

## Appendix 14

### Bayvil - evidence of focal zone indicators

Key landscape elements, characteristic of polyfocal central zones

Evidence type: A = archaeology; P = place name; D = documentary; G = geomorphological/ topographical

Key landscape element	Local instances	Comment/ evidence/ sources	Evidence type
<b>1: Assembly site</b>			
1.1	Possible late prehistoric/ post Roman assembly/ inauguration site at Crugiau Cemais	Place-name evidence: <i>Crugiau Cemais</i> 1369 ‘hillocks/ barrows of Cemais’. The cantref (hundred) toponym, echoes regional associations of cognate Irish <i>cruach/cruachain</i> place names that are strongly associated with inauguration mounds or with the townlands in which they are situated (Charles 1992, 136; Fitzpatrick 2004, 32-3; Thomas et al. 1967, 613). Barrow & multivallate enclosure morphology; high status late prehistoric & late post Roman habitative and burial site; high value Roman coin find (Comeau 2014; Crane et al. 2013)	P, A
1.2	Hilltop mustering or general assembly place called Dyn Waeth next to Caer Bayvil early medieval cemetery See 2.3 & 9.2	Place-name evidence: <i>Dyn Waeth</i> 1583 (‘The fort of acclamation’) (Owen 1977, 44 ; Thomas et al. 1967, 1548). Although <i>dyn</i> is a man, the 16th-century orthography may instead imply a <i>din</i> (fort, stronghold, defensive hill) given the hilltop presence of the late prehistoric fortified enclosure (and EM cist cemetery) of <i>Caer Bayvil / Caereglismore</i> (H. James 1987). <i>Wath/waeth</i> probably derives either from <i>gwaith</i> (‘work, labour’ and a number of other meanings including ‘construction’, ‘fortification/ earthwork’, ‘time/opportunity/turn’, ‘battle’) or <i>gwaedd</i> (‘shout/cry/clamour’, ‘shout of an army’, figuratively ‘army/host/people’). Possible interpretations for <i>dyn waeth</i> therefore include ‘battle-fort’, ‘army/host-fort’, and ‘acclamation-fort’.	P
1.3	Possible pre-Conquest legal or ecclesiastical court at barrow of <i>Crig y Bigelydd/ Crugereleirch</i> at Pantycroes, where the manorial court met	Place-name evidence: <i>Crig y Bigelydd</i> (1585) ‘Cairn/hillock of the herdsmen’: cf Swanborough, ‘hill or mound of the herdsmen/peasants’, a hundred meeting place in Wiltshire (Baker and Brookes 2015, 9,13; Pollard and Reynolds 2002, 254). <i>Crugereleirch/ ereleirch</i> 1508-1518: <i>eleirch</i> means ‘swan’ in modern Welsh but cf <i>eirioledd</i> - pleas or supplications of a court, which would make it a ‘hillock/cairn of pleas’, though the name-form makes the connection uncertain (there is also a late, less well attested <i>eiriolwch</i> form). Cf Scottish Gaelic <i>Cnoc an Eireachd</i> on Skye, referred to as ‘Hill of Pleas’ in 1774: the <i>eireachd</i> element is related to the term for early medieval Irish open air legal and political assemblies, the <i>airecht</i> or <i>oireacht/oireachtas</i> . (NLW Bronwydd 950, 1045, 1031; Fitzpatrick 2004, 16-20; O’Grady 2008, 136-7)	P
1.4	Manorial court held at Pantycroes	Court roll, 1604 (Charles 1992, 119)	D
<b>1B: Seasonal festival</b>			
1B.1	Medieval fair with possible pre-Conquest origins in area between these two sites, close to Plas Marchand crossroads	14c Charter for rural fair and market at Bayvil (CChR 1912, 447; Owen 1862, 76-7); land ownership patterns and topography; early 19c place-name <i>Plasmarchand</i> or <i>-marthand</i> (local dialect <i>marshant</i> - ‘merchant’; <i>marshanteth</i> - ‘commerce, business on a large scale’) (Land Tax 1811 onwards; Meredith Morris 1991, 194). 14c charter may legitimise an earlier festival, possibly dedicated to Translation of St Brynach (recorded early 12c) (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1907, 72; Hughes 1958, 187-200), given close correspondence of fair and festival dates, and location of fair – between the two sources of the ‘holy’ river that runs past Brynach’s 12c resting place at Nevern church, and on the track that follows this river from Caer Bayvil through pre-Conquest church land towards Nevern church. For more details see Comeau 2014.	D, P

1B.2	Medieval well and church dedications  See 2.4	St Bridget (February 1); St James (July 25); St Andrew (Bayvil church - November 30)	
<b>1C: monumental stones associated with assembly site</b>			
1C.1	Monumental stones at track crossroads around periphery of fair area	Field survey, after identification of first stone from contextualisation of medieval written references. Geologically distinctive stones from sources several kilometres away, in same size range as early medieval inscribed stones. See Appendix 4.	A
1C.2	Cross at Pantycroes  See also 1.4	Written sources and place-name evidence: <i>Pantycroes</i> (1349) ('The hollow/ valley by the cross') was the location of small cross, moved to Tre-prysg in Moylgrove in the post-medieval period; subsequently disappeared. Site of manorial courts in the early 17c (Charles 1992, 119; Jones 1861, 208-9; Vincent 1864, 310).	D, P
1C.3	Named standing stone: Maen Hir y Bayvil	Written references, multiple, 14c-17c – to a standing stone at Bayvil which is a recurring boundary marker – <i>Longa petra</i> 1392/ <i>Maen hir y bayvill</i> (1427) ('The long/ tall stone of Bayvil'. Location lost, but identified approximately by comparison of boundary clauses (NLW Bronwydd 1330 of 1392, 821 of 1427, 908 of 1429 – etc – see Appendix 4)	D, P
<b>2: Sacral site – pagan or Christian</b>			
2.1	Late prehistoric and post Roman burial site with probable inauguration functions, at Crugiau Cemaïs  See 1.1	See above (1 - Assembly sites). Bronze Age barrow cemetery with evidence (high value ?gold coin) of Roman-period barrow re-use, and late Roman/ early medieval 'special' graves (Cambrian-Register 1799, ii, 491; Crane et al. 2013; RCAHMW 1925, 13).	A
2.2	A sacred wood?	References in Life of St Brynach to trees in this area with miraculous powers that both opposed and supported Brynach's work (Charles 1992, 18, 131; Wade-Evans 1944, 13-15; cf Griffiths 1985). The fair area and preConquest land of Nevern church (the Clastir) borders a large area of oak woodland called <i>Koedewynnock</i> 1331 ( <i>Coed/ Koed</i> – wood; meaning of <i>wynnock</i> is obscure, but cf the sacred trees of Irish kingship) (Charles 1992, 135; Fitzpatrick 2004, 57-8, 141-4; Swift 2000, 35-40)	P, D
2.3	Late prehistoric fortified enclosure (Caer Bayvil) belonging to major church (Nevern)  See 9.2	Place-name evidence indicates either the site of an important early church or a fortified enclosure belonging to it. <i>Caer</i> (Bayvil) is an abbreviation of Caereglismore, 'fort of the great church'. Earliest form <i>Egloysmor</i> 1349, 'great church', echoes terminology used in 7th-century Ireland to describe the conversion period <i>domnach</i> churches that are associated with ecclesiastical assemblies (Charles 1992, 28; Charles-Edwards 2000, 19, 21, 240). <i>Caer</i> (fortified enclosure) appears from 1471 onwards (for discussion of 'caer' in ecclesiastical context see Charles-Edwards 2013, 604-6). Adjacent to site of possible festival of translation of St Brynach, and therefore possibly the saint's original burial place. Cist graves, 7c-9c RC date (James 1987).	A, P
2.4	Holy wells - at twin sources of river Caman, and at Henllys.	Place-name evidence: one of the Caman wells, <i>Poull Iago</i> 1502, is dedicated to St James, whose 25 <sup>th</sup> July feast day is linked to Christianised Lughnasad festivals, and the other, <i>Blaen Kaman</i> 1603, is at a high status Anglo-Norman caput which may be pre-Conquest church land (Charles 1948, 269, 272; Charles 1992, 32; Jones 2007, 86, 122; MacNeill 1962, 264-5, 385-7; Owen 1977, 44).  The well at Henllys – <i>Pistill san ffred</i> 1418 - is dedicated to St Bridget, who shared a feast day (February 1 <sup>st</sup> - Imbolc) with an eponymous pagan precursor. This is a key date in Welsh law that marks the beginning of ploughing and of hind-hunting (Charles 1992, 153; Jenkins 1990, 22, 83-4; Koch 2006, 287-9; Wade-Evans 1909, 196).	P, D

2.5	A miraculous river - Caman	12c Life of St Brynach: the Caman, which runs past Brynach's church, has its water turned into wine (Wade-Evans 1944, 9, 15)	D
2.6	Principal church of the cantref at Nevern	Burial place and centre of cult of St Brynach; location of 10c high cross and two 5-6c Ogham & Latin inscribed stones; mentioned in Welsh Annals of 865 (Edwards 2007, 390-401; James 2007, 54; Ludlow 2009, 66-7; Morris 1980, 48)	D, A
2.7	Conquest-period area of ecclesiastical sanctuary See 14.2	Area of medieval <i>noddfa</i> (extended sanctuary) associated with <i>Clastir</i> ('land of the secular ecclesiastical community'); original extent not known but Clastir survives as a postmedieval farm (Pryce 1993, 171; Charles 1992, 139).	D
<b>3: Aristocratic/ royal residence</b>			
3.1	late prehistoric/ Romano-British period multivallate enclosures at Crugiau Cemais & Castell Henllys	Excavation evidence (Crane et al. 2013; Mytum 2013)	A
3.2	pre-Conquest aristocratic/ royal court site at Henllys	Place-name evidence: <i>Henllys</i> ('the old/ former court') – the area adjacent to Castell Henllys - is first mentioned in 1345 when it consists of a number of different landholdings, held by descendants of pre-Norman rulers and by Normans. The 14c place name appears to refer to an earlier, pre-Norman function (Charles 1971-2, 117; Charles 1992, 140; Charles-Edwards 2004, 96; Johnstone 2000).	P
<b>4: Other high status homes, e.g. warriors/ cult leader/ craft specialist/ ruling kin-group</b>			
4.1	Medieval period – homes of descendants of pre-Norman ruler	Documentary / genealogical evidence for Cwmeog, Crugie Uchaf, Cwmgloyn, Henllys Uchaf (Jones 2001, 58, 60-2, 112).	D
4.2	Late prehistoric/ EM enclosed settlements close to these	Archaeological survey & excavation (Murphy et al. 2007, site PRN 952, 963-4, 1149, 1152, 11584, 62206)	A
4.3	Anglo-Norman residences at Tregaman & Pantyllech, representing probable pre-Conquest ecclesiastical sites	Pre-Conquest ecclesiastical origins suggested by regressive analysis of medieval landholding patterns (Charles 1948, 269, 272)	D
<b>5: market</b>			
5.1	Medieval market charter for Bayvil see 1B.1	14c charter for rural fair and market and 19c place-name <i>Plas Marchand</i> – above.	D, P
<b>6: craft production</b>			
	No evidence	Adverse preservational conditions	
<b>7: rich material culture</b>			
7.1	Roman period pottery finds confined to Castell Henllys.	Roman period pottery at Castell Henllys is not found in adjacent smaller contemporaneous enclosed settlements (Mytum and Webster 2001, 107)	A
7.2	High value (?gold) Roman coin at Crugiau Cemais	High value (?gold) coin of AD69 and four 'common' Roman coins found in 1750s (Cambrian-Register 1799, ii, 491)	A, D
7.3	Ogham stones and High cross at Nevern – one of the former traditionally associated with Bayvil.	Although the first record of the 'Vitalianus' Ogham stone, in 1695, was in Nevern churchyard, it was subsequently lost until 1873 when Sir John Rhys discovered it in Bayvil, at the entrance to Cwmgloynne. He says that he doubts	A

		that it was ever at Nevern (Edwards 2007, 390-401; Lluyd 1695, 638; Rhys 1874, 20).	
<b>8: significant function [cult/ juridical/ political/ administrative]</b>			
8.1	The barrow cemetery of the cantref, possibly indicative of inauguration site - Crugiau Cemais place-name See 1.1	(From 1 above) Place-name evidence: <i>Crugiau Cemais</i> 1369 ‘hillocks/ barrows of Cemais’. The cantref (hundred) toponym, echoes regional associations of cognate Irish <i>cruach/cruachain</i> place names that are strongly associated with inauguration mounds or with the townlands in which they are situated (Charles 1992, 136; Fitzpatrick 2004, 32-3; Thomas et al. 1967, 613).	P
8.2	Bayvil fair site - see 1B.1		D
8.3	Manorial court at Pantycroes - see 1.4		D
<b>9: important cemetery</b>			
9.1	Bronze-age barrow cemetery and late Roman/ early medieval E-W oriented ‘special grave’ at Crugiau Cemais See 2.1	Archaeological evidence (Crane et al. 2013; RCAHMW 1925, 13).	A
9.2	Early medieval cemetery at Caer Bayvil See 2.3	Archaeological evidence: stone-lined (long cist) and simple dug graves with RC date of AD 648–881 at 95% confidence (James 1987, 59: CAR-291 1290 +/- 60BP, calibrated using OxCal v4.2; Mytum and Webster 2003). Place-name indicates association with Nevern church. Location - adjacent to fair site – suggests that it was original burial place of St Brynach prior to translation to Nevern church.	A
9.3	Isolated barrows with significant names; all unlocated apart from Crugereleirch (see 1.3)	Crug y Gwyr (‘barrow/mound of the (heroic) men’), Crugegluys (‘barrow/ mound of the church’), Carn Mabli (‘barrow/ mound of Mabli’ where Mabli possibly = son of Lugh, a preChristian deity) and Crig y Bigelydd (‘barrow/ mound of the herdsmen’); Crugereleirch (‘barrow/ mound of pleas’) (Charles 1992, 28, 31, 136; NLW Bron 57 (1469–70))	D, P
<b>10: strategic location – communication</b>			
10.1	Crossroads sites, for significant routes at both Crugiau Cemais and Bayvil fair	Roads named on documents of 13c-16c (e.g. NLW Bronwydd 769, 821, 839, 908, 1069, 1330). Crugiau Cemais Crossroads lies at crossroads on important E-W route from Nevern to Cardigan. Medieval fair site is at another crossroads on the track that leads from Caer Bayvil towards Nevern.	D
<b>11: strategic location – landscape zones/ topography</b>			
11.1	Elevated position with excellent viewshed - Crugiau Cemais	Topography & GIS: Crugiau Cemais is highest point in Bayvil landscape with a viewshed that takes in most of northern part of cantref.	G
11.2	Interface between different soil/ agricultural zones	High quality soils, suitable for arable and pasture, bordering wet and wooded areas. (Rudeforth et al. 1984; Soil-Survey 1983)	G
11.3	Interface between wet and dry areas	Springs and river sources rising from gravel plateau underlying Caer Bayvil and Crugiau Cemais	D
<b>12: mills</b>			

12.1	Medieval mill on River Nevern	Place-name: <i>Felindre Farchog</i> 1418 onwards ('The mill settlement of the lord/ knight') - mill of Lord of Cemais to which Bayvil's bond tenants owed service (Charles 1992, 138; Owen 1977, 51-2; Owen 1862, 51-2)	D
<b>13: hunting</b>			
13.1	Pre-Conquest hunting season dates embedded in local festivals	Medieval Welsh law: hind-hunting season begins February 1, St Bridget's Day (cf St Bridget's well at Henllys) and ends on June 24, St John's Day; stag hunting begins EITHER day after St John's Day OR St Curig's Day, June 16 (cf 13c Newport Fair of St Curig on 16 June; 12c Bayvil Feast of Translation of Brynach on 26 June; 14c Bayvil fair of Peter & Paul on 29 June); finishes at Winter calends, 1 November OR December Calends, 1 December. Boar hunting begins on 9 <sup>th</sup> November and ends on 1 December (cf feast of St Andrew, 30 November, to whom Bayvil church is dedicated) (Jenkins 1990, 22, 176, 184; Jenkins 2000; Richards 1954, 38, 60).	D
13.2	Pre-Conquest associations with hunting	Documentary source: Mabinogion story about Arthur hunting boar in Nevern valley (Gantz 1976, 172).	D
<b>14: Complex ditches (possibly around very large area)</b>			
14.1	Complex of ditches and enclosures at Crugiau Cemais	Archaeological evidence: survey and excavation (Crane et al. 2013).	A
14.2	Medieval boundary ditches See 2.7	Various named boundary ditches, one of which ( <i>Y Talffin hir</i> ) may have marked the <i>noddfa</i> , the extended area of ecclesiastical sanctuary around major Welsh churches (Pryce 1993, 187, 200) <i>Y Talffin hir</i> (see below) corresponds to the circuit around the 'fair area' marked by monumental stones, old tracks and parchmarks.  <i>Fos nant y fine</i> 1418 ('The ditch/dyke of the stream/ valley of the boundary') – unlocated, somewhere in Bayvil (NLW Bronwydd 1345 of 1418)  <i>Ffoes y Krigie/ Fos Crigie</i> 1594 ('The ditch/ dyke of Crigie/ the hillocks/ barrows') - near Crigie (NLW Bronwydd 769 of 1594 )  <i>Talffin / y talffin hir</i> 1584 ('The (furthest) end/ edge of the long boundary') - goes from <i>Maen hir y bayvill</i> ('the long stone of Bayvil') towards <i>Caereglismor</i> (NLW Bronwydd 839 of 1584/5)  <i>Fos Vadren</i> 1603 ('The ditch/ dyke of the <i>madren</i> ' ('fox/ vixen' / ? Saints Madron and Madrun), which was at the source of a stream called Gloyen alias Gloywen, i.e. near Cwmgloyne (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1907-7; Charles 1948; Charles 1992, 32, 159)	D, A
<b>15: Dependent agricultural settlements</b>			
15.1	Medieval bond tenants	Documentary records of 'bond' tenancies in Bayvil: 15c rental (with communal rent which is characteristic of bond tenant areas); 16c Extent. [NB – contrary to simplistic assumptions elsewhere, Bayvil's medieval bond tenancies appear to be held in the first instance (before sub-letting) by a group of aristocrats of whom the Lord of Cemais is just one.] (Owen 1977, 41-3; NLW Bronwydd 57 of 1469-70)	D
<b>Agricultural/ economic landscape components - characteristic elements:</b>			
<i>Landscape element</i>	<i>Local instance</i>	<i>Comment/ evidence/ sources</i>	
<b>A - Infield – areas of arable land</b>			

A1	Medieval small irregularly shaped open fields (maes) bearing names of Bayvil settlements	Documentary references and place-names of 14c-16c that refer to the <i>maes</i> , or Welsh open field. Map of Henllys estate c1775 shows the infield pattern identified by Glanville Jones, with settlement areas on the fringes of former open fields which are named in 14c-16c sources (NLW Bronwydd 3627 of 1775; Charles 1992, 795).	D, P
A2	Medieval landholdings of intermingled strips within open fields	Documentary records of 14c-16c indicate that these open fields (infield) are shared between different individuals, with individual landholdings made up of scattered strips of land in open fields around more than one hamlet. See NLW Bronwydd 839 of 1584/5 & 1069 of 1587 for lists of scattered lands that comprise individual landholdings	D
A3	Infield-outfield system	Description of c1600 indicates infield-outfield system - local agriculture had no crop rotation, used spring-sown frost-intolerant wheat rather than winter (bread) wheat (description suggests perhaps emmer), and post-harvest common grazing of arable fields (Owen 1994, 63-4).	D
<b>B - Outfield – areas of shared pasture</b>			
B1	Medieval outfield – shared (pasture) rights to large unenclosed areas outside arable fields that are appendant to open field landholdings.	Documentary records of 14c-16c of pasture rights in specified outfield areas (distinct from open arable fields/ infield) shared by landholders in several settlements – see NLW Bronwydd 7010 of 1349 & 1037 of 1520 for examples of appendant rights. 19c patterns of fields and tracks indicate extensive post-medieval enclosure in these areas.	D
B2	Temporary cultivation of outfield	Place-name evidence and 16c description of local temporary outfield cultivation (Comeau 2013; Owen 1994, 65-7).	D, P
<b>C - Seasonally used areas of land and settlement</b>			
C1	Seasonal land use – both infield and outfield	16c descriptions of long-standing local Welsh agricultural practice, involving use of summer outfield/ mountain pasture, and common grazing on arable infield in winter (Owen 1994, 63-7, 175).	D

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