

# Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

## Part F Rudbaxton Community Audit



For: PLANED

May  
2012



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/230

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*Cover photograph: David Rees gravestone in Bethlehem chapel, 2012*

# Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Rudbaxton 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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## **RUDBAXTON COMMUNITY**

### **1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW**

Rudbaxton is an inland community, covering an area of just over 20km<sup>2</sup>, see Figure 1. It lies immediately north of Haverfordwest town and is a composite of two historical ecclesiastical parishes; Rudbaxton and the northern half of Prendergast. The Western Cleddau flows along the western boundary of the community and one of Pembrokeshire's main communication routes, the A40 road, runs through the community, following the eastern side of the river valley.

Historically, the area lies within the Hundred of Dungleddy, which was created out of the ancient Welsh *cantref* of Deugleddyf, which took its name from its position above the confluence of the Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers. The largest settlement in the modern community is Crundale, which is a 20th century development on the outskirts of Haverfordwest. Recent housing developments have also seen the northern edge of Prendergast, Haverfordwest creeping into the community. Away from the southern end of the community the landscape has a very rural character and there are only scattered cottages and farms, with small settlements at Rudbaxton, Poyston Cross and Bethlehem.

#### *1.1 Landscape and Geology*

The community is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age, mostly mudstones from the Slade and Redhill Formation, which were deposited in a deep sea environment between 443 and 449 million years ago. Slightly older mudstones of the Mydrim Shales Formation are found in the northwestern and western side of the community, laid down in shallower seas up to 458 million years ago. A narrow band of mudstones from the Didymograptus Bifidus Beds, is found along the northern edge of the community, named after a type of fossil known as a graptolite. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down at the end of the last Ice Age, such as boulder clays, with glacial clays and silts found along the stream and river valleys of the community.

Rudbaxton is a low lying community, with its highest point reaching 84 metres above sea level at Newton, in its northeastern corner. The community landscape undulates gently, declining in altitude from east to west. Along the floor of the Western Cleddau valley at the western side of the community, the land falls to less than 10 metres above sea level. The landscape is broken by two tributary valleys of the Western Cleddau, which run northeast to southwest; Rudbaxton Water flows through the northwestern side of the community, whilst Cartlett Brook forms its eastern boundary.

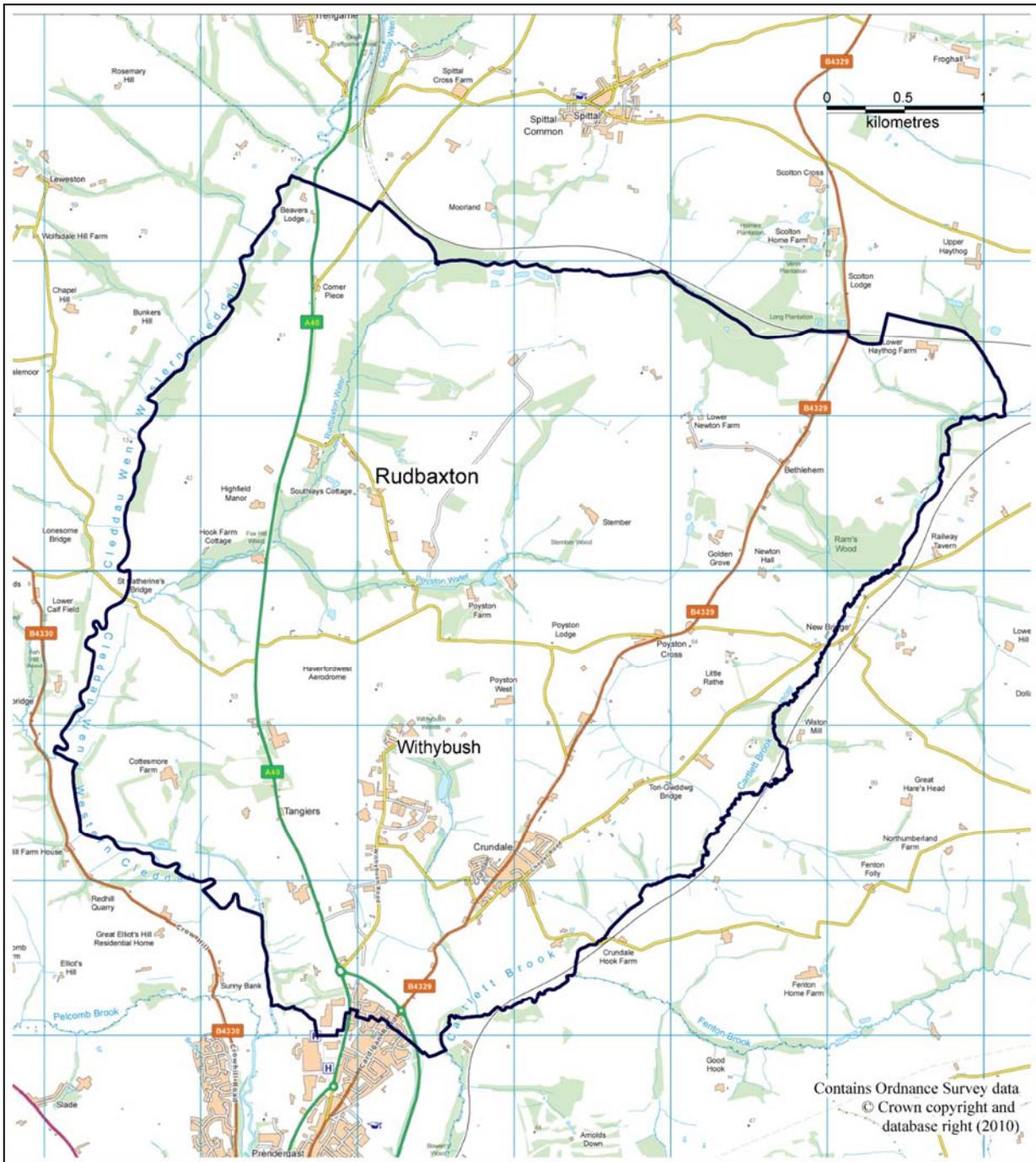


Figure 1: Rudbaxton Community

## 2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Rudbaxton Community is located to the east of the Western Cleddau river and some of its tributary streams flow southwestwards through the community. The Western Cleddau, Cartlett Brook and Rudbaxton Water are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to their environmental quality and importance.

There is one small area of deciduous woodland found at Kilbarth Wood (Id number 50115), on the banks of Rudbaxton Water, which is designated as an Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland. It is private and little access is possible. Ram's Wood, at the eastern edge of the community, is a modern plantation over an ancient woodland site.

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.

<b>Rudbaxton</b>		
<b>Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland</b>		
50115	KILBARTH WOOD	SM9584420887
<b>Cwm Gwaun; Mynachlogddu; New Moat; Maenclochog; Llandysilio; Clunderwen; Puncheston; Letterston; Hayscastle; Wolfscastle; Camrose; Nolton and Roch; Rudbaxton; Spittal; Ambleston</b>		
<b>Special Area of Conservation</b>		
50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
<b>Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; Ambleston; Spittal; Rudbaxton; Camrose; Nolton And Roch; Wolfscastle; Letterston; Hayscastle</b>		
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>		
50067	AFON CLEDDAU GORLLEWINOL/WESTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SM9529034470

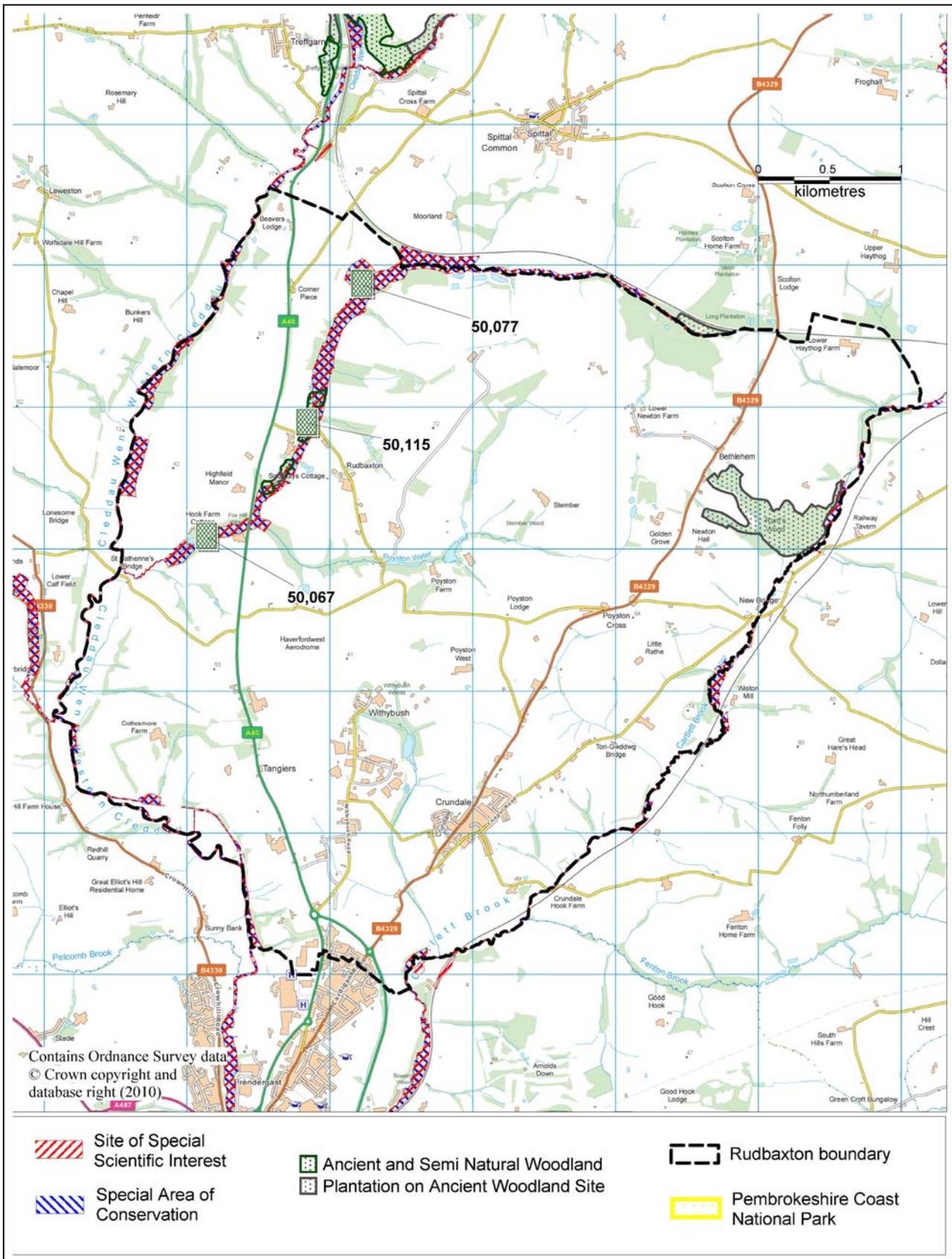


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Rudbaxton Community

### **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 Neolithic Period (4000BC – 2,200BC)**

The archaeological record of Rudbaxton Community may well extend back to the Neolithic period, during which the first farming communities developed in the country. Pembrokeshire is renowned for its chambered tombs or cromlechs, particularly in the north and west of the county. There were communal burial sites erected by settled Neolithic communities, which tell us that a significant population existed across parts of the county during this period. There are no cromlechs in Rudbaxton, but a far more unusual and rare form of Neolithic monument appears to have survived at Cottesmore, where the clear outline of Neolithic timber circle (Id number 1993) can be seen on aerial photographs. This consists of a ring of pits, now visible only as crop marks, which are thought likely to be the settings for upright timber posts which formed a circle similar to the stone circles of the Bronze Age. This circle would have presumably acted as some sort of temple, used for religious and ritual purposes. This site has not been excavated and its Neolithic date has not been confirmed. It could also be interpreted as a Bronze Age pit circle; a ring of pits where cremation burials or votive offerings to the gods would have been interred. Only future archaeological excavation can throw light on the true character of the site.

##### **3.1.2 Bronze Age Period (2,200BC – 700BC)**

There is ample evidence for Bronze Age activity in the community, although the evidence is limited to burial sites. There is generally only scant evidence for Bronze Age settlement in southwest Wales, mainly where archaeological excavation has shown that some Iron Age settlements in Pembrokeshire have their origins in the Bronze Age.

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 change 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.

There are several fine examples of Bronze Age burial sites in Rudbaxton. These include a group of three round barrows, forming a cemetery, known as the Three Tumps (Id number 1965). The largest of these barrows is 34 metres in diameter, but the three barrows have been denuded by centuries of ploughing as they are located in a farmed landscape. A pair of round barrows at The Tumps (Id number 1980) is similarly denuded; the largest of these barrows is about 30 metres in diameter. The best preserved round barrow in the community is found at Leachpool (Id number 1991). Even though a field boundary bank runs across this monument, it still stands up to 1.4 metres high and is 31 metres in diameter. Aerial photographic evidence has suggested that a second barrow may lie about 50 metres to the northwest, a reminder that there is potential for future archaeological discovery in the Rudbaxton landscape.

There is also a standing stone recorded at Stephen's Ford (Id number 2007) and another standing stone is said to have once stood at Greystone (Id number 1967). Standing stones would have been 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.

### 3.1.3 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 four good examples of defended enclosures within Rudbaxton community, although these survive mostly as crop-mark sites and are now best observed from the air. The most impressive of these sites is The Rath (Id number 2002), which is one of the most impressive hillforts in Pembrokeshire. It was a bivallate hillfort, with a double bank and ditch arrangement protecting the inside of the fort. Its well-preserved condition may be due to the reuse of the site as a Norman earthwork castle in medieval times, when the defences are likely to have been rebuilt. The inner rampart bank stands up to 3 metres high and its ditch is some 3 metres deep. The other three defended enclosures all now survive as cropmarks or very denuded sites and are best seen on aerial photographs. These are Newton Rath (Id number 1968), Cannon Hill (Id number 1982) and Poyston (Id number 1989).

### 3.1.4 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 towards Haverfordwest. The relationship between this road and communities in the area is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the local economy must have been significant.

Excavations on 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. After the conquest there appears to have been a general abandonment of traditional Iron Age hillforts, or the nature of their use was changed. There is evidence that the native population moved out of the forts and into smaller farmsteads or settlements, which were often enclosed and protected by earthwork banks. Excavations at Castell Henllys in north Pembrokeshire have shown this pattern. Further archaeological excavation on similar sites in the future may throw more light on the effects of Roman civilisation on this district.

### 3.1.5 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. These factors all influenced society during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal.

Relatively little is known about secular society in early medieval Pembrokeshire. We know that what is now the Rudbaxton area lay at the western edge of the ancient *cantref* of Deugleddyf.

We know a little more about the religious life during the early medieval period which, in Welsh tradition, is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints,” for this was a period during which the Christian church grew rapidly. There are no ecclesiastical sites or traditions associated with the early Christian church in Rudbaxton itself, although we do know that the ecclesiastical seat of power within the *cantref* was found to the east at Llawhaden. This was one of the seven “Bishop Houses” of pre-Norman Dyfed. Little else is currently known of the nature of society and settlement here during the period, however.

### 3.1.6 Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

The opening of the medieval period was marked by the Anglo-Norman incursions into Wales and the rapid conquest of Pembrokeshire, at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD. The Rudbaxton area lies within the main area of Anglo-Norman settlement in southern Pembrokeshire. The ancient *cantref* of Deugleddyf was transformed into the Anglo-Norman Barony of Dungleddy.

A major Norman castle was established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century near the east side of the modern community of Rudbaxton. The long abandoned Iron Age hillfort known as The Rath or Rudbaxton Rath (Id number 2002) was refortified and transformed into an earthwork and timber castle. It appears that this fortification was known as Symon’s Castle, *Castro Symonis* in Latin. Little is known of its history, although in 1148 it was granted by the lord of Rudbaxton, Alexander Rudepac to the Knights Hospitallers of St John at Slebech Commandery. It was one of the earliest properties in Wales to be given to the Order. There was a chapel just outside the entrance into the castle in medieval times, known as St Leonard’s Chapel (Id number 2003), and a holy well (Id number 2004). This chapel was still in use in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, which may suggest that the castle had not completely been abandoned at that time. By the 16<sup>th</sup> century, George Owen referred to the castle as “St Leonard’s rathe” suggesting that name of the castle had long been forgotten, but not that of the chapel.

Within the Barony a series of lesser manors or Knight’s Fiefs also existed, one of which was *Rudepaceston* or Rudbaxton, which had its own motte castle (Id number 1974). The origin of the name is uncertain, but may be derived from the Welsh “Rhyd Bach” or “Little Ford.” It was held by Adam Rudepec in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century and it is possible that it is his name which gave rise to the placename.

Two sub-manors also existed in the area in medieval times, namely *Flethirhill* (Fletherhill) and *Crundalhole* (Crundale). The Bishop of St David’s Llawhaden estate also held the hospice and grange of Spittal, which extended southwards into modern Rudbaxton, and included the Knight’s Fief of *Kilbarth*, at the western edge of the community.

Close to the Rudbaxton motte is St Michael’s parish church (Id number 1976), which was probably founded in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century to serve the manor of Rudbaxton. There is some evidence that it was granted to Gloucester Cathedral as early as AD1110, by the Rudepec family. In the later 12<sup>th</sup> century it was later granted by the cathedral to the Knights Hospitallers of St John at Slebech Commandery. Much of the present church building dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and with its strong medieval tower is one of the most important surviving medieval features in the community.

In close proximity to the parish church is the site of St Madoc’s Well, a medieval holy well (Id number 1975). The significance of the dedication to the pre-Norman Welsh saint Madoc is unknown, but may suggest that a pre-Norman church dedicated to the saint stood here in early times. Another medieval ecclesiastical site in the community area was St Catherine’s Chapel (Id number 1986), which stood at the eastern end of St Catherine’s Bridge. This was a chapel-of-ease to Rudbaxton parish in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but was described as a ruin by the 1830s.

### 3.1.7 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 replaced with country residences and mansions, set in landscaped gardens and parklands and in possession of groups of farms and lands of varying extent.

A number of important estates developed in Rudbaxton community during post medieval times. Amongst these were several gentry houses with large estates which developed out of medieval manorial centres. This occurred at Kilbarth (Id number 1972), Fletherhill (Id number 1987) and Great Rudbaxton (Id number 1973). Fletherhill is particularly notable as the home of the Hayward or Howard family during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Haywards also owned Great Rudbaxton and the last generation of the family are commemorated by the remarkable Hayward Monument in Rudbaxton parish church, which includes several brightly painted effigies of family members.

One of the most significant post medieval estates was Poyston Hall (Id number 1988). It had late medieval origins, but came to prominence when it became the home of the Picton family by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Amongst its owners was General Sir Thomas Picton, whose memory still stirs controversy, but who has been chiefly remembered due to his death leading his men at the Battle of Waterloo. The impressive early 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion still stands in its formal gardens and is in use as a private residence.

There are also the sites of three later mansions in the community. The oldest is the lost mansion of Withybush (Id number 1996), near Crundale. This was the home to the Martin family in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Pembrokeshire historian Dr William Owen lived there in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but during the Second World War it was used by RAF personnel and declined to the point that it was demolished soon after the war. Cottessmore (Id number 1992) dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was used as a Red Cross hospital for wounded soldiers during the First World War. Glanafon (Id number 2006) also dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was built as the home of the owner of the nearby Prendergast Paper Mill (Id number 2005).

#### *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. Nonconformism grew in strength in most Welsh communities during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but it wasn't until the early 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century represented the high-water mark of Welsh nonconformism and it was during this century that the nonconformist chapels of Rudbaxton community were first built. The Welsh Baptists were particularly active in 19<sup>th</sup> century Pembrokeshire and the first chapel to appear was the Baptist meeting house at Bethlehem (Id number 1969), built in 1820. It was founded by the prominent minister David Rees, (Id number 10168) who lived at nearby Froghole. He was said to have been something of a "miracle maker" and on one occasion held an open air service to pray for an end to a long drought – the heavens had opened before his sermon had finished. His grave is

prominent in the burial ground alongside the chapel. A second nonconformist chapel was built by the Congregationalists at Crundale in 1837 (Id number 2000), though it became an United Reform Church chapel in recent times. Both chapels were in use in 2011.

### *Road and Rail*

During the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> 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. Two turnpike roads pass through the community, one now followed by the A40 northwards to Fishguard and the other running northeastwards and followed by the modern B4329 Cardigan road. The development of these two routes would have been of great convenience for trade and travel in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Rudbaxton is also touched upon by two railway lines. I.K. Brunel's original South Wales Railway, built in the mid-1850s, ran to Clarbeston Road and then turned southwards to its terminus at Neyland. This line follows the eastern side of the Cartlett Brook, although it crosses briefly into Rudbaxton near Prendergast. Originally Brunel had intended to construct the line to a terminus at Abermawr, near Fishguard. Work began on this route, but was abandoned when Neyland was chosen instead. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps show that stretches of this track bed (Id number 1971) had been abandoned near Lower Haythog farm, at the northern edge of Rudbaxton community. At the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Great Western Railway revived the idea of connecting the main South Wales line with the north Pembrokeshire coastline, this time to a terminus at Goodwick. They constructed a link between Clarbeston Road and Goodwick which incorporated Brunel's earlier, unused track bed. The Fishguard line still runs for a short distance just inside the community boundary at Lower Haythog.

### *Industry*

Rudbaxton is a highly rural area which has little association with the industrial traditions of neighbouring communities, such as Wolfscastle (quarrying). The most significant industries in the community area have been associated with agriculture, which has formed the backbone of local society throughout the centuries.

The exception to this is Prendergast Cotton and Paper Mill (Id number 2005) which was founded as Wales' only cotton mill during the 18<sup>th</sup> century but by 1816 it had been converted into a paper mill. Some building remains and the leat system that carried water to the mill still survive at this rare and unusual piece of Pembrokeshire's industrial archaeology.

The remains of two corn mills are found in Rudbaxton. Haythog Mill (Id number 1983) does not appear on maps before the late-19<sup>th</sup> century and must be assumed to be of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century origin. It had closed by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and is now associated with a private dwelling. Slouth Mill (Id number 1985) has now been lost, but it was working at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued in use into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century it had fallen into ruin.

Another important element in the rural community was the smithy, where many iron and steel implements were made or repaired and horses shod and much social discourse took place. A former blacksmith's workshop can still be seen at The Old Forge (Id number 1994). By the early 21<sup>st</sup> century the building formed part of a small art gallery.

### **3.1.8 Modern Period (1901 – present day)**

#### *Defence*

Rudbaxton has two sites of importance associated with the Second World War. The best known of these is Haverfordwest Aerodrome, which was established as RAF Haverfordwest and began operation in 1943 under the control of RAF Coastal Command and was used until the end of the war. Many wartime buildings and structures have survived around the airfield, including the original control tower (Id number 1997), which has been converted into the offices of the Pembrokeshire County Show.

Less well known was RAF Rudbaxton (Id number 1997), which was in use between 1941 and 1943 and situated 2km to the north of RAF Haverfordwest. This was a less formal airfield, known as a Satellite Landing Ground. It had a grass landing strip and only a few buildings, and the “control tower” was what is now the Corner Piece public house. Although it was used by the RAF for maintenance and storage, it is said that secret missions were also flown to occupied France from this airfield.

### *3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas*

There are 15 sites with Listed Building status in Rudbaxton community. These include the medieval St Michael’s parish church (Id number 1976). Several historic homes are listed, including Great Rudbaxton house (Id number 1994), Poyston Hall (Id number 1988), Cottesmore house (Id number 1992), Park House (Id number 1998) and Glanafon house (Id number 2006). The remains of the historic Prendergast Mill and bridge (Id number 2005) are also listed as well as the 18<sup>th</sup> century St Catherine’s Bridge (Id number 1984).

There are 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. The oldest of these monuments is the potential Neolithic timber circle at Cottesmore (Id number 1993). The Leachpool round barrow (Id number 1991) and The Tumps round barrow pair (Id number 1980) are also scheduled, as well as the medieval castle site at Rudbaxton Mount motte (Id number 1974) and The Rath hillfort and castle (Id number 2002)

### 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.

<b>Rudbaxton</b>			
<b>Bronze Age</b>			
1979	STEMBER WOOD	BURNT MOUND	SM97459200000
1991	LEACHPOOL	ROUND BARROW	SM9729019080
1965	THREE TUMPS	ROUND BARROW	SM9554021196
1980	THE TUMPS	CEMETERY	SM9876520895
1967	GREYSTONE	ROUND BARROW PAIR STANDING STONE	SM9579021500
<b>Bronze Age?</b>			
2007	STEPHEN'S FORD	STANDING STONE	SM9622017460
<b>Iron Age</b>			
1989	POYSTON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9676019400
1968	NEWTON RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9781421478
1982	CANNON HILL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9950020420
1981	LITTLE NEWTON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9805020670
<b>Iron Age; Medieval</b>			
2002	THE RATH	HILLFORT; CASTLE	SM9852918859
<b>Prehistoric</b>			
1993	COTTESMORE	TIMBER CIRCLE?;PIT CIRCLE?	SM9499018830
<b>Medieval</b>			
2003	ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9859418907
1986	ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9460119800
2004	ST. LEONARD'S WELL	HOLY WELL	SM9856718905
1975	ST MADOC'S WELL	HOLY WELL	SM9610420587
1974	RUDBAXTON MOUNT	MOTTE	SM9608320530
<b>Medieval; Post Medieval</b>			
1976	ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, RUDBAXTON	CHURCH	SM9602720560
1977	ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, RUDBAXTON	CHURCHYARD	SM9603520576

**17th century**

1987	FLEATHER HILL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9606919869
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**18th century**

1988	POYSTON HALL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9675619813
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**18th century; 19th century**

2005	PRENDERGAST MILL	COTTON MILL; PAPER MILL	SM9537117866
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**19th century**

1994	THE OLD FORGE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SM9536918934
2000	CRUNDALE CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9746818316
1969	BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9890421068
1983	HAYTHOG MILL	CORN MILL	SM9965020540
1998	PARK HOUSE; PLAS GWYN	FARMHOUSE	SM9614118277
1999	WITHYBUSH FISHPOND	FISHPOND	SM9653918541
1970	BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHAPEL	GRAVEYARD	SM9892421102
	BURIAL GROUND		
2006	GLANAFON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9560717360
1992	COTTESMORE	HISTORIC HOME	SM9484118603
1995	COTTESMORE LODGE	LODGE	SM9545418613
1966	CORNER PIECE	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9572621851
1971	BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SM9964021490

**19th century; 20th century**

2001	CRUNDALE CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9748918292
1990	RUDBAXTON SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9721419016

**Post Medieval**

1984	ST CATHERINE'S BRIDGE	BRIDGE	SM9451219824
1985	SLOUTH MILL	CORN MILL	SM9482919852
1996	WITHYBUSH	HISTORIC HOME	SM9619818896
1973	GREAT RUDBAXTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9607320488
1972	KILBARTH	HISTORIC HOME	SM9570020690

**Second World War**

1978	RAF RUDBAXTON	AIRFIELD	SM9582021700
1997	RAF HAVERFORDWEST	CONTROL TOWER	SM9609218722

### *3.4 Cultural Sites*

Two themes of cultural importance have been identified within the community, but this list is not intended to be exhaustive and can undoubtedly be expanded.

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10158	RUDBAXTON DUEL	HISTORICAL EVENT	SM9609620519
10168	DAVID REES	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9894021070

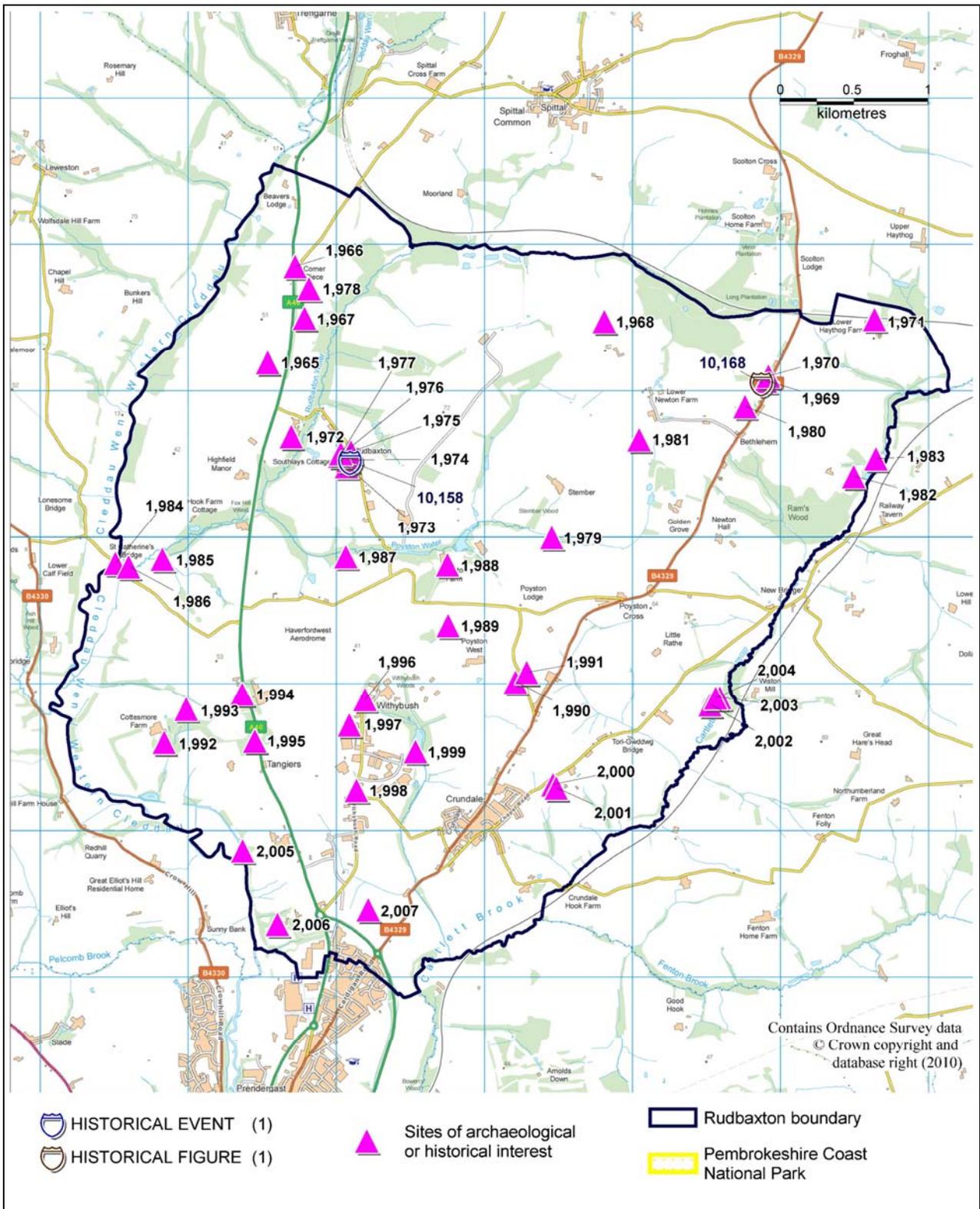


Figure 3: Heritage in Rudbaxton Community

#### **4. INTERPRETATION**

At the time of this survey, there were no identifiable examples of heritage and landscape interpretation within Rudbaxton community.

## 5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present there is relatively low level of tourism-related activity within Rudbaxton community, which may well reflect the relative rurality of the area. This includes a small number of self-catering accommodation providers and B & Bs.

Rudbaxton has the advantage of being located on the route of the A40 road, which runs south to north to connect Haverfordwest and Fishguard. This route is popular with many visitors, including traffic for the Irish ferry out of Fishguard of course. A second road of importance in the B4329, which runs northwest from Haverfordwest to Cardigan, via the Preseli hills. This too is a route well-used by tourists.

The community is also close to a rail link, which is at neighbouring Haverfordwest, and is also one of the few communities in southwest Wales which is able to boast that it has an airfield, although only light aircraft use Witybush airfield.

As a result there is some tourism-related activity and potential for a strengthening of this sector, in view of the ease of access to the main towns and tourism attractions of Pembrokeshire.

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.

<b>Art Gallery</b>		
40620	THE OLD FORGE GALLERY	SM9536918934
<b>B &amp; B</b>		
40640	TANGIERS GRANGE	SM9534019040
40641	THE PADDOCK	SM9957821370
<b>B &amp; B; Selfcatering</b>		
40595	LOWER HAYTHOG FARM	SM9961021440
<b>Public House</b>		
40618	CORNER PIECE	SM9572621851
<b>Riding Stables</b>		
40619	BOWLING FARM RIDING STABLES	SM9623220229
<b>Self Catering</b>		
40650	GLANAFON COACH HOUSE	SM9566517391
40647	RUDBAXTON WATERS	SM9591020879
40649	THE CLOVE @ GINGER HILL	SM9832820219

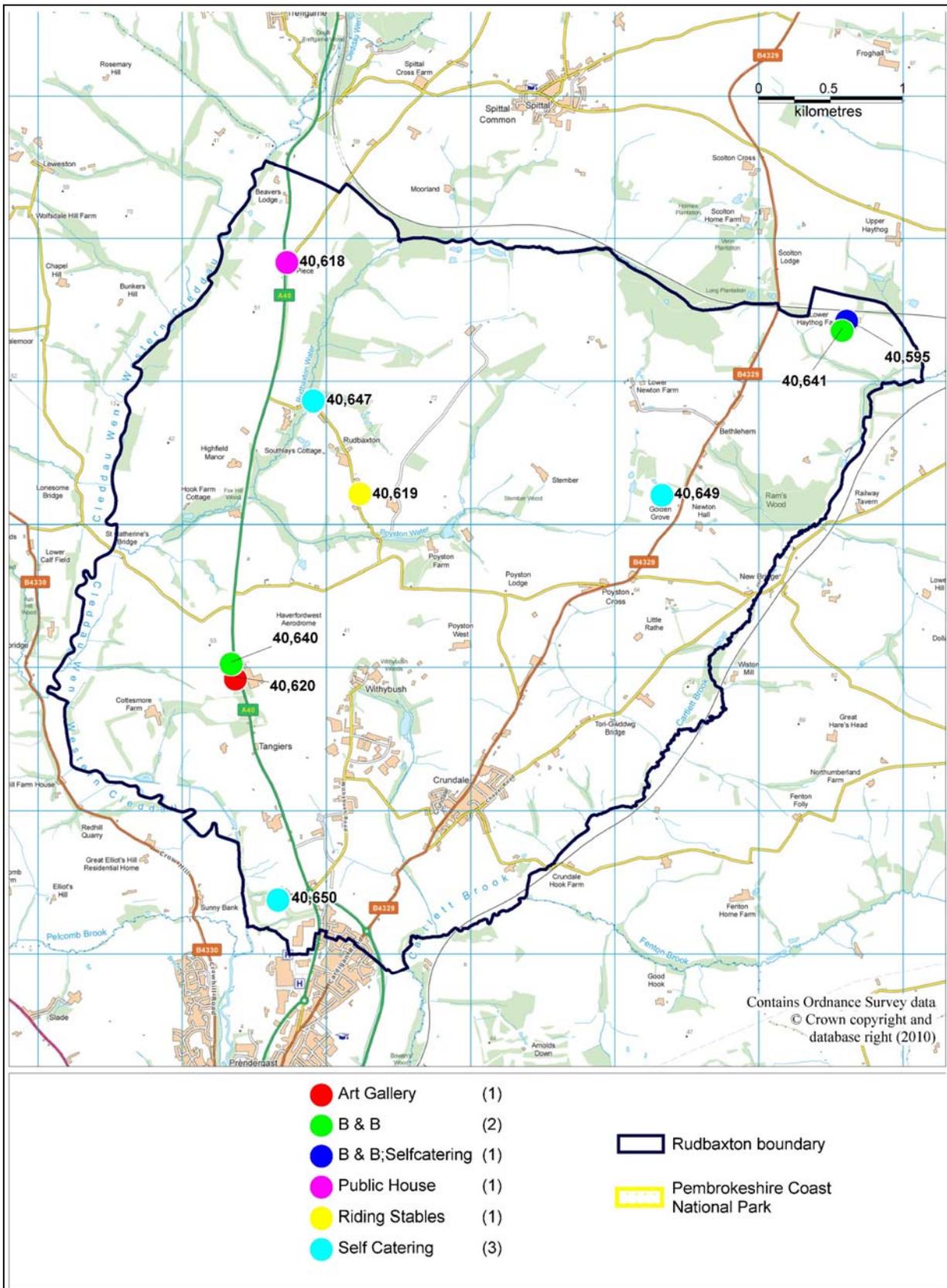


Figure 4: Tourism-related Commerce in Rudbaxton Community

## **6. OBSERVATIONS**

### **6.1 Strengths**

The community has a range of important archaeological and historic themes. These include prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, Iron Age settlements, medieval castles and a medieval church, a group of historic homes with associations to prominent Pembrokeshire families. The community also has two Second World War airfields. There is considerable potential for interpreting the story of the community.

Rudbaxton has good communication routes by road. It also has easy access to Haverfordwest town and its rail link, as well as a nearby station at Clarboston Road.

The community is conveniently placed for popular Pembrokeshire destinations, such as the coastline, the Preseli hills and the Daugleddau Estuary. Attractions such as Scolton Manor or Llysyfran Country Park are also near by.

The Pembrokeshire County Agricultural Show is held on Withybush Airfield annually.

### **6.2 Issues**

There is currently no identified on-site interpretation of local heritage. There appears to be no signage for local places of interest.

There appear to be no promoted walking, cycling or riding trails in the community, including all-ability trails for disabled visitors.

### **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). At present, there is interpretation of local heritage is patchy and uncoordinated. An interpretive plan for the community could help overcome this problem in future and help the community make appropriate use of its heritage assets.

**6.3.2 Branding.** The branding of Rudbaxton in conjunction with other Heartland communities 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 less demanding and 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. The Churches Tourism Network helps promote churches and chapels through their website, [www.ctnw.org.uk](http://www.ctnw.org.uk). They also offer courses and resources on how to promote your church or chapel.

**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 Haverfordwest Aerodrome** is an important heritage asset given its origins as a Second World War RAF base. As a working airfield it remains accessible and might provide a suitable location for interpretation of the site and the wider area.

**6.3.7 Profile raising.** Engagement with social media, crowd sourced and user-generated content could be a way of raising the profile of areas like Rudbaxton. 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 Rudbaxton is brought to the attention of more people.

**7. RUDBAXTON  
HERITAGE GAZETTEER  
INDEX**

			<b>Rudbaxton</b>
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>	
BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1969	
BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1970	
BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1971	
CANNON HILL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1982	
CORNER PIECE	PUBLIC HOUSE	1966	
COTTESMORE	TIMBER CIRCLE?;PIT CIRCLE?	1993	
COTTESMORE	HISTORIC HOME	1992	
COTTESMORE LODGE	LODGE	1995	
CRUNDALE CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2000	
CRUNDALE CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	2001	
FLEATHER HILL	HISTORIC HOME	1987	
GLANAFON	HISTORIC HOME	2006	
GREAT RUDBAXTON	HISTORIC HOME	1973	
GREYSTONE	STANDING STONE	1967	
HAYTHOG MILL	CORN MILL	1983	
KILBARTH	HISTORIC HOME	1972	
LEACHPOOL	ROUND BARROW	1991	
LITTLE NEWTON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1981	
NEWTON RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1968	
PARK HOUSE; PLAS GWYN	FARMHOUSE	1998	
POYSTON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1989	
POYSTON HALL	HISTORIC HOME	1988	
PRENDERGAST MILL	COTTON MILL; PAPER MILL	2005	
RAF HAVERFORDWEST	CONTROL TOWER	1997	
RAF RUDBAXTON	AIRFIELD	1978	
RUDBAXTON MOUNT	MOTTE	1974	
RUDBAXTON SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1990	
SLOUTH MILL	CORN MILL	1985	
ST CATHERINE'S BRIDGE	BRIDGE	1984	
ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1986	

<b>Rudbaxton</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>
ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2003
ST MADOC'S WELL	HOLY WELL	1975
ST. LEONARD'S WELL	HOLY WELL	2004
ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, RUDBAXTON	CHURCH	1976
ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, RUDBAXTON	CHURCHYARD	1977
STEMBER WOOD	BURNT MOUND	1979
STEPHEN'S FORD	STANDING STONE	2007
THE OLD FORGE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1994
THE RATH	HILLFORT; CASTLE	2002
THE TUMPS	ROUND BARROW PAIR	1980
THREE TUMPS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	1965
WITHYBUSH	HISTORIC HOME	1996
WITHYBUSH FISHPOND	FISHPOND	1999

## **8. RUDBAXTON HERITAGE GAZETTEER**

**1965****THREE TUMPS****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW  
CEMETERY**

SM9554021196 Open Countryside

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

The Three Tumps are three Bronze Age round barrows found close together in a pasture field alongside the A40. The barrows have been denuded by centuries of agricultural activity, but slight mounds are still visible at the site of each barrow, the middle barrow being best preserved at 0.5 metres high by 34 metres in diameter. It is possible that important archaeological deposits still lie below the ploughsoil.

The individual records for the three barrows in the Regional HER are PRNs 2452, 2453 & 2454.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 48333*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1966****CORNER PIECE****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9572621851 Open Countryside

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

The Corner Piece has been open since the first half of the 19th century and is recorded as an inn on the 1841 Rudbaxton parish census, when 60 year old Margaret Llewellyn was the innkeeper. It remains open and is a popular venue in 2011.

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


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 Notes:

**1967****GREYSTONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM9579021500 Open Countryside

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

In 1925, the RCAHM recorded that there was a fallen standing stone in this field, said to have stood erect until about 1850. The stone no longer survives.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 2469*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1968****NEWTON RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9781421478 Open Countryside

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

This defended enclosure was noted as early as 1870 and the eastern side of the enclosure is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. By 1925, the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales describe the site as having only slight earthwork remains in the form of a low bank at its eastern edge, but suggest that it was about 180 feet (54 metres) in diameter. Modern aerial photographs suggest that the enclosure may have been larger, apparently extending to the west below a farm trackway. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust describe the rath as being an "egg-shaped", bivallate enclosure measuring about 60 metres by 75 metres, with a possible annexe outside the main enclosure. The true plan of the site has yet to be established however. There is now very little to see on the surface here.

*NPRN:* 305226 *PRN:* 2464*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Murphy, K, et al, 2007, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire, 2007

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1969****BETHLEHEM BAPTIST  
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9890421068 Bethlehem

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

Bethlehem Baptist Chapel was first built in 1820 and restored in 1874. It was founded by the Rev. David Rees, Froghole, who is buried in the attached burial ground. The chapel house is attached to the east gable wall, and a porch and vestry are built onto the western end of the chapel. There is an outdoor baptistery immediately to the south of the chapel. Bethlehem remains in use as a place of worship in 2011.

*NPRN:* 11166*PRN:* 17730*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**1970****BETHLEHEM BAPTIST  
CHAPEL BURIAL  
GROUND****19th century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9892421102 Bethlehem

*Condition:* Intact*Accessibility:*

Full Access

*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This burial ground is attached to the northern side of Bethlehem chapel and it contains many gravestones and memorials of genealogical interest. Amongst the graves is that of the Rev. David Rees, Froghole (died 1827), who founded the chapel and was highly regarded during his ministry.

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

Congregation

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

Genealogy

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 Notes:

**1971****BRUNEL'S RAILWAY****19th century****RAILWAY**

SM9964021490    Open Countryside

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

Just to the north of Lower Haythog farm, the 1889 Ordnance Survey map shows a section of unfinished railway trackbed, about 500 metres long, which would have been constructed for I.K. Brunel's proposed South Wales Railway extension to Abermawr, near Fishguard. Further intermittent sections of the trackbed can be seen to the east, back towards the point where the South Wales Railway originally turned for Haverfordwest and Neyland. This work was undertaken in the late 1840s, but the project was finally abandoned in 1852 when Neyland was adopted as the terminus of Brunel's railway, rather than Abermawr - the trackbed prepared to the west of Lower Haythog being abandoned as a result. When the main line was eventually extended to Fishguard by the early 20th century, these abandoned sections of trackbed were usually incorporated into the new line, as happened in this case.

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


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 Notes:



**1973****GREAT RUDBAXTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9607320488 Rudbaxton

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This historic home is described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire". It is possible that Great Rudbaxton stands on the site of a medieval homestead associated with the Knight's Fee of Rudbaxton, founded by Alexander Rudebac in the 12th century. The name Rudebac may be a Norman version of the Welsh Rhydbach (Small ford). The present house dates to the late 18th or early 19th century and is a substantial farmhouse on a working farm. The Hayward family are thought to have owned Great Rudbaxton after marrying into the Goddard family of Fletherhill in the late 16th century. The Hayward Monument in neighbouring Rudbaxton church commemorates the final generation of the Hayward family. In the late 18th century Great Rudbaxton was owned by Sir Watkin Lewes, a Welshman who had become the Lord Mayor of London.

*NPRN:**PRN:* 59994*Listed Building Number:* 26977*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1974****RUDBAXTON MOUNT****Medieval****MOTTE**

SM9608320530 Rudbaxton

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This medieval motte or castle mound stands nearly 2.5 metres high and its flat topped summit was described as being 40 feet or 12 metres in diameter by the RCAHM in 1925. It is known as a mutilated site, there is no evidence of a bailey attached to the motte and the site is overgrown with trees and vegetation making it difficult to appreciate. The castle is said to have been founded by Adam Rudepec in the early 12th century, from whose name Rudbaxton is derived (or alternatively may have taken his name from the place).

*NPRN:* 305222*PRN:* 2451*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE432*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:* The Castles that shaped Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1975****ST MADOC'S WELL****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SM9610420587 Rudbaxton

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

The location of this holy well is thought to be just to the northeast of St Michael's church, where a spring is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. There is a water filled, but overgrown, well chamber here and the spring continues to flow. The dedication to the Celtic saint Madoc suggests that the parish church may have originally been dedicated to Madoc, rather than St. Michael.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 2456*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1976****ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH  
CHURCH, RUDBAXTON****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9602720560 Rudbaxton

Grade 1 Listed Building

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

St Michael's church was in existence by the mid-12th century. It may have been granted to Gloucester cathedral as early as AD1110, by Alexander Rudepec. It was certainly among the Gloucester properties granted to the Knights of St John at Slebech Commandery during the second half of the 12th century. The present church building is essentially a 13th century structure, with a 14th century south aisle built on to the chancel and nave. It has a strong, two-storeyed tower. One of the most striking features in the church is the impressive Howard family monument, which dates to the period 1665-1685) and consists of five statues of family members, set into three recesses in the east wall of the south aisle. The figures are brightly painted and each figure holds a skull. Also in the church is a bust and commemorative inscription to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, born at Poyston in 1758, who was baptised in Rudbaxton church and famously fell at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. He is buried in St Paul's Cathedral.

*NPRN:* 308935*PRN:* 2455*Listed Building Number:* 12009*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

Notes:

**1977****ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH  
CHURCHYARD,  
RUDBAXTON****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9603520576

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

St Michael's stands in a relatively large churchyard and has many gravestones and memorials of genealogical interest.

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

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 Notes:

**1978****RAF RUDBAXTON****Second World War****AIRFIELD**

SM9582021700 Open Countryside

*Condition:* Substantial Destruction      *Accessibility:* No Access

*Visitor Potential:* Low      *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

RAF Rudbaxton operated from 1941 until 1943. The airfield was a Satellite Landing Ground and had a grass landing strip, two Nissen Huts, tented accommodation and a blister hangar. From 1941 to 1942 38 Maintenance Unit used the airfield and from late 1942 until July 1943 it was used by the Ministry of Aircraft Production and aircraft were stored here. It is also said that Rudbaxton was a secret airfield, from where Westland Lysander aircraft flew Special Operations missions to France. It was close to the Corner Piece pub, where the "Watch Officer" or air traffic control was based.

The source for the Lysander story is the Pembrokeshire County War Memorial website's list of RAF bases in Pembrokeshire.

*NPRN:* 309966      *PRN:* 0

*Listed Building Number:*      *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Private      *Management:* Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

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Notes:

**1979****STEMBER WOOD****Bronze Age****BURNT MOUND**

SM97459200000 Open Countryside

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

A Bronze Age burnt mound or cooking hearth was reported here in 1911 by T.C. Cantrill. Its existence has not been confirmed.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 2450*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1980****THE TUMPS****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW PAIR**

SM9876520895 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

The Tumps consists of a pair of round barrows in a pasture field. The western barrow measures 24 metres in diameter and is 0.35 metres high. A hedgebank has been created across its northwestern edge. The eastern barrow measures 30 metres in diameter and is 1 metre. This barrow has been disturbed in the past, with a hollow dug into the top of the mound and a garden boundary bank cutting across its eastern side.

The individual records for the two barrows are entered in the Regional Historic Environment Record as PRN 2457 & 2458. In the National Monuments Record they are numbered NPRN 305229 & 305230.

*NPRN:* 305229*PRN:* 48369*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE114*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1981****LITTLE NEWTON****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9805020670 Open Countryside

*Condition:* Damaged *Accessibility:* Aerial photograph*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

An apparent Iron Age enclosure in a pasture field, now only visible as a cropmark from the air. It is defined by the line of the defensive ditch, which appears as a cropmark on Royal Commission aerial photographs (RCAHMW AP955159/51). It is estimated to measure about 60 metres in diameter.

*NPRN:* 305448*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1982****CANNON HILL****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9950020420 Open Countryside

*Condition:* Substantially Intact      *Accessibility:* No Access

*Visitor Potential:* None      *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small Iron Age defended enclosure is found in a field to the east of Cannon Hill Farm. The earthwork rampart bank is now very denuded and only a slight feature, no more than 0.5 metres high. Only slight traces of the external ditch are now visible. The enclosure is oval in shape and measures about 55 metres by 40 metres overall.

*NPRN:* 305231*PRN:* 2459*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1983****HAYTHOG MILL****19th century****CORN MILL**

SM9965020540 Open Countryside

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

Haythog Mill appears to have been founded in the mid-19th century as it is not shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings or the 1833 OS 1 inch to 1 mile map. The corn mill and mill house are present on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and it continued as a working mill into the 20th century. By the mid-20th century it appears to have fallen out of use. The buildings have been converted for use in association with a private dwelling.

*NPRN:* 40238*PRN:* 10406*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1984****ST CATHERINE'S BRIDGE    Post Medieval                    BRIDGE**

SM9451219824    Open Countryside                    Grade 2 Listed Building

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

St. Catherine's Bridge takes its name from the medieval St Catherine's chapel which once stood near the end of the bridge. The chapel has long disappeared, and the bridge has seen rebuilding over the centuries, but it is still a striking structure carrying a minor road over the Western Cleddau river, with two low arches separate by cutwaters and a third, overflow arch to its northwestern end.

*NPRN:*            0                    *PRN:*            3219*Listed Building Number:*    25153                    *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Pembrokeshire County Council                    *Management:*            Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1985****SLOUTH MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9482919852    Open Countryside

*Condition:*            Substantial                      *Accessibility:*            No Access  
                                  Destruction

*Visitor Potential:*    None                              *Interpretation Potential:*    Medium

Slouth Mill is shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and the 1833 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, but detail of the mill race and mill buildings is not shown until the 1889 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey map. In 1861 a Scotsman, Alexander Davidson, was the miller here. The mill worked into the first decade of the 20th century but was a ruin before the mid-20th century. The name Slouth Mill has been transferred to a property 250 metres to the west-southwest, where a millstone can be seen leaning outside the wall at the roadside. It is not known whether this second property was used as a mill at any time, but it was not built until the middle of the 19th century.

*NPRN:*            40261*PRN:*            46898*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**1987****FLEATHER HILL****17th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9606919869 Open Countryside

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

According to Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”, the now-demolished mansion of Fletherhill had its origins in a manor held by Guy de Brian in the mid-14th century. By the late 16th century the manor of Fletherhill was a property of the Perrott family of Haroldston, and in the early 17th century was leased by the Sir John Philipps of Picton Castle.

Fletherhill House was home to the Goddard family during the second half of the 16th century. Alice Goddard married one William Hayward during this period and for four generations the Haywards resided here. They became one of the county’s leading families, several members of which are commemorated by the striking Hayward monument in Rudbaxton parish church. The Hayward line came to an end when the unmarried Thomas Hayward was killed in a duel in 1682. He left the large estate to his sister Mary, who was to marry George Tasker of Steynton. They had no children and when Mary died she left all of her family possessions to the Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest, creating a trust to establish an alms house for the poor children of the area. This led to the foundation of Tasker’s School, the name of which is preserved today in Tasker-Millward School, Haverfordwest. The house was a ruin by the late 18th century.

According to local tradition, Mary Tasker used to have long strips of blue cloth, edged with scarlet, laid on the road for her to walk over when she walked from Fletherhill to Rudbaxton parish church. These colours were used in the original uniform of Tasker’s School.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 3313*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private

Notes:

*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1988****POYSTON HALL****18th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9675619813    Open Countryside

Grade 2\* Listed Building

*Condition:*            Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:*    Medium*Interpretation Potential:*    High

An 18th century mansion described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire". Although Poyston is recorded as early as the 15th century, the present house originated in the early 18th century after the property came into the possession of John Picton. It was the home of the influential Picton family and the birthplace of General Sir Thomas Picton (1758-1815), who fell at the Battle of Waterloo. The house was remodelled at least twice, the last time being in 1901-1902 when Dr Henry Owen, the antiquarian and descendent of George Owen, Henllys, lived here. His splendid library was added at this time and is one of the most important aspects of the mansion. The surrounding parkland and formal gardens and features such as the walled garden and fishponds still survive, adding to the historical importance of the property.

*NPRN:*            30089*PRN:*            7259*Listed Building Number:*    12010*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1989****POYSTON****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9676019400 Open Countryside

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

This defended enclosure is only visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, but buried archaeology may well survive at the site. It lies just to the east of Withybush Airfield. Only the outline of the ditch survives, which seems to show a sub-circular enclosure with possible antennae ditches leading into its entrance.

*NPRN:* 308845*PRN:* 35766*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1990****RUDBAXTON SCHOOL****19th century; 20th  
century****SCHOOL**

SM9721419016 Open Countryside

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

Rudbaxton school was established as a National School (Church School) in the first half of the 19th century. It remained open until the 1960s but was closed and converted into a private dwelling.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 17765*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1991****LEACHPOOL****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM9729019080    Open Countryside    Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This is a well-preserved round barrow, measuring 31 metres in diameter and up to 1.4 metres high. A field boundary bank runs east to west across the barrow and the section of the monument to the south of the boundary is a little more denuded by agricultural activity than the northern part. In 2007, the RCAHMW noted a possible second barrow about 50 metres to the northwest, although it only appears as a cropmark visible from the air.

The RCAHMW's second barrow is recorded in the National Monuments Record as NPRN 407871.

*NPRN:*    305244    *PRN:*    3314*Listed Building Number:*    *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE356*Ownership:* Private    *Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1992****COTTESMORE****19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9484118603 Open Countryside

Grade 2\* Listed Building

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

This settlement was originally a farmstead named Cotts, but in 1814 it was bought by J.H. Peel, who became the High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1826. His son-in-law Edward Taylor Massy built the present country house on the site of the earlier dwelling in 1839-1841. This attractive mansion, with its late 19th century cast-iron framed conservatory remained in the possession of the Massy family until the mid-20th century. Between 1916 and 1918 it was used as a Red Cross hospital for wounded servicemen, run by Dr. J.M. Lloyd-Davies of Glanafon. Today it stands intact and is still set in the parkland and gardens established during the 19th century.

A footpath, PP75/2/1, passes close to the east of the property.

*NPRN:* 21825*PRN:* 6399*Listed Building Number:* 12002*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1993****COTTESMORE****Prehistoric****TIMBER CIRCLE?;PIT  
CIRCLE?**

SM9499018830    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

*Condition:*        Substantially  
                         Intact*Accessibility:*        Aerial Photographs*Visitor Potential:*    None*Interpretation Potential:*    High

During the dry summer of 1990, the RCAHMW noted this remarkable site as a cropmark in a series of aerial photographs. A near-perfect circle of small pits was revealed in the crop, which are thought to represent either a Neolithic timber circle or a Bronze Age pit circle. The former would have been a ring of large timbers, similar to a stone circle, erected to form a "temple" used for ritual or religious purposes. The latter would have been a circle of pits, within which would have been buried cremated remains of the dead or special offerings to the gods. As the features have never been excavated, it is not possible to say precisely what the nature of the site is at present, but the significance of the remains is reflected in its status as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, protected for future study.

*NPRN:*        276058*PRN:*        14378*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE462*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1994****THE OLD FORGE****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SM9536918934

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

This former smithy was working in the late 19th and early 20th century. It was out of use by the mid-20th century. By the early 21st century, it had been converted into a small art gallery run by its owners, Bill & Pat Thornton.

The gallery website is [www.oldforgegallery.co.uk](http://www.oldforgegallery.co.uk)

*NPRN:* 0      *PRN:* 46904*Listed Building Number:*      *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private      *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

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 Notes:

**1995****COTTESMORE LODGE****19th century****LODGE**

SM9545418613    Open Countryside

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

*Visitor Potential:*    Low                                      *Interpretation Potential:*    Low

This attractive lodge stands at the entrance to Cottesmore, beside the A40. It is a small, single storey building, which appears to have been modernised to some degree. The iron railings and gate at the entrance to the Cottesmore carriage drive are still intact. The lodge is shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. A second carriage drive and gateway, with a possible lodge, is also shown on the 1889 map, some 200 metres further north. On the 1889 map this second entrance appears to have substantial gate piers and it may have been the main entrance. Today it is used as an access road to the farm at Cottesmore, but the lodge and gate piers have been removed.

*NPRN:*                      0*PRN:*                      17773*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*                      Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1996****WITHYBUSH****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9619818896 Haverfordwest

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

This now lost mansion had origins as the home of the Martin family, who were Haverfordwest tradesmen in the 17th and 18th centuries. The family lived here until the second half of the 19th century but it was bought by Dr. Henry Owen, who was one of the county's most notable historians and served as the first Treasurer of the National Library of Wales in the early 20th century. During the Second World War the mansion was used by the R.A.F. but left in a state of dereliction which led to its demolition within a few years of the end of the war. The site has been built over, but traces of the former gardens around the house remain, including a series of fishponds.

*NPRN:* 30429*PRN:* 17279*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1997****RAF HAVERFORDWEST****Second World War****CONTROL TOWER**

SM9609218722 Haverfordwest

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

The former control tower for the RAF Haverfordwest airfield, which was operational between 1943 and 1945, has been converted into the office building for Withybush Showground.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 28499*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1998****PARK HOUSE; PLAS  
GWYN****19th century****FARMHOUSE**

SM9614118277 Haverfordwest

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:* Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Plas Gwyn, originally known as Park House, was the farmhouse of the home farm on the Withybush estate. It is shown on all Ordnance Survey maps since the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing and stands at one of the most important and visible surviving features of the estate once attached to the now lost Withybush mansion. It is listed as a good example of a late-Georgian farmhouse.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 60000*Listed Building Number:* 26983*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1999****WITHYBUSH FISHPOND****19th century****FISHPOND**

SM9653918541 Haverfordwest

*Condition:* Substantially Intact      *Accessibility:* No Access

*Visitor Potential:* None      *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This is one of two fishponds here which formed part of the gardens and parkland of the now lost Withybush mansion. A second, smaller fishpond to the south does not seem to hold water any longer. Both lie within Withybush Woods, which were also once part of the mansion's grounds.

*NPRN:* 0      *PRN:* 46190

*Listed Building Number:*      *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Unknown      *Management:* Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**2000****CRUNDALE CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9746818316 Crundale

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

Crundale chapel was originally an Independent or Congregational chapel, built in 1837 and rebuilt in 1872 and 1882, modified in 1930. In modern times it has become a United Reform church cause. It remains open in 2011.

*NPRN:* 11165*PRN:* 17767*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2001****CRUNDALE CHAPEL  
BURIAL GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9748918292 Crundale

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

Crundale chapel has a relatively large graveyard with many gravestones of genealogical interest.

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

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 Notes:

**2002****THE RATH****Iron Age; Medieval****HILLFORT; CASTLE**

SM9852918859    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

The Rath is one of the most impressive hillfort sites in Pembrokeshire, its importance increased by the fact that it was reused in Norman times as a castle, known as Symon's Castle, which was key to controlling a large part of central Pembrokeshire. The earthwork ramparts of the fort are still impressive and dominate the neighbouring landscape from the top of a prominent hill. It was a bivallate hillfort, and therefore there is a double bank and ditch protecting the interior. The inner bank stands nearly 3 metres high in places and the ditch over 3 metres deep. The outer defences are slighter, but the bank is still up to 1.5 metres high. The entrance was in the northeastern side. Overall it is about 150 metres in diameter. There appears to have been a subdivision of the interior of the fort, and this is thought to represent part of the refortification of the site in Norman times. A low castle mound or motte is said to exist in the western side of the interior. There also appears to be a roughly rectilinear enclosure just outside the southwestern side of the fort, visible on some aerial photographs, but its purpose and relationship with the site is unknown.

*NPRN:*    305250*PRN:*    3307*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE101*Ownership:* Private*Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

Notes:

**2003****ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL****Medieval****CHAPEL**

SM9859418907 Open Countryside

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

St Leonard's Chapel stood just outside the entrance to the medieval Symon's Castle. It was granted to the Knights of St John at Slebech Commandery during the 12th century and named as Capellu Sci. Leonardi de Castro Symonis. In 1398 the rector of Rudbaxton was given permission to celebrate mass in the chapel. By the mid-19th century only slight ruins remained of the chapel, but these have now disappeared.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 3310*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2004****ST. LEONARD'S WELL****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SM9856718905    Open Countryside

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

St. Leonard's Well is located close to the site of the now lost St. Leonard's Chapel and just outside the entrance into the medieval Symon's Castle. The well was restored just before 1915 and today a well-chamber, with a stone arched entrance and an arched niche to the rear, survive here. The well was dry when visited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2011.

*NPRN:*        305249*PRN:*        3311*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2005****PRENDERGAST MILL****18th century; 19th century****COTTON MILL; PAPER MILL**

SM9537117866 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:* Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Prendergast Mill was cotton mill in the 18th century, the only one in Wales at the time. It was converted into a paper mill in 1816 and eight years later was taken over by the Harvey family, who had extensive experience and interests in paper making. They lived at the mill house, which still stands (PRN 24366, NPRN 22414 and Listed Building number 13037). There are still some remains of the red-brick mill building to the north of the house, and also a small stone-built bridge (PRN 24367, NPRN 24270 and Listed Building number 13038) which crossed the mill leat when the complex was still working. The remains of the mill leat, which was fed by the Western Cleddau, also survive to the north of the old mill.

*NPRN:* 41243*PRN:* 8777*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

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 Notes:

**2006****GLANAFON****19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9560717360 Haverfordwest

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This country house was built around 1840 for Thomas Lloyd, who was the owner of nearby Prendergast Paper Mill. It is listed as a good example of an early Victorian country house. Elements of its formal gardens and parkland still survive, including the walled garden. Glanafon home farm stands nearby to the northeast of the house.

*NPRN:* 120612*PRN:* 20962*Listed Building Number:* 26984*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2007****STEPHEN'S FORD****Bronze Age?****STANDING STONE**

SM9622017460 Open Countryside

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

This stone stands in a pasture field. It is 1.3 metres high and 1 metres by 0.6 metres thick and leans slightly to the north. It may be a Bronze Age standing stone, or a more recent cattle rubbing stone set up by a previous landowner. Nearby to the south are the remains of a group of Second World War buildings, which formed a picket post associated with nearby RAF Haverfordwest.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 13075*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2122****WITHYBUSH AIRFIELD;  
RAF HAVERFORDWEST****Second World War;  
Modern****AIRFIELD**

SM9577018690

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

RAF Haverfordwest opened on 10 November 1942 for reconnaissance training. It continued in this role until mid 1944 when it became a base for delivering aircraft and carrying out repairs. At the beginning of 1945 it again was in use for photographic reconnaissance but closed on 22nd November 1945. For several years it lay disused but was re-opened in 1952 for commercial flights from Haverfordwest to Cardiff. The airfield is still in use today for recreational flights and training lessons.

*NPRN:* 309963*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2128****NEWTON****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9812720986

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

*Visitor Potential:* Low      *Interpretation Potential:* Low

Newton Hall has origins in medieval times as the focus of the small manor of Newton. This became part of the Little Trefgarn estate in the 17th century. It was a small country residence thereafter, and by the late 20th century was home to the Higgon family, formerly of Scolton Manor. Newton is a working farm in the early 21st century.

*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:*


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 Notes:

**2129****HAYTHOG****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9962421439 Open Countryside

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

Lower Haythog was the site of the ancient homestead of Haythog which is known to have been the residence of a Barrett family during the late 14th and early 15th century. They were followed by the Suttons, including Lewis Sutton who was killed in his home in 1506. His wife Gwenllian was the daughter of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the Carmarthenshire nobleman and descendant of the Princes of Deheubarth who was instrumental in organising the Welsh army of Henry Tudor for his march to Bosworth in 1485. By the 17th century a branch of the Philipps family of Picton Castle resided here, including the Royalist William Philipps who became M.P. for Haverfordwest in 1660. In 1670 Haythog was assessed as having 10 hearths, indicating that it was a substantial country residence by West Walian standards. The Philipps family were here until the mid-19th century, after which the house became a substantial farmhouse.

*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:*


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 Notes:

## **9. RUDBAXTON CULTURAL GAZETTEER**

**10158**

RUDBAXTON DUEL

HISTORICAL EVENT

SM9609620519

17th century

It is said that a member of the Hayward family was killed in duel fought on Rudbaxton motte around the time of the Civil War. Richard Fenton alludes to this tradition in his "Historic Tour through Pembrokeshire" (1811). Fenton notes that one of the male figures in the Hayward memorial in Rudbaxton Church was always painted with a bold red streak to represent the blood which flowed when he suffered the fatal wound in the duel.

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

Fenton, R, 1811, A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*

**10168**

DAVID REES

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9894021070

18th century; 19th century

The Reverend David Rees was from St Dogmael's and became a Baptist Minister in the 1790s. He became active in the Haverfordwest area and founded Bethlehem Baptist Chapel in 1820. His gravestone is a prominent feature in the graveyard attached to the chapel. Rees lived at nearby Froghole and was an effective and popular minister. His reputation has passed down through his family in North Pembrokeshire where three particular stories are remembered about him. The first is that when a poor woman in the area of his ministry passed away, he paid for her funeral to avoid her having a pauper's burial. A second story is that there was a very serious drought one summer. Farmers had reached the point of desperation and turned to him for assistance. He organised an open air prayer meeting to pray for the end of the drought. The meeting began in blazing sunshine, but as it progressed clouds built up and before the meeting had ended the rain had begun to fall, ending the drought. A third tale is of how he was regularly abused by regulars at a local alehouse, who would hurl insults and threats at him when he walked passed on the road outside, going about his ministry. After enduring one particularly savage verbal attack, he dropped to his knees outside the inn and prayed for God to intervene and put an end to the debauchery of the alehouse. That night the inn mysteriously burned down. For such things Rees was regarded as something of a miracle-maker.

*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:*


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*Notes:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*