangor*?, re-used IA 'concentric antenna' enclosure?  
British dedication (PRN 11750).  
Hillslope location, near spring (no PRN).  
Parish formerly larger, containing chapelry (3839).
- PRN: 4093**      **Llandingat Church (St Dingad)**  
(now Llandovery parish)  
Parish church, probably the church of 'Lanemdevery' listed in 1291.  
Episcopal possession, 'restored' to St Davids in 1222.  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Doubtful association with early monastery of St Paulinus, but area and dedication may be mentioned in pre-Conquest sources.  
Irregular, rectilinear churchyard, possibly associated with former large, circular *bangor*.  
British dedication (PRN 10130).  
Within 500m of major Roman road (PRN ???).  
Former chapelry (PRN 3856), possibly acquired in late medieval period?.
- PRN: 11756**      **Llanelli, Machynys ?monastery**  
Place-name.  
Mentioned in 8th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters* when granted to Bishop of St Davids.  
Traditional site of monastery (no other evidence) - possible church/chapel site?  
No evidence of post-Conquest ecclesiastical use.

- PRN: 4049**      **Llangadog Church (St Cadog/St David)**  
 Parish church, listed as 'Landekadok' in 1291.  
 Episcopal possession by 13th century, possibly reflecting an earlier association.  
 Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
 Mentioned, as Llangadog, in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
 Constituted as episcopal collegiate church from 1283 to 1287 (PRN 8330).  
 Oval churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
 Within 1000m of Roman Road line (PRN ???).  
 British dedication(s), PRNs 10131 & 10547; original dedication to St David?.  
 Large parish with at least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 897 & 5516).
- PRN: 7397**      **Llanglydwen Church (St Cledwen)**  
 (now Cilymaenllwyd parish)  
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17379), listed in 1291.  
 Possession of St Clears Priory by 14th century.  
 Large recumbent stones beneath church building - prehistoric? (re-use?), or *leacht?*  
 ('altar-' or 'blessing-stone'),.  
 Group III ECM stands in churchyard, probably *in situ*; another possible Group III ECM from church now lost.  
 Small, irregular churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system.  
 British dedication (PRN 10122).  
 Hillslope location.  
 Within 100m of Ffynnon Fwlbert well site (PRN 1168).  
 Within 100m of 2 possible BA round barrows (PRNs 1148 & 13144).
- PRN: 1703**      **Llangyndeyrn Church (St Cyndeyrn)**  
 Parish church; former chapelry of Llandyfaelog parish.  
 In patronage of Lord of Kidwelly until granted to New College, Leicester, in 1355-6.  
 Large, subcircular/suboval churchyard, central within possible subcircular *?bangor* enclosure, fairly small (map evidence); re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
 British dedication (PRN 10113).
- PRN: 1736**      **Llangynwr Church (St Ceinwr)**  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 Possession of St Davids.  
 Group III ECM in church (PRN 1737), possibly +/- *in situ*?  
 Polygonal churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system (which may be early post-medieval).  
 British dedication (PRN 10312).  
 Hilltop location.  
 Within 300m of possible IA defended enclosure (PRN 1738).
- PRN: 1796**      **Llanllwni, Maes Nonni chapel**  
 Site of undated, unrecorded chapel.  
 Place-name 'Cae Capel', and undated subrectangular earthwork (PRN 12081) within 19th century enclosure pattern.  
 Associated with Group I ECM (PRN 9932) unearthed during ploughing, +/- *in situ*?; marks possible cemetery site?.  
 Associated with Ffynnon Nonni well-site (no PRN?).  
 Within 250m of motte castle (PRN 1798).  
 Local tradition of 'nunnery' derived from 'Nonni' place-name, but 'Nonni' = British dedication? (PRN 10545) or possibly diminutive of 'John'?

- PRN: 1903**      **Llansadwrn Church (St Sadwrn)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Large, formerly circular churchyard (defined by low bank in extended yard); nuclear to informal boundary system and settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 10110).  
Hillslope location.
- PRN: 1870**      **Llansawel Church (St Sawyl)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote.  
Granted to Talley Abbey - as 'Pistyll Sawy Chapel' - in c.1200, possibly reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Group II ECM in church (PRN 1821), possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Small, suboval/polygonal churchyard; nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 10342); possibly not original?.
- PRN: 4080**      **Llanwrda Church (St Cwrdaſ)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17381); former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote, chapelry to Llansadwrn parish when created in 16th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Churchyard formerly small and circular, remodelled in post-medieval period (field evidence); appears to lie in one corner of former large, suboval outer enclosure - *bangor*?.  
British dedication (PRN 10289).
- PRN: 3833**      **Marros Church (St Lawrence)**  
(now Eglwys Gymun parish)  
Parish church; former chapelry to Laugharne parish.  
Square, regular churchyard, lying between ?post-Conquest settlement and field system, and late medieval *assarts*.  
'Thirty' ?BA cremations revealed within churchyard in late 19th century (PRN 3842) - BA re-use?  
Coastal, hilltop location.
- PRN: 9833**      **Marros, Parc yr Eglwys ?vallum enclosure**  
Field name 'Parc yr Eglwys'.  
Field contains IA defended enclosure (PRN 7625), with RB occupation (PRNs 3667 & 7626).  
Possible IA re-use site - developed cemetery?
- PRN: 727**      **Pencarreg Church (St Patrick/St Padarn)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17354), listed in 1291.  
Granted to Strata Florida Abbey, by crown, in 1377.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later 13th century.  
Subcircular/suboval churchyard, possibly re-used IA defended enclosure.  
Hilltop location, on summit of small outlying knoll.  
Immediately adjoining major Roman road (PRN ???); within 50m of RB findspot..



British dedication (PRN 10137).

**PRN: 3839**

**Pendine Church (St Margaret/St Teilo)**

Parish church; former chapelry to Llandawke parish.

In patronage of Lords of Laugharne.

Possible site of 'Llandeilo Pen Tywyn' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).

Subrectangular/subtriangular/irregular churchyard, in centre of former green?/larger churchyard?; nuclear to radial boundaries and 7 radial trackways, and to 'Welsh' settlement morphology.

British dedication (PRN 7424).

Within 200m of possible IA defended enclosure (PRN 8901).

**PRN: 1886**

**Talley, Capel Teilo**

(in Talley parish, formerly in Cynwyl Gaeo)

Site of grange chapel of Talley Abbey (Cilmaren Grange), reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *clas* (PRN 12300)?.

Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.

Possible site of 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).

British dedication (PRN 10161).

Within 900m of ?early cemetery site at Maes Llanwrthwl (PRN 1879).



## **APPENDIX 4 - GRADE D SITES (PROVISIONAL LIST)**

- PRN: 5372      Abergwili Church (St David)**  
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17407), not listed in 1291.  
 To St Davids before 1222 (when 'restored' to St Davids).  
 Church mentioned in late 12th century poem.  
 This site, or chapel within adjacent bishop's palace (PRN 1173), constituted as episcopal collegiate church in 1287 (PRN 2761).  
 Rectangular churchyard, in present form possibly secondary to 13th century planted settlement.  
 Possible BA stone in churchyard? (PRN 1739) - or *leacht*?  
 British dedication (PRN 10252).  
 Within 200m of major Roman road (PRN ???).  
 Parish formerly large with at least 4 former chapelries (PRNs 1740, 5377, 5367 and 7407).  
 'Abergwili' known as place-name in 1022 - long-established episcopal site?
- PRN: 5377      Abergwili, Llanfihangel-uwch-Gwili Chapel (St Michael)**  
 Chapelry to Abergwili parish (post-med PRN 17360).  
 Identifiable with 'Llanfihangel Llechweilir' recorded in Abergwili parish in 1536.  
 Probable episcopal possession before c.1200 when granted, as 'Llanfihangel Llechmeilir', to Talley Abbey.  
 Reverted to bishopric at Dissolution.  
 Square churchyard.  
 Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?
- PRN: 12683      Abergwili, Henllan/Pant-y-Capel Chapel**  
 Place-names.  
 Possible site of unrecorded, undated chapelry to Abergwili parish.  
 Lost Group I ECM (PRN 1749) possibly derived from this site.
- PRN: 4872      Betws Church (St David)**  
 (now Ammanford parish)  
 Parish church, listed in 1291.  
 Previously a possession of St Davids.  
 Small, irregular rectangular yard, formerly within larger subrectangular *?bangor* enclosure?  
 British dedication (PRN 10261).  
 'Betws' place-name element thought to be post-Conquest.
- PRN: 4334      Cilymaenllwyd Church (SS Philip & James)**  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 Granted to Slebech Commandery in (late?) 12th century.  
 Oval churchyard; within (secondary?) post-Conquest field system.  
 Dedication original? Neighbouring farm-name 'Pumsaint' (no PRN).  
 At least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 3730 & 4966).
- PRN: 3897      Cyffig Church (St Cyffig/St Teilo)**  
 (now Eglwys Gymun parish)  
 Parish church; former chapelry of Laugharne parish.  
 Mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
 Small, square churchyard.  
 British dedication (PRN 10114).

- PRN: 3897**      **Cynwyl Elfed Church (St Cynwyl)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Abernant parish.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1190s.  
Small, oval churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10367).
- PRN: 5076**      **Eglwys Fair a Churig Church (SS Mary & Curig)**  
(now Cilymaenllwyd parish)  
Chapelry of Henllan Amgoed parish; active in early 20th century, now ruinous.  
Possible former possession of Whitland Abbey.  
Small circular/oval churchyard.  
British dedication element (PRN 10441).  
Possible 'merthyr' element in 17th century name 'Eglwys Fair Mathared'?.  
Hillslope location.  
Within 250m of 2 possible BA standing stones (PRN 11720 & 11721).  
Within 650m of medieval motte castle (PRN 5073).
- PRN: 1619**      **Kidwelly, Capel Teilo**  
Site of chapel to Kidwelly parish.  
Mentioned in late 16th century; ruinous by 1762. Gone by early 19th century.  
Excavated post medieval burials may not relate to a 'formal' cemetery.  
British dedication (PRN 10164).  
Associated with well site, Pistyll Teilo (no PRN).  
Possibly one of the 'Kidwelly chapels' also granted to Sherborne in early 12th century.
- PRN: 4055**      **Llanddeusant Church (SS Simon & Jude)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Llangadog.  
Mentioned in source from 1282.  
Possession of St Davids.  
Square churchyard, formerly slightly larger, integrated with post-Conquest strip-field system and ?planted settlement.  
Suggested as site of 6th century church of St Paulinus.  
Original dedication possibly British? (no PRN), associated with cult of St Paulinus?;  
Latin SS Simon & Jude possibly chosen for their feast day close to that of St Paulinus?.  
Hilltop location.
- PRN: 2186**      **Llandeilo Abercywyn Church (St Teilo)**  
(now Llangynog parish)  
Donative free chapel, (re-)established by patron, granted to Carmarthen Priory in c.1250.  
Site (and probable location) of 'Llandeilo Aper Couin' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Square churchyard, closely associated with late medieval manor.  
British dedication (PRN 7364).  
Coastal, waterfront location; medieval ferry site.
- PRN: 788**      **Llandeilo Fawr, Cefn Cethin cross-carved stone**  
Group II ECM from Cefn Cethin Farm, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Re-used BA standing stone?; possible burial site or route-marker.  
Now in Carmarthen Museum.
- PRN: 824**      **Llandybïe Church (St Tybïe)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.

In Welsh patronage until 1284, when granted to St Davids by Edward I.  
Square/polygonal churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10300).  
Chronological association with Waun Henllan? (PRN 7673)?

- PRN: 1657**      **Llandyfaelog, Capel Llangynheiddon**  
Site of chapel-of-ease to Llandyfaelog parish.  
Mentioned in late 12th century source, as 'Keneython... in Kedweli'.  
Granted to New College, Leicester, in 1355-6.  
Still standing in 1833, when occupied by Methodists; they presumably demolished the building to erect the present Banc-y-capel Chapel (PRN 16426).  
British dedication (PRN 10421).  
Possibly associated with adjacent 'earthworks' (PRN 7556).  
Within 200m of round barrow (PRN 11306).
- PRN: 4740**      **Llanegwad, Gwyddfa Gatw ?chapel**  
Site of possible chapel/cemetery?; precise location unknown.  
Possible corruption of 'Yr Wyddfa Gatwg'? ie. the monument or burial of St Catwg? (said to be father of St Gwynlleu; associated with site of former Capel Gwynllyw).
- PRN: 4103**      **Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin (St Paulinus)**  
Chapel to Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish (post-med PRN 17406).  
Possession, as grange chapel, of Strata Florida by early 14th century (may refer to PRN 5541?).  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Doubtful association with early monastery of St Paulinus.  
Small, square churchyard, associated with springs (no PRN).  
British dedication (PRN 10129).
- PRN: 5541**      **Capel Peulin (St Paulinus)**  
Possible original site of Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin? (PRN 4103); relocated prior to 1833?  
Precise location unknown.  
British dedication (PRN 10276).
- PRN: NONE**      **Llanfallteg, Henllan Farm I cropmark**  
Place-name.  
Associated with cropmark IA 'concentric antenna' enclosure (PRN ???).  
Church/chapel/cemetery ie. 'Hen Llan' within enclosure? IA re-use?  
Hillslope location.
- PRN: 4726**      **Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church (St Michael)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Aberbettheck' in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200.  
Traditionally relocated to present site during post-medieval period; however circular churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system, suggests otherwise.  
Hillslope location next to spring-line.  
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.
- PRN: 10207**      **Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church, Ffynnon Garmon**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 11272).  
Within 100m of IA defended enclosure (PRN 1823) with possible early medieval occupation? (PRN 1659).  
Within 50m of possible BA standing stone (PRN 12068).

- PRN: 40743**      **Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn, Esgair Fynwent ?cemetery**  
Place-name only.  
Possible undated cemetery site.
- PRN: 678**      **Llanfynydd Church (St Egwad)**  
Parish church, possibly listed - as 'Lannewit' - in 1291; termed **Llanegwad** Fynydd in 1326.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possession of St Davids, as a prebend of Abergwili, by 1326.  
Polygonal (formerly circular?) churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 10364).
- PRN: 4745**      **Llanfynydd, Cae yr Hen Fynwent ?cemetery and ?chapel**  
Place-name only.  
Possible undated cemetery site.
- PRN: 5516**      **Llangadog, Capel Gwynfe**  
Former chapelry to Llangadog parish; now used as village hall (PRN 29610).  
Depicted, as 'Capel Gwenvye', on late 16th century map.  
Churchyard originally small, subrectangular; associated with possible former large, polygonal ?*bangor* enclosure?; otherwise evidence suggests post-Conquest date.  
British dedication element? (no PRN).
- PRN: 4051**      **Llangadog, Cae Capel/Mynwent-y-capel ?cemetery and ?chapel**  
Place-name and suboval enclosure, defined by bank.  
Possible undated cemetery/chapel site.  
Within 200m of possible BA round barrow site (PRN 5511).  
Within 500m of Lllys Brychan ?*llys*?/Roman re-use site (PRN 12070).
- PRN: 5385**      **Llangeler, Capel Mair (St Mary)**  
Chapel-of-ease to Llangeler parish; formerly grange chapel (Maenor Forion Grange) to Whitland Abbey.  
'Entirely demolished' before 1833; rebuilt in late 19th century.  
Group I ECM from 'near' chapel, possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Associated with Ffynnon Fair well-site (no PRN?).  
Latin dedication.  
Within 100m of motte-castle (PRN 1762) and BA standing stone (PRN 1775).
- PRN: 1701**      **Llangyndeyrn, Closteg cross-carved stone**  
Group ?II ECM from hedgebank on Closteg Farm; +/- *in situ*?.  
Associated with 2 BA standing stones (PRNs 1673-4); ECM possibly re-used BA standing stone?  
Possibly marked cemetery site?.  
Destroyed.
- PRN: 5050**      **Llangynin, Parc yr Hen Eglwys ?church and ?cemetery**  
Site of cemetery? (and chapel?).  
Place-name, and subrectangular earthwork enclosure defined by low bank and ditch, enclosing 0.5ha.  
'Evidences of burial' recorded in early 20th century.

- PRN: 1833**      **Llanllwni Church (St Luke or St Llionio)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Llanglowenean' in 1291.  
Possession of St Davids before 1291, when alienated to Carmarthen Priory.  
Churchyard originally subtriangular, on summit of and towards tip of steep-sided promontory - re-used IA promontory fort?; however, boundary may partly overlies flank of motte castle occupying tip of promontory (PRN 1831), so church may be secondary to castle.  
Several undated cist graves observed in 19th century (PRN 1832), 'seemingly cut into the motte' - post-Conquest?  
Undated cist (PRN 1836) apparently revealed beneath present church building, medieval?; not enough evidence for BA re-use.  
British dedication (PRN 10315).  
Parish formerly larger, with at least 1 former chapelry (PRN 742).
- PRN: 3957**      **Llanwinio, Cilsant, ?inscribed stone**  
19th century record of inscribed stone from Pen-y-gaer IA defended enclosure (PRN 3639); traditionally the site of 11th century *llys*, ie. secular site?  
Stone now lost; not included in Dr. N. Edwards corpus.  
Associated with 'Cilsant' place-name.  
Within 200m of BA findspot (PRN 3971) and cropmark of unknown date (PRN 3970).
- PRN: 738**      **Llanybydder Church (St Peter)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory, by crown, in 1362.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later 13th century.  
Small, raised circular/polygonal churchyard (PRN 30142), on valley floor so not IA re-use.  
Within 400m of major Roman road (PRN ???).  
At least 2 former chapelries? (PRNs 10570 & 12724).
- PRN: 12724**      **Llanybydder, Abergorlech Church (St David)**  
Chapelry to Llanybydder parish (post-med PRN 1195).  
Small, raised square churchyard.  
Orthostat in churchyard (no PRN); BA standing stone/re-use?, medieval?  
British dedication (PRN 10365), original?
- PRN: 10570**      **Llanybydder, Capel Iago/Hen Fynwent chapel and cist cemetery (St James)**  
Place-name.  
Site, marked by yew tree, of possible chapelry to Llanybydder parish; gone by early 19th century.  
Undated cist graves observed during ploughing in 19th century, and in 1967 and 1984.  
Enclosure may pre-date surrounding 18th-19th century field pattern.  
Latin dedication.  
Associated with Ffynnon Iago well site (PRN 4775).  
Within 50m of BA standing stone (PRN 1194) - BA re-use?.  
Hillslope location.
- PRN: 1917**      **Llanycrwys Church (St David)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Lanecros' in 1291; probable former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Mentioned, as 'Llan Dewi y Crwys', in late 12th century poem, which appears to suggest that it was then a new foundation?.

Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?  
Parish contains core of territory of Trefwyddog, the *patria* of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*.  
Small, square churchyard  
British dedication (PRN 10385).  
Hillslope location.  
Within 300m of major Roman road (PRN ????).

- PRN: 4090**      **Myddfai Church (St Michael)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
In private patronage until forfeited in 1299 when fell to the crown; later granted to St Davids.  
Oval churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
Within 200m of post-Conquest moated site, which appears secondary to church and settlement.  
Anglo-Norman patron in 1299, but probable Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Bychan which remained in Welsh hands until 1280s.  
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 4149), with British dedication.
- PRN: 9929**      **Newchurch, 'Severini' stone**  
Group I ECM from Newchurch parish, precise provenience unknown; possibly at Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (PRN 2264) at some period.  
May have marked cemetery?  
Now in Carmarthen Museum (Acc. No. A76.3536).
- PRN: 5260**      **Penboyr, Llain Ddineu ?cemetery**  
Possible undated cemetery/chapel site; 'local tradition' of burial.  
Possible association - or mistaken ID - with possible BA barrow cemetery site (PRN 10594).  
'Nothing visible' on APs.
- PRN: 7783**      **Penbre, Cilymaenllwyd House, cross-carved pillar stone**  
Group II ECM revealed during building work in 'Cae Maen', Cilymaenllwyd House, possibly +/- *in situ* .  
May have marked cemetery?
- PRN: 4774**      **Pencarreg, Cae'r Hen Fynwent ?cemetery**  
Place-name only.  
Possible undated cemetery site; former presence of 'stones' may suggest prehistoric origins?.
- PRN: 3880**      **St Clears Church (St Mary)**  
Parish church, formerly also priory church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Cluniac Priory of St Martin-des-Champs, Paris, in 1147-84.  
Rectangular churchyard, 12th-14th century in present form, nuclear to and integrated with post-Conquest borough suburb, outside defended area.  
Dedication possibly originally British? to St Celer? (no PRN).  
Parish formerly larger with several chapelries.
- PRN: 12300**      **Talley Abbey, ?clas**  
Formerly within Cynwyl Gaeo parish/*parochia*.  
Site of post-Conquest Premonstratensian Abbey of St Michael, founded 1184-89 (PRN 1897).  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.



Possibly site of earlier, pre-Conquest monastic foundation; numerous dependent chapelries, and acquisition of Cynwyl Gaeo and Llandeilo, and their chapelries, may reflect earlier associations.

Cynwyl Gaeo coterminous with commote of Caew which represented core patrimony of late pre-Conquest kings of Deheubarth.

Commotes of Caew and Maenordeilo (Llandeilo Fawr) may represent territory of Trefwyddog, the *patria* of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*; site succeeded Llandeilo Fawr as mother church of region?.

Site remodelled as abbey precinct in 12th-14th centuries.

Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.

**PRN: 837**

**Talley, Capel Llanceinwyr (St Cain the Virgin)**

Place-names 'Dan-y-capel' and 'Llwyncynhwyr'.

Site of grange chapel of Talley Abbey (Gwastode Grange), granted c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Talley *clas* (PRN 12300)?.

Precise location unknown.

British dedication (PRN 10559).

**PRN: 12651**

**Trelech a'r Betws Church (St Teilo)**

Parish church (post-med PRN 5251), listed as 'Trenleth' in 1291.

Possession of St Davids; prebend of episcopal college at Llanddewi Brefi in later medieval period.

Subcircular/oval churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system; possibly re-used IA defended enclosure?.

British dedication (PRN 10166).

Hillslope location.

At least 1 former chapel-of-ease (PRN 3946).

(Possible site of 'Llandeilo Tref y Cernyw' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters*? (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?); however, a better candidate is represented by Crinow Church (St Teilo) in Pembs.)

**PRN: NONE**

**Trelech a'r Betws, Parc-yr-eglwys ?chapel**

Place-name, and oval earthwork enclosure.

Site of unrecorded, undated chapel?.

Within 200m of IA defended enclosure (PRN ?????); IA re-use?, paired site?.



## 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: ABERGWILI

#### PRN: 5372 Abergwili Church (St David)

Parish church (post-med PRN 17407), not listed in 1291.  
To St Davids before 1222 (when 'restored' to St Davids).  
Church mentioned in late 12th century poem.  
This site, or chapel within adjacent bishop's palace (PRN 1173), constituted as episcopal collegiate church in 1287 (PRN 2761).  
Rectangular churchyard, in present form possibly secondary to 13th century planted settlement.  
Possible BA stone in churchyard? (PRN 1739) - or *leacht*?  
British dedication (PRN 10252).  
Parish formerly large with at least 4 former chapelries (PRNs 1740, 5377, 5367 and 7407).  
'Abergwili' known as place-name in 1022 - long-established episcopal site?

**Current NGR:** SN 4398 2086

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

#### PRN: 10252 Abergwili Church, St David dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 440 209

**New NGR:** SN 4398 2086

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

#### PRN: 2761 Abergwili Collegiate Church (SS Maurice & Thomas)

See previous.

Episcopal collegiate church constituted in 1287, on site of parish church? (PRN 5372), or within adjacent bishop's palace? (PRN 1173).

**Current NGR:** SN 44 21

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

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

- PRN: 1739**      **Abergwili churchyard, inscribed stone?**  
See previous.  
Possible BA stone? or *leachl*?.
- Current NGR:** SN 4397 2089  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 5377**      **Llanfihangel-uwch-Gwili Chapel (St Michael)**  
Chapelry to Abergwili parish (post-med PRN 17360).  
Identifiable with 'Llanfihangel Llechweilir' recorded in Abergwili parish in 1536.  
Probable episcopal possession before c.1200 when granted, as 'Llanfihangel Llechmeilir', to Talley Abbey.  
Reverted to bishopric at Dissolution.  
Square churchyard.  
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?.
- Current NGR:** SN 4891 2288  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 1740**      **Capel-y-Groes**  
Site of chapelry to Abergwili parish.  
'Decayed' in 1710, gone by early 19th century.  
Square churchyard.  
Group II ECM from churchyard, possibly *in situ* (PRN 1741), from which chapel was named.
- Current NGR:** SN 4442 2431  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 1741**      **Capel-y-Groes cross-carved stone**  
See previous.  
Group II ECM from Capel-y-Groes churchyard, possibly *in situ*.  
Now in Carmarthen Museum
- Current NGR:** SN 4442 2431  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 12683 Henllan/Pant-y-Capel Chapel**

Place-names.

Possible site of unrecorded, undated chapelry to Abergwili parish.

Lost Group I ECM (PRN 1749) possibly derived from this site.

**Current NGR:** SN 46 22

**New NGR:** SN 465 226

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 1749 Pantdeuddwr, 'Corbagni' stone**

See previous.

Group I ECM from Pantdeuddwr Cottage, possibly derived from Hen Llan Chapel (PRN 12683).

Lost.

**Current NGR:** SN 46 22

**New NGR:** SN 4685 2220

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently listed by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 5368 Cae Capel/Ysbytty Ifan ?hospice**

Place-names only.

Possible chapel/hospice?; or ecclesiastical land?

Possibly associated with circular cropmark PRN 11322?

**Current NGR:** SN 4845 2637

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 5382 Merlin's Stone**

Probable BA standing stone.

**Current NGR:** SN 4598 2112

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Bronze Age?; Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.

**No current evidence for early medieval date**

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**PARISH: ABERNANT**

**PRN: 2251**      **Abernant Church (St Lucia/St Lleucu)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1190s.  
Very large irregular churchyard encompassing stream, Nant Henllan, and close to springs (no PRN); nuclear to informal boundary system.  
Immediately adjacent to Roman cremation (PRN 2243) and findspot (PRN 2244).  
British dedication (PRN 10368).  
Church itself appears to overlie straight, ?early routeway.  
Hills spur location.  
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 2237).  
**Current NGR:** SN 3393 2311  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10368**      **Abernant Church, St Lleucu dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 339 231  
**New NGR:** SN 3393 2311  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 11241**      **Ffynnon Madog**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 11263).  
**Current NGR:** SN 3370 2578  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11263**      **Ffynnon Madog, St Madog dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3370 2578  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH:**      **BETWS**

**PRN: 4872**      **Betws Church (St David)**  
(now Ammanford parish)  
Parish church, listed in 1291.

Previously a possession of St Davids.  
Small, irregular rectangular yard, formerly within larger subrectangular ?bangor enclosure?  
British dedication (PRN 10261).  
'Betws' place-name element thought to be post-Conquest.

**Current NGR:** SN 6316 1168  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10261** Betws Church, St David dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 632 117  
**New NGR:** SN 6316 1168  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

## **PARISH: BRECHFA**

**PRN: 4762** Brechfa Church (St Teilo)  
(now Llanegwad parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 20697).  
Granted, as 'Llandelio Brechfa', to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *yclas* (PRN 12300)?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possible site of, but possibly not at same location as, 'Llandeilo Nant Seru on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Small, rectangular yard, containing post-Conquest church site and 19th century church.  
British dedication (PRN 10162).

**Current NGR:** SN 5246 3025  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No other locations suggested for 'Llandeilo Nant Seru'  
Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10162** Brechfa Church, St Teilo dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 525 303  
**New NGR:** SN 5246 3025  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PARISH: CARMARTHEN**

**PRN: 71 Llandeuldyddog ?clas site, Carmarthen**

Site of post-Conquest Augustinian Priory of SS John & Teulyddog (PRN 44).

Site of 'bishop-house' mentioned in 9th century text of the Welsh Laws, possibly recording earlier, 6th century site?

Also mentioned in early 11th century entry in *Book of Llandaff*, as 'Llandeuldyddog-y-Gaer'.

Radiocarbon date of AD 735 ± 60 from primary silt of associated ditch.

British dedication (no PRN); 'Teulyddog' may be hypocoristic form of 'Teilo' - possible Teilo church and mother church of Teilo cult in W Wales?

Established just beyond east gate of Roman town of Carmarthen (*Moridunum*), possibly on site of Roman cemetery.

Site remodelled as priory precinct in 12th-14th centuries, but undated, excavated ditches may be pre-Conquest.

**Current NGR:** SN 4190 2045

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM (in part)

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** New PRN for dedication? Alter site type to 'Monastery'?  
Definite early medieval (A) site

**PRN: 50 Carmarthen St Peter**

Parish church, listed in 1291.

Granted to Battle Abbey (Sussex) in early 12th century, transferred to Carmarthen Priory in 1125; possible earlier association with Llandeuldyddog? (PRN 71).

Immediately within (standing?) west gate of Roman town of Carmarthen (*Moridunum*).

Small, raised subrectangular churchyard with long history of burial.

Many former chapels-of-ease and chapelries.

**Current NGR:** SN 4398 2086

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 47 St Catherine's Chapel, Carmarthen**

Site of chantry chapel to Carmarthen parish, mentioned in late 17th century.

Gone by early 19th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 4098 2035

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No (built over)

**Field visit:** No (built over)

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

**PRN: 56 St Mary's Church, Carmarthen**

Remains of chantry chapel Carmarthen parish, mentioned in 1252.

Abandoned in mid 16th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 4123 2001



**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (built over)  
**Field visit:** No (built over)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 59** Prince Edward's Chapel, Carmarthen Castle  
Site of castle chapel.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4098 2035  
**New NGR:** SN 4130 1996  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter NGR to that of castle, and enter 'castle' as part of Site Name?  
Not an early medieval site

**PRN: 64** St Barbara's Chapel, Carmarthen  
Site of chantry chapel to Carmarthen parish, mentioned in late 16th century.  
Gone by early 19th century.  
Precise location unknown?.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3991 1977  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (built over)  
**Field visit:** No (built over)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 66** St John's Chapel, Carmarthen  
Site of chapelry (chantry?) to Carmarthen parish.  
Gone by early 19th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4135 2060  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (built over)  
**Field visit:** No (built over)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5241** Llanllwch Church (St Mary)  
Parish church, formerly chapel-of-ease to Carmarthen parish (now again in Carmarthen).  
Small, rectangular churchyard, nuclear to post-Conquest manorial settlement.  
'Llwch' element represents a toponome.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3858 1878  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH:** CASTELL DWYRAN

- PRN: 3730**      **Castell Dwyran Church (St Teilo?)**  
(now Llandissilio East parish)  
Parish church; formerly chapel-of-ease to Cilymaenllwyd parish.  
Small, square churchyard associated with manor - morphology appears late.  
Important Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 3731), possibly +/- *in situ*, but possibly from  
nearby round barrow (PRN 2098)?  
Possible British dedication (PRN 10552).  
Within 200m of major Roman Road (PRN 26111).
- Current NGR:** SN 1442 1822  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Has been suggested as possible site of, if not same location as, 'Llandeilo Llwyn Gwaeddan'  
mentioned in 12th century entry in the Book of Llandaff (possibly referring to an earlier  
foundation?) - cf. the more promising PRN 9919, Llangwathen in Pems.  
**Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)**
- PRN: 10552**      **Castell Dwyran Church, St Teilo dedication?**  
See previous.  
Possible dedication of church.
- Current NGR:** SN 144 182  
**New NGR:** SN 1442 1822  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 3731**      **Castell Dwyran churchyard, 'Voteporix' stone**  
See previous.  
Important Group I ECM from Castell Dwyran churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*, but possibly from  
nearby round barrow?  
Now in Carmarthen Museum
- Current NGR:** SN 15 15  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definite early medieval artefact**
- PRN: 6741**      **Waun Tre-beddau ?cemetery**  
Place-name only.  
Possible cemetery site.
- Current NGR:** SN 152 189  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11946**      **Pilgrim's Way**  
Highly doubtful early routeway, suggested by lte 19th century correspondent to *Arch. Camb.*  
**Current NGR:** SN 14 18  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** **Modify this record to introduce more doubt?**  
**No current evidence for early medieval date**  
**(Not an ecclesiastical site)**

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**PARISH: CENARTH**

**PRN: 2076**      **Cenarth Church (St Llawddog/St Teilo?)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17355), listed as 'Keynarth' in 1291.  
Site (and probably location) mentioned in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 6th century.  
Alienated by Bishop in late 11th century; previously an episcopal possession (12th century source); later recovered by St Davids.  
(Possibly possession of Llanllyr Abbey in late medieval period?)  
Polygonal/subcircular churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10320).  
Hilltop location.

**Current NGR:** SN 2703 4150  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** (ECM in church (PRN 2091) is not from this site)  
**Definate early medieval (A) site**

**PRN: 10320**      **Cenarth Church, St Llawddog/St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.  
Possibly originally dedicated to St Teilo; however long-standing dedication to St Llawddog by late 12th century.  
Also 12th century association with Teilo 'family' of saints, ie. the so-called Seven Saints (or 'dwyfrwyr') - cf. Mathry in Pembs..

**Current NGR:** SN 270 415  
**New NGR:** SN 2703 4150  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12629**      **Glan-dwrog ?Chapel**  
Place-name 'Parc-yr-eglwys'  
Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map?, precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 29 38  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 1069** **Capel Ifan ?Chapel**  
 Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2897 3628  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: CILYCWM**

**PRN: 4111** **Cilycwm Church (St Michael)**  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 Possession of St Davids, possibly mentioned in mid 13th century source.  
 Possible Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
 Subrectangular churchyard; central to ?planned settlement, post-Conquest? .  
**Current NGR:** SN 7533 4002  
**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: 6227** **Llys-fedw**  
 Place-name only  
**Current NGR:** SN 7433 4636  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.  
 (Not an ecclesiastical site)

**PARISH: CILYMAENLLWYD**

**PRN: 4334** **Cilymaenllwyd Church (SS Philip & James)**  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 Granted to Slebech Commandery in (late?) 12th century.  
 Oval churchyard; within (secondary?) post-Conquest field system.  
 Dedication original? Neighbouring farm-name 'Pumsaint' (no PRN).  
 At least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 3730 & 4966).  
**Current NGR:** SN 1537 2340

**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 4966**      **St Mengan's ?Chapel**  
 Place-name Parc-yr-eglwys.  
 Site of chapelry to Cilymaenllwyd parish, ruined by late 17th century.  
 Gone by early 19th century.  
 British dedication (PRN 10270).

**Current NGR:** SN 1618 2497  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Remove question-mark from Site Type?  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10270**      **St Meugan's Chapel, St Meugan dedication**  
 See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 160 248  
**New NGR:** SN 1618 2497  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12593**      **Glantaf Chapel**  
 Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 157 209  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12052**      **Coed-llys**  
 Place-name only

**Current NGR:** SN 16 22  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.  
 (Not an ecclesiastical site)

**PRN: 12054**      **Llys-Ifor**

Place-name only  
**Current NGR:** SN 167 267  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.  
(Not an ecclesiastical site)

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**PARISH: CYFFIG**

**PRN: 3897** Cyffig Church (St Cyffig/St Teilo)  
(now Eglwys Gymun parish)  
Parish church; former chapelry of Laugharne parish.  
Mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Small, square churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10114).  
**Current NGR:** SN 2081 1393  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10114** Cyffig Church, St Cyffig/St Teilo dedication  
See previous.  
Possibly originally dedicated to St Teilo; however dedicated to St Cyffig by 12th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 208 139  
**New NGR:** SN 2081 1393  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH: CYNWYL ELFED**

**PRN: 3897** Cynwyl Elfed Church (St Michael/St Cynwyl)  
Parish church; former chapelry to Abernant parish.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1190s.  
Small, oval churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10367).  
**Current NGR:** SN 3737 2750  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10367**      **Cynwyl Elfed Church, St Cynwyl dedication**  
See previous.  
Secondarily dedicated to St Michael in early 19th century; now reverted to St Cynwyl.  
**Current NGR:** SN 374 275  
**New NGR:** SN 3737 2750  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 5268**      **Troed-y-rhiw Chapel**  
Place-name Cae yr Hen Eglwys.  
Site of chapelry to Abernant/Cynwyl Elfed, apparently abandoned in early 16th century.  
Gone by early 19th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 373 313  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 7741**      **Cwmdud Church (St Alban)**  
19th century church on *de novo* site.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3765 3098  
**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

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**PARISH: CYNWYL GAEO**

**PRN: 1881**      **Cynwyl Gaeo Church (St Cynwyl)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *clas* (PRN 12300)?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Group I ECM from church (PRN 1882), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
'D'-shaped churchyard, nuclear to possible pre-/post-Conquest Welsh 'bond' settlement.  
British dedication (PRN 10426).  
Within 500m of major Roman Road.  
Within 1000m of Roman gold-mining site at Pumsaint PRN 1947 (and associated fort PRN 1956).  
Hillspur location.  
Large parish, mother church(?) of formerly very large *parochia* embracing Llansadwrn, Llansawel, Llanwrda, Llanycrwys and Talley parishes; coterminous with commote of Caeo which represented core patrimony of late pre-Conquest kings of Deheubarth.

Commote may represent territory of Trefwyddog, granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*.

May have preceded Llandeilo Fawr as mother church of region.

Parish with numerous former chapels-of-ease and chapelries (also suggested in 1291); some of them probable pre-Conquest sites.

**Current NGR:** SN 6750 3990

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Important ecclesiastical centre in NE Carms., closely contemporary with Llandeilo Fawr's important phases - relationship?.

**Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 10426** Cynwyl Gaeo Church, St Cynwyl dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 675 399

**New NGR:** SN 6750 3990

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1882** Cynwyl Gaeo Church, 'Reginus' stone

See previous.

Group I ECM from church, possibly +/- *in situ*, now built into church wall.

**Current NGR:** SN 65 35

**New NGR:** SN 6750 3990

**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: 1879** Maes Llanwrthwl ?church and ?cemetery

Place-name.

Possible church and cemetery site.

Associated with undated 'surface irregularities' (PRN 1880); local traditional of burials.

Associated with 2 Group I ECMs (PRNs 9939 & 9940), +/- *in situ*.

British dedication (PRN 10280).

Within 900m of ?early site at Capel Teilo (PRN 1886).

**Current NGR:** SN 655 369

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Give new PRN to possible church, or add to record?

**Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 10280** Maes Llanwrthwl, St Gwrthwl dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 65 37



**New NGR:** SN 655 369  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 9939** Maes Llanwrthwl, 'Paulinus' stone  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from Maes Llanwrthwl, possibly +/- *in situ*.

**Current NGR:** SN 655 369  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 9940** Maes Llanwrthwl, 'Talus' stone  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from Maes Llanwrthwl, possibly +/- *in situ*.

**Current NGR:** SN 655 369  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 1886** Capel Teilo  
(in Talley parish, formerly in Cynwyl Gaeo)  
Site of grange chapel of Talley Abbey (Cilmaren Grange), reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possible site of 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
British dedication (PRN 10161).  
Within 900m of ?early cemetery site at Maes Llanwrthwl (PRN 1879).

**Current NGR:** SN 654 378  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir' may be represented by Pumsaint Chapel (PRN 1955).  
**Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 10161** Capel Teilo, St Teilo dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 654 378  
**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1955** **Pumsaint Chapel (St Teilo?)**

Site of chapel; gone by early 19th century.

Described as chapel-of-ease to Cynwyl Gaeo in 1271.

Also grange chapel to Talley Abbey, granted c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *clas* (PRN 12300)?.

Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.

Overlay Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1956) and within 1000m of gold-mining site (PRN 1947).

Possible site of 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).

However, called 'Llandeilo Pumsaint Caer Gaeo' in papal bull of 1130, relating to dispute with Llandaff, and 'Llan y pumsant' in c.1200.

British dedications (PRN 10160 & 10284).

**Current NGR:** SN 6559 4055

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir' may be represented by Capel Teilo (PRN 1886).

**Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 10160** **Pumsaint Chapel, St Teilo dedication**

See previous, and PRN 10284 next.

'Llandeilo Pumsaint Caer Gaeo' in bull of 1130; Teilo dedication the earlier of the two?

**Current NGR:** SN 656 405

**New NGR:** SN 6559 4055

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10284** **Pumsaint Chapel, SS Ceitho, Celynin, Gwyn, Gwyno & Gwynoro dedication**

See previous.

'Llandeilo Pumsaint Caer Gaeo' in bull of 1130; 'five saints' dedication the later of the two?

**Current NGR:** SN 65 40

**New NGR:** SN 6559 4055

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: NONE** **Cwrt-y-Cadno Chapel**

Site of chapel; gone by early 19th century.

Described as 'ancient chapel-of-ease to Cynwyl Gaeo' in early 19th century.

**Current NGR:** -

**New NGR:** SN 69 44

**Current period:** -  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Give new PRN  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5124** Bryn Eglwys ?Chapel  
Place-name.  
Possible site of chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo?.  
Gone by early 19th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 6437 4192

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10684** Llystroyddin  
Place-name only

**Current NGR:** SN 6518 4118

**New NGR:** -

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

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.  
(Not an ecclesiastical site)

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**PARISH: EGLWYS GYMUN**

**PRN: 5059** Eglwys Gymun Church (St Margaret)  
Parish church, listed as 'Egluscuneyn' in 1291.  
Granted to Monkton Priory in 12th century.  
Group 1 ECM from church (PRN 5056), possibly +/- *in situ*; may indirectly record church dedicatee St Cynin - ECM or dedication primary?.  
Large, circular churchyard (PRN 7323), within 'multivallate' banks; probably re-used IA defended enclosure.  
Undated cist burials uncovered in churchyard in early 20th century (PRN 7378)  
Dedication originally British (no PRN).  
Hilltop location.  
Associated DMV (no PRN?).  
Large parish, but without former chapelries.

**Current NGR:** SN 2310 1065

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: NONE** Eglwys Gymun Church, St Cynin/dedication

See previous.

Church referred to as 'Eglwysgluneyn' in 1291 and 'Ecclesia de Sancta Cumano' in 1378, ie. St Cynin as possibly recorded in ECM 5056 below (or possibly St Decuman); rededicated in late 14th century.

ECM or dedication primary?.

**Current NGR:** -

**New NGR:** SN 2310 1065

**Current period:-**

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Give new PRN  
See previous

**PRN: 7378** Eglwys Gymun, ?pre-Conquest church and cist cemetery

See previous.

PRN given to assumed pre-Conquest church, and undated cist burials uncovered in churchyard in early 20th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 2310 1065

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Add 'cist cemetery' to Site Type (or alter to 'cist cemetery')?  
See previous

**PRN: 7323** Eglwys Gymun churchyard, hillfort?, vallum enclosure?

See previous.

Large, circular churchyard (PRN 7323), within 'multivallate' banks; probably re-used IA defended enclosure.

**Current NGR:** SN 2310 1065

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Iron Age; Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Remove, or alter, 'vallum enclosure' in Site Type?  
See previous

**PRN: 5056** Eglwys Gymun Church, inscribed stone

See previous.

Group I ECM in church (PRN 5056), possibly +/- *in situ*.

May record church dedicatee St Cynin - ECM or dedication primary?.

**Current NGR:** SN 20 10

**New NGR:** SN 2310 1065

**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

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**PARISH:** EGREMONT

- PRN: 1414**      **Egremont Church (St Michael)**  
(now Llandissilio East parish)  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Possibly former free chapel annexed to Llawhaden parish; possible possession of Whitland Abbey.  
Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 1415), re-used as Group II memorial, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Rectangular churchyard, possibly within former larger, subrectangular enclosure (possible *bangor?*).  
Pre-conquest Latin dedication?.  
Hillslope location.  
Within 100m of medieval (or IA?) defended enclosure (PRN 1413).
- Current NGR:** SN 0938 2038  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 1415**      **Egremont churchyard, 'Carantacus' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from churchyard, re-used as Group II memorial, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Now in Llandysilio Church, Pembs.
- Current NGR:** SN 05 20  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Give NGR of Llandysilio Church?  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
Definate early medieval artefact

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**PARISH:      GRONDRE**

- PRN: 10189**      **Clunderwen Church, St David dedication**  
(formerly hamlet of Cilymaenllwyd parish).  
Dedication of Clunderwen Church, a 19th century church on *de novo* site.
- Current NGR:** SN 120 191  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** CinWe  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter period to 'post-medieval'  
Not early medieval dedication/site

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**PARISH:      HENLLAN AMGOED**

- PRN: 11667**      **Henllan Amgoed Church (St David)**  
(now Henllanfallteg parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 4967), not listed in 1291.  
In multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish; doubtful possession of Whitland Abbey.

Large circular churchyard, with cropmark of even more circular outline (PRN 11789); nuclear, and primary, to post-Conquest strip-field system.

British dedication (PRN 10191).

'Henllan' element suggests that it was primary (mother?) church of Cwmwd Amgoed.

Hillslope location.

Within 150m of possible BA standing stone (PRN 10684).

Within 500m of complex of 3 IA-?RB cropmark enclosures (PRNs 11790-11792).

At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 5076).

**Current NGR:** SN 185 207

**New NGR:** SN 1853 2073

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10191** Henllan Amgoed Church, St David dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 185 207

**New NGR:** SN 1853 2073

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 11789** Henllan Amgoed churchyard enclosure

See previous.

Cropmark of circular churchyard outline, SW of churchyard.

**Current NGR:** SN 185 207

**New NGR:** SN 1853 2073

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Alter Site Type to 'enclosure'?

See previous

**PRN: 5076** Eglwys Fair a Churig Church (SS Mary & Curig)

(now Cilymaenllwyd parish)

Chapelry of Henllan Amgoed parish; active in early 20th century, now ruinous.

Possible former possession of Whitland Abbey.

Small circular/oval churchyard.

British dedication element (PRN 10441).

Possible 'merthyr' element in 17th century name 'Eglwys Fair Mathared'?

Hillslope location.

Within 250m of 2 possible BA standing stones (PRN 11720 & 11721).

Within 650m of medieval motte castle (PRN 5073).

**Current NGR:** SN 2021 2634

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 10441** Eglwys Fair a Churig Church, St Curig dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 202 263

**New NGR:** SN 2021 2634

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 3932** Eglwys Fair a Churig Church, inscribed stone?  
See previous.

Possible inscribed stone, date?.

**Current NGR:** SN 202 263

**New NGR:** SN 2021 2634

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.

**No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PRN: 3740** Parciau, 'Quenvendani' stone  
(now Henllanfallteg parish)

Group I ECM from Parciau House, possibly +/- *in situ*.

**Current NGR:** SN 1777 1985

**New NGR:** ?????

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** **NOT IN NANCY'S LIST?**

**Definite early medieval artefact, from early medieval (\*\*\*\*\*) site (provisional)**

## **PARISH: KIDWELLY**

**PRN: 1629** Kidwelly Church (St Mary)

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

Cemetery - pre-existing? - granted (with church?) to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (may refer to Llangadog, PRN 1632).

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

Dedication possibly originally British? (no PRN).

Large parish; mother church(?) of formerly larger *parochia*? (embracing Penbre and St Ishmaels parishes?, originally taking in entire Cwmwd Cydweli?).

Numerous former chapelries also granted to Sherborne in early 12th century, some of them probable pre-Conquest sites.

**Current NGR:** SN 4084 0674

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Relocated pre-Conquest site? Early 12th century references may relate to Llangadog (PRN 1632).

**Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)**

- PRN: 7360**      **Kidwelly Church?, St Nicholas' Chantry Chapel**  
Chantry recorded in mid 16th century, probably located within the parish church.
- Current NGR:** SN 40 05  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: NONE**      **Kidwelly Church, ?St Cadog dedication**  
See previous.  
Possible original dedication of Kidwelly Church; dedicated to St Mary by 1148.  
May relate to Llangadog (PRN 1632).
- Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 4084 0674  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Give new PRN?  
Cadog predominant cult in region.  
See previous
- PRN: 1632**      **Llangadog, St Cadog's Chapel**  
Site of chapel to Kidwelly parish; described as 'church' in 1148.  
Also granted to Sherborne Abbey by 1148.  
Associated with 'sanctuary' place-name.  
Early 12th century references to 'Kidwelly Church' may relate to this site - relocated 1107-1148?
- Current NGR:** SN 421 075  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10132**      **Llangadog, St Cadog dedication**  
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 421 075  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Cadog predominant cult in region.  
See previous
- PRN: 1619**      **Capel Teilo**  
Site of chapel to Kidwelly parish.  
Mentioned in late 16th century; ruinous by 1762. Gone by early 19th century.  
Excavated post medieval burials may not relate to a 'formal' cemetery.



British dedication (PRN 10164).  
Associated with well site, Pistyll Teilo (no PRN).  
Possibly one of the 'Kidwelly chapels' also granted to Sherborne in early 12th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 4329 0754  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10164** **Capel Teilo, St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 433 075  
**New NGR:** SN 4329 0754  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1615** **Capel Llanmihangel**  
Site of chapel to Kidwelly parish.  
Described as 'out of repair' in 1720; ruinous in early 19th century. Gone by early 20th century.  
Associated with Ffynnon Mihangel well site (PRN 1616).  
Within 100m of BA standing stone (PRN 5327).

**Current NGR:** SN 4191 0625  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 1615** **Capel & Mynwent St Thomas**  
Site of cemetery, and St Thomas' Chapel? (chantry chapel to Kidwelly parish).  
Burials observed in 19th century.  
Associated with Ffynnon Sul well site.

**Current NGR:** SN 409 074  
**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

**PRN: 1631** **Capel Coker**  
Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
Possibly in Llandyfaelog parish?.

**Current NGR:** SN 40 05?  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None

**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: NONE** **Llechdwni Chapel**  
Site of chapelry, described as 'out of repair' in 1720.

**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 42 09  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Give new PRN  
Possible site of unlocated Capel Coker? (PRN 1631).  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5331** **St Teilo's Church, Kidwelly**  
19th century church on *de novo* site.

**Current NGR:** SN 40 06  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter period to 'post-medieval'  
Could improve NGR  
Not early medieval site

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**PARISH: LAUGHARNE**

**PRN: 2163** **Laugharne Church (St Martin)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Mentioned in source from 1174-5.  
Large, rectangular churchyard (PRN 14293), post-Conquest in present form and integrated with post-Conquest strip-field system.  
Group III ECM from church or churchyard (PRNs 2164 & 2165), possibly +/- *in situ*; another lost Group I ECM recorded just outside churchyard in c.1700.  
Cremation (BA? RB?) revealed beneath church in 19th century (no PRN).  
Undated cist burials uncovered within and just beyond churchyard, and cist burials lying 100m S of churchyard (PRN 11610) may relate to original, larger churchyard enclosure (*bangor?*).  
Lies outside of, and 500m beyond, medieval castle-borough.  
Castle named after Cwmwd Talacharn - earlier *llys* site? with nearby find of early medieval coin hoard (PRN ???), from high-status site?; paired site with church?  
Dedication given as St Michael in 1223 and 1494 - possible pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
Large parish, formerly larger, with a number of former chapelries.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3021 1143  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 2164**      **Laugharne Church, cross**  
See previous.  
Group III ECM from church or churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Same as PRN 2165.

**Current NGR:** SN 3021 1143

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Same as PRN 2165 - alter record  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 2165**      **Laugharne Church, cross**  
See previous.  
Group III ECM from church or churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Same as PRN 2164.

**Current NGR:** SN 3021 1143

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Same as PRN 2164 - alter record  
Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 14296**      **Laugharne churchyard**  
See previous.  
PRN given to churchyard; large, rectangular enclosure, post-Conquest in present form and integrated with post-Conquest strip-field system.

**Current NGR:** -

**New NGR:** SN 3021 1144

**Current period:-**

**Status:** None

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: NONE**      **Laugharne churchyard, inscribed stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM recorded just outside churchyard in c.1700.  
Lost.

**Current NGR:** -

**New NGR:** SN 3021 1143

**Current period:-**

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** See previous.

**Give new PRN**  
Recently listed by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 11610**      **Laugharne Croft, cist cemetery**  
See previous.  
Undated cist burials, observed 100m S of Laugharne churchyard.  
May relate to original, larger churchyard enclosure (*bangor?*).  
**Current NGR:** SN 3019 1128  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Bronze Age?; Dark Age  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (built over)  
**Field visit:** No (built over)  
**Comments:** See previous.

**PRN: 2169**      **Mariners' Chapel, Laugharne**  
Site of late medieval chapel in Laugharne borough centre.  
Remains visible in early 20th century; now gone.  
**Current NGR:** SN 301 107  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: LLANARTHNE**

**PRN: 728**      **Llanarthne Church (St David/St Arthneu)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291 - former chapelry?  
Granted to chapter of St Davids 1215-1229, reflecting earlier association?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?); may refer to Henllan (PRN 740).  
Listed as 'Dewi' church in late 12th century poem.  
Possible *clas* site?; lies in parish hamlet of 'Tre-clâs'.  
Rectangular churchyard.  
Group III ECM from churchyard (PRN 761), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
British dedication (PRNs 10259 & 10278).  
At last 2 former chapelries (PRNs 647 & 7559).  
**Current NGR:** SN 5344 2025  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Relocated pre-Conquest site? 12th century references may relate to Henllan (PRN 740).  
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10278**      **Llanarthne Church, St Arthneu dedication**  
See previous, and next PRN 10259.  
Original dedication of church?; 'Lanadneu' in late 12th century poem and in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff*. However, Arthneu may just have been a benefactor?  
Dedicated to St David by early 13th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 534 202  
**New NGR:** SN 5344 2025

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10259** Llanarthne Church, St David dedication

See previous.

Dedicated to St David by early 13th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 534 202

**New NGR:** SN 5344 2025

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 761** 'Cae'r Castell' Cross

See previous.

Group III ECM from churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*.

**Current NGR:** SN 5118 1981

**New NGR:** SN 5344 2025

**Current period:**Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Evidence suggests that ECM is *not* from Cae'r Castell - alter record?

Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 740** Henllan, Llanarthne

Place-name; site of church/chapelry within 400m of Llanarthne Church, precise location unknown.

12th century references to Llanarthne church/*clas* may relate to this site? - later relocated?; however, ECM (PRN 761), if *in situ* in Llanarthne Church, would militate against this assumption.

Possibly merely the site of a chapelry to Llanarthne parish? (see PRN 12711).

**Current NGR:** SN 53 20

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Relocated pre-Conquest site? 12th century references may relate to Henllan (PRN 740).

**Remove 'clas' from Site Type - no evidence?**

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

**PRN: 12711** Henllan Chapel, Llanarthne

See previous.

Site of post-Conquest chapelry to Llanarthne parish?.

**Current NGR:** SN 53 20

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Medieval

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 7559**      **Capel Dewi**  
Site of chapel-of-ease to Llanarthne parish.  
Still standing in 1833, when occupied by a 'congregation of dissenters'; they presumably demolished the building to erect the present non-Conformist Capel Dewi.  
British dedication (PRN 10253).

**Current NGR:** SN 475 202

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10253**      **Capel Dewi, St David dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 475 202

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 646**      **Capel Erbach well-chapel**  
Remains of late-medieval chapel-of-ease to Llanarthne parish, enclosing curative well.  
In ruins by 1833.  
Hillslope location near springs (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 5295 1472

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 647**      **Capel Llanlluan**  
Site of chapelry to Llanarthne parish.  
Gone by 1833.  
Subsquare enclosure, encompassing a spring (no PRN), may represent churchyard? with cemetery?; 'traces of wall' visible in early 20th century.  
British dedication (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 5554 1557

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Much of Site Description does not relate to this site, some of it relating to Capel Dewi (PRN 7559) - alter record?

New PRN for 'Lluan' dedication?

No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 649**      **Ffynnon Lluan**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10377).  
**Current NGR:** SN 556 171  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10377**      **Ffynnon Lluan, St Lluan dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 556 171  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1631**      **Porth-y-rhyd ?chapel**  
Site of possible undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 51 19  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: NONE**      **Cae'r eglwys and Cae groes**  
See previous.  
Place-names only.  
Site of chapel?, and cross?; or ecclesiastical land?  
Possible site of possible unlocated Porthyrhyd Chapel (PRN 12708)?.  
**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 51 19  
**Current period:** -  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Give new PRN?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10325**      **St Lluan dedication**  
Dedication recorded in Gorslas area.  
**Current NGR:** SN 570 139  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10839**      **Parc-llys**  
Place-name only  
**Current NGR:** SN 4710 2055  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** **Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.**  
**(Not an ecclesiastical site)**

**PARISH:      LLANBOIDY**

**PRN: 3958**      **Llanboidy Church (St Brynach)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Doubtful appropriation of Whitland Abbey; **probably granted** to St Davids in 1175-6 and an episcopal possession by 16th century.  
2 Group I ECMs from churchyard (PRNs 3959 & 3960), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Subrectangular churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10150).  
300m distant from motte castle (PRN 5079).  
At last 1 former chapelry (PRN 5045).

**Current NGR:** SN 2163 2323  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** **Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 10150**      **Llanboidy Church, St Brynach dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 216 232  
**New NGR:** SN 2163 2323  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 3959**      **Llanboidy Church, 'Mavoheni' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*.

**Current NGR:** SN 20 20  
**New NGR:** SN 2163 2323  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**



- PRN: 3960**      **Llanboidy Church, 'Echadi' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from church, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Lost.
- Current NGR:** SN 20 20  
**New NGR:** SN 2163 2323  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently listed by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**
- PRN: 12990**      **Llanboidy Church, inscribed stone**  
See previous.  
Possible inscribed stone, date?.  
Lost.
- Current NGR:** SN 202 263  
**New NGR:** SN 2021 2634  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
**No current evidence for early medieval date**
- PRN: 5078**      **Parc-y-fynwent/Llan ?cemetery**  
Place-names 'Llan' and 'Parc-y-fynwent'..  
Site of former unrecorded, undated chapel?  
Field 'Parc-y-fynwent' also contains cropmark IA 'concentric antenna' enclosure (PRN 8348);  
cemetery within enclosure? IA re-use?
- Current NGR:** SN 216 208  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Add 'Llan' to Site Name  
**Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)**
- PRN: 3864**      **St Marie's Chapel**  
Appears to relate to chapel site on or near site of Whitland Abbey.  
There are no reliable sources for a medieval chapel in the vicinity of the abbey.
- Current NGR:** SN 20 18  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Add question-mark to Site Type and generally alter/amend record  
**No current evidence for early medieval date**
- PRN: 10148**      **St Hernin dedication**  
Place-name.

**Current NGR:** SN 180 252  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN:** 3862      **Forest enclosure**  
 Site of probable IA defended enclosure.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2282 1622  
**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Iron Age?; Roman?; Dark Age?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date  
 (Not an ecclesiastical site)

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**PARISH:**      **LLANDAWKE**

**PRN:** 3905      **Llandawke Church (St Odoceus)**  
 (now Llanddowror parish)  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 In patronage of Lords of Laugharne.  
 Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 3906), possibly +/- *in situ*.  
 Small oval churchyard; within larger, subcircular enclosure, encompassing stream and entered, between 'funnelled' boundaries, by trackway - *bangor?*, re-used IA 'concentric antenna' enclosure?  
 British dedication (PRN 11750).  
 Hillslope location, near spring (no PRN).  
 Parish formerly larger, containing chapelry (3839).  
**Current NGR:** SN 2827 1121  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Incorrect dedication under Site Name - alter?  
 Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN:** 11750      **Llandawke Church, St Odoceus dedication**  
 See previous.  
 Rededicated to St Margaret in late 14th century; reverted to St Odoceus in 20th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 282 112  
**New NGR:** SN 2827 1121  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous  
 Incorrect Site Name and dedication - alter?

**PRN: 3906**      **Llandawke Church, 'Barrivendi' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from churchyard, possibly +/- *in situ*, now in church.  
**Current NGR:** SN 25 10  
**New NGR:** SN 2827 1121  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**

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**PARISH:      LLANDDAROG**

**PRN: 4720**      **Llanddarog Church (St Twrog)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17373), not listed in 1291.  
Possession of St Davids by 16th century.  
Semicircular churchyard, nuclear to ?radial boundaries/?informal boundary sytem.  
British dedication (No PRN).  
Hilltop location.  
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 638).  
**Current NGR:** SN 5032 1661  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** New PRN for dedication?  
**No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PRN: 638**      **Capel Begedwin well-chapel**  
Remains of late medieval chapel-of-ease to Llanddarog parish, enclosing curative well.  
In ruins by 1833.  
No indication of churchyard; building now incorporated within field boundary of informal enclosure system, near springs (no PRN).  
**Current NGR:** SN 5115 1471  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** **No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PRN: 10653**      **Capel Brynach**  
Site of chapel-of-ease to Llanddarog parish.  
Described as 'in ruins for nearly 2 centuries' in 1833; now gone.  
Precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 45 15  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No

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

**PARISH: LLANDDEUSANT**

**PRN: 4055** **Llanddeusant Church (SS Simon & Jude)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Llangadog.  
Mentioned in source from 1282.  
Possession of St Davids.  
Square churchyard, formerly slightly larger, integrated with post-Conquest strip-field system and ?planted settlement.  
Suggested as site of 6th century church of St Paulinus.  
Original dedication possibly British? (no PRN), associated with cult of St Paulinus?; Latin SS Simon & Jude possibly chosen for their feast day close to that of St Paulinus?  
Hilltop location.  
**Current NGR:** SN 7768 2453  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** New PRN for possible British dedication?  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PARISH: LLANDDOWROR**

**PRN: 3907** **Llanddowror Church (St Cringat/St Teilo)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Site (and probably location) mentioned in texts of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 6th and 7th centuries, as 'Lanndyfrgyr'.  
Regular, rectangular churchyard, secondary?; at apex of large, former triangular enclosure(?), which encompasses 2 Group III ECMs (PRNs 3908 & 3909) - *bangor?*.  
British dedication (PRN 7365).  
Within 400m of castle site (PRN ???), adapted from earlier ?IA enclosure? paired site?  
Within 300m of 2 BA standing stones (PRNs 3904 & 8046).  
**Current NGR:** SN 2560 1457  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Definite early medieval (A) site

**PRN: 7365** **Llanddowror Church, St Cringat/St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.  
St Cringat dedication secondary.  
Site called 'Llandeilo Llanddyfrwyr' in 12th century, preserving 6th century association with Teilo 'family' of saints, ie. the so-called Seven Saints (or '*dwyrwyr*') - cf. Mathry in Pembs., and later dedication to St Teilo himself.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2559 1458  
**New NGR:** SN 2560 1457  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 3908** Llanddowror, 'Pilgrim's stone'  
See previous, and next (PRN 3909).  
One of 2 Group III ECMs just W. of churchyard, *in situ*, within former ?bangor enclosure?.

**Current NGR:** SN 25523 14857

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

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

**PRN: 3909** Llanddowror, 'Pilgrim's stone'  
See previous.

One of 2 Group III ECMs just W. of churchyard, *in situ*, within former ?bangor enclosure?.

**Current NGR:** SN 25523 14857

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

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

**PRN: 7366** Llanddowror, 'Pilgrim's stone'?  
See previous.

A third Group III ECM was apparently formerly present with PRNs 3908 & 3909 (oral source).  
Gone by 1907.

**Current NGR:** SN 256 145

**New NGR:** SN 25523 14857

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Not listed by Dr N. Edwards.

**Possible early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 12072** St Cynog dedication  
Place-names Parc Cynog and Cynog's Well (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 25 09

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 12067** Parc-y-groes ?Cross  
Place-name only

**Current NGR:** SN 289 124

**New NGR:** -

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

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

**PARISH: LLANDEILO ABERCYWYN**

**PRN: 2186 Llandeilo Abercywyn Church (St Teilo)**  
(now Llangynog parish)  
Donative free chapel, (re-)established by patron, granted to Carmarthen Priory in c.1250.  
Site (and probable location) of 'Llandeilo Aper Couin' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Square churchyard, closely associated with late medieval manor.  
British dedication (PRN 7364).  
Coastal, waterfront location; medieval ferry site.

Current NGR: SN 3093 1304  
New NGR: -  
Current period: Medieval; post-medieval  
Status: SAM  
AP search: Yes  
Field visit: Yes  
Comments: Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 7364 Llandeilo Abercywyn Church, St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 3093 1304  
New NGR: -  
Current period: Dark Age?  
Status: See previous  
AP search: See previous  
Field visit: See previous  
Comments: See previous

**PARISH: LLANDEILO FAWR**

**PRN: 888 Llandeilo Fawr Church (St Teilo)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Site and location mentioned in texts of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 6th and 7th centuries, as 'Lann Teliau Maur'.  
Possession of St Davids in 6th-7th centuries; possibly monastic *clas* church from the first (see PRN 912).  
Seat of bishop in 8th and 9th century; importance apparently declined during 10th century and claimed by Llandaff from the early 11th century onwards; importance (later) transferred to possible *clas* at Talley? (PRN 12300)..  
Association with 'archbishopric' of St Davids maintained, and continued until 1215 when church granted to Talley Abbey.  
Group I ECM, and 2 Group III ECMs from church/churchyard (PRNs 889-891), all +/- *in situ*; contemporary with period of site's importance.  
Large, suboval churchyard, nuclear to possible pre-/post-Conquest Welsh 'bond' settlement.  
Well site within churchyard (PRN ???).  
Church and/or churchyard probably overlies major Roman Road.

British dedication (PRN 10551).

Within +/- 1000m of probable Roman fort site (no PRN?).

Paired site? - within 1.6km of possible pre-Conquest royal *llys* at Dinefwr, PRN \*\*\*\* (itself adjacent to the probable Roman fort site, no PRN?).

Hillspur location.

Commotes of Caoe and Maenordeilo (Llandeilo Fawr) may represent territory of Trefwyddog, the *patria* of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*; site succeeded Cynwyl Gaeo as mother church of region?.

Parish still large, part of formerly very large *parochia* still referred to as *patria* of St Teilo in 1215; numerous former chapels-of-ease and chapelries, some of which may be possible pre-Conquest sites (no current evidence).

**Current NGR:** SN 6293 2223

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Definate early medieval (A) site

**PRN: 912** Llandeilo Fawr Church, St Teilo dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 629 222

**New NGR:** SN 6293 2223

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10551** Llandeilo Fawr Church, *Clas*

See previous.

Possibly monastic *clas* church from 6th - 12th centuries.

**Current NGR:** SN 63 22

**New NGR:** SN 6293 2223

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 889** Llandeilo Fawr Church, 'Curcagnus' stone

See previous.

Group I ECM from churchyard, +/- *in situ*.

Lost.

**Current NGR:** SN 62 22

**New NGR:** SN 6750 3990

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Definate early medieval artefact

**PRN: 890** Llandeilo Fawr Church, cross-head

See previous.

Group III ECM from church, +/- *in situ*; still in church.

**Current NGR:** SN 62 22

**New NGR:** SN 6750 3990

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 891** **Llandeilo Fawr Church, cross-slab**

See previous.

Group III ECM recovered from just beyond churchyard, +/- *in situ*; now in church.

Lost.

**Current NGR:** SN 62 22

**New NGR:** SN 6750 3990

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 907** **Cae Ysgubor Abad ?Chapel, Llandeilo Fawr**

Site of possible chapelry to Llandeilo Fawr in town centre; more probably associated with Talley Abbey in a secular context.

Gone.

**Current NGR:** SN 6302 2231

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 788** **Cefn Cethin cross-carved stone**

Group II ECM from Cefn Cethin Farm, possibly +/- *in situ*.

Re-used BA standing stone?; possible burial site or route-marker.

Now in Carmarthen Museum.

**Current NGR:** SN 6219 1913

**New NGR:** See comments

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?

Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definate early medieval artefact, from early medieval (D) site (provisional)**

**PRN: 829** **Capel Dewi**

Remains of late medieval chapelry to Llandeilo Fawr parish.

Vestigial in early 20th century.

Within large rectangular enclosure, nuclear to (but possibly later than) informal boundary system.

British dedication (PRN 10266).

**Current NGR:** SN 6592 1781



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

**PRN: 10266** **Capel Dewi, St David dedication**  
 See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 659 178  
**New NGR:** SN 6592 1781  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 876** **Capel Isaf**  
 Site of chapel-of-ease to Llandeilo Fawr parish.  
 In ruins in early 19th century; now built over.  
**Current NGR:** SN 6608 2527  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 4016** **Capel-yr-Ywen chapel and cemetery**  
 Site of chapel-of-ease to Llandeilo Fawr parish.  
 In ruins in early 19th century; gone by early 20th century.  
 Associated with cemetery; burials revealed in 19th century.  
 Nb Yew-tree element in name.  
**Current NGR:** SN 6717 2663  
**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

**PRN: 12732** **Trapp ?Chapel**  
 Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 65 19  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter Site Type from 'Church' to 'Chapel?'  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12741**      **Llechwedd Dderi ?Chapel**  
 Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 65 19  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter Site Type from 'Chapel' to 'Chapel?'  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12742**      **Gelynen-goch ?Chapel**  
 Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 659 271  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter Site Type from 'Chapel' to 'Chapel?'  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12743**      **Taliaris Church (Holy Trinity)**  
 Chapelry to Llandeilo Fawr parish (post-med PRN 17324).  
 Shown on Rees' map, but apparently established in late 17th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 65 28  
**New NGR:** SN 6540 2822  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter Period to 'Post-med'?  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12744**      **Taliaris Church/'Talyares' Church**  
 See previous.  
 Same as PRNs 12743/17324.  
**Current NGR:** SN 63 28  
**New NGR:** SN 6540 2822  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Delete record after adding sources?  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 4860**      **Llandyfan Church (St Tyfaen)**  
 Site of chapelry to Llandeilo Fawr parish.  
 Precise location unknown; possibly not on same site as present, 19th century church (PRN 17376).  
 British dedication (PRN 10301).  
**Current NGR:** SN 6418 1710  
**New NGR:** SN 64 17  
**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter NGR?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10301** Llandyfan Church, St Tyfaen dedication  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 642 17  
**New NGR:** SN 64 17  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 5861** Ffynnon Teilo  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10363).  
**Current NGR:** SN 595 278  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10363** Ffynnon Teilo, St Teilo dedication  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 595 278  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 4877** Ammanford Church (St Michael)  
(now Ammanford parish)  
19th century church on *de novo* site.  
**Current NGR:** SN 6290 1230  
**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: 5503** Bynamman Church (St Catherine)  
(now Quarter Bach parish)  
19th century church on *de novo* site.  
**Current NGR:** SN 7140 1420  
**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: LLANDINGAT**

**PRN: 4093** Llandingat Church (St Dingad)  
(now Llandovery parish)  
Parish church, probably the church of 'Lanemdevery' listed in 1291.  
Episcopal possession, 'restored' to St Davids in 1222.  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Doubtful association with early monastery of St Paulinus, but area and dedication may be mentioned in pre-Conquest sources.  
Irregular, rectilinear churchyard, possibly associated with former large, circular *bangor*.  
British dedication (PRN 10130).  
Former chapelry (PRN 3856), possibly acquired in late medieval period?.

Current NGR: SN 7637 3408

New NGR: -

Current period: Medieval; post-medieval

Status: CinW

AP search: Yes

Field visit: No (done)

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

**PRN: 10130** Llandingat Church, St Dingad dedication  
See previous.  
'Dingad' = lay patron of pre-Conquest church?

Current NGR: SN 76 34

New NGR: SN 7637 3408

Current period: Dark Age?

Status: See previous

AP search: See previous

Field visit: See previous

Comments: See previous

**PRN: 4091** Ty'n-y-llwyn ?inscribed stone  
Stone bearing inscription 'THR' revealed during ploughing.  
Lost.

Current NGR: SN 7844 3308

New NGR: -

Current period: Dark Age

Status: None

AP search: No

Field visit: No

Comments: Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Unknown'  
Not listed by Dr N. Edwards.  
Probably not early medieval artefact

**PARISH: LLANDYBÏE**

- PRN: 824**      **Llandybïe Church (St Tybïe)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
In Welsh patronage until 1284, when granted to St Davids by Edward I.  
Square/polygonal churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10300).
- Current NGR:** SN 6183 1555  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Chronological association with Waun Henllan? (PRN 7673)  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10300**      **Llandybïe Church, St Tybïe dedication**  
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 618 155  
**New NGR:** SN 6183 1555  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 7673**      **Waun Henllan church and ?cemetery**  
Place-name, and associated ?rubble earthworks.  
'Gwaun Henllan' mentioned in this form in 9th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters*, presumably relating to this site; already an old church site and possible site of original mother church of Maenor Meddynfych?  
Possible cemetery site?.
- Current NGR:** SN 6033 1543  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Unknown  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Chronological association with Llandybïe Church?  
Alter record (originally recorded as Dark Age vallum enclosure!)  
Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 4735**      **Pant-y-beddau ?cemetery**  
Place-name only.  
Possible cemetery site.
- Current NGR:** SN 5884 1325  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 11250**      **Ffynnon Gollen**

Site of well with British dedication (PRN 11265).  
**Current NGR:** SN 6044 1605  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11265** Ffynnon Gollen, St Collen dedication  
 See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 6044 1605  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 4871** Saron Church (St David)  
 19th century church on *de novo* site.  
**Current NGR:** SN 6047 1251  
**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: 10260** Saron Church, St David dedication  
 See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 605 125  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH: LLANDYFAELOG**

**PRN: 5360** Llandyfaelog Church (St Maelog)  
 Parish church, listed in 1291.  
 In private patronage; transferred to Ewenny Priory in 1139.  
 Large circular churchyard, subdivided into segments by streams; nuclear to radial boundaries.  
 British dedication (PRN 10328).  
 Within 50m of possible standing stone (PRN 12065).  
 Formerly large parish with a number of chapels-of-ease, chapelries and an extra-parochial chapelry; 'mother-church'.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4149 1188  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10328** Llandyfaelog Church, St Maelog dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 415 119  
**New NGR:** SN 4149 1188  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1657** **Capel Llangynheiddon**  
Site of chapel-of-ease to Llandyfaelog parish.  
Mentioned in late 12th century source, as 'Keneython... in Kedweli'.  
Granted to New College, Leicester, in 1355-6.  
Still standing in 1833, when occupied by Methodists; they presumably demolished the building to erect the present Banc-y-capel Chapel (PRN 16426).  
British dedication (PRN 10421).  
Possibly associated with adjacent 'earthworks' (PRN 7556).  
Within 200m of round barrow (PRN 11306).

**Current NGR:** SN 429 150  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter NGR to that of modern chapel  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10421** **Capel Llangynheiddon, St Cynheiddon dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 429 151  
**New NGR:** SN 429 150  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1687** **Cloigyn ?chapel**  
Site of extra-parochial chapelry in Llandyfaelog parish.  
Gone by 1833.  
Associated with 'Pistyll' curative well? (PRN 11759).

**Current NGR:** SN 43 13  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Remove question-mark from Site Type  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: LLANDYFEISANT**

**PRN: 861 Llandyfeisant Church (St Tyfei)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *tyclas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Small, subtriangular churchyard, nuclear to (late post-medieval?) boundaries.  
Church and/or churchyard probably overlie major Roman Road (no PRN?).  
British dedication (PRN 10554).  
Within +/- 500m of probable Roman fort site (no PRN?).  
Paired site? - within 500m of possible pre-Conquest royal *llys* at Dinefwr, PRN ???? (itself adjacent to the probable Roman fort site, no PRN?).  
Within 500m of major church site at Llandeilo Fawr (PRN 888).  
Small parish, formerly much larger?.

**Current NGR:** SN 6219 2221

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** None; curated

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10554 Llandyfeisant Church, St Tyfei dedication**

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 622 222

**New NGR:** SN 6219 2221

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10549 Capel Dewi**

Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map, precise location unknown.  
British dedication (PRN 10548).

**Current NGR:** SN 60 20

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10548 Capel Dewi, St David dedication**

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 60 20

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous



**PARISH: LLANEDI**

**PRN: 674** **Llanedi Church (St Edi)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
In multiple patronage, of the freeholders of the parish.  
Large, irregular subcircular churchyard, possibly within former very large, circular outer enclosure/*bangor*?  
British dedication (PRN 10436).  
Hillslope location.

**Current NGR:** SN 5887 0664

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10436** **Llanedi Church, St Edi dedication**

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 589 067

**New NGR:** SN 5887 0664

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 827** **Ynys-y-capel ?chapel**

Place-name, and possible earthwork?.

Associated with stone (PRN 828), not ECM?

**Current NGR:** SN 6131 0852

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 828** **Cwrt-y-ceidrim ?inscribed stone**

See previous.

Stone, bearing inscription, from Ynys-y-capel.

Now a doorstep at Cwrt-y-ceidrim house?.

**Current NGR:** SN 6131 0852

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Unknown'

Not listed by Dr N. Edwards.

Possibly not early medieval artefact

**PRN: 4487**      **Ogo Gwyl Edi ?hermitage**  
Cave; highly doubtful hermitage site (local tradition).  
Precise location (and date) unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SM 58 06  
**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

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**PARISH:      LLANEGWAD**

**PRN: 7370**      **Llanegwad Church (St Egwad)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17392), listed as 'Llanegwad Fawr' in 1291.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possession of St Davids until 1215-29 when granted to Talley Abbey.  
Traditionally relocated to present site during post-medieval period; however polygonal (formerly circular?) churchyard, and possible large, subcircular *bangor* that is nuclear to radial boundaries, suggest otherwise.  
British dedication (PRN 10437).  
Within 200m of major Roman Road (PRN ???).  
Within 500m of motte castle (PRN 695); Anglo-Norman? Welsh?  
Borough established around church in 14th century.  
Lands (and chapelries?) in parish mentioned in texts of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th and 8th centuries.  
Fairly large parish, with at least 3 chapels-of-ease in post-Conquest period, possibly originally more ie. one for each of 8 *trefi*.  
**Current NGR:** SN 5193 2132  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10437**      **Llanegwad Church, St Egwad dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 519 213  
**New NGR:** SN 5193 2132  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 697**      **Llanegwad Church, ?inscribed stone**  
See previous.  
Stone, bearing inscription, recovered during 1940s restoration of church.  
Present location?.  
**Current NGR:** SN 51 21  
**New NGR:** SN 5193 2132?  
**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Unknown'  
Not listed by Dr N. Edwards.  
Probably not early medieval artefact

**PRN: 726** **St Hernin's Chapel (St Hernin)**  
Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish.  
Ruinous by 1833, converted into stable (now gone).  
Site mentioned, as 'Ager Hiernin', in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.  
Precise location unknown (see PRN 12714); at head of Cothi Bridge? ie. closely associated with  
(and possibly overlying?) major Roman Road? (PRN ???).  
Same site as undated, possible cist grave cemetery? (PRN 8976).  
British dedication (PRN 10124).

**Current NGR:** SN 5076 2168

**New NGR:** SN 507 217

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 10124** **St Hernin's Chapel, St Hernin dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 508 217

**New NGR:** SN 507 217

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 8976** **Salutation Inn cist grave ?cemetery**  
See previous.  
Undated, possible cist grave cemetery?; 'stone-lined graves' revealed during 1980s.  
Associated with possible site of St Hernin's Chapel PRN 726)?

**Current NGR:** SN 5075 2178

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous  
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 12714** **Llanyhernin Church**  
Alternative site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish (see PRN 726), in Hernin *tref*; ie.  
site mentioned, as 'Ager Hiernin', in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th century.  
Gone by 1833.  
British dedication (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 53 21

**New NGR:** SN 5373 2175

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** New PRN for dedication?  
Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 7557** **Llandeilo Rwnws Chapel (St Teilo)**  
Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish.  
Gone by 1833.  
Site mentioned, as 'mainaur brunus', in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 8th century, and as 'Lann teliau mainaur brunus' in a 12th century interpolation.  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200.  
At head of bridge over Tywi.  
British dedication (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 4932 2040

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** New PRN for dedication?  
Remove 'Bulding' from Desc. Text?  
Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 1750** **Llandeilo Rwnws Chapel (St Teilo)**  
See previous.  
PRN for medieval church.

**Current NGR:** SN 4932 2040

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 698** **Cefn Hernin cell**  
See previous.  
PRN for Dark Age ?cell.

**Current NGR:** SN 5373 2175

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Question-mark for Period?  
See previous

**PRN: 708** **Capel Gwynllyw**  
Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish, in Llechgron tref.  
Gone by 1833.  
British dedication (PRN 10564).

**Current NGR:** SN 541 207

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10564** Capel Gwynllyw, St Gwynlleu dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 54 20

**New NGR:** SN 541 207

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 4740** Gwyddfa Gatw ?chapel  
Site of possible chapelry/cemetery?; precise location unknown.  
Possible corruption of 'Yr Wyddfa Gatwg'? ie. the monument or burial of St Catwg? (said to be father of St Gwynlleu).

**Current NGR:** SN 515 267

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Question-mark for Period?  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 4741** Meiros ?Chapel  
Place-name.  
Site of possible former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish, in Meiros tref.  
Gone by 1833; nevertheless *de novo* 19th century Pontargothi Church erected within 100m of site

(PRN ???).

**Current NGR:** SN 512 260

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 4749** Mynachdy Chapel  
Place-name.  
Site of possible former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish, in Mynachdy tref.  
Gone by 1833.

**Current NGR:** SN 5064 2290

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 4752** Llechfraith Chapel  
Place-name.

Site of possible former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish, in Meiros *tref*.  
Gone by 1833; nevertheless *de novo* 19th century Allt-y-ferin church erected within 100m of site (PRN ???).

**Current NGR:** SN 510 227

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 5041** Ystrad ?Chapel

Place-name.

Site of possible former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish, in Ystrad *tref*.

Gone by 1833.

**Current NGR:** SN 497 298

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Remove question-mark from Site Type?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5381** Llecheyde/Dol-wyrdd Chapel

Place-name 'Cae'r Ywen' (yew field) on Dol Wyrdd Farm.

Site of possible former chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish, in Llecheyde *tref*.

Gone by 1833.

**Current NGR:** SN 493 245

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 9920** Ffynnon Deilo

Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10165).

Within 50m of major Roman road (PRN ???)

**Current NGR:** SN 495 217

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10165** Ffynnon Deilo, St Teilo dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 495 217

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 11245** **Ffynnon Gollen**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 11264).  
**Current NGR:** SN 5055 2342  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11264** **Ffynnon Gollen, St Collen dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 5055 2342  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 11061** **Caegroesllwyd ?Cross**  
Place-name only  
**Current NGR:** SN 542 242  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: NONE** **'Ager Redoc' ?chapel**  
Site of former chapelry?  
'Ager Redoc' mentioned in text of the *Llandaff Charters* from the 7th century.  
Location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 50 21  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

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**PARISH: LLANELLI**

**PRN: 690** **Llanelli Church (St Ellyw)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
In private patronage.  
Mentioned in ?late 11th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters*.  
Termed 'church of Carnwyllion' in 13th century source, ie. name of cwmwd.

- Rendered pension to Ewenny Priory in 1231-47.  
Rectangular yard in built-up area.  
British dedication (PRN 10435).  
Large parish with at least 4 subordinate chapelries, possibly more.
- Current NGR:** SN 5069 0053  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** No (built up)  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10435**     **Llanelli Church, St Ellyw dedication**  
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 507 005  
**New NGR:** SN 5069 0053  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 11756**     **Machynys ?monastery**  
Place-name.  
Mentioned in 8th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters* when granted to Bishop of St Davids.  
Traditional site of monastery (no other evidence) - possible church/chapel site?.  
No evidence of post-Conquest ecclesiastical use.
- Current NGR:** SS 512 978  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (area extensively landscaped)  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Alter Site Type from 'Monastery?' to 'church/chapel?'  
Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 2072**     **Capel Dewi and cemetery, Llwynhendy**  
Remains of chapel-of-ease to Llanelli parish, ruinous by 1833, close to - and superseded by - St Davids Church in mid 19th century (PRN 7276).  
Associated undated cemetery.  
British dedication (PRN 10267).
- Current NGR:** SS 5389 9968  
**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
- PRN: 7276**     **St Davids Church, Llwynhendy**  
Mid 19th century church, built to replace Capel Dewi (PRN 2702).  
British dedication (PRN 10267).
- Current NGR:** SS 5392 9971  
**New NGR:** -



**Current period:**Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN:** 10267      **Capel Dewi/St Davids, St David dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SS 539 997

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN:** 692      **Capel Gunlet**  
Place-name 'Capel Issa'.  
Possible site of chapel-of-ease to Llanelli parish.  
Gone by 1833.  
Possible British dedication to St Gwynlleu (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 5204 0058 ?

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN:** 12676      **St Johns Church, Pontyberem**  
Chapel-of-ease to Llanelli parish.  
Entirely rebuilt in mid 19th century (post-med PRN 1690), on same site?

**Current NGR:** SN 499 104

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN:** 10573      **Capel-y-drindod Chapel**  
Site of possible chapelry to Llanelli parish.  
Gone by 1833, precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 51 02

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN:** 12704      **Chapel**

Site of possible, undated chapelry to Llanelli parish, shown on Rees' map.  
Precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 50 01  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12705** **St Dyddgen's Chapel/Capel Sylen**  
Place-name.  
Site of chapelry to Llanelli parish.

**Current NGR:** SN 5175 0670  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** New PRN for dedication?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5590** **Dafen Church**  
19th century church on *de novo* site.

**Current NGR:** SN 5275 0101  
**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: 7273** **St Peters Church**  
19th century church on *de novo* site.

**Current NGR:** SS 5052 9973  
**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: 7274** **St Pauls Church**  
19th century church on *de novo* site.

**Current NGR:** SS 5087 9979  
**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: 7275**      **St Johns Church**  
19th century church on *de novo* site.  
**Current NGR:** SS 50 99  
**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: 5786**      **Bryn-y-groes ?Cross**  
Place-name only  
**Current NGR:** SN 49 04  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYN**

**PRN: 3856**      **Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church (St Mary)**  
(sometime Llandingat parish; now Llandovery parish)  
Church annexed to Llandingat parish, not listed in 1291.  
Probably the Llandovery church granted to Great Malvern Priory in 1127, cell dissolved in 1184-5 (PRN 4071).  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Doubtful association with early monastery of St Paulinus.  
Subsquare churchyard, established in centre of Roman fort of *Alabum* ((PRN 4072).  
Possible pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
**Current NGR:** SN 7698 3517  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 4103**      **Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin (St Paulinus)**  
Chapelry to Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish (post-med PRN 17406).  
Possession, as grange chapel, of Strata Florida by early 14th century (may refer to PRN 5541?).  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Doubtful association with early monastery of St Paulinus.  
Small, square churchyard, associated with springs (no PRN).  
British dedication (PRN 10129).  
**Current NGR:** SN 7876 4704  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Site said to have been relocated prior to 1833; medieval references may relate to PRN 5541?  
**Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 10129** **Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin, St Paulinus/St Peulin dedication**  
 See previous.  
 'Paulinus' Latinised version of 'Peulin'?

**Current NGR:** SN 788 470

**New NGR:** SN 7876 4704

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 5541** **Capel Peulin (St Paulinus)**  
 See previous.  
 Possible original site of Ystrad-ffin Church/Capel Peulin?; relocated prior to 1833?  
 Precise location unknown.  
 British dedication (PRN 10276).

**Current NGR:** SN 788 470

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10276** **Capel Peulin, St Peulin dedication**  
 See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 77 44

**New NGR:** SN 788 470

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 8172** **Cae Clynnwr Eglwys ?chapel**  
 Place-name.  
 Site of medieval Nant-bai Chapel? (distinct from Capel Peulin?).seperate from  
 Gone by 1833; however adjoins churchyard of 19th century Rhandirmwyn St Barnabas (PRN  
 5542).

**Current NGR:** SN 7808 4356

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval?; post-medieval?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 4075** **Capel Cynfab/Llangynfab**  
 Place-name 'Cae Capel', and earthwork.

Site of chapelry to Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish.  
Mentioned in mid 16th century source as 'Llange'vab'.  
Replaced by 'Capel Newith' (PRN 12078) before 1610.  
Disused by 1833, remains visible in later 19th century.  
British dedication (PRN 10419).  
Associated with Ffynnon Gwrfil well site (PRN ????)

**Current NGR:** SN 7875 3879

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 10419** Capel Cynfab, St Cynfab dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 787 388

**New NGR:** SN 7875 3879

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12078** Capel Newith (Capel Newydd)

See previous.

Site of chapelry to Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish; precise location unknown.

Replaced Capel Cynfab (PRN 4075) before 1610.

**Current NGR:** SN 75 35

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval?; post-medieval?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** I have alternative PRN 29792 from RPS 'Hist Sett' - check!

No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5456** Maes Mynach ?grange chapel

Place-name.

Possible site of grange chapel?, to Llandovery Priory? (at Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church).

Possible ecclesiastical building standing in mid 19th century, now gone.

Associated with possible earlier enclosure within 19th century field system, and well (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 8175 4279

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

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**PARISH:** LLANFALLTEG

**PRN: 4904** Llanfallteg Church (St Mallteg)  
(Now Llanfallteg West parish)

Parish church (post-med PRN 17377), not listed in 1291.  
Possession of St Davids by 14th century.  
Polygonal/circular churchyard, nuclear to ?early post-medieval boundaries.  
British dedication (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 1473 1923

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** New PRN for dedication?

No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: NONE** Henllan Farm I cropmark

Place-name.

Associated with cropmark IA 'concentric antenna' enclosure (PRN ???).

Church/chapel/cemetery ie. 'Hen Llan' within enclosure? IA re-use?

Hillslope location.

**Current NGR:**

**New NGR:** SN 184 210

**Current period:-**

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 12592** Blaenwernddu Chapel

(Now Henllanfallteg parish)

Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map?, precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 17 19

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PARISH:** LLANFIHANGEL ABERBYTHYCH

**PRN: 4726** Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church (St Michael)

Parish church, listed as 'Aberbettheck' in 1291.

Welsh foundation; established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.

Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200.

Traditionally relocated to present site during post-medieval period; however circular churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system, suggests otherwise.

Hillslope location next to spring-line.

Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?

**Current NGR:** SN 5898 1972

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Add 'Post Med' to Period?  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 12707** Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church (St Michael)  
See previous.  
PRN given to documentation for medieval church.

**Current NGR:** SN 589 198

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Merge record with PRN 4726?

**PRN: 815** Craig Derwyddon Cave inhumation  
Cave; site of undated inhumations.  
Highly doubtful early medieval attribution.

**Current NGR:** SN 6057 1667

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Prehistoric?; Dark Age?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 790** Capel Gwenlais  
Site of chapel, still standing in late 17th century.  
Gone by 1833.  
British dedication (PRN 10375).  
Associated with Ffynnon Gwenlais well site (no PRN)

**Current NGR:** SN 6003 1609

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10375** Capel Gwenlais, St Gwenlais dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 600 160

**New NGR:** SN 6003 1609

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10247** Croes Mihangel ?Cross  
Place-name only

**Current NGR:** SN 6110 1845

**New NGR:** -

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

**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL ABERCYWYN**

**PRN: 2160** Llanfihangel Abercywyn Church (St Michael)  
(now St Clears parish)  
Parish church, not listed in 1291, annexed to Meidrim parish.  
Mentioned in source from 1197-8.  
Possession of Whitland Abbey; probably granted by Hywel Sais in early 13th century.  
Square churchyard, integrated with early post-medieval enclosure pattern  
Closely associated with post-Conquest manor, and motte-&-bailey castle (PRN ???).  
Pre-/post-Conquest Latin dedication?  
Coastal location.

**Current NGR:** SN 3026 1333  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH**

**PRN: 1793** Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church (St Michael)  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1360.  
Two ECMs, Group I and Group ?II in church, from churchyard; possibly *in situ*?  
Small, subrectangular churchyard.  
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
Hillslope location.

**Current NGR:** SN 4560 3991  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 12860** Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church (St Michael)  
See previous.  
PRN given to assumed pre-Conquest church.

**Current NGR:** SN 45 49  
**New NGR:** SN 456 399  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous



- PRN: 1794**      **Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church, 'Ulcagnus' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from Llanfihangel-ar-arth churchyard, possibly *in situ*?.  
Now in church.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4556 3990  
**New NGR:** SN 4560 3991  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**
- PRN: 1795**      **Llanfihangel-ar-arth Church, inscribed stone**  
See previous.  
Group ?II ECM from Llanfihangel-ar-arth churchyard, possibly *in situ*?.  
Now in church.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4556 3990  
**New NGR:** SN 4560 3991  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
**Definate early medieval artefact**
- PRN: 10740**      **Pencader Church/Capel Mair (St Mary)**  
Chapel-of-ease to Llanfihangel-ar-arth parish.  
In 'ruins' by early 18th century, though burial rights retained.  
Entirely rebuilt, on same site, in late 19th century (post-med PRN 5388).  
Square churchyard, closely associated with (and contemporary with?) motte-&-bailey castle (PRN 1785).  
Within 1km of possible Roman road line (PRN ????)?  
**Current NGR:** SN 4440 3628  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 10207**      **Ffynnon Garmon**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 11272).  
Within 100m of IA defended enclosure (PRN 1823) with possible early medieval occupation (PRN 1659).  
Within 50m of possible BA standing stone (PRN 12068).  
**Current NGR:** SN 4354 4013  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 11272**      **Ffynnon Garmon, St Garmon dedication**

See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4354 4013  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL CILFARGEN**

**PRN: 4756** **Llanfihangel Cilfargen Church (St Michael)**  
 (now Llangathen parish)  
 Parish church (post-med PRN 17371), not listed in 1291; probably not parochial until 16th century.  
 Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
 Possession of Whitland Abbey by 14th century; probably granted by Hywel Sais in early 13th century - established as *de novo* grange chapel? or on pre-existing site?  
 Square churchyard, integrated with early post-medieval enclosure pattern.  
 Pre-/post-Conquest Latin dedication?  
 Hilltop location.

**Current NGR:** SN 5730 2408  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: LLANFIHANGEL RHOS-Y-CORN**

**PRN: 742** **Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn Church (St Michael)**  
 Parish church; former chapelry of Llanllwni parish, not listed in 1291.  
 Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
 Possession of St Davids by 1291; moiety of tithes of Llanllwni and Llanfihangel bestowed on Carmarthen Priory in 1308.  
 Churchyard formerly circular.  
 Pre-/post-Conquest Latin dedication?  
 Upland, hillslope location.

**Current NGR:** SN 5496 3470  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Probable *de novo*, post-Conquest upland chapelry; possible chronological association with Esgair Fynwent (PRN 40743)?  
 No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 40746** **Pant-y-bettws 'preaching station'**

Place-name only.  
'Betws' element considered later medieval.  
**Current NGR:** SN 5473 3449  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter Site Type from 'Preaching Station' to 'Oratory'?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 40743** Esgair Fynwent ?cemetery  
Place-name only.  
Possible undated cemetery site.  
**Current NGR:** SN 5360 3444  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Possible chronological association with Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn Church (PRN 742)?  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 11765** Ffynnon Capel ?well-chapel  
Site of well and undated, unrecorded well-chapel?  
Precise location unknown; may be represented by Ffynnon Sain Silyn near Gwernogle (PRN 40747).  
**Current NGR:** SN 50 35?  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval?; post-medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: LLANFYNYDD**

**PRN: 678** Llanfynydd Church (St Egwad)  
Parish church, possibly listed - as 'Lannewit' - in 1291; termed Llanegwad Fynydd in 1326.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possession of St Davids, as a prebend of Abergwili, by 1326.  
Polygonal (formerly circular?) churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 10364).  
**Current NGR:** SN 5584 2761  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10364** Llanfynydd Church, St Egwad dedication

See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 558 276  
**New NGR:** SN 5584 2761  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 705** **Glansannan, Llech Eiudon stone**  
Group III ECM from 'Cae'r Maen', Glansannan, possibly +/- *in situ*.  
Probable boundary-marker, or ecclesiastical land-ownership marker.  
Now in National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff (Acc. No. 30.47).

**Current NGR:** SN 5600 2346  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Give NGR of NMGW?  
Definite early medieval artefact; no adjacent early medieval site?

**PRN: 4745** **Cae yr Hen Fynwent ?cemetery and ?chapel**  
Place-name only.  
Possible undated cemetery site.

**Current NGR:** SN 56 29  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Add 'Cemetery' to Site Type? (replace chapel?)  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 4738** **Cae Capel ?chapel**  
Place-name.  
Site of undated, unrecorded chapel?; precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 50 25?  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Add question-mark to Site Type?  
Possibly refers to same site as PRN 12721?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12721** **Chapel**  
Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map?, precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 55 28  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Add question-mark to Site Type?  
Possibly refers to same site as PRN 4738?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12723** Pistyll Sawyl ?chapel and ?holy well  
Place-name.  
Site of undated chapel shown on Rees' map?, precise location unknown.  
British dedication (PRN 12849).

**Current NGR:** SN 57 31

**New NGR:** SN 5743 3156

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 12489** Pistyll Sawyl, St Sawyl dedication  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 57 31

**New NGR:** SN 5743 3156

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Alter Site Type from 'Celtic dedication' to 'St Sawyl dedication'?

## **PARISH: LLANGADOG**

**PRN: 4049** Llangadog Church (St Cadog/St David)  
Parish church, listed as 'Landekadok' in 1291.  
Episcopal possession by 13th century, possibly reflecting an earlier association.  
Probable Welsh foundation?; established within Cantref Bychan.  
Mentioned, as Llangadog, in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Constituted as episcopal collegiate church from 1283 to 1287 (PRN 8330).  
Oval churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
Within 1000m of Roman Road line (PRN ???).  
British dedication(s), PRNs 10131 & 10547; original dedication to St David?  
Large parish with at least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 897 & 5516).

**Current NGR:** SN 7062 2845

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10131** Llangadog Church, St Cadog dedication  
See previous.

Dedicated to St Cadog in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff*; original dedication to St David? (PRN 10547).

**Current NGR:** SN 707 285

**New NGR:** SN 7062 2845

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10131** **Llangadog Church, St David dedication**

See previous.

Original dedication of Llangadog Church?; dedicated to Cadog in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (PRN 10131), but it has been suggested that Cadog may just have been a lay benefactor (cf. Llanarthne).

**Current NGR:** SN 707 285

**New NGR:** SN 7062 2845

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 8330** **Llangadog Collegiate Church (SS Maurice & Thomas?)**

See previous.

Episcopal collegiate church constituted in 1283, within parish church? (PRN 4049); moved to Abergwili in 1287.

**Current NGR:** SN 70 28

**New NGR:** SN 706 284

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

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

**PRN: 5516** **Capel Gwynfe**

Former chapelry to Llangadog parish; now used as village hall (PRN 29610).

Depicted, as 'Capel Gwenvye', on late 16th century map.

Churchyard originally small, subrectangular; associated with possible former large, polygonal ?*bangor* enclosure?; otherwise evidence suggests post-Conquest date.

British dedication element? (no PRN).

**Current NGR:** SN 7222 2201

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Alter Site Name to 'Capel Gwynfe' (and remove 'All Saints')?

New PRN for 'Gwynfe' dedication'?

Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 35363** **All Saints Church, Capel Gwynfe**

See previous.

Chapelry to Llangadog parish; built to replace PRN 5516, in extension of churchyard, in 1899.

**Current NGR:** SN 7222 2201

**New NGR:** SN 7224 2200

**Current period:** Post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Not an early medieval site

**PRN: 897** **Capel Tydist and ?cemetery**  
Site of chapelry to Llangadog parish.  
Mentioned, as 'Llan Dydstyl', in late 16th century.  
Remains visible in late 19th century, along with burials?; not mentioned in 1833.  
No recognisable enclosure.  
British dedication (PRN 10561).

**Current NGR:** SN 6673 2403

**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

**PRN: 10561** **Capel Tydist, St Tydstyl dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 667 240

**New NGR:** SN 6673 2403

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 4051** **Cae Capel/Mynwent-y-capel ?cemetery and ?chapel**  
Place-name and suboval enclosure, defined by bank.  
Possible undated cemetery/chapel site.  
Within 200m of possible BA round barrow site (PRN 5511).  
Within 500m of Llys Brychan ?llys/?Roman re-use site (PRN 12070).

**Current NGR:** SN 7094 2533

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Add 'Cemetery' to Site Type  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 12070** **Llys Brychan**  
Llys?, on site of Roman settlement/villa (PRN 4047), succeeded by post-medieval mansion (PRN 12069).

**Current NGR:** SN 705 254

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date  
(Not an ecclesiastical site)

**PRN: 10159**     **Llys Brychan, St Brynach dedication**  
See previous.  
Not an ecclesiastical site, therefore not a dedication.  
**Current NGR:** SN 705 254  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Not a dedication - refers to secular site; delete record?  
See previous

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**PARISH:     LLANGAIN**

**PRN: 5240**     **Llangain Church (St Cain)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17349), not listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory, as 'Eglwys Cain' in 1174-76.  
Probably former chapelry to Carmarthen parish; called 'Maenorgain Chapel' in 1895.  
Small, square churchyard, integrated with Anglo-Norman settlement/enclosure pattern; church rebuilt in N half of churchyard in 19th century.  
Associated with post-Conquest manor that possibly has pre-Conquest origins.  
British dedication (PRN 10380).  
Hillslope location within 50m of springs.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3889 1557  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10380**     **Llangain Church, St Cain dedication**  
See previous.  
Recorded as dedicated to St Synin in 1833.  
**Current NGR:** SN 389 156  
**New NGR:** SN 3889 1557  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH:     LLANGAN**

**PRN: 15341**     **Llangan Church (St Canna)**  
(Now Llangan West parish).  
Parish church, listed in 1291.  
Prebend of St Davids.  
Suboval/subrectangular churchyard, overlying cropmark of IA concentric antenna enclosure (PRN 11786) - IA re-use?  
Associated with further IA/RB/undated cropmark enclosures (PRNs 11787, 11788 & 12222).  
Within 100m of St Canna's Well (PRN 3735).  
British dedication (PRN 10387).



**Current NGR:** SN 1774 1873

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** New PRN for medieval church? or is this PRN 12591?  
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10387** Llangan Church and well, St Canna dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 177 187

**New NGR:** SN 1774 1873

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 15341** Llangan Church I, cropmark enclosure

Cropmark of IA concentric antenna enclosure beneath Llangan churchyard; IA re-use?

Associated with further IA/RB/undated cropmark enclosures (PRNs 11787, 11788 & 12222).

**Current NGR:** SN 1775 1865

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Iron Age'?  
See previous

**PRN: 3734** Llangan churchyard, 'St Canna's Chair' stone

See previous.

Stone located immediately NW of Llangan churchyard in field called 'Parc Maen'; more-or-less *in situ*, associated with St Canna's Well (PRN 3735).

Post-medieval antiquarian forgery.

**Current NGR:** SN 1775 1875

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Rejected as early medieval in Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Post Med'  
Not an early medieval artefact

**PRN: 12591** Llangan, Sarn-las Church

(Now Llangan West parish).

Does this PRN relate to Llangan Church? If so, rename?

**Current NGR:** SN 178 188

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** ???

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** ??????????

**PARISH: LLANGATHEN**

**PRN: 709 Llangathen Church (St Cathen)**

Parish church, listed as 'Langatheck' in 1291.

Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.

Possession of Chester Priory in 1291.

Churchyard originally polygonal/subcircular; curving cropmark to E (PRN 14327) may represent part of boundary of possible large, subcircular *bangor* enclosure, that may be continued by road line.

Associated chapel (PRN 12718), possibly within cropmark/*bangor*; multiple church site? - *capel-y-bedd?*

Further undated cropmarks to W (PRN 14328).

British dedication (PRN 10374).

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

Two subordinate chapelries in parish (PRNs 4758 & 12718).

**Current NGR:** SN 5844 2214

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10374 Llangathen Church, St Cathen dedication**

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 585 221

**New NGR:** SN 5844 2214

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10379 Llangathen Church, St Cadfan dedication**

See previous.

Dedication of north transeptal chapel within Llangathen Church (PRN 709).

Transept late medieval; dedication may preserve earlier tradition?

**Current NGR:** SN 585 221

**New NGR:** SN 5844 2214

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12718 Llangathen Chapel**

See previous.

Site of chapel associated with Llangathen Church, possibly within cropmark/*bangor* (PRN 14327); multiple church site? - *capel-y-bedd?*

**Current NGR:** SN 585 222

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** See previous

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

**PRN: 14327** **Llangathen churchyard ?vallum enclosure**  
See previous.  
Curving cropmark E of Llangathen churchyard; may represent part of boundary of possible large, subcircular *bangor* enclosure, that may be continued by road line.  
Also encloses chapel site? (PRN 12718); multiple church site? - *capel-y-bedd*?  
Further undated cropmarks to W (PRN 14328).

**Current NGR:** SN 585 222  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 4758** **Capel Pen-arw**  
Site of chapelry to Llangathen parish; precise location unknown.  
Vestigial remains visible in 1833; gone by early 20th century.  
Associated with curative well site (no PRN).  
Associated with 'Cilsant' place-name.

**Current NGR:** SN 588 217  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: LLANGELER**

**PRN: 2278** **Llangeler Church (St Celer)**  
Parish church (post-med PRNs 5263 & 22242).  
Listed as 'Merthyr Celer' in 1291.  
Briefly possession of Whitland Abbey?, granted in late 12th century?.  
Held in multiple patronage; rectory held by the crown and the vicarage held by St Davids.  
Tithes also held in unusual, ?'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation.  
Possible *capel-y-bedd* formerly associated with church.  
Large, circular churchyard; lies in possible former very large, circular enclosure containing Old Vicarage (PRN 15835) and glebe - *bangor* enclosure? (map evidence).  
Possible enclosure also contains Ffynnon Celer well and chapel site, and possible cemetery? - multiple church site?  
British dedication (PRN 10356).  
Hilltop location.  
At least one formal chapel-of-ease in parish (PRN 5385), possibly with early medieval origins.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3740 3938  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

- PRN: 2289 Ffynnon Celer well-chapel**  
See previous.  
Site of curative well-chapel, and possible cemetery?, associated with Llangeler Church.  
Within glebe, in possible *bangor* enclosure; multiple church site?  
Still extant in late 17th century; gone by 1833.  
British dedication (PRN 10356).
- Current NGR:** SN 3753 3952  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 10356 Llangeler Church & Chapel, St Celer dedication**  
See previous.
- Current NGR:** SN 374 394  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 5385 Capel Mair (St Mary)**  
Chapel-of-ease to Llangeler parish; formerly grange chapel (Maenor Forion Grange) to Whitland Abbey.  
'Entirely demolished' before 1833; rebuilt in late 19th century.  
Group I ECM from 'near' chapel, possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Associated with Ffynnon Fair well-site (no PRN?).  
Latin dedication.  
Within 100m of motte-castle (PRN 1762) and BA standing stone (PRN 1775).
- Current NGR:** SN 4037 3803  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** New PRN for C19 church?  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 1778 Capel Mair, 'Decabarbalom' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM found 'near' Capel Mair in 1828, possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Now in chapel.
- Current NGR:** SN 40 35  
**New NGR:** SN 4037 3803  
**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: 2291**      **Ffynnon Dudur**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10357).  
**Current NGR:** SN 363 379  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10357**      **Ffynnon Dudur, St Tudur dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 363 379  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH:      LLANGENNECH**

**PRN: 4717**      **Llangennech Church (St Gwynog)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17374); former chapelry of Llanelli parish.  
Rectangular/polygonal churchyard.  
British dedication (PRN 10382).  
**Current NGR:** SN 5606 0188  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** No (built up)  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10382**      **Llangennech Church, St Cainnech dedication**  
See previous.  
Probable dedication of church, rather than St Gwynog?  
**Current NGR:** SN 561 019  
**New NGR:** SN 5606 0188  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH:      LLANGLYDWEN**

**PRN: 7397**      **Llanglydwen Church (St Cledwen)**  
(now Cilymaenllwyd parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17379), listed in 1291.  
Possession of St Clears Priory by 14th century.  
Large recumbent stones beneath church building - prehistoric? (re-use?), or *leacht*? ('altar-' or 'blessing-stone').,

Group III ECM stands in churchyard, probably *in situ*; another possible Group III ECM from church now lost.

Small, irregular churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system.

British dedication (PRN 10122).

Hillslope location.

Within 100m of Ffynnon Fwlbert well site (PRN 1168).

Within 100m of 2 possible BA round barrows (PRNs 1148 & 13144).

**Current NGR:** SN 1745 2660

**New NGR:** SN 1748 2658

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10122** Llanglydwen Church, St Cledwen/Clydwen dedication

See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 175 266

**New NGR:** SN 1745 2660

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1140** Llanglydwen churchyard, inscribed stone

See previous.

Group III ECM standing in churchyard, probably *in situ*.

**Current NGR:** SN 1745 2660

**New NGR:** -

**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: 1151** Llanglydwen Church, inscribed stone

See previous.

Possible Group III ECM recorded 'in chancel floor' of Llanglydwen Church in 1696.

Lost.

**Current NGR:** SN 16 26

**New NGR:** SN 1748 2658

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Possible early medieval artefact**

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**PARISH:** LLANGYNDEYRN

**PRN: 1703** Llangyndeyrn Church (St Cyndeyrn)

Parish church; former chapelry of Llandyfaelog parish.

In patronage of Lord of Kidwelly until granted to New College, Leicester, in 1355-6.

- Large, subcircular/suboval churchyard, central within possible subcircular ?*bangor* enclosure, fairly small (map evidence); re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
British dedication (PRN 10113).
- Current NGR:** SN 4562 1398  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10113** **Llangyndeyrn Church, St Cyndeyrn dedication**  
See previous.  
'St Cyndeyrn' is normally equated with St Kentigern.
- Current NGR:** SN 456 140  
**New NGR:** SN 4562 1398  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 1701** **Closteg cross-carved stone**  
Group ?II ECM from hedgebank on Closteg Farm; +/- *in situ*?.  
Associated with 2 BA standing stones (PRNs 1673-4); ECM possibly re-used BA standing stone?  
Possibly marked cemetery site?  
Destroyed.
- Current NGR:** SN 4521 1486  
**New NGR:** -  
**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, from early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 1700** **Capel Dyddgen**  
Remains of late medieval chapelry, formerly to Llandyfaelog parish.  
Granted, as 'Llanlothegeyn', to New College, Leicester, in 1355-6.  
Abandoned by early 19th century.  
British dedication? (PRN 10434).  
No evidence of enclosure; lies within early post-medieval field system.
- Current NGR:** SN 4654 1260  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 10434** **Capel Dyddgen, St Dyddgen dedication**  
See previous.  
Possible dedication of Capel Dyddgen; however, original form may have been Capel 'Llyddgen'.
- Current NGR:** SN 465 126  
**New NGR:** SN 4654 1260

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12678** **Capel Ifan (St John)**  
Site of former chapelry?; precise location unknown.  
Possession of St Davids by 1326?  
Nearby springs (no PRN).  
Gone by early 19th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 490 155

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 14379** **Cae Cadog ?chapel**  
Place-name only; site of former chapelry?.

**Current NGR:** SN 461 101

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:**Medieval?; post-medieval?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PARISH:** LLANGYNIN

**PRN: 3871** **Llangynin Church (St Cynin)**  
Parish church; former chapelry of St Clears parish and priory.  
Small, subrectangular churchyard.  
Unsubstantiated 19th century statement that 'inscribed stone' was seen built into church fabric.  
British dedication (PRN 10128).  
Within 100m of Ffynnon Ely well site (PRN 22285).  
Within 500m of Parcffynnon Llwyd ?well site (PRN 22287) and 2 possible BA round barrows (PRNs 10755-6).

**Current NGR:** SN 2539 1805

**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: 10128** **Llangynin Church, St Cynin dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 254 180

**New NGR:** SN 2539 1805

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous



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

**PRN: 5050** **Parc yr Hen Eglwys ?church and ?cemetery**  
Site of cemetery? (and chapel?).  
Place-name, and subrectangular earthwork enclosure defined by low bank and ditch, enclosing 0.5ha.  
'Evidences of burial' recorded in early 20th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 2574 1958

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Add 'Cemetery' to Site Type  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 5822** **Coed-llys**  
Place-name only

**Current NGR:** SN 24 19

**New NGR:** -

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

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.  
(Not an ecclesiastical site)

## **PARISH: LLANGYNOG**

**PRN: 2174** **Llangynog Church (St Cynog)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Llansteffan parish.  
Circular churchyard, possibly re-used IA defended enclosure (PRN 2175).  
Associated with curving cropmark (PRN 11821)- outer enclosure? *bangor*? re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
Paired site? associated with further ?IA cropmark enclosure (PRNs 11799) and undated cropmark (PRN 11866).  
British dedication (PRN 10111).  
Hilltop location.

**Current NGR:** SN 3384 1472

**New NGR:** SN 3384 1492

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10111** **Llangynog Church, St Cynog dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 338 149

**New NGR:** SN 3384 1492

**Current period:** Dark Age?

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

**PRN: 2175** **Llangynog churchyard ?hillfort, ?vallum enclosure**  
Circular churchyard is possibly re-used IA defended enclosure.  
Associated with curving cropmark (PRN 11821)- outer enclosure? *bangor?* re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
Associated with further IA/RB/undated cropmarks (PRNs 11799 & 11866).

**Current NGR:** SN 3384 1492

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Iron Age; Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** Remove 'Vallum enclosure' from Site Type?  
See previous

**PRN: 11821** **Llangynog churchyard, cropmark enclosure**  
Curving cropmark W of Llangynog churchyard - outer enclosure? *bangor?* re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
Associated with further IA/RB/undated cropmarks (PRNs 11799 & 11866).

**Current NGR:** SN 3378 1419

**New NGR:** SN 3381 1492

**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 11866** **Llangynog Farm II, boundary ditch**  
See previous.  
Linear cropmark running E-W just S of Llangynog churchyard; possibly not associated?  
Associated with further IA/RB/undated cropmark? (PRN 11799).

**Current NGR:** SN 336 148

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

**Comments:** See previous  
Alter Period from 'Dark Age' to 'Unknown'  
Not an early medieval artefact

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**PARISH:** **LLANGYNWR**

**PRN: 1736** **Llangynwr Church (St Ceinwr)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Possession of St Davids.  
Group III ECM in church (PRN 1737), possibly +/- *in situ*?  
Polygonal churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system (which may be early post-medieval).  
British dedication (PRN 10312).  
Hilltop location.

Within 300m of possible IA defended enclosure (PRN 1738).  
**Current NGR:** SN 4301 2027  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10312** Llangynwr Church, St Ceinwr/St Cynyr dedication  
 See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 430 203  
**New NGR:** SN 4301 2027  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1737** Llangynwr church, cross-carved stone  
 See previous.  
 Group III ECM in Llangynwr church, possibly +/- *in situ*?  
**Current NGR:** SN 40 00  
**New NGR:** SN 4301 2027  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
 Definate early medieval artefact

**PRN: 5380** Parc y Capel  
 Place-name; site of former chapelry?  
 'Nothing visible' on APs.  
 Gone by early 19th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 4623 2028  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: LLANLLAWDDOG**

**PRN: 12685** Llanllawddog Church (St Llawddog)  
 Parish church (post-med PRN 5367); former chapelry to Abergwili parish.  
 Possession of St Davids.  
 Regular rectangular churchyard, possibly contemporary in present form with surrounding post-medieval enclosure pattern.  
 British dedication (PRN 10322).  
 Within 300m of possible IA/RB defended enclosure (PRN 11832).  
 Later medieval site?

**Current NGR:** SN 45 29  
**New NGR:** SN 4578 2942  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10322** Llanllawddog Church, St Llawddog dedication  
 See previous.  
 Dedication part of later medieval 'Llawddog' cult?.

**Current NGR:** SN 458 294  
**New NGR:** SN 4578 2942  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PARISH: LLANLLWNI**

**PRN: 1833** Llanllwni Church (St Luke or St Llonio)  
 Parish church, listed as 'Llanglowenean' in 1291.  
 Possession of St Davids before 1291, when alienated to Carmarthen Priory.  
 Churchyard originally subtriangular, on summit of and towards tip of steep-sided promontory - re-used IA promontory fort?; however, boundary may partly overlie flank of motte castle occupying tip of promontory (PRN 1831), so church may be secondary to castle.  
 Several undated cist graves observed in 19th century (PRN 1832), 'seemingly cut into the motte' - post-Conquest?  
 Undated cist (PRN 1836) apparently revealed beneath present church building, medieval?; not enough evidence for BA re-use.  
 British dedication (PRN 10315).  
 Parish formerly larger, with at least 1 former chapelry (PRN 742).

**Current NGR:** SN 4734 4129  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 1797** Llanllwni Church (St Luke or St Llonio)  
 See previous.  
 PRN given to assumed pre-Conquest church.

**Current NGR:** SN 4734 4129  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10315** Llanllwni Church, St Llwni dedication  
 See previous.

- St Llonio equates with St Llwni.
- Current NGR:** SN 473 413  
**New NGR:** SN 4734 4129  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 1836** **Llanllwni Church, cist burial**  
 See previous.  
 Undated cist burial apparently revealed beneath present church building during restoration, medieval?; not enough evidence for BA re-use.
- Current NGR:** SN 4734 4129  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Bronze Age?; Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous  
 No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 1832** **Llanllwni churchyard, cist cemetery**  
 See previous.  
 Several undated cist graves observed in churchyard in 19th century, 'seemingly cut into' the flank of motte (PRN 1831) which the churchyard partly overlies - post-Conquest cist burials? (cf. Eglwysrwrw and Cilgerran in Pems.).
- Current NGR:** SN 4737 4130  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous  
 No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 1796** **Maes Nonni chapel**  
 Site of undated, unrecorded chapel.  
 Place-name 'Cae Capel', and undated subrectangular earthwork (PRN 12081) within 19th century enclosure pattern.  
 Associated with Group I ECM (PRN 9932) unearthed during ploughing, +/- *in situ*?; marks possible cemetery site?  
 Associated with Ffynnon Nonni well-site (no PRN?).  
 Within 250m of motte castle (PRN 1798).  
 Local tradition of 'nunnery' derived from 'Nonni' place-name, but 'Nonni' = British dedication? (PRN 10545) or possibly diminutive of 'John'?
- Current NGR:** SN 4992 3980  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10545** **Maes Nonni chapel, St Non dedication?**  
 See previous.

'Nonni' place name = possible St Non dedication, but may be diminutive of 'John'.  
**Current NGR:** SN 49 39  
**New NGR:** SN 4992 3980  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Add question-mark to Site Name and Site Type  
 See previous

**PRN: 9932** **Maes Nonni, 'Heutren' stone**  
 See previous.  
 Group I ECM unearthed during ploughing of Cae Capel, +/- *in situ*?; marks possible cemetery site?  
 Now in Carmarthen Museum (Acc. No. A79.1267).

**Current NGR:** SN 4992 3980  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
 Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
 Definate early medieval artefact

**PARISH: LLANNON**

**PRN: 664** **Llannon Church (St Non)**  
 Parish church; former chapelry to Llanelli parish.  
 Possession of St Davids.  
 Regular, rectangular/polygonal churchyard.  
 British dedication (PRN 10138).

**Current NGR:** SN 5397 0847  
**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: 10138** **Llannon Church, St Non dedication**  
 See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 540 085  
**New NGR:** SN 5397 0847  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10344** **Mynydd Sylen, St Sulien dedication**  
 Place-name 'Mynydd Sylen' thought to be derived from unknown St Sulien dedication.  
**Current NGR:** SN 54 11

New NGR: -  
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

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**PARISH: LLANPUMSAINT**

**PRN: 7407** Llanpumsaint Church (SS Ceitho, Celynin, Gwyn, Gwyno & Gwynoro)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17380); former chapelry to Abergwili parish.  
Possession of St Davids.  
Small, subrectangular churchyard.  
Group ?II ECM in churchyard, probably *in situ*?  
Former churchyard chapel (PRN 7408), possible *capel-y-bedd*?.  
British dedication (PRN 10283).

Current NGR: SN 4186 2905  
New NGR: -  
Current period: Medieval  
Status: CinW  
AP search: Yes  
Field visit: No (done)  
Comments: Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10283** Llanpumsaint Church, SS Ceitho, Celynin, Gwyn, Gwyno & Gwynoro dedication  
See previous.

Current NGR: SN 419 291  
New NGR: SN 4186 2905  
Current period: Dark Age?  
Status: See previous  
AP search: See previous  
Field visit: See previous  
Comments: See previous

**PRN: 1715** Llanpumsaint churchyard, cross-carved stone  
See previous.  
Group ?II ECM in Llanpumsaint churchyard, probably *in situ*?

Current NGR: SN 40 25  
New NGR: SN 4186 2904  
Current period: Dark Age  
Status: SAM  
AP search: See previous  
Field visit: See previous  
Comments: Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
Definite early medieval artefact

**PRN: 7408** Llanpumsaint churchyard chapel  
See previous.  
Former churchyard chapel, north of church; possible *capel-y-bedd*?.  
Recently ruinous in 1710; cross-incised altar-table (PRN 1662) survived *in situ* until 1882.

Current NGR: SN 4186 2905  
New NGR: SN 4186 2906  
Current period: Medieval  
Status: See previous

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

**PRN: 1662** **Llanpumsaint churchyard chapel, inscribed stone**  
See previous.  
Cross-incised altar-table from former churchyard chapel (PRN 7408); survived *in situ* north of church until 1882.  
Post-Conquest form similar to examples from Llanarthne and Llanllwni.  
Now in church.  
**Current NGR:** SN 40 25  
**New NGR:** SN 4186 2905  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous  
Not an early medieval artefact

**PRN: 5362** **Bettws chapel & cemetery**  
Site of undated, unrecorded chapel.  
Gone by early 19th century when stoup unearthed during ploughing.  
Burials including coffins with brass fittings, revealed in mid 19th century - post-medieval?  
'Betws' element considered later medieval.  
Located in field named 'Parc Pen-y-gaer' - from cemetery enclosure, or from IA site?  
**Current NGR:** SN 409 266  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Add 'cemetery' to Site Type  
Add 'Post Med' to Period  
No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: LLANSADWRN**

**PRN: 1903** **Llansadwrn Church (St Sadwrn)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c. 1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *tyclas* (PRN 12300)?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Large, formerly circular churchyard (defined by low bank in extended yard); nuclear to informal boundary system and settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 10110).  
Hillslope location.  
**Current NGR:** SN 6953 3146  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)



**PRN: 10110**      **Llansadwrn Church, St Sadwrn dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 695 314  
**New NGR:** SN 6953 3146  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PARISH:      LLANSADWRNEN**

**PRN: 3910**      **Llansadwrnen Church (St Sadwrnen)**  
(now Llanddowror parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17352); former chapelry to Laugharne parish.  
Group I ECM in church (PRN 3911), from churchyard wall; possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Large, square, regular churchyard, at centre of green that is nuclear to post-Conquest ?vill, and Anglo-Norman field system.  
British dedication (PRN 7423).  
Coastal, hilltop location.  
Within 900m of Coygan Camp IA defended enclosure (PRN ???), with definite early medieval high-status re-use dateable through artefacts to the earlier 6th century ie. +/- contemporary with ECM (PRN 3911).

**Current NGR:** SN 2816 1026  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 7423**      **Llansadwrnen Church, St Saturninus/Sadyrnin dedication**  
See previous.  
This 'Sadwrnen' dedication probably relates to St Sadyrnin = Saturninus.

**Current NGR:** SN 2816 1026  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 3911**      **Llansadwrnen Church, 'Totavalus' stone**  
See previous.  
Group I ECM from Llansadwrnen churchyard wall, possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Now in church.

**Current NGR:** SN 25 10  
**New NGR:** SN 2816 1026  
**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: 3919**      **Parc-y-cerring Sanctaidd ?leacht**  
Masonry structure with stone foundations, on to boundary between present parishes of Llanddowror and Llansadwrnen.  
Previously interpreted as a *leacht*, an altar-like feature found on open sites in Ireland; recently reinterpreted in a post-medieval context, possibly as a windmill base.
- Current NGR:** SN 2696 1062  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter Site Name, Period etc  
Not an early medieval site
- PRN: 9941**      **Parc-y-cerring Sanctaidd ?leacht, inscribed stone**  
See previous.  
Inscribed stone associated with spurious *leacht* (PRN 3919); recently reinterpreted in a post-medieval context, possibly as a windmill base, of which the inscribed stone was part. Inscription also spurious.
- Current NGR:** SN 2696 1062  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards  
Alter Site Name, Period etc  
Not an early medieval artefact

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**PARISH:      LLANSAWEL**

- PRN: 1870**      **Llansawel Church (St Sawyl)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote.  
Granted to Talley Abbey - as 'Pistyll Sawy Chapel' - in c.1200, possibly reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley ?*clas* (PRN 12300)?.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Group II ECM in church (PRN 1821), possibly +/- *in situ*?.  
Small, suboval/polygonal churchyard; nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 10342); possibly not original?.
- Current NGR:** SN 6203 3624  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10342**      **Llansawel Church, St Sawyl dedication**  
See previous.  
Not original dedication?; recorded in 14th century.
- Current NGR:** SN 620 362  
**New NGR:** SN 6203 3624

**Current period:**Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1821 Llansawel Church, cross-carved stone**

See previous.

Group II ECM from Llansawel Church, probably revealed during 19th century restoration; possibly +/- *in situ*?

**Current NGR:** SN 63 NW

**New NGR:** SN 6203 3624

**Current period:**Dark Age

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

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

**PRN: 1658 Pistyll Sawyl Chapel, Llansawel**

See previous

Mistaken ID for Llansawel Church, recorded as 'Pistyll Sawyl Chapel' in 14th century source (referring to grant of c.1200).

**Current NGR:** SN 618 362

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous  
**Alter or delete record after adding sources?**

**PRN: 12746 Capel Crist**

Site of grange chapel to Talley Abbey (Trallwng Elgan Grange); precise location of grange and chapel unknown.

Gone by early 19th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 632 348

**New NGR:** SN 63 34

**Current period:**Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 6121 Nant-y-groes ?Cross**

Place-name only

**Current NGR:** SN 6115 3269

**New NGR:** -

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

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** **Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PARISH: LLANSTEFFAN**

**PRN: 2208** **Llansteffan Church (St Ystyffan)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Granted by Lord of Manor to Slebech Commandery in c.1170; counter-claimed by bishopric of St Davids?  
Square, regular churchyard, nuclear to post-Conquest ?planted settlement.  
Within 200m of major Anglo-Norman castle (PRN ???); secondary to castle and contemporary with settlement?  
British dedication (PRN 10370), possibly not original?  
Coastal, waterfront location.  
At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 2184).  
**Current NGR:** SN 3500 1070  
**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: 10370** **Llansteffan Church, St Ystyffan dedication**  
See previous.  
Possibly not original dedication, which may have been to the Latin St Stephen?.  
**Current NGR:** SN 350 107  
**New NGR:** SN 3500 1070  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 2209** **Llansteffan Church, inscribed stone?**  
See previous.  
Spurious record of inscribed stone in Llansteffan Church.  
**Current NGR:** SN 31 12  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
No current evidence for early medieval date  
Alter or delete record after adding sources?

**PRN: 2184** **Llanybri Church/'Marbell Church' (St Mary)**  
Former chapel-of-ease to Llansteffan parish.  
Mentioned, as 'Marbell Church', in mid 16th century source.  
Disused in mid 20th century, now ruinous.  
Very small, square, regular churchyard, at centre of former ?green that is nuclear to post-Conquest vill and field system.  
Within 500m of Ffynnon Olbri well site (PRN 5245).  
**Current NGR:** SN 3371 1256  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5242** Llanybri, 'Holly Stone'  
Inscribed stone on W side of Llanybri village.  
Not early medieval.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3333 1242  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
No current evidence for early medieval date  
Alter record

**PRN: 2155** St Teilo's Chapel  
Site of possible chapelry to Llansteffan parish.  
Gone by early 19th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3197 1050  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12643** Eglwys Trewyn  
Site of possible chapelry to Llansteffan parish, shown on Rees' map; precise location unknown.  
**Current NGR:** SN 32 12  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Add question-mark to Site Type  
No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: LLANWINIO**

**PRN: 3942** Llanwinio Church (St Gwynio)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17353), listed as 'Lanwynnean' in 1291.  
Possession of Whitland Abbey.  
Large churchyard, formerly circular; exhibits bank of smaller, concentric circular enclosure around church (PRN 7399); possibly re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure (associated with 'Dan-y-gaer' place name).  
Both enclosures lie within possible very large, subcircular ?bangor enclosure, partly defined by banks and possibly by BA standing stones ('Maen llwyd' place-names - no PRNs?).  
Group I-II ECM from churchyard (PRN 3943), possibly +/- *in situ*?  
British dedication (PRN 7400).  
Hilltop location.

**Current NGR:** SN 2611 2646

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No (done)

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 7400** Llanwinio Church, St Gwyno dedication

See previous.

'Gwynio' should perhaps be 'Gwyno'.

**Current NGR:** SN 2611 2644

**New NGR:** SN 2611 2646

**Current period:** Dark Age?

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 7399** Llanwinio churchyard, ?hillfort, ?vallum enclosure

See previous.

Large churchyard, formerly circular; exhibits bank of smaller, concentric circular enclosure around church; possibly re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure (associated with 'Dan-y-gaer' place name).

Both enclosures lie within possible very large, subcircular ?bangor enclosure, partly defined by banks and possibly by BA standing stones ('Maen llwyd' place-names - no PRNs?).

**Current NGR:** SN 2611 2644

**New NGR:** SN 2611 2646

**Current period:** Iron Age; Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Remove 'Vallum enclosure' from Site Type?

**PRN: 3943** Llanwinio Church, 'Bivadi' stone

See previous.

Group I-II ECM recovered from Llanwinio churchyard in 19th century, possibly +/- *in situ*?

Now in Carmarthen Museum (Acc. No. A76.35.34).

**Current NGR:** SN 2611 2646

**New NGR:** See comments

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None; curated

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?

Definite early medieval artefact

**PRN: 3957** Cilsant, ?inscribed stone

19th century record of inscribed stone from Pen-y-gaer IA defended enclosure (PRN 3639); traditionally the site of 11th century *llys*, ie. secular site?

Stone now lost.

Associated with 'Cilsant' place-name.

Within 200m of BA findspot (PRN 3971) and cropmark of unknown date (PRN 3970).

**Current NGR:** SN 2677 2383

**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
Possible early medieval artefact?, from early medieval (D) site? (provisional)#  
Not an ecclesiastical site?  
Add question-mark to Period

**PRN: 5082** Ffynnon Winio  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 10372).  
**Current NGR:** SN 249 244  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10372** Ffynnon Winio, St Gwinio dedication  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 249 244  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH: LLANWRDA**

**PRN: 4080** Llanwrda Church (St Cwrdaŷ)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17381); former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote, chapelry to Llansadwrn parish when created in 16th century.  
Granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Churchyard formerly small and circular, remodelled in post-medieval period (field evidence); appears to lie in one corner of former large, suboval outer enclosure - *bangor*?  
British dedication (PRN 10289).

**Current NGR:** SN 7126 3195  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10289** Llanwrda Church, St Cwrdaŷ dedication  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 714 317  
**New NGR:** SN 7126 3195

**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PARISH: LLANYBYDDER**

**PRN: 738** **Llanybydder Church (St Peter)**  
Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
Granted to Carmarthen Priory, by crown, in 1362.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later 13th century.  
Small, raised circular/polygonal churchyard (PRN 30142), on valley floor so not IA re-use.  
Within 400m of major Roman road (PRN ???).  
At least 2 former chapelries? (PRNs 10570 & 12724).

**Current NGR:** SN 5188 4393  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 30142** **Llanybydder churchyard**  
See previous.  
Small, raised circular/polygonal churchyard, with a bank on 2 sides, on valley floor so not IA re-use.

**Current NGR:** SN 5187 4395  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12724** **Abergorlech Church (St David)**  
Chapelry to Llanybydder parish (post-med PRN 1195).  
Small, raised square churchyard.  
Orthostat in churchyard (no PRN); BA standing stone/re-use?, medieval?  
British dedication (PRN 10365), original?

**Current NGR:** SN 58 33  
**New NGR:** SN 5850 3367  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10365** **Abergorlech Church, St David dedication**  
See previous.



'David' dedication thought to be late medieval; however, may not be original - dedication not given in 1833 and given as 'St Mary' in later 19th century (possibly confusion with Capel Mair PRN 10570).

**Current NGR:** SN 585 337  
**New NGR:** SN 5850 3367  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 10570** **Capel Mair (St Mary)**  
Place-name; site of possible chapelry to Llanybydder parish.  
Farm 'Capel Mair' belonged to Talley Church into 20th century; possibly the site of Talley chapelry 'Capel/Mynwent Mair' (see PRN 10571).  
Gone by early 19th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 555 325  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10570** **Capel Iago/Hen Fynwent chapel and cist cemetery (St James)**  
Place-name.  
Site, marked by yew tree, of possible chapelry to Llanybydder parish; gone by early 19th century.  
Undated cist graves observed during ploughing in 19th century, and in 1967 and 1984.  
Enclosure may pre-date surrounding 18th-19th century field pattern.  
Latin dedication.  
Associated with Ffynnon Iago well site (PRN 4775).  
Within 50m of BA standing stone (PRN 1194) - BA re-use?  
Hillslope location.

**Current NGR:** SN 5477 4240  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Add 'cist cemetery' to Site Type  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 766** **Pant-y-baw defended enclosure**  
Rectangular, ?defended enclosure of unknown date, probably RB.  
No proper evidence of any early medieval associations.

**Current NGR:** SN 531 447  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Iron Age?; Roman?; Dark Age?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date  
(Not an ecclesiastical site)

**PARISH: LLANYCRWYS**

- PRN: 1917** **Llanycrwys Church (St David)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Lanecros' in 1291; probable former chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/commote.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later in 13th century.  
Mentioned, as 'Llan Dewi y Crwys', in late 12th century poem, which appears to suggest that it was then a new foundation?  
Granted to Talley Abbey c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Llandeilo *patria*/Talley *clas* (PRN 12300)?  
Parish contains core of territory of Trefwyddog, the *patria* of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*.  
Small, square churchyard  
British dedication (PRN 10385).  
Hillslope location.  
Within 300m of major Roman road (PRN ???).  
**Current NGR:** SN 6451 4351  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10385** **Llanycrwys Church, St David dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 645 435  
**New NGR:** SN 6451 4351  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH: MARROS**

- PRN: 3833** **Marros Church (St Lawrence)**  
(now Eglwys Gymun parish)  
Parish church; former chapelry to Laugharne parish.  
Square, regular churchyard, lying between ?post-Conquest settlement and field system, and late medieval *assarts*.  
'Thirty' ?BA cremations revealed within churchyard in late 19th century (PRN 3842) - BA re-use?  
Coastal, hilltop location.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2071 0893  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 9833**      **Parc yr Eglwys ?vallum enclosure**  
Field name 'Parc yr Eglwys'.  
Field contains IA defended enclosure (PRN 7625), with RB occupation (PRNs 3667 & 7626).  
Possible IA re-use site - developed cemetery?  
**Current NGR:** SN 1298 0834  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None?  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Alter Site Type from 'Vallum enclosure' to 'Iron Age re-use' or 'church?;cemetery ?'  
Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

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**PARISH: MEIDRUM**

**PRN: 3972**      **Meidrum Church (St David)**  
Parish church, listed as 'Meydrym' in 1291.  
Prebend of St Davids.  
Church and cemetery mentioned, as 'Meitrym', in late 12th century poem.  
Possible tradition of sanctuary (*nawdd?*) recorded in same poem?; literary sources suggest a very early tradition.  
Suboval/subtriangular churchyard with bank on one side (PRN 3973), probably re-used IA promontory fort.  
British dedication (PRN 10196).  
Parish formerly large, coterminous with Ystlwyf commote - mother church?  
At least 1 dependant chapelry (PRN 2160).  
**Current NGR:** SN 2891 2085  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10196**      **Meidrum Church, St David dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 289 209  
**New NGR:** SN 2891 2085  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 3973**      **Meidrum churchyard ?hillfort, ?vallum enclosure**  
See previous.  
Churchyard suboval/subtriangular, with bank on one side, probably re-used IA promontory fort.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2891 2085  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Iron Age; Dark Age  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**Alter Site Type from 'Hillfort?; Vallum enclosure?' to 'Iron Age re-use'?**

**PRN: 5083** Eglwys Donnen ?church  
Place-name only; possible site of unrecorded, undated church/chapel?  
No physical evidence.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2798 2323  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 5253** Parc Capel ?chapel  
Place-name only; possible site of unrecorded, undated church/chapel?  
No physical evidence.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3025 2107  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

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**PARISH: MERTHYR**

**PRN: 2252** Merthyr Church (St Martin/St Enfael)  
(now Newchurch parish)  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17356); former chapelry of Carmarthen parish.  
A moiety of church was in the possession of Whitland Abbey by the early 13th century, but in 1313 the church was granted to Carmarthen Priory, as 'Merthier in Derllys'.  
Circular churchyard; concentric within former circular outer enclosure/?bangor (map evidence), nuclear to radial boundaries; possibly re-used IA concentric antenna enclosure?  
Group I ECM from churchyard (PRN 2262), possibly +/- *in situ*?  
British dedication (no PRN), original?  
Hillslope location.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3522 2082  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Give PRN to dedication?  
Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)

**PRN: NONE** Merthyr Church, St Enfael dedication  
See previous.  
Original dedication unknown, possibly St Enfael.  
**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 3522 2082  
**Current period:** -  
**Status:** See previous

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

**PRN: 2262** Merthyr Church, 'Caturug' stone  
 See previous.  
 Group I ECM recovered from Merthyr churchyard in 19th century, possibly +/- *in situ*?  
 Now in church.

**Current NGR:** SN 352 208  
**New NGR:** SN 3522 2082  
**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

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**PARISH: MYDDFAI**

**PRN: 4090** Myddfai Church (St Michael)  
 Parish church, not listed in 1291.  
 In private patronage until forfeited in 1299 when fell to the crown; later granted to St Davids.  
 Oval churchyard, nuclear to settlement with 'Welsh' morphology.  
 Within 200m of post-Conquest moated site, which appears secondary to church and settlement.  
 Anglo-Norman patron in 1299, but probable Welsh foundation; established within Cantref  
 Bychan which remained in Welsh hands until 1280s.  
 Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?  
 At least 1 former chapelry (PRN 4149), with British dedication.

**Current NGR:** SN 7723 3013  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 4149** St Davids Chapel, Dôl Hywel  
 Site of upland grange chapel, granted to (or established by) Talley Abbey c.1200.  
 Ruinous in 1833, gone by early 20th century.  
 Dôl Hywel grange mentioned in 1291, chapel mentioned as 'ecclesia sancti Davidis de  
 Dolhowel', in 1324.  
 Roman/medieval coin hoard unearthed 'near chapel' (PRN 5447) - probably not associated.  
 British dedication (PRN 10264); post-Conquest dedication? of *de novo* grange chapel?  
 Upland location.  
 Site now submerged beneath Usk Reservoir.

**Current NGR:** SN 8211 2867  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10264** St Davids Chapel, Dôl Hywel, St David dedication

See previous.  
Post-Conquest dedication? of *de novo* grange chapel?  
**Current NGR:** SN 821 287  
**New NGR:** SN 8211 2867  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PARISH: NEWCASTLE EMLYN (FORMERLY CENARTH)**

**PRN: 12136** **Holy Trinity Chapel, Newcastle Emlyn**  
Site of chapelry to Cenarth parish.  
Established after c.1240 and before 1552, following foundation of Newcastle Emlyn castle (PRN ????) .  
Superceded by Holy Trinity Church, established on a different site as parish church for new parish of Newcastle Emlyn, in 1843; demolished in later 19th century.  
Site evaluated in 1993; wall lines and undated burials revealed.  
Immediately adjacent to Newcastle Emlyn castle (PRN ????)  
Latin dedication.

**Current NGR:** SN 310 407  
**New NGR:** SN 3104 4073  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 12658** **Capel y Drindod, Newcastle Emlyn**  
Site in borough of Newcastle Emlyn depicted as church/chapel site on Rees' map.  
There appears to be no other evidence for a second chapel in the medieval borough and this site is doubtless a mistaken ID for PRN 12136 (see previous).

**Current NGR:** SN 307 407  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date  
Alter record

**PRN: 12659** **St Thomas' Chapel, Adpar**  
(actually in Llandyfriog parish, Ceredigion)  
Possible chapel site in borough of Adpar depicted on Rees' map.  
Tenancies of 'cleric' and 'chaplain' recorded at Adpar in 1326.

**Current NGR:** SN 309 407?  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: NEWCHURCH**

**PRN: 2253 Newchurch Church (St Michael)**

Parish church, not listed in 1291.

Apparently established (under Norman-Welsh patronage) on *de novo* site in early 12th century; granted, as 'Eglwys Newydd' ('eglusnewit'), to Carmarthen Priory in 1110-1129.

Regular, subrectangular/polygonal churchyard.

Hillslope location.

**Current NGR:** SN 3838 2438

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

Chronological association with Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (PRN 2263).

No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 2263 Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (St Michael)**

Site of church, formerly parish church until establishment of Newchurch Church in early 12th century?, not listed in 1291.

Succeeded by Newchurch in early 12th century?; however, continued to be used, and rebuilt in masonry during later medieval period - remains still visible in mid 19th century.

Gone by early 20th century; no physical evidence.

Churchyard formerly subcircular/D-shaped.

Two Group I-II ECMs from church/churchyard? (PRNs 9930-31), possibly *in situ*?

Pre-Conquest Latin dedication.

Hillslope location.

Within 100m of motte castle (PRN 2261).

Within 300m of BA henge/defended enclosure (PRN 2270) and 2 BA round barrows (PRNs 2259-60)

**Current NGR:** SN 3940 2392

**New NGR:** SN 3940 2394

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Chronological association with Newchurch Church (PRN 2253).

Early medieval (A) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 2264 Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (St Michael)**

See previous.

PRN given to assumed pre-Conquest church.

**Current NGR:** SN 3940 2392

**New NGR:** SN 3940 2394

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 9930 Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church, 'Cunegni' stone**

Group I-II ECM from Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church/churchyard?, possibly *in situ*?

- Now in Carmarthen Museum (Acc. No. A76.3535).
- Current NGR:** SN 3940 2392  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
See previous  
Definate early medieval artefact
- PRN: 9931** **Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church, cross-carved stone**  
Group II ECM from Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church/churchyard?, possibly *in situ* .  
Now in Carmarthen Museum (Acc. No. A76.3527).
- Current NGR:** SN 3940 2392  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
See previous  
Definate early medieval artefact
- PRN: 9929** **'Severini' stone**  
Group I ECM from Newchurch parish, precise provenence unknown; possibly at Llanfihangel Croesfeini Church (PRN 2264) at some period.  
May have marked cemetery?  
Now in Carmarthen Museum (Acc. No. A76.3536).
- Current NGR:** SN 3940 2392  
**New NGR:** See comments  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
Give NGR of Carmarthen Museum?  
Definate early medieval artefact, from early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 12174** **Llysdari**  
Place-name only
- Current NGR:** SN 367 218  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; Medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Period unknown. No current evidence for early medieval date.  
(Not an ecclesiastical site)

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**PARISH:** PENBOYR



- PRN: 5265**      **Penboyr Church (St Llawddog)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17348), listed as 'Penbehir' in 1291.  
Episcopal possession - 'restored' to St Davids in 1222; counter-claimed by crown which made presentations in 14th century.  
Large, regular rectangular churchyard, closely associated with (and contemporary with?/later than?) motte-castle (PRN 2281).  
British dedication (PRN 10321), same as neighbouring parish church at Cenarth; may originally have been chapelry of latter parish, established in post-Conquest period.  
Hilltop location.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3601 3629  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date
- PRN: 10321**      **Penboyr Church, St Llawddog dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 360 363  
**New NGR:** SN 3601 3629  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 5260**      **Llain Ddineu ?cemetery**  
Possible undated cemetery/chapel site; 'local tradition' of burial.  
Possible association - or mistaken ID - with possible BA barrow cemetery site (PRN 10594).  
'Nothing visible' on APs.  
**Current NGR:** SN 3430 3708  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No (done)  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 11651**      **Trinity Chapel**  
Site of chapel-of-ease to Penboyr parish, precise location unknown.  
Mentioned in source from 1833.  
Possibly in area of Drefach-Felindre, succeeded by present St Barnabas Church in later 19th century?; post-medieval, serving industrial settlement at Drefach-Felindre?  
Latin dedication.  
**Current NGR:** SN 35 35  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval?; post-medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PARISH: PENBRE**

**PRN: 1644 Penbre Church (St Illtud)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291; probably within Kidwelly *parochia* in early 12th century.  
Tithes granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115; advowson, with 'chapels and lands' granted in 1147-48.  
Churchyard originally small, subcircular.  
British dedication (PRN 10134), mentioned in 1147-48.  
Coastal location.  
At least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 1643 & 1651).

**Current NGR:** SN 4285 0121

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval

**Status:** CinW

**AP search:** No (built up)

**Field visit:** No (done)

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

**PRN: 10134 Penbre Church, St Illtud dedication**  
See previous.  
'St Illtud' dedication recorded in 1147-48.

**Current NGR:** SN 428 012

**New NGR:** SN 4285 0121

**Current period:-**

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 7783 Cilymaenllwyd House, cross-carved pillar stone**  
Group II ECM revealed during building work in 'Cae Maen', Cilymaenllwyd House, possibly +/- *in situ* .  
May have marked cemetery?

**Current NGR:** SN 477 015

**New NGR:** SN 475 015

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

**Definite early medieval artefact, from early medieval (D) site? (provisional)**

**PRN: 1643 Capel Llandyri (dedication?)**  
Chapel-of-ease to Penbre parish (post-med PRN 16233).  
Possibly in existence in 1147-48 when Penbre Church, with 'chapels and lands', granted to Sherborne Abbey.  
Mentioned, as 'Llanthdury', in source from 1353.  
Regular, subrectangular churchyard, possibly contemporary in present form with surrounding post-medieval enclosure pattern.  
Possible British dedication?

**Current NGR:** SN 434 049

**New NGR:** SN 4339 0492

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** CinW

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

**PRN: 1651** **Capel Cynnor (St Cynfwr)**  
Chapel-of-ease to Penbre parish, precise location unknown.  
Possibly in existence in 1147-48 when Penbre Church, with 'chapels and lands', granted to Sherborne Abbey.  
Mentioned, as 'Llancommowr', in source from 1353.  
In 'ruins' in 1833; gone by early 20th century.  
British dedication (PRN 10422).  
Hillslope location.

**Current NGR:** SN 45 00  
**New NGR:** SN 45 02  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 10422** **Capel Cynnor, St Cynfwr dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** SN 45 00  
**New NGR:** SN 45 02  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: NONE** **Capel Teilo (St Teilo)**  
Site of chapel to Penbre parish, precise location unknown.  
Possibly in existence in 1147-48 when Penbre Church, with 'chapels and lands', granted to Sherborne Abbey.  
Remains still visible in early 20th century.  
British dedication (no PRN).  
Associated with Pistyll Teilo spring (no PRN?).

**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 44 06  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Medieval site. No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: NONE** **Capel Teilo, St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.

**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 44 06  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 12671**      **Capel Llanfihangel**  
Mentioned as chapel site in RCAHM 1917.  
The description clearly demonstrates that this site is doubtless a mistaken ID for PRN 1615 in Kidwelly parish.  
**Current NGR:** SN 42 05  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Alter or delete record

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**PARISH:      PENCARREG**

**PRN: 727**      **Pencarreg Church (St Patrick/St Padarn)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 17354), listed in 1291.  
Granted to Strata Florida Abbey, by crown, in 1377.  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until later 13th century.  
Subcircular/suboval churchyard, possibly re-used IA defended enclosure.  
Hilltop location, on summit of small outlying knoll.  
Immediately adjoining major Roman road (PRN ???); within 50m of RB findspot..  
British dedication (PRN 10137).

**Current NGR:** SN 5350 4504  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10137**      **Pencarreg Church, St Padarn dedication**  
See previous.  
Original dedication to St Padarn?

**Current NGR:** SN 535 450  
**New NGR:** SN 5350 4504  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 4774**      **Cae'r Hen Fynwent ?cemetery**  
Place-name only.  
Possible undated cemetery site; former presence of 'stones' may suggest prehistoric origins?.

**Current NGR:** SN 5792 4525  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 12730**      **Capel Iago ?chapel**  
Possible undated chapel site, depicted on Rees' map.  
**Current NGR:** SN 57 44  
**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

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**PARISH:      PENDINE**

**PRN: 3839**      **Pendine Church (St Margaret/St Teilo)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Llandawke parish.  
In patronage of Lords of Laugharne.  
Possible site of 'Llandeilo Pen Tywyn' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Book of Llandaff* (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?).  
Subrectangular/subtriangular/irregular churchyard, in centre of former green?/larger churchyard?; nuclear to radial boundaries and 7 radial trackways, and to 'Welsh' settlement morphology.  
British dedication (PRN 7424).  
Within 200m of possible IA defended enclosure (PRN 8901).  
**Current NGR:** SN 2287 0879  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** No other locations suggested for 'Llandeilo Pen Tywyn'  
Early medieval (C) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 7424**      **Pendine Church, St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.  
Rededicated to St Margaret in late 14th century.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2287 0879  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH:      ST CLEARS**

**PRN: 3880**      **St Clears Church (St Mary)**  
Parish church, formerly also priory church, listed in 1291.  
Granted to Cluniac Priory of St Martin-des-Champs, Paris, in 1147-84.  
Rectangular churchyard, 12th-14th century in present form, nuclear to and integrated with post-Conquest borough suburb, outside defended area.  
Dedication possibly originally British? to St Celer? (no PRN).  
Parish formerly larger with several chapelries.

**Current NGR:** SN 2815 1574  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 3885**      **Parc Henllan ?chapel**  
Place-name.  
Possible undated, unrecorded chapel site.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2573 1577  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11660**      **Llancynheiddon ?church**  
Suggested site of undated, unrecorded church/chapel site.  
British dedication (no PRN).  
**Current NGR:** SN 323 179  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval?; post-medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Give PRN to dedication?  
No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11238**      **Ffynnon Gain**  
Site of well with British dedication (PRN 11262).  
**Current NGR:** SN 2649 1760  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date

**PRN: 11262**      **Ffynnon Gain, St Cain dedication**  
See previous.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2649 1760  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

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**PARISH:**      **ST ISHMAELS**

- PRN: 2117**      **St Ishmaels Church (St Ismael)**  
Parish church, listed in 1291; probably within Kidwelly *parochia* in early 12th century.  
Tithes granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (as 'Penallt'); advowson, with 'chapels and lands' granted in 1147-48.  
Irregular, rectangular churchyard, possibly early?  
British dedication (PRN 10309), mentioned in 1147-48 ('St Ismael at Penallt').  
Coastal hillslope location.  
Associated with post-Conquest DMV site, now partly submerged (PRN ???).  
At least 1 formal chapel-of-ease (PRN 2118), also granted in 1147-48.
- Current NGR:** SN 3622 0840  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 10309**      **St Ishmaels Church, St Ismael dedication**  
See previous.  
'St Ismael' dedication recorded in 1147-48.
- Current NGR:** SN 362 084  
**New NGR:** SN 3622 0840  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous
- PRN: 2118**      **Llansaint Chapel (All Saints)**  
Chapel-of-ease to St Ishmaels parish; probably both within Kidwelly *parochia* in early 12th century.  
Granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1147-48, as 'All Saints, Llansaint'; Latin dedication early, possibly adapted from similar British dedication?  
Two Group I ECMs built into chapel fabric (PRNs 2119 & 2120), possibly not +/- *in situ*? .  
Small, suboval churchyard, central within post-Conquest nucleation and field system.  
Within 500m of Ffynnon Saint well site (PRN 2122).  
Hilltop location.
- Current NGR:** SN 3846 0804  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval; post-medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Early medieval (B) site? (provisional)
- PRN: 2119**      **Llansaint Chapel, 'Vennisetli' stone**  
Group I ECM built into chapel fabric, possibly not +/- *in situ*? .
- Current NGR:** SN 35 05  
**New NGR:** SN 3846 0804  
**Current period:** Dark Age  
**Status:** None; curated  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.  
See previous

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 2120**      **Llansaint Chapel, 'Cimesetli' stone**  
Group I ECM built into chapel fabric, possibly not +/- *in situ?* .

**Current NGR:** SN 35 05

**New NGR:** SN 3846 0804

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None; curated

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** Recently studied by Dr N. Edwards.

See previous

**Definate early medieval artefact**

**PRN: 12640**      **St Leonard's Chapel**  
Site of chapelry belonging to Whitland Abbey, acquired before early 13th century.  
Precise location unknown.

**Current NGR:** SN 36 09

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PARISH: TALLEY**

**PRN: 12300**      **Talley ?clas**  
Formerly within Cynwyl Gaeo parish/*parochia*.  
Site of post-Conquest Premonstratensian Abbey of St Michael, founded 1184-89 (PRN 1897).  
Welsh foundation; established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until late 13th century.  
Possibly site of earlier, pre-Conquest monastic foundation; numerous dependent chapelries, and acquisition of Cynwyl Gaeo and Llandeilo, and their chapelries, may reflect earlier associations.  
Cynwyl Gaeo coterminous with commote of Caeo which represented core patrimony of late pre-Conquest kings of Deheubarth.  
Commotes of Caeo and Maenordeilo (Llandeilo Fawr) may represent territory of Trefwyddog, the *patria* of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' in c.850 entry in the *Lichfield Gospels*; site succeeded Llandeilo Fawr as mother church of region?  
Site remodelled as abbey precinct in 12th-14th centuries.  
Pre-Conquest Latin dedication?

**Current NGR:** SN 632 327

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** SAM

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

**Comments:** Remove 'clas' from Site Type - alter to ?monastery?  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 837**      **Capel Llanceinwryf (St Cain the Virgin)**  
Place-names 'Dan-y-capel' and 'Llwyncynhwyr'.



Site of grange chapel of Talley Abbey (Gwastode Grange), granted c.1200, reflecting earlier association with Talley *?clas* (PRN 12300)?.

Precise location unknown.

British dedication (PRN 10559).

**Current NGR:** SN 610 290

**New NGR:** SN 612 291

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** Yes

**Field visit:** Yes

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

**PRN: 7527** Dan-y-Capel *?chapel*

See previous.

Place-name 'Dan-y-capel'.

This is the place-name associated with Llwyn cynhwyr Farm, so relates to PRN 837 - same site.

**Current NGR:** SN 612 291

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

Same as PRN 837 - delete after adding sources?

**PRN: 10559** Capel Llanceinwryf, St Cain dedication

See previous.

Dedication recorded in 1324..

**Current NGR:** SN 610 290

**New NGR:** SN 612 291

**Current period:-**

**Status:** See previous

**AP search:** See previous

**Field visit:** See previous

**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 1899** Capel Crist chapel and cemetery

Place-name 'Mynwent-y-Crist' in centre of Talley village.

Site of chapel of Talley Abbey, also known as '(Mynwent y) Capel Mair'? (see PRN 10571 next).

Latin dedication.

**Current NGR:** SN 6361 3267

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

Add 'Cemetery' to Site Type

**PRN: 10571** Capel Mair

See previous; same as Capel Crist?.

Possible confusion through mistaken ID with Talley chapel Capel Crist, Llansawel parish? (PRN 12746), or with Talley chapel Capel Mair, Llanybydder parish? (PRN 10570). .

Latin dedication.

**Current NGR:** SN 63 SW

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous  
Same as PRN 1899? Alter record?

**PRN: 1900** **Capel Llanfihangel chapel and cemetery**  
Place-name 'Mynwent Capel Llanfihangel'.  
Site of chapel of Talley Abbey.  
Latin dedication, possibly derived from Abbey so chapel post-Conquest?.

**Current NGR:** SN 6326 3128  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** No current evidence for early medieval date  
Add 'Cemetery' to Site Type

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**PARISH: TRELECH A'R BETWS**

**PRN: 12651** **Trelech a'r Betws Church (St Teilo)**  
Parish church (post-med PRN 5251), listed as 'Trenleth' in 1291.  
Possession of St Davids; prebend of episcopal college at Llanddewi Brefi in later medieval period.  
Subcircular/oval churchyard, nuclear to informal boundary system; possibly re-used IA defended enclosure?.  
British dedication (PRN 10166).  
Hillslope location.  
At least 1 former chapel-of-ease (PRN 3946).

**Current NGR:** SN 3092 2668  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** CinW  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** No (done)  
**Comments:** Possible site of 'Llandeilo Tref y Cernyw' mentioned in 12th century entry in the *Llandaff Charters*? (possibly referring to an earlier foundation?); however, a better candidate is represented by Crinow Church (St Teilo) in Pembs.  
Alter Site Name from 'Bron-llan' to 'St Teilo's'  
Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)

**PRN: 10166** **Trelech a'r Betws Church, St Teilo dedication**  
See previous.  
Rededicated to St Margaret in late 14th century.

**Current NGR:** SN 309 267  
**New NGR:** SN 3092 2668  
**Current period:** Dark Age?  
**Status:** See previous  
**AP search:** See previous  
**Field visit:** See previous  
**Comments:** See previous

**PRN: 8070**      **Trelech a'r Betws churchyard, cross?**  
See previous.  
Orthostat in churchyard - weathered post-Conquest cross?  
**Current NGR:** SN 309 267  
**New NGR:** SN 3092 2669  
**Current period:** Dark Age?; medieval?  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** Not on Dr N. Edwards recent list.  
**No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PRN: 3946**      **Capel Betws**  
Remains of late-medieval chapel-of-ease to Betws parish, not suggested in 1291.  
Disused before 1710; still standing in 1833.  
Regular rectangular yard.  
'Betws' place-name element - post-Conquest?  
**Current NGR:** SN 2789 2814  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval  
**Status:** SAM  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** **No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PRN: NONE**      **Parc-yr-eglwys ?chapel**  
Place-name, and oval earthwork enclosure.  
Site of unrecorded, undated chapel?  
Within 200m of IA defended enclosure (PRN ?????); IA re-use?, paired site?  
**Current NGR:** -  
**New NGR:** SN 322 241  
**Current period:-**  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** Yes  
**Field visit:** Yes  
**Comments:** **Early medieval (D) site? (provisional)**

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**PARISH:      WHITLAND (FORMERLY LLANBOIDY)**

**PRN: 5045**      **Whitland Church (St Mary)**  
Parish church; former chapelry to Llanboidy parish.  
Established in later 16th century, on same site as medieval 'Eglwys Fair Glan Tâf'? (PRN 12617), a chapelry to Whitland Abbey.  
Subrectangular churchyard, at head of bridge.  
Latin dedication.  
**Current NGR:** SN 2010 1620  
**New NGR:** -  
**Current period:** Medieval?; post-medieval  
**Status:** None  
**AP search:** No  
**Field visit:** No  
**Comments:** **No current evidence for early medieval date**

**PRN: 12167      Whitland Church**

See previous.

PRN given to medieval 'Eglwys Fair Glan Tâf', a chapelry to Whitland Abbey.  
Precise location uncertain, on site of PRN 5045?

**Current NGR:** SN 20 16

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Medieval

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

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

**PRN: 10543      Hendy Gwyn ar Dâf**

Site of possible secular settlement associated with named location in Hywel Dda's 9th century  
'Laws'; precise location unknown.

Not an ecclesiastical site.

**Current NGR:** SN 20 15

**New NGR:** -

**Current period:** Dark Age

**Status:** None

**AP search:** No

**Field visit:** No

**Comments:** Not an ecclesiastical site

