

# **CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS**

## **EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES PROJECT**

### **STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWORK CARMARTHENSHIRE**

#### **PART 2a: GAZETTEER OF SITES**



By: Neil Ludlow  
SMR input: Jenny Hall

Project Record No: 44753  
Report No: 2004/2



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**CARMARTHENSHIRE**

**PART 2a: GAZETTEER OF SITES**

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## EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE

### STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWORK

#### 1.0 SUMMARY

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

*Early medieval ecclesiastical sites fall into two main categories -*

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

*Stage 1 of the project consisted of a desk-based assessment of the three counties, using the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as the baseline data. From this assessment emerged a graded list of 108 Carmarthenshire sites with probable or possible early medieval pre-Conquest origins, in addition to a list of 45 Early Christian Monuments (ECMs).*

*Stage 2 comprised analysis of aerial photographs of all 108 sites, and selective field visits in order to assess their nature, extent, condition, archaeological potential, threats and value. As a result, the list of 108 sites was amended and refined to a list of 115 sites, comprising -*

	<u>2004</u>	<u>(2002)</u>
▪ Grade A sites (high probability)	11	(13)
▪ Grade B sites (medium probability)	25	(27)
▪ Grade C sites (low probability)	23	(24)
▪ Grade D sites (possible sites)	56	(44)

*In addition -*

- *Early Christian Monuments (ECMs) 45*

*The main outcome from Stage 2 has been the enhancement and refinement of both the SMR and the schedule of Ancient Monuments, with the formulation of management strategies, scheduling priorities and recommendations for future archaeological investigation.*

*One of the outcomes of this Stage 1 assessment is a demonstration that many of the traditional indicators and suppositions do seem to hold true ie. circular churchyards, in situ Early Christian Monuments (ECMs) and 'Celtic' dedications are often accompanied by other evidence for early medieval origins. Re-use of iron age sites, and the former presence of large, curvilinear outer ecclesiastical enclosures were suggested at a number of new churchyard sites. In addition, the former location of ECMs, topographic evidence and post-Conquest documentary sources were used to suggest earlier origins for several new sites. However, it was also demonstrated that the 'native' ecclesiastical tradition was remarkably persistent, particularly in the north and east of the county, which was not brought under direct Anglo-Norman rule until the late 13th century.*

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

<b>Site name</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>PRN</b>
Abergwili (St David), churchyard	D	49232
Abergwili, Aberannel Chapel	D	49240
Abergwili, Capel Bach churchyard	C	49239
Abergwili, Llanfihangel-uwch-gwili churchyard	D	49238
Abernant (St Lucia), churchyard	C	49241
Betws (St David), churchyard	D	49242
Brechfa (St Teilo), churchyard	C	49243
Carmarthen St Peter, churchyard	B	49244
Carmarthen St Peter, Llandeulyddog bishop-house	A	71
Castell Dwyran (St Teilo?), churchyard	B	49246
Cenarth (St Llawddog; St Teilo), churchyard	B	49247
Cilymaenllwyd (SS Philip & James), churchyard	C	49248
Cyffig (St Cyffig; St Teilo), churchyard	C	49249
Cynwyl Elfed (St Cynwyl), churchyard	D	49250
Cynwyl Gaeo (St Cynwyl), churchyard	A	49251
Cynwyl Gaeo, Maes Llanwrthwl ?chapel/?cemetery	B	1879
Cynwyl Gaeo, Pumsaint Chapel	B	49254
Cynwyl Gaeo, Pumsaint enclosure	D	49255
Eglwys Gymun (St Margaret), churchyard/cist cemetery	B	7378
Eglwys Gymun, Parc-yr-eglwys enclosure	D	9833
Eglwys Fair a Churig (SS Mary and Curig), churchyard	D	49257
Egremont (St Michael), churchyard	D	49256
Henllan Amgoed (St David), churchyard	B	11789
Henllanfallteg, Parciau Stone findspot	D	49237
Kidwelly (St Mary), churchyard	B	49258
Kidwelly, Llangadog Chapel	B	49259
Kidwelly, Capel Teilo	D	49260
Laugharne (St Martin), churchyard	B	14296
Laugharne, 'The Croft' cist cemetery	B	11610
Llanarthne (St David), churchyard	B	49262
Llanarthne, Hen Llan	D	12711
Llanboidy (St Brynach), churchyard	C	49263
Llanboidy, Llan/Parc-y-fynwent enclosure/?cemetery	C	5078
Llandawke (St Odoceus), churchyard	C	49264

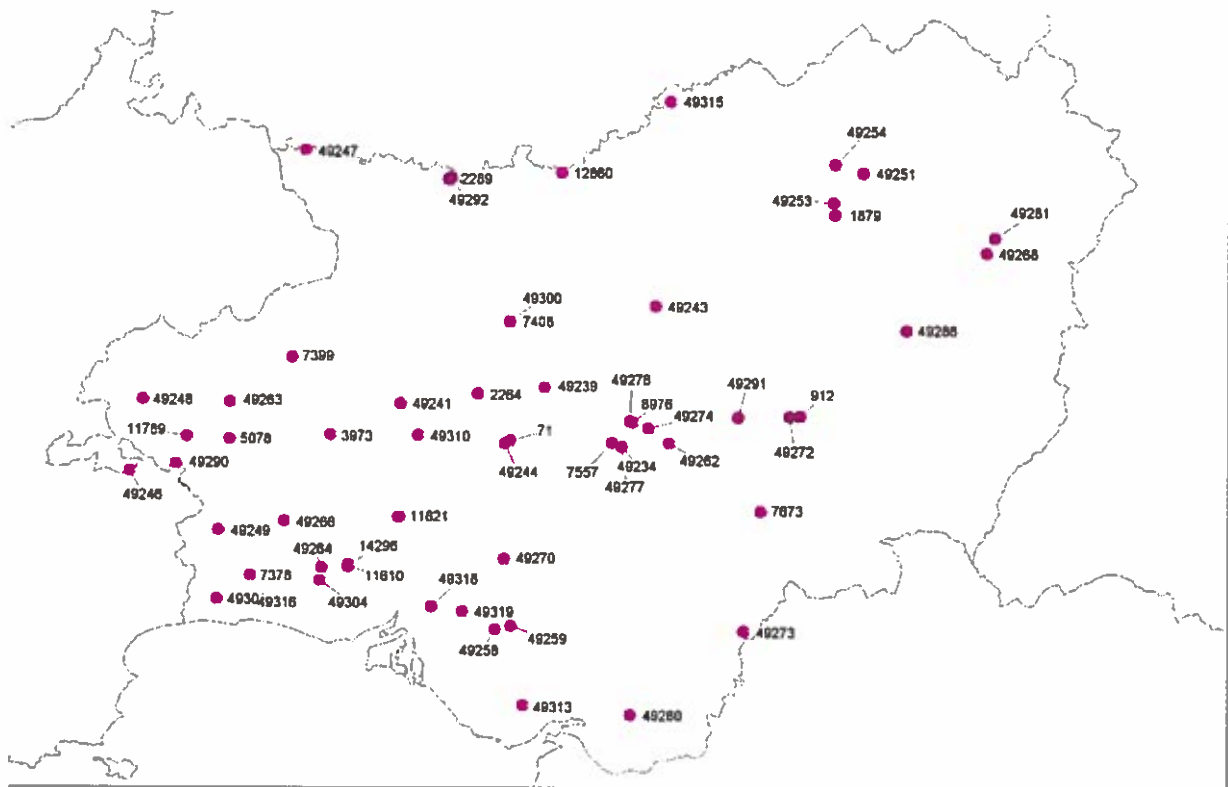
Llanddeusant (SS Simon & Jude), churchyard	D	49265
Llanddowror (St Cringat; St Teilo), churchyard	A	49266
Llanddowror, Parc y Cerrig Sanctaidd stones	D	3919
Llandeilo Abercywyn (St Teilo), churchyard	D	49267
Llandeilo Fawr (St Teilo), churchyard/monastery	A	912
Llandeilo Fawr, Cefn Cethin ECM findspot	D	49233
Llandingat (St Dingat), churchyard	C	49268
Llandybie (St Tybie), churchyard	D	49269
Llandybie, Waun Henllan	A	7673
Llandyfaelog (St Tyfaelog), churchyard	B	49270
Llandyfaelog, Capel Llangynheiddon	D	49271
Llandyfeisant (St Tyfei), churchyard	B	49272
Llanedi (St Edi), churchyard	C	49273
Llanegwad (St Egwad), churchyard	C	49274
Llanegwad, 'Ager Hiernin'	A	49234
Llanegwad, 'Ager Redoc'	A	49277
Llanegwad, Cefn Hirnin/?Llanyhernin	D	698
Llanegwad, Cefn Hirnin enclosure	D	49278
Llanegwad, Gwyddfa Gatw ? cemetery/?chapel/	D	4740
Llanegwad, Llandeilo Rwnnws (St Teilo)	A	7557
Llanegwad, Pontargothi Chapel	C	49276
Llanegwad, Pontargothi Salutation Inn ?cist cemetery	C	8976
Llanelli (St Ellyw), churchyard	C	49280
Llanelli, Machynys	D	11756
Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (St Mary), churchyard	B	49281
Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Ystrad-ffin churchyard	D	49282
Llanfihangel Aberbythych (St Michael), churchyard	D	49283
Llanfihangel Abercywyn (St Michael), churchyard	D	49284
Llanfihangel-ar-arth (St Michael), churchyard	C	12860
Llanfihangel Cilfargen (St Michael), churchyard	D	49285
Llanfynydd, Cae yr hen fynwent ?cemetery/?chapel	D	4745
Llangadog (St Cadog; St David?), churchyard	C	49286
Llangadog, Cae Capel/Mynwent-y-capel	D	4051
Llangadog, Capel Gwynfe churchyard	D	49287
Llangain (St Cain), churchyard	D	49289
Llangan (St Canna), churchyard	B	49290
Llangan (St Canna), cropmark enclosure	D	11786
Llangathen (St Cathen), churchyard	C	49291
Llangathen (St Cathen), cropmark enclosure	D	14327

Llangeler (St Celer), churchyard	A	49292
Llangeler, St Celer's (churchyard?) chapel	C	2289
Llangeler, Capel Mair, churchyard	D	49294
Llangeler, Llain Ddineu ?cemetery	D	5260
Llanglydwen (St Clydwen), churchyard	D	49296
Llangyndeyrn (St Cyndeyrn), churchyard	D	49297
Llangyndeyrn, Closteg ECM findspot	D	49298
Llangynwr (St Ceinwr), churchyard	D	49299
Llangynin, Parc yr hen eglwys ?cemetery/?church	D	5050
Llangynog (St Cynog), churchyard	B	2175
Llangynog (St Cynog), cropmark enclosure	B	11821
Llanllwni, Maes Nonni ?chapel/?cemetery	D	1796
Llanpumsaint (SS Ceitho etc), churchyard	B	49300
Llanpumsaint (SS Ceitho etc), churchyard chapel	B	7408
Llansadurnen (St Saturninus), churchyard	C	49304
Llansadwrn (St Sadwrn), churchyard	D	49301
Llansawel (St Sawyl), churchyard	D	49305
Llanwinio (St Gwinio), churchyard	B	7399
Llanwinio (St Gwinio), ?enclosure	D	49306
Llanwinio, Cilsant enclosure	D	3969
Llanybydder, Abergorlech Chapel, churchyard	D	49288
Llanybydder, Capel Iago	D	762
Llanwrda (St Cwrda), churchyard	D	49307
Llanycrwys (St David), churchyard	D	49293
Marros (St Lawrence), churchyard	C	49309
Meidrum (St David), churchyard	B	3973
Merthyr (St Enfael; St Martin), churchyard	B	49310
Myddfai (St Michael), churchyard	D	49311
Newchurch, Llanfihangel Croesfeini ?church/?chapel	A	2264
Penbre (St Illtud), churchyard	B	49313
Penbre, Cilymaenllwyd ECM findspot	D	49314
Pencarreg (St Padarn), churchyard	C	49315
Pencarreg, Cae'r hen fynwent ?cemetery	D	4774
Pendine (St Margaret; St Teilo), churchyard	C	49316
St Clears (St Mary Magdalene), churchyard	D	49317

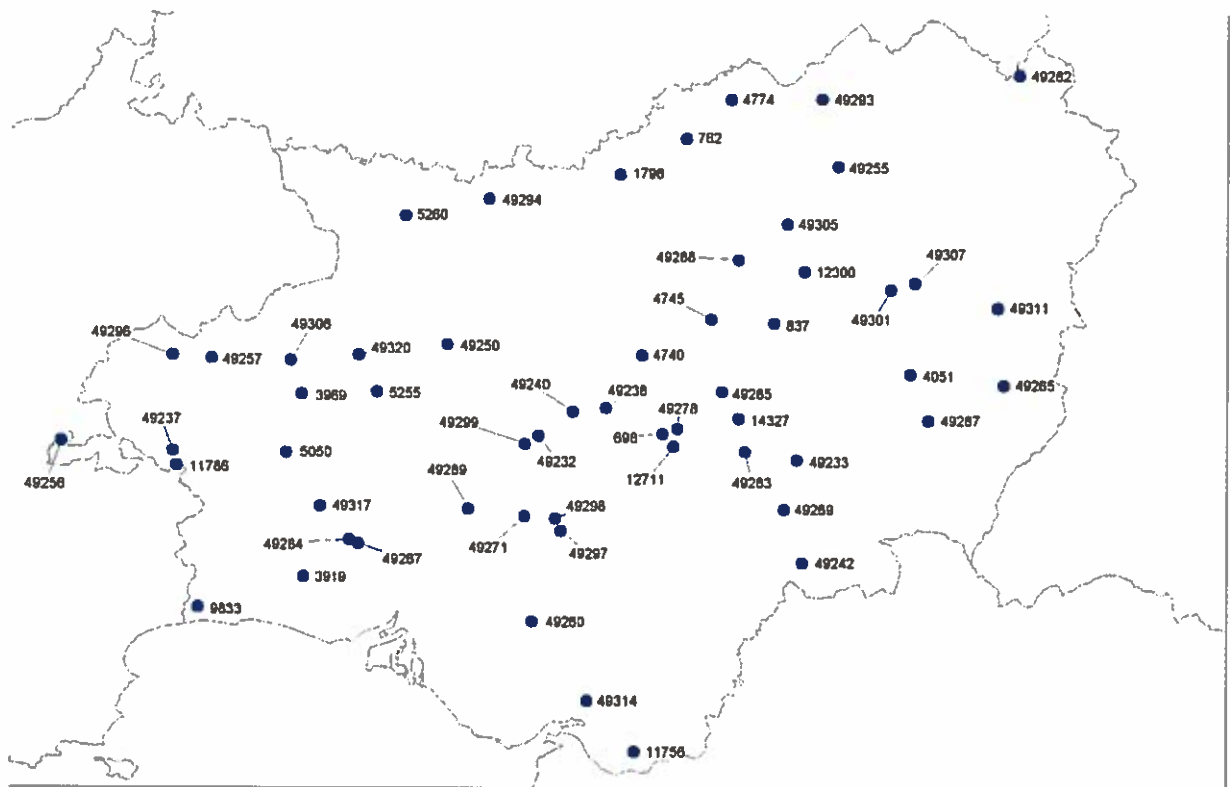
St Ishmaels (St Ishmael), churchyard	B	49318
St Ishmaels, Llansaint Chapel, churchyard	B	49319
Talley, Talley Abbey	D	12300
Talley, Capel Llanceinwyrwyf	D	837
Talley/Cynwyl Gaeo, Capel Teilo	C	49253
Trelech a'r Betws (St Teilo), churchyard	D	49320
Trelech a'r Betws, Parc-yr-eglwys	D	5255



*Location map of Grade A – C sites, Carmarthenshire*



*Location map of Grade D sites, Carmarthenshire*



PRN: 71  
NGR: SN41902045  
Parish: Carmarthen  
Site Name: LLANDEULYDDOG;ST TEULYDDOG  
Site Type: BISHOP HOUSE;MONASTERY?

Early Medieval

Charcoal	Radiocarbon	675	795	AD	Radiocarbon date from 1979 excavation
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Form: Documents;Buried Feature

Land Use: Garden;Building;Other

Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Buildings

Site Status:

Area Status:

Ownership: DCC;Pri;CC

Part of:

Consists of:

Associated with: 44

Siting: River terrace///

Orientation:

Aspect: Southeast facing slope

Proximity: Roman town of Carmarthen/Moridunum lies immediately W. Roman

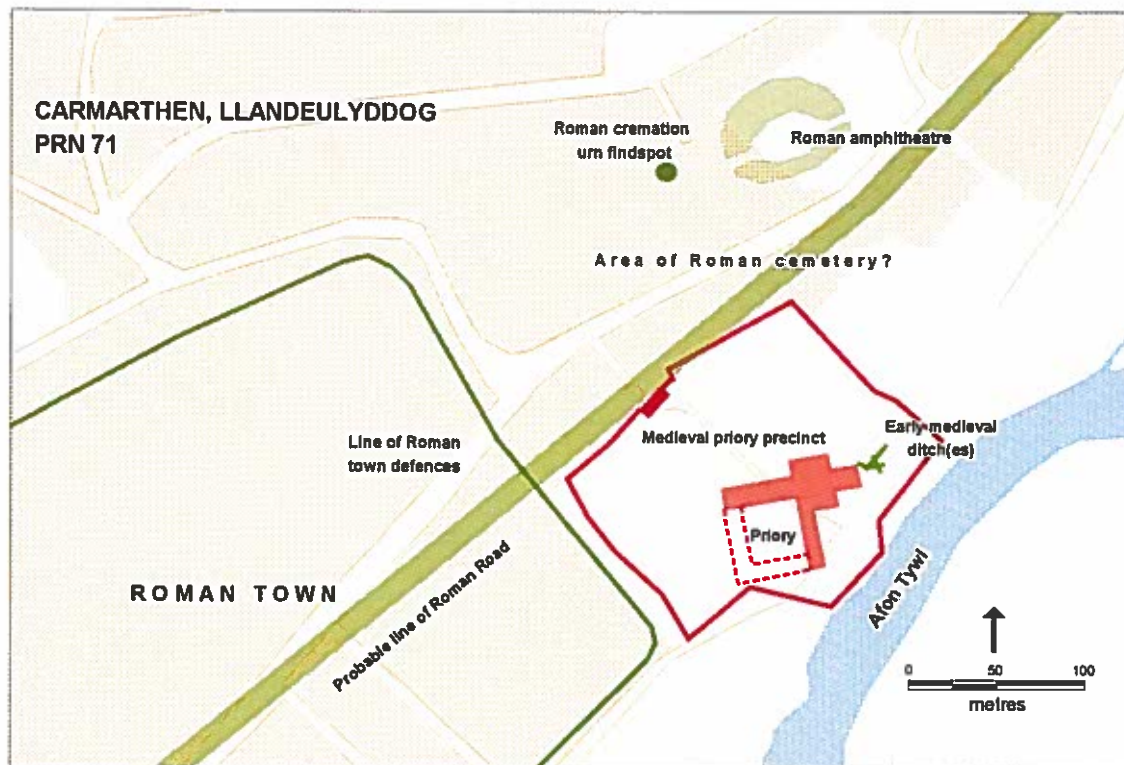
Views: Extensive views E, SE and S across Afon Tywi floodplain

Description: Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site of documented pre-Conquest bishop-house/?monastery reorganised during the post-Conquest period as the Augustinian Priory of SS John & Teulyddog (PRN 44). A radiocarbon date of AD 735 q 60 was obtained from the primary silt of a ditch during excavation of the priory site in 1979, and represents the only pre-Conquest scientific date from an ecclesiastical site in Carmarthenshire. It is no longer an above-ground site and the exact location of any structures, or cemetery, are unknown. The site is now partly developed, and partly a playing-field. 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. 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 1980, 21). Although no evidence for Roman burial was produced from the 1979 excavations, a Roman cremation was revealed during an evaluation undertaken in 2001 between the Roman town and amphitheatre (PRN 31), on the northeast side of the Roman east gate (Crane 2001). Llandeulyddog was mentioned as one of the seven 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed in a 79th century text of the Welsh Laws, which possibly records earlier, 76th century events (Charles-Edwards 1971, 247-62). It 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 may have been a 'mother church' - Cantref Gwarthaf, within which it lies, was coterminous with the post-Conquest Deanery of Carmarthen (Evans 1991, 241). It has been suggested that the bishopric at Llandeulyddog - 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). 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. Indeed it was recorded, as 'Llandeulyddog-y-gaer' ('Llandeulyddog within the Roman defences'), in a late 11th century interpolation in the Llandaff Charters (Yates 1973, 60; Evans 1991, 246-7). 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.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Carmarthen, Llandeulyddog PRN 71: sketch plan of site in relation to Roman town and medieval priory*



**PRN:** 698  
**NGR:** SN5321  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** CEFN HERNIN;LLANYHIRNIN?  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 12714  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Between Tywi Valley Roman Road and Afon Tywi. Near (or associ  
**Views:** Extensive views S over Dyffryn Tywi  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A chapel dedicated to St Hirnin is

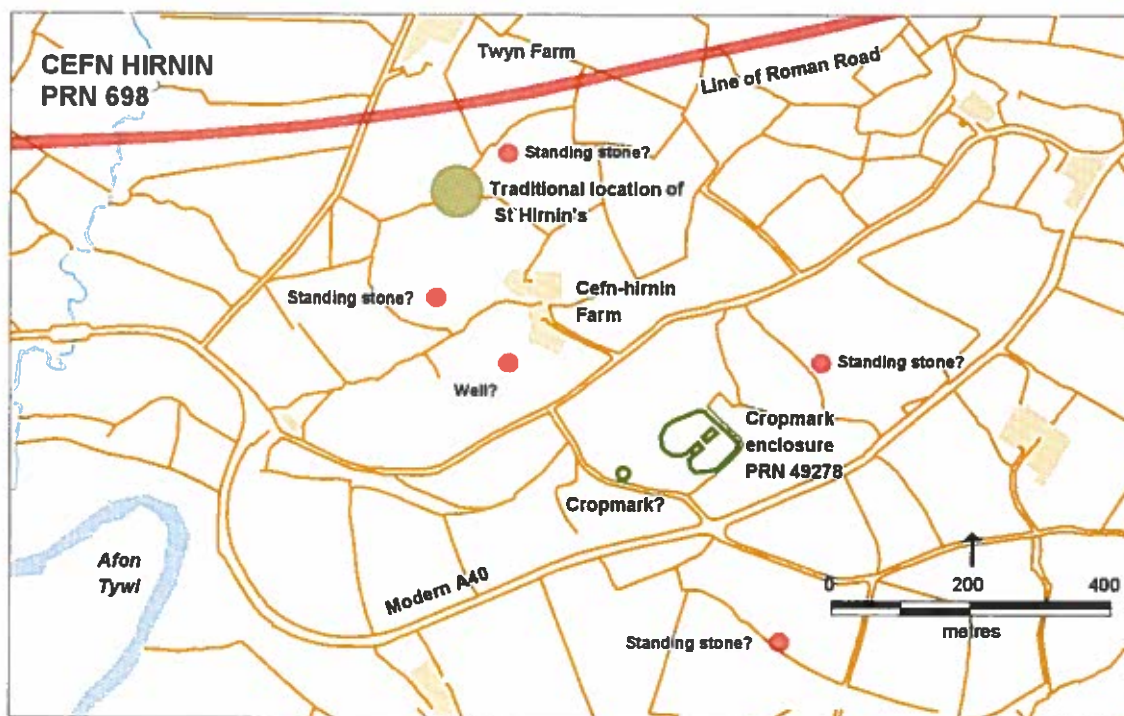
traditionally supposed to have stood 'between the farms of Cefn Hernin and Twyn' in the eastern part of the parish of Llanegwad (RCAHM 1917, 118 No. 342). This has been equated with the 'St Hirnin's Chapel' or 'Llanyhirnin' of the sources, which was a chapelry granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Price 1879, 171). It is marked in this location, and labelled 'Llanyhirnin', on William Rees' 1932 map. The chapel will have occupied the medieval 'tref' (or hamlet) of Hirnin, mentioned in the sources (Richards 1969, 114) but there appears to be some confusion as to where this hamlet was located. It may have centred on Cefn Hirnin. However, this link may be based purely on the 'Hirnin' place-name element. Samuel Lewis (1833) appeared fairly certain that Hirnin lay in the western part of the parish, near Egwad township ie. Llanegwad village. Pontargothi St Mary's Grange Chapel PRNs 726 & 49276, which may have originally been dedicated to St Hirnin, lies within Hirnin hamlet and may therefore have a better claim to be 'Llanyhirnin'. In addition, 'Llanyhirnin' and 'Pontargothi Grange' appear on separate lists of Talley possessions, but never together. Moreover, the farm of Cefn Hirnin is merely labelled 'Cefn' on the Llanegwad tithe map of 1841, and is associated with no ecclesiastical field name elements. The suggested chapel at Cefn Hirnin may therefore be entirely spurious, having arisen from local tradition. It probably does not represent the block of land (and ecclesiastical establishment?) recorded, as 'ager Hiermin' (PRN 49276), in one of the 'Llandaff Charters' that has been dated to the late 7th century (Davies 1979, 99 no.150b) - which may be represented by Pontargothi Chapel. Nevertheless, a cropmark enclosure, PRN 49278, is visible on aerial photographs in a field 250m SE of Cefn Hirnin Farm, at NGR SN 5408 2138. The field, which belonged to the farm in 1841, is named 'Llan Draw' in the tithe schedule (No. 81) - however the 'llan' element may not be significant here. The cropmark, which is 90m in diameter, appears to represent an iron age defended 'banjo' enclosure. However, it also appears to be occupied by a small, E-W rectangular cropmark (possibly with a second rectangular cropmark in the 'banjo' entrance). It could conceivably be interpreted as a church and churchyard, possibly re-using a banjo enclosure. The south facing slope overlooks the Tywi floodplain.

#### Associated Artefacts:

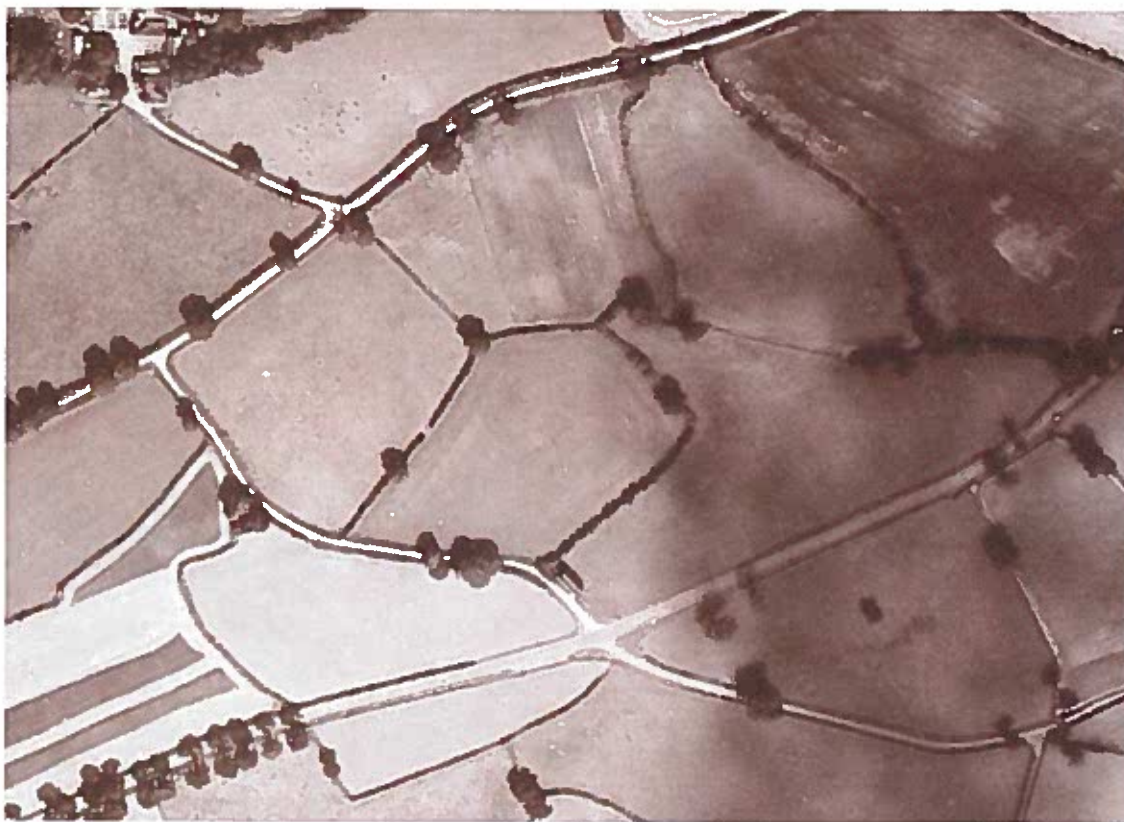
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanegwad, Cefn Hirnin PRN 698: sketch plan of area  
including cropmark ?enclosure PRN 49278*



*Llanegwad, Cefn Hirnin PRN 698: aerial photograph of cropmark ?enclosure PRN 49278*



**PRN:** 762  
**NGR:** SN547424  
**Parish:** Llanybyther  
**Site Name:** CAPEL IAGO;HEN FYNWENT YR;ST JAMES'  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY;CHAPEL? Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Buried feature;Finds  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Arable  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1194  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Ffynnon Iago PRN 4775 is immediately to N. Possible stone circle Pl  
**Views:** Restricted views to WNW and ESE  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Farm named 'Capel Iago', which according to local tradition was the site of a medieval chapel dedicated to St James (RCAHM 1917, 204 no.599; 207 no.606). However, there are no documentary sources for a chapel here, and no chapel is marked on any historic map (Rees, 1932, marks the site with a question-mark and presumably the RCAHM were his only source). The field immediately north of the farmstead (NGR SN 547 424) is said to be named 'Capel Iago'; the field to the east (NGR 548 423) was apparently locally termed 'yr hen fynwent', or 'the old graveyard' (ibid.). However, none of these field names is recorded on the Llanybyther tithe map of 1840 in which the entire holding is just termed 'Capel Iago house and land' (schedule no. 65). Nevertheless, ploughing in 'Capel Iago' during the 19th century revealed 'several large boulders which were thought to be the remains of a small building' (ibid.). An 'old yew tree' was present in this field in 1917 (ibid.), and it was also occupied by the Ffynnon Iago Stone PRN 1194, a probable bronze age standing stone - possible Christian re-use of a bronze age site?. Moreover, a 'flag-lined grave' with 'side slabs upright and regularly placed' was apparently opened up within 'yr hen fynwent' in the late 19th-early 20th century. Further cist graves were apparently observed in this field during ploughing in 1967 and 1984 (James 1987, 73). The cists were undated but from the description they appear to have been Christian rather than bronze age. In addition, the Ffynnon Iago 'holy well' site PRN 4775 lies immediately north of the two fields. Both fields are now pasture, on relatively level, poor ground, but have been arable in the recent past. In their present form, they appear to be a part of the surrounding 18th-19th century field pattern. 'Capel Iago' is very rough, wet marshy pasture, with a heavy growth of rushes. 'Yr hen fynwent' is drier and has been improved (with drainage?). Neither field exhibits any visible field evidence for archaeological features, but a rather dubious E-W curving earthwork may be present at the north end of 'Capel Iago' on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 250-240, 34814).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Boulder	Stone	00	Foundations of chapel?assoc with standing stone 1194?
Inhumation?	Bone	1	Found in long cist grave?
Cist	Stone	1	Long cist-grave

*Llanybyther, Capel Iago PRN 762: field 'yr hen fynwent' from SE*



*Llanybyther, Capel Iago PRN 762: field 'Capel Iago' from SW*





**PRN:** 837  
**NGR:** SN61062903  
**Parish:** Talley  
**Site Name:** CAPEL LLANCEINWYRYF;ST CAIN THE VIRGIN'S  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Place-name;Earthwork?  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Rushes;Thistles  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Within 50m of one spring, within 200m of another  
**Views:** Extensive views E, SE and S down valley of Nant Llwyd  
**Description:** Early medieval D site. ie. possible early medieval origins. A medieval grange-chapel to Talley Abbey (Gwastode Grange), dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cain the Virgin ('Cein gwryf'), is mentioned in a number of documentary sources (Price 1879, 165; Richards 1974, 113). It was granted to the abbey in c.1200, possibly reflecting an earlier association with the Talley clas? At any rate it was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century (Owen 1893, 41). The RCAHM suggest that the chapel stood on or near the site of the farm named 'Dan-y-capel', now in Talley parish (RCAHM 1917, 264-5). Unfortunately the Talley parish tithe schedule of 1838 does not include field names, but it seems more likely that it stood between Llwyncwnhwyra Farm (whose name is derived from the chapel) and Dan-y-capel Farm, on the slope above the latter. No aerial photographs were available for this site. However, in the field, a possible earthwork feature can be observed in the field immediately above Dan-y-capel and roughly halfway between the two farms. The feature presents itself as a slight rectangular 'platform', oriented E-W, supporting an area of thicker, lush grass and measuring approx. 10m E-W by 5m N-S. It occupies a slight, but distinct terrace in an otherwise moderate southeast-facing slope, at the head of what appears to be a valley associated with a dry spring. A second, active spring lies 40m NE of the platform. A number of other possible earthworks can just be discerned in the field, but are extremely amorphous. A line of telegraph poles crosses the field.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Talley, Capel Llanceinwyrwyf PRN 837:  
possible earthwork platform (chapel site?), from NW*



**PRN:** 912  
**NGR:** SN62932223  
**Parish:** Llandeilo  
**Site Name:** LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;MONASTERY;CLAS Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Tress;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 888;889;890;891  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Central to medieval borough of Llandeilo.  
**Views:** Extensive views E, SE and S over Afon Tywi floodplain

## References:

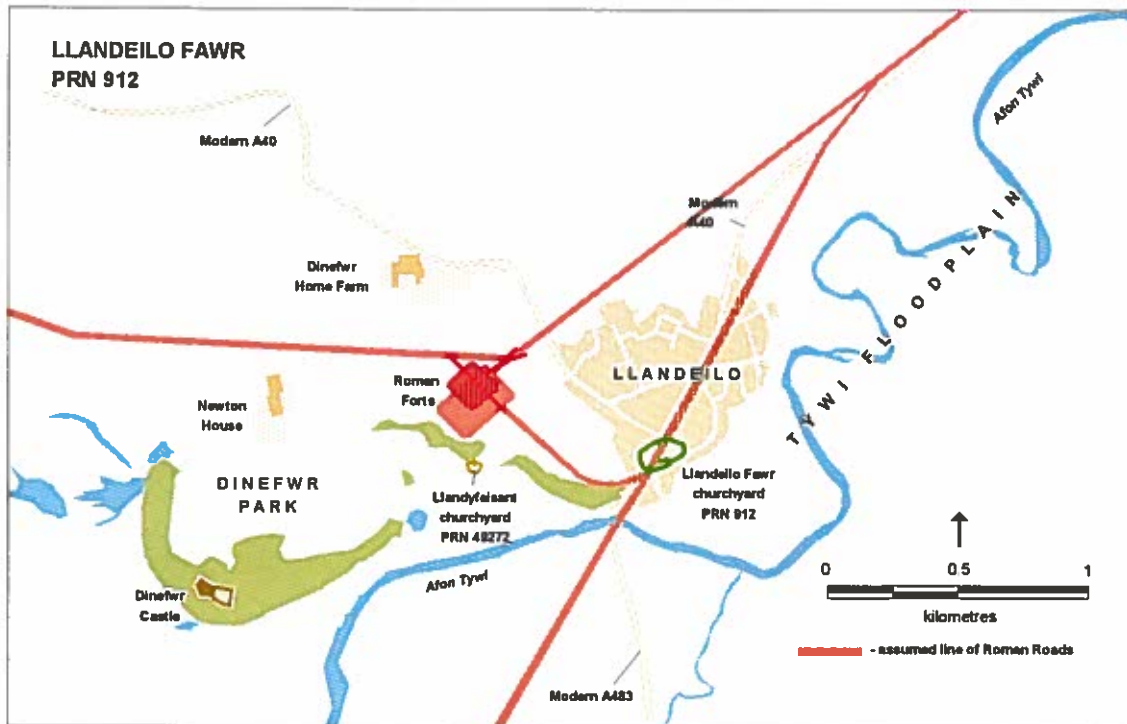
### Others

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	1802	Record Commission	1291 Taxatio
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### Negative References:

*Llandeilo Fawr churchyard PRN 912: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text*



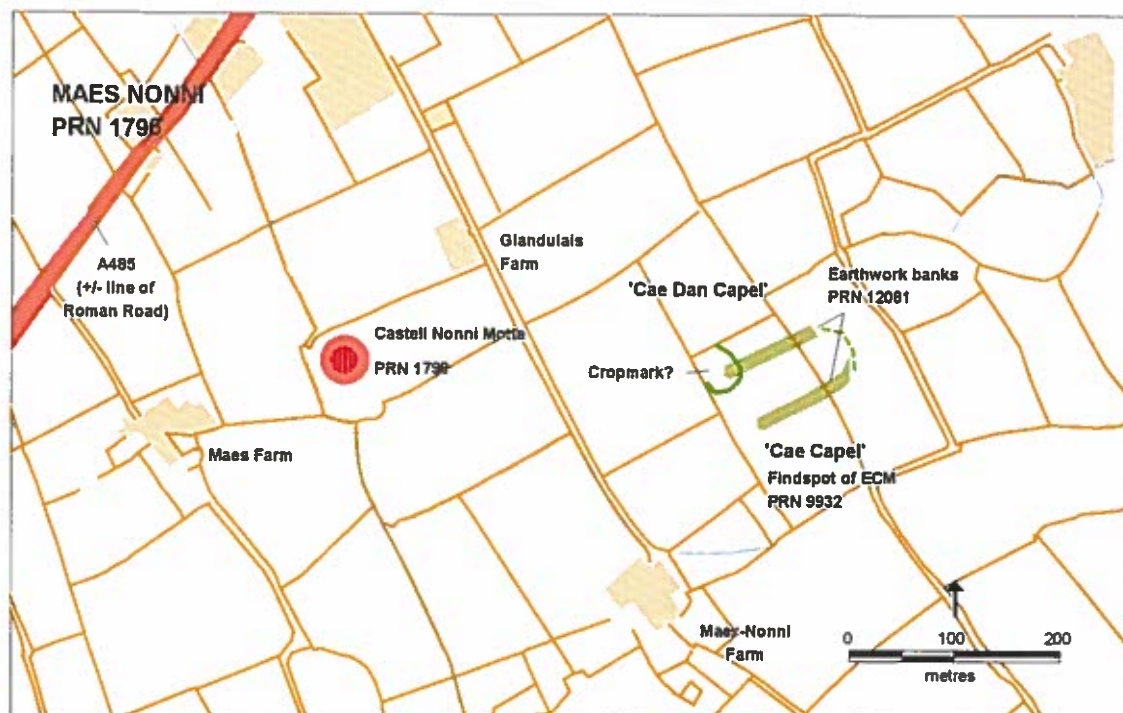
**PRN:** 1796  
**NGR:** SN49923980  
**Parish:** Llanllwni  
**Site Name:** MAES NONNI;CAE CAPEL  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CHAPEL?;CEMETERY? Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Findspot;Earthwork/U;Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 9932  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Within 350m of Castell Nonni motte PRN 1798. Within 600m of Ro  
**Views:** Extensive views across Dyffryn Teifi to N  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Probable site of medieval chapel, otherwise unrecorded (but marked as possible chapel site on William Rees 1932 map, presumably after RCAHM). A field, named 'Cae Capel' ('Chapel Field'), was the findspot of a 7th century inscribed stone PRN 9932 which was unearthed during ploughing in 1907 (RCAHM 1917, 176 no.528). The field lies on a farm named 'Maes Nonni', which has traditionally been translated as 'Nun's Field' (Lewis 1833), and a well called 'Fynnon Nonni' or 'Nun's Well' is said to have been located nearby (ibid.). However, the 'Nonni' element may preserve a dedication to the 'Celtic' St Non, although the RCAHM regard it as a diminutive of the name John (RCAHM 1917, 175 no.524). The field Cae Capel is occupied by an undated subrectangular earthwork (PRN 12081) which has been apparently been observed on aerial photographs. This may be the same as the low banks observed by NDL on Meridian Airmaps 1955, 240-240, 34980-34981. These appear to resolve as two linear, E-W banks, approx. 8-10m wide and 50m apart, which run for 100m through the field and terminate in the field immediately to the east. These banks are also visible on the ground where they are up to 0.30m high, and appear as if they may join together at the east end as a continuous, curving earthwork (but very vague). However, they do not appear to form a 'typical' ecclesiastical enclosure. Also visible on the aerial photographs is a possible cropmark enclosure in the northwest corner of Cae Capel. This forms a rough oval measuring 40m N-S and 30m E-W. However, it appears to overly the banks and may represent the site of a pond, a number of ponds of similar dimensions (and similar cropmarks) being present in the vicinity. The entire area now lies beneath a regular, planned early - mid 19th century enclosure pattern, with no evidence for earlier land-use - despite being relatively good-quality land. Nevertheless, the evidence does overall suggest that a medieval chapel was present here. If inscribed stone PRN 9932 was +/- in situ, then the site was long-lived with possible origins as a cemetery. The site lies 350m east of a motte, also called 'Castell Nonni' (PRN 1798). It also lies, possibly significantly, within 600m of the line of the Roman Road between Carmarthen and Roman Fort at Llanio (Bremia).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	'HEUTREN' stone
Inhumation	Bone	00	Ploughed up in Cae Capel
Tile?	Clay	00	Ploughed up in Cae Capel



*Maes Nonni/Cae Capel PRN 1796: sketch plan*



*Llanllwni, Maes Nonni/Cae Capel PRN 1796: from SE showing earthwork banks PRN 12081*



**PRN:** 1879  
**NGR:** SN655369  
**Parish:** Cynwyl Gaeo  
**Site Name:** MAES LLANWRTHWL  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Findspot;Place-name;Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1880;9939;9940  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** In valley of Afon Annell near its confluence with Nant Cilgwyn. Wit  
**Views:** Limited views all round; intervisible with PRN 1886?  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Findspot of Group I ECMs PRNs 9939 and 9940 (Edwards forthcoming), on the holding called 'Maes Llanwrthwl' which suggests the presence of an ecclesiastical site, the precise location of which is unknown. It may represent a post-Roman cemetery, within 2km of the major Roman Road (PRN 5222) between Llandeilo/Llandovery and the Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1947), that apparently became associated - at a subsequent period? - with the 'Celtic' St Gwrthwl The ECM PRN 9939 carries a late 5th - early 6th century inscription commemorating one Paulinus, with the words '...here Paulinus lies...'. He has often been equated with the Bishop Paulinus who taught St David, according to Rhigyfarch's late 11th century 'Life of St David', but this cannot be relied upon as history and Paulinus may have been brought in to the 'Life' because Rhigyfarch knew of the existence of the stone (Edwards forthcoming). Paulinus therefore could be a secular figure (Thomas 1994, 104), and indeed the 'Gwrthwl' element in the place-name suggests that no Paulinus dedication ever attached to the cemetery, although Edwards points out that the language employed in the inscription is similar to that commemorating a cleric at Llantrisant (Edwards forthcoming). The second ECM PRN 9940 may indicate that a larger cemetery complex was present. It features a 6th century inscription that Rhys suggested may commemorate a king's son (ibid.), suggesting that any cemetery was a high-status site during the post-Roman period, at least. The exact location of the findspot is unknown. The stones were first recorded in the late 17th century in a field called 'Pant-y-polion' (ibid.), which the RCAHM suggest was the same as a field called 'Cae Neintyr' in 1917 (RCAHM 1917, 34 No. 119). However, the location of this field is unknown. The tithe map for Cynwyl Gaeo parish, from 1839, does not show individual fields and they are not listed (and therefore are not named) in the schedule. The RCAHM go on to say that Cae Neintyr exhibited 'surface irregularities' (PRN 1880), which they suggested might be associated with the cemetery (ibid.). Nothing significant can be seen in the area on aerial photographs, or as field evidence. It cannot be known when the suggested association with St Gwrthwl began, and it is as yet unknown whether the cemetery was ever 'developed', with the addition of a church or chapel. A question remains as to whether this site might in fact be equated with the medieval Capel Teilo (PRN 1886), thought to lie approx. 1km to the north but the exact site of which is unknown.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	See PRNs 9939-40



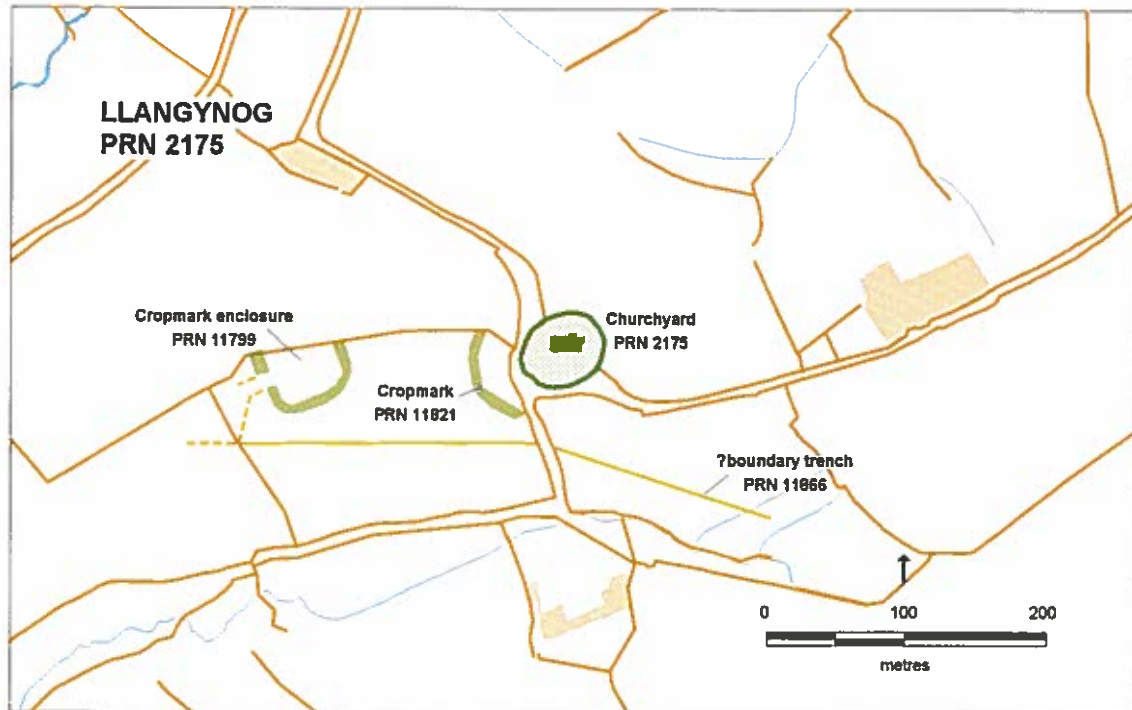
**PRN:** 2175  
**NGR:** SN33851492  
**Parish:** Llangynog  
**Site Name:** LLANGYNOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNOG'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;HILLFORT?;DITCHED ENCLOSURE?Iron age?;Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2174;11821  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Cropmark enclosure PRN 11799 is 125m to W. Linear cropmark PR  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangynog church PRN 2174 which was a chapelry to Llansteffan parish, and is now a parish church. The medium-sized circular churchyard (60m in diameter) occupies a prominent hilltop, which is probably significant. It lies within Williams' Inland Southwest Area of small circular iron age defended enclosure (Williams 1988, 31-33) and almost certainly represents the ecclesiastical re-use of such an enclosure (James 1992, 71). It is associated with curving cropmark PRN 11821, 30m to the west, which is concentric to the churchyard and may represent an outer enclosure approx. 130m in diameter - and may mean that the re-used enclosure was of the 'concentric antenna' form. The churchyard is also close to a further cropmark enclosure PRN 11799, also probably iron age, which lies just 125m to the west. It may then be a 'paired site', one of a pair of iron age enclosures which, as a result of native systems of partible inheritance, may have become a kin burial ground through gift or the presence of a founder's grave (James 1994, 405). An undated, linear cropmark runs E-W just south of the churchyard (PRN 11866). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynog.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Fragment	Stone	00	Burnt stone fragments
Waste material	Flint	00	Chips of "foreign" type of flint

*Llangynog churchyard PRN 2175: sketch plan*



*Llangynog churchyard PRN 2175: aerial photo from NNW, showing cropmarks PRN 11821 and 11799*



**PRN:** 2264  
**NGR:** SN39562386  
**Parish:** Newchurch  
**Site Name:** LLANFIHANGEL CROESFEINI;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCH;CHAPEL Early Medieval  
**Form:** Findspot;Documents;Place-name;Earthwork/D  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 2263;9930;9931

**Siting:** Hill slope///

**Orientation:** Subcircular

**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope

**Proximity:** Within 100m of motte castle (PRN 2261). Within 300m of bronze a

**Views:** Extensive views S and E, over to Dyffryn Tywi

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval church/chapelry, in Newchurch parish. It appears to have been superseded as the main church of the parish when Newchurch itself was established sometime before 1110-1129 (PRNs 2253 and 49312), when it was granted - as 'Eglwys Newydd' or 'the new church', to Carmarthen Priory (Morgan n.d., 66-7). Llanfihangel Croesfeini was therefore presumably established long before this date. Further evidence of early origins is furnished by the two Group I-II ECMs (PRNs 9930-31), that were first recorded from the 'graveyard' of the site (Edwards forthcoming). They were almost certainly in situ; they appear to have given the 'Croesfeini' element to the place-name, ie. 'crossed stones', while if they had been medieval/post-medieval imports they would presumably have been taken to Newchurch parish church. The site appears to have continued to be a chapelry after the establishment of the parish church as it was evidently rebuilt in stone, and clearly had burial rights, but until its demolition in 1847 it had been used as a tithe barn 'through all the centuries' (Morgan n.d., 65). Nevertheless, the site continued to be marked as 'Capel Groes Feini' on the OS 1" Old Series map, of 1831 (Sheet 41). The building itself is marked as an open rectangle on the Newchurch parish tithe map of 1844, while the field in which it stood was apparently known as 'Lan Capel' (but is named 'Llain Begwm' on the tithe schedule, cf. RCAHM 1917 222-3, No. 656). A slight earthwork now marks the site. It forms a rough circle, 4m in diameter and standing to a height of approx. 0.15m, and clearly marks the site of the building, being in the location marked on the tithe map. There is now, however, no evidence of any accompanying enclosure (ie. the 'graveyard'), nor is it visible on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 230-220, 24559). The site is elevated, open and rather exposed, which may have contributed to the relocation of the church, and is now a field of rough pasture. It lies 100m WNW of a post-Conquest motte castle (PRN 2261) which suggests that the caput of a lordship may initially have been anticipated at the site - it does not appear to have been re-established at Newchurch. The site also lies within 300m of a bronze age henge or defended enclosure (PRN 2270) and two bronze age round barrows (PRNs 2259-60). It appears that the 'Michael' dedication may be pre-Conquest and indeed the site does occupy the 'classic' hilltop location traditionally associated with early Michael dedications.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	3	See PRNs 9930-31

*Newchurch, Llanfihangel Croesfeini PRN 2264: site of chapel from WNW,  
looking towards motte*



**PRN:** 2289  
**NGR:** SN37533952  
**Parish:** Llangeler  
**Site Name:** ST CELER'S CHAPEL;FFYNNON CELER  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL;WELL CHAPEL Early Medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;pasture;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Llangeler churchyard PRN 49292 is 150m SW of churchyard. Old Vi  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of late medieval well-chapel, with no above-ground remains, 150m NE of Llangeler churchyard PRN 49292. Well and chapel were also dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Celer. It was still standing, and described as 'a little chapel', in c.1695 (RCAHMW 1917, 162 no.473). The well was said to have curative properties (Jones 1954, 164) and was conceptually linked to Llangeler churchyard, if not physically, the bathers in the well afterwards 'lying down' in a 'place in the churchyard, properly called a cemetery' according to Lhuyd in c.1695 (RCAHMW 1917, 162 no.473). The link may have been more than conceptual, as both the churchyard and the well-chapel may have occupied a very large circular enclosure now represented by a series of continuous field boundaries around the north, south and east sides of the churchyard. Much of the land within these boundaries may have been under ecclesiastical ownership in 1839, when the tithe map was drawn, but the map is too badly damaged to be clear. However, the Old Vicarage (PRN 15835) still occupies the north-east quadrant.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
Ordnance Survey	1968		SN33 NE11
DAT	1984	CR	2278 5263
DAT	1984	CR	2278 5263
DAT	1984	SRF	
Carlisle N	1811	Topographical Dictionary of Wales	Unpaginated.
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.473 p.162
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.473 p.162
Jones F	1954	Holy Wells of Wales	p.164
Jones F	1954	Holy Wells of Wales	p.164
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.15 p.330

**PRN:** 3919  
**NGR:** SN26961062  
**Parish:** Llanddowror  
**Site Name:** PARC Y CERRIG SANCTAIDD; HOLY STONE; HOLLIS STONE  
**Site Type:** UNKNOWN; LEACHT? Unknown; Early Medieval?; Medieval  
**Form:** O.Struct/D  
**Land Use:** Arable  
**Vegetation:** Potatoes; Undergrowth  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 9941  
**Siting:** High plateau///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** On parish boundary. Round barrow complex PRNs 3912, 3913 and 4  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, particularly to S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. The site known as 'Parc-y-cerrig Sanctaidd' ('Field of the Holy Stones') is an unusual site that has yet to be properly interpreted. It consists of two adjoining fragments of a stone slab PRN 9941, with a 'ring-cross', the base of another orthostat, and two smaller stones, forming a rectangular 'structure' measuring approx. 2.8m x 2.4m. They lie within a stone-walled enclosure measuring 6m x 4m, with a stile bearing the inscription 'Parc-y-cerrig Sanctaidd, 1902' (RCAHM 1917, 187-8 no.557, Cadw SAM file, 1998). The site was interpreted as a 'leacht', or a field-altar similar in type to early medieval-medieval Irish examples of 'altoir beg', by George Treherne in 1907 (Edwards forthcoming; RCAHM 1917, 187-8 no.557). However the antiquity of the site is debatable. The parish boundary between Llansadwrnen and Llandawke (later Llanddowror) parishes clearly runs through the site, but Llansadwrnen parish is a late medieval, or probably a post-medieval creation from Laugharne parish. The field-name 'Parc-y-cerrig Sanctaidd' was, according to the RCAHM, used for the site on the Llandawke parish tithe survey of 1839 (RCAHM 1917, 187-8 no.557), but in fact the schedule gives the field-name as 'Tafarn Diflas' (schedule no. 17); the Llansadwrnen tithe map of 1843 just calls the field 'Slang' (schedule no. 23). Mary Curtis referred to the site as the 'Hollis Stone Field' in 1880, and described the site in terms of local folklore (RCAHM 1917, 187-8 no.557). In fact, the first use of the name appears to have been in 1902 when the enclosure wall was built. However, 17th century deeds refer to the presence of 'holy stones' within the fields of Llansadwrnen parish (Ken Murphy DAT, pers. comm.). Nancy Edwards has recently suggested that the 'ring-crosses' are not of early medieval type - in fact, they are not crosses at all (Edwards forthcoming). She regards the site as post-medieval and has suggested that it might represent the base of a windmill (ibid.), and indeed it does occupy a high, level plateau fully taking account of the prevailing wind. In such an interpretation, the site was chosen for the parish boundary purely out of convenience. However, it is rather small to be a windmill base. In a contrasting view, J. Wyn Evans regards the cross-incised stone PRN 9941 as a genuine Group II ECM erected on the site after it had become disused as an altar, but perpetuating its religious associations. Its true purpose therefore remains unknown. It lies within a concentration of prehistoric funerary monuments, including a round barrow complex PRNs 3912, 3913 and 42850 which is 300m to the northwest, but the significance of this is unknown and may be coincidental. The site, which is scheduled, is now surrounded by a post-and-rail fence, and is entirely choked with vegetation.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Incised ring-cross
Cross base?	Stone	1	Socketed stone
Rough stone	Stone	1	0.5 x 0.6m. Included in walled enclosure
Slab	Stone	1	0.9 x 0.3m set upright in walled enclosure



*Llanddowror, Parc Cerrig y Sanctaidd PRN 3919: view of site from SE*



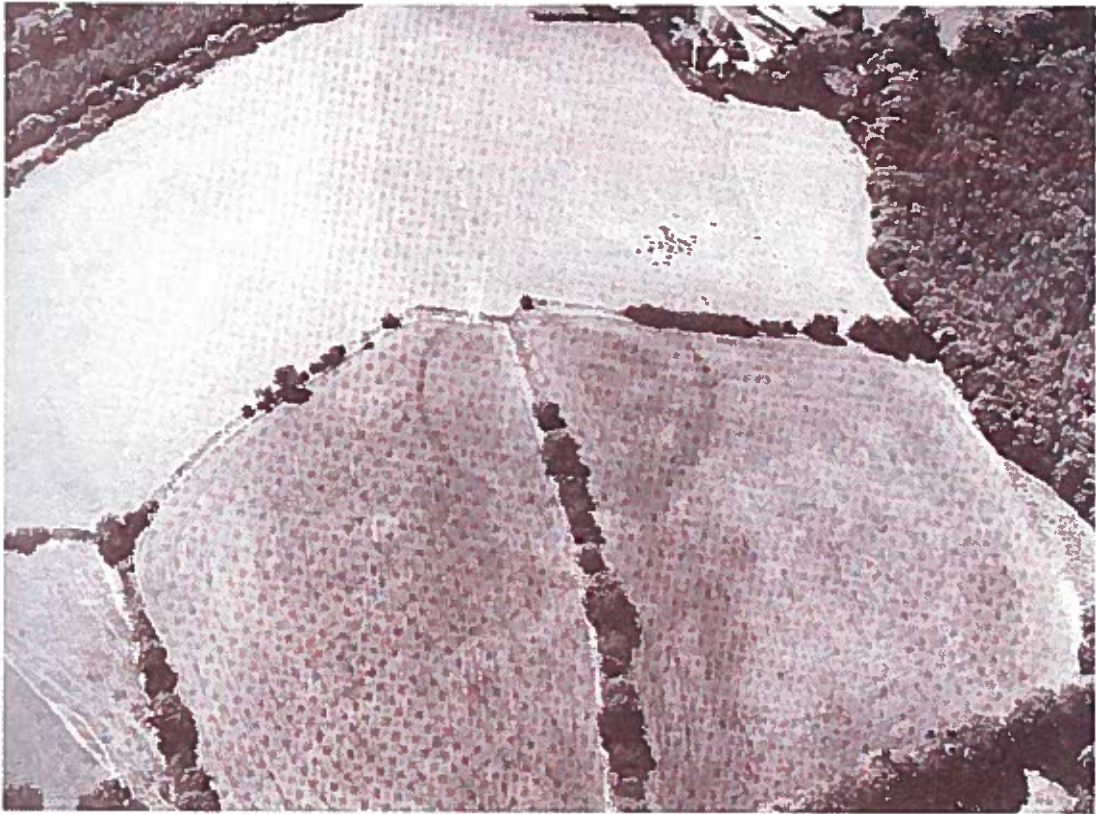
**PRN:** 3969  
**NGR:** SN26812384  
**Parish:** Llanwinio  
**Site Name:** CILSANT;PEN GAER FACH  
**Site Type:** HILLFORT?;OCCUPATION SITE?;ECCLESIASTICAL Iron Age;Early Medieval?;Medieval ENCLOSURE;FINDSPOT?  
**Form:** Earthwork/D;Findspot?  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3967  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Medieval Cilsant farmstead PRN 12618, and well, is 200m to NW. B  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval site. Probable iron age defended enclosure, possibly (re-)used as a secular dwelling during the pre-Conquest period up to the 12th century. The site may also have had ecclesiastical associations. Aerial photographs show a circular enclosure near the tip of a low sloping spur, projecting from the high ground to the west into the valley of the Afon Cynin. It is an imposing position overlooking the valley to the north, east and south. The enclosure survives as a semi-circular bank and platform on the north side of the E-W field boundary which bisects the hillfort. The western defences are now represented by a bank of pitched stones, although this may well be post-medieval. The section of hillfort to the south of this boundary has largely been lost (through ploughing?) although traces can just be seen continuing south into the field at the east end. The western section of the surviving northern half remains as a high (c.1 metre) bank whilst to the east it degenerates to a low break of slope. The entire site is under pasture. Terry James has suggested that the enclosure represents the 'Cilsant' that was the documented caput of Bleddri ap Cadifor, the last native Lord of Blaen-cuch and Cilsant, which remained in use into the 12th century (James 1997, 33-4). The present farmstead of Cilsant (PRN 12618) appears to have succeeded this site as a manor house/major dwelling later in the medieval period. There are a number of earthworks between the farmstead and the defended enclosure, which lies 170m to the ESE, which may represent tracks or even a Deserted Rural Settlement associated with the medieval manor of Cilsant. In addition, amorphous cropmarks of unknown origin PRN 3970 have been observed on aerial photographs in the southern part of the field to the west of the enclosure. The enclosure site may also/instead have an ecclesiastical context. There is a dubious 19th century record of an inscribed stone from the enclosure (PRN 3967), recorded by the RCAHM thus - 'according to the testimony of Hannah Jones, aged 82... there stood (in the mid 19th century) in the southwest corner of the field known as Pen-y-gaer Fawr, on Cilsant Farm... "a stone with some letters on it"' (RCAHM 1917, 201 no. 590). Nothing more of this stone is known. The RCAHM thought it possible that it represented an ECM, but it is not included in Dr N. Edwards recent survey. Furthermore the tithe map for Llanwinio parish, of 1848, does not feature the field name 'Pen-y-gaer Fawr'. However, it is possible to translate the farm-name 'Cilsant' as 'saint's cell'.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanwinio, Cilsant/Pen Gaer Fach PRN 3969: aerial photograph, from E*



*Llanwinio, Cilsant/Pen Gaer Fach PRN 3969: site from NNW*



**PRN:** 3973  
**NGR:** SN28912086  
**Parish:** Meidrim  
**Site Name:** MEIDRUM PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;HILLFORT?;DITCHED ENCLOSURE?Iron Age;Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3972  
**Siting:** Local summit///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Occupies local promontory just above confluence of Afon Dewi Faw  
**Views:** Extensive views SW, S and SE  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Meidrum parish church PRN 3972, which was listed, as 'Meydrym', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It appears always to have been a prebend of St Davids (Evans, 1993, 13). The church, which is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David (Dewi), and the cemetery, are mentioned, as 'Meitrym', in Gwynfardd Brycheiniog's poem 'Canu y Dewi' of the late 12th century (Lewis 1931, 43-52). The same poem refers to the churchyard as a 'cemetery for hosts', which may reflect a tradition of 'nawdd' or sanctuary (Evans 1993, 14). The churchyard also appears to have been the camp site at Meidrum mentioned in the 12th century 'Lives of St Brychan', the body of which are thought to have been transcribed from pre-Conquest source material (Thomas 1994, 104) - again possibly reflecting a tradition of sanctuary. The suboval churchyard occupies a local promontory, just above the confluence of the Afon Dewi Fawr and an unnamed stream, at the west end of the medieval settlement of Meidrum PRN 12776. There is a bank on the west side of the yard, furthest from the promontory, and It was 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. There are at least 3 springs/wells within 50m of the site. The parish was formerly larger, and coterminous with Cwmwd Ystlwyf, of which it was probably the mother church (Evans 1991, 241). There was at least one dependant chapelry in this larger parish, at Llanfihangel Abercywyn (PRN 2160). The church PRN 3972 stands within a probable Iron Age promontory fort. The enclosure is univallate, on a promontory overlooking the valley to north, south and east. JH 1997

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 4051  
**NGR:** SN70942535  
**Parish:** Llangadog  
**Site Name:** CAE CAPEL;MYNWENT-Y-CAPEL  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name;Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPBB  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** 400m ESE of the probable Roman Villa at Llys Brychan (PRN 4047)  
**Views:** Extensive views to SE  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A field, named 'Cae Capple' (ie. 'Cae Capel' or chapel field) on the Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839 (schedule no. 960) was apparently known locally as 'Mynwent y Capel' or 'chapel cemetery' (RCAHM 1917, 147 no. 434). In 1917 the RCAHM described the field as featuring 'in the western corner... low grass-grown foundations of walls which average about a foot in height, and enclose a space 130 feet by 100 feet... Two oak trees of considerable age grow within the enclosure.' (ibid.). The site was visited in September 1903 when no physical features at all were observed (and no oak trees), while no aerial photographs were available for this site. The field is under pasture, is fertile, and lies on a gentle slope down to a stream, Ffrwd-y-felin, that forms its southern side. The ground rises to the north and west of the field where there are a number of pronounced limestone knolls and outcrops, many of them enhanced by quarrying. One of the gentler knolls occupies the field itself (at NGR SN 7101 2254) and could conceivably be the site referred to by the RCAHM, although not in the western corner. A possible round barrow site identified 200m to the north is probably a further outcrop (PRN 5511). An early medieval origin for the Cae Capel site may be suggested by the fact that it lies 400m ESE of the probable Roman Villa at Llys Brychan (PRN 4047), which may have been re-used as the site of a medieval llys (PRN 12070). Cae Capel is marked as a possible chapel site on William Rees' 1932 map, but is not mentioned by Lewis (1833) when it had presumably gone.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Ludlow ND	2004	Tithe Map & Apport Llangadog Ph Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	Schedule No.960 "Cae Capel"
Ordnance Survey	1968		SN72 NW9
Ordnance Survey	1976	DRF	Ordnance Survey 108
Ordnance Survey	1968		Field names 'Mynwent Y Capel' & 'Cae Capel'
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.434 p.147
Ordnance Survey	1907	Carmarthenshire XXXIV NE	Annotation by G.Eyre-Evans
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet



*Llangadog, Cae Capel/Mynwent-y-capel PRN 4051: site from NW*



**PRN:** 4740  
**NGR:** SN515267  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** GWYDDFA GATW  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley slope/Steep//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:** Afon Cloidach forms W side of area. Spring line on lower slopes of v  
**Views:** Limited views across Cwm Cloidach to E, more extensive to N and S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of a possible chapelry or ?cemetery. According to the RCAHM 'Inventory' there were seven 'trefi' or (hamlets) within Llanegwad parish, each of which was served, during the medieval period, by a chapel (RCAHM 1917, 118 no. 342). This site is not listed among them. Nevertheless there is a tradition that an early medieval chapel or cemetery occupied the site of the present farmstead of Gwyddfa Gattw, the name of which is said to be a corruption of 'Yr Wyddfa Gatwg'? ie. the monument or burial place of St Catwg, who is said to be the father of St Gwynlleu (RCAHM 1917, 118n.). The precise location of such a chapel or cemetery, if it existed, is entirely unknown. Gwyddfa Gatw, and the neighbouring farm of Cil-gattw, occupy a fairly steep, west-facing slope on the eastern side of the Afon Cloidach valley. The land is fairly good quality grazing, just below the 300m line. Both farms are typical post-medieval nucleated farmsteads, with no evidence for any underlying features (an earthwork 'platform' at Gwyddfa Gattw is cut into by a barn, but its significance cannot be assessed). The fields form longish strips running down the hillside, divided by boundaries that mainly follow streams, and the springs that emerge halfway down the slope. No significant features are visible on either holding on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 250-220, 19994-6). Unfortunately the Llanegwad tithe map and schedule of 1841 only gives field-names for Cil-gattw (schedule nos. 1632-46; 1803-8) and not for Gwyddfa Gattw. Nevertheless, given the place-name(s), the possibility remains that there may an early medieval ecclesiastical site somewhere in the area.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

	1841	Tithe Map & Apport Llanegwad schedule nos. 1632-46 1803-8	
Meridian Airmaps	1955		250-220 19994-6
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
RCAHM	1976		5e CM
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.343(Note) p.118 Farm name 'Rwyddfagatw' (RCAHM) or 'Gwyddfa Gatw' (Ordnance Survey 6")-monument or burial place of Gatw also 'Cil-Gatw'

*Llanegwad, Gwyddfa Gattw PRN 4740: Gwyddfa Gattw Farm from W*



**PRN:** 4745  
**NGR:** SN565293  
**Parish:** Llanfynydd  
**Site Name:** CAE YR HEN FYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?;CHAPEL? Early Medieval?;Medieval?  
**Form:** Place-name;Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Within 500m of prehistoric sites - round barrows PRNs 680 and 685,  
**Views:** Extensive views to S and E, over a long distance to S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Field-name 'old cemetery field', recorded by the RCAHM thus - 'there is a tradition that the was a chapel on the land of Crach-gelli-fawr, in the upper part of (Llanfynydd) parish. There are no walls or ruins remaining, but a field there is called Cae yr hen fynwent' (RCAHM 1917, 141 no.418). No field names are given on the tithe map and schedule for Llanfynydd parish, of 1839 (schedule nos.1115-1132), and it is not possible to identify the field. The holding occupies a south-facing slope in an upland area of the parish, between 220m and 290m above sea level, sloping down to the Afon Felindre. It is fair-quality land, with wooded areas, of rectangular ?post-medieval enclosures, the boundaries of many of which have gone. It forms a discrete pocket of enclosed land in an area that appears to have remained unenclosed until later in the post-medieval period. No aerial photographs were available for this site, and a rapid field visit did not identify any significant features. The location and nature of the possible site is therefore still unknown. The holding lies in an area containing a number of prehistoric and possible prehistoric monuments, all within a 500m radius, including a neolithic-bronze age megalithic structure, two bronze age round barrows and a possible standing stone, and an iron age hillfort. Medieval - post-medieval Deserted Rural Settlement PRN 37402 is 300m east of the holding.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

	1839	Tithe Map & Apport Llanfynydd schedule nos.1115-1132	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
RCAHM	1976		8c CM
	1864		The Welshman 5-8-1864
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.418(ii) p.141

*Llanfynydd, Cae yrHen Fynwent PRN 4745: general view of area of site from SW*





**PRN:** 4774  
**NGR:** SN57924525  
**Parish:** Pencarreg  
**Site Name:** CAE'R HEN FYNWENT  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY? Prehistoric?;Early Medieval?;Mediev  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 12730  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Hillfort PRN 819 is 350m to SE. A number of springs rise within 100  
**Views:** Extensive views N over Dyffryn Teifi  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Place-name only. Field, named 'Cae'r hen fynwent' ('old cemetery field') on the Pencarreg tithe map of 1844 (schedule no.475), where 'it is said there formerly stood some erect stones which were always considered sepulchral' (RCAHM 1917, 235 no.696). Possible cemetery site, undated, but the former presence of 'stones' may suggest prehistoric rather than medieval origins? However, this site is on, or very near the site marked 'Capel Iago?' on William Rees' 1932 map (PRN 12730). Unfortunately no aerial photographs were available for the area. The field is currently under improved pasture and is entirely featureless. A sheep-dip has recently been excavated in the northeast corner of the field (from which no findings were reported), within a dipping fold. The field appears to be contemporary with the surrounding, later post-medieval enclosure pattern.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

Ludlow ND	2004	Tithe Map & Apport Pencarreg Ph Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	Schedule No.475
RCAHM	1976		8c CM
DAT	1984	SRF	
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.696 p.235
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	p.235 No.696 Field name 'Cae'r Hen Fynwent'

**Negative References:**

*Pencarreg, Cae'r hen fynwent PRN 4774: from SE showing dipping-fold to right*



**PRN:** 5050  
**NGR:** SN257196  
**Parish:** Llangynin  
**Site Name:** PARC YR HEN EGLWYS  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY?; ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?; CHURCH? Early Medieval?; Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name; Cropmark/U; Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 12092  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Unknown cropmark PRN 10776 in field immediately to E. Possible r  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, particularly distant views to E  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Field named 'Parc yr hen eglwys' ('old church field'). The RCAHM noted the name, and the fact that 'not far off is another field called Parc-y-Capel' (tithe schedule no.234) but suggest that the name may denote that it was part of the parochial glebe (RCAHM 1917, 168 no.495). However, they also stated that 'evidences of burial are said to have been dug up' in the field (ibid.). No ecclesiastical site is documented here, and none is suggested on William Rees' 1932 map. The field is now rich, improved pasture that has obviously been ploughed in the relatively recent past. It is occupied by a substantial, subrectangular, cropmark and earthwork enclosure PRN 12092, occupying a prominent location on a slight 'knoll' at the summit of the E-W ridge that dominates the landscape here. It measures approx. 100m E-W x 75m N-S and encloses approx. 0.5 ha. It is best preserved to the west where it is represented by a low bank and ditch, with a combined height of 0.3m. It is much fainter on the east side where a further N-S ditch may lie beyond. The north and south sides are mainly present as cropmarks but the southern line is also represented by a slight break of slope and terrace. The site is thought to represent an iron age or Romano-British defended enclosure, but early medieval-medieval ecclesiastical origins, if not re-use, cannot be ruled out. There are further faint cropmarks on the level ground on the south side of the field, which appear to resolve as two conjoining rectangular enclosures. A further cropmark, of unknown form (PRN 10776), lies in the field immediately east (DAT 1984, 77).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation?	Bone	00	

#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

	1838	Tithe Map & Apport Llanginning Ph	Schedule No.356
RAF	1946		106G-UK-1625 6053-5
Meridian Airmaps	1955		220-210 27060-1
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
RCAHM	1976		8c CM
DAT	1984	CR	12092
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.495 p.168
DAT	1984	Archaeology in Wales	No.24 p.77 No.78

*Llangynin, Parc yr hen eglwys PRN 5050: enclosure PRN 12092 from W*



*Llangynin, Parc yr hen eglwys PRN 5050: aerial photograph of site showing enclosure PRN 12092*



**PRN:** 5078  
**NGR:** SN21602055  
**Parish:** Llanboidy  
**Site Name:** PARC Y FYNWENT; LAN; LLAN  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?; CEMETERY? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Place-name; Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Pasture; Arable  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 8348  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Ffynnon Foida well PRN 15100 is 500m to ESE. Stream is 130m E, r  
**Views:** Extensive, long-range views to S  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Circular earthwork enclosure, demonstrated through aerial photography to be a concentric antenna enclosure PRN 8348 (James 1989, 31-2) and therefore probably iron age. It comprises a circular inner enclosure, 70m in diameter, defined by a pronounced earthwork bank which is up to 0.5m high on its west side. The N. half of the bank also appears as a slight parchmark - indicating buried stonework? Aerial photography shows this enclosure to lie within a concentric, subcircular outer enclosure defined by a cropmark 130m in diameter, the south sides of which intum to form a 'banjo' entrance. The site lies on a farm, now named 'Lan', which was named 'Llan' (ie. ecclesiastical enclosure or church) on the Llangan tithe map of 1839. The field occupied by the enclosure was named 'Parc-y-fynwent' (or 'cemetery field') on the tithe map (Schedule No. 756). It is suggested that it was the enclosure itself that was the site of the cemetery/possible church, as at a number of other re-used iron age sites in the region (cf. for example Churchways, Upton, Pembs., and a number of possible re-used churchyard sites). There are no other significant features visible in this field, either on aerial photographs or as field evidence, but similarly no features are visible within the enclosure, either E-W orientated or otherwise. The enclosure occupies a broad, +/- level 'terrace' in what is otherwise a south-facing hill slope, with extensive, long-distance views. Any church or cemetery that may have occupied the site has no recorded history, but there is an unsubstantiated local tradition that Llangan Church initially occupied this site (James 1992, 66-7), which formerly lay within Llangan parish.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanboidy, Lan/Parc-y-fynwent PRN 5078: aerial photograph of site showing enclosure PRN 8348,  
from ENE*



*Llanboidy, Lan/Parc-y-fynwent PRN 5078: enclosure PRN 8348 from W*





**PRN:** 5255  
**NGR:** SN32272401  
**Parish:** Trelech a'r Betws  
**Site Name:** PARC YR EGLWYS  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT?;CHURCH Early Medieval?;Medieval?  
**LAND?**

**Form:** Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2241  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//

**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope

**Proximity:** Slopes down to tributary of Afon Cywyn, 400m from the river. Penca

**Views:** Restricted views to S. Intervisible with Pencaerau-bach iron age hill

**Description:** Early medieval D site. ie. possible early medieval origins. A field named 'Parc-yr-eglwys' ('church field') on the Trelech a'r Betws tithe schedule of 1845 (schedule no. 2616), lies immediately southeast of a circular earthwork enclosure PRN 2241. The enclosure is normally regarded as an iron age defended enclosure, but the place-name may imply ecclesiastical (re-)use. The RCAHM Inventory is incorrect in stating that the earthwork occupies Parc-yr-eglwys itself (RCAHM 1917, 268 no.761) and the possibility exists that the association is merely coincidental and that the field name just denotes ecclesiastical land. Nevertheless the enclosure forms a regular circle 40m in diameter, defined by a very slight bank which was formerly more pronounced (ibid.), and is therefore of a size consistent with ecclesiastical use. It lies on a fairly steep south facing slope, overlooking the valley of the Afon Cywyn, just 370m north of Pencaerau-bach iron age hillfort (PRN 2242). The possibility therefore exists that it may represent a 'paired site', one of a pair of iron age enclosures which, as a result of native systems of partible inheritance, may have become a kin burial ground through gift or the presence of a founder's grave (James 1994, 405). Unfortunately it was not possible to visit this site in 2003 and the SMR contains no relevant aerial photographs.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 5260  
**NGR:** SN343368  
**Parish:** Llangeler  
**Site Name:** LLAIN DDINEU;LLAIN DDIMEU  
**Site Type:** CEMETERY? Unknown;Early Medieval?;Medieva  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Possible barrow cemetery PRN 10594 in vicinity  
**Views:** Extensive views to N across Dyffryn Teifi  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. The RCAHM record that a field named 'Llain ddineu' or 'Llain ddimeu' ('halfpenny patch') lay on Penrallt Farm in Penboyr parish (now Llangeler parish), and that there was a local tradition that the field was a 'burial ground' (RCAHM 1917, 227 no.670). No date was put forward for the burial ground. The RCAHM continue to say that 'a number of upright stones' were removed from the field for use as gateposts (ibid.). The Penboyr tithe schedule records no field name 'Llain ddineu/ddimeu' on Penrallt Farm or in its environs, and the map reference given is 600m NNE of Penrallt farmstead, in a field named 'Park y Quarry' (schedule no. 638). The SMR recorded the NGR as SN 3430 3708, which lies 270m NW of this location, but this appears to have been an error and has been altered. In conclusion, it is not known for certain which field the RCAHM are referring to. In any event, the record is vague and relies on local tradition. Nothing significant can be seen in the area on aerial photographs. Might there be an association with the possible barrow cemetery PRN 10594, which lies in the vicinity, but similarly without a precise location?

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Upright stone	Stone	00	Removed from site & used as gateposts

#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Source	Date	Description	Notes
Meridian Airmaps	1838 1955	Tithe Map & Apport Penboyr	230-230 37559-60 nothing visible
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
RCAHM	1976		8a CM
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.670 p.227

#### Negative References:

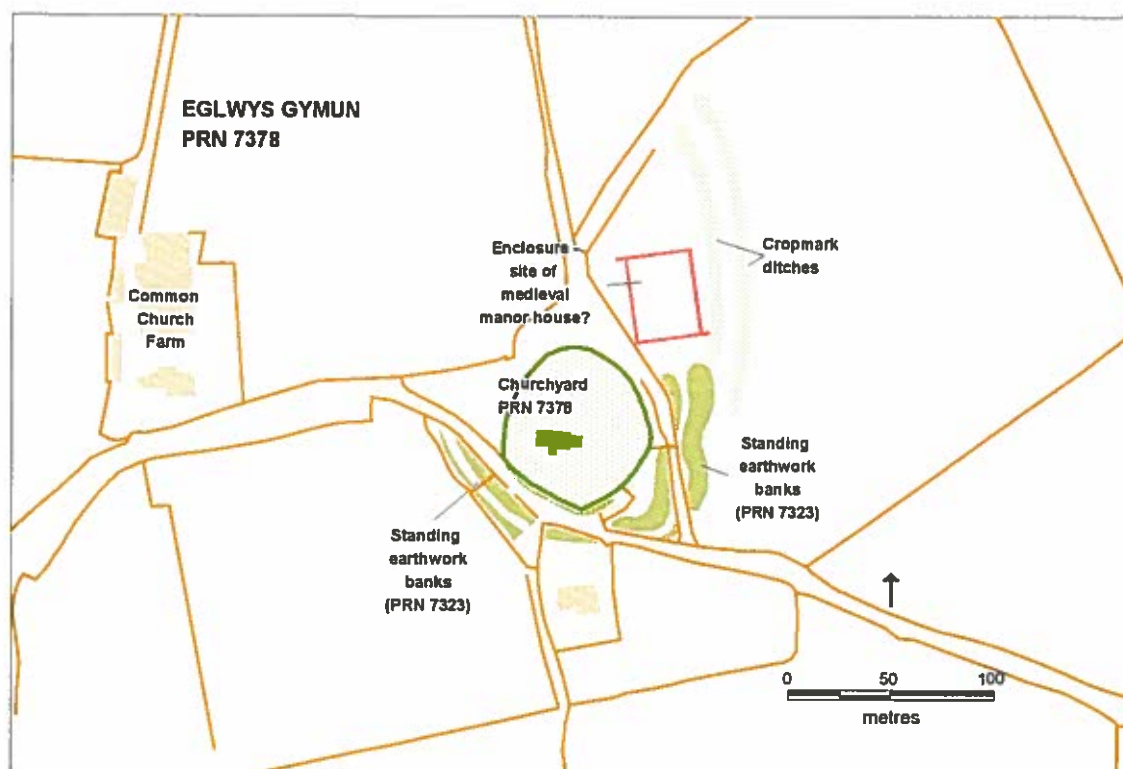
**PRN:** 7378  
**NGR:** SN23101065  
**Parish:** Eglwyscumin  
**Site Name:** EGLWYS GYMUN PARISH CHURCH;ST MARGARET'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;CIST GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Documents;Buried feature  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5056;5059;7323;11614  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:** Associated medieval bond hamlet PRN 8869, now gone. Possible ir  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, particularly to W  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Circular churchyard occupied by the medieval Eglwys Gymun parish church PRN 5059. The church was granted to the Benedictine Priory at Monkton, Pembroke, during the 12th century (Treherne 1906, 180). The circular churchyard is very large (65m in diameter) and is re-used from part of an iron age multivallate, defended enclosure PRN 7323, with outer bank(s) visible to the southwest, southeast and east (Anon. nd., 16; James 1992, 69). The site may be earlier still. A cremation urn was found during restoration of the chancel in 1878-9 (Treherne 1889, 225); this may have been bronze age but was possibly Romano-British. Particularly if the latter, then a very interesting pattern of continuity and re-use emerges. A Group I ECM (PRN 5056) was found in the chancel during excavations in 1855 (Edwards forthcoming), and may be +/- in situ. The church is now dedicated to St Margaret but the dedication appears originally to have been 'Celtic'. The church was referred to as 'Eglwysgluneyn' in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 and as 'Ecclesia de Sancta Cumano' in 1378 (Treherne 1907, 261), referring to St Cynin (cf. the nearby church at Llangynin), or possibly St Decuman (cf. Rhoscrowdder, Pembs.). It was rededicated to St Margaret, by Guy de Brian, Lord of Laugharne, in the late 14th century (ibid.), along with Llandawke and Pendine which also lay with the Lordship of Laugharne. However there is no real evidence to link the original name/dedication to the name 'Cunignus' inscribed on the chancel ECM PRN 5056. Eight burials were apparently observed in the churchyard, 'in a mound due north of the chancel', in c.1919 (James 1987, 73), which were described in the original report as 'orientated extended burials' but have been regarded by subsequent authors as cists (ibid.), though the reason is not given. The site occupies a hillslope location, near the hilltop. A bond hamlet PRN 8869 was recorded at Eglwys Gymun in 1307 (James 1992, 62), and a rectangular earthwork enclosure immediately north of the churchyard is thought to represent the manor-house site (Anon. n.d., 16). Two (possibly three) linear cropmarks running north from the eastern iron age banks appear to represent ditches (James 2000, 15), possibly associated with the fort, but perhaps associated with the medieval settlement. Other earthworks north of the churchyard may represent medieval buildings. The present pattern of boundaries all appear to post-date this settlement. However, the settlement may also argue for the early origins of the site. Eglwyscumin was a large parish, but without former chapelries.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Loose in church. 5th-6th c.^ Inscriptions in Latin

**Negative References:**

*Eglwys Gymun churchyard PRN 7378: sketch plan*



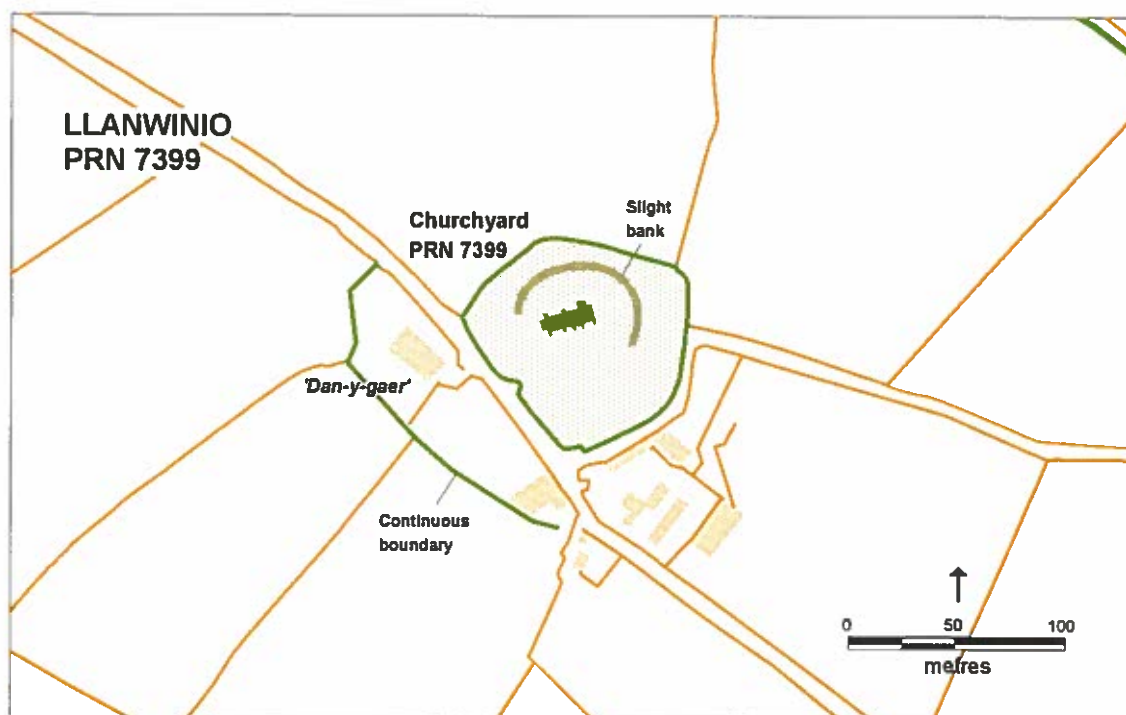
**PRN:** 7399  
**NGR:** SN26112647  
**Parish:** Llanwinio  
**Site Name:** LLANWINIO PARISH CHURCH;ST GWINIO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD;HILLFORT?;DITCHED ENCLOSURE?Iron Age?;Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3942;3943;7401;17353;49306  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Standing stone PRN3935 is 850m to SE. Possible standing stone PR  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanwinio parish church PRN 3942 which was entirely rebuilt, as PRN 17353, in 1845-6, apparently on the same site, and in the same location, as its predecessor but retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. It was listed, as 'Lanwynnean', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was a possession of the Cistercians of Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 68). The large polygonal churchyard, 100m in diameter, which occupies a prominent hilltop, was formerly more circular. In addition, a low bank can still be seen within the churchyard, curving around the north, east and southeast sides of the church, apparently forming a smaller, circular enclosure 50m in diameter. One or both of these enclosures may represent the original churchyard and it is possible that they were adapted from an iron age small defended enclosure - a dwelling immediately southwest of the churchyard is named 'Dan-y-gaer' on historic maps. However, the site may be even more complex. A continuous boundary, 150m in length, lies 45m southwest of the churchyard and concentric with it, and may represent part of the boundary of a larger ecclesiastical enclosure. In addition, Terry James has suggested that further field boundaries around the church form a concentric line that is more-or-less continuous around the churchyard (James 1992, 69-70), defining a very large suboval enclosure (PRN 49306) measuring 830m N-S and 720m E-W, and enclosing 53 ha. The putative enclosure may also have been defined by a pre-existing bronze age standing stone, re-used as a boundary marker, represented by a Maen-llwyd field name PRN 8052 just beyond its northeastern edge. The field/?enclosure boundary here is up to 2m tall in places (Page 2000, 8). A Group I-II ECM (PRN 3943) was found in the churchyard in 1846, during the excavation for the foundations of the new church PRN 17353 (Edwards forthcoming). It may possibly be +/- in situ. The site is dedicated either to the 'Celtic' St Gwinio, or to St Gwynno of the 'Teilo' cult (Yates 1973, 61).

**Associated Artefacts:**

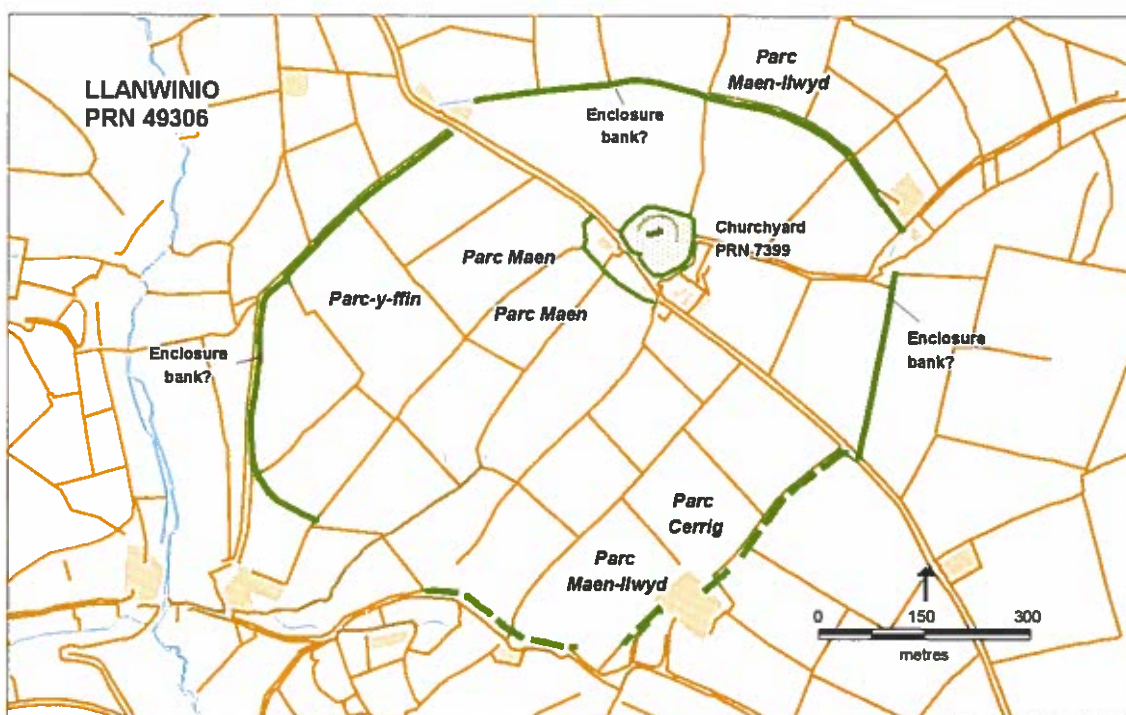
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanwinio churchyard PRN 7399: sketch plan*



*Llanwinio churchyard and ?enclosure PRN 49306: sketch plan  
(enclosure after James 1992)*



**PRN:** 7408  
**NGR:** SN41852907  
**Parish:** Llanpumsaint  
**Site Name:** LLANPUMSAINT PARISH CHURCH;SS CEITHO CELYNIN GWYN GWYNO & GWYN  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL Early Medieval;Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Findspot  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1662;1715;7407;17380;49300  
**Siting:** Valley base//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Gwili is 40m to E  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval churchyard chapel, in Llanpumsaint parish churchyard PRN 49300. Llanpumsaint appears to have been a multiple church site, there being good antiquarian evidence for the former presence of a churchyard chapel - 'the ruins of a little Chapell (whither) on Sundays in wet weather the country people resorted... to dance' were recorded north of the church in 1710 (RCAHMW 1917, 180 no.541). Nothing is now visible above-ground but the site may have been marked by a post-Conquest, stone altar table PRN 1662 which apparently stood north of the church until 1882, when it was moved into the church (ibid.). The chapel building itself will have been late-medieval structure, but probably represents a capel-y-bedd ie. a chapel erected over an earlier 'saint's grave' or 'founder's grave' chapel, which is normally regarded as a good early medieval indicator.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Meridian Airmaps	1955		240-220 19738-9
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Carmarthenshire Churches Llanpumsaint	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	
DAT	1976	CR	7407
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire	No.541 p.180
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Eyre-Evans G	1911-12	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.7 p.67-8

PRN: 7557  
NGR: SN493203  
Parish: Llanegwad  
Site Name: LLANDEILO RWNWS;LLANDEILO-YR-YNYS;ST TEILO'S  
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval  
Form: Documents;Cropmark/U  
Land Use: Pasture;Other;Built over  
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Garden  
Site Status:  
Area Status:  
Ownership: Pri  
Part of:  
Consists of:  
Associated with: 1750  
Siting: Flood plain///

Orientation:  
Aspect:

Proximity: Immediately N of Afon Tywi, near confluence with Afon Cothi. On o

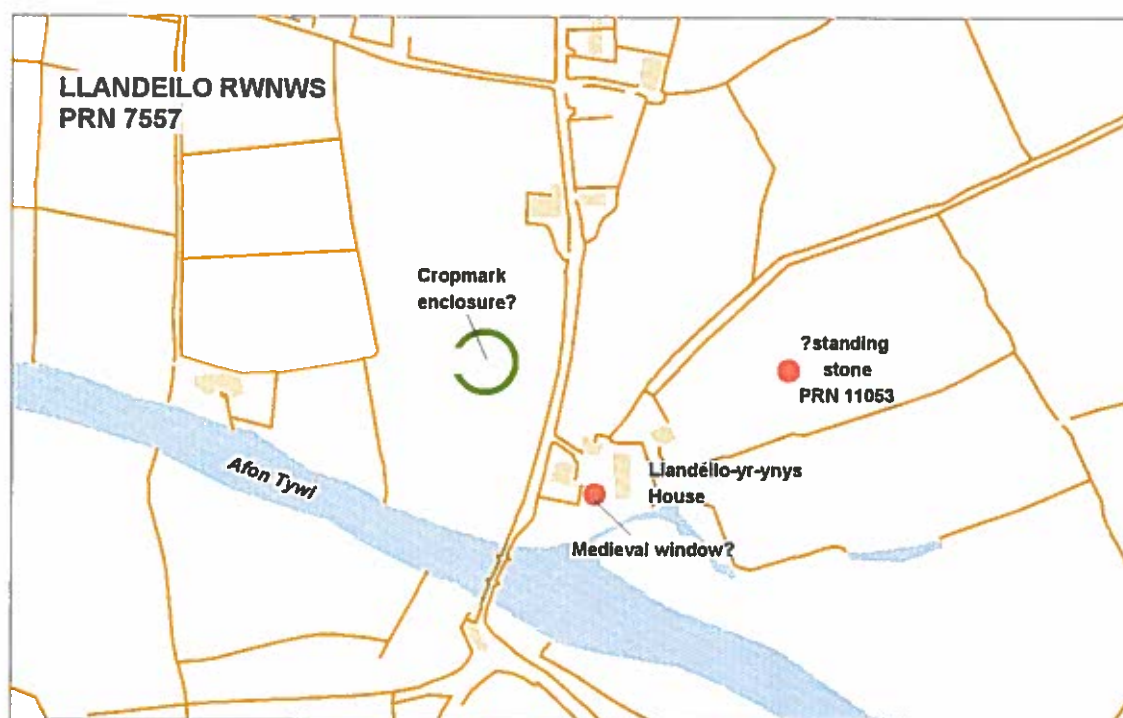
Views: Extensive views to W, N and E

Description: Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapelry to Llanegwad parish, PRN 1750. It appears to have been the chapelry serving the 'tref' or hamlet of Ystrad, on the west bank of the Afon Cothi, which is referred to as 'Ystrad Brunus' in the sources. It was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Price 1879, 171). It was not mentioned in an account of Talley's ruined chapels in 1754 (Price 1879, 161), or by Samuel Lewis in 1833 and had presumably gone by the mid 18th century (the RCAHM mistake this site for Pontargothi St Mary's Chapel (PRNs 726 & 49234 - RCAHM 1917, 118 No. 342). The site lies only 1km south of the main Carmarthen-Llandovery-Brecon Roman Road, at the head of a bridge (and earlier ford?) over the Afon Tywi. It is normally identified with the site that is mentioned, as 'Mainaur Brunus', in a text of the 'Llandaff Charters' from the late 8th century (Davies 1979, 96 no.125b). The charter records the grant of three blocks of land, probably to Llandeilo Fawr. The use of 'Mainaur' at this early date is interesting. Though the charter clearly relates to ecclesiastical land grants, there is no suggestion that a church or chapel was already present (or that chapels were ever established at the other sites mentioned in the grant). Nevertheless, the site was associated with the Teilo cult and a Teilo church or chapel had certainly been established by the 12th century - it is called 'Lann teliau mainaur brunus' in a 12th century interpolation into the 'Llandaff Charters' (Owen 1897; Yates 1973, 60). Its exact location is not known. It is normally regarded as having occupied the site of the later house called Llandeilo-yr-ynys, PRNs 21334 & 26707 at NGR SN 4940 2035 (Yates 1973, 60), and indeed the south range of the farmyard exhibits a window surround that was regarded as convincingly medieval, probably in situ, and possibly part of the medieval chapel PRN 1750 by George Williams, formerly of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (SMR DRF). There is also a well or spring within the farm. However, the SMR grid reference places the chapel within the field immediately to the west of the house. The authority for this is not known, and does not appear in any of the sources. The field name on the Llanegwad tithe map of 1841, 'Cae Ysgubor' (schedule no. 981), is not significant, although the 'barn' could be derived from a converted medieval chapel. Nevertheless, this field does exhibit a large, circular earthwork ?bank at NGR SN 4933 2047, visible as a slight shadow, c.40m in diameter, on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 250-220, 20005), and as a slight bowl-shaped depression in the field. It is possible that it represents an ecclesiastical enclosure, maybe the site of an early ecclesiastical establishment that later moved to the farmyard site. It may, however, not be medieval at all, and may be prehistoric, cf. the possible henge monument PRN 1754, lying 750 m to the north - or, occupying the Tywi floodplain as it does, be a natural feature. The field is low-intensity grazing.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanegwad, Llandeilo Rwnws PRN 7557: sketch plan of site*



*Llanegwad, Llandeilo Rwnws PRN 7557: aerial photo showing ?cropmark enclosure*



**PRN:** 7673  
**NGR:** SN601153  
**Parish:** Llandybie  
**Site Name:** WAUN HENLLAN  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT;CEMETERY? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Rough pasture  
**Vegetation:** Rushes  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 7674  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** On spring-line with a number of nearby wells and streams  
**Views:** Extensive views over Dyffryn Lluchwr to SE  
**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Field, named 'Waun Henllan' on the Llandybie parish tithe map of 1840, which has been equated with the 'Gwaun Henllan' mentioned in 9th century marginalia, recording land-grants etc, of the 'Lichfield Gospels' which were kept at Llandeilo Fawr. Among the marginalia is mentioned Maenor Meddynfych, a 9th century estate at Llandybie. The estate has been reconstructed by Glanville Jones (Jones 1972, 308-11; Davies 1982, 44, 77), who has demonstrated that it embraced the site now occupied by Llandybie parish church (PRNs 824 and 49269). However, the marginalia also refer to 'Gwaun Henllan' ie. a church(yard) which was already 'old' by the 9th century. This suggests that it may have been the site of an early 'mother church' of the Meddynfych estate (and may also suggest that a church had been established on the present site, but this is uncertain). There is no record of any archaeological intervention at this site, and no burials or other evidence of human activity have been recorded. No archaeological features were observed in the field, but unfortunately no aerial photographs were available for this site. The site occupies an area of very poor-quality land, and wet, comprising rough pasture that has, in the main, reverted to rushy waste. It appears to have been enclosed at a fairly late date with a regular field-pattern. The straight field-boundaries are accompanied by substantial drainage ditches. The field 'Waun Henllan' has been recently ploughed and, it seems, reseeded although it is now largely bare. The ploughing has brought a lot of stones to the surface, and there are a couple of overgrown mounds of spoil, but these all appear to relate to agricultural activity. ('Rubble earthworks' recorded two fields to the east were incorrectly included with this record - see SRF. They have no association with this site and lie at NGR SN 6033 1543).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Williams GH	1977	SRF	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
DAT	1976	CR	Local belief assoc's site with place-names 7675. See also 7674
Jones GR	1972	Post-Roman Wales	Finsberg HPR The Agrarian History of England and Wales I Part 2 281-382
Davies W	1982	Wales in the Early Middle Ages	



*Llandybie, Waun Henllan PRN 7673: view of field from SW*





**PRN:** 8976  
**NGR:** SN50782176  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** PONTARGOTHI SALUTATION INN  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Finds  
**Land Use:** Other; Built over  
**Vegetation:** Garden; Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley slope/Gentle//

**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Main Tywi Valley Roman Road is 100-150m S. Medieval Cothi Bri  
**Views:** Limited views to S

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. In 1980, 'stone-lined grave(s)' were apparently revealed during pipe-laying operations in the garden behind the Salutation Inn at Pontargothi, Llanegwad parish. They were reported to Dyfed Archaeological Trust but were not observed or recorded by archaeologists, and are therefore also undated. In conversation with George Williams, formerly of DAT, one of the observers said that only one grave was present, apparently empty, and 'surrounded by water-worn stones' (SMR DRF). A watching brief undertaken in 1987, in the adjoining field to the north of the garden, revealed no archaeological features (ibid.). The name of this field, 'Caer Efel', is not significant (Llanegwad tithe map, 1841, schedule No. 1154). The site is well to the east of the main concentration of cist cemeteries in SW Wales which, although there are some verbal reports from Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion, are mainly concentrated in Pembrokeshire (James 1987, 65). However, the location of the Pontargothi site may be significant. It lies just north of the A40 which here more-or-less follows the line of the main Carmarthen-Llandovery-Brecon Roman Road, close to the Roman bridging point over the Cothi, the use (and significance) of which persisted into the early medieval period, even of the bridge was not maintained. It occupies the 'tref' or hamlet of Hirmin (Lewis 1833). It is also 200m SE of Pontargothi St Mary's Chapel PRNs 726 & 49234, which may originally have been dedicated to St Hirmin. Either the Salutation Inn site, or St Mary's Chapel, or perhaps both, may therefore represent the block of land (and ecclesiastical establishment?) recorded, as 'ager Hiermin' (PRN 49276), in one of the 'Llandaff Charters' that has been dated to the late 7th century (Davies 1979, 99 no.150b), when it was probably granted to Llandeilo Fawr. It could be that the chapel was associated with a very large burial enclosure, and that the two represent the same site. It might on the other hand mean that Salutation Inn site was an earlier chapel site, which later moved to the Pontargothi St Mary's site - but the two sites could be entirely unrelated.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 9833  
**NGR:** SN19280834  
**Parish:** Eglwyscummmin  
**Site Name:** PARC-YR-EGLWYS  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?;CHURCH?;DITCHED Early Medieval?;Medieval?  
ENCLOSURE?

**Form:** Earthwork/C;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Scrub  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Gorse

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3667;7625;7626  
**Siting:** Coastal plateau///  
**Orientation:** Circular

**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** On W edge of, and overlooking narrow valley 'Teague's Dingle'. Two  
**Views:** Extensive views to SE. Intervisible with Top Castle  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Field name 'Parc yr Eglwys' - 'church field'. The field contains an ?iron age defended enclosure (PRN 7625), with evidence of Romano-British occupation (PRNs 3667 & 7626). The enclosure is barely traceable on the ground, apart from the very faint traces of a ditch on the NE side. The slightness of the remains may lie behind the rather odd description of the site by the RCAHM in 1917, as 'two long, low mounds which are locally known as 'The Giant's Graves'.... with an approx. north to south direction' (RCAHM 1917, 210 no.617) - the remains of the NW bank?. The site, which was also known as 'The Ring', was trenched by George Treherne when they were found to be part of the enclosure. Finds of probable Romano-British date were retrieved (ibid.). There appeared to be no evidence of early medieval occupation, but this would have been hard to detect unless burials were uncovered. Nevertheless, the field name suggest that the enclosure may have been re-used as an early medieval or medieval church/cemetery site. Just to the north of the enclosure, and in the same field (at NGR 1921 0842) is a very slight rectangular platform, approx. 1.5m E-W and 3m N-S, of unknown nature. Two rectangular cropmarks lie nearby (PRNs 11464 and 11465), both of which were observed through aerial photography (Story & Partner, Pembroke, 1983, 50-83 037-8). Only 6-figure NGRs are available (SN 192 085 and SN193 084) and it is not known whether either of them occupy the same field.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Human bone?	Bone	00	Burnt fragments - possibly animal
Floor	Stone	1	

*Eglwyscummin, Parc-yr-eglwys PRN 9833: enclosure PRN 7625 from NW*



**PRN:** 11610  
**NGR:** SN30191128  
**Parish:** Laugharne Township  
**Site Name:** LAUGHARNE;THE CROFT  
**Site Type:** CIST GRAVE CEMETERY  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Building;garden  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** SW facing slope  
**Proximity:** Laugharne churchyard PRN 14296 is 100m to N. At N end of medie  
**Views:** Restricted views  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Undated cist burials have been observed behind 'The Croft', 100m to the south of Laugharne parish churchyard (PRN 14296), where 8 graves were reported, two with burials, in 1931 (Gordon-Williams 1931, 54-5). The churchyard is large, rectangular, and post-Conquest in its present form, integrated with an Anglo-Norman strip-field system. However, further undated cist burials have been uncovered within and just beyond the churchyard (Williams 1930, 55) - which has a number of other early medieval indicators - and the 'Croft' burials may relate to an earlier, larger churchyard enclosure. From the description it seems unlikely that they are bronze age cists.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inhumation	Bone	00	At least two
Fragment	Bone	00	Biscuity
Fragment	Charcoal	00	
Tool	Stone	00	
Scraper	Quartz	00	Pebble

#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
Parsons ST	1987	Planning Application form	Building plot at rear of the Croft D4 14505 DRF
DAT	1984	CR	11631
Murphy K	1987		Re Planning Application D4 14505 DRF
Gordon-Williams JP	1931	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.22 p.54-5

**PRN:** 11756  
**NGR:** SS510979  
**Parish:** Llanelli  
**Site Name:** MACHYNYS  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 37416  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Within 250m of HWM.  
**Views:** Extensive views to S and SW  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Machynys may be the 'terra Machinis' mentioned in a land-grant of c.735, recorded in the 'Llandaff Charters' (Davies 1979, 112 No. 189). The land was granted to Bishop Berthwyn and the grant has been taken as suggesting that an ecclesiastical establishment was founded on the site. However, this assumption is influenced by the interpretation of the place-name as a contraction of 'Mynach Ynys' or 'Monk's Island' (Lewis 1833); however, the name is more likely to be derived from 'maes cyn ynys' ('the field in front of the island'), cf. Machynlleth in Powys (Paul Sambrook, DAT, pers. comm.). It is also influenced by the misunderstanding of an important document. Lewis, in 1833, tells us that 'a monastery is supposed to have been erected by St Piro, about the year 513; this saint constituted himself first abbot, and was succeeded by Samson, a disciple of St Illtyd' (Lewis 1833). However, the passage is based entirely on a misidentification between Machynys and Caldey Island, Pembrokeshire. It comes from the 'Life of St Samson of Dol', written in the 7th century, which locates Piro's monastery upon an island 'not far from Illtud's monastery'. All authorities now accept that Caldey Island - or 'Ynys Pyr' - is the island in question (Davies 1982, 143-5 et al.), not Machynys. Later medieval occupation appears to have been secular and there are documentary references to a farm or settlement at 'Maghenes' during the 14th century (James 1993, 14). This is likely to have occupied the same site as Machynys House PRN 37416 (NGR 5109 9791), a late 16th-early 17th century 'gentry' house which was demolished in the late 20th century (Page 1999, 16). It stood upon a slight knoll within what is otherwise an area of saltmarsh, which may have been periodically inundated - the name contains an 'island' element and indeed was shown as an island on Emmanuel Bowen's map of 1740. Any earlier occupation - ecclesiastical or secular - is therefore likely to have occupied the same site. The entire Machynys area is currently being redeveloped as a golf course and housing estate, but the house site itself is so far excluded.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanelli, Machynys PRN 11756: site of later mansion from SW, in 1999*





**PRN:** 11786  
**NGR:** SN17751865  
**Parish:** Llangan West  
**Site Name:** LLANGAN PARISH CHURCH I  
**Site Type:** ENCLOSURE Iron age;Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3734;12591;15341;49290  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Rectilinear cropmark ?enclosure complex PRN 12222 is to NE. Circ  
**Views:** Fairly wide views to S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval site. Llangan parish churchyard PRNs 12591 and 49290 overlies the northwest quadrant of a circular cropmark enclosure PRN 11786, comprising two (or three) concentric enclosures (James 1984, 15-16; James 1992, 66-7), the smaller, suboval inner enclosure measuring approx. 30m in diameter, the outer approx. 75m. The cropmarks appear to represent an iron age concentric antenna enclosure. However the present church lies outside the inner enclosure. It appears in fact to overlie the outer enclosure ditch. Christian burial within the silted ditches of iron age enclosures has been encountered at a number of sites in southwest Wales and this may be another example of a such a cemetery - one that became developed, possibly by the erection of a chapel over a special grave. Perhaps the inner enclosure never underwent re-use (but a possible rectangular ?building can be seen within it on aerial photographs). Alternatively, the present church may represent the capel-y-bedd or secondary chapel site, the original church within the inner enclosure having become disused? The site lies in close proximity to further cropmark enclosures, largely undated. The field immediately NE of is occupied by a rectilinear cropmark ?enclosure complex PRN 12222. A circular cropmark enclosure PRN 11787 lies 100m to the north, while an iron age?/Romano-British? enclosure PRN 11788 is 100m east. The site, which is scheduled, lies in a field which was being ploughed in September 2003.

**Associated Artefacts:**

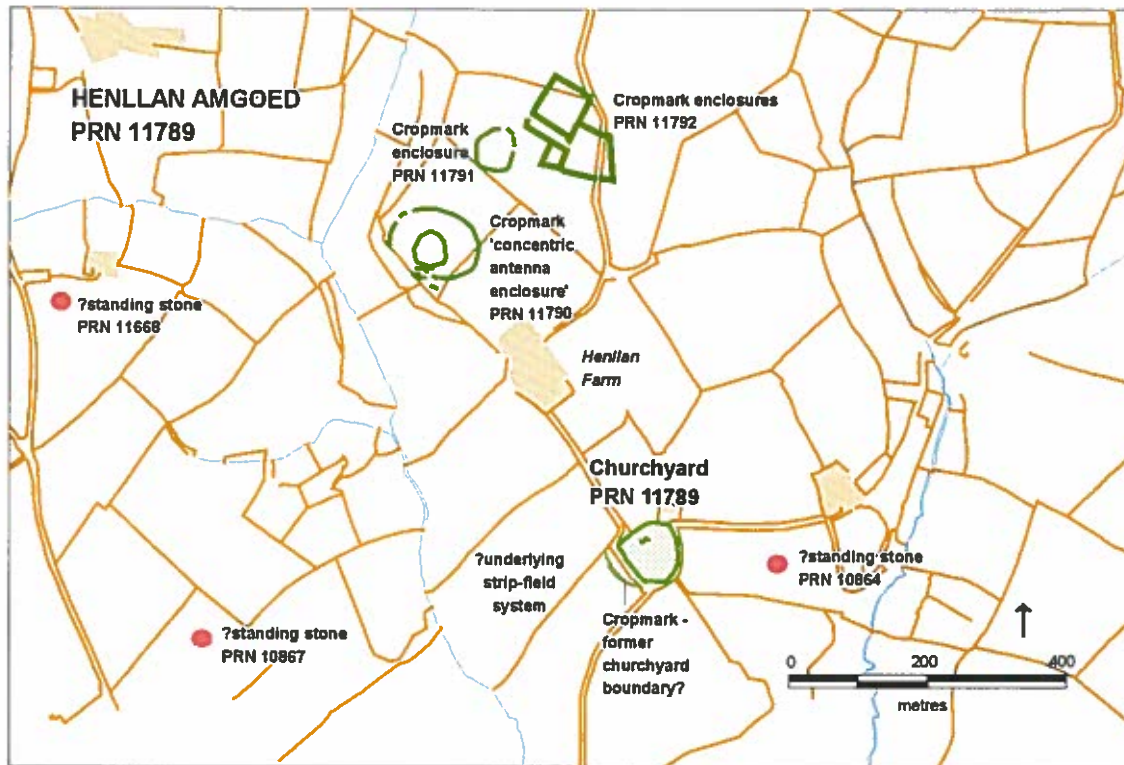
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 11789  
**NGR:** SN18532073  
**Parish:** Henllanfallteg  
**Site Name:** HENLLAN AMGOED PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4967;11667  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Cropmark ?IA/RB enclosures PRNs 11790-11792 lie 500m N of chu  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Circular churchyard occupied by the medieval Henllan Amgoed parish church PRN 11667, which is now in Henllanfallteg parish. The church was largely rebuilt in the later 19th century, retaining some earlier fabric (not closely dateable), as post-medieval PRN 4967. It The churchyard occupies a prominent level plateau and is very large - 80m N-S by 70m E-W - and almost circular. A curving cropmark observed during aerial survey in 1984, in the field immediately SW of the churchyard, appears to represent the former line of the churchyard boundary here making it even more circular (James 1984, 17). This is bisected by the lane that now runs along the west side of the yard. The churchyard lies in an area occupied by numerous small, prehistoric defended enclosures and only 500m south of a complex of three (PRNs 11790-11792), one of whioc is a 'concentric antenna' enclosure of a similar size. The churchyard may therefore also have origins as an iron age defended enclosure. The yard lies within 150m of a possible bronze age standing stone site (PRN 10684) and within 500m of two others (PRNs 10866-10867) on which it may have been referenced. It .is nuclear to, and apparently primary to a ?post-Conquest strip-field system. The benefice appears originally to have been both a rectory and a vicarage. The rectory may have been a possession of Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 68), and the church not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The vicarage appears always to have been held in multiple patronage, by the freeholders of the parish, which was a 'Welshry' of the Lordship of St Clears (Lewis, 1833). This 'native' patronage may reflect early medieval origins. Both elements of the place-name suggest early origins as the 'Henllan' ('old church') of Cwmwd Amgoed, presumably as the 'mother-church' of the cwmwd. The dedication to the 'Celtic' St David may be early. The parish was formerly large with at least one former chapelry, Eglwys Fair a Churig (PRN 5976).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Henllan Amgoed churchyard PRN 11789: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 11821  
**NGR:** SN33801490  
**Parish:** Llangynog  
**Site Name:** LLANGYNOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNOG'S  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Iron age?;Early Medieval  
**Form:** Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2174;2175  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Cropmark enclosure PRN 11799 is 125m to W. Linear cropmark PR  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Curving cropmark, concentric to Llangynog parish churchyard PRN 2175. The medium-sized circular churchyard (60m in diameter) occupies a prominent hilltop, which is probably significant. It lies within Williams' Inland Southwest Area of small circular iron age defended enclosure (Williams 1988, 31-33) and almost certainly represents the ecclesiastical re-use of such an enclosure (James 1992, 71). Cropmark PRN 11821 is 30m to the west of the churchyard and concentric to it, and may represent an outer enclosure approx. 130m in diameter - and may mean that the re-used enclosure was of the 'concentric antenna' form. The churchyard is also close to a further cropmark enclosure PRN 11799, also probably iron age, which lies just 125m to the west.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

James TA	1984		AP-SN3314
Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Carmarthenshire Churches Llangynog	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
DAT	1985	CR	2174 2175 11799 11866
James T	1984	Aerial reconnaissance in Dyfed 1984	Archaeology in Wales 24 p.12-24
James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	in N Edwards and A Lane The Early Church in Wales and the West
DAT	1984		Arch in Wales Vol 24 p.21
Williams G	1988	Recent Work on Rural Settlement in Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Dyfed	Antiquaries Journal 68 Part 1 30-54
James H	1994	The Archaeology of Early Christianity in Cardiganshire	Cardiganshire County History 1 p.397-406

PRN: 12300  
NGR: SN63273277  
Parish: Talley  
Site Name: TALLEY ABBEY  
Site Type: ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT;CLAS? Early Medieval?  
Form: Documents  
Land Use: Other;Built over  
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Buildings  
Site Status: GAM;SAM  
Area Status:  
Ownership: ECL;CRN  
Part of:  
Consists of:  
Associated with: 1891;1897  
Siting: Valley base///

Orientation:

Aspect:

Proximity: On site of medieval Talley Abbey PRN 1897 and Talley church PRN

Views: Restricted views to N, S and E.

Description: Early medieval D site. ie. possible early medieval origins. Possible early medieval ecclesiastical establishment superceded by the later medieval, Premonstratensian Talley Abbey (PRN 1897), founded 1184-89, and the post-medieval Talley parish church (PRN 1891). Talley, and most of its granges and chapels, formerly lay within the large medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo, which was broadly coterminous with Cwmwd Cao. Llandeilo Fawr already lay at the head of an equally large parochium, and its has been suggested that it superseded Cynwyl Gaeo church 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, ie. to Talley (Evans 1991, 249). The site was (re)modelled as the abbey precinct in the 12th-14th centuries, and the churchyard was carved out from the northern part of the precinct in the 16th-17th centuries.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

DAT	2000	Talley Historic Landscape and Community Woodland Project	SMR library
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
DAT	1983	CR	PRN 1897 which replaced this site
Williams G	1961	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.3 Pts.III & IV p.139
Williams G	1963	Ceredigion	Vol.IV No.4 p.339

**PRN:** 12711  
**NGR:** SN53802009  
**Parish:** Llanarthney  
**Site Name:** HEN LLAN  
**Site Type:** CHAPEL? Early Medieval?; Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Flood plain///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** 400m from Llanarthne parish church PRNs 728 and 49262. Within 3  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, inc. to and from Llanarthne parish church  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Documentary references to a place-name 'Hen Llan' ('old church'), thought by antiquarians to be the site of a medieval church or chapelry, 400m from Llanarthne parish church PRNs 728 and 49262. The main source for this site appears to be Lewis' 'Topographical Dictionary' of 1833, which states that 'the original church of (Llanarthne) parish is traditionally stated to have stood 400 yards to the north of the present edifice, on the bank of the Tywi, by an extraordinary overflow of which river it is said to have been destroyed : the site is still called Hen Llan or the old church' (Lewis 1833), ie. at NGR SN 5346 2064. By 1891, when the Ordnance Survey First edition maps had been published, the site was being marked, and labelled 'Hen Llan', 400m ESE of the present church, at NGR SN 5380 2009 (OS 1:10560 First Edition, 1891, Carms Sheet XL.NE). However, the tithe map of Llanarthne parish, of 1847, records no such name anywhere in the parish. Lewis' location lies in a field named 'Cae Ysgubor' or 'Cae Glan Towy' (schedule nos. 1588-9), while the Ordnance Survey's location occupies a field named 'Cae Llandre' (schedule no. 1632). The latter field-name may just refer to ecclesiastical land; however, the 'ysgubor' (or 'barn') element in the former name may refer to an old stone building which may have been thought to have been a chapel. Both sites lie on the Tywi floodplain and are still under pasture. Nevertheless, the possibility that Lewis' was repeating a local tradition with some basis in fact must be considered. It may be that the early post-Conquest references to a church at Llanarthne (eg. Conway Davies 1946, 358, No. 4; Yates 1973, 58) refer to a 'Hen Llan'. Similarly, the name of the parish hamlet within which it lies - 'Tre-clas' (Lewis 1833) - suggests that a pre-Conquest 'clas' or monastic community was present either on the church site, or that of Hen Llan. However Wyn Evans suggests that the use of the term 'clas' at Llanarthne may just denote ecclesiastical land (Evans 1991, 248). Nothing is visible at either site on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 260-220, 30861-2), or in the field and, in conclusion, there is no real evidence for a church site called 'Hen Llan' in Llanarthne (and is not marked on William Rees' 1932 map).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 12860  
**NGR:** SN45603991  
**Parish:** Llanfihangel-ar-Arth  
**Site Name:** LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1793; 1794;1795  
**Siting:** Local summit///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Teifi is 170m to N. Hillfort PRN 1829 is 600m NE. Possible s  
**Views:** Extensive views N over Dyffryn Teifi  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfihangel-ar-arth parish church, which was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was granted to the Augustinian priory of St John at Carmarthen by Edward, the Black Prince, in 1360 (Anon. 1915, 35). Two ECMs now lie in the church. PRN 1794 is a Group I ECM first recorded in the churchyard in the late 17th century, while PRN 1795 is a Group II ECM which was first recorded here in the late 19th century. Both are possibly +/- in situ? (Edwards forthcoming). The small, subrectangular churchyard occupies a local hilltop in a general valley slope, on a bluff overlooking the Afon Teifi, which may be significant - it is a traditional 'Michael' church location (not all of which are by any means located on hills) and may suggest a pre-Conquest 'Michael' dedication?

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	Group I ECm PRN 1794

1915

Anon.

Carmarthen Priory 1115-1900  
Transactions of the  
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian  
Society Vol. 10

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 14296  
**NGR:** SN30211144  
**Parish:** Laugharne Township  
**Site Name:** LAUGHARNE PARISH CHURCH;ST MARTIN OF TOURS;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval;Medieval;Post M  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:** LB2  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 2163;2164;2166;2172;49308

**Siting:** Valley slope///

**Orientation:** E-W

**Aspect:** SW facing slope

**Proximity:** At N end of medieval borough of Laugharne, 450m from defended a

**Views:** Very restricted views

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Laugharne parish church (PRN 2163). The church was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. Superficially, the site looks like a de novo Anglo-Norman foundation, coeval with the establishment of the medieval castle-borough of Laugharne in the early 12th century. The dedication to St Martin of Tours belongs to a Norman-French cult. The church was first mentioned in a source from 1174-5 (Conway Davies 1946). The large, rectangular churchyard is post-Conquest in its present form and integrated with an Anglo-Norman strip-field system. However, there are a number of indicators of early medieval origins. The 'Martin' dedication is secondary, the dedication being recorded as St Michael in 1223 (Conway Davies 1946, D.457) and in 1494 (Williams 1925, 75); a number of pre-Conquest 'Michael' dedications are known elsewhere in Wales (Davies 1979). A 'cinerary urn' was found 'underneath the south transept' of the church during the restoration of 1873-4 (Anon. 1875, 430), apparently from a bronze age or Romano-British cremation, and so the churchyard may be a funerary re-use site. A Group III ECM was found in the church or churchyard (PRNs 2164 & 2165), where it was possibly +/- in situ; another lost Group I ECM was recorded just outside the churchyard in c.1700 (PRN 49308) and together they suggest continued high status throughout the early medieval period. Undated cist burials have been uncovered within and just beyond the churchyard (Williams 1930, 55). Further cists have been revealed 100m to the south of the churchyard (PRN 11610), where 8 graves were reported, two with burials, in 1931 (Gordon-Williams 1931, 54-5). They may relate to an earlier, larger churchyard enclosure. An early medieval coin hoard has also been found in the churchyard (PRN 2172). It contained 60 coins from the 9th-11th centuries (Davies 1982, 54), which may suggest that a early medieval, high status secular site was located somewhere near the church. Might it have occupied the site of the post-Conquest Laugharne Castle (PRN 2156)? In common with the Anglo-Norman boroughs of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandovery, Pembroke, St Clears and Tenby, Laugharne parish church stands some distance outside the medieval town defences (see Soulsby 1983 et al.), in sharp distinction to the close church-castle association normally expected in planted settlements. This phenomenon 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 Castle, like Pembroke and Kidwelly, was named from Cwmwd Talacharn within which it lies - were they all earlier llys sites? Such a pairing of high status, secular and ecclesiastical sites has been suggested by Wendy Davies (1982). Laugharne church may have been the mother church of Cwmwd Talacharn. Although other possible candidates exist (again as at Kidwelly), inc. Eglwys Gymun, the medieval parish of Laugharne was very large, with a number of former chapelries, many of which are now parish churches including Marros and Cyffig.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	At St.Martins church

**PRN:** 14327  
**NGR:** SN58542210  
**Parish:** Llangathen  
**Site Name:** LLANGATHEN PARISH CHURCH  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?;DITCHED ENCLOSURE? Unknown;Iron Age?;Early Medieva  
**Form:** Cropmark  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 709;49291  
**Siting:** Local summit///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Immediately east of Llangathen churchyard PRN 42921  
**Views:** Fairly wide views to S. SE and SW  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A curving cropmark is visible on aerial photographs in the field immediately east of Llangathen parish churchyard PRN 49291. It is concentric to the churchyard, and may represent part of the boundary of a former large, circular outer enclosure - with origins as an iron age defended enclosure?. The line of this boundary may be preserved by the road that now curves around the north side of the village, giving a diameter of approx. 210m. A spring rises just to the west of the churchyard, and within the possible enclosure. Further, undated cropmarks (PRN 14328), immediately to the west of the churchyard, apparently to represent a series of small enclosures, tracks and ditches, and may belong to the documented medieval settlement at Llangathen (PRN 29445). If the ?outer enclosure was a complete circle, then it is overlain by these cropmarks.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

James TA	1989	AP89-126.17	SN5822
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49232  
**NGR:** SN43982086  
**Parish:** Abergwili  
**Site Name:** ABERGWILI PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S;ST MAURICE'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1739;2761;5372;17407  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** In 13th century borough of Abergwili. Bishops Palace PRN 1743 is 1  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Large, rectangular churchyard occupied by the site of the medieval parish church (PRN 5372), which was entirely rebuilt in 1840-43 as post-medieval building (PRN 17407). The church was mentioned in the late 12th century poem 'Canu y Dewi' (Lewis 1931, 43-52). It was not listed in Pope Nicholas' Taxatio of 1291, but it already belonged to St Davids before 1222 when it was 'restored' to the cathedral (Conway-Davies 1946). This site, or the former chapel within the adjacent bishop's palace (PRN 1743), was constituted as an episcopal collegiate church in 1287, PRN 2761 (James 1980, 19-43). In its present form, the churchyard is possibly secondary to the late 13th century planted settlement of Abergwili. A stone in the churchyard (PRN 1739), of unknown nature (said to be an inscribed stone?), may be bronze age?. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David. Abergwili parish was formerly large with at least 4 former chapelries (PRNs 1740, 5377, 5367 and 7407). 'Abergwili' was already known as a place-name in 1022 (Jones 1952) - ie. a long-established episcopal site?

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone?	Stone	01	probably not an ECM (not listed in Dr Nancy Edwards' recent study) - bronze age?

**Negative References:**

**Others**

**Others**

Edwards N

1802  
forthcoming

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio



**PRN:** 49233  
**NGR:** SN62751913  
**Parish:** Llandeilofawr Rural  
**Site Name:** CEFN CETHIN;CEFN CETHIN STONE  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Finds;Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 788;8024  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** No sites or natural features in immediate vicinity  
**Views:** Extensive views S across Dyffryn Cennen  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval site. Findspot of Group II ECM (cross-carved stone), PRN 788, of probable 7th - 9th century date (Edwards forthcoming), now in Carmarthen Museum, Abergwili. The stone is known either as Maen Hir or Maen Llwyd which, given its considerable height and shape, as well as the unusual position of the cross, low down, suggest that it is a re-used bronze age standing stone (separate PRN 8024), to which a cross was added to 'Christianise' it (Edwards forthcoming). The stone was first noted in 1809 on Cefn Cethin Farm, standing just west of the old turnpike road from Llandeilo to Llandybie, 400m northeast of Cefn Cethin Farm, at NGR SN 6273 1917. It was moved to Carmarthen Museum in 1932 (ibid.). Edwards has suggested that the stone may have functioned as a waymarker, or acted as burial focus within a cemetery (Edwards forthcoming). Nothing more can be said about these possibilities at present. No burials have been recorded in the vicinity. There is no physical evidence for any archaeological features in the field. The field name is unknown, no names being recorded on this holding on the Llandeilo Fawr tithe map schedule of 1838. However, aerial photograph analysis may reveal the presence of cropmarks associated with such a cemetery (or a cemetery enclosure?).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	7th-9th c. Linear cross within a half ring

*Llandeilo Fawr, Cefn Cethin stone: findspot PRN 49233 from NE*



**PRN:** 49234  
**NGR:** SN5020  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** AGER HIERNIN  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:**

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Place-name recorded, alongside a second, 'ager Redoc'in one of the 'Llandaff Charters' that has been dated to the late 7th century, and regarded by Wendy Davies et. al as having occupied Llanegwad parish (Davies 1979, 99 no.150b). The charter records the grant of two blocks of land (and their ecclesiastical establishments?), probably to Llandeilo Fawr. Neither location is known for certain, but 'ager Hiernin' may relate to the medieval Pontargothi St Mary's Chapel (PRNs 726 & 49276), which may originally have been dedicated to St Hirnin, and/or the possible cist grave cemetery at Pontargothi (PRN 8976), both of which appear to have occupied the medieval 'tref' or hamlet of Hirnin (Lewis 1833). Alternatively, it may relate to a possible chapel, also dedicated to St Hirnin, at Cefn Hirnin (PRNs 698 & 12714) in the eastern part of the parish. However, it may of course relate to a site that has yet to be identified.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Davies W	1979	The Llandaff Charters
Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49237  
**NGR:** SN175197  
**Parish:** Henllanfallteg  
**Site Name:** PARCIAU STONE;PARC-Y-MAEN  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Findspot  
**Land Use:** Pasture;arable  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3740  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Halfway between Llangan and Henllan Amgoed parish churches, 1k  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of the Group I Parciau Stone ('Qvenvendani Stone', PRN 3740), which was first recorded by Edward Lhuyd, in c.1695, lying on the ground 'in a field belonging to Parciau House' (Edwards forthcoming). The field referred to was probably (although not certainly) the field named 'Parc-y-maen' ('the field of the stone') on the Henllan Amgoed tithe map of 1844, schedule no. 61 (at NGR SN 175 197), which was the field from which the stone was moved to its present location shortly before 1868. It now stands in an adjoining field, 50m north of Parciau House, at NGR SN 1777 1985. The stone may mark a post-Roman cemetery/burial, which the name would suggest occupied the field 'Parc-y-maen'. No significant features were observed in or around the field on the Meridian aerial photographs of 1955 (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 210-210, 10778-9), but these were not taken under ideal conditions. The entire holding of Parciau, moreover, is a compact 'gentry' holding on which the land has been much improved, and the field was under a cereal crop in 1955. Much of the evidence for any burials/cemetery enclosure may have been ploughed out. The site was not visited in 2003. The site lies - significantly? - halfway between the early medieval ecclesiastical sites at Llangan and Henllan Amgoed parish churches, 1km from both. A neolithic findspot PRN 11102 lies somewhere in the area of Parciau Farm.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	N-W.Gr.1.Now at SN17771985.Latin inscription QVENVENDAN- FILI BARCVN-

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49238  
**NGR:** SN48912288  
**Parish:** Abergwili  
**Site Name:** LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GWILI CHURCH;ST MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees'building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5377;17360  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Regular rectangular churchyard, occupied by medieval chapel-of-ease to Abergwili parish (PRN 5377), restored in the 19th century (post-med PRN 17360). The site is identifiable with the 'Llanfihangel Llechweilir' recorded in Abergwili parish in 1536 (RCAHM 1917). It was probably, along with the parish church, an episcopal possession before c.1200 when it was granted, as 'Llanfihangel Llechmeilir', to Talley Abbey (Owen 1893-4). It reverted to the bishopric at the Dissolution. It is possible that the Latin 'Michael' dedication is pre-Conquest.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49239  
**NGR:** SN44422431  
**Parish:** Abergwili  
**Site Name:** CAPEL BACH FFOS Y GEST;CAPEL Y GROES  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1740;1741;16985  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Spring and stream 150m to SE  
**Views:** Restricted views to SE  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by 19th century chapelry to Abergwili parish (PRN 16985). It may occupy the site (and churchyard) of a medieval chapelry to Abergwili parish (PRN 1740), which was known as 'Capel-y-groes' and 'Capel bach ffos y gest'. The dedication is unknown. The chapel was 'decayed' in 1710, and gone by the early 19th century (RCAHM 1917, 6). However, the square churchyard is very regular in plan, except for the SE corner where the slight bank follows a curving line, and the churchyard is slightly raised above the level of the adjoining field. The N boundary, which is very straight, also features a very slight bank and the W boundary is a 19th century wall. A much later bank connects the wall to the curving SE boundary, and so it is possible that the churchyard - which features a number of burial earthworks - was extended to the W when it was (re-)used in the 19th century. The site is marked (possibly occupied?) and labelled 'Capel Bach' on the OS 1" Old Series Map (Sheet 69), of the 1830s. However, the Abergwili Tithe Map of 1841 shows the churchyard as an empty plot, the adjoining field to the E being labelled 'Cae Capel' and the name 'Capel Bach' attached to the mid 19th century domestic property lying 250m to the NE (as it is today). The field 'Cae Capel' exhibits some amorphous earthworks which are probably natural in origin (and do not show up on aerial photographs), and it is therefore concluded that the present church does indeed occupy the site of the medieval chapelry. Early medieval origins are suggested by the Group II ECM (PRN 1741), which was first recorded in 1876 when it formed part of a stile leading into the churchyard (Edwards forthcoming) where it was possibly more-or-less in situ, the chapel being called 'Capel-y-groes' as early as 1710 (RCAHM 1917, 6).

#### Associated Artefacts:

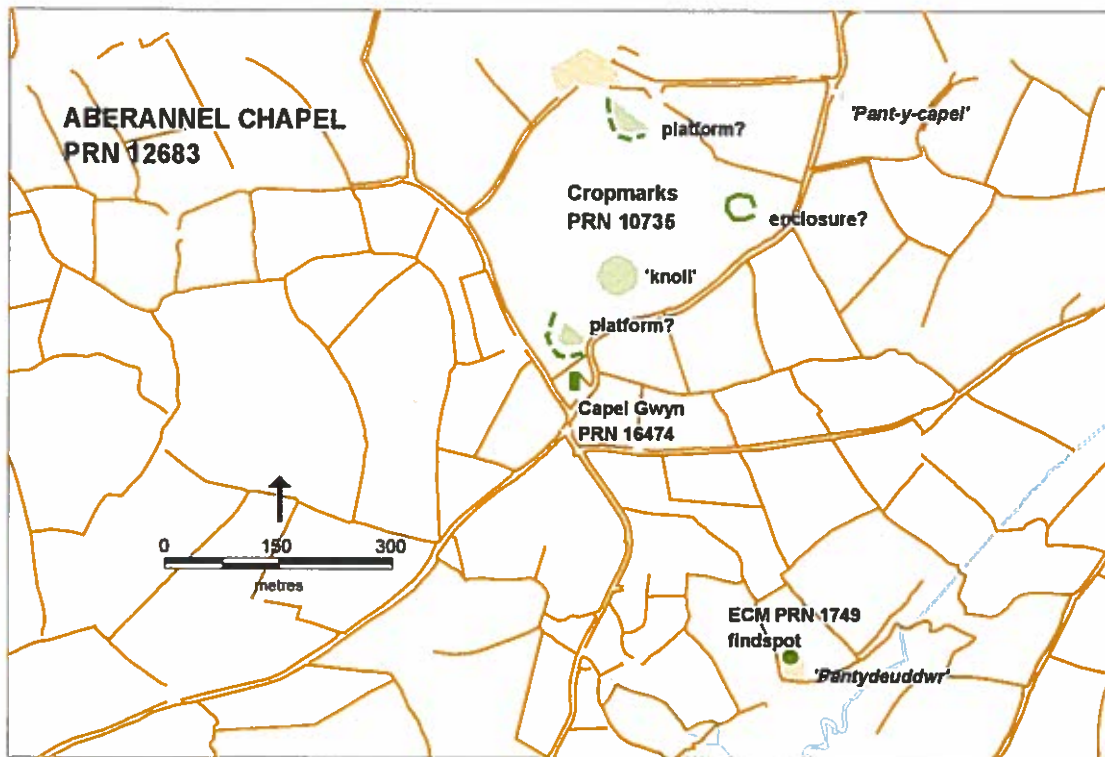
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	first recorded in 1876 when it formed part of a stile leading into the churchyard

**PRN:** 49240  
**NGR:** SN465226  
**Parish:** Abergwili  
**Site Name:** ABERANNEL CHAPEL;HEN LLAN;PANT Y VERDDUR;DOL HIR  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Place-name;Findspot  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1749;12683  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Northeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Unknown cropmark PRN 10753 is in general area of sits and may be  
**Views:** Extensive views N and E across valley  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. A medieval chapelry to Abergwili parish, called 'Aberannel' (PRN 12683), is shown in this area on Rees' 1932 map, and is suggested by 'Capel' and 'Henllan' place-names, and may also have been the findspot of a lost Group I ECM (PRN 1749). The precise location of the chapelry is unknown. The ECM itself was first recorded at Pantdeuddwr Cottage (NGR SN 4685 2220) but according to tradition it had previously stood 'inside a chapel a few fields off' (RCAHM 1917, 5), located on 'Hen Llan lands' (Edwards forthcoming), which is equated with Rees' Aberannel Chapel. Examination of the Abergwili parish Tithe Map failed to locate these 'Hen Llan lands'. However, a farm named Pant-y-capel lies only 720m N of Pantdeuddwr, at NGR SN 4689 2295. In addition, the present non-Conformist Capel Gwyn (PRN 16474; NGR SN 4652 2258), a later 19th century building, occupies a site already known as 'Capel Gwyn' in c.1840 when it was an empty plot (Abergwili parish Tithe Map), having moved to this site from an earlier site in c.1872, according to the datestone. This modern chapel therefore is a potential site for the medieval Aberannel Chapel. However, the morphology of the chapel enclosure, in its present form, is entirely modern - it is fairly regular in plan, with public roads forming 3 sides, the fourth being represented by a hedge and a post-and-wire fence. There are other potential sites. A series of unknown cropmarks on Pant-gwyn Farm (PRN 10735; NGR 467 228), which appear in the field as slight parchmarks, may be natural, but one of them appears to form a slight enclosure at NGR SN 4675 2280. In addition, a pronounced knoll near Capel Gwyn at NGR SN 4660 2273, appears to be natural, but may have been artificially enhanced and levelled-off; a level platform lies immediately to the S. Alternatively, the chapel may have lain within Pant-y-capel Farm itself. Early medieval origins are suggested by ECM PRN 1749 and the 'Hen Llan' ('old church') place-name elements.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	first recorded in 1877 at Pantdeuddwr Cottage (NGR SN 4685 2220) but according to tradition it had previously stood 'inside a chapel a few fields off'

*Abergwili, Aberannel Chapel PRN 12683: sketch plan of area*



*Abergwili, Aberannel Chapel: Cropmarks PRN 10735 from WSW*



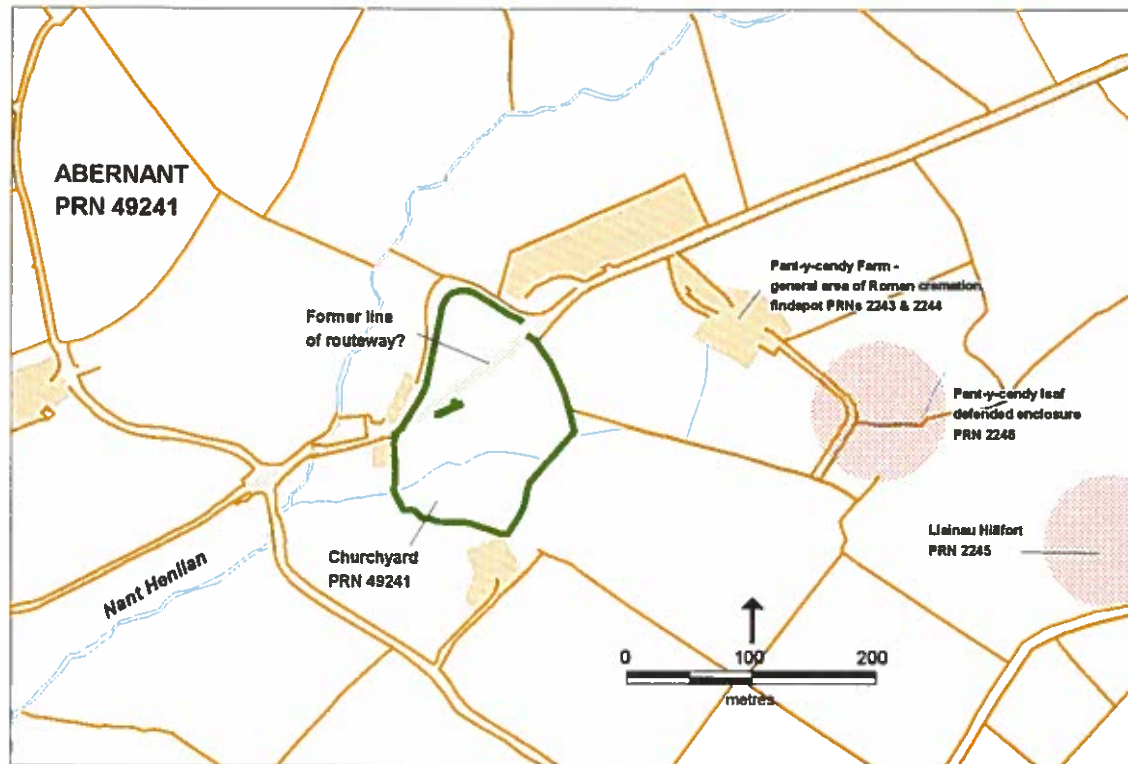
**PRN:** 49241  
**NGR:** SN33932311  
**Parish:** Abernant  
**Site Name:** ABERNANT PARISH CHURCH;ST LUCIA'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Medieval;Post Med  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;scrub;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2251  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Churchyard lies either side of stream 'Nant Henllan', arising from sp  
**Views:** Restricted views all round.  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Very large, irregular churchyard occupied by the medieval Abernant parish church PRN 2251. The church was granted to the Augustinian Carmarthen Priory in the 1190s (Conway Davies 1946, 296), and was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The extensive churchyard lies either side of a stream, the significantly-named Nant Henllan ('old churchyard stream'), which divides it into 2 unequal segments - an attribute considered to be significant in an early medieval context being similar to subdivided Irish churchyards (James 1992, 73). The larger, northern half of the yard, which contains the church, occupies a slight hillspur which intrudes into the valley of the Nant Henllan, which rises from a spring 250m east of the churchyard. The churchyard also appears to overlie a straight 'pre-existing routeway, which survives as an unclassified road which now kinks around the churchyard. The yard is nuclear to the informal boundaries of a 'native' enclosure system. A cremation of probable Romano-British date (PRN 2243) with a Roman findspot (PRN 2244) have been recorded within the vicinity (Lewis 1833). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Lucia, syn. St Lleucu (Baring-Gould & Fisher 1913, 346; Yates 1972, 58-9). The parish of Abernant was formerly large, with at least one former chapelry, now Cynwyl Elfed parish church (PRN 2237), which may itself have early medieval origins.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

*Abernant churchyard PRN 49241: sketch plan*



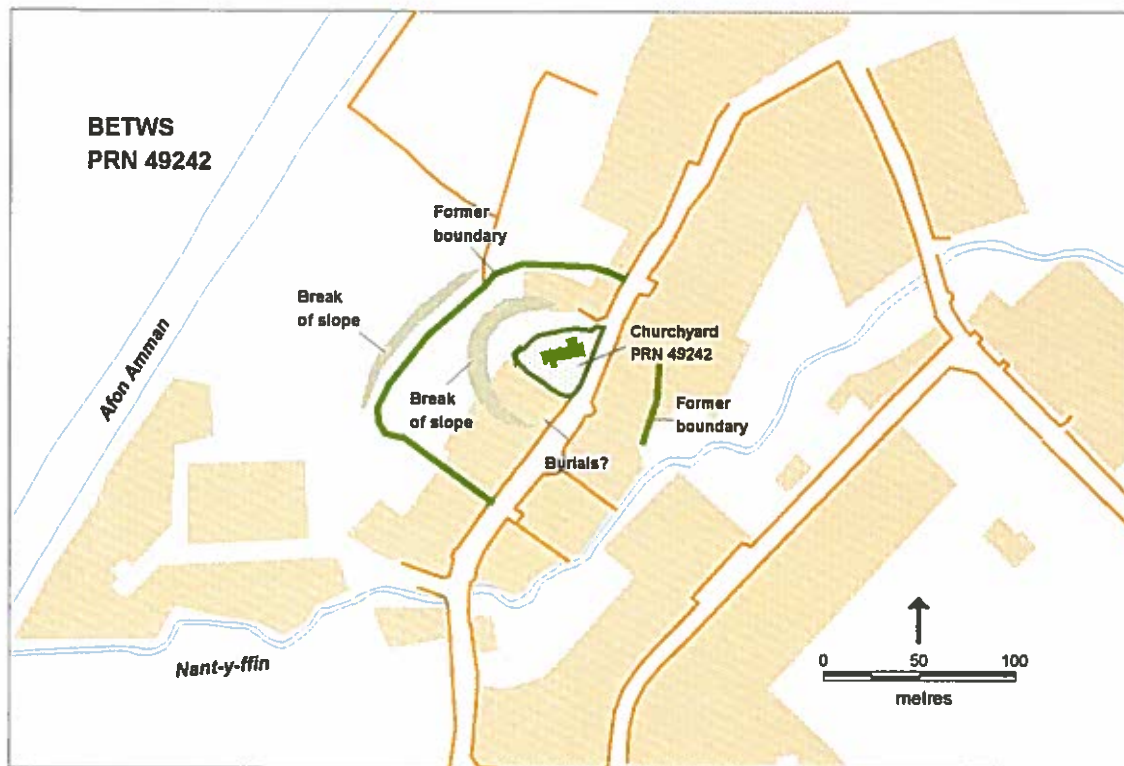


**PRN:** 49242  
**NGR:** SN63161168  
**Parish:** Ammanford  
**Site Name:** BETWS PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/D  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2278;4872  
**Siting:** River terrace/flat/  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Amman is 150m NW. 'Caer' place name element (PRN 4868) 2  
**Views:** Extensive views to NW  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Small, irregular subrectangular churchyard occupied by the medieval Betws parish church (PRN 4872), now belonging to Ammanford parish. The church, which is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David/Dewi was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 when the surrounding area had been acquired by Cwmwd Iscennen, Carmarthenshire. Prior to this, the area had been part of the Lordship of Gower. Yates has suggested the church was a post-Conquest 'Dewi' church established after it had been acquired by Cantref Bychan (Yates 1973, 63) and indeed the 'Betws' place-name element, ie. +/- 'oratory', is thought to be post-Conquest in origin (Roberts 1992, 44). However, Seyler maintained that it was a pre-existing church that was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids (Seyler 1924, 305-6). The physical evidence is equivocal. The churchyard appears to occupy what may be a larger outer enclosure, which would suggest earlier origins. This may be represented by the concentric, subrectangular enclosure, measuring 110m by 105m, apparently formed by the field boundaries shown on the Betws parish tithe map of 1848). The area occupied by this possible outer enclosure is now largely built-over and the boundaries have now mostly gone, but field survey during 2002 suggests that the enclosure may now be represented by breaks of slope, an area of possible ditch, and a raised platform. However, given its proximity to the Afon Amman, 150m to the northwest it is possible that these are all natural features representing a river terrace. Nevertheless, there is anecdotal evidence that burials were revealed, some 20m south of the present churchyard, during building works in the 1930s. Aerial photographs are also equivocal. However, a 'Caer' place name element, recorded 250m to the south of the site (PRN 4868), may be significant in the context of a possible enclosure.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Betws churchyard PRN 49242: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 49243  
**NGR:** SN52443022  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** BRECHFA PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4762;20697  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Marlais 35m to NE. Afon Cothi 1km to E. In centre of Brechfa  
**Views:** Restricted views east towards Afon Cothi  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Small, rectangular churchyard containing site of medieval chapelry (PRN 4762), later a parish church but now belonging to Llanegwad parish. The medieval church was demolished in 1893 when the present church (PRN 20697) was built 20m to the northeast of the medieval church, in an extension of the churchyard. The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo, which is probably significant. The medieval church was granted, as 'Llandelio Brechfa', to Talley Abbey in c.1200, as the chapelry to Brechfa Gothi Grange (Owen 1893 & 1894) which was coterminous with the later parish. This may have reflected or continued a pre-existing association with the possible clas at Talley (PRN 12300) - and the earlier clas or patria of Llandeilo Fawr PRN 10551? It lies within the valley of the Afon Cothi and may represent the site of, but possibly not the exact location of, the church of 'Llandeilo Nant Seru on the banks of the Cothi' which is mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Book of Llandaff which possibly refers to an earlier foundation (Yates 1973, 60) - although the Cothi is over 1km to the east. At any rate the church was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. The churchyard is depicted as a small, rather regular square on the Brechfa parish Tithe Map of 1847, and may have been remodelled during the post-medieval period. It was extended to the NE in 1893 to encompass the later church building.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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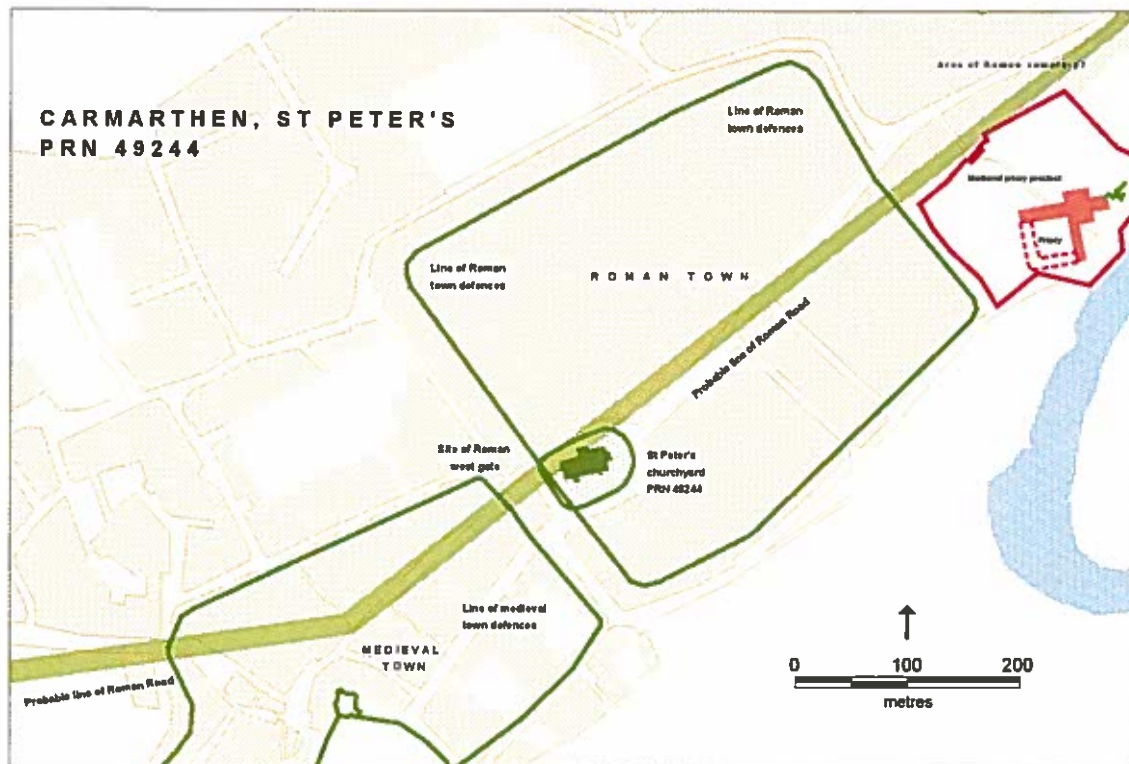
**PRN:** 49244  
**NGR:** SN41522022  
**Parish:** Carmarthen  
**Site Name:** CARMARTHEN ST PETER'S PARISH CHURCH  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other; Built over  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** CA  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 50  
**Siting:** Ridge/gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Lies within defences of Roman town of Carmarthen (Moridunum), or  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, particularly to SE  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Small, raised subrectangular churchyard occupied by the medieval parish church of Carmarthen St Peter, PRN 50. It lies immediately within the (standing?) west gate of the Roman town of Carmarthen (Moridunum). The church was granted to Battle Abbey (Sussex) between 1107 and 1124, and transferred to Carmarthen Priory (PRN 44) in 1125 (James 1980, 36), possibly reflecting an earlier association with the pre-Conquest monastery of Llandeulyddog, PRN 71?. It was the parish church of the medieval borough of Carmarthen, which lay entirely within the parish of St Peter, and was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The location of the church may hint at some form of continuing, or resumed secular settlement at Moridunum during the post-Roman period. It lies immediately within the site of the west gate of the Roman town defences. 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 Peter's 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. However, the spatial relationship between any pre-Conquest church on this site, and the bishop-house/monastery at Llandeulyddog, is without close parallels in southwest Wales. However, it is not inconceivable that St Peter's, rather than the priory, represents the site of Llanddeulyddog (see PRN 71). Nevertheless, it may be that the location is purely circumstantial, arising from the post-Conquest requirement for a parish church located midway between Carmarthen Castle and its Anglo-Norman settlement, and the priory (James 1980, 25). The small, prominently raised churchyard has a long history of burial but is subrectangular in plan (rather than circular, as has been suggested). The parish possessed many former chapels-of-ease and chapelries, mainly associated with the post-Conquest borough of Carmarthen. Excavation within the chancel in 2000 revealed Roman deposits in limited areas (Page 2001), but no identifiable early medieval contexts were encountered.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Eyre-Evans G	1919	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.14 Pt.XXXVIII p.67
	1930	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.22 p.33
Ap Thomas R	1932	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.23 p.82
Yates & Little WN & J WO	1974	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.X p.69
	1981	BSAHI Carmarthen	p.9
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
	1907	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.7 p.213
	1907	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.7 p.236
	1908-9	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.4 No.206 p.69
	1913-14	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.9 p.2 with drawing of tower facing p.70
	1914-15	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.10 p.81
	1917	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Part 31 p.2
Eyre-Evans G	1917-18	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXIII p.50
Eyre-Evans G	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.13 Pt.XXXIV p.15
	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.13 Pt.XXXV p.52
Green F Mee A	1922	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.1 p.169-170
	1922	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.1
Fryer AC	1922-3	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 Pt.XLII p.75
	1925	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.19 p.15 & 32
	1925	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.19 p.xiii
	1928	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.21 p.28 35-6 40
Eyre-Evans G	1928	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.21 p.74
	1933	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.24 p.42 48
Jones ED	1934	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.89 p.139
Bowen EG	1934	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.25 p.2-3 47

*Carmarthen, St Peter's PRN 49244: sketch plan of churchyard in relation to Roman and medieval towns*



**PRN:** 49246  
**NGR:** SN14421822  
**Parish:** Llandissilio East  
**Site Name:** CASTELL DWYRAN CHURCH;ST TEILO'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Findspot  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 3730;3731;49245

**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//

**Orientation:** E-W

**Aspect:** South facing slope

**Proximity:** Major Roman Road PRN 26111 is 220m to N. Major farmstead of C

**Views:** Restricted views to S

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard containing post-medieval church PRN 49245 on site of medieval chapel-of-ease to Cilymaenllwyd parish, PRN 3730, which was later a parish church. Entirely rebuilt in 1876 on the foundations of the medieval church, and now a chapelry to Llandissilio East parish. The small, subrectangular churchyard lies immediately north of, and within the farmyard of the manor-house and major farmstead of Castell Dwyran (PRN 24944), and its morphology suggests that in its present form it is post-medieval. However, the yard is raised above its surroundings, particularly against the downslope on its south side, and the church does appear to be cut in. The 1m high boundary is revetted in slate drystone and the corners are distinctly rounded; it sustains a number of fully mature standard trees. The churchyard site may be earlier. The important Group I ECM, known as the 'Voteporix Stone' (PRN 3731), was first recorded in 1880 (Edwards forthcoming), from the churchyard boundary where it was possibly +/- in situ. However another suggestion, by Wyn Evans, is that the stone - which commemorates the tyrannical 6th century king of Dyfed, Voteporix - may have originally been sited on a nearby barrow (PRN ??) 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 (PRN 2098). Although there is no other evidence for this provenance, the Roman Road west of Carmarthen (PRN 26111) has recently been mapped between the barrow and the church, and will doubtless have influenced the siting of both the stone - on either location - and the churchyard. Other factors may include the situation of the churchyard midway between the possible Parc Garn-wen round barrow (PRN 4914) and the Parc-y-Garreg standing stone (PRN 4910), each of which is only 250m from the churchyard. The church may have been a 'Teilo' church, although the dedication is uncertain. (Yates' equation of this church with the 'Llandeilo Llwyn Gaidon' of the Llandaff Charters (Yates 1973, 60) may be safely ignored - the entry clearly refers to the site at Llangwathen, Pembs (PRN 9915) .) The later manor/farmstead of Castell Dwyran may have been associated with a settlement, but the very slight, amorphous earthworks possibly distinguishable in the field immediately north of the churchyard are too doubtful to class as evidence.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llandissilio East: Castell Dwyran churchyard PRN 49246, from W*



**PRN:** 49247  
**NGR:** SN27034150  
**Parish:** Cenarth  
**Site Name:** CENARTH PARISH CHURCH;ST LLAWDDOG'S;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2086;2091;17355  
**Siting:** Hilltop/flat//  
**Orientation:** Polygonal  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Motte PRN 2093 is 85m to SW. Afon Teifi, bridge and mill are 40m  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Medium-sized, polygonal/subcircular churchyard occupied by post-medieval parish church building (PRN 17355) on the same site, but possibly not in the same location as medieval parish church (PRN 2086). The site is mentioned in text of the Llandaff Charters from the 6th century and was probably the location of the present churchyard (Davies 1979, 96 no.127b). Supporting evidence for an early date comes from a number of other sources. In the late 12th century Giraldus Cambrensis accused Wilfrid, Bishop of St Davids between 1085 and 1115, of having alienated a number of churches - including Cenarth - which had previously been episcopal possessions (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.28). The site appears to have been a mother church, lying in Cantref Emlyn which shares its name with the medieval Deanery. It was an early 'Teilo' church, being associated with the Teilo family of saints ie. the so-called Seven Saints (or 'dwyfrwyr') - cf. Mathry in Pembs. (PRN 4578). By the later 12th century, however, it was firmly associated with St Llawddog (Thorpe 1978, 173) - Giraldus also wrote in c.1188 'Canarch Mawr, the ancient residence of St Ludoc (ie. Llawddog)... the church, dedicated to St Ludoc, mill, bridge, salmon leap, orchard and garden, all stand together on a small plot of land' (Yates, 1973, 80). It was the centre of Llawddog's cult which was represented throughout the cantref where the majority of his dedications may be rather later, possibly post-Conquest. The church was listed, as 'Keynarth', in the Taxatio of 1291, and was possibly a possession of Llanllyr Abbey in the late medieval period (Williams 1990, 46). The polygonal/subcircular churchyard occupies the relatively level summit of a fairly steep-sided 'hillock' on the southwest flank of a hillspur. It is convincingly 'iron age' in form and siting and may represent a re-used prehistoric enclosure. The Group I ECM in the churchyard (PRN 2091) is from the Temple Druid enclosure (PRN 4566), near Maenclochog in Pembs., having been moved to Cenarth in 1894 (Edwards forthcoming).

#### Associated Artefacts:

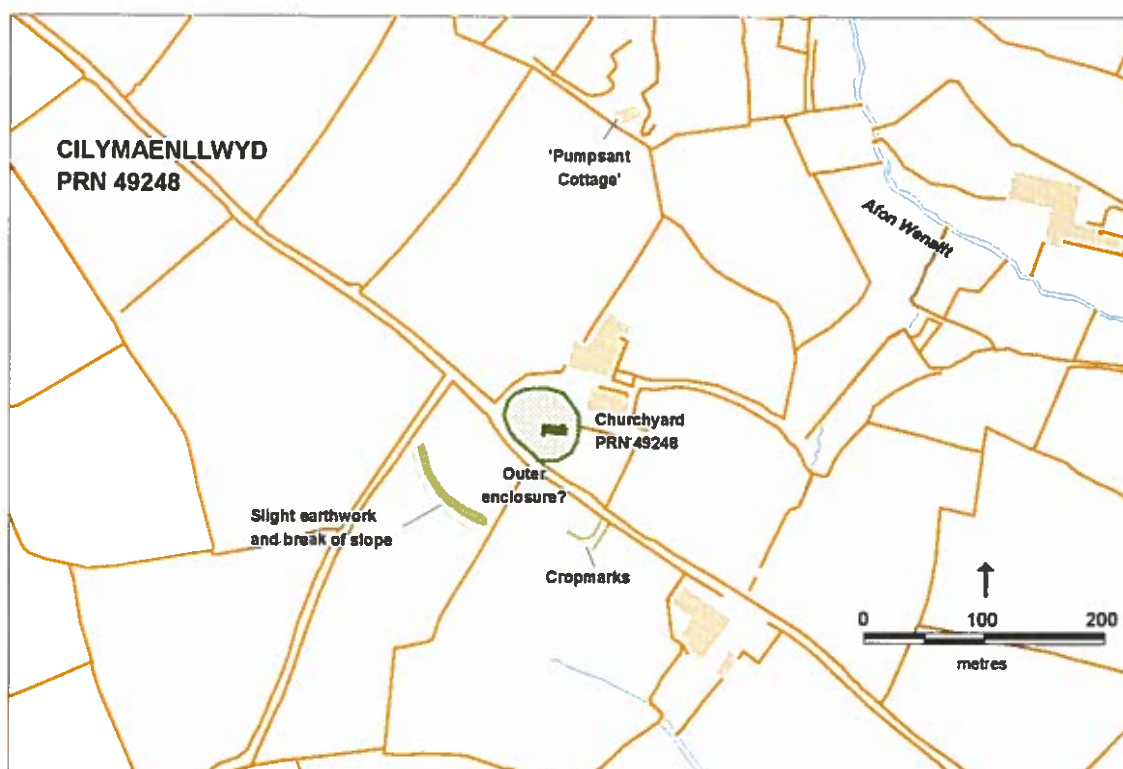
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49248  
**NGR:** SN15372340  
**Parish:** Cilymaenllwyd  
**Site Name:** CILYMAENLLWYD PARISH CHURCH;ST PHILIP & ST JAMES';ST PETER & ST JAM  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri;ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4334;17390  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:** Place-name 'Pumsant Cottage' 210m to N. Possible stone circle PRN  
**Views:** Extensive views to E, NE and SE  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Oval churchyard containing site of medieval parish church (PRN 4334) which was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 17390), on the same site, and presumably in the same location as its predecessor, but retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. The church was granted to Slebech Commandery in the (late?) 12th century (Conway Davies 1946, 362-4), but was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The medium-sized churchyard is a pronounced oval in plan, measuring 65m E-W by 50m N-S. It lies within an area of small, often circular iron age defended enclosures of similar dimensions (Williams 1988, 31-33) and may have iron age origins, being also similar in its siting. The yard is not, however, significantly raised but is revetted with a drystone wall on the south side, and the boundary sustains many semi-mature standards throughout. The churchyard now lies within a (secondary?) post-Conquest field system of linear boundaries, but a segment of faint earthwork visible 60m SW of the churchyard and running NNW-SSE for 70m in the field immediately southwest of the yard, may represent part of a former, concentric outer enclosure, usually thought to suggest early medieval origins Cropmark ditches in the field immediately east may belong to the later field system or its drainage. The present dedication to SS Philip & James may not be original, and it may be significant that the neighbouring farmstead to the north is named 'Pumsant', perhaps representing a joint 'Celtic' dedication that was replaced by the most appropriate joint Latin dedication. The origin of the 'maen llwyd' place-name element (ie. 'grey stone'), which was already in use in the 12th century, is unknown - it may refer to a ?bronze age stone on the site of the churchyard, but it is possible that the ?stone circle/long barrow PRN 10235, lying 460m NE of the church, is being referenced. The parish was formerly large, containing at least 2 former chapelries (PRNs 3730 & 4966). The church is in private hands but the churchyard is still in Church in Wales ownership.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Cilymaenllwyd churchyard PRN 49248: sketch plan*



*Cilymaenllwyd churchyard PRN 49248: aerial photo showing cropmarks/earthworks*



**PRN:** 49249  
**NGR:** SN20811393  
**Parish:** Eglwyscummin  
**Site Name:** CYFFIG PARISH CHURCH;ST CYFFIG'S;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 3897  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** Northwest facing slope  
**Proximity:** Spring line with numerous springs, and stream, 120m to W. Medieva  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, particularly to NW.  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Small, square churchyard occupied by the medieval Cyffig Church (PRN 3897), a chapelry of Laugharne parish, later becoming a parish church and now in Eglwyscummin parish. The church is mentioned in a 12th century entry in the 'Book of Llandaff' (Yates 1973, 60), possibly referring to an earlier foundation. It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The small, square churchyard appears to be late-medieval or post-medieval in its present form. The dedication to St Cyffig appears to be secondary, but the church was already recorded as 'Llanceffig' in the 12th century 'Book of Llandaff' (ibid.). Nevertheless, its presence in the Book suggests that it was a 'Teilo' church that had been rededicated, but given the political nature of the Book this does necessarily have to be the case.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Negative References:

Others

Others

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio



**PRN:** 49250  
**NGR:** SN37372745  
**Parish:** Cynwyl Elfed  
**Site Name:** CYNWYL ELFED PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNWYL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2237  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Duad forms E side of churchyard  
**Views:** Very restricted views  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Small, oval churchyard occupied by the medieval Cynwyl Elfed church, formerly chapelry to Abernant parish (and not mentioned in the Taxatio of 1291) and now a parish church. It was granted to the Augustinian Carmarthen Priory in the 1190s (Conway Davies No. 297). The churchyard appears to contain the physical evidence, in the form of a low, curving bank south of the church, for a smaller, circular churchyard. However, a curving boundary 35m south of the churchyard, marked by a line of trees on aerial photographs and still shown on OS maps may be the remains of a larger, outer enclosure, though this is somewhat doubtful. The siting and topography suggest that the churchyard is not a re-used iron age enclosure. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynwyl, which clearly represents a long-standing dedication (ie. the place-name), but a dedication to St Michael was recorded in 1833 (Lewis, 1833). The place-name suggests that the church may have been the mother church of Cwmwd Elfed; the 'Elfed' element may however be derived from the cwmwd, rather than be responsible for it, and there are many other sites with an equal claim.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49251  
**NGR:** SN67503990  
**Parish:** Cynwyl Gaeo  
**Site Name:** CYNWYL GAEO PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNWYL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1881;1882  
**Siting:** Valley slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** N-S  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:** Nuclear to possible pre-/post-Conquest Welsh 'bond' settlement. Wit  
**Views:** Retricted views  
**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. 'D' - shaped churchyard occupied by the medieval Cynwyl Gaeo parish church (PRN 1881). The church was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1894, 39). The site lies within 500m of a major Roman Road (PRN 5222) between Llandeilo/Llandovery and the Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1947). It also lies within 1km of the Roman gold-mining site at Dolaucothi and the Pumsaint fort itself. The fort and gold mines were clearly regarded as a high-status site well into the post-Roman period, and equally clearly influenced the siting of Cynwyl Gaeo Church, which judging from the presence of an important Group I ECM (PRN 1882), which is possibly in situ, may have been a 6th century cemetery site (Edwards forthcoming). The continuing Roman associations also appear to have influenced the development of an associated high-status secular site(s). An 8th century grant of land at 'Telichclouman', near Llandeilo Fawr is recorded in the Llandaff Charters (Davies 1979, 96 no.125a), identified by Jones as lying within Cywyl Gaeo from a nearby 'Telych' place-name (Jones 1994, 81-9). An ecclesiastical site suggested in the charter may be tentatively identified with Cynwyl Gaeo. The medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo was large, and included what are now the parishes of Llansadwrn, Llansawel, Llanwrda, Llanycrwys and Talley, all of which belonged to Talley Abbey during the later medieval period. The medieval parish was thus broadly coterminous with Cwmwd Cao, of which Cynwyl Gaeo was clearly the mother-church, and it may in turn have occupied the same area as the pre-Conquest estate of Trefwyddog, as reconstructed by Glanville Jones (Jones 1972, 312-18), and which may later have been renamed. 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, and its has been suggested that, during the 8th - 9th century, 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. The medium-sized, 'D'-shaped churchyard is nuclear to a possible Welsh 'bond' settlement (Sambrook 1995), but this may be pre- or post-Conquest, as the region remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. It lies on a hillspur at the confluence of two watercourses, the Afon Annell and Nant Frena. A spring rises in the churchyard, now emerging into a stone basin in the west tower of the church. Although clearly later belonging to the 'Teilo' cult, the church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynwyl. The medieval parish had numerous former chapels-of-ease and chapelries (many of which are suggested in the Taxatio of 1291, when they were all appropriated to Talley Abbey), some of them probable pre-Conquest sites.

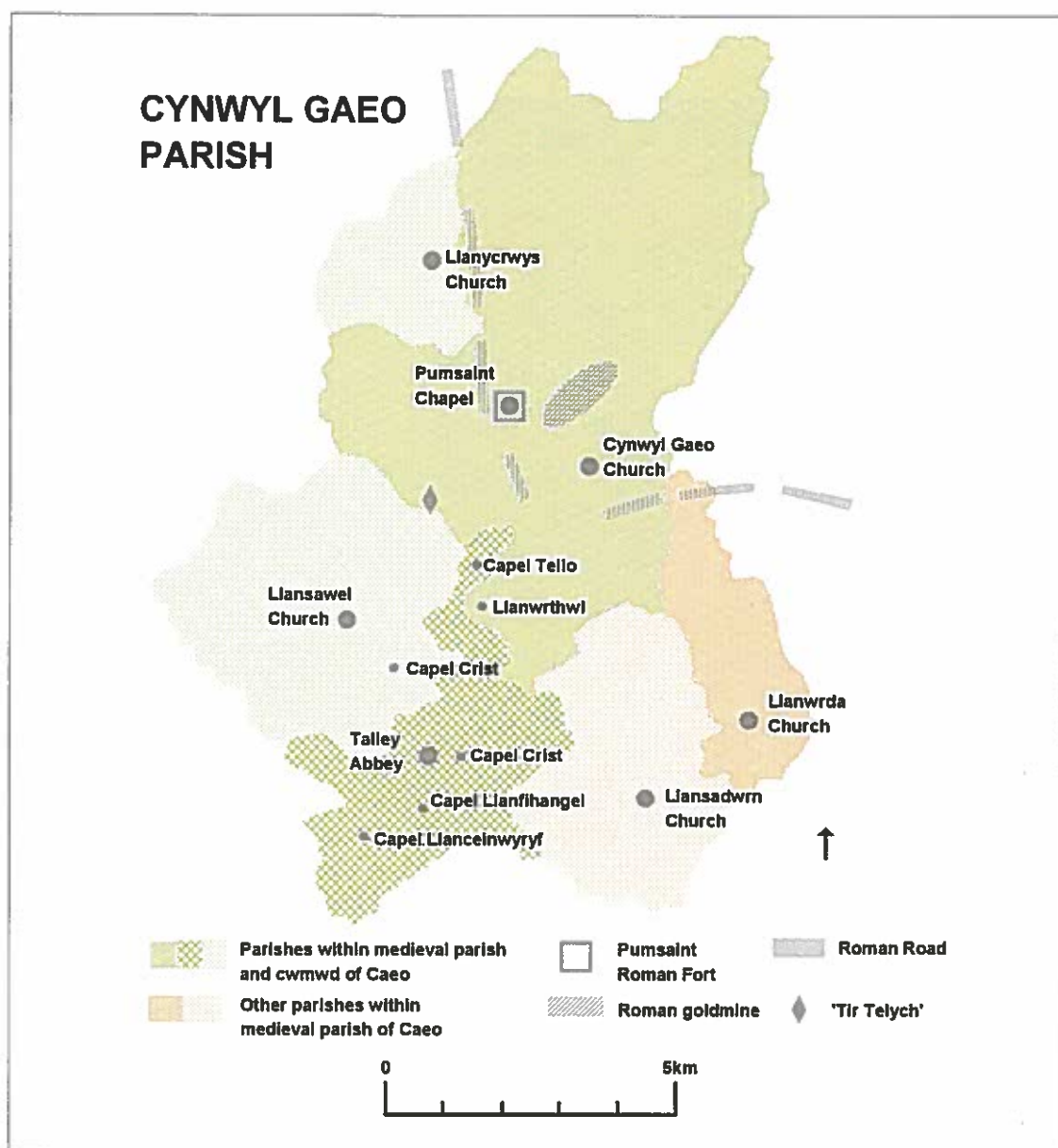
#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Group I ECM (PRN 1882) built into external N wall of nave

Richards M	1974	The Carmarthenshire Possessions of Talylychau	Carmarthenshire Studies: essays presented to Major Francis Jones 110-121
Jones GRJ	1994	Tir Telych the gwestfau of Cynwyl Gaeo and Cwmwd Gaeo	Studia Celtica 27 81-95

**Negative References:**

*Cynwyl Gaeo parish showing sites mentioned in the text*



**PRN:** 49253  
**NGR:** SN654378  
**Parish:** Talley;Cynwyl Gaeo  
**Site Name:** CAPEL TEILO  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Arable;Woodland  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Crops  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1886  
**Siting:** Hilltop///

**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**

**Proximity:** Between Afon Cothi and Afon Annell. Within 1km of, and intervies

**Views:** Extensive views all round

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of post-Conquest grange chapel of Talley Abbey (PRN 1886), ie. Cilmaren Grange (Richards 1974, 117). Its precise location is unknown. Nothing significant is visible on aerial photographs. Place-name evidence suggests that the chapel lay near Bron-Deilo Farm, on the unnamed hill between the Afon Cothi and the Afon Annell, ie. Bron-Deilo ('Teilo's Hill') may have been the original name for this hill. It is now in Talley parish, formerly in Cynwyl Gaeo. The site may have early medieval origins. It possibly represents the site of 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Book of Llandaff (Yates 1973, 60), and which may refer to an earlier foundation? (however 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir' may represent Pumsaint Chapel PRN 49254). Like most of Talley's chapelries, it was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo, and the association with Talley may reflect an earlier association with Llandeilo Fawr patria/monastery, which may have been replaced by the Talley ?clas (PRN 12300) in the 11th century. It lies within 2km of the major Roman Road (PRN 5222) between Llandeilo/Llandoverly and the Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1947). At any rate, it was a Welsh foundation, lying within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. The hill lies within 1km Maes Llanwrthwl, a presumed early cemetery site (PRN 1879), which could yet in fact represent the site of the chapel.

#### **Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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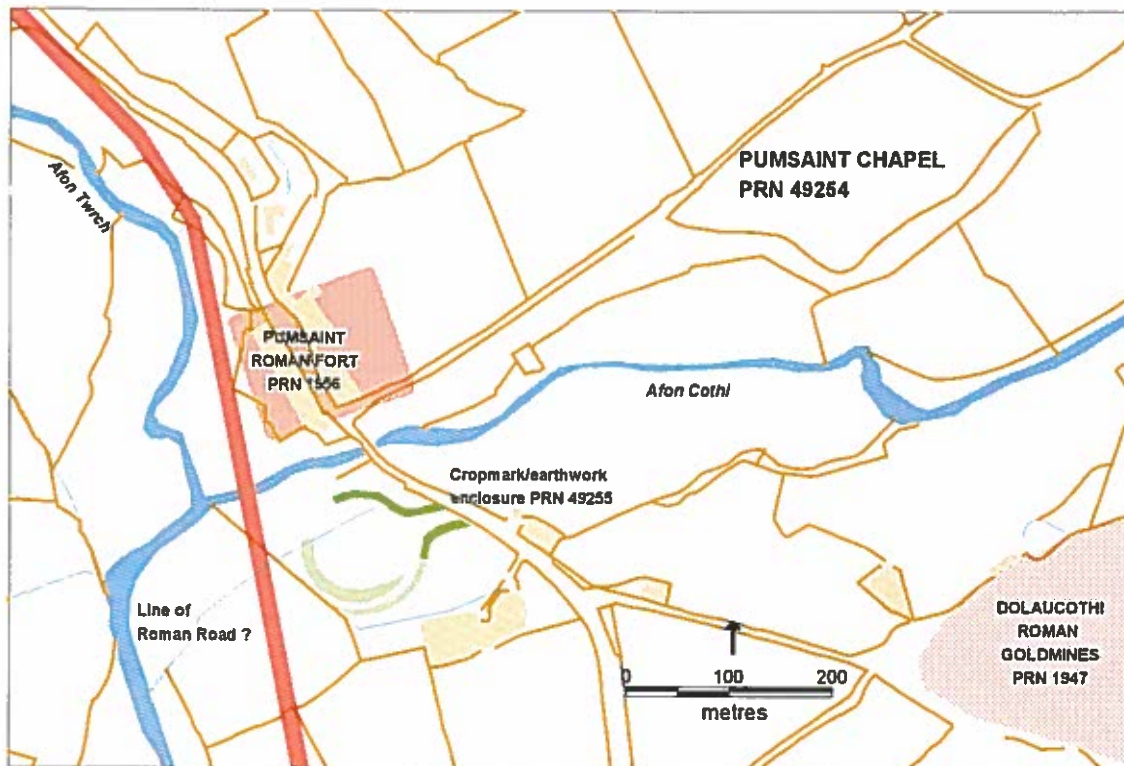
**PRN:** 49254  
**NGR:** SN655405  
**Parish:** Cynwyl Gaeo  
**Site Name:** PUMSAINT CHAPEL;ST TEILO'S;LLANPUMSAINT  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over; Other;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** NT;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1955;1956;49255  
**Siting:** Natural terrace/flat//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Within 100m of possible enclosure PRN 49255  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapel, PRN 1955, recorded as a chapel-of-ease to Cynwyl Gaeo parish in 1271 (Sambrook and Page 1995, 2). It was also a grange chapel to Talley Abbey, to which (along with the parish church) it was granted - 'Llan y pumsant' - in c.1200 (Owen 1894, 39), perhaps reflecting an earlier association with the possible earlier monastery at Talley (PRN 12300)? Although there is no direct evidence for an early medieval origin, the siting is significant, the chapel probably having occupied the Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1956). Its significance 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 are discussed, in relation to Llandeilo Fawr, under PRN 49251. However, it appears to have originally been a 'Teilo' church, possibly the site of 'Llandeilo Garth Teuir on the banks of the Cothi' mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Book of Llandaff, which possibly refers to an earlier foundation? (Yates 1973, 60). It had received an additional dedication to the 'five saints' by 1130, when it appears as 'Llandeilo Pumsaint Caer Gaeo' in a papal bull (Conway Davies 1946, 248). The fort and nearby Dolaucothi gold mines (PRN 1947) were clearly regarded as a high-status site well into the post-Roman period, and equally clearly influenced the siting of both this chapel and the church at Cynwyl Gaeo (later the parish church). The continuing Roman associations also appear to have influenced the development of an associated high-status secular site(s). An 8th century grant of land at 'Telichclouman', near Llandeilo Fawr is recorded in the Llandaff Charters (Davies 1979, 96 no.125a), identified by Jones as lying within Cywyl Gaeo from a nearby 'Telych' place-name (Jones 1994, 81-9). An ecclesiastical site suggested in the charter may be tentatively identified with Cynwyl Gaeo parish church, but it may represent Pumsaint Chapel which may therefore have been, at some period, chief among the Cao churches. Its precise location is unknown. It is marked on Saxton's map of 1578, but this is insufficiently detailed. It had gone by the early 19th century, 'no vestiges' remaining in 1833 (Lewis 1833). It is assumed that it occupied the interior of Pumsaint Roman Fort (PRN 1956), cf. Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish church (PRN 3856) and Carmarthen St Peters (PRN 50), and this is where the medieval/post-medieval settlement developed, but this is not known for certain - excavation of parts of the fort interior, by Barry and Helen Burnham, has failed to locate any evidence, but these have mainly concentrated in the west half of the fort, so the chapel may have lain in the east half (B. Burnham, pers. comm.). There is however a slight possibility that the nearby earthwork enclosure PRN 49255, 90m south of the fort at NGR SN 6570 4040, may represent an earlier site, at least.

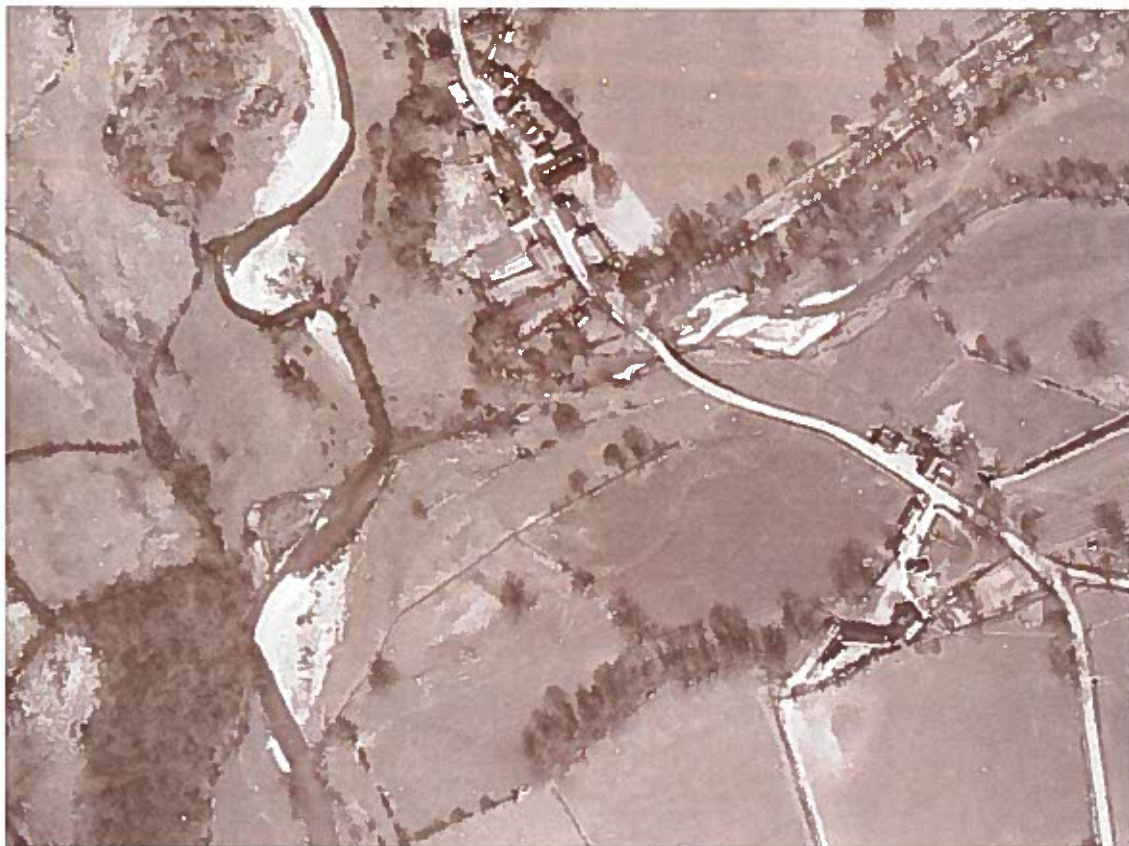
#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Pumsaint Chapel PRN 49254: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text*



*Pumsaint Chapel PRN 49254: aerial photograph showing area of Roman fort PRN 1956 and cropmark/earthwork enclosure PRN 49255*



PRN: 49255  
NGR: SN65704040  
Parish: Cynwyl Gaeo  
Site Name: PUMSAINT;YNYSAU UCHAF  
Site Type: DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Iron Age?;Early Medieval?

Form: Earthwork/C;Cropmark/B  
Land Use: Pasture  
Vegetation: Grass

Site Status:  
Area Status:  
Ownership: Pri

Part of:  
Consists of:  
Associated with: 1955;49254  
Siting: Valley base///  
Orientation: Oval

Aspect:  
Proximity: Within 100m of Roman fort at Pumsaint (PRN 1956), near the confl  
Views: Restricted views all round

Description: Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval site. Oval enclosure observed on aerial photographs 90m south of Pumsaint Roman fort PRN 1956. In form, the enclosure appears as a 'banjo' enclosure with earthworks/cropmarks apparently forming a funnel entrance on the east side. The enclosure itself is a slightly flattened circle with a diameter of 90m, the more prominent earthworks/cropmarks apparently representing a ditch, traceable through most of the circuit, and a bank traceable on the south side only. Some depressions visible in the field may represent these features. However, the siting is not at all characteristic of iron age defended 'banjo' enclosures. It occupies an alluvial floodplain near the confluence of the Afon Cothi and Afon Twrch, within which erosional and depositional features are visible. However, the features that show clearly on aerial photos are far too regular and well-defined to represent natural features. Is there any association between this enclosure and the unknown site of the early medieval - medieval Pumsaint Chapel PRNs 1955 & 49254? Deliberately sited outside the Roman fort, cf. Carmarthen Roman town and Llandeuldyddog monastery PRN 71?

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Meridian Airmaps	1955	260-240 20077-20078
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2

#### Negative References:



**PRN:** 49256  
**NGR:** SN09382038  
**Parish:** Llandissilio East  
**Site Name:** EGREMONT PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1414;1415  
**Siting:** Valley slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope  
**Proximity:** Eastern Afon Cleddau is just beyond W edge of churchyard. Llandre  
**Views:** Restricted views to W and N  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Egremont parish church (PRN 1414), which is now in Llandissilio East parish. It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291 when it may have been a free chapel annexed to Llawhaden parish, as it was in the 16th century (RCAHM 1917, 142), or was possibly a possession of Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 68). The church, which is now an overgrown roofless ruin, forms the north side of a small, regular, trapezoid churchyard, lying within a larger, irregular enclosure. Both have the appearance of late medieval or post-medieval enclosures although the presence of an outer enclosure may be significant. The whole area is now a caravan park, and all visible evidence for the inner enclosure has gone. The northern outer enclosure boundary has also been removed and is now represented by a line of intermittent standard trees. Only the southern boundary remains to any height and is a stone revetment, 1m high, of the raised churchyard beyond. A WC block has been erected very near the church. A Group I ECM (PRN 1415), re-used as a Group II memorial, was first recorded in the churchyard in 1745 (Edwards forthcoming) where it was possibly +/- in situ. It is now in Llandysilio parish church PRN 918. The St Michael dedication may be pre-conquest? (see Yates 1972, 53). The churchyard lies on the banks of the Eastern Afon Cleddau, 60m downhill from Llandre Gaer (PRN 1413), a defended enclosure of prehistoric +/- or medieval date.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	1	Now set in floor of nave of Llandysilio parish church PRN 918. Latin inscription CARANTACVS & late linear cross

*Llandissilio East: Egremont churchyard PRN 49256, and church PRN 1414, from NW*



**PRN:** 49257  
**NGR:** SN20212634  
**Parish:** Cilymaenllwyd  
**Site Name:** EGLWYS FAIR A CHURIG PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY & ST CURIG'S;LADY CHAP  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Derelict;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;scrub;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5076  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Stream 300m to S. Possible standing stone sites PRNs 11720 & 1172  
**Views:** Views S across valley  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by a medieval chapelry to Henllan Amgoed parish which was later a parish church, and is now in Cilymaenllwyd parish. The church appears to have been a possession of Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 68). The small, sub-circular churchyard lies on a south-facing hillslope, which includes a substantial break of slope around the south and west sides of the building, around a level platform beneath the church itself. This gives the impression that the church stands upon a mound, but is probably entirely natural. The western (roadside) churchyard boundary is a drystone-revetted bank, 1m high. Elsewhere the boundary, which is overgrown, is apparently similar but obscured by vegetation, including semi-mature ash and sycamore standards. The dedication given by Lewis (1833) and the RCAHM (1917, 42 No.137) is to the 'Celtic' St David, but the church was already known as Eglwys Fair a Churig in the late 17th century (ibid.). However, Lhuyd suggested that the 'Churig' element is not a reference to St Curig (whose cult is concentrated in North Wales). He wrote that the church as also known as Eglwys Fair Fathared, 'Churig' possibly being a corruption of 'mathared' which is itself derived from 'merthyred' or martyred (ibid.), an element that may suggest early origins. The churchyard lies 420m S of Castell Cossan, a medieval motte castle (PRN 5073), and round barrow?. The distance between church and castle suggests that the church may be earlier. It also lies within 250m of two possible bronze age standing stone sites (PRN 11720 & 11721). The church, which was entirely rebuilt in 1770, was still active in the early 20th century, but is now disused, derelict, roofless (though stable) and, along with the churchyard, is overgrown. Both the church and the churchyard are in private ownership, the present owner undertaking some maintenance of the churchyard (which falls under a Tir Gofal management agreement).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Cilymaenllwyd: Eglwys Fair a Churig churchyard PRN 49257, and church PRN 5076, from W*



*Cilymaenllwyd: Eglwys Fair a Churig churchyard PRN 49257, and church PRN 5076, from NE*



**PRN:** 49258  
**NGR:** SN40840674  
**Parish:** Kidwelly  
**Site Name:** KIDWELLY PARISH CHURCH; ST MARY THE VIRGIN; ST MARY'S PRIORY  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval; Medieval; Post M  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Pasture; Building  
**Vegetation:** Grass; building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1629; 7360  
**Siting:** Valley base/Flat//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Located in medieval suburb of Kidwelly borough, 115m from walled  
**Views:** Restricted views all round; castle very prominent.  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Kidwelly parish church which was formerly also a priory church. It was a possession of Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, during the post-Conquest period and was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. Kidwelly deanery, and church, are named from Cantref Cedweli, which would suggest early origins as a mother church but the association between the name and the St Mary site can be taken no further back than the 12th century - the church, in any case, may be named from the castle which originally was just 'the castle of Cantref Cedweli'. 'Land and a cemetery' at Kidwelly, presumably pre-existing, were granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.27), the terms of the grant suggesting that the cemetery was already the site of a church. However, there is some evidence that the grant does not refer to the present parish church site, but to a former chapel at Llangadog, 2km northeast of Kidwelly (PRN 1632). This was mentioned alongside Kidwelly St Mary in a later Sherborne grant, of 1148-65 (Conway Davies 1947, D.172), and it has been put forward as the site of the original mother church of Cantref Cedweli, later becoming a mere chapelry to Kidwelly St Mary (Evans 1991, 241) - see Llangadog PRNs 1632 & 49259. At any rate the occurrence, alongside Kidwelly, of Penbre, St Ishmaels and Llansaint churches in the early Sherborne grants suggest that the church - whichever one is meant - lay at the head of a large parochia, larger than the medieval parish of St Mary and perhaps originally taking in the whole of Cwmwd Cydweli. This contained numerous former chapelries which were also granted to Sherborne in early 12th century, some of them being probable pre-Conquest sites. The churchyard is nuclear to, and integrated with the Anglo-Norman borough of Kidwelly, located in a planned suburb outside the defended area. Its location outside the borough defences may in fact argue that St Mary was the cemetery site mentioned in 1107-1115. 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 et al.), in sharp distinction to the close church-castle association normally expected in planted settlements. Were the Anglo-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? Kidwelly Castle (and Laugharne), for example, were named from their respective cwmwdau - were they both earlier llysau? The present subrectangular churchyard is 12th-14th century in present form, associated with the priory which was established on the site soon after the 1107-1115 Sherborne grant. However, the remains of the priory conventual buildings have gone.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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	1912	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.8 p.58
Matthews AW	1917	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.33 p.52
	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.13 Pt.34 p.8
	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.13 Pt.35 p.46
Delboux RH	1923	Archaeologia Cambrensis	7th Series Vol.3 p.114-116
	1923-4	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.17 p.32
	1939	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.29 p.52
Knowles & Hadcock	1948	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.100 Pt.1 p.150
Williams G	1953	Medieval Religious Houses	p.69
Baker-Jones DL	1961	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.3 Pts.3 & 4 p.138-156
Yates WN	1963	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.4 Pts.3 & 4 p.120
James HJ	1972	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.89 p.52 58-9
Soulsby I	1980	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.16 p.14
Evans JW	1983	The Towns of Medieval Wales	
	1991	Aspects of the Early Church in Carmarthenshire	James H Sir Gar: Studies in Carmarthenshire History p.239-54

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49259  
**NGR:** SN4207  
**Parish:** Kidwelly  
**Site Name:** LLANGADOG CHAPEL;ST CADOC'S  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL Early Medieval  
 ESTABLISHMENT;CEMETERY?;CHURCH?;CHAPEL?

**Form:** Documents;Place-name  
**Land Use:** Waste;Other;Pasture;Woodland  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1632  
**Siting:** Valley base///

**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**

**Proximity:** Afon Gwendraeth Fach forms N edge of area of site. Kidwelly town :

**Views:** Limited views to SW, W and N; intervisible with Kidwelly town and  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapel to Kidwelly parish, belonging to Sherborne Abbey; described as a 'church' in c.1148 (Conway Davies 1947, D.172). The site may have earlier origins. 'Land and a cemetery' at Kidwelly, presumably pre-existing, were granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.27), the terms of the grant suggesting that the cemetery was already the site of a church. However, there is some evidence to suggest that that site referred to was Llangadog, rather than the present parish church site PRN 1629. Llangadog was mentioned alongside Kidwelly St Mary in a later Sherborne grant, of 1148-65, which provided 'twelve acres around the church of St Cadog' (Conway Davies 1947, D.172), and it has been put forward as the site of the original mother church of Cantref Cedweli, later becoming a mere chapelry to Kidwelly St Mary (Evans 1991, 241). At any rate the occurrence, alongside Kidwelly, of Penbre, St Ishmaels and Llansaint churches in the early Sherborne grants suggest that the church - whichever one is meant - lay at the head of a large parochia, larger than the medieval parish of St Mary and perhaps originally taking in the whole of Cwmwd Cydweli. This contained numerous former chapelries which were also granted to Sherborne in early 12th century, some of them being probable pre-Conquest sites. The exact location of the church is unknown. The general area is still called Llangadog, and a place-name 'Sanctuary Bank' apparently located at NGR SN 422 079 might provide a clue to the location of the church (W H Morris pers. comm.; no field names are recorded on the tithe schedule for Kidwelly parish, of 1840). The name may be significant in view of the importance of sanctuary or 'nawdd' in the pre-Conquest Welsh Church. An area of sanctuary (or '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. However there is no visible physical evidence for an ecclesiastical site in or around Sanctuary Bank, and none is visible on aerial photographs. The site was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cadog who appears to have represented the predominant cult in the Kidwelly region.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49260  
**NGR:** SN43560741  
**Parish:** Kidwelly  
**Site Name:** CAPEL TEILO  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT;CHAPEL Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Waste;Other  
**Vegetation:** Scrub;Trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1619;49261  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Pistyll Teilo PRN 49261 lies to S of site  
**Views:** Extensive views to S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapel to Kidwelly parish (PRN 1619). The chapel was ruinous by 1762 and had gone by 1900, 'although the dimensions were still discernible as crude and ruinous walls' (Jones 1991, 255). The chapel was excavated in 1966-69 when it was found to comprise a single cell measuring 9m E-W by 5m N-S, the lower 2-3 courses of which had survived, overlying a possible apsidal-ended building (Jones 1991, 256-8). Neither phase could be closely dated. Four associated burials all appear to have been post-medieval (ibid.). Capel Teilo was first mentioned in 1593 (Jones 1991, 255) but is possibly one of the 'Kidwelly chapels' that were granted, along with Kidwelly parish church (PRN 1629), to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1110 (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.27). If it is this early, then the site has possible early medieval origins, but neither of the excavated phases are likely to be pre-Conquest. An associated well, Pistyll Teilo (PRN 49261) lay somewhere to the south of the chapel (ibid.), although its precise location is unknown. Both chapel and well are dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo. The site of the chapel, which lies at the head of a stream valley, was apparently still visible in 1991 (ibid.) but is now overgrown with scrub and saplings, and beneath dumps of concrete etc. Neither chapel nor well is now discernible.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Kidwelly, Capel Teilo PRN 49260: site from W*



**PRN:** 49262  
**NGR:** SN53442025  
**Parish:** Llanarthney  
**Site Name:** LLANARTHNE PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S;ST ARTHNEU'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 728;761  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Nuclear to Llanarthne village PRN 12778. Site of Henllan Chapel PR  
**Views:** Restricted view all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanarthne church PRN 728, which was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, when it appears to have been a chapelry. It was a parish church by the post-medieval period. The church was granted to the chapter of St Davids in 1215-1229 (Conway Davies 358, No. 475), perhaps reflecting an earlier association?. It is mentioned in a 12th century entry in the 'Book of Llandaff' (Yates 1973, 58), possibly referring to an earlier foundation?. However, the entry may refer to the nearby Henllan (PRN 740). Similarly, the name of the parish hamlet within which it lies - 'Tre-clas' (Lewis 1833) - suggests that a pre-Conquest 'clas' or monastic community was present either on this site, or that of Henllan. However Wyn Evans suggests that the use of the term 'clas' at Llanarthne may just denote ecclesiastical land (Evans 1991, 248). Nevertheless, Llanarthne is traditionally regarded as an early church site, and has recently been suggested by Nancy Edwards to be the original source of the fine Group III ECM long known as the 'Cae Castell' cross PRN 761 (Edwards forthcoming), said to have been brought from the defended enclosure site at Cae Castell. At any rate, the church was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. The 'Arthne' place-name element appears to represent the personal name 'Arthen' and may preserve an original dedication, and the church appears as 'Lanadneu' in both Gwynfardd Brycheiniog's late 12th century 'Poem to Dewi' (Lewis 1931, 43-52) and in the 12th century entry in the Book of Llandaff. However, the dedication was recorded as St David in the early 13th century grant (Conway Davies 358, No. 475), while Gwynfardd Brycheiniog's 'Poem' is a list of 'Dewi' churches (ie. dedicated to St David), and Yates has suggested that Arthen may just have been a lay benefactor, to whom the church secondarily dedicated (Yates 1973, 58; cf. the Dewi church at Llangadog). The large churchyard is subrectangular, and both nuclear and axial to the present village of Llanarthne (which appears to have origins as a medieval settlement PRN 12778 . There were at least 3 former chapelries in the parish (PRNs 646, 647 & 7559).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Cross	Stone	1	Group III ECM PRN 761 is in west tower of church

	1934	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.25 p.56
Jenkins J	1939	Llanarthney	
Jenkins J	1939	Llanarthney	
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.58
Evans JW	1991	Aspects of the Early Church in Carmarthenshire	James H Sir Gar: Studies in Carmarthenshire History p.239-54

**Negative References:**

**Others**

**Others**

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio

**PRN:** 49263  
**NGR:** SN21632323  
**Parish:** Llanboidy  
**Site Name:** LLANBOIDY PARISH CHURCH;ST BRYNACH'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3958;3959;3960;12990  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South-facing slope  
**Proximity:** Nuclear to settlement of Llanboidy (which is medieval in origin?). N  
**Views:** Fairly extensive views to S.  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanboidy parish church PRN 3958. The church appears to have been granted to St Davids in 1175-6 (Conway Davies 1946), and was certainly an episcopal possession by 16th century. However, Williams claims it as an appropriation of Whitland Abbey (Williams 1990, 68). Two Group I ECMs, PRNs 3959 & 3960, were first recorded in the church/churchyard where they were possibly +/- in situ. The medium-sized churchyard is now subrectangular, but its rounded corners suggest that it may formerly have been circular or oval. It lies on a south-facing slope, almost equidistant between two iron age hillforts (PRNs 3932 and 11780), within Williams' Inland Southwest Area of small, often circular enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33) and may therefore have origins as an iron age defended settlement. It also lies 300m west of a fairly large motte-and-bailey castle (PRN 5079), and is nuclear to the settlement of Llanboidy (which may be medieval in origin?). The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Brynach, the subject of one of the most popular cults in west Wales, which persisted well into the post-Conquest period. Large parish, formerly larger, with at least 1 former chapelry (PRN 5045).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	Two Group I ECMs

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49264  
**NGR:** SN28271121  
**Parish:** Llanddowror  
**Site Name:** LLANDAWKE PARISH CHURCH;ST ODOCEUS;ST MARGARET MARLOS;ST DAOC  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Scrub;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3905;3906  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:** Spring lies 90m S of churchyard. Standing stone PRN 3914 is 250m  
**Views:** Restricted views to N  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandawke parish church PRN 3905. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it may yet to have been raised to parish status, possibly lying within Laugharne parish. It was in the patronage of Lords of Laugharne (RCAHM 1917, 78 No.232). The churchyard is small and forms an angular suboval, but was formerly more rounded. Surrounding boundaries may suggest - but very doubtfully - that the churchyard lies within a larger, subcircular enclosure, partly defined by an unclassified road which runs around the south side of the area defined. However, this may have arisen from purely topographic causes, the road also following the funnelled head of a small valley containing a spring 90m south of the churchyard, and a stream that bisects the area defined. Nevertheless, the churchyard itself lies within Williams' Inland Southwest Area of small, often circular enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33) and may therefore have origins as an iron age defended settlement. A Group I ECM (PRN 3906) was first recorded in the churchyard in 1838 (Edwards forthcoming), where it was possibly +/- in situ, suggesting that the site may have begun as a post-Roman cemetery. The church has reverted to its original dedication to the 'Celtic' St Odoceus after having been rededicated to St Margaret in the late 14th century (RCAHM 1917, 78 No.232); Eglwys Gymun (St Cynin?) and Pendine (St Teilo) were rededicated to St Margaret at the same time. The parish was formerly larger, containing at least one chapelry, now Pendine parish church (PRN 3839). The church is not now in regular use, but not yet redundant, and the churchyard is only periodically maintained. Ideally it requires a proper management plan

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	01	Group I ECM PRN 3906



**Negative References:**

**Others**

**Others**

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio

**PRN:** 49265  
**NGR:** SN77682453  
**Parish:** Llanddeusant  
**Site Name:** LLANDDEUSANT PARISH CHURCH;ST SIMON & ST JUDE'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPBB  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4055  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle/Top/  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Possible round barrow PRN 8145 is 200m ENE. Lies near summit of  
**Views:** Extensive views SE across Sawdde Valley  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanddeusant parish church (PRN 4055), formerly a chapelry to Llangadog parish and not mentioned in the Taxatio of 1291. It was however mentioned in a source from 1282 (Sambrook and Page 1995, 45), when it was - with Llangadog - a possession of St Davids. The subrectangular churchyard was formerly larger - a strip along the north side became developed with dwellings in the post-medieval period. It is integrated with a post-Conquest strip-field system and the (post-medieval? planted?) settlement of Llanddeusant. It lies near the summit of a 'ridge' with extensive views over the Sawdde Valley. The church may be associated with the cult of the 'Celtic' St Paulinus. The present dedication is to SS Simon & Jude (Yates, 1973, 65), but they may merely represent a pair of Latin saints with a feast day conveniently close to that of Paulinus (Yates, 1972, 56). The traditional original dedication was to 'SS Notolius & Potolius' is more doubtful. In fact, the church has been suggested as the site of Paulinus' 6th century monastery. A monastery in northeast Carmarthenshire is mentioned in the Life of St David. This was composed during the late 11th century (Davies 1982, 208), but describes the saint's early life. It contains an account of his schooling at St Paulinus' monastery at 'insula Wincdilatquendi', which has been identified by both Doble and Thomas - via a highly convoluted argument - with Llanddeusant Church (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 St Paulinus dedication, within the parish of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, while Llandingat may too have been a Paulinus church (Thomas 1994, 124).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Negative References:			
Others			
Others			
	1802	Record Commission	1291 Taxatio

**PRN:** 49266  
**NGR:** SN25591458  
**Parish:** Llanddowror  
**Site Name:** LLANDDOWROR PARISH CHURCH;ST CRINGAT'S;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 3907;3908;3909;7366

**Siting:** Valley base///

**Orientation:** E-W

**Aspect:**

**Proximity:** 100m E of tributary of Afon Taf, just off of the Taf floodplain. In an

**Views:** Restricted views all round, especially. to N.

**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanddowror parish church PRN 3907, which was not listed in 1291 when it may yet to have been raised to parish status, possibly lying within Laugharne parish. However, it appears always to have been in the patronage of the Lords of Llanddowror. Llanddowror is mentioned, alongside Llandeilo Fawr, 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 both sites, possibly on the site of the present churches. Llanddowror is rendered as 'Lanndyfrguyr' in the charter, a dedication that is associated with the Teilo 'family' of saints, ie. the so-called Seven Saints (or 'dwyfrwyr'), cf. Mathry in Pembs. (Yates 1973, 58-62). It had become 'Llandeilo Llanddyfrwyr' by the 12th century (Owen 1897, 310), ie. had become dedicated to St Teilo himself. The present dedication to St Cringat is later still. The rectangular churchyard appears to be secondary, being very regular, and may have been remodelled during the post-medieval period. It appears originally to have been larger, possibly having extended at least 50m west where an important pair of Group III ECMs PRNs 3908 & 3909 are situated - +/- in situ?). They are both very late, confirming the continuing status of the site - which was possibly the mother-church of Talacharn? (cf. Laugharne Church). The churchyard lies within 400m of Llanddowror Castle (PRN 5069), a motte (or ringwork) castle that may have been adapted from an earlier iron age enclosure. They may therefore represent a 'paired site', ie. a pair of iron age enclosures, one of which became a kin burial ground (and then a churchyard) through gift or the presence of a founder's grave (James 1992, 71; James 1994, 405). It also lies within 300m of two bronze age standing stones, and a possible third (PRNs 3904, 8046 and 11752).

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	Group III ECMs

Thomas GT	1922	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.19
	1933	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.24 p.80
Bowen EG	1936	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.26 p.43
Yates WN	1973	The Age of the Saints in Carmarthenshire A Study of Church Dedications The Carmarthenshire Antiquary 9 p.53-81	
James H	1994	The Archaeology of Early Christianity	in Cardiganshire Cardiganshire County History 1 p.397-406

**Negative References:**

**Others**

**Others**

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio

*Llanddowror churchyard PRN 49266: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 49267  
**NGR:** SN30931304  
**Parish:** Llangynog  
**Site Name:** LLANDEILO ABERCYWYN PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Building  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:** SAM  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2186  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** 'Pilgrims' Rest' medieval building PRN 2187 is 80m to E. Churchyar  
**Views:** Extensive views S, SW and W across Taf estuary. Intervisible with L  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandeilo Abercywyn parish church PRN 2186. The church was a donative free chapel, (re-)established by the patron, granted to Carmarthen Priory in c.1250 (Conway Davies No. D.579). It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it may not yet have been raised to parish status. It was the site (and probably the location?) of the 'Llandeilo Aper Couin' which was mentioned in a 12th century entry in the 'Book of Llandaf' (Yates 1973, 60). There is a possibility that this refers to an earlier foundation, but this is far from demonstrable. The rectangular churchyard may be an original feature, but is very regular and may have been remodelled during the late medieval - post-medieval period. It lies on the foreshore of the Taf estuary, near its confluence with the Afon Cywyn, and the site of a possible medieval ferry. The yard forms the west side of a post-medieval farmyard, with its contemporary farmstead and field system - formerly a medieval hamlet or manor-house?. The 'Pilgrims' Rest' medieval building PRN 2187 lies on the east side of this farmstead. The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo. Both the church and churchyard are a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but both are still in ecclesiastical ownership. The church is an active ruin while the yard is only periodically maintained, including through grazing.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Negative References:

Others

Others

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio

PRN: 49268  
NGR: SN76373408  
Parish: Llandovery  
Site Name: LLANDINGAT PARISH CHURCH;ST DINGAT'S  
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
Form: Earthwork/A  
Land Use: Other;Built over  
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building

Site Status:  
Area Status:  
Ownership: ECL

Part of:  
Consists of:  
Associated with: 4093

Siting: Flood plain///  
Orientation: Circular

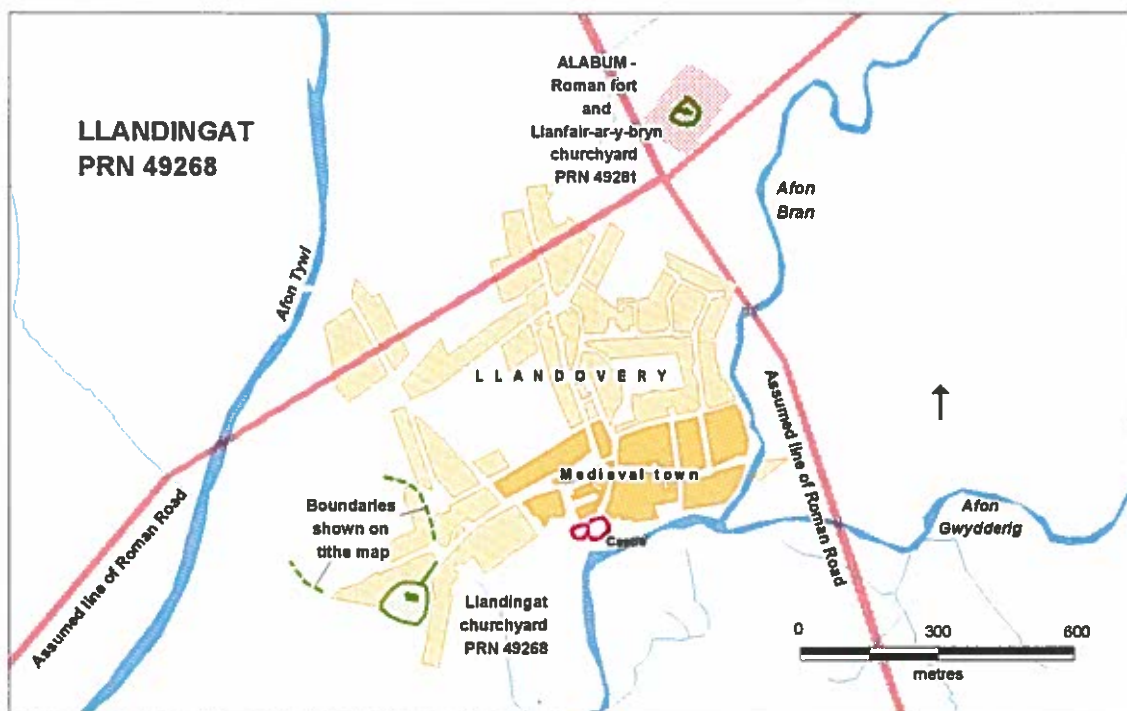
Aspect:  
Proximity: Near major Roman Road from Llandovery to Carmarthen, 1km SSE  
Views: Restricted views all round

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandingat parish church PRN 4093, probably representing the church of 'Lanemdevery' listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was a long-standing episcopal possession, that was 'restored' to St Davids in 1222 (Conway Davies 1946, 353 D.455) presumably after a period of alienation. It was clearly a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Bychan which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. Although St Dingad is a recognised 'Celtic' saint, one of the so-called 'Children of Brychan' (Yates 1773, 61), it has been suggested that the 'Dingad' element at Llandingat refers to an early lay benefactor of the church (Thomas 1994, 124), which may originally have been dedicated to one of the 'Celtic' saints (cf. Llanarthne and Llangadog). Dingad appears to have given his name to the surrounding region - the 'Life of St Paulinus', written in the 9th century, alleges that Paulinus was born at 'Brehan Dincat' and that he established a monastic college nearby (Doble 1971). Although it has been suggested that 'Brehan Dincat' represents Llandingat itself (ibid.), it is more likely that it represents the name of the region and a number of authorities have, possibly doubtfully, proposed Llanddeusant Church (PRNs 4055 & 49265) as the 'monastic college' and Paulinus cult centre (Doble 1971; Thomas 1994, 100-102). Thomas suggests that Llandingat was originally dedicated to, or was associated with, St Paulinus (Thomas 1994, 124). The site lies just over 1km SSE of the Roman fort of Alabum (PRN 4072), and close to the Tywi Valley Roman road. It lies on the extreme SW edge of the medieval borough of Llandovery, which is centred around the castle, which also argues for early origins. tended and remodelled into its present, rectilinear form during the later 19th century. The Llandingat parish tithe map of 1840 shows a smaller, subcircular churchyard whose form suggests that originally it was genuinely circular. It lies beyond the main concentration of small, circular defended iron age enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33), and on the Tywi floodplain, and may not be a re-use site. It has been suggested that field- and property-boundaries to the north of the churchyard preserve the line of a former, large circular outer enclosure (Sambrook & Page 1995, 8); closer examination, however, suggests that this is not the case. The parish formerly contained a chapelry (PRN 3856), possibly acquired in late medieval period?.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llandingat churchyard PRN 49268: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text*



	1919	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.14 Pt.XXXVI p.5 10
	1922	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.13
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.62-3 Fig.3
Soulsby & Jones	1977	Historic Towns Dinefwr	Nos.6.1.7 6.2.7 p.21 24-5

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49269  
**NGR:** SN61831555  
**Parish:** Llandybie  
**Site Name:** LLANDYBIE PARISH CHURCH;ST TYBIE'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 824  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Polygonal  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Marlais just beyond E edge of churchyard  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandybie parish church (PRN 824), which was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century, and the benefice was in Welsh patronage until 1284, when granted to St Davids by Edward I (Evans 1910, 63). There is little evidence for early medieval origins, although the small churchyard, which is now subsquare or polygonal, was originally circular (Llandybie tithe map, 1839). It was extended to the north and west in the 20th century. Furthermore an 8th century marginal entry in the 'Lichfield Gospels' records a 'Gwaun Henllan' (ie. the 'field of the old church') within Maenor Meddynfych, PRN 7675, which was largely coterminous with Llandybie parish (Jones 1972, 308-11). The place-name suggests that it may have been the site of the early church of Meddynfych, but that it had become disused by the 8th century, suggesting that it may have been supplanted by the present parish church?. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Tybie.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49270  
**NGR:** SN41491188  
**Parish:** Llandyfaelog  
**Site Name:** LLANDYFAELOG PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFAELOG'S;ST MAELOG'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 5360

**Siting:** Valley slope/Gentle//

**Orientation:** Circular

**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope

**Proximity:** Within 50m of possible standing stone (PRN 12065). Afon Gwendra

**Views:** Restricted views to S

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandyfaelog parish church PRN 5360, which was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It is mentioned in an early 12th century account when it was transferred to Ewenny Priory in 1139, having previously been in the patronage of the Lords of Kidwelly (Davies and Hughes 1996, 6). The subcircular churchyard is a well defined oval and almost uniquely large, measuring 165m N-S by 155m E-W - in Carmarthenshire only Henllan Amgoed and Abernant really compare in size. It lies on a spring-line, and is subdivided into segments by streams, superficially similar to subdivided Irish churchyards as noted by James (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. It is too large to be typical of the possible re-used iron age enclosures in the region, and its siting is not typical while being outside Williams' Inland Southwest Area of defended enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33). Not all of the churchyard is now under ecclesiastical use - a vicarage PRN 16666 now occupies the NW quadrant, while the peripheral areas are used as pasture. The churchyard still articulates with the surrounding landscape, being central to radial boundaries which, in plan, are like the spokes of a wheel. It has been argued that the similar boundaries at Jeffreyeston, in Pembs., belong to an infield-outfield system that may be pre-Conquest (Kissock 1997, 133). The morphology appears to suggest monastic origins, while the parish was formerly large with a number of chapels-of-ease, chapelries and an extra-parochial chapelry, therefore Llandyfaelog - rather than a church at Kidwelly itself - may have been the mother church of Cantref Cydweli. The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Maelog.

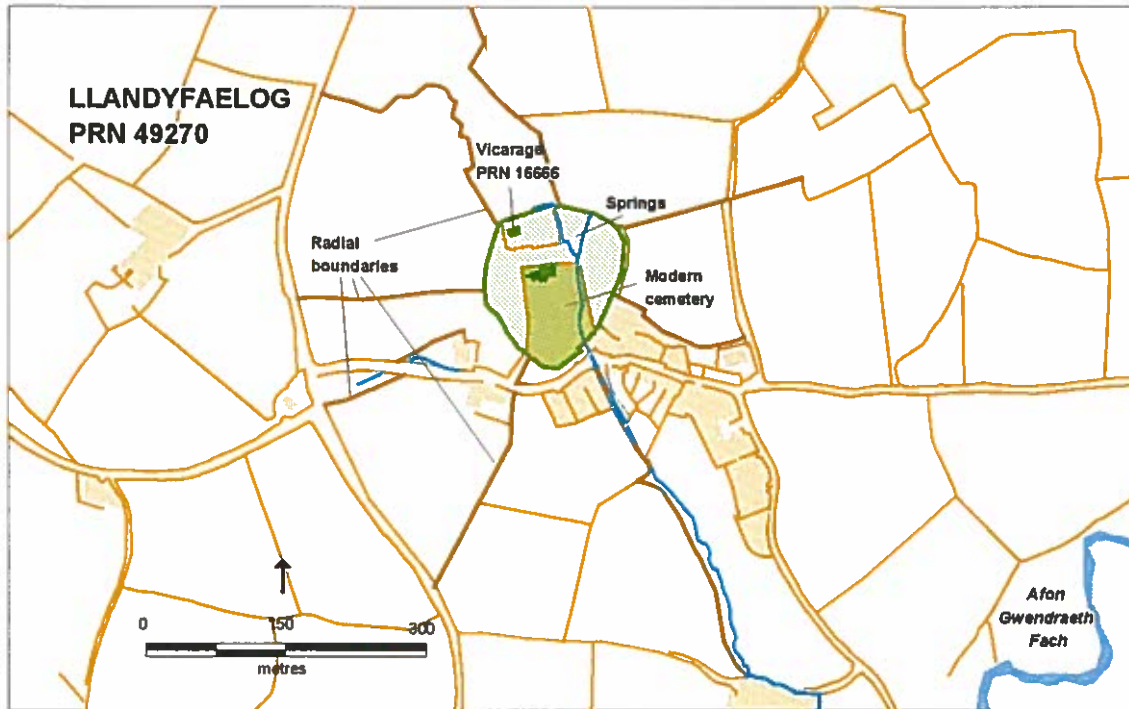
#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

*Llandyfaelog churchyard PRN 49270: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 49271  
**NGR:** SN42981504  
**Parish:** Llandyfaelog  
**Site Name:** CAPEL LLANGYNHEIDDON;CAPEL KENEYTHAN;LLANGENHYTHEN CHAPEL  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT;CHAPEL Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1657;16426  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** At centre of Bancycapel hamlet. Spring/well = stream source is immediate  
**Views:** Extensive views to S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapel-of-ease to Llandyfaelog parish PRN 1657, which was mentioned, in a late 12th century source, as 'Kenythton... in Kedweli' (RCAHM 1917, 106 No.312). It was granted to New College, Leicester, in 1355-6 (Stephens 1939, 69). It appears to have been still standing in 1833, when occupied by Methodists (Lewis 1833); they presumably demolished the building to erect the present Nonconformist Banc-y-capel Chapel PRN 16426. Other sites for the chapel have been suggested. The 'unknown earthworks' recorded on the SMR (PRN 7556), 50m N of the present chapel at NGR SN 4297 1511, have been put forward, while the RCAHM suggested that 'some mounds of earth' in the field immediately SE, at NGR SN 4310 1494, marked the site of the chapel. However, Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833, was pretty clear that the Methodists were using the medieval chapel, while the present chapel site is marked - and labelled 'chapel and yard' - 9 years later on the Llandyfaelog tithe map of 1842 (schedule no. 401). The RCAHM site lies in a field named 'Cump' (ibid., schedule no. 399) which has no ecclesiastical significance. It therefore appears fairly certain that the medieval chapel occupied the present chapel site. The present chapel PRN 16426 is a late 19th century building occupying a contemporary yard, which is raised and revetted to the east, south and west. There is no evidence for any earlier morphology, but a well, actually spring and the source of a stream, lies against the west side of the present yard enclosure. The site occupied the 'Englishry' of Kidwelly, but was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynheiddon in the 12th century source, suggesting possible early medieval origins.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llandyfaelog, Capel Llangynheiddon PRNs 1657 and 49271: moden chapel from NW*



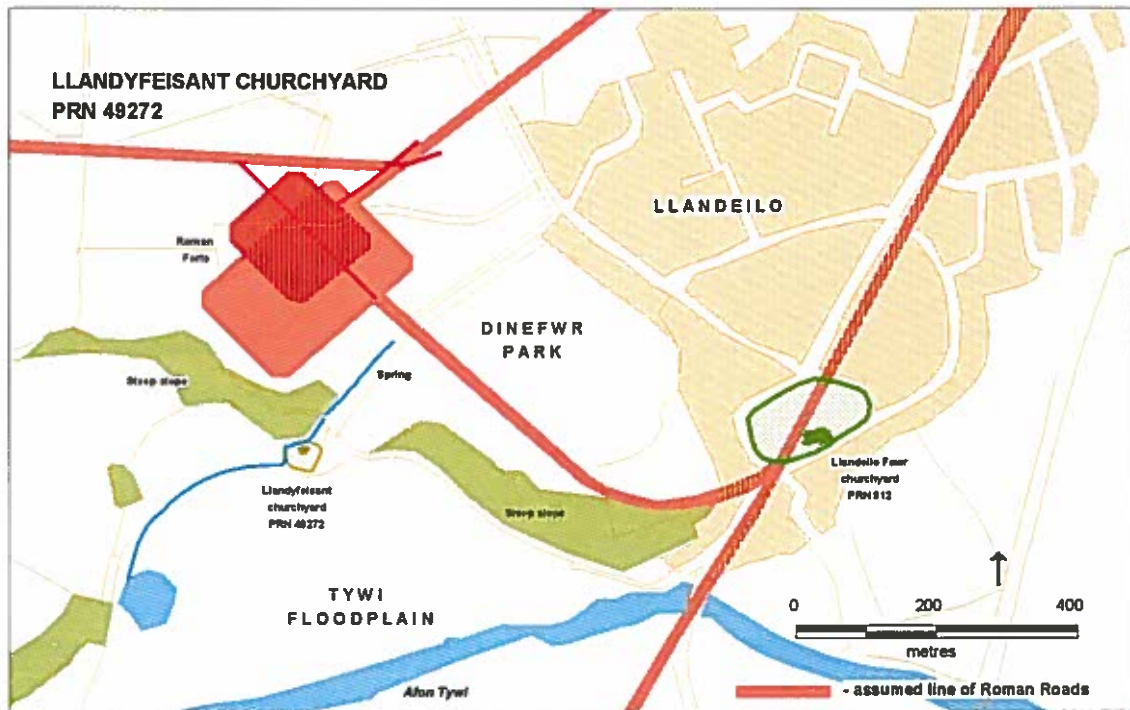
**PRN:** 49272  
**NGR:** SN62192221  
**Parish:** Llandyfeisant  
**Site Name:** LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MARY'S(?)  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 861  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Lies 90m south of the site of the Roman fort of Llandeilo (PRNs 476  
**Views:** Wide views, across Dyffryn Tywi, to S and SW  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandyfeisant parish church PRN 816. The church was a donative free chapel, (re-)established by the patron, and was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was granted to Talley Abbey c.1200 (Owen 1893, 39-47), possibly reflecting an earlier association with Talley ?clas PRN 12300 (and before that the patria of Llandeilo Fawr?). However, prior to (or during?) the rising influence of Llandeilo Fawr PRNs 888 & 912, which lies just 600m east, Llandyfeisant may have been an influential church in its own right during the early medieval period. For instance, its territory appears originally to have been much larger, detached portions of the parish lying within Llandeilo Fawr parish, as far north as the boundary with Talley parish (Llandyfeisant tithe map, 1840) suggesting that it was subsumed by the latter parish at some (early?) period. That part of the parish surrounding the church is small, and +/- coterminous with Dinefwr Park and so its extent here may have established during the post-medieval period. Other indications of early origins exist. The small, polygonal churchyard may originally have been circular. It occupies on a natural terrace lies just above the Tywi floodplain. A spring, just beyond its northern boundary, runs through the churchyard. It lies just 90m south of the site of the Roman fort of Llandeilo (PRNs 47636 & 47637), and it is said that 'the walls of a Roman temple' (PRN 7367) were discovered while levelling the churchyard in the early 19th century (Lewis, 1833). Given the presence of the stream, it may be that the churchyard overlies either a temple or a bath-house. The level area on which the church lies is just a part of a linear terrace, artificially accentuated, that runs eastwards from the churchyard and was thought to be a Roman Road. The discovery of the exact location of the Roman fort in 2003 (Hughes 2003) now suggests otherwise, and it could be a medieval road. The tradition of status attached to the Roman site appears to have lingered, as the fort lies close to Dinefwr Castle (PRN 882), which may have developed from a pre-Conquest, royal llys site (though the evidence for its early medieval origins is equivocal - Edwards and Lane 1988, 62). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Tyfei, in west Wales only otherwise known from Lamphey parish church, Pembs., which is fairly certainly a pre-Conquest site. The SMR records an alternative dedication to St Mary, of which nothing is otherwise known. The church is redundant. The churchyard may still be in CinW ownership, but the church itself is owned by the Wildlife Trust for West Wales. The site is lies within the National Trust managed Dinefwr Park.

#### Associated Artefacts:

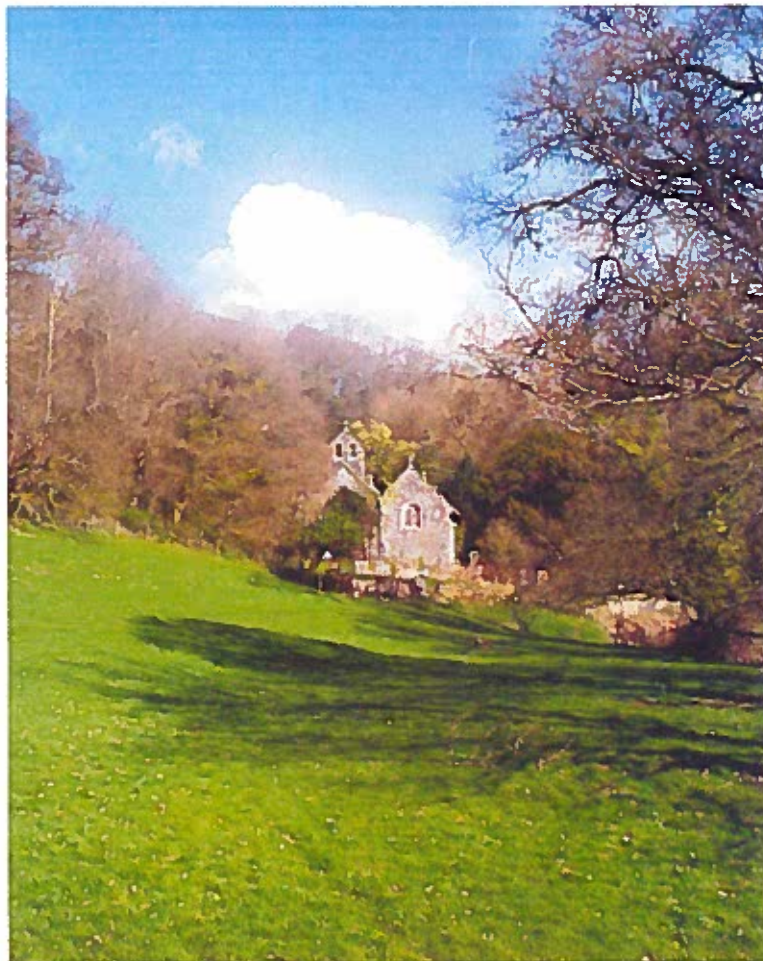
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

*Llandyfeisant churchyard PRN 49272: sketch plan of area showing sites mentioned in the text*



*Llandyfeisant churchyard PRN 49272, from W*





**PRN:** 49273  
**NGR:** SN58870664  
**Parish:** Llanedy  
**Site Name:** LLANEDI PARISH CHURCH;ST EDI'S;ST EDITH'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B;Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 674  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Afon Llwhwr is 400m to SE. Many springs in vicinity  
**Views:** Extensive views SE over Dyffryn Llwhwr  
**Description:**

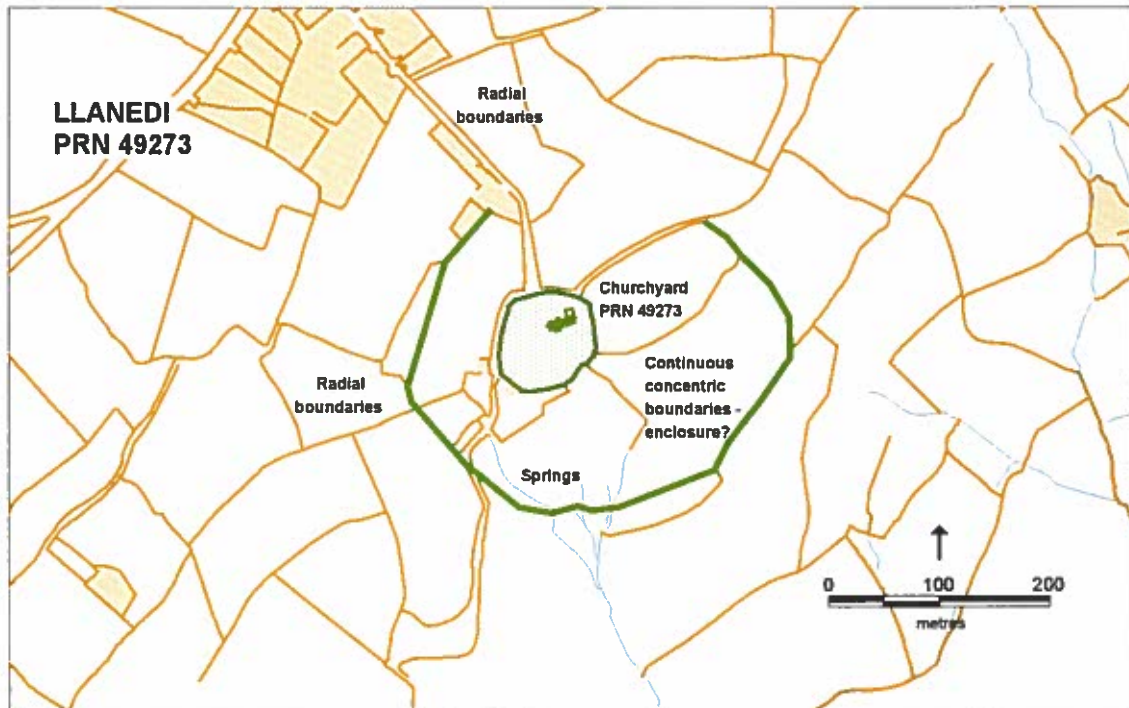
Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanedi parish church PRN 674. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, when it may yet have been raised to parish status. The church was in the gift of the Welshry (Rees 1932), which may indicate early medieval origins. The large, irregular churchyard lies on a south-facing slope. It was extended to the southwest during the 19th century, obscuring its form, but it formed a fairly regular circle 90m in diameter. In addition, it lies within one of Carmarthenshire's few convincing outer enclosure sites, preserved as an almost continuous line of boundaries concentric to the churchyard, apparently forming a circular enclosure 350m in diameter. Four springs emerging as a stream leading from the southwest quadrant of the ?outer enclosure. The outer enclosure also articulates with the surrounding landscape, being central to radial boundaries which, in plan, are like the spokes of a wheel. It has been argued that the similar boundaries at Jeffreyston, in Pembs., belong to an infield-outfield system that may be pre-Conquest (Kissock 1997, 133). The church is thought to be dedicated to the male, 'Celtic' St Edi, rather than the Saxon St Edith.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

*Llanedi churchyard PRN 49273: sketch plan*



PRN: 49274  
NGR: SN51942135  
Parish: Llanegwad  
Site Name: LLANEGWAD PARISH CHURCH;ST EGWAD'S  
Site Type: CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
Form: Earthwork/A  
Land Use: Other;Built over  
Vegetation: Grass;Trees;Building

Site Status:  
Area Status:  
Ownership: ECL

Part of:  
Consists of:  
Associated with: 697;7370;17392

Siting: Valley base///  
Orientation: Polygonal  
Aspect: Southeast facing slope

Proximity: Cropmarks PRN 49275 are immediately to SW. Major Roman Road

Views: Extensive views to S and SE over Dyffryn Tywi

Description: Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanegwad parish church PRN 7370, which was rebuilt in 1849 (as PRN 17392). The church was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids until 1215, when it was appropriated Talley Abbey (Conway Davies 357, D.470; Owen 1894, 227), but apparently regained by St Davids by 1326 - the St Davids association may have been long-standing, and have succeeded an association with Llandeilo Fawr. Lands (and chapelries?) that now lie within the parish are mentioned in texts of the Llandaff Charters from the 7th and 8th centuries, when they were granted to Llandeilo Fawr (Davies 1979, 96 no.125a, 99 no.150b). The churchyard lies 350m south of the main Carmarthen-Llandovery-Brecon Roman Road. A stone bearing an inscription was recovered during the restoration of the church during the 1940s (Brunker 1961, 3), but this appears probably not to have been as ECM and was not included by Dr N Edwards in her recent survey of ECMs (Edwards forthcoming). The church lies within 300m of Pen-y-cnap motte, which may be the 'castle of Llanegwad' mentioned in 1203 (Jones 1952, 82). It is not known whether the castle was a Welsh or Anglo-Norman foundation. However, the settlement of Llanegwad - which had become an episcopal borough by 1326 (Willis Bund 1902, 301) - appears to have been established around the church rather than the castle. The church was listed, as 'Llanegwad Fawr', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The churchyard lies on a slight rise just above the Tywi floodplain. According to local tradition, the original church stood 'in a field close to the site of the present church' and was turned into a dwelling during the 18th century (Sambrook and Page 1995, 59), but the morphology of the churchyard (and village) suggest that it has a long history of use. It forms an irregular polygon, 60m in diameter, that appears as if it may originally have been circular, which is nuclear to both the present settlement and a radial systems of boundaries. The latter may, in fact, even subdivide a former outer enclosure, preserved by intermittent stretches of field boundary concentric to the churchyard, and may be represented as (highly dubious) cropmarks on aerial photographs (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 250-220, 30858-60; this however is very doubtful. Nevertheless, cropmarks of enclosure(s) and a possible building are visible, on the same aerial photographs, in an adjoining field 120m SW of the churchyard (PRN 49275), at NGR SN 5185 2124. They appear to comprise a rectilinear enclosure, approx. 70m square, containing a rectangular enclosure (or possible building) approx. 30m E-W by 15m N-S. Other cropmarks to the north may represent an extension of the same, enclosure, or a further enclosure. Might the local tradition be based on fact? However, the enclosure(s) so formed (and ?building) are very regular in plan, while the church and yard were certainly in their present location by the early 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1" map, Old Series, Sheet 81). Moreover, the fields were already called 'Waun Dan-yr-eglwys', ie. 'fields below the church', by 1839 (Llanegwad parish tithe survey, schedule nos. 3291-3). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Egwad. The parish is fairly large, with at least four chapels-of-ease during the post-Conquest period, and probably more ie. one in each of the seven 'trefi' or hamlets of Llanegwad parish.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Brunker J	1961	Llanegwad Inscribed Stone	The Carmarthenshire Antiquary Vol. III
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.65

**Negative References:**

**Others**

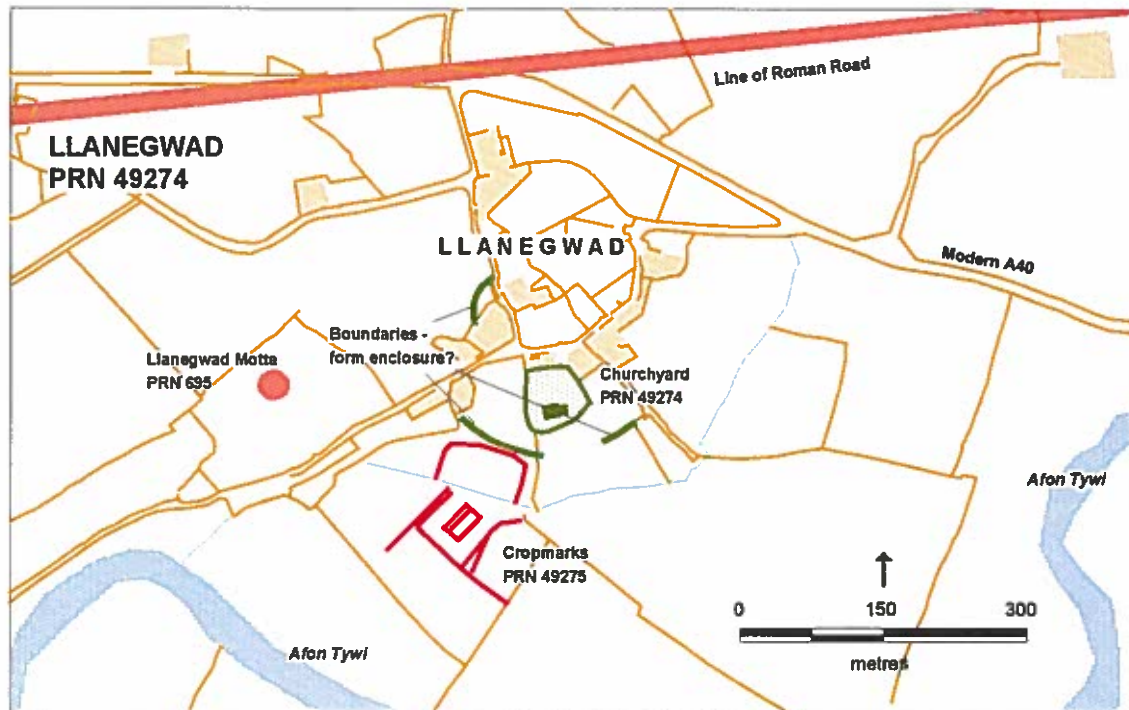
**Others**

Edwards N

forthcoming

A Corpus of Early Medieval

*Llanegwad churchyard PRN 49274 and cropmarks PRN 49275: sketch plan*



*Llanegwad churchyard PRN 49274 and cropmarks PRN 49275: aerial photograph*



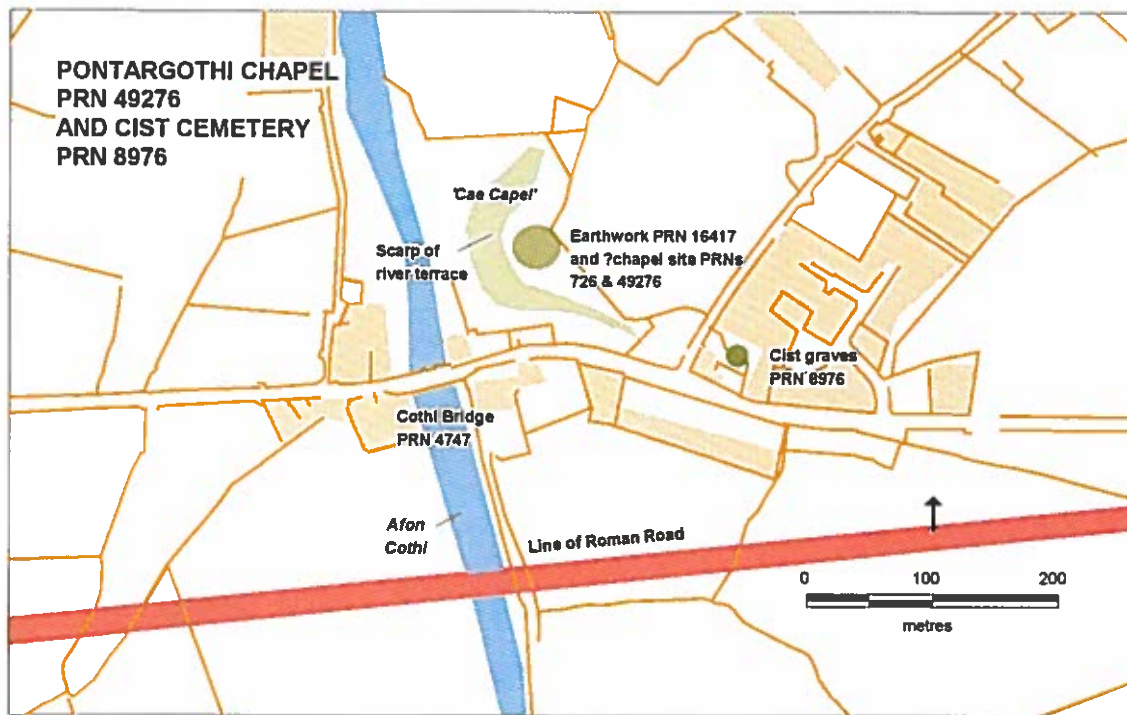
**PRN:** 49276  
**NGR:** SN50602186  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** PONTARGOTHI CHAPEL;ST MARY'S CHAPEL;ST HERNIN'S CHAPEL?;LLANYHIR  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 726;16417  
**Siting:** River Terrace/Flat//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Main Tywi Valley Roman Road is 200-300m S. Medieval Cothi Bri  
**Views:** Limited views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Site of medieval chapel-of-ease to Llanegwad parish PRN 726, which was mentioned in Sir Rhys ap Thomas' will of c.1525 as 'our Lady Chapel at the bridge end of Cothy', ie. dedicated to St Mary (RCAHM 1917, 118 No. 342); the RCAHM entry confuses this site with Llandeilo Rwnnws PRN 7557. It is probably the same chapel whose presence is implied by the 'Grange of Pontcothi' that was a possession of Talley Abbey in 1535 (Owen 1893, 324). It was 'dilapidated' in 1833 when it had been converted into a stable (Lewis 1833), and is now gone. It appears to have occupied the field to the north of the A40, between the Cresselly Arms PH to the south and the Cothi to the west. No building is shown on the Llanegwad tithe map of 1841, but this field is named 'Cae'r Capel' on the schedule (No. 1160). The field is occupied by a distinct river terrace, which slopes fairly steeply downhill to the west and south, creating a level platform in the middle of the field. This platform is associated with some amorphous earthworks, visible on aerial photographs (DAT AP93-64.12, AP93-65.13), which are given the separate PRN 16417 on the SMR, where they are regarded as belonging to a possible iron age defended enclosure. Although they can be fairly confidently attributed to the chapel, it may have occupied a re-used defended enclosure. The field is now open pasture. The chapel may have occupied the medieval 'tref' (or hamlet) of Hirnin, mentioned in the sources (Richards 1969, 114) but there appears to be some confusion as to where this hamlet was located. It may have centred on Cefn Hirnin/Llanyhirnin, PRNs 698 & 12714, in the eastern part of the parish (RCAHM 1917, 118 No. 342). However, Samuel Lewis (1833) appeared fairly certain that Hirnin lay in the western part of the parish, near Egwad township ie. Llanegwad village - 'Hirnin, a joint hamlet with Egwad... occupies the left (ie. south) bank of the Cothi, near its junction with the Tywi, where it is crossed by a bridge on the high road (ie. the A40)'. Pontargothi St Mary's Chapel could then represent the documented medieval chapel of Llanyhirnin, rather than PRNs 698 & 12714 in the eastern part of the parish. Moreover, 'Llanyhirnin' and 'Pontargothi Grange' appear on separate lists of Talley possessions, but never together. At any rate its association with the 'Celtic' St Hirnin appears to be a tradition, and the dedication to St Mary may have been secondary. The site lies just north of the A40 which here more-or-less follows the line of the main Carmarthen-Llandovery-Brecon Roman Road, close to the Roman bridging point over the Cothi, the use (and significance) of which persisted into the early medieval period, even of the bridge was not maintained. It may therefore represent the block of land (and ecclesiastical establishment?) recorded, as 'ager Hiemin' (PRN 49276), in one of the 'Llandaff Charters' that has been dated to the late 7th century (Davies 1979, 99 no.150b), when it was probably granted to Llandeilo Fawr. It lies fairly close to a possible cist grave cemetery behind the Salutation Inn at Pontargothi (PRN 8976), which lies 220m SE of the suggested chapel site. It could be that the chapel was associated with a very large burial enclosure, and that the two represent the same site. It might on the other hand mean that the Salutation Inn site was an earlier chapel site, which later moved to the Pontargothi St Mary's Chapel site - but the two sites could be entirely unrelated.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llanegwad, Pontargothi Chapel PRNs 726 & 49276: sketch plan of area showing ?chapel site  
and cist cemetery PRN 8976*



*Llanegwad, Pontargothi Chapel PRNs 726 & 49276: ?chapel site from S*



**PRN:** 49277  
**NGR:** SN5020  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** AGER REDOC  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Early Medieval  
**Form:** Documents  
**Land Use:**  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:**  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:**  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:**  
**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Place-name recorded, alongside a second, 'ager Hiernin' in one of the 'Llandaff Charters' that has been dated to the late 7th century, and regarded by Wendy Davies et. al as having occupied Llanegwad parish (Davies 1979, 99 no.150b). The charter records the grant of two blocks of land (and their ecclesiastical establishments?), probably to Llandeilo Fawr. Neither location is known for certain, although there are at least two possible sites for 'ager Hiernin', both with Hirnin place-name elements/dedications. The identification of 'ager Redoc' is more problemetical - there were possibly up to ten medieval chapelries in the parish, in addition to the parish church of St Egwad, any one of which may (or may not) represent the site.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2
Davies W	1979	The Llandaff Charters

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49278  
**NGR:** SN54082138  
**Parish:** Llanegwad  
**Site Name:** CEFN HERNIN;LLANYHIRNIN?  
**Site Type:** DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT? Unknown;Iron Age?;Early Medieva  
**Form:** Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:**  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Within 600m of Tywi Valley Roman Road. Within 800m of Afon Ty  
**Views:** Extensive views S over Dyffryn Tywi  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval site. Cropmark enclosure, visible on aerial photographs in a field 250m SE of Cefn Hirnin Farm. The cropmark, which is 90m in diameter, appears to represent an iron age defended 'banjo' enclosure. However, it also appears to be occupied by a small, E-W rectangular cropmark (possibly with a second rectangular cropmark in the 'banjo' entrance). Cefn Hirnin Farm is traditionally supposed to been the site of a medieval chapel to Llanegwad parish (RCAHM 1917, 118 No. 342). The field, which belonged to the farm in 1841, is named 'Llan Draw' in the Llanegwad tithe schedule of 1841 (No. 81) - however the 'llan' element may not be significant here. The chapel is said to have stood 'between the farms of Cefn Hernin and Twyn' (ibid.). However the cropmark could conceivably be interpreted as a church and churchyard, possibly re-using a banjo enclosure. The south facing slope overlooks the Tywi floodplain.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

	1841	Tithe Map & Apport Llanegwad schedule no.81	
Meridian Airmaps	1955		250-220 12951-2
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
E Owen E	1893-4	'A Contribution to the History of the Praemonstratensian Abbey of Talley' Archaeologia Cambrensis 10 and 11 Fifth Serie	
W Davies	1979	The Llandaff Charters	
Lewis S	1833	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in the 14th century	SW Sheet
RCAHM	1917	Carmarthenshire Inventory	

**PRN:** 49280  
**NGR:** SN50690053  
**Parish:** Llanelli  
**Site Name:** LLANELLI PARISH CHURCH;ST ELLYW'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 690  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Central to medieval borough of Llanelli  
**Views:** Views now restricted by buildings  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanelli parish church PRN 690, which was entirely rebuilt in 1906-7 except for the west tower. It was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. By the later 13th century, at least, it was in the patronage of the Lords of Kidwelly (Anon. 1986), but rendered a pension to Ewenny Priory in 1231-47 (Conway Davies 1946, 374 D.546). The church had been previously listed in a very early post-Conquest source - an entry, from c.1130, in the 'Llandaff Charters' (Soulsby 1983, 164). It is referred to as 'the church of Carnwillion' in a mid 13th century source (Conway Davies 1946, 374 D.546), the name of the cwmwd within which it lies, suggesting that it may have been the mother-church of the cwmwd. The present site offers few morphological clues to its origins. The present, triangular churchyard appears to have been carved out from a larger subrectangular enclosure represented by the present open space to the north and west, and occupies a built-up area in the centre of Llanelli town. Its shape may have been determined by the surrounding street plan at an early date. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Ellyw. The large parish contained at least 4 subordinate chapelries, possibly more, during the medieval period.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Innes J	1902	Old Llanelly	
Treherne GGT	1907	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.7 p.266
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th series Vol.15 p.329
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.64
Soulsby I	1983	The Towns of Medieval Wales	

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49281  
**NGR:** SN76983517  
**Parish:** Llandovery  
**Site Name:** LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYN PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;trees;building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3856;4071;4072  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Built over Alabum Roman Fort PRN 4072, between two major Roma  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, now partly obscured by buildings  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church PRN 3856. It was possibly sometime a parish church, but was annexed to Llandingat parish in 1291 and is not listed in the Taxatio. It was later a parish church and is now in Llandovery parish. It was probably the Llandovery church that was granted to Great Malvern Priory in 1127; it became a cell of the priory (PRN 4071) but was dissolved in 1184-5 (Arber-Cooke 1975, Vol. 1, 82). This monastic status was imposed by the Anglo-Normans and need not imply any pre-Conquest monastic or mother-church origins. However, the subsquare churchyard lies centrally within the Roman fort of Alabum (PRN 4072), which still exists as a standing earthwork. Although there is no direct evidence for an early medieval origin the siting is significant. Most of the area of the fort is scheduled, but not the churchyard. The Paulinus cult, around the supposed monastery of St Paulinus in northeast Carmarthenshire, may have had its centre at Llanddeusant Church (Doble 1971; Thomas 1994, 100-102) but there was at least one St Paulinus dedication within the parish and Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church itself may have been associated with the cult (Thomas 1994, 124); Yates has suggested that the 'Mary' dedication is post-Conquest (Yates 1974, 52).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Negative References:

Others

Others

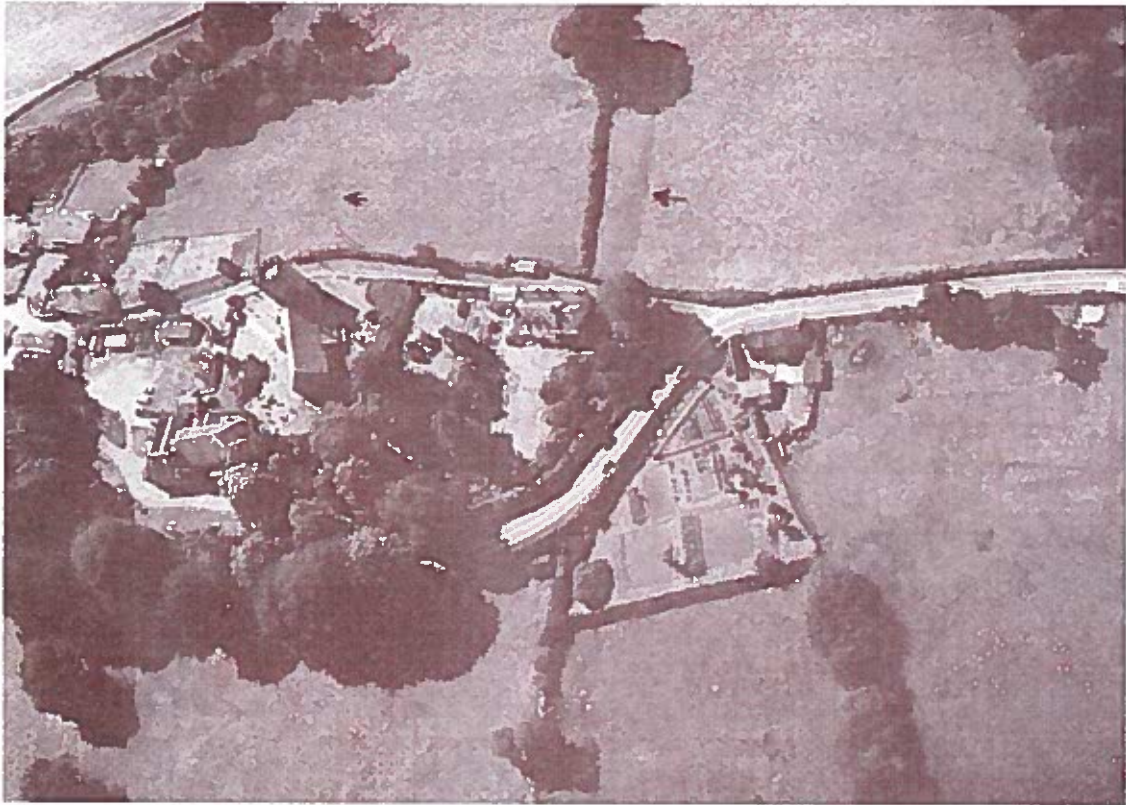
1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio



*Llanfair-ar-y-bryn churchyard PRN 49281: aerial view, from E*



**PRN:** 49282  
**NGR:** SN78764704  
**Parish:** Llanfair-ar-y-bryn  
**Site Name:** YSTRAD-FFIN CHURCH;CAPEL PEULIN;ST PAULINUS'  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 4103;17406  
**Siting:** Level ground///  
**Orientation:** Subsquare

**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Tywi is 160m to W. Associated with springs  
**Views:** Extensive views all round

**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Ystrad-ffin Chapel PRN 4103, a chapelry to Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish, which was entirely rebuilt in 1821 as post-medieval PRN 17406. It was a grange chapel of the Cistercian abbey at Strata Florida and is first mentioned in 1339 when the Bishop of St Davids, Henry Gower, conferred the obligations of the abbey's 'chapel of St Paulinus' upon the house (Anon. 1930, 52); the entire surrounding area represented the abbey's grange of Nant-y-bai. A plaque within the church asserts that the chapel was founded in 1117 but this may be entirely spurious. The local Paulinus cult, around the supposed monastery of St Paulinus in northeast Carmarthenshire, may have had its centre at Llanddeusant Church (Doble 1971; Thomas 1994, 100-102) but the chapel appears always to have been dedicated to St Paulinus, possibly in the Welsh form 'Peulin'; this may not imply any early associations as the cult-centre. It was, at any rate, probably a Welsh foundation, being established within Cantref Bychan which largely remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. The churchyard is small, square, and associated with springs. It has been suggested that the pre-1821 chapel occupied a different site, but this may result from a misreading of Samuel Lewis (1833). He says 'in the hamlet of Rhander Abbot is a neat chapel, called Nant y Bai.... having been re-erected here, instead of at Ystrad Ffin, where the original building stood'. The 'original chapel at Ystrad Ffin' has been given the separate PRN 5541 in the SMR, but it apparently represents the present site, as the 'neat chapel called Nant Bai' clearly refers to the de novo 19th century St Barnabas' Church at Rhanderwyn which was built to serve the new, 19th century mining community of the district, and was rebuilt later in the 19th century (PRN 5542).. The account was presumably written before the 1821 restoration of Ystrad Ffin.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49283  
**NGR:** SN58981972  
**Parish:** Llanfihangel Aberbythych  
**Site Name:** LLANFIHANGEL ABERBYTHYCH PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4726;12707  
**Siting:** Local summit///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Now of W edge of the late post-medieval Gelli Aur Park. On hill ov  
**Views:** Extensive views northwards over Tywi floodplain  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfihangel Aberbythych parish church PRN 12707, which was possibly rebuilt in 1617 according to a tablet (Lewis 1833; RCAHM 1917, 125), and was entirely rebuilt in c.1850 (as PRN 4726) on the foundations of , and as a copy of the earlier church. It was listed, as 'Aberbettheck', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was already in existence by c.1200 when it was granted to Talley Abbey (Owen 1893, 39-47) and the association with Talley may reflect an earlier association with Llandeilo Fawr patria/monastery, which may have been replaced by the Talley ?clas (PRN 12300) in the 11th century. It was clearly a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cwmwd Iscennen which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. Local tradition has it that the pre-1617 church stood on the Tywi floodplain to the north of the present church (Sambrook and Page 1995, 75), and indeed there are a number of ecclesiastical field names in this part of the parish (Llanfihangel Aberbythych parish tithe map, 1839). However, the names may merely represent glebe land, and the fields lie on marshy ground subject to regular flooding. Moreover, the present churchyard is markedly circular and is axial to informal system of (early?) field boundaries. The location, near the top of a fairly steep hill, and next to a spring-line, may also be significant - it is a traditional 'Michael' church location (not all of which are by any means located on hills) and may suggest a pre-Conquest 'Michael' dedication?

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49284  
**NGR:** SN30261333  
**Parish:** St Clears  
**Site Name:** LLANFIHANGEL ABERCYWYN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S;PILGRIMS CHUR  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Other;Pasture;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2160  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Immediately above Taf estuary. Closely associated with medieval m  
**Views:** Extensive views S, SW and SE over Taf estuary. Intervisible with L  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfihangel Abercywyn parish church PRN 2160. It was not listed in 1291, when it may have been annexed to Meidrim parish as it was later in the medieval period (Evans 1993, 13). It was mentioned in a source from 1197-8 (Conway Davies 1946), and was later a possession of Whitland Abbey; probably granted by Hywel Sais in early 13th century (Richard 1935, 351-2). The churchyard occupies a coastal location, lying above, and 250m from the shoreline of, the Taf estuary. The church stands on a distinct platform in the centre of the churchyard, which is large, but a fairly regular square. It may however be early in its present form, although it is not raised and shows very few burial earthworks or memorials. The boundary is a stony bank, with mature, planted standard trees throughout - sycamore, cedar, horse-chestnut and beech. A large yew in the churchyard may be up to 800 years old (Milne 1998, 7) There are two groups of late medieval grave-slabs within the yard, known as the 'pilgrim's graves' (no separate PRN). One group lies immediately south of the church, the other at the far south end of the churchyard. The yard is integrated with what appears to be an early post-medieval enclosure pattern. What appear to be cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs in the field immediately west of the churchyard. They define a semicircle, concentric to the yard, with an internal diameter of approx. 150m. Their nature is unknown, but they appear to correspond with a slight break of slope within the field, which is currently under pasture, and has probably been ploughed. They may define an ecclesiastical outer enclosure, or perhaps a circular enclosure pre-dating the present churchyard, associated with the early church? or a prehistoric defended enclosure? The churchyard is associated with the post-Conquest manor of Trefenty, but is 0.5km from its motte-&-bailey castle (PRN 5068), suggesting that the church pre-dates the castle. The 'Michael' dedication may be pre- or post-Conquest. An earlier dedication, perhaps to St Cynwyl, has been suggested on the basis of alignment (Milne 1998, 44-6). Both church and churchyard are a scheduled ancient monument, although possibly still in CinW ownership. They are also part of a Tir Gofal management agreement. The churchyard appears to be maintained and possibly intermittently grazed.

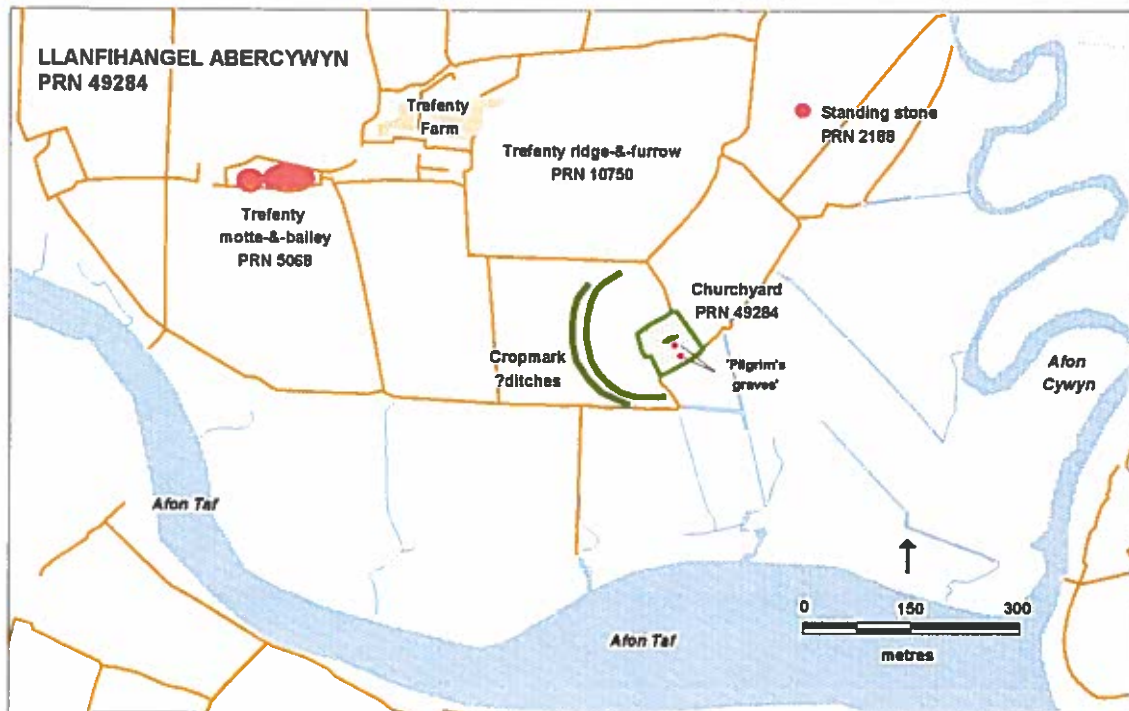
#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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	1916-17	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.11 p.47
	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXI p.3
Weight Matthews A	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXIII p.51
Eyre-Evans G	1919	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.14 Pt.XXXVI p.11-12
Gordon-Williams JP	1922-3	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.3
Tyrrell Green E	1926-7	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.20 p.74
Baker-Jones DL	1963	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.4 Pts.3 & 4 p.118
Yates WN	1972	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.8 p.52-3 58-9
Evans JW	1993	Meidrum: Some sidelights on the Church and Parish The Carmarthenshire Antiquary 29 p.13-22	

**Negative References:**

*Llanfihangel Abercywyn churchyard PRN 49284: sketch plan*



*Llanfihangel Abercywyn churchyard PRN 49284: aerial photograph from SW, showing ?cropmarks*



**PRN:** 49285  
**NGR:** SN57302408  
**Parish:** Llangathen  
**Site Name:** LLANFIHANGEL CILFARGEN PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4756;17371  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:**

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanfihangel Cilfargen parish church (PRN 4756), now in Llangathen parish. It was entirely rebuilt in 1821-2 (Rees 1992, 54), as post-medieval PRN 17371, on the same site, and probably in the same location as the medieval church. The church was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 and was probably not parochial until the 16th century. It was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. It was a possession of Whitland Abbey by 14th century, and had probably been granted to the abbey by Hywel Sais in early 13th century (Richard 1935, 351-2) - established as a de novo grange chapel? or on a pre-existing site?. The parish was very small, with well-defined boundaries, and coterminous with the grange. It may represent an earlier ecclesiastical estate, for which there are however no sources. The square churchyard is axial to and integrated with an ?early post-medieval enclosure pattern. However, there are some very vague and dubious cropmarks (or shadows) around the church that possibly represent an outer enclosure, with a diameter of approx. 120m (Meridian Airmaps 1955, 250-220 13038-9). The one in the field to the north of the church is represented on the ground by a slight break of slope, and the line is continued as the N-S field boundary east of the churchyard. The churchyard occupies a local hilltop, which may be significant - it is a traditional 'Michael' church location (not all of which are by any means located on hills) and may suggest a pre-Conquest 'Michael' dedication? The church is now a dwelling and the churchyard a garden.

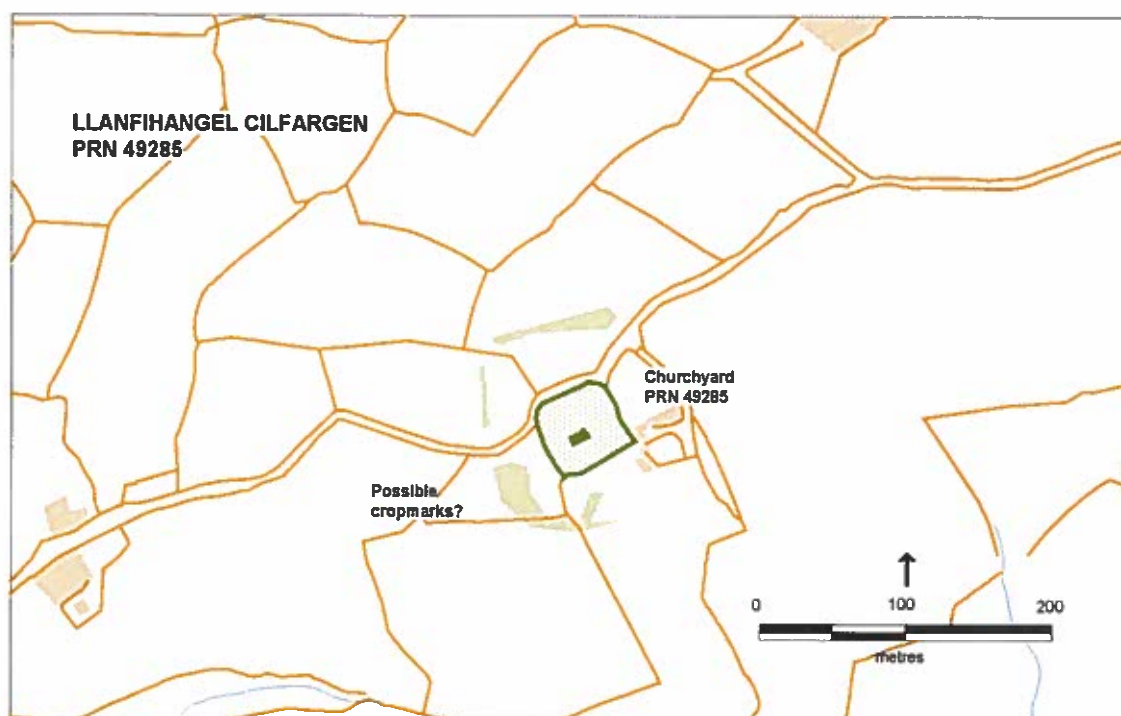
#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

*Llanfihangel Cilfargen churchyard PRN 49285: sketch plan*



*Llanfihangel Cilfargen churchyard PRN 49285: aerial photograph showing ?cropmarks*



**PRN:** 49286  
**NGR:** SN70622845  
**Parish:** Llangadog  
**Site Name:** LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4049;8330  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Lies within 1.3km of the main Tywi Valley Roman Road. Castell Me  
**Views:** Views now limited by buildings  
**Description:**

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangadog parish church PRN 4049. It was listed, as 'Landekadok', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids by the 13th century, possibly reflecting an earlier association. It was a probable Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Bychan which largely remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. It was already dedicated to Cadog by the 1130s when it was mentioned as Llangadog in one of the 'Llandaff Charters' - possibly referring to an earlier foundation? - but is among the 'Dewi' churches listed by the 12th century poet Gwynfardd Brycheiniog, in his 'Canu y Dewi' or 'Song to David' (Lewis 1931, 43-52). Yates has suggested that Cadog may just have been a lay benefactor, to whom the church was secondarily dedicated, having originally been dedicated to St David (Yates 1973, 58; cf. the Dewi church at Llanarthne). The church was constituted as episcopal collegiate church from 1283 to 1287 (PRN 8330), but there can be no suggestion that this denotes former 'clas' status - its collegiate status was a late, de novo institution by Bishop Bek and was only temporary. The small, suboval churchyard was formerly circular (Llangadog parish tithe map, 1839). It is nuclear to a medieval settlement, with an informal, 'Welsh' morphology, which was a borough by the late 13th century (Soulsby 1983, 168-9). Llangadog may in fact have begun as a Welsh 'tref', but the early settlement may have based around Castell Meurig motte-and-bailey PRN 5515 which lies 840m to the south (ibid.). At any rate, the distance between the church and castle suggests that they are not contemporary. Furthermore, it has been suggested by Sambrook that Llangadog churchyard may have lain at the north end of a very large, oval ecclesiastical enclosure, 570m diameter, preserved in the lines of later property boundaries (Sambrook and Page 1995, 7). This encompasses the site of a possible round barrow PRN 4048. The remainder of the settlement morphology is post-Conquest. Another possible indicator of an early date is the location of the churchyard within 1.3km of the main Brecon-Llandovery-Carmarthen Roman Road line. The large parish formerly possessed at least 2 former chapelries, Capel Tydist and Capel Gwynfe (PRNs 897 & 5516).

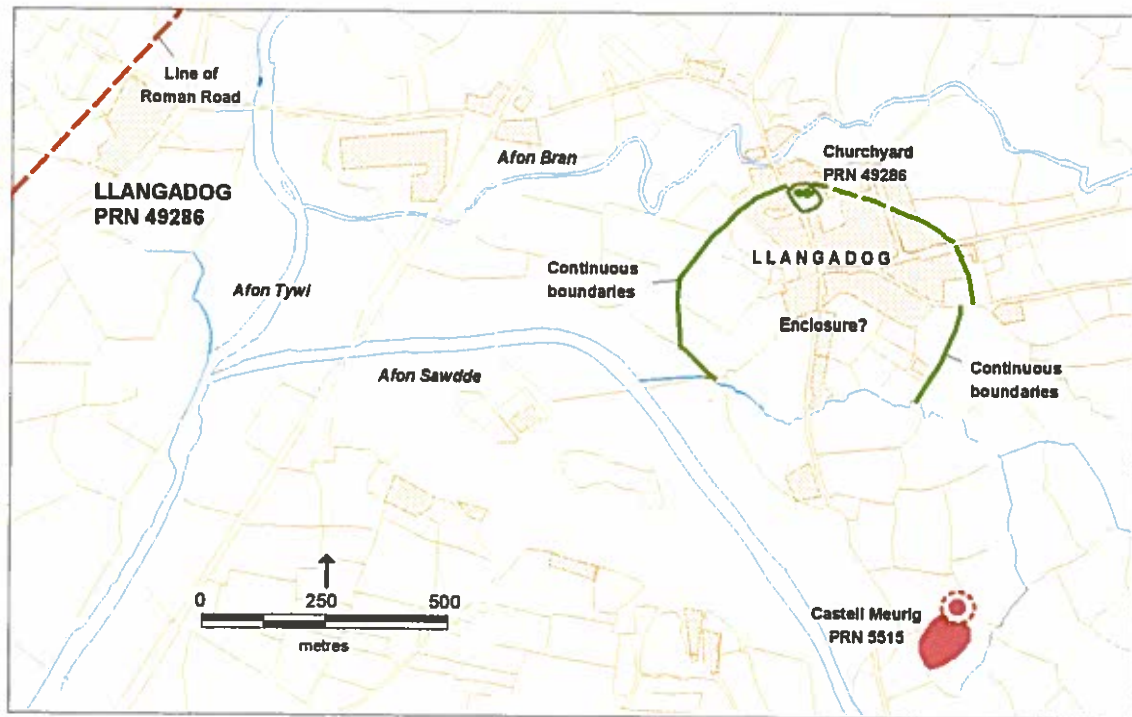
#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Yates WN	1973	The Age of the Saints in Carmarthenshire A Study of Church Dedications The Carmarthenshire Antiquary 9 p.53-81	
Soulsby & Jones	1977	Historic Towns Dinefwr	Nos.7.1.3 7.2.1-2 7.4.1 p.30-33 Map
Soulsby & Jones	1977	Historic Towns Dinefwr	Nos.7.1.3 7.2.3 7.4.1
Soulsby I	1983	The Towns of Medieval Wales	

**Negative References:**

*Llangadog PRN 49286: sketch plan of area  
(?enclosure from Sambrook & Page, 1995)*



**PRN:** 49287  
**NGR:** SN72252199  
**Parish:** Llangadog  
**Site Name:** CAPEL GWYNFE  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:**  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5516;29610;35363  
**Siting:** High plateau///  
**Orientation:** Polygonal  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:**  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:**

Early Medieval?;Medieval?;Post

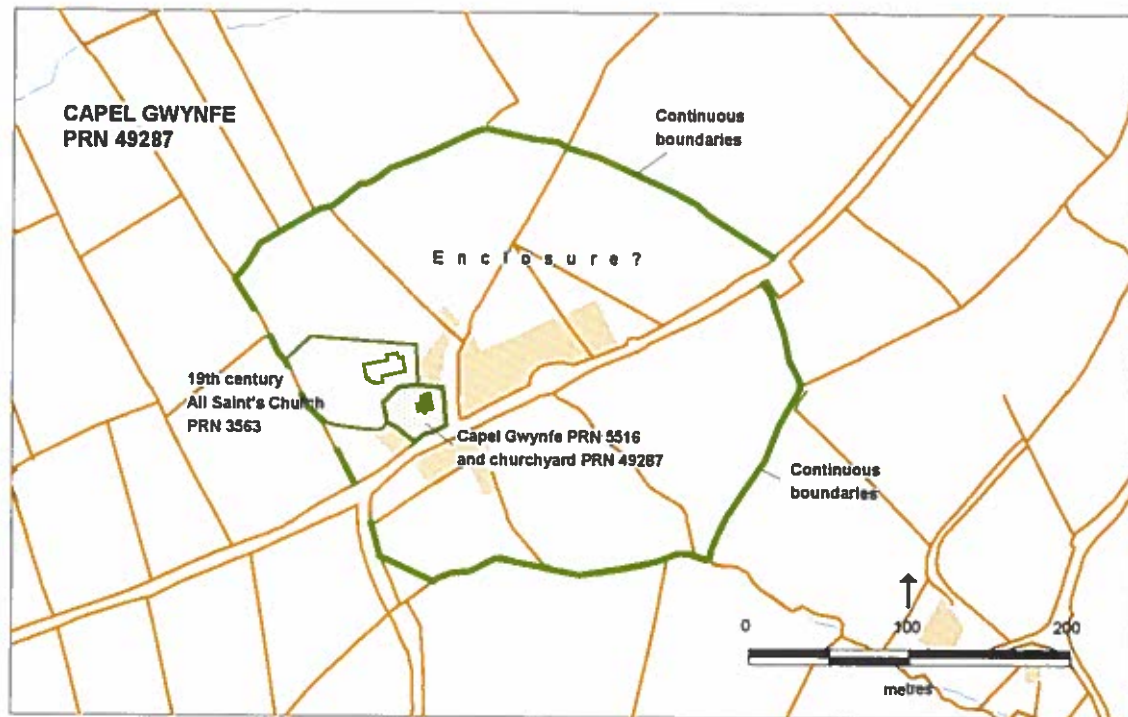
Extensive views all round

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by former chapelry to Llangadog parish PRN 5516; now used as a Church Hall (PRN 29610). A chapel has been present at Gwynfe since at least the late 16th century when it was depicted on Saxton's map as 'Capel Gwenvye', but the present structure can be dated to the period 1812-18 (Ludlow 2000). In 1898-9 a new chapel (or church), dedicated to All Saints (PRN 35363), was constructed immediately northeast of the old chapel, in an extension of the churchyard, and the old chapel became disused, ultimately becoming the Church Hall. The churchyard was, until extended to the west for the 1890s church, small and polygonal. Sambrook has suggested that it formerly occupied a large, polygonal (outer) enclosure, now represented by field boundaries; otherwise the evidence suggests a post-Conquest date. The 'Gwynfe' element probably does not represent a 'Celtic' dedication; the dedication is in fact unknown.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llangadog, Capel Gwynfe churchyard PRN 49287: sketch plan  
(?enclosure from Sambrook & Page, 1995)*





**PRN:** 49288  
**NGR:** SN58503365  
**Parish:** Llanybyther  
**Site Name:** ABERGORLECH CHAPEL;ST DAVID'S;ST MARY'S?  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1195;12724  
**Siting:** Valley slope///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Afon Cothi is 35m to the S.  
**Views:** Limited views south  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Abergorlech Chapel (PRN 12724), a medieval chapelry to Llanybyther parish which was entirely rebuilt in the early 19th century, on pre-19th century footings, as PRN 1195. The subrectangular churchyard is small, but has been encroached upon by buildings to the south. It is markedly raised, suggesting a long history of burial. The chapel, which has little recorded history, is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David. It has been suggested that both the dedication and the chapel are late medieval (Yates, 1973, 58). However, this is not known for certain. (The dedication is given as 'St Mary' on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 first edition of 1888, possibly in confusion with Capel Mair PRN 10570?; by 1906 the dedication was to St David (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 second edition).) Early medieval origins may be suggested by the upright orthostat in the churchyard (no PRN). It is a rough, flat slab, with no indication of an inscription or carving, but may be a bronze age standing stone (ie. re-use site)? or a former ECM?

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Ludlow ND	2000	Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project Carmarthenshire Churches Abergorlech	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
	1888	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXV.2	
	1906	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXV.2	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
Ordnance Survey	1964		SN53 SE
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.57-8 Fig.1

**PRN:** 49289  
**NGR:** SN38891555  
**Parish:** Llangain  
**Site Name:** LLANGAIN PARISH CHURCH;ST CAIN;ST SYNIN  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5240  
**Siting:** Hill slope///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** A long way from Green Castle and its ?motte PRN 2149 is 800m NE  
**Views:** Fairly wide views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of medieval church PRN 5240, which in 1871 was entirely rebuilt (as PRN 17349) within the northern half of the medieval churchyard, c.10m to the north of its medieval predecessor. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, and in 1395 it was referred to as Maenorgain Chapel (ibid.) suggesting that at that time it was a chapelry to Carmarthen parish. It was later raised to parish church status. The post-medieval parish of Llangain appears to have been coterminous with Maenor Gain (Rees 1932), a post-Conquest manor that possibly has pre-Conquest origins (Jones 1991, 4). The chapel was granted to Augustinian priory at Carmarthen in 1174-76 (Conway Davies D.196). An earlier grant, of 1115-47, recorded that a ploughland ie. 120 acres at 'Eglwysgain' (ie. Llangain) was granted to Carmarthen Priory by the lord of the manor Alfred Drue (Jones 1991, 4). The form of the name, in this early 12th century context, suggests that the church may be a pre-Conquest foundation. The small, square churchyard is probably post-Conquest in its present form, and is integrated with an Anglo-Norman settlement/enclosure pattern. It occupies a hillside location within 50m of springs. 'Cain' is a local variation on the name of the 'Celtic' St Keyne, a reputed 'daughter of Brychan', but the dedication was given as St Synin in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49290  
**NGR:** SN17741873  
**Parish:** Llangan West  
**Site Name:** LLANGAN PARISH CHURCH;ST CANNA'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Cropmark/U  
**Land Use:** Built over;Other;Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building;Scrub  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 3734;11786;12591;15341

**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//

**Orientation:** E-W

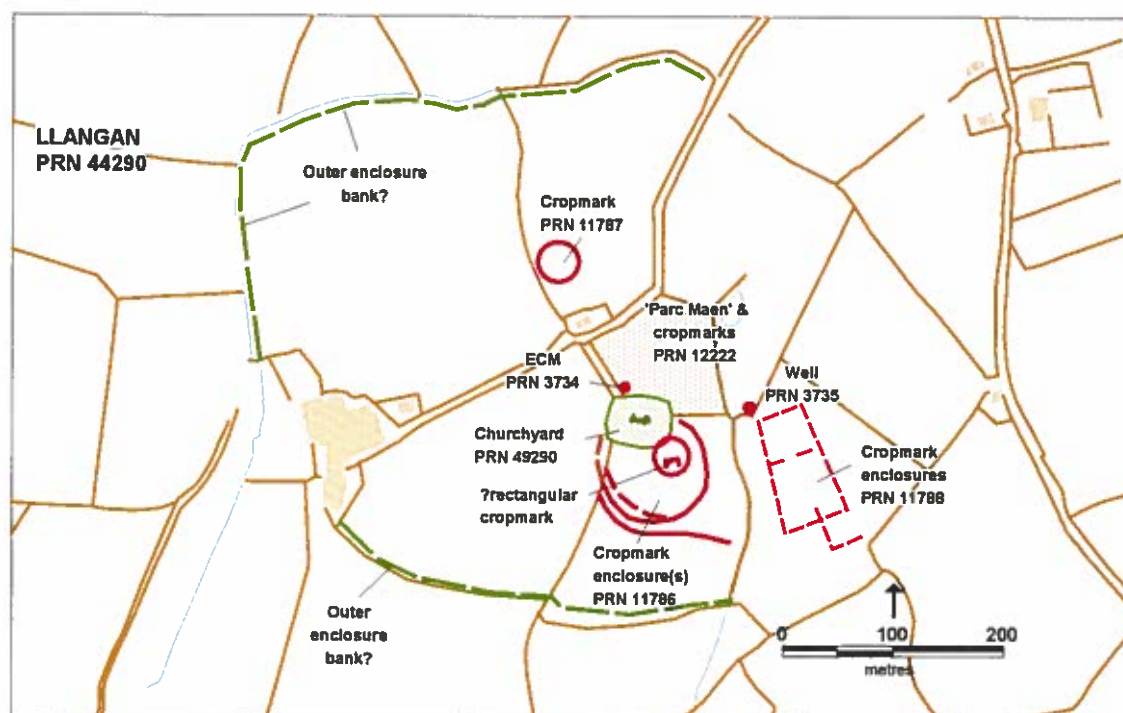
**Aspect:** South facing slope

**Proximity:** Rectilinear cropmark ?enclosure complex PRN 12222 is immediately

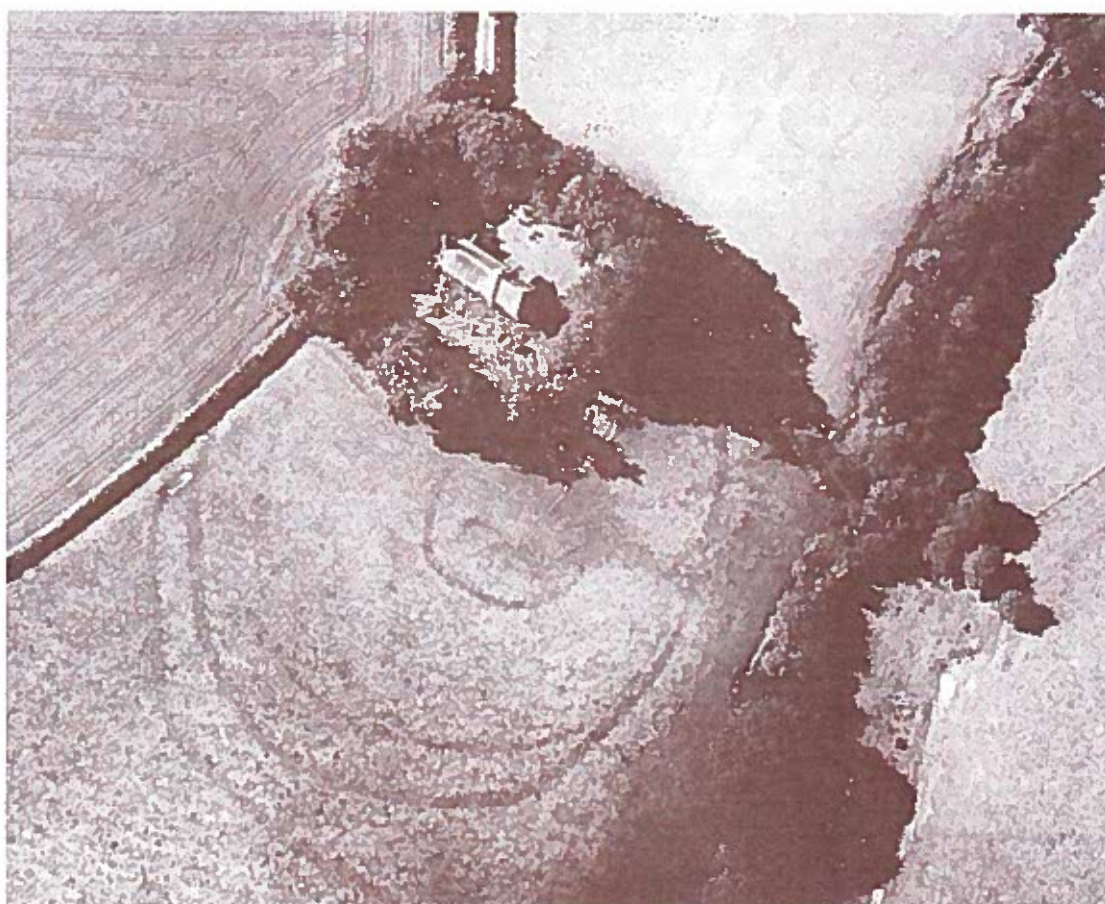
**Views:** Fairly wide views all round, especially. to S

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangan parish church PRN 12591, which was partly rebuilt in 1820, in c.1860 and again in 1882, as PRN 15341, and no pre-19th century fabric is now apparent in its construction. The church was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids, as a prebend of St Davids Cathedral (Lewis 1833), possibly reflecting an earlier association. The suboval/subrectangular churchyard is fairly small, measuring 45m N-S and 60m E-W. It is slightly raised above its surroundings to the north and east, and there is a slight boundary bank to the north and west. The entire boundary carries planted beech standards. The interior of the yard is now largely overgrown. The churchyard overlies the northwest quadrant of a circular cropmark enclosure PRN 11786, comprising two (or three) concentric enclosures (James 1984, 15-16; James 1992, 66-7), the smaller, suboval inner enclosure measuring approx. 30m in diameter, the outer approx. 75m. The cropmarks, which are scheduled, appear to represent an iron age concentric antenna enclosure. However the present church lies outside the inner enclosure. It appears in fact to overlie the outer enclosure ditch. Christian burial within the silted ditches of iron age enclosures has been encountered at a number of sites in southwest Wales and this may be another example of a such a cemetery - one that became developed, possibly by the erection of a chapel over a special grave. Perhaps the inner enclosure never underwent re-use (but a possible rectangular ?building can be seen within it on aerial photographs). Alternatively, the present church may represent the chapel-y-bedd or secondary chapel site, the original church within the inner enclosure having become disused? The latter process may have occurred at St Brides Church, Pembs. The churchyard lies in close proximity to further cropmark enclosures, largely undated. The field immediately NE of churchyard is occupied by a rectilinear cropmark ?enclosure complex PRN 12222. A circular cropmark enclosure PRN 11787 lies 100m to the north, while an iron age?/Romano-British? enclosure PRN 11788 is 100m east of the churchyard. The well-known, scheduled 'Canna's Chair' stone PRN 3734 was first recorded in the field immediately NE of the churchyard, which contains cropmarks PRN 12222, where it may have been +/- in situ. It still lies in the field boundary. It has been suggested by Nancy Edwards to be an antiquarian fake (Edwards, forthcoming). However, the stone is shown on the Llangan tithe map of 1844, on which the field is named 'Parc Maen' ('stone field'). The church, and St Canna's 'holy well' (PRN 3735) which is 70m east of the churchyard, are dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Canna. James has suggested that the churchyard and all these ?associated features may have occupied an extremely large outer enclosure now indicated by curving field boundaries to the west and north of the site (James 1992, 67). This +/- suboval enclosure would measure at least 480m N-S and 420m E-W, and enclose 25ha, but it is at present only a suggestion and may be dictated by natural features. The parish boundary that partly follows the line of the ?enclosure boundary is post-medieval, dividing Llangan West from the rest of the parish of Llangan, and is therefore probably not significant. Perhaps significantly, the large iron age hillfort at Cwmfelin Boeth (PRN 3739) is 1.2km E of the site. There is an unsubstantiated local tradition (James 1992, 66-7) that Llangan Church initially occupied the circular enclosure at Lan, Llanboidy (PRNs 8348 and 5078; NGR SN 2160 2055), which lies in a field called Parc-y-fynwent ('cemetery field'). The church is disused, but still in CinW ownership, as is the yard. The parish of Llangan is divided between Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire but the church lies in 'Llangan West', ie. within Pembrokeshire.

*Llangan churchyard PRN 49290: sketch plan of area  
(?large outer enclosure from James 1992)*



*Llangan churchyard PRN 49290: aerial photograph from SE,  
showing enclosure(s) PRN 11786, with rectangular cropmark*



**PRN:** 49291  
**NGR:** SN58442214  
**Parish:** LLangathen  
**Site Name:** LLANGATHEN PARISH CHURCH;ST CATHEN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 709;14327  
**Siting:** Local summit///

**Orientation:**

**Aspect:**

**Proximity:** The churchyard lies within 700m of the main Tywi Valley Roman Ro

**Views:** Fairly wide views to S, SE and SW

**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangathen parish church PRN 709. It was listed, as 'Langatheck', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, when it was a possession of Chester Priory; it was later in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester (Lewis 1833). It was probably a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the late 13th century. The churchyard - which lies 700m to the south of the main Brecon-Llandovery-Carmarthen Roman Road - is now irregular, but rectilinear and fairly regular, and post-medieval in its present form. It was originally smaller, and polygonal/subcircular - the former churchyard boundary survives as a pronounced scarp close to the south and west sides of the church. A mature yew to the north of the church has not been dated but is very large. A number of apparent 'cist' graves visible to the north of the church. They are post-medieval (18th-19th century), having headstones (undated) while being above-ground and meant to be seen, ie. not coffins - as cists are - but burial-markers defining the outline of the graves. However, they do represent a persistent 'cist-grave' tradition observed elsewhere in west Wales eg. at Llanddewi Velfrey, Pembs. (see Ludlow 2003). A curving cropmark in the field immediately to the east (PRN 14327), concentric to the churchyard, may represent part of the boundary of a former large, circular outer enclosure - with origins as an iron age defended enclosure?. The line of this boundary may be preserved by the road that now curves around the north side of the village, giving a diameter of approx. 20m. A spring rises just to the west of the churchyard, and within the possible enclosure. Further, undated cropmarks (PRN 14328), immediately to the west of the churchyard, apparently to represent a series of small enclosures, tracks and ditches, and may belong to the documented medieval settlement at Llangathen (PRN 29445). If the ?outer enclosure was a complete circle, then it is overlain by these cropmarks. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cathen, while the transeptal north chapel was dedicated to St Cadfan (Ludlow 2000). The transept late medieval, but the dedication may preserve an earlier tradition. There was at least one chapelry in the parish, Capel Pen-arw (PRN 4758).

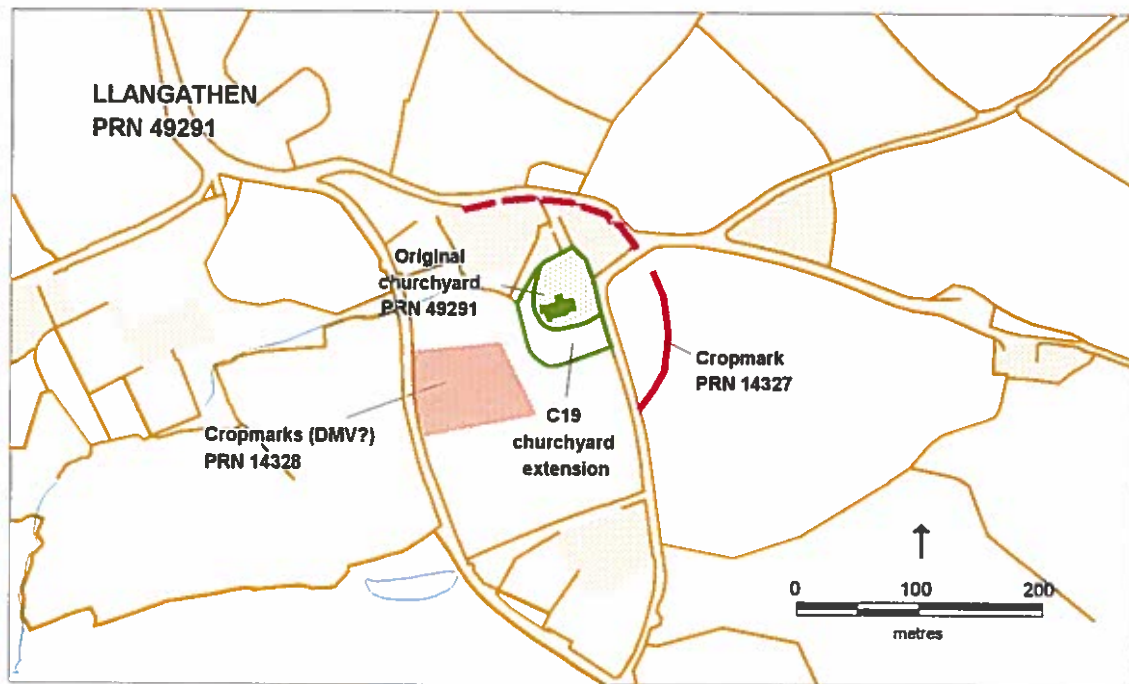
**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th series Vol.15 p.330
Eyre-Evans G	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.13 Pt.35 p.45
Baker-Jones DL	1963	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.4 Pts.3 & 4 p.121
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.68
Ludlow ND	2003	St Cristiolus' Churchyard Eglwyswrw: A post-Conquest Cist Cemetery Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.149 p.20-48	

**Negative References:**

*Llangathen churchyard PRN 49291: sketch plan*



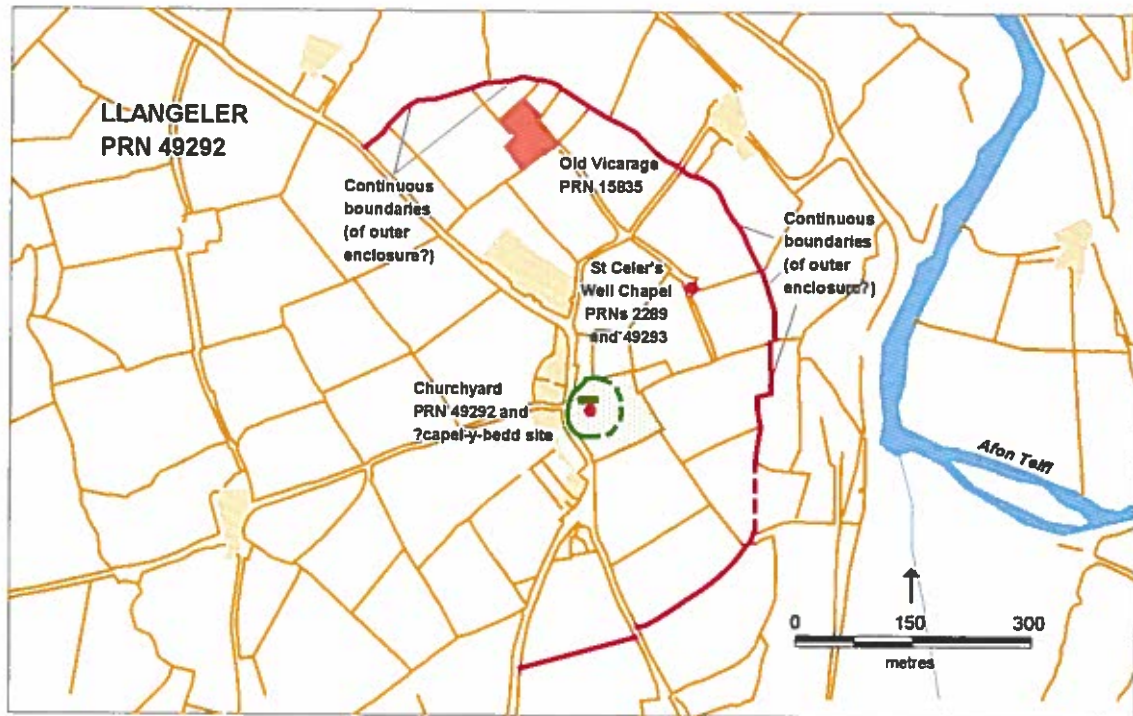


**PRN:** 49292  
**NGR:** SN37403938  
**Parish:** Llangelier  
**Site Name:** LLANGELER PARISH CHURCH;ST CELER'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C;Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Other;pasture;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL;Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2278;5263;22242  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Circular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Ffynnon Celer/St Celer's well-chapel PRN 2289 is 150m NE of chur  
**Views:** Extensive views to N and E across Dyffryn Teifi  
**Description:** Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangelier parish church PRN 2278, which was entirely rebuilt in 1858 (as PRN 22242). It was listed, as 'Merthyr Celer', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 - the 'merthyr' element is derived from the Latin 'martyrium' and is regarded as an indicator of early medieval origins, probably denoting a cemetery that developed around a martyr's grave (Roberts 1992, 42). The benefice was held in multiple patronage, the rectory being held by the crown and the vicarage being held by the Bishops of St Davids (Lewis 1833); the may not denote relict 'Welsh' practice and instead may arise from the fact that it appears to have briefly been a possession of Whitland Abbey, granted in the late 12th century (Richard 1935, 351-2). More significantly, the tithes were held in an unusual, 'Welsh' form of multiple impropriation being divided into two portions, called the 'Grange' and the 'Gwlad', further subdivided among numerous impropriators, many of them lay. The churchyard was formerly large (approx. 70m in diameter) and circular. The west boundary survives and though the yard was extended to the east in the 19th century the line of the boundary can still be traced. The churchyard - probably significantly - occupies a prominent location on a hilltop overlooking the Afon Teifi. There is evidence of perhaps three ecclesiastical buildings at Llangelier, ie. a multiple church site. According to Edward Lhuyd, writing in the 1690s, the 'sepulchre' of St Celer lay 'near the door on the south side of the church' (RCAHMW 1917, 162 no.473), Lhuyd's description apparently relating to a former 'capel-y-bedd' ('saint's grave chapel' or 'founder's grave chapel'). A spring and well-chapel PRN 2289, also dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Celer, lay 150m NE of the churchyard (Jones 1954, 164). The well was said to have curative properties and was conceptually linked to the churchyard, if not physically, the bathers in the well afterwards 'lying down' in a 'place in the churchyard, properly called a cemetery' according to Lhuyd (RCAHMW 1917, 162 no.473). The link may have been more than conceptual, as both the churchyard and the well-chapel may have occupied a very large circular enclosure now represented by a series of continuous field boundaries around the north, south and east sides of the churchyard. Much of the land within these boundaries may have been under ecclesiastical ownership in 1839, when the tithe map was drawn, but the map is too badly damaged to be clear. However, the Old Vicarage (PRN 15835) still occupies the north-east quadrant. There was at least one formal chapel-of-ease in parish, Capel Mair (PRN 5385), possibly also with early medieval origins.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llangeler churchyard PRN 49292: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 49293  
**NGR:** SN64514531  
**Parish:** Llanycrwys  
**Site Name:** LLANYCRWYS PARISH CHURCH;ST DAVID'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1917  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:** Afon Twrch is 30m to E. Pumsaint-Llanio Roman road is 290m to E.  
**Views:** Fairly wide views to NE, E and SE  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanycrwys parish church (PRN 1917), which was listed as 'Lanecros', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The church was mentioned, as 'Llan Dewi y Crwys', in a late 12th century poem (Lewis 1931, 43-52), which appears to suggest that it was then a new foundation?. However, it may be earlier, and have been a chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish/Cwmwd Caio. Llanycrwys parish contains the core of the territory of Trefwyddog, which was the patria of Teilo granted to 'God and Teilo' (ie. probably Llandeilo Fawr church) in a marginalium, from c.850, in the 'Lichfield Gospels' (Richards 1974, 117); Trefwyddog may have been +/- coterminous with Cwmwd Caio/ Cynwyl Gaeo parish. Along with most of the ecclesiastical sites in the medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo/ Cwmwd Caio, Llanycrwys was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1894, 48), possibly reflecting the earlier association with the 'patria' of Llandeilo Fawr which may have been succeeded by a pre-Conquest 'clas' at Talley (PRN 12300). The small, square churchyard lies within 300m of the major Roman road between the forts at Pumsaint (Louentium) and Llanio (Bremia). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49294  
**NGR:** SN40373803  
**Parish:** Llangeler  
**Site Name:** CAPEL MAIR;ST MARY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1778;5385;22262  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** North facing slope  
**Proximity:** Ffynnon Fair 'holy well' site PRN 49295 is 170m to N. Pencastell mc  
**Views:** Extensive views across Dyffryn Teifi to N  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Site of medieval grange chapel to Whitland Abbey, belonging to Maenor Forion Grange (Williams 1990, 67), which was entirely rebuilt in the late 19th century as PRN 22262 and is now a chapel-of-ease to Llangeler parish. It was apparently always dedicated to St Mary. The medieval chapel had been 'entirely demolished' before 1833 (Lewis 1833), but is thought to have occupied the site of the present church, and Dan-y-capel Farm ('below the chapel') lies immediately north of the present churchyard. The farm, but not the chapel is marked on the OS Old Series 1" map (Sheet 69), which was drawn in 1830 before the chapel was rebuilt. However, the medieval churchyard may have extended beyond its present confines, and burials have apparently been uncovered 'near the cowshed' on Dan-y-capel Farm (Williams 1990, 67). The 'Llan' field name recorded on the Llangeler tithe map of 1839 (PRN 45271), 450m SW of the site, probably does not represent an original chapel site. The chapel was associated with a 'holy' well also dedicated to St Mary, 'Ffynnon Fair' PRN 49295, immediately north of Dan-y-capel farmhouse (RCAHM 1917, 163 no.475). A Group I ECM, PRN 1778, was found in c.1828 'near the ruins of the medieval chapel' (Edwards forthcoming), where it may have been +/- in situ. The present churchyard is a regular rectangle and 19th century in its present form. The boundaries may pre-date the late 19th century church building, if only by a few years, but the earliest monuments are late 19th century. There are no indications of any other burial earthworks and it appears that the earlier churchyard was entirely effaced by the present enclosure. The churchyard lies 150m NW of Pencastell motte castle PRN 1762 and 350m ENE of Parc Garreg Llwyd standing stone PRN 1775.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49296  
**NGR:** SN17482658  
**Parish:** Cilymaenllwyd  
**Site Name:** LLANGLYDWEN PARISH CHURCH;ST CLYDWEN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1140;1151;7397;17379  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** East facing slope  
**Proximity:** Round barrow PRN 13144 is 370m to W. Motte?/round barrow PRN  
**Views:** Restricted views to E  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanglydwen parish church PRN 7397, now in Cilymaenllwyd parish. The church was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, and by the 14th century at least, it was a possession of the Cluniac priory at St Clears (Lewis 1975, 140). The small, irregular churchyard is nuclear to an informal boundary system. It lies within 400m of two possible bronze age round barrows (PRNs 1148 and 13144) and the footings of the church include several large recumbent stones which may be prehistoric in origin? standing stone re-use site?. A Group III ECM (PRN 1140) stands in the churchyard, where it was recorded in 1696 and is probably +/- in situ (Edwards forthcoming). Another possible Group III ECM from the church (PRN 1151) is now lost. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Clydwen. It lies within 200m of Ffynnon Fwlbert well site (PRN 1168).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49297  
**NGR:** SN45621398  
**Parish:** Llangendeirne  
**Site Name:** LLANGYNDEYRN PARISH CHURCH;ST CYNDEYRN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A;Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Other;pasture;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1703;11957  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Gwendraeth Fach is 150m to S. Central to ?post-medieval nucl  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangyndeyrn church PRN 1703, which was a chapelry to Llandyfaelog parish, later becoming a parish church. The advowson appears to have belonged to the Lord of Kidwelly until 1355-6 when it was granted to New College, Leicester along with the chapels of Capel Dyddgen and Llangynheiddon (Stephens 1939, 69), both in the medieval parish of Llandyfaelog. The large, subcircular/suboval churchyard, 110m in diameter, lies on the floor of the valley of the Afon Gwendraeth Fach. A series of conjoining boundaries, concentric to the churchyard, may indicate the presence of a former, larger enclosure. However, the enclosure so formed is comparatively small (approx. 200m diameter) and is in any case rather doubtful, while the valley floor location suggests that the site would not be a re-used iron age concentric antenna enclosure. The church was restored in 1883-8 when the floors were lowered throughout. Apparently '497 skeletons were discovered' but the date of the burials is unknown (Clark 1902, 128-31). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cyndeyrn who is normally equated with St Kentigern.

**Associated Artefacts:**

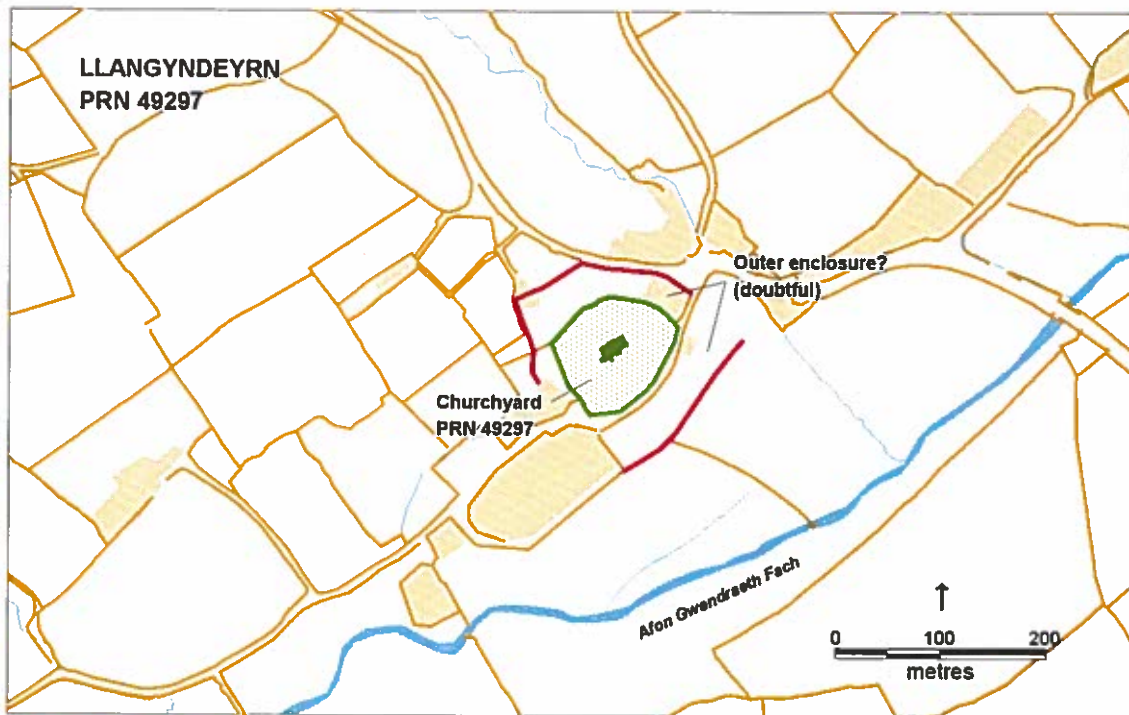
Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Eyre-Evans G	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXV p.45
	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXI p.7
	1919	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.14 Pt.XXXVI p.13
Yates WN	1948	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.100 Pt.I p.146
	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.65-6

**Negative References:**

*Llangyndeyrn churchyard PRN 49297: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 49298  
**NGR:** SN45211486  
**Parish:** Llangendeirne  
**Site Name:** CLOSTEG;CAE HENWAL  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT;CEMETERY? Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Findspot  
**Land Use:** Pasture  
**Vegetation:** Grass  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1701  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** Northeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Henge PRN 14237 is 320m ENE. Standing stone PRN 1674 is 350m  
**Views:** Extensive views all round. Intervisible with Banc-y-betws motte PR  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of a Group II ECM (cross-carved stone) of probable 7th - 9th century date (Edwards forthcoming). The stone, which was destroyed some years prior to 1937 (ibid.), was found in 1908, built into the boundary of a field apparently called 'Cae Henwal' ('Old Wall Field') on Closteg Farm (RCAHM 1917, 165 no.484). This field name does not appear on the Llangendeirne tithe map of 1846, but has been fairly certainly identified by all sources as lying approx. 350m SSW of Closteg Farm. The form of the stone - a large, rough boulder (Edwards forthcoming) - and the presence of at least two bronze age standing stones in the immediate environs (PRNs 1673-4) and a henge (PRN 14237) suggest that it was almost certainly a re-used standing stone. The presence of a cross suggests that the stone may have marked a 7th - 9th century cemetery (Edwards forthcoming). However, no physical evidence for either the site of the stone, or an associated cemetery, was visible in the field. The field, which is under improved pasture, occupies a low NE-SW 'ridge', with extensive views all round. The findspot, which lies on the southwest boundary of the field, is associated with a series of slight, linear parchmarks which extend into the field and are probably associated with recent water-supply or drainage. Unfortunately no aerial photographs were available for this site

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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*Llangendeirne, Closteg Stone: findspot PRN 49298 from N*



*Llangendeirne, Closteg Stone: looking E from findspot PRN 49298*



**PRN:** 49299  
**NGR:** SN43012027  
**Parish:** Llangunnor  
**Site Name:** LLANGYNWR PARISH CHURCH;ST CEINWR'S;ST CYNRY'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1736;1737  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Within 150m of earthwork relating to possible hillfort PRN 1738.  
**Views:** Extensive views to N, W and S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangynwr church PRN 1736. The church was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it may yet to have been raised to parish status. According to Rees (1932) the advowson was in the hands of the Lord of Kidwelly, but by 1833 the patron was the Bishop of St Davids (Lewis 1833). The churchyard is now irregular in plan and is shown as such on the earliest maps. However, the shape of the northern boundary suggests that it may originally have been circular, and fairly small (approx. 50m diameter). It had been extended to the south and west before 1830 (OS 1", 1830, Sheet 69). It lies on an east-facing slope very near the summit of a pronounced, isolated hill, which may be significant. A slight earthwork bank PRN 1738 has been recorded within 150m of the churchyard, on its west side, and given the siting it is thought that it may relate to an iron age hillfort (Savory 1954, 60). If a contour fort, then it is entirely possible that the churchyard may lie inside it. A Group III ECM (PRN 1737) lies in the church, where it was first recorded in 1879 (Edwards forthcoming), and is possibly +/- in situ? The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Ceinwr or Cynry.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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	1910-11	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.6 p.3
Jones MH	1915	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th series Vol.15 p.331
	1919	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.14 Pt.XXXVI p.13
	1922	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.15 p.61
	1923-4	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.17 p.17
Stephens JWW	1939	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.29 p.70
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.62-3 Fig.3

**Negative References:**

**Others**

**Others**

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio

**PRN:** 49300  
**NGR:** SN41862905  
**Parish:** Llanpumsaint  
**Site Name:** LLANPUMSAINT PARISH CHURCH;SS CEITHO CELYNIN GWYN GWYNO & GWYN  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1662;1715;7407;7408;17380  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Gwili is 40m to E  
**Views:** Restricted views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanpumsaint church (PRNs 7407 and 17380), a medieval chapelry to Abergwili parish that became a parish church during the post-medieval period. With Abergwili, it was a possession of the bishops of St Davids. The small, subrectangular/subcircular churchyard was formerly more circular, and now measures 35m E-W and 45m N-S. It lies on level ground in a loop of the Afon Gwili, at its confluence with the Nant Alltwalis and the Nant Cwm-cerwyni. It appears to have been a multiple church site, there being good antiquarian evidence for the former presence of a churchyard chapel PRN 7408 - 'the ruins of a little Chapell (whither) on Sundays in wet weather the country people resorted... to dance' were recorded north of the church in 1710 (RCAHMW 1917, 180 no.541). This may represent a capel-y-bedd (a 'saint's grave' or 'founder's grave' chapel), normally regarded as a good early medieval indicator. Nothing is now visible above-ground but the site may have been marked by a post-Conquest, stone altar table PRN 1662 which apparently stood north of the church until 1882 (ibid.). There is a cross-carved stone (PRN 1715) standing in the churchyard, south of the church, where it is probably in situ; it may be a Group II ECM from the early medieval period (ibid.). The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' five saints.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**



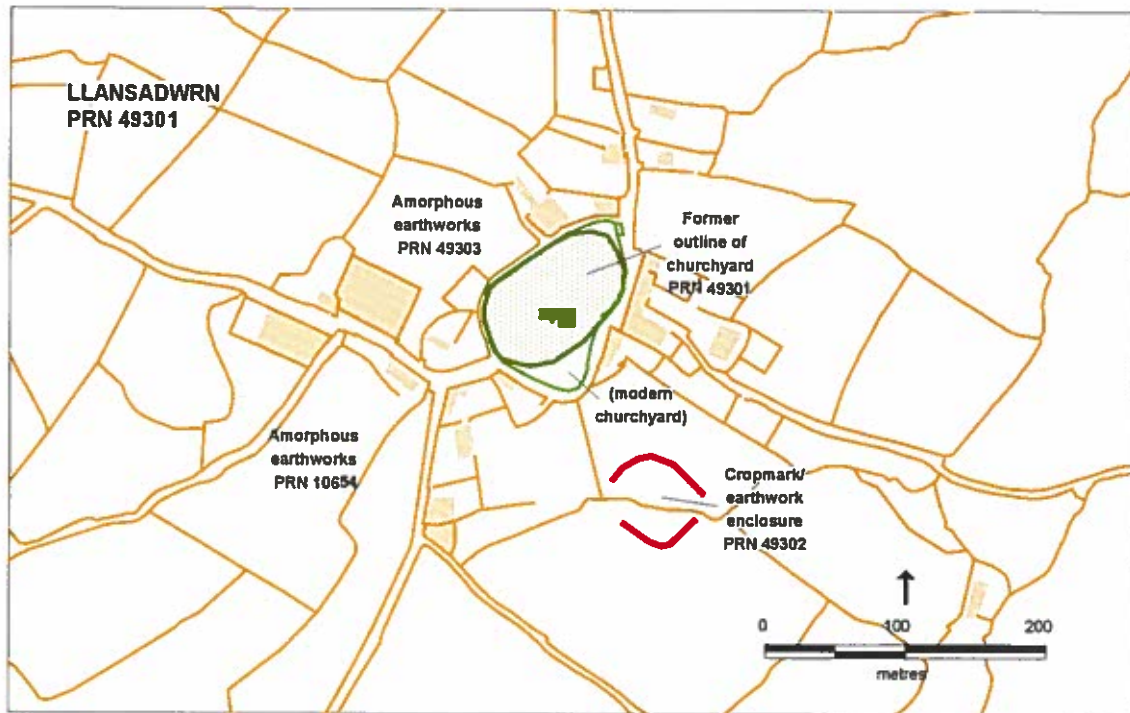
**PRN:** 49301  
**NGR:** SN69533146  
**Parish:** Llansadwrn  
**Site Name:** LLANSADWRN PARISH CHURCH;ST SADWRN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1903  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Gentle//  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** Southeast facing slope  
**Proximity:** Amorphous earthworks PRNs 10654 and 49303 lie in the adjoining f  
**Views:** Extensive views to S, SE and E  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llansadwrn church (PRN 1903), which was a chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish that became a parish church during the 16th century (Owen 1893, 324). Along with most of the ecclesiastical sites in the medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo, Llansadwrn was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1894, 48), possibly reflecting an earlier association with the 'patria' of Llandeilo Fawr which may have been succeeded by a pre-Conquest clas at Talley (PRN 12300). At any rate it was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the later 13th century. The very large, irregular churchyard lies on a southeast-facing hillside. It was formerly smaller, but was still a large oval measuring 110m N-S and 75m E-W, as shown on the Llansadwrn parish tithe map of 1839. The former southwest boundary is still defined by a low bank in the extended yard. The yard is nuclear to an informal boundary system and a ?post-medieval settlement with a 'Welsh' morphology, to which the amorphous earthworks PRNs 10654 and 49303, in the adjoining fields to the west and south, may belong. Ffynnon Gareg well PRN 18612 lies 330m to the east, but there are no springs any closer to the churchyard. The unknown earthwork/cropmark PRN 49302, 100m to the southeast, may possibly represent a prehistoric defended enclosure. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Sadwrn.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

*Llansadwrn churchyard PRN 49301: sketch plan*



**PRN:** 49304  
**NGR:** SN28161026  
**Parish:** Llanddowror  
**Site Name:** LLANSADURNEN PARISH CHURCH;ST SATURNINUS';ST SADYRNIN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3910;3911;17352  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** On hilltop overlooking Laugharne Marsh 600m to the S. Coygan Car  
**Views:** Extensive views particularly to S and E, over Laugharne Marsh, to t  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llansadurnen church PRN 3910, now in Llanddowror parish, which was entirely rebuilt in 1859, as PRN 17352, but possibly contains some earlier core fabric. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it appears to have been a chapelry to Laugharne parish, and the date at which it became a parish church is unknown. The churchyard occupies a prominent hilltop, visible over a wide distance, within 1km of Laugharne Marsh and the former shoreline. The morphology of the present churchyard and settlement of Llansadurnen suggests post-Conquest origins for both, lying within the highly Anglicised Lordship of Laugharne. The churchyard forms a large, regular square enclosure measuring 45m x 45m. It lies centrally within an oval village green that is itself nuclear to what appears to be a planned, post-Conquest vill, the modern property boundaries apparently preserving a pattern of tofts, with an Anglo-Norman field system beyond. However, James has suggested that the morphology may indicate native origins as a Welsh bond hamlet (James 1992, 62). There is a 6th century Group I ECM in the church (PRN 3911), which was first recorded in c.1700 when it was built into the churchyard wall, where it was possibly +/- in situ opening up the possibility that the site originated as a high-status post-Roman burial on a prominent hill. This may be associated with its proximity to the re-used iron age defended enclosure at Coygan Camp PRN 7451, which is 1km to the south. Coygan Camp is the only definite early medieval secular site in Carmarthenshire, and has produced evidence of high-status activity dateable to the first half of the 6th century PRN 3857 (Edwards and Lane 1988, 45-6), ie. +/- contemporary with ECM PRN 3911. The site is probably dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Sadyrnin/Saturninus.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**Negative References:**

**Others**

**Others**

1802

Record Commission

1291 Taxatio

**PRN:** 49305  
**NGR:** SN62033624  
**Parish:** Llansawel  
**Site Name:** LLANSAWEL PARISH CHURCH;ST SAWYL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1821;1870  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** On valley floor, between and against the Afon Marlais and the Afon I  
**Views:** Very restricted views  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llansawel church (PRN 1870), which was a chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish. It was still referred to as a chapel in 1790 (Evans 1923, 5), but had become a parish church by 1833 (Lewis 1833). Along with most of the ecclesiastical sites in the medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo, and in this case also Cwmwd Caio, Llansawel was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1894, 48), possibly reflecting an earlier association with the 'patria' of Llandeilo Fawr which may have been succeeded by a pre-Conquest clas at Talley (PRN 12300). At any rate it was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the later 13th century. In the grant, it is referred to as 'Pistyll Sawy Chapel' (ibid.), after the nearby spring called 'Pistyll Sawyl' at NGR SN 6186 3620 (PRN 1871). The small, suboval/polygonal churchyard measures only 45m N-S and 65m E-W. It lies on a narrow tongue of land on the valley floor between the Afon Marlais and the Afon Melindwr, hard up against the former river, the constraints of the site suggesting that the churchyard can never have been any larger. It is nuclear to the village of Llanawel which has a 'Welsh' morphology but which, as a nucleation, may be post-medieval. A Group II ECM (PRN 1821) is built into the south wall of the church, where it was first recorded in 1905 (Edwards forthcoming). It may not be +/- in situ. It has been suggested that the 'Sawyl' of the dedication may be secondary and a secular figure, as the church was not said to have been dedicated to a 'St Sawyl', who is otherwise unknown, until the later medieval period (Yates 1973, 68).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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	1925	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.5
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.68

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49306  
**NGR:** SN260263  
**Parish:** Llanwinio  
**Site Name:** LLANWINIO  
**Site Type:** ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE? Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Earthwork/U  
**Land Use:** Pasture;Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3942;3943;7399;7401;17353  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** Suboval?  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Lies around Llanwinio parish church PRN 3942 and churchyard PR  
**Views:** Views generally wide  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. PRN given to putative large ecclesiastical enclosure around the early medieval Llanwinio parish churchyard PRNs 3942 and 7399. Terry James has suggested that field boundaries around the church form a concentric line that is more-or-less continuous around the churchyard (James 1992, 69-70), defining a very large suboval enclosure measuring 830m N-S and 720m E-W, and enclosing 53 ha. The putative enclosure may also have been defined by pre-existing bronze age standing stones (re-used as boundary markers?), represented by 'Parc Maen' and 'Parc Maen-llwyd' field names (inc. PRN 8052 just beyond its northeastern edge), and by a 'Parc-y-ffin' ('boundary field') field name. The field/?enclosure boundary here is up to 2m tall in places (Page 2000, 8).

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**References:**

**Others**

**Other sources**

Meridian Airmaps	1955		220-220 31115-7
Page N	2000	Tir Gofal Farm Visit report Danllan	
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Carmarthenshire Part 2	
James T	1992	Air photography of ecclesiastical sites in south Wales	N Edwards and A Lane The Early Church in Wales and the West

**Negative References:**



**PRN:** 49307  
**NGR:** SN71263195  
**Parish:** Llanwrda  
**Site Name:** LLANWRDA PARISH CHURCH;ST CWRDAF'S;ST CAWRDAF'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4080;17381  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** Square  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Immediately next to Afon Dulais. Major Roman Road is 550m to S.  
**Views:** Restricted views  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llanwrda church (PRNs 4080 and 17381), a medieval chapelry to Cynwyl Gaeo parish that became a chapelry to Llansadwrn parish during the 16th century (Owen 1893, 324), and then later a parish church. Along with most of the ecclesiastical sites in the medieval parish of Cynwyl Gaeo, Llansadwrn was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200 (Owen 1894, 48), possibly reflecting an earlier association with the 'patria' of Llandeilo Fawr which may have been succeeded by a pre-Conquest 'clas' at Talley (PRN 12300). At any rate it was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the later 13th century. The churchyard is small (40m x 40m), square and regular, and has clearly been remodelled in the post-medieval period. It lies on level ground in the valley of the Afon Dulais, hard up against the river. Possible early medieval origins are indicated by its location 550m north of the main Brecon-Llandovery-Carmarthen Roman Road, and by its being the only probable early church site in Cwmwd Mallaen - Cilycwm parish church PRN 4111 appears to be late medieval - of which it may then have been the mother church. The church is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cwrdaf/Cawrdaf.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49309  
**NGR:** SN20710893  
**Parish:** Eglwyscummin  
**Site Name:** MARROS PARISH CHURCH;ST LAWRENCE'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval;Post Med  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Built over  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3833;3842  
**Siting:** Coastal plateau///  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Lies at the foot of Marros Mountain, with a number of prehistoric mc  
**Views:** Wide views all round, especially. southwards  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Marros church PRN 3833, which was a chapel-of-ease to Laugharne parish church as a perpetual curacy annexed to Laugharne vicarage. It became endowed, as a parish church, in 1769 (Houseman, 1986), but now lies in Eglwyscummin parish. The regular, rectangular churchyard is late medieval/post-medieval in its present form (the churchyard wall having been rebuilt in the 18th-early 19th century). It occupies a coastal plateau, 1.5km from the sea, between the ?post-Conquest settlement of Marros and its Anglo-Norman field system, and the late medieval 'assarts' on Marros Mountain. On the face of it, then, the church appears to be a post-Conquest site. However, there is a good indicator that it may have early medieval origins, in that it appears to be a re-used bronze age funerary site. 'Thirty' cremation urns PRN 3842, of presumed bronze age date, were revealed when digging in the churchyard in 1868 (RCAHM 1917, 212 no.621, n.). The inferred cemetery lies in an area rich in other bronze age funerary sites esp. Marros Mountain immediately north of the churchyard.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49310  
**NGR:** SN35222082  
**Parish:** Newchurch  
**Site Name:** MERTHYR PARISH CHURCH;ST ENFAEL'S;ST MARTIN'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2252;2262;17356  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Earthwork site PRN 8364 is immediately to E. Stream runs down W :  
**Views:** Fairly wide views to S.  
**Description:**

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Merthyr church PRN 2252, which was a a chapelry to Carmarthen St Peter, that became a parish church during the post-medieval period and is now in Newchurch parish. It was (re)built in 1872-3, as PRN 17356, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. A 'third' of the church had been granted to Whitland Abbey by the 13th century (Richard 1935, 356). This implies that it was in multiple patronage in the 'Welsh' manner, which in the Anglicised Lordship of Carmarthen may indicate early origins; it may even have been portionary?. In 1313 the entire benefice was granted to Carmarthen Priory, as 'Merthier in Derllys' (RCAHM 1917, 215 no.630 n.). The 'Merthyr' place-name is derived from the Latin 'martyrium' and is regarded as an indicator of early medieval origins, probably denoting a cemetery that developed around a martyr's grave (Roberts 1992, 42). However the saint in the 'Celtic' dedication, St Enfael, is otherwise unknown. The church is currently dedicated to St Martin, the dedication given in 1833 (Lewis 1833); its antiquity is unknown. The subcircular churchyard is axial to a system of radial boundaries which, in plan, are like the spokes of a wheel. It has been argued that the similar boundaries at Jeffreyston, in Pembs., belong to an infield-outfield system that may be pre-Conquest (Kissock 1997, 133). A Group I ECM (PRN 2262) from the churchyard may possibly be +/- in situ.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49311  
**NGR:** SN77233013  
**Parish:** Myddfai  
**Site Name:** MYDDFAI PARISH CHURCH;ST MICHAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:** NPBB  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 4090  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** NE-SW  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Lies between two unnamed streams. Castell Waunberllan Moated Sit  
**Views:** Restricted views  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Myddfai parish church PRN 4090. It was not listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 when it may yet to have been raised to parish church status. It was first mentioned in 1284, when the advowson fell to King Edward I due to the forfeiture of the previous patrons (Anon. n.d., 3), who were apparently a family named Wroth (RCAHM 1917, 218-9 no.640, who give the date of the forfeiture as 1291). The patron may have been Anglo-Norman in 1284, but it is a probable Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Bychan which remained in Welsh hands until 1280s. The advowson was subsequently granted to the Bishop of St Davids (Anon. nd., 3), with whom it still formally remains. The oval churchyard is nuclear to a settlement with 'Welsh' morphology. It lies 240m northeast of Castell Waunberllan, a post-Conquest moated site (PRN 5530), which lies on the western edge of - and thus appears secondary to - the church and settlement. It is possible that the 'Michael' dedication is pre-Conquest; however, the church does not occupy the 'classic' hilltop location of the majority of Carmarthenshire Michael churches, lying in a valley-floor location between two unnamed streams. There was at least one former chapelry in the parish (PRN 4149), with a 'Celtic' dedication.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49313  
**NGR:** SN42850122  
**Parish:** Pembrey  
**Site Name:** PENBRE PARISH CHURCH;ST ILLTUD'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 1644  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:** Subcircular  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Former coastline is within 500m to S. Medieval Court Farm manor h  
**Views:** Extensive views E, W and S across Pembrey Burrows, formerly over  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Penbre parish church PRN 1644, which was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was in existence by 1107-1115. It probably occupied a large 'parochium' based on Kidwelly/Llangadog in the early 12th century, as like those churches, its tithes were granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1107-1115 (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.27). This was followed by a grant of the advowson, with 'chapels and lands', in 1147-48 (ibid.) - when the Celtic 'St Illtud' dedication was specifically mentioned. All these factors strongly suggest early medieval origins. The church later acquired its own status and became the head of a large and important parish, with at least two former chapelries (PRNs 1643 & 1651). The churchyard was originally small and subcircular, but was extended to the east in the 19th century. It lies on the edge of a coastal slope down to the saltmarsh of Pembrey Burrows, which was probably still coastline during the early medieval period.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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	1925	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.7
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.64
Grinsell LV	1981	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.130 p.136

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49314  
**NGR:** SN47550160  
**Parish:** Pembrey  
**Site Name:** CILYMAENLLWYD HOUSE;CAE MAEN  
**Site Type:** FINDSPOT Early Medieval?  
**Form:** Findspot  
**Land Use:** Other  
**Vegetation:** Scrub;Woodland  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** Pri  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 7783  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Steep stream valley immediately to W  
**Views:** Views now restricted, formerly open to S  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Findspot of Group II ECM PRN 7783. Group II ECM PRN 7783, a cross-carved pillar stone of probable 7th-8th century date, was revealed during building work during the early 1900s at Cilymaenllwyd House, Pwll, Pembrey (Edwards forthcoming). The stone was found in a small enclosure called 'Cae Maen' ('stone field'), immediately northwest of the house, which was then in use as a vegetable garden (ibid.). The house is now a nursing home. Given the field name, and the name of the house ('corner of the grey stone'), it was possibly +/- in situ, marking a cemetery site? (ibid.). The enclosure is now heavily overgrown with soft and hard vegetation inc. saplings, and more-or-less inaccessible. Unfortunately no aerial photographs were available for this site.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed Stone	Stone	01	GroupII

#### References:

##### Others

##### Other sources

Rees SE	1983	Carm SAM	217
Abertwr Local History Society	1987	Standing Stone at Cil-y-Maen Llwyd Llanelli	received from RCAHM 18-5-87
CADW	1990	AM107	SAM File
CADW	1993	AM107	SAM file
Cadw	1999	AM107	SAM file -CM217(CAM)
Ludlow ND	2004	Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project Part 2	
Edwards N	forthcoming	A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol. 2 The South West	
Ordnance Survey	1978		SN40 SE14
DAT	1986	SRF	
Ward AH	1975	Archaeology in Wales	No.15 p.56 No.73
	1919	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.14 Pt.37 p.42
Ward AH	1977	Archaeologia Cambrensis	Vol.126 p.68-70 Illust copy in DRF

**PRN:** 49315  
**NGR:** SN53504504  
**Parish:** Pencarreg  
**Site Name:** PENCARREG PARISH CHURCH;AT PADARN'S;ST PATRICK'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 727  
**Siting:** Local summit///  
**Orientation:** NE-SW  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Afon Teifi is 550m SW. Carmarthen-Llanio Roman road is 70m to W  
**Views:** Extensive views all round, particularly to NW  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Pencarreg parish church PRNs 727 & 17354, which was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. The advowson appears originally to have been in royal hands but was granted to the Cistercians of Strata Florida by Richard II in 1377 (Evans 1906, 73). The church was a Welsh foundation, having been established within Cantref Mawr which remained in Welsh hands until the later 13th century. The churchyard is pronouncedly suboval/subcircular. It occupies the summit of a prominent knoll, which is an outlier from the northwest flank of Mynydd Pencarreg. It may be a re-used iron age defended enclosure. The main Carmarthen (Moridunum) - Llanio (Bremia) Roman road skirts the western flank of the knoll, which also lies in the vicinity of two Roman findspots PRNs 724 and 729. The site is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Padarn, whose cult centre is in Ceredigion; this has been equated in later sources with a dedication to St Patrick.

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**PRN:** 49316  
**NGR:** SN22870879  
**Parish:** Pendine  
**Site Name:** PENDINE PARISH CHURCH;ST MARGARET;ST TEILO  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval;Post Med  
**Form:** Earthwork/B  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3839  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** 1km inland from coast. Two springs rise 50m S of site. Possible iron  
**Views:** Extensive views to S, towards sea  
**Description:** Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Pendine church PRN 3839, which was a chapelry to Llandawke parish, that became a parish church early in the post-medieval period. It was in the patronage of the Lords of Laugharne. It was originally dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Teilo and may be the site of the 'Llandeilo Pen Tywyn' mentioned in a 12th century entry in the 'Book of Llandaff' (Yates 1973, 60), possibly referring to an earlier foundation?. It was rededicated to St Margaret of Scotland (or St Margaret of Antioch) in the late 14th century, by the de Brian Lord of Laugharne (ibid.). The subrectangular/subtriangular churchyard lies at the centre of what was a village green, or possibly a larger ?irregular churchyard?, within which two springs rise 50m south of the present yard. The green/former churchyard space is axial to radial boundaries, and to seven radial trackways, which in plan are like the spokes of a wheel. It has been argued that the similar boundaries at Jeffreyston, in Pems., belong to an infield-outfield system that may be pre-Conquest (Kissock 1997, 133). It is also nuclear to a settlement with 'Welsh' morphology. All this argues for early medieval origins is an area that became Anglicised at an early post-Conquest date.

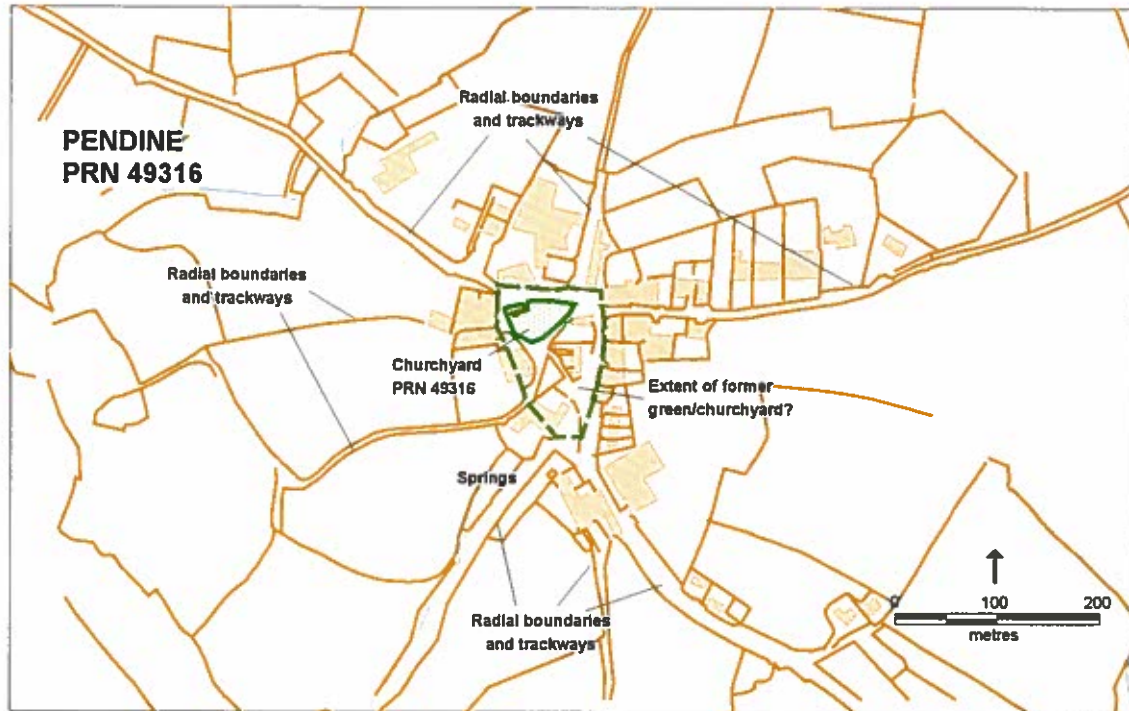
**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Bowen EG	1936	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.26 p.43
Yates WN	1972	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.8 p.54-5 58-9
Yates WN	1972	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.8 p.54-5 58-9
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.58-62 Fig.2

**Negative References:**

*Pendine churchyard PRN 49316: sketch plan showing former? green/churchyard  
and radial boundaries and trackways*



**PRN:** 49317  
**NGR:** SN28151574  
**Parish:** St Clears  
**Site Name:** ST CLEARS PARISH CHURCH;ST CLEARS PRIORY CHURCH;ST MARY MAGDALEN  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval;Post  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Trees;Buildings  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 3880;12924  
**Siting:** Valley base///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Associated with medieval St Clears priory PRN 12924. 160m N of d  
**Views:** Limited views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Clears parish church PRN 3880, which was formerly also a priory church. It was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. Between 1147 and 1184 (Soulsby 1983, 237) the church was granted as a cell to the Cluniac Priory of St Martin-des-Champs, Paris, to become a alien priory in addition to a parish church, PRN 12924 (ibid.). It was always small, normally served by a prior and 2 monks; the prior in 1386 was a certain 'Pontius' (Banks 1873, 175). The below-ground remains of a small range of conventual buildings have been detected to the south of the church through geophysics (Gater et al., 1991). The irregular churchyard is part of a much large enclosure which probably represents the post-Conquest priory precinct. It lies at the edge of the medieval northern suburb of the castle-borough of St Clears. In common with the Anglo-Norman boroughs of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Llandovery, Pembroke and Tenby, the churchyard lies some distance outside the medieval town defences (see Soulsby 1983 et al.), in sharp distinction to the close church-castle association normally expected in planted settlements. This phenomenon 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? The church has been dedicated to St Mary Magdalene since the early 12th century, but it has been suggested that the original dedication may have been to the 'Celtic' St Celer (cf. Llangeler), from which the town derived its name (Evans 1991, 242); however, a number of other suggestions have been made for the origin of the name including a former dedication to an otherwise unknown 'St Clarus' (Benson, forthcoming, et al.), or a derivation from the Devonian Anglo-Norman family of St Clare. The parish was formerly larger with several chapelries.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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Yates & Little WN & J	1974	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.10 p.74 Fig.190
	1984	St David's Diocesan Yearbook	
Rees W	1932	South Wales & Border in 14th century	SW Sheet
	1907	Archaeologia Cambrensis	6th Series Vol.7 p.224
	1913-14	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.9 p.22
Weight Matthews A	1918	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.12 Pt.XXXIII p.51
	1925	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.7
Knowles & Hadcock	1953	Medieval Religious Houses	p.100
Yates WN	1972	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.8 p.53 58-9
Soulsby I	1983	The Towns of Medieval Wales	
Evans JW	1991	Aspects of the Early Church in Carmarthenshire	James H Sir Gar: Studies in Carmarthenshire History p.239-54

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49318  
**NGR:** SN36220840  
**Parish:** St Ishmael  
**Site Name:** ST ISHMAELS PARISH CHURCH;ST ISHMAEL'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCH Early Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/C  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building

**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL

**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**

**Associated with:** 2117  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//

**Orientation:**  
**Aspect:** West facing slope

**Proximity:** Immediately E of shoreline of Tywi estuary; railway line cuts into W

**Views:** Extensive views W and S across Tywi estuary

**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Ishmaels parish church PRN 2117, which was listed in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was in existence by 1107-1115. It probably occupied a large 'parochium' based on Kidwelly/Llangadog in the early 12th century, as like those churches, its tithes were granted to Sherborne Abbey, as 'Penallt', in 1107-1115 (Conway Davies 1946, 237 D.27). This was followed by a grant of the advowson, with 'chapels and lands', in 1147-48 (ibid.) - when the 'Celtic' St Ishmael dedication was specifically mentioned ('St Ismael at Penallt'). One of the chapels in the grant includes another probable early medieval church site, Llansaint (PRNs 2118 and 49319), which was clearly already subordinate to St Ishmaels. All these factors strongly suggest early medieval origins. The churchyard may be early in its present form. It is an irregular rectangle, on a steep slope leading down to the shore of the Tywi estuary. The foreshore is now an area of mudflats but erosion has revealed structures associated with a medieval DMV (possibly Halkin, PRN 2113). The west side of the churchyard was lost to a railway cutting in the mid 19th century.

#### **Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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	1922	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.8
	1922	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society	Vol.16 p.8
Baker-Jones DL	1963	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.4 Pts.3 & 4 p.120
Yates WN	1973	Carmarthenshire Antiquary	Vol.9 p.58-62 Fig.2

**Negative References:**

**PRN:** 49319  
**NGR:** SN38460805  
**Parish:** St Ishmael  
**Site Name:** LLANSAINT CHAPEL;ALL SAINTS  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval;Post Med?  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 2118;2119;2120  
**Siting:** Hilltop///  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:**  
**Proximity:** Central to Anglo-Norman nucleation of Llansaint PRN 14389, and f  
**Views:** Extensive views all round  
**Description:** Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llansaint Chapel PRN 2118, which was a chapelry to St Ishmaels parish. It was in existence by 1147. Along with St Ishmaels, it probably occupied a large 'parochium' based on Kidwelly/Llangadog in the early 12th century. St Ishmaels, with 'chapels and lands' including 'All Saints, Llansaint', was granted to Sherborne Abbey in 1147-48 (Conway Davies 1946) - when the Latin dedication was specifically mentioned, indicating that it was early - adapted from a 'Celtic' multiple dedication?. Two Group I ECMs, PRNs 2119 & 2120, are built into the fabric of the church, where they were first recorded in 1875 and 1906, possibly +/- in situ? . All these factors suggest probable early medieval origins. The small, subrectangular churchyard stands on a prominent hilltop, which slopes gently away and is the highest point of a coastal plateau. The yard is central to the post-Conquest nucleation of Llansaint (PRN 14389), and an Anglo-Norman field system. However, the village morphology suggests that the built-up areas around the churchyard may (doubtfully) represent infill of a former, larger churchyard enclosure?

**Associated Artefacts:**

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
Inscribed stone	Stone	02	Two Group I ECMs PRNs 2119 and 2120



**PRN:** 49320  
**NGR:** SN30922668  
**Parish:** Trelech a'r Betws  
**Site Name:** TRELECH A'R BETWS PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
**Site Type:** CHURCHYARD Early Medieval?;Medieval  
**Form:** Earthwork/A  
**Land Use:** Other;Built over  
**Vegetation:** Grass;Building  
**Site Status:**  
**Area Status:**  
**Ownership:** ECL  
**Part of:**  
**Consists of:**  
**Associated with:** 5251;8070;12651  
**Siting:** Hill slope/Moderate//  
**Orientation:** E-W  
**Aspect:** South facing slope  
**Proximity:** Afon Dewi Fawr is 200m to S. Pant-y-coed round barrow PRN 2233  
**Views:** Fairly wide views to S and W. Intervisible with Pant-y-coed round ba  
**Description:** Early medieval D site. ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Trelech a'r Betws parish church PRN 12651, which was entirely (re)built in 1834-5 as PRN 5251, apparently on the same site, and in the same location, as its predecessor but retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. The church was listed, as 'Trenleth', in the Taxatio of 1291. It was a possession of St Davids, during the later medieval period as a prebend of the episcopal college at Llanddewi Brefi (Lewis 1833), possibly continuing an earlier association. It may have been an early 'Teilo' church, possible the 'Llandeilo Tref y Cernyw' mentioned in a 12th century entry in the Llandaff Charters which may refer to an earlier foundation (Yates 1973, 60); however, a better candidate for this site is represented by Crinow Church (St Teilo) in Pembs. The churchyard is markedly subcircular/oval, situated on a moderate south facing slope and intervisible with a bronze age round barrow 900m to the west (PRN 2233). It lies within Williams' Inland Southwest Area of iron age enclosures (Williams 1988, 31-33) and may itself have been adapted from a defended enclosure. It is nuclear to an informal system of boundaries. A rough orthostat in the churchyard, PRN 8070, is regarded as a weathered post-Conquest cross, but its original form and date are unknown. There was at least one former chapel-of-ease, Capel Betws (PRN 3946), from which the parish was jointly named by the end of the medieval period.

#### Associated Artefacts:

Type	Material	Quantity	Description
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**EARLY MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL SITES PROJECT  
STAGE 2: CARMARTHENSHIRE**

**REPORT NUMBER 20042**


**JANUARY 2004**

This report has been prepared by Neil Ludlow

Position Project Manager

Signature

Date


 26/1/2004

This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Deputy Director

Signature

Date

 26/01/2004

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

