

**The Archaeological Landscape of the Parish of Dinas:
A Summary and Overview of the Evidence**

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Contents

	Section	Page
	List of Illustrations and Appendices	3
1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Review of literature	4
1.3	Information from historical sources	5
2.1	Evidence: the archaeological record - HER, RCAHMW, PAS	7
2.2	Evidence: the palaeoenvironmental record	7
2.3	Evidence: oral tradition	7
2.4	The prehistoric and early medieval landscape: the combined evidence	9
2.5:	Evidence - place name and map evidence	10
3	Boundaries, territory and foci: the relationship between the prehistoric and early medieval landscape	11
4	Landuse and settlement in the early medieval and medieval periods	13
5	The early medieval and medieval ecclesiastical landscape	15
6	Conclusions, and recommendations for further research	18
7	References	19
	Illustrations	
	Appendices	

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1 The parish of Dinas: location
Figure 2 The Ty Rhos Stone (Parc Cerrig Hirion)
Figure 3 Pollen diagrams – Cwm Dewi, Dinas
Figure 4 Map: Prehistoric sites, rights of way and land over 150m
Figure 5 Map: Prehistoric & early medieval sites and rights of way
Figure 6 Axes and flints
Figure 7 Map: Medieval Dinas: sites and settlements, shown with land use and rights of way
Figure 8 First edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch map, 1839-42 revision
Figure 9A Dinas Mountain
Figure 9B Settlement areas
Figure 10 Map: Dinas in 1594: late sixteenth century communities, shown on the 1888 6” OS map
Figure 11 Dinas communities in 1841, showing units of land tenure – both tenants and owner-occupiers (Cwm yr Eglwys, Vron and Brynhenllan)
Figure 12 Hescwm, Bwlch Mawr and Penmynydd in 1841, showing units of land tenure – both tenants and owner-occupiers
Figure 13 Land ownership in 1841, shown on the 1888 6” first edition OS map
Figure 14 Map: *Gwyn/wen*, *Croes* & *Eskirn* place-names and Glebe land, from 1841 Tithe Schedule
Figure 15 Crosses in adjacent parishes
Figure 16 Brynhenllan: possible location of the ‘llan’
Figure 17A Defended Enclosures
Figure 17B Cwm-yr-Eglwys defended enclosure

List of Appendices

- Appendix 1 1594 Extent of Cemaes: analysis of owners and tenants
Appendix 2 Dinas: HER & RCAHMW records, with comments
Appendix 3 Pollen zones, radiocarbon and interpolated dates from Cwm Dewi, Dinas
Appendix 4 Oral traditions recorded in the Fishguard and Goodwick County Times in 1908-9 by ‘Gwynrug’ (The Reverend David Charles Jones)
Appendix 5 Settlement areas named in 1841 Tithe Assessment, listed in order of first documentary reference, with characterisation of key settlements
Appendix 6 ‘Cytir’ & ‘Undivided’, ‘Burgages’, Gardens, Ardd & Gerddi
Appendix 7 Dinas – size and population
Appendix 8 The Early Medieval and Medieval Ecclesiastic Landscape - field and place names of possible significance
Appendix 9 Key to Figure 4: Prehistoric Sites in and close to Dinas
Appendix 10 Key to Figure 5: Prehistoric and Early Medieval Sites in and close to Dinas
Appendix 11 Welsh words

1.1 Introduction

The parish of Dinas in North Pembrokeshire is not an archaeologist's first port of call: it lacks the cromlechs and castles of the neighbouring Preseli Hills and the medieval borough of Newport (Darvill & Wainwright 2002; Miles 1995; Murphy 1994 & 1997). Agriculture has obscured much evidence of the past in its landscape of old farms and small hamlets, which lie on the interface of sea, coastal plain and mountains with their differing but interdependent patterns of use and settlement. Paradoxically its interest lies in this agricultural activity: palynological data indicates sustained human occupation and exploitation since the early prehistoric period (Seymour 1985). This study will review the extent and implications of the parish's archaeological record up to and including the medieval period, and note areas for further research. The area considered is that of the ancient ecclesiastical parish, a territorially consistent area since the middle ages, but some reference will be made to features across parish boundaries when relevant.

The area of the parish – a little less than 4 square miles—is defined to the east and west by small rivers which emerge into the sea at Aberbach and Fforest (Figure 1). On its northern edge is Dinas Head, or Dinas Island as it is commonly known, separated from the rest of the parish by a broad marshy valley of glacial origin. Its southern border runs across Dinas Mountain. The underlying geology is Ordovician slate, with rhyolite and dolerite igneous intrusions evident in the 'carns' or tors of Dinas Mountain (BGS 2003). The elevated coastal plain (50-90 m OD) contains a mix of productive agricultural land, boggy pasture, small steep sided wooded valleys and uncultivated moorland. Contemporary agriculture is largely pastoral. On the summit of Dinas Mountain (307 metres OD) is a large area of seasonal rough grazing, much of it common land.

Settlement patterns have changed significantly in the last two centuries, reflecting the change from marine to road transport. Until the mid nineteenth century, 'Dinas' was eponymous with the seaside settlement of Cwm-yr-Eglwys, whose medieval parish church was destroyed by an 1859 storm; after that it refers to the growing settlement on former heathland (rhos) around the A487 (Charles 1992, 38; OS 1819/1843 & 1888). Away from the A487 the older pattern of small hamlets and farmsteads is largely unchanged, though use has often changed with the rise of second homes.

1.2 Review of literature

Early seventeenth and nineteenth century antiquarians make brief references to Dinas Island and Dinas Mountain, and the standing stones - two rather than the current singleton – near Ty Rhos at Parc Cerrig Hirion¹ were described and drawn in 1875 (Figure 2; Barnwell 1875; Fenton 1903, 304-6; Owen 1994, 116-7). Descriptions of the area's antiquities are also found in nineteenth and early twentieth century local newspaper articles, discussed in more detail in Section 2.3. In 1922 Dinas Mountain was suggested as the site of the one of the crucial battles of Welsh history, the 1081 Battle of Mynydd Carn (Jones 1922). The first published survey of the parish's archaeology is the 1925 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Pembrokeshire, based on the 1896–1907 Archaeological Survey of Pembrokeshire by Edward Laws (RCAHMW 1925). This still substantially underpins the Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT, formerly known as Cambria Archaeology).

Academic research is effectively confined to W.P. Seymour's palaeoenvironmental research, discussed in section 2.2. Nearby areas in the Preselis were surveyed in 1983-5, but the survey stopped short of Dinas Mountain (Drewett 1983-5). Similarly, although within the area of the SPACES project, it is peripheral to its current research foci (Darvill & Wainwright 2006). Dinas Mountain has never been surveyed systematically, but the National Trust has produced an Archaeological Survey of Dinas Island, which it owns (Latham & Kind 1995). There has been

¹ Hereafter referred to as the Ty Rhos stone – existing nomenclature is confusing and it is sometimes confused with the Lady Stone, ½ mile to the west at Yet y Bontpren

only one archaeological excavation in the parish – a two-hour rescue excavation of cist graves in 1981 - and there have been no developer-funded investigations (Western Mail 3.4.81). The main additions to the HER in recent years have come from the aerial photography programme of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).

Until recently local work on parish history consisted in essence of the 1908-9 articles of the Reverend D.C. Jones, 'Gwynrug', discussed in Section 2.3. These substantially informed a 1959 booklet about parish history (Anonymous 1959). Parish placenames are examined in some detail by B.G. Charles's 'Place Names of Pembrokeshire', benefiting from the Dinas upbringing of his collaborator, Professor D.J. Bowen (Charles 1992, 35-42). In the last few years the Dinas Historical Society has conducted a number of research projects into the parish's post-medieval and early modern history; one of these, on Cwm yr Eglwys, also considers that settlement's archaeological record (Comeau unpublished).

The most recent overviews of parish archaeology and pre-nineteenth century development are desk-based surveys by DAT: a Historical Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of part of the parish, excluding Dinas Island and Dinas Mountain, produced using Welsh guidelines as a text-based descriptive planning tool, and the 'Menter Preseli' summary of the parish's archaeology (DAT 1997; HLC; Rippon 2004, 65 & 68-9).

1.3 Information from historical sources

The conventional starting point for parish research is usually its written record. However, in Dinas, as in many other areas of Wales, no surviving written references predate the Anglo-Norman Conquest of Cemaes of 1093-1226, although there are references to the surrounding region in early medieval chronicles and poetry, the most significant (for Dinas) being 'The Expulsion of the Deisi', describing the 5th century settlement of this Irish kin in Pembrokeshire (Edwards 2007, 4-9; Thomas 1994, 41-85; Walker 2002, 151-2). Documentary references are sparse until the Act of Union of England and Wales in 1536, due to the largely customary nature of Welsh and Marcher medieval law, periods of casual Marcher governance, civil war, and the destruction of the records of the Lordship of Cemaes in a sixteenth-century fire (Davies 1987, 282-5, Owen 1994, xxi).

The first two, brief, references to Dinas are to its church. The first, in 1264, placed 'Dinas' in the Diocese of St. David's; the second, the 1291 Taxatio, assessed 'Ecclesia de Dynas' at £2 6s 8d (3½ marks) (Conway-Davies 1946, 405; Record Commission, 1802). The very low valuation is notable: Llanychaer, by comparison, was valued at £4 6s 8d (6½ marks), and Newport and Llanychllwydog at £8 (12 marks) each.

The next record of Dinas is in 1326, when the Inquisition Post-Mortem into the estate of the Lord of Cemaes valued the church (whose advowson he had held) at £5 6s 8d (8 marks) annually. The valuations of Newport and Llanychllwydog were unchanged from 1291, suggesting significant additions to the Dinas church's endowments. The area of Dinas is described as a knight's fee held by unnamed multiple owners under Welsh law and worth £4 annually (PRO 1910, 448-9). A sixteenth century copy of a fourteenth century text gives the names of some of these landowners: 'Ropp't ap Gwill' ap Eynon, Rees son ffrer, Ie'n ap Gwyll Keyroch; Walt' Dyer, et tous les aut's', as well as the first (1331/2) references to specific landholdings in Dinas– the transfer or sale of land at 'Brinhenllan' by William ap Jeuan of Dinas to Roberto Harold (Baronia 1862, 31, 72, 88).

The first reference to Dinas Island appears in 1342, when the Nevern-based Welsh nobleman Owen ap Roppart ap Gourwareth (ancestor of the Bowens of Pentre Ifan and Llwyngwair) settled property at 'Deinas' on his son Llewelyn. Owen was the descendant of local princes whose heirs

had sworn fealty to the Anglo-Norman invaders, and Llewelyn became, as Receiver or Steward to the Lord of Cemaes, one of the most powerful individuals in North Pembrokeshire during the turbulent late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries (Jones 1979, 30-31, Owen 1897, ii, 469-472). In 1603 George Owen describes Dinas Island as ‘for all the time of man’s memory ... occupied by the house of Pentre Ifan, as a grange for the maintenance of hospitality’, suggests that it was a anciently-held demesne or ‘*tir bwrdd*’ of the Bowen family (Owen 1994, 116-7).

Documentary references to land ownership increase after the 1536 Act of Union abolished gavelkind and other practices of Welsh law. No former monastic holdings are recorded. The main source of information is George Owen of Henllys (1552-1613), whose father had purchased the Lordship of Cemaes in 1542. Owen documents contemporary society and history in his ‘Description of Pembrokeshire’ and ‘Register Book of Kemes’, and provides the first surviving surveys to include Dinas in his Extents (Appendix 1; Baronia 1862; Owen 1897, 1977 & 1994). After George Owen, the parish’s development can be traced through property deeds, 18th century land tax returns and the parish register, which dates from 1676.

The lack of documentation for the pre-Tudor period presents considerable challenges for any attempt to understand the development of the landscape through historical sources. Evidence of the area’s past is not lacking though; it exists in archaeological and palaeoenvironmental records, in oral traditions, in the names given to fields and hamlets, and in the patterns of landholding recorded by the 1841 Tithe Schedule, and will be considered in subsequent sections.

2.1 Evidence: the archaeological record - HER, RCAHMW, PAS

The HER, the records of RCAHMW and those of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) are summarised in Appendix 2 and discussed in Section 2.4. As already mentioned, much of the HER information is derived from early twentieth-century RCAHMW surveys and aerial photography, plus ‘chance encounters, place-names and passing references’ (Austin 2003, 11). Active investigation has been largely limited to DAT regional surveys, principally of defended enclosures, the coastal zone, and ritual and funerary monuments (Cook 2006; DAT 1996 & 2007). These surveys have not included geophysical investigation, though DAT has indicated its interest in doing detailed surveys of two of the defended enclosures (HER 1431 & 1587) should their scrub cover be cleared. No field walking or parish-based archaeological surveys have taken place.

2.2 Evidence: the palaeoenvironmental record

The HER’s finds and sites should be considered in the context of the palaeoenvironmental investigation (not recorded in the HER) at Cwm yr Eglwys marsh by W. Philip Seymour, who sampled, analysed and dated 11m of peat deposits, covering a 12,000 year period from the end of the last Ice Age up to the Roman period, as part of unpublished PhD research (Seymour 1985). The long-term variations in flora, ecology and climate revealed by his palynological data are of key significance in understanding the parish’s prehistory.

The site (SN010398) is within the waterlogged valley bottom between Pwllgwaelod and Cwm-yr-Eglwys, and - as with all palaeoenvironmental investigations – immediately raises the question of how representative it is of the surrounding area. Seymour, after some deliberation, based his vegetational reconstructions on the assumption that pollen frequencies were ‘roughly proportional to the abundance of the taxon represented in the local vegetation’, ‘local’ meaning within 0.5 km (ibid 91-100). Recent work at lowland sites in Devon suggested catchment areas of ‘several square kilometres’ (Rippon, Fyfe & Brown 2006, 36). The site’s coastal location also presents difficulties: it is sometimes debatable whether increases in wet-loving taxa were due to sea level changes or to rainfall and runoff (Seymour 1985, 170).

The original research used uncalibrated radiocarbon dates and the archaeological dataset of the early 1980s (ibid, 41-54). Appendix 3 summarises Seymour’s research and gives these dates, corresponding calibrated radiocarbon dates and descriptions of the related pollen zones. Figure 3 shows Seymour’s data for grasses, shrubs and trees graphed against calibrated dates, as well as Seymour’s original pollen diagram. It is noticeable that periods of clearance and woodland regeneration correlate with developments elsewhere in Britain (Bradley 2007). The implication (discussed in Section 2.4) is that Dinas experienced similar developments, with intense periods of human activity in the Early Neolithic and in the Bronze Age which are the background to the HER’s finds and sites.

2.3 Evidence: oral tradition

The main source of oral traditions is the Reverend David Charles Jones, pen-name Gwynrug, who published a serialised history of the Parish of Dinas in the Fishguard and Goodwick County Times between 1908 and 1909. He records local memories of a number of sites, not all of them listed by the HER. More information about his references to these sites is given in Appendix 4.

Some sites – the roundhouses and earthwork behind Tyrhos, the stone circles at Brynhenllan and the ‘remains of a fine cromlech and stone circle’ above Carn-wiber, on Dinas Mountain – are only known from Gwynrug’s articles. The 1925 RCAHMW Inventory lists Carn (G)wiber (‘The Dragon’s Stone’), but finds nothing there: ‘There are now no traces of a cairn at this spot, nor any local tradition of the devastations of a dragon (wiber); but there can be little doubt the site was once occupied by a mound, and the adjoining field to the south is called Parc y garn in the Tithe

Schedule' (RCAHMW 1925, 91). The August 1st visit to Garn Fawr is similarly only now known from Gwynrug's articles.

At Bwlch y Groes, Gwynrug records the same vague local memory of a cross as later RCAHMW inspectors. The remains found at Brynhenllan are also mentioned in an essay of 1877, written for an Eisteddfod at Tabor Chapel: '... y mae troddodiad yn dweyd fod yn gyssylltiedig ar Tygwyn ar y pryd Fronachlog, a mynwent i gladdu y meirw. Cafwyd llawer iawn o esgyrn y meirw yn llawr yr hen dy, ac y mae olion beddau i'w canfod yno yn mhob man.' – '... tradition has it that during the monastic period Tygwyn was connected with a cemetery. Many bones were discovered under the floor of the old house, and the remains of graves are to be found everywhere.' (Anonymous 1877)

His accounts are occasionally suspiciously elaborated, for instance his description of the construction of the Early Medieval church at Brynhenllan, and the derring-do against the Vikings on Dinas Island. Nonetheless, sufficient of his accounts are corroborated to give credence to his general facts if not to all his details. He performs an especially useful function in recording the parish before the twentieth century changed it. He provides, for instance, the only description of the Cwrt, a pre-17th century courtyard building on the northern boundary of the medieval churchyard, demolished in the early twentieth century. It was probably once the most important secular building in the parish.

Dinas' prehistoric remains are also discussed by G. E. Evans in the Cardiganshire & Tivyside Advertiser of 11th and 18th April 1919, which describe the Ty Rhos stone (HER 1422), the Parc y Garreg standing stone (HER 1427) and the Bwlch Mawr Castell (HER 1431) in terms very similar to those of the 1925 RCAHMW Inventory (Evans 1919; RCAHMW 1925, 89). Evans, who appears unaware of Barnwell's 1875 drawing, points to the field name of the Ty Rhos stone – 'Parc Cerrig Hirion' – the field of the tall *stones*, plural – and describes cropmarks to its north and northwest which, he believes, indicate the presence of buried stones. (Local geological conditions may alternatively explain these cropmarks – bedrock is very close to the surface in this part of the field).

Folklore:

The old name for Dinas Island was Ynys Llyffant (Gwynrug 10.12.08) or Ynys Fach Llyffan Gawr (Owen 1994, 116). *Gawr* means giant; *llyffan/llyffant* means toad or frog, and recurs five miles away in the farm name Trelyffaint/Trelyffan (Nevern parish). Trelyffan is linked with a story told by Giraldus Cambrensis, about a man – Seisyll Esgairhir (Cecil Longshanks) – being consumed by frogs, but Charles considers that the name refers to local marshy ground (Charles 1992, 145-6; Gerald of Wales 2004, 169-70). It is conceivable though that *llyffan/llyffaint* is a corruption of a personal name, and that *Esgairhir*/Longshanks and *Gawr*/giant refer to the same tall person or family based in the Nevern area before the end of the twelfth century; this would fit with the later links between Dinas Island and landowners from the Pentre Ifan/Nevern area. Bartrum lists Llyffan Gawr as a legendary giant, linked to Castell Llyphan on the Teifi in Ceredigion, whose wife was slain by Gwalchmai, the Gawain of Arthurian legend (Bartrum 1993 420).

The only other recorded folklore from Dinas concerns the 'Tre Bendith y Mame', or Fairies' Town – Bendith y Mame, or 'the Blessing of the Mothers' being the 19th century Dinas term for fairies. This was a floating island, sometimes seen in the sea near Pwllgwaelod (Amsang ein Tadau, n.d., 284). The islands of the Pembrokeshire fairies – also known as the Tylwyth Teg (the Fair Folk) or Plant Rhys Ddwfn (Children of Rhys the Deep) – apparently lay to the west (Davies 1911, 91).

2.4 The prehistoric and early medieval landscape: the combined evidence

The combined evidence of archaeological, palaeoenvironmental and oral sources is mapped in Figures 4 and 5. These show that the first sign of human activity post-glacially is an Earlier Mesolithic flint microlith (PAS NMGW-3FA277) from Dinas Mountain, indicating a hunter-gatherer presence c7500-8500BC in territory that included the forests and wetlands of the Cardigan Bay coastal plain: sea levels were 30m lower than now (David & Walker 2004, 300-303; Lynch et al 2000, 28, Seymour 1985, 155). An Earlier Mesolithic adzehead and a Later Mesolithic lithic assemblage at Newport show a continuing Mesolithic presence locally, possibly linked with the reduction in oak cover c6000BC. Alternatively a rapidly-rising water table may be responsible: by c4850BC, Cardigan Bay sea levels were only 2m below current levels (David & Walker 2004, 310, 316, 319; Seymour 1985, 157-8).

Significant clearances occur in the Early Neolithic. From c4000–c3600BC a ‘fairly large scale of activity ... certainly more than a single slash and burn episode’ suggests the occupation of Dinas Island either continuously or at least seasonally (Seymour 1985, 167-8, 321, 324). The same period 4000-3600BC is distinctive elsewhere in Britain for signs of accelerated social change, including large timber buildings, pottery, cereal and new types of stone tool (Bradley 2007, 27-46). Seymour says that the Dinas clearance was ‘fairly local’ rather than widespread, with much woodland remaining. The primary activity was probably pastoral (Seymour 1985, 166-9). Neolithic use of the diminished coastal plain is also shown by the stone axes from Cwm-yr-Eglwys and Bwlch Mawr, and by the very large stone axe from Trewrach, a short distance over the parish boundary (Figure 6; HER 1589, 44740 & HER record awaited). The regional Neolithic context is unclear because few Pembrokeshire sites have been dated, but construction of a recently identified causewayed enclosure at Banc Du, near New Inn in the Preselis, has been dated to shortly before 3650BC, towards the end of this clearance phase (Darvill, Driver & Wainwright 2007).

Further evidence of ‘considerable anthropogenic activity and removal of forest’ is shown from around 3000BC, with pollen indicating shifting rather than continuous local human activity. This large scale, sustained period of clearance peaks in the Bronze Age at around 2000BC and again around 1400-1300BC, with a dramatic expansion of grasslands. Increased bracken pollen suggests the use of fire in land clearance (Seymour 1985, 325-7). It is probable that field systems were established locally at this time, as in other areas of Britain (Bradley 2007, 183, 187-196; Johnston 2000, 50-53). A roundhouse settlement on Dinas Mountain may mark the 1400-1300BC peak of land colonisation (HER 14375). Worked flints at the Cwm yr Eglwys defended enclosure indicate Bronze Age occupation, as at similar sites elsewhere in Pembrokeshire and Bronze Age antecedents for other Dinas settlements are likely (HER 11364; Gwynrug 1909, Ch XI; Williams 1988, 33-40).

Ritual and funerary Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity is represented by standing stones on the coastal plain, some of them – including a stone circle at Brynhenllan and a companion to the Ty Rhos stone - since cleared; and a possible ring barrow on Dinas Mountain (HER 1422 & 1427; Barnwell 1875; Gwynrug 29.10.1908). Another ring barrow on Dinas Mountain and standing stone on the coastal plain are located metres over the parish boundary (HER 1446 & 2546). Place name evidence may indicate a number of vanished round barrows (HER 5704, 4469, 12097, 12098).

Woodland regeneration c1200-1000BC mirrors reduced agricultural activity elsewhere in Wales, perhaps linked to a deterioration in climate (Lynch et al 2000, 140-2; Seymour 1985, 169-70). Land clearance intensifies again from c900BC, reaching maximum levels by the Roman period when pollen indicates little woodland and widespread grassland, with taxa indicative of pastoralism (ibid, 171-2, 341). The well-preserved bank and ditch around the Cwm-yr-Eglwys

defended enclosure probably date from this period, like other similar sites in the Cardigan area (DAT 2004/5/6/7a). A spindle whorl of Iron Age or Romano-British type was found nearby (HER 1586).

There are at least two other Iron Age defended enclosures, one of them a (now vanished) promontory fort on the other side of Dinas Island, as well as a defended enclosure at Bwlch Mawr of uncertain date linked to the sea at Aberbach by a network of paths (HER 1431, 1587, 1588, 11334). The two latter sites both have 'Castell' names, associated with both prehistoric and medieval defended sites in south-west Wales (Figures 17A & 17B; James 1998, 3, 7). These defended sites indicate the early importance of access to the western seaways (Cunliffe 2001, 36-43). The steep tracks connecting hillside settlements and ridgeway routes with the sea probably originate in the prehistoric period, and suggest a very different understanding of the landscape to that created by motor transport (Tilley 1994, 27-34).

The Dinas pollen samples finish around the Roman period. Some information about land use in the Early Medieval period is provided by Seymour's samples in adjacent parishes at Carn Ingli (SN055368, Seymour 1985, 115-117; 177-184) and Mynydd Melyn (SN027357, *ibid*, 114-115; 172-177). Samples at these upland sites were not radiocarbon dated, but they indicate a general picture of woodland regeneration and less intensive occupation in the Early Medieval period, with grass heathland predominant on the hilltops, and the Gwaun Valley woods significantly more extensive than today (*ibid*, 349-350).

In the HER the Early Medieval period is represented by two cist grave cemeteries, one at Brynhenllan ('Hill of the old 'llan'), presumably the site of a now-vanished Early Medieval ecclesiastic enclosure, and the other (perhaps medieval rather than early medieval) under a church at Cwm-yr-Eglwys dedicated to a local Early Christian saint (HER 1428 & 32081; Comeau unpublished). The medieval period is represented principally by this ruined church, by a field name referring to a medieval cross, by a field system of medieval or post medieval date, and by records of common land (HER 4468 & 6433; Appendix 2 for common land references). Sections 3, 4 and 5 consider the extra information about this period provided by placename and morphological analysis.

2.5: Evidence - place name and map evidence

Place name and map evidence are fundamental to any integrated account of an area's archaeological record, and have the potential to provide information about periods of time, like the Early Medieval period, for which there is little or no documentary evidence (Rippon 2004, 3; Turner 2006, 1). Dinas placenames and patterns of landholding were therefore examined using the 1841 Tithe Map and Schedule. This is the first comprehensive and detailed map of Dinas: the only maps before this are the one-inch 1st edition OS map of Pembrokeshire, first surveyed in 1819 and revised in 1839-42, which gives very little detail (Figure 8), and a few plans of individual landholdings held by the National Library of Wales and the Pembrokeshire Record Office, none of them earlier than the late eighteenth century. The first detailed OS maps are the 1888 1st edition 25" and 6" maps. Despite its late date, the slow pace of social change in the parish means that the 1841 Tithe Map and Schedule provides useful evidence of longstanding landholding patterns, although parallels between nineteenth century and medieval land distribution are uncertain (see Section 4).

The 1841 Tithe schedule was examined for owners, tenants, field names and land use, and its evidence of surviving medieval landholding patterns and of the pre-Reformation church is discussed in subsequent sections in the context of HER, environmental and oral evidence. Circumstances did not allow systematic survey but earlier visits allowed a limited amount of 'ground truthing', recorded in photographs (which, being informal snapshots, lack scale).

3 Boundaries, territory and foci: the relationship between the prehistoric and early medieval landscape.

When was Dinas' territorial area defined? Neighbouring parishes in the Gwaun Valley were established in the early medieval period, according to Edwards, who argues that their estate-type churches developed from the burial grounds of local elite families of Irish origin (Edwards 2007 11, 34, 57). Similar origins for Dinas seem likely: crosses of early medieval type appear to have marked key crossroads near parish boundaries, at Glyn Gath ring cairn on Dinas Mountain and at Bwlch y Groes (Gwynrug 22.10.1908 & 14.1.1909; Section 5).

Features close to its southern and western boundaries raise the further possibility that the parish-territories defined by the church-building elite families of early medieval Dinas and the Gwaun valley may have prehistoric origins. The southern boundary, marked by a low line of stones of a type associated with medieval open fields, runs parallel to the ridgeway route that goes from Llanllawer holy well, past Parc y Meirw stone row, the (destroyed) Coitan Arthur burial chamber, Glyn Gath ring cairn and through Mynydd Melyn prehistoric settlement with its cairn and standing stone to Carn Ingli hillfort. The junction of its western boundary (a stream) with the coastal road is marked by a standing stone, the Lady Stone (Figures 5 & 9A; Herring 2006, 79-83). Interpretation of the function of standing stones is difficult because so many have been cleared nationally as well as locally, though their frequent coincidence with trackways suggests use as waymarkers or memorials (Lynch et al 2000, 136). The Lady Stone's conjunction with the parish boundary suggests an additional function as a boundary marker, though which came first, the boundary or the standing stone - or the ring cairn in the case of Dinas Mountain - is an interesting question: work on Dartmoor points to the importance of the 'legitimacy of occupation' embodied in ancestral cairns and barrows (Johnston 2005, 17-18). This function continued: the Maen Dewi stone further along the road to Fishguard is referred to in a property deed of 1483, making it the earliest recorded stone monument in Wales (Edwards 2007, 13, 322-3). The conjunction of crosses with prehistoric monuments and routeways, also evident within the parish in Llain Cross Wen's proximity to the Ty Rhos stone (Section 5) brings to mind Blair's observation that the siting of crosses along routes, at crossroads and at fords, was 'traditional' and in the same broad vocabulary whereby cairns and other monuments were placed near long distance tracks in the prehistoric period (Blair 2005, 480-1).

Whether this territory has seen continuity of use and occupation is another question. Work in Devon and Cornwall identifies a degree of discontinuity of settlement patterns and agriculture around the seventh and eighth centuries, with abandonment of fortified sites (rounds), their replacement with 'tre' farming estates, and environmental evidence for increased cereal cultivation and the introduction of 'convertible husbandry' or Devonshiring (Fyfe & Rippon 2004, 40; Rippon, Fyfe & Brown 2006, 53-70; Herring 2006, 73; Turner 2006, 75-79, 98, 181). Herring and Turner suggest that this may indicate the Christianisation of the landscape, with reorganisation of settlements and agriculture placing the church at the heart of the new settled landscape. Comparable work has not been done in south-west Wales so it is not possible to make equivalent regional generalisations, though there are indications of the uninterrupted development of early medieval kin-cemeteries into churches (Edwards 2007, 4-11, 34). An unenclosed cist cemetery at Brynhenllan and oral traditions about early medieval occupation at Cwm yr Eglwys fortified enclosure suggest continuity, while the position of the llan, central to the parish's resources, seems more likely to reflect the location of the church at an existing focal point in the landscape rather than the remodelling of the landscape around the church (Gwynrug 5.11.1908). The pollen record of sustained pastoral farming suggests the likelihood of a settlement here from the Bronze Age, and indeed a number of Welsh early medieval cemeteries and ecclesiastic enclosures have been shown to reuse Iron Age enclosures (James 1987; Petts 2002, 35-9).

The foci of the prehistoric and early medieval landscapes are indicated by clusters of sites in Figure 4, which shows all the parish's prehistoric sites mapped against rights of way (taken to represent longstanding communication routes) and the 150m contour; in Figure 5 which shows both early medieval and key prehistoric sites; and in Figure 7 which shows early medieval (and medieval) sites mapped against late 16th century settlements, rights of way and 1841 land use – the blank areas of Figure 7 indicate areas of pastoral or arable agriculture. Between them the three maps indicate twin prehistoric/early medieval foci amidst good soils (probably the best in the parish) at Cwm yr Eglwys and Brynhenllan, both nodal points for coastal communication with direct tracks leading to the mountain ridgeway route and the Gwaun valley. A distinct hierarchy of location is evident in the medieval settlements, with Trevawr (Dyffryn, Werndew and Pencnwc) on good soils, Vron and Penmynydd on hill land, and a more diffuse cluster at Hescwm and Bwlch Mawr around the poor and/or wet soils of the common land and 'rhos' (heath).

The main focus for secular power appears to have been Cwm yr Eglwys, or 'Dinas' as it was then, where a late prehistoric defended enclosure, on land that enters the historical record as Bowen demesne, developed into a medieval settlement with church, 'Cwrt' and a name eponymous with the parish. It is possible that before thirteenth century Anglo-Norman reforms it was partnered by a hereditarily-held church estate at Brynhenllan (discussed in section 5), and held a position of overlordship in relation to the parish's smaller settlements (Davies 1982, 68-71).

Fourteenth and early fifteenth century population decline linked with famine, plague and the Glyndwr rebellion probably started affecting the parish soon after the new parish church was built at Cwm yr Eglwys (Davies 1987, 425; Howells 2002, 419-21; Turvey 2002, 218). Cwm yr Eglwys' decline was doubtless also affected by the loss of its land to the sea, which may have been a factor in the in the seventeenth-century partitioning and abandonment of the Cwrt, and in an accompanying loss of status of the landholding at Dinas Island (Gwynrug 5.11.1908 & 1909 XVII).

4 Landuse and settlement in the early medieval and medieval periods

The pattern of settlement at the end of the sixteenth century, identified from the 1594 Extent and other contemporary documents is shown in Figure 10 and Appendix 5. The lack of medieval documentation means that only two of these settlements are mentioned before the sixteenth century but it is very likely that the sixteenth century pattern closely resembled that of the early fourteenth century. Work in North Wales indicates a ‘striking consistency’ between rentals of these periods (Jones 1973, 452).

What sort of settlements were these? Limited information is available from parish-level research into Welsh medieval rural settlement which - with a few notable exceptions that include the work of Kissonock and Longley – is much less evident than its English counterpart: recent overviews call for more work on the ‘biography of place’ (Austin 2006, 205; Kissonock 1993 & 1997; Longley 1997 & 2001, RFWM 2008, 1, 5). The sparse historical sources give little indication, though fourteenth century references to the use of ‘Welsh law’ locally indicate the survival into the high medieval period of sixth or seventh century AD Welsh tenurial structures codified c930 in the Laws of Hywel Dda (Davies 1993, 88, Jones 1973, 1985, esp. 439). Land tenure in Welsh Pembrokeshire is discussed briefly by Howells (Howells 1955, 323-4), who characterises the medieval Welsh landowning structure of Cemais as effectively that of the early twelfth century, fossilised by the Anglo-Norman conquest, and therefore preserving Welsh law at an earlier and less developed stage than in North Wales.

This suggests that the basic productive and taxable unit was the tref or township, with 7 to 13 trefi making up the South Wales maenor or multiple estate (Jones 1998, 136). The maenor disappeared with the arrival of Marcher Lords, but the trefi and their traditional forms of land tenure survived where Marcher Lords permitted the continuation of Welsh Law. In North Wales three forms of tenure are described, Tir gwelyog; Tir cyfrif, and Tir corddlan (Edwards 1997, 8, Jones 1973, 432-9, Jones 1985, 155-9). Tir gwelyog, hereditary land, the most common form of tenure, was owned by the kin group or clan (the gwely of North Wales) and shared between male kinsmen according to the customs of partible inheritance. Individual holdings consisted of a homestead, parcels of scattered arable land (tir gwasgar) and an undivided share of jointly controlled wood, pasture and waste (tir cytir) (Jones 1973, 432). Tir cyfrif, ‘reckoned’ land, was the land shared between the bondmen of a bonded township; bonded labour in South-West Wales had largely disappeared by the end of the thirteenth century (Davies 1987, 121). Tir corddlan, nucleal land, was land around a focal settlement shared as ‘gerddi’ (meaning strips or quillets rather than the ‘gardens’ of modern Welsh) instead of the ‘tyddonod’ (crofts or enclosures) of Tir gwelyog; it is sometimes defined in law texts as bordering on churchyards (Jones 1973, 435). Its occupants may have been under-tenants of the kin group (Jones 1985, 158). Rules of inheritance were different for each type of land. Most trefi in North Pembrokeshire ‘were occupied exclusively by freemen belonging to one or two clans’ according to Howells, whose research indicates that it was not uncommon for the lands of one kin group to be scattered through several townships. (Howells 1955, 324)

Contrary to popular supposition (see Rippon 2004, 93 for an example of this, and Austin 2006, 193-205 for a discussion of the current state of Welsh medieval landscape studies), open fields around nucleated settlements formed the basis of the agricultural economy of these settlements, using a form of infield/outfield agriculture characterised by ‘beat burning’ (also known as Devonshiring or convertible husbandry) rather than the East Midlands two or three field system (Howells 1955, 247, 324-6; 1971, 10; Owen 1994, 64-7). This suggests interesting parallels with agricultural systems in Cornwall (Herring 2006, 69). Unenclosed strip fields on the edge of mountain top common land, marked as ‘waste’ on the tithe schedule and now open heath could only have been cultivated in this way (Tithe 855, 856, 857). They may represent high medieval expansion on to marginal land, though little medieval colonisation of waste is found in south-

west Wales, and research is lacking into Welsh medieval population changes (Austin 2003, 8, 9, 11; Silvester 2007).

Evidence of these tenurial structures is preserved in some Dinas place names. The 1841 tithe schedule reveals two instances of the term 'cytir', the joint land of tir gwelyog; one (467) being a field opposite Ty Rhos and the other (473) a cottage nearby, presumably built on 'cytir' land (Appendix 6; Jones 1973, 432). An isolated very small piece of 'common land' (397) between Vron and Bwlch y Groes, in an area where a number of very small fields are in separate ownership, may also be a last, undivided piece of 'cytir'.

The tithe schedule also lists many instances of 'ardd', 'ardden', 'gardd', 'gerddi' and 'garden'. Most of the pieces of land described by the English term 'garden' were not linked with farming activity and therefore seem to have been of a domestic nature. However all the land described by the Welsh terms 'ardd', 'ardden', 'gardd' and 'gerddi' was used for pastoral or arable purposes. Some link with medieval forms of land tenure, whether tir corddlan or tir gwelyog, may be presumed (Appendix 6).

Settlement forms and land tenure may also provide information about medieval origins, though caution must be exercised in presuming medieval patterns from modern morphology: Herring's work at Brown Willy (a corruption of the Cornish 'Bron Gwennili' – Hill of the Swallows) showed how a post-medieval pattern of scattered homesteads evolved from a medieval planted bond settlement around strip fields (Herring 2006, 78-103). Tenancy and owner-occupation patterns of the key settlement areas in 1841 (mapped on to the 1888 25" OS) are shown in Figures 11 and 12, and land ownership patterns across the parish in Figure 13. It can be seen that land was divided between many owners: the 1841 tithe schedule lists 66 owners and 120 occupiers (including owner-occupiers and tenants). Caution has to be exercised in projecting this pattern back, because the 1594 Extent and National Library of Wales documents reveal only 12 land owners and a minimum of 21 tenants in the late sixteenth century. Low population levels are also indicated by the number of hearths – 48 - recorded for the 1674 Hearth Tax, compared with the 224 dwellings recorded in 1841 when population levels were approaching their nineteenth century maximum (Appendix 7). Similar expansions in post-medieval population have been noted in other North Pembrokeshire rural parishes (Sambrook 2006, 104).

The scope of the present study precludes detailed examination of settlement patterns, but Figures 11 and 12 show distinct differences, summarised in Appendix 5. Settlement types range from the nucleated hamlet of Brynhenllan, surrounded by strip fields in multiple ownership, through the nucleated smallholdings of Vron and the more dispersed smallholdings of Penmynydd (where 'burgage' holdings are noted – see Appendix 11), to the former Bowen demesne above Cwm yr Eglwys, where a substantial part of the 1841 hamlet was still owned by Dinas Island Farm. There are also areas dominated by single farms in the nineteenth century which, before post-medieval agglomeration, may have been more diffuse areas of medieval settlement, like Dyffryn in the former Trevawr.

5 The early medieval and medieval ecclesiastical landscape

North Pembrokeshire is distinctive for its evidence of post-Roman Christianity (Thomas 1994, 41-112; Edwards 2007). The evidence recorded by the HER for Dinas, however, is of a largely uncorroborated nature: two cist cemeteries of uncertain date; a lost/unlocated 'llan' somewhere near Brynhenllan; the parish church's dedication to Brynach, a local early Christian saint; and one field name (Parc Croes) at Bwlch y Groes where a 'faint local tradition' places a wayside cross nearby (RCAHMW 1925, 92; HER 1428, 1431, 4468, 32081). Gwynrug also notes this tradition of a 'large Celtic cross' at Bwlch y Groes, as well as another cross at Glyn Gath on Dinas mountain where the road to Pontfaen meets the old ridgeway route from St David's to Cardigan (Gwynrug 22.10.1908; 14.1.1909). There is, though, no physical evidence of these crosses or of any other early medieval inscribed stones, despite Dinas' position in the middle of an area noted by Edwards for its 'unusually large concentration' of cross-carved stones, mainly linear ring-crosses and outline Latin crosses, (Edwards 2007, 56, 90). The sea's destruction of the medieval parish church in 1859, and the presumed demolition of the earlier 'llan' at Brynhenllan, may contribute to this.

Analysis of field and placenames, combined with map evidence, provides a broader picture of the influence of the early medieval church on the landscape, and indicates the possible location of the pre-14th century 'llan', of another wayside cross in the Brynhenllan area, and of pre-Reformation church land. (Figures 7, 14 and Appendix 8)

The location of the 'llan' may be the subdivided oval enclosure in the middle of Brynhenllan, which the 1841 tithe and 1888 first edition OS show to have discontinuous internal boundaries with the bordering strip fields (Figures 11 & 16). Further evidence that this was a nucleus for ecclesiastical influence is found in local clusters of '*Gwyn/wen*' place names. '*Gwyn*' (also as *wyn*, *gwen*, *wen*) means white, beautiful, holy or blessed; its use to describe landscape features as 'white' is unlikely given that local geology is slate, rhyolite and dolerite, and its application is better explained by its other meanings (Appendix 15). It is found in a block of five fields adjacent to and within the oval enclosure, all sharing the name '*gilwen*' (*gil* – from *cil* = narrow place/corner) (Tithe 85a, 97, 98, 100, 101; Appendix 8). It recurs in the names of two adjacent farms: in Ffynnon Wen (White/Holy Spring) to the east of the hamlet, and in Ty Gwyn (White/Holy House), to the northeast; both border the former glebe land around the Tudor vicarage.

It was in the farmyard of Ty Gwyn (which in the nineteenth century straddled the road in the centre of the hamlet) that workmen discovered 'stone coffins' in 1853 along with the remains of an arched stone structure, burned timbers and bones - human, from context (HER 1428 & Anonymous 1877). Gwynrug speculated that these must represent a church burned by the Vikings, but this is unlikely given the absence of arched stone buildings in pre-Norman West Wales. It is more likely to have been the remains of the vaulted undercroft of a medieval hall house, like that at Cilciffeth near Pontfaen – the 1332 record of land purchase at Brynhenllan by one of Cemaes' English military men may imply some high-status occupation (Baronia 1862, 31, 72; Lloyd et al 2004, 366). The bones, though from the same site, may not be from the same context and are unlikely to have been medieval, given the stigma attached to burial in unconsecrated ground in the medieval period (Gilchrist 2005, 71-74). They may predate the stone structure: the 'stone coffins' suggest long cist burials, which are a feature of early medieval burials in West Wales². If the oval enclosure does represent a llan, the cist burials were outside its boundary and may indicate the presence of an earlier unenclosed cemetery (James 1987, 640-75; James 1992). The term '*eskirn*' (*esgyrn* = bones or human remains) in nearby place names may or

² N.B. Later medieval examples occur locally at Eglwysrwrw – and stratigraphy suggests that the long cist burials under Cwm yr Eglwys church may postdate construction of the thirteenth/fourteenth century church (Comeau unpublished; Ludlow 2003, 41)

may not be associated – the earliest form of the name uses ‘*esgair*’, meaning a ridge of high ground (Charles 1992, 39; Gwynrug 1909 Ch X; Tithe 114, 115, 119, 120, 124).

The site of a cross some 600m south-west of Brynhenllan is indicated by the field name ‘Llain Crosswen’ (Strip of the Holy Cross). The crossroads location of this and of the crosses at Bwlch y Groes and Glyn Gath suggests their use as route markers for pilgrims visiting the shrines of St Brynach and of St David or as boundary markers. Boundaries marked could have been between cultivated and uncultivated land rather than parishes (Edwards 2007, 59-60; Turner 2006, 146-7). The boundary function may have been particularly significant at Llain Crosswen, near the Ty Rhos stone, where cultivated land probably bordered rough grazing in the medieval period (Figures 2 & 7; Turner 2006, 142-3). The cross at Penwaun (Maen Dewy), 1 km west of the parish, served both route marker and boundary marker functions and seems to have been itself a focus for the attentions of pilgrims (Edwards 2007, 322-3). Crosses also marked stopping points for Rogationtide processions, and were probably pivotal points for local parishioners as well as for pilgrims, points around which both their lives and the landscape were articulated (Blair 2005, 487).

The Penwaun cross and other crosses in the bordering parishes of Llanychlwydog, Llanllawer and Newport may give some clue to the style and date of Dinas’ disappeared crosses. They are of two types: linear ring crosses, attributed to the 7th to 9th centuries, and outline Latin crosses, attributed to the 9th to 11th centuries (Edwards 2007, 90). Gwynrug’s use of the term ‘Celtic’ for the Bwlch y Groes and Glyn Gath crosses suggests ring crosses of the 7th to 9th centuries – like those on the western continuation of the main road through the parish at Penwaun, and on its eastern continuation at Cnwc y Crogwydd in Newport parish (now in St. Mary’s churchyard, Newport) (Figure 15; Edwards 2007, 322-3, 408-9).

Other instances of the term ‘*gwyn/wen*’ are scattered through the parish, sometimes attached to strips or fields and suggestive of medieval church endowment. The name ‘Allt Wen’ (White/beautiful/holy/blessed wooded hillside), applied to the northern side of Dinas Mountain where it overlooks Brynhenllan and Bwlch Mawr, is particularly intriguing. If ‘*wen*’ here means ‘holy’, where does this come from – from church endowment, or from some other ‘holy’ association? On the other side of the mountain, on the road that continues to Brynhenllan, is Pontfaen, dedicated to St. Brynach and mentioned in a 12th century hagiography (Wade-Evans 1944). Blair and Edwards have both commented on how sites associated with saintly journey-narratives developed powerful associations, and Blair has pointed to the probable importance of the communication routes linked with these sites (Blair 2002, 485; Edwards 2002, 226). Might Allt Wen have gained its name through some such process - or might the association be older and represent a medieval rationalisation of longstanding pre-Christian landscape associations, evident in the prehistoric monuments along the ridgeway route (Blair 2005, 190, 473; Figure 9)?

One other place name may be considered here – Ogof Fyrnach, the Cave of Bernac(ius) or Brynach, near Cwm yr Eglwys, which Gwynrug suggested was a sanctified pre-Christian site (Gwynrug 22.10.1908). Another possibility is that it was an early Christian ‘*desertum*’ – the occasional retreat of an Early Medieval ecclesiastic (Morris 1989, 97-8, 104).

Pulling together the diffuse evidence, what can we say about the evidence for early medieval Christianity in the Dinas landscape? The focus of activity seems to have been Brynhenllan, where an unenclosed cist grave cemetery in the late prehistoric tradition may predate a ‘llan’ established (perhaps by a local elite family) between the 8th and 11th centuries (Davies 2002 393; Edwards 2007, 11). Cross-carved stones and radiocarbon determinations and artefactual evidence for burials at church sites in adjacent Gwaun Valley parishes provide 7th to 9th century dates (Edwards 2007, 90; Murphy 1987, 87-8).

The llan lay in the centre of the parish, at the intersection of the routes to St. Brynach's major shrine at Nevern and the mountain route to Pontfaen, its territory marked by crosses at important junctions along these tracks. Open fields, some possibly *tir corddlan*, radiated out from it: the glebe lands and the square block of land to the north east of Ty Gwyn may represent two of these. Welsh priests were often married, and the llan was probably a hereditary land holding, one of the 'ornaments' of a kin group, in the manner of *erlam* foundations in Ireland (Charles-Edwards 2002, 267-90; Davies 1982, 156-7; Jones 1985, 158). Brynach's cult is contiguous with the area settled by the Deisi, whose presence is attested by the use of local dialect words like *cnwc* (hillock) and *feidir/vidir* (lane); Brynach was probably their *erlam* or patron saint (Richards 1960, 147-152; Richards 1962, 128-34; Thomas 1994, 53-76). The church's move to Cwm yr Eglwys may signal the post-Conquest break-up of this system, with the church rebuilt next to the manor house and demesne lands of Dinas' principal landowners (who may also have been the local pre-Conquest elite), and the redistribution of the llan's lands reflected in the late medieval glebe lands, the Ty Gwyn landholding and the many owners of the Brynhenllan strip fields.

6 Conclusions, and recommendations for further research

Clearly, more fieldwork and research is needed to elucidate the existing evidence – an interesting challenge, given the lack of primary research into early medieval and medieval landuse and settlement both locally and across Wales (Austin 2003, 13; Edwards et al 2005, 42-3).

Understanding could be enhanced by:

1. Examination of possible cross and early medieval church sites, at Llain Cross Wen, Bwlch y Groes, Glyn Gath, and Brynhenllan.
2. Walkover/field survey of Dinas Mountain
3. Examination and survey of settlements abandoned by 1841: house platforms and enclosures above Cwm-yr-Eglwys on Dinas Island; abandoned cottage and ‘burgage’ sites at Penmynydd; remains of medieval/post-medieval houses in area of Dyffryn farm (Trevawr))
4. Investigation into medieval field patterns at Brynhenllan, Penmynydd, and Vron, using documentary sources and map regression to establish the earliest recorded field patterns, and field survey for evidence of former strips, e.g. in banks or baulks. Examination of the relationship between fields, settlement types, agricultural methods and social structure. Reconstruction of the medieval pattern of settlements and ploughlands, and by inference of the early medieval pattern.
5. Test pits and sampling at these sites should be considered, though aceramic periods and acid soils may reduce usefulness
6. Clearance and survey (or LIDAR survey) of the fortified enclosures at Cwm yr Eglwys and Bwlch Mawr if resources become available.
7. A necessary preliminary step to this work is to develop a better understanding of the 16th century settlement pattern through analysis of manuscripts at the National Library of Wales and the Pembrokeshire Record Office.
8. Enhancing the HER: supply DAT with an annotated HER listing, showing where their information differs from other sources and where they lack records. DAT are currently inviting review of the local HER by local history groups.

Improving the currently poor understanding of the development of Welsh parishes is a priority, since - academic interests aside – there is concern that ‘largely untested’ assumptions inform the Historic Landscape Characterisation and, implicitly, the planning process (Austin 2003, 5; RFWM, 5). A more rigorous analysis of the relationship between people, places and natural features would also contribute to developing debates about identity (RFWM, 4). Challenging assumptions, though, is not always welcome: in Cornwall recent work identifying medieval hamlets and open fields has been ignored by the new area of Cornish Studies which cherishes ideas of independent smallholders (Herring 2006, 50-51). Views of the present can shape views of the past, especially when historical records are poor: that is why archaeological investigations of ordinary, unexceptional landscapes matter.

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**The Archaeological Landscape of the Parish of Dinas:
A Summary and Overview of the Evidence**

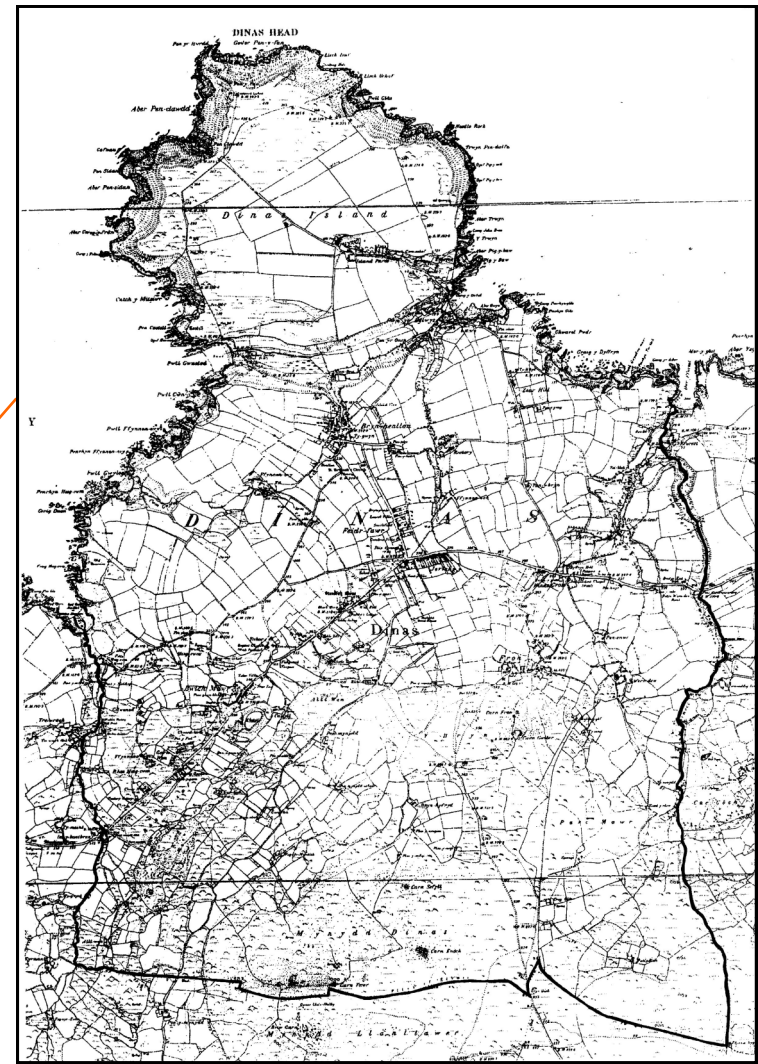
Maps and Illustrations

Figure 1

The parish of Dinas: location



Dinas today
(map: Pembrokeshire County Council / Ordnance Survey)



Dinas in 1888, showing ecclesiastic parish boundaries
(map: Ordnance Survey 6" 1st edition)





Figure 2
The Ty Rhos Stone:
Parc Cerrig Hirion

Left:
Aerial view, looking west
along the A487. The arrow
shows the location of the
Ty Rhos Stone, near the
track which divided
medieval fields from heath
and common land.
Photograph: RCAHMW

Top right:
1875 drawing by E.C.
Barnwell, showing two
stones (Barnwell 1875)

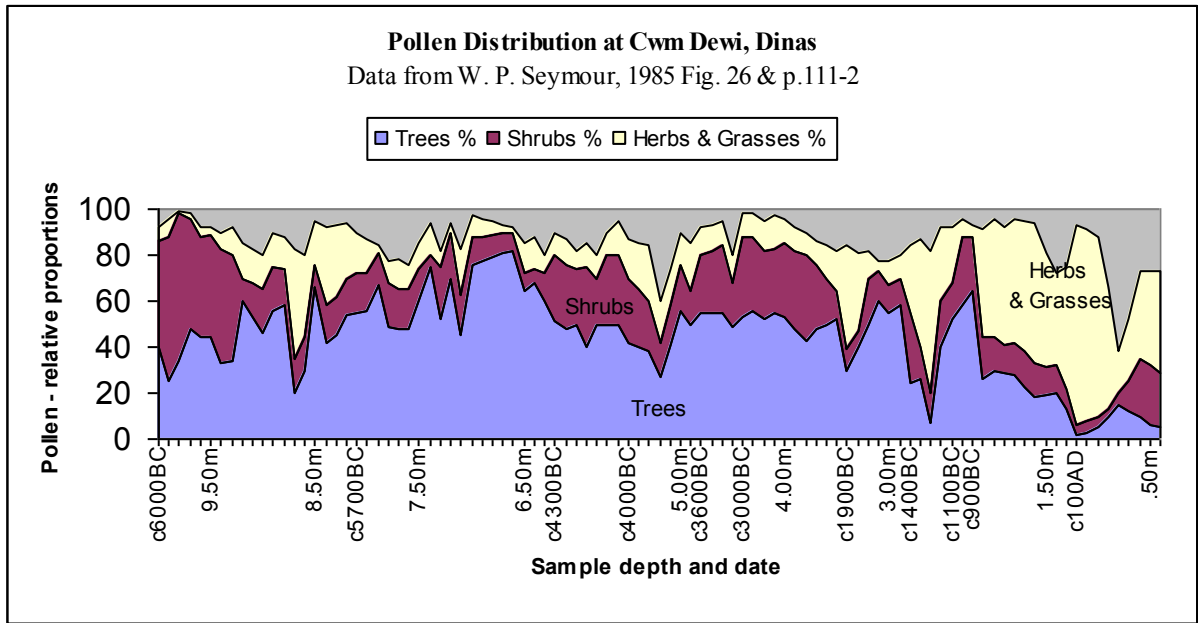


Bottom right:
The single stone today
Photograph: Megalithic
Portal

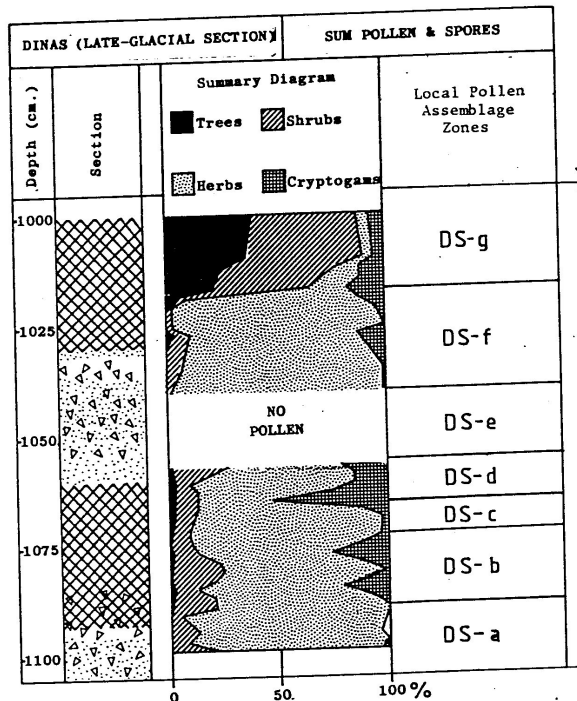


Figure 3

Pollen diagrams—Cwm Dewi, Dinas



Right and below:
W.P. Seymour's original pollen diagrams
(Seymour 1985, Fig 24 & 25)



N.B. The sample at 1027cm depth contained a very poor palynoflora
"±" = "present" in that sample

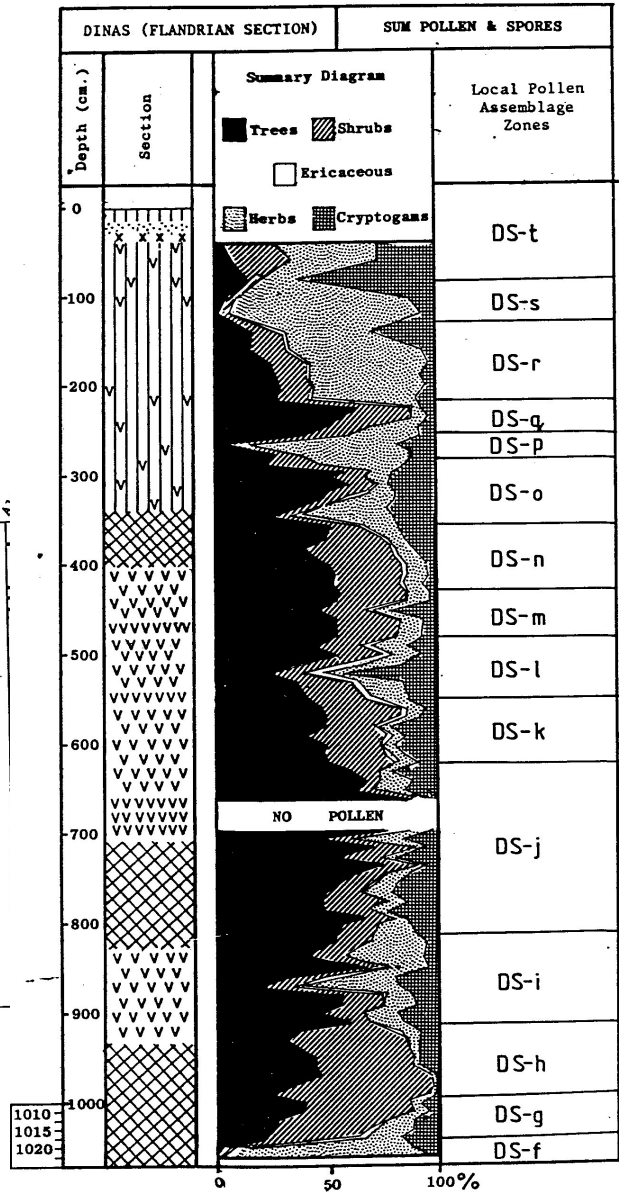


Figure 4 Prehistoric sites, rights of way and land over 150m

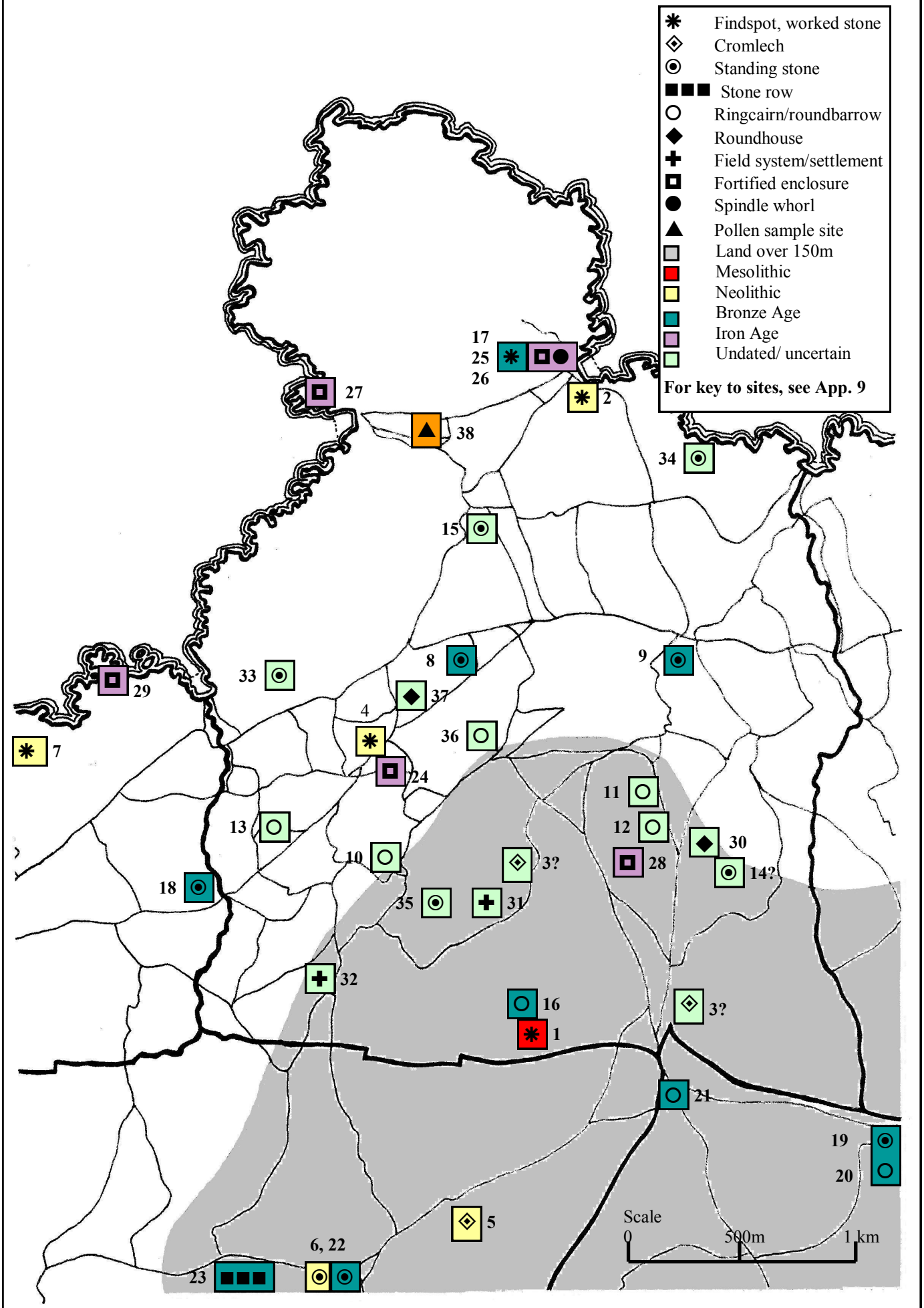


Figure 5

Prehistoric & early medieval sites and rights of way

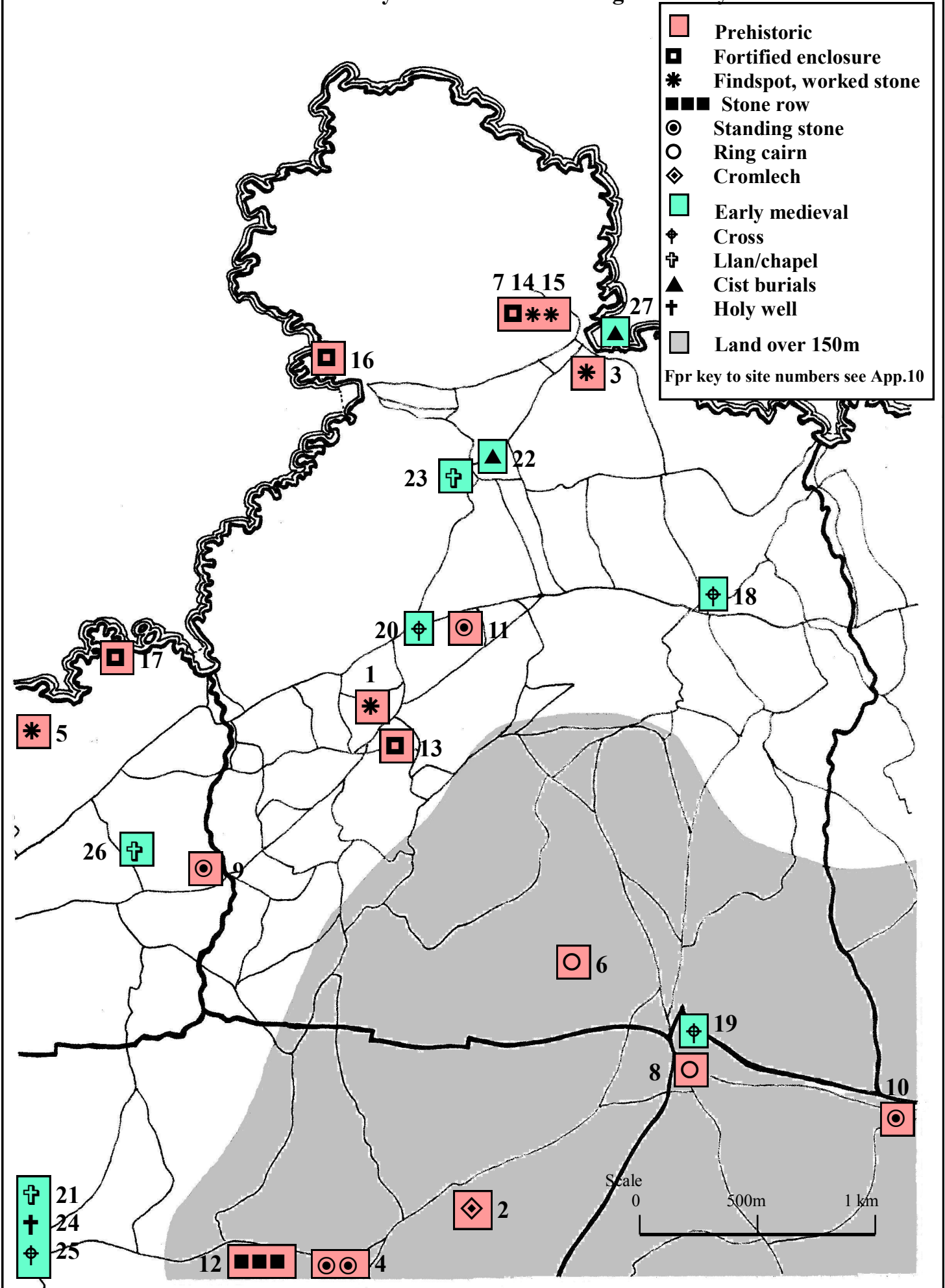


Figure 6

Axes and flints



Top left:
Bwlch Mawr axe
(HER ref. awaited)
Photograph:
R. Comeau



Top right:
Early Mesolithic
microlith from
Dinas Mountain
(NMGW-3FA277)
Photograph: PAS



Centre left:
Cwm yr Eglwys axe (HER 1589)
Photograph: I. Harries

Centre right:
Worked flint from Cwm yr Eglwys defended
enclosure (HER 11364)
Photograph: Carmarthen Museum

Below:
Trewrach axe (HER 44740)
Photograph: R. Comeau



Figure 7

Medieval Dinas: sites and settlements, shown with land use and rights of way

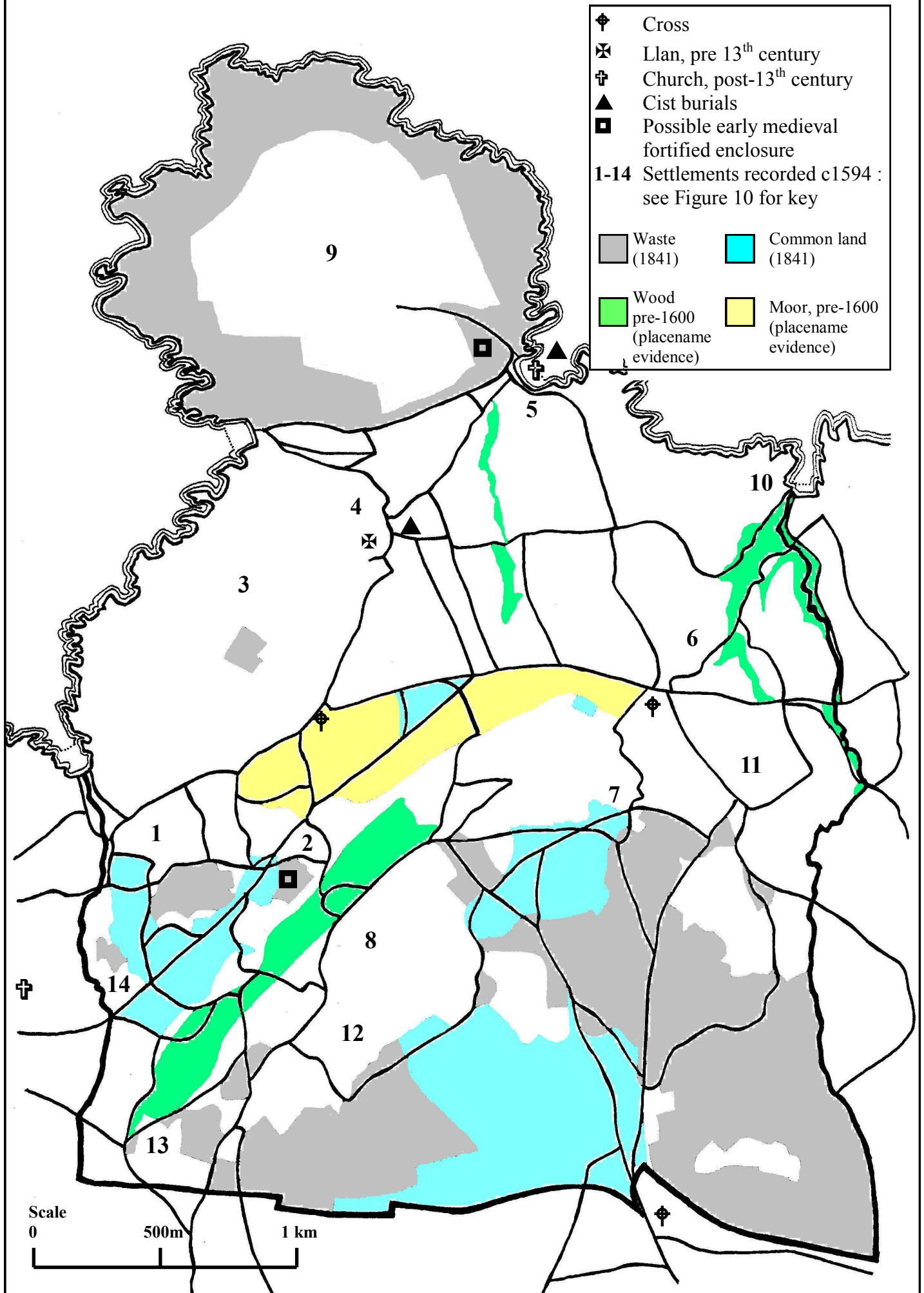


Figure 8

First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch map, 1839-42 revision



Scale 0 1 km



Figure 9A

Dinas Mountain

Southern parish boundary, marked by low stone linear feature

Left, above and below: view to the west

Right: view to the southeast, with Glyn Gath ring cairn in the middle distance on the near side of the road junction

Photographs: R. Comeau



Figure 9B

Settlement areas



Right, above:
Site of abandoned cottage
on Dinas Island, above
Cwm-yr-Eglwys
Photograph: R. Comeau



Left, above and below:
Brynhenllan (circled) with
Dinas island behind and
19th century development
around A487 in the fore-
ground
Photographs: DAT



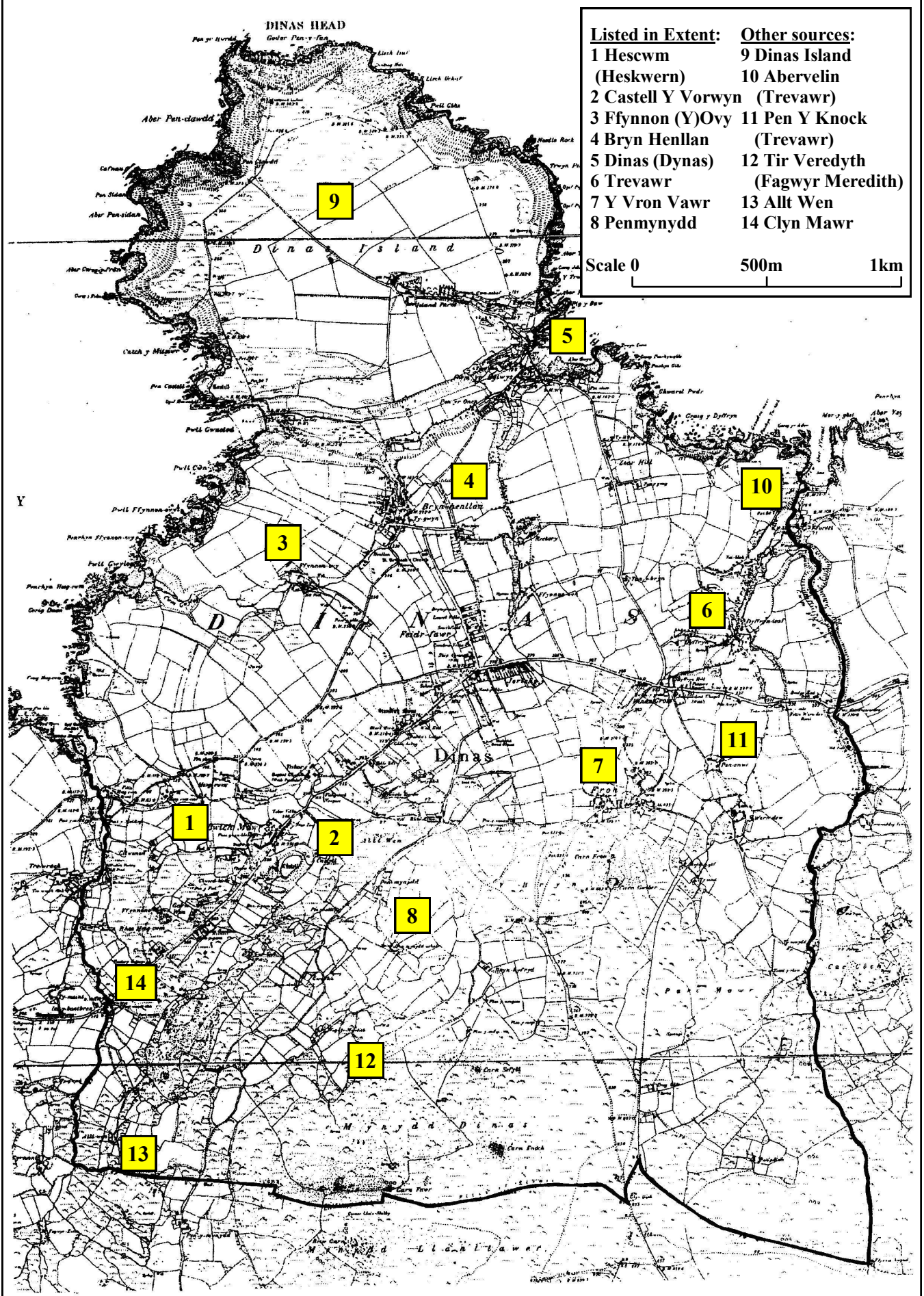
Right, below:
Hescwm seen from Aber-
bach; Dinas mountain in
background
Photograph: R. Comeau



Figure 10

Dinas in 1594:

late sixteenth century communities, shown on the 1888 6" OS map



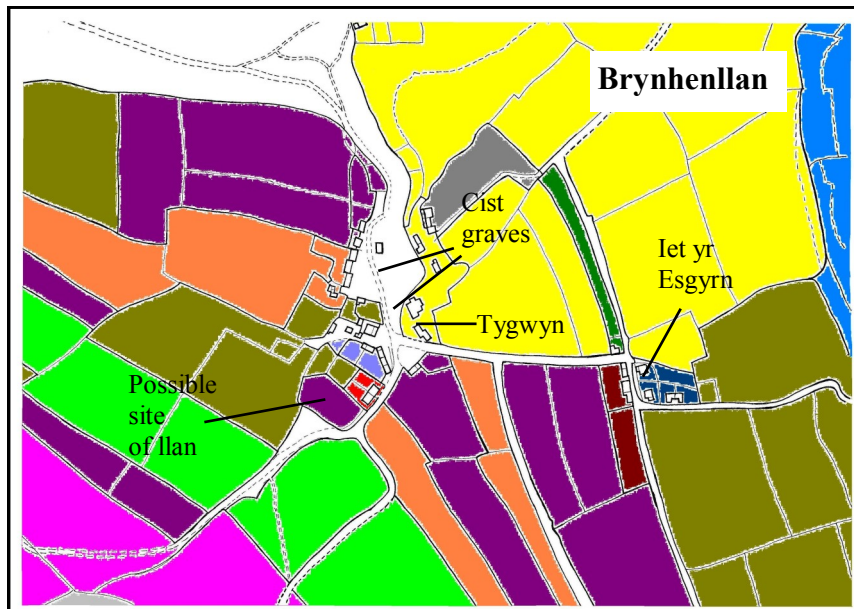
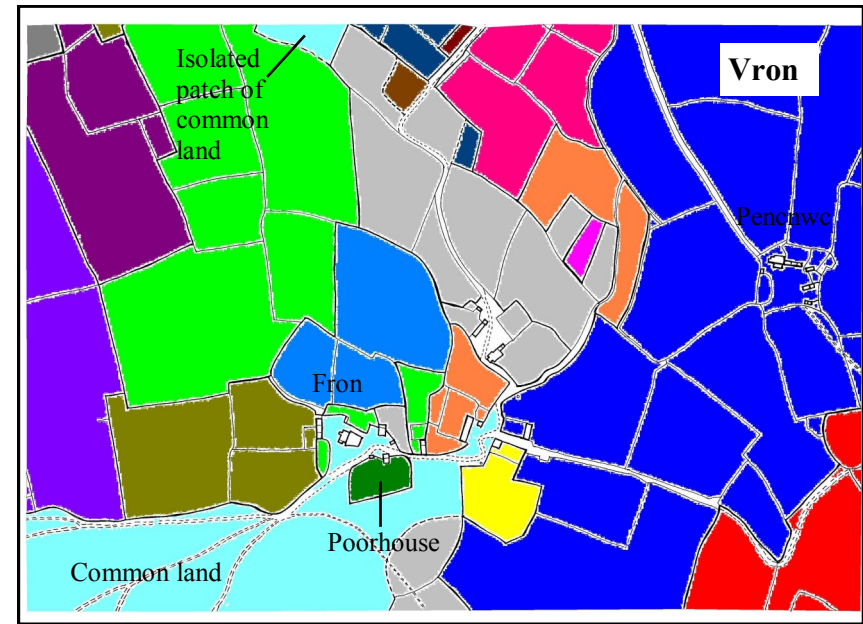
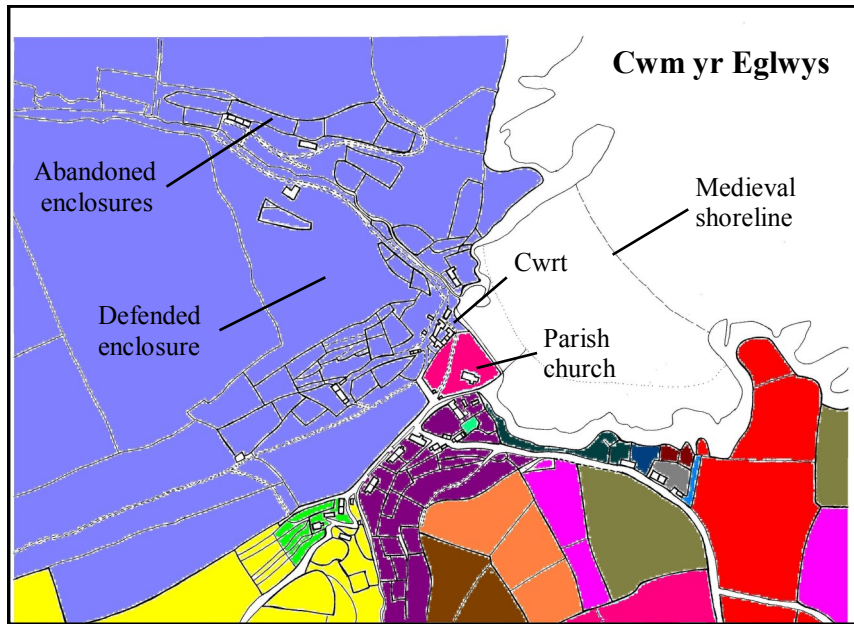


Figure 11
Dinas communities in 1841,
showing units of land tenure—
both tenants and owner-occupiers

N.B.
 Repetition of colours in different plans
 does not imply the same tenants/owners

Scale 0 100m 200m North ↑

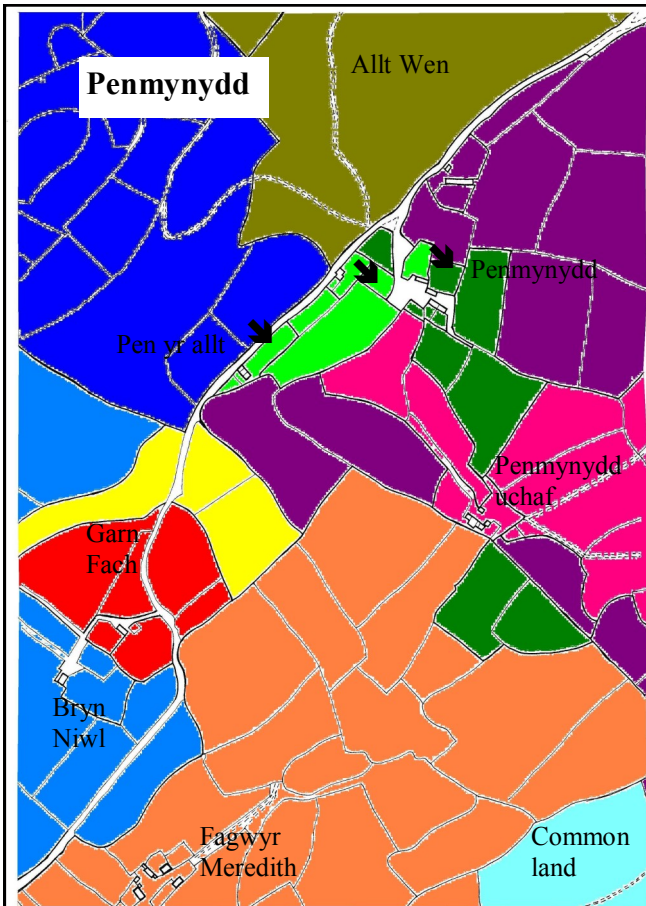
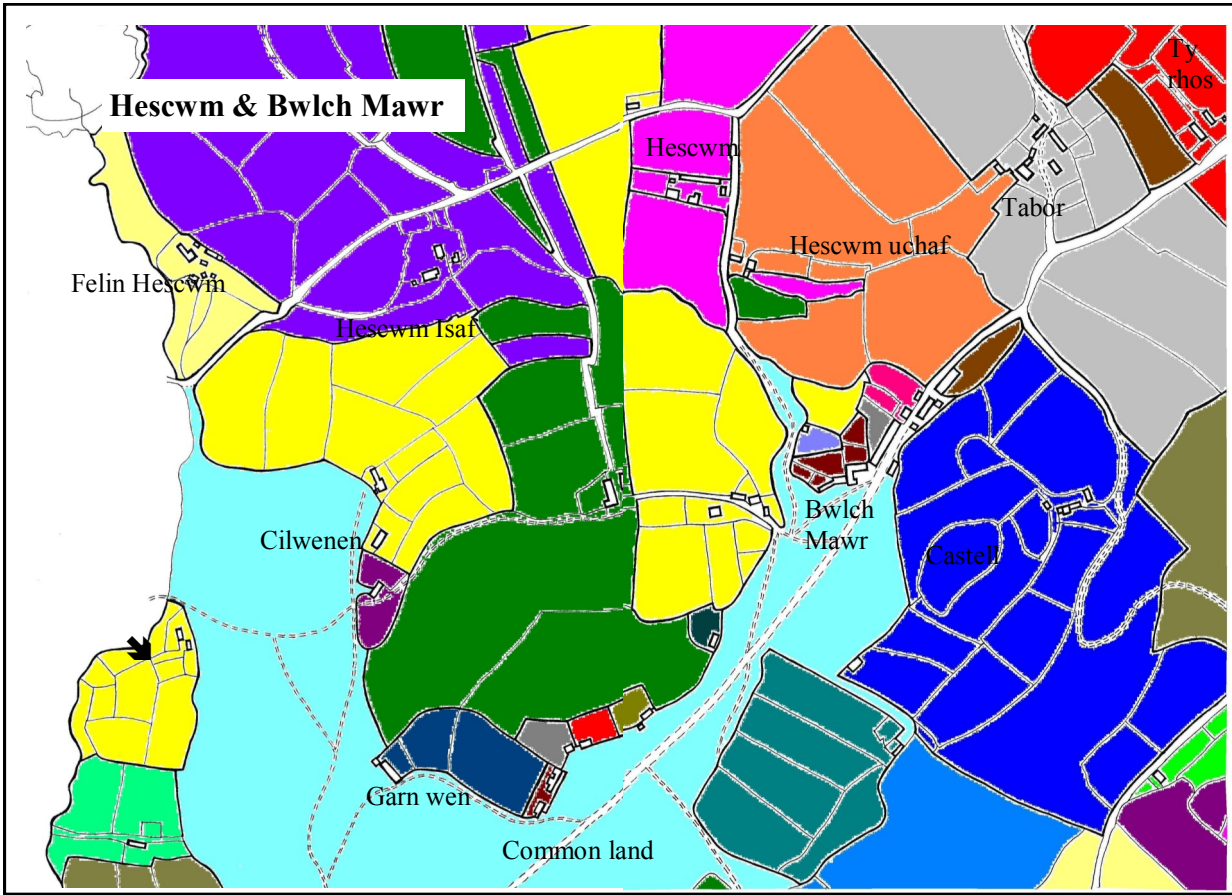


Figure 12

Hescwm, Bwlch Mawr and Penmynydd in 1841, showing units of land tenure—both tenants and owner-occupiers

N.B.
Repetition of colours in different plans does not necessarily imply the same tenants/owners

Scale 0 100m 200m

North ↑

Arrows show location of ‘burgages’

Figure 13

Land ownership in 1841, shown on the 1888 6" first edition OS map

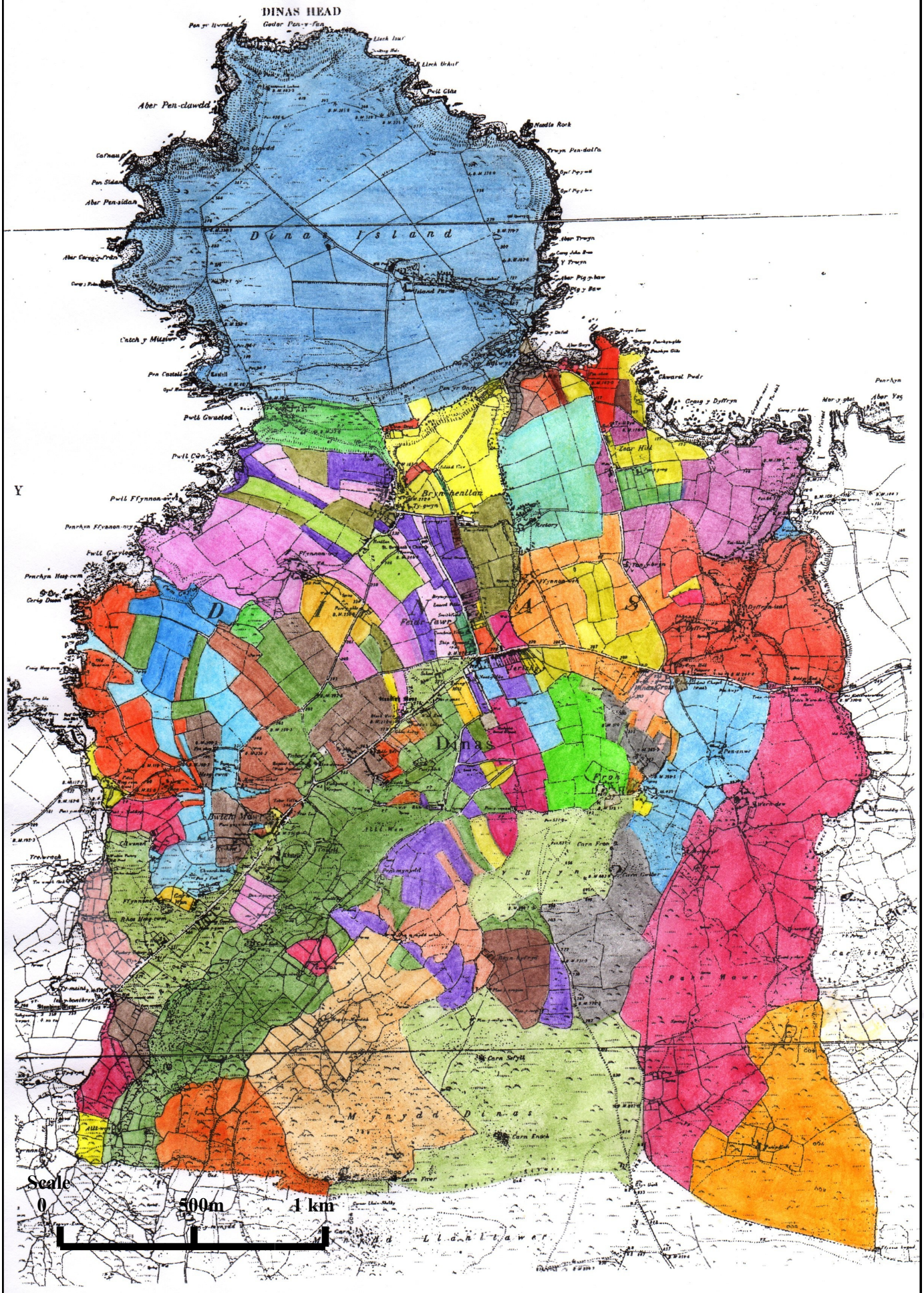


Figure 14

Gwyn/wen, Croes & Eskirn place-names and Glebe land, from 1841 Tithe Schedule

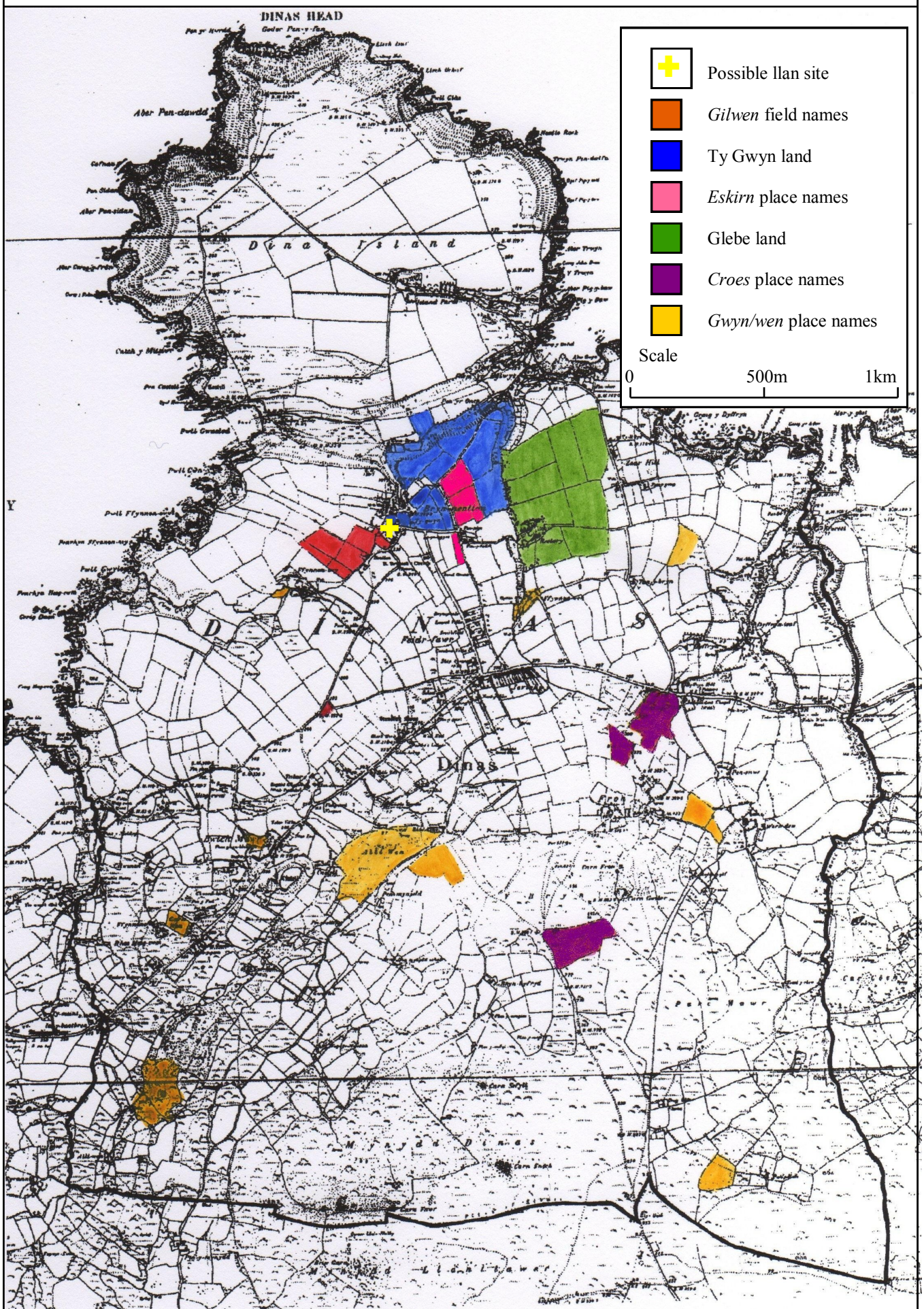


Figure 15

Crosses in adjacent parishes

(all photographs: RCAHMW)



Left:
Llanychlwydog,
St David's Church
(ECMW no. 338)

Top right:
Newport, originally at
Cnwc-y-Crogwydd
(ECMW no. 362)

Centre right:
Llanllawer
St David's Church
(ECMW no. 336)

Below right:
Newport,
College Square
(ECMW no. 361)



Below:
Penwaun: Maen Dewy
(ECMW —)

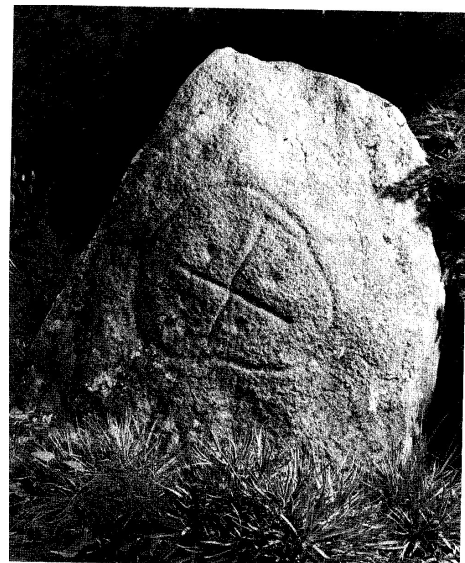
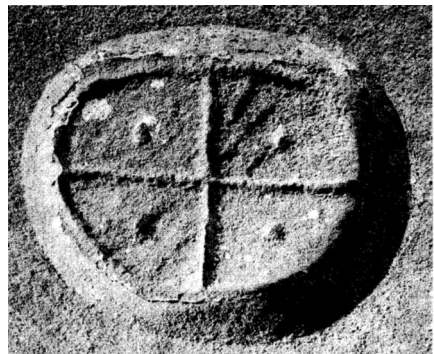
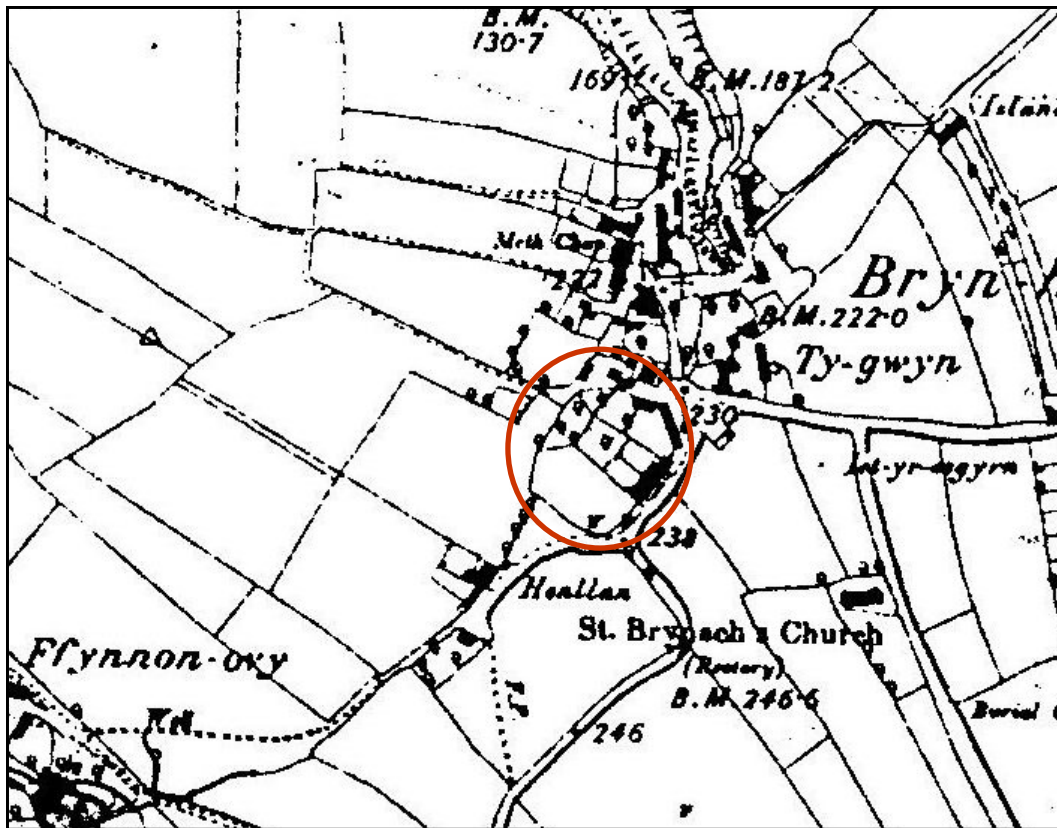


Figure 16

Brynhenllan: possible location of the 'llan'



Brynhenllan: the 1888 6" 1st edition (above) and the 1841 Tithe Map (below), showing the subdivided oval enclosure in the middle of the hamlet



Figure 17A

Defended Enclosures

Top right: Pwllgwaelod Castell, looking south (HER 1588)
Photograph: DAT

Bottom right: Mynydd Dinas (HER 11334)
Photograph: RCAHMW

Bottom left: Bwlch Mawr Castell, looking south (HER 1431)
Photograph: RCAHMW



Figure 17B



**Cwm-yr-Eglwys
(HER 1587)**

Above left:
the defended enclosure
(circled) looking south
Photograph: RCAHMW



Right:
the defended enclosure at
Cwm-yr-Eglwys, looking
north
Photograph: RCAHMW



Below left:
the bank (right) and ditch
(left) of the defended
enclosure
Photograph: R. Comeau

**The Archaeological Landscape of the Parish of Dinas:
A Summary and Overview of the Evidence**

Appendices

Appendix 1

1594 Extent of Cemaes (George Owen): analysis of owners and tenants

Normal type indicates listings from 1594 Extent.

Italic type indicates listings taken from catalogue entries of legal documents held by National Library of Wales Archives (original documents not checked). Most of these are documents dating from 1595 confirming the 'feudal' relationship between freeholders (landowners) and George Owen, Lord of Cemais. A few documents of other dates are noted which supplement this information, principally referring to the Bowen family's holdings. Though the principal – and oldest - freeholders in the area, their demesne lands do not figure in the Extent or in the 1595 legal documents, possibly because they had a different feudal relationship with the Lord of Cemais.

This list is not definitive; some properties may be listed twice because listings of documents for the years both just before and after 1595 have been consulted. Further work (checking original documents) would be needed to arrive at a definitive list. Nonetheless, this list shows that Owen's Extent cannot be used as a guide to land ownership; there are significant omissions.

Location	Owner in 1594	Previous owner	Tenant in 1594	Previous tenant	Value
Penmonyth					
Penmonyth - the land at Penmonyth Mawr	David Hugh, gent		John Batman and Roger Long.	Rees ap Llewellyn	17d.
<i>Pen monedd 1585 – a tenement (1)</i>	<i>Phillip ap Rudderch of the parish of Dinas</i>		<i>John Gruff</i>		
<i>Penmonythe 1580 – messuage and lands (2)</i>	<i>William Davides, gent., and Jonett his wife</i>	<i>Thomas George Abowen – Jonett's father</i>	<i>John Harrie (= John Harries, clerk from the context)</i>		
<i>Penmonyth 1595 – a messuage (3)</i>	<i>Owen Johnes of Trekoone</i>				
<i>Allt Wen 1595 – lands (3)</i>	<i>Owen Johnes of Trekoone</i>				
<i>Possibly in Penmynydd - Tythyn Penyrallt messuage 1595 (4)</i>	<i>Morgan Bowen of Llwynygorres, parish of Nevern, gent*</i>				
<i>A parcel called Tir Veredith and tenements of 80 acres – 1586 (5)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>				
<i>Another parcel called Tir Veredyth and 6 acres-1586 (5)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>				
<i>Possibly in Penmynydd - A parcel called Tir y garn and 12 acres – 1586 (cf 1640 Penmynydd/Bowen property) (5)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>				
<i>Possibly in Penmynydd or Brynhenllan - Three tenements of 72 acres – 1586 (cf 1640 Penmynydd/Bowen property) (5)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>				

Tir Arad-Heskwern					
Tir Arad-Heskwern - Nanhescoon <i>alias</i> Henhescoone (<i>Heskwern Yssa 1595</i>) (6)	Harry Llewelin <i>of the parish of Llanychaeth, yeoman</i> ⁵ , by right of his wife		David ap Gr[iffiths (resident) (<i>1595 – Richard Davies</i> ⁵)		1d
Tir Arad-Heskwern - Hescoon Ycha	Philipe Rhydderch of the parish of Dinas	Roger Long [<i>Roger y Gof in 1583 rental</i>]	Jevan ap Owen (resident)		3d.
Tir Arawd-Heskwern (H) (<i>listed as a messuage at Brinhenllan</i> ¹ 1585) (1)	Philipe Rhydderch of the parish of Dinas		J David Rhydderch ap Jevan (resident) (listed as <i>Roderic ap Ivan 1585 – Rhydderch = Roderick</i>)	John Gr[iffith] Powys (formerly resident)	1½d
Tir Arad-Heskwern (<i>a messuage at Heskwern Ycha and Castell y Vorwyn 1595</i>) (3)	Owen Jones of Trekoone		John Rees David (resident)	John Philip, parson (formerly resident)	1½d.
Tir Arad-Heskwern - Hescoon Issa – <i>a messuage</i> (3)	Owen Jones of Trekoone		Hugh ap Jevan, tailor (resident)	Harry ap Rees	1d.
Tir Arad-Heskwern	Philip Rhydderch of the parish of Dinas		Jevan ap Owen		1d.
<i>Hescwm? – a parcel of land, location unspecified, listed in 1585 after Hescwm holdings</i> (1)	<i>Phillip ap Rudderch of the parish of Dinas</i>		<i>John Harries, clerk</i>		
<i>Clyn Mawr 1595 – lands</i> (3)	<i>Owen Johnes of Trekoone</i>				
<i>Plas y Voel 1595 – a messuage</i> (3)	<i>Owen Johnes of Trekoone</i>				
<i>Possibly in Hescwm: Tuy Bach Troed y Rhiw 1595– a messuage</i> (3)	<i>Owen Johnes of Trekoone</i>				
Castell y Vorwyn					
Castell y Vorwyn	Philip Rhydderch of the parish of Dinas		John Rees	John Philip, parson	2d.
Castell y Vorwyn - one messuage lately built and a close of land which he holds at the lord's will at Castell Vorwyn	Lord of Cemaes (common land?)		Roger Long – gale tenant Also pays a hen rent - one day's reaping 4d., one hen yearly 4d.		16d plus hen rent of 8d
Fynnon Yovy					
Fynnon Yovy (<i>Ffynnon Ofy 1585 – a messuage, same owner, tenant = John Hughe</i>) (1)	Philip Rhydderch of the parish of Dinas		Philip John Hugh (resident)	John Philip, parson	3d.

Bryn Henllan					
Bryn Henllan - Brinhenllan	Thomas Harries	Hugh Butler	Rhydderch Lewis (resident)	Thomas Philip, parson	3½d.
Bryn Henllan	Lewis (Philip of Pentre Ifan) by right of his wife		David Hard	Rees ap Owen	1d.
<i>Brinhenllan 1585 – a messuage (1)</i>	<i>Phillip ap Rudderch of the parish of Dinas</i>		<i>David William Owen</i>		
<i>Brynhenllan 1580 – messuage and lands (2)</i>	<i>William Davides, gent., and Jonett his wife</i>	<i>Thomas George Abowen – Jonett’s father</i>	<i>John Harrie (= John Harries, clerk from the context)</i>		
<i>Possibly in Brynhenllan - Tythyn yr Escair-messuage 1595 (4)</i>	<i>Morgan Bowen of Llwynygorres, parish of Nevern, gent*</i>				
<i>Possibly in Brynhenllan - A tenement and 6 acres 1586 (5) – cf Tir Rhos/Bowen property 10 acres 1640 (7)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>				
<i>Possibly included in 1580s/90s holdings above - Messuage at Brynhenllan (9 acres) – 1640 (7)</i>	<i>James Bowen of Llwyngwair</i>				
Trevawr					
Trevawr in Dynas - <i>a messuage lying near Abervelin 1595/6 (9)</i>	Thomas Lloid, esq., of <i>Kylkythed</i>	Hugh Butler	David Rees David (resident)	Jevan Roppert	2d.
Trevawr in Dynas – Pen y knock - <i>Penyknoke 1595 (8)</i>	Jevan John William Pris (<i>Jevan John of the parish of Dynas, yeoman</i>)	Jevan Roppert by right of his wife	David Jenkin (resident)		1d.
Trevawr in Dynas	Owen Jones of Trekoone		John William Pris	Jevan Roppert	1d.
<i>Kilvach y Kranuck 1595 (Kilvach y Cranck) (9)</i>	<i>Thomas Lloyd of Kylkythed</i>		<i>Phillip John William,</i>		
Y Vron Vawr					
Y Vron Vawr – Y Vron Vawr in Dynas	Thomas Harris	Hugh Butler	John Lanfey	Lewis ap Rees	1d.
Y Vron Vawr	Owen ap Jevan Jenkin of <i>Moneth Mellen (11)</i>		Harry William	Lleyky William	1d.
<i>Tyhyynn-Vronvawr - three messuages 1595 (4)</i>	<i>Morgan Bowen of Llwynygorres, parish of Nevern, gent*</i>				
<i>Possibly Vron - Tyr y bryn 1580 –land and tenements – see below (2)</i>	<i>William Davides, gent., and Jonett his wife</i>	<i>Thomas George Abowen – Jonett’s father</i>	<i>John William Price</i>		

<i>Vron Vawr and the land called Tir y Bryn – 1611 (10)</i>	<i>Thomas Lloyd of Fishguard</i>		<i>Griffith ap Rees of Vron Vawr (NB Price/ap Rees = same name)</i>		
'Dynas' or Vron Vawr					
Dynas (lands described in the 1583 rental as being in Fron Fawr)	Lewis Philipes of <i>Pentre Ievan</i> , gent, by right of his wife		James David Lloid (resident)		1d.
Dynas (lands described in the 1583 rental as being in Fron Fawr)	Lewis Philipes of <i>Pentre Ievan</i> , gent, by right of his wife		John William Pris	Morgan Thomas (former resident)	2d.
Dynas (lands described in the 1583 rental as being in Fron Fawr)	Lewis Philipes of <i>Pentre Ievan</i> , gent, by right of his wife–		John William Pris (resident there)		2d.
Dinas Island					
<i>Yland y Dynas 1586 (5)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>		<i>Demesne land</i>		
Dinas Mill					
<i>Unknown location - A panning mill in Dynas called Melyn y Dynas 1586 (5) (NB this is not Hescwm Mill, a 'water corn mill', which becomes Bowen property in the 18th century – see 1758)</i>	<i>Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, d. 1586</i>				

References:

- 1 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 831, July 28 1585,
- 2 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 1755, July 1 1580,
- 3 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 764-5, May 1 1595
- 4 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 741 & 789 May 31 1595,
- 5 - Cemais Court Rolls, quoted in Jones 1979 p35
- 6 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 740 & 1101, May 1 1595,
- 7 - Cemais Court Rolls, quoted in Jones 1979 p42
- 8 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 1334, May 1 1595,
- 9 - BRONWYDD 2 (A), 772 & 1396 May 1, 1595,
- 10 - BG Charles 1951 p10
- 11- BRONWYDD 2 (A), 995, 996, 997, 998, 1107, 1311 period 1556-60

*Morgan Bowen of Llwynygorres was related to the Bowens of Pentre Ifan & Llwyngwair – Llwynygorres was built in the 1570s for Thomas George Bowen, great grandson of Sir James ab Owen of Pentre Ifan.

The Bowen Estate in Dinas

1586 – will of Thomas Bowen of Pentreyvan, died 1586, heirs Elizabeth (inherited Pentre Ievan & Dinas Island, m. (1) Lewis Philipps & (2) Rees Lloyd by 1600) and Jane,(m. William Warren of Trewern), in Cemais Court Rolls, quoted in Jones 1979 p35					
Dinas Island					
<i>Yland y Dynas and 200 acres - 1586</i>					
Tir Veredith					
<i>A parcel called Tir Veredith and tenements of 80 acres - 1586</i>					
<i>Another parcel called Tir Veredyth and 6 acres</i>					
<i>A tenement and 6 acres (is this in Dinas? – Ty Rhos/Brynhenllan?)</i>					
<i>A parcel called Tir y garn and 12 acres (is this in Dinas? – Penmynydd?)</i>					
<i>Three tenements of 72 acres (is this in Dinas - Penmynydd?)</i>					
<i>A panning mill in Dynas called Melyn y Dynas</i>					
1640 –settlement of property by George Bowen of Llwyngwair on his eldest son James Bowen – Jones 1979 p 42					
<i>Insula de Dynas (40 acres)</i>					
<i>Messuage at Brynhenllan (9 acres)</i>					
<i>Tir y rhos (10 acres)</i>					
<i>Penmynydd (50 acres)</i>					
1693/4 – marriage settlement of George Bowen of Llwyngwair (grandson of the George Bowen mentioned in 1640) - LLWYNGWAIR 1040: March 22 1693/4					
<i>Ynys y dinas,</i>					

<i>Tyredygon,</i>				
<i>a tenement at Brynhent Llan,</i>				
<i>Tyrhose,</i>				
<i>Penmenydd,</i>				
1754 – Lease & Release on Llwyngwair estate by George Bowen of Llwyngwair, LLWYNGWAIR 846, 1038. March 19-20 1754,				
<i>Island</i>				
<i>Cwm Dinas</i>				
<i>a messuage in the townred and fields of Bronhenllan</i>				
<i>Tyr Rhose</i>				
<i>Penmynith otherwise Penmynidd</i>				
<i>Penyrallt</i>				
1758 – Marriage settlement of George Bowen of Llwyngwair - LLLWYNGWAIR 830, 2152, Aug. 7-8 1758 & 822 Aug. 17 1767,				
<i>Island</i>				
<i>Cwm Dinas,</i>				
<i>a tenement (messuage and land – 1767) in the townred and fields of Bronhenllan</i>				
<i>Penyrallt</i>				
<i>Penmynith otherwise Penmynidd,</i>				
<i>Tyr Rhose,</i>				
<i>Hescwn Issa Kilwenin – known as Hescwn Ycha by 1767</i>				
<i>Fawr Llwyde – known as Hescwn Issa by 1767</i>				
<i>Hescwn Mill</i>				
<i>Bronhenllan,</i>				
<i>Dinas Mill,</i>				
<i>Ffinnon Ovy,</i>				

Properties held by Mary and Easter Bowen, some of which are subsequently sold - T.I. ELLIS COLLECTION 1: 167-8 Aug. 21-2 1820					
<i>The m. and lands called Dinas Island together with the cottages thereto belonging in Cwm yr Eglwys</i>					
<i>The m's and lands called Cwmdinas</i>					
<i>Hescwmycha</i>					
<i>Hescwmissa</i>					
<i>The water corn mill and lands called Hescwm Mill,</i>					
<i>The m's and lands called Penyminidd</i>					
<i>Brin henllan,</i>					
<i>The piece of land called Dolllyn,</i>					
<i>The m's and lands called Ty Rhose</i>					
<i>Fynonovy,</i>					
<i>The slate quarries on Fynnonovy, p. Dinas.</i>					

Appendix 2: Dinas: HER & RCAHMW records, with comments

All site descriptions are those of the HER, maintained by DAT (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) unless otherwise indicated. RCAHMW listings are indicated by NPRN references.

HER software problems currently preclude the creation of new records.

Italics denote information not held by HER or RCAHMW

Summary view:

The broad picture given by the HER and associated records indicates an Earlier Mesolithic presence around the 8th millennia BC, represented by the flint microlith found on Dinas Mountain (PAS NMGW-3FA277) and Neolithic activity in the form of two stone axes (HER 1589 & HER record awaited). A further very large stone axe was found a short distance outside the parish boundary at Trewrach (HER 44740). All are casual finds.

The Bronze Age is represented by two standing stones on the coastal plain and a possible ring barrow on Dinas Mountain (HER 1422 & 1427); another ring barrow on Dinas Mountain and standing stone on the coastal plain are located metres over the parish boundary (HER 1446 & 2546). Place name evidence may indicate a number of vanished round barrows (HER 5704, 4469, 12097, 12098). Worked flints attributed to the Bronze Age may indicate pre-Iron Age origins for the defended enclosure above Cwm yr Eglwys, perhaps as an undefended settlement (HER 11364). A spindle whorl of Iron Age or Romano-British type was also found in the vicinity of this enclosure (HER 1586). There are at least two other Iron Age defended enclosures, one of them a (now vanished) promontory fort (HER 1587, 1588, 11334). A further defended enclosure may be Iron Age, early medieval or medieval (HER 1431).

Apart from this defended enclosure of uncertain date, the early medieval period is represented by two cist grave cemeteries, one at a location (Brynhenllan – ‘Hill of the old ‘llan’) where the place name has Early Medieval associations, and the other (which may be medieval rather than early medieval) under the ruined medieval church which is dedicated to a local Early Christian saint (HER 1428 & 32081; Comeau unpublished; see section 3 for discussion of the llan). The medieval period is represented principally by this ruined church, by a field placename referring to a medieval cross, and by a field system of medieval or post medieval date (HER 4468 & 6433). Multiple records attest to the parish’s common land and to the activities of the post medieval period – quarries, mills, limekilns, chapels and farmhouses (see Appendix 2 for details of these).

There are also a number of sites of uncertain date. One of them, a roundhouse settlement on Dinas Mountain associated with one of the defended enclosures, is thought to be prehistoric; the dating of the others – principally two sets of earthworks on Dinas Mountain, indicating settlement and/or fields, and a rectangular two-celled structure within the fortified enclosure above Cwm yr eglwys - is more enigmatic (HER 14375; 8395; 8394, 7551; Fig 3).

Site name	Record No.	Grid reference	Site type	Comments
Mesolithic				
<i>Dinas Mountain, near Garn Fawr</i>	<i>PAS: NMGW-3FA277</i>	<i>SN 01033690 or SN 01343688 Listed by PAS as Cwm Gwaun under non- specific OS reference SN 0100036000</i>	<i>Findspot - Earlier Mesolithic flint microlith 8300-6500BC Found by walker.</i>	
Neolithic				
Cwm-yr-Eglwys	HER 1589	SN 01484005	Findspot – 16cm long Neolithic axe, flaked & unfinished. HER uses 1950s classification - flint, sandstone or chert - but <i>later work identifies it as rhyolite</i> (Savory 1952, 67; <i>Houlder 1988, 253</i>). Found in 1950/1 in the bed of a (now culverted) section of the stream that runs beside the slipway. <i>Held by finder's son.</i> Other local axes - a 34cm long flaked stone axe (HER 44740) was found in 2002 when ploughing a field at Trewrach (SM989383), a short distance west of the ecclesiastical parish boundary. <i>This too is identified as flint on the HER record but is in fact rhyolite.</i> It may have had a ceremonial or ritual use (Western Mail 12 June 2002). Held at Castell Henllys. <i>Also Bwlch Mawr axe (record number awaited, below)</i>	
<i>Bwlch Mawr</i>	<i>Record awaited</i>	<i>SN 00453835</i>	<i>Findspot - 11.5 cm long Neolithic axe of flaked rhyolite. Found in 2006 in a boggy area of a Bwlch Mawr garden. Held by finder</i>	
Bronze Age				
Carn Enoc	HER 1443 NPRN 304337	SN 01263705	HER – ‘A possible ring barrow which may have been adapted for use as an enclosure’ RCAHMW - Enclosure or roundhouse c12m diameter (unknown period) NB: There is a probable ring barrow, some 20m in diameter, nearby at Glyn Gath (HER 1446 - SN0167536632) on the other side of the boundary with Llanychlwydog parish.	
Carn Fach	HER 5704	SN 00503722	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site	‘Carn’, meaning cairn or mound of rocks, is the term commonly used to refer to the rocky tors of the Preselis; these may all be natural
Carn Fron	HER 4469	SN 01683811	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site. No traces of cairn evident in 1920 (RCAHMW 1925 p91)	
Carn Gwiber; Parc y Garn	HER 12097	SN 01503780	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site. No traces of cairn evident in 1920 (RCAHMW 1925 p91)	
Garn(Carn) Wen; Maes y Garn	HER 12098	SN 00103800	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site. No traces of cairn evident in 1920 (RCAHMW 1925 p92)	
Dinas Island	HER 31973	SN 0015540463	Possible standing stone pair	
				Probably field clearance; not a standing stone pair

Parc Cerrig Hirion/ 'Lady Stone' - HER erroneous attribution - this is not the Lady Stone, which is at Yet y Bontpren in the old ecclesiastical parish of Fishguard (SM 99573762 - HER 2546) Referred to in text as 'Ty Rhos Stone' (after farm on whose land it stands)	HER 1422 NPRN 304335	SN 0081838756	HER - Standing Stone ; RCAHMW – stone pair (unknown period) <i>Illustration of 1875 shows two stones (Barnwell 1875 304-5); 1914 RCAHMW visit notes a 'monolith' with cropmarks next to it (RCAHMW 1925 p89) as does Cardiganshire & Tivyside Advertiser (11.4.1919.) Field name – 'field of the long stones' (plural) – indicates more than one stone here originally. RCAHMW record says second stone removed in 1940s – landowner says stone was moved to hedge to W of standing stone, where it still is. Cropmarks may be attributable to the proximity of bedrock rather than buried stones.</i>
Parc Y Garreg	HER 1427	SN 0195538642	Rubbing stone or standing stone ? Described as standing stone by RCAHMW (1925 p89) and by the Cardiganshire & Tivyside Advertiser of 11.4.1919.
Pen Cnwc	HER 48338	SN 0206438608	Rubbing stone or standing stone?
Pen-Rhiw	HER 31950	SN 01783988	Standing Stone? Position and socket suggest an old gate post
Iron Age			
Castell Dinas, Bwlch Mawr	HER 1431; NPRN 309120	HER: SN 00453815 RCAHMW: SN00443816	Defended enclosure or castle. Iron age, medieval or early medieval Oval enclosure 90x45yds (RCAHMW 1925 p89) on rocky hillock 15-20m above surrounding terrain which would be 'well worth detailed survey should the bracken be removed'. 'It is the type of location on which one would expect to find early medieval occupation' (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2007). See HER 15269 for two cannon balls found here. Quarrying has destroyed western edge of site
Cwm-yr-Eglwys	HER 1586	SN 015401	Findspot – spindle whorl of Iron Age or Romano-British type, found in 1922 somewhere on the seaward side of the slopes below the hillfort – accounts of exact location differ (RCAHM 1925, 92). <i>Ex Carmarthen Museum (76.1730), now at Scolton Museum (79.7) – Figgis 'Welsh Prehistory: catalogue of accessions etc' (1999) p87 & 98</i>
Dinas Island Castell (East) (Cwm yr Eglwys)	HER 1587 NPRN 304399	SN 01344019	Defended Enclosure. See also HER 7551 (structure within enclosure), HER 11364 (worked flints found on ramparts) & HER 32067 – post-medieval quarry outside ramparts First recorded in 1923 after site clearance (RCAHMW 1925 p90-1). Small rectangular enclosure, 50 x 60 m, with single bank and ditch. Simple entrance in the north side. Internally are traces of a two-celled 24x8m rectangular building (HER 7551). Site is now impenetrable due to vegetation, and no detailed surveys have been possible. Similar to other sites of Iron Age & Roman date in Newport and Cardigan area investigated by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (reports 2004/5/6/7a)

Dinas Island Castell (West) (Pwllgwaelod)	HER 1588	SN 00234005	Promontory Fort? Both RCAHMW 1925 and recent DAT visits have failed to find any conclusive evidence of a hillfort. Existing features are all natural. However this headland has experienced substantial erosion and quarrying, and place name evidence is strong – Pen Castell (Castle head) and Ogof hen gastell (Cave of the old castle). HER consider that placename evidence indicates former presence of promontory fort (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2007; RCAHMW (1925, p90) <i>Oral evidence recorded by Gwynrug (Jones 5.11.1908 & 17.12.1908)</i>) NB Also Penrhyn Erw-Goch Promontory Fort 1km away over parish boundary at SM99193885 (NPRN 406937).	
Mynydd Dinas	HER 11334 NPRN 402715	SN 01553750 RCAHMW SN015375	Defended enclosure, polygonal, c 60m across defined by low bank (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2007)	Possibly linked with Parc Mawr prehistoric settlement (HER 14375)
Undated Prehistoric				
Parc Mawr	HER 14375	SN 018375	Unenclosed settlement & field system - a group of two or more hut circles with joining stone banks possibly associated with enclosure to W (PRN 11334 – listed as ‘Unknown date’). Aerial photo evidence, also showing ploughing evidence	
Dinas Island Castell East	HER 11364	SN 01344019	Findspot – worked flint 2 small worked flints, found within the ramparts of defended enclosure HER 1587 in the early 1920s (TCASFC vol 17 pXV). <i>Now at Carmarthen museum (76.489); only one can be traced; catalogued as Bronze Age - see Figgis: ‘Welsh Prehistory: catalogue of accessions etc’ (1999) p83</i>	
Romano-British				
- nothing -				
Early Medieval				
St Brynach’s Church, Cwm yr Eglwys	HER 32081	SN 01494007	Churchyard & Cist Grave Cemetery (also listed as medieval) See also HER 1585. HER consider site as possibly EM due to dedication to local EM saint. Undated and incompletely recorded ‘cist cemetery’ (two stone long cist graves) excavated by HER. <i>See location of these two graves on reconstruction of church plan – they may postdate 13c/early 14c construction of church (Comeau unpublished)</i>	
Ty Gwyn, Bryn Henllan	HER 1428	SN 00953948	Cist Grave Cemetery; Church ‘Stone coffins’ found in 1853 according to 1907 OS 25” map/Laws & Owen 1908 Pembs Archaeological Survey 6-4 ‘Coffin-like’ places in the rocks on the road noted (RCAHMW 1925 p92)	
Medieval				
(not given)	HER 13811	SN 013378	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Bryn Henllan	HER 6433	SN 007394	Field system (also listed as post-medieval)	OS map evidence
Brynhfred (sic)	HER 14092	SN 016377	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Bwlch Mawr	HER 13974	SN 004383	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Cwm yr Eglwys; Dinas Harbour	HER 32082 NPRN 129784	SN 015401	Port (also listed as post-medieval)	

Fron Isaf	HER 13975	SN 017387	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Mynydd Dinas	HER 13818	SN 012370	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Parc Croes	HER 4468	SN 01883878	Cross?	'No appearance of antiquity' – tithe field 373 – though 'faint local tradition' noted of wayside cross E of Bwlch y Groes (RCAHMW 1925 p92)
Part of Mynydd Dinas	HER 13971	SN 006371	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Part of Rhos Hescwm	HER 13977	SN 997384	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Part of Rhos Isaf	HER 13976	SN 998377	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Part of Y Bryn	HER 13972	SN 012383	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
PwllgwaelodCommon	HER 13921	SN 006398	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
PwllgwaelodCommon	HER 14089	SN 009396	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
PwllgwaelodCommon	HER 14090	SN 007398	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Rhos Isaf	HER 13970	SN 000377	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
St Brynach's Church, Cwm yr Eglwys	HER 1585 NPRN 304400	SN 01494007	Church –(ruins)	See also HER 32081. Church structure is medieval, possibly as late as 15 th century <i>NB The square 13th century font is now at Brynhenllan church</i>
St Brynach's Church, Cwm yr Eglwys	HER 32081	SN 01494007	Churchyard & Cist Grave Cemetery (also listed as early medieval)	See early medieval section
Y Bryn	HER 13973	SN 014384	Common land (also listed as post-medieval)	
Unknown date				
Bryn Hyfryd	HER 8395 NPRN 308777	SN 009375/ SN00933752	HER - Earthwork of unknown significance RCAHMW - possible settlement features	Aerial photo evidence, not surveyed
Dinas Island	HER 31974	SN 00204050	Cultivation Ridge?	Noted by coastal survey
Dinas Island	HER 31996	SN 00934040	Unknown cropmark identified by dowser	Cropmark on aerial photo in possession of farmer
Island Farm	HER 7551	SN 01344019	Deserted rural settlement? Inside hillfort HER 1587	24x8m structure, no detailed survey due to impenetrable brambles
Mynydd Dinas	HER 8394 NPRN 308767	SN 000372 RCAHMW SN00033721	HER - Earthwork of unknown significance RCAHMW – Field system	Aerial photo evidence, not surveyed
Park y Carreg	HER 2528	SM 99973865	Place name of unknown significance	Tithe map placename. 'No appearance of antiquity' – Tithe field 222 - (RCAHMW 1925 p92)

Ty-Llwyd	HER 31951	SN 01903983	Hollow of unknown significance	<i>See HER 32160 – this is the crater left after a quadrant post was blown up by the MOD in the late 1960s (R. Comeau lived at Ty Llwyd at the time)</i>
<i>Parc y Garreg</i>	<i>Not listed</i>		<i>Place name – site of standing stone? Tithe field 198</i>	<i>Tithe map placename - ‘No appearance of antiquity’ - (RCAHMW 1925 p92)</i>
<i>Parc y Garreg</i>	<i>Not listed</i>		<i>Place name – site of standing stone? Tithe field 606</i>	
<i>Parc y Garreg</i>	<i>Not listed</i>		<i>Place name – site of standing stone? Tithe field 799</i>	
<i>Llain y garn</i>	<i>Not listed</i>		<i>Place name – site of round barrow? Tithe field 465</i>	
General date				
Carn Enoc	HER 48354	SN 0119637007	Rock markings – probably natural	Thought to be natural – perhaps differential erosion of localised crystalline deposit (not glacial striation)

Appendix 3: pollen zones, radiocarbon and interpolated dates from Cwm Dewi, Dinas

(source: *W.P. Seymour 1985 111-2 & Figs 24-26 & 59-6.1,*)

Calendar years are derived from Radiocarbon Calibration Program OXCAL1, using Reimer et al 2004

Seymour's interpolated dates, shown in italics, have been converted into calendar years using OXCAL1 and an assumed standard deviation as shown

Summary view:

Seymour's research (considered in the context of the archaeological record in Section 8) shows that after c9000BC, the hazel scrub which had colonised the land post-glacially was replaced by mixed oak forest (Seymour 1985, 155). The first tentative signs of human modification of the environment appear c6000BC, when a reduction in the previously dense oak cover suggests either Mesolithic activity or a rising water table (ibid, 157-8).

This evidence though is very subtle compared to the 'fairly large scale of activity ... certainly more than a single slash and burn episode' evidenced from c4000 to c3600BC. Clearance was probably 'fairly local' rather than widespread (ibid, 166-9). Seymour suggests the primary activity of this Early Neolithic clearance period was pastoral – stock rearing – though limited in extent with much woodland remaining. Whilst it is unclear whether this activity was continuous at one site or a series of individual clearances, he thinks that Dinas Island was probably occupied continuously or at least seasonally at this time (ibid, 321, 324).

Further evidence of 'considerable anthropogenic activity and removal of forest' is shown from around 3000BC. Beech and oak decline, and hazel, herbs and heathers expand (ibid, 168-9). Pollen suggests an increasingly open woodland canopy. Shifting rather than continuous local human activity is indicated (ibid, 325-6). This large scale, sustained period of clearance peaks at around 2000BC and is followed by a short period of birch regeneration and then by a dramatic expansion of grasslands around 1400-1300BC. Increased bracken pollen suggests the use of fire in land clearance (ibid, 327). Woodland regeneration follows at around 1200-1000BC (ibid, 169-70).

Increasing intensification of farming activity is indicated again from around 900BC. Land clearance reached its maximum level by the Roman period, when pollen indicates little woodland and widespread grassland, like today (ibid, 171-2). There is limited evidence for cereal growing (ibid, 341): the pollen indicates predominantly pastoral activity

The Dinas pollen samples finish around the Roman period. Some information about land use in the Early Medieval period is provided by Seymour's samples in adjacent parishes at Carn Ingli (SN055368, ibid, 115-117; 177-184) and Mynydd Melyn (SN027357, ibid, 114-115; 172-177). Samples at these upland sites were not radiocarbon dated, but they indicate a general picture of woodland regeneration and less intensive occupation in the Early Medieval period, with grass heathland predominant on the hilltops, and the Gwaun Valley woods significantly more extensive than today. (ibid, 349-350).

Depth (cm)	Date – RC or interpolated	Pollen zone	Pollen assemblage	Vegetation description
1100-1090	GU-1267 11,700+/-250BP; Fine peat, 1085-1096 cm 12,150-11,100 CAL BC (95%); 11,840-11,350 CAL BC (68%) 'Sample from the base of organic sediments.' * (p112)	DS-a	<u>Juniperus-Cyperaceae-Salix</u>	Predominantly open landscape; damp valley floor dominated by sedges. Valley sides unstable with sparse vegetation cover, becoming more stable (p138-40) 'The (radiocarbon) determination provides a date for increased stability in the Dinas valley during the Late Devensian Lateglacial Interstadial and the notable local extension of <u>Corylus</u> and other shrub taxa.' (boundary DS-a&b) (p112)
1090-1075		DS-b	<u>Juniperus-Coryloid-Gramineae-Cyperaceae-Filipendula</u>	Juniper scrub expands. Hazel (<u>Corylus</u>) arrives. Landscape still essentially open (p140-2)
1075-1065		DS-c	<u>Coryloid-Gramineae-Cyperaceae-Filipendula</u>	Juniper gradually declining; meadowsweet (<u>Filipendula</u>) increasing; gradual climatic decline (p145-6)

1065-1055	GU-1275 11,100+/-140BP; Organic fragments in peaty clay, 1055-1065 cm 11,290-10,890 CAL BC (95%); 11,170-10,950 CAL BC (68%) 'Sample from the top of the organic sediments underlying a minerogenic section.' * (p112)	DS-d	Coryloid-Gramineae-Cyperaceae- Filicales	'The (radiocarbon) determination provides a date for the marked climatic deterioration at the onset of the Loch Lomond (Younger Dryas) Stadial, evident in both the lithological and palynological data' (p112)
1055-1040		DS-e	barren	No indication of vegetation (Loch Lomond - Younger Dryas – stadial) (p 147-148)
1040-1020	Interpolated c10,000-9700BP boundary DS-f&g (9500-9200 CALBC) (p155)	DS-f	Gramineae-Cyperaceae- <u>Filipendula</u>	Unstable, damp conditions(Loch Lomond - Younger Dryas – stadial) (p148-152)
1020-1000		DS-g	Coryloid- <u>Betula-Quercus-Ulmus- Pinus-Alnus-Rumex-Filicales</u>	Mixed oak (Quercus) forest with birch (Betula) and abundant hazel (p155) (Early Flandrian)
1000-915	GU-996 7125+/-220BP; Well humified peat, 990-1010 cm 6,450-5,600 CAL BC (95%); 6,220-5,790 CAL BC (68%)	DS-h	<u>Quercus-Coryloid</u>	Radiocarbon sample 'marks a period of increasingly dry conditions on the floor of the Dinas valley, characterised by maximum pollen frequencies for <u>Quercus</u> and the decline of local <u>Alnus</u> [alder]' (p112). Some dieback in oak at h/i boundary – human intervention? (p157)
915-820	DS-i/j boundary dated by interpolation to c.6800 BP (c5700 CAL BC) (p159)	DS-i	<u>Alnus-Gramineae-Cyperaceae- Lemna-Sphagnum</u>	Increased wetness – gradually rising water table. Alder expands, then reduces temporarily. May indicate Mesolithic human intervention – or rising groundwater. Oak restricted to drier areas. Sea level a little below –4.5 OD. (p159)
820-630	GU-995 6375+/-110BP; Humified peat, 790-805 cm 5,540-5,050 CAL BC (95%); 5,480-5,290 CAL BC (68%) Interpolated date for DS j/k boundary: c5500 BP (c4300 CAL BC) (p167)	DS-j	<u>Alnus-Filicales</u> -‘diatoms undiff.’	'Period of maximum extent of damp <u>Alnus</u> carr on the floor of the Dinas valley' (p111). Rising sea levels in Cardigan Bay – sea level about –3.5m OD (p160). On drier areas and coastal plateau, forest includes birch, oak, elm (Ulmus), pine (Pinus) & hazel. Evidence for minor breaks in forest cover – local (low level) presence of heather (Calluna) and diverse herb assemblage. (p161). In comparison with DS-i, a period of relatively reduced human activity may be reflected. (p162).
630-550	<i>GU-994 9720+/-160BP – ERRONEOUS DATE Wood peat 610-630 cm 'Upon examination ... considered to be erroneous, due to contamination by older carbon.'</i> (p111)	DS-k	<u>Betula-Quercus-Coryloid-Salix- Sphagnum</u>	The erroneous radiocarbon sample came from a 'Level indicating marked diversification of woodland structure, and with restriction of <u>Alnus</u> carr. Decline in aquatics suggests increasingly dry ground conditions.' (p111) This may be linked to a possible drop in sea level around 5750-5500BP, from –2.2m OD to –3.4m OD. (p162). In the upper part of the zone, near the DS k/l boundary, pollen fluctuations suggest a clearance phase associated with small-scale human activity. (p166)

550-490		DS-l	<u>Betula-Coryloid-Calluna-Gramineae-Cyperaceae-Plantago lanceolata-Rumex-Sphagnum</u>	This trend continues into zone DS-l, 'which is considered the period of maximum exploitation'. (p166). Clearance phase starts towards end of 6 th ma BP (c.4000 CALBC), and continues until early 5 th ma BP (c.3600 CALBC), a period of up to 400 years (p167-8). He suggests that this indicates a 'landnam' phase, referring to Pilcher et al (1971) on Ireland and Beckett & Hibbert (1976) on Somerset Levels. These clearance activities are of limited overall impact, and are probably fairly local. Pollen records suggest high continuing levels of tree and shrub pollen in area. Then reduction in exploitation and birch regenerates rapidly. (p168) Zone DS-l - slowly rising sea levels. At top of zone DS-l, near l/m boundary, there is woodland regeneration of birch and alder and decline in herbaceous taxa, which continues into DS-m.(p166)
490-430	GU-993 4440+/-80BP; Wood peat 435-450cm 3,340-2,890 CAL BC (95%); 3,110-2,900 CAL BC (68%)	DS-m	<u>Betula-Coryloid-Salix</u>	Zone DS-m starts as a period of low human activity locally.(p166). The radiocarbon sample, towards the Zone DS-m/n boundary, marks the 'onset of temporary clearance phase marked by increased proportions of non-arboreal pollen, indicative of increasingly open canopies.' (p111)
430-355		DS-n	<u>Betula-Fraxinus-Coryloid-Plantago lanceolata-Osmunda</u>	Clearance phase – evidence again for 'considerable anthropogenic activity and removal of forest'. Further decline in oak woodland. Birch also reduced towards DS-n/o boundary. Hazel expansion indicates more open canopy. Heather & herbaceous taxa indicate increase in open or cleared land. Ferns (Osmunda) an important local vegetation element. Clearances start shortly after c4440 BP, peaking at c3575 +/-70 BP. (p168-9)
355-285	GU-992 3575+/-70BP; Peat 322-350CM 2,140-1,740 CAL BC (95%); 2,030-1,870 CAL BC (68%)	DS-o	<u>Alnus-Cyperaceae-Filicales</u>	Radiocarbon sample 'marks maximum of temporary clearance activity during Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Corresponds with secondary <u>Ulmus</u> decline. Coincidentally, evidence suggests that the Dinas valley floor became increasingly wet, possibly in association with elevated sea levels. Lithological boundary' (p111) Lower part of zone DS-o - period of maximum clearance. Elm and hazel decline. Herb flora is increasingly rich. Ferns (Filicales) and bracken (Pteridium) increase. Conditions become increasingly wet – continued rise in sea levels may be responsible. Towards end Zone DS-o – short period of birch regeneration. (p169-170)
285-240	Interpolated date for grassland expansion - towards end of 4 th ma BP (p170?) (c.1400-1300 CAL BC)	DS-p	<u>Gramineae-Cyperaceae-Plantago lanceolata-Pteridium</u>	Further peak in anthropogenic activity locally. Dramatic expansion of grasslands. This extensive and intense clearance is shortlived – there is woodland regeneration around early 3 rd ma BP (c.1200-1000 CAL BC). (p171)
240-215	GU-991 2690+/-75BP; Fibrous peat 215-230cm 1,050-750 CAL BC (95%); 920-790 CAL BC (68%)	DS-q	<u>Alnus-Betula-Coryloid</u>	Radiocarbon sample is from 'level (which) approximates with evidence for increased agricultural activity associated with local Iron Age populations, following a period of relatively reduced exploitation.' (p111) Just after date of this sample there is evidence for anthropogenic activity and woodland clearance – near DS-q/r boundary (p171).

215-125		DS-r	Gramineae- Cyperaceae- <u>Plantago lanceolata</u> -‘ruderals’- <u>Sphagnum</u>	Alder, birch & hazel all less common. Increased presence of open ground – more herbaceous taxa evident. (p171)
125-85	GU-990 1950+/-75BP; Fibrous peat 100-130cm 110 CAL BC –240 CAL AD (95%); 50 CAL BC- 130 CAL AD (68%)	DS-s	Gramineae- Cyperaceae- <u>Plantago lanceolata</u> -Rubiaceae- Papillionaceae- <u>Hydrocotyle</u> -aquatics-‘diatoms undiff’	Radiocarbon sample is from ‘Horizon marked by intensification of agricultural activity. Landscape largely of open character’. (p111) Poor representation of arboreal taxa and particularly good ruderal assemblage (wasteland weeds such as nettle, bramble, thistle and dock)– evidence of further intensification of agricultural activity. Waterlogging of valley floor indicated at DS-t boundary. (p172). Limited evidence for cereal growing (p341)
85-0		DS-t	<u>Salix</u> -Filicales- <u>Isoetes</u> -‘diatoms undiff’	

Notes:

1) *Only one RC sample taken at each point. Good practice now would be to take two or three*

* 2) *Seymour arranged his radiocarbon samples from top to bottom and his pollen zones from bottom to top, so where quotes say ‘underlying’, think ‘overlying’*

Appendix 4: oral traditions recorded in the Fishguard and Goodwick County Times in 1908-9 by ‘Gwynrug’ (The Reverend David Charles Jones)

Location	Site type	Gwynrug’s comments	Date of article	Other sources
Parc-Main/Maen, Werndew, on Bron-y-Forwyn, above Carn-wiber	Burial chamber & stone circle	‘The remains of a fine cromlech and stone circle	22.10.1908	
Parc-y-post, Parkau-mawr	Standing stone(s)	‘a fine maccebah or standing stone’	22.10.1908	
Parcmaen, Tymeini (i.e. The Lady Stone, Fishguard parish)	Standing stone(s)	‘a fine maccebah or standing stone’	22.10.1908	DAT 2546 RCAHMW 305160
Brynhenllan	Stone circle	‘Tradition tells us that there was in prehistoric times a large stone circle on Brynhenllan, in Dinas...’ ‘Portions of it remained until 1670 AD’	29.10.08	
Tyrhos	Round houses & earthwork	The remains of houses ‘round in form in imitation of the sun’ ‘in the field at the back of the present outhouses of Tyrhos’. Also ‘a long earthwork above the houses as a means of defence. This earthwork was the only thing in shape of a hedge on Dinas moor for centuries. It was called ‘gorclaw’, ‘gwerclaw’ or ‘gwarchglawdd’... ‘That earthwork remained until the end of the eighteenth century.’	1909 (Ch XI – Tyrhos and Tabor) -exact date not noted on original	
‘Dinas moor’ between Vidir Vawr and Hescwm	Unenclosed land	‘The land from Vidir Fawr to Hesg-gwm until comparatively recent times was one piece of moor and waste without a hedge or a house on it.’	1909 (Ch XI – Tyrhos and Tabor) -exact date not noted on original	
Pwllgwaelod	Defended enclosure	He suggests that its function was to repel Vikings; the ‘militia’ in them were ‘in Irish named Laochs, heroes’.	5.11.08	DAT 1588
		‘There was a large mound on the flat here [at Dolglomen above Pwllgwaelod], made to defend the place against invaders from the sea. Some of it may be seen to this day. But the incursions made by the sea in this corner have taken great portions of the land away. The old people remembered the ancient fort extending out a long way where the sea now covers all.’	17.12.08	DAT 1588
Cwm yr eglwys	Defended enclosure	He suggests that its function was to repel Vikings; the ‘militia’ in them were ‘in Irish named Laochs, heroes’	5.11.08	DAT 1587 RCAHMW 304399

Bwlch Mawr	Defended enclosure	The 'Castell' was, he suggests, used in the early medieval period as well as in later times: 'In ancient time a strong castle was built on the top of this rock, in order to defend the coast from sea pirates' ... 'The Castle was also used in the battles of the Welsh princes for supremacy in Dyfed' ... 'It appears that there was a dungeon in it' ... 'Four cast-iron balls, weighing about seven pounds each, were found in the ruins'	1909 (Ch XII – Bwlchmawr) - exact date not noted on original	DAT 1431 RCAHMW 309120
Bwlch y Groes	Cross	'At the road side near the brook that flows by Gedeon Chapel towards Dyffryn there stood for centuries a large Keltic cross'	22.10.1908	DAT 4468
Dinas Mountain – junction of roads to Llanllawer and Pontfaen	Cross	Road from Dinas to Pontfaen known as 'Vidir Crwys'. There was a 'large Celtic cross' at the side of the road, on the junction of this road with the 'ancient road' from St David's to Cardigan. This ancient road passed Llanllawer church, Trellwyn, Park-y-Dinas, and Nanthyfer. 'Portions of this road can now be seen near Park-y-Dinas, where Mr and Mrs Bowen reside, and in several other places.'	14.1.09 & 1909 (Ch IX – Vidir Fawr) - exact date not noted on original	
Parc Penygroes near Mynydd Melyn (Llanychlwydog parish) (Gwaun Valley side of Dinas Mountain)	Cross	An 'ancient cross' which was moved to Tredafydd chapel (Moravian)	1909 (Ch IX – Vidir Fawr) - exact date not noted on original	DAT 1959
Brynhenllan	Early Medieval Church	He says that the first church at Brynhenllan was a round building, built of wattle and daub with a reed thatch roof; it was later replaced in stone. The priest's house was called Tygwyn.	29.10.08	DAT 1428
	Early Medieval Cemetery	A graveyard enclosed the church in the 8 th century; until then there was a cemetery somewhere on the mountain near Vidir Crwys. 'Many of the graves in Brynhenllan Cemetery were to be seen until about 1800 or a little after; and four or five graves can be seen there now after heavy rains, in the road near Brynhenllan Chapel. The cemetery extended from Yet-yr-Esgyrn to a point below the present Brynhenllan Chapel'.	29.10.08	DAT 1428
Iet-yr-esgair (esgyrn)	Early Medieval Cemetery	He says that there was in 'ancient times' a small homestead called 'Esgair' in the lane leading from Cwm to Vidir Fawr; the 'iet' in 'Iet yr esgair' refers to its entrance gate. He derives the meaning of 'esgair' from either esgair = ridge or esgyrn = bones; he says that 'bones were carted in a heap at this place from the ancient graveyard near Tygwyn', but that 'esgyrn' is probably a corruption of 'esgair'.	1909 (Ch X- Brynhenllan) -	DAT 1428

Tygwyn	'Arch and cell' under farmhouse; also charring, graves and large stones	'The Vikings burnt the churches on the coast, and Brynhenllan church met with the same fate. In rebuilding Tygwyn, Dinas, early in [the] last century, the workmen, in digging the foundation, came upon an arch and a cell which were the remains of an ancient ecclesiastical house. They found also traces of a great fire in the debris, and the quantity of charred and burnt remains they had to dig up proved that the old church had been burnt. They also came upon several graves, in which were human remains in fairly good preservation. They also unearthed some very large stones, supposed to be the remains of the ancient stone-circle of the Druids.'	5.11.08.	1877 Tabor Eisteddfod essay
The Cwrt, Cwm yr Eglwys	Medieval courtyard house	Originally the home of the Lord Marcher's representative, by implication of medieval date, built of stone and oak, with kitchens, stables and 'all necessary conveniences'. Divided into 6 houses in 17 th century. [Demolished early in the twentieth century after these articles were written]	5.11.08 & 1909 (Ch XVII) - exact date not noted on original	Photo (Dinas Historical Society)
Ogof Fyrnach, Cwm yr Eglwys	Cave	'A cave ran from Pig-y-baw on the north side of the meadow and the graveyard towards the Bont, in which a Goidel saint presided for centuries, but the Christian missionaries to the place turned him out, and replaced him with the Christian saint Byrnach'. 'The old cave is now an open beach, but it is still called the 'Ogof' and 'Ogof Fyrnach'	22.10.1908 & 5.11.1908	
Ogof y Derwydd, Dinas Island	Cave	'Ogof y Derwydd' under Dinas Island also has early Christian/pre-Christian associations	22.10.1908	
Garn Fawr	Custom at natural feature	Custom of going to Garn Fawr on 1 st of August until 1870 – 'an ancient Druidic custom'.	22.10.1908	
Ffynnon-ofy(dd)	Well	A 'Fine well' 'which also belonged to the Druids'.	22.10.1908	DAT 18463
Ffynnon-wen & brook flowing from it	Well & stream	He identifies the well Ffynnon-wen as a sacred well and the brook flowing down to Abergwyn (Nantwen) – from Rhos-y-gunwen (?), near Ffynnonwen, Tygwyn, Carngwyn – as a stream sacred to pre-Christian and Christian.	29.10.1908	DAT 18462/ DAT 18530
Cwm yr Eglwys bay	Place name	The beach outside CyE church – at the end of the large field between the graveyard and the sea – was called Abergwyn beach [<i>now a side bay</i>]; the brook Nantwen ran into it.	5.11.08	Geology and placename support this
	Land lost to sea	'In ancient times' the land (at CyE) extended from Pig-y-baw to the stones opposite	10.12.08	Geology supports this

Appendix 5: Settlement areas named in 1841 Tithe Assessment, listed in order of first documentary reference, with characterisation of key settlements

Bold type indicates settlements listed in 1594 Extent.

Dates show the first documented reference. Unless otherwise indicated, these are the dates listed in Charles (1992). Where Charles' reference is to the Tithe Assessments, the date has been taken as 1841.

Settlement name	Date
Forest, Part of	
Bronhenllan/ Brynhenllan (3 headings)	1331
Dinas Island ⁱ	1342
Penmynydd (4 headings)	1524
Castle	1583
Ffynnon Ovy	1583
Hescwm (2 entries)	1583
Vron (6 headings)	1583
Alltwen	1594
Clyn	1595
Hescwm Ishaf	1595
Hescwm uchaf	1595
Pencnwc	1595
Werndew	1615
Pant Dwr	1628
Park Newydd	1628
Ty Rhos	1640
Park y Dinas	1705
Ty Hen	1705
Vagwr Meredith ⁱⁱ	1721
Pwll Gwaelod	1729
Hescwm Mill	1741
Kilwennen (2 entries)	1751
Ty Mawr	1751
Tymawr, Part of	1751
Dyffryn ⁱⁱⁱ	1786
Dyffryn, Part of	1786
Ffynnon Wen	1793
Party Bach	1793
Ty Gwyn Brynhenllan	1808
Ty Gwyn, Part of	1808
Cwm yr Eglwys (5 headings)	1813

Taibach	1815
Bwlch Mawr	1825
Tabor	1825
Cwm Bach	1826
Cwm Mawr	1826
Penrhiw Elly	1826
Yet yr Eskirn ^{iv}	1826
Rhos (2 headings)	1827
Penygraig (2 headings)	1828
Crug glas	1831
Penllain	1831
Garn Fach ^v	1832
Bwlch y Groes	1839
Jericho	1839
Carnwen Cottages	1841
Voel & Kilwennen ^{vi}	1841
Danygarn	1841
Garnmadoc, Part of	1841
Hescwm Voel Bank ^{vii}	1841
Pig Mary	1841
Waun Howell	1841
- and one dwelling on common land	1841
Pencrug	1841
Soar Hill	1841
Black Horse	1841
Bwlch y Gof	1841
Clyn Ishaf	1841
Cross Inn	1841
Ffynnone	1841
Gribbin Dauddwr	1841
Park Glas	1841
Plas y Wrugen	1841
Ty Canol	1841
Yet y bont pren	1841

Key settlement characterisation:

Brynhenllan ('Hill of the old llan') - first recorded 1331 (Fig 11 & 16):

This nucleated hamlet is at the heart of a radial pattern of strip fields, with multiple owners and tenants, and adjacent to a large freehold, Ty Gwyn. It is especially interesting in the context of the developing understanding of medieval nucleated hamlets/villages in Wales (Kissock 1997). Traditionally nucleation was thought to indicate English colonisation, but there is no evidence for this in Dinas, where only one or two English personal names (apart from priests) are recorded from the medieval period, all place names are Welsh, and Welsh land tenure persisted into the sixteenth century. Morphologically the nucleation and strip fields at Brynhenllan are suggestive of the nucleated 'tir corddian' villages discussed by GRJ Jones and Kissock, where strips radiate out from a church or high status holding. This would be consistent with the place name evidence of a pre-14th century church somewhere in the vicinity (section 5).

The preservation of the strip patterns of fields is interesting. Jones says that most examples of 'tir corddian' disappeared with estate consolidation, surviving only where there were opportunities to

practise supplementary activities like fishing and sailing – both traditional activities in Dinas - and/or where rivalries of major landowners delayed estate consolidation (Jones 1985, 168).

Cwm yr Eglwys - first recorded 1813; known as Dinas (first recorded 1342) before that (Fig 11):

It is difficult to assess the original plan of Cwm yr Eglwys because of the erosion of the land by the sea. Fig 11 shows it in 1841, before the destruction of the church. The dotted line indicates the possible extent of land in the medieval period according to Gwynrug (ref). It is not known what, apart from a meadow, occupied this lost land.

Dinas Island was demesne land of the Bowen family, described in 1603 as being divided into two open fields by a stone hedge from ‘ancient times’ (Owen 1994, 116). The 1888 OS map shows small, abandoned enclosures and cottages along a path above the track to the centre of the Island grouped around the only spring on the headland; only the cottages (mostly abandoned) are shown on the Tithe Map. Until its seventeenth century subdivision, the Cwrt appears to have been occupied by a member of the Bowen family or by the Bowen’s steward (Jones 5.11.1908; Jones 1979, 40-1).

Vron - first recorded 1583 (Fig 11):

In 1841 six smallholdings and part of one larger farm, the parish poorhouse and a smithy were clustered here along the edge of common mountain land. On the slopes below, the small field (397) described as common land in 1841 may attest to a ‘tir gwelyog’ origin for this hamlet.

Hescwm & Bwlch Mawr- first recorded 1595 (Fig 12):

The erstwhile presence of tir gwelyog is suggested by a multiplicity of dwelling enclosures and smallholdings around common land, including a mill and three farmsteads all sharing the name ‘Hescwm’, and ‘cytir’ placenames between Bwlch Mawr and Ty Rhos (Tithe 467 & 473).

Trevawr - first recorded 1579:

By 1841 this large area was substantially divided between the three large farms of Pencnwc, Werndew and Dyffryn. The 1594 Extent and other contemporary documents suggest more extensive settlement at Dyffryn in the medieval period; further research would be needed to elucidate this.

Penmynydd - first recorded 1524 (Fig 12):

Much of this area of tenanted hillside smallholdings, linearly arranged along a lane, was owned by just two absentee landowners in 1841. The existence of three small roadside enclosures (Tithe 827a, 830 & 833) described as ‘burgages’ in 1841 is intriguing; four more ‘burgages’ (Tithe 689, 731, 732, & 736) are listed in the Rhos Isaf/Cwm Mawr area nearby, and a further one (Tithe 663) at Hescwm. Most have the same landowner. There are superficial morphological similarities with the abandoned enclosures on Dinas Island. Burgage rights are not known to be associated with Dinas. If the term has medieval origins, it may represent planned settlement by a landowner, similar to the Irish rural boroughs and to Wiston, New Moat, Letterston, Llawhaden and Templeton in Pembrokeshire (Kissock 1993, 196; Kissock 1997, 130-2; Murphy 1997, 153). Further research is needed to indicate the form of this settlement before agglomeration and enclosure, and ascertain the origin of the ‘burgage’ plots.

ⁱ Listed as ‘Deinas’ but context (inheritance of lands by Llewelyn ap Owen) indicates reference to Dinas Island

ⁱⁱ Listed as Tir Veredith 1586

ⁱⁱⁱ listed as Trevawr 1579

^{iv} Tythyn yr Escair 1595

^v Tir y Garn 1586; Carn Vawr 1602

^{vi} Plas y Voel 1595

^{vii} Plas y Voel 1595

Appendix 6: 'Cytir' & 'Undivided', 'Burgages', Gardens, Ardd & Gerddi

Field names: 'Cytir' & 'Undivided'

Owner	Tenant	Field no	Description	Use	Acres	Rods	Perches
Jones Revd Edward, Morris Stephen and others	Raymond William, Morris Stephen and others	70	Undivided land	Pasture	20	-	20
Harries James, Harries David and Francis John	Themselves	194	Undivided piece on the Cliff	Waste	1	2	30
Harries John Harding & Davies Thomas Henry	Davies John	467	Park Cytir	Pasture	2	1	6
Richards Thomas	John David	473	Cyttir bach Cottage and Garden	Arable		2	2
Lewis John, Richards Thomas and others	Davies David, Owen David and Davies John	547	Undivided	Waste	5	1	5
Harries John Harding & Davies Thomas Henry	William David & Hughes Stephen	861	Undivided piece on the Mountain	Waste	2	1	1

'Burgages'

Field no & area	Acres	Rods	Perches	Landlord	Tenant
Burgages (all listed as pasture or arable)					
827a Penmynydd	0	0	29	John Harding Harries & Thomas Henry Davies	David Williams
830 Penmynydd	0	0	32	John Harding Harries & Thomas Henry Davies	Stephen Hughes
732 Rhos Isaf/Cwm Mawr	0	1	16	John Harding Harries & Thomas Henry Davies	Anne Evans
736 Rhos Isaf/Cwm Mawr	0	1	16	John Harding Harries & Thomas Henry Davies	David Evans
689 Rhos Isaf/Cwm Mawr	0	0	21	John Lewis	William Harries
Cottage and Burgage (listed as pasture- so uninhabited?)					
833 Penmynydd	0	1	20	John Harding Harries & Thomas Henry Davies	Stephen Hughes
Garden and Burgage (listed as pasture)					
663 Hescwm	0	0	26	Thomas Mortimer & David Francis	John Morgan
Cottage, Garden and Burgage (listed as arable- so uninhabited?)					
731 Rhos Isaf/Cwm Mawr	0	2	2	John Harding Harries & Thomas Henry Davies	Anne Evans

Gardens, Ardd & Gerddi

Land described as 'Gardens' with no indication of pastoral or arable use			
Field no.	Acres	Rods	Perches
212	0	0	18
239	0	1	3
780	0	0	36
93	0	0	14
94	0	0	20
259	0	0	18
53	0	0	14
58	0	0	34
34	0	0	10
35	0	0	16
36	0	0	16
561a	0	0	8
Land listed as 'Gardens' and described as pasture or arable			
Field no.	Acres	Rods	Perches
750	0	1	0
295	0	2	28
305	0	0	34
92	0	0	19
123	0	0	10
846	0	1	11
439	0	0	6
Land described as Ardd/Ardden/Gardd/Gerddi (= garden, enclosure, quillet) and described as pasture or arable. (The three large fields are all 'Gerddi')			
Field no.	Acres	Rods	Perches
582	0	0	19
567	0	1	10
241	0	0	30
743	0	2	6
406	0	0	30
694	0	1	10
722	0	1	10
878	0	0	34
299	0	0	32
436	0	1	6
90	0	0	37
739	4	1	0
245	2	1	30
248	2	3	32

Appendix 7: Dinas – size and population

Area of the ecclesiastical parish: 2328 statute acres = 3.6375 square Miles (census data)

Late sixteenth century:

1587: Taylors Cussion (from Sheriff's lists) (Owen, pub 1906, Book 1 p53) lists 24 householders 'whereof there is 2 freeholders'.

1599: Taylors Cussion (from Sheriff's lists) (Owen, pub 1906, Book 2 p80)
50 'people of all sorts'; 20 householders; 20 ploughs.

1594 The Extent of Cemaes lists 9 different landowners (some owning several properties) and 17 different tenants (ref).

The 1594 Extent is incomplete - Dinas Island for instance is not listed – and a comparison with other contemporary documents listed in the NLW catalogue (Appendix 1) reveals 3 more owners and at least 4 more tenants. Only two are resident in the parish.

Howells (1956, p417) cautions against attempts to calculate the number of freeholders in Elizabethan Pembrokeshire using Owen's list in the Taylors Cussion because the list is derived from the Sheriff's list of those freeholders substantial enough to serve as jurymen. Many small freeholders in Cemaes were not included in this list. He says that the only accurate indications can be found by analysing surviving extents and surveys – but, as has been noted, there are problems with the only published Extent.

Seventeenth century:

1670 Hearth Tax: 48 hearths in all, 24 of them paupers

Eighteenth century:

In 1773 'there were by exact calculation in the Parish 373 souls.' (Parish Register, NLW p11)

Nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries:

The 1841 tithe schedule lists 66 owners and 120 occupiers (including owner-occupiers and tenants) of land and houses.

Census returns data:

Year	Population	Inhabited houses
1801	620	
1811	695	
1821	753	
1831	741	125
1841	819	224
1851	856	222
1861	820	224
1871	797	225
1881	786	213
1891	721	211
1901	694	208
1911	673	
1921	691	194
1931	680	198
1951	678	219
1961	678	212

In 2001, the population of Dinas in the area of the ecclesiastical parish was 705 (Pembrokeshire County Council)

The 1670 Hearth Tax can be viewed at: <http://www.genebooks.com/pembroke/hearth1670/>

Census data can be viewed at <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/census/index.jsp>

Pembrokeshire County Council data is at

http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=101%2C649%2C658&parent_directory_id=646

(checked 14.05.2008)

Appendix 8: The Early Medieval and Medieval Ecclesiastic Landscape - field and place names of possible significance

Field no (tith)	Field or place name	Translation	Comment
-	Brynhenllan	Hill of the old church/churchyard/ecclesiastic enclosure	First recorded 1331. Church(yard) location not known
-	Cwm yr Eglwys	Valley of the Church	First recorded 1813; known as 'Dinas' before that
-	Abergwyn	Mouth of the River Gwyn/ White/beautiful/holy/blessed mouth of the river.	Name given to small beach to immediate southeast of Cwm yr Eglwys beach on 1888 6" OS map. Name once applied to whole of Cwm yr Eglwys bay (Gwynrug)
85a	Gilwen	White/beautiful/holy/blessed narrow place/corner	85a, 97, 98, 100, 101 form a contiguous block split between three separate owners Field 97 forms W. end of small subdivided oval enclosure
97	Park bach y Gilwen	Small (enclosed) field of the white/beautiful/holy/blessed narrow place/corner	
98	Park Gilwen	(Enclosed) field of the white/beautiful/holy/blessed narrow place/corner	
100	Gilwen uchaf	Upper white/beautiful/holy/blessed narrow place/corner	
101	Gilwen	White/beautiful/holy/blessed narrow place/corner	
69	Ty Gwyn (farm)	White/beautiful/holy/blessed house	Stone coffins, bones, stone arch(es) and evidence of burning found here in 19 th century (Gwynrug & Tabor essay)
114	Yet yr Eskirn field	Gate of the ridge/bones/human remains (esgyrndy = charnel-house; esgyrn saint = relics)	Between Ty Gwyn and Glebe land 114, 115, 119, 120, 124 form a contiguous block split between three separate owners
115	Yet yr Eskirn house	Gate of the ridge/bones/human remains/ (esgyrndy = charnel-house; esgyrn saint = relics)	
119	Eskirn ishaf	Lower ridge/bones/human remains/ (esgyrndy = charnel-house; esgyrn saint = relics)	
120	Eskirn uchaf	Upper ridge/bones/human remains (esgyrndy = charnel-house; esgyrn saint = relics)	
124	Yet yr Eskirn Houses & Gardens	Gate of the ridge/bones/human remains (esgyrndy = charnel-house; esgyrn saint = relics)	

164-178	Glebe Lands and Vicarage		Adjacent to Ty Gwyn lands
143	Ffynnon Wen farm	White/beautiful/holy/blessed spring	On inland side of glebe land
551	Llain Crosswen	Strip of the white/beautiful/holy/blessed Cross/ crossroads	On a fork in the road on the western approach to Brynhenllan. Boundary of EM ecclesiastic landholding? Pilgrim cross?
216	Erw Wen	White/beautiful/holy/blessed acre	On Dyffryn (Trevawr) farm
343	Park gwyn bach	White/beautiful/holy/blessed (enclosed) field	On Pencnwc farm, east of Vron
344	Park gwyn	White/beautiful/holy/blessed (enclosed) field	
373	Park Croes	(Enclosed) field of the Cross/crossroads	On Vron farm. Close to Bwlch y Groes farm and Cross Inn
386	Bwlch y Groes farm	Gap/pass of the cross/crossroads	Cross roads to SE of Brynhenllan. Location of 'Celtic' cross – gone by late nineteenth century. Boundary of EM ecclesiastic landholding? Pilgrim cross? (Gwynrug/RCAHMW 1925??)
394-5	Cross Inn		
525	Cnuc gwyn	White/beautiful/holy/blessed hillock	Close to Brynhenllan
579	Park gwyn bach	Small white/beautiful/holy/blessed (enclosed) field	On Ty Hen farm, near Carn Wen
657	Carnwen Cottages and Gardens	White/beautiful/holy/blessed cairn/rock	The 'wen' in Carnwen may be linked to the adjacent <i>Kilwennen</i> , rather than deriving from <i>gwyn</i> - note the (now lost) Kilkenawon in the adjacent Fishguard South Parish
658	Park carnwen	(Enclosed) field of the White/beautiful/holy/blessed cairn/rock	
723	Alltwen	White/beautiful/holy/blessed wooded hillside	Side of hill dividing Brynhenllan and Dinas from the multiple EM ecclesiastic sites of the Gwaun Valley
815	Alltwen (on 1888 6" OS map)	White/beautiful/holy/blessed wooded hillside	
820	Park gwyn	White/beautiful/holy/blessed (enclosed) field	On the Bowen family's Penmynydd holding, above Allt Wen
821	Llainwen	White/beautiful/holy/blessed (enclosed) strip	
871	Park fidir groes	(Enclosed) field of the lane of the cross/crossroads	On the approach to the mountain top cross
898	Park gwyn	White/beautiful/holy/blessed (enclosed) field	On Park y Dinas farm, on mountain

Appendix 9: key to Figure 4

Prehistoric Sites in and close to Dinas

V = vanished; italics denote sites not on HER

Map no.	Site name	Record No.	Grid reference	Site type
Mesolithic				
1	Dinas Mountain, near Garn Fawr	PAS: NMGW-3FA277	SN 01033690 or SN 01343688	Findspot - Earlier Mesolithic flint microlith
Neolithic				
2	Cwm-yr-Eglwys	HER 1589	SN 01484005	Findspot –unfinished stone axe
3	<i>Parc- Maen, Werndew, on Bron-y-Forwyn, above Carn-wiber</i>	<i>Not noted</i>	<i>N/K, could be Tithe850 or 896, both Parc Main, Dinas Mountain</i>	<i>'The remains of a fine cromlech and stone circle' (Gwynrug 22.10.1908) (V)</i>
4	<i>Bwlch Mawr</i>	<i>- awaited -</i>	<i>SN 00453835</i>	<i>Findspot – flaked stone axe</i>
Neolithic, Adjacent parishes:				
5	Coitan Arthur	HER 1424	SN 0068536180	Chambered Tomb (V)
6	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1426 NPRN 304332	SN0014135812 SN00163579 (RCAHMW)	Standing Stone Pair or remains of chambered tomb
7	Trewrach	HER 44740	SM989383	Findspot - large flaked stone axe
Bronze Age				
8	Parc Cerrig Hirion/ Ty Rhos Stone	HER 1422 NPRN 304335	SN 0081838756	Standing Stone/ Stone Pair
9	Parc Y Garreg	HER 1427	SN 0195538642	Rubbing stone or standing stone (Tithe 335)
10	Carn Fach	HER 5704	SN 00503722	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site (V)
11	Carn Fron	HER 4469	SN 01683811	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site(V) .
12	Carn Gwiber; Parc y Garn	HER 12097	SN 01503780	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site (V) .
13	Garn(Carn) Wen; Maes y Garn	HER 12098	SN 00103800	Place name possibly indicating round barrow site (V)
14	<i>Parc-y-post, Parkau-mawr</i>	<i>Not noted</i>	<i>Parc y post N/k; Parc Mawr = Tithe 308</i>	<i>'a fine maccebah or standing stone' (V).</i>
15	<i>Brynhenllan</i>	<i>Not noted</i>	<i>N/k</i>	<i>'a large stone circle ...Portions of it remained until 1670 AD' (Gwynrug 29.10.08) (V).</i>
16	Carn Enoc	HER 1443 NPRN 304337	SN 01263705	Possible ring barrow
17	Dinas Island Castell East	HER 11364	SN 01344019	Findspot – worked flint
Bronze Age, adjacent parishes				
18	Lady Stone; Ty-Meini/Yet-y-Bontbren Stone	HER 2546 NPRN 305160	SM99573762	RCAHMW - Standing Stone
19	Mynydd Melyn	HER 1423	SN0287336385/	Standing stone
20	Mynydd Melin (M. Melyn East Cairn – RCAHMW)	HER 1440 NPRN 304338	SN 0285236388	Round barrow
21	Glyn Gath	HER 1446 NPRN 304336	SN 0167536632	Ring barrow

6	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1426	SN 0014135812	Chambered Tomb? Standing Stone Pair? (also listed as Neolithic)
22	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1444	SN 0002235792	Standing Stone?
23	Parc y Meirw	HER 2551 NPRN 285	SM9988935922/ SM99883591	Stone Row (HER) Stone Alignment (RCAHMW)
Iron Age				
24	Castell Dinas/ Castell, Bwlch- Mawr	HER 1431 NPRN 309120	SN00453815 SN00443816 (RCAHMW)	Defended enclosure or castle.
25	Cwm-yr-Eglwys	HER 1586	SN 015401	Findspot – spindle whorl
26	Dinas Island Castell (East)	HER 1587 NPRN 304399	SN 01344019	Defended Enclosure
27	Dinas Island Castell (West)	HER 1588	SN 00234005	Promontory Fort (V).
28	Mynydd Dinas	HER 11334 NPRN 402715	SN 01553750 RCAHMW SN015375	Polygonal embanked enclosure c 60m across
Iron Age, adjacent parishes				
29	Penrhyn Erw-Goch (RCAHMW)	NPRN 406937	SM99193885	Promontory Fort
Undated Prehistoric				
30	Parc Mawr	HER 14375	SN 018375	Unenclosed roundhouse settlement & field system
17	Dinas Island Castell East	HER 11364	SN 01344019	Findspot – 2 small worked flints, may be Bronze Age
Unknown date				
31	Bryn Hyfryd	HER 8395 NPRN 308777	SN 009375/ SN00933752	Possible settlement features
32	Mynydd Dinas	HER 8394 NPRN 308767	SN 000372 RCAHMW SN00033721	Possible field system
33	Park y Carreg	HER 2528	SM 99973865	Place name of unknown significance (<i>Tithe field 606 –poss. site of vanished standing stone, noted by RCAHMW 1925</i>) (V).
34	<i>Parc y Garreg/ Parc Carreg</i>	<i>Not listed</i>	<i>Tithe 198</i>	<i>Place name, site of standing stone? Tithe field 198 (noted by RCAHMW 1925)</i> (V).
35	<i>Parc y Garreg/ Parc Carreg</i>	<i>Not listed</i>	<i>Tithe 799</i>	<i>Place name, site of standing stone? Tithe field 799 (noted by RCAHMW 1925)</i> (V).
36	<i>Llain y garn</i>	<i>Not listed</i>	<i>Tithe 465</i>	<i>Place name, site of round barrow? Tithe field 465 (noted by RCAHMW 1925)</i> (V).
37	<i>Tyrhos</i>	<i>Not noted</i>	<i>N/k</i>	<i>Roundhouse settlement & enclosure (Gwynrug 1909 (Ch XI – Tyrhos and Tabor - date not noted on original)</i> (V).
All periods				
38	<i>Cwm Dewi, near Cwm yr Eglwys</i>	<i>Not listed</i>	<i>SN010398</i>	<i>Palaeoenvironmental sample – peat core</i>

Appendix 10: key to Figure 5
Prehistoric and Early Medieval Sites in and close to Dinas

Map no	Site name	Record No.	Grid reference	Site type
Neolithic				
1	Bwlch Mawr axe	awaited	SN 00453835	Findspot – Neolithic axe
2	Coitan Arthur	HER 1424	SN 0068536180	Chambered Tomb? Round Barrow?
3	Cwm-yr-Eglwys	HER 1589	SN 01484005	Findspot – Neolithic axe
4	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1425	SN 002355	Chambered Tomb?
4	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1426 NPRN 304332	SN0014135812 SN00163579 (RCAHMW)	Chambered Tomb? Standing Stone Pair? (HER)/ Standing Stone Pair (RCAHMW)
5	Trewrach axe	HER 44740	SM 989383	Findspot – large flaked axe
Bronze Age				
6	Carn Enoc	HER 1443 NPRN 304337	SN 01263705	Ring barrow/Enclosure of unknown period (RCAHMW)
7	Dinas Island Castell East	HER 11364	SN 01344019	Findspot – worked flint
8	Glyn Gath	HER 1446 NPRN 304336	SN 0167536632	Round barrow (HER)/ Cairn, unknown period (RCAHMW)
9	Lady Stone; Ty-Meini/Yet-y-Bontbren Stone (RCAHMW record)	HER 2546 NPRN 305160	SM99573762	RCAHMW - Standing Stone – Neolithic period
10	Mynydd Melyn	HER 1423	SN0287336385/	Standing stone? (HER)
11	Parc Cerrig Hirion/ Ty Rhos stone	HER 1422 NPRN 304335	SN 0081838756	Standing Stone (HER)/ Stone Pair, unknown period (RCAHMW)
12	Parc y Meirw	HER 2551 NPRN 285	SM9988935922/ SM99883591	Stone Row (HER) Stone Alignment (RCAHMW)
4	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1426	SN 0014135812	Chambered Tomb? Standing Stone Pair? (also listed as Neolithic)
4	Tre-Llwyn Fawr	HER 1444	SN 0002235792	Standing Stone?
Iron Age				
13	Castell Dinas/ Castell, Bwlch-Mawr (RCAHMW)	HER 1431 NPRN 309120	SN00453815 SN00443816 (RCAHMW)	Defended Enclosure, could also be medieval
14	Cwm-yr-Eglwys	HER 1586	SN 015401	Findspot – spindle whorl
15	Dinas Island Castell (East)	HER 1587 NPRN 304399	SN 01344019	Defended Enclosure
16	Dinas Island Castell (West)	HER 1588	SN 00234005	Possible hillfort
17	Penrhyn Erw-Goch (RCAHMW)	NPRN 406937	SM99193885	Promontory Fort
Early Medieval				
18	Bwlch y Groes cross	Not on HER		Ring cross
19	Glyn Gath cross	Not on HER		Cross
10	Llain Cross Wen	Not on HER		Ring cross
21	Llanllawer Churchyard	HER 2566,7,8,9	SM 98693594/6/7	Inscribed stones – 7 th –9 th c. Latin crosses & 7 th –9 th c. Latin ring crosses

22	Ty Gwyn, Bryn Henllan	HER 1428 A	SN 00953948	Cist Grave Cemetery
23	Ty Gwyn, Bryn Henllan	HER 1428 B	SN 00953948	Church
Medieval				
24	Llanllawer Parish Church	HER 12533	SM 98683597	Church
25	Llanllawer Sainted Well/ Holy Well (RCAHMW)	HER 2552 NPRN 32489	SM98723601 SM99273455 (RCAHMW)	Holy well
26	Parc-Yr-Hen Gapel (RCAHMW)	NPRN 308629	SM99253772	Possible Chapel
27	St Brynach's Church, Cwm yr Eglwys	HER 32081	SN 01494007	Churchyard & Cist Grave Cemetery (also listed as medieval)

Appendix 11: Welsh words referred to in text

Unless otherwise indicated translations are taken from Charles 1992

Allt = Slope, hill, wooded hill-side, wood

Arad(r) = plough

Ardd = see *gardd*

Bach = Small, little

Bron = Rounded hill-slope

Bryn = hill

Bwlch = gap, pass

Cantref = hundred

Carn = cairn, rock

Carreg/cerrig (*pl*)= stone/stones

Castell = castle, fort, stronghold

Cil/gil = corner, angle, nook

Cnwc = hillock, knoll

Croes = cross, crossroads

Cwm = deep narrow valley

Cytir = Joint land, associated with *tir gwelyog* (Jones 1973 p432); common land (Charles 1992 767)

Dinas = Fort, stronghold

Eglwys = church

Erw = acre (Davies 1987 p155)

Esgair = leg, limb, ridge, mountain spur (Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru 2002, 2446)

Esgyrn (plural of *asgwrn*) = bones, backbone, remains, corpse (Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru 2002, 586)

Fach – see *Bach*

Fawr – see *Mawr*

Feidir - see *meidr*

Fron – see *bron*

Ffynnon = spring, well, source

Gardd/Ardd/Gerddi (*pl*)= strips or quilletts rather than the ‘gardens’ of modern Welsh (Jones 1973 p435)

Garn – see *carn*

Gorclaw (*Gwynrug*) – **gorchlawdd/gorglawdd** = bank, wall or ditch (Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru 2002, 2810)

Gwarchlawdd/gwerclaw (*Gwynrug*) = entrenchment, bulwark, rampart, fort; **gwarch** = that which shuts up (Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru 2002, 3008, 3006)

Gwaelod = bottom, low

Gwely = ‘resting place’/extended family landholding (*tref*) – but not used in Pembrokeshire (Howells 1955 p323-4)

Gwyn/wyn/wen/gwen = white, fair, light; blessed, holy

Hen = old

Hir/hirion (*pl*)= long, tall

Iet = gate

Isaf/ishaf = lower, lowest

Llain /Lleiniau (*pl*) = strip/quillet, often less than 1 acre in size. (Davies 1987 p155; Howells 1956 p324; Longley 2001 p48)

Llan = church, ecclesiastic enclosure

Maenol/Maenolau = territorial estate containing a number of *tref* units (N. Wales) (Longley 1997 p41-2)

Maenor/Maenorau = territorial estate containing a number of *tref* units (S. Wales) (Jones 1998)

Maes = open field (Jones 1973 p457)

Mawr = big, great

Meidr = lane

Mynydd = mountain, hill, waste land, heath

Park/parc = field name, also found in Devon & Cornwall; derived from OE ‘*pearroc*’ meaning an ‘enclosed piece of land’ (Rippon 2004 p84)

Pen = head, headland, promontory, top, hill-top, end

Penclawdd = head-dyke (Austen 2006 P198 in Roberts 2006)

Pwll = pool, pond, pit

Rhos = moor, moorland, heath

Rhiw = hill, slope, sloping way

Tir = land, territory

Tir arad = ploughland

Tir bwrdd = demesne land (Johnstone 1997 p57)

Tir corddian = 'nuclear land' 'consisted of plots of cultivated land set, radial fashion, around focal settlements, whether ecclesiastical or secular.' Plots were 'gerddi' – strips/quillets – rather than 'tyddynod' (crofts/enclosures) and may have been held by "voluntary slaves" who lived with a 'notable' and held land by 'spade and fork" (Edwards 1997 p8; Jones 1973 p435)

Tir cyfrif = 'reckoned land' 'also consisted of unenclosed arable fields with scattered strips which were, however, worked by bondmen who were together responsible for paying certain dues to their lord'. (Edwards 1997 p8)

Tir gwasgar = scattered land ((associated with tir gwelyog) (Jones 1973 p432)

Tir gwelyog = 'hereditary land' 'held by a free kin group and consisted of unenclosed arable fields with scattered strips held by male members of the kin and periodically divided and reapportioned according to the customs of partible inheritance. Pasture, woodland and other waste were held in common.' (Edwards 1997 p8)

Tre/tref/ trefi = township; townland; homestead; farmstead; village; town

Ty = house

Tyddyn/tyddynod = homestead (Jones 1985 p159); small farm, tenement

Uchaf = higher, highest, upper

Vidir – see Meidr

Vron – see Fron

Ynys = island, water-meadow