

Arolwg Asedion Hanesyddol

Menter Preseli

Historic Assets Survey

Commissioned by Menter Preseli
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Front cover pictures (top to bottom) Trefan Colliery, Castell Henllys, St.Davids Cathedral,
Nevern Church and Pentre Ifan.

PRESELI PEMBROKESHIRE HISTORIC ASSETS REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION.

This report is the product of a year long study of the Historic Assets of the communities of the Menter Preseli area of Pembrokeshire (formerly the Preseli Pembrokeshire District Council area), commissioned by Menter Preseli and undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

The purpose of the survey is to encourage communities to realise the potential of some of the historic assets which have lain unrecognised and undervalued in their areas.

Great use is already made of the more obvious and significant historical sites and themes within the area. This survey will not, therefore, dwell too long on the virtues of buildings and sites such as St. David's Cathedral or Pentre Ifan Cromlech, which are already well known and well promoted. Rather this report is about less well known sites and themes, either individually or in association with others, which might have a potential which can be developed for the benefit of local communities.

1. Cyflwyniad

Lluniwyd yr adroddiad hwn yn sgîl astudiaeth a barodd flwyddyn o Asedau Hanesyddol cymunedau ardal Menter Preseli Sir Benfro (hen ardal Cyngor Dosbarth Preseli Penfro), a gomisiynwyd gan Fenter Preseli ac a gynhaliwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed.

Diben yr arolwg yw annog cymunedau i wireddu potensial rhai o'r asedau hanesyddol a fu heb eu cydnabod a'u gwerthfawrogi yn eu hardaloedd.

Ceir defnydd mawr eisoes ar themâu a safleoedd hanesyddol mwy amlwg ac arwyddocaol yn yr ardal. Ni fydd yr arolwg hwn felly'n rhoi gormod o sylw i rinweddau adeiladau a safleoedd megis Eglwys Gadeiriol Tyddewi neu Gromlech Pentre Ifan, sydd eisoes yn adnabyddus ac yn cael eu hyrwyddo'n frwd. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn edrych yn hytrach ar safleoedd a themâu llai adnabyddus, naill ai'n unigol neu ar y cyd ag eraill, sydd â photensial ac y gellid eu datblygu er budd cymunedau lleol.

2. PROMOTING HISTORIC ASSETS.

'Historic assets' are assets in every sense of the word. The range of sites and themes encompassed by the term is almost unending; including people, places, events, language, customs and traditions. In an age when the natural environment is greatly valued, the importance of human activity in fashioning the landscape and the environment in which we live today is very easily forgotten. There are very few truly natural environments left, even in the remotest hills and corners of the Pembrokeshire countryside. Human communities have exploited almost every available portion of land for survival; settlements have been built on the highest hills and on the most remote headlands; the plough has turned most of the land surface at some time; cattle and sheep have grazed those lands which could not be ploughed; men have dug deep in search of valuable mineral resources and scarred the land with their spoil tips and mineshafts. It is the 'natural' beauty of Pembrokeshire which attracts many visitors to the area, but it is thousands of years of human occupation and exploitation which has in effect created the landscape which is now so admired.

In current thinking, archaeology and history do not begin and end at the entrance gate to an historic site; rather a wider view is taken of the relationship between any specific historic site and its surrounding landscape and the people who have lived and worked within that landscape over the centuries. Therefore, a simple bronze age round barrow, raised to mark a burial site, may have been used in the thousands of years since its construction as a routemarker, a boundary marker, the site of a warning beacon or even a popular picnic spot. It probably has a significance to the landscape and human culture that surround it far greater than envisaged by its builders. The same is true of almost all other archaeological and historical sites encountered in our countryside, towns and villages. It takes only a short flight of imagination to transform an outwardly uninspiring field monument into a promotable resource when it is put into its wider context and perhaps linked with neighbouring comparable or contrasting sites.

The Pembrokeshire landscape is of course an asset in its own right - the most important asset of the region's heritage industry, drawing annually many thousands of visitors. However, despite its beauty and variety, it is in a sense only a bare skeleton, clothed with the physical evidence of several thousand years of human activity, as well as the recorded and living cultural traditions of the communities that have occupied that landscape. These are assets which can also be presented, in a meaningful way, in order to educate and entertain visitors and residents alike and help them achieve a deeper understanding of the way human communities have adapted and exploited their surroundings, thus creating the landscape we see today.

2.1 Report Format.

The report has been divided into two sections: Part 1 concentrates on defining the main historic themes which form the framework of the Community Files found in Part 2. Part 1 also presents suggestions for the development of area-wide historic themes.

Part 2 of the report includes a gazetteer of "Community Files", for 50 of the 52 Community Council areas within the Menter Preseli area (Milford Haven and Haverfordwest were not included in the study). In this section, the Community Files are in alphabetical order, and each is provided with a locational map of sites found within the boundaries of the relevant community. A glossary of archaeological terms is also appended to Section 2.

3. HERITAGE THEMES IN PRESELI PEMBROKESHIRE

3.1 Prehistoric Monuments

In the context of this report, 'prehistoric monuments' covers archaeological sites which represent evidence of human activity over a 8,000 year span; from the Mesolithic period through the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron ages to the Romano-British period (the latter period is included in the prehistoric section as the historical record for West Wales in the centuries of Roman occupation is blank - our information for the period being derived wholly from archaeological sources).

The site types most commonly encountered are Mesolithic flint working sites, Neolithic burial chambers (cromlechs) and stone circles, bronze age cairns, round barrows and standing stones, iron age hillforts and settlement sites and a few Romano-British settlements (i.e. sites occupied by native Celts during the Roman period).

Collectively, the prehistoric field monuments of the district are an important asset. Some areas have particularly significant concentrations of prehistoric sites and are described as "relict landscapes". This is true of the communities centered on the main Preseli mountain block, Pencaer and St. David's Head.

A note of caution must be sounded, however, for as individual monuments very few are likely to be of sufficient interest to attract more than a bare minimum of visitors with specialist interest. There will be no great rush to see a single bronze age standing stone or round barrow on a bare moorland.

A handful of sites do transcend this problem to some degree due to their exceptional quality; the Neolithic cromlech at Pentre Ifan, Nevern, is probably the best example, being sufficiently well known to be a popular site with many visitors even though it is off the beaten track and offers no tourist facilities, beyond an interpretation panel.

A rather different example is the iron age hillfort managed by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) at Castell Henllys, also in the Nevern Community, where reconstruction's of iron age houses have been built and a full range of facilities are provided for visitors. The PCNPA's marketing strategy for the site ensures that sufficient visitor numbers are achieved to create employment for a small number of full and part time staff.

It is suggested that the most practical way of highlighting prehistoric field monuments as visitor attractions is to highlight carefully chosen areas where they found in concentration and also where such concentrations are associated with other features, such as

- i) outstanding areas of natural beauty,*
- ii) outstanding viewpoints or*
- iii) existing tourist facilities.*

The tendency for surviving prehistoric monuments to be located on hills and marginal land facilitates such an approach - for areas such as the Preseli Hills, St. David's Head, Pencaer or Plumstone Mountain generally fulfil the first two of these criteria. The third criteria is rarely met, and is confined to examples where one or more prehistoric field monuments are located on the edges of a town or village.

The fact that such sites tend to occur on marginal or uncultivated land also means that they are often found in environmentally sensitive landscapes. Archaeological sites by their very nature are usually fragile monuments which require protection from over exposure to visitor trampling and erosion. When such monuments are set in equally sensitive environments, the need to ensure that access is well planned and well defined in order to control the extent of "wear and tear" is paramount. This factor should always be borne in mind whilst assessing the visitor potential of any archaeological site.

3.1.1 Bluestone Country: Gwlad y Garreg Las.

It is suggested that a selection of the most impressive prehistoric sites are included in a mapped heritage trail. A name such as “Bluestone Country” is appropriate given that most of the sites included are located on the doleritic hills of the Preseli Hills.

The sites recommended for inclusion in such trail are:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Period</i>
Pentre Ifan Cromlech	Nevern	Neolithic
Cerrig y Gof Cromlech	Newport	Neolithic
Gors Fawr Stone Circle	Mynachlogddu	Bronze age
Crugiau Cemaes	Nevern	Bronze age
Castell Henllys Hillfort	Nevern	Iron Age
Foeldrigarn Hillfort	Crymych	Iron age
Carningli Hillfort	→ Newport	→ Iron age

Each of these sites is reasonably accessible, generally within 1km of a road and on signposted public footpaths. Each site offers excellent views over differing aspects of the Preseli landscape, including inland and coastal landscapes, with Ireland visible on clear days from some of them. They also offer differing aspects of the prehistory of the district, from burial sites to iron age settlements.

Few of these sites have any on-site interpretative detail provided at present, only Pentre Ifan has an interpretative panel outlining its characteristics. It is suggested that a suitable “house style” be adopted for the trail and that consideration is given to providing a permanent interpretative panel at each site which would provide more detail than could be included on a trail leaflet. Interpretation could go beyond a bare description of each monument or site, and might encompass detail of the surrounding landscape as well as the “cultural history” of the site. Use might be made of local stories or events associated with each monument, for instance the belief that the *tylwyth teg* danced nightly around the Pentre Ifan Cromlech.

The proximity of the PCNPA managed reconstructed hillfort at Castell Henllys, which has good visitor facilities, opens up the possibility that Castell Henllys itself could be highlighted as the starting point or focus of such a trail.

3.2 Christian Heritage.

The many tales, sites and stories associated with over 1,500 years of Christian mission and worship in the area have left an indelible imprint on the character of the land and its inhabitants. Every community possesses its share of this heritage, expressed in standing church and chapel buildings, the earthwork remains of mediaeval churches and chapels, mediaeval holy wells and the sometimes elaborately decorated inscribed stones and crosses associated with dark age and mediaeval centres of ecclesiastic activity. Foremost in this respect is, of course, the community of St. David's and the Cathedral Close, the location of St. David's Cathedral, the spiritual capital of the Welsh nation and still a popular place of pilgrimage.

The historic period in West Wales truly begins in the 5th century AD with the period known in Welsh as *Oes y Saint*, 'The Age of the Saints'. This was a time of vigorous activity by the early Celtic Church and numerous saintly missionaries were at work in the area. Amongst these were familiar names such as Dewi and Patrick, of national and international repute, but also others of a more regional importance, such as Brynach, Ishmael and Dogmael.

Many of the churches founded by these early missionaries and their followers still bear their names 1400 years later and a wealth of tradition and folklore has built up around their activities (much of it spurious, but also often colourful and entertaining).

There are also the physical reminders of the early Christian communities which flourished during this period, including early Christian burial sites, early Christian stone monuments, early chapel and church sites (often the sites of modern churches and sometimes recognisable by their circular churchyards) and numerous holy wells, many of which were believed to have curative or miraculous powers.

The influence of the Celtic church waned with the Norman conquest, but in another sense there was an increase in the authority and influence of the cathedral at St. David's, the spiritual capital of west Wales. The pilgrimage to St. David's became one of the most popular pilgrimages of its day, two journeys to the cathedral equalling one to Rome, and it seems that a pilgrimage "industry" grew around the city and along the pilgrims ways, to cater for visitors to the shrine of Dewi. Several popular pilgrimage routes are known, approaching St. David's from the south, east and north-east.

Norman influence also diluted the monastic traditions of the Celtic church and introduced new monastic orders which originated in France, such as the Benedictine and Cistercian orders. Abbeys and priories were established and large estates granted to them by penitent Norman and Welsh lords. Pembrokeshire houses such as St. Dogmaels Abbey and Pill Priory were all swept away in the 16th century by the Dissolution of the Monasteries and now only survive in ruinous condition, another important element in the built heritage of the district.

Probably the most lasting site type has been the parish church. Some stand on sites which have been used for Christian worship since "The Age of the Saints", many retain architectural features which date to the Norman period and all have served as a centre of local religious and secular activity for many centuries. The better examples serve almost as time capsules, whether containing collections of pre-Norman inscribed stones or being the burial places of notable figures.

The influence of the established church waned drastically from the 18th century onwards, as Methodist, Independent and Baptist nonconformist congregations grew and flourished. As they grew, so did the number of nonconformist chapels increase, reaching almost a saturation point by the late 19th century, when there were more pews in many parishes than inhabitants to fill them. The majority of these chapels, like the parish churches, stand as physical testimony to the religious life of the local population.

3.2.1 The Parish Church.

The parish church is often one of the most historically important sites and buildings in any community. In a county which has such a rich ecclesiastical history this is probably even truer of the communities of Pembrokeshire.

Some parish churches are already relatively popular visitor attractions, whether visits are made for spiritual or other reasons. Churches such as those at St. Ishmaels, St. Bride's and Nevern are located in particularly attractive surroundings and draw visitors throughout the year. In both cases the church is usually unlocked and access permitted. However, fear of vandalism and theft might lie behind the tendency for rural and urban churches alike to lock their doors six days a week, and this effectively prohibits any meaningful appreciation of the history and character of the site and building.

Some recent developments towards utilising the historical and spiritual/cultural potential of the parish church are positive and encouraging. The "Saints & Stones" promotion linking a group of

rural churches from the Gwaun Valley to St. David's Head is such a project. By providing a guide leaflet to the trail and complementary site specific leaflets which are available in each of the churches on the route, the Saints & Stones Trail has encouraged visitors to visit the churches taking part and a significant rise in visitor numbers has been noted.

It would not be desirable to over use the Saints & Stones theme and create a multiplicity of criss-crossing church trails. However, the principle of grouping churches under a common theme is a valid one and might be extended to other parts of the county. Suggestions in this direction would be;

The Churches of the Welsh Way (an old pilgrims route)	-	St. Ishmaels, Talbenny (The Havens), Walton West (The Havens), Haroldston West (The Havens), Nolton.
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The Landsker Churches (an opportunity to explore the landsker settlements)	-	New Moat, Llysyfran (New Moat), Henry's Moat (New Moat), Ambleston, Castlebythe (Puncheston), Puncheston, Little Newcastle (Puncheston).
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Alternatively, churches dedicated to an individual saint might be brought together into a single promotion, allowing for a combination of materials to be presented; i.e. legends of the saint, factual historical detail of the 'Age of the Saints' and later mediaeval ecclesiastical history.

The Cult of St. Ishmael	-	St. Ishmael, Camrose, Rosemarket, Haroldston (Merlins Bridge), Lambston (Camrose), Uzmaston.
The Cult of Brynach	-	Nevern, Dinas, Llanfyrnach (Crymych), Henry's Moat (New Moat), Pontfaen (Cwm Gwaun).

3.2.2 The Northern Pilgrims Way - St. Dogmael's to St. David's.

During mediaeval times, the pilgrimage to St. David's was one of the great pilgrimages of north-western Europe and two such journeys was considered equal to one visit to Rome. Although it is probable that a variety of tracks and routes were used to reach the cathedral city, there are some routes which were more popular than others and which linked particular sites along their course, such as churches, pilgrim chapels and holy wells. Such a route is that from St. Dogmaels to St. David's. It is probable that this route roughly corresponds with that followed by Giraldus Cambrensis and the Archbishop Baldwin in the late 12th century, when they travelled Wales recruiting men to serve in the Crusader campaigns to the Holy Land. They travelled northwards from St. David's, but progressing southwards from St. Dogmaels the route links the following places;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Community</i>
St. Dogmaels Abbey	St. Dogmaels
St. Brynachs Church	Nevern
St. Mary's, Newport	Newport
St. Brynachs, Brynhenllan and Cwmyreglwys*	Dinas
St. Mary's, Fishguard	Fishguard & Goodwick
All Saints, Mathry	Mathry
St. Rhian's, Llanrhian	Llanrhian
St. David's Cathedral	St. David's

* Brynhenllan is a modern church built to replace the ruined St. Brynachs, Cwmyreglwys, but its name suggests that an earlier chapel or church did stand nearby. Both sites are worth visiting, particularly Cwmyreglwys church, which stands in a remarkable coastal setting and was ruined by the sea in the mid 19th century.

Each of these locations has something to offer the visitor. St. Dogmaels, Newport, Fishguard and St. David's are all historic towns and have facilities such as shops, cafes, restaurants and other

visitor facilities. The smaller villages of Nevern, Dinas, Mathry and Llanrhian offer an alternative attraction; attractive countryside and a quiet rural setting. Public houses, restaurants or guest houses are also found in or near each of these villages.

It is suggested that this route is promoted and interpreted as the 'North Preseli Pilgrim Way' (provisional name), with a guide pamphlet, including a locational map, produced to identify its course. A 'house style' appropriate to the route could be designed for any interpretative material (a stylised cross, perhaps based on the Nevern pilgrims cross might be an appropriate logo). At each point identified along the route, site specific interpretation could be provided. The route is suitable for walkers, cyclists or cars, but it may be advisable to identify alternative routes for cars along some sections to avoid narrower country lanes, such as on the St. Dogmaels to Nevern section.

3.2.3 The Southern Pilgrims Way - Llawhaden to St. David's.

This route is the southern equivalent to Trail 4.2.1 but despite the similarity of theme, the route passes through a very different landscape and links very different sites. Llawhaden lies just outside the geographical area which is covered by this report, but the importance of Llawhaden in mediaeval ecclesiastical affairs makes it an ideal starting point for a Pilgrims Way; it was itself an important site visited by the mediaeval route. The line of the route is fairly well known and it links the following places:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Community</i>
Llawhaden Castle	Llawhaden
St. Mary's, Clarbeston	Wiston
St. Mary's & Spittal Hospice	Spittal
Treffgarne Church	Wolfscastle
St Mary's & Roch Castle	Nolton & Roch
St. Caradog's, Newgale	Nolton & Roch
St. Aidan's & St. Elvis', Solva	Solva
St. Non's Chapel	St. David's
St. David's Cathedral	St. David's

Unlike the northern route, several sections of this route follows footpaths rather than roads, especially the section from Newgale to St. David's, which largely follows the Coastal Path. Apart from St. David's and Solva, no significant towns or villages are encountered, but several of the smaller villages do have some facilities and farmhouse accommodation is never far away.

It is suggested that this route is promoted as the "South Preseli Pilgrim Way" along the same lines as those proposed for northern route. A guide pamphlet and locational map should be produced, as well as site specific interpretative leaflets.

****NB Giraldu Cambrensis: Tour of Wales, 1188.***

The route followed by Giraldu Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin on their tour of Wales in 1188 is not dissimilar to that of the Southern Pilgrim Way described above, running almost parallel, but further to the south, until linking up at Roch. The tour was intended to raise funds and fighting men to support the Crusader campaign to recapture the Holy Land and it was obviously the intention of the party to visit and preach at centres of population. Hence, travelling from Llawhaden, they stayed overnight at Haverfordwest before proceeding to St. David's via Camrose and Roch, probably following the line of a known mediaeval route known as the "Causeway", which is now part of the modern road system.

3.2.4 The Welsh Way.

This once well travelled pilgrims route is said to have begun at Monk Haven, St. Ishmaels, from where it proceeded northwards towards St. David's. There was an important early Christian monastic community at St. Ishmaels, one of the so-called 'Seven Bishop Houses of Dyfed', which was found in the small coastal valley just above Monk Haven. It therefore seems likely that the Welsh Way corresponds with a Dark Age route linking this monastic settlement with St. David's and in this respect it is a trail which can be associated in any promotion with the activities of the early Celtic saints.

The route runs across the neck of the Dale peninsula towards Little Haven, from where it probably followed a coastal route to St. David's. It is the route along which, it is said, the body of St.

Caradog was carried, from his last retreat at St. Ishmaels for burial at St. David's. St. Caradog's Chapel, Newgale, marks the spot where a miraculous event occurred during the journey (see Nolton & Roch Community File in Part 3 of this report).

It seems that the Welsh Way offers two possible opportunities for the development of cross-community trails;

i) As a direct route between Monk Haven and St. David's, incorporating sites of ecclesiastical interest along the route such as;

Monk Haven	Nolton
St. Ishmaels Church	Newgale
Talbenny	Solva
Little Haven	St. Nons
Broad Haven	St. David's
Haroldston West	

ii) As part of a circular route around the Dale Peninsula. The peninsula has a wide range of archaeological and historic sites to offer, the most important of which include;

Nab Head, Marloes	Mesolithic site
St. Bride's	Parish church
Talbenny	Parish church
Little Haven	Coal mines
Walwyn's Castle	Iron age fort/mediaeval earthwork castle
St. Ishmaels	Dark Age monastery
Dale	Mediaeval castle
Dale	Historic town and port
Dale Head	Dale Fort/ West Blockhouse Fort
St. Ann's Head	Lighthouses
Great Castle Head, Dale	Iron age coastal promontory fort
Dale	WW2 RAF airfield
Wooltack Point, Marloes	Iron age coastal promontory fort.

The Welsh Way would be relevant to a trail incorporating such sites as a link between either Little Haven (or perhaps Walwyn's Castle- although this would require a detour from the Welsh Way) and St. Ishmaels.

(See the Community Files for Dale, Marloes & St. Brides, St. Ishmaels, Walwyn's Castle and The Havens in Part 2 of this report)

3.2.5 Nonconformist chapels.

Nonconformist chapels form a prominent and numerically significant part of the architectural heritage of the district, especially in the north and west. Although there are many nonconformist chapels in the English speaking south, it is in the north of Pembrokeshire that they occur in greatest numbers, concentrated in towns and villages and scattered throughout the countryside. It is here that their cultural significance is also felt greatest, being so closely identified with the language, hymnology and literature of Welsh society over the last 200 years.

The declining status and attendance numbers of the nonconformist denominations inevitably have had an effect on the condition of their places of worship. Some chapels lie closed and derelict, some have been transformed into private dwellings and some are under used and in a poor state of repair, but fortunately a large number remain in good condition, are relatively well attended and often architecturally attractive. The historic importance of individual chapels is usually only of local interest, but some are associated with ministers, poets, hymn writers or secular figures who are themselves important in Welsh religious and cultural traditions, and in such instances the chapels themselves have an added significance.

In comparison with the anciently established Anglican parish church, the nonconformist chapel might appear relatively uninteresting. However, as a group nonconformist chapels are an important element in the heritage of the district and in any community, the presence of a chapel is an

expression of the religious life of previous and present generations and should be regarded as an historic asset.

Nonconformist chapels are certainly places which have a story to tell, one which can be made interesting to the visitor. There may be some reticence amongst chapel congregations to the concept that their place of worship might be an interesting historic building worthy of interpretation for visitors; it has certainly never been customary for rural chapels to open their doors during the week to passers-by (though town chapels do occasionally make use of their facilities during the week).

It seems that a strategy for at least the occasional use of some chapels as visitor 'attractions' is feasible, whilst the inclusion of chapels and the theme of non-conformism is certainly possible, perhaps essential, in any community heritage promotion.

In the community files, most of the nonconformist chapels which remain in use are included in the Christian Heritage section. In most cases no attempt has been made to give any information beyond their location and denomination. Several chapels were considered to warrant further description. Amongst these were:

Bethel, Mynachlogddu;	associated with the Rebecca Riots
Felinganol, Solva;	associated with Jubilee Young, one of Wales' finest 20th century preachers
Cilfowyr, Manordeifi;	mother church of many north Preseli Baptist chapels
Antioch, Crymych;	home chapel of the poet T.E. Nicholas
Llwynyrhwrdd, Clydau;	lead miners chapel and home chapel of several local poets
Hermon, Fishguard;	impressive facade in one of the town's main streets

Many other chapels probably equal or better those in this short list in terms of historic or architectural significance and some such as Cilgwyn, Newport or Aenon, Walwyn's Castle, are especially attractive buildings set in equally attractive surroundings. However, given the almost family-like nature of most nonconformist congregations, there is little which can be recommended here as to how or if any chapel should be used in local heritage promotion, but this does not prevent this author from hoping that a little imagination will be used when assessing the visitor potential of any chapel.

It is appropriate to outline some suggestions of themes and method which may be used if such a chapel is chosen for heritage promotion;

Visual	Architecture - local landscape - cemetery - display of old photographs - a permanent panel outlining the history of the chapel and its congregation.
Audio	Recordings of hymn singing and preaching played in the building (especially effective in Welsh language chapels).
Other	Spiritual appeal to the Christian visitor.

organs?

3.3 Military & Defensive Heritage.

Preseli, like most corners of Wales, has been much fought over and the defensive and offensive works of ancient military campaigns litter (or rather enrich) the countryside. Undoubtedly the most numerically significant type of defensive earthwork are the Iron Age forts which are dotted across the district and number in the hundreds. These have been dealt with as Prehistoric Monuments, therefore this category is concerned with the military and defensive heritage of the post-Roman period (given the absence of identified Roman military sites in Pembrokeshire).

Very few sites in this category can be ascribed to the dark age period; it is only in the 12th century that new defensive works were again built in significant numbers, associated with the battle between Norman invaders and the native Welsh for military and political control over the area. It was a long drawn out struggle which saw shifting boundaries between the two groups and several phases of castle building, leaving its mark on the area's landscape, history and culture.

Once Anglo-Norman control had been firmly established several centuries of calm reigned over West Wales, disturbed for relatively short periods such as the Glyndwr revolt, the Civil War. The French Revolutionary period spread the threat of invasion and insurrection to the nations of the British Isles. The authorities felt insecure enough by this time to begin constructing fortifications to defend some of the more strategically important harbours along the Pembrokeshire coastline, and this was improved on in the mid-19th century by the construction of a significant series of defensive forts and gun emplacements along the shores of the increasingly important Milford Haven. Two world wars and the "cold war" saw many 20th century additions to the military heritage of the district, with airfields, military camps, gun batteries and radar stations being constructed. Many of these features now survive only as ruins, but some significant themes and sites are deserving of attention.

3.3.1 Castles and conquerors.

This theme relates specifically to the period of conflict between the Anglo-Norman invaders and native rulers which began in the late 11th century and came to prominence during the 12th and 13th centuries. The Norman's brought with them new military tactics and strategies based on establishing fortified strongholds, initially in the form of earthwork motte and bailey castles, from which they could exert local control and quieten resistance. However, the Norman invasion was not a mere military conquest, for it also meant the arrival of significant numbers of Anglo-Norman and Flemish settlers into southern and central Pembrokeshire, making it difficult for the Welsh to recapture lost territories and permanently changing the cultural make-up and the landscape of the area.

There are several important interlinking themes which are related to this turbulent period:

- i) Military heritage, which includes the stone and earthwork castles of the district and stories of some of the key encounters which took place, such as the semi-legendary Battle of Mynydd Morfil.
- ii) Personalities, including some of the main figures in the conflicts and settlements which took place during this period are themselves fascinating characters. The actions of Norman leaders such as Robert Fitz Martin, Adam de la Roche and Wizo the Fleming and Welsh rulers such as Rhys ap Tewdwr, the Lord Rhys and Llywelyn Fawr are often documented.

The following are amongst the most significant sites and themes associated with this period;

Cilgerran	-	impressive stone castle
Newport	-	seat of the Marcher Lords of Cemaes
Wiston	-	seat of Wizo the Fleming
Roch	-	seat of Adam de la Roche
New Moat	-	one of the best preserved motte & bailey castle sites
Rudbaxton	-	motte and bailey castle in an important strategic location
Nevern	-	seat of the Welsh rulers of Cemaes, later possessed by Robert fitz Martin and then the Lord Rhys
Rosemarket	-	the original centre of Norman power in the lordship of Rhos, but later overtaken by Haverfordwest.

The joint promotion of a selection of these important mediaeval military sites might be considered either in their own right as significant historic monuments or in conjunction with themes such as Historic Settlements (for almost invariably a castle is associated with a town or village founded during the same period, the fortunes of both often inextricably intertwined for generations.

The presentation of a site's history and historical context through interpretative panels and/or a guide book is an option which may be well suited to many of the earthwork castles of the area, and could encourage visitors to explore many of these interesting sites. They would undoubtedly be important sites to be included in Community Heritage Trails. However, most would require some superficial landscaping (tree removal, clearance of brambles, etc.) before they would be fully accessible, such has already been done at Castell Nanhyfer, Nevern. Some sites might be suitable for utilisation as a backdrop for events aimed at the tourist market, such as dramatic reconstruction's, guided tours, etc.

A more ambitious scheme might be considered if a motte and bailey castle site was selected for the location of an interpretative centre for the Norman period. There may be potential for a Carew Castle type attraction on a smaller scale, for a motte and bailey Landsker frontier castle offers greatly differing historical and physical characteristics in comparison with a large site such as Carew Castle.

3.3.2 18th and 19th century defences.

The late 18th and 19th century coastal defensive installations of the area are perhaps a less well recognised historic asset. They are generally mid-19th century in date and mostly located along the shores of Milford Haven, built to defend the important naval dockyards in the Haven from enemy attack and to deny any invader the use of such an excellent natural harbour. A few earlier sites are also known, including sites of Elizabethan and Civil War origin, and others forts built in the late 18th century to guard against the threat of attack from revolutionary France.

The condition and accessibility of the forts varies immensely, some being more or less complete, others in a much reduced state. Dale Fort, for example, is in use as a field research centre and not open to the public; Stack Rock Fort is derelict and situated on an offshore rock, not accessible to the public; Fort Scoveston, situated to defend the Milford - Haverfordwest Road, is essentially an earthwork fortification with no standing buildings.

Dale Blockhouse.	Built c.1540, not completed.
Royalist Fort, Milford.	Built 1643. In 1644 a Parliamentarian fortification was set up on opposite side of the pill and the Royalists quickly surrendered.
Fishguard Fort.	Built late 18th century. Saw action against pirates.
Dale Fort.	Built 1850-70
Stack Rock Fort.	-ditto-
Fort Scoveston.	-ditto-
Hubberston Fort.	-ditto-
South Hook Fort.	-ditto-

3.3.3. 20th century defences.

Other modern military sites range from coastal gun batteries to the airfields of the second world war. Few of the latter category are significant historic monuments, yet the theme is undoubtedly one with some appeal to visitors. Even in cases where few traces of the original buildings survive or are accessible to the public, there is always scope for the inclusion of military sites in community heritage promotions. The following sites and themes might be considered to have such potential;

RAF Dale - many surviving buildings
 RAF St. David's
 RAF Brawdy
 Fishguard Bay Gun Battery, Dinas

3.4 Town & Country.

This category is a much more loosely defined one than others in this report. It includes a wide range of sites, from historic towns to historic homes, vernacular architecture and even some elements of landscape history, where relevant to the understanding of how a settlement has developed.

3.4.1 Historic Towns.

There are few significant urban settlements in the area, apart from the important towns of Haverfordwest and Milford (which are not included in this study). The smaller towns all fall into the category of Historic Towns, even though they have very different origins and characteristics. They include;

- Cilgerran - grew around the Norman castle, expanded in 19th century due to slate quarrying on the Teifi.
- St.Dogmael's - grew around the Norman abbey, dependent on sea trade and fishing until the 20th century.
- Newport - a mediaeval planted Norman town, declined after 16th century but sea trade remained an important economic activity.
- St. Davids - technically a city, which grew around the cathedral close
- Fishguard - a small coastal town which expanded greatly with the arrival of the railway the end of the 19th century, developing into three distinct elements Lower Town, Fishguard and Goodwick
- Neyland - a new town, started in conjunction with the rail and port development designed by I.K. Brunel in the mid-19th century

Although Fishguard and Neyland have an undoubtedly more modern, urban character than the older towns mentioned in the list, they are in every sense historic settlements. The social and economic history of each town, reflected in the range of historic buildings they possess and the documented and oral traditions of each community are as valid and interesting for a 150 year old settlement as a Norman borough town.

These Historic Towns could be jointly promoted. A common promotional leaflet could be designed and an 'Historic Towns' house style adopted in order to highlight their status. A series of well researched heritage leaflets specific to each town could be added, either designed according to the house style or tailored to the requirements of each community.

3.4.2 Historic Villages.

The historic villages of the area have characteristics and histories as varied as those of the towns listed above, and this category includes villages which probably have their origins during the period of Anglo-Norman settlement in the 12th century (some, such as Wiston, originally having town rather than village status, but have declined in size and importance since mediaeval times), fishing villages and more recent industrial villages. The village may not be such a focal point for community life as it once was (many now have no shop or inn where once most essential services were provided), but most communities have at least one village which has fulfilled this role in the past and retains some of its importance as a focus for community life. Very often such a village will possess the parish church, indicating its importance as a centre of community life over a period of many centuries.

It is not easy to set some of these settlements out as being intrinsically more important or more interesting than others, although a pecking order of some sort does emerge when factors such as the number and quality of historic sites and buildings and the quality and availability of published historical sources. A well researched volume of local history can provide the basis for a detailed and lively interpretation of the past, and surviving historical buildings or archaeological remains can provide locations for visitors to focus on specific themes of local interest.

Most villages possess some form of historic building; a parish church, a nonconformist chapel, a village inn, or some other focal point, and any such building can become a feature in a local heritage promotion. The homes of the community can become important in this context, such as the quarrymen's cottages of Rosebush, or the lead miners homes at Llanfyrnach, or the village school, post office or railway station (symbols of the increasing services available to rural communities during the later 19th century). They do not have to be entered or even approached by visitors, but their very presence in the village can be the starting point for the presentation of the wider history of the settlement and its environs.

The more anciently established villages rarely have any physical evidence of their antiquity, apart from those with a surviving mediaeval church, castle or deserted house sites. Nevertheless they are often discernible simply because of the survival of mediaeval strip field patterns around the

settlement, sure indications of intensive use of the land around the settlement by the mediaeval community which lived there.

The following villages are amongst the most historically significant in the district;

- Rosemarket - early centre of Norman power; castle, church, mediaeval dovecote
- Wiston - early centre of Norman power; fine castle, church, originally a town with its own mayor, market and annual fairs.
- St. Ishmaels - early Christian centre, church, castle, mediaeval field system
- New Moat - Motte & bailey castle, impressive church tower, later estate landscape, mediaeval field system
- Maenclochog - church, village green, centre of cattle trading, annual fairs and markets
- Nevern - early Christian centre, church, castle, pilgrim's way
- Rosebush - Slate quarrying village, worker's cottages, inn, industrial relics, old railway line
- Llanfyrnach - church, castle, industrial heritage, lead mine site, workers cottages

This list could be extended considerably, but the basic points of interest for those villages mentioned above give some indication of the main historical sites and themes shared amongst most of the villages of the district.

3.4.3 Historic Homes and Gardens.

The historic homes and gardens of the area are numerous and diverse. An historic home is not necessarily a grand mansion and an excellent example of a small historic home is Penrhos Cottage Museum, Maenclochog, which is a rural cottage furnished and decorated as it would have appeared in the 19th century. It is, however, fair to say that it is the mansions associated with the squirearchy of former times which fulfil the common perception of an historic home, and indeed it is in association with the mansions of the district that planned estate gardens and park lands are found. Scolton Manor Museum, Spittal is one of the few of these which is open to the public, and like Penrhos is furnished as it would have been in its heyday in the late 19th century. Few of the large mansions of the area are open to the public and the fact that they are mostly private dwellings or have been converted into nursing homes or timeshare holiday holdings, makes it unlikely that the majority will ever allow casual visitors.

Open days are one way in which the public are sometimes allowed access to such homes or their gardens. Events such European Heritage Day, in September 1995, encouraged some to open their doors (e.g. Tregwynt House, Pencaer and St. Bride's Castle, Marloes & St. Bride's). Others hold annual open days (e.g. Ffynnone, Clydau), and many have public rights of way which can allow access into the estate park land or within sight of the main house (e.g. St. Bride's Castle). But the privacy of the owners or residents should always be borne in mind in such cases.

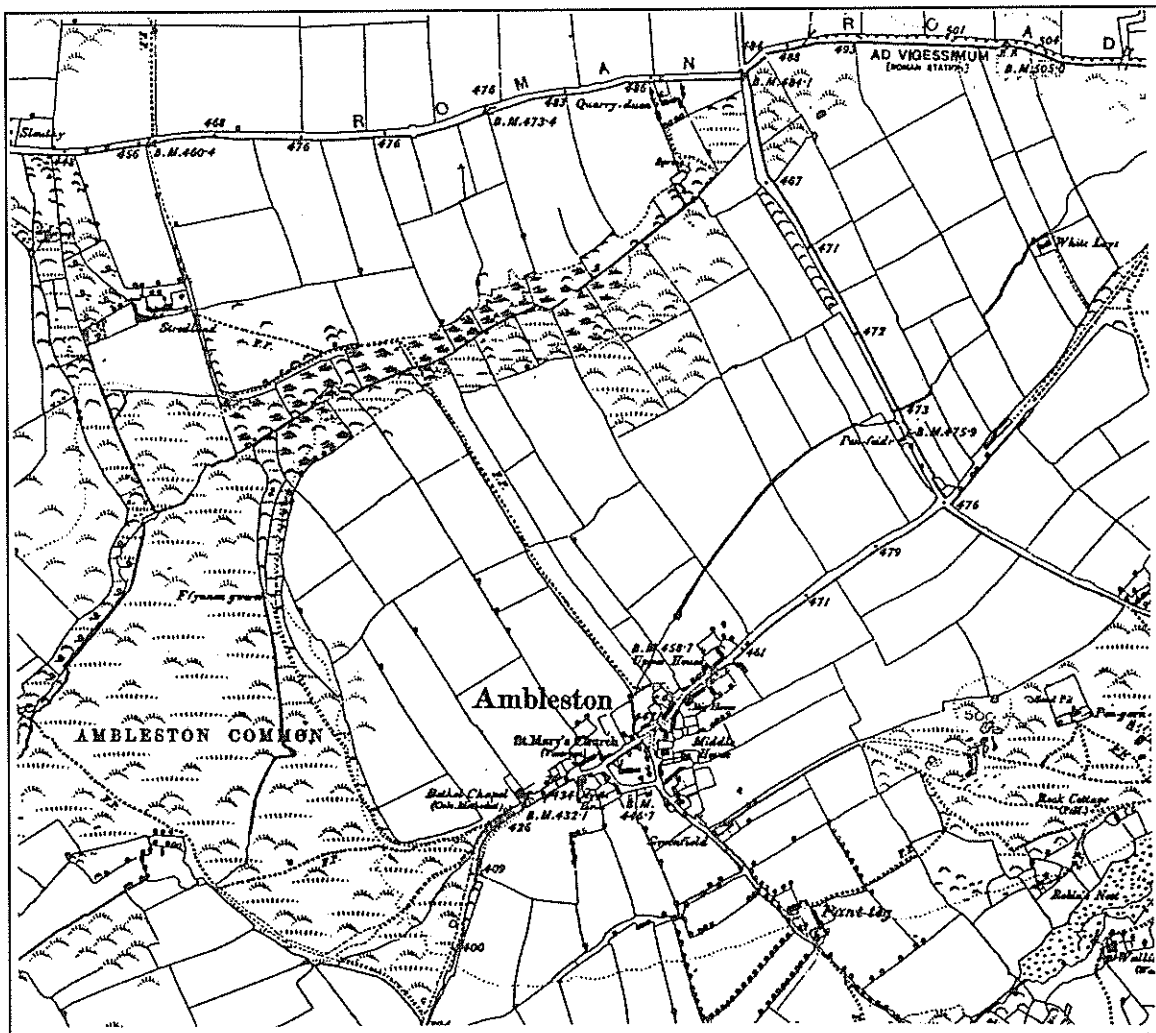
The promotion of such buildings is largely in the hands of their owners, but some steps can be suggested which might rationalise the degree of accessibility and clearly focus attention on when and why historic homes and gardens will be open to the public. This might be achieved by organising 'Historic Homes Open Days', which might see a small number of mansion allowing partial visitor access on one or two occasions in a year.

However, another relatively common usage of old mansion houses is conversion into hotels and restaurants. Most of these are open to the general public and might positively welcome increased visitor numbers. Where such houses are linked with a famous person, an historic event, an attractive landscape or are architecturally important it greatly enhances the opportunities for attracting more visitors.

Examples of historic homes which might benefit from promoting an historic theme are;

- Glynymel, Fishguard, built by and home to the 19th century Pembrokeshire historian Richard Fenton. Now a country hotel.
- Henllys, Nevern, now an open farm, but on the site of the seat of George Owen, the Elizabethan antiquarian, writer, and Marcher Lord of Cemaes.
- Castell Malgwyn, Cilgerran, once home to Sir Benjamin Hammet, philanthropist, and including remains of an early 19th century planned estate garden designed by his wife. Now a hotel.
- Fishguard Bay Hotel, built by the Great Western Railway in the early 20th century to accommodate travellers. Now a hotel and restaurant.
- Tregwynt Mansion. Associated with the French invasion of 1797. Now a holiday complex.

*The publication of the late Capt. Francis Jones 'Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire' during 1996 provides a valuable aid for those wishing to pursue the study of most of the mansions and halls of the county.



Historic maps can tell us much about the history of a community. This late 19th century 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of Ambleston shows many interesting and historic features, such as the extent of the village or the field patterns created by the mediaeval field system around the settlement. All communities had been mapped in detail by the OS by the end of the 19th century.

3.5 Trade, Industry & Maritime Heritage.

Trade, Industry and Maritime Heritage includes sites and themes associated with all the industries of the area. Although West Wales now suffers from an "end of the line" image due to its remoteness from centres of population and economic activity, the perception is a recent one. In previous centuries the situation of Pembrokeshire, on the western coast, meant that easy access was available to the main trading routes and both the export and import of goods was relatively straightforward.

The quiet rural atmosphere of much of the area is also rather misleading, for there are many locations where there is evidence of previous industrial activity, including coal and metal mining, stone and slate quarrying, limeburning and brickmaking. Much of the produce of these industries was exported by sea, and the long Pembrokeshire coastline was the backdrop to important maritime industries also, from boat and shipbuilding to offshore and inshore fishing. Agriculture was of course the backbone of the district's economy, with cereal crops important in the south and stock rearing in the north. The movement of stock gave rise to one of the most important land based trading activities in Wales, as drovers took sheep, cattle and pigs along their traditional routes out of the area towards eastern Wales and England.

1546 TV.

Interpretative Themes.

3.5.1 Trade.

Trade is concerned with the economic activity of the area, from internal economic activity such as traditional fairs and markets to export activity, by sea or by land. Historically, local fairs and markets were of course once the mainstay of the economy, with most people carrying out most of their business at a very local level.

A) Fairs & Markets.

Traditional fairs were often held on the occasion of an ecclesiastical festival, such as *Gwyl Caron*, Newport, *Ffair Feigan*, Eglwysrw or St. Caradog's Fair, Haverfordwest. Some fairs may well have had ancient origins, especially those held at important times of the agricultural calendar. Harvest festivals and springtime celebrations have probably been observed for many thousands of years.

Although there are still numerous fairs and markets held within the county, many have been long discontinued. This is in large part due to their association with the requirements of an agricultural society and economy, often being focused on the livestock trade. Many of the religious festivals were held on Saints Days, and these became less popular as Protestantism grew.

One example of a surviving fair held on a saints' day is *Ffair Gurig* (Curig's Fair), held to commemorate St. Curig's Festival at Newport. At neighbouring Eglwysrw, *Ffair Feigan* was commemorated until the 20th century as an important cattle fair, and survived as a pleasure fair into the 1980's, despite the chapel and cult of St. Meigan being demolished by over zealous Protestants in the early 17th century (an act recorded and applauded by George Owen of Henllys).

Other fairs were of more local importance, such as the hiring fairs which were held annually in many places. On these occasions those seeking employment on local farms would bargain with landowners and farmers for the best terms possible for the succeeding 12 month period.

Clearly, the restoration of many of these ancient celebrations in their original form would often be impossible. However, the resurrection of such festival dates for the benefit of local celebrations or events of a more modern type may be feasible in some cases. A recent example at Eglwysrw was a communal *cawl* evening held to celebrate St. Meigan's Day (in late November). Those communities where traditional fairs were held (especially on summertime dates) might consider organising local events open to locals and visitors alike.

**A calendar of fairs and markets is provided at the end of Part 1.*

B) Drovers.

Droving was amongst the most important economic activities in Wales from mediaeval times until the spread of the rail network in the 19th century.

The cattle trade was centered on several major fairs, at locations such as Cilgerran, Eglwysrwrw and Maenclochog, where dealers and drovers from across Wales would gather to purchase new stock. One important route crossed the Preseli Hills, to Eglwysrwrw, and onwards towards Newcastle Emlyn.

There is now little physical evidence in the landscape to remind us of this once important trade, but the trackways followed by the drovers can largely still be followed across the Preseli Hills, whilst the Drovers Inn at Puncteston derives its name from its location on a main droving route. Droving is a theme which has potential for interpretation only in those communities which were intimately associated with the cattle trade. These are;

Puncteston	A stop off point on the journey from South Pembrokeshire to the north.
Maenclochog	Famed for its stock fairs, although these grew in the later 19th century, when droving was being replaced by rail transport.
Eglwysrwrw	An important centre of droving activity and a gathering place for cattle being driven over the Preseli hills
Cilgerran	Like Maenclochog, Cilgerran held important stock fairs, but the droving tradition declined when the rail link was opened.
Clydau	Henfeddau, Clydau was another important gathering point for drovers and several stock fairs were held here annually.

3.5.2 Industry.

Pembrokeshire has a rich industrial heritage. The Pembrokeshire Coalfield was one of the earliest Welsh coalfields to be developed, its high quality anthracites being mined and exported during mediaeval times, long before the significance of the Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire coalfields had been fully appreciated. Associated industries such as iron mining and smelting, lime burning and brickmaking also flourished, based on the exploitation of local raw materials. Other natural resources were exploited, slate and building stones being extensively quarried at several locations and some lead and copper mining carried out.

Aside from the extractive industries, others industries also flourished, including a one time important woollen industry. The Flemish settlers which came to the southern parts of Pembrokeshire established a thriving woollen industry during the 12th and 13th centuries. It is known that the Newport area had a busy flannel exporting trade during the 15th century. In the 19th century flannel was also being produced at mills across the district, from the narrow valleys of Clydau in the north east to Solva in the south west, and a handful of these mills are still in production, such as Felin Tregwynt, Pencaer and Felinganol (Middle Mill), Solva.

Nearly all of these industries have ceased during the 20th century, but their effect on the landscape and built heritage of the district is significant. Industrial activity can leave impressive relicts or 'scars' on the landscape and the physical traces of old coal and metal mine workings occur at several locations. Old quarries dominate some areas and many coastal limekilns survive. There are also the remnants of the 19th and 20th century railway network which was put in place to link industrial sites with the main land based communication routes, as well as the port and harbour facilities which were crucial to the early export of Pembrokeshire's raw materials.

Although it is felt that the interpretation of industrial sites is generally best carried out at a localised level, there is a case for suggesting that the general Industrial Heritage theme could be utilised at any of the more significant industrial sites in the district.

Communities which possess sites which might prove suitable for such interpretation include;

Nolton & Roch	-	Coal mining
Llangwm & Hook	-	Coal mining
The Havens	-	Coal mining
Freystrop	-	Coal mining
Johnston	-	Coal mining
Crymych	-	Llanfyrnach lead mine
Clydau	-	Glôg slate quarries
Llanrhian	-	Porthgain quarry complex and harbour.
Maenclochog	-	Rosebush slate quarries
Cilgerran	-	Cilgerran slate quarries; Llechryd Tin Works
Newport	-	Coastal slate quarries
Dinas	-	Coastal slate quarries
Wolfscastle	-	Trefgarn Gorge slate quarries

3.5.3 Maritime Heritage.

Although there is an obvious overlap between trade and maritime heritage, other factors such as fishing, boat building, shipwrecks and tales associated with the sea are also of great importance to the Pembrokeshire coast.

Since prehistoric times, the sea has been an important link between the inhabitants of the area and the outside world. We know that contacts between Ireland and Wales were particularly strong by the Roman period, for there are traditions of Irish immigration into Pembrokeshire. The western seaways were also important to the early Celtic church, for contacts were maintained between the Celtic lands of Brittany, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and there are many tales of missionary saints and their followers travelling by sea. Tradition has it that St. Patrick sailed for Ireland from Whitesands Bay, St. David's and that St. Brynach of Ireland landed on the north shores of Milford Haven upon beginning his mission in Wales.

Journeys of a very different purpose followed similar courses some 600 years later, when Anglo-Norman forces crossed to Ireland from Wales to begin their conquest, whilst the fear of seaborne invasion has prompted the construction of defensive fortifications at strategic locations such as Milford Haven during the 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Throughout these times, the coast has been home to fishing communities, exploiting the wealth of the Irish Sea and Bristol Channel along some of the most difficult and dangerous stretches of the Welsh coast. Less than 150 years ago almost every estuary and creek along the Pembrokeshire coast would have been home to a small fleet of fishing boats, mainly dependent on the large stocks of herring which abounded off the Welsh coast. The accompanying skills of boat building, netmaking and sailmaking were once widely shared along the whole of the western coast, though like many other traditional skills they have been all but lost. What has been retained, however, is a rich store of tales and traditions of maritime tragedies, heroic rescues, wreckers, smugglers, pirates and fishing mythology, from mermaids to lost kingdoms.

The maritime heritage of Pembrokeshire is one of the county's most important historical themes; it is also one of the more problematical in terms of identifying sites and themes which have potential as visitor attractions. The fact that fishing, boat and ship building, sailmaking, netmaking, coastal trade, the importing and exporting of commodities and foods and travel have all been important to the coastal communities of the county and that there is a wealth of recorded traditions of seafaring life outwardly offers immense potential. However, these industries, trades and traditions are almost all firmly in the past and there is by now relatively little surviving physical evidence for their existence. What does survive is mostly concentrated at some of the natural and man-made harbours of the district, many of which are still popular with leisure craft and still sustain a small fishing industry. Several of these are notable for some outstanding relics of their former importance, such as Porthgain (harbour and quarry complex), Solva (harbour and limekilns), Lower Town, Fishguard (harbour and cottages). St. Dogmaels, Newport, The Havens, St. David's and Dale all possess significant relics of their coastal trading past.

Although the maritime heritage of any coastal community is perhaps best developed at a local level as part of a community heritage project, it seems that the historical importance of the sea to the

county warrants a more forthright and expansive presentation. It is suggested that consideration be given to a specific location for the establishment of a Maritime Heritage Centre.

3.5.4 Abandoned Railways.

One of the most important developments facilitating the growth of industry in Pembrokeshire was the expansion of the railway network into the county after the 1850's. Three abandoned railways of note are found within the area, each closed for over 30 years : The Maenclochog Railway; The Whitland & Cardigan Railway; The Freystrop Colliery Railway.

In each case, the abandoned line is still a visible feature in the local landscape, although in some have sections which are in poor condition or have been destroyed. Each of the lines has some potential for conversion into footpaths and / or cycleways, either for inclusion in local developments or as part of a more extensive cross-community strategy. Undoubtedly, a full survey of each addressing questions of condition and land ownership would be necessary before their full potential could be assessed.

A) The Maenclochog Railway.

This line ran from near Clynderwen to the foot of the Preseli Hills, via Llanycefn, Maenclochog and Rosebush, then turned westwards towards Puncteston, Little Newcastle and Letterston, following the Anghof valley. It was built primarily to serve the slate quarries at Rosebush and was completed in September, 1875, being officially opened on September 19, 1876. Two men were associated with its development, Edward Cropper and his son-in-law James Macaulay. The family are commemorated by a monument at Rosebush and Cropper's wife Margaret (Owen) is buried in Maenclochog churchyard.

Re-launched and renamed as the Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire Railway, the line was extended to Fishguard by 1899, via Puncteston and Letterston, in advance of the arrival of the main South Wales line. It remained open until 1949 and the track was lifted in 1952, leaving only the track bed to mark its course. Much of this remains intact, though some sections have been interrupted by building, clearance and the demolition of bridges.

A full survey would be required to establish the suitability of the line for conversion into a footpath or cycle track. The line runs through the heart of North Pembrokeshire and even its partial development as a trail might prove a valuable opportunity to attract more visitors into communities such as Maenclochog and Puncteston, which are relatively distant from the better travelled tourist routes.

B) The Whitland & Cardigan Railway.

The Whitland & Cardigan railway linked the two towns incorporated in its title and crossed north Pembrokeshire via the villages of Llanfyrnach, Crymych, Boncath and Cilgerran. Built during the 1870's it was an important link to the industries of the northern part of the county; the lead mine at Llanfyrnach and the slate quarries of Glôg and Cilgerran, as well as serving the agricultural community.

The line was closed in 1962 but for most of its course the railway bed survives. It has been recommended elsewhere in this report (see Part 2, Crymych, Boncath and Cilgerran Community Files) that use is made of sections of the old track bed, creating footpaths or cycleways. Indeed, at the time of writing this report one such project has been completed near Boncath, where a short section of the railway linking the village with a local beauty spot has been turned into a footpath by a community group. Whether or not a longer section or sections of the track bed are suitable for conversion into footpaths or cycle tracks can only be established by a full survey. The potential, for example, of the creation of a cycle track linking north Preseli villages is however an exciting one, both in terms of use by local residents and visitors and it is strongly suggested that efforts are made in this direction.

C) The Freystrop Colliery Railway.

Part of this line was active by c. 1900, connecting Freystrop Colliery with the main GWR line at Johnston. In 1929-30 the line was extended to Hook Colliery, which greatly benefited from being able to transport its coal rapidly and cheaply by rail, probably the main reason for the survival of the colliery until 1948, being the last of the Pembrokeshire pits to close. Some of the most significant industrial archaeological sites in the district are to be seen in the vicinity of the old line, including almost innumerable early coal pits in Nash Wood, the 18th century Hook coal quay and the remains of the later Hook Colliery.

The raised embankment built to carry the track between Hook and Freystrop passes through Nash Wood and appears to be in good condition, though overgrown. West of Freystrop much of its course is not shown on modern OS maps it has evidently been destroyed at some locations. Although it is not a public right of way at present, and appears to be overgrown along intermittent sections, consideration should be given to the possibility of creating a new footpath along its course. This would require clearing the old track bed, either between Freystrop and Hook or possibly as far as Johnston. A full survey of the line would be required to assess issues such as ownership and condition, but even if only a short section could be opened to public access it would be a valuable contribution to the historical interpretation of the area.

3.6 Customs & Folklore.

This category is divided into three sections within the Community Files in Part 2:

1. Social Customs & History.

This category includes material relevant to interesting traditions or events of a local nature in the Community Files of Part 2 of this report.

2. Art & Literature.

Pembrokeshire must qualify as one of the most written about counties in Wales. Since the 16th century the county has been described and analysed by a succession of antiquarians, historians, travellers and writers. Amongst this huge body of descriptive texts are found some important and informative works which have themselves become historic assets.

One of the most important contributions was "The Description of Pembrokeshire", a masterful description of the county written by George Owen, the Marcher Lord of Cemaes, in the early 17th century. An equally important volume was written some 200 years later by the antiquarian Richard Fenton, entitled "An Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire" and based on the author's thorough research into the history of his native county and his journey through Pembrokeshire during 1811, when he visited, recorded and sometimes excavated some of the more significant archaeological monuments that he encountered.

The county and its people have also been the subject of Welsh poets since time immemorial. A number of poets of national fame were born in Pembrokeshire and wrote about their native county. Their works are complemented by those of poets from other areas who also sang of places and people within the county.

3. Myth & Legend.

The basis for this category are the more significant recorded folk tales and legends of the district, particularly those derived from mediaeval Welsh tales such as the Mabinogi and those associated with the lives of the Celtic saints. Some more local folk tales are also included, generally where they have been encountered in sources which were not well known. However, there is a large body of published material in this field, particularly with the publication of several volumes of folk tales published by Brian John during the 1990's. No systematic search has been made through such modern collections, for they are generally available within Pembrokeshire.

3.6.1 Mabinogi & other mediaeval tales

The importance of the ancient Mabinogi tales is that they are related to a number of locations across the county, but also include themes understood by a wide audience outside Pembrokeshire, particularly those related to Arthurian legend. Their contents border on the realms of absolute fantasy and in that respect open up opportunities for interpretation and promotion which are very different in nature to ordinary historical themes. Castell Henllys, Nevern has demonstrated the potential for taking mythical themes from the Mabinogi tale of 'Culhwch and Olwen' ('The Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth' and 'The Oldest Animal in the World') and creating a woodland trail which incorporates sculptures and carvings based on characters and events contained within the story.

The following mythical stories are of particular note;

The Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth	Porthclais, Nevern, Preseli Hills.
Pwyll & Arawn	Cwm Cych
Cadifor's Palace	Cwm Cych

In any of these locations there is potential for the development of an artistic interpretation of each story. For example, in the Mabinogi tale of 'Culhwch and Olwen', Arthur and his men sail to Ireland in search of the legendary giant boar known as the Twrch Trwyth. Once disturbed, the animal sets off on a long journey to escape the huntsmen, swimming from Ireland to Porthclais, where he emerges from the sea. From there he proceeds northwards to Nevern and the Preseli Hills, before leaving the county and continuing on out of Wales. As mentioned above, one aspect of the theme has

already been interpreted at Castell Henllys, but there are other elements which are relevant to other localities - the boar emerging from the sea for example could be a strong image for artistic interpretation at Porthclais, whether by sculpture or carving.

Another example from the Mabinogi is the hunting expedition led by Pwyll, King of Dyfed, into the ancient forest of Cwm Cych, where he encounters Arawn, King of the Underworld and agrees to change places with him for a year. Characters and animals mentioned in this story again offer strong images for artistic interpretation; the two kings, the hunting party, the stag, the red-eared hunting dogs of Annwn. The beautiful woodland which is still present in Cwm Cych would of course be an ideal backdrop for a Mabinogi Trail based on this story, which could be sensitively routed and include sculpted or carved figures from the story.

The Celtic Saints.

Many of the stories associated with the supposed miraculous works of early Celtic saints must also be considered as mythical tales. Such as Dewi carrying the Nevers cross on his back from St. David's, the decapitated Justinian carrying his head from Ramsey Island to Porthstinian or Aidan crossing the Irish Sea on a magical stone. Many of the tales are of course intimately associated with St. David's peninsula, and the possibility of situating works of art at locations associated with particular acts of the Celtic saints might be considered. Examples for consideration are;

St. Patrick and the angel /	
The resurrection of Cruchier	Whitesands
The birth of Dewi	St. Non's Well
The baptism of Dewi	Ffynnon Ddewi, Porthclais
*The murder of Justinian	Porthstinian
Scuthyn and the sea monster	Whitesands

(See D.S Evans 'Bucked Dewi' and H. James 'The Cult of St. David in the Middle Ages')

3.6.2 Bro'r Beirdd: Land of Poets

Whilst Fenton and Owen described the physical beauties of Pembrokeshire in a prosaic style, the work of Welsh poets inspired by the people and landscape of the county forms another important body of written material. During mediaeval times, Welsh bards sang the praises of people and places within the county, usually in praise or lament of the minor gentry families which sponsored their work. Gwynfardd Dyfed, the last Welsh ruler of Cemaes before the Norman conquest, and his son Cuhelyn Fardd, were both important figures in the bardic order, as their names imply.

With the decline of the bardic order in post-Elizabethan times, the focus of poetic genius shifted to the local poets. These were often working men of little formal education, who gained their poetic skills in their communities. Much of the work of these poets remained in the oral tradition and has been lost, but since the 19th century more and more has been recorded and published. Some Pembrokeshire poets have received national acclaim.

The 20th century has seen something of a renaissance in the craft of the local poets and the Welsh language poetic tradition of north and western Pembrokeshire. A group of talented Pembrokeshire poets have emerged and received national recognition, several becoming Archdruids of the National Eisteddfod, and men such as T.E. Nicholas and Waldo Williams were considered to be amongst the greatest Welsh poets produced in modern times. Other modern Welsh language poets of note, such as Crwys and Gwenallt, from outside the county have also written about particular places within Pembrokeshire, contributing to a body of outstanding poetic works relating to the county.

3.6.3 George Owen

George Owen of Henllys (1552 -1613) must rank as one of the most fascinating historical figures associated with Pembrokeshire. He was the Marcher Lord of Cemaes and one of the most prolific and important writers of the Elizabethan period. His most important work was the "Description of Pembrokeshire", a valuable and detailed account of the county in the early 17th century.

George Owen was also a good cartographer and produced a map of Pembrokeshire in 1603. He made observations on the geology of his home county and beyond and has been described as "the patriarch of English geology". He also had antiquarian interests and his sketch of Pentre Ifan cromlech, made in 1603, survives, as does an undated drawing of St. David's Cathedral. As a keen genealogist he attempted to prove himself a true descendant of the Norman lords who created the Barony of Cemaes and his undoubted passion was the security of his rights as a Marcher Lord. His political machinations, as one the supporters of the Phillipps family of Picton in a long running and bitter feud with the Perrotts of Haroldston, led him to many confrontations with his opponents and many legal difficulties.

Henllys, Nevern was his family home and his main residence. In its heyday Henllys was the focus of attention for the Welsh bards, to whom George Owen was a generous and popular benefactor, at a time when many leading families were becoming increasingly Anglicised and beginning to turn their backs on the bards and other Welsh cultural customs. The mansion which was home to George Owen has long been demolished and a modern farmhouse stands in its place. Some slight traces of the old house are said to survive near the modern house. The farm is at present an Open Farm, open to the public during the summer months. George Owen was buried at Nevern parish church and is commemorated by a plaque inside the church.

Clearly, George Owen is an important historical figure, one of the most important figures associated with Pembrokeshire and certainly one of the most important Welsh Elizabethans, thanks to his prolific writing ability.

His life and works are for the most part unappreciated and unused, despite their obvious potential to the tourist industry. It seems necessary here to draw attention to the possibility that a major visitor attraction could be built on the personality, work and home area of George Owen. The following sites are intimately associated with Owen;

Henllys, Nevern	His main residence
The College, Felindre, Nevern	Founded by Owen as the courthouse of Cemaes, restored in the 19th century, but now semi-derelict
Nevern Church	His burial place
Newport Town & Castle	His baronial seat
The Barony of Cemaes	His Marcher Lordship

3.6.4 Richard Fenton's Historical Tour

Richard Fenton was born at Rhosson, St. David's but made his home at Glynymel, Lower Town, Fishguard. He died there in 1816 and was buried at Manorowen parish church, where he is commemorated by a plaque inside the church. Although he was certainly not as influential a figure as George Owen, his "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire" is a classic work of its kind and provides us with an insight into the interests and activities of an early 19th century antiquarian as well as the character of Pembrokeshire at that time.

His "grand tour" of the county began at Glynymel and he journeyed anti-clockwise around the county, to St. David's, Dale, Milford Haven, Haverfordwest, Tenby, Narberth, Cilgerran, St. Dogmaels and Newport, before returning to Fishguard. A large detour was also made into central Pembrokeshire, to the southern slopes of the Preseli Hills.

His account of the journey is remarkably rich and informative. He accounts for the history of the main houses on his route, the genealogies of leading families, local customs and traditions and describes most of the significant archaeological monuments of the county known at that time.

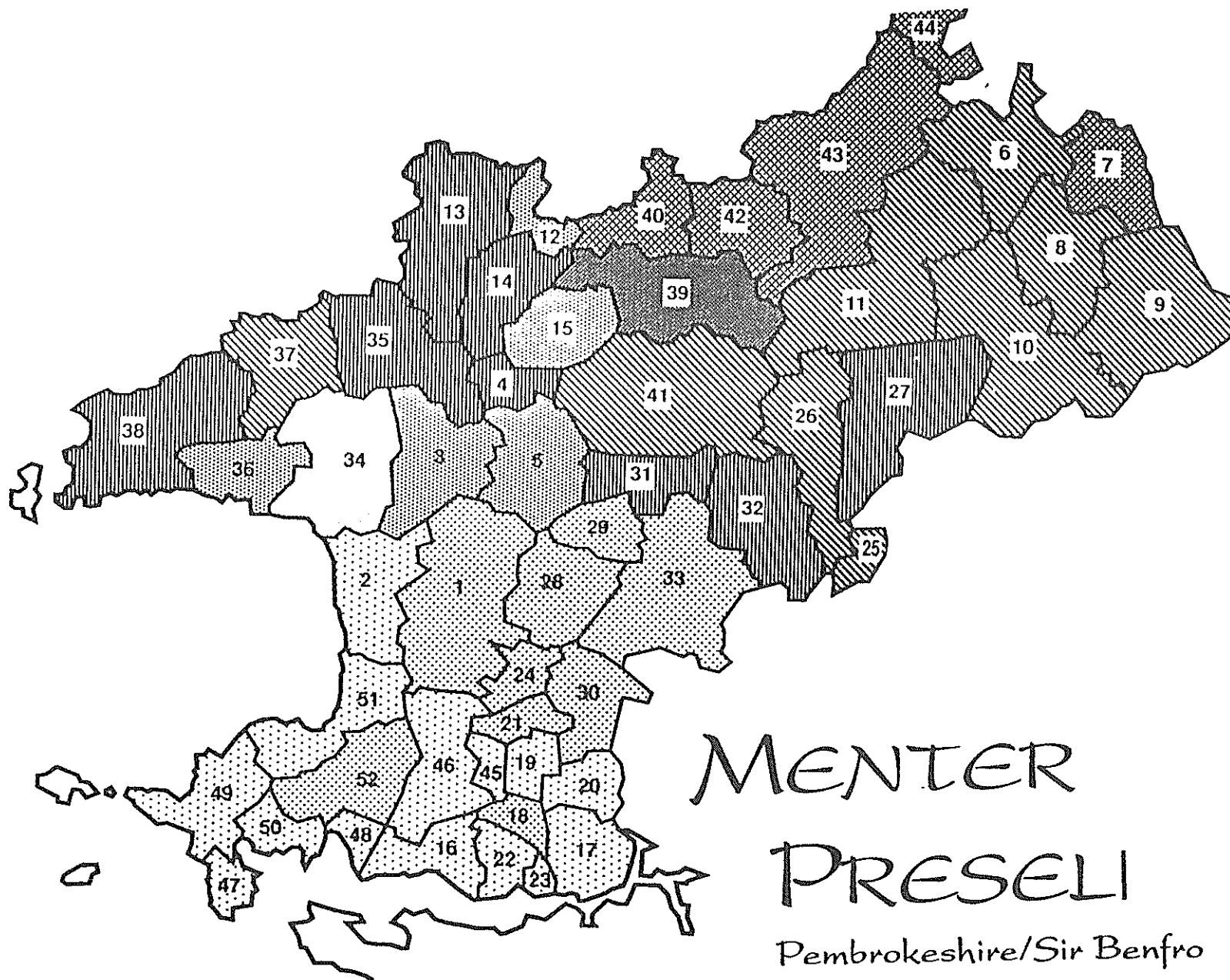
There are two opportunities to utilise Richard Fenton's work. Firstly there is the opportunity to highlight his connections with the Fishguard area. Secondly, there is of course the possibility of creating a county wide 'Fenton Trail'. This appears to be a possible inland alternative to the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, but problems would inevitably be encountered in trying to recreate the route he followed. He travelled over 200km and much of his journey was across private land in the company of or by the permission of the landowner. Unfortunately, his account does not always give a clear indication of the route he followed from place to place and, moreover, many of the houses and sites he visited are now either lost or devalued (some due to his own 'archaeological' efforts!).

However, it is of course possible to create a parallel route using modern rights of way. The problem of distance might be solved by creating a trail composed of a number of shorter sections, or by merely highlighting only a selection of the areas he visited.

A more realistic project might be to identify a selection of the most significant sites he describes in his book and link them together in a single leaflet or booklet, entitled 'Fenton's Pembrokeshire'. The examples of 'Kilvert's Country' or 'Bronte Country', used to promote districts associated with well known writers are pointers to the possibilities of developing Fenton's work as a heritage theme. However, Richard Fenton is of course not currently a particularly well known figure, outside a relatively small special interest group, and any attempt to base a promotion of Pembrokeshire on his person and work would have to firstly promote and popularise the man also.

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PART TWO:

1. INTRODUCTION.

This is the second part of the Preseli Historic Assets Survey Report, which was funded by Menter Preseli and carried out by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

This section includes individual community reports or "Community Files" relevant to the 52 Community Council areas located in the old Preseli Pembrokeshire District Council area (abolished in April of 1996).

1.1 A Users Guide to the Gazetteer of Community Files.

It is hoped that this report will be a "user friendly" document which will be of use to anyone who is interested in the principal historic assets of any of the communities of the Preseli Pembrokeshire District. The gazetteer of Community Files has been compiled in addition to Part 1 of the report, which provides a general overview of the most significant historic themes relating to the study area;

Within this volume, each community is provided with a Community File, which lists the most significant historical sites and themes within its boundaries. The list is not a comprehensive account of the archaeological and historical resource of any community, but rather a selection of those sites which in the opinion of the author of this report offer some potential, either singly or collectively, as visitor attractions. An effort has also been made to capture the historical character of each community within the body of each Community File and for this reason some sites have been included which are not perhaps significant in themselves, but rather are representative of a theme which is of significance to the community at large. The Community Files will be found in alphabetical order, and a Community Map is provided for each, showing the location of the sites referred to in the report text.

1.2 Protecting Archaeological Sites.

Whilst the purpose of this report is to draw attention to those archaeological and historical sites which are considered to be suitable for heritage interpretation, it is very important to stress the sensitive nature of many of the sites mentioned in this report.

All historic monuments and buildings presented as potential visitor attractions require careful management and presentation. Earthwork sites, such as burial mounds, hillforts or castle mounds are particularly vulnerable to erosion if pressured by high visitor numbers. The action of thousands of feet treading the same well worn paths to or across a site can lead to ruts opening which are then subject to increasing water erosion, eventually leading to significant scarring of the area and damage to the archaeology of the site. Similarly, unsympathetic alterations or 'improvements' to historic structures, especially buildings, can cause damage to original features and considerably devalue their appeal and historic value.

1.2.1 Statutory Protection.

Many of the sites included in this report are already recognised as being of regional or national importance and have been awarded some degree of statutory protection, whether as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) or Listed Buildings of one of three categories of importance (LB1, LB2* and LB2). Where such designations have been made, it is essential that the importance of the site is appreciated and that any proposals for development take into account the requirements of the scheduling or listing order which has been placed on the monument.

The process of awarding statutory protection to archaeological sites and historic buildings is an ongoing one, new discoveries or reappraisals of known sites means that the number of protected sites is constantly changing (although reassessment can also lead to the *descheduling* or *delisting* of sites).

The fact that a site or building has no current statutory protection does not mean that it is any means considered unimportant. Some sites may be of immense local importance, absolutely vital to the understanding of the history of a village or community, but not be known or appreciated outside the locality; this may apply to a chapel, toll-house, inn or dwelling house where a locally significant event has

occurred. Such sites may prove as equally interesting to a visitor as a scheduled site in the same community. It is important that local groups realise that local heritage interpretation can be founded on local knowledge, local themes and local tales; it does not have to be about famous castles and kings.

1.2.2 Protecting the Landscape.

Such problems are not confined to individual archaeological sites of course. Large portions of the Pembrokeshire landscape are considered to be of immense environmental interest, and it is a measure of the county's importance in this respect that the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park covers such a large part of the area and includes the most attractive and significant landscapes.

It is no accident that such areas are also often considered to be of archaeological and historical significance, for their unspoilt nature often means that they possess a range of significant archaeological features, from ancient settlements on the Preseli moorlands and hilltops (much of which lies within the Preseli ESA [Environmentally Sensitive Area]) to remnants of the county's industrial past such as coal quays and limekilns along the Daugleddau waterway - where there are now many important SSSIs, bird breeding grounds and other nature reserves. There are also a large number of nature reserves in coastal locations around the districts coastline, many of which are managed by bodies such as the National Trust and the Dyfed Wildlife Trust.

Cadw have taken the step of designating large areas of the Pembrokeshire landscape as Historic Landscapes, including the Preseli mountains, the Daugleddau, St. Davids Head and the Pencaer Peninsula (Cadw, 1995), which largely correspond with areas which are environmentally sensitive.

Although their historical importance may be unquestioned, the exploitation of any sites within such environmentally sensitive areas must be carefully balanced against likely environmental impact, let alone any possible effect upon the archaeology of the area. The responsible approach to heritage interpretation must be sensitive to environmental requirements, including requirements of the human environment, for it is now commonly recognised that there is a need to encourage 'green' tourism, designed to match the needs of local communities.

2. THE FORMAT OF THE COMMUNITY FILES

2.1. Archaeological and Historical Themes.

These are listed and described in full in Part 1 of the report, but for the convenience of those using this volume it is necessary to list the categories used in each of the following Community Files here also. The information recorded in each Community File is divided into the following thematic sections;

- A Prehistoric Field Monuments
- B Christian Heritage
- C Defensive & Military Heritage
- D Town & Country
- E Trade, Industry & Maritime Heritage
- F Customs & Folklore

2.2 Interpretative Themes.

This section of each Community File is intended to list the most significant archaeological or historical themes within a community. It is not intended that any of these suggestions be taken to be more than useful starting points from which community councils or other groups might wish to develop or extend themes according to their own intuition and needs, and in light of a more detailed local knowledge than the author of this report could ever aspire to hold.

2.3 Sources.

Each Community File is concluded by a short bibliography of the historical sources utilised during research (other than the Sites And Monuments Record of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust). Many varying sources were examined, ranging from published parish histories to newspaper and magazine articles. Most of those listed are to be found either in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the Reference Library of Haverfordwest Library, or at the Pembrokeshire Records Office, Haverfordwest.

Although considerable time was spent investigating some of these sources, it is probably true to say that many other titles and articles of particular relevance to the areas in question remain unconsulted and that anyone wishing to undertake further research into the history of any community will have little trouble in uncovering new material. This is particularly true of one of the most important sources of historical data which is available, but which was left almost wholly untapped by this study, namely the traditions, tales and histories which have never reached the printed page, but which remain alive only in the minds and speech of the inhabitants of the county. Much important, indeed urgent, work is required to ensure that these traditions are recorded before they are lost. This field is of particular relevance to local historical studies as it often encapsulates much of that which is important to our understanding of a particular community's past and present.

It is important to draw attention here to some of the most significant sources which are of general interest to the study area, indeed to Pembrokeshire as a whole, which individuals or community groups might find to be of value if engaging in any historical or heritage based project. The following titles have been of particular value to this study.

Alex Gordon Partnership	1993	<i>Redundant Religious Buildings in West Wales</i> . Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Haverfordwest
Fenton, Richard	1811	<i>An Historic Tour through Pembrokeshire</i> . 1994 reprint, Dyfed County Council Cultural Services Department
John, Brian	1996	<i>Pembrokeshire Past & Present</i> . Greencroft Books, Newport.
Jones, Major Francis	1996	<i>The Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire</i> . Brawdy Books, Newport.
Laws, Edward	1888	<i>Little England Beyond Wales</i> . 1995 reprint, Dyfed County Council Cultural Services Department.
Miles, Dilwyn ed.	1994	<i>The Description of Pembrokeshire</i> , by George Owen of Henllys. Gomer Press.
RCAHM	1925	<i>Inventory of Ancient Monuments: VII, The County of Pembroke</i> . London

N.B. The following abbreviations are used in the text of the Community Files;

LB 1, 2, or 2*	-	Grades 1, 2 or 2* Listed Building
SAM	-	Scheduled Ancient Monument.

1. AMBLESTON COMMUNITY FILE (TREAMLOD)

1. SUMMARY.

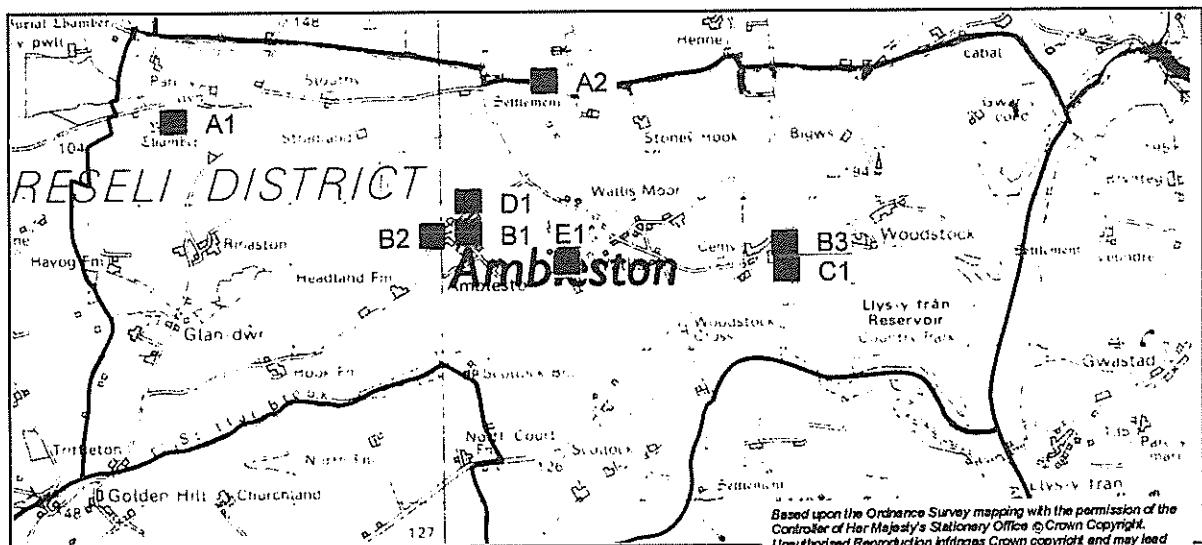
Ambleston is one of the few communities in Pembrokeshire which remains coterminous with its original parish boundaries. There are few significant archaeological sites within the community area, though it does include Castle Flemish, one of the better known Romano-British sites of West Wales.

The only nucleated settlements within this rural community are Ambleston village itself and the smaller hamlets of Wallis and Woodstock. These settlements are situated in the Landsker frontier zone which divided the Englishry and Welshry of mediaeval Pembrokeshire and the change from Welsh place names in the north of the community to English in the south is quite striking. East of Woodstock, the Nature Reserve and Country Park of Llys-y-frân Reservoir forms part of the community boundary.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Parcyllyn (SM982265). Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
2. Castle Flemish (SN007267). Iron age and Romano-British enclosed settlement. SAM.



Ambleston Community

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. Mary's Church (SN001257). Parish church. In the 12th century the parish was in the possession of Wizo the Fleming of Wiston, who's son bestowed it upon St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. It later became a possession of the Knights of St. John at Slebech. It is probable that there were several mediaeval chapels of ease within the parish and the site of one of these is on the farmyard of Rinaston Farm (SM984257) which was associated with a monastic grange and recorded as early as 1230.
2. Bethel Chapel (SM999257). Nonconformist chapel.
3. Woodstock Chapel (SN022257). This Methodist chapel was built in 1764 and the great George Whitefield preached the opening sermon. He also performed a communion service here, believed to be the first time that communion was celebrated outside a sanctified church (Lloyd, 1943, 2)

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Woodstock Ring (SN022256).** Mediaeval moated homestead, possibly on the site of an iron age fort.

D) Town & Country

1. **Ambleston village - Historic Settlement.** Ambleston has its origins as a planted Anglo-Norman settlement and the community landscape includes many surviving relicts of a mediaeval strip field system. This field system extends around Wallis and Woodstock, suggesting that they also may have been sites of mediaeval settlement. Local place names such as Hook Manor (Ambleston), Court House (Wallis) and Court Farm (Woodstock), indicate sites associated with the administration of these mediaeval communities. The latter is located alongside Woodstock Rings, the site of a mediaeval moated homestead which was probably the residence of a locally important landholder.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Wallis Mill (SN007255).** Woollen mill, still open, apparently no longer producing its own material.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Parcyllyn Cromlech
Castell Flemish
The Landsker: the mediaeval origins of the village
Ambleston parish church

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Lloyd JT Rev. 1943 *Eglwys Mamre: Dathlu Canmlwyddiant 1843-1943.*
RCAM 1925 *Inventory of Ancient Monuments: VII, The County of Pembrok.*

2. BONCATH COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Boncath community is largely rural in character, having only two relatively small villages, Boncath and Blaenffos, both of which are recent in origin. The community is not rich in known archaeological monuments. Some neolithic finds are known from the area and a number of scheduled bronze age round barrows are to be seen on the summit of Y Frenni Fawr, a significant hill in the south of the community which dominates the local landscape. The community is made up of four parish or chapelry units, Llanfihangel Penbedw, Castellán, Capel Colman and half of Penrhydd, and there are therefore also a number of sites of ecclesiastical historical interest. In more recent times, the Whitland and Cardigan Railway was built through the area and a station was provided at Boncath, giving impetus to the development of a small village at that point.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Frenni Fawr.** There are several bronze age round barrows on this dominant hill and viewpoint (at SN199351, SN202349 and SN206347). All are scheduled ancient monuments.
2. **The Morfa Boat.** An unusual archaeological find was made at Morfa Farm, Blaenffos (SN184371) in the late 19th century, when a prehistoric dug out canoe was found in a patch of marshy ground. It seems to suggest that in prehistoric and early historic times a lake of some kind covered this area, the name Morfa is itself being indicative of a wetland environment.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **Castellán (SN196365).** Only earthwork traces now exist of the mediaeval chapel of Castellán, which was disused by the 17th century. It was at one time a possession of the Order of the Knights of St. John at Slebech, granted to them by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.
2. **St. Cristiolus' Church (SN219368).** Penrhydd parish church.
3. **St. Michael's Church (SN208394).** Llanfihangel Penbedw parish church.
4. **Capel Colman (SN216384).** Small, attractive church, rebuilt in an estate style in 1835 (on Cilwendeg estate land). Maen Colman, a dark age inscribed stone, is kept in the church.
5. **Capel Blaenffos (SN189370).** Imposing mid-19th century Baptist chapel.
6. **Capel Fachendre (SN212376).** Small, 19th century, Independent chapel.

D) Town & Country

1. **Cilwendeg (SN223387).** Large 19th century mansion, with associated gardens, estate buildings and farm. Since 1974 it has been owned by the County Council and used as retirement home. LB2.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Boncath Station (SN203384).** The Whitland & Cardigan Railway passed across the community and through the village, where a station was provided.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **The Bishop of Penrhydd.** The parish of Penrhydd had the unique distinction of furnishing the title of one of the Bishops Suffragan for a sort time in the late 1530's. In 1537, one John Byrde was entitled "the Bishop of Penreth in the province of Canterbury". Why this was so is unknown, but the manor of Penrhydd and advowson of the church were in crown possession at that time.

H) Myth & Legend.

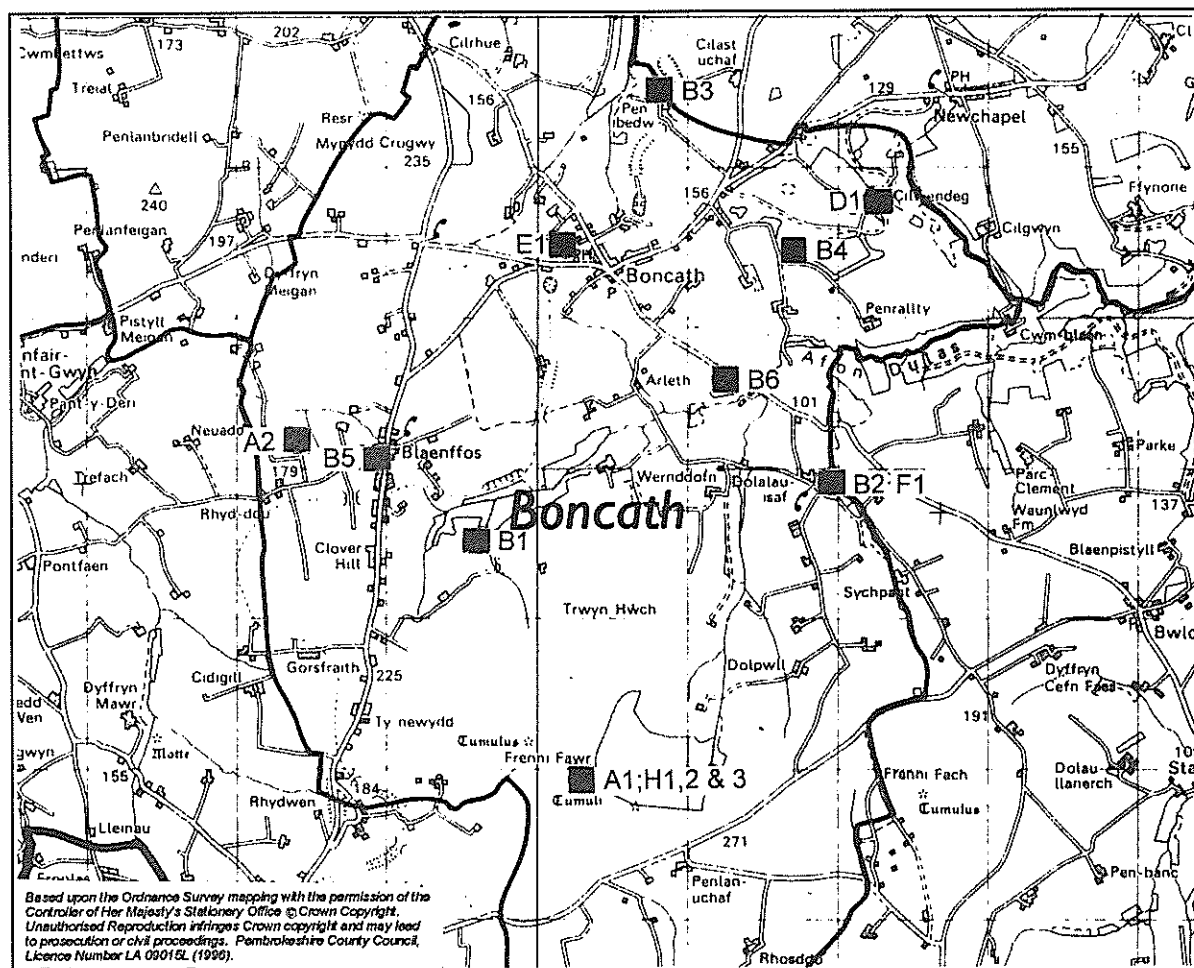
1. **Frenni Fawr** is dotted with a number of bronze age barrows, some of which were excavated by Fenton in 1811. He relates the legend of a treasure chest hidden on the hill which is guarded by a horrible spectre which rises if any attempt is made to interfere with the hoard. (Fenton, 279-80)
2. **Cadair Macsen**. In the mediaeval tale from the Mabinogion 'Breuddwyd Macsen' (*The Dream of Macsen*), the Roman emperor Magnus Maximus (Macsen Wledig in Welsh) makes camp on Y Frenni Fawr. The name Cadair Macsen was, reputedly, locally used for the mountain until recent times.
3. **Y Tylwyth Teg**. The *Tylwyth Teg* or Fairy Folk were believed to frequent the Frenni Fawr in the past. There is a local tale of a shepherd boy who was taken by them to their own country, where he was allowed to stay providing he did not drink from a particular well. Curiosity eventually got the better of him and upon drinking the water he found himself back on the slopes of the Frenni Fawr.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Y Frenni Fawr: bronze age round barrows
The Whitland & Cardigan Railway
Cilwendeg House

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- | | | |
|----------|------|--|
| Fenton R | 1811 | <i>An Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire</i> . 3rd edition. DCC |
| Lewis S | 1833 | <i>Topographical Dictionary of Wales</i> . London |



Boncath Community

3. BRAWDY COMMUNITY FILE (BREUDAETH)

1. SUMMARY.

Brawdy is a large community located on the southern side of the neck of St. David's peninsula, and has in recent times been closely identified with the large RAF base of the same name. However, the characteristic landscape is agricultural in nature, with rolling hills and valleys, as well as a relatively short section of coastline. There are no significant nucleated settlements, only the small villages or hamlets of Penycwm, Newgale, Trefgarn Owen, Treffynon and Llandeloy.

The history and archaeology of the community is varied and interesting. A significant number of mesolithic flint working sites are known along the coastline, at Porthybwch (SM817233), Dinas Fach (SM825233), Porthmynawd (SM829231), Pointz Castle (SM827234 & 828234) and Cwm Beach (SM839230). There also a number of recorded neolithic and iron age sites.

The community encompasses three parish units and, in view of its proximity to St. David's it is unsurprising that there are some significant mediaeval ecclesiastical sites in the form of several parish churches and pilgrims chapels. The area has also witnessed more recent industrial activity, with both metal and coal mining sites known.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

- 1. Treffynnon (SM853286).** Neolithic chambered tomb. Stands in a field east of Treffynnon village with no current public access.
- 2. Dinas Fach (SM825229).** Iron age coastal promontory fort, which was also occupied during the Romano-British period. Lies just off the Coastal Path and access may be dangerous.
- 3. Eweston Camp (SM881236).** Iron age hillfort. Lies 100m from a minor road, overlooking Brandy Brook. SAM.
- 4. Bigney (SM851232).** A small iron age hillfort. Its name suggests that it has been used as a beacon site in more recent historic times. It lies near a public footpath just east of the village of Penycwm.
- 5. Brawdy Castle (SM862239).** An inland iron age promontory fort located some 500m east of Brawdy parish church. It occupies a spur of land overlooking the confluence of two small streams and the wooded Crow Cwm. There is no current public access to the site. SAM.
- 6. Castle Villa (SM881276).** Iron age hillfort in roadside location but adjacent to a private dwelling and without public access. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

- 1. St. David's Church, Brawdy (SM858240).** Mediaeval parish church with 19th century restoration. The church was disused for some time during the 20th century but has been brought back into use, partly due to RAF contributions to the cost of restoration. There are three dark age inscribed stones in the church porch.
- 2. St. Teilo's Church, Llandeloy (SM856266).** Although of mediaeval origin, the church was rebuilt from ruins in 1926 in the Arts and Crafts style and is a rare example of the style in West Wales. The mediaeval font remains in the church. There was a mediaeval holy well in the churchyard.
- 3. St. Rheithian's Church, Llanrheithian (SM865283).** Small parish church, rebuilt in the mid 19th century.
- 4. Brawdy Methodist Chapel (SM859244).**
- 5. Treffynnon Chapel (SM849287).** Small Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built in 1867.
- 6. Trefgarn Owen Chapel (SM869254).** Congregational chapel, founded in 1686 but rebuilt on several occasions.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

- 1. Pointz Castle (SM830237).** Mediaeval motte and bailey castle, probably built by one Punchard in the 12th century. It became the focus of one of the most valued granges belonging to the Bishops of St. Davids. SAM.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Fairs & markets.** A note made by George Owen in the late 16th century refers to Gwyl Caron Llanreithion, the Festival of Caron at Llanrheithian, held on the 5th of March. This is probably a reference to a local ecclesiastical festival held on the saints day (RCAHM, 1925).
2. **Porthmynawd Kilns (SM827230).** 19th century coastal limekilns.
3. **Cwm Mawr Brickworks (SM844229).** 19th century brickworks. Incline to road.
4. **Lead Mining.** During the 19th century and earlier there were attempts made to mine lead at Stacen y Brenin (SM818231) and Silver Hill (SM864243), though it is not thought that much success came of these ventures.
5. **Coal Mining.** The southern edge of Brawdy community touches on the northern extremity of the Pembrokeshire coalfield. Map evidence shows that there were several small collieries working in this area during the 19th century, the end of a tradition which probably goes back many centuries. One such site was Pantier Colliery (SM870231).

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Pointz Castle** was the home of one Samuel Griffiths, victim of the purges which followed the French landing of 1797. He was one of several men who were incarcerated and (falsely) accused of High Treason for supposedly helping the French, but all were eventually cleared when it became apparent during the trial that witnesses were being less than truthful and had possibly been bribed to provide evidence.
2. **The squire of Llanrheithian House.** During the first half of the 18th century the now lost mansion of Llanrheithian House was home to the eccentric John Laugharne, said to be the last squire in Pembrokeshire to employ a jester. He recruited a private army to defend his property against creditors during hard times, and despite being jailed on two occasions and going into hiding for several years, he always found a way of returning to his mansion and refortifying the property. Upon his death in 1755, he was buried at Llanrheithian church. It is said that his ghost haunted a footbridge which once stood near the house.
3. **Rev. Wilcocks.** Wilcocks was the vicar of Brawdy during the 1830's. He was ordained at the request of the parishioners, who held him in great respect due to his paying the wages of two schoolmasters, out of his own pocket, over a period of 12 years to educate the poor children of Brawdy and Hayscastle parishes.

H) Myth & Legend.

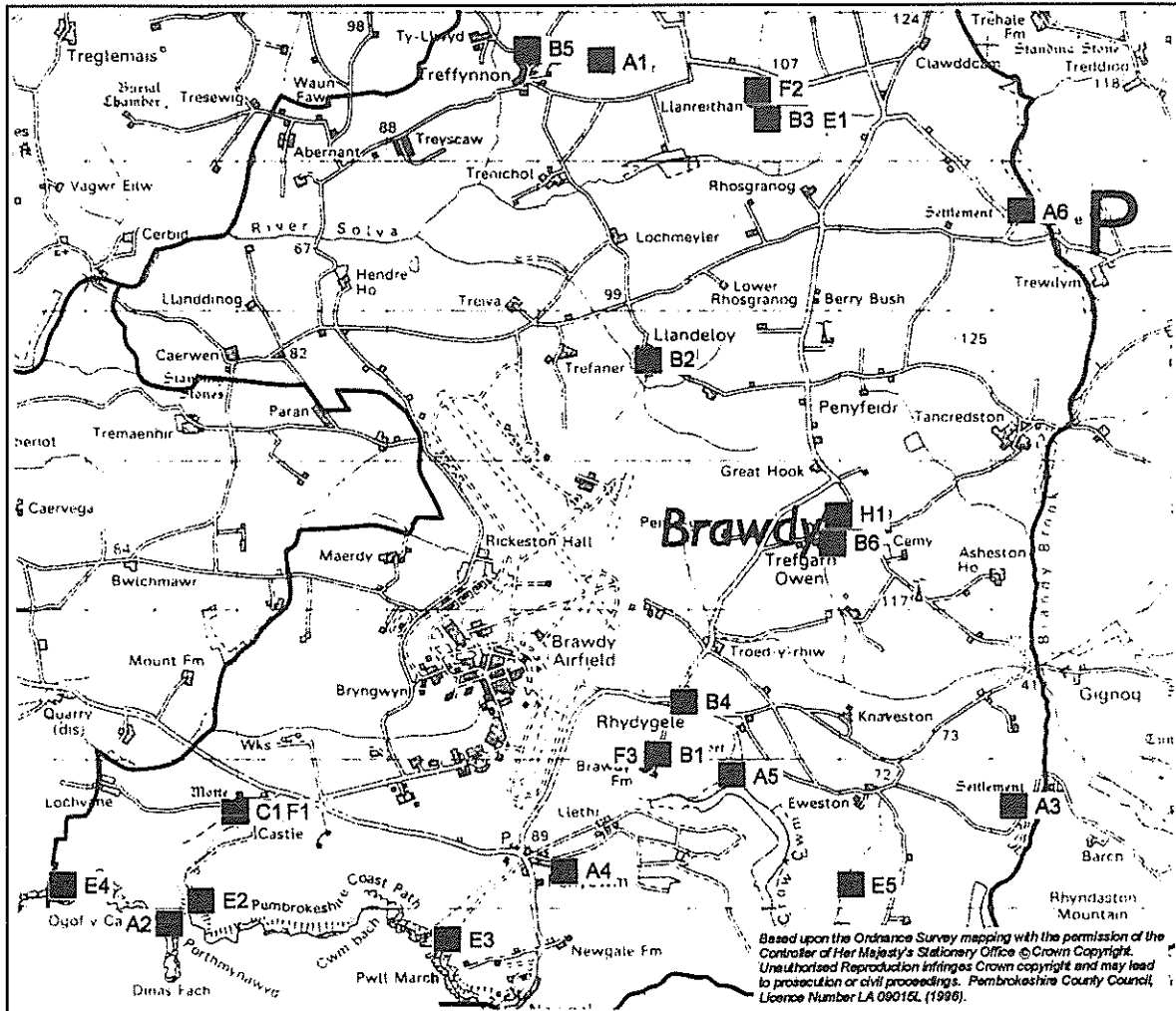
1. **Owain Glyndwr.** A local tradition had it that Owain Glyndwr was born at Trefgarn Owen and buried at Wolfscastle (Lewis, 1833). Neither is likely to be true, for Glyndwr is firmly associated with north east Wales.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistoric sites.
Christian heritage.
Industrial heritage.

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Brawdy Community

4. BURTON COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Burton community is located in the south eastern corner of Preseli, the Daugleddau waterway forming its southern and eastern boundaries. The landscape is mostly agricultural, although there is a relatively large wood at Benton Wood and the community is dotted with small villages; Burton, Houghton, Burton Ferry, Port Lion, Sardis and Hill Mountain. Burton is probably the most significant of these in historical terms, being at the centre of a mediaeval sub-lordship and known to have been associated with a small fishing port as early as the 16th century. Burton Ferry (formerly Pembroke Ferry), however, was the site of an early ferry crossing between Pembroke and Haverfordwest, in use for many centuries before being replaced by the Cleddau Bridge. It is probable that this ferry crossing formed part of the most important route between the two towns in mediaeval times.

Like many of the communities in this corner of Preseli there are few prehistoric sites recorded, though mesolithic and neolithic finds at Benton Woods and around Benton Castle, as well as a number of suspected bronze age burnt mounds, at Ashdale (SM985086), Little Dumbledale (SM980092) and Burton Mountain (SM995058), show the presence of human communities in the area from an early date.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Hanging Stone (SM972082).** A fine neolithic chambered tomb. Alongside a public footpath near Hill Mountain village. SAM.
2. **Hearson Mountain Camp (SM975083).** A small iron age hillfort near Hill Mountain village. Now built over.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Mary's Church (SM985056).** Burton parish church. LB 2. The building is of 13th century origin but was restored in the 19th century. The stump of a mediaeval churchyard cross stands in the churchyard, and there is also an outdoor total immersion baptistery, which is in fact a restored mediaeval holy well.
2. **Hill Mountain Chapel (SM976083).** Small Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1867.
3. **Sardis Baptist Chapel (SM971087).** Built in 1896 on the site of an early 19th century chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Benton Castle (SN005068).** Originally built by Bishop Beck of St. David's, this 13th century castle has been substantially restored during the 20th century and is now a private residence. Its single tower is believed to have originally been joined by a curtain wall to a second, smaller tower which has been lost.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Burton Village.** Burton lies within an area which is believed to have been the main area of English and Flemish settlement in the 12th century, and its name is probably derived from the old English *Burgh-ton*. The mediaeval landscape of the area would have largely been characterised by the fields and pasture lands of small agricultural villages, organised according to the Anglo-Norman feudal model; Burton itself was a minor lordship or *Knight's Fief* and was included in the lordship of Pembroke, the only one on the northern side of the Daugleddau to be so, although both the church and Benton Castle were in the possession of the smaller lordship of Walwyn's Castle. Traces of mediaeval field boundaries, forming long, narrow strips of land, are preserved in the modern landscape around the village of Houghton (SM983072), indicating that it too has a mediaeval origin as an agricultural village.
2. **Williamston (SM988067).** Mansion, former home of the Phillips and Scourfield family, who were particularly influential in local affairs. Within the estate lie Benton Castle and a large area of woodland. This area was a deer park in late mediaeval times and was noted by George Owen in the late 16th century.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Ferry Hill Kiln (SN002062).** This is one of a chain of coastal lime kilns along the Cleddau, where coal and limestone could be easily brought in by boat and burnt as close as possible to the point of unloading. The lime produced was generally intended for use as an agricultural fertiliser.
2. **Barnlake Point (SM970051).** An ice making factory owned by a Milford fishing company, operated here until 1939. Ice making was essential to any fishing port as large quantities of fresh ice were required to freeze landed fish. The factory was demolished in 1975.
3. **Pembroke Ferry (SM989053).** A ferry has crossed the Haven between Burton and the Pembroke side since mediaeval times. The village of Burton Ferry was originally known as Pembroke Ferry.
4. **Roose Ferry (SN002061).** This ferry crossed to Lawrenny and is remembered in the placename Ferry Hill on the Burton side of the Daugleddau. It was mentioned in a charter of 1154, during the reign of Henry II.
5. **Trinity Wharf, Burton Ferry (SM978051).** When the Small's Lighthouse was built in 1861, this wharf was constructed to serve a supply depot for the lighthouse. It remained in use until 1926 but has been disused for most of the 20th century.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

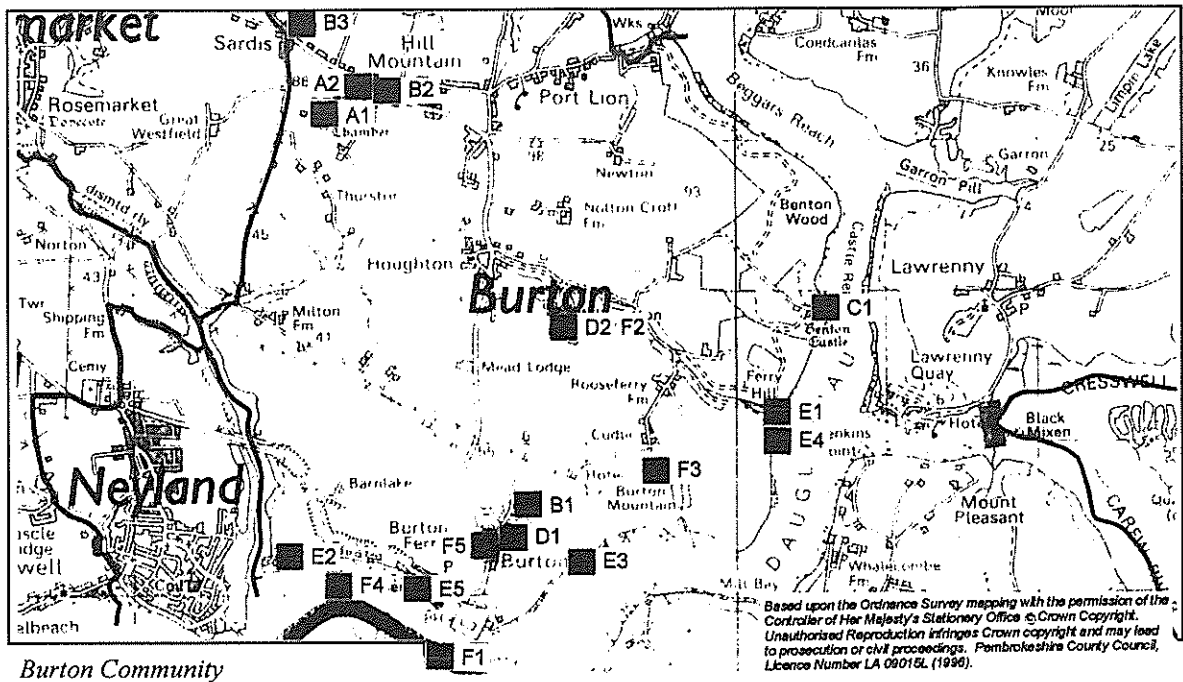
1. **Ferryboats.** Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th century, it became normal for men living on the northern side of the Daugleddau to work in the dockyards of Pembroke Dock. A large number would make their way across the river from Burton Ferry each day, in four or five longboats which they would row themselves.
2. **Benton Avenue.** This stone row was thought by many to be a prehistoric monument but was actually created in the early 19th century by the mother of Sir John Scourfield of Williamston.
3. **Battle of Burton Mountain (SM9905).** This was in fact a minor skirmish said to have taken place between a Royalist force and Parliamentary troops advancing to sack Haverfordwest Castle.
4. **Cleddau Skeletons.** A rather unusual discovery was made by workmen during construction of the Cleddau Bridge. A dozen or so human skeletons were found carefully interred above the high water mark of the Cleddau. It is probable that they were the victims of a 17th century plague and had died on ship, being secretly buried by their crewmates at this location (PCNP, No date).
5. **Hay's Corner Tollgate.** This 19th century turnpike road tollgate was one of the targets of the Rebecca rioters in 1843, when it and a neighbouring gate were attacked and destroyed.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The Hanging Stone
Benton Castle
Benton Wood
Estate parkland around Williamston
The village of Houghton (with its mediaeval field system)
Burton parish church

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Burton Community

5. CAMROSE COMMUNITY FILE (CAMRHOS)

1. SUMMARY.

Camrose is an extensive community which is located north west of Haverfordwest. It is a largely agricultural community but offers a varied landscape, from good farmland to open moorland. There are a number of small, rural villages; Keeston, Simpson's Cross, Pelcomb Cross, Wolfsdale, Sutton, Portfield Gate and, most significantly, Camrose itself. The prominence known as Plumstone Mountain (SM915231), in the north of the community, is a fine viewpoint and one of a number of fragments of common land which survive, some of which are notable for the concentration of prehistoric archaeological sites which survive due to the fact that the land has not been subject to modern agricultural practices.

Archaeologically, Camrose has a wide range of both sites and recorded finds. Mesolithic finds are known from Keeston Bank (SM906187) and neolithic finds at Camrose, Keeston, Sandy Lane (SM905200) and Cutty Bridge (SM9419). Roman finds are recorded from Curlew's Rise (SM9019) whilst Walesland Rath (SM915173) is an excavated iron age hillfort, shown to have been occupied in Roman and early mediaeval times.

The modern community includes the parish churches of Camrose and Lambston, both dedicated to the dark age saint Ishmael, testament to the dark age communities which existed in the area. After the Norman conquest and settlement of Pembrokeshire, Camrose was one of the parishes which lay on the Landsker frontier, probably largely English in character, divided from the Welshry to the north by the chain of hills which includes Plumstone Mountain.

The Pembrokeshire Motor Museum at Simpson's Cross is one of the modern attractions in the community.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

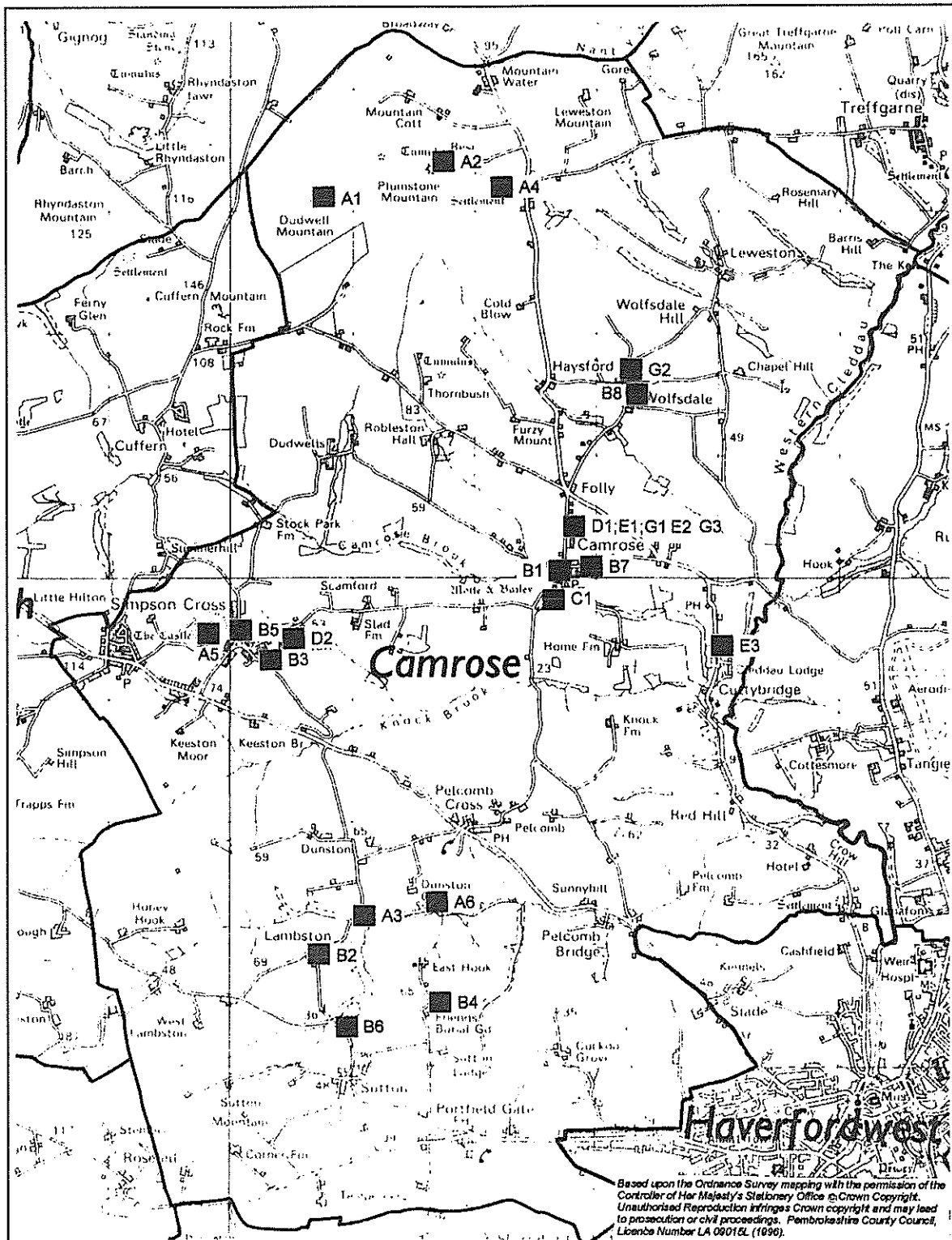
A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Dudwell Mountain (SM907231).** Possible demolished neolithic chambered tomb, marked as a cairn on OS maps.
2. **Plumstone Mountain.** An area of upland common land which includes several bronze age round barrow sites at SM916233; SM917234 (both scheduled) SM912234; SM912235; SM923236.
3. **East Hook Rath (SM912170).** Iron age hillfort. Not shown on OS map.
4. **Plumstone Rath (SM922232).** Iron age hillfort, on farmland on edge of mountain land. Close to public footpaths. SAM
5. **Keeston Castle (SM898195).** Major iron age hillfort, above Keeston village. Viewpoint. SAM
6. **Walesland Rath (SM915173)** is an excavated iron age hillfort, shown to have been occupied in Roman and early mediaeval times. SAM

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Ishmael's Church (SM927200).** Camrose parish church. The church was granted into the ownership of the Augustinian Priory of Haverfordwest in the 13th century. The church building was restored in the late 19th century but retains a fine battlemented tower and much of its character. LB.
2. **St. Ishmael's Church (SM907169).** Lambston parish church. Much restored in the last century, the church building is of 13th century origin. It is a simple Celtic style church with a bellcote, standing in a raised circular churchyard, indicative of a dark age origin as a site ecclesiastical activity. LB
3. **Keeston Hospice (SM902194).** A mediaeval hospice on one of the main pilgrimage routes to St. Davids stood near the village but the last standing remains were reported demolished in the early 20th century (RCAM, 1925).
4. **Friend's Burial Ground (SM916165).** This site was used for the burial of members of the Quaker Meeting House at Haverfordwest from 1661 until the second half of the 19th century.
5. **Keeston Congregational Church (SM900195).** Originally built in 1787, restored in late 19th century.
6. **Bethel Baptist Chapel, Sutton (SM909163).** 19th century chapel.

7. Lebanon Baptist Chapel, Camrose (SM929200). 19th century chapel with graveyard.
8. Bethel Independent Chapel, Wolfsdale (SM933215). Early 19th century, restored in 20th century.



Camrose Community

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Camrose Castle (SM926198). Mediaeval motte and bailey castle. Probably built during the 12th century as one of a chain of defensive posts to strengthen the frontier of the Pembrokeshire Englishry from attack from the north. SAM.

D) Town & Country.

1. Camrose Village - Historic Village (SM926200). Camrose derives its name from the Welsh *Camrhos* or "crooked moor" but it is apparent that its earliest recorded history is of the Norman period when it was one of the estates in the possession of the marcher lord of Haverford. The mound of its motte and bailey castle stands as a monument to this period, but an extensive area of mediaeval strip fields is still preserved in the modern field patterns between Camrose and Wolfsdale, showing that the area was well organised under the Anglo-Norman feudal system during mediaeval times. Other mediaeval manorial estates were also located within the community area; such as Wolfsdale, Leweston and Pelcomb as well as the monastic grange at Keeston, and like Camrose it is probable that relatively small agricultural villages were developed at the centre of each estate.

2. Keeston Grange (SM90194). Keeston Grange was a possession of Pill Priory in the later mediaeval period. The village may well be of mediaeval origin, being the location of a mediaeval pilgrims hospice on the route to St. David's. It was originally known as *Keatingston*, Tregettin in Welsh, derived from the name of the Keating family who were landowners in the area in mediaeval times.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & Markets. An annual fair was held at Camrose on the 13th of February (Lewis, 1833).

2. Fulling and Woollen Mills. It is documented that there was a thriving woollen industry established in south Pembrokeshire following the influx of English and Flemish settlers into the area in mediaeval times. Mediaeval fulling mills are recorded at Camrose (SM9219) and Pelcomb (SM9217). The old Camrose water mill has been recently restored (see G3 also).

3. The Causeway. This mediaeval route ran from Haverfordwest towards Roch, passing through the parish of Camrose (Rees, 1932).

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G) Social Customs & History.

1. Camrose was visited by Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis during their tour of Wales, recruiting men to serve in the Holy War. It is said that bloody revenge was taken on local men for the murder of a kinsman of Giraldus here (Fenton, 86).

2. In 1217 Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd ravaged south Pembrokeshire. He was met by Archbishop Iorwerth of St. David's at Wolfsdale and persuaded to withdraw.

3. In the 16th century Camrose Mill was owned by Ann Boleyn who, as wife of Henry VIII, was Marchioness of Pembroke, a title which included some land and possessions.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistoric Monuments -	Iron age hillforts; Bronze age monuments on Plumstone Mountain
Keeston -	Keeston Camp Keeston mediaeval hospice site & mediaeval monastic grange; Congregational chapel
Camrose village -	Parish church; Motte & bailey castle; Mediaeval village The visit of Giraldus Cambrensis; Llywelyn Fawr and Archbishop Iorwerth

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6. CILGERRAN COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Cilgerran Community is located in the north eastern corner of Pembrokeshire and was formed by the amalgamation of Cilgerran, Bridell and Llantwd parishes. The earliest evidence of human activity in the area are mesolithic flints found at Pwll-llacha, but otherwise there is little recorded evidence of prehistoric activity. The community incorporates the ancient parish churches of Bridell and Llantwd, which, along with Cilgerran church, have their origins in the dark ages, each being dedicated to a Celtic saint.

The village of Cilgerran is the main settlement. It has historically been considered to be a borough town, despite not possessing a borough charter. It is well known for its mediaeval castle, which was the scene of many battles between the Welsh princes and Norman lords and regularly changed ownership between the warring sides during the 12th and 13th centuries.

Cilgerran once had a renowned salmon fishery on the Teifi, which flows along the northern side of the town. Salmon fishing and slate quarrying were important local industries during the 19th century, but much employment was also provided during the late 18th century by the nearby Tinplate Works at Castell Maelgwyn, now in Manordeifi Community. Cilgerran had one of the county's most important cattle fairs and, before the arrival of the railway, many drovers would visit the town on this occasion.

Apart from Cilgerran, the smaller villages of Penybryn, Rhoshill and Llwyncelyn are located within the community area, all of which are comparatively recent developments, having developed either at road junctions or around nonconformist chapels.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Sites.

1. Cefngarth Tumuli (SN208429). A bronze age round barrow.
2. Castell Felorganol (SN164422). A small iron age hillfort. SAM.
3. Castell (SN169401). Iron age hillfort.
4. Y Gaer (SN171425). Iron age hillfort.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. Llawddog's Church (SN190430). Cilgerran parish church. St. Llawddog was a 6th century hermit. Local places associated with him are Cwm Llawddog, which is said to be the place of his retreat and the holy well of Ffynnon Llawddog, Bridell. The Festival of St. Llawddog is on January 15th. Phillips (1867) mentions another, unnamed, medicinal holy well below the churchyard at Cilgerran. An early Christian monument stands in the churchyard. This is the Trengususs Stone, which bears an ogam and Latin inscription and is said to have been the first ogam stone to be recognised as such in Wales (Phillips, 71).
2. St. David's Church, Bridell (SN176420). Bridell parish church. It was associated with the mediaeval monastic grange of Bridell. There is an early Christian monument in the churchyard, the Nettasagrus stone, an ogam stone with an inscribed cross upon it, probably 6th century in date.
3. St. Illtyd's Church, Llantwd (SN155419). Llantwd parish church.
4. Glanrhyd Methodist Chapel (SN143423). Late 19th century chapel.
5. Penybryn Baptist Chapel (SN177429). Founded in early 19th century.
6. Tabernacle Chapel, Cilgerran (SN194430). Founded in 1795.
7. Peniel Baptist Chapel, Cilgerran (SN196429). Mid 19th century chapel.
8. Tyrhos Chapel, Cilgerran (SN195409). Early 19th century Independent chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Cilgerran Castle (SN195431). Cilgerran has been identified as the site of an early Norman stronghold, called Dingereint in early Welsh annals, begun by Roger Montgomery in the late 11th century and completed by Gilbert Strongbow after 1109. The present castle is a later building mostly dating to the 13th

century, when William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke refortified the site. In mediaeval times the present community area was within the Lordship of Cilgerran, the castle and town of Cilgerran forming the economic and political heart of the lordship.

The last taste of military action experienced by Cilgerran was during the Civil War, when Parliamentary forces encamped at Forest. Here they built earthwork bulwarks, the site of cannon which were used to fire on the Royalist forces defending the castle (Phillips, 103). It was at this time that the castle received significant damage, accounting in part for its present ruinous condition (Phillips, 93). SAM.

2. Castell Penrallt, Llantwd (SN157420). A mediaeval motte and bailey castle, probably built on the site of an iron age hillfort. SAM.

D) Town & Country.

1. Cilgerran Town - Historic Settlement (SN1942;1943). Cilgerran is one of the ancient boroughs of the county of Pembrokeshire, though no borough charter survives, and should be considered as one of the truly historic settlements of the county. The town possesses a number of architecturally and historically interesting buildings, including the castle, parish church and Baptist and Methodist chapels. There are several public houses, amongst which the Pendre Arms is believed to have mediaeval origins.

2. Castell Maelgwyn and Cwm Morgenau (SN213435). Castell Maelgwyn was built by Sir Benjamin Hammet, who began life as a humble draper but married a wealthy young lady. He made a fortune in banking in London then moved to the area and built Castell Maelgwyn upon purchasing the nearby tinworks. His wife created an extensive planned garden around the house and series of walks and cascades along the Morgenau stream which had declined by the mid-C19 (Phillips, 203).

3. Forest (SN188439). This mansion was the home of Thomas Phaer, the 17th century physician and translator, who published the first English translation of Virgil's Aeneid and is buried at Cilgerran (Phillips, 97). He was a physician to Queen Mary I and also the MP for Cardigan borough.

4. Glandovan (SN199415) LB2. Glandovan was for a time owned by Admiral Erasmus Gower, who had a long and action packed naval career. Amongst tales recounted of his life is the near disaster he experienced as one of the crew of HMS Swift, wrecked on the Patagonian coast in the winter of 1770. The crew got ashore but had to endure a month on this inhospitable coast before rescue came (Phillips, 114). Admiral Gower is commemorated on a stone tablet in Cilgerran parish church.

E) Trade, Maritime & Industrial Heritage.

1. Fairs & markets. Weekly markets were once held at Cilgerran, as well as three annual fairs which were held on June 13th, August 21st (on the festival of St. Lawrence) and November 11th (Lewis, 1833). The latter two were important cattle fairs, but that on November 11th was moved to Cardigan in the 19th century where it continues to be held. As mentioned above, St. Llawddog's Day occurs on January 15th, but there is no record of it having been celebrated locally. It seems that it was displaced by the festival of St. Lawrence at an unknown date.

2. The Teifi Fishery. The valley beneath the town of Cilgerran has been famed for its coracle fishing. There was an important salmon fishery at Cilgerran in mediaeval times and coracles were once commonly seen on the river. Phillips (1867, 175) identifies the sections of the river traditionally fished by the men of the town and gives a detailed account of the traditions associated with the history of the fishery.

3. Slate quarries. Slate quarrying began here c.1795. Flagstones were mostly produced, the local slate not being ideal for roofing.

4. Castell Maelgwyn Tinplate Works (SN213435). This provided significant local employment in the late 18th century and was supplied with iron ore and tin by horse drawn barges which came up the Teifi from Cardigan. The horses used a purpose built towpath on the Cilgerran side of the river.

5. The Whitland & Cardigan Railway. This disused line passed just south of Cilgerran town and crosses the community area from east to west, terminating at Cardigan. It served the slate quarries and cattle markets of the town from the late 19th century until closure.

6. Gaer Factory (SN171426). Site of a small 19th century woollen factory. Near a public footpath, but now a private dwelling.

7. Ty Gwyn, Bridell (SN1741). In this area there was a small, short-lived gold mine in the 19th century.

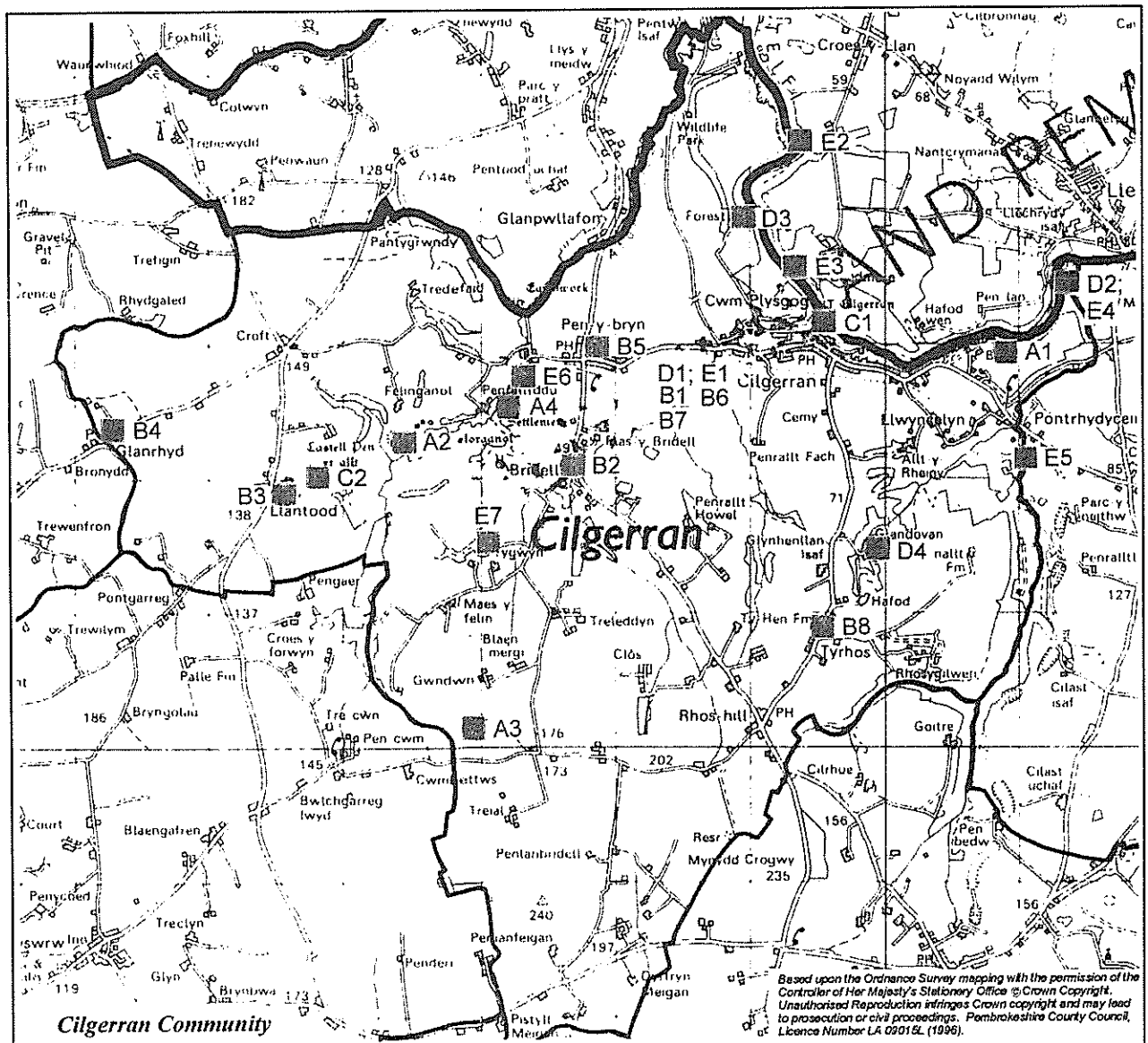
3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Local government. The portrieve was elected annually and aided by aldermen and burgesses in the administration of the town's affairs. He exercised magisterial powers and consigned many to suffer punishment at the whipping post and stocks which once stood across the road from the present Methodist chapel in the town. The annual selection of burgesses was completed when new members were allowed to drink ale from a drinking horn specially kept for the ceremony. This ceremony sometimes got out of hand and some complaints were made against the drunkenness that could ensue (Phillips, 43).

2. The Bells of Cilgerran. Amongst the stories of local notable families recorded by Phillips in 1867 is the story of the demise of the renowned bells of Cilgerran Church. An old rhyme refers to these, "Y mae tair cloch arian yng Nghilgerran" ("There are three silver bells at Cilgerran") (Evans, 100). These bells were smashed by over-enthusiastic locals when celebrating the victory of their favourite (Mr. Lloyd of Coedmawr) who had won a 30 mile footrace from Cardigan to Haverfordwest in 1825 (Phillips, 60).

3. Giraldus Cambrensis. In 1188, Giraldus noted that the Teifi above Cardigan was the last abode of the beaver in Wales and provided a detailed description of the habits of this animal.



4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Iron age earthworks	Teifi salmon fishery	The slate quarries
Penyrallt mediaeval motte and bailey castle	Castell Maelgwyn House/Cwm Morgenau gardens	
Bridell and Llantwd parish churches	Castell Maelgwyn tinplate works & canal	
Cilgerran Castle	Ty Gwyn goldmine	
Cilgerran Town - Historic Settlement	The Whitland & Cardigan Railway	

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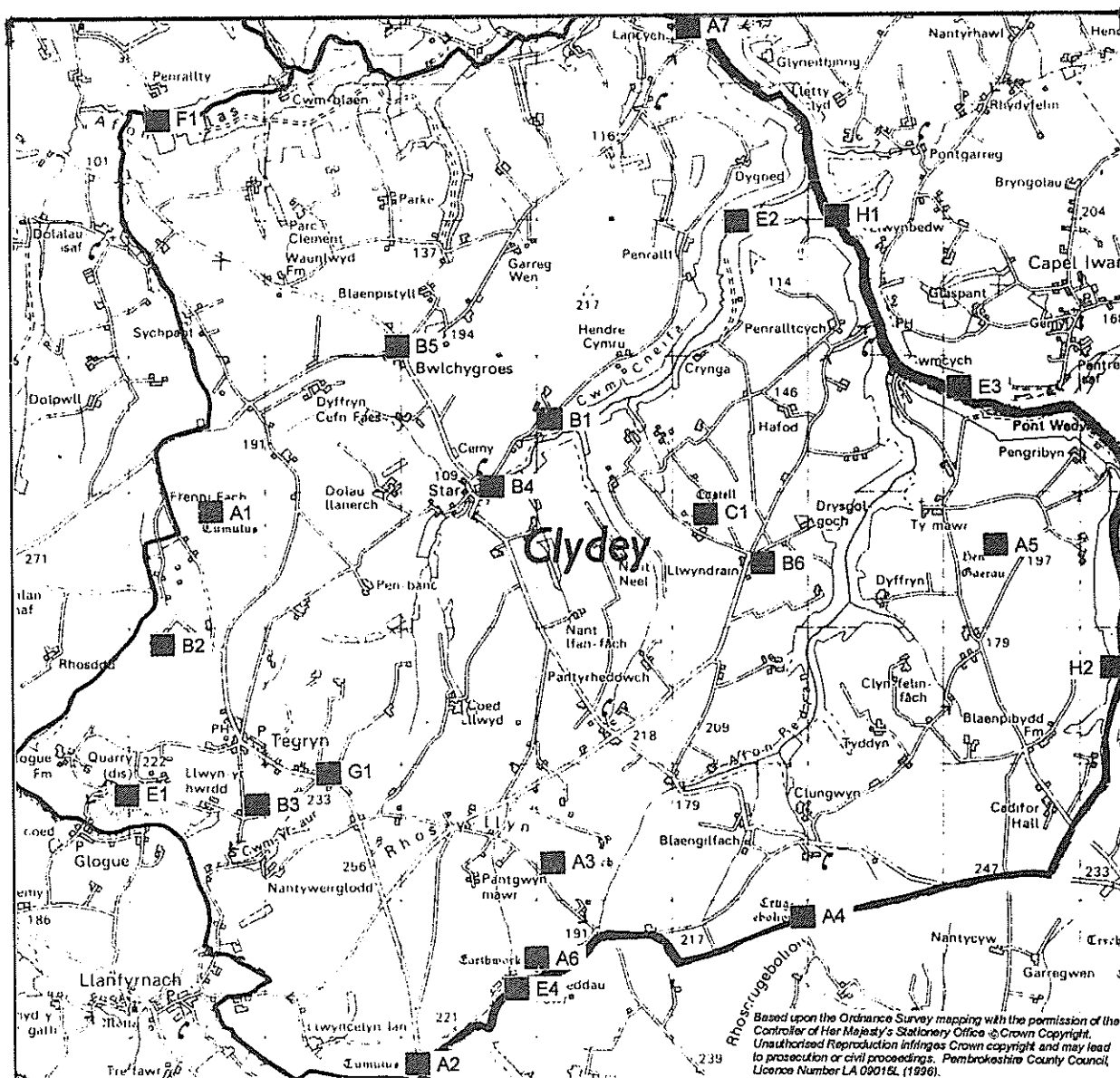
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7. CLYDAU COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Located in the north eastern corner of Preseli, Clydau possesses some of the most striking scenery in the district, but is somewhat isolated and mostly served by narrow minor roads. There are only three small villages, at Tegryn, Bwlchygroes and Star. They are of recent origin, either growing around a nonconformist chapel or road junction, though the proximity of the disused Glôg slate quarries suggests that Tegryn may have its roots in local industrial developments during the latter half of the 19th century.

The community contains a wide range of archaeological and historic sites, ranging in date from the neolithic to the modern period, though few are of notable importance. One of the most significant sites is the parish church of Clydau, which contains evidence of pre-Norman Christian activity in the area. The dramatic wooded valley of Cwm Cych runs along the eastern fringe of the community and a landscape wealthy in myth and folklore, being the setting for some stories related in the Mabinogi.



Clydau Community

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Y Frenni Fach (SN225348).** Bronze age round barrow.
2. **Castell y Blaidd (SN240318).** Bronze age round barrow. Roadside location.
3. **Crug Bach (SN250322).** Bronze age round barrow. Near public footpath.
4. **Crug yr Ebolion (SN269318).** Bronze age round barrow. On the Pembrokeshire / Carmarthenshire county boundary.
5. **Hen Gaerau (SN283346).** This is a small iron age hillfort situated on the slopes of a prominent hill overlooking Cwm Pedran. No current public access.
6. **Caer Henfeddau (SN249315).** A small Romano-British or iron age settlement.
7. **The Glan Cych Hoard.** In the mid 19th century, peat diggers uncovered a significant hoard of bronze weapons near Glan Cych (or Lancych)(SN260383). It was said that this was the site of an ancient battlefield, although the weapons could have been deposited in the ground as an offering to the gods.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Clydai's church (SN251354).** This is one of the most interesting parish churches to be seen in the county. Set in a circular churchyard indicative of dark age origins, the church possesses three dark age inscribed stone monuments and a mediaeval font and water stoup. The church is set in beautiful surroundings, and much of its stonework is of 13th or 14th century date, including an impressive castellated tower. Clydai is said to have been one of the daughters of Brychan Brycheiniog, the 6th century Irish king of Powys. The neighbouring parish church of West Cilrhedyn, St. Teilo & St. Llawddog's (SN278348) is now demolished and only the overgrown churchyard remains.
2. **Llan Geneu (SN222339).** The farm of Llangene Fawr, 1km north west of Tegryn, has been identified as the site of Llan Geneu, one of the so called "Seven Bishop Houses" of pre-Norman Dyfed (Charles-Edwards, 1971). These seven Celtic monasteries represented the ecclesiastical heart of each of the seven pre-Norman Cantrefi, or provinces, of the ancient kingdom of Dyfed. An important monastic settlement may well have existed here in the early mediaeval period and this may explain why such fine early Christian inscribed stones are kept in the parish church. It has also been suggested that the monastery of Hendy Gwyn ar Daf, usually identified with Whitland, was in fact near here, closer to the source of the Taf. This was of course the monastery made famous as the location where the Welsh laws were made statutory by Hywel Dda in the 10th century, and not the later Norman Abbey near Whitland.
3. **Llwynyrhwrdd Independent Chapel, Tegryn (SN229327).** This is the most significant nonconformist chapel in the community area, being prominent in the landscape and also a good viewpoint. The chapel was first built in 1805 and was later enlarged and restored, but it is not architecturally important. It possesses a large graveyard and Morgan Jones, Trelech is buried here.
4. **Star Baptist Chapel (SN245350).** Built in 1879, after a local minister had a dream of a shooting star landing on the hill above Star village, which he took as a divine message to build a chapel there.
5. **Bwlchygroes Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (SN239360).** Built in 1883.
6. **Llwyndrain Independent Chapel (SN265345).** Built in 1856.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Castell Crychudd (SN261347).** A well preserved mediaeval motte and bailey castle. No public access at present.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Glôg quarry (SN220338).** These slate quarries were described as being large and successful by Fenton (1811, 267), but during the later 19th century the combination of the quarries and the neighbouring Llanfyrnach lead mine proved a sufficient concentration of industry to ensure that the Whitland & Cardigan Railway was routed through the area. Work continued here until after the First World War.
2. **Forestry.** The woodlands of Cwm Cych have been exploited by man since time immemorial. The historic importance of the forest to past societies is now little appreciated, but the careful management and exploitation of the woodlands as a source of timber, fuel and food would have been of prime concern to the

inhabitants of the area in centuries gone by. More recent activity in the valley includes the harvesting of large areas of woodland during the inter-war period, when tramways were laid in some tributary valleys of the Cych and felled trees brought to the main road by rail (according to local information, this happened in the valley of the Afon Sylgen, near Cwmorgan).

3. Godremamog Woollen Mill (SN281358). The eastern half of the community is characterised by deep river valleys which were ideally suited for the location of water powered woollen mills in previous centuries. The industry has long ceased in the area but a number of factory buildings survive, including a ruined example in Star village (SN245349). Godremamog is now a holiday complex, but the character of the mill has been maintained.

4. Henfeddau (SN278314). Until the 19th century, Henfeddau was an important centre of droving activity. Samuel Lewis (1833) noted that there were three annual cattle markets held there, on the 13th of May, 17th of September and the 30th of October.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Pwlldu (SN2237). Here, in the vale below Blaenbilain, was the field of play for Cnapan games at low Easter (Fenton, 271). The area is now mostly wooded.

G) Art & Literature.

1. Bro'r Beirdd. The Tegryn area is notable as the home of several Welsh language poets of some renown, all products of the village primary school, who have been active during the mid and later 20th century;

E. Curig Davies, Tresaeson David Gwyn Evans, Blaenyffynnon
Tommy Evans, Blaenyffynnon W. Rhys Nicholas, Tegryn

Amongst their published works are a number of poems of local interest, such as;

'Llwynyrhwrdd' - E. Curig Davies 'Cerdd i Ddyfed'; 'Y Preselau' - Tommy Evans

H) Myth & Legend.

1. The Mabinogi. The area figures in the mediaeval collection of folktales known as the Mabinogi. Cwm Cych is mentioned as the hunting ground of the early kings of Dyfed, and is the location where Pwyll meets Arawn, the King of Annwn - the underworld - whilst hunting. The entrance to the kingdom of Annwn was said to be in the locality.

2. Cadifor, Lord of Blaen Cych. Cadifor is a historical figure, but a local tale maintains that he built his palace on arches crossing the Afon Cych, connecting the Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire sides of the river. A small cave known as Ffwrn Cadifor (SN294337), was said to be the old kitchen of the palace.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Cwm Cych: historic use of the woodland
Cwm Cych: The tale of Pwyll and Annwn
The legend of Cadifor
St. Clydai's parish church: links with Llan Geneu
Glôg Quarry

Whitland & Cardigan Railway
The woollen mills on the Cych
Henfeddau cattle markets
Local poets

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8. CRYMYCH COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Crymych is one of the larger communities in Pembrokeshire. A number of small villages are found within its boundaries, including the rural settlements of Pontyglasier, Pentregalar and Glandwr, the former industrial communities of Hermon, Glôg and Llanfyrnach and also Crymych village, the largest, which itself has only developed since the opening of a railway station here in the late 19th century. Llanfyrnach alone shows evidence of a continuation of settlement from the mediaeval period, with its parish church and Norman motte and bailey castle, other villages have developed over the last 200 years.

The community includes a significant number of archaeological sites, many of which are prehistoric field monuments, including standing stones, round barrows and hillforts, especially in the western part of the community area which includes the eastern portion of the Preseli hills. There have been a number of discoveries of Neolithic artefacts within the community and a cropmark site near Pentregalar may be a Neolithic henge monument (Ffynnondeilyn). There is evidence of early mediaeval ecclesiastical activity in the form of the parish churches of Llanfyrnach, Llanfair Nantgwyn, Eglwyswen and the site of the lost chapel and holy well of St. Meigan. There are also several mediaeval motte castles and, from a later period, substantial remains of the 18th and 19th century Llanfyrnach lead and silver mine. A number of unusual traditions are recorded of the former parish of Eglwyswen and of its inhabitants of earlier times, whilst in more recent times it was the unlikely scene of social unrest, during the Tithe Wars of the later 19th century. Crymych has become a focus of Welsh language cultural activity during the 20th century, and several noted poets have been produced in the locality over the last century.

2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Foeldrygarn hillfort (SN158336). Foeldrygarn is a dominant landscape feature at the eastern end of the Preseli hills and is the site of one of the largest hillforts in the county. The fort was occupied during the later iron age and partial excavation in the early 20th century has shown that it was in use during Roman times. The impressive stone ramparts enclose the crown of the hill, where numerous scoops in the slope indicate the sites levelled to construct dwellings and other structures in the iron age. Within the hillfort stand three impressive stone cairns of bronze age date. They are visible above the hillfort ramparts and are in themselves important landscape features. SAM.

2. Crugiau Dwy (SN171312). This is a group of large bronze age round barrows which stand on the Mynachlogddu - Crymych boundary just west of Pentregalar. Their prominent location has made them useful boundary markers for centuries.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. Brynach's Church (SN220312). The parish church of Llanfyrnach. It appears that Llanfyrnach was an ecclesiastical centre of some note in pre-Norman times, for several early Christian monuments have been found in the parish. The mediaeval Rhydygath Cross is found nearby and an ogham stone, the Tavusi Stone was recorded in the area but has been lost. By the 12th century Llanfyrnach was in the control of the Knights' Hospitallers of Slebech, renowned as a charitable brotherhood who cared for the sick and infirm, but also for their military prowess as Crusaders in the Holy Land. It is possible that the present church site was first used in the 13th century, replacing an earlier foundation.

2. Llanfyrnach Chapel (SN213303). This mediaeval chapel survives as an earthwork. It has been suggested that it may be the site of the original, dark age church of St. Brynach, the present church is believed to stand on a site adopted for use in the 13th century (Lewis, 32).

3. St. Michael's Church (SN152364). The parish church of Eglwyswen. Though the present churchyard is of rectangular shape, a curved earth bank which runs around the northern side of the present church seems to indicate that a more circular *llan* may have originally enclosed the site; such a feature is usually associated with a church of dark age foundation.

4. **St. Mary's Church (SN163377).** The parish church of Llanfair Nantgwyn, St. Mary's is small but attractive and bears the hallmark of a 19th century restoration with all the character of estate architecture - the church stands near Pantyderi Mansion.

5. **Glandwr Independent Chapel (SN191286).** This was one of the earliest Independent chapels to have been founded in the area, the original chapel being built in 1712. Unusually, a dark age inscribed cross, the Trehywel Stone, is to be seen in the graveyard, formerly used as a gatepost.

6. **Penygroes Independent Chapel (SN155355).** An isolated chapel on the lower slopes of the Preseli range. It was first built in 1765 and is the burial place of Rev. Caleb Morris, one of the leading Independent theologians and preachers of the 19th century.

7. **Brynmyrnach Independent Chapel, Hermon (SN205319).** 19th century chapel.

8. **Antioch Independent Chapel, Crymych (SN182335).** 19th century in date. Associated with the 20th century poet T.E.Nicholas (Niclas y Glais).

9. **Bethabara Baptist Chapel (SN141365).** A mid 19th century chapel, notable for its rural location from where excellent views of the Preseli Hills can be obtained. The 19th century poet Myfyr Emlyn was a member here in his youth, having been born locally. He became one of the leading Baptist figures of his time and was known throughout Wales, he was also a long standing editor of the newspaper 'Seren Cymru'. His poetry includes a number of works about his home area. His family are buried here and some *englynion* composed by Myfyr Emlyn are to be seen on their gravestones.

10. **Seion Baptist Chapel, Crymych (SN183338).**

11. **Hermon Baptist Chapel (SN210319).** Attractive 19th century chapel., on edge of village.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Castell Llanfyrnach (SN219312).** A Norman motte and bailey castle located near the parish church.

2. **Castell Dyffryn Mawr (SN174351).** A mediaeval motte defending a small valley west of Crymych. Early documents refer to it as Castell Herbertt (Francis Green Papers, Haverfordwest Library).

D) Town & Country.

1. **Crymych Village (SN183340).** This expanding village began as a humble collection of cottages around the Crymych Arms inn, but developed considerably following the construction of the Whitland & Cardigan railway in the late 19th century. A railway station was built at Crymych, which subsequently became a focus for local economic and social activity - a role which has been maintained.

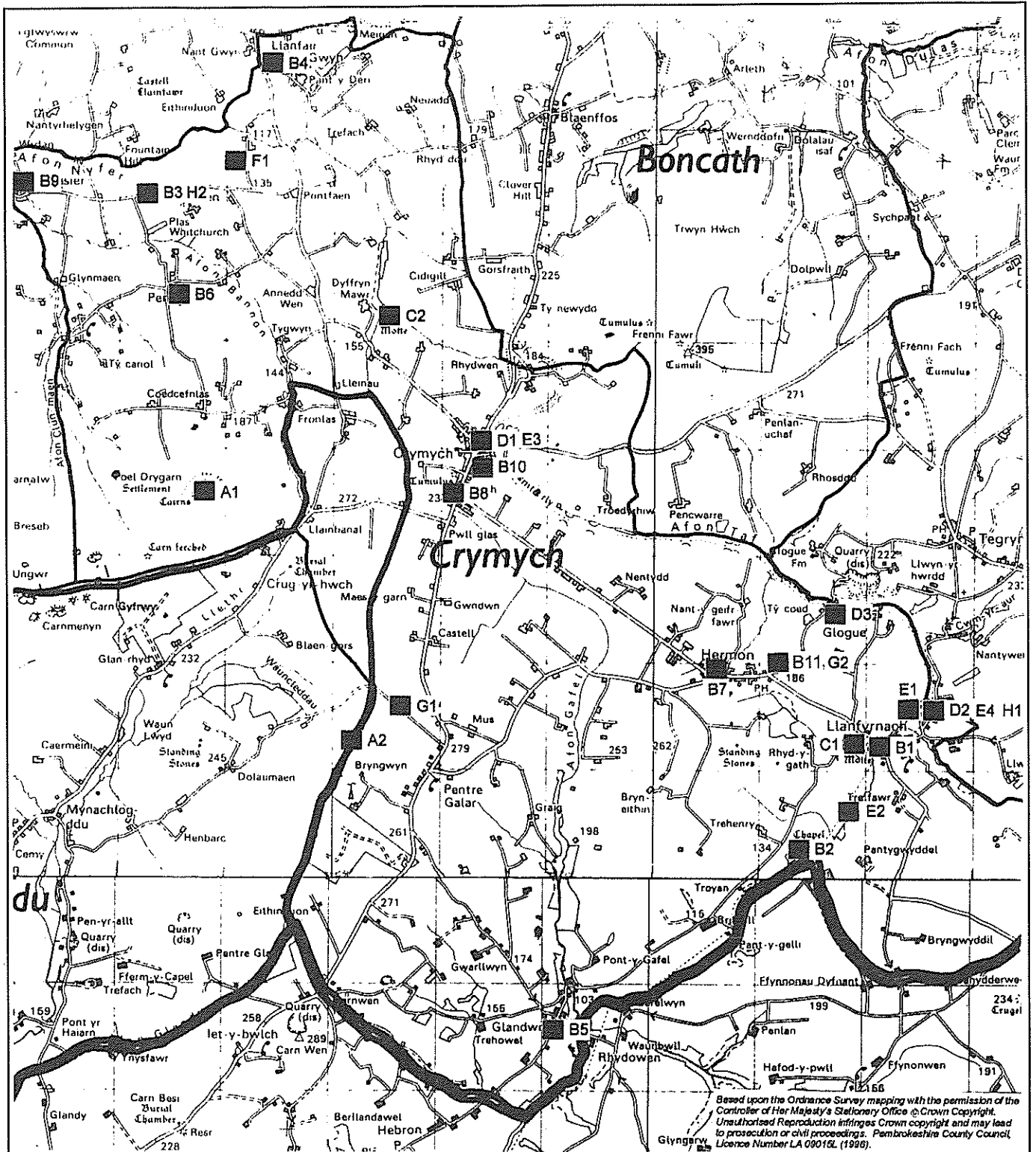
2. **Brick Row, Llanfyrnach (SN225314).** This row of terraced cottages was built in the mid-19th century to house employees of the nearby Llanfyrnach lead mine. The row is still inhabited and some alterations have been made to the properties, but its character is still clearly that of an industrial workers settlement.

3. **Glogue Terrace, Y Glôg (SN216324).** This too has an industrial past, being a row of 19th century slate quarrymen's cottages, in a village retaining much of its original character.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Llanfyrnach Lead & Silver Mine (SN2231).** This lead and silver mine was a prosperous venture for some time during the latter half of the 19th century, and had been worked intermittently for at least a century previously. It finally closed in 1890. It proved sufficiently successful to attract a large workforce and the village of Llanfyrnach has many houses which were built in association with the development of the mine, including the terraced row of miners cottages known as Brick Row. The mine site has remained largely untouched and some buildings survive in a ruinous condition, most notably a large and solidly constructed engine house, which has undergone some restorative work by the present landowner.

2. **Whitland & Cardigan Railway (SN212300;190347).** The Whitland & Taf railway was extended to Crymych in 1874, a development which has had long term effects on the locality, even though the line has been long closed. There were stations along the line at Llanfyrnach and Glôg, primarily intended to serve the industrial ventures at these locations. Another station was built at Crymych, and this became a locally important centre of trade and transport, attracting businesses and residential development which transformed Crymych into a busy, though relatively small village. Crymych station retains few of its original buildings and those that survive are not in a good condition, the site is now used as a small industrial estate.



Crymych Community.

3. Crymych Fair. Due to the presence of the railway station, Crymych became a locally important centre for the cattle and sheep trade, with weekly markets held here and animals thereafter being moved by rail. There were also two annual fairs, in May and September, the latter of which is still kept. A fortnightly sheep mart is still held and, recently, a new mart has been built.

4. Llanfyrnach Fair. There are references to an annual fair being held at Llanfyrnach (Lewis, 1969).

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Tithe Wars. The payment of Tithes to the Anglican church became a serious political and economic issue in 19th century rural Wales, where the majority were nonconformists and had no ties with the church. Eglwyswen and Llanfair Nantgwyn were the scene of some bitter disputes in the 1880's, when court orders were obtained to seize the property of local farmers who had refused to pay the Tithe. Bailiffs, with police guards visited local farms, often followed by large crowds of agitated locals intent on frustrating their efforts. Many local heroes were born in the ensuing frays and stories of the escapades of many are preserved in the oral tradition of the neighbourhood.

G) Art & Literature.

1. Bro'r Beirdd. A number of important literary figures have been produced in the Crymych area;

T.E.Nicholas - Lletty*

D.J.Davies - Waun-felen

Dewi W. Thomas - Llanfyrnach

Myfyr Emlyn - Rhos Glynmaen, Eglwyswen

*T.E.Nicholas. "Niclas y Glais", as he was known, was one of the most controversial yet admired Welsh poets of the 20th century. Born and raised near Crymych, at Llety Farm, Pentregalar, he began his literary career during the 1890's and was still publishing new work as late as 1969. He was an Independent minister as a young man, originally being a member at Antioch in Crymych.

2. Nathaniael Williams. This 18th century hymnist lived at Llanfyrnach and is buried at Hermon. Several of his hymns are included in modern hymn collections.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. St. Brynach. Llanfyrnach church is traditionally held to have been named after St. Brynach, who according to tradition was well treated by the people of the area following visits to neighbouring Llanboidy, where he was put in a cow shed to sleep and Cilmaenllwyd, where he was forced to seek shelter under a grey stone. (Fenton, 264).

2. Eglwyswen Parish. Eglwyswen or Whitechurch was said to have been the cleanest church in the land (Fenton, 289). The parish also had the reputation of being free from adders, similar to the parishes of St. David's and Whitchurch (Solva). According to an ancient legend, the seer Cuhelyn Fardd, prophesied that the men of Eglwyswen would forever be renowned as chess players. Certainly, the parishioners were known for this skill up until the 17th century, when George Owen made note of it.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Foeldrygarn Hillfort and cairns

Parish churches: Llanfyrnach, Eglwyswen, Llanfair Nant Gwyn parish church

Llanfyrnach Lead Mine.

The Whitland and Cardigan Railway: *Y Cardi Bach*

T.E.Nicholas: Local poets

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9. CWM GWAUN COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY

Cwm Gwaun Community is one of the more sparsely populated communities of Pembrokeshire, being almost wholly rural in character and possessing only a few small concentrations of settlement at Pontfaen and Llanychaer. The community includes some of the most beautiful landscapes of the Preseli area, with the narrow, wooded valley of the Afon Gwaun running east - west through the heart of the community. In contrast with this, open and rugged moorland is found on three sides of the valley, Foel Eryr to the east, Mynydd Cilciffeth to the south and Mynydd Melyn to the north. The environmental importance of the area is recognised by the inclusion of most of the community within the Pembrokeshire National Park.

Whereas the lower slopes of the upland blocks within the community are now improved farmland, large areas of unenclosed common land still characterise the higher ground and in such areas there are numerous prehistoric field monuments. Prehistoric sites are not, however, confined to the hilltops. A number are known on the valley floor and edges, where several iron age settlements occupy prominent spurs of ground overlooking the river. In the valley there are also a number of early mediaeval sites represented by the parish churches of Pontfaen, Llanychaer, Llanllawer and Llanychlwydog, all founded during the "Age of the Saints" in the 6th or 7th century AD. Later periods are represented mainly by the farms and mansions of those who owned and worked the land through mediaeval and modern times, though there is one site traditionally associated with the Norman invasion of the district, namely Cronllwyn, Llanychaer.

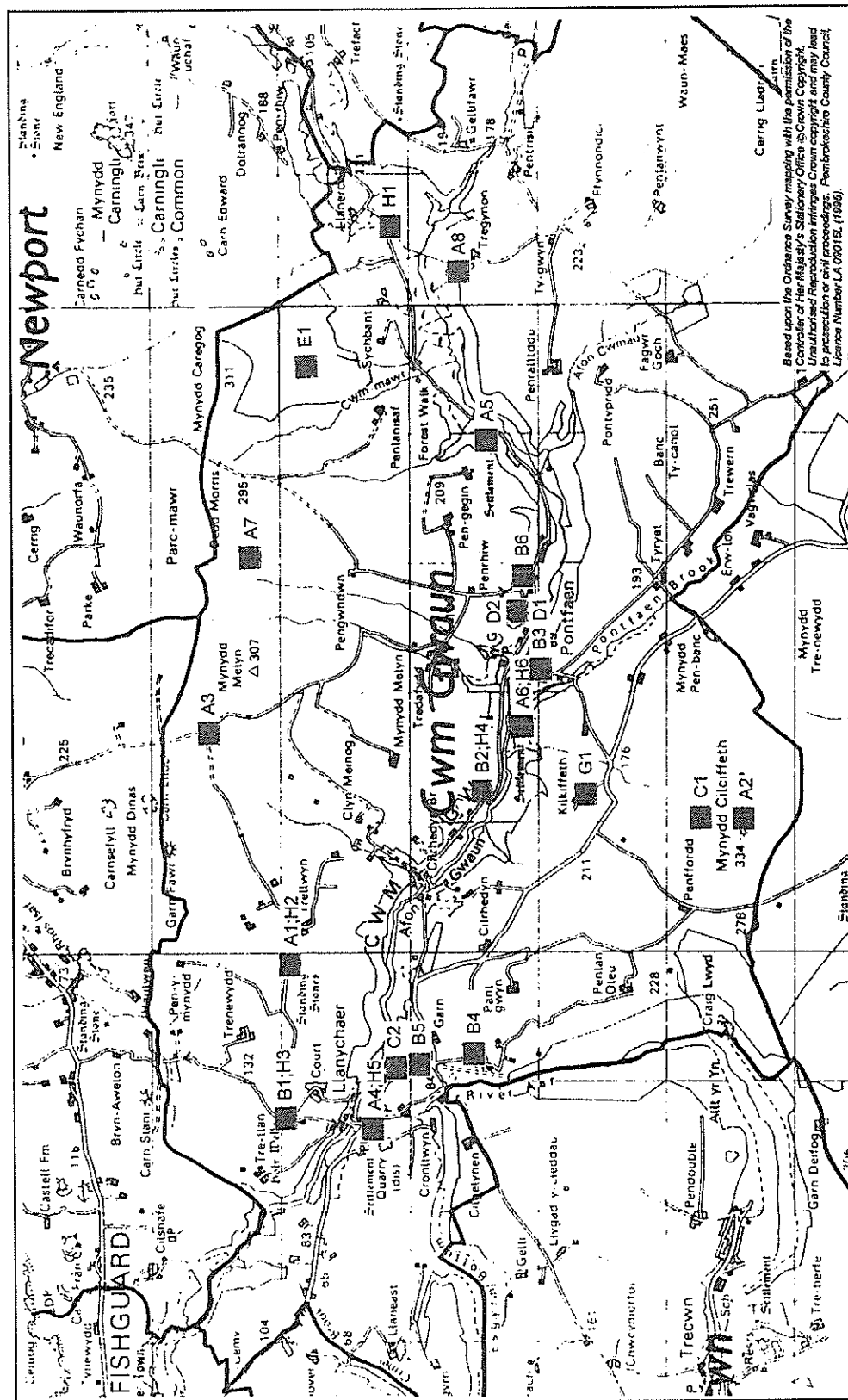
2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.

A) Prehistoric monuments.

1. **Parc y Meirw (SM998359).** A bronze age stone row which lies alongside a minor road above Llanychaer, is now incorporated into a field bank. It was recorded as having 8 stones in 1925.
2. **Mynydd Cilciffeth (SN010324).** There are two bronze age round barrows, a ring barrow and a documented barrow cemetery at the top of this prominent hill, which is a good viewpoint. There is no recognised footpath to the hill summit.
3. **Glyn Gath (SN016366).** A bronze age round barrow at a roadside location overlooking the valley.
4. **Cronllwyn Hillfort (SM986353).** A large iron age fort overlooking the Gwaun valley. Crossed by a public footpath.
5. **Castell Pengegin (SN039344).** An iron age inland promontory fort. Footpath nearby.
6. **Castell Caerwen (SN017341).** An iron age inland promontory fort in a wooded location west of Pontfaen. No current footpath access.
7. **Cnwc y Gwartheg (SN030362).** This scheduled site comprises of several probably iron age hut platforms on the open slopes of Mynydd Melyn. A bridleway passes through the area.
8. **Castell Tregynon (SN052345).** Small iron age hillfort. Near Tregynon Farm, which is a country hotel & restaurant.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. David's Church, Llanllawer (SM986359).** Parish church dedicated to St. David and with probable early mediaeval origins. The Weeping Stone, a miraculous rock was on the floor of the nave. A depression in the stone held a gallon of water and was never seen dry (RCAM, 1925). There are two dark age inscribed stones standing in the churchyard. Llanllawer Well, a mediaeval holy well is located near the churchyard and was believed to have curative powers for eye complaints.
2. **The neighbouring parish church, St. David's, Llanychlwydog (SN011344)** is now a private dwelling.



Cwm Gwaun Community.

3. St. Brynach's Church, Pontfaen (SN021340). Dedicated to the 6th century Celtic St. Brynach, this parish church stands in a circular enclosure indicative of dark age origins. There are two dark age inscribed stones standing in the churchyard, suggestive of early ecclesiastical activity in the area. Pontfaen was mentioned in 1406 as a possession of Pill Priory, the then vicar Thomas Newport considered to be useless and superfluous to the needs of the Priory. The church had fallen into ruin by 1861, but has since been restored. The impressive 19th century mansion of Pontfaen House stands adjacent to the church. Some mediaeval chapels are recorded as having stood in the vicinity, Tredafydd Chapel (SN023349) and at Coed Sychpant (SN043349). They may have been pilgrimage chapels along a route to St. David's which followed Cwm Gwaun, the former is said to originally have had a mediaeval pilgrim's cross standing nearby.

4. St. David's, Llanychaer (SN991345). A dark age inscribed stone stands here in the graveyard. There is also a memorial to the Evans family of the parish, three of whom were mariners and died either abroad or at sea. The Thomas family of Cilciffeth House are also buried here. The church is architecturally plain, but includes a small but attractive stained glass window representing St. David.

5. Capel Glandwr, Llanychaer (SM911349). Small 19th century Baptist chapel.

6. Capel Jabes, Pontfaen (SN028340). Large and attractive Baptist chapel located in the Gwaun valley.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Mynydd Cilciffeth (SN0234). There is documentary evidence that a mediaeval earthwork castle was built in the Pontfaen area, but its location is not precisely known.

2. Llanychaer. (SM990351). A World War 2 concrete pillbox guards the road east of Llanychaer village.

D) Town & Country.

1. Pontfaen House (SN021341). This 19th century mansion stands alongside the parish church and creates an attractive scene.

2. Dyffryn Arms, Pontfaen. One of the last traditional pubs in the area.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Forestry. The only significant non-agricultural pursuit in Cwm Gwaun has been the exploitation and management of the woodland resource of the community. Although most of the woodland along the valley sides is broad-leaved, there are some large 20th century coniferous plantations, mainly on the higher ground above the eastern end of the valley. At Sychbant the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has established a Forest Centre which holds some open days for the public.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Custom & History.

1. New Year Celebrations. The tradition of celebrating the 'old' new year, Yr Hen Galan, on January 13th has been maintained in Cwmgwaun.

G) Art & Literature.

1. Cilciffeth House (SN012337). Cilciffeth was one of the most important gentry homes of the district, home to the Lloyd family who were descended from the pre-Norman ruler, Gwynfardd Dyfed, like many of the other minor gentry families of the area. Many of these families were important patrons of bardic tradition throughout late mediaeval and early mediaeval times, although increasing Anglicisation from Elizabethan times onwards loosened their ties with the bards. Cilciffeth was certainly frequented by travelling bards in Elizabethan times, and a poem in praise of Cilciffeth was composed by Sion Mawddwy in 1613 (Jones, 1972).

H) Myth & Legend

1. Cwm Gwaun has long been regarded to be something of a magical place, with many stories and traditions of phantom funerals and the *tylwyth teg* (John, 1991). Its reputation as dark and somewhat

threatening valley extends back to the time of St. Brynach in the 6th century. He was said to have tried to establish a monastic community here but was driven away by the witches and demons of the place, finding a new home at Nevern (John, 1995,40).

2. Parc y Meirw. This site is said to be haunted by a "ladi wen" and locals would not pass by during the hours of darkness. A neolithic cromlech known as The Druids Altar reputedly stood near the stones but was destroyed to build a house during the 19th century. The local vicar reprimanded the builder for his act of vandalism and the culprit was supposedly never happy in his home.

3. Llanllawer Well. This was a wishing well in the true sense of the word. It was traditional to throw straight pins into the well upon making a good wish, and crooked pins for making a bad wish.

4. Clydog, murdered whilst hunting, was said to have given his name to Llanychlwydog. Two stones in the parish graveyard supposedly mark his grave (Fenton, 312)

5. Cronllwyn Fort has been remembered in local tradition as the site where the Norman invader, Martin de Tours, first encamped after landing at Fishguard (Fenton, 287). This cannot be wholly accurate, as Martin was dead before the conquest of Cemaes took place. It may however be possible that an invading force did indeed camp here.

6. Castell Caerwen has been said to have been used by a local leader, Dafydd Du, who was one of those who confronted the invading Normans at the bloody battle of Morfil in the early 12th century (Fenton, 1811). The veracity of this story cannot be proven. It is also said that the site is haunted by a 'presence'.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistoric sites: e.g. Mynydd Cilciffeth round barrows; Castell Pengegin

Christian Heritage: The churches of Pontfaen, Llanllawer; Llanychaer, Capel Jabes, Pontfaen.

Woodland management

Customs & Folklore

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10. DALE COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Dale community is located on the northern side of the entrance to Milford Haven, on a small peninsula which juts out from the Preseli coastline, sheltering the Haven from westerly winds. The community also includes the small island of Skokholm, located some 4km west of the mainland, which is managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust. This coastal location has naturally led to a long and close affinity between the inhabitants of the peninsula and the sea. The community lies wholly within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

The community possesses archaeological evidence of occupation during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, largely in the form of flintworking sites along the coast. During Mesolithic times the coast was some distance south of its present line and Dale Head would have been a hill overlooking the coastal strip and the valley which was to become Milford Haven following a rise in sea level. Later prehistoric periods are represented also, with some bronze age artefacts known and, more impressively, several coastal promontory forts of probable iron age date. Dale village has traditionally been held to have been a borough town in mediaeval times and is said to have taken its name from that of its founder, a Norman named De Vale. Dale Castle has mediaeval origins, but there are later defensive structures of significance to be found in the locality. These include the 19th century forts built on the coast to defend the Haven from seaborne attack as well as later gun batteries and even a second world war RAF airfield. However, Dale is probably most noted for its association with the landing of Henry Tudor at Mill Bay in 1487 at the start of his long march to Bosworth.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Dale Point (SM821052).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM. Partly built over by the Victorian fort but some earthworks are visible on its landward side.
2. **Little Castle Point (SM798038).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. Possibly dangerous. On the Coastal Path and National Trust property.
3. **Great Castle Head (SM799056).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM. By far the best preserved of the iron age forts in the community. Its location on the Coastal Path and only 600m from Dale Castle and church makes it easily accessible to walkers.

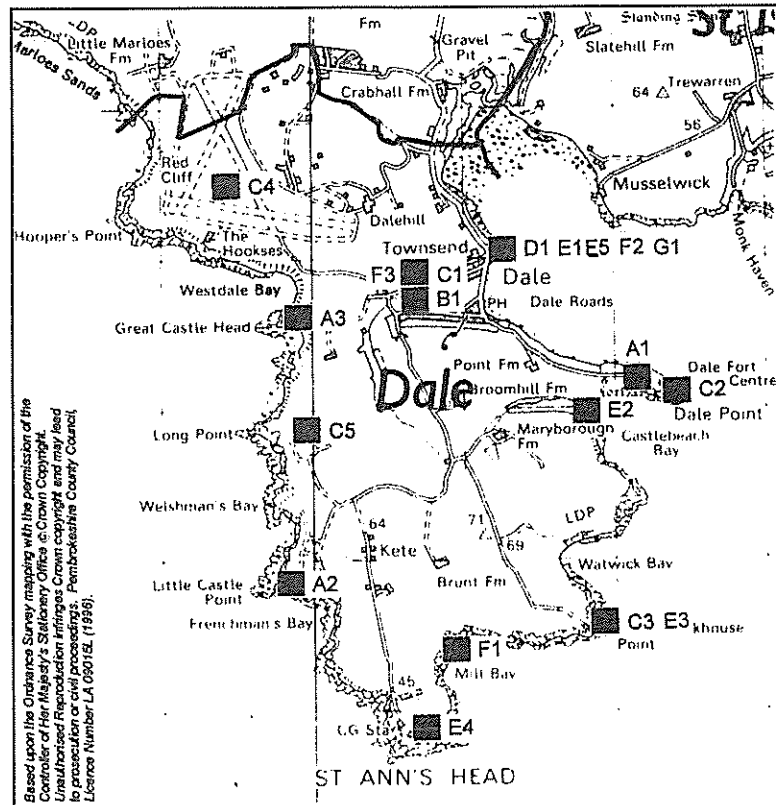
B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. James Church (SM806058).** Dale parish church. It possesses an unusual thin, square mediaeval tower and internally has some mediaeval features, despite being restored in the 19th century.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Dale Castle (SM805058).** Mediaeval castle which is still occupied.
2. **Dale Fort (SM823051).** Built in 1856 as one of a chain of forts intended to defend Milford Haven from seaborne attack, Dale Fort has been used as a field centre for the Field Studies Council since 1947. The fort combines its Victorian defences with those of an underlying iron age promontory fort.
3. **West Blockhouse Fort (SM818035).** This was the site of an iron age coastal promontory fort but was chosen to site one of the chain of mid-19th century forts built to defend Milford Haven. It was added to in 1900, when several concrete gun emplacements were added further up the cliff at West Blockhouse Point Battery (SM816036), and these were in use until after the second world war. West Blockhouse Fort is now used as a holiday home. SAM.
4. **RAF/RNAS Dale (SM7906).** During the second world war eight airfields were established in Pembrokeshire, with one of their main roles being to act as bases for anti-shipping operations. RAF Dale was one such installation. Many of the original buildings of this airbase still stand, however there is no public access.

5. HMS Harrier (SM799058). This second world war radar station is located on St. Anne's Head. The station, and its adjacent coastline, is now owned and managed by the National Trust.



Dale Community.

D. Town & Country.

1. Dale Town - Historic Settlement (SM8005). The Dale area was settled by Anglo-Norman and perhaps Flemish immigrants during the 12th century and it was at that time that villages such as Dale were probably founded. By the late 12th century, Dale village was the heart of the feudal manor in the possession of the De Vale family. Fenton (1811, 92) notes that Dale was a borough town with its own weekly market and annual fair, granted by the lord of the manor Robert De Vale in 1293. In 1291, the church was known as Ecclesia de Valle, suggesting that the village may also have originally been known as Vale or De Vale.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & markets. The annual fair was held on September 14th and according to George Owen, market day was on Wednesday.

2. Castle Beach (SM816050). Limekiln. Typical of the coastal limekilns of Pembrokeshire, where coal and limestone could be easily offloaded for in order to produce lime for agricultural and other purposes.

3. West Blockhouse Point (SM817037). Limekiln. As 2.

4. St. Ann's Head (SM805029). The southern extremity of the Dale Peninsula and the location of a lighthouse marking the northern side of the entrance to Milford Haven, St. Ann's Head is named after a mediaeval chapel which once stood on the point, but has long disappeared. The present lighthouse stands on the site of earlier structures, Fenton (1811, 94) noted that the first of the St. Ann's lighthouses were built in 1800 and replaced coal fired beacons, built by William Allen of Dale Castle in 1712 (Lewis, 1833). One of the greatest maritime disasters to afflict Pembrokeshire occurred at St. Ann's Head. On September 10th, 1866, seven large ships attempting to enter the Haven in a storm ran aground on the headland and all were lost, with a heavy loss of life.

5. Maritime Heritage. Until the 20th century lobster, herring and oyster fishing was carried out by a small fishing fleet based at Dale, which amounted to as few as six boats in the 1830's (Lewis, 1833).

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Mill Bay (SM810035). The probable landing site of Henry Tudor in 1485. According to tradition he proceeded to Mullock Bridge, where Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Abermarlais (Carmarthenshire) and Carew Castle gave his allegiance to the Tudor cause, a key development in Henry's campaign to win the throne. Their combined forces began their march through Wales, recruiting men as they went, until encountering the King and his forces at Bosworth. It is said that Sir Rhys ap Thomas had sworn his allegiance to the King before the arrival of Henry Tudor in Wales, to the effect that Henry would only challenge for the throne after walking over his (Rhys') belly. In order to fulfil his promise, Rhys is said to have lain below Mullock Bridge, in neighbouring Marloes Community, in order that Henry could indeed pass over his belly, thus freeing him from his obligation to the King. It is unlikely that the story is true, but it is symbolic of Rhys ap Thomas' shift in allegiance.

2. The maritime traditions of Dale have always been strong, but in previous centuries smuggling was a constant problem for the authorities, especially as such illegal trade appeared to have the sanction of some respectable gentlemen along the shores of the Haven. One notorious smugglers inn was said to have been The Brig in Dale village, though it no longer exists.

3. The Martyr Stone. A large red stone erected at the entrance to Dale Castle was brought there in 1912 from its original site in Haverfordwest where it marked the spot where the Protestant martyr William Nichol was burnt at the stake in 1555.

G) Art & Literature.

1. Somewhat surprisingly, perhaps, a member of the de Vale family was the chief poet in the court of the mediaeval Welsh ruler, Rhys ap Gruffudd, the Lord Rhys.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The Historical Development of Dale.
Norman borough town,
The parish church
Dale Castle
Fishing port
RAF Dale

St. Ann's Head.
St. Ann's Chapel
History of the lighthouses
The landing of Henry Tudor
The Mill Bay Disaster of 1866

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PCNP	1980	<i>The Dale Peninsula.</i>

11. DINAS COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Dinas Community is located on the Cardigan Bay coastline and encompasses both coastal and upland landscapes, with the southern part of the area composed of the ridge formed by Mynydd Dinas and Carn Siani. The community includes one of the most striking land formations along the West Wales coastline, Dinas Head, a large, flat promontory which juts out into Cardigan Bay, forming the western side of Newport Bay. The "Island" is managed by the National Trust and the circular trail around its coastline is a popular walk with visitors and locals alike.

There are few known prehistoric sites in Dinas, though some possible neolithic flints have been found near Trellan (SN987362) and both bronze age monuments and iron age settlements are known on Mynydd y Dinas. A Roman milestone was reported as being found near Dinas in the 19th century, though it has not survived and its true nature cannot be ascertained. The post Roman period is represented by sites of ecclesiastical character, with the name of Brynhenllan suggesting a possible dark age church site and the site of the old parish church of St. Brynach at Cwmyreglwys.

The modern village is a relatively large settlement which has grown considerably in the present century, but has retained some of its character in the stone built cottages which are interspersed amongst more recent dwellings.

Historically, there is a strong seafaring tradition along the community's coastline and although no harbour of significance has developed at Dinas itself, the small bays at Cwmyreglwys and Pwllgwaelod have long been used by local fishermen and traders.

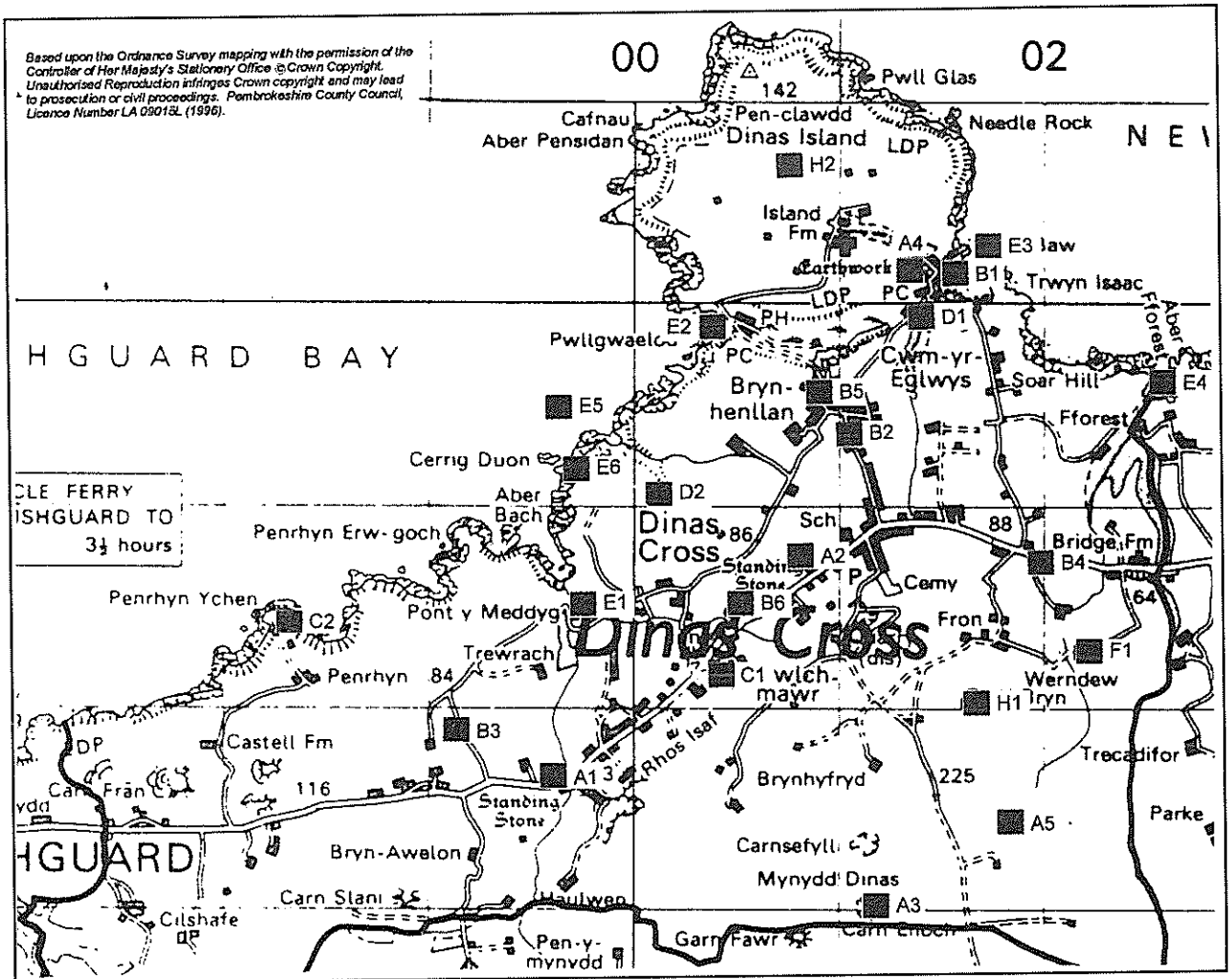
2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

A) Prehistoric monuments.

1. **Ty Meini (SN995376).** Bronze age standing stone. In roadside location.
2. **Dinas Stone (SN007387).** Bronze age standing stone.
3. **Carn Enoc. (SN012370).** This is the site of an iron age settlement. Viewpoint.
4. **Pen Dinas (SN013401).** A small rectangular iron age fort overlooks the small bay of Cwmyreglwys. No current public access.
5. **Parc Mawr (SN0137).** The site of a prehistoric open settlement and associated field system of unknown date. On hill slopes overlooking the coastline.

B) Christian heritage

1. **St. Brynach's Church, Cwmyreglwys (SN015400).** This is the former parish church. It was destroyed by the sea during a terrible storm in 1859, leaving only one wall and some gravestones surviving.
2. **St. Brynach's Church, Brynhenllan (SN010393).** The present parish church, built after 1859 in place of the old church at Cwmyreglwys. The name Brynhenllan suggests that an early mediaeval chapel or church may have been located in the vicinity.
3. **Pilgrimage Chapels.** The Pilgrims Way from the north to St. David's passed through Dinas Community and it has been suggested that a chapel associated with the pilgrim way to St. David's, possibly known as Capel Dewi, was located in the Brynhenllan area (Rees, 1932). There was a Capel Mihangel along the pilgrimage route (Charles, 1973), probably near the present Capel farm (SN991378).
4. **Gedeon Independent Chapel (SN019387)** was built in 1830 and retains much of its original character.
5. **Brynhenllan Chapel (SN009395)** is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in 1842, though founded as early as 1769. It retains fine early 19th century interior fittings, rare in South West Wales.
6. **Tabor Baptist Chapel (SN005385).** Founded in 1792, the present chapel dates to 1842. Tabor also has a fine interior.



Dinas Community.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Castell Dinas (SN003381).** Occupies a prominent rocky outcrop south of the village but detached from the main ridge of Mynydd Dinas. It is believed that a mediaeval earthwork defensive structure was built here, possibly occupying the same site as an earlier iron age fortification (RCAM). The evidence for mediaeval occupation based on the (supposed) finding of two cannonballs on the site.
2. **Penrhyn Ychen (SM982383).** During World War II this headland was used to site a coastal artillery battery to protect Fishguard Harbour. Some of the original buildings of the battery survive, now incorporated into the Fishguard Bay Caravan Park.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Dinas village.** Early maps (George Owen) indicate that the village of Dinas, such as it was, was in early post-mediaeval times in the vicinity of the parish church at Cwmyreglwys. This is close to the present village of Brynhenllan and adjoins an area of relict mediaeval field system (see D2). Dinas was a Knight's Fee or manor during later mediaeval times, therefore it would be expected that an organised agricultural community would exist in the area.

The origins of the village in its present location are uncertain. There is a suggestion of a mediaeval earthwork castle here, but its relevance to the settlement is unknown. It is possible that the village has simply grown along the main Fishguard to Newport road over recent centuries, and it has indeed grown significantly since the 19th century. There are a number of attractive stone built cottages

surviving in the village which are good examples of 19th century vernacular architecture and greatly enhance what is outwardly an otherwise relatively modern settlement.

2. Mediaeval fields. On the northern side of the village, between Hescwm and Brynhenllan, field shapes characteristic of a relict mediaeval strip field system are evident. These long narrow strips were part of a more extensive open field system, farmed by the local community in mediaeval times. Such open field were usually enclosed by hedging from Elizabethan times onwards, sometimes the boundaries of individual strips being hedged and preserved in the new agricultural landscape.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Felin Hescwm (SN997384). A well preserved 19th century rural corn mill. LB 2.

2. Pwllgwaelod. A small cove once used by local fishermen. George Owen (1603, 124) noted that Dinas was one of several areas which profited from large shoals of herring along its coastline. This herring fishery declined during the 19th century. Pwllgwaelod also has a well preserved 19th century limekiln (SN005398), one of the few local relics of the formerly busy trade along this coastline. Limestone and coal, brought from south Pembrokeshire, would have been unloaded on the beach for burning here.

3. Cwmyreglwys (SN400014). Though best known for its ruined church, Cwmyreglwys is a popular harbour for leisure craft and a small number of local fishermen. In previous centuries it would have been used by local fishermen.

4. Aberfforest (SM025397). This is another small cove which has been used by local fishermen and traders in previous times. As with many of the small inlets of the Pembrokeshire coast a limekiln stands above the beach. George Owen (1603, 84) noted that in his day slates were quarried and exported from the Dinas - Newport coastline, and it is probable that some quarrying was carried out along this stretch of the coastline.

5. George Owen (1603, 76) noted that in his day sand was carried from the shore and carried in carts and bags to be applied as a fertiliser on fields in the Dinas neighbourhood. It was said to be very good for barley and other cereal crops.

6. Slate quarrying. There are a number of clifftop slate quarries around Aber Hescwm and Aber Grugog (SM9838;9938), which are amongst the most spectacular along the north Pembrokeshire coast. These quarries were certainly working during the first half of the 19th century. Locally owned ships which carried passengers to North America often took local slate as ballast during this period (Miles, 1995, 63 & 75). In the 1840's slate was described as the principal trade of the district, along with limeburning (Lewis, 1833), but George Owen also referred to the local slate industry in the early 17th century.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Dr. Joseph Harries, also known as Abe Biddle, lived at Werndew, Dinas and was a renowned *dyn hysbys* or soothsayer and magician in the early 19th century, who often amazed, frightened or upset his contemporaries with his mystical abilities.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. Carn Gwiber (SM017380). Although there is no particular legend recorded in association with this rocky outcrop below Mynydd Dinas, the Gwiber was a monster which featured commonly in Welsh folklore, being a dragon like creature which dwelled in caves and amongst rocky places and terrorised local villages. It is possible that an early legend surrounded this particular location but that it has been lost from local tradition.

2. Dinas Island (SM0040;0041). The "island" was also known as Ynys Fach Llyffan Gawr or The Island of Llyffan the Giant (or Llyffan the Great). The identity of this Llyffan is unknown; he may have been a mythological figure, but no legend has survived associated with such a figure. What is known about the island is that it was once a grange owned by the powerful Pentre Ifan estate (Nevern) and that in mediaeval times it was divided into two parts by a stone bank - half arable, half pasture (George Owen, 1603, 116) both fertile land for growing wheat and valued grazing land for sheep.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistoric monuments
The destruction of Cwmyreglwys church
Fishing and coastal trade
Coastal slate quarrying
Dr. Joseph Harries
Fishguard Bay gun battery

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12. EGLWYSWRW COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Eglwyswrw is one of the largest community areas in the county and includes the parish units of Eglwyswrw and Meline. The landscape varies from productive farmland to open moorland and ancient woodland, making this one of the more interesting community areas in the county. Much of the central area of the Preseli mountain range falls within the community boundary, but this is flanked to the north by a long settled agricultural landscape around Eglwyswrw, where many of the farms have histories extending back to mediaeval times.

The southern part of the community, including most of the upland moorland block is included in Cadw's Register of Historic Landscapes due to its concentration of significant archaeological sites. These include a large number of prehistoric field monuments, those dating from the neolithic and bronze age periods being especially numerous in the upland block, whilst a number of iron age settlements are found away from the hills, in more fertile territory along the course of the Afon Nyfer.

The village of Eglwyswrw is an historic settlement, with its origins in the mediaeval period, and possibly earlier, its circular parish churchyard indicating that it was established as a place of worship during the 'Age of the Saints', in the 6th or 7th century AD. Also in the community is the smaller village of Brynberian, which is associated with one of the earliest nonconformist causes in the area, but did not develop as a village until the later 19th century.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Beddyrafanc (SN108345).** Neolithic chambered tomb. On open common land. SAM.
2. **Waun Mawn (SN083340).** Neolithic stone circle with a nearby bronze age standing stone. On open common land. SAM.
3. **Bedd Arthur (SN130325).** Bronze age monument. Located on open common land and on the community boundary and the ancient trackway known as the Flemish Way.
4. **Penlan Trehaidd (SN090354).** A bronze age stone pair and standing stone. Near roadside. SAM.
5. **Waun Mawn (SN080339).** Bronze age stone pair. SAM.
6. **Foel Eryr (SN065320).** A large bronze age round barrow stands on the top of this dominant mountain. It is an excellent viewpoint - North Wales and Ireland can be seen in clear weather. SAM.
7. **Moel Feddau (SN102323).** Bronze age round barrow. On open common land, on the Flemish Way and one of the highest points on the Preseli mountains. Good viewpoint. SAM.
8. **Carngrwr. (SN141329).** Two bronze age round barrows. On open common land.
9. **Craig y Derwyddon (SN135379).** Bronze age standing stone. No current public access.
10. **Carnalw (SN139337).** Iron age hillfort, with continuation of settlement into the Romano-British period. A field system is visible adjacent to the site. It is notable for the echo produced by the rocky outcrop which shelters the settlement. SAM.
11. **Carn Goedog (SN128331).** An iron age settlement is found on the slopes around this rocky prominence. On open common land.
12. **Castell Llwyd (SN112376).** Iron age hillfort. SAM. Castell Bach (SN113374), possibly a small iron age hillfort is located close by. A footpath passes alongside both.
13. **Castell Mawr (SN118377).** Iron age hillfort. SAM. On farmland with no current public access.
14. **Castell Penybenglog (SN118372).** Iron age hillfort. SAM. On farmland, no current public access.
15. **Pengaer (SN160410).** Iron age inland promontory fort. Alongside a footpath.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Cristiolus Church, Eglwyswrw (SN142384).** Parish church. Stands in a circular churchyard which is indicative of the site having dark age origins. There is documented evidence of the existence of a small chapel, dedicated to St. Erw, within the churchyard until at least the 17th century (Owen, 1603). It is probable that the original church was dedicated to St. Erw, the saint's name giving rise to

that of the village. Recent excavations by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust have uncovered a number of stone lined cist graves in the churchyard which probably date to the pre-Norman period.

2. St. Dogmael's Church, Meline (SN118387). Parish church. This small rural church has some unusual features, including a blocked up mediaeval doorway with three crude gargoyles above, locally known as the Devil's Door. There is also a small window in the shape of a Star of David, which is said to commemorate a local farmer of Jewish origin whose wife's grave can be found in the churchyard. Ffynnon Dogfael (SN117387), a mediaeval holy well is found just outside the churchyard

3. Capel Pengelli (SN139404). Site of a mediaeval pilgrims chapel dedicated to St. Cristiolus. Two other pilgrims chapels may have stood in the community - one in the vicinity of Ffynnongroes (SN124365), the other on Waun Mawn (SN082343).

4. Capel Pontgynon (SN126369). Small 19th century Independent chapel on the banks of the Afon Nyfer.

5. Capel Brynberian (SN102351). The earliest Independent chapel in north Pembrokeshire, founded in 1690 and mother church to chapels at Maenclochog, Felindre Farchog and Keyston.

6. Capel y Bedyddwyr, Ebeneser Dyfed (SN161400). This chapel was founded in the mid 18th century, as a daughter chapel of Cilfowyr, Manordeifi. The present building dates to the late 19th century.

7. Capel Elim, Eglwysrw (SN140384). Although this small Baptist chapel has been disused for most of the 20th century and is now used as a storeroom, it has an interesting history. It was founded in the 1830's by the Rev. W.R. Davies, the minister of nearby Ebeneser chapel, who was also a shopkeeper in Eglwysrw village. W.R. Davies moved to Dowlais, Merthyr, Tudful in 1838, where he ministered at Caersalem Baptist Chapel. It is said that he was one of the most successful Baptist ministers of the 19th century.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Castell Eglwysrw (SN138383). Mediaeval motte and bailey castle located on edge of village.
2. Castell Llainfawr (SN150373). Mediaeval motte. Stands in open countryside with no public access.

D) Town & Country.

1. Eglwysrw Village - Historic Settlement. The village has mediaeval origins, the lordship of Eglwysrw being one of the 20 Knight's Fees of mediaeval Cemaes. A group of historic buildings form the village core and the sites of a mediaeval motte castle and a fortified dwelling are found on the edge of the settlement.

2. Serjeant's Inn, Eglwysrw (SN141385). An historic inn and, visually, one of the most important buildings in the village. It is reputedly of 12th century origin, but certainly been present since the 16th century. It became a coaching inn during the 19th century. It has been closed for several years and is becoming rather dilapidated. A magistrate's court room was added to the Serjeant's Inn during the late 19th century but it is now disused and stands empty.

3. The Armoury, Eglwysrw (SN141385). This small stone building stands opposite the Serjeant's Inn and is known as the Armoury. An armoury was built by George Owen, Henllys, in the village to hold the weapons of the local defence force, but the present building is probably of 19th century date.

4. Court, Eglwysrw (SN135394). The mediaeval house at Court was a fortified dwelling. During the 13th century it was the home of Bishop David Martin, grandson of the Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd. In the 17th century it was used by the family of George Owen, Lord Marcher of Cemaes. Now a private house.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & markets. Eglwysrw fair - Ffair Feigan - was held on the Monday before the 22nd of November, originally being held at the nearby chapel of St. Meigan (now in Crymych Community) to mark the saint's day. It became an annual stock fair and was a locally significant event, drawing drovers and cattle dealers from afar during the 19th century. The Festival of St. Wrrw occurs on November 3rd and may once have been celebrated at Eglwysrw.

2. Pengelli Forest Railway. Pengelli Forest is an important fragment of semi-ancient woodland within Eglwysrw community. During the 1920's and 1930's it was the location of a forestry operation which built and used a narrow gauge steam locomotive railway for the purpose of carrying logs out of the woods for loading onto steam driven road vehicles. Within the woodland area are traces of the activities of pre-

20th century charcoal burners, and there is also evidence of tree coppicing. The woodland is now managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust.

3. Mirianog Fawr. A large mediaeval corn drying kiln stands on the edge of the common land near this farm. Such structures are rare and this is a particularly important example (SN139344).

4. Brynberian Woollen Factory. In the 19th century and earlier, most rural communities were supplied with cloth produced by local factories. Although the industrialisation of woollen manufacture caused production to be centred in particular areas by the later 19th century (i.e. the Drefach-Felindre district), some small factories persevered, such as this site in Brynberian.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. It is said that the men of the parishes of Eglwyswrw and Meline used to play Cnapan against each other on the fields near Pontgynon bridge.

2. Capel Erw once stood in Eglwyswrw parish churchyard. This chapel was never used to lay out corpses for fear that they would be cast out by the saint, who would have no bedfellow (Fenton, 291).

3. Penybenglog (SN112380). This mansion has mediaeval origins, and is said to have been the home of Hywel Gawr, who achieved fame by defeating the champion of the French king in single combat. (Fenton, 310).

G) Art & Literature.

1. The well known ballad *Y Mochyn Du* was written in the 1850's by a local man, John Owen. It relates the story of the death of a remarkable pig at Felin Wrddan, Eglwyswrw. Although intended only for local consumption, the song was to be popularised by one Levi Gibbon, a blind ballad-singer who travelled the fairs and markets of West Wales (Lewis, 1972, 225).

2. The genealogist George William Griffith lived at Penybenglog in the 17th century. He was a patron of the bards and a good historian, but is remembered firstly as a genealogist and said to have been a pioneer of scientific methods in this field (Lewis, 1972, 255)

H) Myth & Legend,

1. Cefn Diannel. This is traditionally held to be the place where the men of Cemaes surrendered to the invading Norman forces, following a bloody battle at Morfil, south of the Preseli's (Fenton. 291). Its precise location is unknown; it was said to be below the pass of Bwlchgywynt (Tafarn y Bwlch) in Meline parish; it probably refers to the area between the present hamlet of Crosswell Turn and Pontgynon Bridge.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Iron age hillforts

Christian Heritage: Eglwyswrw and Meline parish churches; nonconformist chapels.

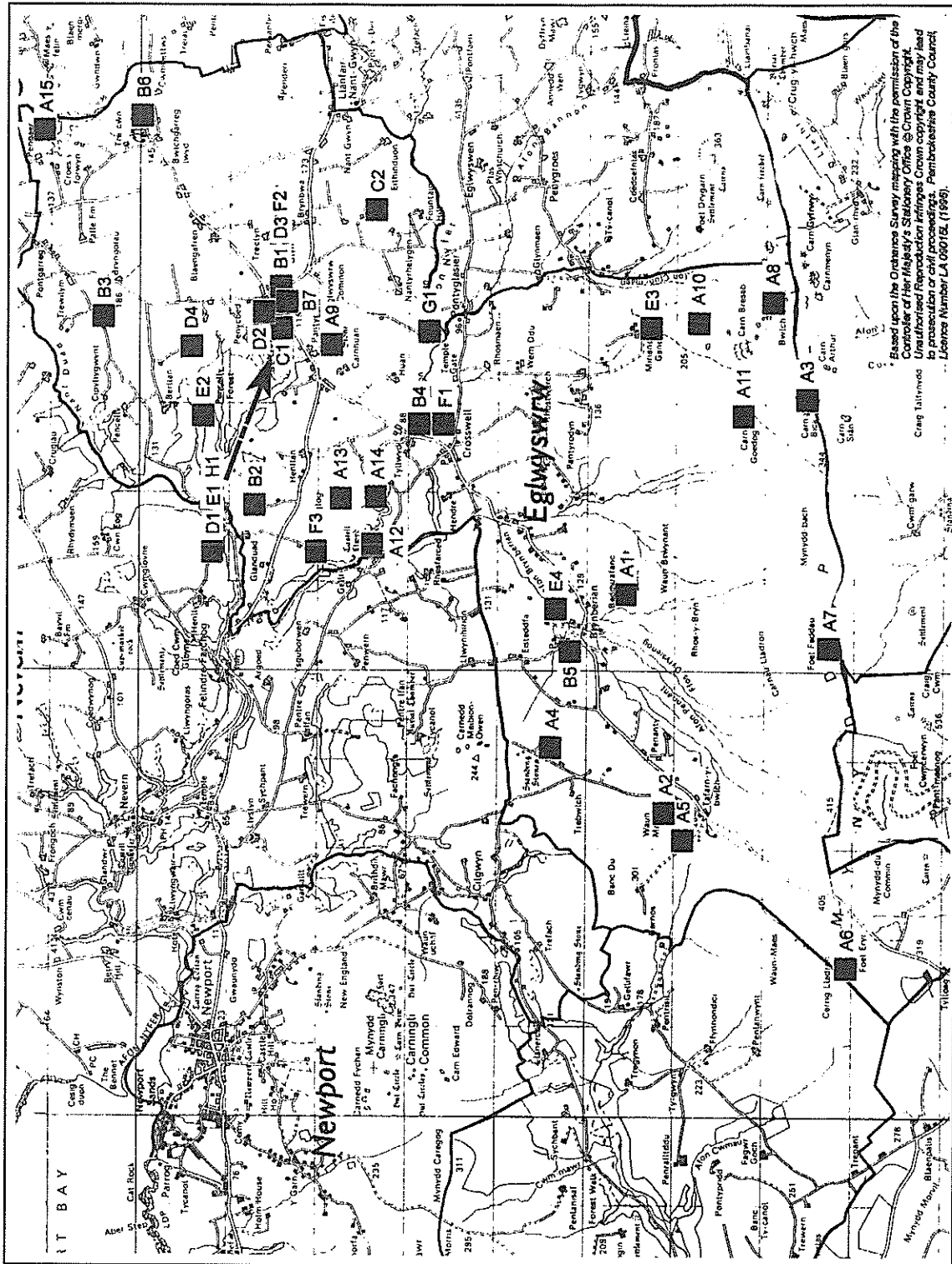
Eglwyswrw village - historic settlement

Eglwyswrw Fair & The Droving Trade

Coed Pengelli - history of woodland management

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Eglwyswrrw Community.

13. FISHGUARD & GOODWICK COMMUNITY FILE (ABERGWAUN A WDIG)

1. SUMMARY.

Fishguard and Goodwick community is one of only three largely urban communities in Pembrokeshire. Situated on the eastern side of the Pencaer peninsula, thus sheltered from the prevailing south westerly winds, and fortuitously provided with an expansive bay, the history of the community is unsurprisingly closely associated with the popularity of the bay as a centre of trade, fishing and, more recently, travel. There are grounds to suspect that Roman, Viking and Norman vessels took advantage of the safe anchorage offered by the bay, whether for military or trading purposes, and it is probable that since time immemorial this has been an important departure and arrival point for traffic between Wales and Ireland.

In archaeological terms the community has some interesting sites, including some important neolithic and bronze age sites. Several are concentrated in the Goodwick area, but it seems that a much more significant number existed before the cliffs at Goodwick were blasted away to make way for the GWR terminus in the early 20th century; several cromlechs are said to have been lost in the process (RCAM, 1925).

Fishguard & Goodwick is almost certainly best known for two particular recent historical events: the surrender of the French forces which landed at Carreg Gwastad during "The Last Invasion of Britain" under the command of General Tate in 1797 and the construction of the deep water harbour which still serves as a passenger ferry port, for Fishguard has become almost synonymous with sea travel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Penrhiw (SM942390).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
2. **Carreg Samson/ Garn Wen (SM948390).** A neolithic chambered tomb cemetery, which includes three burial chambers in close proximity. SAM.
3. **Garn Wen (SM947390).** Bronze age round barrow.
4. **Castell Mwrtach (SM953365).** Iron age defended enclosure.
5. **Y Caerau (SM967366).** Iron age hillfort.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Mary's Church (SM958370).** Mid 19th century parish church, built in an earlier churchyard. The French Stone, an inscribed stone which is probably of dark age date, is found in the churchyard of St. Mary's and was once mistakenly thought to be a French inscription. LB2.
2. **St. Dyfrig's Cell (SM967369).** Local tradition has it that this early Celtic saint spent part of his life near Lower Town, Fishguard - though he is more generally associated with South East Wales.
3. **Bethel Baptist Chapel (SM956371).** Victorian chapel.
4. **Capel Hermon (SM956369).** Baptist chapel. Founded in 1776, restored in 1832. Visually, one of the more impressive chapels of the district. LB2.
5. **Tabernacle (SM958368).** Independent chapel. Built 1845. LB2.
6. **Pentowr Methodist Chapel (SM960370).** LB2. Mid 18th century chapel, restored during 19th century.
7. **Ebenezer Chapel (SM941381).** Attractive Victorian chapel.
8. **St. Peter's Church (SM942379).** Early 20th century church, important landmark in Goodwick. LB2.
9. **Berachah Methodist Chapel, Goodwick (SM945384).** Early 19th century chapel.
10. **Bethesda Baptist Chapel, Goodwick (SM943382).** Small corrugated iron church, built c.1900.
11. **Capel Goedwig, Goodwick (SM944382).** Late 19th century Baptist chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Goodwick Sands (SM945380). This sandy foreshore and its environs has been the location of some momentous events in Welsh military history. In the eleventh century, the battle of Pwll Gwdig was fought near here between the armies of Trahaearn ap Caradog of Arwystli, Powys and Rhys ab Owain, prince of Deheubarth. Trahaearn won, but the fall of Rhys ab Owain led to the historic alliance between Rhys ap Tewdwr, his successor, and Gruffudd ap Cynan, Prince of Gwynedd (Fenton, 7). The combined forces of these princes held back the Norman conquest of much of Wales for a further generation and indeed saw the recapture of some areas which had previously been lost.

Goodwick might also possibly have been the landing place of the first Norman invaders in this part of Wales in the late 11th century. Tradition has it that they were led by Martin de Tours, but it is more likely that his son Robert fitz Martin was in charge of the incursion - if indeed it actually took place (Martin had died sometime before his son captured the area). The Normans are said to have marched inland and camped at the iron age hillfort of Cronllwyn, Llanychaer, unfurling their banner for the first time on the soil of the Dyfed. Thence they advanced up the Gwaun valley, defeating the Welsh at Morfil and eventually accepting the surrender of the Welsh leaders near Eglwysrw. The ancient Welsh cantref of Cemaes, within which Fishguard is located, thereby became the Marcher Lordship of Cemaes, under Norman control, although it was later to be recaptured by the Welsh.

Goodwick Sands was also the location where "The Last Invasion of Britain" came to an end with the surrender of the French forces which had landed on Carreg Wastad Point in 1797. The invaders marched down to the shore and laid their arms on the beach here.

2. Castle Point (SM962378). Late 18th century coastal defensive fortification which saw little action. It was built after an incident when a privateer captained by the Welsh-American adventurer John Paul Jones fired on the town and had to be paid a £500 ransom to leave. The site is accessible via a public footpath and some restoration/maintenance work has been done, including the re-installation of several cannon. The site offers excellent views of Fishguard and Goodwick as well as along the coast towards Newport. SAM.

D) Town & Country

1. Fishguard Historic Settlement.

The sheltered bay at Fishguard must have been an appealing haven for seamen and traders from the earliest times. There has been some speculation of the possibility that the Romans were familiar with the good anchorage available at Fishguard Bay and that a Roman presence might have been established here, perhaps with a road link to the east. Some finds of Roman coins have been reported in the Fishguard area, but nothing conclusive has come to light.

Both Fishguard and Goodwick are names of apparent Norse origin, and they strongly imply that the Vikings who ravaged the coasts of Western Britain during the 10th century had more than a passing interest in this area. The Vikings were certainly keen traders and merchants and it is not impossible that they established a trading colony here; it seems unlikely that a Norse name could have been given to the settlement in any other way. Unfortunately, history is again silent on this point.

Tradition has it that Fishguard only grew into a significant settlement at the expense of nearby Newport, said to have been decimated by a great plague in the 16th century (Lewis, 1833), but surviving traces of a mediaeval strip field system on the southern side of the town suggest that a well organised settlement was already in existence here well before the 16th century. Otherwise, we know little of the settlement history of Fishguard until post mediaeval times, when the old harbour in Lower Town was developing a busy trade in domestic goods as well as being home to a small fishing fleet.

2. Glynymel (SM966369). A Grade 2 listed building, once the home of the Pembrokeshire historian Richard Fenton, who wrote his 'Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire' in 1811. Glynymel is now a country hotel.

3. Fishguard Bay Hotel (SM948386). Built and promoted by the Great Western Railway in the early 20th century, in conjunction with their rail terminus and port at Goodwick. Remains open as a hotel and is a Grade 2 listed building.

4. Royal Oak (SM958370). Historic inn, where the French forces are said to have signed the document of surrender after their abortive invasion attempt in 1797.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fishguard Lower Town. This is the old town of Fishguard and was the first harbour to be developed in the locality. It was also a locally important trading port, a busy trade was carried out here, with limestone and coal being brought from elsewhere in South Wales for local use. Other goods were also landed as well as the catches of pilchard and herring of the small fishing fleet which operated from here until this century. Locally produced slate, woollen goods and food were exported.

Ship building was also carried out here. It is still used by leisure craft and some fishing boats. The old town is notable for its rows of small terraced cottages along the quay which give it a character almost unique in the area. A building nearby known as 'The Skirmisher' (SM962371) is a surviving 19th century harbour warehouse and other features such as a possible fish warehouse and limekilns survive as reminders of the trading past of this small settlement.

2. Goodwick Harbour. Goodwick had developed as a small natural harbour and fishing village by the 18th century, with a small herring fishing fleet and some trade in coal and lime. However, a much larger and deeper harbour was constructed in the early years of the 20th century and was the terminus of a new railway line. It was intended to provide a good deep harbour facility for trans-Atlantic and Irish trade and passenger services. Millions of tons of rock were quarried from the cliffs above the bay in order to construct a breakwater across the mouth of the bay, which is nearly 1km long, and also to create space for the railway station and dock facility. These were opened in 1906 and their presence has had a major impact on the development of Fishguard throughout the 20th century. The original owners of the railway, the Great Western Railway, marketed Fishguard heavily to attract business for their service. Part of their strategy included the construction and promotion of the impressive Fishguard Bay Hotel, overlooking their new harbour.

3. Goodwick Station (SM945382). Terminus of the GWR network, opened in 1906.

4. Slade Kilns (SM959372). 19th century lime kilns.

5. Felin Isaf (SM941371). Corn mill. LB2.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Lewis (1833), records the tradition of celebrating St. Dyfrig's festival in Lower Town. Dyfrig was an early Celtic saint and usually associated with the old Roman city of Caerwent in South East Wales. However, local tradition has it that he was born in the Fishguard area and founded a cell on the hill above Lower Town, where the site of a mediaeval chapel is known near the pool known as Pwll Dyfrig. Ogof Dyfrig, a cave where the saint retreated for solitude was said to be near Glynymel House. However, the story appears to have been embellished by the historian Richard Fenton, resident of Glynymel in the early 19th century. Until the early 19th century, it was customary for a day of celebration and competition to be held on this particular saint's day (Lewis, 1833).

G) Art & Literature.

1. D.J. Williams. This influential 20th century novelist and politician spent much of his life in Fishguard and is commemorated by a roadside plaque in West Street.

2. The late Maxwell Jones was responsible for a number of impressive murals on the walls of several buildings in Fishguard and Goodwick.

3. James Wade (Shemi Wād). This 19th century storyteller had an extensive repertoire of tall tales about the Goodwick and Fishguard area (see John, 1991, 135).

H) Myth & Legend.

1. Bendith y Mamau. The common name for the fairy folk or tylwyth teg in West Wales was Bendith y Mamau (Mother's Blessing). A story once commonly known in Fishguard explained the origins of this odd name. It told of a woman who had 10 children who was visited by Jesus. Embarrassed by her large family she sent 5 children out to play before he arrived, so that he would not see them. When Jesus came, he blessed the 5 children who had remained in the house and then left. The 5 unblessed children became the first of the *tylwyth teg*, despite their mother's efforts to bless them herself in order to save their souls, hence the name *Bendith y Mamau*.

2. Fenton (1811, 320) records a local legend of the struggle between the Giants of Caerau and the Witches of Carn y Caeth, which took the form of a gigantic tug-of-war across the valley between the two hills, won by the latter.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Goodwick.

Prehistoric sites

Surrender of the French invasion force on Goodwick Sands in 1797

The Harbour

Lower Town.

Richard Fenton & Glynymel

The legend of St. Dyfrig

Fishguard Fort

The Harbour; fishing and coastal trade

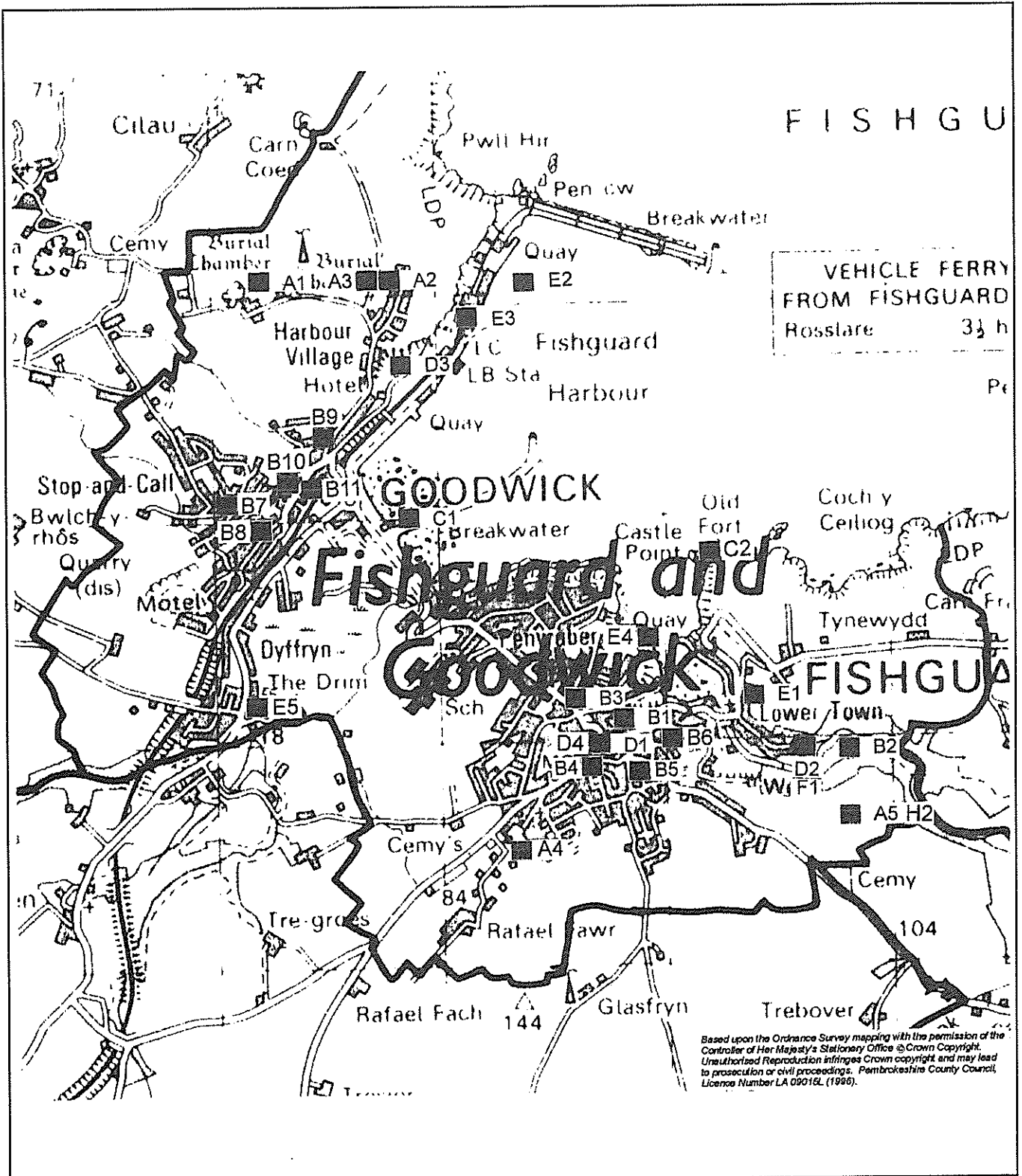
Fishguard Town.

Historic buildings and architecture

The French invasion and surrender in 1797

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Fishguard & Goodwick Community.

14. FREYSTROP COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Freystrop community is located on the western side of the Western Cleddau river near its confluence with the Eastern Cleddau. Historically, the community is most notable for its coal industry and the trade associated with removing the coal to its markets, whether by sea or by rail. Much of the community remains agricultural in character, but there are three small villages, Freystrop itself being the largest, accompanied by Lower Freystrop and Maddox Moor. Some open common land survives on North Moor, designated as a Regionally Important Conservation Site, whilst relatively large blocks of broadleaf and mixed woodland are found at Nash Wood and Little Milford, the latter managed by the National Trust and includes areas of ancient woodland and a Site of Special Scientific Interest. There are very few known archaeological sites belonging to the mediaeval or earlier periods, and there are currently no scheduled ancient monuments within the community.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Justinian's Church (SM961120).** Parish church dedicated to the dark age saint Justinian. The site may well be of dark age origin but the church building is mediaeval and was restored in the 19th century.
2. **Middle Hill Chapel (SM957118).** A 19th century Congregational chapel.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Freystrop Colliery I (SM962115).** This colliery operated during the late 19th century and into the 20th century. It included a series of small shafts or culm pits spread across a relatively large area, most of which were worked by a simple windlass for raising coal to the surface, although several engine houses shown in the area on early OS maps probably worked drainage pumps to improve conditions below ground.
2. **Freystrop Colliery II (SM947113).** This small colliery worked until c.1910. From c.1900 onwards it was linked by rail to the main GWR line at Johnston.
3. **Coffin Colliery (SM969111).** As E1. Received its morbid name from the surname of its owner.
4. **Cardmaker Pool Colliery (SM950112).** As E1.
5. **Freystrop Colliery Railway (later served Hook Colliery) (SM959108 - 969110).** Part of this line was active by c. 1900, connecting Freystrop Colliery with the main GWR line at Johnston. In 1929-30 it was extended to Hook Colliery. The raised embankment built to carry the track between Hook and Freystrop passes through Nash Wood and appears to be in good condition, though overgrown. West of Freystrop much of its course is not shown on modern OS maps it has evidently been destroyed at some locations. It is not currently a public right of way, although it is crossed by public footpaths at several points.
6. **Little Milford (SM9965117).** Woodland owned by the National Trust, already has on site interpretation of its environmental and archaeological resources, including as it does a number of old coal workings and the tramway beds which linked them to quays on the Cleddau.
7. **Freystrop Quay (SM968126).** A coal wharf on the Western Cleddau.
8. **Freystrop Quay (SM968118).** As E6.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F. Social Customs & History.

1. The most significant aspect of the social history of the community is undoubtedly its former coal industry, which was active from at least late mediaeval times until the first decade of the 20th century. Freystrop was located in one of the most successful sectors of the Pembrokeshire coalfield and the industry gave employment to a significant proportion of the local population in the 19th century, including women and children. The mines of the area were not easily worked and there were occasional accidents and drainage problems which often led to smaller mines working for only short periods. Life was not easy for those who worked at the mines either and their story, both at work and at leisure is a fascinating one. Useful information relating to the social history of the area is to be found in recent publications by Dyfed County Council's Education Service (Harry J, 1989 & 1989a).

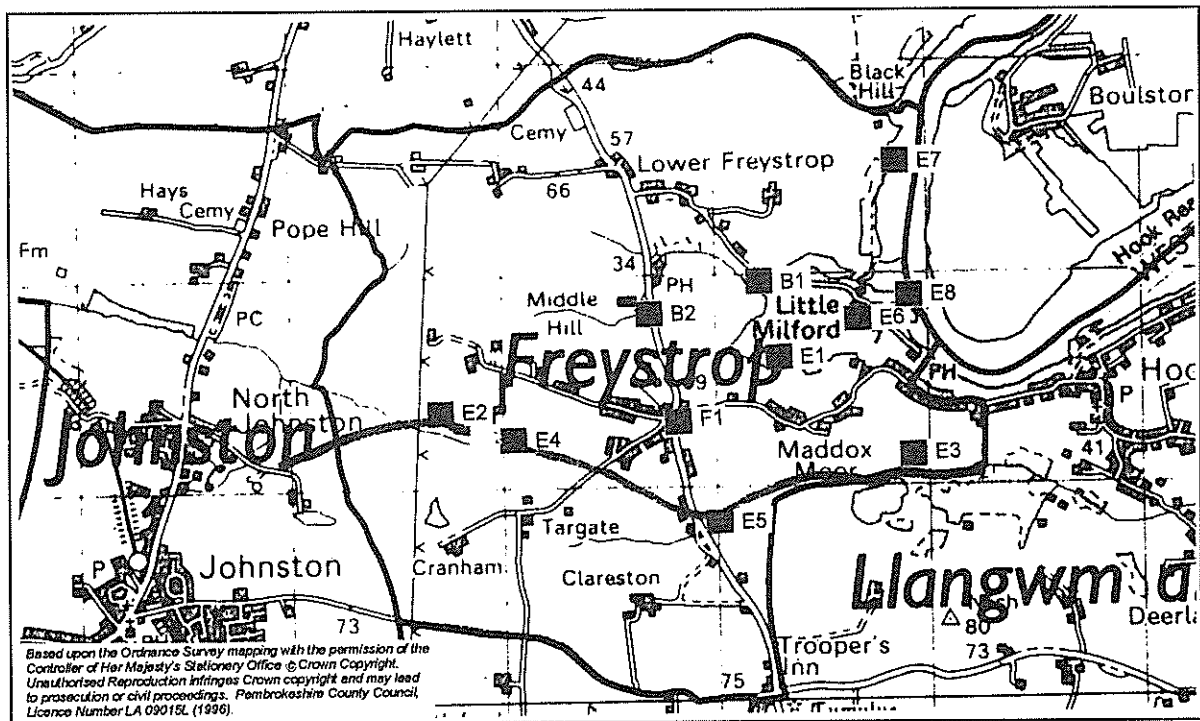
4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The Coal Industry.

- i) The Little Milford Estate
- ii) The Freystrop and Hook coal quays
- iii) Hook Colliery
- iv) Nash Wood culm pits.
- v) The Freystrop/Hook Colliery Railway

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Freystrop Community.

15. THE HAVENS COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

The Havens is a coastal community located on the southern side of St. Bride's Bay facing St. Davids Head. Most of the community area lies within the National Park, its eastern edge alone being outside the Park boundary. The Havens is composed of the former parish units of Haroldston West, Walton West and Talbenny, as well as part of Hasguard and Walwyns Castle parishes, and the community possesses a number of small villages and hamlets, the most prominent of which are the coastal settlements of Broad Haven and Little Haven.

Mesolithic flints found at Broadmoor Rath indicate human activity in the area from early times. More significant archaeological sites are known from at least the bronze age onwards, with a number of scheduled bronze age and iron age monuments surviving. There are also documented finds of iron age or Romano-British artefacts. The area formed part of the lordship of Walwyns Castle during the mediaeval period and evidence for mediaeval activity is chiefly represented in the histories of the ecclesiastical foundations of the area, which is of course in close proximity to St. Davids and was on one of the popular pilgrimage routes to the cathedral city, the so-called "Welsh Way", from St. Ishmaels to the cathedral city.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Cliff Cottage Circle (SM861142).** Neolithic or bronze age stone circle. Near road, north of Broad Haven. SAM.
2. **Woodland Barrow (SM859117).** Bronze age round barrow on a prominent hill overlooking the villages of Little Haven and Broadhaven and St. Bride's Bay. Near public footpath. SAM.
3. **Lamber Round Barrow (SM894148).** Bronze age round barrow. Viewpoint, but with no current public access. SAM.
4. **Harold Stone (SM861147).** Bronze age standing stone. Near the Coastal Path. SAM.
5. **Broadmoor Rath/ Millhaven Camp (SM816124).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
6. **Howney Stone Rath (SM820127).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
7. **Howelston Rath (SM854117).** Large iron age hillfort. Not served by any footpath. SAM.
8. **Black Point Rath (SM859152).** An iron age coastal promontory fort which was partly excavated in the early 19th century, when a spindle whorl, oyster shells and a clay floor were found on the site of an iron age hut circle. SAM.
9. **Woodlands (SM853124).** An iron age settlement site on the hill slopes south of Little Haven village.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Mary's Church (SM843122).** Talbenny parish church. The mediaeval church was restored in the 1890's. The upper part of its mediaeval tower has been removed but it retains some earlier features such as stone benches in the chancel. It is in a dramatic clifftop location overlooking St. Bride's Bay. LB.
2. **All Saints Church, Walton West (SM865128).** Parish church. LB.
3. **St. Madog's Church, Haroldston (SM866153).** Parish church dedicated to Madog, a 6th century saint and disciple of David, who became Bishop of Ferns in Ireland. This site has probably had an ecclesiastical function since the 6th century. The base of a mediaeval cross is built into a stile in the churchyard wall.
4. **Baptist Chapel, Broad Haven (SM862134).** An attractive Victorian chapel.
5. **"Welsh Way" Pilgrims Way.** A popular pilgrims route is said to have begun at Monks Haven, St. Ishmaels (on the northern shore of Milford Haven), running northwards towards St. David's along the St. Bride's Bay coastline, thus passing through The Havens community area. Pilgrims also landed at Little Haven to join this route on their journey to St. David's, apparently feeling it safer to finish their journey on foot rather than risk a landing by sea on St. David's Head.

D) Town & Country.

1. Broad Haven Village. There is little record of the origins of the village of Broad Haven but it probably began as a small fishing community. Since the 18th century however it has gained a reputation as a seaside resort and today the tourist industry is an important element in the local economy, in many ways shaping the character of the settlement.

2. Little Haven Village. Similar to Broad Haven in that it originated as a small fishing village, but here it is known that the mining and export of coal became a significant local industry by the 18th century. Again, it was a popular seaside resort by the 19th century and tourism remains important in the area.

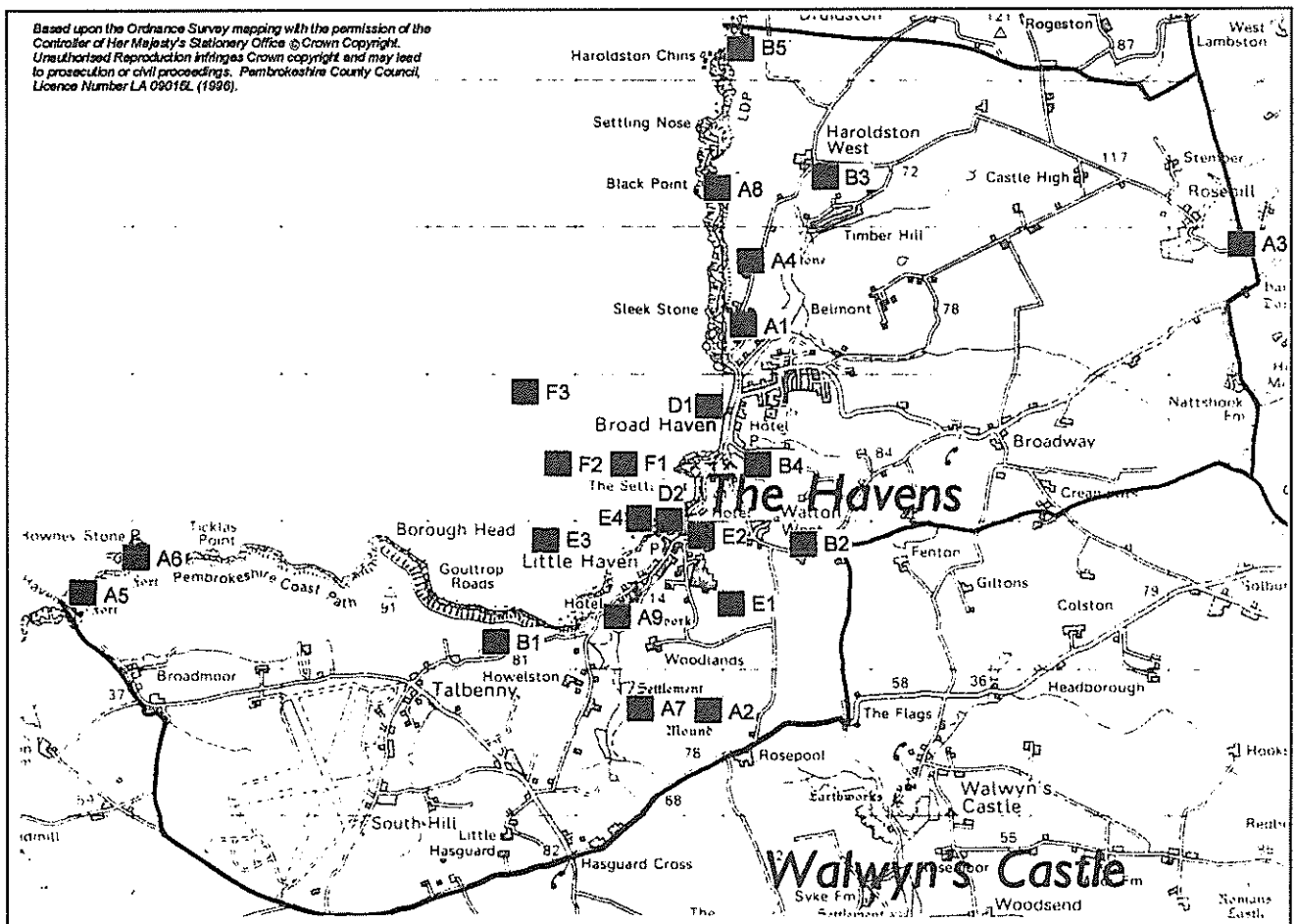
E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Coal Mining. Anthracite and culm were mined in the Broad Haven and Little Haven area until the late 19th century. Late 19th century OS maps show numerous small culm pits in Walton West parish.

2. Coal export. Local coal was taken to Little Haven for bagging and loading onto coal boats on the beach. Apparently the bagging was done by women on the site of the present village hall. Fenton (1811) noted that customs officer were stationed at Little Haven to control culm exports.

3. Inshore fishing. In common with most of the small bays and inlets around the Pembrokeshire coastline, Little Haven and Broad Haven have historically been associated with sea fishing, an industry which has of course declined during the 20th century. A small number of boats still work out of Little Haven, fishing mainly for lobster and crab, but also some mackerel and pollack.

4. The Point Beacon (SM854130). The base of an old beacon, used to help guide ships into Little Haven when the coal trade was in its heyday, occupies a small promontory on the southern side of the bay.



The Havens Community.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Little Haven Regatta.** This long established annual regatta was in part born out of intense rivalry between the men of Little Haven and Broad Haven. It would often culminate with a football match on Settlands beach.
2. **Broad Haven and Little Haven** were famed as bathing spots as early as the 18th century and attracted many visitors (Fenton, 1811).
3. **Fishing has long been** important to the communities along the coast of St. Bride's Bay, with crabbing and lobster fishing now amongst the most important activities in the area. In earlier times shoals of whitebait would often come into Little Haven and at such times a communal effort would be made to catch as many as possible; with the whole community gathering at the shore to join in.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Community Heritage.

The significant number of prehistoric field monuments and settlement sites within the community area might be used to interpret the use of the landscape in previous times; from the activity of mesolithic hunters, to that of neolithic, bronze age and iron age farming communities.

The parish churches of Talbenny, Walton West and Haroldston

The Welsh Way pilgrimage route

Farming and fishing

Coal mining and trade

The development of the Havens as tourist resorts from the 18th century onwards

RAF Talbenny in Coastal Defence during World War II.

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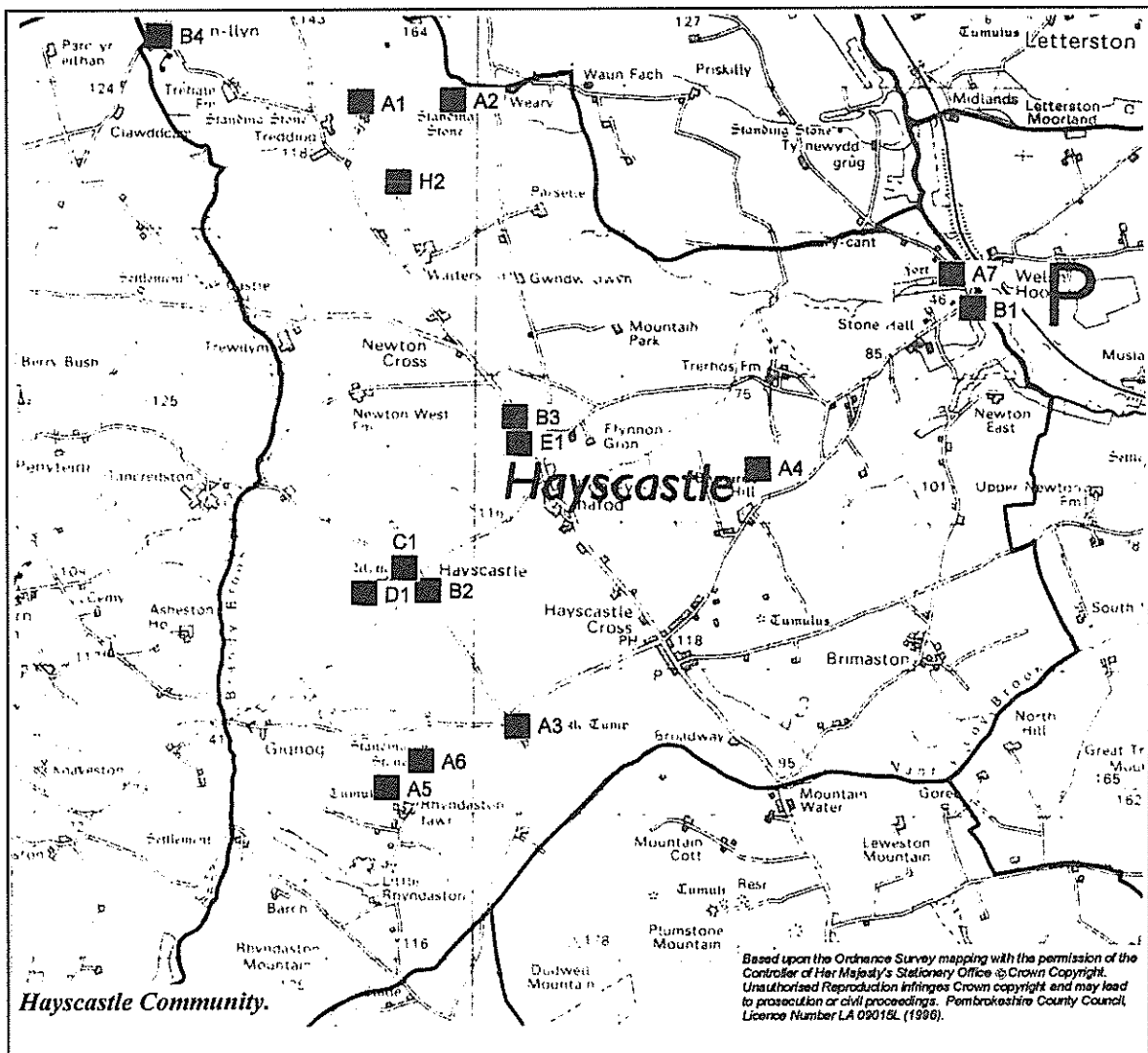
16. HAYSCASTLE COMMUNITY FILE (CASTELL HAIDD)

1. SUMMARY.

Haycastle is an inland community located between Fishguard and Haverfordwest, formed by uniting the parishes of Haycastle, St. Lawrence and St. Edrin's. It is a rural community with only a very few small villages or hamlets, Haycastle Cross and Pontyrhafod being the most significant.

The English name of the community marks it out as one of the communities on the old landsker boundary between the Pembrokeshire Englishry and Welshry, as do the St. Mary dedication of the parish church and the position of a Norman motte and bailey castle adjacent to its churchyard. However, by the end of the mediaeval period the Welsh language had been re-established in the area and this is borne out by the predominance of Welsh place names within the community area.

The community possesses an interesting range of archaeological sites, including several significant prehistoric monuments, as well as a number of mediaeval sites, including those noted above. The community landscape also shows evidence of former mediaeval strip field systems and some of the major farms in the district may have originated as small mediaeval agricultural villages, these being distinguished by their English names, usually ending in -ton. An unusual chance find from Haycastle was the discovery of a Roman clay lamp, one of a number of finds which increasingly lead us to suspect that there was more Roman influence in Pembrokeshire than previously thought likely.



2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Trehowell (SM891288).** Neolithic chambered tomb. Not shown on OS maps. SAM.
2. **Clyn Ffwrn (SM897288).** Neolithic chambered tomb, shown as a standing stone on OS maps. In field with no current public access. SAM.
3. **Hayscastle Tump (SM902246).** Large bronze age round barrow. Overgrown, but in prominent roadside location. SAM.
4. **Barnard's Hill (SM919253).** Large bronze age round barrow, in a roadside field near Hayscastle Cross army camp site. No current public access.
5. **Rhyndaston Fawr Tump (SM894242).** Large bronze age round barrow. In a field near the farm, with no current public access.
6. **Rhyndaston Fawr (SM895243).** Bronze age standing stone. SAM.
7. **St. Lawrence Camp (SM931277).** SAM. Iron age hillfort, overlooking the Western Cleddau and in a partly wooded roadside location. This is the best of the iron age sites within the community and can be seen as one of a concentration of hillforts in the area, most of which are centred around Wolfscastle, further to the south east. This cluster of sites show that the Western Cleddau valley and its adjacent land was a favoured area of iron age settlement, probably due to the defensive positions offered by spurs of land jutting out of the valley sides. However, the fort sites are only one aspect of the iron age settlement of the area, for the warrior class who built and occupied such sites were supported by a settled agricultural population who worked the land and lived outside the forts, probably in scattered farms and hamlets. There was probably a continuity of this agricultural society throughout the Roman period into early mediaeval times, when it gradually developed as the bedrock of Welsh society. It was this order that was swept away by the Anglo-Norman feudal system in the 12th century.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Lawrence's Church, Welsh Hook (SM933275).** Mediaeval origins, but restored in 19th century. Possesses a Norman font and a dark age inscribed stone, built into the chancel wall.
2. **St. Mary's Church, Hayscastle (SM896256).** A small, plain Celtic church of mediaeval origin, but largely restored in the 19th century.
3. **Noddfa Newton (SM903267).** Methodist chapel.
4. **Blaenllyn Chapel (SM877293).** 19th century nonconformist chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Castell Haidd (SM895256).** Mediaeval motte and bailey castle. Close to the church, the site is partly wooded and partly waterlogged (during the winter at least). It is a roadside site, but there is no current public access. SAM.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Hayscastle Village - Historic Settlement.** Hayscastle is a deserted mediaeval village (DMV) which has its origins as one of the Anglo-Norman settlements close to the Landsker boundary between the Pembrokeshire Englishry and Welshry, with the castle and manor of Hayscastle probably being founded during the early 12th century. At this time large tracts of the Pembrokeshire countryside were reorganised into feudal manors and minor lordships, thus sweeping away the traditional Welsh systems of social and agricultural organisation.

In later centuries however its Welsh character was restored and many of the community's place names are now Welsh. Some of the larger farm holdings in the area have however retained English or Anglo-Welsh names, such as Rhyndaston Fawr, Newton, Walterston and Brimaston. Some of these were at the centre of small mediaeval feudal estates, such as Rendeston (Rhyndaston) and Bremeston (Brimaston) and may well have possessed small village communities near the site of the modern farms. Hayscastle village falls into the same category, for the parish church and motte castle would have been the main focus of settlement in the area. Today only a handful of farms and cottages are scattered around the locality, one of which, Hayscastle Farm (SM895296), is the site of the deserted mediaeval village (which is no longer visible above ground).

E) Trade, Industry & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Efail Pontyrhafod (SM902266).** This is a small clom or mud walled blacksmiths workshop. Adjacent to Noddfa Newton chapel. LB2.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. **St. Edrin's Church (SM894283)** is now a private dwelling, but it is associated with a particularly unusual tradition. Until the last century, grass from the churchyard was considered to have curative properties, especially for madness in dogs and humans and was eaten for this purpose. It is said that the grass received its powers when a local woman washed clothing in St. Edrin's holy well on a Sunday and spread them to dry on the churchyard grass - thus robbing the well of its healing properties and transferring them to the grass.

2. **The Gwiber (Dragon) of St. Edrin's.** The Gwiber is the subject of numerous Welsh folktales. These dragons were simple adders which were transformed if they ever drank human milk and ate consecrated bread. One such adder was said to have done just this at St. Edrin's church - drinking a drop of milk which fell from a mother breastfeeding her baby at the church - and to have flown from there to Grinston Marsh, where he lived thereafter.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Anglo-Norman settlement:

Hayscastle parish church & deserted mediaeval village site

Norman motte & bailey castle

St. Lawrence parish church.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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17. HERBRANDSTON COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Herbrandston Community is located immediately west of the more populous community of Milford Haven. It has for many decades been dominated by the Elf-Murco and Esso Oil Refineries which together have covered as much as 25% of the community's landscape. However, the Esso Refinery has recently closed and been dismantled, leaving an empty site of over 1km² in area. The remaining community landscape is essentially rural in character, except for the small village of Herbrandston itself. A remarkable aspect of the distribution of settlement within the community is that it is in fact almost all concentrated within the village, only a handful of dwellings are located elsewhere. Herbrandston also has pleasant stretches of coastline between South Hook Point and Sandy Haven pill. The whole of the community lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

In archaeological terms, there have been finds of mesolithic and neolithic flint artefacts at Sandy Haven Pill, which show the presence of early prehistoric communities in the area, but otherwise very few sites have been recorded.

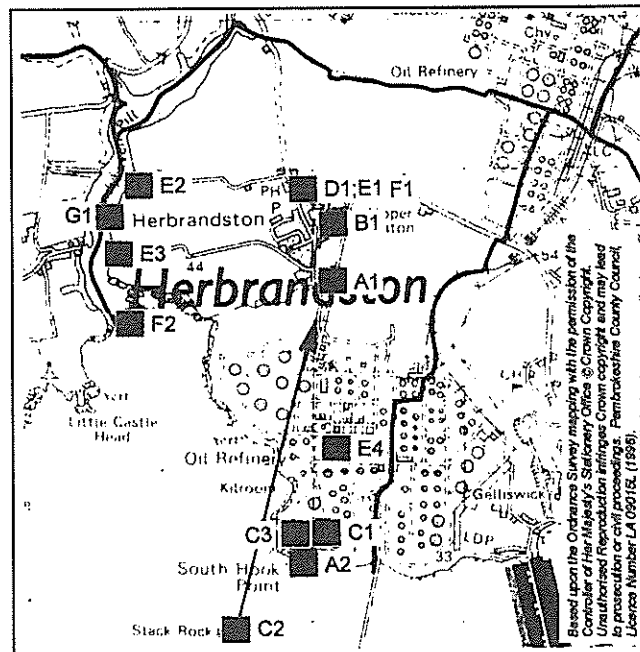
2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Hill Park (SM870072). Possibly a ruined neolithic chambered tomb.
2. South Hook Camp (SM866062). Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. Mary's Church (SM870076). This attractive parish church retains the lower stages of its mediaeval tower, the third floor apparently having been taken down and the remaining portion provided with a slate roof. A worn mediaeval tomb effigy of a knight is found in the church, although Fenton (1811, 99), thought it to be that of a priest. In mediaeval times the church was a possession of St. Thomas' Priory, Haverfordwest.



Herbrandston Community

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **South Hook Fort (SM870055).** One of the mid-19th century forts built (1859-65) to defend the Haven. It lies within the old Esso oil refinery site and was used by the oil company as an office block in recent times. SAM.
2. **Stack Rock Fort (SM864049).** This island fort lies 500m off the Herbrandston shore. It is also a mid-19th century defensive structure but now lies empty. SAM.
3. **Herbrandston Battery (SM869054).** Second world war anti-aircraft gun position.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Herbrandston Village (SM870076).** Herbrandston is one of many villages in southern Pembrokeshire which appear to have their origins in the period of Anglo-Norman settlement of the 12th century. The village is said to have been named after Herbrand, a Flemish settler. In later mediaeval times it is known that Herbrandston was a small sub-lordship within the Lordship of Walwyn's Castle, in the possession of the powerful de Roche family of Roch Castle. The present Herbrandston Hall may well be the successor to earlier manor houses. The village retains some features of historical interest, the parish church for instance stands alongside a triangular village green. Around the village, the large, rectangular fields across much of the landscape may well be the successors of the mediaeval strip field system farmed by earlier generations. Indeed, 19th century OS maps show a series of long, narrow strips to the west and north of the village which may well have been part of such a relict field system. South of the village, but now lost beneath the site of the old Esso Refinery, was South Hook Farm, the centre of a small monastic grange owned by Pill Priory in late mediaeval times Rees, 1932). *Suthoc* was granted to St. Dogmael's Abbey (the mother abbey of Pill Priory) by Thomas de Roche in 1294, described as 2 carucates in the "township of Herbiand" (a carucate being equivalent to 120 acres) (Pritchard, 1907, 127). The modern village is quite pleasant in its character and appearance, particularly around the village green, and includes a number of unusual single storey terraced cottages in the area north of the green.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Fairs & Markets.** Herbrandston is recorded as formerly having an annual Hiring Fair on the 12th of August (Lewis, 1844), when local farms would take on new workers for the forthcoming year.
2. **Middlekiln (SM858079).** Early OS maps show that a limekiln stood beside the Middlekiln road where it reached Sandy Haven. Other kilns were located along the pill, near Ferry Cottage (SM856074) and near Claybridge Cottage (SM863086). These kilns would have been served by small boats landing coal and limestone on the shore. Lime to be used as agricultural fertiliser on local farms would have been their main product.
3. **Ferry Cottage (SM856074).** The name of this dwelling on the edge of Sandy Haven Pill suggests that a small ferry once plied the crossing to St. Ishmael's on the opposite bank. However, at low tide the crossing could presumably be made via the series of stepping stones across the pill, just west of the cottage, which are still in place and are shown on 19th century OS maps.
4. **Esso Oil Refinery (SM8606;8706).** This abandoned site was established in 1960 and closed in 1982. It is the first of the big oil refineries in the area to be closed and dismantled and as such its site is an unusual landscape feature.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **The Guardian Angel.** The village of Herbrandston is said to be protected by a guardian angel, for all the men of the area who were on active service during the First and Second World War returned safely (RCAM, 1925). This is said to be due to the "knight" whose tomb is seen in the parish church. It was locally believed that he had miraculously survived the Holy Wars.
2. **Sandy Haven,** west of Herbrandston, is supposedly the place where the Flemings first landed in Rhos commote. Fenton. (1811, 99), notes that there were more "foreign hereditary customs" kept here in his day than in any other part of the district.

G) Art & Literature.

1. The renowned artist Graham Sutherland was particularly fond of painting in the Sandy Haven area.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Herbrandston Village.

The parish church

The village green

The history of the local landscape
and settlement

Sandy Haven Pill.

Fishing

The import of coal and limestone

Graham Sutherland

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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| Wheeler NJ | No date | <i>The Fortification of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock.</i>
PCNP, Haverfordwest. |

18. JOHNSTON COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Johnston is located midway between the towns of Haverfordwest and Milford Haven. This small community includes the relatively large village of Johnston, its smaller satellite of North Johnston and the village of Pope Hill, which extends northwards along the Haverfordwest road.

Some prehistoric finds have been made within the community - with neolithic finds at Bath Field and Kim Road, suspected bronze age burnt mounds near Johnston Station (SM930108) and iron age and Romano-British finds around Pope Hill. Otherwise, the community is most notable for its settlement history, the village of Johnston having mediaeval origins and retaining its mediaeval church. In more recent times, the development of the village has been stimulated by the construction of the railway between Haverfordwest and Neyland (disused) and the line to Milford Haven (which remains open). Johnston lies within the Pembrokeshire coalfield area, but has not seen the development of any significant collieries. The former Freystrop Colliery Railway ran across the community, linking the collieries to the east with the main railway line. Much of the community remains agricultural land, with a small parcel of ancient woodland surviving on its south eastern boundary (SM944095).

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Peter's Church (SM932104).** Attractive church of 13th century date, with 19th century restoration. In the 13th century the church and a tenement of land at Johnston known as Monkton was gifted to the Tironensian monks at Pill Priory by Adam de la Roche, which was itself later gifted to St. Dogmael's Abbey, near Cardigan. LB.
2. **Horeb Chapel (SM937122).** Nonconformist chapel.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Johnston Village - Historic Settlement (SM9310).** It is certain that a community was established here in the late 12th century by John de la Roche, the manorial lord. This community was referred to as the Township of John in a grant made by his son Adam when he granted the parish church and the grange of Monkton to Pill Priory in the early 13th century (Pritchard, 127).

Later documents give an insight into some aspects of life in the area. Following the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII, a charter of 1538 refers to an older document (of 1517) which mentions the old monastic grange at Johnston, by then known as the farm of Le Monckton. At that time it was owned by one Morris Butler who had on the land a valuable rabbit or coney warren, which he had allowed the Prior of Pill to visit three times annually to hunt rabbits for his own use. The Prior was also entitled to cut and use any "rushes" found on the land at these times, perhaps for the purpose of thatching (Pritchard, 150). The rabbit warren may have been located at Cunnigar, on the western side of the village, the name possibly being derived from *coney*.

Johnston remained a small and poor village into the 19th century. The parish had only a population of 99 in 1801 (Carlisle, 1811), but growth was to come with the arrival of Brunel's South Wales Railway 50 years later, when Johnston was provided with a station. It became the focal point of the local rail network, with lines to Milford, Neyland and Freystrop/Hook collieries branching off from Johnston.

2. **Johnston Hall.** This was once a residence of the Lords Kensington, leading Pembrokeshire landowners until the present century. Fenton (1811,152) remarked on its poor location, being in his opinion too close to the great road and in coal country, and Carlisle around the same time noted that it was in decay.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **South Wales (Great Western) Railway (SM935101).** The disused line from Johnston to Neyland is accessible from Johnston village. The track bed is complete and is now used as a footpath.
2. **Johnston Kilns (SM941109).** The site of a group of 19th century limekilns. The Johnston area was

described in the early 19th century as being rich in culm and limestone, which were commonly burned to produce lime primarily for use as agricultural fertiliser (Lewis, 1844).

3. Johnston Brickworks (SM933111).

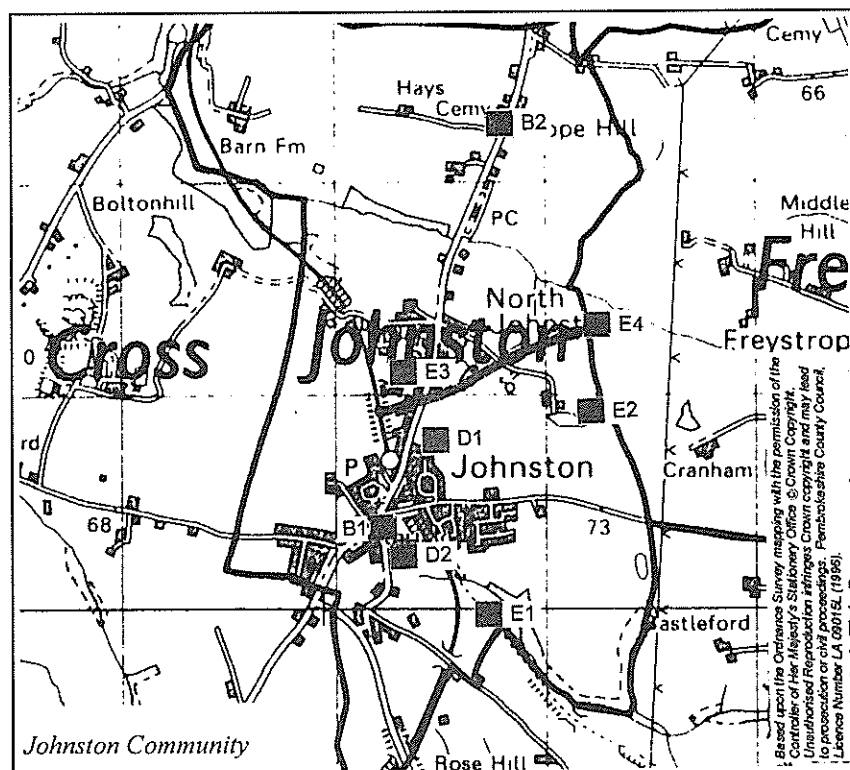
4. Freystrop Colliery Railway. It is clear that some coal or culm was mined within Johnston community, Carlisle (1811) noted an "inconsiderable colliery" near the village, whilst Lewis (1844) thought the parish to abound with culm. The main coal district was to the east of Johnston, in the Freystrop and Hook areas. A branch line, known originally as the Freystrop Colliery Line, which was later extended to Hook to become the Hook Colliery Line, originated at the main railway line north of Johnston (SM932109). Traces of the track bed are still visible and some sections are well preserved further east.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The parish church
The monastic grange of Pill Priory
The construction of the GWR railway in the 1850's
Freystrop/Hook Colliery Railway.
The Johnston Limekilns

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19. LETTERSTON COMMUNITY FILE (TRELETERT)

1. SUMMARY.

Letterston Community covers a relatively small geographical area and is coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish of Letterston. There are some prehistoric sites known within the community area, including the site of a destroyed neolithic henge monument. The most interesting historical features of the village and community are however associated with the dark age and mediaeval communities which existed in the locality, although these are generally known through documentary sources rather than significant archaeological or historical remains. The landscape around the village is in itself an important record of human activity, with a swathe of long, narrow strip fields in evidence to the north, relicts of the open field system established in mediaeval times. The former Letterston Common was a large block of open common land until the late 18th century, when it was enclosed and improved by local landowners. As an area of common pasture and perhaps a source of peat for domestic fuel, the common would have played an important role in the local agricultural economy for many centuries before its enclosure.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Letterston III (Pendre) (SM947297).** The site of a neolithic henge monument and a bronze age round barrow. SAM.
2. **Parc Moat (SM937294).** Bronze age round barrow.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Giles Church (SM939295).** Parish church. Rebuilt in 1881, on the site of the mediaeval church. The church was endowed to the Knights of St. John, Slebech by Ivo, son of Letard, in the later 12th century. A 15th century female tomb effigy is kept in the church. The farm name of Heneglwys, west of the village, suggests that an earlier church or chapel was present in the locality.
2. **Ffynnon Shan Shilin (SM938296).** A mediaeval holy well, possibly originally Ffynnon San Sulien; there is documentary evidence for a dedication of a chapel to the Celtic St. Sulien at Letterston.
3. **Capel Horeb (SM951298).** Independent chapel built in 1901.
4. **Capel Saron (SM942296).** 19th century Methodist chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Letterston Camp (SM932301).** Site of a World War II POW camp.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Letterston Village - Historic Settlement.** Letterston has its origins in the period of the Norman conquest - being traditionally believed to have been founded by one Letard, a Fleming who settled here in the early 12th century. Little is known of the form of the village before the 19th century, but a series of long strip fields either side of the B4331 road which runs through the village may be directly connected with plots farmed by inhabitants of the mediaeval village. The presence of the village green west of the church (at SM938295) suggests that this area was the focus of the mediaeval village. There is clear physical evidence of mediaeval farming around Letterston village in the form of an extensive relict mediaeval strip field system, composed of narrow, elongated rectangular fields. These strips were once elements within a mediaeval open field system farmed by the inhabitants of the agricultural community within the feudal manor of Letterston.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **The Fishguard & North Pembrokeshire Railway.** This disused line passes through the community and the eastern end of the village but part of its course has been lost due to recent land improvements.
2. **The GWR.** This main line was built by the GWR between Haverfordwest and Fishguard, opening in 1906. Stations were provided at both Letterston (SM953296) and Mathry Road (SM928305).

3. Peat Cutting. Peat was burnt as a common domestic fuel in rural Wales until the present century and there are records of peat being cut on Letterston Moor until the late 19th century (RCAM, 1925).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

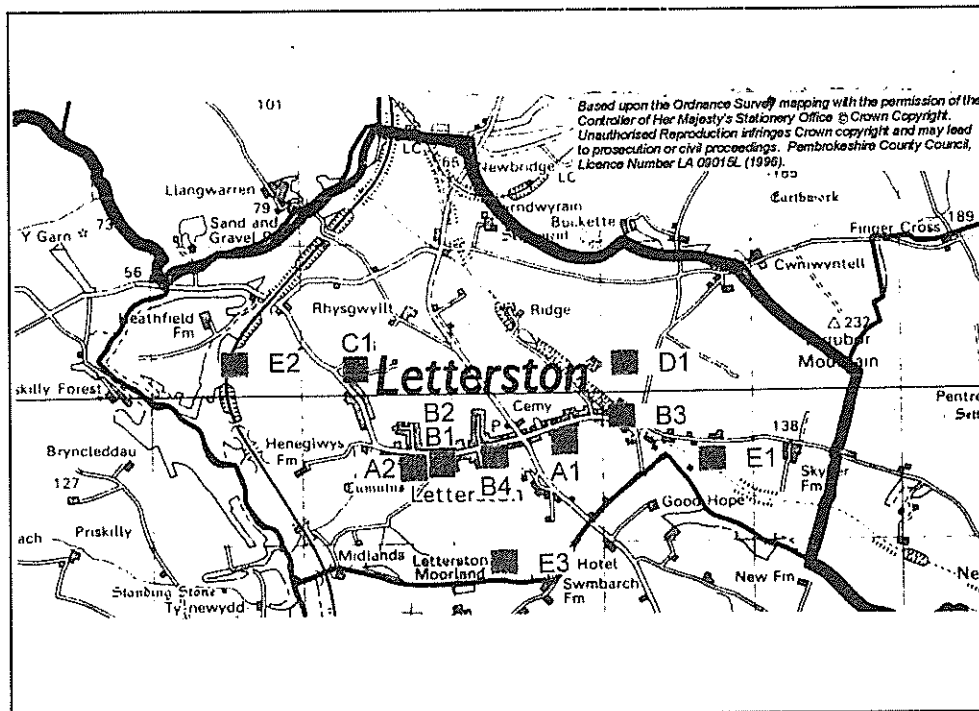
Mediaeval Letterston

The parish church: Heneglwys and Ffynnon San Sulien

Fishguard & N. Pembrokeshire Railway

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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Letterston Community

20. LLANDISSILIO WEST COMMUNITY FILE (GORLLEWIN LLANDISSILIO)

1. SUMMARY.

Llandissilio West is located on the eastern border of Pembrokeshire, with Llandissilio East lying in Carmarthenshire. It is one of the smallest communities in Preseli, and Llandissilio village is the only settlement contained within its boundaries. Despite its small size, its surprisingly varied archaeological resource, includes one of the most important neolithic sites in west Wales. Most of the archaeological and historical periods are represented here.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Llandissilio Cursus (SM118214).** A neolithic cursus, visible only as a cropmark. This may prove to be one of the most important neolithic sites in the area and suggests that the area was settled and farmed from neolithic times. Another suspected neolithic site is an enclosure at Pencnwc (SM112218), which is also visible only as a cropmark.

2. **Castell Gwyn (SN110217).** Iron age hillfort, alongside the Landsker Borderlands Trail. Looking north from Castell Gwyn, the small hillfort of Pantycadno (SN112226) occupies the next hill. SAM.

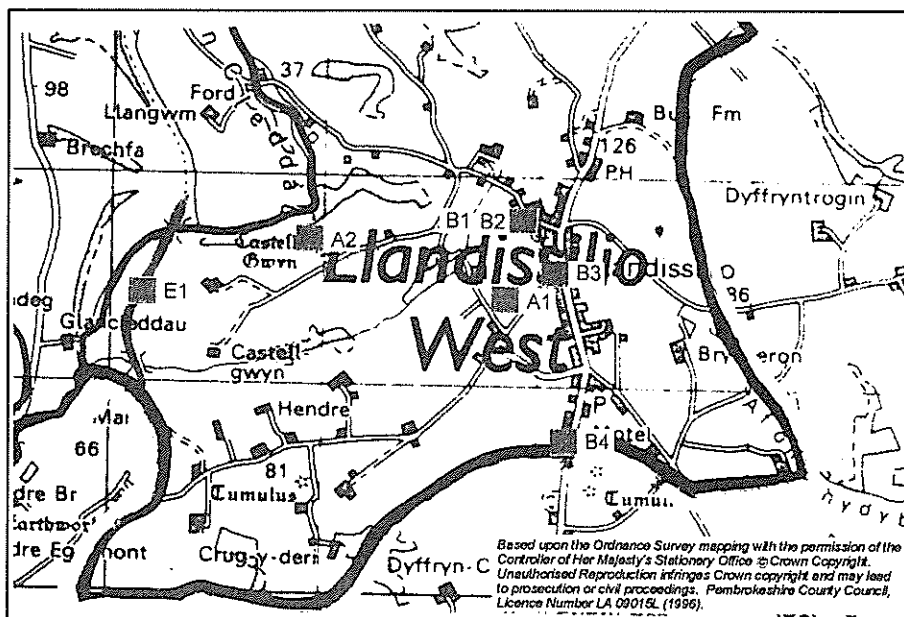
B) Christian Heritage

1. **St. Tysilio's Parish Church, Llandissilio (SN119218).** The church stands in a circular churchyard indicative of dark age origins. There are three dark age inscribed stones built into the church itself; the Evlenggus Stone, the Riat Stone and St. Tysilio's Cross.

2. **Clutorix Stone (SN12SW).** Another dark age ogham stone found in the parish.

3. **Capel Pisgah (SN120215).** Large Methodist chapel built during the 1880's.

4. **Capel Blaenconin (SN121206).** Large Baptist chapel., built in 1846.



Llandissilio Community.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. The Whitland & Cardigan Railway. The line of this abandoned railway passes through the western side of the community, although it did not directly serve the village of Llandissilio it may prove of value in interpreting the history of the community.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The Llandissilio Cursus

Castell Gwyn Hillfort

St. Tysilio's Church and its inscribed stones

Recent history - Nonconformist chapels

The Whitland & Cardigan Railway

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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21. LLANGWM & HOOK COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Llangwm & Hook Community is located on the western side of the confluence of the Western and Eastern Cleddau rivers. It is not an extensive community but contains the relatively large villages of Llangwm and Hook. Outside these villages, the landscape is essentially agricultural in character, but the Daugleddau waterway is an important element in both the landscape and history of the area, for it has been a trading lifeline for many centuries, and was of particular importance when the coal and fishing industries were in their heyday.

Archaeologically, there are few prehistoric sites recorded here, though neolithic artefacts have been found at Edwards Pill (SM995094). Bronze age burnt mounds at Tally-ho (SM966096). Roman finds around Llangwm (SM9909) and at Southland (SM973095) indicate the continued presence of human communities into the historic period. The documented history of the community begins in the 13th century and there are some interesting records of the activities of the mediaeval manorial lords, the de la Roches and traditions associated with the old manor house of Great Nash.

Llangwm later received much attention due to the supposed survival of Flemish customs and language amongst its inhabitants and for the coal and fishing industries which supported the local community. Most of the community area lies on the Pembrokeshire coalfield and there was a long tradition of mining in the area which came to an end in 1948 with the closure of Hook Colliery. Whereas Hook has historically been linked with coal mining, the exploitation of a different natural resource has also been important to Llangwm, which was dependent to large degree on fishing until the 20th century, and was particularly noted for its oyster fishery, which has continued on a reduced scale until the present day. The women of Llangwm were once commonly seen in the markets of the area selling the fish and oysters caught by their menfolk.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Longstone (SM984099). Possible bronze age standing stone.
2. Tally-ho (SM963099). Bronze age round barrow in a roadside field south east of Trooper's Inn.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. Jerome's Church, Llangwm (SM990093). LB2. The church was probably built in the early or mid 12th century, apparently on a new site, at the behest of the manorial lord, Robert de la Roche of Great Nash House. The dedication of this church to Jerome was not made until the 19th century. The original dedication of the church was not known, and in the absence of a patron saint it was felt necessary to rectify the situation. Jerome was chosen as two other Llangwm's in Wales each have their parish churches dedicated to this particular saint. The church building retains many mediaeval features including an arcade of 13th and 14th century arches and a 14th century canopied tomb, which includes a male and female effigy, the former of which is said to be that of a crusader knight of the de la Roche family. This part of the church is known as the Roche Chapel and it was indeed a private chapel for a branch of this noble family in mediaeval times. Three 14th century cross incised slabs are also kept in the church.
2. Llangwm Wesleyan Chapel (SM990094). Late 19th century chapel built on village green.
3. Galilee Chapel (SM990092). Early 20th century Baptist chapel.
4. Hook Congregational Chapel (SM978113). Mid 19th century chapel with graveyard.

D) Town & Country.

1. Llangwm Village - Historic Settlement (SM9909). Llangwm village has a well documented history reaching back into the mediaeval period. It was first documented in 1244 as Landeguinne and it is likely that this is a Norman mis-spelling of the Welsh Llangwm and not a name of Norse or Flemish origin as has been often speculated (Thomas, 1991).

Whether or not a pre-Norman church or settlement existed here is not known, but the whole area was certainly reorganised in terms of settlement and agricultural practices following the Norman conquest, with the establishment of feudal manors. The characteristic features of such manorial estates were village communities and the three-field system of farming - the land of each estate being divided into three large open fields, one of which would be left fallow in turn. Each open field would be divided into unfenced strips which would be allocated amongst the farmers of the community. The manor house or lord's castle would be the administrative centre of each estate. The strip fields of Llangwm are known to have survived until as late as 1769, the enclosure of the open fields here not beginning until after that date, creating the larger hedged fields with which we are now familiar.

2. Great Nash House (SM976101). For a time home to a branch of the de la Roche family, this was the manor house of Llangwm. A well preserved mediaeval dovecote stands on the courtyard.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Hook Colliery (SM976108). Coal mining in this area was undoubtedly an important industry from late mediaeval times, if not earlier. A large number of small colliery operations were active in the late 18th century around Hook, but Hook Colliery was one of the largest, employing 81 men in 1786. This was the only part of the Pembrokeshire coalfield where coal was still being mined into the post second world war period, with Hook Colliery closing in 1948, a year after it had been taken into public ownership as a National Coal Board pit. There are a number of ramshackle buildings and the sites of other demolished structures surviving around the colliery site, which is now mostly overgrown and derelict. A large coal tip also remains.

2. Hook Colliery Railway (SM959108 - 969110). Part of this line was active by c. 1900, connecting Freystrop Colliery with the main GWR line at Johnston. In 1929-30 the line was extended to Hook Colliery, which greatly benefited from being able to transport its coal rapidly and cheaply by rail, probably the main reason for the survival of the colliery until 1948. The raised embankment built to carry the track between Hook and Freystrop passes through Nash Wood and appears to be in good condition, though overgrown. It is not currently a public right of way, but is crossed by public footpaths at several locations.

3. Hook Quay (SM978116). This wooden quay was built by one Caesar Mathias Jnr in 1791, to load coal and culm from collieries around Hook onto boats for transport up and down the Cleddau rivers. In the pre-railway era, river traffic was the most convenient method of transporting heavy cargoes such as coal, but as the 19th century proceeded, those collieries which did not have access the rail network struggled to compete in terms of cost and rapidity of delivery.

4. Oyster Farming. In the early 19th century a busy oyster fishery was one of the mainstays of the local economy, contemporary sources noting that many of the villagers at Llangwm made a living from oysters, which were pickled and barrelled at Llangwm for transport (Fenton, 132). It is said that there were large heaps of oyster shells in and around the village at that time.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. The Flemings of Llangwm. The ancient Welsh cantref of Rhos, within which Llangwm & Hook lies, was one of the main areas settled by the Flemings who came to south Pembrokeshire during the reign of Henry I, in the early 12th century. Although George Owen, as early as 1603, noted that their language and customs had vanished from the county, later writers (e.g. Webbe, 1880) maintained that the inhabitants of Llangwm were pure Flemings, recognisable both in their traditional dress and their speech. The village name was said to be of Norse origin and the Llangwm dialect to be full of Flemish words. However, more recently this view has been tempered, and attention brought to the fact that the village name is almost certainly of Welsh origin and the local dialect of English is comparable with that of south west England. Moreover, there are as many words in the dialect of Welsh origin as there are of possible Flemish origin, explained by an influx of Welsh settlers into the area in the 14th and 15th centuries, when war and plague reduced the population (Thomas, 1991, 20).

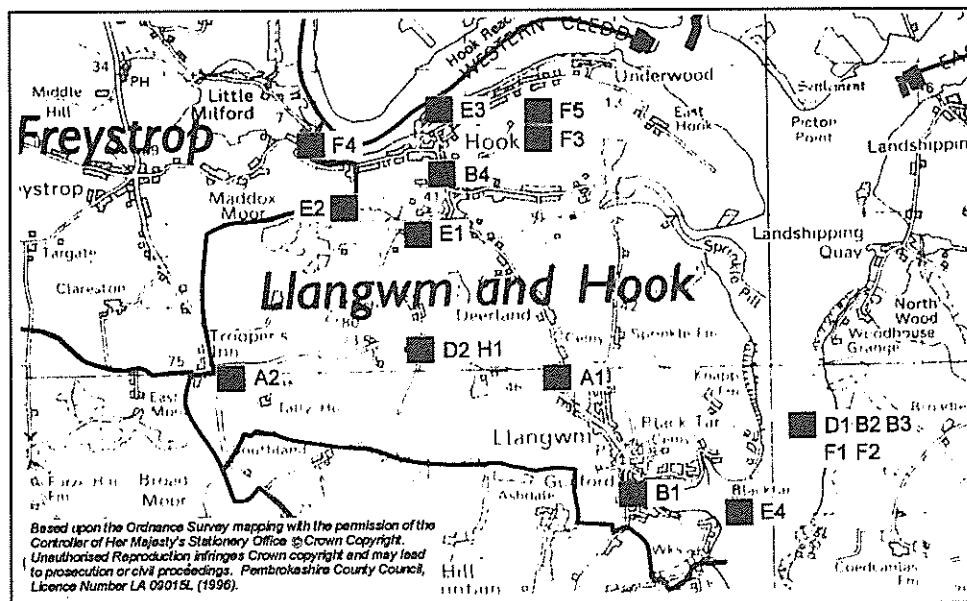
2. The Llangwm Fisherwomen. It seems that the tradition of the Llangwm Flemings may be a spurious and romanticised one, but this fact does not negate the undoubted uniqueness of Llangwm's cultural character. One of the most striking aspects of this character was the dominant role that the women of

Llangwm played in both the social and economic life of their community. The Llangwm Fisherwomen were distinctive in their colourful dresses and shawls and were seen at markets throughout south Pembrokeshire, laden with baskets of fish, oysters, shrimps and cockles caught by the husbands (John, 1995, 74). At home, it is said that the men were dominated by their spouses, and it was apparently customary for a woman to choose her husband.

3. The Hook Colliers March. In 1795 a serious threat to the civil order of Haverfordwest was posed when it was besieged by hungry and angry colliers from the Hook district, protesting about their living and working conditions. They tried to seize a butter ship and corn in the town market but the peace was restored by the arrival of a company of the Fishguard Fencibles under the command of Captain Knox (better known for the role he played in defending Fishguard from the French force which landed at Pencaer in 1797). His men looked on as the Riot Act was read to the colliers, who dispersed and returned to their homes.

4. The Freystrop Road. Until 1922 there was no proper road between Llangwm and Freystrop, which meant that local people wishing to travel to market in Haverfordwest had to negotiate muddy paths to the main road or along the banks of the Western Cleddau. This was a particular burden for fisherwomen walking to Haverfordwest market, as they would often arrive covered in river mud. It is even said that doctors would not go to Hook and Llangwm after dark because the paths were so poor, and lives were lost for lack of urgent medical aid. A local committee was formed to campaign for a new road. This was won after many years of fighting when the new road was built in 1921-22, partly at the expense of the local community. On February 9th, 1922, the opening of the road was marked with a triumphant procession of local people and a communal party.

5. Peregrine Phillips. Known as the father of the Congregationalist denomination in West Wales, Peregrine Phillips was the rector of Llangwm in the 1650's. A staunch Parliamentarian throughout the period of the Civil War, he was ejected from his post upon the restoration of the monarchy, but went on to establish some of the first Independent chapels in the county at Dredgeman's Hill and Albany Road, Haverfordwest. One local story about him was of an accident he experienced whilst travelling on horseback near Hook. Both man and horse plunged into an open coal mine and became wedged in the shaft. Fortunately an elderly woman and a young boy witnessed the accident and raised the alarm. Phillips was later rescued by the mine owner (Thomas, 1991, 39).



Llangwm Community.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. The Treasure of Great Nash. There is a local legend which has it that the de la Roche family fled Great Nash House in Elizabethan times when their part in a plot against the queen was uncovered. Before fleeing, they are said to have buried their wealth near Great Nash, marking the spot by planting an exotic tree over the hoard. It is worth pointing out (before treasure hunters ransack the area) that the story cannot be true, for the de la Roches of Great Nash had died out generations before the time of Elizabeth I. Another story associated with Great Nash is that a tunnel once connected the house with the parish church, over 1km away. A part of the tunnel was supposedly infilled for safety reasons c.1900.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Llangwm village	The Fishing Industry	The Coal Industry
The Llangwm Fisherwomen	Boat building, net making &	Hook Quay
The Llangwm Flemings	basket making	Hook Colliery
The de la Roche family and the	The transport and sale of fish at	Hook Colliery Railway.
Manor of Llangwm	market	
The parish church	The Oyster industry	
Peregrine Phillips		

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22. LLANRHIAN COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Llanrhian is a coastal community which is located on the northern side of the neck of St. David's peninsula. It includes the small settlements of Trefin, Porthgain, Croesgoch and part of Square & Compass, all of which have differing origins. Trefin is an historic settlement which was in mediaeval Times part of a valued possession of the Bishop of St. David's. Croesgoch stands on a former pilgrimage route and may have received its name for this reason. Porthgain is a much more recent development, founded on a 19th and 20th century slate quarrying and brickmaking industry. For such a remote area, it is perhaps surprising that Llanrhian is notable for its industrial archaeology, for important industrial remains are found at both Porthgain and nearby Abereiddi. However, a number of significant prehistoric and mediaeval sites are also known in the area, giving Llanrhian a rich variation of site types.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

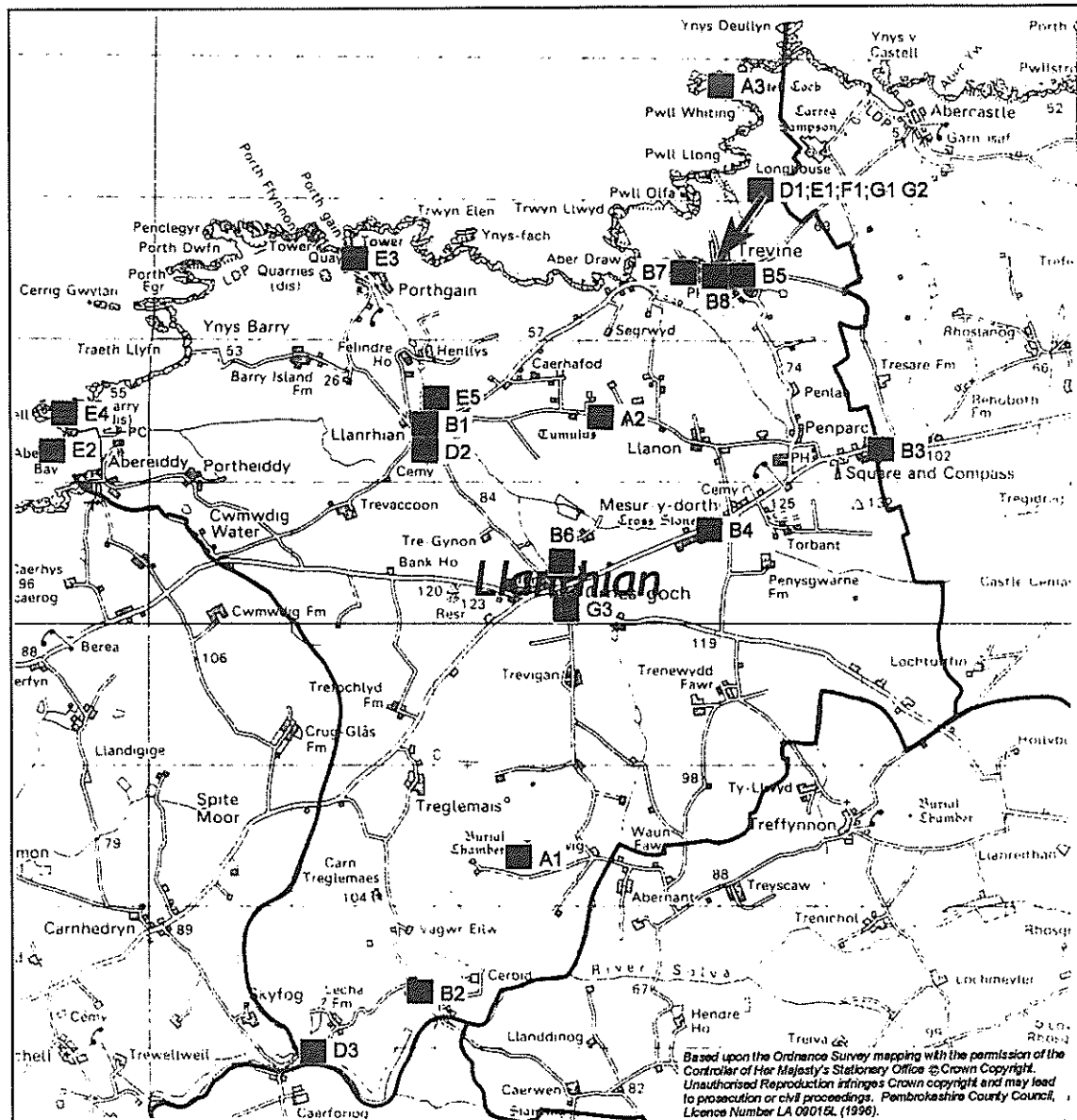
1. **Whitehouse (SM824283).** Neolithic chambered tomb. No public footpath. SAM.
2. **Bickney (SM831314).** Bronze age round barrow used as a beacon within historic times, hence its name. Roadside location. Excavated by Richard Fenton. SAM.
3. **Castell Coch (SM840338).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. A less significant promontory fort is found at Porth-egr (SM801322). Both lie on the Coastal Path. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Rhian's Church (SM819314).** This parish church is of mediaeval origin but was rebuilt in the 19th century. A dark age inscribed stone is kept at the church. LB2
2. **St. Hywel's Church (SM818274).** Llanhowel parish church is of mediaeval origin, with 19th century rebuilding. A dark age inscribed stone and a 12th century font are kept in the church. LB2
3. **The Pilgrims Way.** In mediaeval times, the Pilgrims Way from the north to St. David's passed through Llanrhian, probably along the line of the present main road from Square & Compass to Croesgoch.
4. **Mesur y Dorth (SM838306).** Dark age inscribed stone which stands alongside the main road and former pilgrims route to St. David's.
5. **Bishop's Palace, Trefin (SM840324).** Earthwork traces of possible fishponds associated with the mediaeval Bishop's residence.
6. **Capel y Bedyddwyr, Croesgoch (SM829303).** 19th century Baptist chapel. Fine building. LB2
7. **Capel Trefin (SM838325).** Calvinistic Methodist chapel of late 18th century origin. LB2
8. **Capel Elim, Trefin (SM840324).** Mid 19th century Baptist chapel. LB2

D) Town & Country.

1. **Trefin Village (SM840325).** A relatively large rural village which has early associations with the ecclesiastical lordship of St. Davids. It also has something of the air of a coastal village, given its proximity to the sea and a seafaring tradition of the district.
2. **Llanrhian Village (SM8131).** This small and picturesque hamlet includes several listed historic buildings, apart from the parish church; The School House and Church Hall (SM819313), the Manor House, built in 1769 (SM819314) and Llanrhian Mill (see E5 below).
3. **Colomendy (SM810269).** Mediaeval dovecote, associated with a mediaeval moated homestead which lies just over the community boundary in Solva community. LB2.



Llanrhian Community

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & markets. Trefin had an annual fair, held on November 22nd (Lewis, 1833). In connection with the parish of Llanrhian, George Owen noted the 8th of March to be the Festival of St. Rhian (RCAM, 1925), but how the saint's day was celebrated locally is not known.

2. Abereiddi (SM7931). The old slate quarries at Abereiddi have left a legacy of crumbling buildings and abandoned workings which combine with geologically interesting features to make this one of the most fascinating locations on the Pembrokeshire coastline. Structural remains include an abandoned row of workers cottages and a 19th century limekiln (SM797312). Some on site interpretation already exists. The quarries here were linked by an old tramway to the harbour and crushing facilities at Porthgain, 2km away. In common with most of the small bays and inlets around the Preseli coastline, Abereiddi has historically been associated with sea fishing, an industry which has of course declined during the 20th century. A

small number of inshore fishermen still work out of Abereiddi, fishing mainly for lobster and crab, but also some mackerel and pollack.

3. Porthgain (SM8132). This industrial complex includes a listed 19th century limekiln, slate quarries, a brickworks site, a light railway and a number of standing buildings associated with the former industry which grew around the harbour in the 19th century. It was the small natural harbour which attracted developers to the site, and a new purpose built stone walled harbour was created there to facilitate the export of stone. The old Pilot House (SM813326) survives and a pair of tall navigational beacons stand either side of the entrance to the harbour, intended to guide ships safely into the narrow harbour mouth. As with Abereiddi, there is still some residual inshore fishing carried out from Porthgain.

Porthgain benefited from having ample supplies of building stone, brick clay and roofing slate in close proximity to an accessible harbour. Porthgain granite was used extensively as a building stone in turn of the century Dublin and part of the Tate Gallery in London is also constructed of local stone. It flourished from the late 19th century until the 1914-18 war, by which time similar or better materials elsewhere in the British Isles were being easily reached by the developing rail network. It continued producing crushed roadstone until 1931, its year of closure. Some terraced workers cottages are still occupied near the harbour, but the most impressive surviving building is the recently restored Ty Mawr, formerly a machinery shed of the brickworks complex.

4. Abereiddi Tower (SM793314). A stone built navigational aid, possibly a lookout tower built after the French landing at Pencaer in 1797.

5. Llanrhian Mill (SM820314). Intact 19th century corn mill. LB2*. Private residence.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Trefin was traditionally governed by a mock-mayor, chosen annually by the villagers (Fenton, 19).

G) Art & Literature.

1. The Welsh language poet Edgar Phillips, Archdruid in 1960, was born and educated in Trefin.

2. The old ruined corn mill at Trefin was the subject of the well known poem "Melin Trefin", written by the poet Crwys.

3. John Knapp-Fisher. This contemporary artist has his gallery at Croesgoch. He is well known for his paintings of Pembrokeshire scenes.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Trefin Village; annual fair; mock mayor

Christian heritage; churches & chapels

Bishops Palace site, Trefin

Porthgain & Abereiddi; industrial history & geological importance

Maritime history; fishing and coastal trade.

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23. LLANSTADWELL COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

The community is located on the northern side of the Daugleddau, between the towns of Milford Haven and Neyland. The village of Llanstadwell is historically, perhaps, the most important settlement within the community, but there are two other villages at Waterston and Mascle Bridge; the former having grown to become the largest village in the community, due to its proximity to the Gulf oil refinery.

In historical and archaeological terms, there are few recorded sites of prehistoric or mediaeval date. Hints of early human activity are known, such as a bronze age burnt mound at Leonardston (SM944060), and the name Longstone Meadow (SM941062) is suggestive of the site of a lost bronze age standing stone. There are also traces of an iron age hillfort east of Waterston (at SM942057), but none of these sites can be described as significant.

The dedication of the parish church to St. Tudwal, a dark age saint, indicates that some settlement may well have been present at Llanstadwell in pre-Norman times, but the most important physical evidence for mediaeval settlement are the "ghosts" of later mediaeval strip fields in the local landscape, particularly near Waterston.

Several formerly important estates are located within the community, all now private residences or farms. Chief amongst these are Upper Scoveston (SM929073), Hayston Hall (SM935084), Jordanston (SM945077) and Scoveston (SM935070).

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Tudwal's Church (SM955050).** Parish church. The saints name has given rise to that of the community and the dedication is a dark age one, pointing to an ecclesiastical presence on the site since perhaps the 6th century. The building was restored in the 19th century but the 13th century tower remains. Fenton (152) noted that a mediaeval tomb effigy was found in the churchyard and that it was believed locally that the church was the burial place of the "ancient lords" of the manor of Newton (the site of the old mansion and estate of Newton is now covered by the Gulf Oil Refinery). The church is located on the banks of the Daugleddau and offers good views across the waterway.

2. **Hephziban Chapel (SM949066).** Mid 19th century Baptist chapel.

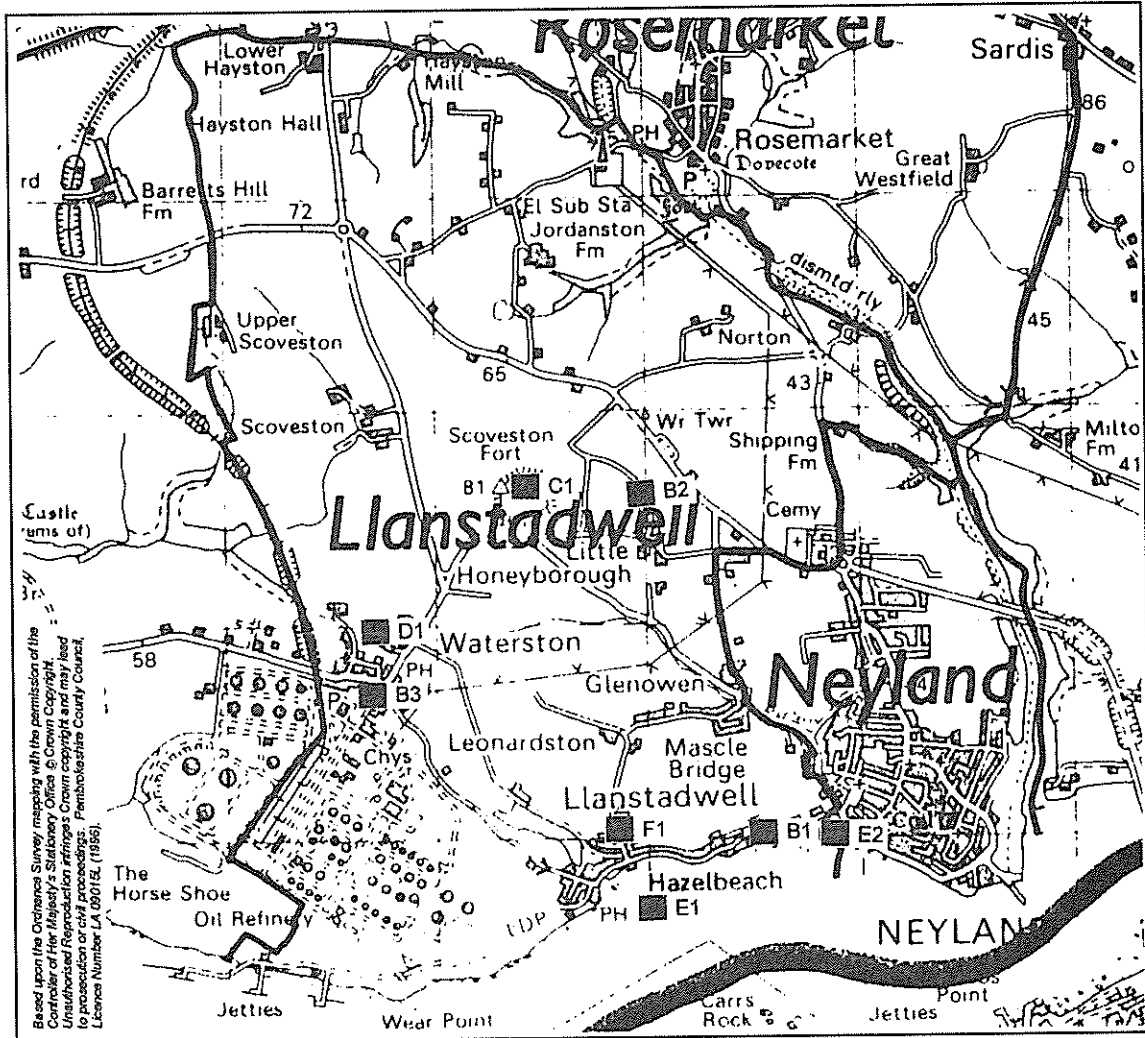
3. **Waterston Methodist Chapel (SM937057).** Late 19th century chapel which now stands at the entrance to an oil refinery.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Fort Scoveston (SM944066).** Built from 1859 to defend the landward approach to the Haven. The fort site is now partly overgrown with gorse and is isolated in an agricultural landscape. It is hexagonal in plan and defended by substantial earthwork ramparts, making it one of the most prominent features in the local landscape. There is no current public access to the site. SAM.

D. Town & Country.

1. **Waterston (SM9306).** There was an agricultural village here by the 14th century, known as *Walteryston* (Rees, 1932). Around the modern village there are clear remnants of the mediaeval field system farmed by this and later communities, in the form of long, narrow parcels of land known as quilllets. During mediaeval times the land was not enclosed in hedged fields such as are common today, but was rather divided into large open fields, each sub-divided into narrow strip fields which were farmed by the community. The modern field boundaries of other areas within Llanstadwell Community appear to have preserved some of these early field boundaries, being in general elongated rectangular parcels, especially between Mascle Bridge and Fort Scoveston.



Llanstadwell Community.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. George Owen (1603) noted that this part of the Daugleddau offered a good anchorage and it is hardly surprising that the Daugleddau waterway has played a major part in the historical development of the community, with the village of Llanstadwell hugging its northern shore. With neighbouring Neyland and Milford Haven expanding greatly as fishing and passenger ports during the 19th century, Llanstadwell was left surprisingly unchanged until the arrival of the large Gulf oil terminal in the mid-20th century, also attracted by the safe harbour provided by the Haven. The jetties of the Gulf terminal are within Llanstadwell Community.

2. The Ferry public house (SM957050) marks the location of one of many small ferries which once crossed the Daugleddau to Pembroke Dock, often carrying men to and from their work in the Pembroke Dock dockyards.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F. Social Customs & History.

1. Llanstadwell was a sparsely populated parish in the early 19th century. Carlisle (1811) recorded only 386 inhabitants, and that at a time when Neyland was included within Llanstadwell parish. By 1844 there

had been an upturn in the population, primarily due to increasing activity in the ports of Milford and Pembroke Dock. In that year Samuel Lewis gave a population of 833. Little more than a decade later Neyland would be under construction and a major change in the character of the area would be under way. Subsequent to the development of Neyland town and port, the new parish of Neyland was created out of the eastern portion of the parish of Llanstadwell.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Fort Scoveston.
Mediaeval strip fields at Waterston and Mascle Bridge
Llanstadwell parish church
Llanstadwell village: fishing

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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24. MAENCLOCHOG COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Maenclochog is a large community which extends from the summit of the Preseli Hills down to the Carmarthenshire border on the Eastern Cleddau river. The community includes Foel Cwmcerwyn, the highest point in the Preseli hills. Such is the archaeological significance of the hilly northern half of the community that it is included in Cadw's Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest. That part of the community which lies to the north of the road which runs from Rosebush towards Mynachlogddu is also included within the boundaries of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

The recent history of the area is particularly notable for the trade and industry generated by the cattle trade and local slate quarries and the rail link which was provided to serve them. However, the community has remained almost wholly rural in character, with few villages. Maenclochog is by far the most significant of these and is a relatively large village, Llanycefn and Rosebush are the only other settlements in the community, the latter originating as a slate quarrying village.

The community possesses a good number of prehistoric monuments, many of which are found on the open moorland and higher ground in the northern portion of the community area, and is also notable for a number of sites and monuments of dark age or mediaeval ecclesiastical origin, the modern community being composed the parish units of Maenclochog, Llandeilo Llwydarth, Vorlan and Llanycefn.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

- 1. Eithbed West Burial Chamber (SN079286).** Remains of a ruined cromlech. 100m from footpath. It is said that an important concentration of Neolithic sites once stood here, the RCAM (1925) record that three cromlechs and three stone circles were demolished by the landowner in the late 19th century.
- 2. Rhiwau Barrow, Llanycefn (SN095230).** Scheduled bronze age round barrow, with a poorly preserved ring barrow adjacent. Roadside location but no public access. SAM.
- 3. Foel Cwmcerwyn (Preseli Top) (SN0931).** A group of 4 bronze age round barrows are clustered around the peak of the highest point of the Preseli range. One of these was opened by Richard Fenton in 1806, who uncovered some bronze age pottery and signs of a cremation burial. His account of the excavation and the huge party of onlookers who followed him up the mountain is a classic description of the way many early antiquarians worked in the field (Fenton, 1811, 192). SAM.
- 4. Budloy Stone (SN065285).** Bronze age standing stone. In field next to public footpath, between Maenclochog and Henry's Moat. SAM.
- 5. Parcytywod (SN087277).** Bronze age standing stone, c.500m east of Maenclochog village. SAM.
- 6. Cornel Bach Stone (SN081279).** Two bronze age standing stones. In field 200m north of Maenclochog, roadside location. SAM.
- 7. Cilmoor (SN080268).** Bronze age standing stone. Close to old railway line, 300m south west of Maenclochog village.
- 8. Prysg Farm (SN095271 & SN095270).** Bronze age standing stones. One is close to the roadside but there is no public access. SAM.
- 9. Castell Forlan (SN091265).** Iron age hillfort. Overlooks old railway line. Access via public footpath. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

- 1. St. Mary's Church. (SN083273). Maenclochog parish church. Mediaeval church with Victorian restoration.** Two dark age inscribed stones known as the Andagelli and Coimagni Stones are kept in the church. In the 19th century a schoolhouse stood in the churchyard.
- 2. St. Teilo's Church (SN099269).** This mediaeval church has been deserted and ruined since the early 19th century. The Andagelli, Coimagni and Curicagni Stones came from here, the first two of which are now at Maenclochog church, the third at St. Llawddog's, Cenarth.
- 3. Llanycefn Church (SN096237).** Mediaeval church restored in 1904.
- 4. St. Mary's Well (SN075270).** Mediaeval holy well on the outskirts of Maenclochog.

5. **Capel Horeb, Rosebush (SN073281).** 19th century Methodist chapel.
6. **Hen Gapel, Maenclochog (SN083274).** 19th century chapel, probably restored in early 20th century. In centre of village opposite church.
7. **Tabernacle, Maenclochog (SN084273).** Mid - 19th century Independent chapel, built as the result of a theological dispute which divided the congregation of Yr Hen Gapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Y Gaer (SN083272).** A mediaeval motte castle. There is documentary evidence of a mediaeval fortified dwelling at Maenclochog. Whether this is in anyway connected with Y Gaer is not known.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Maenclochog Village - Historic Settlement.** Maenclochog probably has its origins in the 12th century, during a period of significant Anglo-Flemish settlement in the area between Haverfordwest and the Preseli Hills. The manor of Maenclochog was in the possession of the powerful de la Roche family of Great Nash, Llangwm in the mid-13th century, when David de la Roche was the feudal lord of Maenclochog (Thomas, 1991).

Maenclochog is believed to have possessed a fortified dwelling and motte castle in mediaeval times, which would have been the focus of the feudal lordship, around which an agricultural village would have developed. The large village green adjacent to the parish church is also suggestive of mediaeval settlement, and the dedication of the church to a non-Celtic saint, in this case St. Mary, suggests that the church was itself founded after the Norman conquest. The most obvious surviving traces of mediaeval settlement around the village are traces of a mediaeval strip field system, characteristic of a feudal agricultural system, whereby the land was divided into large open fields and further sub-divided into strips which were allocated to the men of the village.

Despite its probable Anglo-Norman origins, Maenclochog was firmly in the Pembrokeshire Welshry by later mediaeval times and the main language of the district has been Welsh ever since; the Landsker boundary between Welsh and English speaking Pembrokeshire being well to the south west of the community boundary.

The proximity of the Preseli hills has meant that animal husbandry has probably been the most important agricultural pursuit in this area since time immemorial, with abundant common pasture lands available on the moorlands to the north and the lower land being relatively poor arable farmland. This tradition of stock raising and dealing continues to the present day, but it was especially vital to the district from later mediaeval times until the 19th century when drovers would have passed through the area with their animals, on their way to the towns and cities of England.

By the 19th century, Maenclochog had attracted a large cattle fair attended by many cattle dealers and drovers, held on the green which still remains open in the centre of the village.

2. **Rosebush village.** Primarily an industrial settlement, with a fine row of 19th century quarrymen's terraced cottages, the village grew due to the employment provided by the nearby slate quarries. The row of terraced workers cottages still inhabited and the old village post office is now a guest house and restaurant.

The quarries were boosted by the arrival of the Maenclochog Railway in 1876. From the outset, the railway sought to attract tourist business and a hotel (The Precelly Hotel) and ornamental lake garden constructed to attract visitors to the area also survive. The former is now a public house, "Y Tafarn Sinc", whilst the latter is now rather overgrown but still recognisable by some of the more exotic shrubs which still grow. The concentration of surviving late 19th century buildings around the old railway station and the dramatic landscape around the slate quarries themselves, give Rosebush a unique character with a rich and interesting history.

3. **Penrhos Cottage Museum (SN101258).** A small cottage, owned by the County Council, which has been decorated and furnished as it would have been in the 19th century and is open to the public.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & Markets. Four large annual cattle fairs were formerly held at Maenclochog, on March 10th, May 22nd, August 5th and the first Monday after the 29th of October (Lewis, 1833).

2. Rosebush Slate Quarries (SN078299). The quarry workings, spoil tips and some ruinous buildings are a notable, in some respects picturesque local landscape feature which can be seen for many miles. These quarries were most active during the last quarter of the 19th century and their expansion was one of the chief reasons for the construction of the Maenclochog Railway from the main South Wales line near Clynderwen to its original terminus at Rosebush (although it was extended to Fishguard by 1899). It is said that Rosebush slate was used to roof part of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster as well as the County Hall at Carmarthen. Although the quarries closed in the early 20th century the village, which grew as a result of the employment offered here, still exists.

3. Maenclochog Railway. Built primarily to serve the quarries at Rosebush, this line included stations Llanycefn, Maenclochog and Rosebush. It was completed in September, 1875 and officially opened on September 19, 1876. Two men were associated with its development, Edward Cropper and his son-in-law James Macaulay. The family are commemorated by a monument at Rosebush and Cropper's wife Margaret (Owen) is buried in Maenclochog churchyard.

Re-launched and renamed as the Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire Railway, the line was later extended to Fishguard, via Puncteston and Letterston, in advance of the arrival of the main South Wales line at Fishguard in 1906. The line remained open until 1949 and the track was lifted in 1952, leaving only the track bed to mark its course. Much of this remains intact, though some sections have been interrupted by building, clearance and the demolition of bridges.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Maenclochog derives its name from the "bell stones"; two large stones which once stood near the village and were said to ring like a bell when struck (Fenton, 1811, 192). If such a stone ever existed it was destroyed before the 19th century, but a rough sketch drawing of the stones was made by the 18th century antiquarian Edward Llwyd

2. St. Teilo's Skull. The holy well at Llandeilo Llwydarth parish church was said to have healing properties, particularly for pulmonary complaints. Traditionally the water was drunk out of a fragment of human skull, reputedly that of Teilo himself but more likely that of a young female. This skull was in the possession of the Melchior family, the eldest member of the family being responsible for administering the healing waters to visitors for many generations, but this link was broken when the skull was sold in 1927. The well is now a source of water for a nearby farm.

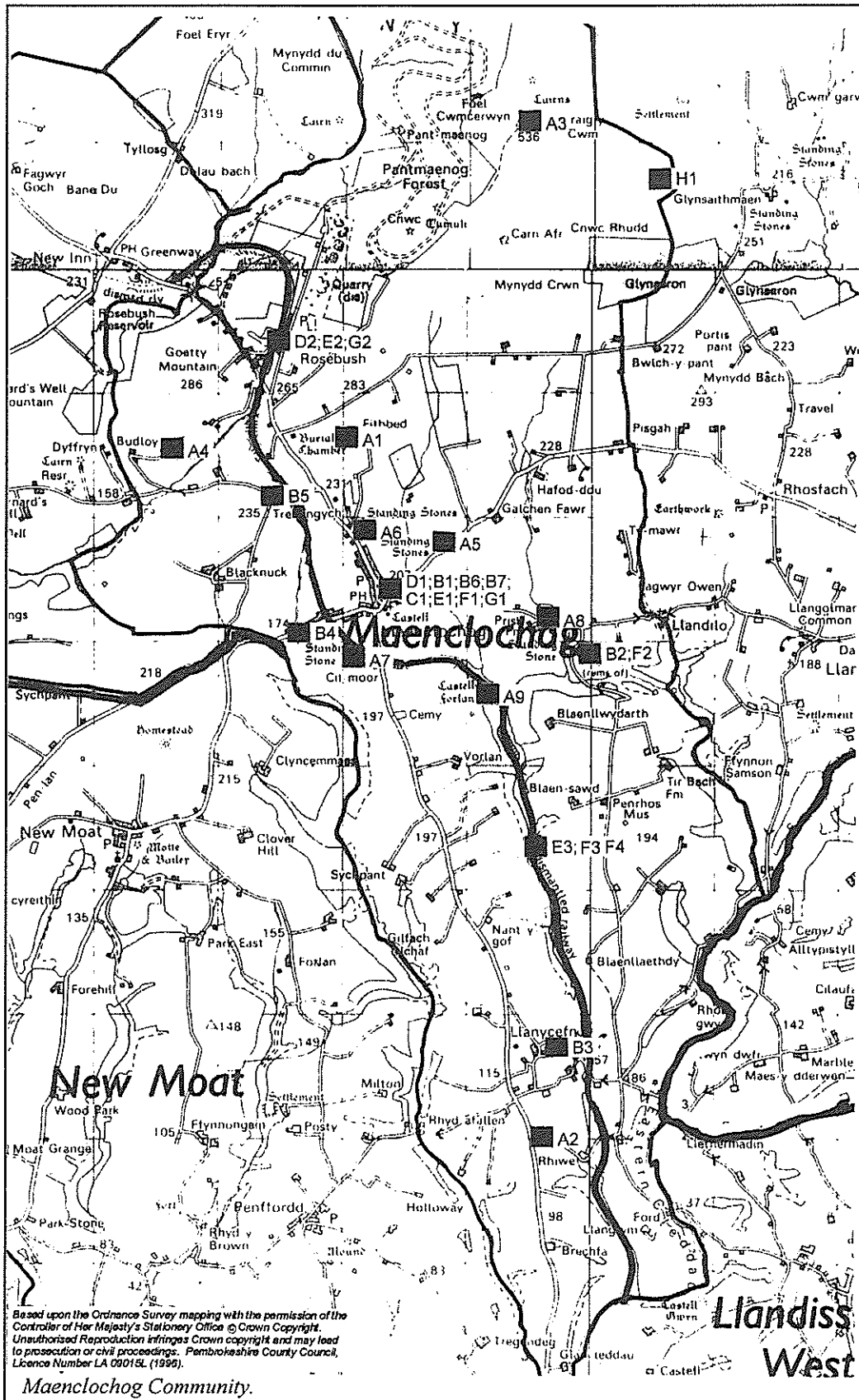
3. In 1943, Barnes Wallace tested his "bouncing bombs" on the then idle Maenclochog Railway line. RAF bombers attempted to bounce dummy bombs along the line and into the Cefn Llwydarth tunnel. It is said that this same tunnel was used locally for treating children with lung problems. They were taken into the tunnel to breathe the steam of passing trains thereby inducing coughing and clearing their chests (Gale, 1992).

4. An unusual and tragic coincidence affected one local family after the construction of the Maenclochog Railway. In May 1876, a runaway train caused the death of one Thomas Evans near Maenclochog. 25 years later his brother was hit and killed by a train at the same spot. Thomas Evans was buried at Tabernacle, Maenclochog.

G) Art & Literature.

1. Y Brifardd Eirwyn George. This contemporary Welsh language poet, lives in Maenclochog.

2. Joseph Macaulay. As part of his ambitions to make Rosebush a popular tourist resort, Macaulay wrote a guide book to the area. In later years, when ownership of the line had passed to the GWR, they endeavoured to advertise the line with a poster campaign and a series of attractive advertising posters were produced.



H) Myth & Legend.

1. The valley below Foel Cwmcerwyn is the mythological battleground where (according to the mediaeval tale recounted in the collection of ancient Welsh tales, known as the Mabinogion) King Arthur's men fought the Twrch Trwyth, a monstrous boar which they had pursued from Ireland. They hoped to win the comb and scissors which the Twrch carried between his ears; these being required to cut and groom the hair of the giant Ysbaddaden before he would allow Culhwch, Arthur's nephew, to marry his daughter, Olwen. The boar slew four of Arthur's men here.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Maenclochog village -
Historic settlement;
parish church
nonconformist chapels
cattle fairs

Rosebush Quarries
workers houses
inn
Maenclochog Railway

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25. MANORDEIFI COMMUNITY FILE (MAENORDEIFI)

1. SUMMARY.

Manordeifi Community is located in the extreme north-eastern corner of Pembrokeshire. It is an essentially rural community, the only settlements being the relatively small villages of Abercych, Capel Newydd, Carregwen and Pontrhydyceirt. There are no significant prehistoric sites in the community, but there are some noteworthy sites of mediaeval and post mediaeval date.

2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. David's - old parish church and churchyard, Manordeifi (SN228431). This church was originally dedicated to the Celtic St. Llawddog, but in Norman times was rededicated to St. Lawrence and then St. David, who is also commemorated by a mediaeval holy well, known as Ffynnon Ddewi, which Jones (1953) records as being located a short distance east of the old churchyard. The church building has 14th century origins but was altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was abandoned as a parish church in 1899 due to risk of flooding from the nearby Teifi, but has been maintained throughout the 20th century. The building is noted for its humble and relatively unchanged 18th century character. The churchyard has also escaped the changes experienced elsewhere during the 20th century and is noted for the number of iron railed grave enclosures remaining.

2. St. David's - new parish church, Carregwen (SN224418). Although a relatively modern church (built 1897-8), the parish church is noted for its fine interior fittings, which include an elaborate mosaic decorated font and pulpit, and fine stained glass windows.

3. Cilfowyr Baptist Chapel (SN220421). Daughter church of Rhydwylym, but mother church to many of the Baptist chapels in North Pembrokeshire and South Cardiganshire. First built in 1718, a number of the leading Baptist figures of the 18th century are buried here. The site of a mediaeval chapel of ease which has been ruined since the early 19th century is located at the entrance to the chapel grounds.

4. Ramoth Baptist Chapel (SN249404). Mid 19th century chapel which has kept much of its original character.

5. Capel Newydd Methodist Chapel (SN228395). One of the earliest Methodist chapels founded in Pembrokeshire, by Thomas Harries (known as the 'Apostle of Pembrokeshire') in 1763, but rebuilt in 1848.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Battle of Llechryd Ford. In 1100 there was an important battle fought between the men of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Lord of Deheubarth, and the rebellious sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, fought at Llechryd Ford on the boundaries of the community (Fenton. 272-3).

2. Castell Malgwyn. It has been traditionally believed that Maelgwyn ap Rhys built a castle near the site of Castell Malgwyn Farm in the late 12th century. Although this explains the name of the farm, later applied to the nearby hotel, the existence of such a castle is as yet unproven, though an earthwork of unknown purpose north of the farm may possibly be the site of the castle.

D) Town & Country.

1. Ffynone (SN242385). Ffynone House is one of the finest mansion houses standing in northern Pembrokeshire and its Grade 1 listed status reinforces its importance. It was commissioned in the 1790's by Colonel John Colby, a hero of the defence of Fishguard when the French landed nearby in 1797, and designed by the famous architect John Nash. The house was remodelled during the 19th and 20th centuries, including significant internal and external decorative work carried out by Inigo Thomas, best known as a garden designer in England. The house, its outbuildings and its gardens combine to make this one of the most important mansion houses in the county, standing in an impressive landscape above the wooded Dulais valley. The gardens are periodically opened to the public as part of the National Gardens Scheme.

2. Castell Malgwyn. Although the mansion itself is in Cilgerran Community, its gateway, drive and lodge, part of a planned early 19th century garden as well as the estate farm lie in Manordeifi.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

- 1. Llechryd Tinplate Works Canal (SN2243).** The tinplate works stood near Castell Malgwyn Hotel, now in Cilgerran Community, but the canal which supplied the works with water runs parallel with the Teifi for nearly 1km, north of Castle Malgwyn Farm, originating near Manordeifi Church (Phillips, 159).
- 2. Whitland & Cardigan Railway (SN209394 -210423).** The track bed of this disused railway line passes along the western edge of Manordeifi Community.

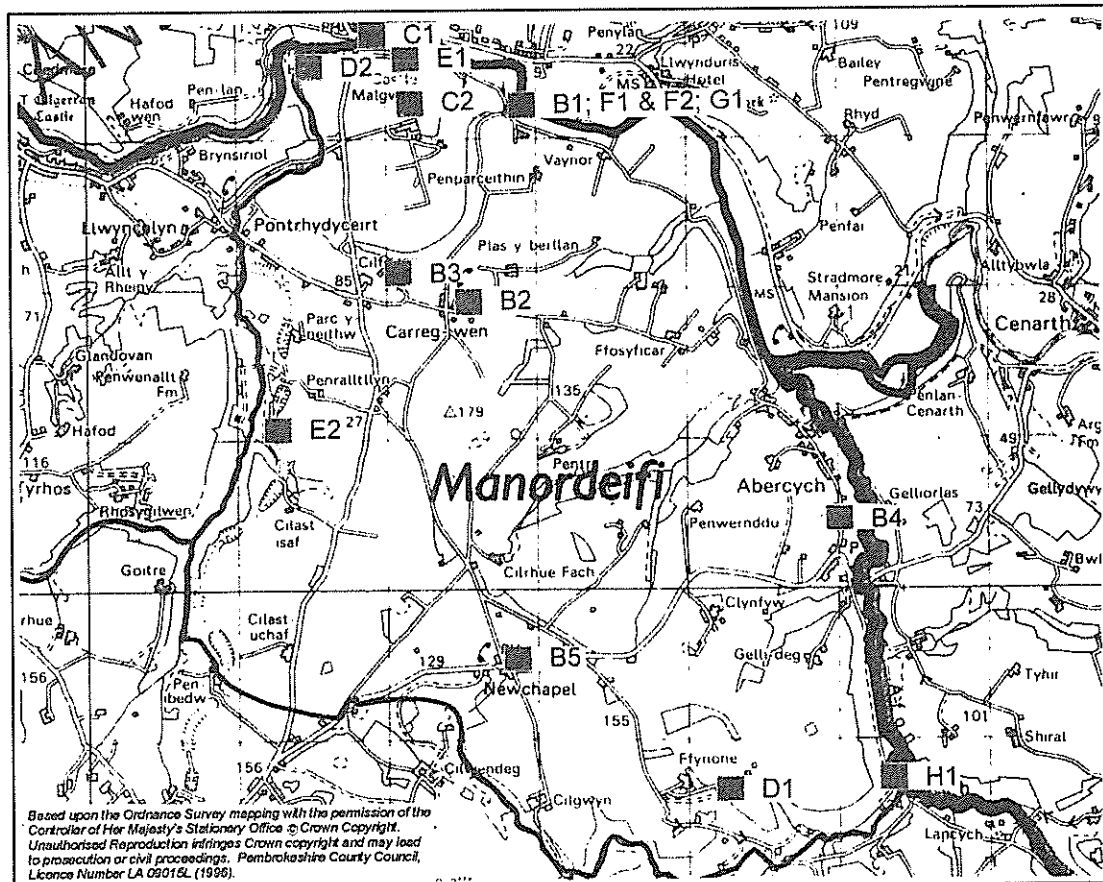
3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

- 1. The coracle** was once commonly used along the Teifi in this part of Pembrokeshire, one is kept in the old parish church as a reminder of the days, in times of flood, when the church could only be reached by boat. Fortunately the Teifi has changed course and no longer threatens the church.
- 2. An army officer** killed in India was returned for burial at Manordeifi Church. His relatives were puzzled by the size and shape of the coffin and had it opened, finding within it the body of a large tiger. It transpired that the creature had devoured the said officer and the family later received the immortal telegraph message; 'Tiger in box. Sahib in Tiger'!

G) Art & Literature.

- The 19th century poet John Blackwell (Alun) was rector of Manordeifi until his death and is buried in the old parish churchyard.



Manordeifi Community.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. The Mabinogi. Cwmcych figures in the mediaeval collection of folktales known as the Mabinogi, mentioned as a hunting ground of the early kings of Dyfed, and the location where Pwyll meets Arawn, the King of Annwn - the underworld - whilst hunting. The entrance to the kingdom of Annwn was said to be in the locality.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The parish churches
Nonconformist heritage
Castell Malgwyn & Cwm Morgenau
Ffynone Mansion & estate woodland
Abercych: Cwmcych & Mabinogi legends
Whitland & Cardigan Railway

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26. MARLOES & ST. BRIDES COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

This community was formed by the union of the parishes of Marloes and St. Brides. It is located on the peninsula which forms the southern side of St. Brides Bay and along its coastline there are spectacular views of the bay, the islands and St. David's Head. There has naturally long been a close affinity with sea trading and fishing in the area, farming being the other staple activity of the local population.

The community includes the islands of Grassholm, Skomer, Midland and Gateholm, as well as The Smalls, a rock some 27km west of the mainland upon which a lighthouse has been built. The whole community lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and it includes a long section of impressive coastline along which the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path runs. A large section of this coastline around Wooltack Point is managed by the National Trust as a nature reserve whilst Skomer Island is a National Nature Reserve, a Marine Reserve and is also registered as an Historic Landscape by Cadw due to its archaeological importance. Each of the islands have a wealth of archaeological sites, with evidence for prehistoric and mediaeval occupation in the form of settlement sites and field systems, surviving due to the fact that none of them have been subjected to modern intensive farming techniques.

The mainland, particularly around the coastal belt, also includes a diversity of archaeological and historic sites, ranging from mesolithic flintworking sites and iron age promontory forts to mediaeval ecclesiastical sites and historic mansions, Marloes, the only village within the community, being itself of mediaeval origin.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Nab Head (SM790110).** This headland is one of the most important prehistoric sites in Wales and has been the find spot of over 500 mesolithic shale beads as well as a unique mesolithic carved stone, probably a fertility symbol, of similar date.
2. **Harold Stone, Skomer (SM733095).** Bronze age standing stone. SAM.
3. **Skomer (SM727088).** Bronze age round barrow. SAM.
4. **South Castle, Skomer (SM736089).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
5. **Marloes Sound Rath (SM768079).** Strong iron age coastal promontory fort with three lines of defensive banks and ditches. On coastal path. SAM.
6. **Wooltack Point (SM757090).** The largest iron age coastal promontory fort in Pembrokeshire. The fort corresponds with an area known as The Deerpark, defined by a wall built for Lord Kensington of St. Brides in 1800, which runs parallel with the iron age defences. SAM.
7. **Marloes (SM795083).** Iron age fort on the edge of Marloes village.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Peter's Church (SM794082).** This 13th century church was restored in the late 19th century. A rare example of a total immersion baptistery is found inside the church. Until the last century a handbell was used to summon parishioners to meetings and funerals at the church. LB.
2. **St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides (SM802108).** A 13th century church which was restored in the 19th century. It stands in a beautiful coastal location, above the small inlet of St. Brides Haven.
3. **St Bride's Haven (SM802109).** A mediaeval chapel stood on the shore here. Fenton (1811, 98) noted that graves were being washed out of a nearby cliff, probably from a cemetery associated with the chapel.
4. **Martin's Haven Stone (SM760090).** A dark age inscribed stone.
5. **Moriah Baptist Chapel, Marloes (SM793083).** A 19th century chapel which stands in the village.

D. Town & Country.

1. **Marloes Village - Historic Settlement.** Marloes has its origins in the mediaeval period and according to tradition was a Flemish settlement. Explanations of the village name range from a Welsh origin,

Moelrhos (bare moor) to Marles, referring to the marl soil of the area. There is little surviving evidence of the mediaeval village which grew here, apart from some relics of a mediaeval strip field system north of the village and place names such as Marloes Court (SM786082), probably the site of a mediaeval courthouse. The unusual layout of the village, which has two parallel streets, may owe something to the layout of the mediaeval settlement.

The village and the surrounding area does not seem to have been a prosperous one in previous centuries if the description of the village in 1847 is believed, when a Royal Commissioner described it as a "wretched one" and its people "ill conditioned" (Edwards, 1974). Late 19th century OS maps give an interesting view of the Marloes at that time, showing the Blacksmiths Arms, a Baptist and Methodist Chapel, the smithy and a number of wells within the village. Marloes now possesses a village hall, built on the site of the 18th century Wesleyan Methodist chapel which closed in the early 20th century. The village also has a clock tower, which is said to have been erected in memory of the 4th Baron of Kensington of St. Bride's Castle, c. 1904.

2. Skomer Island. This is a registered historic landscape due to the wealth of archaeological remains which it possesses. Iron age and Romano-British occupation is evidenced on this island at a number of locations, each of which are scheduled ancient monuments. There is documented mediaeval settlement on the island which was served by a small chapel (SM7209). There are also the ruins of a post mediaeval farm. SAM.

3. Gateholm Island. Archaeological evidence points to the occupation of Gateholm from at least the Neolithic period onwards. A probable iron age settlement is known at SM769071. SAM.

4. Orlandon (SM811094). This mansion was once the home of the renowned Laugharne family, the most famous son of which was Major General Rowland Laugharne, who rose to prominence in the service of Oliver Cromwell during the Civil War, figuring in the defeat of Royalist forces in Pembrokeshire. However, Laugharne was one of three prominent Pembrokeshire Parliamentarians who switched allegiances during the Second Civil War of 1648. The other two were John Poyer, Mayor of Pembroke and Colonel Rice Powell. All three were captured by Cromwell's forces after sieges at Tenby and Pembroke in the summer of 1648 and each was sentenced to death. However, it was decided that only one would die and after a bizarre act of clemency, which involved a child drawing lots on behalf of the three, Poyer was executed, and Powell and Laugharne freed.

5. St. Bride's Castle (SM795106). This restored mansion is now used for holiday accommodation, but was built as a residential mansion by the Lord Kensington in 1830, on the site of an earlier manor house. It is an impressive building and stands in a beautiful estate landscape which is crossed by some public rights of way. Several of the Kensington family are buried at nearby St. Bride's churchyard.

6. The Abbey, St. Bride's. (SM804107). The site of a possible ruined mediaeval tower house, near the parish church and the entrance to the grounds of St. Bride's Castle. The site is wooded and overgrown, but some features are still visible.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Martin's Haven. This is the only safe haven for boats on the Marloes peninsula and as such was historically the focus for the fishing activities of the local community. It was also used by local crossing to the islands, where gulls eggs and rabbits were collected, an important addition to the local diet. It is now the location of an office of the Skomer Marine Nature Reserve and is still a departure point for boats crossing to the islands.

2. Marloes Mere (SN775081). Medicinal leeches were harvested from this marsh until it was largely drained and improved in the 19th century. It is believed that this useful species of leech became extinct locally thereafter.

3. St. Bride's Haven (SM802109). A limekiln positioned as close as possible to the shore in order that coal and limestone unloaded on the beach could be easily moved to the kiln for burning.

4. Crabhall farm (SM809073). Limekiln. Similar to E2.

5. Marloes was noted by Fenton (1811, 91) to be a poor village, the local economy dependent on fishing, lobsters & crabbing and medicinal leeches. Locals also spun net hemp and made lobster pots for sale to boost their income. Herring fishing was once an important aspect in the local economy. It was said that

the industry failed after the chapel at St. Bride's Haven was converted into a herring salting house during the 18th century, an act recalled in an old rhyme;

"When St. Bride's chapel a salt house was made
St. Bride's lost the herring trade"

6. The Smalls Lighthouse (SM466089). The first Smalls Lighthouse was built by Henry Whiteside, of Solva, in 1770, and was of revolutionary design. He spent a period marooned at the light during its first winter and had to send a message in a bottle in the hope of being rescued. Of three bottles sent one reached Galway and another Newgale, but the third came to shore below Treleddyn, St. David's, to whose owner it was addressed. At first two men served the light, but in 1780 one lightkeeper died and the other, afraid to dispose of the corpse, put it in a box and lashed it outside the light. It was 60 days before relief came, by which time the corpse was decayed and the box battered. The surviving lightkeeper, Tom Griffiths, had been driven insane by this experience and spent the rest of his life in an asylum. The dead man, Joseph Harry, was buried at St. David's Church, Whitchurch, Solva, as was the lighthouse's builder Henry Whiteside. (Fenton, 1811, 72). The wreck of a Viking ship has been located on the Smalls Reef and a sword handle recovered from the site.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G. Social Customs & History.

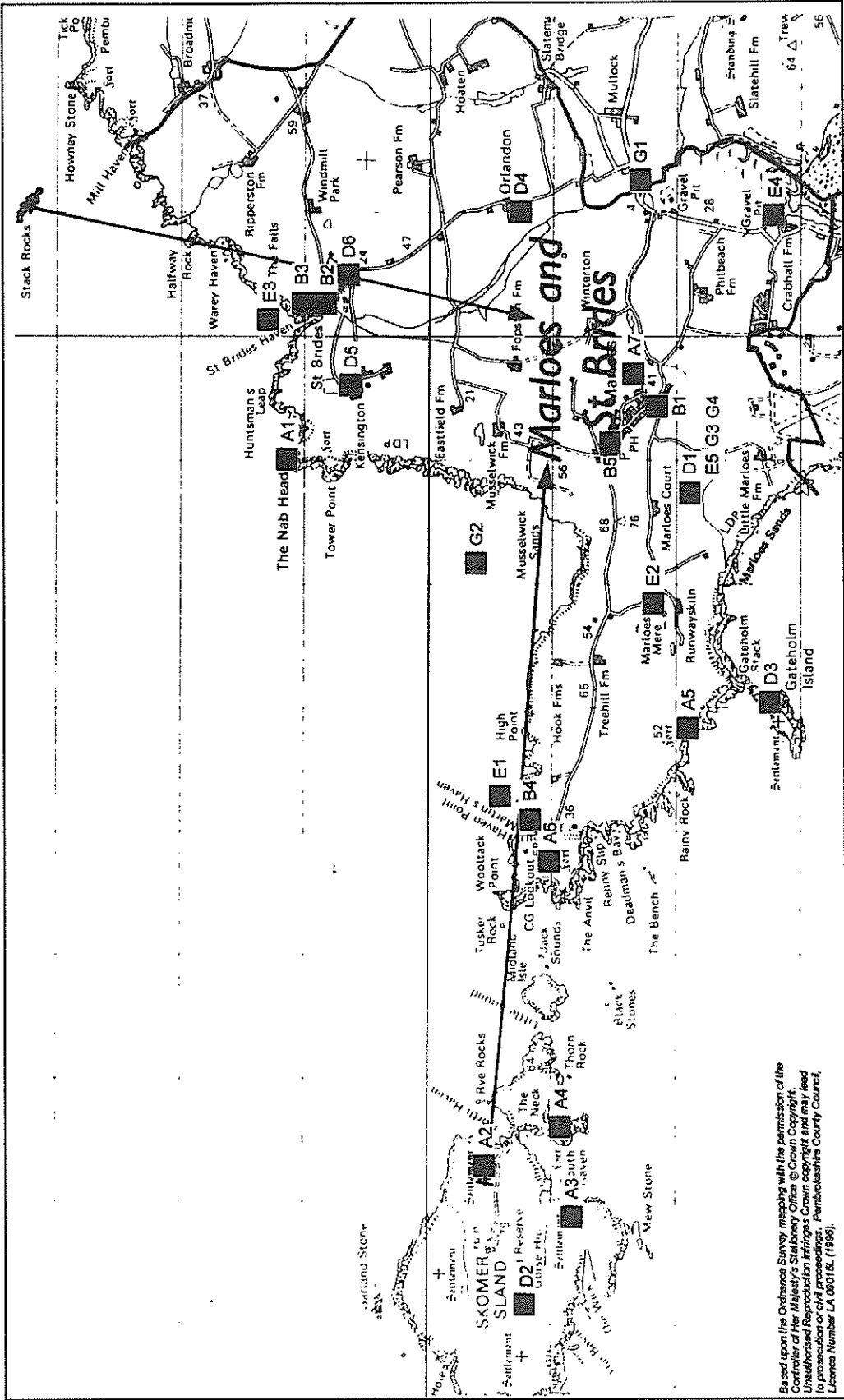
- 1. Mullock Bridge (SM812083).** This is traditionally held to be the bridge which Rhys ap Thomas stood beneath to allow Henry VII to walk over him when the latter began his march to Bosworth. It was said that Rhys had sworn allegiance to the king and promised that Tudor would have to walk over his body before he could attempt to gain the throne. By standing beneath the bridge Rhys therefore fulfilled his promise to the king, Henry Tudor had indeed passed over his body.
- 2. The Royal Commissioner** mentioned above suggested that wrecking was one of the sins of the people of Marloes, that is to say deliberately enticing ships onto the rocks with the use of false beacons. It is said that lamps were tied to horses tails who were then led back and forth along the cliff tops to confuse passing ships (Webbe, 15).
- 3. The Marloes Gulls.** Marloes people were once known by neighbouring communities as the "Marloes Gulls" and they were often made the butt of jokes, such as the claim that Marloes folk would complete one half of the long journey to Haverfordwest Market on a Friday, go home for the night and then finish the journey on Saturday (Webbe, 15).
- 4. The parish history** records that a form of smallpox vaccination was used in the Marloes area as early as the 18th century, but little is known of its nature.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The development of Marloes village
The parish church
The cultural and economic traditions of the area,
Flemish settlers
St. Brides Castle
The Laugharnes of Orlandon
The Islands (including the history of the Smalls Lighthouse)
Leech farming

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Webbe CC	1880	<i>Old Pembrokeshire Parishes Etc.</i>



27. MATHRY COMMUNITY FILE (MATHRI)

1. SUMMARY.

Mathry Community is located on the northern Pembrokeshire coast but includes only a relatively short stretch of coastline, the greater portion of the community extends several kilometres inland and is bounded by the Western Cleddau river on its eastern side. The northern, coastal strip lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The villages of Mathry, Castle Morris, Abercastle and part of Square & Compass are found within the community area, Mathry being the most significant of these.

The community possesses a rich and varied archaeological and historical resource, with all the prehistoric periods represented by either archaeological finds or sites, the earliest being at Cwm Badau (SM849336), a find spot of mesolithic flints, indicating that mesolithic hunters were active in the area up to 10,000 years ago. A number of ruined neolithic burial chambers are recorded in the locality, the surviving cromlech of Carreg Samson being amongst the most impressive in the county.

There are sites associated with the early mediaeval Celtic church, in the form of Mathry parish church and several holy wells, whilst Castle Morris was founded around a mediaeval motte and bailey castle. The coastline within the community has several small natural harbours, of which Abercastle was the most prominent, which would have been frequented by coastal traders and local fishing boats in previous centuries.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Penlanmabws Uchaf (SM893299). Neolithic chambered tomb. Single stone remains. SAM.
2. Carreg Samson (SM848335). Impressive neolithic chambered tomb. SAM. A bronze age stone row is located nearby (SM847335).
3. Tre Wallter Llwyd (SM868317). Neolithic chambered tomb. Collapsed. SAM.
4. Glandwr Cromlech (SM866320). Neolithic chambered tomb. Capstone gone.
5. Tynewydd (SM924287). Bronze age standing stone. SAM.
6. Castell Coch (SM872347). Iron age coastal promontory fort. Dangerous. SAM.
7. Ynys y Castell (SM851339). Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
8. Parc-yr-hen-gastell (SM888306). Iron age hillfort.

B) Christian Heritage.

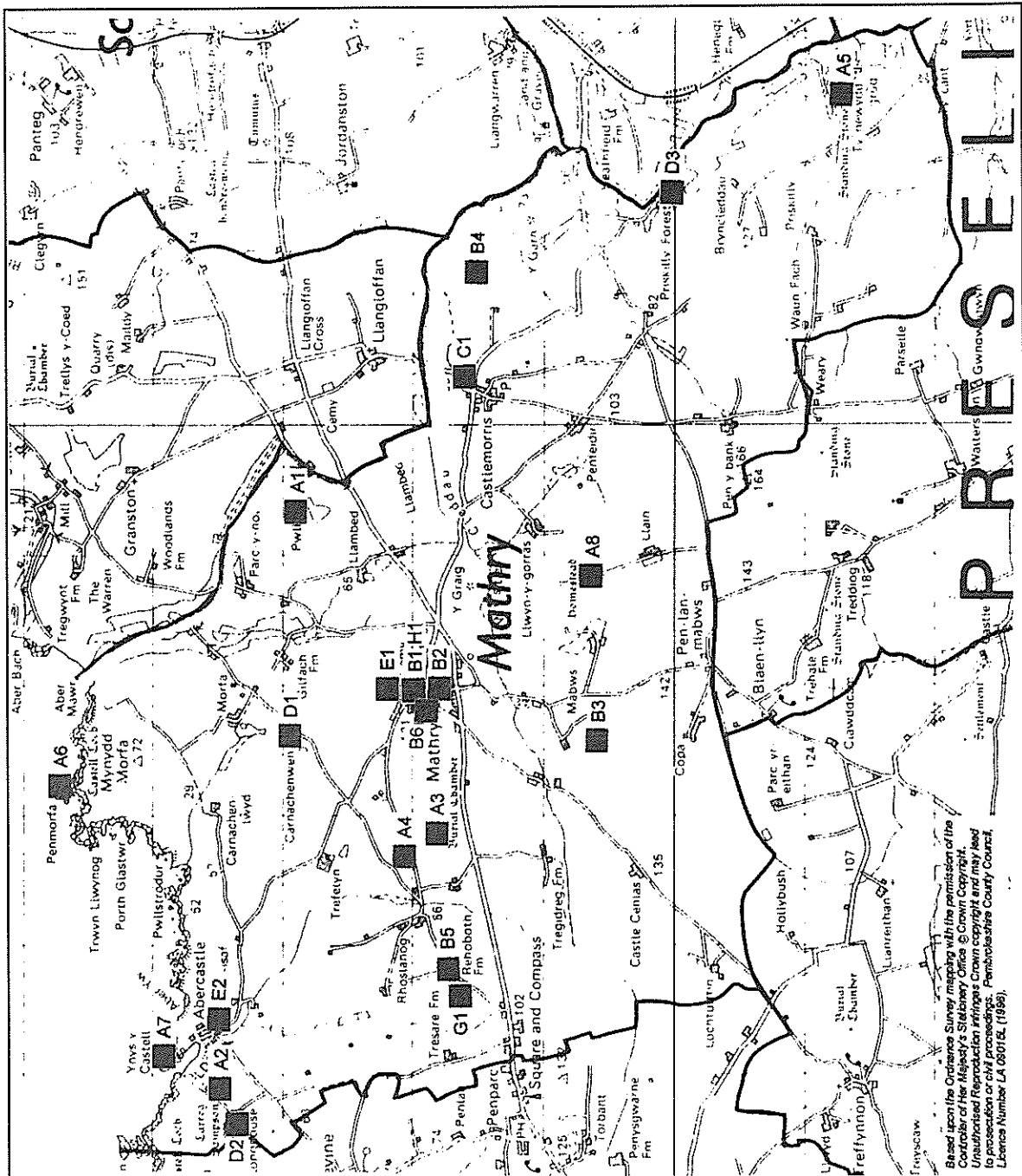
1. Holy Martyrs Church (SM879320). This parish church is a prominent landmark, set in the centre of the village on top of a dominant hill. The building is mostly 19th century, although some traces of earlier masonry survive. It is said that the steeple of the earlier church was blown down in a storm. The church was dedicated to the saints Dewi and Dwfyr. There are two dark age inscribed stones built into the churchyard wall and another in the church porch.
2. The Pilgrims Way. In mediaeval times, the Pilgrims Way from the north to St. David's passed through Mathry.
3. Ffynnon Dewi (SM875306). Mediaeval holy well.
4. Ffynnon Fair (SM911316). Mediaeval holy well.
5. Capel Rehoboth (SM858317). Mid-19th century nonconformist chapel.
6. Capel Nebo (SM878319). Small late 19th century Baptist chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Castle Morris/Casmorus (SM903316). Site of a mediaeval motte castle, now destroyed. It took its name from a Norman knight named Maurice fitz Gerald and was the focus of a mediaeval demesne or estate in the possession of the Bishop of St. David's. Details of the duties owed to the tenants of the Bishops are preserved in the 14th century '*Black Book of St. Davids*'.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Carnachenwen (SM876329).** This is described as "an extensive and little altered farm group" (Cadw, 1993). The farmhouse and some outbuildings are of 18th century origin. LB2.
2. **Longhouse (SM845333).** During the mediaeval period, this coastal farm was an important part of the Bishop of St. David's grange, centred on neighbouring Trefin.
3. **Priskilly Forest (SM918300).** Mansion. The area was well wooded in mediaeval times and noted as a good hunting ground.



Mathry Community.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Fairs & markets.** Before the 20th century an annual hiring fair was held at Mathry on the 10th of October as well as a weekly market. In mediaeval times it is known that Castle Morris had its own fair and market.

2. **Abercastell (SM853335).** This small inlet is typical of those found along the north west Pembrokeshire coastline and it was one of the better landing places along this section. Fishermen and traders would have made use of the small harbour, a limekiln (SM851336) being the sole reminder of the former busy trade in coal and limestone burnt here to produce lime for use as agricultural fertiliser on local farms. It is the last of four kilns which stood here in the 19th century. The ruins of a limeburners hut are found above the kiln. It is said that Viking raiders launched attacks on neighbouring communities from Abercastell several times during the 10th and 11th centuries (RCAM, 1925).

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G) Art & Literature.

1. **The 20th century** Welsh language poet Idwal Lloyd was born at Rehoboth, Mathry. His works included "Bro fy ngeni", in praise of his home area (WR Nicholas, ed., 1961).

H) Myth & Legend.

1. **The Seven Saints of Mathry.** There is a tradition that Cynwayw of Deugleddy and his wife had a child in each of seven successive years, then none for the next seven years. At the end of this period, his wife gave birth to seven sons together. Cynwayw decided to drown the septuplets at birth, but was stopped at the riverside by Saint Teilo, who saved them and took them away to be educated at his monastery. They were later sent to Llanddowror, where they were known as The Watermen (Dwfrwyr). Then they were sent by St. Dyfrig to Mathry, where they became known as the Seven Saints of Mathry, respected for their good deeds. They later went to Cenarth where they lived out their last years, though some versions of the story have it that they died and were buried at Mathry (John, 1991).

During mediaeval times there was a long running dispute between the diocese of Llandaff (of which Teilo was an early bishop) and St. David's. Llandaff tried to claim properties and churches within the diocese of St. David's which they maintained had been founded and nurtured by Teilo and his followers. By associating places within St. David's diocese with the life and works of Teilo they hoped to legitimise such claims. This story may well be derived from such an attempt.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistory

Cwm Badau mesolithic flint finds
Carreg Samson cromlech
Iron age coastal promontory forts

Mathry Historic Settlement

Parish church
The seven saints

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28. MERLIN'S BRIDGE COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Merlin's Bridge is located on the southern side of Haverfordwest and includes a relatively small urban area which is a suburb of the town. The name is derived from Magdalen's Bridge or Mawdlen's Bridge (Fenton, 112), taken from the name of a mediaeval monastic grange, and has nothing to do with the mythical wizard Merlin or Myrddin.

The eastern boundary of the community is formed by the Western Cleddau river, which has been a much used waterway over many centuries, exploited by prehistoric travellers (mesolithic flints have been found at Clay Lane, Merlin's Bridge) and, perhaps, Roman vessels. Dark age and mediaeval travellers also frequented the waterway, witnessed by the parish church of St. Issell's which may well have been founded by St. Ishmael or his followers in the 6th century AD. In more recent centuries, the county town and port of Haverfordwest has depended on the Cleddau as its economic lifeline. Recent industrial traffic on the river includes a once thriving trade in limestone and coal, brought up to Haverfordwest from further south in the county. A single limekiln survives at Merlin's Bridge to testify to this former trade.

Recorded sites of archaeological significance are few and far between. Possible bronze age standing stones have been noted at Lightpipe (SM941139), Bethany (SM939140) and Upper Haroldston Farm (SM953142 & 953141). Probably one of the most interesting finds in the area was that of a Roman figurine discovered at Haroldston House, one of a number of finds in the Haverfordwest area which has led to speculation that there was some sort of Roman presence, possibly even a town, in the vicinity of the modern settlement (Roche, 1993).

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. St. Issell's Church (SM964140). Haroldston St. Issell's parish church. Dedicated to St. Ishmael, one of several churches in the county dedicated to this dark age saint. The 11th century St. Caradog had his hermitage here. The church has been partly rebuilt in modern times and stands in an attractive riverside setting. It is the burial place of Peregrine Phillips, father of the Independent (Congregationalist) Church in Pembrokeshire. Phillips was thrown out of his post as Rector of Llangwm during the period of religious turmoil and persecution of the 1660's, which followed the Restoration of the monarchy. He was however supported by members of the Perrot family of Haroldston and under the protection of Sir Herbert Perrot later established Congregationalist churches at Dredgeman's Hill and Albany, Haverfordwest. It was at the instigation of the Perrot family that he was buried near the altar of Haroldston church when he died in 1691. The church is a listed building.

2. St. Caradog's Hermitage. Caradog was one of the later Celtic saints, living during the 11th century. It is probable that he founded a hermitage at Merlin's Bridge, possibly near Haroldston church or near the site of St. Caradog's Well, which lies just outside the community boundary in Haverfordwest. He spent his last years at St. Ishmael's and was buried at St. David's, but his name was associated with the Merlin's Bridge area until the 19th century, for a fair was held on the Festival of St. Caradog until the 19th century (Lewis, 1844).

3. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (SM947144).

D. Town & Country.

1. Haroldston (SM957145). This was once one of the leading houses of the county, home to the influential Perrot family for over 300 years, but it has been ruinous for over 200 years. The house was of mediaeval origin and it rose to prominence during the lifetime of Sir John Perrot, an Elizabethan Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and supposedly a son of Henry VIII, who he was said to resemble in both manner and appearance. Descriptions of the house and gardens suggest that it was a truly impressive property in its heyday. Webbe (1880,7) records his own memories of an impressive elm avenue, the walled garden and a raised promenade from where the Preseli Hills could be viewed and well as an artificial mound where guests could watch cock-fights. The site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

E. Trade & Industrial Heritage.

1. **Old Tollgate Cottage (SM943138).** 19th century tollgate house.
2. **Turnpike Cottage (SM950134).** 19th century tollgate house. Its name indicates that it was built alongside a late 18th or early 19th century Turnpike Road. Travellers were obliged to pay a toll to use such roads and the ill feeling this caused amongst the agricultural community in particular led to the violent protests known as the Rebecca Riots during the early 1840's.
3. **Lime kiln on the Western Cleddau (SM967139).** This kiln may have burned limestone quarried nearby, for late 19th century OS maps show disused limestone quarries on the western side of the Western Cleddau, just to the west of the kiln (SM968138) and these are still features in the local landscape. The kilns would probably have been fired by coal brought up the Cleddau by boat from collieries around Freystrop and Hook.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G. Social Customs & History.

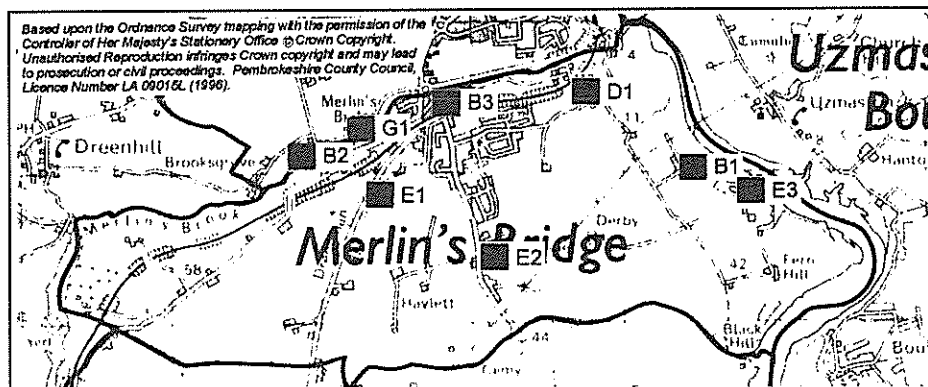
1. **St. Caradog's Day.** It is recorded that an annual celebration of "rustic sports" was held around St. Caradog's Well (SM943142) until the early 19th century, possibly on the saint's festival (Lewis, 1844) or on Whit Monday (Fenton, 112). The well, which lies only yards outside the community boundary has been restored in recent times. It was said to possess medicinal properties. On fair days it was traditional for lovers to throw three pins into the water for good luck.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

St. Caradog: Hermitage; St. Caradog's Day
Haroldston House and the Perrot family
The parish church
Peregrine Phillips
Trade along the Western Cleddau: Limestone quarrying

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Merlins Bridge Community.

29. MYNACHLOGDDU COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Mynachlogddu community lies on the eastern border of North Pembrokeshire, and includes a large portion of the main Preseli mountain block, which forms the northern border of the community. Away from the hills, the community narrows to the south where the wooded valley of the Eastern Cleddau forms the community and county boundary. The large tract of open mountain in the northern half of the community includes a wealth of prehistoric sites, foremost amongst which are the neolithic axe factory and quarries of Carn Meini - from where it is said some of the stones used to construct Stonehenge were derived. There are significant prehistoric monuments elsewhere in the community also, such as the Gors Fawr stone circle. In terms of social history and literature, the community has a noble pedigree - featuring in the mediaeval tales of Culhwch and Olwen, being the centre of the early activities of the Rebecca movement in the 1840's and also being the home of one of the leading nonconformist preachers of the 20th century.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Carn Meini (SN143325).** The site of a neolithic axe factory and supposed source of the Stonehenge bluestones. A long and unresolved debate has gone on throughout the 20th century as to whether some of the stones used at Stonehenge were quarried here in neolithic times and transported to Salisbury Plain, or carried by glacial action during the ice age. More recent contributions to the debate include a suggestion that the bluestones at Stonehenge originally formed an earlier stone circle which stood on the hillslopes near Carnmeini.
2. **Gors Fawr (SN134293).** A neolithic stone circle, with a neolithic stone pair nearby. One of the most significant prehistoric sites in Preseli. On common land. SAM.
- 3 **Carn Menyn (SN140326).** Probable neolithic chambered tomb. On common land.
4. **Cerrig Meibion Arthur (SN118310).** A bronze age stone pair. SAM.
5. **Rhosfach (SN133304).** A bronze age stone row.
6. **Cerrig Waunlwyd (SN157312).** A bronze age stone row. SAM.
7. **Parcmaen (SN113283).** Bronze age round barrow. Excavated in 1980's, revealing a bronze age cremation urn burial. SAM.
8. **Croesfihangel (SN164332).** A bronze age round barrow, near the footpath leading to Foeldrigarn.
9. **Crugiau Dwy (SN171311).** A group of bronze age round barrows on the community boundary.
10. **Maen y Parc (SN111303).** A neolithic standing stone. SAM.
11. **Glynsaithmaen (SN115305).** A bronze age standing stone.
12. **Gate (SN111302).** Two bronze age standing stones.
13. **Waun Clynnoch (SN106313).** Enclosed iron age settlement. In an area of enclosed rough pasture on the mountain slopes with no recognised public access. SAM.
14. **Pencraig Fawr (SN118263).** An iron age hillfort. Located on farmland, near a public footpath. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Dogmael's Church (SN131282).** Mynachlogddu parish church. Of mediaeval origin, with Victorian restoration. Possession of St. Dogmael's Abbey. The original dedication may have been to St. Samson. Capel Cawey, a mediaeval chapel of ease or pilgrims chapel is believed to have stood within the parish near the present Fferm y Capel (SN151291).
2. **St. Colman's Church (SN116268).** Llangolman parish church. Mediaeval building with some Victorian restoration.
3. **Ffynnon Samson (SN117259).** Mediaeval holy well.
4. **Capel Bethel (SN145303).** Baptist chapel, first built in 1794. Associated with the Young family, from whom the renowned preacher Jubilee Young came. Twm Carnabwth, reputedly a leader of the local Rebeccaites is buried here, as is W.R.Evans, a widely respected 20th century poet and songwriter.

5. Capel Llandeilo (SN105272). Independent chapel, built 1845.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Castell Blaenllechog (SN110280). Mediaeval motte castle built on site of an iron age hillfort. SAM.

D) Town & Country

1. **Mynachlogddu Village - Historic Settlement.** The village lies in an area known in mediaeval Latin charters as Nigra Grangia, an upland estate belonging to St. Dogmael's Abbey. It is probable that the Mynachlogddu area has never been more than sparsely populated and that the village itself is has only grown in recent centuries, particularly with the provision of school and post office facilities in the 19th century. The history of the settlement is nevertheless a particularly rich one, more to do with the actions of those who have been born or buried in the locality than with buildings of particular importance. The village stands in a rich historic landscape and has long been a focus for the local community.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Tyrch Quarries (SN1429 & 1529).** 19th and 20th century slate quarries. Not as important as the nearby Rosebush Quarries, but nevertheless providing some employment for the area whilst in production.
2. **Whitland Abbey Quarry, Llangolman (SN127300).** 19th and 20th century slate quarry.
3. **Ponthywel Mill (SN129274).** 19th century corn mill which has been converted into a slate carving workshop open to the public. It is adjacent to Ponthywel bridge, which may be partly mediaeval and is a listed structure.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Rebecca.** Although the Rebecca Riots began with an attack on Efailwen, over the border in Carmarthenshire, the name of Twm Carnabwth, Mynachlogddu is firmly fixed in popular lore as the first leader of the Rebeccaites. Moreover, it is said that the name Rebecca was adopted for the movement for no other reason than that Twm borrowed a dress from a local woman known as Rebecca Fawr, the only one with clothing large enough to fit a man.

G) Art & Literature.

1. **Waldo Williams Stone (SN135302).** This monument was set up to commemorate the 20th century poet Waldo Williams whose work was much inspired by local people and places.
2. **W.R. Evans.** This 20th century songwriter and poet from Mynachlogddu is buried at Capel Bethel.

H) Myth & Legend.

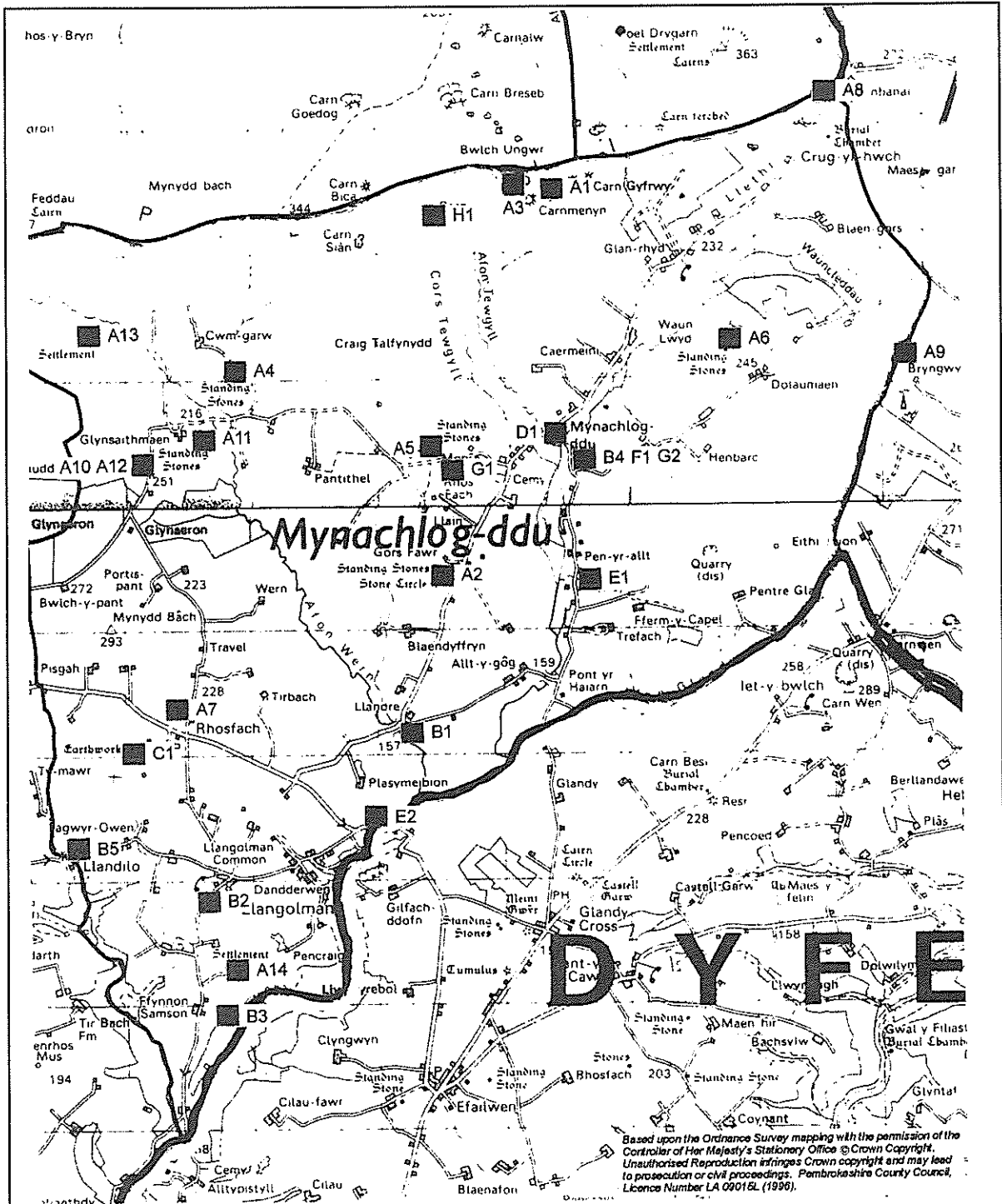
1. **Arthur and the Twrch Trwyth.** There are several placenames in the area associated with Arthur - Cerrig Meibion Arthur, Bedd Arthur etc. Their origin was in part explained in the mediaeval legend of Culwch and Olwen when King Arthur and his men hunted the mythical Twrch Trwyth and chased the beast across the Preseli Hills; hence where Arthur's sons were slain by the Twrch they were buried at the spot known as Cerrig Meibion Arthur.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistory	Arthurian legend	<i>Nigra Grangia</i> , the monastic grange
Carnmeini	Y Twrch Trwyth	Poets & preachers
Gors Fawr Circle		Twm Carnabwth & the Rebecca Riots

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Mynachlog-ddu Community.

30. NEVERN COMMUNITY FILE (NANHYSFER)

1. SUMMARY.

NeVERN community is one of the largest in Pembrokeshire, encompassing a wide area from Moylegrove in the north to the Preseli hills to the south, and being composed of the parish units of Moylegrove, Bayvil, Monington, most of Nevern and part of St. Dogmael's Rural. Despite its size, Nevern includes only the small villages of Nevern, Felindre Farchog and Moylegrove, being an agricultural community in character. It also possesses a variety of landscapes including a long section of cliff coastline and some beautiful wooded river valleys along the course of the Afon Nyfer and some of its tributaries, and this natural beauty is acknowledged by the fact that all but a small area, in the north eastern corner of the community, is included within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

The community possess an enviable wealth of historical and archaeological sites, ranging from a mesolithic flint knapping site on the banks of the Afon Nyfer (near the present bridge from Newport to Morfa), where hunters may have camped some 8 -10,000 years ago, to groups of regionally important neolithic burial chambers and iron age hillforts. There are also two important centres of early Christian activity, at Nevern and Moylegrove and a concentration of the mansions of some of the leading Elizabethan families of the county, including the chief residence of the Marcher Lord of the Lordship of Cemaes during the late Tudor period.

2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Pentre Ifan (SN099370).** This neolithic chambered tomb is one of the best known archaeological sites in West Wales and has on site interpretation panels and is promoted in general tourist literature. GAM.
2. **Trellyffaint Cromlech (SN082425).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
3. **Llechydrybedd Cromlech (SN100431).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
4. **Crugiau Cemaes (SN125416).** Bronze age round barrow group which is a prominent landscape feature and an excellent viewpoint. Aerial photography has shown a number of linear features around the barrows which may indicate that a more extensive prehistoric ritual complex may have existed here than can now be seen. SAM.
5. **Castell Henllys (SN117390).** This iron age hillfort is managed and promoted by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. It was occupied from c.500BC until c.100AD. A small Romano-British settlement subsequently developed outside the entrance to the fort. Both sites are under excavation in an annual summer training dig organised by the University of York. SAM.
6. **Castell Treruffydd (SN101449).** An iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
7. **Caer Bayvil (SN112417).** An iron age hillfort which has been excavated and found to have been reused as a dark age Christian cemetery. SAM.
8. **Caerau, Moylegrove (SN123454).** Caerau is one of the largest and most impressive iron age hillforts in the area. It is believed that the site was reused in the dark ages, and it has traditionally been linked with the monastic community founded by St. Dogmael in the 5th century (Pritchard, 15). Evidence of an early Christian graveyard was noted here in the 19th century (Vincent, 302).

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Brynach's Church (SN083400).** Nevern has traditionally been identified as the site of a monastic community or *clas* founded by St. Brynach during the 5th century. The exact site of this community is not known, but believed to be at or near the present village of Nevern, where the Church of St. Brynach is located. One local place name which may give an indication of some of the land farmed by the early monks is Glasdir farm (SN090416). *Glasdir* may well be derived from *clas* + *tir*, meaning 'the land of the clas'. There are several early Christian monuments in Nevern churchyard and inside the church, including St. Brynach's Cross, one of the finest mediaeval high crosses in the country, and the Vitalani Stone, a 5th or 6th century ogham stone. These give some idea of the importance of Nevern in pre-Norman times.
2. **The Pilgrim's Cross, Nevern (SN080400).** Nevern stood on an important pilgrimage route to St. Davids and one section of that route is still recognisable near the village. Here a cross is cut in relief into the face

of a rock exposure and it is said that this was a place of prayer for passing pilgrims. Nearby footsteps can be seen worn into the bedrock where it outcrops across the track, and here too a small cross has been cut into the rock. SAM

3. St. Andrew's Church, Bayvil (SN101405). Bayvil parish church. Rebuilt in the 19th century, this is an architecturally pleasing building.

4. St. Nicholas' Church, Monington (SN135438). Monington (Eglwys Wythwr) Parish Church. The church stands in a circular churchyard which is indicative of its pre-Norman origins as a site of worship.

5. St Andrew's Church, Moylegrove (SN122426). The present church building dates from the mid 19th century, although it stands on the site of earlier churches and the tradition a worship here extends back many centuries. Moylegrove was probably a centre of early Christian activity, according to tradition and some burial finds this early activity was centred around Caerau (see above).

6. Two nonconformist chapels stand in Moylegrove village, Bethel (Independent) and Tabernacle (Baptist), the former cause being founded as early as 1691.

C) Defensive & Military Sites.

1. Nevern Castle (SN082401). This impressive mediaeval motte and bailey castle was built on the site of an earlier earthwork, possibly of iron age origin, which was a stronghold of Cuhelyn Fardd, the last Welsh ruler of Cemaes before the conquest. In the early 12th century it was the main stronghold of Robert fitz Martin, the first Norman Lord of Cemaes, but was to be succeeded by a new castle at nearby Newport. Nevern Castle witnessed some dramatic events in the late 12th century when it was in the possession of the sons of the Lord Rhys, effectively the Prince of Deheubarth. As an old man he was imprisoned here by his quarrelsome sons. SAM.

2. Battle of Pantaeson, Moylegrove. Pantaeson, Moylegrove is said to be the site of a major battle against invading Saxons in 860 (Pritchard, 1907).

D) Town & Country.

1. Nevern Village (SN082400). This small hamlet contains several historic buildings, such as the parish church, the inn the old school and the old post office and its location on the banks of the Afon Nyfer, at the foot of wooded valley slopes make it one of the most picturesque villages in the area. It is possible that a monastic settlement existed here in the dark ages, traditionally founded by St. Brynach in the 6th century AD, and that there has been a continued history of settlement around his church for some 1400 years. Some status must have been attributed to Nevern through the mediaeval period, for the Welsh princes of Dyfed had a stronghold at Castell Nanhyfer, and the same site was used by the Norman conqueror of the area as his first military base.

2. Moylegrove Village (SN117446). This remote little village takes its English name from Maltes Grove or Matilda's Grove. Matilda lived during the 12th century, the daughter of William Peverel of Tregamman, Nevern. She married Robert fitz Martin, the Norman conqueror of Cemaes and part of her marriage dowry was an estate of land which became known as Matilda's Grove. According to Fenton (1811, 294), Matilda's Grove amounted to 200 acres of forest, which had been cleared before his time. The Welsh name for the village, Trewyddel, may predate the English name and can be translated as The Hamlet of the Thicket (Tre + Gwyddwal), supporting the idea that the area was once well wooded. The development of a village in such an apparently remote area is somewhat puzzling, but the presence of the parish church, an early nonconformist chapel (Bethel) and the proximity of the small natural harbour at nearby Ceibwr may all have contributed to its growth.

3. Henllys (SN108393). Once home to the Marcher Lords of Cemaes, including the early antiquarian, George Owen, Henllys is now a modern farm open to the public during the summer months as an open farm complex. Fragments of the Elizabethan house are said to survive nearby.

4. Pentre Ifan (SN092381). Home to the Bowen or *ab Owen* family, Pentre Ifan was once described as the most important house in the county (Owen, 1603). The house has long been lost, but the gatehouse survives and may well date to the 17th century or earlier. It is now managed as part of an Environmental Studies centre managed by Urdd Gobaith Cymru.

* Other Elizabethan residences of note were at Llwyngoras (SN091395), home to a branch of the Bowen family of Pentre Ifan; Trewern (SN087381), home to the important Warren family for 700 years, until the

early 19th century and the most complete of the mansion houses in the area; and Cwm Glöyn (SN107400). All are private residences.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & Markets. During the 16th and 17th centuries annual fairs were held at Henllys, then the principal seat of the Marcher Lord of Cemaes.

2. Coed Llwyngoras, Felindre Farchog (SN0939). This small woodland was first recorded in Elizabethan times. It is one of several surviving ancient and semi-ancient woods in this area, each of which have been valuable sources of timber since time immemorial. Coed Llwyngoras is managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust as a nature reserve. A particularly heavy demand was placed on the timber resource during both World Wars and during the Second World War trees were felled at Llwyngoras for charcoal production at a small factory at Felindre. The charcoal was apparently used for making gasmasks.

3. Ceibwr Bay (SN109457). Ceibwr is a small inlet near Moylegrove. It has had limited use as a small harbour. A small limekiln stands above the shore. Coal and limestone would have been landed here during the 18th and 19th centuries for burning in order to supply local demand for lime as an agricultural fertiliser.

4. Nevern Estuary (SN0539;0639). The Afon Nyfer flows into Newport Bay. The river itself is in Nevern Community and from its mouth views are obtained of the former fishing and trading port of Newport. The only evidence of sea-borne trade on the Nevern side of the estuary is a limekiln at the river's mouth. Traditional Seine net fishing is still practised by local fishermen on the estuary.

3. Customs & Folklore.

G) Art & Literature.

1. George Owen. Henllys was the home of George Owen, Lord of Cemaes and one of the most prolific and important writers of the Elizabethan period. Amongst his works are the "Description of Pembrokeshire", a valuable and detailed account of the county in the early 17th century. George Owen was also a good cartographer and produced a map of Pembrokeshire in 1603. He made observations on the geology of his home county and beyond and has been described as "the patriarch of English geology". He had antiquarian interests and his sketch of Pentre Ifan cromlech, made in 1603, survives, as does an undated drawing of St. David's Cathedral. His undoubted passion was the security of his rights as a Marcher Lord, and his political machinations led him to many confrontations with his political opponents. Owen was buried at Nevern and is commemorated by a plaque in the church.

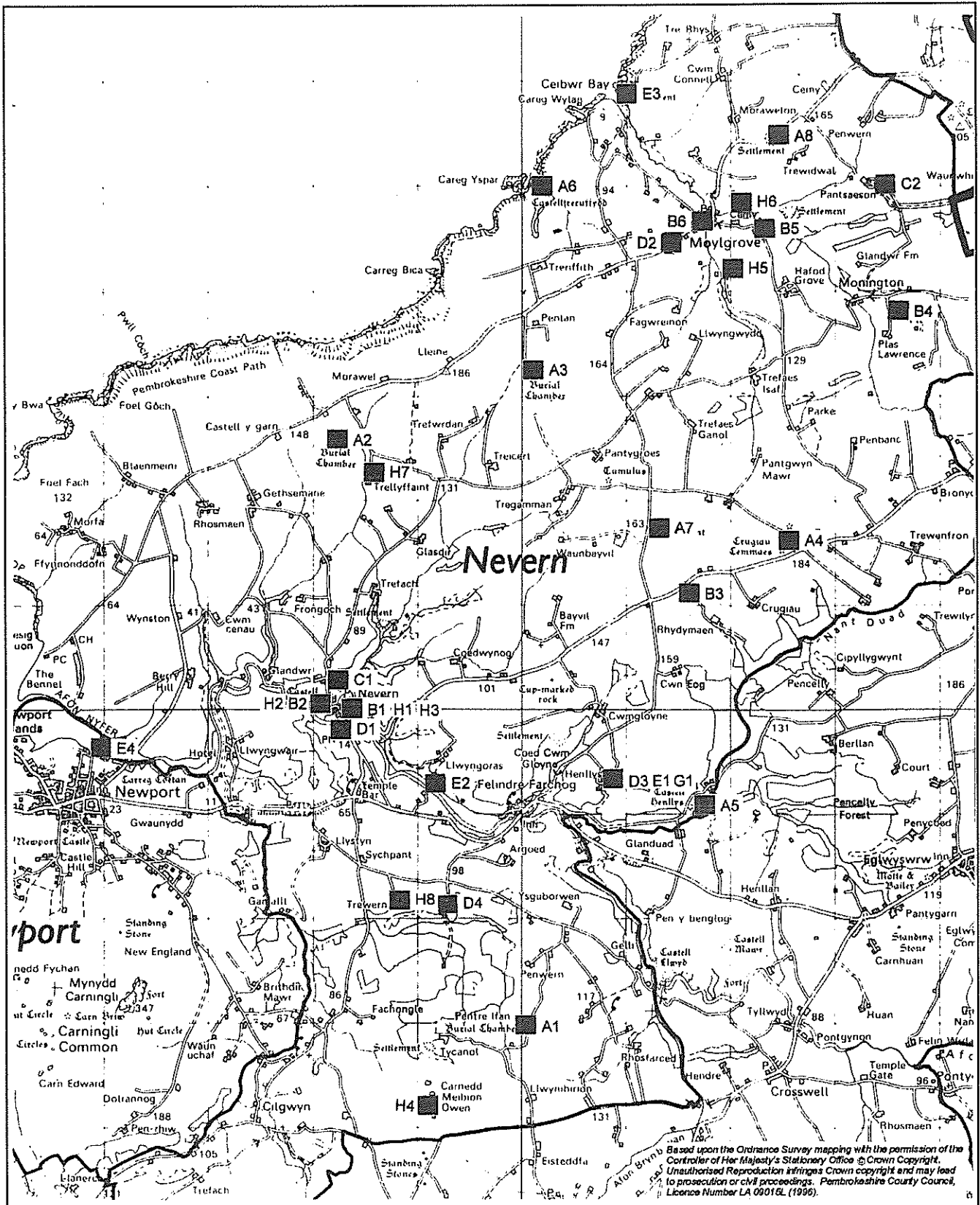
H) Myth & Legend.

1. St. Brynach. Nevern parish church is dedicated to Brynach and a number of traditions are recorded about the saint's life (Rees, 289). The main retreat of the saint was at Buarth Brynach, a holy well in the vicinity of Carnedd Meibion Owen. A local man dreamt of finding golden torques in the holy well here, but when he put his hand in the water he was fatally wounded by a viper's bite. The first cuckoo of the year is supposed to sing on the high cross in Nevern churchyard each April 7th, the Festival of St. Brynach.

2. The Pilgrims Cross, Nevern. It is said that a piece of the cross upon which Christ was crucified is hidden in a nearby walled up cave.

3. Culhwch & Olwen. Nevern is mentioned in this Mabinogi tale as the site where Arthur and his knights cornered the Twrch Trwyth. Several of Arthur's retinue were killed here in the ensuing battle, before the Twrch escaped to the Preseli hills and beyond.

4. The family of Pentre Ifan. Several entertaining stories are recorded of the fortunes of the Bowen family of Pentre Ifan. These include the tale of the three brothers of Pentre Ifan who fought a bloody battle at Carnedd Meibion Owen over their inheritance. Following this, one was sent by his parents to serve the Scottish king and one to the English court. The latter became the King's Champion when he defeated the French king's champion in single combat and was renowned throughout Europe. His fortune



Nevers Community

established the family as one of the leading Pembrokeshire families. Other stories are related to the life of their ancestor Cuhelyn Fardd, a poet and magician.

5. Moylegrove. The Moylegrove area was considered to be bewitched and people would often lose their bearings during the night (Pritchard, 15).

6. Cnwc y Celwydd. This name of this tumulus near Moylegrove translates as the "Tump of Lies". In former times it is said that people gathered around the mound on the Lord's Day to tell each other lies (Pritchard, 15). This may be the cairn at SN120448, which stands alongside a public footpath a short distance to the north east of the village.

7. Seisyll Hir. Seisyll lived at Trelyffaint, Nevern, in the 12th century, and was plagued by toads. His friends hauled him high up into a tree in a bag to escape the creatures, but they climbed up and devoured him, leaving only a sackful of bones rattling in the breeze.

8. The Treasure of Trewern. The mansion house at Trewern long had a reputation for being haunted. In 1830 it was occupied by a poor tenant farmer who mysteriously began acquiring the best clothes, foods, farm machinery and stock and repaired and refurnished the house. Upon his death one of his servants revealed that one of the ghosts haunting the house had revealed to the farmer the location of a golden idol, hidden in the house, which he had then had melted down to form the basis of his wealthy lifestyle (John, 1991, 63).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistoric field monuments	Moylegrove	Nevern
Neolithic cromlechs	Caerau hillfort	St. Brynach
Iron age hillforts	St. Andrew's church	Castell Nanhyfer
	Nonconformist chapels	Pilgrims Way
	Ceibwr Bay	George Owen

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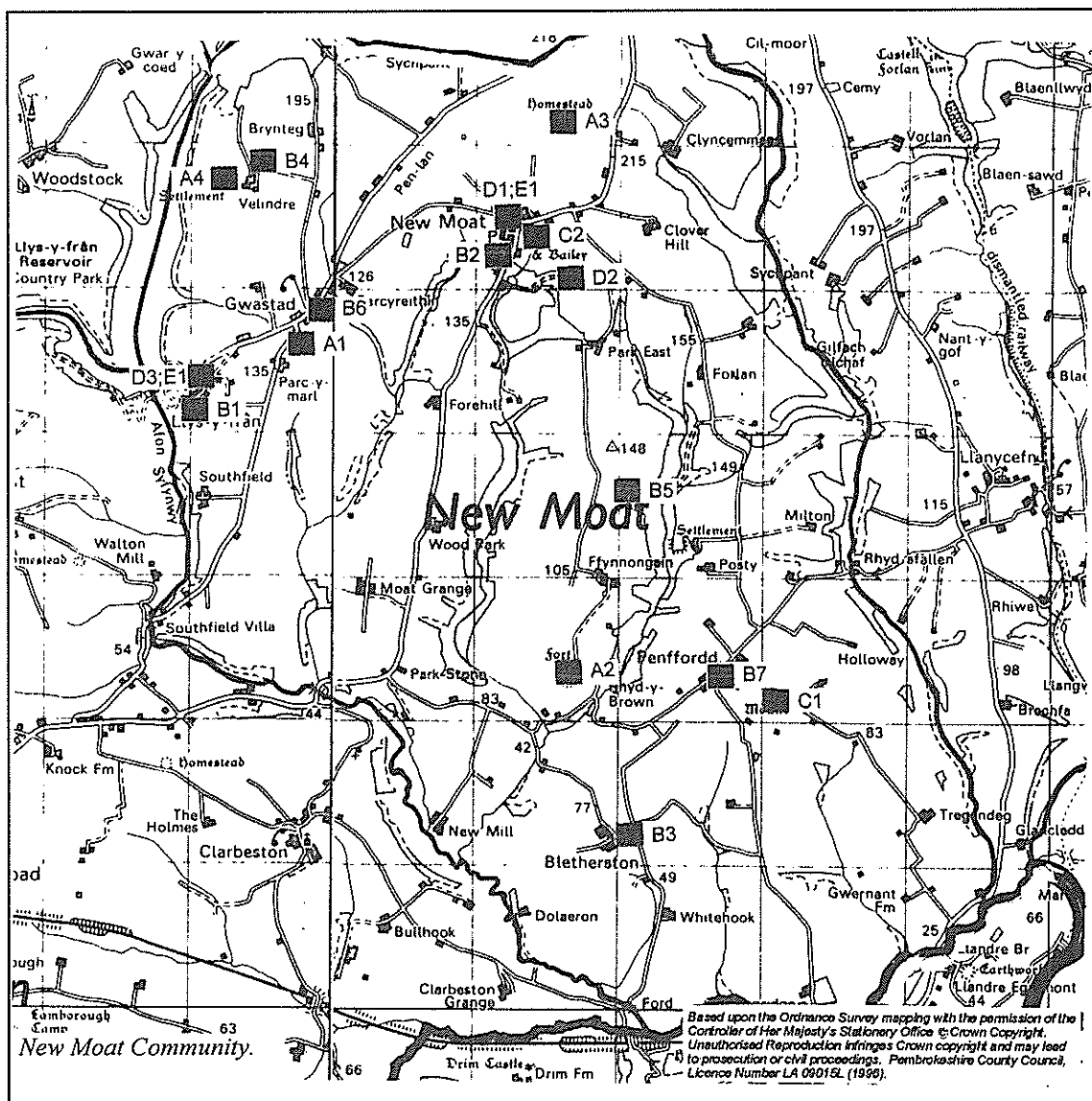
31. NEW MOAT COMMUNITY FILE (Y MOT)

1. SUMMARY.

New Moat Community incorporates the parishes of New Moat, Llysyfran and Bletherston. The area is wholly rural in character, the landscape being composed of blocks of well established agricultural land divided by a series of narrow and wooded minor river valleys which run north - south towards the Eastern Cleddau valley. This landscape bears the hallmark of pre-20th century estate management, in the form of regularly shaped fields and woodland plantations around the area of the former Moat estate.

Only a few small villages are to be found, at New Moat, Llysyfran and Penffordd, the first of these being the most significant historic settlement in the community, originating as a Norman planted town. It is said that New Moat was so named in order to distinguish it from nearby Henry's Moat. Llysyfran is the location of a large, modern reservoir which is managed as a nature reserve and has been provided with country walks, cycle hire and other visitor facilities.

There are a number of significant prehistoric and mediaeval sites to be found within the community, mostly associated with the settlement and agricultural exploitation of the landscape from iron age times onwards, most obvious amongst which are a number of including iron age settlements and evidence of mediaeval field systems preserved within modern field patterns.



2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Parcymarl Rath (SN047245).** Iron age hillfort on a small hill south of Gwastad. No public access.
2. **Rhydybrwyn (SN066223).** A fine inland promontory fort overlooking a small river valley and defended on its northern and eastern sides by a series of four ramparts and ditches. SAM.
3. **Castell Parc Robert (SN066261).** Small iron age hillfort located in a field on the upper slopes of the hill north of New Moat village. No public access. SAM.
4. **Felindre Earthwork (SN041257).** Iron age hillfort which stands alongside a footpath between Velindre Farm and Lllysyfran Reservoir.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Meilyr's Church, Lllysyfran (SN039241).** A small parish church with probable dark age origins. Howell Davies, one of the most influential promoters of the Methodist cause in Pembrokeshire was for a time the curate of Lllysyfran in the mid-18th century.
2. **St. Nicholas' Church, New Moat (SN062252).** Large mediaeval parish church with an impressive tower. Plain mediaeval cross shaft in churchyard.
3. **St Mary's Church, Bletherston (SN070212).** Parish church of probable 13th century date. Stands on the mediaeval pilgrims route to St. David's. Holywell Wood, less than 1km west of the church, is the area in which a mediaeval holy well reputed to have healing powers for childrens afflictions is located (RCAM, 1925).
4. **Felindre Farm Stone (SN044258).** Dark age inscribed stone which stands in a hedgebank. SAM.
5. **Ffynnon Gain (SN070235).** Mediaeval holy well, once of some repute. 200m from nearest footpath.
6. **Gwastad Chapel (SN048248).** 19th century Methodist chapel.
7. **Penffordd Chapel (SN076223).** 19th century Methodist chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Castell y Fran (SN080221).** Mediaeval motte castle. At roadside near Penffordd. SAM.
2. **New Moat (SN063253).** Mediaeval motte castle which is a good example of a motte and bailey castle, both in terms of its physical remains and its relationship with the nearby village and the manor house (The Moat) which succeeded it (RCAM, 1925¹). SAM.

D) Town & Country.

1. **New Moat Village - Historic Settlement.** New Moat was a planted Norman settlement on the Landsker frontier, probably during the mid 12th century when an influx of Anglo-Norman settlers came into Pembrokeshire to settle those areas taken from control of the Welsh princes. At this time Anglo-Norman possessions in central Pembrokeshire were extended and a number of new feudal manors and villages established, each with a castle, forming a chain intended to secure the Anglo-Norman possessions of southern Pembrokeshire. However, the boundary between the Welshry and Englishry subsequently shifted southwards and the area became characteristically Welsh in language and custom once again. Most local place names are Welsh.

The village and the landscape around it retain obvious physical evidence of its Norman origins. The splendid Norman tower of the parish church is an impressive landmark, whilst the earthworks of the motte and bailey castle also remain a significant feature in the village landscape. An extensive area of relict mediaeval strip fields are preserved in the modern field system to the west of the village, characterised by long, rectangular field shapes.

2. **The Moat (SN0625).** The mansion of Moat was the successor to the Norman motte and bailey castle. It was home to the Scourfield family from the time of Edward I until the late 18th century, when it was abandoned by the family in favour of Robeston, near Milford. Fenton (1811, 195) bemoaned the sight of the roofless ruins of the ancient mansion and remarked upon the splendour of its woodland and the fine views afforded towards Haverfordwest. The later mansion of Park East now stands on the old Moat estate but the large fields and woodland plantations of the area are probably much as Fenton saw during his visit and remain an important element in the local landscape.

3. Llysyfran Village - Historic Settlement. Though now usually thought of in association with the nearby reservoir, Llysyfran also has mediaeval origins as a settlement, comparable with New Moat. A small motte castle once stood near the church, but its destruction was noted in the 19th century (RCAM, 1925²).

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & markets. Annual fairs were formerly held at New Moat (twice a year) and Llysyfran. Their dates are not known to this author.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Iron age settlements	New Moat	Llysyfran
	Mediaeval planted settlement	Planted Anglo-Norman
	Landsker	mediaeval village
	Castle	Annual fair
	Church	Motte castle site
	Estate parkland	Church
	Mediaeval field system	

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32. NEWPORT COMMUNITY FILE (TREFDRAETH)

1. SUMMARY.

Newport is a coastal community in northern Pembrokeshire, although the community area encompasses an important block of the Preseli hills, namely the visually impressive Carningli Common. It is one of the county's most important historic settlements, possessing a mediaeval castle and borough status, once being the political administrative centre of the marcher lordship of Cemaes. However, the history of human habitation at Newport extends back into the mesolithic period, testified by the discovery of a mesolithic flint-knapping site on the southern bank of the Afon Nyfer (SN061394). Neolithic, bronze age and iron age sites recorded near the town and on the higher ground to the east testify to a continuation of human activity throughout the prehistoric era.

There are a number of ecclesiastical sites and traditions associated with St. Brynach which have dark age origins as do some early mediaeval inscribed stones now kept in the parish churchyard. Following the development of the Norman borough town, a mediaeval woollen industry grew around the town and by the 16th century Welsh flannel and local slates were commonly exported by sea from Newport. It is said that a plague during the early 16th century harmed the reputation and economy of Newport however and the settlement subsequently declined. Since the 18th century something of a revival has occurred, firstly in association with the fishery of Newport Bay and local slate quarries, but more recently as a well frequented tourist resort.

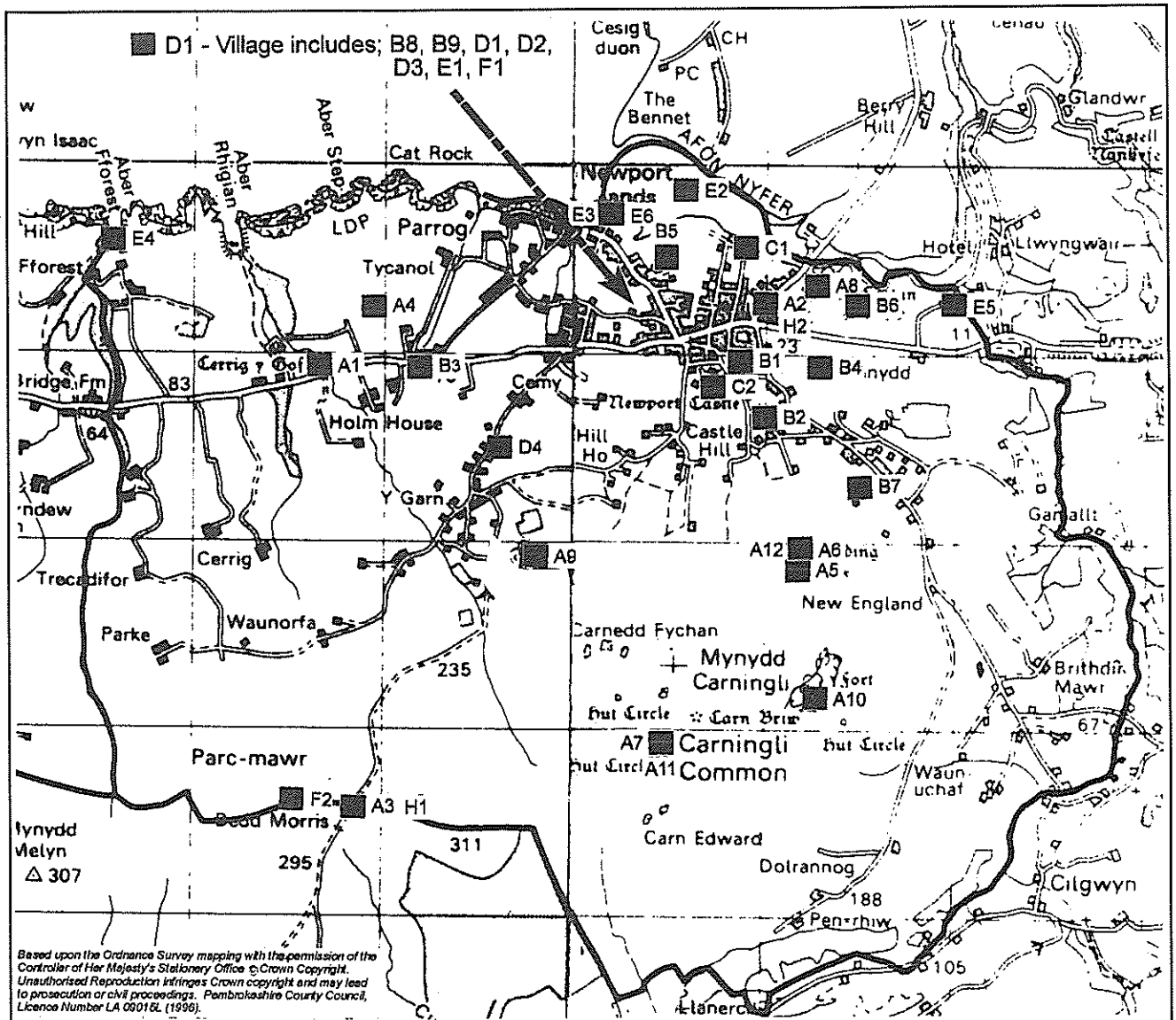
2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Cerrig-y-gof (SN036389). Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
2. Carreg Coetan Arthur (SN060393). Neolithic chambered tomb. Public access. SAM.
3. Bedd Morus (SN038365). Possibly a bronze age standing stone used as a later boundary marker. Viewpoint. Associated folktale. SAM.
4. Y Garreg Hir (SN039392). Bronze age standing stone.
5. Carningli (SN061378). Bronze age standing stone.
6. Carningli (SN061379). Bronze age ring barrow.
7. Carn Edward (SN054369). Bronze age settlement and nearby ring barrow. Viewpoint. SAM.
8. Bedd Samson (SN062393). Large earth mound on the banks of the Nyfer, perhaps a natural feature. Supposedly the grave of a giant.
9. Carn Ffoi (SN048379). Iron age hillfort and field system.
10. Carningli Hillfort (SN063373). Iron age hillfort.
11. Carn Llwyd (SN054369). Undefended iron age settlement.
12. Carningli (SN061379). Un-defended iron age settlement. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. Church of St. Mary (SN058389). The church was founded at the time of the building of the castle. Of the mediaeval building only the 13th century tower survives, the rest being a 1879 rebuild. A Norman font and water stoup survive inside the church, whilst in the churchyard is a mediaeval cross - inscribed stone recently brought from Cnwcygrogwydd. The neighbouring church hall was built as a chapel for early Methodists within the church congregation, by a rector who was favourably disposed to their cause.
2. Capel Curig (SN059386). Site of the mediaeval chapel of St. Curig.
3. St. David's Chapel (SN042389). Site of mediaeval chapel.
4. Ffynnon Gurig (SN062393). Mediaeval holy well.
5. Ffynnon Fair (SN054394). Mediaeval holy well.
6. Pistyll Samson (SN064393). Mediaeval holy well.
7. Ffynnon Carn Cwn (SN064383). Mediaeval healing well.
8. Capel Ebeneser. Congregational Chapel (SN058391). Built 1845, Exceptionally fine chapel. LB2
9. Bethlehem Baptist Chapel (SN05583905). Built 1855, original chapel built 1789. LB2.



Newport Community.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Long Street, Newport (SN058395). The town and castle of Newport were founded by William fitz Martin in the late 1190's, during a time of bitter conflict between the Welsh princes and the Anglo-Norman barons. This earthwork site is located north of the town and is probably the site of the first Norman castle built at Newport, replacing the former stronghold of Nevern Castle which was razed by the Welsh in 1195. The site was known as 'Old Castle' as early as 1434 (Murphy, 1992, 1)
2. Newport Castle (SN057388). The stone castle on the southern side of Newport was built in the 13th century, the successor of the ringwork castle described above. It is mostly a 13th century building with some 15th century additions and has partly been incorporated into a house built for Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd in 1859. LB1

D) Town & Country

1. The Borough of Newport - Historic Settlement. One of the historic Norman borough towns of Pembrokeshire, Newport was awarded its charter by William Martin, the first Norman lord of Cemaes, in the late 12th century. The foundation of the town would have been accompanied by the planting of a non-Welsh population in the locality, who would both live in and defend the newly founded settlement.

The town was laid out in a regular 'grid iron' plan which is still recognisable in the modern street plan. Long Street and St. Mary's Street were the longest of the mediaeval streets, running from the castle and church towards the coast. Between these two streets, at their coastal end, is located an earthwork which is believed to be the first Norman castle built at Newport, the forerunner of the stone castle located near the parish church.

Excavations by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust have revealed the position of a number of mediaeval dwellings on Long Street (on the site of the new primary school). The excavations showed that in the 13th and 14th centuries the typical houses in the borough town were thatched, clay walled structures, each located in a long and narrow strip of land known as a burgage plot. There were 233 burgage plots recorded at Newport in 1434, but only 76 burgage holders or burgesses, suggesting that some plots were empty or that some burgesses owned more than one plot. It seems that the town declined after this date, for in 1594 only 44 burgages were occupied out of 211, but that the town was rejuvenated in the early 19th century, when contemporary visitors noted a significant increase in house building (Murphy, 1991, 2) at a time when there was certainly increased activity in maritime trade and the fishing industry along the whole of the west Wales coastline.

From mediaeval times, Newport castle has been one of the chief possessions of the Lords of Cemaes, including the rather colourful George Owen in the late 16th century.

- 2. Ivy House (SN05803914).** Now the Cnapan Restaurant. According to Cadw (1993) this is the best early 19th century house in the town. LB2.
- 3. Llwyngwair Arms (SN05733910).** 19th century inn. LB2. The Sessions House, a former court house adjoins the inn.
- 4. Pound (SN045384).** A large 19th century cattle pound. LB2.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & Markets. There are four recorded annual fairs held at Newport; Ffair Gurig (27 June), Ffair Fach Hiring Fair (16 October), Ffair Galanmai Fach (14 May) and Ffair Fihangel Fach (10 December). Only Ffair Gurig survives (Miles, 1995, 55).

2. Seine Fishing. This ancient net fishing technique is still employed in the Nyfer estuary.

3. Limekilns on Parrog (SN05133964). Early 19th century. Relics of former industry, 100m south of warehouse (boat club).

4. Aberfforest Limekiln (SN025395). 19th century kiln located in a small natural harbour, one of several along this coastline which provided landing places for vessels carrying coal and limestone from south Pembrokeshire or other parts of south Wales.

5. Llwyngwair Mill (SN069392). 19th century water mill.

6. The Parrog. Newport was the most important settlement along this section of the coastline in early post mediaeval times with a busy trading port and local woollen industry by the 16th century (Miles, 1995). Although there must have been a fairly busy trade carried out through Newport Bay since the inception of the borough town, there is no doubt that both maritime trade and the herring fishing industry were in their heyday from the 16th century until the late 18th century. The herring fishery declined thereafter but coastal trade and shipbuilding remained important throughout the 19th century.

The Parrog was the focus of this maritime activity. The quay walls surviving on the Parrog were built c.1825. Here there was once a ship building and repair yard and coalyard; three limekilns were also supplied by sea - the limestone and coal being brought from elsewhere in South Wales for local use. A number of buildings were constructed along the quay, some of which survive. One warehouse now serves as the Newport Boat Club. The harbour is still used by leisure craft and some fishing boats.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Courts Leet and Baron.** These ancient courts are still held in Newport, every May and September, at the Llwyngwair Arms public house. The practice of appointing aldermen and burgesses to serve on the courts has been maintained, as has that of electing a mayor from amongst the burgesses every November- a practice shared only with the City of London.

2. **Beating the bounds.** Another ancient practice maintained at Newport is that of beating the parish bounds, resurrected in the 1960's after several decades of neglect. It is a public event held in August and both locals and visitors take part.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. **Bedd Samson** is said by differing local traditions to be either the grave of a giant or the grave of a man who died fighting for his true love (Miles, 1995, 6).

2. **Dumb Cakes.** There was an old tradition in the village that an unmarried woman could find a husband by baking a cinnamon and honey cake or "dumb cake", which had to be prepared in total silence, and then placing it on the capstone of Coetan Arthur. She then had to run around the stones three times in an anti-clockwise direction in order to gain her wish.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistoric sites	Newport Village	Maritime Heritage:
Carningli Common.	Historic settlement	The Parrog
<i>Cromlechi.</i>	Mediaeval borough	Coastal Trade
Cerrig y Gof	Castle	Fishing
Carreg Coetan	Church	Boat building

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33. NEYLAND COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Neyland is a small and predominantly urban community on the northern side of Milford Haven, with approximately half of its land surface being covered by Neyland town. The town itself is a comparatively recent development, being designed and built as a new town at the behest of I.K. Brunel when Neyland was chosen as the location of western terminus of the Great Western Railway line into west Wales in the mid 19th century. However, Neyland did exist in the form of a small fishing village prior to this date, and originally lay within Llanstadwell parish. Neyland Parish (coterminous with the Community area) was not formed until some time after the new town was built. Two more villages, formerly of Llanstadwell Parish, are now included within the bounds of Neyland Community, namely Great Honeyborough and Little Honeyborough; their name being derived from that of the mediaeval estate of *Huntyborgh*.

The urban character of the community mitigates to some extent against the preservation of archaeological sites and there are currently no recorded instances of prehistoric or mediaeval sites within its boundaries. There are nevertheless a number of historically important sites and buildings associated with the industrial and social development of the town, as well as some recent military installations associated with the defence of the Haven.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **Presbyterian Church (SM962054).** Built in 1861, this chapel is an important feature in the townscape, but is beginning to deteriorate.
2. **United Reform Church (SM963054).** Built in 1865.
3. **Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (SM965052).** Built in 1877.
4. **St. Clement's Church (SM965050).** Neyland parish church. Built in 1930.
5. **Bethesda Baptist Chapel (SM964054).** Founded in 1863, the present chapel was built in 1903 and is a significant building in the town centre, but showing some signs of deterioration.

D. Town & Country.

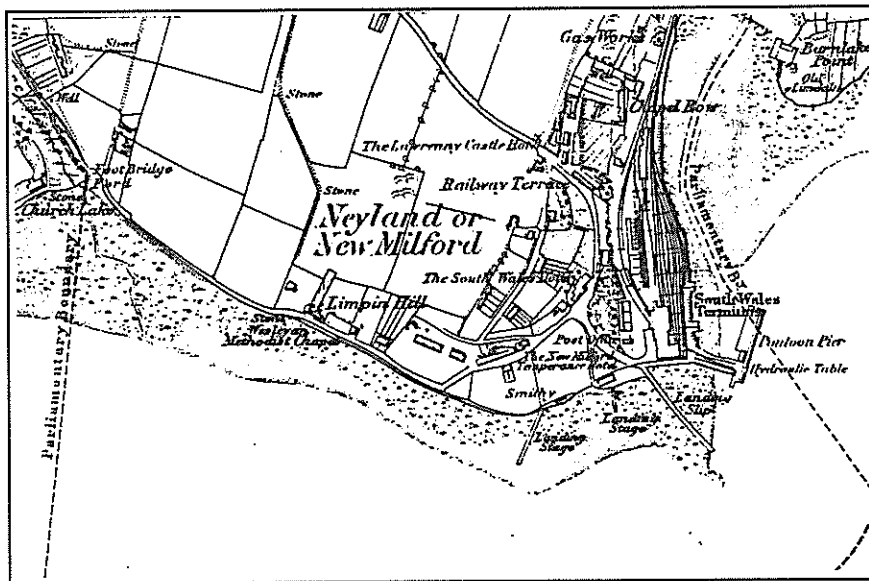
1. **Neyland Town (SM9605).** Neyland was recognised as a good anchorage by George Owen in the 16th century, and its potential was recognised as early as 1760, when the government purchased land to build a naval dockyard at Neyland. Only two men-of-war were built here, *Milford* and *The Prince of Wales*, before the plan was dropped. Neyland remained a small port until the 19th century, Fenton (1811), noting that there was a small dockyard here, with a salt refinery for preserving fish landed at the harbour, but at that time only a little trade was carried out, possibly as Neyland was increasingly being overshadowed by Milford and Pembroke Dock.

When the GWR line reached Neyland in 1856, its fortunes were transformed. I.K. Brunel masterminded a completely new town and dockyard at the terminus of his line and was personally involved in the design of "New Milford", which was laid out on a grid iron plan of terraced housing. Although the new port initially succeeded in attracting passenger ships as the 19th century progressed and ships got increasingly larger this trade dropped off as such vessels were unable to reach a point so far up the Daugleddau. Neyland did however retain a busy fishing fleet until the mid 20th century.

2. **Honeyborough Farm (SM959061).** By the 14th century the land in this part of Pembrokeshire was being farmed according to the Anglo-Norman feudal system, being divided into lordships, sub-lordships, granges and a type of manorial estate known as a Knight's Feif. *Huntyborgh* was one such manor, and its focus was probably in the vicinity of the modern farm of Honeyborough, or the village of Great Honeyborough. It is also probable that a small village here was home to the agricultural community which farmed the manorial estate, and other small settlements may well have existed at Little Honeyborough and Neyland. Although there are now no physical traces of these communities or their settlements, some evidence of their agricultural practice survives in the form of a relict mediaeval field system between Great and Little Honeyborough. Here a neat parcel of long strip fields, almost 1km², is to be seen, which

3. Honeyborough Green (SM960058). Fairs were once held on this strip of common land at Great Honeyborough, though many generations have passed since it was last used. Honeyborough Common is only the northern end of a larger strip of common land which runs down Neyland Vale, an area designated an Area of Special Landscape Value.

- 1. GWR Terminus (SM967050).** The site of Brunel's terminus has been transformed into a modern marina complex. Extensive landscaping has been carried out along the whole of the Haven shoreline leaving very few indications of the railway terminus or the port facility which accompanied it.
- 2. GWR line.** The old railway track bed between Neyland and Johnston has been preserved in its entirety. The Neyland end of the track passes through the Westfield Pill Nature Reserve, managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust, and the old line provides a convenient footpath along the edge of the Pill giving access to the area.



The 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, surveyed during the 1870's, shows Neyland in its heyday, with the railway terminal and the pier visible, as well as other landmarks such as the South Wales Hotel.

F. Social Customs & History.

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2. The Roebuck. In 1905, the Roebuck, one of the GWR's best passenger ships, was tied up at Neyland. During the night a fire broke out and the newly formed GWR fire brigade turned out to fight their first fire. So much water was poured into the vessel, which was at the time sitting on the bottom, that as the tide rose it became apparent that the ship would not float. The problem was compounded by the fact that many portholes had been broken during the blaze, thus the sea simply flowed into the vessel. By high tide only the masts and funnels of the Roebuck were visible above the water line.

G. Art & Literature.

1. The GWR employed their own professional photographers to record the construction and operation of their railways, stations and depots. An extensive record of the railway terminus and docks at Neyland probably survives and such material could form the basis of a permanent photographic display highlighting the history of the town in its heyday.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

I.K. Brunel
Neyland Port: fishing & trade
The GWR
Mediaeval Honeyborough: the mediaeval field system

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

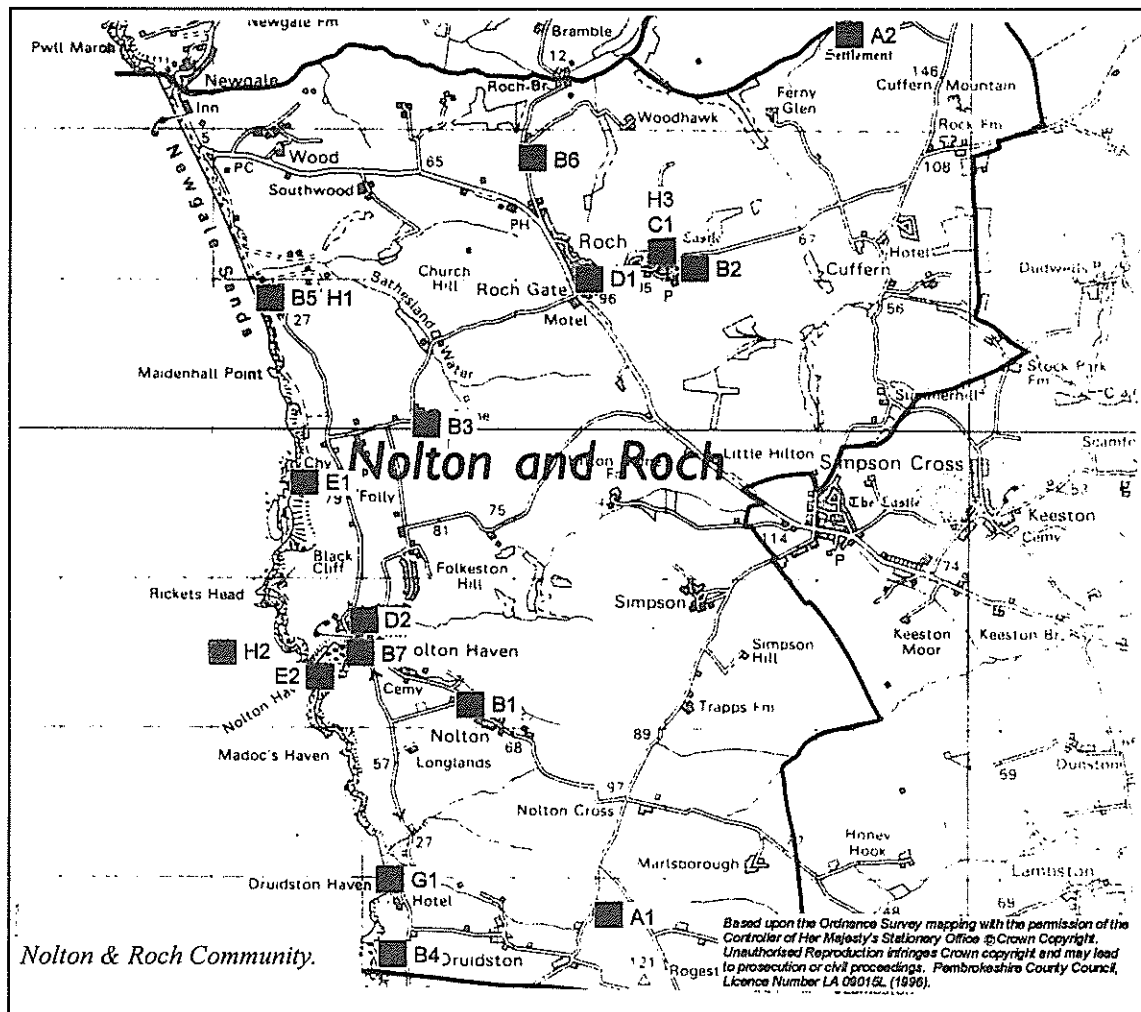
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PCNP	No date	"Neyland". <i>Pembrokeshire's Sea Trading.</i> National Park Site Cards

34. NOLTON & ROCH COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

The community of Nolton & Roch was, as the name suggests, created by uniting the parishes of Nolton and Roch. The community is located on the central portion of the St. Bride's Bay coastline, most of its land area contained within the boundary of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The coastal strip is characterised by high cliffs, except for some small inlets at Nolton and Druidston Haven and the wider expanse of Newgale Sands at the northern end on the community. Each of these inlets have played important roles in the social and economic history of the area, with boat building and fishing carried out by the small coastal communities which developed, such as the villages of Nolton and Nolton Haven. The area was notable for the mining and export of anthracite and culm until the early 20th century, and Nolton Haven was a small but locally important coal port, also used for importing other goods into the area.

Inland the landscape is mostly agricultural in character, the relatively large village of Roch being the only nucleated settlement in the community which lies well away from the coast. Roch is of mediaeval origin and its impressive castle is a prominent landmark in the north of the community. Some of the earliest archaeological artefacts known in Pembrokeshire have been found at Druidston Chins, possible Palaeolithic stone tools. Mesolithic flintworking sites and neolithic finds are known at Druidston Haven. Other neolithic finds have been made at Newgale and Roch and there is documented evidence of a neolithic stone circle near Druidston (SM869167), now destroyed. A number of bronze age burnt mounds are found around Druidston Cross and Druidston, indicating that there is a long tradition of human habitation in the district.



2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Druidston (SM875167).** Iron age hillfort.
2. **Cuffern Mountain (SM891226).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Madog's Church (SM866181).** Nolton parish church. Dedicated to St. Madog, the church probably stands on a site founded during the dark ages. The church was rebuilt in the later 19th century, but retains some mediaeval features, including a 15th century porch. It is of Celtic type, with a double bellcote. Nearby is the old church school, which dates to the early 19th century. The ruined Druidston Chapel (SM875167), a documented mediaeval chapel of ease, also served the parish.
2. **St. Mary's Church (SM881211).** Roch parish church. Though a 19th century rebuild of a mediaeval church, the site has probably been in use since the dark ages, indicated by the raised circular churchyard within which the present building stands. The Lady Well, a mediaeval holy well west of the castle (at SM875212), probably takes its name from the church dedication. Roch lay on one of the most popular approaches to St. David's - the Southern Pilgrims Way, which came from the east, via Llawhaden, Spittal, Rudbaxton and Treffgarne. Pilgrims would have undoubtedly passed through Roch and perhaps spent their last night here before proceeding to the cathedral city. They would also have visited holy sites along the route, such as holy wells and pilgrims chapel. Perhaps the Lady Well and St. Caradog's Chapel, Newgale would have been amongst the sites visited.
3. **Trefrân (SM863200).** Mediaeval inscribed stone.
4. **The Welsh Way.** Another well travelled pilgrimage route originated on the Milford Haven waterway, at St. Ishmael's, and ran northwards to the St. Bride's Bay coastline. Pilgrims also joined this route at Little Haven, the walk to St. David's preferred to the relatively risky sea journey to St. David's Head. This route joined the Southern Pilgrims Way at Newgale and was the route along which the body of St. Caradog was carried from his final retreat at St. Ishmael's (see below).
5. **St. Caradog's Chapel (SM853209).** Documented mediaeval chapel near Newgale Sands. It is said that the chapel was built as the result of a miracle which occurred on the beach, when St. Caradog's body was being carried to St. David's for burial (see below).
6. **Penuel Baptist Chapel (SM871218).** 19th century chapel.
7. **Nolton Haven United Reform Church (SM860185).** Mid 19th century chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Roch Castle (SM880212).** LBI. Roch was reputedly founded by and named after Adam de la Roche, one of the leading figures in 12th century Pembrokeshire. It stands on the north-western extremity of the Landsker border and was one of a chain of castles built in order to strengthen the Norman hold on this corner of the district and protect it from attack from the Welsh to the north and east.

The original castle would probably have been a motte and bailey or ringwork, built of earth and timber. Some traces of the old bailey survive around the present castle, on its southern side, and it has been suggested that an outer bailey is faintly visible on its the northern side. However, the large fortified tower which now stands here was built in the 13th century in place of the original structure. The tower is D-shaped, although a new northern wing has been added during the 20th century. The castle was inhabited until the 17th century, and was the scene of a number of conflicts during the Civil War. It was garrisoned by Lord Carbery for the Crown and captured by Parliamentary forces under Colonel Laugharne in 1644, but re-captured by the Royalists within a few months. During one of these battles a local Royalist, Captain Edwards of Summerhill, was said to have thrown a javelin which cut the string of Cromwell's helmet. The castle fell into ruin after the Civil War.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Roch village - Historic Settlement.** Roch village has its origins as a planted settlement, created during the 12th century in association with the building of Roch Castle. The establishment of a castle on the Landsker was usually accompanied by the settling of the area by Anglo-Norman or Flemish settlers in a new, planted town or village, indeed La Roche was the original name of both the castle and village.

Although there are now no traces of the early settlement visible above ground, evidence may still survive beneath the fields around the castle, making it an archaeologically important and sensitive area.

2. Nolton Village (SM868181). The village derives its name from *Oldton*, a small feudal manorial estate which became a mediaeval monastic grange. Undoubtedly, there was a small agricultural community here made up of tenant farmers tied to the service of their manorial lord. The land would have been farmed according to the principles of the 3-Field System, whereby two of three large open field around the village would be cultivated in any year, the third being left fallow. These "open" fields were made up of numerous small strips divided between the tenant farmers but left unfenced. In post mediaeval times these strips were amalgamated and fenced or hedged, forming the field systems we see today. This process occurred late around Nolton, some unfenced strips were still in existence in the late 18th century. There were other minor estates and villages in the district in mediaeval times, such as at nearby Druidston (originally Drewston) (SM870167).

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Trefrân Cliff Colliery (SM857197). A small late 19th century colliery in an unusual and spectacular coastal location, its red brick boiler house chimney being a notable surviving feature. Its underground workings are said to extend out beneath St. Bride's Bay for some distance and that the miners could hear the sound of the sea above them when at the coal face. The Coastal Path passes through the site. Other collieries working in the late 19th century in the community were at Southwood (SM8622), Nolton (SM861184) and Simpson Colliery (SM871190). It is said that Trefrân was forced to close when a workman neglected his duty to tend the water pumping engine one Sunday. When the miners returned to work on the Monday the workings were irretrievably flooded (Raggett, 1992).

2. Nolton Haven. This was a small coal port and was probably exporting local coal from the late mediaeval period onwards. Evidence of mining activity is dotted on the hills around Nolton Haven in the form of early bell pits (now only saucer like depressions) and old tramway beds. A long tramway ran from the haven over the hill to the north to Trefrân Colliery at the beginning of the 20th century and another ran eastwards towards a colliery below Folkeston Hill.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G) Social Customs & History.

1. The smuggling and wrecking activities of the communities along St. Bride's Bay were once notorious, but in 1791 an accident occurred which has been described as a divine retribution upon the people of the area. A ship carrying a cargo of gunpowder ran ashore in Druidston Haven and was quickly plundered by locals who had watched its progress from the cliffs. Much of the gunpowder was scattered around the ship and the beach, and this was ignited by a spark. The resulting explosion killed several people immediately and badly injured over 50 (John, 1991, 45).

H) Myth & Legend.

1. St. Caradog's Chapel. Newgale Sands was the site of a miracle in the 12th century, when the body of St. Caradog was carried across the beach on its way to burial at St. David's. A terrific rainstorm drenched the area, yet the saint's body and its bier remained dry. A chapel dedicated to Caradog was later built near the spot.

2. The Nolton Water Horse. A water horse was a creature which came from the sea and tempted men to ride on its back, but they would run the risk of either being thrown or plunged into the sea if the horse suddenly galloped back to the ocean. In the 18th century, a Nolton farmer is said to have captured a water horse on the beach of Nolton Haven. For weeks it was used a plough horse on his farm, but one day caught scent of the sea air and galloped home, taking the plough and ploughman over the cliff, never to be seen again.

3. Adam of Roch Castle. Adam de la Roche was the first Norman lord of Roch Manor. It is said that he was cursed by a local witch to die of an adder's bite within one year. He spent most of the next year locked in the castle tower, but on the final night of the year a bundle of wood was brought into his room which contained a hibernating adder. The adder awoke as the room warmed up and bit Adam, thus fulfilling the curse.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Pilgrim's Ways
St. Caradog's Chapel
Coal mining & export.
Roch Castle & village

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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Raggett P	1992	<i>Solva.</i>

35. PENCAER COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Pencaer community is largely composed of a large and often rocky peninsula which juts out from the North Pembrokeshire coast, forming the western side to Fishguard Bay. It possesses a wealth of prehistoric field monuments and some areas within the community can be considered to be amongst the most valuable and sensitive archaeological landscapes in Pembrokeshire. Evidence of mesolithic or neolithic flint working sites have been recorded at Llanferran (SM890370) and Abermawr (SM882345), whilst numerous bronze age and iron age sites are still very visible elements in the local landscape.

Pencaer also has an important position in the ecclesiastical history, for two important mediaeval figures are traditionally associated with local sites, namely Giraldu Cambrensis and St. Asser, not to mention several earlier Celtic saints to whom other sites have been dedicated. Pencaer was the location of some of the most dramatic events in the recent Welsh history, for it was here that the French forces made their landing in what has become known as "The Last Invasion of Britain". Pencaer includes a greater length of coastline than most of the other coastal communities of Preseli, yet the rocky and exposed nature of its shore has prohibited the development of any significant harbour - rather it has been the haunt of inshore fishermen and its rocky headlands have been danger to passing shipping traffic for centuries, hence the large lighthouse standing on Strumble Head, the northern most tip of the community.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Garn Gilfach (SM908389).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
2. **Ffyst Samson (SM905349).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
3. **Garreg Samson (SM933392).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
4. **Ffynnondrudion (SM920367).** Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
5. **Trellys y Coed (SM907349).** Bronze age round barrow. Near Ffyst Samson.
6. **Rhosyclegyrn Stone (SM913354).** Bronze age standing stone, with traces of a possible neolithic stone circle and a prehistoric field system nearby. Located near public footpaths on Rhosclegyrn moor. SAM.
7. **Parc Hen Stone (SM932390).** Bronze age standing stone, over 2m high. In field below Garnwnda.
8. **Lady's Gate Stone (SM907392).** Bronze age standing stone, near footpath north of Garn Gilfach.
9. **Llain Garreg Hir (SM908387).** Bronze age standing stone, on southern side of Garn Gilfach.
10. **Dinas Fawr (SM888387).** Iron age promontory fort. A strong defensive site, partly sheltered from the sea by a pinnacle of rock. Hut circles have been recognised here, indicating it to have been occupied. SAM.
11. **Garn Fawr (SM896388).** An impressive iron age hillfort, described as "one of the most striking stone forts of the United Kingdom" by the Royal Commission in 1925. It also received the attention of Edward Llwyd, who drew a surviving plan of the site c.1700. The stonework of some of the huts and ramparts of the fort survive. It is believed that occupation continued from the iron age into the Romano-British period. The site is also geologically interesting, there are outcrops of unusual basaltic columns within the fort itself. Partly managed by the National Trust. SAM.
12. **Ysgubor Gaer (SM896386).** Iron age hillfort at the foot of Gaer Fawr. A prehistoric field system survives nearby. SAM.
13. **Gaer Fach (SM900389).** Iron age hillfort. Possibly an "outpost" of the neighbouring Gaer Fawr. Traces of a prehistoric field system, also scheduled, have been recorded east of the fort. No public footpath. SAM.
14. **Carreg Golchfa (SM882351).** Iron age promontory fort. Close to Coastal Path, possibly dangerous.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Catherine's Church, Granston (SM896342).** Though a Victorian rebuild, this parish church stands near Granston Hall in an historic environment. It also stands in a sub-circular churchyard indicative of an early mediaeval foundation.
2. **St. Gwyndaf's Church, Llanwnda (SM932395).** This parish church is of mediaeval origin but was restored in the 19th century. There are seven inscribed stones of dark age date here either built into the walls or on display. It stands in an exposed coastal landscape. Nearby at Cemetery Crossroads (SM936391), there is another dark age inscribed stone.
3. **St. Nicholas' Church, St. Nicholas (SM901356).** Though restored in the 19th century, some 13th century fabric remains in this parish church. The Tuncetiae Stone, a dark age inscribed stone, is kept in the church along with 5 other inscribed stones.
4. **Capel Degan (SM908408).** Ruined mediaeval chapel-of-ease. A holy well, Ffynnon Degan, lies nearby (SM907400).
5. **Trefasser (SM896379).** Said to be the birthplace of Bishop Asser, biographer of King Alfred the Great.
6. **Llangloffan Chapel (SN905323).** One of the earliest Baptist chapels in the district, first founded in 1706, though restored several times since. The name Llangloffan is derived from the location of an mediaeval chapel-of-ease in the vicinity and an early Christian inscribed stone or pilgrim cross known as Maen Gloffan was said to have stood at the crossroads near the chapel site.
7. **Capel Caerau (SM919376).** Independent chapel founded in the 1724, rebuilt in 1826.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

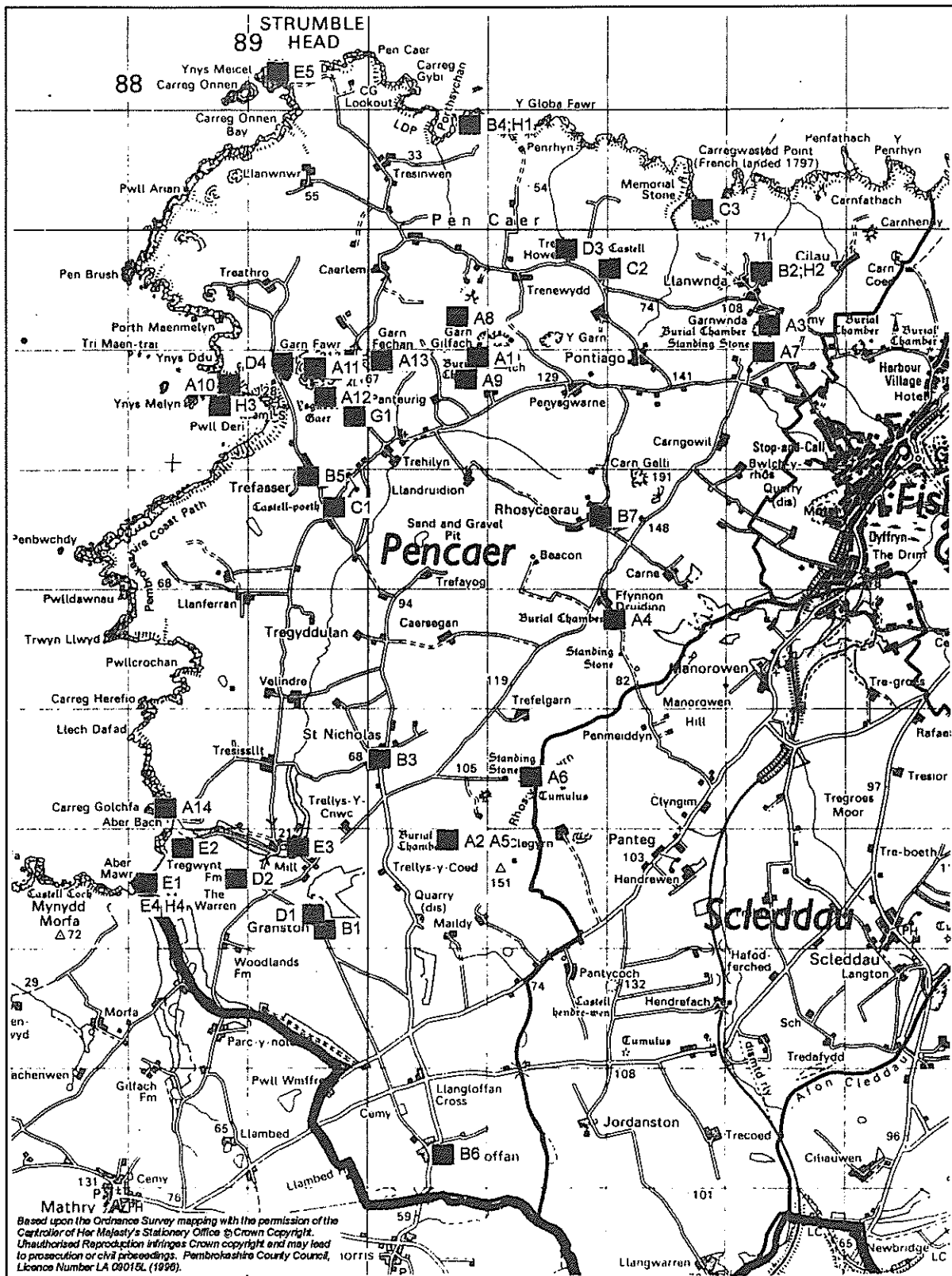
1. **Castell Poeth (SM897377).** Mediaeval motte, used as a beacon in more recent times.
2. **Castell Cleddau (SM920397).** A mediaeval earthwork castle, poorly preserved
3. **Invasion Site, Carregwastad Point (SM9240).** Landing place of the French forces in 1797. A monument to the event stands at SM925404.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Granston Hall (SM895342).** Group value with church and village. LB2
2. **Tregwynt Mansion (SM888346).** Historic home. Where Captain Knox was dancing when news of the French landing was recieved. LB2.
3. **Trehowel (SM9139).** Farmhouse where General Tate, commander of the French forces made his Headquarters after the landing in 1797.
4. **Talygaer (SM893388).** A corbelled hut of possibly dark age date. SAM

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Abermawr.** This wide bay was chosen in 1848 to be the terminus of Brunel's South Wales Railway, originally intended for Fishguard. Work began on the railway bed, the station site and several breakwaters and piers, but was all abandoned in 1851 when another change of plan took the line to Haverfordwest and Neyland.
2. **Abermawr Telegraph Station (SM884348).** This was one end of the first telegraph cable to be laid between Wales and Ireland in 1883. It is now a private house.
3. **Tregwynt Woollen Mill (SM894348).** One of the few working woollen mills in West Wales. It includes a shop and restaurant and is a popular tourist venue.
4. **Aberbach Kiln (SM882350).** 19th century limekiln. Aberbach is one of the few landing places along the Pencaer coastline and was thus exploited to land the coal and limestone necessary for lime burning to provide lime for local farms.
5. **Strumble Head Lighthouse (SM892413).** This working (automated) lighthouse stands on a small rocky island linked to the mainland by a metal bridge. It was one of the last Trinity House lighthouses to be built (1908-9). The lighthouse keeper's cottages stand on the mainland. The island itself is known as Ynys Meicel and it is thought that a mediaeval chapel or monastic cell may once have stood here.



Pencaer Community.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G) Art & Literature.

1. **Garn Fawr cottage (SM898386).** Cottage associated with the artist John Piper, who moved here in 1963. His studio was in an adjacent cottage, known as Studio Cottage. LB2.

H) Myth, Legend & Folklore.

1. **The ruined Capel Degan** and nearby Ffynnon Degan was once a popular site with holiday makers. It is said that the hoof-prints of Degan's horse can be seen in nearby cliffs.
2. **Giraldus Cambrensis.** It is said that Giraldus began his ecclesiastical career as the vicar of Llanwnda.
3. **St. Asser.** Asser was a friend and biographer of King Alfred the Great. Tradition has it that Trefasser was his birthplace.
4. **Ogo'r March (SM8838).** This small coastal cave was locally said to be the resting place of a force of Danish warriors, all buried in full armour (RCAM, 1925).
5. **The Mermaid of Aberbach.** It is said that a local farmer found a mermaid stranded on the beach at Aberbach and took her home to Treseissyllt Farm against her will, where he kept her in a tub of salt water. She placed a curse on the farm, that no child should ever be born there again, and the farmer, in his fear, immediately took her back to the sea (John, 1991, 47).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Prehistory	Garnfawr	Christian Heritage.
Garnfawr	Ysgubor Gaer	Parish churches
Garnwnda	Gaer Fach	St. Degan
Ffyst Samson & Rhosyclegym	Dinas Fawr	French Landing in 1797
	Garn Gilfach	Strumble Head Lighthouse

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PCNP	No date	"Aber Mawr". National Park Site Card: <i>Pembrokeshire's Sea Trading.</i>
RCAM	1925	<i>Inventory of Monuments. Vol. VII; The County of Pembrokeshire.</i>

36. PUNCHESTON COMMUNITY FILE (CASMAEL)

1. SUMMARY.

This large community lies south west of the main Preseli mountain block, but includes several prominent hills along its northern and eastern boundary; Mynydd Castlebythe and Mynydd Morfil being the most significant. West of these hills the landscape is less harsh and mostly composed of rolling fields, the wide valley of the Afon Anghof being a major landscape feature, running through the heart of the community. In recent times the valley has been the route of road and rail transport, but previously the ancient track known as the Flemish Way crossed the area, proceeding towards the Preselis to the north.

There is a wealth of prehistoric sites in the community, which possesses 16 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Some of these are mediaeval in date, and the post-Roman period is well represented in terms of domestic, defensive and ecclesiastical sites. The community includes five parish units, each with their own church and four possessing villages (Puncheston, Little Newcastle, Castlebythe and Henry's Moat) which have developed around the parish churches.

Each of these villages have their origins as planted Norman frontier settlements along the Landsker border. The village of Puncheston itself is said to have derived its English name from the village of Ponchardon in Normandy, home to the family which supposedly took control of the area following the Norman conquest of the area. Likewise, the neighbouring parish of Morfil is said to be named after Morville in Normandy.

2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **The Altar (SM982281).** Small neolithic chambered tomb in a roadside location. Another cromlech once stood here but it was opened in 1815 and subsequently ruined. SAM.
2. **Parcmaenllwyd (SN006297).** Bronze age standing stone. On edge of Puncheston village.
3. **Mynydd Castlebythe (SN028296).** There are two bronze age round barrows at the top of the hill. Good viewpoint. Common land, but no recognised path to top.
4. **Garn Ochr (SN059284).** Bronze age round barrow. On footpath. SAM.
5. **Summertown Camp (SM990310).** Large iron age hillfort. Not on public footpath. SAM.
6. **Mynydd Graig Lwyd (SM999322).** Open iron age settlement. just off Flemings Way. SAM.
7. **Bernard's Well Mountain (SN056290).** Open iron age settlement. SAM.
8. **Castell Pentre (SM978298).** Iron age hillfort. Roadside location.
9. **Parc Castell (SN018301).** Iron age hillfort. On public footpath.
10. **Castell Mael (SN009297).** Iron age hillfort. In village but reduced. SAM.
11. **Cas-fuwch (SN024291).** Iron age hillfort. No footpath. Close to village. SAM.
12. **Castell (SN041283).** Small iron age hillfort. On roadside.
13. **Tavern Farm (SN047284).** Iron age hillfort. Roadside location.
14. **Castell Hendre (SN044274).** Iron age hillfort. At roadside, close to Henry's Moat.
15. **Castell Flemish (SN007267).** Romano-British settlement. SAM. (See Ambleston Community also).

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Peter's Parish Church, Little Newcastle (SM980289).** Rebuilt in 1870.
2. **St. John the Baptist Parish Church, Morvil (SN036307).** There are two dark age inscribed stones in the churchyard, including Maen Morfil.
3. **St. Brynach's Parish Church, Henry's Moat (SN044275).** Partly rebuilt in the 19th century.
4. **St. Michael's Parish Church, Castlebythe (SN020289).** A holy well, Ffynnon Fihangel, was located in the churchyard (Jones, 1953)
5. **St. Mary's Parish Church, Puncheston (SN008297).** Mediaeval church rebuilt in 19th century.
6. **St. Brynach's Well (SN054280).** Mediaeval holy well. A pilgrim's chapel stood nearby, but now only survives as an earthwork.
7. **Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle (SM981284).** Nonconformist chapel, built in 1808, it was the first

Baptist chapel in the area and was a direct product of the upsurge in the Baptist cause following a local revival during the 1790's. The chapel was restored 1910. It stands in a wooded, riverside location.

8. Capel Smyrna, Puncteston (SN006297). Baptist chapel first built 1827 but since restored.

9. Capel Bethel, Puncteston (SN007297). Calvinistic Methodist chapel, originally built in 1827.

10. Capel Siloh, Tufton (SN039281). Small nonconformist chapel set in hamlet location. Built 1842.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Castell Hendre, Henry's Moat (SN044275). Mediaeval motte castle near the churchyard. SAM.

2. Castlebythe (SN021289). Mediaeval motte castle in village. SAM.

D) Town & Country.

1. Puncteston Village - Historic Settlement (SN008297). This village may have its origins during the early 12th century, a period during which many new English and Flemish settlers came into Pembrokeshire and established themselves in the area north of Haverfordwest, thus pushing the boundary between the Englishry and the Welshry further to the north than it had previously been. The remains of a mediaeval motte and bailey castle can be seen in the village (although a private house now stands inside the bailey). Traces of a mediaeval strip field system around the village indicate the area farmed by the inhabitants of the mediaeval village, within the feudal manor of Puncteston.

Other small villages in the community have similar origins. Castlebythe (SN021289), Little Newcastle (SN980289) and Henry's Moat (SN043275) each display some features indicative of their mediaeval origins; each were at the centre of minor feudal manors and have motte and bailey castles as reminders of their former frontier status, whilst clear traces of a mediaeval strip field system is preserved in the modern field shapes around Castlebythe. Puncteston developed to be a larger settlement than these neighbouring villages, probably as it was located on the course of an important cattle droving route and was later served by the Fishguard and North Pembroke Railway, which linked Rosebush and Fishguard.

2. Fagwyr Goch, Morfil - Deserted Mediaeval Village (SN 057303). This is one of the most obvious deserted village sites in the county, being in a roadside location, though on private farmland. The platforms of a number of houses are clearly visible.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

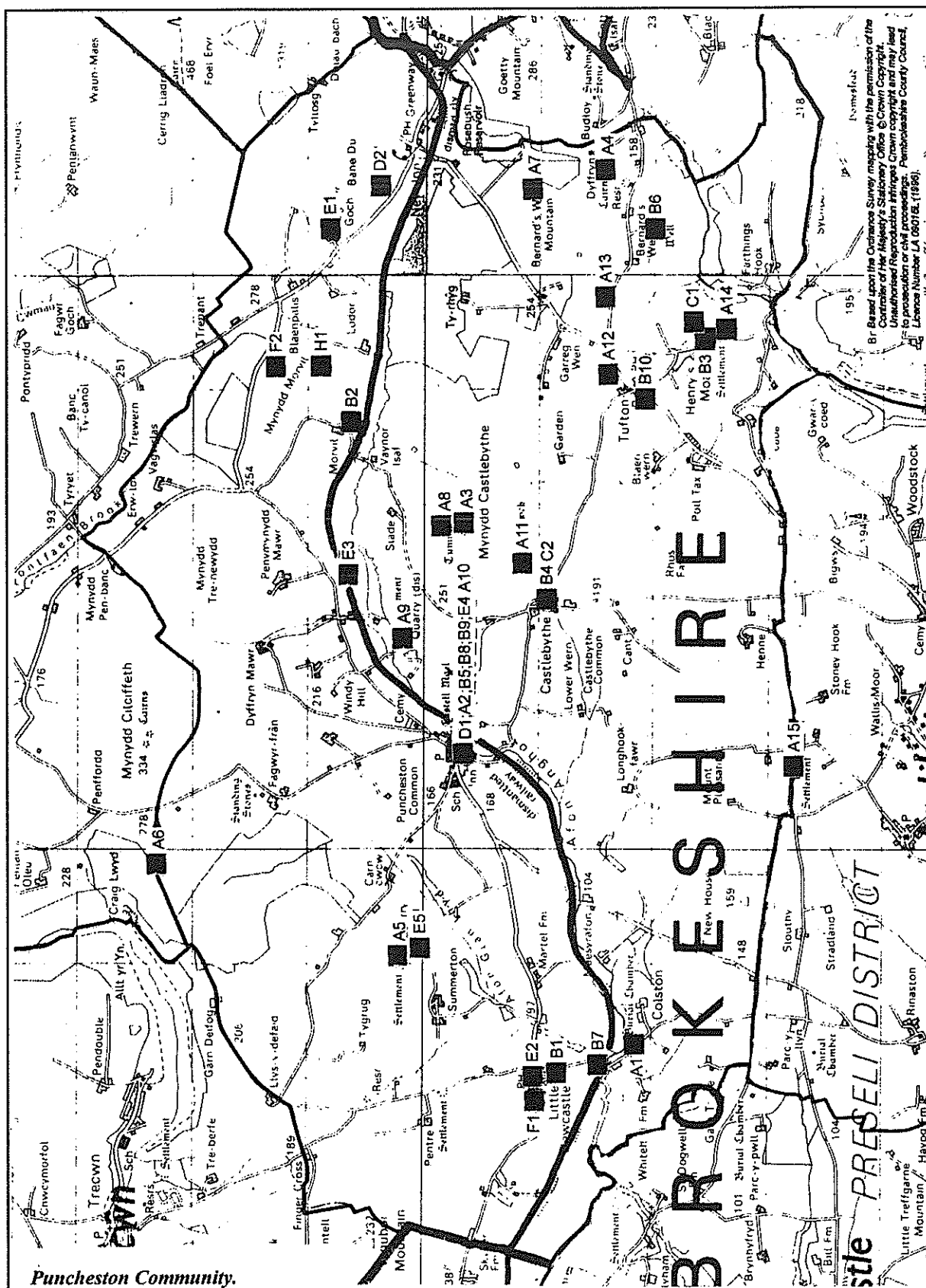
Fairs & Markets. The following fairs and markets are known to have been held within the community area;

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Fagwyr Goch, Morfil - | Regular fairs and markets held in mediaeval times. |
| 2. Little Newcastle - | Fairs held on May 6th and July 10th. |

3. North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway. In 1899 a link was provided from Maenclochog to Letterston, following the Anghof valley through Puncteston, where a station was provided. The abandoned line is still a visible feature in the local landscape.

4. Drovers. Up to the late 19th century, drovers regularly called at Puncteston on their eastward journey to Eglwysrwr or Crymych and beyond. The Drovers Arms public house in the village stands as a reminder of their visits.

5. Summerton Slate Quarries. These quarries were successful during the late 19th century. They were disadvantaged by the fact that a direct rail link was not provided when the Maenclochog Railway was extended to Letterston in 1899.



3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Bartholomew Roberts. Bartholomew Roberts or "Black Barty" was born at Little Newcastle in 1682. He went to sea aged 10 and worked on slaving ships. In 1719 his ship was captured by the pirate Hywel Davies, Milford, who invited Roberts to be his first mate. Six weeks later Davies was killed and Roberts became the commander of his pirate force. He became one of the most notorious and successful of pirates, though he led a disciplined crew and was said to show every consideration to those he captured. He was the first to use the skull and crossbones as his flag and it is said that he himself was the "Jolly Roger", described by the French as "le jolie rouge" because of the scarlet clothes he wore (John, 1991, 141-2).

2. Mynydd Morvil is said to have been the site of a key battle between the invading Normans and the Welsh. The Normans triumphed and proceeded towards Eglwysrw where the Welsh surrendered, thereby ceding control of the cantref of Cemaes to the invaders (Fenton, 287).

H) Myth & Legend.

1. Phantom Battles. There are two separate traditions of tremendous phantom battles being witnessed by local people in the skies above Morfil parish, one in the mid 18th century, the other in 1853. On both occasions onlookers are said to have seen two armies engaged in an epic and bloody struggle in the sky. It has been suggested that they saw a supernatural replay of the Battle of Mynydd Carn, an important 12th century battle between the Welsh princes. Two of the most important royal household of Wales were brought together by the alliance between Gruffudd ap Cynan of Gwynedd and Rhys ap Tewdwr of Deheubarth who defeated their opponents Trahaearn and Caradog of Gwynedd at Mynydd Carn. The battlefield has not been identified, but there are grounds for believing that it may have occurred in the Morfil district (John, 1991, 114-5).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The Landsker villages
Puncheston
Castlebythe
Little Newcastle
Henry's Moat
The Fishguard & North Pembrokeshire Railway

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Owen G	1603	<i>Description of Pembrokeshire</i> . Gwasg Gomer.

37. ROSEMARKET COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Rosemarket is located between the towns of Haverfordwest and Neyland, landlocked apart from the waterway known as Westfield Pill which allows access to the Daugleddau estuary. The modern community has retained the boundaries of the earlier parish of Rosemarket and the historic village of Rosemarket is its only significant settlement. Westfield Pill, denoted an area of Special Landscape Value forms part of the southern boundary of the community.

There are few prehistoric archaeological sites recorded in the community, although bronze age burnt mounds at Bastleford (SM949098) and East Moor (SM958098 and 956097) indicate that some early communities were present in the area. Rosemarket is more notable for its connections with the dark age Celtic saint Ishmael and the history of the town which was founded by the Normans in the 12th century as their administrative capital for the district and its subsequent decline with the growth of neighbouring Haverfordwest. The legacy of both periods is still felt in the community, both in the form of the village and the farmland which surrounds it.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. St. Ishmael's Church (SM953081). Rosemarket parish church. The mediaeval church was restored in the 1890's. This was the first church in Wales to be granted to the Order of the Knights of St. John at Slebech Commandery and the church and vill of Rosemarket remained in their possession for some 400 years, until the Reformation in the 16th century.

2. St Leonard's Well (SM955080). Mediaeval holy well, the water of which was said to have curative properties for afflictions of the eye. The church dedication was altered to St. Leonard's by the Normans but later reverted to St. Ishmael's. The dedication of this holy well in Barn Street was not changed back however.

3. Tabernacle Chapel (SM952086). A large 19th century nonconformist chapel in the village of Rosemarket.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Rosemarket Rath (SM953080). This earthwork is probably a Norman ringwork castle, though it may incorporate an earlier iron age hillfort. It stands alongside Rosemarket parish church. SAM.

2. The Beacon (SM953087). A prominent site which was used to fire warning beacons in former centuries, one of a chain across the county.

D. Town & Country.

1. Rosemarket Village - Historic Settlement (SM954085). The village name is of Norman origin and is derived from Rhos + Market, Rhos being the name of the mediaeval hundred in which the village was located. Little is known of pre-Norman Rosemarket, though it is likely that the church of St. Ishmael was founded in the 6th century and it is possible that some settlement was associated with the early church. This early settlement might have been an important one and this may explain why Rosemarket was chosen by the Normans in the early 12th century as the site of a new borough and market town, intended to be the commercial centre for this newly conquered region. There is some evidence that the settlement was known as Theobaldiston or Theobertiston in the early Norman period (Rees, 1932), but the name Rosemarket became accepted.

Rosemarket almost certainly shared in the woollen cloth manufacturing industry which flourished in mediaeval Pembrokeshire and a mediaeval fulling mill is documented at Rosemarket. The rise of Haverfordwest as a market and port in the 13th century destroyed Rosemarket's economic strength and the town declined sharply thereafter, being in a state of decay by the late 16th century, its market ceasing by 1530. By the 19th century Rosemarket was a poor rural community and local men went as far as

Pembroke Dock shipyards for work. Some also worked at collieries in neighbouring communities such as Freystrop and Llangwm.

It is possible that the modern village still bears traces of the street plan of the mediaeval borough. There are two parallel streets running north-south with the area between divided into rectangular strips. These may be some of the 92 burgage plots which made up the mediaeval town. At the southern end of the village lie the church and castle, integral elements in a mediaeval townscape.

Outside the mediaeval village the land was divided into three large open fields, each sub-divided into long narrow strip fields farmed by the local community. The three fields of Rosemarket were known as Westfield, Furze Hill and Eastfield, the first two of which names are still used in connection with modern farms.

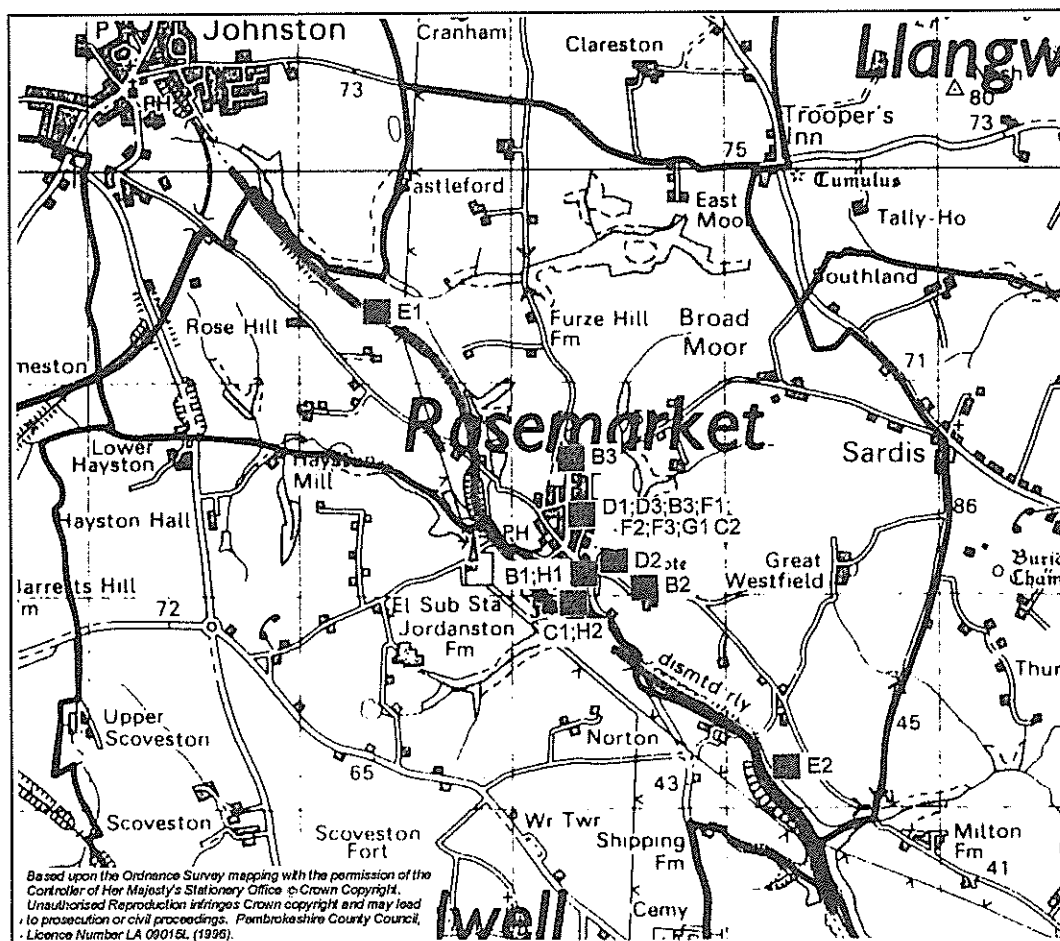
2. Old Pigeon House (SM953082). A mediaeval dovecote which was a possession of the Order of the Knights of St. John, Slebech. It can be seen from the churchyard.

3. Cross Farm (SM953082). This dwelling is built on a mediaeval undercroft, now the house cellar, a rare survival of the mediaeval town.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. The Great Western Railway. The bed of this abandoned line runs across the community on its course from Johnston to Neyland, passing within 200m of Rosemarket village. It was built under the direction of I.K. Brunel between 1852 and 1856 and served Neyland until its closure. It is now used as a footpath and cycle track.

2. Lime kiln (SM962071). Limestone and coal were brought by boat up Westfield Pill and burnt within Rosemarket community to produce lime as an agricultural fertiliser for local use.



Rosemarket Community.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F. Social Customs & History.

1. **May Day.** Until the early 20th century May Day was celebrated in a rather pagan fashion by local children. A hawthorn bush would be set up in the village square and children would scour the village for candles, which would then be fixed on the bush and lit. The children would then dance around the bush (Nicolle, 1980?).

2. **Lucy Walters.** Rosemarket is said to have been the birthplace of Lucy Walters, mistress (and possibly wife) of Charles Stuart (later Charles II) and mother of the Duke of Monmouth, his illegitimate son. She is said to have been born at Big House (SM953083), a mansion which no longer stands. Despite her relationship with the prince, she was to lead a short and unhappy life and died in poverty in Paris aged only 28, abandoned by her former friends.

3. **Zachariah Williams.** Zachariah Williams was perhaps one of the more eccentric characters produced by Rosemarket, being a dedicated inventor who lived at the end of the 18th century. He was an acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

G. Art & Literature.

1. **An old rhyme** commemorates the primacy of Rosemarket over Haverfordwest in its early years:
"Rosemarket used to buy and sell
When Ha'rfordwest was a furzy dell".

H. Myth & Legend.

1. **St. Ishmael** is said to have sailed from Porthclais to Monkhaven where he established a church and thence on to Westfield Pill, at the top of which he founded Rosemarket church.

2. **The Battle of the Rings.** There is a local tradition that a major battle was fought at an unknown time over the Rings Castle. It is said that the skeletons of the fallen lie buried in the woods below the castle.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

The history of the parish church
The castle
The dovecote
The Knight's of St John
The mediaeval town
Lucy Walters
The GWR Line

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38. RUDBAXTON COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Rudbaxton is a large community on the northern side of Haverfordwest. The name is possibly derived from an Anglo-Norman mispronunciation of the Welsh *Rhyd Bach* (small ford), but it was in use by the 12th century by which time a small feudal manor had been established bearing the name. Rudbaxton is essentially an agricultural community, but it includes large areas of orderly estate landscapes around the historic homes of Poyston and Withybush and along the valley floor of the Western Cleddau river. Withybush is of course best known as the site of an airfield, founded during the second World War but still in use for civilian traffic.

Crundale is the community's only significant village, and clear traces of a relict mediaeval strip field system around the village show it to have mediaeval origins. The smaller hamlet of Bethlehem is a much more recent feature, having developed since the mid-19th century. The mediaeval village which once surrounded the parish church is long abandoned and now only a single farm and a Norman castle stand in the vicinity of the church.

Archaeologically, the community possesses a small number of significant prehistoric and mediaeval sites. Its historic importance is also added to by its association with some of the leading families and figures of recent centuries, such as the Pictons of Poyston Hall.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

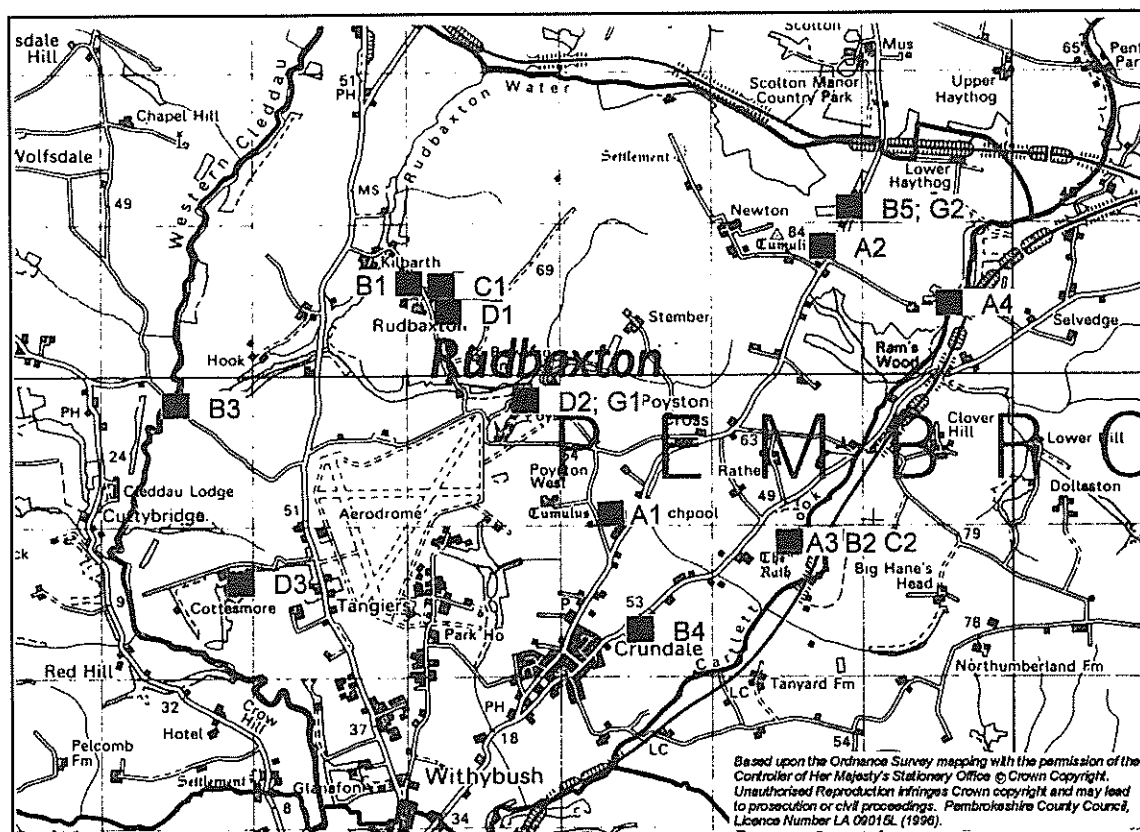
1. **Leech Pool Round Barrow (SM972190).** Bronze age round barrow. Roadside location. SAM.
2. **The Tumps (SM986208 & 988209).** Two bronze age round barrows. Located in a roadside field at Bethlehem village. SAM.
3. **Rudbaxton Rath (SM985188).** A large and prominent iron age hillfort which is believed to have been reused in the dark ages and was used as the site of a 12th century Norman earthwork castle known as Symon's Castle. A public footpath links the fort with a minor road. SAM.
4. **Cannon Hill (SM995204).** A small iron age hillfort which overlooks the Cartlett Brook near Ram's Wood. No current public access.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Michael's Church (SM960205).** Rubaxton parish church. The mediaeval holy well of St. Madog is located near the church, which was itself originally dedicated to St. Madog, and probably of dark age foundation. Alexander Rudepac, a minor Norman feudal lord who was a vassal of the powerful Wizo of Wiston, endowed the church to the commandery of the Knights of St. John of Slebech in the 12th century. According to Fenton (1811, 180), he gave his name to Rudbaxton, although it is possible that the reverse was true (see summary above). The present church building is of 13th century origin and retains a Norman tower and arcade, with a 14th century aisle. There are a number of memorials to the Picton family of Poyston and the remarkable 17th century Hayward family memorial on the wall of the Lady Chapel.
2. **St. Leonard's Chapel (SM985189).** This mediaeval chapel of ease stood at the entrance to the bailey of Rudbaxton Rath. St. Leonard's Well, a mediaeval holy well is associated with the site and has been restored.
3. **St. Catherine's Hospice and Chapel (SM945198).** Site of a mediaeval hospice and associated chapel of ease. There are no visible remains, but the bridge over the Western Cleddau at this point is still known as St. Catherine's Bridge.
4. **Crundale Congregational Chapel (SM974183).** Late 19th century chapel, rebuilt in 1930. With graveyard.
5. **Bethlehem Baptist Chapel (SM989210).** 19th century Baptist chapel. Founded by Rev. David Rees, Froghall, one of the more important Baptist figures in Pembrokeshire during the early 19th century. He is buried and commemorated here.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

- 1. Rudbaxton Mount (SM960205).** This mediaeval motte and bailey castle stands near the entrance to the parish churchyard. It stands in a commanding location, with Roch Castle, the Preseli Hills and Carmarthenshire all in view. It was probably of strategic importance during the early period of the Norman conquest and consolidation in the area. SAM.
- 2. Symon's Castle (SM985188) -** see A3, above.



Rudbaxton Community.

D. Town & Country.

- 1. Great Rudbaxton (SM959205).** Site of the deserted mediaeval village of Rudbaxton, which is visible only as crop marks from the air.
- 2. Poyston (SM967198).** Mansion. Once home to the influential Picton family. It is located on the edge of Withybush Airfield, but in a partly wooded landscape. Some estate features are apparent, such a series of lakes along Poyston Water stream. LB2.
- 3. Country Houses.** North of Haverfordwest, along the Western Cleddau valley, are located the mansion houses of Tangiers (SM9518), Glanafon (SM956173) and Cotesmore (SM948186). They would have been desirable residences due to their rural locations on the edge of the county town. The orderly landscape of this section of the valley bears the stamp of estate planning and landscaping.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

G. Social Customs & History.

- 1. Local Heroes.** Sir Thomas Picton of Poyston Hall, a hero and casualty of the Battle of Waterloo, was baptised in Rudbaxton parish church and is commemorated by a plaque in the church. Another important figure commemorated in the church is Dr. Henry Owen of Withybush, a 19th century antiquarian and historian and a descendant of George Owen, Lord of Cemais.

2. The Rev. David Rees of Froghall, founder of Bethlehem chapel was said to have been something of a miracle maker. The chapel is said to have been built on the spot where he prayed for rain at an open air meeting during a particularly long hot summer. It rained before the meeting closed. On another occasion, having been offended by frequenters of a notorious public house, he prayed for an end to their tormentuous behaviour and the inn burned down that night! (Oral tradition).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Rudbaxton parish church

Rudbaxton motte & bailey castle & deserted mediaeval village

Rudbaxton Rath/Symon's Castle.

The Pictons of Poyston Hall

The estate landscape and country houses of the Western Cleddau valley.

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39. SCLEDDAU COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Scleddau is a relatively large community which borders the southern side of Fishguard & Goodwick community. It was formed by uniting the parish units of Jordanston and Manorowen and part of Fishguard South, but Scleddau village and Panteg are the only nucleations of settlement to be found within its boundaries and both are of recent origin. The main communications routes between Fishguard and Haverfordwest pass through the community and these follow the line of the Western Cleddau valley, similar to that taken by earlier routes. It has been suggested that a Roman road may have followed this line towards Fishguard or another point along the north Pembrokeshire coast; a hoard of Roman coins found at Parcygarreg (SM955349) in the early 19th century may (or may not!) be significant in this context.

The community possesses a modest selection of prehistoric archaeological sites and a number of mediaeval sites which include both ecclesiastical and secular sites - in the form of parish churches and early chapel sites, and mansions such as Maenorowen and Jordanston which have origins as the manor houses of mediaeval estates.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Penmeiddin (SM924355).** A possible bronze age stone row alignment, over 50m long, which has been incorporated into the parish boundary. Near footpath but not shown on OS maps.
2. **Rhosclegyrn (SM915356).** Bronze age standing stone. The stone stands on the community boundary with Pencaer. Most of Rhosclegyrn moor lies within Pencaer and includes some important prehistoric remains, such as Ffyst Samson chambered tomb (see Pencaer Community File).
3. **Parcyroch (SM948340).** Bronze age round barrow opened by Richard Fenton in the early 19th century (RCAM, 1925). Near village but 200m from nearest path.
4. **Castell Hendrewen (SM920337).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.
5. **Castell Draenen (SM949346).** Iron age hillfort.
6. **Parc Castell (SM941367).** A small iron age hillfort on the outskirts of Fishguard

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Mary's Church (SM934363).** 19th century building, on Manorowen estate land. The renowned Pembrokeshire historian Richard Fenton and his family are commemorated in the church.
2. **St. Cwrda's Church (SM918324).** Mediaeval church with Victorian restoration, adjacent to Jordanston Hall.
3. **Llanfartin Chapel (SM944366).** Mediaeval chapel of ease, now only an earthwork site.
4. **Capel Sion, Scleddau (SM943340).** Mid-19th century nonconformist chapel.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Manorowen (SM933363).** This historic mansion possessed a walled garden, first established in the 17th century, which has now been restored.
2. **Jordanston (SM918325).** Jordanston was probably founded as a manorial estate by one Jordan during the 12th century, a Norman settler of whom we know nothing more than his name. It is also probable that the church and parish of Jordanston were founded around the same time by this manorial lord. The estate was in Welsh hands from the 14th century onwards, however, and in post mediaeval times was home to the Vaughan family, several of whom came to local prominence.
3. **Mediaeval settlement.** In mediaeval times the Scleddau community area was included within the lordship of Pebidiog, held by the Bishop of St. David's. The field name Llain yr Esgob (SN925336) may indicate a portion of land which was glebe or church land. There were several minor feudal estates of local importance, most notably at Maenorowen and Jordanston. The only surviving physical evidence of the way land was organised and farmed in this period occurs in the form of an apparent relict mediaeval strip field system which extends from Scleddau village up to Fishguard. The name Scleddau is itself significant,

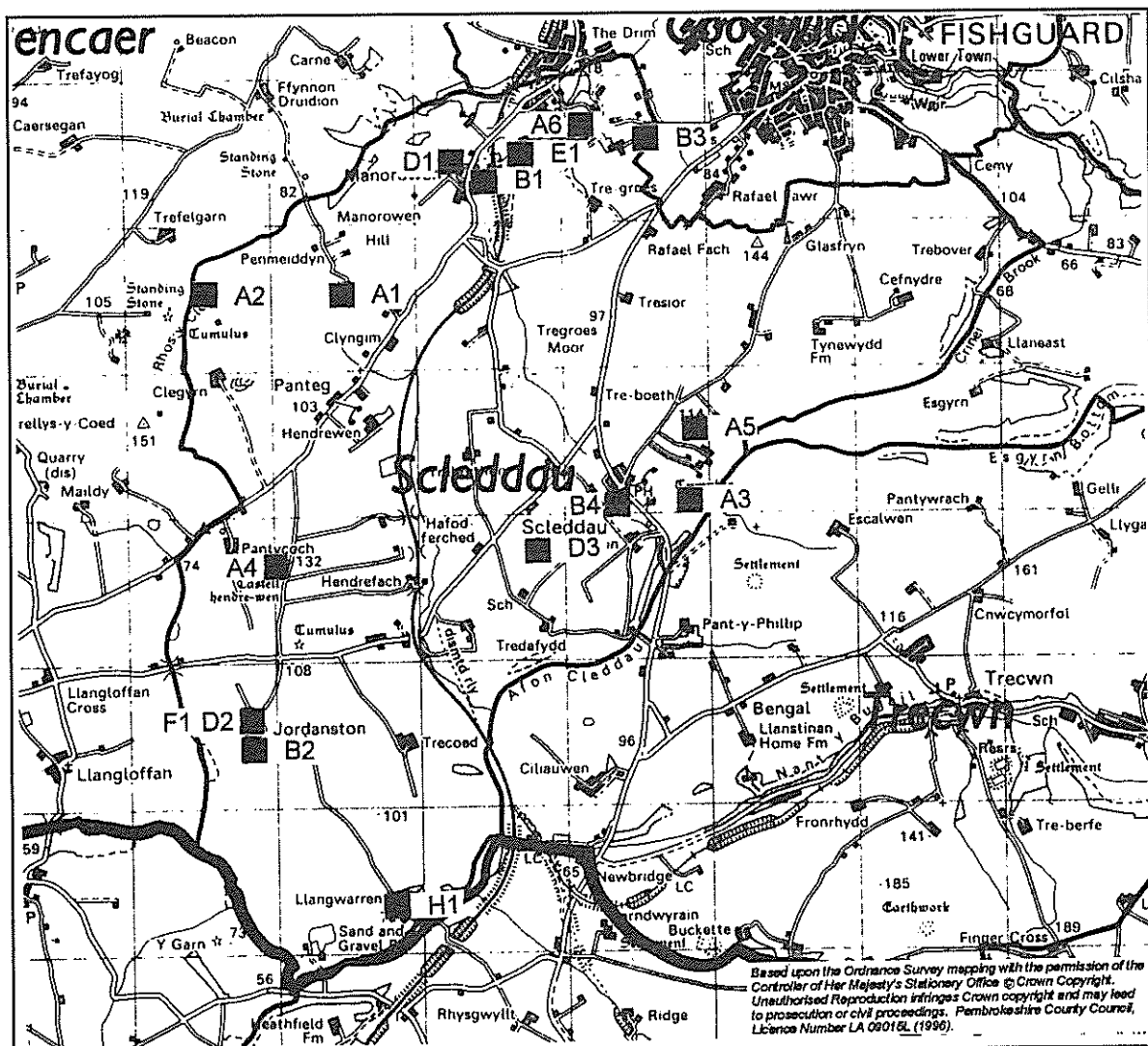
for it is said to be derived from Llys Cleddau (Cleddau Court), implying the presence of a high status Welsh noble family in the area in early mediaeval times. Scleddau village, however, does not appear to be of mediaeval origin, rather it took its name from neighbouring farms. Early 19th century OS maps show that where the village now stands there were only a handful of cottages beginning to cluster at the point where the Haverfordwest to Fishguard turnpike road crossed a minor road, including a turnpike tollgate house.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. A short stretch of disused railway runs from Manorowen Wood towards Goodwick (SM9336).

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Jordanston Hall.** Gwynne Vaughan of Jordanston was the first Governor of Fishguard Fort, built to guard the harbour following a pirate attack on the town in 1779. Daniel Vaughan was a close friend of Captain Knox, who successfully led the Fishguard Fencibles against the invading French force which landed at Carreg Wastad in 1797. Knox was slated by the authorities for some of his actions during the alarm and a personal vendetta between himself and the Lord Cawdor developed which led to a duel in May, 1797. Daniel Vaughan was Knox's second on the day (Jones, 1974).



Scleddau Community.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. Llangwarren House (SM929314). The gateway to this old mansion was said to be haunted by the spirit of a headless horse (RCAM^a, 1925). Llangwarren was held by the Mathias family from the 16th until the late 20th century (Jones, 1974). The house is also notable as the location of a dark age Christian monument, an inscribed stone known as the Dolagni Stone.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Jordanston	Maenorowen
Parish church	Penymeiddyn/Rhosclegyrn Moor
Jordanston House	Maenorowen parish church; burial place of Richard Fenton
Castell Hendre-wen	Parc Castell hillfort
	Maenorowen House and gardens

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40. SOLVA COMMUNITY FILE (SOLFACH)

1. SUMMARY.

Solva is a coastal community, possessing one of the best natural harbours along the Pembrokeshire coast. It was as a result of the increasing use of the well sheltered harbour during the late 18th century that the village of Solva grew into a relatively large settlement by the 20th century. It is by far the largest village in the community and contains a number of listed historic buildings (Cadw, 1991). There are two other small villages within the community, at Whitchurch and Felinganol (Middle Mill).

Most of the prehistoric and historic periods are represented in the archaeological resource of the community. The coastline is dotted with mesolithic flint working sites; at Porthgwyn (SM810237), St. Elvis (SM817242) and Aberdwyran (SM813232). There are also a number of iron age promontory forts, whilst Solva's proximity to St. David's means that there are a number of mediaeval ecclesiastical sites, some associated with one of the main pilgrim's routes to the cathedral city which runs through the community. The village itself is also notable for its maritime heritage, Solva remains a busy harbour for leisure craft and is home to a small number of fishing and crabbing vessels.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **St. Elvis Farm (SM812239).** Neolithic chambered tomb. On a public footpath. SAM.
2. **Gribin (SM802239).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. Hut circles were reported here in the early 20th century. SAM.
3. **Porthyrhaw (SM786242).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. In dangerous condition. SAM.
4. **Porthybwch (SM812233).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. On coastal path
5. **Dinas Fawr (SM812230).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. Not well preserved but in a spectacular location on the Coastal Path.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. David's Church, Whitchurch (SM799254).** This parish church retains some 13th and 14th century masonry. It was in the possession of the Cistercian monastic order in mediaeval times. It was restored in the late 19th century.
2. **St. Aidan's Church, Solva (SM799243).** Late 19th century building.
3. **Eglwys Llandefai (SM813235).** A mediaeval preaching station on the coastal pilgrims route.
4. **Capel Felinganol (SM806260).** Baptist chapel, founded in 1799.
5. **Mount Pleasant Chapel, Solva High St. (SM801243).** Mid-19th century Baptist chapel.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Solva Village.** Fenton (1811, 79) describes Solva as a 'new town', having appeared 'within these twenty years'. Undoubtedly a small fishing village existed here long before Fenton's day, and Fenton himself describes the remains of an old pier (1811, 78). He also notes that two limekilns in the main street were in use before the houses around them were built, and this shows us that some trade was carried out here before the late 18th century, with coal and limestone being brought from south Pembrokeshire to feed these kilns. Solva possesses a number of buildings considered to be of architectural and historic interest, including private dwellings, an inn and the church (Cadw, 1991).
2. **Caerforiog.** Birthplace of the 14th century Bishop of St. David's Adam Hoton, who rose to high rank in the service of the crown as Lord Chancellor, ambassador to France, and by the 1380's, Privy Counsellor and treasurer to Richard II (Fenton, 22 & 55).

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Solva Harbour. Solva possesses one of the larger and better natural harbours along this stretch of coast-line. It has a narrow and dangerous entrance, yet there are very few recorded instances of shipwrecks at the harbour mouth. In common with most of the small bays and inlets around the Preseli coastline, Solva has historically been associated with fishing, an industry which has of course declined during the 20th century. A small number of boats still work out of the harbour, fishing mainly for lobster and crab around St. David's Head. A busy trade in general commodities, coal and limestone was also once carried on here.

2. Solva Lime Kilns (SM805242). One of the most impressive banks of coastal limekilns in Wales. SAM. (There are other kilns at SM807244 and SM803238).

3. The Woollen Mill, Felinganol (SM806259). An early 20th century flannel factory, which has remained in production, and is now open as a tourist attraction.

4. Aberllong (SM787241). Shipwreck.

5. Henry Whiteside. The first Smalls Lighthouse was designed by Henry Whiteside, resident of Solva, in 1770. He spent a period marooned at the light during its first winter and had to send a message in a bottle in the hope of being rescued. Of three bottles sent one reached Galway and another Newgale, but the third came to shore below Treleddyn, St. David's, to whose owner it was addressed. At first two men served the light, but in 1780 one lightkeeper died and the other, afraid to dispose of the corpse, put it in a box and lashed it outside the light. It was 60 days before he was taken off the lighthouse, by which time the corpse was decayed and the box battered. The surviving lightkeeper, Tom Griffiths, had been driven insane by this experience and spent the rest of his life in an asylum. The dead man, Joseph Harry, was buried at Whitchurch. (Fenton, 1811, 72), which is also the final resting place of Henry Whiteside.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. The Solva Corpse Robbers. The St. Bride's coast was often associated with the activities of wreckers and Llanunwas farm in Solva was noted as the centre of wrecking activity in the area (Fenton, 76). However, one genuine shipping accident at Solva resulted in a widespread feeling of revulsion throughout the land, above any antipathy previously felt towards the wreckers. In January 1773, the Phoebe & Peggy was wrecked near Solva. It was carrying both cargo and passengers and there was a considerable loss of life. Some local people descended on the shore and stripped the dead of their clothing and personal possessions. This act of theft and the mutilation of some bodies was a cause of horror felt within and outside the locality.

2. Felinganol. This Baptist chapel has an interesting history. The minister of Felinganol was one of a number of Baptist figures persecuted by the authorities after the French landing at Carregwastad in 1797. He was falsely accused of treason and being in sympathy with the invaders. His home was raided and many of his papers seized and it is said that his effigy was burned by the mob in the streets of Fishguard. In the mid-20th century, Felinganol was in the care of the Rev. Jubilee Young, recognised as one of the greatest nonconformist preachers raised in Wales.

3. Maen Dewi, the stump of a mediaeval cross, stands outside the church gate at Whitchurch. In former times all bodies were carried around the stone before burial in the churchyard.

4. Chwerwen Cwd. Another unusual pre-burial rite in the Solva area, although one which is recorded elsewhere in Pembrokeshire, was the tradition of holding a *gwynnos* over a corpse the night before burial and at midnight hauling the body up the chimney, feet first, in order to help the soul begin its journey to heaven. The party on the roof would shout "Chwerwen cwd" (meaning unknown) when ready to pull, answered by those in the house with a shout of "Chwarae'n barod" ("ready to play") (Peate, 1934, 32)..

H) Myth & Legend.

1. The Mermaid of Porthyrhaw. Around 1780, a group of quarrymen taking their dinner on the shore near Porthyrhaw reportedly encountered a mermaid sitting on a rock, brushing her hair. Although she appeared to understand Welsh, she would not converse with them beyond saying "Reaping in

41. SPITTAL COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Spittal Community is located in central Pembrokeshire, on the eastern side of the Western Cleddau valley. This small community is coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish unit of the same name, and the parish village of Spittal is the only significant settlement included within its boundaries, accompanied only by a small hamlet at Golden Hill which is of more recent origin.

The area is not rich in recorded archaeological sites, possessing only very few iron age settlement sites, none of which are of great significance. The history of the village and its mediaeval pilgrims hospice offer strong historic themes, however. The community also possesses the Museum and Country Park established at Scolton manor, which includes displays which give a rare opportunity to see how a minor gentry house and estate was managed in the late 19th century.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

- 1. Penty Parc Rath (SN007225).** This iron age hillfort occupies a prominent position overlooking the Cartlett Brook. Some large ramparts survive. No current public access.
- 2. Spittal Rath (SM978229).** Poorly preserved iron age hillfort on the edge of Spittal village.

B. Christian Heritage.

- 1. St. Mary's Church (SM975229).** Spittal parish church stands in the centre of the village. The building is of probable 13th century date, but was extensively restored in the late 19th century. It was probably part of the pilgrims hospice founded at the village. The Lady Well, a mediaeval holy well is located near the parish churchyard (SM976229) and its name echoes the dedication of the church and hospice to St. Mary. Inside the church are found the Evali Stone, a dark age inscribed stone, and a number of more recent commemorative monuments to several members of the Higgon family of Scolton Manor.
- 2. St. Mary's Hospitium (SM976228).** This mediaeval hospice, which gave rise to the village name, stood c.100m south of the parish church and is said to have been founded by Bishop Beck of St. Davids c.1280-93 (RCAM, 1925). The last standing buildings were demolished sometime in the late 19th century, but a parcel of land which remained open in the early 20th century was known locally as the hospice site. St. Mary's stood on an important pilgrims route between Llawhaden and St. David's and was at the centre of the sub-lordship known as Hospitale, a possession of the Bishop of St. David's lordship of Llawhaden.
- 3. Salem Chapel (SM961230).** Nonconformist Chapel.
- 4. Zion Hill Chapel (SM978239).** Small, early 19th century nonconformist chapel.

D. Town & Country.

- 1. Spittal Village - Historic Settlement (SM9723).** Spittal was certainly established as a settlement during mediaeval times, being located within one of the main areas of Anglo-Norman settlement of the 12th century, when the landscape and settlement patterns of central and southern Pembrokeshire were remodelled into a series of Anglo-Norman feudal lordships and manors, sweeping away the native Welsh social and agricultural systems.

The village was an important element in the feudal manor, and traces of a mediaeval strip field system is still identifiable in the modern field patterns around Spittal, showing the area farmed by the tenants of the manor, who would probably have lived in the village. Cereals grown on these fields would have been ground at the lord's corn mill, possibly the mediaeval mill documented as having stood near Wood End (SM974241), which drew its water from Spittal Brook. Place names within the village such as Westgate and Southgate probably originate from the mediaeval period and may indicate that the settlement was originally enclosed with access regulated in some way. This may be connected with the presence of St. Mary's Hospitium on the edge of Spittal village, which was regular stopping place for pilgrims travelling to St. David's in mediaeval times.

2. Scolton Manor (SM989220). This mid 19th century house now houses the Scolton Manor Museum and is furnished as it would have been in 1900. It was home to the Higgons family and interpretation of the management of the Scolton estate during their residence is provided. The house and grounds are now the site of the regional museum for Pembrokeshire.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F. Social Customs & History.

1. Scolton Cross (SM989326) was also known as Gallows Cross, and may well have been the location of a gallows in former times.

H. Myth & Legend.

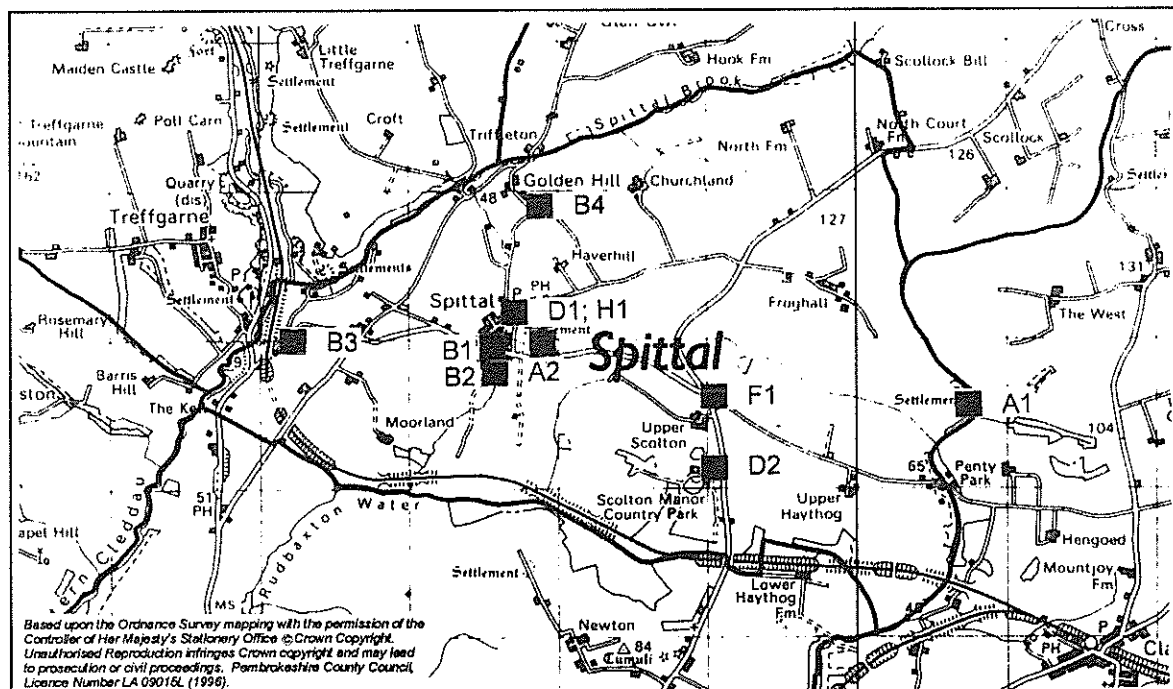
1. It is recorded that a great quantity of gold and silver was found at Spittal in 1572, buried in a bronze pot, close to the site of the Hospitium (RCAM, 1925).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Spittal village
 Landsker
 Mediaeval agriculture
 St. Mary's Hospitium
 Lady Well
 Llawhaden - St. David's Pilgrims Way
 St. Mary's Hospitium

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Spittal Community.

42. ST. DAVID'S COMMUNITY FILE (TYDDEWI)

1. SUMMARY.

St. David's Community occupies the large promontory known as Penmaen Dewi or St. David's Head including the westernmost point of the Welsh mainland, as well as the adjacent Ramsey Island. Any perceived remoteness in this location is purely a modern viewpoint, for in previous centuries St. David's has been on the main seaborne trade and travel routes and was the destination of many a pilgrim's journey, being the spiritual capital of the west for many centuries and the burial place of Dewi or David, the patron saint of Wales. It remains a popular objective for modern travellers, mostly tourist, but some modern pilgrims also. Its cultural and historical importance is complemented by the value of its landscape and natural environment, and all these factors are recognised in the inclusion of most of the community land area within the boundary of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and within the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. Of greater relevance to this report, it is also included in Cadw's Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, due to it having "extensive and well preserved evidence of land use and intense ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards".

St. David's and the Cathedral Close is the full title of this community and it is unsurprising to note that the history and modern perception of the whole community is dominated by the presence of the Cathedral of St. David's within its bounds. The Cathedral and its associated close and subsidiary buildings are well promoted and amongst the most well visited attractions in the country. The interest they generate means that this is also probably one of the most written about places in Wales and adding to the huge body of written work already available is a daunting task. The importance of the ecclesiastical heritage of the community is inescapable and is reflected in the archaeological, architectural and literary resources and traditions of the area. Even beyond the area of the Cathedral Close, numerous placenames and sites recall names and events associated with the activity of the early Celtic saints and the successive generations of holy men and pilgrims who have lived on or visited St. David's. Indeed, there is room to believe that the pilgrimage 'industry' of the mediaeval period was responsible for the deliberate creation of tales and folklore associated with the life of the saint and his followers in order to increase the popularity of the saint and the Cathedral City named after him.

However, elsewhere within this extensive and largely rural community can be found a wide range of archaeological and historic sites. There are several known flint working sites associated with mesolithic hunters, such as at Porthstinian (SM723252) and Whitesands (SM735268), neolithic and iron age farmers. There is also a strong maritime tradition. St. David's Head has proved to be one of the most perilous legs of the journey along the western coast for mariners of all periods, many ships have come to grief along its rocky shores, spurring the foundation of lighthouses and lifeboat stations along the coast and on some of the more significant offshore islands.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Coetan Arthur (SM725280). Neolithic chambered tomb. SAM.
2. Carn Llidi (SM735278). Two neolithic chambered tombs. SAM.
3. Lower Treginnis (SM718236). Neolithic chambered tomb. Close to Coastal Path. SAM.
4. Maen Dewi (SM774274). Bronze age standing stone. Near track on Dowrog Common.
5. Carn Llundain, Ramsey Island (SM696233). Bronze age round barrow.
6. Penmaen Dewi (SM733283). Below the northern slopes of Carn Llidi is the site of an iron age or Romano-British settlement and field system. SAM.
7. Castell Coch (SM775303). Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
8. Castell Aberpwl (SM788307). Large iron age coastal promontory fort, with the smaller fort of Aberpwl Bach on its eastern side. SAM.
9. Clegyr Boia (SM737250). This enclosed settlement may have been occupied during the iron age and dark age. It is closely associated with the life of Dewi, being the traditional home of the Irish cheiftain Boia who tried to oust Dewi from the area. A footpath crosses the site. SAM.
10. Clawdd y Milwyr (SM722279). Iron age hillfort on St. David's Head. SAM.
11. Caerfai Camp (SM762239). Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.

- 12. Castell Heinif (SM723246).** Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.
13. St. David's Head (SM727282). Iron age boundary bank. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. David's Cathedral Close. SAM. St. David's was founded by Dewi in the early dark age period. A considerable body of semi-mythological traditions have accrued around the activities of the early Celtic saints in the area, though little historical fact can be attributed to this early period in the site's history. It is apparent nevertheless that an early monastic community was settled here from the 5th or 6th century AD and that it increasingly grew in stature in subsequent centuries due to its association with the patron saint. In mediaeval times the Cathedral Close developed into busy, high status site. It includes the Cathedral, St. Mary's College, The Bishops Palace and a hospital. St. Davids Cathedral (SM751254) is undoubtedly one of the most valuable and important historical sites in Wales. It is the shrine of St. David and here the saints relics are kept. Within the cathedral are a collection of dark age and mediaeval inscribed stones and tomb effigies of national importance. The Bishop's Palace (SM750254) is now ruinous, but it was the most important residence of the mediaeval bishop's of St. David's. Other mediaeval buildings nearby are the Deanery (SM750253) and the Treasury (SM751255), both of which remain in use as dwellings. Porth y Twr (SM752254) is a surviving mediaeval gateway into the Cathedral Close.

Mediaeval chapel sites.

The sites of a number of small mediaeval pilgrim chapels and chapel of ease are dotted throughout the community and include;

- 2. St. Justinian's Chapel (SM723252).** Prayers were offered here before and after crossing to Ramsey. Traces of the chapel and the holy well remain. SAM.
3. St. Patrick's Chapel (SM733272). Close to the car park and beach at Whitesands. Excavated in recent times. SAM.
4. St. Non's Chapel & holy well (SM750243). The well is said to have begun flowing where Non laid her head upon giving birth to Dewi. Votive offerings were once given here after bathing the sick in the healing waters. The ruins of the associated chapel and the holy well survive. SAM.

Holy wells.

- 5. Pistyll Dewi (SM739242).** Pistyll Dewi is located near Porthclais Harbour, alongside a public footpath. It is here that Dewi is said to have been baptised.
6. Ffynnon Dunawd (SM736250). Also known as Ffynnon Llygad (Eye Well), this holy well is found at Clegyr Boia. It is only a small bowl like depression in the rock, which is said to be perpetually wet. As its name suggests, it's waters were believed to have curative powers for afflictions of the eyes.
7. Ffynnon Faiddog (SM738272). At the roadside near Whitesands.

Other.

- 8. Ffos y Mynach.** This ancient trackway runs north - south across St. David's Head and is believed to represent the boundary limit of the area under the protection of the cathedral community in early mediaeval times. It is said that monks were not normally permitted to cross the line and those seeking sanctuary were safe once inside. It is mostly still in use as a footpath, though some sections have been lost, and has been waymarked and interpreted by leaflet for walkers in recent times.
9. City Cross (SM753253). Stone cross on original 14th century shaft in St. David's square. The square has partly been turned into an ornamental garden area.
10. Ramsey Island (SM705237). Dark age inscribed stone. Nearby is the site of a dark age cemetery at Ramsey Island House.
11. Y Tabernacl, Goat St. (SM752253). Prominent late 19th century Calvinistic Methodist chapel.
12. Capel Seion (SM754254). Mid 19th century Baptist chapel and schoolroom.
13. Rhodiad y Brenin Chapel (SM767272). Independent chapel, founded in 1784. Closed.
14. Caerfarchell Chapel (SM794269). Important Methodist chapel, founded in 1762, rebuilt in early 19th century. Apparently, three horses skulls were buried in the floor of the chapel 'to remove an echo' (Peate, 1934, 32).

15. **St. James' Church (SM799280).**
16. **Capel Bethel, Tretio (SM785288).** 19th century Baptist chapel. Closed.
17. **Vachelich Chapel (SM779253).** Small building in a rural setting. Boarded up.
18. **Capel Ebeneser (SM754255).** Late 19th century Congregational chapel.
19. **Capel Seion (SM754254).** Baptist chapel.
20. **Rhosson (SM729252).** Mid 19th century Methodist schoolroom. Disused and deteriorating but in attractive rural environment.
21. **Tywyn Baptist Chapel (SM741270).**
22. **Berea Chapel (SM794299).** Rural nonconformist chapel, founded 1823.
23. **St. Non's Chapel (SM752243).** Catholic chapel, built in 1934 alongside the shrine of St. Non. An active place of pilgrimage.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Castell (SM744251).** Mediaeval motte and bailey castle. SAM.
2. **Highwinds (SM734279).** Site of Cold War submarine listening station on Carn Llidi.

D) Town & Country.

1. **St. David's City - Historic Settlement.** Includes a wealth of historical and architecturally important buildings, aside from the Cathedral Close area. There was a town here in mediaeval times, and relics of the mediaeval field system survive around the modern settlement.
2. **Grove Hotel, High St. (SM756252).** Early 19th century villa, now used as a hotel. In the late 19th century it was the terminus of coaches travelling from Haverfordwest. Prior to that, the Cathedral School was held in the Old Stables.
3. **Warpool Court (SM750248).** Mansion now used as an hotel.
4. **Merry Vale (SM749253).** Mediaeval tower house. Alongside the Porthclais road. SAM.
5. **Pont y Penyd (SM751257).** Mediaeval bridge. SAM.
6. **Pont Cerwen Dewi (SM749253).** Mediaeval bridge. SAM.
7. **Colomendy (SM748254).** Mediaeval dovecote.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Warehouse, Goat St. (adjacent to 2, Catherine St). (SM750252).** One of three surviving 18th or 19th century warehouses on the road into St. David's from Porthclais harbour and the least altered of them. They are important reminders of the coastal trade which once supplied the community. The others are at SM750252 (also in Goat St.) and SM749252 (next to 29, Catherine St.).
2. **Y Felinwynt (SM757250).** Formerly a windmill tower. LB2.
3. **Dowrog Common (SM7727).** The common given to the Bishop of St. Davids in the 11th century by Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth. It was once a turbary, or source of peat for burning as a domestic fuel, and was also a valuable source of clay for making "pele" - balls of culm and clay which was used as domestic fuel until quite recent times. Dowrog Common is now a nature reserve managed by the National Trust. It is an environmentally sensitive area, being a lake for 7 - 8 months each year and home to several species of wildfowl
4. **Coba Copper Mine (SM715236).** This was the most successful metal mine in the area, working during the 18th and 19th centuries, though employing only a small number of men. It closed in unfortunate circumstances in 1883, when a worker was fatally injured after falling down the mineshaft. Before dying he accused his four workmates of causing his accident through horseplay and they were all tried for his manslaughter, but eventually found not guilty. The mine never reopened (John, 1995, 133).
5. **Porthclais Harbour (SM741242).** Locally important landing place from mediaeval times onwards. It is said that Viking raiders frequently landed here to launch raids on St. David's. Coal and lime were being landed here for lime burning as early as 1485 and some storehouses and a set of restored 19th century limekilns remain as evidence of the former trade carried out here. The quay is still used by modern leisure and fishing boats. The St. David's Gasworks stood here in the early 20th century, alongside the site of Ffynnon Ddewi (James, 1981).

6. Porth Mawr/Whitesands Bay (SM731268). This beautiful and expansive beach has been the scene of some important historical events. It was from here that St. Patrick is said to have begun his journey to Ireland. It was also a popular landing place for pilgrims travelling to St. David's during mediaeval times.

7. Caerbwdi (SM766243). 19th century limekiln.

8. Porthstinian (SM723251). The modern St. David's lifeboat is based here. St. Justinians has seen some dramatic rescues, possibly the greatest was when the original lifeboat, The Gem, was lost in 1910, having saved the crew of a ketch caught in a storm in Ramsey Sound. Most of the men aboard managed to scramble onto the Bitches, but the lifeboat's coxswain and two of her crew were lost. In all fifteen men were left on the rocks, and were rescued by local craft some hours later. For his bravery, one of these latter rescuers, 18 year old Sydney Mortimer, was awarded the RNLI Silver Medal as well as the Sea Gallantry Medal by King George V. He was also appointed coxswain of the St. David's lifeboat, the youngest ever person to hold such a post in the British Isles.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. Treleddyn (SM730259). The Williams family of Treleddyn, at the end of the 18th century, contributed to some of the most memorable events in the recent history of Pembrokeshire. Mr. Williams was the first to spot the incoming French ships in 1797, and to have ridden to Fishguard to raise the alarm. His wife however was involved in a more dramatic event in 1791, when she rowed out into Ramsey Sound, during a storm, to rescue seven Swedish sailors marooned on The Bishops & Clerks (John, 1991, 26).

G) Art & Literature.

1. The contemporary Welsh language poet James Nicholas, former Archdruid, was born in St. David's in 1928. Some of his works concern his home area, such as 'Cerdd i Ddyfed' and 'Ffordd y Pererinion'.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. In the mediaeval Mabinogi tale of the Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth, the mythical beast swam from Ireland to Wales, landing at Porth Clais, with Arthur and his warriors in hot pursuit.

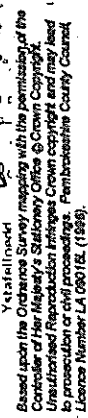
2. St. Justinian. A native of Brittany, Justinian sailed to St. David's in his coracle on heavenly advice and was welcomed by Dewi and made his confessor. He was murdered by his servants, who beheaded him, although he miraculously picked up his head and crossed Ramsey Sound, dying at the spot where the ruinous St. Justinians Chapel now stands.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

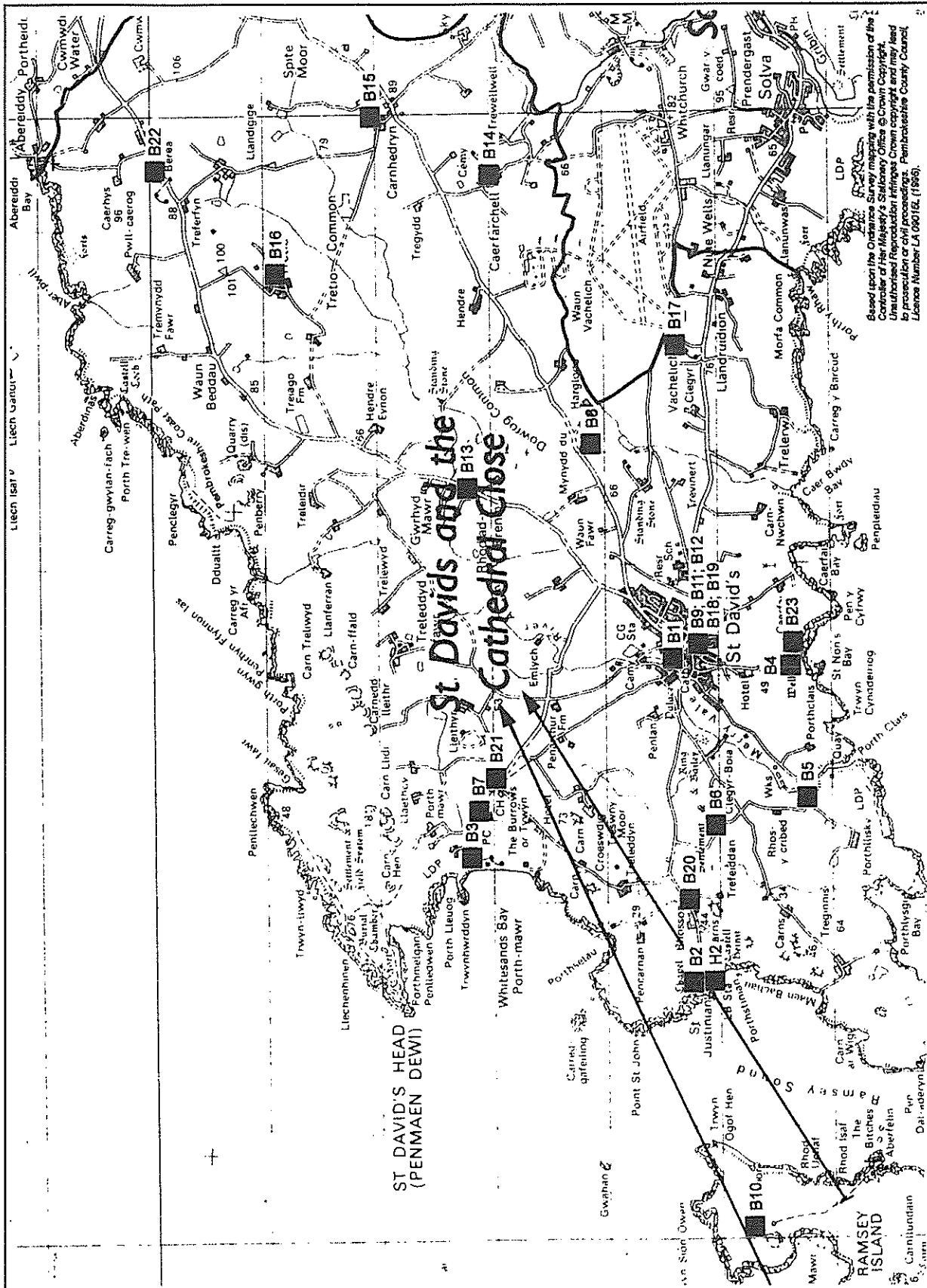
Prehistory.	Dewi Sant	St. David's - Historic Settlement	Trade & Industry
Carnllidi	St. Nons Well	Ecclesiastical buildings	Maritime trade &
Clegyr Boia	Ffynnon Dewi	Mediaeval castle mound	fishing
Penmaen Dewi		Mediaeval pilgrimage	Porthclais

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St. Davids Community Map B: Showing sites associated with the Christian Heritage of the community.

43. ST. DOGMAELS COMMUNITY FILE (LLANDUDOCH)

1. SUMMARY.

St. Dogmaels is the northernmost community in Pembrokeshire, located on the southern side of the Teifi estuary opposite the town of Cardigan. It includes the historic town of St. Dogmael's, but part of the old parish of St. Dogmael's has been incorporated into Ceredigion District, leaving the village surrounded by Ceredigion on three sides. The most significant historic site in the community is undoubtedly the ruins of its mediaeval abbey, but the roots of Christianity were established here during the "Age of the Saints" when an early Celtic monastic house was founded here, centuries before the Norman abbey was built. It is from this period that the community receives both its Welsh and English names. The fact that these names commemorate different saints, Dogmael and Tydycho, is unusual and has prompted several theories (see below). Alongside the ecclesiastical traditions of the area, the location of St. Dogmaels on the Teifi estuary means that it also has a long tradition of maritime trade and fishing which continues to the present day, albeit now on a reduced scale, and has contributed much to the economic, social and cultural history of the village and its environs.

2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Waunwhiod Cairns (SN141456). On a prominent hill and viewpoint overlooking St. Dogmaels and the Teifi there are two bronze age cairns, one on the hill summit, the other slightly below to the west. A minor road passes between them.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. St. Dogmaels Abbey (SN163457). Little is known of the pre-Norman history of St. Dogmaels, though it is believed that a church was founded during the fifth or sixth century AD and dedicated to the Celtic St. Dogmael. The Welsh name of the village, Llandudoch, suggests that the Breton saint Tydecho was commemorated in the dedication of a dark age church in the area. The site of this Celtic ecclesiastical settlement may have been at a site known as Yr Hen Fynachlog, now in Nevern Community.

The Norman abbey, which succeeded the Celtic foundation, and the ruins of which can be seen today, was a daughter house of Tiron Abbey in Normandy and thus belonged to the Tironensian order. It was founded by Robert fitz Martin, the Norman conqueror of Cemaes, who is said to have come from the same region as the mother abbey. St. Dogmaels itself became an important mother abbey for smaller monastic houses at Caldey Island, Pill Priory and Glascarreg (Ireland).

2. St. Thomas' Church (SN163458). St. Dogmaels parish church. An important relic of the early mediaeval period is the Sgranus Stone which is now kept in the parish church of St. Thomas. This stone commemorates Sgrani fili Cunotami, in both Latin and Irish Ogam characters. These characters were sufficiently clear as to enable a reconstruction of the Ogam alphabet and thus aid the translation of other Ogam inscriptions in the country. Celtic scholars compared the Sgranus stone with the Rosetta Stone which proved so valuable in understanding Egyptian hieroglyphics. It has been argued that the name Sgranus is the Welsh form of the Latinized Dogmael (Pritchard, 14).

3. Mediaeval Pilgrims Route. St. Dogmaels stood on an important mediaeval pilgrimage route which proceeded southwards towards Nevern and ultimately St. David's. It was this route that Giraldus Cambrensis followed, northwards, in 1188 when he accompanied the Archbishop Baldwin on a recruiting mission raising men to accompany the Third Crusade to the Holy Land. Baldwin and Giraldus were entertained by the Lord Rhys at Cardigan, and stayed at St. Dogmaels Abbey. They preached at the St. Dogmaels end of the river bridge and converted many to their cause.

4. Bethsaida Baptist Chapel (SN165460). An early 19th century chapel, restored in the early 20th century. This chapel is in the main street of the village and was built as a daughter chapel to the larger chapel of Blaenywaun, which is found outside the village and across the Ceredigion border.

5. Gerazim Baptist Chapel (SN139478). Another daughter chapel of Blaenywaun, located at Cippyn in the rural part of the community. Built in 1848.

6. Capel Dogmael (SN163465). Early 19th century chapel.

C) Defensive sites & Military Heritage.

1. **Battle of St. Dogmaels.** There are several battles recorded as having taken place at St. Dogmaels. *Annales Cambriae* records a devastating Viking attack in 987AD. Over a century later, a revolt by some leading Welsh princes against Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth, was crushed in a battle at St. Dogmaels.
2. **St. Dogmaels Battery (SN160478).** The site of a probable late 18th century gun battery is located within the on the St. Dogmaels side of the entrance to the Teifi estuary, though this area now lies within Ceredigion County. It is probable that the battery was situated here in order to deter seaborne attack during the 1780's or 1790's, in view of the perceived threat from revolutionary France.
3. **Manian Fawr Motte (SN151479).** This earthwork castle is believed to be of mediaeval date. It is now in Ceredigion district, but overlooks the boundary with St. Dogmaels.

D) Town & Country.

1. **St. Dogmaels Village - Historic Settlement (SN162460).** With a history of settlement extending back to the 12th century, St. Dogmaels should be considered as one of the more significant historic settlements of the county. A number of historically important buildings stand in the village, most notably the abbey ruins and the parish church, but also a range of stone built terraced cottages and other buildings of character and interest.

E) Trade, Industry & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Maritime heritage.** Whereas further inland the Teifi is well known for the continuing use of coracles for fishing on the river, it is less well known that Seine net fishing is still practised by local fishermen in the Teifi estuary. The boats of the herring and salmon fishing fleet based at St. Dogmaels in the last century have long disappeared, though lobster and crab fishing is still a source of employment along this stretch of the Cardigan Bay coastline.
2. **Y Felin.** This working flour mill is open to the public and has tea-room facilities.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & Traditions.

1. **St Dogmael.** Tradition has it that Dogmael and his brethren bathed daily in the Teifi, regardless of weather. The Festival of St. Dogmael was held on the 14th of June.

H) Myth, & Legend.

1. **The Sagraus Stone.** The stone was at some time used as a footbridge over a stream in the village and it was believed to have been haunted by the ghost of a lady in white. Touching the stone after dark was considered to be unlucky.
2. **The Abbey.** An Irish princess was reputed to have been buried in a golden coffin at the abbey. It was said that anyone who walked the steps to her tomb would be struck down dead (Pritchard, 65).
3. **The Mermaid of St. Dogmaels.** The fishing traditions of the village are an important element in its history and a number of folk tales associated with this industry survive. One is that of the Mermaid of St. Dogmaels. She was caught by a local man on Cemaes Head, but freed on the promise that she would warn him of impending danger. The promise was kept and the fisherman escaped a devastating storm which claimed the lives of many of his fellow fishermen (Fenton).
4. **Plant Rhys Dwfn.** Cemaes Head (SN132500) was believed to be the only viewpoint from where the land of Plant Rhys Dwfn (a local name for the Tylwyth Teg or Fairy Folk) could be seen. If one were to stand on exactly the right square foot of ground a view of this legendary land was said to be visible in Cardigan Bay. Cemaes Head is now managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust as a Nature Reserve and includes a SSSI.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

St. Dogmaels - Historic Settlement

St. Dogmael

Vernacular architecture

Parish church & nonconformist chapels

St. Dogmaels Abbey

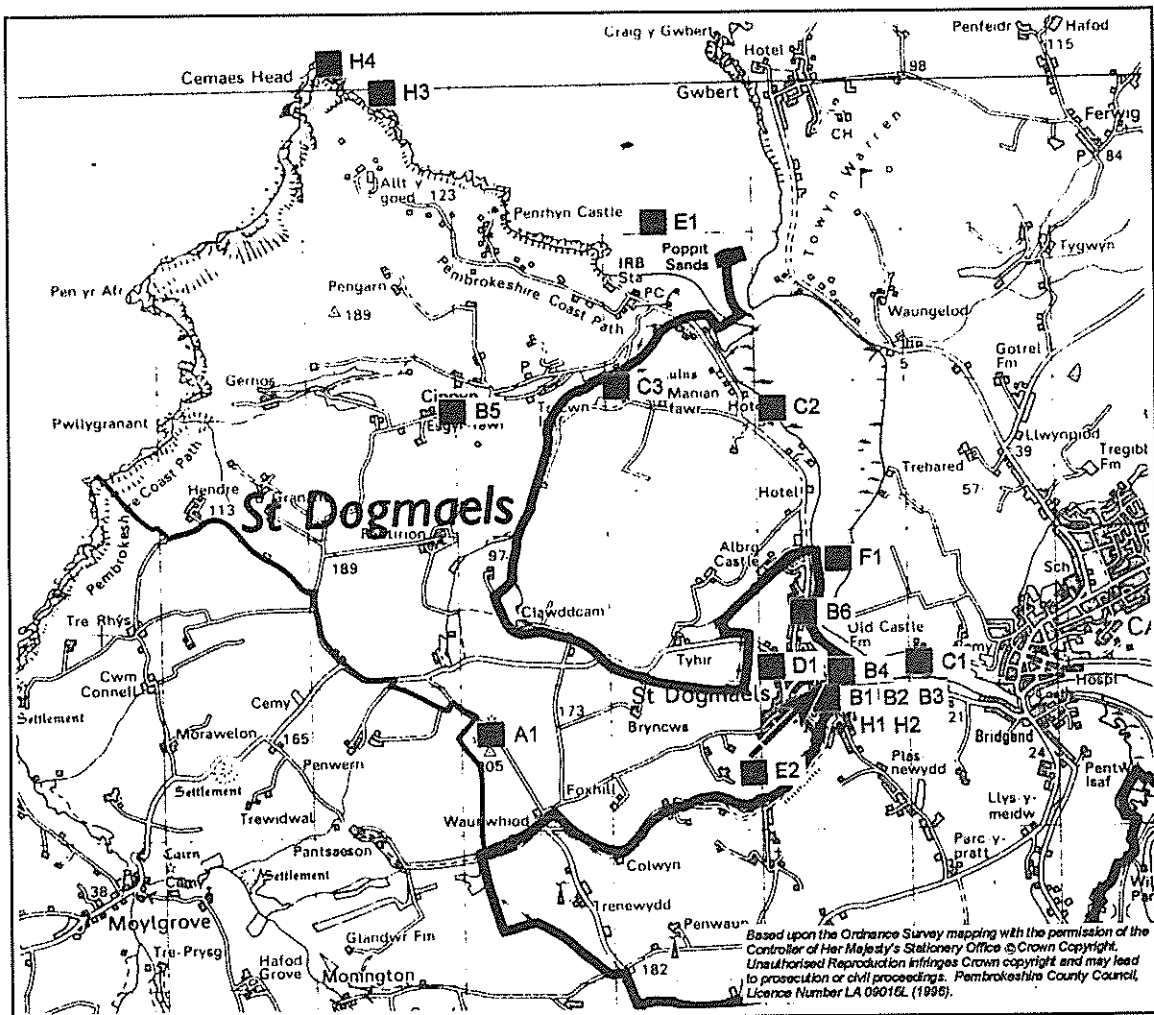
Pilgrims Way

Giraldus Cambrensis

Maritime trade & fishing

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St. Dogmaels Community.

44. ST. ISHMAELS COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

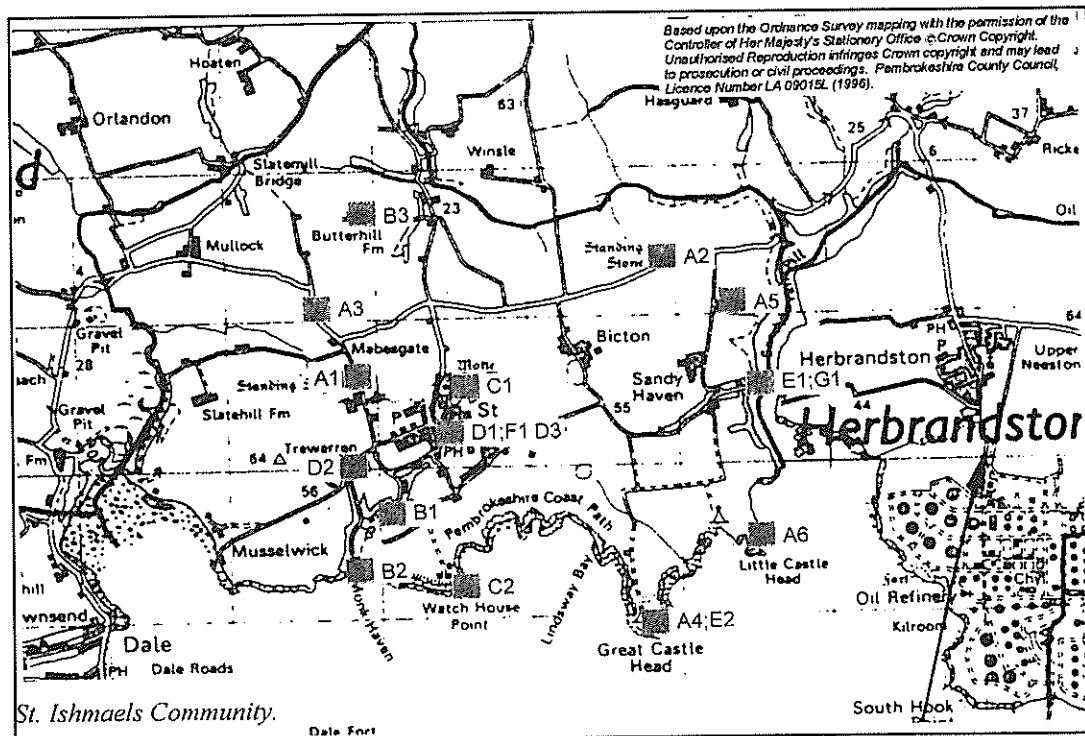
St. Ishmael's Community is located on the northern shore of Milford Haven, sheltered from the open sea by the promontory of Dale Head. The community has an essentially rocky shore, with small coves such as Monk Haven offering occasional landing points. The eastern and western sides of the community are bounded by the larger pills or havens of Sandy Haven and Pickleridge, which have historically provided easier landing for the small fishing and trading craft which have plied the Haven. Mesolithic flintworking floors at Musslewick, Cull Point and Gann Farm, neolithic finds at Hoaten Farm and bronze age finds on Cull Point all indicate that the area has a long history of human activity and settlement, but the most substantial prehistoric archaeological sites are the iron age hillforts positioned on coastal promontories.

The community is closely associated with the cult of the Celtic saint Ishmael, who lived in the 6th century and is believed to have established a monastic community here, one of the most important ecclesiastical centres in pre-Norman Dyfed. Place names such as Monkhaven and Monkhill point to the historic association with the monastic establishment, but its precise location is not known. In later mediaeval times the village of St. Ishmael's was the focus of a Knight's Fief or sub- lordship of the same name, and home to an agricultural community organised along Anglo-Norman feudal lines. The motte castle at the northern end of the village is a physical reminder of this period in the history of the area.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

1. Longstone (SM828076). Bronze age standing stone. SAM.
2. Longstone Field (SM848084). Bronze age standing stone. Excavated by DAT in late 1980's. SAM.
3. Mabesgate Stone (SM825080). A bronze age standing stone which stands over 3m in height.
4. Great Castle Head (SM848060). Large iron age coastal promontory fort, apparently reused in the dark age when a vallum enclosure was constructed. On coastal path. SAM.
5. Brocks Castle (SM853080). Iron age hillfort. Not marked on OS maps. SAM.
6. Little Castle Head (SM854065). Iron age coastal promontory fort. SAM.



B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Ishmael's Church (SM830067).** SAM. This parish church is located in outstandingly beautiful surroundings, detached from the village, being 500m to the south west. It is dedicated to the 6th century Cornish saint Ishmael, believed to have been a disciple of St. David who he replaced as Bishop of St. David's upon the founder's death. St. Ishmael's church may have been a part of a monastic college from the 10th century and it appears that a possible dark age vallum enclosure (boundary bank and ditch) surrounds the present churchyard. Three mediaeval inscribed stones are kept in the church, two of which are broken fragments. The site of a dark age cemetery is recorded nearby at Goosegreen on the glebe land in front of the vicarage (SM830066). It is said that this was the last retreat of St. Caradog, who died here but was buried at St. David's.
2. **Monk Haven (SM828063).** This small bay is said to have been a landing place for pilgrims on their way to St. David's, who could avoid the perils of the sea route further north by walking the last section of their journey.
3. **Butterhill (SM829087).** The Butterhill estate was one of the possessions of Haverfordwest Priory in mediaeval times.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **St. Ishmael's Tump (SM835076).** Mediaeval motte and bailey castle. A gorse covered motte mound on the edge of the village.
2. **Watch House Point Gun Emplacements (SM834062).** First and second world war gun emplacements. From here a good view of several of the 19th century forts along the Haven can be gained, including Thorn Island, Dale Point and Stack Fort.

D. Town & Country.

1. **St. Ishmael's Village - Historic Settlement.** The village may have its origins in the pre-Norman period, but it developed into a larger community after the Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire. Physical reminders of the feudal estate which developed here in the mediaeval period include the motte and bailey castle, the village green (The Fold), traces of mediaeval strip filed boundaries on the western side of the village and street names such as Burgage Green. In the 16th century it was one of five villages which paid an annuity to Ann Boleyn, Marchioness of Pembroke.
2. **Trewarren (SM829070).** Although this mansion is a private residence, some features associated with the estate in the 19th century are accessible to the public. This includes the remnants of the walled garden and pond which lie between the parish church and Monkhaven (at SM828065). These are overlooked by the ruinous Monkhaven Tower, a contemporary folly (SM829065).
3. **The Fold** - the village green, is at SM834075.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Sandy Haven (SM855074).** This pill was used to bring limestone and culm ashore for local markets into the 20th century. A coal wharf was built at Sandy Haven in the 19th century.
2. **Great Castle Head Lighthouse (SM847060).** Built by Trinity House in 1870.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F. Social Customs & History.

1. **Rice Pudding Day.** An unusual custom that was observed until the First World War. It was held around June 16th and involved every housewife in the village making a rice pudding and placing inside the front door of her home. Local people would then call at as many houses as possible, sampling the puddings as they went.

G. Art & Literature.

1. **Graham Sutherland.** Sandy Haven was one of the favourite haunts of this famous 20th century artist who specialised in Pembrokeshire scenes and wildlife paintings.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

St. Ishmael's Church; early monastic centre
St. Ishmael's Village
The castle mound
The walled garden and folly of Trewarren
Monk Haven & the Welsh Way
Sandy Haven Pill: import of coal and limestone: limekilns; Graham Sutherland

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45. TIERS CROSS COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Tier's Cross borders the northern side of Milford Haven town but it is a large community which also shares a boundary with Haverfordwest. The community is based on the parish unit of Steynton, but unfortunately boundary changes have removed the village and its parish church from the modern community unit. Other historic sites lost for the same reason are Castle Pill and Pill Priory, which like the parish church now lie within Milford Haven Community. However, Tiers Cross still includes lands formerly belonging to the Priory, therefore the connection with the establishment has not been wholly severed.

Tiers Cross is and always has been a largely agricultural community. The village of Tiers Cross is a relatively new feature in the landscape, developing since the 19th century around a crossroads and chapel. Other villages at Thornton and the smaller Dreenhill have possibly earlier origins, both lie within areas of mediaeval field systems and may have originated as mediaeval agricultural settlements. Archaeologically, there are few recorded sites of significance. Several bronze age burnt mounds are known in the area, including four at Bolton Hill (SM9211), but otherwise only two iron age sites survive to represent prehistoric activity and settlement in the area. As noted above, the link with Pill Priory and its estates gives us documentary and physical evidence of the way the land was managed and farmed in mediaeval times and this is by far the most significant aspect of the community's history.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Denant (SM922130).** Iron age hillfort located in Denant Wood with no current public access. SAM.
2. **Thornton Rath (SM905078).** An iron age hillfort which occupies the end of a promontory overlooking the head of Hubberston Pill. Close to the village of Thornton, but with no current public access. SAM.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **Pill Priory (SM902072).** Although the priory site lies on the Milford side of the community boundary, its history is an important element in that of Tiers Cross Community. Early charters associated with the priory and its mother abbey at St. Dogmael's refer to a number of places in the community area which were granted to the monks by the founding family of Pill Priory, the de Roches. Most of the land between Thornton and Steynton was in the hands of the priory and another estate was located between Denant and Hill Farm in the north of the community, which was also the location of a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Margaret.

In the mid 13th century, Thomas de Roch confirmed all lands granted by his ancestor Adam de Roch and granted more land to Pill at Studdolph (SM912087) and Thornton.

2. **St. Margaret's Chapel (SM910136).** Site of a mediaeval chapel associated with a grange of Pill Priory. The modern placename Church Hill Farm (SM902128) is probably derived from either the location of the chapel or the former ecclesiastical ownership of the land.
3. **Hangstone Davey (SM895146).** An early mediaeval inscribed stone. SAM.
4. **Dreen Hill (SM922141).** 19th century Presbyterian Chapel in a quiet hamlet.
5. **Tabernacle Congregational Church, Tiers Cross (SM906108).** 19th century chapel within village.
6. **Baptist Chapel, Thornton (SM904078).** Relatively large chapel which is an important feature in the village landscape.

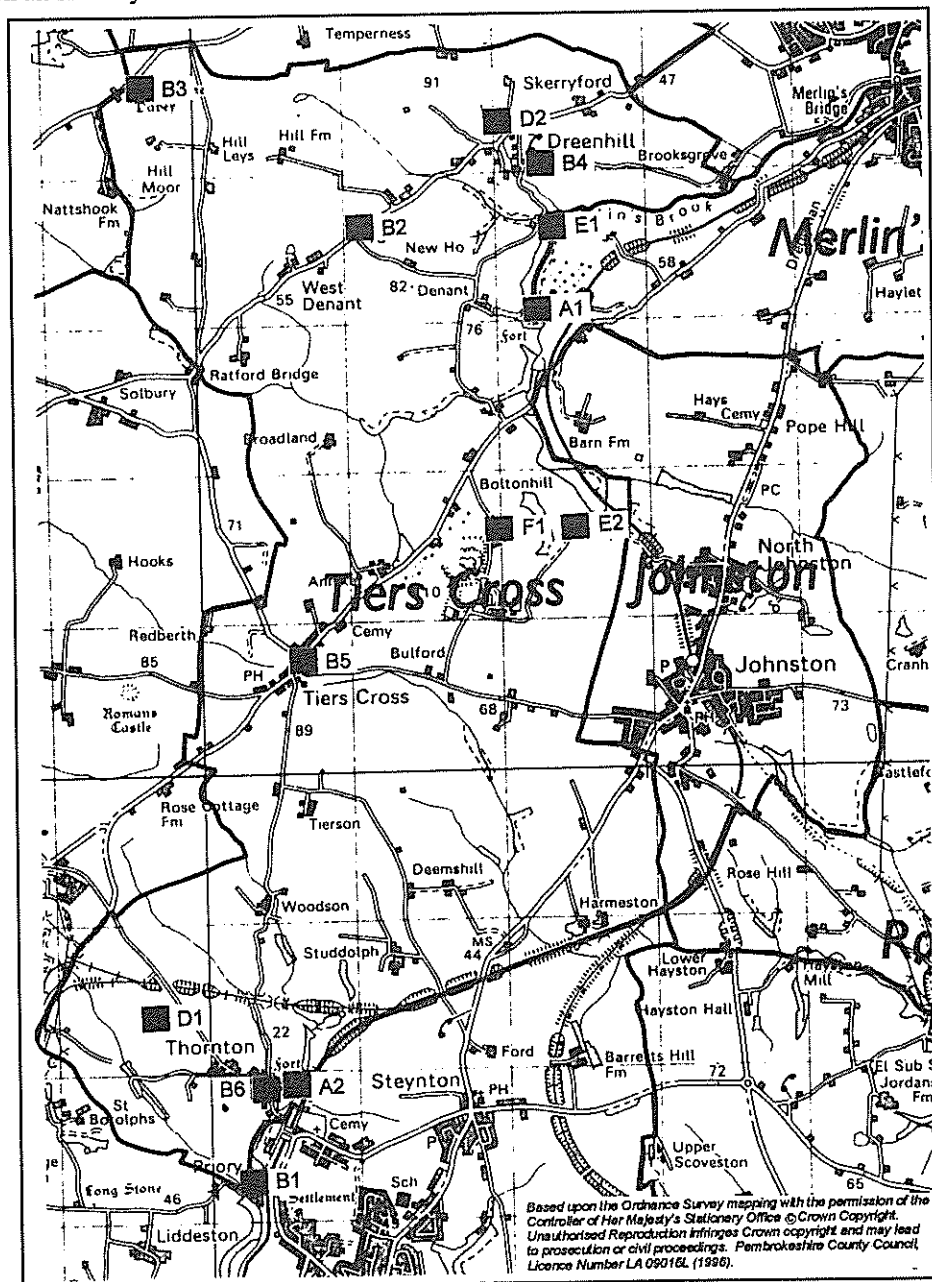
D. Town & Country.

1. **Mediaeval field system, Thornton (SM8908).** The modern field system around Thornton village is one of the clearest examples of a relict or "fossilised" mediaeval field system in the district, extending over some 3km². It consists of narrow strip fields which were themselves elements in a more extensive open field system (i.e. unfenced and unhedged). The strips would have been farmed by the inhabitants of a

small village or hamlet at Thornton according to a three-field rotational system; of three large open fields a different one would be left fallow each year.

This area was part of the home grange of Pill Priory until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid 16th century. Normally such land would then have been purchased from the Crown by private buyers and afterwards the process of enclosing the mediaeval open fields would have ensued and in some instances the shape of blocks of the earlier strips was maintained by the new boundaries, forming long, rectangular fields.

2. Mediaeval hamlet, Dreenhill (SM921140). Dreenhill was a small feudal manor established in the 12th century (Howells, 1989). Like Thornton, Dreenhill also possesses a relict mediaeval field system, and in this case the block of strip fields which were farmed by the mediaeval community who lived here is clearly defined on all sides by watercourses.



Tiers Cross Community.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Denant Mill (SM923136).** Restored water mill. Denant Mill was recorded as a possession of Pill Priory in the early 16th century (Pritchard, 140).
2. **Coalpit Park (SM924116).** This placename is a reminder that the community stretches across the Pembrokeshire coalfield and it is probable that coal was mined in this area before the 20th century, though not on scale comparable with areas such as Little Haven or Freystrop. There is a reference to a coal mine on the former estates of Pill Priory being rented out in 1554, and this may have been in this area (Pritchard, 134). Samuel Lewis (1833) notes the working of a profitable culm mine on "Lord Kensington's estate" in the parish of Steynton.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F. Social Customs & History.

1. **Bolton Hill (SM919116).** During the Civil War two Parliamentary soldiers entered the house in search of its master. Finding only his wife and child, they pretended to throw the child into the fire in order to draw the master of the house from his hiding place. Enraged by their act he emerged and slew one of them, the other man escaping. Cromwell was at that time staying in Haverfordwest and when Bolton informed him of the incident he was thanked for ridding the Parliamentary army of "a great rascal" (Lewis, 1833). A short but important battle had taken place in this area, at Castle Pill (now in Milford Haven Community), where a Royalist garrison had surrendered their fort to the Parliamentarians, apparently precipitating the surrender of the Royalists at Haverfordwest and giving control of the area to Cromwell.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Thornton Rath
Denant Rath
Thornton mediaeval field system
Hangstone Davey
Home grange of Pill Priory: monastic life and mediaeval farming

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46. TRECWN COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Trecwn community is very much off the beaten track, though located only a few kilometres south of Fishguard. It has long been synonymous with the MOD arms depot of the same name, which recently closed. Possibly the siting of the depot in this area has somewhat restricted the appeal of Trecwn for many visitors. In former times Trecwn was better known for the beautiful scenery and hospitality found at Trecwn House, where Richard Fenton stayed during his historic tour through Pembrokeshire in 1811. There are few significant archaeological sites in the community, although it does include a group of iron age hillforts, dotted on the hillslopes either side of the Nantybugail valley, in which the village stands.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Ysgubor Mountain (SM965304).** Bronze age round barrow.
2. **Castle Bucket (SM949310).** Iron age hillfort. On farmland with no public access. SAM.
3. **Parycastell (SM953335).** Iron age hillfort. On the summit of a prominent hill above Sceddau village but with no public access. SAM.
4. **Caer Penpicas (SM959326).** Iron age hillfort. On a hill overlooking Nantybugail. SAM.
5. **Waun Castell (SM971322).** Iron age hillfort. On a hill south of the village. No public access. SAM.
6. **Castell Cwmwyntyll (SM964311).** Iron age hillfort. South of village. 200m from nearest path. SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Justinian's Parish Church, Llanstinian (SM953338).** 13th century parish church with some 19th century restoration, but notable for its rural location - approachable only across a field. It is one of the churches on the 'Saints and Stones Trail'.
2. **St. Mary's Parish Church, Llanfair Nantygof (SM965320).** Mediaeval church with 19th century restoration. It stands on hill summit overlooking the village of Trecwn. The churchyard is sub-circular in shape and this suggests that it is of dark age origin.
3. **Ffynnon Fair (SM974324).** Mediaeval holy well. No apparent public access.
4. **Capel Mamre, Trecwn (SN967327).** Mid-19th century Methodist chapel in village.

D) Town & Country.

1. **Plâs Trecwn (SM981323).** This was formerly the home of a branch of the Vaughan family of Monmouth, who came to the area during the reign of Henry VIII. John Wesley, the Methodist leader, was a bosom friend of Admiral Vaughan, resident of Trecwn House in the late 18th century. He often stayed at the house and preached there in 1777, an event which was commemorated by a plaque set up on the lawn of the mansion. The estate passed into the hands of the Barham family in the early 19th century. Fenton was enchanted with the beauty of the area (Fenton, 1811, 189). The house no longer stands.
2. **Llanstinian House (SM952321).** Ruined mansion. In mediaeval times it was the focus of Llanstinian Grange and by the 1600's was in the hands of the Wogan family and at the heart of an extensive estate, with properties in 10 Pembrokeshire parishes (Jones, 1996, 117-118)
3. **Barham School (SM94326).** This school was founded in 1875 by the Barham family of Trecwn for the education of local children. It is unusual in being jointly owned by the Anglican and Methodist churches.
4. **Llanstinian Bridge (SM944332).** This small stone bridge is believed to date to the 16th century and may well be a unique survival of its kind.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Ciliau Forge (SM946329).** Formerly a smithy.
2. **Trecwn Mill (SM967326).** Formerly a water mill.

5. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. The Rev. JT Lloyd records some of the 'ancient' superstitions of Pembrokeshire people in his history of Capel Mamre (Lloyd, 1943, 1). These include;

- ♦ Going to church in stocking feet on Easter Sunday, so as not to disturb the earth.
- ♦ The belief that rosemary sprigs flowered on Christmas morning
- ♦ The belief that ghosts came to the parish church on Halloween to read out the names of those within the parish who would die during the following 12 months
- ♦ On New Years Day, crowds would meet to 'dress' a birch tree - an event usually associated with much revelry, drunkenness and fighting.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Iron age hillforts

Parish Churches

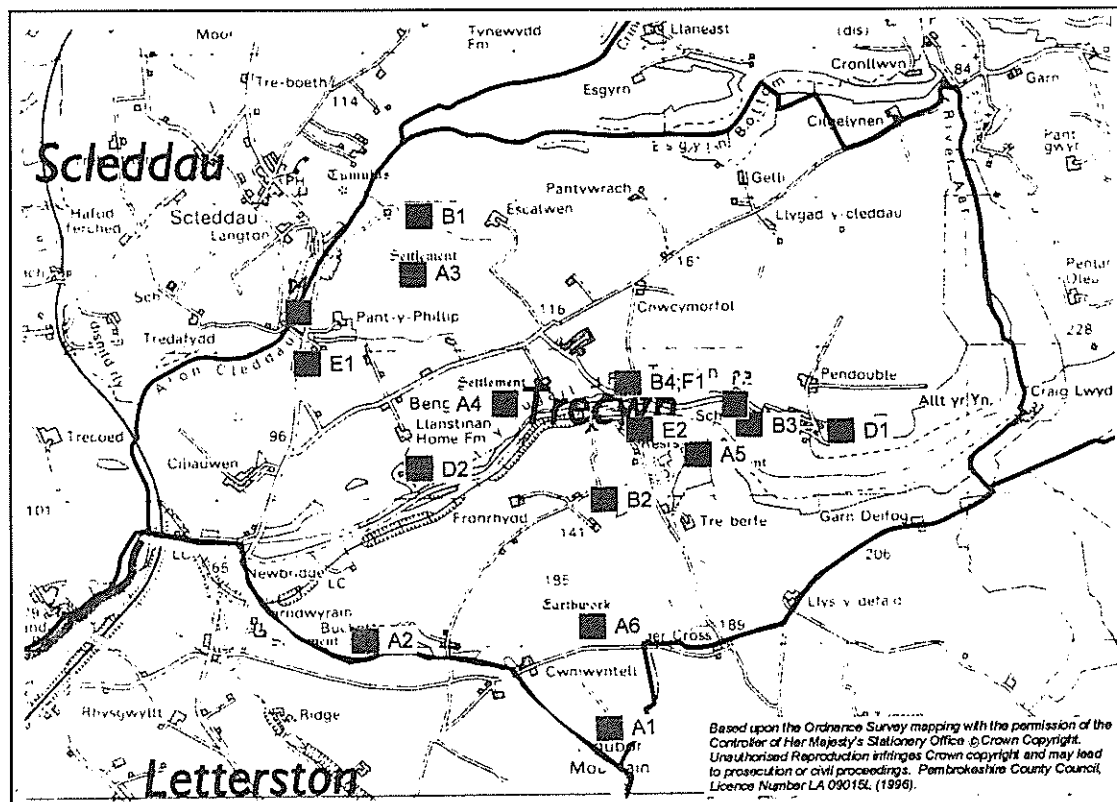
Llanstinian

Llanfair Nantygof

Trecwn House & Estate

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- | | | |
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| Lloyd JT Rev. | 1943 | <i>Eglwys Mamre: Dathlu Canmlwyddiant 1843 - 1943; Braslun o Hanes Crefydd yn yr Eglwys a'r Cylch.</i> |



Trecwn Community.

47. UZMASTON & BOULSTON COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Uzmaston & Boulston Community is located adjacent to Haverfordwest town, on its south eastern side, and was created by the union of the parishes of the same names. It is probable that this is the least populous of the community council areas of Pembrokeshire, the tiny hamlet of Uzmaston being the sole concentration of settlement in what is otherwise a landscape characterised by open farmland, heavily influenced by pre-20th century estate management in the Boulston part of the community. Bordered on its western side by the Western Cleddau river, and to the east by Millin Pill, the community offers some outstandingly beautiful views, particularly along the section of the river which meanders around the old Boulston Manor estate, where estate woodlands run down to the riverside.

Archaeologically, the community has a few sites of interest, mainly of bronze age date. Several bronze age burnt mounds have been recorded near Uzmaston parish church (SM9614).

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Hanton Round Barrows (The Tumps) (SM984144).** Several bronze age barrows were recorded in this roadside field some 200 years ago, one of which excavated by Richard Fenton c.1800 who found a bronze age urn and evidence of burial. Only one barrow is visible today (RCAM, 1925). SAM.
2. **Uzmaston Barrow (SM969147).** Bronze age round barrow. No current public access. SAM.
3. **Good Hook (SM987165).** Bronze age round barrow. SAM.
4. **Rosen Green (SM987134).** Small iron age hillfort.
5. **East Wood Rath (SM990124).** Iron age hillfort. Not marked on OS maps.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. David's Church (SM969143).** Uzmaston parish church, originally dedicated to St. Ishmael. The mediaeval church tower survives, but much of the church was rebuilt c.1870. Excellent views of the Western Cleddau are gained from the churchyard, and a footpath runs to the river from this point.
2. **Boulston Church (SM979122).** Boulston parish church. Now a ruin, but in a beautiful riverside setting. The family of Wizo the Fleming of Wiston granted the church to the Knights of St. John of Slebech Commandery in the 12th century. It was later associated with the powerful Wogan family of Boulston, the living was purchased by Sir John Wogan in 1594. Their coat of arms adorned the church until its fall (Lewis, 1844).
3. **Higgon's Well (SM961150).** Mediaeval holy well, now restored. SAM

D) Town & Country.

1. **Uzmaston Village - Historic Settlement (SM970144).** There is evidence that Uzmaston is a Shrunk Mediaeval Village, that is to say, is now smaller than it would have been some centuries ago. In mediaeval times the village was known as *Osmondston*.
2. **Boulston Manor (SM980123).** Site of a mediaeval manor house which was derelict by the 19th century and replaced by the present Boulton manor house, located over 1km to the east and built in 1798. Boulston was home to the influential Wogan family from late mediaeval times. Both sites are found within the bounds of the old Boulston estate, which must rank as one of the most impressive managed landscapes in Pembrokeshire. Coniferous and broad-leaved woodland is interspersed with large, regularly shaped fields which slope away to the Western Cleddau, with much of the opposite bank of the river also being wooded.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. **Limekiln, Hanton (SM974139).** 19th century lime kiln. One of a series which are found dotted along the Cleddau, testifying to the former busy limestone and coal trade which was carried out along the river.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Fortune's Frolic (SM960151).** It is said that this is the location where the last duel was contested in Pembrokeshire. One of the Fortune family of Leweston, Camrose was shot by his fiancée's brother.

H) Myth & Legend.

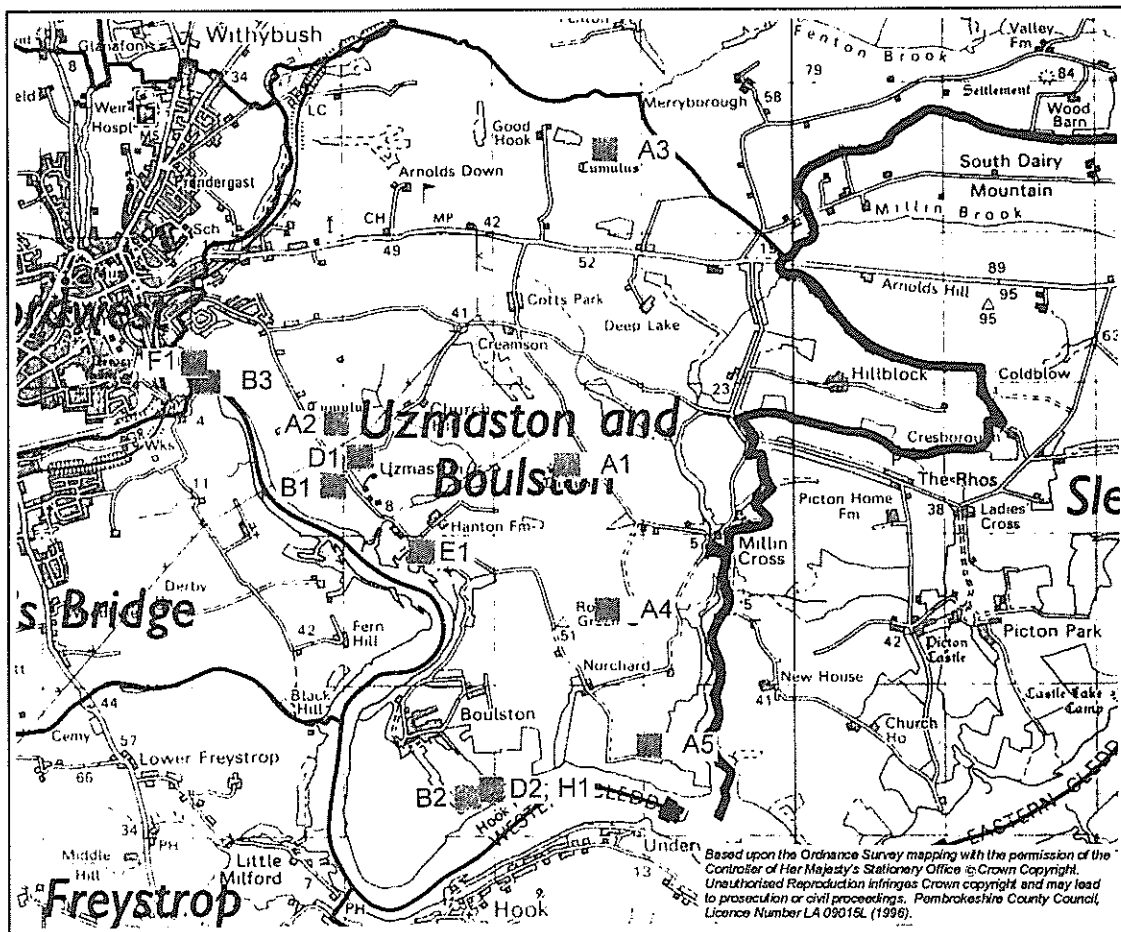
1. **Boulston House.** The forest around the old house was once thick and harboured much wildlife. It was home to the Wogans, and an old tale is of a basilisk living in the forest, a mythological creature that could kill a man simply by setting eyes upon him, but could be killed by any man who saw the beast before he could himself be seen. This basilisk was killed by one of the family who was rolled into the trees in a cask, enabling him to see the creature first through a hole in the side of the cask (Fenton, 129).

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Uzmaston parish church	Boulston Manor and the Wogan family
Uzmaston Barrow	The ruined manor house
Higgon's Well	Boulston parish church
Fortunes Frolic.	

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Uzmaston & Boulston Community.

48. WALWYN'S CASTLE COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Walwyn's Castle is an inland community located just north of Milford Haven, yet it is not wholly landlocked, the narrow inlet of Sandy Haven just reaching its southern boundary. The community was formed by uniting the parish units of Walwyn's Castle, Robeston West and most of Hasguard and is essentially rural in character, with no large settlements; even the historic village of Walwyn's Castle is in reality only a hamlet of dwellings and farms loosely scattered around the parish church.

In archaeological terms, prehistoric periods are represented by finds made at a number of locations, a mesolithic flintworking floor is known at Winsle Leys (SM845089) and mesolithic and neolithic finds have been made at Sandy Haven Pill (SM858083), whilst the iron age is particularly well represented by a number of fine, scheduled hillforts. In mediaeval times, the area was included in the more extensive lordship of Walwyn's Castle with the village developing around the administrative centre of the lordship, where the castle was located.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Syke Rath (SM872102).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.
2. **Romans Castle/Ramus Castle (SM895105).** A large iron age hillfort, in a roadside position but with no current public access. SAM.
3. **Rickeston Rath (SM870094).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.
4. **Capeston Rath (SM867094).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.

This line of iron age forts is explained by Fenton (1811, 90) as being part of a chain of defensive earthworks between Sandy Haven and Little Haven which cut off the Dale Peninsula. Whether this was the case we cannot say, for it is not known if the sites are all contemporary. However, these forts tell us something about the settlement history of the district in pre-Roman times, for we can assume that settled agricultural communities supported a warrior class who constructed and lived in such defensive sites.

B. Christian Heritage.

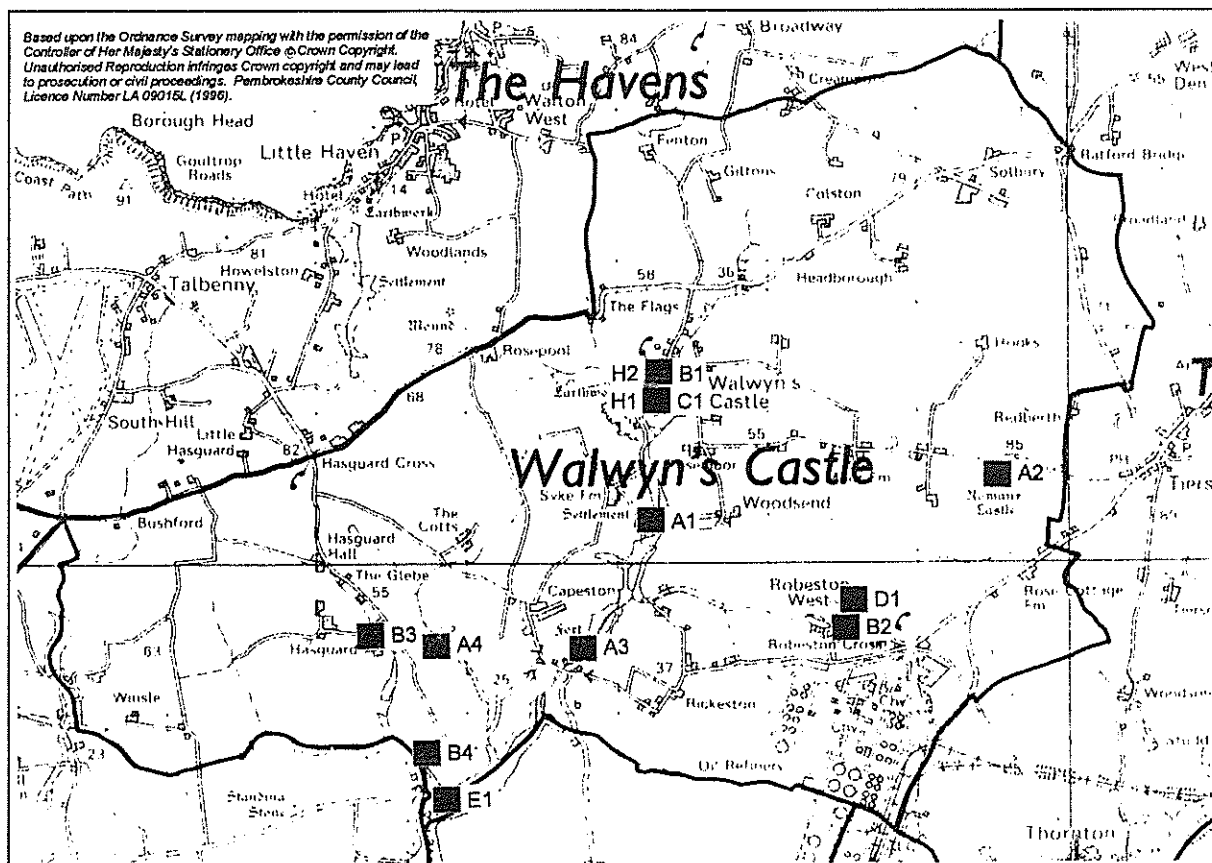
1. **St. James' Church (SM872112).** Walwyn's Castle parish church. Rebuilt in late 19th century, leaving little of the mediaeval fabric of the church intact. It's large battlemented tower is mostly Victorian.
2. **St. Andrew's' Church (SM884095).** Robeston West parish church, retains its Norman tower and much 14th century fabric, and also has a 14th century effigy.
3. **St. Peter's Church (SM853095).** Former parish church of Hasguard, now closed and stripped of most of its fittings, being in poor condition. Though restored in the early 20th century, the building retains some 12th or 13th century fabric. It was a possession of Pill Priory in mediaeval times.
4. **Aenon Baptist Chapel (SM856087).** Attractive late 19th century chapel, with graveyard, set in an attractive wooded valley at the head of Sandy Haven Pill.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. **Walwyn's Castle (SM872110).** Mediaeval motte and bailey castle built on the site of an iron age earthwork. This was the military and administrative centre of the Lordship of Walwyn's Castle. SAM.

D. Town & Country.

1. **Robeston Hall (SM885096).** This mansion was once the home of Thomas Kymer, the 18th century industrialist who pioneered canal building and coal mining and exporting around Kidwelly in Carmarthenshire, responsible for building the famous Kymer Canal between Kidwelly and Pontiaties.



Walwyns Castle Community.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Sandy Haven Pill reaches up to the southern boundary of the community. This pill was used to bring limestone and culm ashore for local markets into the 20th century. Several small rivers flow through Walwyn's Castle community towards the head of the Pill and near the mouth of two of these are old mill sites, where the energy of the streams was harnessed to power the mill machinery; Tucking Mill, an old fulling mill (SM861090) and Rickeston Mill, a former corn mill (SM867093).

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

H. Myth & Legend.

1. **Legend of Gwalchmai.** Walwyn's Castle is known in Welsh tradition as Castell Gwalchmai, supposedly derived from its status as the burial place of Gwalchmai, a cousin of King Arthur's who was shipwrecked on a nearby shore (Fenton). According to legend, Gwalchmai was the ruler of Galway who fled to Wales when exiled by his enemies, and was shipwrecked and perished. A gigantic skeleton was supposedly uncovered here during the reign of William the Conqueror (Fenton, 90).

2. **Mr. Drinkwater.** Following the restoration of the monarchy in the post Civil War period, a stranger appeared in the village of Walwyn's Castle and took to sleeping on the church porch, refusing all offers of help and always appearing melancholy. He used the name Drinkwater and appeared to be a gentleman. Locally, it was believed that he was a member of the Wogan family of Wiston and one of the judges who had condemned Charles I to death. The stranger was eventually found dead in the church porch and the truth of his identity was never established.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Iron age settlement
Walwyn's Castle: mediaeval lordship
The Castle and the legend of Gwalchmai
The parish church
Walwyn's Castle: an historic settlement

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49. WISTON COMMUNITY FILE

1. SUMMARY.

Wiston is one of the largest communities of southern Pembrokeshire. It has been formed by the union of Wiston, Walton East and Clarbeston parishes, each of which were comparatively rich in archaeological and historical terms. The settlement character of the community is generally that of dispersed farmsteads and cottages, with a few small villages at Wiston, Walton East, Clarbeston and Clarbeston Road. The first three of these are parish villages and probably have roots in mediaeval times, but the latter has grown since the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century, chosen by Brunel for the location of a station and a goods yard on his South Wales Railway line.

Archaeologically, there is plenty of evidence for early human activity in the area. Mesolithic flints have been found on Scalby Moor (SN0317) and at Woodbarn Rath (SN017171), and neolithic flintworking floors near Tynwydd (SN007168) and Woodbarn Farm (SN017171). Bronze age burnt mounds have also been identified south of Wiston village (SN024174) and in Wiston Wood (SN021166). Like many Pembrokeshire communities, Wiston possesses a significant number of iron age defended settlements, some of which, like the now destroyed Merryborough Camp (SN007174) and Woodbarn Rath appear to have been occupied into the Roman period and perhaps later.

The main historical interest within the community is however based on the period of the Norman conquest, when Wiston was the power base of one of the most influential Norman lords in west Wales, Wizo the Fleming, the man who founded and gave his name to the settlement.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A. Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Corner Piece (SN024201).** Two bronze age round barrows in a roadside field.
2. **Lamborough Camp (SN028198).** Small iron age hillfort on a slope overlooking a stream. SAM
3. **Woodbarn Rath (SN016170).** Small hilltop iron age hillfort overlooking Wiston village and Wiston Wood. 150m from nearest public footpath. Possibly a good viewpoint. SAM.
4. **Knock Rath (SN038216).** Small iron age hillfort in roadside location, on the course of the Pilgrims Way from Llawhaden. SAM.
5. **Scollock Rath (SN019242).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.
6. **Vicarage Rath (SN022231).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.
7. **West Rath (SN007228).** Iron age hillfort overlooking Cartlett Brook. No current public access.
8. **Walton Mill Rath (SN032231).** Iron age hillfort.

B. Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Mary's Church (SN022179).** Wiston parish church. Located in the village of Wiston, close to the castle mound. The dedication of the church to St. Mary is a Norman one, similar to the Mary and Martin dedications of Walton and Clarbeston churches, and is a reminder that these villages and their churches were probably founded or reorganised within feudal estates following the Norman conquest of the region. Within Wiston parish lie Merryborough (SM997169) a farm which was once at the heart of a mediaeval monastic grange in the possession of Keeston Hospice, and Mountjoy (SN018215) which is also believed to have been the centre of a mediaeval ecclesiastical grange.
2. **St. Mary's Church (SN022233).** Walton East parish church. Restored in late 19th century.
3. **St. Martin of Tours Church (SN048211).** Clarbeston parish church. Mediaeval church with an early Victorian restoration. Includes a battlemented square tower. Located in the small hamlet of Clarbeston, this church stands on the route of the mediaeval Pilgrims Way from Llawhaden to St. David's. It was presented to the Order of the Knights of St. John at Slebech Commandery by the family of Wizo the Fleming in the 12th century.
4. **Church Hill Chapel (SN022192).** Early 19th century chapel, restored in early 20th century.
5. **Walton East Methodist Chapel (SN019235).** 19th century chapel.
6. **Carmel Baptist Chapel (SN052218).** Early 19th century chapel, rebuilt in 1874.

C. Defensive & Military Heritage.

1. Wiston Castle (SN021181). One of the best examples of a mediaeval motte and bailey castle surviving in Wales. It was founded by Wizo the Fleming in the early 12th century, Wiston became the military and administrative centre of the Barony of Daugleddau under his control. Wizo had extensive possessions throughout West Wales and his son was a generous benefactor of the Order of the Knights of St. John at Slebech Commandery, to whom were gifted a large number of ecclesiastical estates and churches.

Wiston was known to the Welsh as Castell Gwys and was the scene of a number of military conflicts between Norman and Welsh forces. In 1146 it was besieged and taken by sons of Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth and their ally Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd. More Welsh attacks followed in the early 13th century, when Wiston was taken by Hywel Sais, son of the Lord Rhys of Deheubarth, eventually being razed by Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd in 1220, when the garrison was put to the sword (Fenton, 1811, 177). The castle was probably never fully rebuilt following this and came into the hands of a Welsh leader, Gwgan ap Bleddyn, founder of the powerful Wogan family. Part of the stone keep still stands on the castle motte and this was recently partly excavated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy, 1995). From the motte summit excellent views are obtained of the Preselis to the north and also across southern Pembrokeshire. SAM.

2. The Battle of Colby Moor. (SN041173). A Civil War battle took place on Colby Moor. A large Royalist force advancing towards Narberth was met by a Parliamentarian force. The initial fighting was indecisive, but when Col. Laugharne, commander of the Parliamentarians, committed his cavalry to the field they routed the opposition, killing or capturing hundreds and seizing all their equipment. This turned out to be one of the decisive battles of the war in West Wales, allowing the Parliamentarians to seize Haverfordwest shortly afterwards.

D. Town & Country.

1. Wiston village - Historic Settlement. Wiston, founded by Wizo the Fleming in the early 12th century, served as the administrative and military centre of the Barony of Daugleddau and the Lordship of Wiston. It also became the focus for a planned Norman borough town and at one time held its own markets and an annual fair. Although its inhabitants always believed their settlement to have borough status there is no evidence that a borough charter was ever awarded to Wiston. As late as 1835 "The Borough of Wiston" was being recorded as having its own mayor, aldermen, burgesses and annual fair (Murphy, 1995, 9). There is little obvious evidence for the existence of the mediaeval town in the present small village. However, recent archaeological fieldwork has established the presence of a number of mediaeval house sites adjacent to the castle site and much of the village is an archaeologically sensitive area. The area around the church, castle and Manor House is also designated as a Conservation Area.

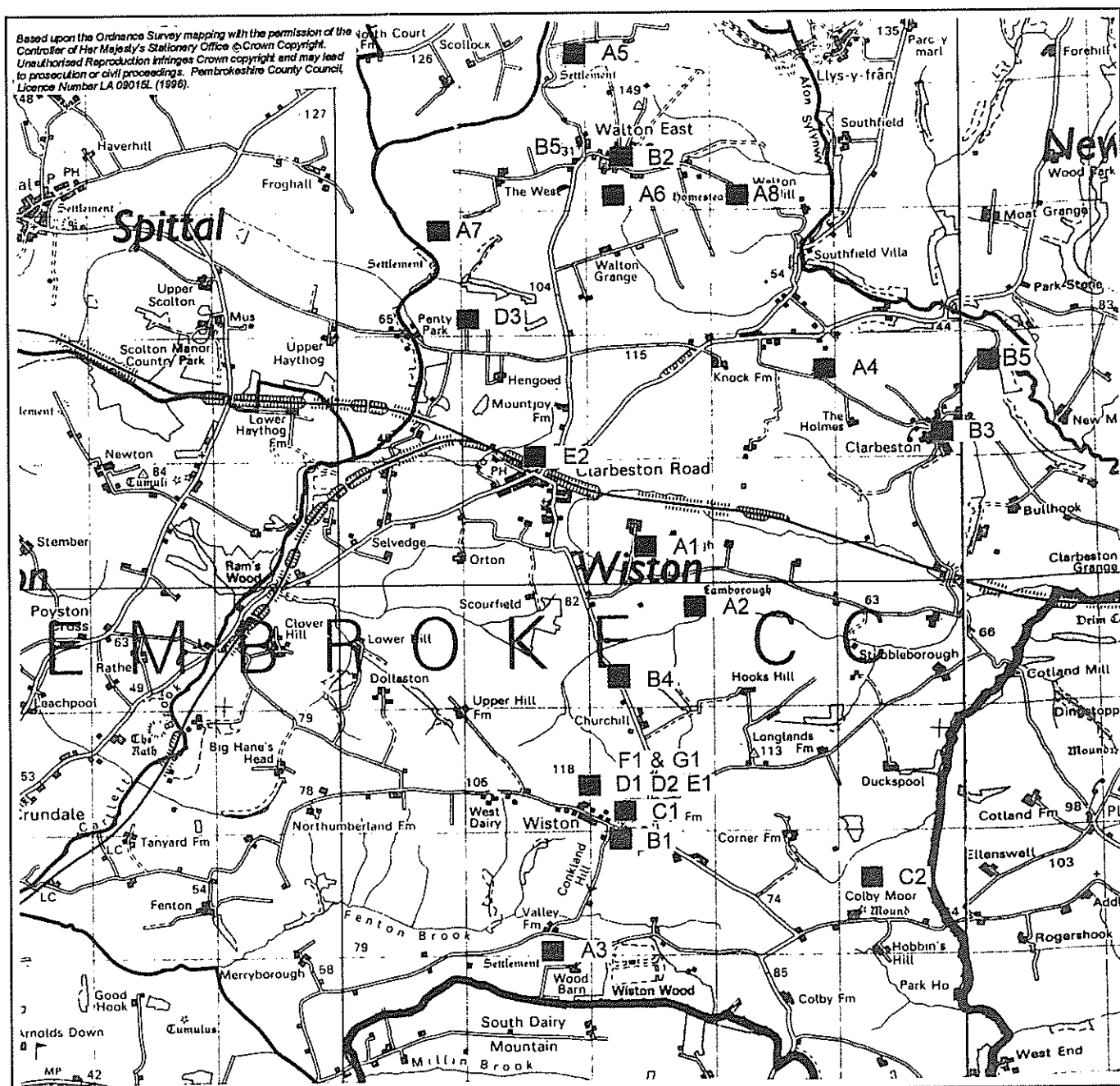
2. Manor House, Wiston (SM022181). Whereas during the 12th and 13th centuries Wiston Castle was the seat of the Lord of Daugleddau, the more peaceful times which followed allowed the lord to reside in less defensive surroundings. The castle was replaced by the manor house as the seat of local power, home to a branch of the Wogan family, one of the leading families of Elizabethan Pembrokeshire. They were descended from one Gwgan ap Bleddyn who had married a great-granddaughter of Wizo the Fleming. The Wogans remained here until the Wiston branch died out in the 17th century. The present Manor House, adjacent to the castle bailey, stands on the site of the old manor house, long demolished, and traces of the fishponds which were created to add to the choice of food available to the residents of the manor are still visible in neighbouring fields.

3. Pentypark (SM010211). Mansion of possible mediaeval origin. The mansion is a listed building, along with the stables and other outbuildings.

E. Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Fairs & Markets. Wiston held an annual fair on the 20th of October (Owen, 1595). Its weekly market was discontinued by 1600.

2. Clarbeston Road Station (SN016209). Originally a small village known as New Cross, the arrival of Brunel's South Wales Railway in 1853 radically altered the fortunes of the settlement. The new line



Wiston Community

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. **Cawdor House (SN024179).** A mansion which stands in Wiston village, derives its name from the close association between Wiston and the Cawdor estate, Golden Grove, Llandeilo, from the 18th century. In the early 19th century Wiston was a classic "rotten borough". The mayor and burgesses of Wiston were entitled to vote in parliamentary elections for the Borough of Pembroke, owned by Lord Cawdor, the M.P. In 1811, all 261 of the electors of the Borough of Wiston actually lived on the Golden Grove estate in the Tywi Valley. (CRO Cawdor, 1811). The burgesses of Wiston continued to elect a mayor into the 20th century, the final vestige of its ancient status.

G. Art & Literature.

1. One of the Welsh princes involved in the capture of Wiston in 1146, Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, was a renowned poet as well as a successful military leader. His poetry was mostly based on the themes of love and nature and in many respects he was seen as a forerunner to Dafydd ap Gwilym, one of the greatest Welsh love poets, who lived in the 14th century.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

- Iron age hillforts
- Wizo the Fleming
- Wiston Castle and the mediaeval Lordship and Borough of Wiston
- The Wogan family
- The Llawhaden - St. Davids Pilgrims Way

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Owen G	1595	<i>The Taylor's Cussion</i> . Facsimile copy ed. Emily Pritchard, 1906. London.
Worsley R	1995	"And Brunel created Clarbie". <i>Pembrokeshire Life</i> , December, 1995. South West Wales Newspapers, Haverfordwest.

50. WOLFSCASTLE COMMUNITY FILE (CASBLAIDD)

1. SUMMARY.

Wolfscastle community is notable both for its landscape and its rich prehistoric archaeological heritage. The community includes some striking landscape features, formed by the natural rock formations known as the Maiden Castle, which dominate the local landscape. An important concentration of scheduled iron age hillforts is found within the community boundary, as well as a supposed Roman camp near Ford, described by Fenton (1811, 183).

2. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY.

A) Prehistoric Monuments.

1. **Garn Turne (SM979272).** Neolithic chambered tomb. On hill at roadside. SAM.
2. **Great Treffgarne Rocks (SM956250).** Iron age hillfort. An iron age open settlement and Nantycou Hillfort (SM954252) are located nearby. Alongside public footpath, with good views over the Treffgarne Gorge. SAM.
3. **Little Treffgarne Wood Camp (SM960245).** Iron age hillfort. Partly wooded site on the edge of Treffgarne Gorge. On a public footpath. SAM.
4. **Little Treffgarne Camp (SM960248).** Iron age hillfort. In woodland, on a public footpath. SAM.
5. **Hazel Grove North & South Camps (SM963235 & SM964234).** Adjacent iron age hillforts in a wooded area overlooking the confluence of the Western Cleddau and Spittal Brook. SAM.
6. **Sealyham Quarries (SM959274).** Iron age hillfort. SAM.
7. **Ford Camp (SM948265).** Iron age hillfort. Nearby is a possible Roman villa site, which was described as a Roman bathhouse by Fenton (1811, 183) who found flue tiles and bricks of apparent Roman date. The site was visited by the Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments in the 1920's, when roof tiles of Roman type were recorded (RCAM, 1925). On farmland, no public access.
8. **West Ford Rings (SM947256).** Iron age hillfort. On public footpath. SAM.
9. **Pant Lladron (SM960233).** Iron age hillfort east of Treffgarne village. Wooded site alongside the A40(T). SAM.

B) Christian Heritage.

1. **St. Dogwell's Church (SM969280).** Parish church of 13th and 14th century build, restored in 19th century. Set in woodland surroundings. A mediaeval holy well, St. Dogfael's Well, is located outside the church. Two dark age inscribed stones, the Hogtavis Stone and Ogtenlo Stone, are found at the church.
2. **Treffgarne Church (SM957237).** Parish church. Treffgarne was probably on the course of a mediaeval pilgrimage route to St. Davids, which came from the direction of neighbouring Spittal, where a pilgrims hospice was located during mediaeval times.
3. **Little Treffgarne Abbey (SM962250).** It is possible that a small abbey was located near here in the mediaeval period, established during the 11th century as a forerunner of the Cistercian abbey at Whitland. Fenton (1811, 181) noted that Little Treffgarne was once the possession of the precentor of St. David's Cathedral and was formerly valued for its forest and rich game.
4. **St. Margaret's Chapel, Ford (SM958258).** Mediaeval origins, 19th century building.
5. **Penybont Chapel (SM956263).** Early 19th century Independent chapel.

C) Defensive & Military Heritage.

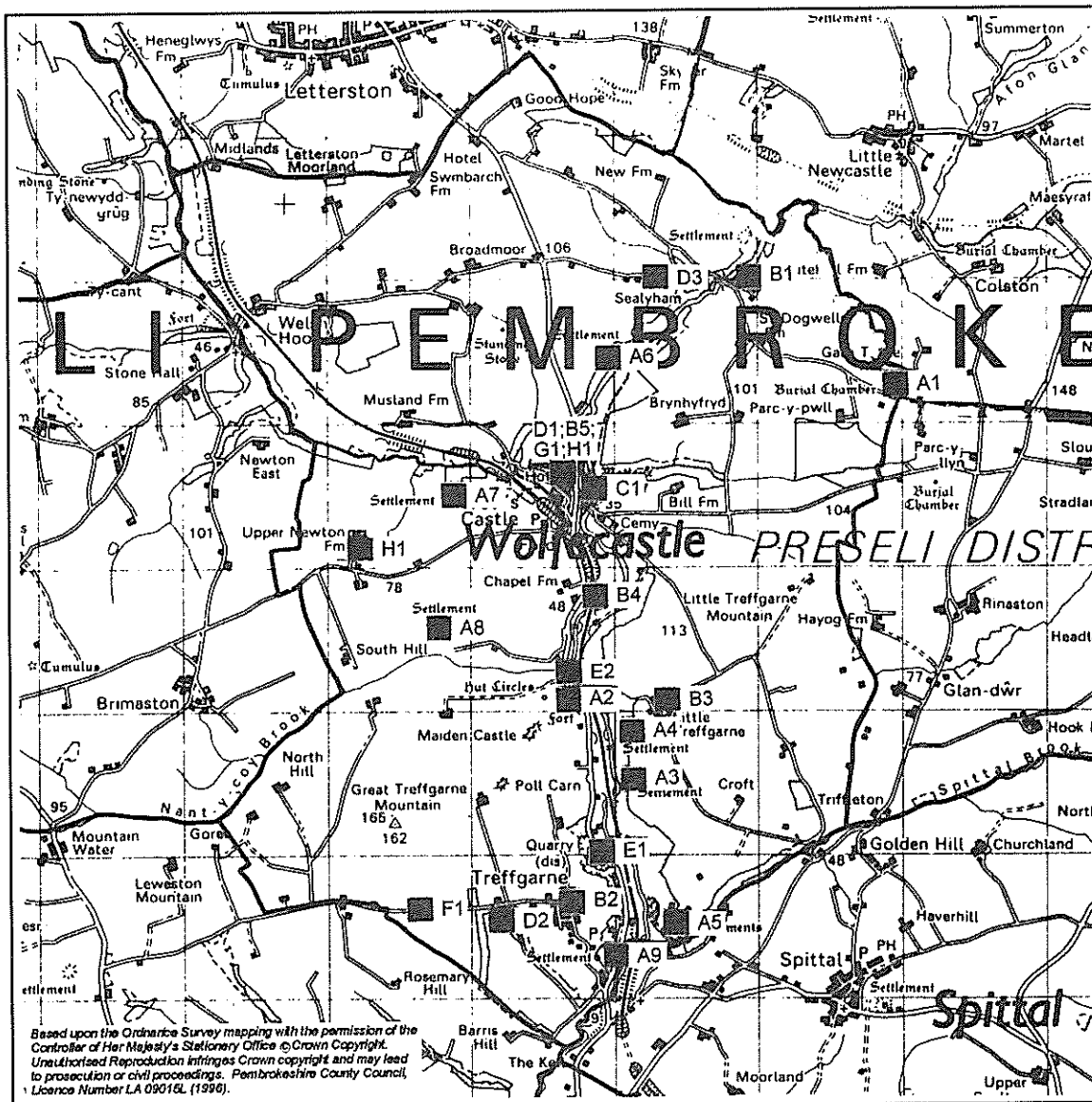
1. **Wolfscastle Mound (SM957265).** Well preserved mediaeval motte and bailey castle located at the confluence of the Anghof and Cleddau rivers. It probably dates to the 12th century and would have originally been one of a chain of defensive earthworks along the 'landsker' frontier. It is, unfortunately, now cut off from the village by the modern road and railway.

D) Town & Country.

1. Wolfscastle Village - Historic Settlement. The village has mediaeval origins and is one of a chain of Anglo-Norman settlements which were established in the Landsker territory. It was a possession of the Bishops of St. Davids during the mediaeval period. Bishop Martin wrote a letter to King Edward II from Wolfscastle in 1305, and this suggests that the Bishops may well have had a residence there. The village green may well have been the focus of the mediaeval village, and it is believed that the mediaeval corn mill was situated nearby (Murcott, 1985, 47).

2. Treffgarne Hall (SM951235). Georgian mansion, built in 1824, of late used as an hotel.

3. Sealyham Mansion (SM966280). This is where the Sealyham Terrier dog breed originates, first bred here by Captain John Owen Tucker-Edwardes. An ancestor of the Tucker-Edwardes family, one Admiral Thomas Tucker, killed the infamous pirate 'Blackbeard' in the West Indies and captured several richly laden Spanish ships in the mid-18th century (Jones, 1996, 194-95).



Wolfscastle Community.

E) Trade, Industrial & Maritime Heritage.

1. Treffgarne Quarries (SM958230). These large disused slate quarries are found at the southern end of the Treffgarne Gorge. They were worked during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
2. Nantycoy Mill (SM956252). Water mill of mediaeval origin, restored as a museum and craft centre.

3. CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE.

F) Social Customs & History.

1. The Treffgarne Soothsayer. Sarah Evans of Penyfeidr, Treffgarne (SM946236) who was said to be something of a soothsayer, had a vision in 1770 of fast moving wagons passing through Treffgarne Gorge, travelling in a straight line and pulled by a wagon belching smoke. The story was well known locally and still remembered when the first steam locomotive passed through the gorge on its way to Fishguard in 1906, 136 years after Sarah Evans' strange vision.

G) Art & Literature.

1. 'Gomer'. Joseph Harries, whose bardic name was Gomer, was a Baptist minister and also an important figure in Welsh language literary and publishing circles in the first half of the 19th century, being the founder of the journal 'Seren Gomer'. He was born in Wolfscastle village in 1773, in a cottage on the edge of the village green.

H) Myth & Legend.

1. There is a tradition that gold was once mined in the Wolfscastle area. This tradition has been further embellished to suggest that there was Roman interest in the gold deposits of the area. In view of the finds of apparently Roman materials at Ford, near Upper Newton (SM942261), and the recent suspicion that a Roman road might have extended to Fishguard, it seems that the tradition is not as unlikely as it may sound.

4. SIGNIFICANT THEMES.

Iron age forts
Wolfscastle - historic village
Motte and bailey castle
St. Dogwells Church

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Appendix 1: A GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS.

The sites included in this report all belong to archaeological periods covering the last 12,000 years. There are no known Palaeolithic sites or finds in the study area (i.e. dating between 225,000 - 10,000BC), although there is evidence of human activity in other parts of West Wales from approximately 100,000BC onwards, such as the Middle Palaeolithic hand axes found at Coygan Cave, near Laugharne. The list below includes the main archaeological and historic periods and their characteristic site types relevant to the study area.

The Archaeological and Historical Periods.

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATES	CHARACTERISTIC SITES & FINDS
Palaeolithic	250,000BC - 10,000BC	Cave dwellings; stone and flint tools.
Mesolithic	10,000BC - 3,500BC	Flint working sites; stone and flint tools
Neolithic	3,500BC - 2,000BC	Stone circles; chambered tombs; standing stones; stone and flint tools; pottery; some settlements and field systems
Bronze Age	2,000BC - 600BC	Standing stones; burial cairns; round barrows; pottery; bronze artefacts; some settlements and field systems
Iron Age	c.600BC - AD43	Hillforts; iron artefacts; field systems; open settlements
Romano-British	AD43 - AD410	Farmsteads; possible villa sites
Dark Age	AD410 - AD1066	Church sites; Early Christian Monuments (e.g. ogam stones, cross inscribed stones); Holy wells;
Mediaeval	AD1066 - AD1485	Castles; churches; monastic houses; planted towns; strip field systems
Post Mediaeval	AD1485 - present day	Industrial relicts (e.g limekilns, colliery sites, metal mines); historic houses; military sites;

Mesolithic (10,000 - 3,500BC)

Flint factory *Campsites of mesolithic hunters and fashioned new flint arrowheads, scrapers and other stone tools, leaving behind scatters of flint chips or broken tools.*

Neolithic (3,500 - 2,000BC)

Cromlech *A burial chamber, usually made of large upright stones which support a large flat capstone creating a chamber within which the bones or ashes of the dead could be interred. Many of these are upstanding and impressive field monuments, for they were built on the land surface and covered with a mound of earth, rather than being sunk into the ground.*

Stone Circle *These are somewhat enigmatic to the modern observer, but they were probably designed to enable ancient communities to follow the movement of stars and planets in order to help them predict the change of the seasons and to make correct decisions regarding planting and harvesting times. Any religious element in the use of such monuments is purely speculative, but the probable belief in gods of heaven and earth in such ancient communities makes it likely that an educated and perhaps powerful priesthood were responsible for the construction and use of these astronomical 'calendars'.*

Bronze Age (2,000 - 600BC)

- Cairn** *These are usually simple mounds of rough stones, covering a cremation burial, and are usually sited in visible locations close to hilltops.*
- Round Barrow** *Burial mounds composed of large and roughly circular earth mounds, sometimes as much as 40m in diameter. They are often found on hillslopes in dominant positions, but may equally be found on lower ground amongst modern fields. They usually cover cremation burials, and many excavated sites have produced ashes contained in funerary urns.*
- Standing Stones** *These again are often associated with cremation burials, but they may also have served as boundary markers between the territories of different communities. The stone itself may be only the visible element of a much more complicated archaeological site.*
- Stone Pair** *Pairs of standing stones placed in close proximity. It has been observed that they often include a pointed stone and a rounded stone, but the significance of this is unknown.*

Iron Age (600BC - AD43)

- Hillfort** *One of the best known types of archaeological monuments in West Wales. Hillforts are usually fortified settlements occupying clearly defensive positions on hilltops or above steep slopes. They may originate in the late Bronze Age but they are typical of the Iron Age and early Roman period. They vary widely in size, some large enough to contain a fairly sizeable community, whilst others are clearly little more than defended farmsteads. In general they are believed to have been home to a social elite of chieftains and warriors and their families, servants and slaves.*
- Promontory Fort** *The same as a hillfort in most respects, other than their location on promontory fingers of land, either jutting out from the coast, or formed by the confluence of two rivers, as opposed to being sited on the summit of a hill. This meant that a single defensive bank and ditch cutting off the promontory gave good protection, the site being surrounded on three sides by cliffs or steep slopes, although extra defensive works were usually put on the top of such slopes in inland promontory forts.*
- Open Settlement** *Although in some ways sharing the characteristics of hillfort settlements, these are undefended sites, with traces of the foundations of the homes and fields of farming communities.*

Romano-British (AD43 - 410)

- Hillfort/Rath** *Although the Roman conquest marked the end of the tradition of constructing large hillforts, smaller defended farmsteads, such as the raths of Pembrokeshire, continued in use by the native population for several centuries, with roundhouses and earthwork defences still being built.*
- Villa** *Farmsteads which had all the characteristics of Roman influence, including underfloor heating systems and mosaic floors.*

Dark Age (AD410 - 1066)

Circular churchyard

Many parish churches can be seen to be set in circular or oval churchyards. In some instances, aerial photographs show faint traces of long destroyed circular enclosure banks and ditches. This is generally thought to indicate that the site has dark age origins and has been a focus of worship since the Age of the Saints, or even longer.

Early Christian Monument; Inscribed stone; Ogam stone

Some of the earliest Christian monuments are inscribed stones dating from the 5th or 6th century. They are usually, rough slabs of stone with Latin or Ogam (Irish) inscriptions which were probably originally used to mark graves. By the 9th and 10th centuries more elaborate stone crosses were being sculpted, such as the famous Pembrokeshire examples at Nevern and Carew.

Holy Well

Holy wells were natural springs which became known as holy places through association with a Christian saint. Some had small chapels erected nearby, dedicated to the saint associated with the well. The waters of such wells were believed to possess healing powers for a number of ailments and they have been venerated until modern times.

Mediaeval (AD1066 - 1485)

Motte and Bailey Castle

Motte and bailey castles are typical of the 11th and 12th centuries, when the invading Normans needed to establish strongholds in contested territories. The motte was a steep sided mound upon which a wooden tower would have been raised. The bailey was the area within an enclosing defensive ditch and bank built around the motte, where safe accommodation for the garrison and its animals could be located.

Ringwork

A ringwork was a small defended fort, similar to the bailey of a motte and bailey castle, but without the castle mound.

Planted town

The Norman conquest of Wales led to changes in the social organization of some areas. The 12th century appears to have seen an effort to introduce Anglo-Norman manorial organization in Pembrokeshire, with villages and towns populated by Anglo-Norman inhabitants being created in conquered territories. Many of the villages of southern and central Pembrokeshire may have been founded at this time.

Chapel of Ease

A chapel of ease was usually a small chapel located in a rural area some distance from the larger parish church and intended to provide a convenient place of worship for outlying communities. Since the mediaeval period many chapels of ease have vanished, whilst others have become parish churches in their own right.

Pilgrimage Chapel

Pilgrimage chapels were frequented by pilgrims on their way to the shrine of the patron saint at St. Davids and therefore located along the most popular pilgrimage routes. However, many parish churches and chapels of ease along such routes were probably visited by pilgrims also.

Hospice

The mediaeval hospice was an ecclesiastical or monastic foundation, usually combining the role of a hospital which cared for the poor and infirm and a stopover for pilgrims and other travellers en route to St. Davids. Well known examples in Pembrokeshire include Llawhaden, Spittal and Keeston.

Appendix 2: CALENDAR OF HISTORIC FAIRS & MARKETS

JANUARY

15th	CILGERRAN	Gwyl Llawddog/Festival of St. Llawddog
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FEBRUARY

13th	CAMROSE	Annual fair
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MARCH

5th	BRAWDY	Gwyl Caron/Festival of St. Caron, Llanreithian
8th	LLANRHIAN	Festival of St. Rhian
10th	MAENCLOCHOG	Cattle fair

MAY

	CRYMYCH	Cattle fair
6th	LITTLE NEWCASTLE	Annual fair
13th	HENFEDDAU, CLYDAU	Droving fair
14th	NEWPORT	Ffair Galanmai Fach
22nd	MAENCLOCHOG	Cattle fair

JUNE

13th	CILGERRAN	Cattle fair
27th	NEWPORT	Ffair Gurig

JULY

10th	LITTLE NEWCASTLE	Annual fair
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AUGUST

5th	MAENCLOCHOG	Cattle fair
12th	HERBRANDSTON	Hiring fair
21st	CILGERRAN	Festival of St. Lawrence

SEPTEMBER

	CRYMYCH	Cattle market
14th	DALE	Annual fair
17th	HENFEDDAU, CLYDAU	Droving market

OCTOBER

10th	MATHRY	Annual fair
16th	NEWPORT	Ffair Fach Hiring Fair
20th	WISTON	Annual fair
29th	MAENCLOCHOG	Cattle fair on first Monday after the 29th
30th	HENFEDDAU, CLYDAU	Droving market

NOVEMBER

3rd	EGLWYSWRW	Gwyl Wrw/Festival of St. Wrw
11th	CILGERRAN	Cattle fair (now held at Cardigan).
22nd	EGLWYSWRW	Cattle fair
22nd	TREFIN	Annual fair

DECEMBER

10th	NEWPORT	Ffair Fihangel Fach
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OTHER

Undated Fairs:

- In mediaeval times it is known that Castle Morris, Mathry had its own fair and market.
- Regular fairs and markets held at Fagwyr Goch, Morfil, Puncheston in mediaeval times.
- During the 16th and 17th centuries annual fairs were held at Henllys, Nevern, seat of the Lord of Cemaes.
- Llanfrynach Fair. There are documentary references to an annual fair being held at Llanfrynach.
- Lllysyfran, New Moat had an annual fair during mediaeval times.
- New Moat had two fairs annually in mediaeval times.
- Rosemarket was a busy Norman market town with annual fairs and weekly markets.

Appendix 3: SITES INCLUDED IN COMMUNITY FILES; PREHISTORIC SITES

<i>Community</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Status</i>
AMBLESTON	Parcyllyn	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM982265	SAM
	Castle Flemish	Iron age settlement	SN007267	SAM
BONCATH	Frenni Fawr	Bronze age round barrows	SN199351	SAM
			SN202349	SAM
			SN206347	SAM
BRAWDY	Treffynnon	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM853286	SAM
	Dinas Fach	Iron age promontory fort	SM825229	
	Eweston Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM881236	SAM
	Bigney	Iron age hillfort	SM851232	
	Brawdy Castle	Iron age promontory fort	SM862239	SAM
	Castle Villa	Iron age hillfort	SM881276	SAM
BURTON	Hanging Stone	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM972082	SAM
	Hearson Mountain Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM975083	
CAMROSE	Dudwell Mountain	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM907231	
			SM916233	SAM
	Plumstone Mountain	Bronze age round barrows	SM917234	SAM
			SM912234	
			SM912235	
			SM923236	
			SM912170	
			SM922232	SAM
			SM898195	SAM
			SM915173	SAM
CILGERRAN	East Hook Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM912170	
	Plumstone Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM922232	SAM
	Keeston Castle	Iron age hillfort	SM898195	SAM
	Walesland Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM915173	SAM
	Cefnigarth Tumuli	Bronze age round barrow	SN208429	
	Castell Felorganol	Iron age hillfort	SN164422	SAM
	Castell	Iron age hillfort	SN169401	
	Y Gaer	Iron age hillfort	SN171425	
	Nantperchellan	Iron age hill fort	SN173433	
	Pengaer	Iron age hill fort	SN160410	
CLYDAU	Y Frenni Fach	Bronze age round barrow	SN225348	SAM
	Castell y Blaidd	Bronze age round barrow	SN240318	SAM
	Crug Bach	Bronze age round barrow	SN250322	SAM
	Crug yr Ebolion	Bronze age round barrow	SN269318	
	Hen Gaerau	Iron age hillfort	SN283346	
	Caer Henfeddau	Romano-British settlement	SN249315	
	The Glan Cych Hoard	Bronze age hoard	SN260383	
CRYMYCH	Foeldrygarn	Iron age hillfort	SN158336	SAM
	Crugiau Dwy	Bronze age round barrows	SN171312	
CWMGWAUN	Parc y Meirw	Bronze age stone row	SM998359	SAM
	Mynydd Cilciffeth	Bronze barrow cemetery	SN010324	SAM
	Glyn Gath	Bronze age round barrow	SN016366	SAM
	Cronllwyn Hillfort	Iron age hillfort	SM986353	
	Castell Penegin	Iron age hillfort	SN039344	SAM
	Castell Caerwen	Iron age hillfort	SN017341	SAM
	Cnwc y Gwartheg	Iron age settlement	SN030362	SAM
	Castell Tregynon	Iron age hillfort	SN052345	
DALE	Dale Point	Iron age promontory fort	SM821052	
	Little Castle Point	Iron age promontory fort	SM798038	
	Great Castle Head	Iron age promontory fort	SM799056	SAM

DINAS	Ty Meini	Bronze age standing stone	SN995376	SAM	
	Dinas Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SN007387		
	Carn Enoc	Iron age settlement	SN012370		
	Pen Dinas	Iron age hillfort	SN013401		
	Parc Mawr	Prehistoric settlement/field system	SN0137		
EGLWYSWRW	Beddyrafanc	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN108345	SAM	
	Waun Mawn	Neolithic stone circle; bronze age standing stone	SN083340		SAM
	Bedd Arthur	Bronze age hengiform monument	SN130325		
	Penlan Trehaidd	Bronze age stone pair & standing stone	SN090354	SAM	
	Waun Mawn	Bronze age stone pair	SN080339		SAM
	Foel Eryr	Bronze age round barrow	SN065320	SAM	
	Moel Feddau	Bronze age round barrow	SN102323		SAM
	Carngrwr	Two bronze age round barrows	SN141329		
	Craig y Derwyddon	Bronze age standing stone	SN135379		
	Carnalw	Iron age hillfort & field system	SN139337	SAM	
	Carn Goedog	Iron age settlement	SN128331		
	Castell Llwyd	Iron age hillfort	SN112376	SAM	
	Castell Bach	Possible iron age hillfort	SN113374		
	Castell Mawr	Iron age hillfort	SN118377	SAM	
	Castell Penybenglog	Iron age hillfort	SN118372		SAM
	FISHGUARD & GOODWICK				
		Penrhiw	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM942390	SAM
Carreg Samson		Neolithic chambered tomb cemetery	SM948390	SAM	
Garn Wen		Bronze age round barrow	SM947390		
Y Caerau		Iron age hillfort	SM967366		
Castell Mwrtach		Iron age defended enclosure	SM953365		
THE HAVENS		Cliff Cottage Circle	Neolithic/bronze age stone circle	SM861142	SAM
		Woodland Barrow	Bronze age round barrow	SM859117	
		Lamber Barrow	Bronze age round barrow	SM894148	SAM
		Harold Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SM861147	
		Broadmoor Rath	Iron age promontory fort	SM816124	SAM
	Howney Stone Rath	Iron age promontory fort	SM820127	SAM	
	Howelston Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM854117		SAM
	Black Point Rath	Iron age promontory fort	SM859152	SAM	
Woodlands	Iron age settlement	SM853124			
HAYSCASTLE	Trehowell	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM891288	SAM	
	Clyn Ffwrn	Neolithic chambered	SM897288		SAM
	Hayscastle Tump	Bronze age round barrow	SM902246	SAM	
	Barnard's Hill	Bronze age round barrow	SM919253		
	Rhyndaston Fawr Tump	Bronze age round barrow	SM894242		
	Rhyndaston Fawr	Bronze age standing stone	SM895243	SAM	
St. Lawrence Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM931277	SAM		
HERBRANDSTON					
	Hill Park	Ruined neolithic chambered tomb	SM870072	SAM	
	South Hook Camp	Iron age promontory fort	SM866062		
LETTERSTON	Letterston III (Pendre)	Neolithic henge monument/ Bronze age round barrow	SM947297	SAM	
	Parc Moat	Bronze age round barrow	SM937294		
LLANDISSILIO	Llandissilio Cursus	Neolithic cursus	SM118214	SAM	
	Castell Gwyn	Iron age hillfort	SN110217		

LLANGWM	Longstone	Bronze age standing stone	SM984099	
	Tally-ho	Bronze age round barrow	SM963099	
LLANRHIAN	Whitehouse	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM825283	SAM
	Bickney	Bronze age round	SM831314	SAM
	Castell Coch	Iron age promontory	SM840338	SAM
MAENCLOCHOG				
	Eithbed West	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN079286	SAM
	Rhiwau Barrow	Bronze age round barrow	SN095230	SAM
	Foel Cwmcerwyn	Bronze age round	SN0931	SAM
	Budloy Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SN065285	SAM
	Parcwywod	Bronze age standing stone	SN087277	SAM
	Cornel Bach	Bronze age standing stones	SN081279	SAM
	Cilmoor	Bronze age standing stone	SN080268	
	Prysg Farm	Bronze age standing stones	SN095271	SAM
	Castell Forlan	Iron age hillfort	SN091265	SAM
MARLOES	Nab Head	Mesolithic finds	SM790110	
	Harold Stone, Skomer	Bronze age standing stone	SM733095	SAM
	Skomer	Bronze age round barrow	SM727088	SAM
	South Castle, Skomer	Iron age promontory fort	SM736089	SAM
	Marloes Sound Rath	Iron age promontory fort	SM768079	SAM
	Wooltack Point	Iron age promontory fort	SM757090	SAM
	Marloes	Iron age fort	SM795083	
MATHRY	Penlanmabws Uchaf	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM893299	SAM
	Carreg Samson	Neolithic chambered tomb;	SM848335	SAM
		Bronze age stone row	SM847335	
	Tre Wallter Llwyd	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM868317	SAM
	Glandwr Cromlech	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM866320	
	Tynewydd	Bronze age standing stone	SM924287	SAM
	Castell Coch	Iron age promontory fort	SM872347	SAM
	Ynys y Castell	Iron age promontory fort	SM851339	SAM
	Parc-yr-hen-gastell	Iron age hillfort	SM888306	
MYNACHLOGDDU				
	Carn Meini	Neolithic axe factory	SN143325	
	Gors Fawr	Neolithic stone circle & stone pair	SN134293	SAM
	Carn Menyn	Neolithic chambered tomb?	SN140326	
	Cerrig Meibion Arthur	Bronze age stone pair	SN118310	SAM
	Rhosfach	Bronze age stone row	SN133304	
	Cerrig Waunlwyd	Bronze age stone row	SN157312	SAM
	Parcmaen	Bronze age round barrow	SN113283	SAM.
	Croesfihangel	Bronze age round barrow	SN164332	
	Crugiau Dwy	Bronze age round barrows	SN171311	
	Maen y Parc	Neolithic standing stone	SN111303	SAM
	Glynsaithmaen	Bronze age standing stone	SN115305	
	Gate	Two bronze age standing stones	SN111302	
	Waun Clynoch	Iron age settlement	SN106313	SAM
	Pencraig Fawr	Iron age hillfort	SN118263	SAM
NEVERN	Pentre Ifan	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN099370	SAM
	Trellyffaint Cromlech	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN082425	SAM
	Llechdrybedd Cromlech	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN100431	SAM
	Crugiau Cemaes	Bronze age round barrow	SN125416	SAM
	Castell Henllys	Iron age hillfort	SN117390	SAM
	Castell Tre'ruffydd	Iron age promontory fort	SN100448	SAM
	Caer Bayvil	Iron age hillfort	SN112417	SAM
	Caerau, Moylegrove	Iron age hillfort	SN123454	SAM

NEW MOAT	Parcymarl Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN047245	
	Rhydybrwyn	Iron age hillfort	SN066223	SAM
	Castell Parc Robert	Iron age hillfort	SN066261	SAM
	Felindre Earthwork	Iron age hillfort	SN041257	
NEWPORT	Cerrig-y-gof	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN036389	SAM
	Carreg Coetan Arthur	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN060393	SAM
	Bedd Morus	Bronze age standing stone	SN038365	SAM
	Y Garreg Hir	Bronze age standing stone	SN039392	
	Carningli	Bronze age standing stone	SN061378	
	Carningli	Bronze age ring barrow	SN061379	
	Carn Edward	Bronze age settlement	SN054369	SAM
	Bedd Samson	Natural feature?	SN062393	
	Carn Pfoi	Iron age hillfort and field system	SN048379	SAM
	Carningli Hillfort	Iron age hillfort	SN063373	
	Carn Llwyd	Iron age settlement	SN054369	SAM
	Carningli	Iron age settlement	SN061379	SAM
	Long Street, Newport	Iron age defensive enclosure	SN058395	SAM
NOLTON	Druidston	Iron age hillfort	SM875167	
	Cuffern Mountain	Iron age hillfort	SM891226	SAM
PENCAER	Garn Gilfach	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM908389	SAM
	Ffyst Samson	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM905349	SAM
	Garreg Samson	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM933392	SAM
	Ffynnondrudion	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM920367	SAM
	Trellys y Coed	Bronze age round barrow	SM907349	
	Rhosyclegyrn Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SM913354	SAM
	Parc Hen Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SM932390	
	Lady's Gate Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SM907392	
	Llain Garreg Hir	Bronze age standing stone	SM908387	
	Dinas Fawr	Iron age promontory fort	SM888387	SAM
	Garn Fawr	Iron age hillfort	SM896388	SAM
	Ysgubor Gaer	Iron age hillfort	SM896386	SAM
	Gaer Fach	Iron age hillfort	SM900389	SAM
	Carreg Golchfa	Iron age promontory fort	SM882351	
PUNCHESTON	The Altar	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM982281	SAM
	Parcmaenllwyd	Bronze age standing stone	SN006297	
	Mynydd Castlebythe	Bronze age round barrows	SN028296	
	Garn Ochr	Bronze age round barrow	SN059284	SAM
	Summertown Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM990310	SAM
	Mynydd Graig Lwyd	Iron age settlement	SM999322	SAM
	Bernard's Well Mountain	Iron age settlement	SN056290	SAM
	Castell Pentre	Iron age hillfort	SM978298	
	Parc Castell	Iron age hillfort	SN018301	SAM
	Castell Mael	Iron age hillfort	SN009297	SAM
	Cas-fuwch	Iron age hillfort	SN024291	SAM
	Castell	Iron age hillfort	SN041283	
	Tavern Farm	Iron age hillfort	SN047284	
	Castell Hendre	Iron age hillfort	SN044274	
RUDBAXTON	Leech Pool Barrow	Bronze age round barrow	SM972190	SAM
	The Tumps	Bronze age round barrows	SM986208	SAM
			SM988209	
	Rudbaxton Rath	Iron age hillfort/Norman motte	SM985188	SAM
	Cannon Hill	Iron age hillfort	SM995204	

SCLEDDAU	Penmeiddin	Bronze age stone row	SM924355	
	Rhosclegyrn	Bronze age standing stone	SM915356	
	Parcyroch	Bronze age round barrow	SM948340	
	Castell Hendrewen	Iron age hillfort	SM920337	SAM
	Castell Draenen	Iron age hillfort	SM949346	
	Parc Castell	Iron age hillfort	SM941367	SAM
SOLVA	St. Elvis Farm	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM812239	SAM
	Gribin	Iron age promontory fort	SM802239	SAM
	Porthyrhaw	Iron age promontory fort	SM786242	SAM
	Porthybwch	Iron age promontory fort	SM812233	
	Dinas Fawr	Iron age promontory fort	SM812230	
SPITTAL	Penty Parc Rath	Iron age	SN007225	
	Spittal Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM978229	
ST.DAVID'S	Coetan Arthur	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM725280	SAM
	Carn Llidi	Two neolithic chambered tombs	SM735278	SAM
	Lower Treginnis	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM718236	SAM
	Maen Dewi	Bronze age standing stone	SM774274	
	Carn Llundain	Bronze age round barrow	SM696233	
	Penmaen Dewi	Iron age settlement/field system	SM733283	SAM
	Castell Coch	Iron age promontory fort	SM775303	SAM
	Castell Aberpwll	Iron age promontory fort	SM788307	SAM
	Clegyr Boia	Iron age enclosed settlement	SM737250	SAM
	Clawdd y Milwyr	Iron age hillfort	SM722279	SAM
	Caerfai Camp	Iron age promontory fort	SM762239	SAM
	Castell Heinif	Iron age promontory fort	SM723246	SAM
	St. David's Head	Iron age boundary bank	SM727282	SAM
ST.DOGMAEL'S				
	Waunwhiod Cairns	Bronze age cairns	SN141456	
ST. ISHMAEL'S				
	Longstone	Bronze age standing stone	SM828076	SAM
	Longstone Field	Bronze age standing stone	SM848084	SAM
	Mabesgate Stone	Bronze age standing stone	SM825080	
	Great Castle Head	Iron age promontory fort	SM848060	SAM
	Brocks Castle	Iron age hillfort	SM853080	SAM
	Little Castle Head	Iron age promontory fort	SM854065	SAM
TIERS CROSS	Denant	Iron age hillfort	SM922131	SAM
	Thornton Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM905078	SAM
TRECWN	Ysgubor Mountain	Bronze age round barrow	SM965304	
	Castle Bucket	Iron age hillfort	SM949310	SAM
	Parcycastell	Iron age hillfort	SM953335	SAM
	Caer Penpicas	Iron age hillfort	SM959326	SAM
	Waun Castell	Iron age hillfort	SM971322	SAM
	Castell Cwmwyntyll	Iron age hillfort	SM964311	SAM
UZMASTON	Hanton Round Barrows	Bronze age round barrow	SM984144	SAM
	Uzmaston Barrow	Bronze age round barrow	SM969147	SAM
	Good Hook	Bronze age round barrow	SM987165	SAM
	Rosen Green	Iron age hillfort	SM987134	
	East Wood Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM990124	
WALWYN'S CASTLE				
	Howelston Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM854117	SAM
	Syke Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM872102	SAM
	Romans Castle	Iron age hillfort	SM895105	SAM
	Rickeston Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM870094	SAM
	Capeston Rath	Iron age hillfort	SM867094	SAM

WISTON	Corner Piece	Bronze age round barrows	SN024201	
	Lamborough Camp	Iron age hillfort	SN028198	SAM
	Woodbarn Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN016170	SAM
	Knock Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN038216	SAM
	Scollock Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN019242	SAM
	Vicarage Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN022231	SAM
	West Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN007228	
	Walton Mill Rath	Iron age hillfort	SN032231	
WOLFSCASTLE				
	Garn Turne	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM979272	SAM
	Great Treffgarne Rocks	Iron age hillfort	SM956250	SAM
	Little Treffgarne Wood	Iron age hillfort	SM960245	SAM
	Little Treffgarne Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM960248	SAM
	Hazel Grove North Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM963235	SAM
	Hazel Grove South Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM964234	SAM
	Sealyham Quarries	Iron age hillfort	SM959274	SAM
	Ford Camp	Iron age hillfort	SM948265	SAM
	West Ford Rings	Iron age hillfort	SM947256	SAM
	Pant Lladron	Iron age hillfort	SM960233	SAM

CHRISTIAN HERITAGE

AMBLESTON	St. Mary's	Ambleston parish church	SN001257	
	Bethel Chapel		SM999257	
	Woodstock Chapel		SN022257	
BONCATH	Castellan	Mediaeval chapel	SN196365	
	St. Cristiolus'	Penrydd parish church	SN219368	
	St. Michael's	Llanfihangel PB parish church	SN208394	
	Capel Colman	Parish church	SN216384	
	Capel Blaenffos	Baptist chapel	SN189370	
	Capel Fachendre	Independent chapel	SN212376	
BRAWDY	St. David's	Brawdy parish church	SM858240	
	St. Teilo's	Llandeloy parish church	SM856266	
	St. Rheithian's	Llanrheithian parish church	SM865283	
	Brawdy	Methodist Chapel	SM859244	
	Treffynnon	Calvinistic Methodist chapel	SM849287	
	Trefgarn Owen	Congregational chapel	SM869267	
BURTON	St. Mary's	Burton parish church	SM985086	LB2
	Hill Mountain Chapel	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	SM976083	
	Sardis	Baptist Chapel	SM971087	
CAMROSE	St. Ishmael's Church	Camrose parish church	SM927200	LB2
	St. Ishmael's Church	Lambston parish church	SM907169	LB2
	Keeston Hospice	Mediaeval pilgrims hospice	SM902194	
	Friend's Burial Ground	Quaker cemetery	SM916165	
	Keeston Chapel	Congregational Chapel	SM900195	
	Bethel, Sutton	Baptist Chapel	SM909163	
	Lebanon, Camrose	Baptist Chapel	SM929201	
	Bethel, Wolfsdale	Independent Chapel	SM933215	
CILGERRAN	St. Llawddog's	Cilgerran parish church	SN190430	
	St. David's Church	Bridell parish church	SN176420	
	St. Illtyd's Church	Llantwd parish church.	SN155419	
	Glanrhyd	Methodist Chapel	SN143423	
	Penybryn	Baptist Chapel	SN177429	
	Tabernacle, Cilgerran	Chapel	SN194430	
	Peniel, Cilgerran	Baptist Chapel	SN196429	
	Tyrhos Chapel	Independent chapel	SN195409	
CLYDAU	St. Clydai's	Clydau parish church	SN251354	
	Llan Geneu	Celtic monastic settlement	SN222339	
	Llwynyrhwrdd	Independent Chapel	SN229327	
	Star	Baptist Chapel	SN245350	
	Bwlchygroes	Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	SN239360	
	Llwyndrain	Independent Chapel	SN265345	
CRYMYCH	St. Brynach's	Llanfyrnach parish church	SN220312	
	Llanfyrnach Chapel	Mediaeval chapel	SN213303	SAM
	St. Michael's	Eglwyswen parish church	SN152364	
	St. Mary's	Llanfair N.G. parish church	SN163377	
	Glandwr	Independent Chapel	SN191286	
	Penygroes	Independent Chapel	SN155355	
	Antioch, Crymych	Independent Chapel	SN182335	
	Bethabara	Baptist Chapel	SN141365	
	Seion, Crymych	Baptist Chapel	SN183338	
	Hermon	Baptist Chapel	SN210319	

CWM GWAUN	St. David's	Llanllawer Parish church	SM986359	
	St. Brynach's	Pontfaen parish church	SN021340	
	St. David's	Llanychaer	SN991345	
	Capel Glandwr	Baptist chapel, Llanychaer	SM911349.	
	Capel Jabes	Baptist chapel, Pontfaen	SN028340	
DALE	St. James	Dale parish church	SM806058	
DINAS	St. Brynach's	Former parish church	SN015400	
	St. Brynach's	Dinas parish church	SN010393	
	Capel Dewi	Pilgrimage Chapels	Unknown	
	Capel Mihangel		SN378991	
	Gedeon	Independent Chapel	SN019387	
	Brynhenllan Chapel	Calvinistic Methodist chapel	SN009395	
	Tabor	Baptist Chapel	SN005385	
EGLWYSWRW	St. Cristiolus	Eglwyswrw Parish church	SN142384	
	St. Dogmael's	Meline parish church	SN118387	
	Ffynnon Dogfael	Mediaeval holy well	SN117387	
	Capel Pengelli	Site of mediaeval pilgrims chapel	SN139404	
	Capel Pontgynon	19th century Independent chapel	SN126369	
	Capel Brynberian	Early Independent chapel	SN102351	
FREYSTROP	St. Justinian's	Freystrop parish church	SM961120	
	Middle Hill Chapel	Congregational chapel	SM957118	
THE HAVENS	St. Mary's	Talbenny parish church	SM843122	LB
	All Saints	Walton West parish church	SM865128	LB
	St. Madog's	Haroldston parish church	SM866153	
	Broad Haven	Baptist chapel	SM862134	
HAYSCASTLE	St. Lawrence's	St. Lawrence parish church	SM933275	
	St. Mary's	Haycastle parish church	SM896256	
	Noddfa Newton	Methodist chapel	SM903267	
	Blaenllyn Chapel	Nonconformist chapel	SM877293	
HERBRANDSTON	St. Mary's	Herbrandston parish church	SM870076	
JOHNSTON	St. Peter's	Johnston parish church	SM932104	LB
	Horeb Chapel	Nonconformist chapel	SM937122	
LETTERSTON	St. Giles	Letterston parish church	SM939295	
	Ffynnon Shan Shilin	Mediaeval holy well	SM938296	
	Capel Horeb	Independent chapel	SM951298	
	Capel Saron	Methodist chapel	SM942296	
LLANDISSILIO	St. Tysilio's	Llandissilio parish Church	SN119218	
	Capel Pisgah	Methodist chapel	SN120215	
	Capel Blaenconin	Baptist chapel	SN121206	
LLANGWM & HOOK	St. Jerome's	Llangwm parish church	SM990093	LB2
	Llangwm	Wesleyan Chapel	SM990094	
	Galilee Chapel	Baptist chapel	SM990092	
	Hook	Congregational Chapel	SM978113	
LLANRHIAN	St. Rhian's	Llanrhian parish church	SM819314	LB2
	St. Hywel's	Llanhowel parish church	SM818274	LB2
	Mesur y Dorth	Dark age inscribed stone	SM838306	SAM
	Bishop's Palace, Trefin	Site of mediaeval bishop's palace	SM840324	
	Croesgoch	Baptist chapel	SM829303	
	Capel Trefin	Calvinistic Methodist chapel	SM838325	
	Capel Elim, Trefin	Baptist chapel	SM840324	

LLANSTADWELL				
	St. Tudwal's	Llanstadwell parish church	SM955050	
	Hephziban Chapel	Baptist chapel	SM949066	
	Waterston	Methodist Chapel	SM937057	
MANORDEIFI	St. David's	Old Manordeifi parish church	SN228431	LB2
	St. David's, Carregwen	New parish church	SN224418	
	Cilfowyr	Baptist Chapel	SN220421	
	Ramoth	Baptist Chapel	SN249404	
	Capel Newydd	Methodist Chapel	SN228395	
MAENCLOCHOG				
	St. Mary's	Maenclochog parish church	SN083273	
	St. Teilo's	Ruined mediaeval church	SN099269	SAM
	Llanycefn	Llanycefn parish church	SN096237	
	St. Mary's Well	Mediaeval holy well	SN075270	
	Capel Horeb, Rosebush	Methodist chapel	SN073281	
	Yr Hen Gapel	Independent chapel	SN083274	
	Tabernacle	Independent chapel	SN084273	
MARLOES & ST. BRIDE'S				
	St. Peter's	Marloes parish church	SM794082	LB
	St. Bridget's	St. Brides parish church	SM802108	
	St Bride's Haven	Mediaeval chapel site	SM802109	
	Martin's Haven Stone	Dark age inscribed stone	SM760090	
	Moriah, Marloes	Baptist Chapel	SM793083	
MATHRY	Holy Martyrs	Mathry parish church	SM879320	
	Ffynnon Dewi	Mediaeval holy well	SM875306	
	Ffynnon Fair	Mediaeval holy well	SM911316	
	Capel Rehoboth	19th century nonconformist chapel	SM858317	
	Capel Nebo	19th century Baptist chapel	SM878319	
MERLIN'S BRIDGE				
	St. Issell's	Haroldston St. Issell's par. church	SM964140	LB2
	Merlin's Bridge	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	SM947144	
MYNACHLOGDDU				
	St. Dogmael's	Mynachlogddu parish church	SN131282	
	St. Colman's	Llangolman parish church	SN116268	
	Ffynnon Samson	Mediaeval holy well	SN117259	
	Capel Bethel	Baptist chapel	SN145303	
	Capel Llandeilo	Independent chapel	SN105272	
NEVERN	St. Brynach's	Nevern parish church	SN083400	
	The Pilgrim's Cross	Mediaeval incised cross	SN080400	SAM
	St. Andrew's	Bayvil parish church	SN101406	
	St. Nicholas'	Monington parish church	SN135438	
	St Andrew's	Moylegrove parish church	SN122426	
	Bethel, Moylegrove	Independent chapel	SN116447	
	Tabernacle, Moylegrove	Baptist chapel	SN117446	
NEW MOAT	St. Meilyr's	Llysyfran parish church	SN039241	
	St. Nicholas'	New Moat parish church	SN062252	
	St Mary's	Bletherston parish church	SN070212	
	Felindre Farm Stone	Dark age inscribed stone	SN044258	SAM
	Ffynnon Gain	Mediaeval holy well	SN070235	
	Gwastad	Methodist chapel	SN048248	
	Penffordd	Methodist chapel	SN076223	

NEWPORT	St. Mary's	St Mary's parish church	SN058389	
	Capel Curig	Site of mediaeval chapel	SN059386	
	St. David's Chapel	Site of mediaeval chapel	SN042389	
	Ffynnon Gurig	Mediaeval holy well	SN062393	
	Ffynnon Fair	Mediaeval holy well	SN054394	
	Pistyll Samson	Mediaeval holy well	SN064393	
	Ffynnon Carn Cwn	Mediaeval healing well	SN064383	
	Capel Ebeneser	Independent chapel	SN058391	LB2
	Bethlehem	Baptist chapel	SN055390	LB2
NEYLAND	Neyland	Presbyterian Church	SM962054	
	Neyland	United Reform Church	SM963054	
	Neyland	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	SM965052	
	St. Clement's	Neyland parish church	SM965050	
	Bethesda	Baptist Chapel	SM964054	
NOLTON & ROCH				
	St. Madog's	Nolton parish church	SM866181	
	St. Mary's	Roch parish church	SM881211	
	Trefrân	Mediaeval inscribed stone	SM863200	
	St. Caradog's	Mediaeval chapel site	SM853209	
	Penuel	Baptist Chapel	SM871218	
	Nolton Haven	United Reform Church	SM860185	
PENCAER	St. Catherine's	Granston parish church	SM896342	
	St. Gwyndaf's	Llanwnda parish church	SM932395	
	St. Nicholas'	St. Nicholas parish church	SM901356	
	Capel Degan	Ruined mediaeval chapel	SM908408	
	Capel Llangloffan	Baptist chapel	SN905323	
	Capel Caerau	Independent chapel	SM919376	
PUNCHESTON	St. Peter's	Little Newcastle parish church	SM980289	
	St. John the Baptist	Morvil parish church	SN036307	
	St. Brynach's	Henry's Moat parish church	SN044275	
	St. Michael's	Castlebythe parish church	SN020289	
	St. Mary's	Puncheston parish church	SN008297	
	St. Brynach's Well	Mediaeval holy well	SN054280	
	Beulah, Little Newcastle	Nonconformist chapel	SM981284	
	Smyma, Puncheston	Baptist chapel	SN006297	
	Bethel Puncheston	Calvinistic Methodist chapel	SN007297	
	Siloh, Tufton	Nonconformist chapel	SN039281	
ROSEMARKET	St. Ishmael's	Rosemarket parish church	SM953081	
	St Leonard's Well	Mediaeval holy well	SM955080	
	Tabernacle Chapel	Nonconformist chapel	SM952086	
RUDBAXTON	St. Michael's	Rubaxton parish church	SM960205	
	St. Leonard's	Mediaeval chapel & holy well	SM985189	
	St. Catherine's	Mediaeval hospice and chapel site	SM945198	
	Crundale	Congregational Chapel	SM974183	
	Bethlehem	Baptist Chapel	SM989210	
SCLEDDAU	St. Mary's	Manorowen parish church	SM934363	
	St. Cwrda's	Jordanston parish church	SM918324	
	Llanfartin Chapel	Site of mediaeval chapel	SM944366	
	Capel Sion, Scloddau	Nonconformist chapel	SM943340	
SOLVA	St. David's	Whitchurch parish church	SM799254	
	St. Aidan's, Solva	Late 19th century church	SM799243	
	Eglwys Llandefai	Mediaeval preaching station	SM813235	
	Capel Felinganol	Late 18th century Baptist chapel	SM806260	
	Mount Pleasant Chapel	Mid 19th century Baptist chapel	SM801243	

SPITTAL	St. Mary's	Spittal parish church	SM975229	
	St. Mary's Hospitium	Site of mediaeval hospice	SM976228	
	Salem Chapel	Nonconformist Chapel	SM961230	
	Zion Hill Chapel	Nonconformist chapel	SM978239	
ST.DOGMAELS	St. Dogmael's	Ruined abbey	SN163457	SAM
	St. Thomas'	St. Dogmael's parish church	SN163458	
	Bethsaida	Baptist Chapel	SN165460	
	Gerazim	Baptist Chapel	SN139478	
	Capel Dogmael	Early 19th century chapel	SN163465	
ST. ISHMAEL'S	St. Ishmael's	St. Ishmael's parish church	SM830067	SAM
TIERS CROSS	St. Margaret's Chapel	Site of a mediaeval chapel	SM910136	
	Hangstone Davey	Early Christian monument	SM895146	SAM
	Dreen Hill	Presbyterian Chapel	SM922141	
	Tabernacle, Tiers Cross	Congregational Church	SM906108	
	Thornton	Baptist Chapel	SM904078	
TRECWN	St. Justinian's	Llanstinian parish church	SM953338	
	St. Mary's	Llanfair Nantygof parish church	SM965320	
	Ffynnon Fair	Mediaeval holy well	SM974324	
	Capel Mamre, Trecwn	Nonconformist chapel	SN967327	
UZMASTON	St. David's	Uzmaston parish church	SM969143	
	Boulston Church	Boulston parish church	SM979122	
	Higsons Well	Mediaeval holy well	SM961150	SAM
WALWYN'S CASTLE				
	St. James'	Walwyn's Castle parish church	SM872112	
	St. Andrew's'	Robeston West parish church	SM884095	
	St. Peter's	Hasguard parish church. Closed	SM853095	
	Aenon	Baptist Chapel	SM856087	
WISTON	St. Mary's	Wiston parish church	SN022179	
	St. Mary's	Walton East parish church	SN022233	
	St. Martin of Tours	Clarbeston parish church	SN048211	
	Church Hill Chapel	Nonconformist chapel	SN022192	
	Walton East	Methodist Chapel	SN019235	
	Carmel	Baptist Chapel	SN052218	
WOLFSCASTLE	St. Dogwell's	Parish church	SM969280	
	Treffgarne Church	Parish church	SM957237	
	St. Margaret's Chapel	Chapel of ease	SM958258	
	Penybont Chapel	Early Independent chapel	SM956263	
	Little Trefgarn Abbey	Possible bishops palace site	SM962250	

MILITARY & DEFENSIVE SITES

AMBLESTON	Woodstock Ring	Mediaeval moated homestead	SN022256	
BRAWDY	Pointz Castle	Norman motte & bailey castle	SM830237	SAM
BURTON	Benton Castle	Renovated Norman castle	SN005068	
CAMROSE	Camrose Castle	Norman motte & bailey castle	SM926198	SAM
CILGERRAN	Cilgerran Castle	Norman stone castle	SN195431	SAM
	Castell Penrallt, Llantwd	Mediaeval motte & bailey castle	SN157420	SAM
CLYDAU	Castell Crychudd	Mediaeval motte & bailey castle	SN261347	SAM
CRYMYCH	Castell Llanfyrnach	Norman motte & bailey castle	SN219312	SAM
	Castell Dyffryn Mawr	Mediaeval motte	SN174351	SAM
CWMGWAUN	Mynydd Cilciffeth	?Mediaeval earthwork castle	SN0234	
	Llanychaer	WW2 concrete pillbox	SM990351	
DALE	Dale Castle	Norman castle. Renovated	SM805058	
	Dale Fort	Mid - 19th century coastal fort	SM823051	SAM
	West Blockhouse Fort	Mid- 19th century coastal fort	SM818035	SAM
	RAF/RNAS Dale	WW2 airfield. Largely intact.	SM7906	
DINAS	Castell Dinas	Possible mediaeval earthwork	SN003381	
EGLWYSWRW	Castell Eglwysrw	Norman motte & bailey castle	SN138383	SAM
	Castell Llainfawr	Norman motte & bailey castle	SN150373	SAM
FISHGUARD	Goodwick Sands	Battlefield (late 12th century)	SN945380	
	Castle Point	Late 18th century coastal fort	SM962378	SAM
HAYSCASTLE	Castell Haidd	Norman motte and bailey castle	SM895256	SAM
HERBRANDSTON				
	South Hook Fort	Mid -19th century fort	SM870055	SAM
	Stack Rock Fort	Mid - 19th century fort.	SM864049	SAM
	Herbrandston Battery	WW2 anti-aircraft gun position	SM869054	
LETTERSTON	Letterston Camp	Site of a WW II POW camp	SM932301	
LLANSTADWELL				
	Fort Scoveston	Mid - 19th century fort	SM944066	SAM
MAENCLOCHOG				
	Y Gaer	Mediaeval motte castle	SN083272	
MANORDEIFI	Llechryd Ford.	Battlefield (1100)	SN217437	
	Castell Maelgwyn	Welsh earthwork castle	SN214436	
MATHRY	Casmorus; Castle Morris	Site of a mediaeval motte castle	SM903316	
MYNACHLOGDDU				
	Castell Blaenllechog	Mediaeval motte castle	SN110280	SAM
NEVERN	Nevern Castle	Mediaeval motte & bailey castle	SN082401	SAM
	Pantsaeson, Moylegrove	Battlefield (860AD)	SN132450	
NEW MOAT	Castell y Fran	Mediaeval motte	SN080221	SAM
	New Moat	Norman motte & bailey castle	SN063253	SAM
NEWPORT	Newport Castle	Norman stone castle	SN057388	LBI;SAM
NOLTON & ROCH				
	Roch Castle	Norman stone built castle	SM880212	LBI
PENCAER	Castell Poeth	Mediaeval motte	SM897377	SAM
	Castell Cleddau	Mediaeval earthwork castle	SM920397	
	Carregwastad Point	Invasion landing place (1797)	SM9240	
PUNCHESTON	Castell Hendre	Mediaeval motte castle	SN044275	SAM
	Castlebythe	Mediaeval motte castle	SN021289	SAM
ROSEMARKET	Rosemarket Rath	Norman ringwork castle	SM953080	SAM
	The Beacon	Fire beacon site	SM953087	
RUDBAXTON	Rudbaxton Mount	Norman motte & bailey castle	SM960205	SAM

ST. DAVID'S	Castell	Mediaeval motte & bailey castle	SM744251	SAM
	Highwinds, Carn Llidi	Cold War submarine listening post	SM734279	
ST. DOGMAEL'S	St. Dogmael's.	Battlefield (987AD & 12th century)	SN1646	
	St. Dogmael's Battery	?18th century gun battery	SN162477	
ST. ISHMAEL'S	St. Ishmael's Tump	Norman motte and bailey castle	SM835076	SAM
	Watch House Point	WW1 & WW2 Gun Emplacement	SM834062	
SOLVA	St. David's Airfield	WW2 airfield (disused)	SM790256	
WALWYN'S CASTLE	Walwyn's Castle	Norman motte and bailey castle	SM872110	SAM
WISTON	Wiston Castle	Norman motte and bailey castle	SN021181	SAM
WOLFSCASTLE	Wolfscastle	Norman motte and bailey castle	SM957265	SAM

TOWN & COUNTRY

AMBLESTON	Ambleston village	Planted Norman village	SM001259	
BONCATH	Cilrhue	Mansion	SN198397	
	Cilwendeg	19th century mansion	SN223387	LB2
BURTON	Burton Village	Mediaeval village	SM984055	
	Williamston	Mansion & Parkland	SM988067	
	Camrose Village	Historic Village	SM926200	
	Keeston Grange	Mediaeval grange/village	SM90194	
CILGERRAN	Cilgerran Town	Historic Settlement	SN1942;1943	
	Castell Maelgwyn	Mansion & Gardens	SN213435	
	Forest	Mansion	SN188439	
	Glandovan	Mansion	SN199415	LB2
CRYMYCH	Crymych	Village	SN183340	
	Brick Row, Llanfyrnach	Terraced lead miners cottages	SN225314	
	Glogue Terrace, Y Glôg	Terraced quarrymen's cottages	SN216324	
CWMGWAUN	Pontfaen House	19th century mansion	SN021341	
	Dyffryn Arms, Pontfaen	Traditional pub	SN024341	
DALE	Dale	Historic Settlement	SM8005	
DINAS	Dinas	Village/Knights fee	SN0038	
	Brynhenllan	Mediaeval field system	SN0039	
EGLWYSWRW	Eglwyswrw Village	Historic Settlement	SN140385	
	Serjeant's Inn, Eglwyswrw	Historic inn	SN141385	LB2
	The Armoury, Eglwyswrw	Site of Armoury?	SN141385	
	Court, Eglwyswrw	Mediaeval fortified dwelling site	SN135394	SAM
FISHGUARD	Fishguard	Historic Settlement.	SM960370	
	Glynymel	Mansion	SM966369	LB2
	Fishguard Bay Hotel	GWR hotel	SM948386	LB2
	Royal Oak	Historic inn	SM956370	
THE HAVENS	Broad Haven	Village	SM8613	
	Little Haven	Village	SM8512	
HAYSCASTLE	Hayscastle	Historic Settlement	SM8925	
	Efail Pontyrhafod	Mud walled forge	SM902266	LB2
HERBRANDSTON	Herbrandston	Anglo-Norman village	SM870076	
JOHNSTON	Johnston Village	Historic Settlement	SM9310	
	Johnston Hall	Mansion	SM923102	
LETTERSTON	Letterston Village	Historic Settlement	SM940298	
LLANGWM & HOOK	Llangwm Village	Historic Settlement	SM9909	
	Great Nash House	Mansion/Mediaeval dovecote	SM976101	
LLANRHIAN	Trefin	Village	SM840325	
	Llanrhian	Village	SM8131	
	Colomendy	Mediaeval dovecote	SM810269	LB2:SAM
LLANSTADWELL	Waterston	Mediaeval village & field system	SM9306	
MAENCLOCHOG	Maenclochog	Village	SN0827	
	Rosebush	Industrial settlement	SN0729	
	Penrhos Cottage	Cottage Museum	SN101258	

MANORDEIFI	Ffynone	Mansion & Gardens	SN242385	
LB1	Castell Malgwyn	Mansion & Gardens	SN222430	
MARLOES	Marloes Village	Mediaeval village & field system	SM7908	
	Skomer Island	Registered historic landscape	SM7209	SAM
	Gateholm Island	Historic landscape	SM769071	SAM
	Orlandon	Historic home	SM811094	
	St. Bride's Castle	Mansion & gardens	SM795106	
	The Abbey, St. Bride's	Ruined mediaeval tower house	SM804107	
MATHRY	Carnachenwen	18th century farmstead	SM876329	LB2
	Longhouse	Mediaeval grange	SM845333	
	Priskilly Forest	Mansion	SM918300	
MERLINS BRIDGE	Haroldston	Ruined mansion & gardens	SM957145	SAM
MYNACHLOGDDU	Mynachlogddu	Historic Settlement	SN1430	
NEVERN	Nevern	Village	SN082400	
	Moylegrove	Village	SN117446	
	Henllys	Site of historic home	SN108393	
	Pentre Ifan	Elizabethan gatehouse	SN092381	
NEW MOAT	New Moat	Planted Norman settlement	SN0625	
	The Moat	Mansion site	SN0625	
	Llysyfran	Historic Settlement	SN0424	
NEWPORT	Borough of Newport	Historic Settlement	SN0539	
	Ivy House/Cnapan Restaurant	19th century Town House	SN05803914	LB2
	Llwyngwair Arms	19th century inn	SN05733910	LB2
	Pound	19th century cattle pound	SN045384	LB2
NEYLAND	Neyland Town	Planned town	SM9605	
	Honeyborough Farm	Site of mediaeval village?/	SM959061	
		Mediaeval field system	SM960058	
	Honeyborough Green	Common land		
NOLTON & ROCH	Roch village	Landsker village	SM881211	
	Nolton Village	Mediaeval village	SM868181	
PENCAER	Granston Hall	Mansion	SM89534	LB2
	Tregwynt	Mansion	SM888346	LB2
	Trehowel	HQ of French forces in 1797	SM9139	
	Talygaer	Corbelled hut (Dark Age?)	SM893388	SAM
PUNCHESTON	Puncheston	Landsker village	SN008297	
	Fagwyr Goch, Morfil	Deserted Mediaeval Village	SN057303	SAM
ROSEMARKET	Rosemarket Village	Norman Market Town	SM954085	
	Old Pigeon House	Mediaeval dovecote	SM953082	SAM
	Cross Farm	Mediaeval dwelling	SM953082	
RUDBAXTON	Great Rudbaxton	Deserted mediaeval village	SM959205	
	Poyston	Mansion	SM967198	LB2
SCLEDDAU	Manorowen	Mansion & walled garden	SM933363	
	Jordanston	Manorial estate/mansion	SM918325	
	Llys Cleddau	Mediaeval settlement?	SM9434	
SOLVA	Solva	Village	SM8024	
	Caerforiog	Historic home	SM810266	
SPITTAL	Spittal Village	Landsker village	SM9723	
	Scolton Manor	Mansion & museum	SM989220	

ST. DAVIDS	St. David's City	Historic Settlement	SM7525	
	Grove Hotel, High St	Early 19th century villa	SM756252	LB2
	Warpool Court	Mansion	SM750248	LB2
	Merry Vale	Mediaeval tower house	SM749253	SAM
	Pont y Penyd	Mediaeval bridge	SM751257	SAM
	Pont Cerwen Dewi	Mediaeval bridge	SM749253	SAM
	Colomendy	Mediaeval dovecote	SM748254	LB2
ST.DOGMAELS	St. Dogmael's Village	Historic Settlement	SN162460	
ST.ISHMAELS	St. Ishmael's Village	Historic settlement	SM8307	
	Trewarren	Mansion & walled garden	SM829070	
	The Fold	Village green	SM834075	
TIERS CROSS	Thornton	Mediaeval field system	SM902082	
	Dreenhill	Mediaeval hamlet	SM921140	
TRECWN	Plâs Trecwn	Mansion & gardens site	SM981323	
	Llanstinian House	Mansion	SM952321	
	Barham School	School	SM94326	
	Llanstinian Bridge	Mediaeval bridge?	SM944332	
UZMASTON & BOULSTON				
	Uzmaston Village	Historic Settlement	SM970144	
	Boulston Manor	Mediaeval manor house	SM980123	
WALWYNS CASTLE				
	Robeston Hall	Mansion	SM885096	
WISTON	Wiston village	Historic Settlement	SM022180	
	Manor House, Wiston	Site of mediaeval manor house	SM022181	
	Pentypark	Mansion	SM013213	LB2
WOLFSCASTLE				
	Wolfscastle Village	Landsker village	SM95269	
	Treffgarne Hall	Mansion	SM951235	
	Sealyham Mansion	Mansion	SM966280	

TRADE, INDUSTRY & MARITIME HERITAGE

AMBLESTON	Wallis Mill	Woollen mill	SM007255	
BONCATH	Boncath Station	On Whitland & Cardigan line	SN203384	
BRAWDY	Porthmynawd Kilns	19th century coastal limekilns	SM827231	
	Cwm Mawr Brickworks	19th century brickworks	SM844229	
	Stacen y Brenin	19th century lead mine	SM818231	
	Silver Hill	19th century lead mine	SM864243	
	Pantier Colliery	19th century coal mine	SM870231	
BURTON	Ferry Hill	Limekiln	SN002062	
	Barnlake Point	Ice-making factory	SM970051	
	Pembroke Ferry	Historic ferry crossing point	SM989053	
	Roose Ferry	Historic ferry crossing point	SN002061	
	Trinity Wharf	Lighthouse supply depot wharf	SM978051	
CAMROSE	Camrose & Pelcomb	Mediaeval fulling mill sites	SM9219; SM9217	
	The Causeway	Mediaeval road		
CILGERRAN	The Teifi Fishery	Salmon fishery	General	
	Cilgerran Quarries	18th/19th century slate quarries		
	Castell Maelgwyn	Late 18th century tinplate works	SN213435	
	Whitland & Cardigan	Railway line		
	Gaer Factory	19th century woollen factory	SN171426	
CLYDAU	Ty Gwyn, Bridell	Gold mine	SN1741	
	Glôg quarry	19th century slate quarries	SN220338	
	Cwm Cych	Forestry	General	
	Godremamog	Woollen Mill	SN281358	
	Star	Woollen Mill	SN245349	
CRYMYCH	Llanfyrnach	Lead & Silver Mine	SN2231	
	Whitland & Cardigan	Railway line	SN212300;190347	
CWMGWAUN	General	Forestry; Woodland Management	General	
DALE	Castle Beach	Limekiln	SM816050	
	West Blockhouse Point	Limekiln	SM817037	
	St. Ann's Head	Lighthouse	SM805029	
	Dale	Natural harbour	SM8106	
DINAS	Felin Hescwm	19th century corn mill	SN997384	LB
	Pwllgwaelod	Natural harbour & limekiln	SN005398	
	Cwmyreglwys	Natural Harbour	SN400014	
	Aberfforest	Natural harbour	SM025397	
	Aber Hescwm	Slate quarries	SM9838	
	Aber Grugog	Slate quarries	SM9938	
EGLWYSWRW	Pengelli Forest	Forest Railway	SN132391	
	Mirianog Fawr.	Mediaeval corn drying kiln	SN139344	SAM
	Brynberian	19th century woollen factory	SN106353	
FISHGUARD & GOODWICK	Lower Town	Harbour	SN962372	
	Goodwick Harbour	Harbour	SN952388	
	Goodwick Station	Terminus of the GWR network	SM945382	
	Slade Kilns	19th century lime kilns	SM959372	
	Felin Isaf	Corn mill	SM941371	LB2

FREYSTROP	Freystrop Colliery I	Late 19th century coal mine	SM962115	
	Freystrop Colliery II	20th century mine	SM947113	
	Coffin Colliery	19th century mine	SM969111	
	Cardmaker Pool Colliery	19th century mine	SM950112	
	Freystrop Colliery Railway;			
	Hook Colliery Railway		SM959108-969110	
	Little Milford	Early industrial landscape	SM9965117	
	Freystrop	Coal wharf	SM968126	
	Freystrop	Coal wharf	SM968118	
THE HAVENS	Broad Haven; Little Haven	Coal Mining	General	
		Inshore fishing	General	
	The Point Beacon	Site old navigational beacon	SM854130	
HAYSCASTLE	Efail Pontyrhafod	Blacksmiths workshop	SM902266	LB2
HERBRANDSTON				
	Middlekiln	Site of limekiln	SM858079	
	Ferry Cottage	Site of limekiln	SM856074	
	Claybridge Cottage	Site of limekiln	SM863086	
	Ferry Cottage	Former ferry crossing point	SM856074	
	Herbrandston	Disused Esso Oil Refinery	SM8606;8706	
JOHNSTON	South Wales Railway	Disused railway line	SM935101	
	Johnston Kilns	Site of 19th century limekilns	SM941109	
	Johnston Brickworks	Site of brickworks	SM933111	
	Freystrop Colliery Railway		SM932109	
LETTERSTON	Fishguard & N. Pembs	Railway		
	Letterston station	GWR station	SM953296	
	Mathry Road	GWR station	SM928305	
	Letterston Moor	Turbary (peat cutting area)	SM289940	
LLANDISSILIO WEST				
	Whitland & Cardigan	Railway		
LLANGWM & HOOK				
	Hook Colliery Railway	Colliery line	SM976108	
	Hook Quay	18th century coal quay	SM978116	
	Llangwm	Oyster Farming		
LLANRHIAN	Abereiddi	Slate quarries; Natural harbour	SM7931	
		19th century limekiln	SM797312	
	Porthgain	Industrial complex;	SM8132	SAM
		19th century limekiln;		LB2: SAM
		Slate quarries; Brickworks		
		Light railway; Harbour		
	Abereiddi Tower	Navigational aid	SM793314	
	Llanrhian Mill	19th century corn mill	SM820314	
LLANSTADWELL				
	Llanstadwell	Fishing village	SM950050	
	The Ferry public house	Former ferry crossing point	SM957050	
MAENCLOCHOG				
	Rosebush	Slate Quarries	SN078299	
	Maenclochog Railway	Passenger & quarry line	General	
MARLOES & ST. BRIDES				
	Martin's Haven	Natural harbour	SM760092	
	Marloes Mere	Medicinal leeches pool	SM7708	
	St. Bride's Haven	Natural harbour; limekiln	SM802109	
	Crabhall farm	Limekiln	SM809073	
	The Smalls	Lighthouse	SM466089	

MANORDEIFI	Castell Maelgwyn	Tinplate Works Canal	SN2243	
	Whitland & Cardigan	Railway	SN209394 -210423	
MATHRY	Abercastell	Natural harbour	SM853335	
		Limekiln & Limeburner's hut	SM851336	
MERLINS BRIDGE				
	Old Tollgate Cottage	19th century tollgate house	SM943138	
	Turnpike Cottage	19th century tollgate house	SM950134	
	Haroldston	19th century lime kiln	SM967139	
		Limestone quarries	SM968138	
MYNACHLOGDDU				
	Tyrch Quarries	Slate quarries	SN1429; SN1529	
	Whitland Abbey Quarry	Slate quarry	SN127300	
	Ponthywel Mill	19th century corn mill	SN129274	
NEVERN	Coed Llwyngoras	Managed woodland	SN0939	
	Ceibwr Bay	Natural harbour; Limekiln	SN109457	
	Nevern Estuary	Natural harbour; Fishery	SN0539;0639	
NEWPORT	Nevern Estuary	Fishery		
	Parrog	19th century limekilns	SN051396	
	Aberfforest	Natural harbour; limekiln	SN025395	
	Llwyngwair Mill	19th century water mill	SN069392	
	The Parrog	Trading port	SN050400	
NEYLAND	Neyland	Site of GWR Terminus	SM967050	
		Disused GWR line		
NOLTON & ROCH				
	Trefrân	Trefrân Cliff Colliery	SM857197	
	Southwood	Colliery	SM8622	
	Nolton	Colliery	SM861184	
	Simpson Colliery		SM871190	
	Nolton Haven	Natural harbour	SM857184	
PENCAER	Abermawr	Natural harbour;	SM880346	
		Incomplete Railway Terminus		
	Abermawr	Trans-AtlanticTelegraph Station	SM884348	
	Tregwynt	Woollen Mill	SM894348	
	Aberbach	Natural harbour; Limekiln	SM882350	
	Strumble Head	Lighthouse	SM892413	
PUNCHESTON	North Pems.	Railway		
	Puncheston	Droving centre	SM007298	
	Summerton	Slate Quarries	SM990301	
ROSEMARKET	Great Western Railway	Disused line		
	Westfield Pill	Lime kiln	SM962071	
SCLEDDAU	Manorowen Wood	Disused railway	SM9336	
SOLVA	Solva	Harbour	SM8024	
	Solva Harbour	Lime Kilns	SM805242	SAM
	Felinganol	Woollen Mill	SM806259	
	Aberllong	Shipwreck	SM787241	
	Smalls Reef	Lighthouse		

ST.DAVIDS	Goat St	19th century warehouses	SM750252	LB2
	Catherine St	19th century warehouse	SM749252	LB2
	St. Davids	Y Felinwynt	SM757250	LB2.
	Dowrog Common	Turbary; Clay pits	SM7727	
	Coba Copper Mine	19th century mine	SM715236	
	Porthclais	Harbour	SM741242	
	Porth Mawr/Whitesands	Landing place	SM731268	
	Caerbwdi	19th century limekiln	SM766243)	
	Porthstinian	Lifeboat station;landing place	SM723251	
ST.DOGMAELS	Teifi Estuary	Fishery	SN1549	
	Y Felin.	Working flour mill	SN163469	LB2
ST. ISHMAELS	Sandy Haven	Landing place;Coal wharf	SM855074	
	Great Castle Head	Lighthouse	SM847060	
TIERS CROSS	Denant Mill	Restored water mill	SM923136	
	Coalpit Park	Old coal working site	SM924116	
TRECWN	Ciliau Forge	Smithy	SM946329	
	Trecwn Mill	Corn mill	SM967326	
UZMASTON & BOULSTON				
	Hanton	19th century limekiln	SM974139	
WALWYN'S CASTLE				
	Sandy Haven Pill	Landing place		
		Tucking Mill	SM861090	
	Rickeston Mill	Former corn mill	SM867093	
WISTON	Clarbeston Road	Railway station	SN016209	
WOLFSCASTLE				
	Treffgarne Quarries	Slate quarries	SM958230	
	Nantycoy Mill	Water mill	SM956252	

CUSTOMS & FOLKLORE

BONCATH	The Bishop of Penrydd. The Morfa Boat Spectre & Treasure of Frenni Fawr Cadair Macsen (Frenni Fawr) Y Tylwyth Teg on Frenni Fawr	SN184371
BRAWDY	Samuel Griffiths, Pointz Castle. John Laugharne, Squire of Llanrheithian House Rev. Wilcocks, Vicar of Brawdy Owain Glyndwr & Trefgarn Owen	
BURTON	Ferryboats Benton Avenue Battle of Burton Mountain Cleddau Skeletons Hay's Corner Tollgate	
CAMROSE	Visited of Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd at Wolfsdale Camrose Mill & Ann Boleyn	
CILGERRAN	Officials of Cilgerran Borough The Bells of Cilgerran Giraldus Cambrensis; The last beavers in Wales	
CLYDAU	Pwlldu . Cnapan playing field Bro'r Beirdd E. Curig Davies, Tresaeson David Gwyn Evans, Blaenyffynnon Tommy Evans, Blaenyffynnon W. Rhys Nicholas, Tegryn Cwm Cych; Hunting ground of the Kings of Dyfed Cadifor, Lord of Blaen Cych The Palace of Cadifor; Ffwrn Cadifor	SN2237 SN214337
CRYMYCH	19th century "Tithe Wars" Bro'r Beirdd T.E.Nicholas - Lletty D.J.Davies - Waun-felen Dewi W. Thomas - Llanfyrnach Nathaniael Williams St. Brynach & Llanfyrnach Eglwyswen Parish - Cleanest in Wales The Chess players of Eglwyswen	
CWMGWAUN	The "Old" New Year Celebrations - January 13th Cilciffeth House - Patrons of the Bards Cwm Gwaun - the haunted valley Parc y Meirw - the "ladi wen" Llanllawer Well - wishing well The murder of Clydog at Llanychlwydog Cronllwyn Fort - the first Norman Camp Castell Caerwen - a haunted wood	SN012337
DALE	Landing of Henry Tudor Maritime traditions The Martyr Stone De Vale - chief poet in the court of Rhys ap Gruffudd Mullock Bridge & Sir Rhys ap Thomas	

DINAS	Dr. Joseph Harries - <i>dyn hysbys</i> Carn Gwiber - dragons lair?	SM017380
	Dinas Island - The Island of Llyffan the Giant	SM0040;0041
EGLWYSWRW	Pontgynon - Cnapan playing field St. Erw Penybenglog - home of Hywel Gawr Ballad of <i>Y Mochyn Du</i> George William Griffith, Penybenglog. Genealogist Cefn Diannel - battlefield	SN112380
FISHGUARD & GOODWICK	St. Dyfrig's festival D.J. Williams - author Maxwell Jones - mural artist James Wade (Semi Wād) storyteller Bendith y Mamau - <i>y tylwyth teg</i> Giants of Caerau & the Witches of Carn y Caeth	
FREYSTROP	Coal mining community	
HAYSCASTLE	The Healing Grass of St. Edrin's The <i>Gwiber</i> (Dragon) of St. Edrin's	
THE HAVENS	Little Haven Regatta Broad Haven and Little Haven Bathing Spots Fishing tradition	
HERBRANDSTON	The Guardian Angel Sandy Haven and the Flemish Immigration Sandy Haven & Graham Sutherland	
LLANGWM & HOOK	The Flemings of Llangwm The Llangwm Fisherwomen. The Hook Colliers March The Freystrop Road Peregrine Phillips - minister The Treasure of Great Nash	
LLANRHIAN	The Mock-mayor of Trefin Edgar Phillips - poet and Archdruid "Melin Trefin" - poem by Crwys John Knapp-Fisher Art Gallery	
LLANSTADWELL	Creation of Llanstadwell parish	
MAENCLOCHOG	Maenclochog - the bell-stones St. Teilo's Skull Barnes Wallace & the "bouncing bombs" Maenclochog Railway tragedy Y Brifardd Eirwyn George - poet and Archdruid Joseph Macaulay's Guide Book King Arthur's men and the hunting of the Twrch Trwyth	
MANORDEIFI	Teifi coracles The Officer and the Tiger John Blackwell (Alun) - 19th century poet	

MARLOES & ST.BRIDES		
	Mullock Bridge & Sir Rhys ap Thomas	
	Wreckers of Marloes	
	The Marloes Gulls	
	Smallpox vaccination	
MATHRY	Idwal Lloyd - poet	
	The Seven Saints of Mathry	
MYNACHLOGDDU		
	Rebecca	
	Waldo Williams Stone	SN135302
	W.R. Evans - songwriter and poet	
	King Arthur and the Twrch Trwyth	
NEVERN	George Owen - antiquarian	
	St. Brynach & Nevern	
	The Pilgrims Cross, Nevern	
	King Arthur and the Twrch Trwyth	
	he family of Pentre Ifan (Cerrig Meibion Owen)	
	Moylegrove - a bewitched district	
	Cnwc y Celwydd	
	Seisyll Hir & the toads	
	The Treasure of Trewern	
NEWPORT	Courts Leet and Baron	
	Election of the Mayor	
	Beating the bounds	
	Bedd Samson	
	Bedd Morus	
	Dumb Cakes	
NEYLAND	Cosmopolitan town	
	The Sinking of the Roebuck	
	GWR photographers	
NOLTON & ROCH		
	St. Bride's Bay smugglers and wreckers	
	St. Caradog's Chapel	
	The Nolton Water Horse	
	Adam of Roch Castle	
PENCAER	Garn Fawr cottage - John Piper's studio	SM898386
	Capel Degan; Ffynnon Degan	
	Giraldus Cambrensis - vicar of Llanwnda.	
	Trefasser - birthplace of St. Asser.	
	Ogo'r March - Burial place of Danish warriors	SM8838
	The Mermaid of Aberbach	
PUNCHESTON	Bartholemew Roberts - the pirate "Black Barty"	
	Mynydd Morfil - battlefield	
	Phantom Battles of Morfil	
ROSEMARKET	May Day Celebrations	
	Lucy Walters	
	Zachariah Williams	
	St. Ishmael	
	The Battle of the Rings	
RUDBAXTON	Sir Thomas Picton	
	Rev. David Rees of Froghall	
SCLEDDAU	The Vaughans of Jordanston Hall	
	The Headless Horse of Llangwarren House	SM929314

SOLVA	The Solva Wreckers & Corpse Robbers Felinganol and the French landing of 1797 Jubilee Young - Baptist minister Maen Dewi <i>Chwerwen Cwd</i> - a pre-burial rite The Mermaid of Porthyrhaw	
ST.DAVIDS	The Williams family of Treleddyn James Nicholas - poet and former Archdruid Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth St. Justinian	
ST. DOGMAELS	St Dogmael The Sagraus Stone The Tomb of the Irish princess. The Mermaid of St. Dogmael's Plant Rhys Dwfn - the land of the fairy folk	
ST.ISHMAELS	Rice Pudding Day Graham Sutherland & Sandy Haven	
SPITTAL	Scolton Cross (Gallows Cross) Spittal Treasure Hoard	SM989326
TIERS CROSS	Bolton Hill and the Roundheads	
TRECWN	Ancient superstitions of Pembrokeshire people	
UZMASTON & BOULSTON	Fortune's Frolic Boulston House and the Basilisk	SM960151
WALWYN'S CASTLE	Legend of Gwalchmai Mr. Drinkwater	
WISTON	The Rotten Borough of Wiston Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd	
WOLFSCASTLE	Gomer - Joseph Harries Wolfscastle Gold mines Little Trefgarn Abbey	