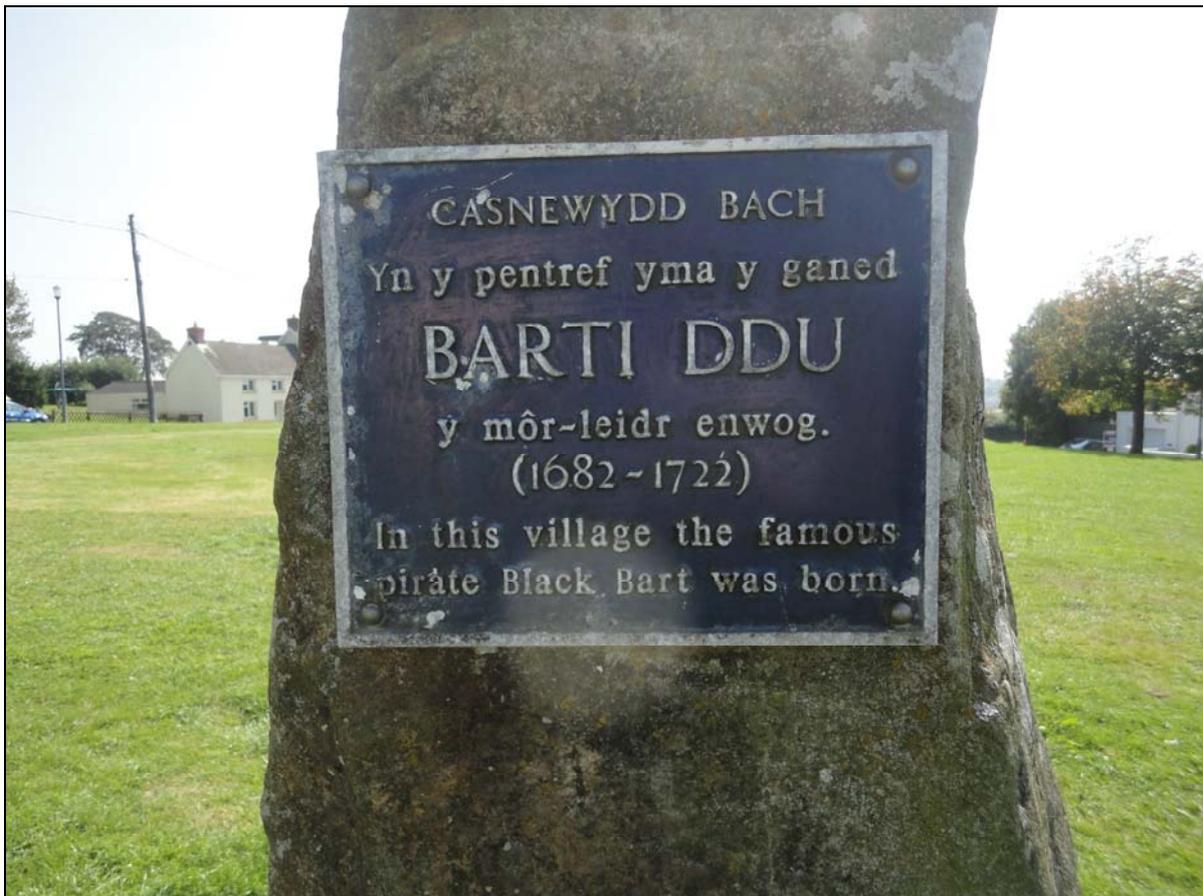


Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part E Puncheston Community Audit



For: PLANED

May
2012

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By

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Trysor

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Cover photograph: Plaque commemorating Barti Ddu, on Little Newcastle green, September 2011

Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Puncheston Community

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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PUNCHESTON COMMUNITY

1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Puncheston is an inland community, one of the largest in Pembrokeshire at just over 47km², see Figure 1. It lies to the south of the Gwaun Valley at the western end of the main block of the Preseli Hills. As much as 33% of the community, at its eastern side, falls within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park due to its proximity to the Preseli hills.

The community is a composite of no fewer than five historical ecclesiastical parishes; Puncheston, Morvil, Henry's Moat, Castlebythe and Little Newcastle. It has three villages, Puncheston being the largest, followed by Little Newcastle and the tiny hamlet of Tufton.

1.1 Landscape and Geology

The community is mostly underlain by sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age. These include sandstones of the Triffleton Group between Puncheston and Little Newcastle, which were laid down in shallow seas about 480 million years ago. North and east of this band are slightly younger mudstones of the Abermawr and Penmaen Dewi Shale Formations, laid down in deeper seas. There are also volcanic and igneous rocks in the area, again of Ordovician age. There are volcanoclastic tuffs between Castlebythe and Tufton, deposited after violent volcanic eruptions about 470 million years ago. Throughout the eastern and northern parts of the community, there are narrow bands or "dykes" of microgabbro, formed when magma intrusions were forced through the rocks by underground igneous activity between 443 and 495 million years ago. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down at the end of the last Ice Age, such as boulder clays.

There is considerable variation in the character of the landscape across this large community. At its eastern end it rises onto the southern slopes of the Preselis, around Mynydd Morfil and Banc Du, where the highest point in the community is found, at 334 metres above sea level. The Afon Anghof runs roughly northeast to southwest through the heart of the community. South of this river the land again rises, with hills such as Mynydd Castlebythe, at 324 metres above sea level, forming outliers of the Preseli range. The land also rises above 300 metres at the northern edge of the community, on the southern side of Mynydd Cilciffeth. To the south and west the land is generally lower, below 200 metres above sea level, and falls to below 80 metres above sea level on the floor of the Anghof valley to the southwest of Little Newcastle.

Most of the community landscape is characterised by enclosed farmland, including much of the higher ground, which was either enclosed in the early 19th century or has been subject to mid to late 20th century land improvement. Some relatively large blocks of unimproved moorland can still be found on Mynydd Castlebythe and on Puncheston common. Some marginal land has also been planted with conifers, with large forest plantations at Estiniog, Waun Welw and Tyrhyg, all in the northern half of the community.

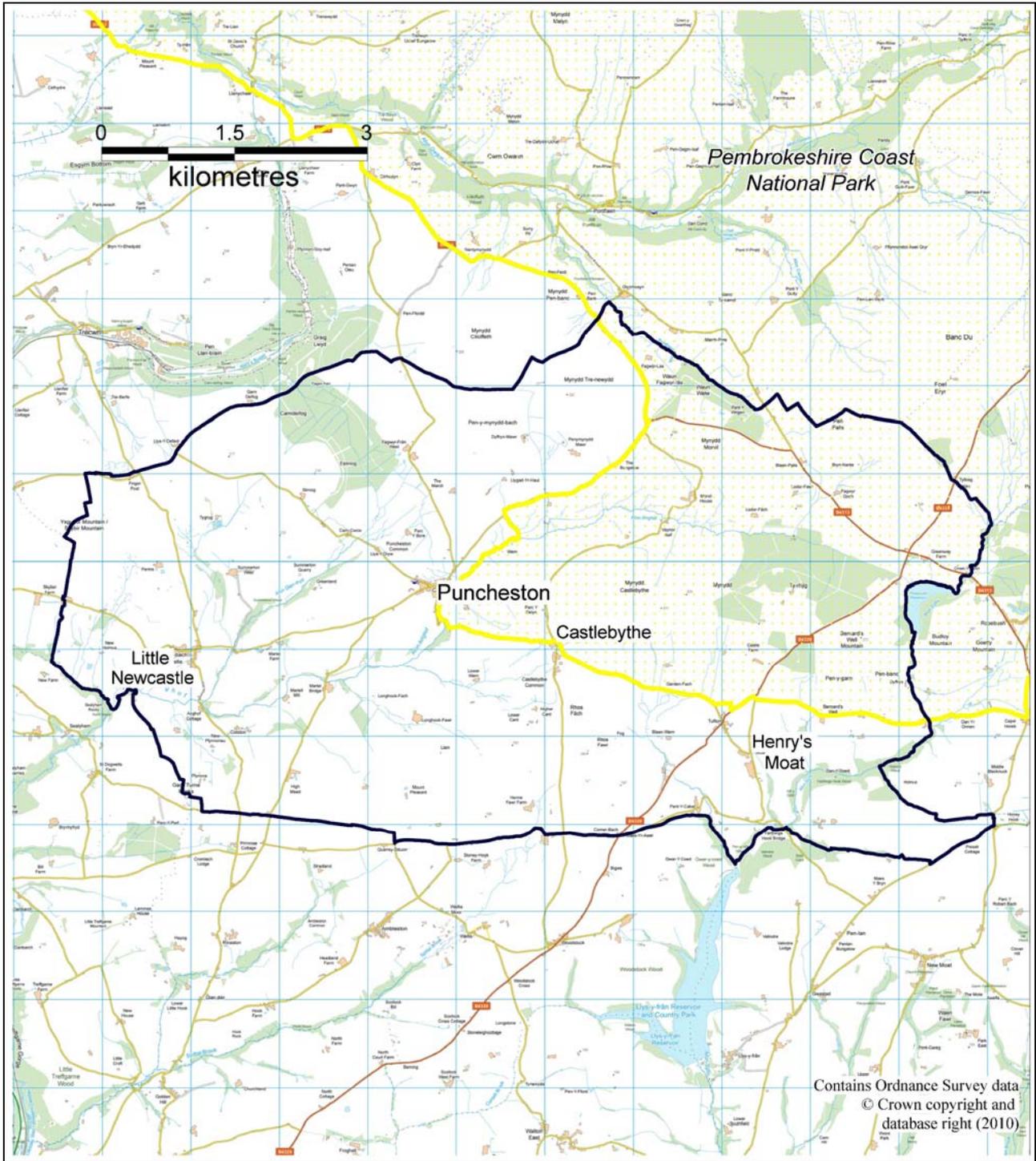


Figure 1: Puncheston Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Tributaries of both the Western Cleddau (Afon Cleddau) and Eastern Syfynwy (Afon Anghof) flow through Puncheston community. Both of the Cleddau rivers and their tributaries are recognised internationally for their environmental quality and importance and all are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Much of the community landscape has been heavily modified and managed by human activity, and now consists mostly of productive farmland. Three areas of unenclosed common survive, on Mynydd Castlebythe, Puncheston Common and a smaller area at Waun Mawr. Waun Mawr is also designated as a SSSI.

A small area around Banc Du, at the northeastern corner of the community, is included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales as the Banc Du Historic Landscape Character Area, part of the Preseli Historic Landscape.

Natural Attractions and Natural Designations within the community are listed in the table on the next page and shown in Figure 2. The numbers in the sequences 30000-39999 and 50000- 59999 are the Id numbers used in the Natural Attractions and Designated Areas tables respectively in the project database, see the Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub for further details about these tables.

Puncheston		
COMMON LAND		
30092	CASTLEBYTHE COMMON;MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0169028590
30094	PUNCHESTON COMMON	SN0043030040
30093	WAUN FAWR	SN0173030410
Cwm Gwaun; Mynachlogddu; New Moat; Maenclochog; Llandysilio;Clunderwen; Puncheston; Letterston; Hayscastle; Wolfscastle; Camrose; Nolton and Roch; Rudbaxton; Spittal; Ambleston		
Special Area of Conservation		
50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; Ambleston; Spittal; Rudbaxton; Camrose; Nolton And Roch; Wolfscastle; Letterston; Hayscastle		
Site of Special Scientific Interest		
50067	AFON CLEDDAU GORLLEWINOL/ WESTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SM9529034470
Mynachlogddu; Clunderwen; Llandysilio; Maenclochog; New Moat; Puncheston; Ambleston		
Site of Special Scientific Interest		
50125	AFON CLEDDAU DWYREINIOL/ EASTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SN1397028270

Puncheston

Site of Special Scientific Interest

50127 WAUN FAWR, PUNCHESTON SN0170030390

Puncheston; Maenclochog

Historic Landscape Character Area

50151 BANC DU SN070306

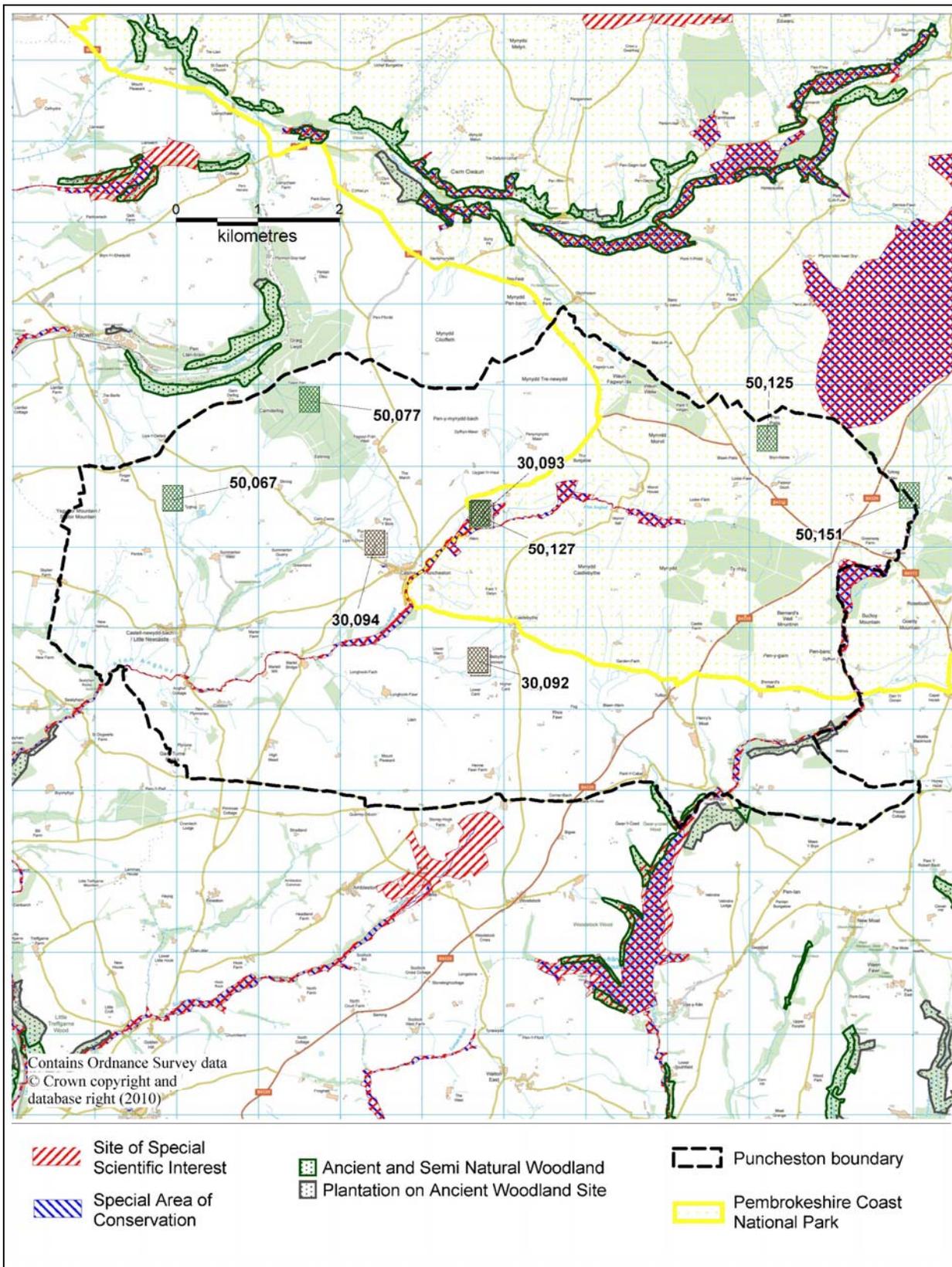


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Puncheston Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)

The Id numbers in the sequences 1 to 9999 and 10000- 19999 are the Id numbers used in the Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage tables respectively in the project database and are referred to throughout the following text. The Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub gives further details about these tables. A printout of the relevant records from the database as it stood at the time of writing this report are included in two gazetteers at the end of this report.

3.1 Heritage Overview

3.1.1 Prehistoric settlements?

At several locations within Puncheston community previous archaeological work has identified areas of marginal land where there appear to be complexes of features such as low earthwork banks or drystone walls defining former field enclosures, possible hut circles and cultivation marks of unknown date. These occur on Fagwr Frân Moor (Id number 1726), Mynydd Trenewydd (Id number 1727), Stiniog (Id number 1738) and St Bernard's Well Mountain (Id number 1772). It is generally thought that such sites represent unenclosed or undefended Iron Age settlements, but there is currently no archaeological excavation evidence to help date these sites and they could belong to earlier or later periods.

3.1.2 Neolithic Period (4,000BC – 2,200BC)

The archaeological record of Puncheston Community extends back to the Neolithic period, during which the first farming communities developed in the country.

Two sites within the community area date to this period and are evidence that a settled, agricultural community existed in the area over 4,200 years ago. The most recently discovered of these, a causewayed enclosure on Banc Du (Id number 1753), is amongst the most significant Neolithic sites in the county and was the first site of its type ever recorded in Wales. It occupies a rounded hill summit, and consists of outer and inner enclosures, both of which are defined by a single bank and ditch. The banks are interrupted by frequent gaps, a characteristic typical of causewayed enclosures. Excavation carried out here in 2005 sampled organic material from silts at the bottom of a ditch which was radiocarbon dated to 3650BC, giving the site a relatively early Neolithic date.

There is still debate over the purpose of causewayed enclosures, but it seems likely that they were centres of social and economic interaction, mixed with some religious or ritual significance. Deposits of human and animal bones are found at causewayed enclosures, but they are neither cemetery sites nor settlement sites, rather they seem to be meeting places or trading sites which helped bind together scattered communities in earlier Neolithic times.

A damaged chambered tomb known as The Altar is found at Colston (Id number 1787). This monument was damaged 200 years ago and partly demolished. It now consists of two upright stones, which support the northern end of the capstone; the southern end of the capstone seems to rest on a field bank. Chambered tombs were communal burial sites erected by early farming communities and this example belongs to a significant group of Neolithic chambered tombs found in North Pembrokeshire.

3.1.3 Bronze Age Period (2,200BC – 700BC)

There are 9 recorded monuments of Bronze Age date in the community, all of which are funerary and ritual sites. There are no known Bronze Age settlement sites in the community, which conforms to the general pattern across southwest Wales. Archaeological excavation has shown that some Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire have their origins in the Bronze

Age, but there is at present no excavated evidence from Puncheston to indicate that this was the case here.

The Bronze Age in Wales began about 2,200BC and marked the widespread introduction of metal tools and weapons in place of the stone tools of earlier periods. This technological advance was matched by changes in society and culture which are represented by a major difference in the way that the dead were buried. Whereas Neolithic communities interred the remains of at least some of their dead in communal tombs, Bronze Age people generally appear to have cremated the dead. The ashes were then buried in funerary urns beneath stone cairns, or earth and stone barrows, or in cremation cemeteries, some of which were marked by standing stones.

Amongst the Bronze Age sites in the community area are three round barrows and a round barrow cemetery, three standing stones, a standing stone pair and a rather enigmatic stone circle.

The round barrows of the community mark burial sites where the cremated ashes of the dead were buried individually and with great care. The ashes were placed in a funerary urn which was put into a stone-lined cist, over which the earth and stone mound of the barrow was raised. Usually there is a single, primary burial, often accompanied by grave goods such as food vessels and tools or weapons. Secondary burials are sometimes found inserted into the mound itself. One such burial mound appears to be located on Mynydd Morfil (Id number 1733), but this site has been recorded from aerial photographs and not verified in the field. It is the only one of the barrows described here which is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Parc Lan Carn barrow (Id number 1739) is found to the north of Puncheston village and is a well-preserved example, 14 metres in diameter and up to 1 metre high. Further south, the Parc Castell barrow (Id number 1811) survives as a slightly denuded mound, 0.75 metres high and 18 metres in diameter.

A group of barrows are found on the high ground of Mynydd Castlebythe arranged in a cemetery group (Id number 1770) which includes two round barrows and two ring barrows. Ring barrows are a variation in terms of barrow form, being a ring of earth and stone rather than a mound, but also overlie cremation burials). The round barrows at this site are both about 25 metres in diameter and the best preserved stands up to 2.5 metres high.

The standing stones of the community are also likely to represent cremation burial sites. It is important to note that the stones were usually erected as markers for groups of pits where cremation burials were interred and therefore the archaeological interest associated with a standing stone is not restricted to the stone itself. Some of the local standing stones are quite impressive. Carreg Quoitan (Id number 1740) has had a field boundary bank built around it, but still stands 2 metres high. The Fagwr Frân stone (Id number 1729) now leans slightly, but would be 2.1 metres high if it was upright, whilst the stone at Parc Maen Llwyd (Id number 1757) is 2.5 metres high. Each of these stones is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, unlike a standing stone pair which once stood at Penmynydd Bach (Id number 1730). One of the stones has fallen since the 1920s. The surviving stone is 1.1 metre high and its fallen partner lies alongside and is about 1 metre long.

There are diverging opinions on the true character of the Dyffryn stone circle (Id number 1798). The circle was once formed by 13 stones, on average about one metre high, of which 10 survive. Within the circle is an apparent round barrow, 20 metres in diameter and 0.5 metres high. Cadw have scheduled the site as a stone circle, but the RCAHMW still refer to the site as a cairn, and interpret the stones as an elaborate kerb around the monument.

3.1.4 Iron Age Period (700BC – 70AD)

Pembrokeshire is well-known for its Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures, which protected small settlements or farmsteads. Sometimes evidence of further enclosures and field systems also survive around such sites. These generally date to the period c.700BC to c.AD70 and are the first firm archaeological evidence we have of settlement of the landscape, showing that the region was farmed and settled centuries before the Roman conquest. In some instances archaeological excavation has shown that the enclosures have Bronze Age origins, and others have been shown to have still been in use during Roman times.

There are 10 known sites of this type in the community. All survive to varying degrees as earthwork sites. When they were in use their earthwork and stone ramparts would have been strengthened with wooden palisade fences to further add to their defensive value.

A possible Iron Age enclosure is found at Castell (Id number 1731) on Mynydd Morfil, but plough-damage has badly affected the site to the extent that only the western half of the enclosure is visible.

The most impressive Iron Age fortification in the community is found at Summerton Camp (Id number 1736). This large earthwork is up to 110 metres by 90 metres in extent and comprises an inner enclosure protected by a bank and ditch, outside of which is an outer defensive rampart and ditch, parts of which are still over 2 metres high, strengthened by a 1 metre deep outside the bank.

Less than 1 kilometre north of Little Newcastle village is the Castell Pentre enclosure (Id number 1755). This site has been damaged by the construction of a minor road across its eastern side and ploughing has eroded its southern side. The northern and western ramparts are still well-preserved however and stand up to 1.5 metres high.

A rather unusual defended enclosure is recorded at Castlebythe. Cas Fuwch (Id number 1769) has been considered to be an Iron Age site, but its polygonal shape and the presence of several rectilinear building foundations within the enclosure may indicate that it is in fact a later site. As ever, without archaeological investigation it is difficult to interpret some sites from surface evidence alone.

A number of defended enclosures have become denuded to the point that they are now best viewed from the air and can only be properly appreciated on aerial photographs. This is true of the Ty Rhyg and Tufton Castle sites (Id numbers 1771 & 1804). An apparent defended enclosure at Pen Banc (Id number 1807) has only been identified as a result of being noticed on aerial photographs. The Tavern Farm enclosure (Id number 1805), is best seen from the air, and aerial photographs of this site seem to show a relict field system to the north of the enclosure, which is possibly contemporary with the Iron Age occupation.

Parc Castell (Id number 1742) represents a slightly different type of settlement, namely a promontory fort. It overlooks the Anghof valley from the south and has simply been created by using a steep slope at the edge of the valley to protect the northern and western sides, with an earthwork bank and ditch created upslope to protect against any sudden attacks. This bank is well-preserved and still stands up to 1 metre high. This is an impressive fort in terms of its layout. Less well-preserved is the Henry's Moat defended enclosure (Id number 1814), which has been ploughed down to the extent that its rampart bank is now a relatively low earthwork, although it is still visible in the field. Its western side has also been clipped by a minor road. This site uses the steep slopes of a minor stream valley to help protect its eastern side.

3.1.5 Roman Period AD70 – AD410

The Roman conquest of Wales in AD70 brought the prehistoric era to an end and instigated many important changes to society, some of which resonate to the present day. Pembrokeshire has many

tantalising clues demonstrating that the Roman influence on the region was significant, but even today the full extent of Roman activity is not clear. It is now evident that the Roman road network extended to the west of the regional Roman capital of Moridunum (Carmarthen) but its course has only been identified with certainty as far as Llawhaden, with other intermittent sections apparently visible from the air westwards to Haverfordwest. The relationship between this road and communities such as Puncheston is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the regional economy must have been significant.

Excavations on some Iron Age settlement sites across Pembrokeshire have shown in the past that Roman artefacts such as coinage and pottery were being used by the native population before, during and after the conquest. One major change which is known to have occurred soon after the conquest was the abandonment of the traditional Iron Age hillforts, which were presumably either not allowed to be maintained as fortifications or simply no longer required. Instead, the native population appear to have moved out of the forts and into smaller farmsteads or settlements, which were often enclosed and protected by earthwork banks.

One of the most important archaeological sites in Puncheston community is found at Castell Flemish (Id number 1810). The site is divided by the boundary between Puncheston and Ambleston, but investigations carried out in the southern part of the site, in Ambleston, during the early 20th century showed conclusively that it was in use during Roman times. Castell Flemish is a rectilinear enclosure, defined by an earthwork rampart and ditch. At least one timber-framed, slate-roofed building stood inside the enclosure, the slates being hexagonal in shape, which is a characteristically Roman feature. The clay floor of the building sealed in Roman Samian ware pottery of 1st and 2nd century AD date and there was also some evidence that a hypocaust heating system had been used here. This evidence led the original investigators of the site to conclude that Castell Flemish was a small Roman fortlet. More recent re-interpretation of the evidence leads modern archaeologists to think that it was in fact a Romano-British villa or farmstead. Few comparable sites are known in southwest Wales.

3.1.6 Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)

The Roman period ended in AD410, although the effects of Roman civilisation and administration did not immediately or completely disappear. Contact with the Roman Empire had changed the economy, settlement pattern and communications network of most of the British Isles by the time the links with Rome were broken. Latin had become the language of administration and law, and contact with the wider empire had introduced Christianity into the British Isles at an early date. In southwest Wales, an Irish tribe called the Deisi came to hold power soon after the Roman withdrawal and for several centuries a multilingual Irish, Brythonic and Latin society appears to have existed. These factors all influenced society during this key period in the development of the Welsh nation.

Little is known of the settlement patterns and economy of the Puncheston community area during the early medieval period. We know that it fell within the boundaries of the ancient *cantref* of Cemaes, which was one of the seven *cantrefi* of pre-Norman Dyfed. Cemaes was divided into two commotes, Is Nyfer, to the north of the Nyfer river, and Uwch Nyfer, to the south. The communities of the Puncheston area all lay within the latter commote. Within each commote society would have been carefully structured and sub-divided into smaller units to ensure that the land resource could be exploited as efficiently as possible.

We probably have echoes of this early system of administration in the literature and poetry of early medieval and medieval Wales, including the 10th century Laws of Hywel Dda. These describe a land ruled by noble chieftains and their war-bands, supported by a well organised agrarian society arranged into estates and townships. Relating the early medieval world described in written

accounts with archaeological evidence in the field has proven very difficult however. Few early medieval settlements have been discovered and excavated in southwest Wales and much more archaeological work and research is needed to help build a fuller picture.

The archaeology and traditions of the church are much better understood. In Welsh tradition, the early medieval period is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints” and the local archaeological record includes features which represent the growth of the church during this period. This includes the dedication of Henry’s Moat parish church (Id number 1816) to St Brynach, who was a 6th century Irish saint. A cross-decorated stone slab (Id number 1815) dating to early medieval times is kept in the church.

Brynach had a strong cult in north Pembrokeshire with several other churches dedicated to him, including Nevern. The presence of churches dedicated to Brynach in the district remind us of the Irish influence on southwest Wales during this period, but there is also clear evidence locally of the presence of a native, Brythonic population in the period too. An early Christian inscribed stone was recorded in 1698 by the renowned antiquarian Edward Llwyd at St Mary’s parish church, Puncheston (Id number 1761). The stone was thought to date to the 6th century AD and it bore the Latin inscription CVNISCVS FILI NEMAGLI or "Cuniscus son of Nemaglus." Both of the names used on the stone are Brythonic (early Welsh) and the use of Latin is characteristic of the period, as the Romanised Brythons (often called Britons or Romano-Britons) continued to use Latin well after the Roman period, and it remained the language of the church and state for many centuries afterwards. This contrasts with the use of Latin and Irish Ogam, and the appearance of Irish personal names, on inscribed stones of the same period found at churches in the wider area, such as Nevern and Llandeilo Llwydarth. This may indicate that a mainly Brythonic community was present in the Puncheston area. Sadly, the Cuniscus Stone has been lost for centuries and it is also not known how it came to be at Puncheston parish church. It may well have been taken there from another site for safe-keeping.

Two other early medieval stones are found at the now redundant St John’s parish church, Morfil. They stand in the churchyard. Maen Morfil (Id number 1748) has been roughly shaped in preparation to create a wheel-cross on its upper portion, but was left uncompleted. Alongside is a shorter stone (Id number 1748) with a crude wheel-cross carved into one face. It has a hole drilled into it which suggests that it was once used as a gatepost and has been moved to its present site from elsewhere.

3.1.7 Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

The Norman conquest of North Pembrokeshire began in the late 11th century. According to tradition, it began with the landing of a Norman fleet at Fishguard, followed by a campaign along the Gwaun valley, culminating in a battle at Morfil, where the local forces were overwhelmed. The attack was supposedly led by a Norman named Martin de Turribus, of whom little is known, other than that his descendents were the fitzMartin family. The fitzMartin’s had certainly seized control of the Welsh *cantref* of Cemaes by the early 12th century and quickly established themselves at Nevern. A Welsh revival under Rhys ap Gruffydd (the Lord Rhys) in the later 12th century saw parts of Cemaes temporarily won back and the fitzMartin’s re-established their position as Marcher Lords of Cemaes from a new castle built at Newport. One of the surprising characteristics of Cemaes in the centuries following the Norman Conquest was the retention of Welsh law, language and culture across most of the area. Although there was an degree of Anglo-Norman settlement evident, possibly reflected in the names of parishes such as Puncheston (*Ponchardon*) and Morvil, there was no repeat of the process of settlement which saw southern Pembrokeshire thoroughly anglicised. The Puncheston area remained resolutely Welsh and has been to the north of the Landsker line throughout the centuries.

The archaeology of the community provides us with several key sites which directly relate to the period of the Anglo-Norman incursions into Dyfed. At Puncheston village the remains of a small, well-defended ringwork castle (Id number 1763) stand on a slight promontory overlooking the Afon Anghof to the south. Its strong banks still stand up to 2 metres high and are surrounded by a defensive ditch. Although there is some debate as to whether this site was originally an Iron Age fort, it seems likely that it was occupied during the 12th century as the administrative centre of the manor or Knight's Fief of Puncheston.

Whereas Puncheston was a Welsh manor, run according to Welsh law and custom, neighbouring Little Newcastle was an English manor, founded by the powerful de Rupe family in the 12th century, with a motte and bailey castle (Id number 1778) situated immediately alongside the parish church. This castle was removed during the 20th century and no surface evidence of it now exists, although archaeological deposits may survive beneath the village green. The community also has a third medieval castle, which stood near the parish church at Castlebythe. Castlebythe Motte (Id number 1796) is still visible in a wooded parcel at the roadside today.

Much of the medieval heritage of the community is associated with the history of the Christian church. As has previously been mentioned, the roots of Christianity in the area extend back into pre-Norman times. However, each of the five parish churches found in the community date to medieval times or later. There is no firm evidence that any of them have pre-Norman origins, even though three of them are associated with early medieval inscribed stones.

St Brynach's, Henry's Moat (Id number 1816) is the only parish church in the community which is dedicated to a Celtic saint and is possibly the best candidate to have early medieval origins. It certainly existed by AD1291, when it was mentioned in the Taxatio survey commissioned by Pope Nicholas IV. Despite 19th century renovation it still retains some medieval features.

St Peter's parish church at Little Newcastle (Id number 1779) is another possible pre-Norman foundation. It was granted to Pill Priory by Adam de Rupe in the late 12th century, but was recorded as St David's at that time. This early dedication to the patron saint of Wales may indicate that there was an early medieval church here. The present building is largely of 19th century date, when it was rebuilt on the site of an earlier church.

The disused church of St John the Baptist at Morfil (Id number 1750) was also listed in the Taxatio of 1291. Its dedication to a biblical figure, rather than a Celtic saint, may well indicate that it was founded after the Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire. The apparently French origin of the parish name would seem to support such an assertion. The present building is of 19th century date, having been built to replace an earlier church.

The ruined church of St Michael's, Castlebythe (Id number 1794) is also mentioned in the 1291 Taxatio. It was in the patronage of the influential Perrot family of Haverfordwest in the 16th century. It was rebuilt on its medieval foundations in the 19th century but declined by the mid-20th century. Closure came in 1959 and the roof and upper walls were removed deliberately in the 1980s to allow it to be managed as a safe ruin.

St Mary's parish church, Puncheston (Id number 1761) is perhaps the youngest of the five churches in the community. It is not mentioned in the Taxatio of 1291 and first appears in records in 1326. The medieval building was replaced in the 19th century.

Amongst the many springs and wells of Puncheston community, three are recognised as Holy Wells and two as Healing Wells. Great importance was attached to the properties of such springs in medieval times, when their waters were thought to possess holy or curative powers. Even though

such superstitious beliefs were frowned upon after the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century, such practices persisted in many rural areas and traditions about them often survive. The three examples recorded by Major Francis Jones in his book “The Holy Wells of Wales” include Ffynnon Bedr (Id number 1754), which lies to the west of Little Newcastle and shares the dedication to St Peter with the parish church. Ffynnon Mihangel (Id number 1793) is found near Castlebythe parish church with which it also shares the dedication to St Michael. Likewise, St Brynach’s Well (Id number 1820) is close to St Brynach’s Church, Henry’s Moat, and there was formerly a well chapel here (Id number 1819). The waters of Ffynnon Olden (Id number 1774), also known as Golden Well, were thought to have curative properties for coughs and eye ailments. It is said that the spring was unfailing, and that the water in the well ebbed and flowed with the tides. Ffynnon Ysbryd (Id number 1728) is said to be a Healing or Holy Well, but no specific tradition is recorded regarding its use.

3.1.8 Post Medieval Period (1536 – 1900)

Estates and landownership

Rural Pembrokeshire saw increasing changes to its economy and society after the reforms of the Tudor period. Medieval Pembrokeshire had been largely controlled by the crown, marcher lords and church authorities, but by the 17th century the old system of lordships and monastic estates had broken down and been replaced by private estates, often in the hands of minor gentry families. These estates were focused on homesteads which were increasingly turned into country residences and mansions, set in landscaped gardens and parklands and in possession of groups of farms and lands of varying extent.

There were a number of estates which developed within Puncheston community during post medieval times. These were mostly modest estates. Some of these may well have originated from medieval homesteads, such as Morfil (Id number 1719), which was occupied by the Lloyd family in medieval times, and Castlebythe (Id number 2124), which was home to a branch of the influential Philipps family of Picton Castle by the 16th century. The foundations of the long demolished house at Morfil can still be seen near the parish church.

Martel (Id number 1790) was another of the ancient homesteads of the area and was the residence of a family of that name as early as the 15th century. From the mid-16th century the Symmons family lived here, and they became one of the most prominent families in the district over the following 200 years. They were also associated with two other homesteads in the area. Colston (Id number 2125) was occupied by the Voyle family in the 16th century, who were followed by a branch of the Symmons family in the following century. By the start of the 19th century there were four farms here, all part of the Llanstinian estate owned by William Knox. Ffynnone (Id number 2126) was also home to members of the Symmons family in the 17th century. The dwelling was derelict by the end of the 20th century.

Longhook Fawr (Id number 1792) was a homestead in early medieval times, when it was owned by the Perrot family of Haroldston, near Haverfordwest. The original house has long vanished and a fine, listed, late Georgian farmhouse now stands on the farmyard, although it in turn has been replaced by a later house and had been abandoned by the late 20th century. Farthings Hook (Id number 1821) has a long history and also had links to the Perrots and other notable families. It was first recorded in the 1460s, when the Perrot family were granted the property. It had passed to the Scourfields of New Moat by the early 17th century, when it was recorded as having a corn and fulling mill associated with it. It soon became a property of the Vaughan family, who later inherited the Trecwn estate. The Vaughans, and their descendants the Barhams, lived at Trecwn but maintained Farthings Hook as part of their estate. It wasn’t until 1939 that the property was sold by the estate.

Summerton (Id number 2127) is another example of a 16th century homestead which was transformed into a small country mansion in later centuries. By the end of the 19th century Summerton House had declined and a century later seems to have been reduced in size.

It was in the interests of the private estates to ensure that the land they owned was well-farmed by their tenant farmers and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries there were gradual improvements in agriculture and an expansion of the land under the plough. Rising populations in the post medieval period made it necessary to produce more food. It was during this period that the pattern of enclosed fields was laid down in the Pembrokeshire countryside.

One unusual site is the ruined house known as “The Bungalow” (Id number 1735), which stands high up on the Preseli hills at the northern edge of the community. It was built in the late 19th century by the land-owning Arden family of Pontfaen House, Cwm Gwaun as a hunting or shooting lodge. It was quickly abandoned it seems and is now just a shattered ruin.

By the 19th century, further population increases put more pressure on the land and much of the surviving common or waste land was also enclosed and improved in order to increase the area of productive farmland; in general this too was carried out by the private estates. The rising population also needed homes and more and more cottages appeared amongst the fields and along country lanes and roads, particularly on the lands newly enclosed from the commons, such as around the margins of the Preseli hills.

Nonconformism

Following the Civil War of the 1640s, and the period of Commonwealth government and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, significant changes took place in terms of religious practice and affiliation in rural Wales. Dissenting Protestants, such as Independents, Presbyterians and Baptists were able to practice their religion more freely for over a decade, but the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 saw limitations placed on worship and a period of persecution of dissenters followed.

The Religious Society of Friends or Quaker movement rose to some prominence during the Civil War, but its religious and political radicalism won it the opposition of the state, the established church and other nonconformists. From the early 1660s Quakers were subject to often pitiless persecution, which included imprisonment, heavy fines and the sequestration of assets and wealth. Ultimately many Quaker families sought a new life in America. The Quakers had many adherents in Pembrokeshire during the late 17th century, amongst which were the prominent Symmons family of Martel, Little Newcastle. Records show that members of the family were fined and imprisoned for their beliefs, although this did not deter them. In 1661 no fewer than 10 Puncheston Quakers including 6 members of the Symmons family and four of the Edward family were imprisoned after being arrested at a meeting. They spent 18 months in prison and suffered terrible conditions, but when tried they were acquitted by the jury and set free (this story is recorded by Francis Green in “The Quakers of Pembrokeshire”, in Volume IX of West Wales Historical Records). In 1683 the Symmons family donated land for a Quaker Burial Ground (Id number 1756) between Puncheston and Little Newcastle. There was also a Quaker meeting house at Penygraig Farm (Id number 1767). According to the records examined by Francis Green, it seems that Quaker meetings ceased to be held in Puncheston after 1725.

Nonconformism grew in strength in most Welsh communities during the 18th century, but it wasn't until the early 19th century, when the Calvinistic Methodist movement finally broke away from the Anglican church, that all the main denominations were in place (the Baptists and Congregationalists were well-established by this time).

The 19th century represented the high-water mark of Welsh nonconformism and it was during this century that the nonconformist chapels of Puncheston community were first built. The Baptists were particularly active in Pembrokeshire during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A religious revival took place at Puncheston in 1795, which was instrumental in strengthening the Baptist cause locally. Two Baptist chapels were built early in the 19th century, Beulah near Little Newcastle in 1808 (Id number 1783) and Smyrna in Puncheston in 1827 (Id number 1758). Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (Id number 1759) also appeared in 1827, as a daughter chapel to Woodstock Chapel. The Welsh Independents founded Siloh Congregational Chapel (Id number 1799), their only chapel in the community, at Tufton in 1842.

Road and Rail

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries considerable efforts were made to improve the road network in Pembrokeshire by Turnpike Trusts. These established a toll road system in order to pay for the upgrading of existing parish roads or the construction of some new routes. One of these turnpike roads was constructed through the community, and is now followed by the modern B4329 which runs between Haverfordwest and Cardigan, crossing the Preseli hills to the north. The development of this route would have been of great convenience for trade and travel in the early 19th century.

The growth of the railway network during the second half of the 19th century didn't reach Puncheston community until the 1890s. The Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway (Id number 1636) had reached the slate quarries at Rosebush by 1876. Two years later plans were laid to extend the line to Fishguard. This was eventually made possible in 1894, when the NR&MR line was bought by the North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway Co. who built the new line from Rosebush to Fishguard, following the line of the Afon Anghof valley through the Puncheston area towards Letterston. A station was provided at Puncheston (Id number 1747), which greatly enhanced the status of the village as a centre for local social and economic activity. In 1898 the line was bought by the Great Western Railway and thereafter remained in use for passenger services until 1937. It operated as a freight line until final closure in 1949. The track bed and several tunnels and bridges are now the only substantial remnants of this railway. Three original railway bridges can be seen in Puncheston community, including an intact bridge at Morfil (Id number 1746).

Industry

Puncheston is a rural area which has little association with the industrial traditions of neighbouring communities, such as Maenclochog which was famous for its slate quarries. There were only two quarries of any note in the Puncheston area, by far the largest of which was the Summerton Quarry (Id number 1737). Slate was quarried here during the third quarter of the 19th century, but the site had been abandoned by the 1870s. There were probably underground workings at Summerton, as there appears to be an old level cut into the field to the south of the quarry and there was also an air shaft to its northwest. A small quarry also operated on the southern edge of the Anghof valley, known as Castlebythe Quarry (Id number 1741).

The other significant industries in the community area have been associated with the agricultural base, which has formed the backbone of local society throughout the centuries. There were once two corn mills on the Afon Anghof; Felin Wern, to the northeast of Puncheston village (Id number 1745) and Martel Flour Mill, to the southeast of Little Newcastle (Id number 1788). Both worked throughout the 19th century, with the former closing during the first half of the 20th century and the latter possibly as late as the 1950s, for it is still shown as a flour mill on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map.

The ample water supplies of the district also helped support a small woollen industry in the past. Two woollen mills once worked along the Afon Syfynwy, which provided water to drive the mill

machinery. As previously noted, there was a fulling mill at Farthings Hook by the early 17th century. Late 18th and early 19th century sources show that there was a mill at Farthings Hook (Id number 1788) in more recent times, which was then converted into a woollen mill in 1847. This mill worked until 1943. During the 19th century a woollen factory was also located downstream at the Syfynwy Factory, near Henry's Moat (Id number 1818).

A woollen mill which was certainly in existence by the early 19th century was found at Martel Woollen Mill, near Little Newcastle on the Afon Anghof. This worked in conjunction with the Martel Flour Mill and they were shown as the "Martle Mills" on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map. The complex closed in the early 20th century it seems.

3.1.9 Modern Period (1900 to present day)

Second World War

There are a number of sites of importance within Puncheston community which are associated with the Second World War. A searchlight battery was positioned at Penlan during the war (Id number 1809), one of many such installations dotted across the west Wales countryside which were intended to pick up aircraft approaching from the southwest on bombing raids to South Wales or cities further east in the English Midlands.

There was a military presence across much of the area in the later stages of the war, as an invasion army was amassed and trained in advance of D-Day. Famously, the nearby Preseli hills were used as a military training ground, and there was a large armaments depot at nearby Trecwn also. Wartime Puncheston is however perhaps best remembered now for the fact that the poet Waldo Williams spent the early part of the war living here and serving as the headmaster in the village school. His famous poem "Ar Weun Cas'mael" (On Puncheston Common) was written during this time.

One of the most traumatic events that brought the reality of war into the community occurred in January 1943, when an American Liberator crash-landed at New House crossroads, Little Newcastle (Id number 1780). A fitting memorial to a crew member who died in the crash can be seen inside Little Newcastle parish church.

Villages

Throughout post medieval times, the two main villages of Puncheston and Little Newcastle have maintained their role as central settlements within their respective parishes, probably first achieved as manorial centres during medieval times. Both villages have their medieval church and a castle site at their historic core, but have grown modestly with the rise in population and economic activity in the 19th century. They also accrued chapels, schools, inns and shops during their 19th and early 20th century heyday. Like many rural villages recent decades have seen some decline since the mid-20th century as car travel has taken work and services away from the countryside, and turned many settlements into dormer villages. The rurality and relative remoteness of the community area has perhaps counterbalanced this to some degree, enabling both villages to retain their pubs and maintain a sense of community.

3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are 5 sites with Listed Building status in Puncheston community, which reflect the vernacular architecture of the area. These include the former White Hart Inn, Puncheston (Id number 1765), which was an inn in the 18th and 19th centuries but listed as a good example of a traditional Pembrokeshire cottage. The old dwelling at Longhook Fawr (Id number 1792) is listed as an example of a Georgian farmhouse. Also listed is the 18th century Farthings Hook Bridge (Id number 1822), which spans the Afon Syfynwy.

There are 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These include a wide range of monument types from all archaeological periods from the Neolithic to post medieval times and are in themselves proof of the richness of Puncheston's archaeological resource.

The undated open settlement and field systems at Fagwr Frân (Id number 1726) and St Bernard's Well Settlement (Id number 1772) are both considered to be of sufficient national importance to be protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The only Welsh example of a Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure at Banc Du (Id number 1753) is also a SAM, as is the damaged chambered tomb known as The Altar near Colston (Id number 1787).

There are seven Bronze Age funerary monuments which are protected by scheduling. These include the two round barrows of Parc Lan Carn (Id number 1739) and Parc Castell (Id number 1811) as well as the four monuments in the Mynydd Castlebythe Round Barrow Cemetery (Id number 1770). Three standing stones are also scheduled, at Fagwr Fran (Id number 1729), Carreg Quoitan (Id number 1740) and Parc Maen Llwyd (Id number 1757). The Dyffryn Stone Circle (Id number 1798) is also amongst the protected sites.

The Iron Age is also well represented on the list of SAMs, with four sites protected, Summertown Camp (Id number 1736), Parc Castell (Id number 1742), Castell Pentre (Id number 1755) and Cas Fuwch (Id number 1769). Added to this is the Roman or Romano-British settlement at Castell Flemish Villa (Id number 1810), on the border between Puncheston and Ambleston communities.

The two Early Medieval cross-inscribed stones at St John's Church, Morfil are scheduled (Id number 1748 & 1749), as are the medieval Castell Mael Ringwork (Id number 1763) and Castlebythe Motte (Id number 1796).

A small area at the northeastern corner of the community, lies within the Preseli Historic Landscape Area, as defined by the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This is part of an ongoing pan-Wales project sponsored by Cadw and the Countryside Council for Wales. The area around Banc Du, falls into the Banc Du HLC area. Full details are found on the website of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust: <http://www.cambria.org.uk/HLC/Preseli/area/area266.htm>

3.3 List of Heritage Sites by Period

Further details of these sites can be found in the gazetteer at the end of this report. Use the Id number to find the record in the gazetteer you are interested in.

Puncheston			
Neolithic			
1753	BANC DU	CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE	SN0611030680
1787	THE ALTAR, COLSTON	CHAMBERED TOMB	SM9829228125
Bronze Age			
1739	PARC LAN CARN	ROUND BARROW	SN0060030900
1811	PARC CASTELL	ROUND BARROW	SN0206027240
1733	MYNYDD MORFIL	ROUND BARROW	SN0407031150
1770	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	ROUND BARROW	SN0281729638
		CEMETERY	
1740	CARREG QUOITAN	STANDING STONE	SN0094930247
1757	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	SN0061929787
1729	FAGWR FRAN	STANDING STONE	SN0048731456
1730	PENMYNYDD BACH	STANDING STONE PAIR?	SN0168531532
1798	DYFFRYN	STONE CIRCLE?; CAIRN?	SN0592228452
Iron Age			
1769	CAS FUWCH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0245029110
1771	TY RHYG	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0483029220
1755	CASTELL PENTRE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9787029810
1804	TUFTON CASTLE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0417028350
1814	HENRY'S MOAT	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0446827406
1805	TAVERN FARM	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0480028430
1736	SUMMERTON CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9903030180
1742	PARC CASTELL	PROMONTORY FORT	SN0180130192
Iron Age?			
1731	CASTELL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0338131410
1807	PEN BANC	ENCLOSURE?	SN0590028720
Prehistoric?			
1772	ST BERNARD'S WELL MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT		SN0567029330
1726	FAGWR FRAN MOOR	SETTLEMENT	SN0000032200

1738	STINIOG	SETTLEMENT?	SM9954030890
1727	MYNYDD TRENEWYDD	SETTLEMENT?	SN0185032230

Early Medieval

1748	MAEN MORVIL	INSCRIBED STONE	SN0369030716
1749	ST JOHN'S CHURCH, MORFIL	INSCRIBED STONE	SN0368230717
1815	HENRY'S MOAT	INSCRIBED STONE	SN0442027520

Medieval

1778	CASTELL NEWYDD BACH	CASTLE	SM9801428953
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Medieval

1819	ST BRYNACH'S CHAPEL; BERNARD'S WELL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0543227994
1779	ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCH, LITTLE NEWCASTLE	CHURCH	SM9801328895
1752	FAGWYR GOCH; REDWALLS	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	SN0572030360
1820	ST BRYNACH'S WELL	HOLY WELL	SN0544227997
1793	FFYNNON MIHANGEL	HOLY WELL	SN0204528823
1813	CASTELL HENDRE	MOAT	SN0445527561
1796	CASTLEBYTHE MOTTE	MOTTE	SN0214928995
1763	CASTELL MAEL	RINGWORK	SN0097529746

Medieval?

1808	COLSTON	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	SM9854027970
1728	FFYNNON YSBRYD	HEALING WELL?	SM9908031340

Medieval; Post Medieval

1750	ST JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, MORFIL	CHURCH	SN0368930722
1816	ST. BRYNACH'S PARISH CHURCH, HENRY'S MOAT	CHURCH	SN0442027530
1794	ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, CASTLEBYTHE	CHURCH	SN0209828967
1762	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, PUNCHESTON	CHURCHYARD	SN0085129772
1751	ST JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, MORFIL	CHURCHYARD	SN0368830732
1795	ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, CASTLEBYTHE	CHURCHYARD	SN0209228951
1817	ST. BRYNACH'S PARISH	CHURCHYARD	SN0442527455

1781	CHURCH, HENRY'S MOAT ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCH, LITTLE NEWCASTLE	CHURCHYARD	SM9798828899
1774	FFYNNON OLDEN	HEALING WELL	SM9743028900
1790	MARTEL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9912028720
1768	PUNCHESTON	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SN0071829719
1797	CASTELL Y FUWCH; CASTLEBYTHE	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT SN0213029070	
1782	LITTLE NEWCASTLE; CASNEWYDD BACH	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SM9795928981
1754	FFYNNON BEDR	HOLY WELL	SM9674029249

Medieval?; Post Medieval?

1734	PEN PALIS	BOUNDARY BANK	SN0540031720
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16th century; 19th century

1792	LONGHOOK FAWR	HISTORIC HOME	SN0055028210
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17th century

1756	QUAKER BURIAL GROUND	CEMETERY	SM9945029260
2126	FFYNONE	HISTORIC HOME	SM9813027500
1767	PENYGRAIG	QUAKER MEETING HOUSE	SN0079829629

18th century

1760	LLYS Y DRYW	MEETING PLACE	SN0009830126
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19th century

1802	TUFTON	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SN0398728158
1758	SMYRNA BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0067229762
1783	BEULAH BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9808128451
1799	SILOH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0397328139
1759	BETHEL CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0077329768
1786	BEULAH	FOOTBRIDGE	SM9812428364
1735	THE BUNGALOW	HUNTING LODGE?	SN0595631403
1765	WHITE HART	PUBLIC HOUSE?	SN0078529709
1741	CASTLEBYTHE QUARRY	QUARRY	SN0167730106
1737	SUMMERTON QUARRY	QUARRY	SM9910530074
1746	MORFIL BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	SN0343730618

1785	BEULAH	RAILWAY BRIDGE	SM9809328428
1791	MARTEL RAILWAY BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	SM9954028690
1747	PUNCHESTON STATION	RAILWAY STATION	SN0184030528
1764	PUNCHESTON NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN0097929769
1775	LITTLE NEWCASTLE SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9797328944
1806	YSGOL GARN OCHR	SCHOOL	SN0552328276
1773	SYFYNWY FACTORY	WOOLLEN FACTORY	SN0676929872
1818	FARTHINGS HOOK MILL	WOOLLEN MILL	SN0484827147

19th century; 20th century

1784	BEULAH BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9804628459
1800	SILOH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN0395128136
1766	DROVERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0076129695
1803	TUFTON ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0403228155

19th century; Modern

1777	SWAN INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9806029023
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Post Medieval

1761	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, PUNCHESTON	CHURCH	SN0085829762
1745	FELIN WERN	CORN MILL	SN0203930431
1788	MARTEL FLOUR MILL	CORN MILL	SM9904028420
1821	FARTHINGS HOOK	HISTORIC HOME	SN0507327006
2127	SUMMERTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9870929892
2125	COLSTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9851128082
2124	CASTLEBYTHE; CASFUWCH	HISTORIC HOME	SN0211329040
1719	MORFIL	HISTORIC HOME	SN0366630647
1812	POLL TAX INN	INN	SN0333727591
1789	MARTEL WOOLLEN MILL	WOOLLEN MILL	SM9909028407

20th century

1743	PUNCHESTON BURIAL GROUND	CEMETERY	SN0109730131
1744	PUNCHESTON WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	SN0112430111

Second World War

1780	NEW HOUSE CROSSROADS	AIR CRASH SITE	SM9889027100
1809	PENLAN	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SM9959027010

21st century

1776 LITTLE NEWCASTLE WAR MEMORIAL SM9800028927

Unknown

1732 MYNYDD MORFIL DESERTED SETTLEMENT SN0431031170

Puncheston; Ambleston

Roman

1810 CASTELL FLEMISH VILLA SN0071426796

Puncheston; New Moat

19th century

1822 FARTHINGS HOOK BRIDGE BRIDGE SN0470326947

3.4 Cultural Sites

A small number of themes of cultural importance have been identified within the community. The list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston

10101	WILLIAM GAMBOLD	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9920134544
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Llandysilio; Puncheston

10128	WALDO WILLIAMS	POET	SN1223221044
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Maenclochog; Puncheston

10138	EIRWYN GEORGE	POET	SN0823927561
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Puncheston

10143	EVAN REES (DYFED)	POET	SN0046131231
10144	BATTLE OF MORVIL	BATTLE	SN0330031500
10145	MARTEL	QUAKERS	SM9902029080
10146	PUNCHESTON REVIVAL	RELIGIOUS REVIVAL	SN0068729742
10147	HOWELL HARRIES	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SN0079629729
10148	ROCKY MARCIANO	SPORTING FIGURE	SN0054229716
10149	LITTLE NEWCASTLE FAIRS	FAIR	SM9800028985
10150	BARTI DDU; BLACK BARTHOLEMEW	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9800528973
10151	THOMAS JOHN	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9852329871

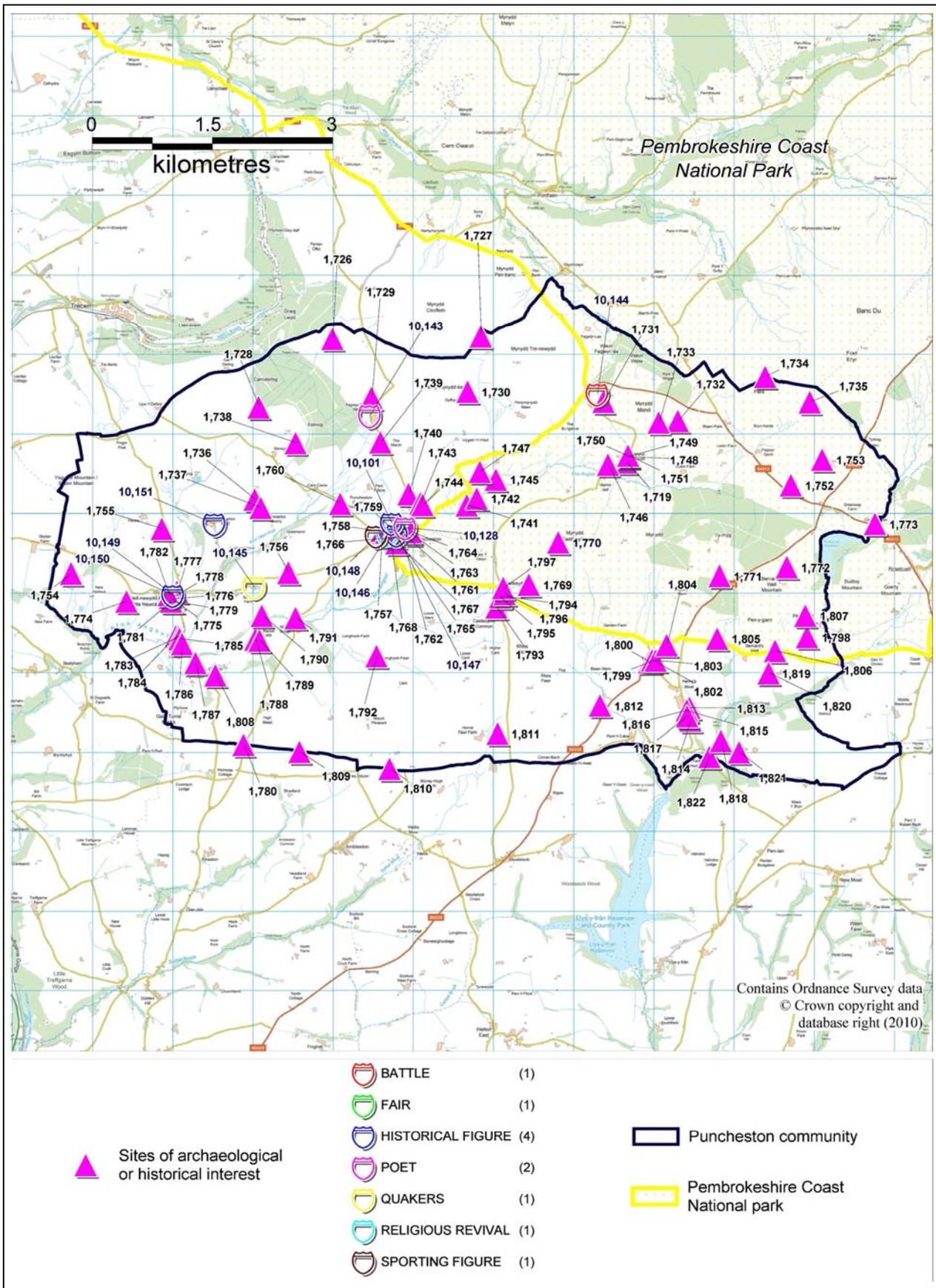


Figure 3: Heritage in Puncheston Community

4. INTERPRETATION

At the time of this survey, there was little interpretation of heritage and landscape themes within Puncheston community. Physical interpretation in the landscape only included three small plaques, although each drew attention to themes of considerable importance, such as the poet “Dyfed”, the story of the pirate “Black Bart / Barti Ddu” and the location of a fatal air crash during the Second World War.

One of the most surprising attractions of the community is the charming parish church at Little Newcastle, which is open during the summer months and has some interpretation for visitors. The remarkable stained glass windows inside the church, installed in modern times are complemented by a memorial to an American airman killed in the Second World War air crash.

Three cycling routes which cross through the community are also promoted, as is a circular walk around Lllys y Fran reservoir which just touches on the southern boundary of the community.

The Id numbers in the sequences 20000 to 29999 and 80000- 89999 are the Id numbers used in the Interpretation and Tracks and Trails tables respectively in the project database and are referred to through out the following text. The Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub gives further details about these tables.

Interpreted Site

20119	LITTLE NEWCASTLE CHURCH Little Newcastle church welcomes visitors and a leaflet is available describing key aspects of the church, including the wonderful stained glass windows.	SM9801728897
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Plaque

20105	PUNCHESTON VILLAGE SQUARE A memorial plaque to the poet Evan Rees "Dyfed" (1850-1923). He was born at Bwlchwil in the parish of Puncheston in 1850 but went to South Wales to work as a collier, before becoming a Methodist preacher. He was the Archdruid of Wales for 21 years. His greatest achievement was winning the Chair at the International Eisteddfod in Chicago in 1893.	SN0068629722
20106	BARTI DDU; BLACK BARTHOLEMEW A stone monolith with a bilingual plaque commemorating "Barti Ddu" - the pirate John "Bartholemew" Roberts, who was born in Little Newcastle in 1682 and killed in an attack by a Royal Navy ship at Cape Lopez, Gabon in February 1722. His death is said to have marked the end of the "Golden Age of Piracy".	SM9800528973
20107	NEW HOUSE CROSSROADS A plaque marks the crash site where American Air Force Liberator came down on January 3rd 1943, an. One member of the crew was killed, 2nd Lt. K. Canfield of 66th Squadron, 4th Bomb Group. He is commemorated by a memorial in Little Newcastle parish church.	SM9889027100

Boncath; Clydau; Crymych; Puncheston; Maenclochog; Mynachlogddu

NATIONAL CYCLE ROUTE

80014 ROUTE 47

Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; New Moat; Ambleston; Letterston

CYCLE ROUTE

80096 FISHGUARD TO LLYS-Y-FRAN

Eglwysrwrw; Crymych; Nevern; Newport; Cwm Gwaun; Maenclochog; Mynachlogddu; Puncheston

CYCLE ROUTE

80012 THE PRESELI HILLS

New Moat; Ambleston; Puncheston

WALK

80103 LLYSYFRAN CIRCULAR WALK

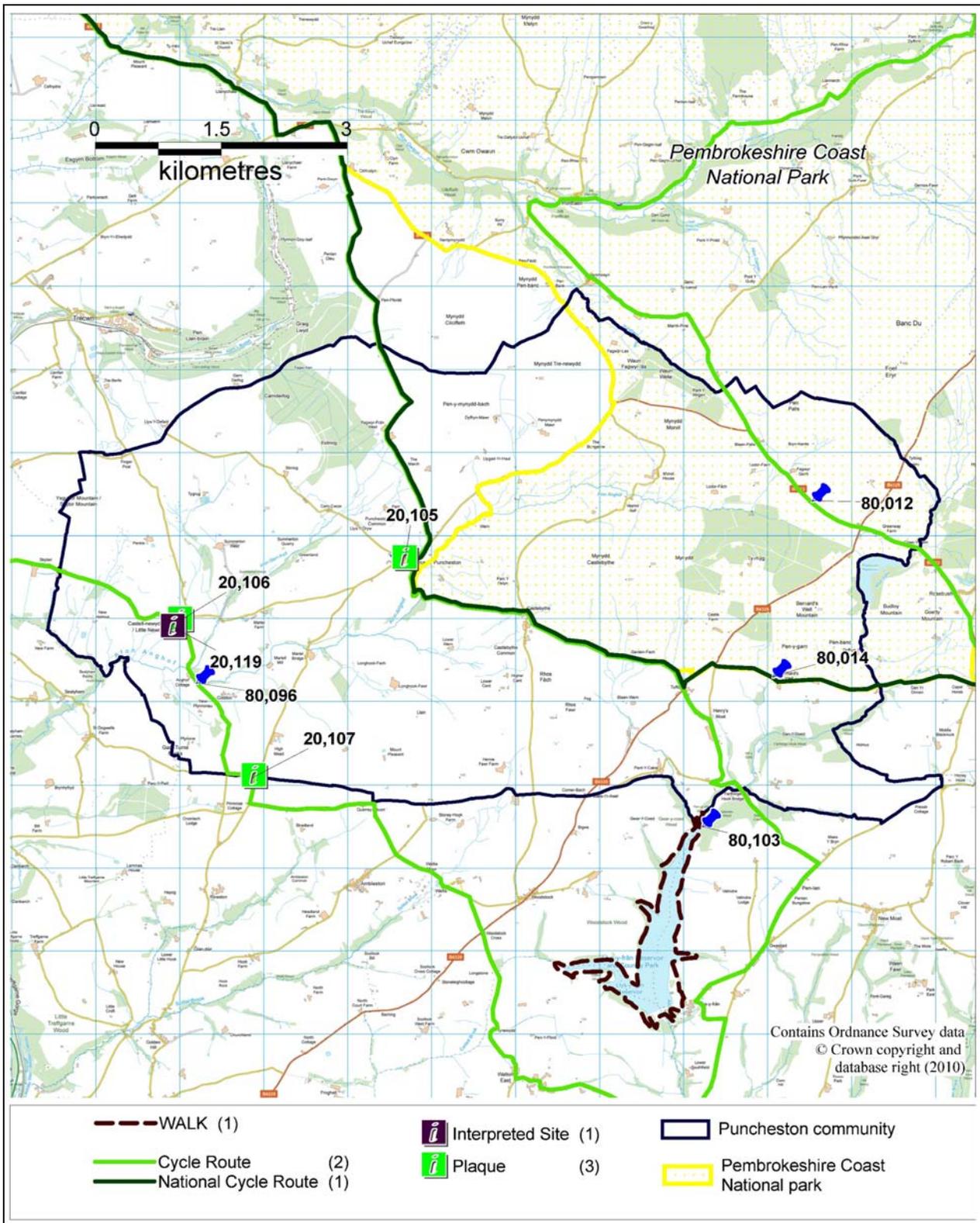


Figure 4; Interpretation in Puncheston community

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within Puncheston community appear to be very low, especially when compared with neighbouring areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coast or the Preseli hills.

The low population density and rurality of the community partly explain why only a small number of tourism-related businesses were noted in the searches made in 2011 by this study.

The rural character of Puncheston does not preclude future development of the sector, however. It is a pleasant, rural setting which is conveniently situated in the heart of north Pembrokeshire for easy access to the Gwaun Valley, the coastal attractions of the north of the county and the open spaces of the Preseli hills. The popular attraction of Llysyfran Reservoir and Country Park are just outside the community, although its main entrance and facilities all lie in neighbouring New Moat. A significant part of the community lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park which does of course offer the opportunity to greatly raise the profile of the whole area through promotion and interpretation of the heritage and landscape.

The Id numbers in the sequences 40000- 49999 are the Id numbers used in the Commerce table in the project database and are referred to in the list below. The Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub gives further details about this table.

Puncheston

B & B

40665	PENYGRAIG	SN0079729621
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Public House

40601	DROVERS ARMS	SN0076129695
40602	SWAN INN	SM9806029023
40603	TUFTON ARMS	SN0403228155

Racing stables

40600	PETER BOWEN RACING	SM9655729581
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Self Catering

40588	BLAENPANT	SN0596029750
40586	NANT Y DDWYLAN	SN0610030130
40587	PRESELI HOLIDAYS	SN0611030050

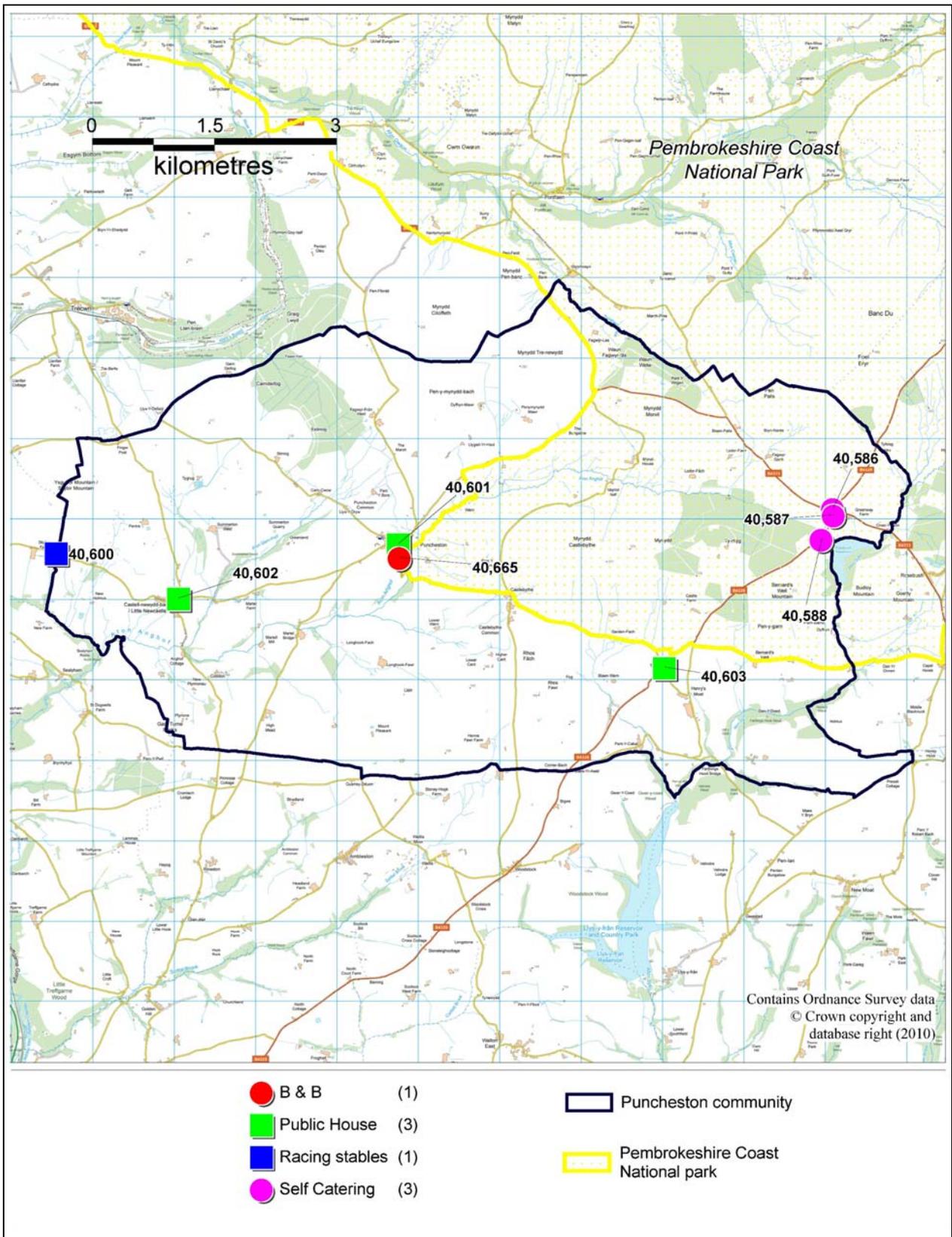


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Puncheston Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

The community has a range of significant archaeological sites and historic themes from prehistoric farmers to the Second World War which merit interpretation. There are also important cultural themes, ranging from Waldo Williams to the stained glass windows of Little Newcastle church which give the community a rich heritage.

The landscape of the community has considerable variety, from open moorland to sheltered wooded valleys and has much to explore. There is a reasonably good footpath network within the community.

The community is situated close to the popular Gwaun Valley, Preseli hills and north Pembrokeshire coast, with adequate road links to make it convenient to explore a wide area.

Little Newcastle has an active heritage group which has created a well informed website outlining many heritage themes.

A significant portion of the community lies within the boundaries of the popular Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

6.2 Issues

There is relatively little on-site interpretation of local heritage.

The western half of the community is difficult to access by road and has little through traffic.

There are no all-ability trails in the community.

Signage for local places of interest and trails is generally poor.

6.3 Opportunities

This report does not make any firm recommendations for action on the basis of an audit of the natural and human heritage of the community. Certain observations can be made however which may help inform future debate.

6.3.1 Interpretation plan. There is clearly scope for greater interpretation of the community's landscape and heritage through panels, leaflets and other interpretive media (including the internet and smart phone apps). At present, the interpretation of local heritage is patchy and uncoordinated. An interpretive plan for the community, or even for each of its constituent parts, could help overcome this problem in future and help make appropriate use of its heritage assets.

6.3.2 Branding. The branding of Puncheston and neighbouring communities as a distinctive Pembrokeshire Heartlands region could draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

6.3.3 Local walks. There is a need to create short trails within the community area which are not too demanding and would potentially be of interest to local people and visitors alike, promoting healthy living and wellbeing. There is scope for limited distance local trails, based on the existing public footpath network, focused on places of heritage or environmental interest within the community.

6.3.4 All-ability facilities. A specific opportunity exists to investigate the possibility of developing an all-ability trail or trails within the community to encourage disabled visitors to view this area as an attractive place to visit and explore.

6.3.5 Faith Tourism. Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. Efforts should be made to investigate means of allowing public access, of funding on-site interpretation in order that the rich heritage of the chapels and churches, and their congregations, can be shared with the wider community. Churches and chapels may also offer potential locations for general interpretive material. Little Newcastle church is already being promoted through various means including the Church Tourism Network, www.ctnw.org.uk.

6.3.6 Genealogy. Most local chapels and churches have their own burial grounds and are a rich store of genealogical interest. The gravestones themselves also tell us much about the social history of a community. Genealogy is a growing hobby across the world and the descendants of many families who left Pembrokeshire in past times are now seeking to research their family histories. An opportunity exists to encourage the identification and promotion of this outstanding heritage resource.

6.3.7 Events. Involvement in time-limited, low cost events such as the Civic Trust for Wales Open Doors could be a possible way of allowing access to places not normally open to the public such as the chapel. In this case the Civic Trust for Wales help promote the event so that a wider audience than normal may be engaged with.

6.3.8 Profile raising. Engagement with social media, crowd sourced and user-generated content could be a way of raising the profile of areas like Puncheston community. Costs are low or non-existent with more reliance on the amount of time people want to give to creating content and their enthusiasm. For instance adding content to the People's Collection and adding appropriate tags to the images may mean that Puncheston is brought to the attention of more people.

**7. PUNCHESTON
HERITAGE GAZETTEER
INDEX**

			Puncheston
NAME	TYPE		ID Number
BANC DU	CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE		1753
BETHEL CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL		1759
BEULAH	RAILWAY BRIDGE		1785
BEULAH	FOOTBRIDGE		1786
BEULAH BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL		1783
BEULAH BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD		1784
CARREG QUOITAN	STANDING STONE		1740
CAS FUWCH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1769
CASTELL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1731
CASTELL HENDRE	MOAT		1813
CASTELL MAEL	RINGWORK		1763
CASTELL NEWYDD BACH	CASTLE		1778
CASTELL PENTRE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1755
CASTELL Y FUWCH; CASTLEBYTHE	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT		1797
CASTLEBYTHE MOTTE	MOTTE		1796
CASTLEBYTHE QUARRY	QUARRY		1741
CASTLEBYTHE; CASFUWCH	HISTORIC HOME		2124
COLSTON	HISTORIC HOME		2125
COLSTON	DESERTED SETTLEMENT		1808
DROVERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE		1766
DYFFRYN	STONE CIRCLE?; CAIRN?		1798
FAGWR FRAN	STANDING STONE		1729
FAGWR FRAN MOOR	SETTLEMENT		1726
FAGWYR GOCH; REDWALLS	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE		1752
FARTHINGS HOOK	HISTORIC HOME		1821
FARTHINGS HOOK MILL	WOOLLEN MILL		1818
FELIN WERN	CORN MILL		1745
FFYNNON BEDR	HOLY WELL		1754

			Puncheston
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
FFYNNON MIHANGEL	HOLY WELL	1793	
FFYNNON OLDEN	HEALING WELL	1774	
FFYNNON YSBRYD	HEALING WELL?	1728	
FFYNONE	HISTORIC HOME	2126	
HENRY'S MOAT	INSCRIBED STONE	1815	
HENRY'S MOAT	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1814	
LITTLE NEWCASTLE SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1775	
LITTLE NEWCASTLE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	1776	
LITTLE NEWCASTLE; CASNEWYDD BACH	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1782	
LLYS Y DRYW	MEETING PLACE	1760	
LONGHOOK FAWR	HISTORIC HOME	1792	
MAEN MORVIL	INSCRIBED STONE	1748	
MARTEL	HISTORIC HOME	1790	
MARTEL FLOUR MILL	CORN MILL	1788	
MARTEL RAILWAY BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	1791	
MARTEL WOOLLEN MILL	WOOLLEN MILL	1789	
MORFIL	HISTORIC HOME	1719	
MORFIL BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	1746	
MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	1770	
MYNYDD MORFIL	ROUND BARROW	1733	
MYNYDD MORFIL	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	1732	
MYNYDD TRENEWYDD	SETTLEMENT?	1727	
NEW HOUSE CROSSROADS	AIR CRASH SITE	1780	
PARC CASTELL	ROUND BARROW	1811	
PARC CASTELL	PROMONTORY FORT	1742	
PARC LAN CARN	ROUND BARROW	1739	
PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	1757	
PEN BANC	ENCLOSURE?	1807	
PEN PALIS	BOUNDARY BANK	1734	
PENLAN	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	1809	

			Puncheston
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
PENMYNYDD BACH	STANDING STONE PAIR?	1730	
PENYGRAIG	QUAKER MEETING HOUSE	1767	
POLL TAX INN	INN	1812	
PUNCHESTON	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1768	
PUNCHESTON BURIAL GROUND	CEMETERY	1743	
PUNCHESTON NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1764	
PUNCHESTON STATION	RAILWAY STATION	1747	
PUNCHESTON WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	1744	
QUAKER BURIAL GROUND	CEMETERY	1756	
SILOH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1799	
SILOH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1800	
SMYRNA BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1758	
ST BERNARD'S WELL MOUNTAIN	SETTLEMENT	1772	
ST BRYNACH'S CHAPEL; BERNARD'S WELL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1819	
ST BRYNACH'S WELL	HOLY WELL	1820	
ST JOHN'S CHURCH, MORFIL	INSCRIBED STONE	1749	
ST JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, MORFIL	CHURCH	1750	
ST JOHN'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, MORFIL	CHURCHYARD	1751	
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, PUNCHESTON	CHURCH	1761	
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, PUNCHESTON	CHURCHYARD	1762	
ST. BRYNACH'S PARISH CHURCH, HENRY'S MOAT	CHURCH	1816	
ST. BRYNACH'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, HENRY'S MOAT	CHURCHYARD	1817	
ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, CASTLEBYTHE	CHURCH	1794	
ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, CASTLEBYTHE	CHURCHYARD	1795	
ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCH, LITTLE NEWCASTLE	CHURCH	1779	
ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, LITTLE NEWCASTLE	CHURCHYARD	1781	
STINIOG	SETTLEMENT?	1738	

			Puncheston
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
SUMMERTON	HISTORIC HOME	2127	
SUMMERTON CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1736	
SUMMERTON QUARRY	QUARRY	1737	
SWAN INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	1777	
SYFYNWY FACTORY	WOOLLEN FACTORY	1773	
TAVERN FARM	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1805	
THE ALTAR, COLSTON	CHAMBERED TOMB	1787	
THE BUNGALOW	HUNTING LODGE?	1735	
TUFTON	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1802	
TUFTON ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1803	
TUFTON CASTLE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1804	
TY RHYG	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1771	
WHITE HART	PUBLIC HOUSE?	1765	
YSGOL GARN OCHR	SCHOOL	1806	
			Puncheston; Ambleston
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
CASTELL FLEMISH	VILLA	1810	
			Puncheston;New Moat
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
FARTHINGS HOOK BRIDGE	BRIDGE	1822	

8. PUNCHESTON HERITAGE GAZETTEER

1719**MORFIL****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0366630647 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Morfil is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. The homestead originally stood due south of the now derelict parish church, but fell out of use by the late 18th century and was later demolished. In medieval times the Llwyd or Lloyd family lived here, kinsmen of the family which resided at Cilciffeth. Through marriage it passed to the Owen’s of Orierton in the 1720s. It must have been a relatively prosperous country house, being assessed as having 5 hearths in 1670. The modern farm and dwelling are located to the north and west of the old church, with only slight earthworks remaining at the site of the ancient homestead, perhaps 100 metres to the south of the church.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17307*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1726**FAGWR FRAN MOOR****Prehistoric?****SETTLEMENT**

SN0000032200 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This appears to be a complex of settlement and associated agricultural features which may well be prehistoric. The features survive as low banks and include a series of sub-rectilinear enclosures, circular structures which may be hut circles and ridge and furrow plough marks. The relationships between these features is not clear and it is possible that some, or all of the ploughing is later in date than the earthworks.

A public bridleway PP56/8/1 passes just to the north of this site PP56/8/1

NPRN: 276051*PRN:* 2604*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE417*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1727**MYNYDD TRENEWYDD****Prehistoric?****SETTLEMENT?**

SN0185032230 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

Although this site has been denuded by agricultural land improvement in recent times, it is still possible to make out the outlines of at least three rectilinear enclosures, which are joined together and cover an area measuring approximately 100 metres northwest to southeast by 50 metres. It is possible that they represent a late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and are comparable with similar enclosures at Fagwr Fran Moor, which lies just to the west.

A bridleway, PP56/18/2, runs just to the west of this site.

NPRN: 401016*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1728**FFYNNON YSBRYD****Medieval?****HEALING WELL?**

SM9908031340 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Ffynnon Ysbryd (Spirit or Ghost Well) is considered to be one of several holy wells in Little Newcastle parish. There is no recorded tradition to associate the well with religious use or as a healing well however. There was a cottage known as Ffynnon Ysbryd near the spring in the 19th century, the spring then being about 40 metres to the northwest of the cottage.

The spring lies in a private pasture field, but is adjacent to the boundary of a forestry plantation that is open access land.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 11247*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1729**FAGWR FRAN****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0048731456 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This scheduled standing stone is found in a pasture field to the north of Fagwr Fran West. The stone now leans to north, although in 1925 the RCAHMW noted that it leaned to the west. It is 2.1 metres high and 0.6 metres by 0.6 metres thick. The field is known as Parc Maenhir.

NPRN: 304362*PRN:* 1528*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE340*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1730**PENMYNYDD BACH****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE PAIR?**

SN0168531532 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

In 1925, the RCAHMW described a pair of monoliths standing "10 yards south of the ruined farm-house of Pen mynydd Bach." Local tradition had it that they were the remains of a ruined cromlech, but there was no evidence to support this. It seems more likely that they were a Bronze Age Standing Stone Pair. The site was revisited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2003 and only one stone was found to be still standing. This stone was 1.1 metres high and tapered to the top. 3 metres to the east of the erect stone was the second stone, now lying flat and partially buried, but about 1 metre long.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1527*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1731**CASTELL****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0338131410 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A semi-circular bank and ditch which is visible on the south-facing side of Mynydd Morvil may be the remains of an Iron Age defended enclosure. According to the RCAHMW's "Inventory of Pembrokeshire" (1925) the hill was known locally as "Castell". There is no evidence to suggest that there was a medieval castle here, therefore an earlier, prehistoric enclosure seems more likely. The hill top has been heavily ploughed in the past and this may have badly damaged the eastern side of this possible monument, with only the western half now surviving.

NPRN: 304369*PRN:* 1556*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1732**MYNYDD MORFIL****Unknown****DESERTED SETTLEMENT**

SN0431031170

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

This site consists of a probably rectilinear long hut, with a small enclosure to its southwestern side within in which are "lazy bed" cultivation ridges. This type of cultivation may well be associated with growing root vegetables, such as potatoes, in post medieval times. A larger enclosure is attached to the northwestern side of the dwelling. Much of the site has been overploughed, presumably in post medieval times after the settlement had been abandoned. It is possible that the settlement is medieval or even earlier, but it is impossible to be certain on the basis of studying the surface remains alone. The features cover an area measuring about 90 metres north to south by 60 metres.

NPRN: 404296*PRN:* 14344*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1733**MYNYDD MORFIL****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN0407031150 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This site is visible on modern aerial photographs and appears to be an intact round barrow on top of the ridge of Mynydd Morfil. It measures about 11 metres in diameter.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1734**PEN PALIS****Medieval?; Post
Medieval?****BOUNDARY BANK**

SN0540031720 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

This interesting earthwork feature consists of two parallel banks, separated by a hollow or ditch, which runs from the southwest for about 400 metres to this point and then turns east-southeast for another 300 metres. It seems likely that this boundary was constructed to mark the limit of a phase of upland enclosure, as a portion of the Preseli commons were brought into cultivation in post medieval times. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the RCAHMW suggest that it may be a boundary bank for the medieval of Redwalles (Fagwyr Goch) which lies nearby to the southeast. The bank seems to be aligned with the post medieval field system of neighbouring Blaen Palis farm however, and not to be obviously associated with Fagwyr Goch.

NPRN: 304349*PRN:* 1581*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1735**THE BUNGALOW****19th century****HUNTING LODGE?**

SN0595631403 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

This ruined building was built in the late 19th century by Percy Arden of Pontfaen House, Cwm Gwaun possibly as a hunting lodge. It is said that it was never completed, but certainly appears to have been short-lived and was abandoned by the early 20th century.

NPRN: 402803*PRN:* 24471*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

1736**SUMMERTON CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9903030180 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* High

Summerton Camp is a well-preserved, Iron Age defended enclosure, set in private farmland. It consists of an inner enclosure, which is protected by a bank and ditch, surrounded by a counterscarp bank and set within a larger enclosure defended by another bank and ditch. The inner enclosure is close to circular in plan and measures 42 metres in diameter. The outer enclosure is rather more oval, measuring 110 metres northeast to southwest by 90 metres. The earthwork rampart of the outer defences still stand up to 2 metres high, the inner rampart being much lower at up to 0.6 metres high, both are surround by ditches at least 1 metre deep. The original entrance into both enclosures appears to be on their eastern sides.

NPRN: 92667*PRN:* 2588*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE299*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1737**SUMMERTON QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SM9910530074 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This 19th century quarry complex had been abandoned by the 1870s and is shown as a disused quarry on the 1889 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is said that the Rev. Thomas Martin established the quarry. Slate was quarried here, and the 1889 Ordnance Survey map clearly records a complex of buildings to the southwest of the quarry which may well have included water powered slate cutting machinery. The water was brought via a leat which ran from Ty'r Iet (now Treyet), some 750 metres to the northeast. There is an Air Shaft 270 metres to the west-northwest of the quarry which may indicate that there are underground workings here.

NPRN: 308793*PRN:* 17609*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1738**STINIOG****Prehistoric?****SETTLEMENT?**

SM9954030890 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A possible prehistoric settlement, noted during aerial reconnaissance by the RCAHMW in 1991. It was said to consist of the earthworks of a terraced field system, with possible house or hut platforms, but denuded by ploughing. It may be similar to other field systems recorded nearby at Fagwr Fran.

There is an open access forest plantation just to the east of this site, and it is possible it is visible from there.

NPRN: 408776 *PRN:* 14372*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1739**PARC LAN CARN****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN0060030900 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This large and undisturbed Bronze Age round barrow is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The barrow measures 14 metres in diameter and is nearly 1 metre high.

NPRN: 276040*PRN:* 1549*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE341*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1740**CARREG QUOITAN****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0094930247 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This large standing stone is now incorporated into a field boundary bank. The stone stands just over 2 metres high and is 1.5 by 1 metre thick. An oil painting by Mrs J.C. Young of this stone can be seen on the RCAHMW's Coflein website (NPRN 304361).

NPRN: 304361*PRN:* 1531*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE513*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1741**CASTLEBYTHE QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN0167730106 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This disused, and largely now overgrown, quarry complex was active in the 1870s and 1880s, and may have still been in use into the early 20th century.

A bridleway runs north to south through the area of the quarry.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18377*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1742**PARC CASTELL****Iron Age****PROMONTORY FORT**

SN0180130192 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This relatively well-preserved fort is located on the hillslope overlooking the Afon Anghof from the south. Its northern and western sides are defended by the steep slope which rises from the river valley floor. A curving earthwork rampart bank, still 1 metre high, and an external ditch protect the southern and eastern sides, where the land rises gradually in those directions. Overall the enclosure measures 60 metres east to west by 50 metres.

A public footpath passes to the northern side of the fort. The site is visible from the road to the southeast.

NPRN: 304364*PRN:* 1530*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE237*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1743**PUNCHESTON BURIAL
GROUND****20th century****CEMETERY**

SN0109730131 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A cemetery opened in July 1917, to the northeast of Puncheston. Unusually, there are two dedication plaques in the boundary wall, indicating that the cemetery was donated as a split site. The plaque associated with the southwestern half of the cemetery states "This burial ground was a free gift to the parish of Puncheston from our respected landlords, the representatives of R.E. Arden Esqr. July 1917." The eastern side of the cemetery has the inscription "This side was presented to the Burial Authority as a free gift by the representatives of R.E. Arden Esqr. July 1917."

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1744**PUNCHESTON WAR
MEMORIAL****20th century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SN0112430111 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This memorial stone bears the names of those who fell in the Great War as well as local men who served in the Great War. The name of a single soldier who fell during the Second World War is also included, and was presumably added to what was originally a First World War memorial.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:*

Unknown

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire
Genealogy

 Notes:

1745**FELIN WERN****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SN0203930431 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This former corn mill is shown as a working mill on the 1831, 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps, but presumably went out of use in the first half of the 20th century. The buildings still stand but have been converted for alternative uses. The mill wheel was powered by water fed into a mill pond to the north of the mill, the leat drawing water from the Afon Anghof some 650 metres to the east.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18397*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1746**MORFIL BRIDGE****19th century****RAILWAY BRIDGE**

SN0343730618 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This stone railway bridge once carried the railway between Maenclochog and Fishguard over a minor rural road. The line was built as far as Letterston by 1895 and was known as the North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway. Under GWR ownership it reached Fishguard in 1899. The bridge is a rare survival of the railway, which closed in 1949.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1747**PUNCHESTON STATION****19th century****RAILWAY STATION**

SN0184030528 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial
 Destruction*Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Puncheston Railway Station was built on the North Pembrokeshire and Fishguard line, which was opened in 1895 from Clunderwen to Letterston, via Maenclochog and other minor north Pembrokeshire stations. By 1899 the GWR had taken control of the line and extended it to Fishguard. Puncheston Station appears to have had a single station building on its platform, but this has been demolished and the site is overgrown and disused.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1748**MAEN MORVIL****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0369030716 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Maen Morvil is a roughly-hewn, unfinished wheel-headed cross, which is found in the now redundant churchyard of the former St John's Parish Church, Morfil. The stone is 1.4 metres high and was apparently cut to a shape suitable to have a wheel-cross incised into its upper section, but this work was never carried out. .

NPRN: 304368*PRN:* 1526*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE235*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

 Notes:

1749**ST JOHN'S CHURCH,
MORFIL****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0368230717 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This inscribed stone stands in the churchyard of the now redundant St John's parish church, Morfil. The stone stands almost 1 metre high and has a crude wheel-cross inscribed on one side. A hole is drilled through the stone next to the cross, indicating that it has been used as a gatepost at some time in the past, and was presumably moved into the churchyard for safe-keeping.

NPRN: 304368*PRN:* 1525*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE235*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

 Notes:

1750**ST JOHN'S PARISH
CHURCH, MORFIL****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0368930722 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path
 Intact*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

St John's stands on the site of a medieval church, although the existing building is 19th century in date. The church was deconsecrated and closed in 1985, as its congregation had become too small. It is now semi-derelict but the roof is intact and the walls still appear to be in good condition. The 19th century porch, added to the south wall of the nave has lost its roof and is now ruinous.

NPRN: 308790*PRN:* 7562*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1751**ST JOHN'S PARISH****Medieval; Post****CHURCHYARD****CHURCHYARD, MORFIL****Medieval**

SN0368830732 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The small, rectilinear churchyard around the now disused St John's church is largely overgrown. It contains a number of gravestones of 19th and 20th century date, and two Early Medieval inscribed stones (Nos. 1748-1749 in the database) stand to the south of the church. The northern part of the churchyard, between the church and the churchyard gate is still occasionally mown and more recent graves are seen here. A wrought-iron gate leading into the churchyard is dated 1922.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 46838*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1752**FAGWYR GOCH;
REDWALLS****Medieval****DESERTED MEDIEVAL
VILLAGE**

SN0572030360 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* High

During medieval times Fagwyr Goch was the focus of considerable activity. There is a rare Pembrokeshire example of a Deserted Medieval Village, now protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to the southeast of the modern farm. House platforms and enclosures at the village site are now largely obscured by bracken and other vegetation, but this may represent the site of medieval "Redwalls", where the Lords of Cemaes, including the Elizabethan George Owen of Henllys, sent their horses and stock for summer pasture on the adjacent mountain ground. Regular markets and fairs were also held here in medieval times, which suggests that it was once a place of some importance to the local economy. It is worth noting that there are faint traces of former field boundaries and possibly house sites underlying the modern field system to the north of the deserted village. These were surveyed by the RCAHMW in 2005 (recorded in the National Monuments Record as NPRN 114214).

NPRN: 276047*PRN:* 1560*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Lost Villages of Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1753**BANC DU****Neolithic****CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE**

SN0611030680 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* High

This site was the first Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure ever recorded in Wales. It occupies a rounded hill summit, and consists of an outer and inner enclosure, both of which are defined by a single bank with an outer ditch. The banks appear to be interrupted by frequent gaps, a characteristic typical of Causewayed Enclosures. The inner enclosure measures 200 metres by 150 metres. The outer enclosure measures 300 metres by 230 metres. Some excavation was carried out in 2005, when evidence was found to suggest that the outer bank was originally constructed around a timber frame and had a stone facing.. Organic material from the silts at the bottom of the outer ditch was radiocarbon dated to 3650BC, giving the site a relatively early Neolithic date. The site has been affected by medieval or post medieval farming and ploughing has denuded the features to some extent.

NPRN: 308024*PRN:* 14383*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE532*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1754**FFYNNON BEDR****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SM9674029249 Open Countryside

Condition: Unknown *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Ffynnon Bedr is one of several holy wells or healing wells within the parish of Puncheston, which are usually thought to have been used in medieval and post medieval times by people seeking a blessing or a cure for an ailment.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 11248*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1755**CASTELL PENTRE****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9787029810 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small defended enclosure has suffered some damage in the past by the construction of the minor road which runs northwards from Little Newcastle village and has cut across the eastern side of the enclosure, removing its rampart on that side. The northern and western sides of the enclosure are still well preserved, and here the single earthwork bank rises up to 1.5 metres high. The southern side has been eroded down by centuries of agricultural activity, although on this side evidence of the external ditch can still be made out. Overall the enclosure would have originally measured up to 75 metres east to west, by 60 metres north to south.

NPRN: 305208*PRN:* 2413*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE550*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1756**QUAKER BURIAL
GROUND****17th century****CEMETERY**

SM9945029260 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

In what is now a pasture field was once a walled enclosure used in the 17th century as a burial ground by local Quakers. It was apparently opened in 1683, on the land of Martel farm, which was the residence of the Simmonds family, who were prominent Quakers. There are records of a Society of Friends at Puncheston during the 1660s and 1680s and it is evident that they suffered some persecution for their refusal to worship at the parish church.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4569*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1757**PARC MAEN LLWYD****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0061929787 Puncheston

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This impressive standing stone stands 2.5 metres high, but is now within the garden of a private house. An oil painting of the stone by Mrs J.C. Young can be seen on the RCAHMW's Coflein website.

NPRN: 304466*PRN:* 1287*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE514*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1758**SMYRNA BAPTIST
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN0067229762 Puncheston

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Smyrna was a daughter chapel of Beulah, Little Newcastle and was first built in 1827. It was rebuilt in 1871 and 1928 and the vestry was added in 1955. It remains open as a place of worship in 2011. There is only a single gravestone in the plot surrounding the chapel. This dates to 1833 and commemorates John George of Fagwrfran, who is said to have been an ancestor of David Lloyd George. The stone states that he was buried here, at the chapel he had helped to build. There are no other gravestones around the chapel. More recent burials have been made at Puncheston Cemetery, outside the village.

NPRN: 10971*PRN:* 18214*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1759**BETHEL CALVINISTIC
METHODIST CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN0077329768 Puncheston

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Bethel Methodist chapel was built in 1827 as a daughter chapel of Woodstock chapel. It was rebuilt in 1891. It remains in use as a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 11759*PRN:* 18217*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1760**LLYS Y DRYW****18th century****MEETING PLACE**

SN0009830126 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

It is said that early Methodists held meetings at Llys y Dryw following a visit to Puncheston by the Methodist Revivalist Howell Harries in 1742. The congregation was strong enough by 1827 to build Bethel chapel in the village in 1827.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1763**CASTELL MAEL****Medieval****RINGWORK**

SN0097529746 Puncheston

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

There is some uncertainty about the true nature of this is well-preserved defensive site. It sits at the edge of a natural promontory overlooking the Afon Anghof, using the steep slope rising from the valley floor to protect its southern side, with a horseshoe-shaped earthwork rampart and ditch protecting the other sides. The rampart bank is still over 2 metres high in places and the ditch up to 2 metres deep. The enclosure measures approximately 90 metres east to west, by 75 metres. The uncertainty lies in fully understanding the date of the site, which could be a medieval ringwork or an Iron Age defended enclosure. It is even possible that it was an Iron Age fort that was re-used in medieval times.

NPRN: 94192*PRN:* 1276*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE232*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1764**PUNCHESTON NATIONAL SCHOOL** **19th century** **SCHOOL**

SN0097929769 Puncheston

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* High

This is the old school in Puncheston village. It was originally built as a National or church school in about 1853 and remained open for a century, being replaced by the present village school in 1953. It was later converted into a private dwelling. One of its most significant historical associations is with the poet Waldo Williams, who was headmaster here during the Second World War.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1765**WHITE HART****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE?**

SN0078529709 Puncheston

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Converted*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The White Hart is said to have been an inn during the 18th or early 19th century. The building has been a private dwelling since the second half of the 19th century, with no evidence of use as a pub in that period. It has been sympathetically restored in the early 21st century and is a listed building as a good example of a traditional Pembrokeshire cottage.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 59757*Listed Building Number:* 25868*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1766**DROVERS ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0076129695 Puncheston

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* High*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Drovers Arms had opened by the time of the 1861 census. It remains open as a public house in 2011.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1767**PENYGRAIG****17th century****QUAKER MEETING HOUSE**

SN0079829629 Puncheston

Condition: Destroyed *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

During the second half of the 17th century there was an active Society of Friends (Quakers) in Puncheston, of which the Simmonds family of Martel were prominent. A Quaker Meeting House is said to have been built at or close to the yard of Penygraig Farm. It had fallen out of use by 1725, by when many Quakers had emigrated to America to escape persecution.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1768**PUNCHESTON****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0071829719 Puncheston

Condition: Various *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* High

Puncheston is a small village which has its origins in medieval times. In Welsh it is known as Casmael, thought to be derived from Castell Mael, referring to the Norman ringwork castle, the earthwork remains of which still stand at the edge of the settlement. St Mary's parish church stands on the site of its medieval predecessor at the heart of the village. It was one of a series of Anglo-Norman settlements which appeared across central Pembrokeshire during the 12th century, their castles apparently intended to protect the anglicised south of the county from attack by the Welsh to the north.

Although little detail is known of its origins or medieval history, but Puncheston's built-heritage reflects its post-medieval development as the focus for economic and social life within the wider parish. Perhaps the most interesting association is with an active local Quaker church during the 17th century, led by the influential Symmons family of Martel.

By the time of the first detailed maps of the area, produced in the early 19th century by the Ordnance Survey, the nucleus of the village already existed. Puncheston acquired a Baptist and Methodist chapels during the 19th century, along with a village school. A post office and stores were found here, as well as a series of public houses, the most recent of which is the Drovers Arms, which remains open in 2011. The name of the inn points to a historic link between the village and the droving trade which was so important to the wider area in post-medieval times.

The village was boosted at the start of the 20th century when the North Pembrokeshire Railway was constructed to link the main South Wales line, via its Maenclochog branch, to the port of Fishguard. The line passed close to the eastern side of the village, which allowed for a railway station to be constructed to serve the community. Since the closure of the line during the 1960s, Puncheston's relatively remote location has limited its growth, but it retains a school, pub, church and chapels.

In cultural terms, Puncheston is notable for its association with William Gambold, who served

Notes:

as the rector here in the early 18th century and was a friend of the antiquarian Edward Llwyd. Gambold wrote a Welsh dictionary which remained unpublished when he died in 1728, but succeeded in publishing a Welsh grammar book in 1727. Puncheston is also the birthplace of the 19th century poet Evan Rees, known by his bardic name “Dyfed,” as well as for the fact that the great 20th century poet Waldo Williams was the headmaster of the village school around the time of the Second World War.

NPRN: 0

PRN: 0

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Various

Management: Various

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1769**CAS FUWCH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0245029110 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* High*Interpretation Potential:* High

This impressive defended enclosure is thought to be Iron Age in date. It does however have a number of characteristics that are not typically Iron Age. It is polygonal in shape and within the enclosure the outlines of up to 6 rectilinear buildings can be made out. It is not impossible that the enclosure dates to, or was reused in the early medieval or medieval times. The enclosure is defended by a strong earthwork bank, with an external ditch. These still measure close to 3 metres high in places when measured from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the bank.. The overall measurement of the enclosure is up to 100 metres north to south, by 90 metres east to west. Internally it measures circa 75 metres by 60 metres. The entrance may have been at the southern side, where there is a gap in the rampart bank.

NPRN: 304471*PRN:* 1291*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE239*Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1770**MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW
CEMETERY**

SN0281729638 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* High*Interpretation Potential:* High

This round barrow cemetery is found on the summit of Mynydd Castlebythe and consists of two substantial round barrow, a large ring barrow and a small ring barrow, all of which would have been built in the Bronze Age to mark cremation burials. The westernmost barrow is the smallest of the structures, being a ring barrow measuring 8 metres by 7 metres in size and defined by an oval earth and stone bank, 0.35 metres high. To its east, nearly 50 metres to its northeast is a larger ring barrow, which measures 17 metres in diameter, with a circular bank measuring 4 metres wide and 0.5 metres high. A further 50 metres to the east is a large round barrow, 25 metres in diameter by 1.2 metres high. 50 metres to the east of this barrow is the second round barrow, measuring 24 metres in diameter and 2.5 metres high.

This is a good viewpoint

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 48352*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE516*Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

Notes:

1771**TY RHYG****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0483029220 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

An earthwork enclosure, somewhat denuded and overlain by post medieval field boundaries but still visible from the air and possessing low earthwork banks. It measures 80 metres east to west, by 50 metres.

NPRN: 402273*PRN:* 14371*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1772**ST BERNARD'S WELL
MOUNTAIN****Prehistoric?****SETTLEMENT**

SN0567029330 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This complex of enclosures, boundary banks and apparent hut circles are seen in a roadside field, but best viewed on aerial photographs. They are thought to represent an Iron Age unenclosed settlement, although they remain undated.

The B4329 passes immediately to the northwest and a public footpath passes to the northeast.

NPRN: 304444*PRN:* 1323*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE399*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1773**SYFYNWY FACTORY****19th century****WOOLLEN FACTORY**

SN0676929872 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Syfywnwy Factory was a working woollen mill shown on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. It is now a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

 Notes:

1774**FFYNNON OLDEN****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HEALING WELL**

SM9743028900 Open Countryside

Condition: Unknown *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This is one of several traditional healing wells in the Little Newcastle district. The waters of Ffynnon Olden, also known as Golden Well, were thought to have curative properties for infant ailments. It is said that the spring was unfailing, and that the water in the well ebbed and flowed with the tides. Ffynnon Olden was located in a field and may have been lost to land improvement. The stream which ran southwards from the spring to join the Afon Anghof can still be traced to the south of the field.

NPRN: 32480*PRN:* 4558*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1775**LITTLE NEWCASTLE
SCHOOL****19th century****SCHOOL**

SM9797328944 Little Newcastle

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Little Newcastle school was opened in 1877, as a National or church school. It closed in 1946. After a period of dereliction, it was purchased by the local community and restored to serve as an attractive community hall.

NPRN: 406027*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Community Association*Management:* Community Association*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1776**LITTLE NEWCASTLE
WAR MEMORIAL****21st century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SM9800028927 Little Newcastle

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This memorial was erected by the local community in the early 21st century to commemorate local men who had fallen in the First and Second World Wars. It stands outside the churchyard at the edge of the village green.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Community*Management:* Community*Bibliography:*

Related Themes: Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire
Genealogy

 Notes:

1777**SWAN INN****19th century; Modern PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9806029023 Little Newcastle

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Swan Inn has served the community for over century. It was open by the 1880s and remains open in 2011. The RCAHMW record that the main pub building is 19th century in date, but that there is an early building forming a rear wing to the property.

NPRN: 30277*PRN:* 8474*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1779**ST. PETER'S PARISH
CHURCH, LITTLE
NEWCASTLE****Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9801328895 Little Newcastle

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* High *Interpretation Potential:* High

St Peter's is known to have been founded before the 13th century, as it was granted to Pill Priory by Adam de Rupe in the late 12th century. His grant refers to it as "St Davids" however. The reasons for the change of name are not known, but if there was originally a St David dedication, the church may well have origins in pre-Norman times. The present church building dates to the 19th century, as the medieval church was restored several times before being rebuilt in the 1870s. It is notable for its attractive late 20th century stained glass windows, five of which were created by Caroline Loveys and two by John Edwards. An earlier window created by Roy Lewis in 1962. A memorial commemorating an American airman killed in an air crash near the village in 1943.

During the summer the church is open to the public during the day.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 4570*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales *Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:*

Author Unknown, Date Unknown, Eglwys Sant Pedr - Little Newcastle St Peters Church
Unknown, Unknown, The Pembrokeshire Saints and Stones Pilgrimages: The Bishops Road

Related Themes: Religious Sites

 Notes:

1780**NEW HOUSE
CROSSROADS****Second World War****AIR CRASH SITE**

SM9889027100 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

On January 3rd 1943, an American Air Force Liberator Bomber crash landed near these crossroads. One member of the crew was killed, 2nd Lt. K. Canfield of 66th Squadron, 4th Bomb Group. He is commemorated by a memorial in Little Newcastle parish church. A plaque marks the crash site at the crossroads.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1781**ST. PETER'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD, LITTLE
NEWCASTLE****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9798828899 Little Newcastle

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The parish church stands in a churchyard which contains many interesting gravestones and memorials.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1782**LITTLE NEWCASTLE;
CASNEWYDD BACH****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SM9795928981 Little Newcastle

Condition: Various *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* High

Little Newcastle village is thought likely to have been founded soon after the Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire in the late 11th century. The parish church was certainly in existence by the late 12th century when the manorial lord, Adam de Rupe, granted it to Pill Priory, near Milford Haven. The grant to the priory names the church as St David's, however, which may suggest that a pre-Norman church existed here, and possibly therefore an earlier native settlement, but this cannot be substantiated at present.

By the 12th century there was also a Norman motte and bailey castle built alongside the church. This castle has now disappeared from the landscape, having been levelled in the 1960s, and incorporated into the village green to the north of the church. The manor or Knight's Fief of Little Newcastle was administered on the Anglo-Norman model from this castle during medieval times, but like most motte and bailey castles, would have probably outlived its usefulness during the 14th century.

It seems evident that a small agricultural settlement would have existed around the church and castle from the 12th century onwards. Its prominence as a manorial centre probably explains why Little Newcastle continued to be of some importance to the wider area and held its own annual fairs in post medieval times.

We do not get a detailed picture of the village until the first detailed maps are produced in the 19th century. The 1889 Ordnance Survey map shows very clearly that the castle mound occupied most of the large village "green" which is now a central feature of the settlement. The church and cottages forming the village are seen arranged around the castle/green site, as they are to the present day. The Swan Inn, the village pub, stood to the north of the green and one possible tantalising clue relating to the medieval status of the settlement as a manorial centre is the presence of Court House to the east of the green. Opposite the Court House was a smithy, whilst a National School had been built at the southwestern side of the green in 1877. Clearly the village had retained something of its historic importance as an economic and social focus for

 Notes:

its parish and hinterland. The one thing absent from the village was a nonconformist chapel, but Beulah Baptist chapel stood some 500 metres south of the church.

Most of these historic features are still identifiable in the village today and the heritage value of Little Newcastle is enhanced by its association with traditions such as being the birthplace of the pirate Black Bartholomew and also the burial place of Thomas John of Summerton, a local Baptist who was wrongly accused of helping the French during the 1797 “Last Invasion of Britain” and almost went to the gallows as a result. The parish church is one of the hidden heritage gems of the district, with its stunning late-20th century stained glass windows and its touching memorial to the American airman killed during an air crash near the village during the Second World War.

NPRN: 0

PRN: 0

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Various

Management: Various

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1783**BEULAH BAPTIST
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9808128451 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Originally built in 1808 and rebuilt in 1910, Beulah remains open in 2011. Its frontage is in the Art Nouveau style as a result of the alterations made in 1911. It is the mother church of Smyrna, Puncheston.

NPRN: 10974*PRN:* 17661*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1784**BEULAH BAPTIST
CHAPEL, BURIAL
GROUND****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9804628459 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small graveyard is attached to Beulah Baptist chapel.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

Notes:

1785**BEULAH****19th century****RAILWAY BRIDGE**

SM9809328428 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The stone abutments of a railway bridge that carried the former North Pembrokeshire railway across the road can still be seen close to Beulah chapel. A second bridge, which carried the line across the Glanrhyd stream, once stood just 70 metres to the east-southeast of here. It too has had its central section removed and only the stone abutments stand.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1786**BEULAH****19th century****FOOTBRIDGE**

SM9812428364 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This attractive two-arched bridge crosses the Afon Angof to the south of Beulah chapel. A bridleway crosses the river here, and runs north-northeast to Glanrhyd farm on the Puncheston to Little Newcastle road. The bridge is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown *Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1787**THE ALTAR, COLSTON****Neolithic****CHAMBERED TOMB**

SM9829228125 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This chambered tomb stands in a private field and cannot be seen from the road. It was damaged in 1815, possibly by road widening, and part of the tomb was demolished, leaving a single chamber and capstone. The monument stands close to the field boundary hedge and now consists of two upright stones, which support the northern end of the capstone; the southern end of the capstone seems to rest on the field bank. The capstone measures 1.8 metres by 1.7 metres and is 1 metre thick. Other large stone blocks are piled up against the boundary bank to the east of the chamber, which may be parts of the original tomb. A cairn mound was described here in 1914, and there is some evidence still that the tomb stands on a slight mound.

NPRN: 305211*PRN:* 2412*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE025*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1788**MARTEL FLOUR MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9904028420 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Martel Flour mill was operating during the 19th century and appears to have survived into the first half of the 20th century. It appears as part of "Martle Mills" on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map and is still shown as a flour mill on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map. Its date of closure is not known. Martel Woollen Mill stood just to the east.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17665*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1789**MARTEL WOOLLEN MILL Post Medieval****WOOLLEN MILL**

SM9909028407 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

Martel Woollen mill was operating during the 19th century and appears to have survived into the early decades of the 20th century. It appears as part of "Martle Mills" on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map and is still shown as a flour mill on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. Its date of closure is not known. Martel Flour Mill stood just to the west. Most, if not all of the complex seems to have been demolished and the area is now part of a working farm.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

 Notes:

1790**MARTEL****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9912028720 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* No Access
 Destruction*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The site of the original homestead of Martel lies about 350 metres south-southeast of the later Martel Farm. There is now no trace of the old house, which had been abandoned before the end of the 18th century. It appears that the name of the property was taken from the family that originally lived here, and a John Martel is recorded as the owner in the late 15th century. One of his daughters married John Symmons in the mid-16th century and his descendants resided here until the late 18th century when they abandoned the original house and sold the property, as well as Llanstinian, to William Knox. The Symmons family are perhaps most noted for their association with the Quaker cause during the 17th century, for which they suffered some persecution. The family coat of arms is engraved on a chalice now preserved at Puncheston parish church.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 2419*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1791**MARTEL RAILWAY
BRIDGE****20th century****RAILWAY BRIDGE**

SM9954028690 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The stone abutments of a railway bridge that carried the former North Pembrokeshire railway across the road can still be seen here, just to the north of the Martel road bridge which crosses the Afon Anghof. It has had its central section removed and only the stone abutments stand.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1792**LONGHOOK FAWR****16th century; 19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0055028210 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

The old farmhouse at Longhook Fawr dates to the early 19th century and is in late Georgian style. It was abandoned in the late 20th century, when a new farmhouse was built at the southern edge of the farmyard area. Longhook was a property of the Perrott family of Haroldston, Haverfordwest by the early 17th century. For a time the property was used by the Symyns or Simmonds family of Martel, Puncheston, but by the later 18th century it had been sold by the Perrotts to William Knox of Llanstinian and remained part of the Llanstinian estate into the 19th century. It was listed as a good example of a regional farmhouse in the Georgian style.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 38324*Listed Building Number:* 20521*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1793**FFYNNON MIHANGEL****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN0204528823 Castlebythe

Condition: Unknown*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Ffynnon Mihangel may have origins as a medieval holy well, but no tradition regarding the curative properties of the water have been recorded. In 1914 the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments described it as a simple village well, where the water collected in a stone-built "basin". Late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show a footpath running to the spring from the village to the east.

NPRN: 32479*PRN:* 1292*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1794**ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH
CHURCH, CASTLEBYTHE****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0209828967 Castlebythe

Condition: Substantial
 Destruction*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

St. Michael's church is included in the Taxatio list prepared in 1291 for Pope Nicholas IV, named as "Castro Puich". By the 16th century it was in the patronage of the Perrot family of Haroldston, near Haverfordwest, who held the manor of Castlebythe. The church was described by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, who visited the church in 1914, as having a "chancel, nave and double bellcote on the west gable". The church seen at that time had been built in 1875, on the foundations of the medieval church. The last christening was held here in 1959 and the last burial dates to 1979. The church closed in the mid-1980s and was subsequently deliberately "ruined" by removing the roof and upper parts of the walls and all internal fixtures and fittings, leaving only the lower parts of the walls, standing to about 1 metre high, as a footprint of the building. The site is now becoming overgrown.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1304*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1795**ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD,
CASTLEBYTHE****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0209228951 Castlebythe

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The small churchyard around the now ruined St Michael's Church, Castlebythe saw its last internment around 1980, before the church was closed. There are still many gravestones and monuments in the churchyard, but it is no longer maintained and is becoming overgrown, with trees and saplings growing amongst the gravestones.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1796**CASTLEBYTHE MOTTE****Medieval****MOTTE**

SN0214928995 Castlebythe

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small motte stands at the roadside in Castlebythe. It is now obscured to some degree by trees and saplings growing over the mound and the surrounding area. The motte has been damaged, prior to the 20th century, but is still recognisable and stands up to 4 metres high. There are traces of a ditch around the motte. Little is known about this site, and a claim by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in 1925 that an earthwork enclosure to the east, known as Castell y Fuwch, was a detached bailey associated with the motte cannot be verified and seem unlikely.

NPRN: 304470*PRN:* 1277*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE238*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* The Castles that shaped Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1797**CASTELL Y FUWCH;
CASTLEBYTHE****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0213029070 Castlebythe

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

Castlebythe is a settlement which has its origins in medieval times. It was clearly a place of some significance after the Anglo-Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire. It has a 12th century castle motte and the site of the now ruined medieval parish church. There is however no evidence in the landscape that there was ever any more than a tiny hamlet here, and in the past 200 years only a small group of farms has existed close to the church, including Castlebythe Farm, which was a minor gentry residence by the 16th century, when occupied by members of the Perrot family. Just three working farms were found to make up the hamlet when visited in 2011.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1798**DYFFRYN****Bronze Age****STONE CIRCLE?; CAIRN?**

SN0592228452 Castlebythe Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A stone circle, now consisting of 10 stones which on average measure up to 1 metre high. At least three other stones once formed the circle. They surround an apparent round barrow, 20 metres in diameter and 0.5 metres high. Cadw have scheduled the site as a stone circle, but the RCAHMW still refer to the site as a cairn, the stones representing an elaborate kerb around the monument.

The monument is visible from a nearby public footpath, which passes just to the south. It is on private land.

NPRN: 304440 *PRN:* 1307*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE120*Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1799**SILOH
CONGREGATIONAL
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN0397328139 Tufton

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small, rural chapel was built in 1842 and restored in 1900.

NPRN: 10976*PRN:* 18250*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1800**SILOH
CONGREGATIONAL
CHAPEL BURIAL
GROUND****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SN0395128136 Tufton

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

There is a relatively large graveyard attached to Siloh Chapel. Much of the area has not been used, but there are many interesting gravestones and monuments to the southwest of the chapel building.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1802**TUFTON****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN0398728158 Tufton

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A smithy is shown here on late 19th century and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. The building has been converted into a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18237*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

 Notes:

1803**TUFTON ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0403228155 Tufton

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Tufton Arms is a small, traditional pub which has been serving the local community since at least the 1880s. It is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. It does not appear on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map however.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1804**TUFTON CASTLE****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0417028350 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This defended enclosure has been badly denuded by centuries of ploughing, to the point that its earthwork ramparts are now very low features and the site is now best seen on aerial photographs. It was defended by a single rampart bank, with an external ditch. These are best seen on the western side of the site, the eastern side having been completely ploughed out. The southern side is overlain or clipped by the main road and the hedgebank that runs parallel to it. The overall measurements of the site are roughly 60 metres north to south, by 40 metres east to west.

NPRN: 304480*PRN:* 1293*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1805**TAVERN FARM****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0480028430 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small, oval defended enclosure measures 36 metres by 30 metres and is defined by a single earthwork rampart, now denuded by centuries of ploughing. A relict field system is visible from the air in the fields to the north of the enclosure.

The DAT PRN for the relict field system in PRN35755

NPRN: 304481*PRN:* 1294*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1806**YSGOL GARN OCHR****19th century****SCHOOL**

SN0552328276 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This former schoolroom is now in a state of dereliction. It was opened in 1887 and closed in 1953. In its heyday it had up to 70 pupils.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20854*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1807**PEN BANC****Iron Age?****ENCLOSURE?**

SN0590028720 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

An apparent oval enclosure visible on aerial photographs, measuring about 80 metres northwest to southeast, by 65 metres wide.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1316*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1808**COLSTON****Medieval?****DESERTED SETTLEMENT**

SM9854027970 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path
 Destruction

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMW in 1990 seem to show a series of earth banks in the field to the south of Colston. It has been suggested that these represent an area of a larger medieval village which became abandoned.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 14374

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Private *Management:* Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1809**PENLAN****Second World War****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY**

SM9959027010 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small searchlight battery was located here during the Second World War. After the war two concrete hut bases remained on the site, but these had been removed by the early 21st century.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 28751*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1811**PARC CASTELL****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN0206027240 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A relatively well-preserved round barrow in a pasture field. The barrow measures about 18 metres in diameter and is up to 0.75 metres high. It has been slightly denuded by ploughing over many years, but is not significantly affected and its archaeological potential remains high.

NPRN: 304468*PRN:* 1305*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE515*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1812**POLL TAX INN****Post Medieval****INN**

SN0333727591 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Richard Fenton described the Poll Tax Inn at the beginning of the 19th century as possibly having received its name as a result of "poll tax collectors" meeting here in former times to receive taxes. The Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen refers to the place as "Paltockes Inn". It is not clear what the name refers to, but the presumption must be that there was an inn here during the late 16th or early 17th century. It is possible that "Paltocke" or "Paltockes" was a personal name.

NPRN: 30077*PRN:* 6667*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1813**CASTELL HENDRE****Medieval****MOAT**

SN0445527561 Henry's Moat

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This fine medieval motte probably dates to the 12th century and is typical of the small fortifications which appeared during that century as the Norman conquerors attempted to strengthen their hold on the countryside. It is one of a chain of similar small castles across central Pembrokeshire which may represent an attempt to protect the newly conquered Norman lands of south Pembrokeshire from the Welsh to the north. The motte is now partly obscured by trees, and a small slate quarry to the east of the castle mound has impacted on its setting, but it still measures 30 metres in diameter and rises over 3 metres in height. There seems to originally have been a defensive ditch around the circumference of the motte. A hollow on the top of the motte may represent the foundation of the tower that would have stood upon it during the 12th century. It is possible that this castle was abandoned and replaced by a larger fortification at New Moat by the 13th century.

The motte can be seen from the adjacent parish churchyard.

NPRN: 304476*PRN:* 1299*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1814**HENRY'S MOAT****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0446827406 Henry's Moat

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This Iron Age enclosure is found in a pasture field immediately to the south of Henry's Moat village. It measures close to 90 metres long north to south, by 65 metres wide east to west, although its western side has been partly damaged by the construction of a minor rural road. The single rampart which defended the enclosure has been ploughed down by many years of agricultural activity, but is still visible and stands almost 0.5 metres high in places. The enclosure is located to the west of a small, steep-sided stream valley, the slopes of which would have protected the eastern side from attack.

NPRN: 304478*PRN:* 1300*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1815**HENRY'S MOAT****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0442027520 Henry's Moat

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A stone slab decorated with an incised cross is found in the chancel of St. Brynach's church. It was first recorded in 1884 when it was uncovered during the restoration of the church.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 46794*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

 Notes:

1816

ST. BRYNACH'S PARISH **Medieval; Post** **CHURCH**
CHURCH, HENRY'S MOAT **Medieval**

SN0442027530 Henry's Moat

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

St Brynach's church may have early medieval roots, given its dedication to an important early Celtic saint, but its first mention dates to 1291, when it was mentioned in the Taxatio list drawn up for Pope Nicholas IV. Less than half of the standing church building is of medieval date, as it was heavily renovated in 1884-85. It now consists of a chancel, nave, south transept and a porch on its northern side. Some medieval features are visible inside the church, such as a medieval font, a piscina and the corbels which originally supported the beam for a rood screen.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 1295

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Church in Wales *Management:* Church in Wales

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Religious Sites

Notes:

1818**FARTHINGS HOOK MILL****19th century****WOOLLEN MILL**

SN0484827147 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

Farthing Hook Mill was in existence by the time of the Land Tax survey of 1786, when it was part of the estate of the Vaughan family of Pontfaen, Cwm Gwaun. It is shown as a working mill on the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings. It is possible that it was originally a corn mill, but a woollen mill was established here in 1847, producing cloth for the local market, which continued in production until closure in 1943. The mill was housed in a long building complex just to the east of the Afon Syfni, from which it took water to power its machinery. These buildings were derelict by the late 20th century and may now have fallen into ruin. A house some 50 metres to the east, called Farthings Hook Mill, was probably the mill house. It is now used as a holiday home.

See "Pembrokeshire and the woollen industry" in *The Pembrokeshire historian : journal of the Pembrokeshire Local History Society* - No. 2 - 1966. A public footpath, PP30/9/1, runs just to the east of the Mill House.

NPRN: 117904*PRN:* 18254*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

 Notes:

1819

ST BRYNACH'S CHAPEL; Medieval CHAPEL
BERNARD'S WELL
CHAPEL

SN0543227994 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial Destruction *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This is the site of a medieval well chapel, which stood just to the west of St Brynach's Well. When Richard Fenton visited the site at the start of the 19th century, the chapel was already a ruin. By the time the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments visited the site in 1914, only slight traces of the foundations could be seen in undergrowth and it was said that the chapel may have been about 30 feet in length (9 metres). By the early 21st century there are no recognisable traces of the chapel surviving on the surface, although archaeological remains may of course survive.

A public footpath, PP30/9/1, runs just to the south of the well.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 1313

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Private *Management:* Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Religious Sites

Notes:

1820**ST BRYNACH'S WELL****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN0544227997 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

St Brynach's Well was described by Richard Fenton in the early 19th century as a "redundant spring" close to the ruins of St Brynach's Chapel. He also noted an upright stone alongside the well marked with a "rude cross". This stone was not seen by later visitors and its origin and fate are unknown. By 1914, when the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments visited the well, they found it to be a strong spring, with a masonry hood, adjacent to a former well-chamber. Most recently, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust recorded in 2011 that the spring flows from a stone-lined hollow into a pool, before draining away. It is now overlain by an earthwork bank, but protected by a stone roof.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1315*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Fenton, R, 1811, A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire

Ing, M, 2012, Medieval and Early Post-medieval Holy Wells - a Threat Related Assessment 2011

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1821**FARTHINGS HOOK****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0507327006 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A historic home described by Major Francis Jones in his Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire.

A public footpath, PP30/10/3 runs, through the property.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17275*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2124**CASTLEBYTHE;
CASFUWCH****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0211329040

Condition: Substantially Intact *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

Castlebythe was home to a branch of the Phillipps family of Picton by the middle of the 16th century. This family married into the Lloyds of Cilciffeth, but the last of the Phillipps family of Castlebythe had died by the end of the 17th century. A branch of the Lloyds of Cilciffeth lived close by at Lower Castlebythe during the same period. Both properties have survived as working farms to the present day.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: *Management:*

Bibliography:

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

Notes:

2125**COLSTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9851128082

Condition: Substantially Intact *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Colston was the home was the home of the Voyle family during the 16th century. The Symmons family lived here during the 17th century and in 1670 the homestead was assessed at three hearths. The Symmons family were still here during the 18th century but by the end of the century Land Tax records show that four farms at Colston were part of the Llanstinian estate of William Knox. The 1831 Ordnance Survey map names the property as Old Coldstone and it was known as Coldstone on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: *Management:*

Bibliography:

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

Notes:

2126**FFYNONE****17th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9813027500

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This was the home of members of the Symmons family of nearby Colston during the 17th century and their descendants were here until the early 19th century. They were followed by the Williams family until the early 20th century. By the end of the 20th century the dwelling appears to have been derelict, although a collection of modern farm buildings were still in use around the farmyard.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* *Management:**Bibliography:*

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

 Notes:

2127**SUMMERTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9870929892

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

Summerton is recorded as the home of one James ap Rees as early as 1594. A small country mansion was later built here but this had declined by the late 19th century. It is shown as Summerton House on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The house was a large farmhouse by this time. By the 21st century the dwelling seems to have been reduced in size, compared to that shown on earlier maps. Summerton House was also known as East Summerton, distinct from the neighbouring property known as Summerton Farm.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* *Management:**Bibliography:*

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1810**CASTELL FLEMISH****Roman****VILLA**

SN0071426796 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Castle Flemish is a rare example of an attested settlement site of the Roman period in Pembrokeshire. Minor excavations carried out here in 1922 showed that the squarish enclosure was defined by a broad earth rampart, up to 6 metres wide with stone walling on its outer face, separated from a 4 metre wide ditch by a metre with berm. Within the enclosure evidence for at least one timber-framed, slate-roofed building was excavated. The slates were hexagonal in shape, which is a typical Roman characteristic. This structure had a clay floor, over a cobbled base. Sherds of late 1st century or early 2nd century AD Roman Samian ware pottery were found beneath the floor. Terracotta flue tiles and bricks were also found, which suggest that a hypocaust heating system was present at the site. In the early 19th century, Richard Fenton noted that he saw "Roman brick and cement" here, as well as a possible Roman milestone nearby. The little evidence which has been recorded seems to confirm that Castell Flemish was a Roman site, and it is now thought likely that it was an enclosed villa or farmstead, rather than a small fortification.

The site is divided in two by a minor road. The northern part of the enclosure lies within Puncheston Community, the southern part (where the 1922 excavations took place) in Ambleston Community.

NPRN: 304464*PRN:* 1278*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE058*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1822**FARTHINGS HOOK
BRIDGE****19th century****BRIDGE**

SN0470326947 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

Possibly of 18th century origin, this attractive stone bridge crosses the Afon Syfynwy. Unusually, it has two small arches of different character, A parish boundary stone is built into the parapet.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18257*Listed Building Number:* 83172*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

9. PUNCHESTON CULTURAL GAZETTEER

10101

WILLIAM GAMBOLD

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9920134544

17th century; 18th century

William Gambold (1672-1728) was the Rector of Puncheston and Llanychaer in the early 18th century. By 1707 he was keeping a school at Llanychaer and opened a school in Puncheston in 1710. In later life he published a Grammar of the Welsh Language (1727). He was a friend and associate of the eminent antiquarian Edward Llwyd.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10128

WALDO WILLIAMS

POET

SN1223221044

20th century

The Welsh language poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971) was raised in Elm Cottage, Llandysilio. He was born in Haverfordwest, but his family were from Llandysilio and returned to the village when he was a young boy. His father became the school master at Mynachlogddu. Until the family moved to Mynachlogddu, Waldo had been raised to speak English, but he soon became fluent in the Welsh language. As a young man he was baptised at Blaenconin, Llandysilio but in later years he became a practising Quaker regularly worshipped at the Quaker Meeting House in Milford Haven. As a Quaker, he was a pacifist. He spent the first part of the Second World War as a schoolmaster at Puncheston, moving to the Llyn Peninsula in 1942 with his wife. She passed away the following year, and Waldo never remarried. He was among those who opposed plans to turn his beloved Preseli mountains into a military range after the Second World War. During the 1950s he became Plaid Cymru's first ever parliamentary candidate in Pembrokeshire. More than anything, Waldo is recognised as one of the greatest Welsh poets of the 20th century. He died in 1971 and is buried at Blaenconin Baptist chapel, Llandysilio.

Cymdeithas Waldo Society was established in 2010 to promote knowledge of Waldo and his work. <http://www.cymdeithaswaldosociety.org.uk/>

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: High

Accessibility: Visible from road/path

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Language and literature

Notes:

10143

EVAN REES (DYFED)

POET

SN0046131231

19th century

The poet and Archdruid Evan Rees (Dyfed) was born at a cottage called Bwlch Wil, on the land of Fagwr Fran Uchaf in 1850. He won the Chair at the National Eisteddfod four times and also won the Chair at the World Fair Eisteddfod in Chicago in 1893. He became the Archdruid of the Gorsedd of the Bards in 1906. He died in 1923.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Language and literature

Notes:

10144

BATTLE OF MORVIL

BATTLE

SN0330031500

Medieval

According to tradition, the first Norman incursion into north Pembrokeshire came through Fishguard. A Norman army led by "Martin de Turribus" spent their first night camped at Cronllwyn, in the lower Gwaun valley. They then proceeded to Morvil, where they fought and defeated a local Welsh force.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10145

MARTEL

QUAKERS

SM9902029080

17th century

Martel was the home of a prominent Quaker family in the 17th century. The Simmonds family donated land for a Quaker burial ground in 1683 and there are a number of records showing that they were persecuted for their beliefs, with Thomas Simmonds of Martel having cattle and crops seized on a number of occasions as the result of his refusal to attend the parish church. The seized goods were sold cheaply and part of the proceeds donated to the poor of the parish, although on at least one occasion the poor refused to accept the money as they recognised Simmonds innocence and had benefited from his own charity in the past (from the RCAHMW's Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925).

Visitor Potential: None

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10146

PUNCHESTON REVIVAL

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

SN0068729742

18th century

In 1795, there was an upsurge in interest in the Baptist cause in the Puncheston area. The young Joseph Harris of Wolfcastle was inspired by this revival and began preaching as a result. He was later to become known as Gomer, and published the Welsh-language newspaper "Seren Gomer", for which he is sometimes known as the "father of the Welsh newspaper".

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10147

HOWELL HARRIES

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SN0079629729

18th century

The early Methodist revivalist Howell Harries is said to have preached in Puncheston village in 1742. A Methodist society may have grown out of this and a small congregation met at Llys y Dryw during the 18th century. By 1827 their cause was strong enough to build Bethel chapel in the village.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10148

ROCKY MARCIANO

SPORTING FIGURE

SN0054229716

20th century

According to local tradition, the famous American heavyweight boxer Rocky Marciano was stationed at an American army camp in Puncheston for a period during the Second World War. He is known to have been in Wales from 1943 onwards and to have boxed at RAF St Athan and in Swansea. The camp occupied the land where the village school now stands.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10149

LITTLE NEWCASTLE FAIRS

FAIR

SM9800028985

Post Medieval

According to Samuel Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Wales" of 1833, fairs were annually held in Little Newcastle village on May 6th and July 10th.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10150

BARTI DDU; BLACK BARTHOLEMEW

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9800528973

17th century; 18th century

John "Bartholemew" Roberts was born in Little Newcastle in 1682. By 1713 he was a sailor and is known to have been amongst the crew of a slave ship called "Princess" in 1718. The ship was captured by the pirate Howel Davies, who was originally from Milford Haven, and Roberts joined the pirate crew of his fellow Welshman. He was to succeed Davies as captain, after his death, and for three years was probably the most successful pirates on record. He was killed in an attack by a Royal Navy ship at Cape Lopez, Gabon in February 1722. His death is said to have marked the end of the "Golden Age of Piracy". He is remembered today as "Black Bart" and was immortalised in the book "General History of the Pyrates" which was written in 1724, by Captain Charles Johnson (possibly a pseudonym for Daniel Defoe), and gives considerable detail about his exploits.

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:**Bibliography:*

Unknown, Unknown, The Pembrokeshire Saints and Stones Pilgrimages: The Bishops Road

Related Themes: Smugglers, wreckers and pirates

Notes:

10151

THOMAS JOHN

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9852329871

18th century

After the failed French landings on Strumble Head in 1797, the authorities were highly suspicious of a perceived role played by local nonconformists in assisting the French invaders. Although there was no substance to these suspicions, a number of Pembrokeshire Baptists were arrested and tried for treason. One of these was Thomas John of Summerton. The case collapsed when it came to trial, when one French prisoner, troubled by his conscience, told the court that he had been bribed to give false evidence against the men. Without this confession they would have almost certainly have been executed. Thomas John did not enjoy a long life however, as he died aged 38 in 1804. His grave can be seen in the parish church in Little Newcastle.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

**10. PUNCHESTON
NATURAL ATTRACTIONS
GAZETTEER**

30092

CASTLEBLYTHE COMMON;MYNYDD CASTLEBLYTHE

COMMON LAND

SN0169028590

An extensive block of common land, now broken up into several different areas

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Unknown

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Commons, bogs and fens

Notes:

30094

PUNCHESTON COMMON

COMMON LAND

SN0043030040

A block of common to the northwest of Puncheston, measuring a maximum of 1400 metres northeast to southwest by 770m, with a few smaller pieces of common around the south and east of the village

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Unknown

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30093

WAUN FAWR

COMMON LAND

SN0173030410

Several small blocks of common, formerly Waun Fawr but broken up by the former railway.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Unknown

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Commons, bogs and fens

Notes: