

Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part C Maenclochog Community Audit



For: PLANED

December 2011



Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part C Maenclochog Community Audit

By

Jenny Hall, MifA & Paul Sambrook, MifA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/211

For: PLANED

December 2011



Cover photograph: Building at Rosebush Quarry, May 2011

Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Maenclochog Community

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2011/211

DYDDIAD 2^{ail} Ionawr 2012

DATE 2nd January 2012

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.

JENNY HALL MifA

Jenny Hall

PAUL SAMBROOK MifA

Paul Sambrook

DYDDIAD

DATE

02/01/2012

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

CONTENTS

1. Community Overview	1
2. Natural Heritage	3
<i>Designated Areas</i>	
3. Heritage (Archaeology, History and Culture)	6
<i>Heritage Overview</i>	6
<i>Designated Heritage Sites and Areas</i>	12
<i>List of Heritage Sites by Period</i>	13
<i>Cultural Sites</i>	17
4. Interpretation	20
5. Tourism Related Commerce	23
6. Observations	26
7. Maenclochog Heritage Gazetteer Index	28
8. Maenclochog Heritage Gazetteer	33
9. Maenclochog Culture Gazetteer	161
10. Maenclochog Natural Attractions Gazetteer	170

MAENCLOCHOG COMMUNITY

1. OVERVIEW

Maenclochog is a large, inland community, covering an area of some 31km². It is situated in north Pembrokeshire, but to the south of the Preseli hills.

The community has been created by combining several historical ecclesiastical parishes into a larger unit. The constituent parishes are Maenclochog, Llandeilo Llwydarth, Llanycefn and Forlan.

Historically, the area lies within the Barony of Cemaes and north of the Landsker line, where Welsh language and culture has remained strong.

1.1 Landscape and Geology

Most of Maenclochog community is underlain by mudstones and slates of Ordovician age, which are over 450 million years old. There are some Ordovician volcanic rocks on the Preseli hills, at the northern end of the community, including some volcanic tuffs interbedded with the mudstones and slates. At the southern edge of Maenclochog village, Ordovician igneous intrusions form a series of small, tor-like outcrops, one of which has been associated in local tradition with a possible site for the medieval Maenclochog Castle. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down at the end of the last Ice Age, such as boulder clays, glacial sands and gravels.

The highest point in the community is found on Foel Cwmceryn, which is also the highest point in the whole Preseli range, at 536 metres above sea level. The landscape falls away quickly southwards from the Preseli hills to 200 metres at Maenclochog village, gradually descending to just under 30 metres above sea level at the southern tip of the community at Glanleddau. The land to the south of the Preseli hills is a dissected lowland plateau which extends across a broad area from the Syfynwy valley in the west, across to the Eastern Cleddau and into Western Carmarthenshire in the east. The community lies at the heart of this area, occupying a ridge between the steep-sided valleys of the Eastern Cleddau, which forms a large part of the community boundary to the east, and its tributary the Afon Rhydafallen to the west. The river valleys within this area often have steep, wooded sides, whilst the intervening ridges tend to be flat-topped and characterised by improved pasture in well-maintained, fields defined by hedgerows.

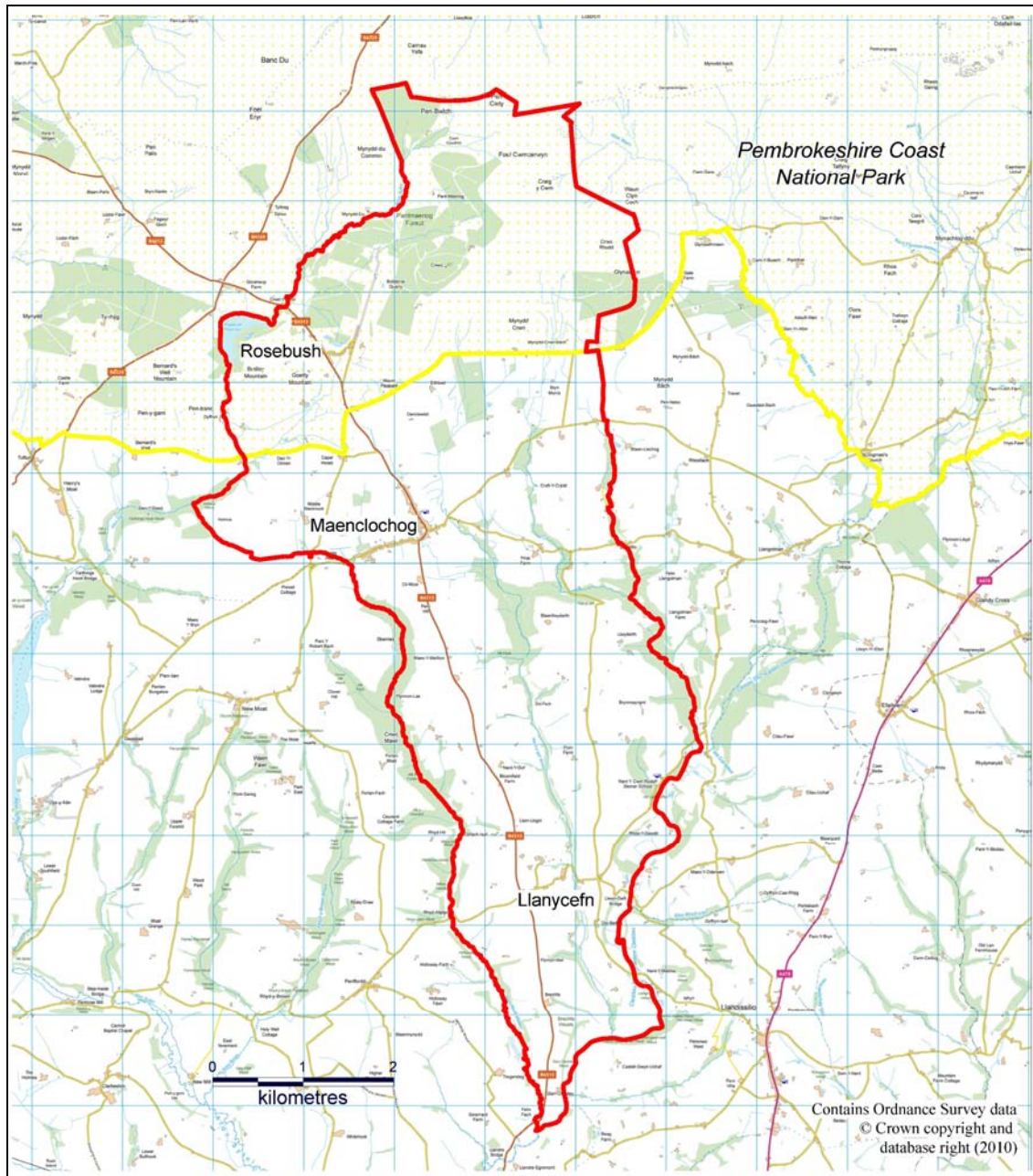


Figure 1: Maenclochog Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Maenclochog community is located to the west of the Cleddau Ddu (Eastern Cleddau) river, which forms much of the community's eastern boundary. The river and its tributaries are recognised internationally for their environmental quality and importance by their designation as a Special Area of Conservation and as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Much of the community landscape has been heavily modified and managed by human activity, and now consists mostly of productive farmland. There are small areas of deciduous woodland found here, five of which are designated as Ancient and Semi Natural Woodlands. These woodlands are privately owned and little access is possible.

Several blocks of common land make up the Natural Attractions found in Maenclochog Community, which includes a significant part of the Preseli commons around Foel Cwmcerwyn.

The Natural Attractions and Natural Designations within the community are listed in the table on the next page and shown in Figure 2.

Maenclochog (Natural Attractions)

COMMON LAND

30067	Y RHOS	SN1018525550
30068	BLACKNUCK	SN0691427278
30069	LLANDEILO COMMON	SN1038028190
30070	ROSEBUSH	SN0749029630
30071	MYNYDD CRWN	SN0872029480

Maenclochog (Natural Designations)

Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland

50088	NANT Y GOF WOOD	SN0969024530
50089	RHIWE	SN1003023120
50090	GLANCLEDDAU WOOD & BRECHFA WOOD	SN0988021530

Maenclochog;Mynachlogddu

Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland

50086	LLANDILO	SN1061026840
50087	LLWYDARTH	SN1078026020

Mynachlogddu;Clunderwen;Llandysilio;Maenclochog;New Moat; Puncheston; Ambleston

Site of Special Scientific Interest

50125	AFON CLEDDAU DWYREINIOL/EASTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SN1397028270
-------	--	--------------

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
-------	--------------------------------	--------------

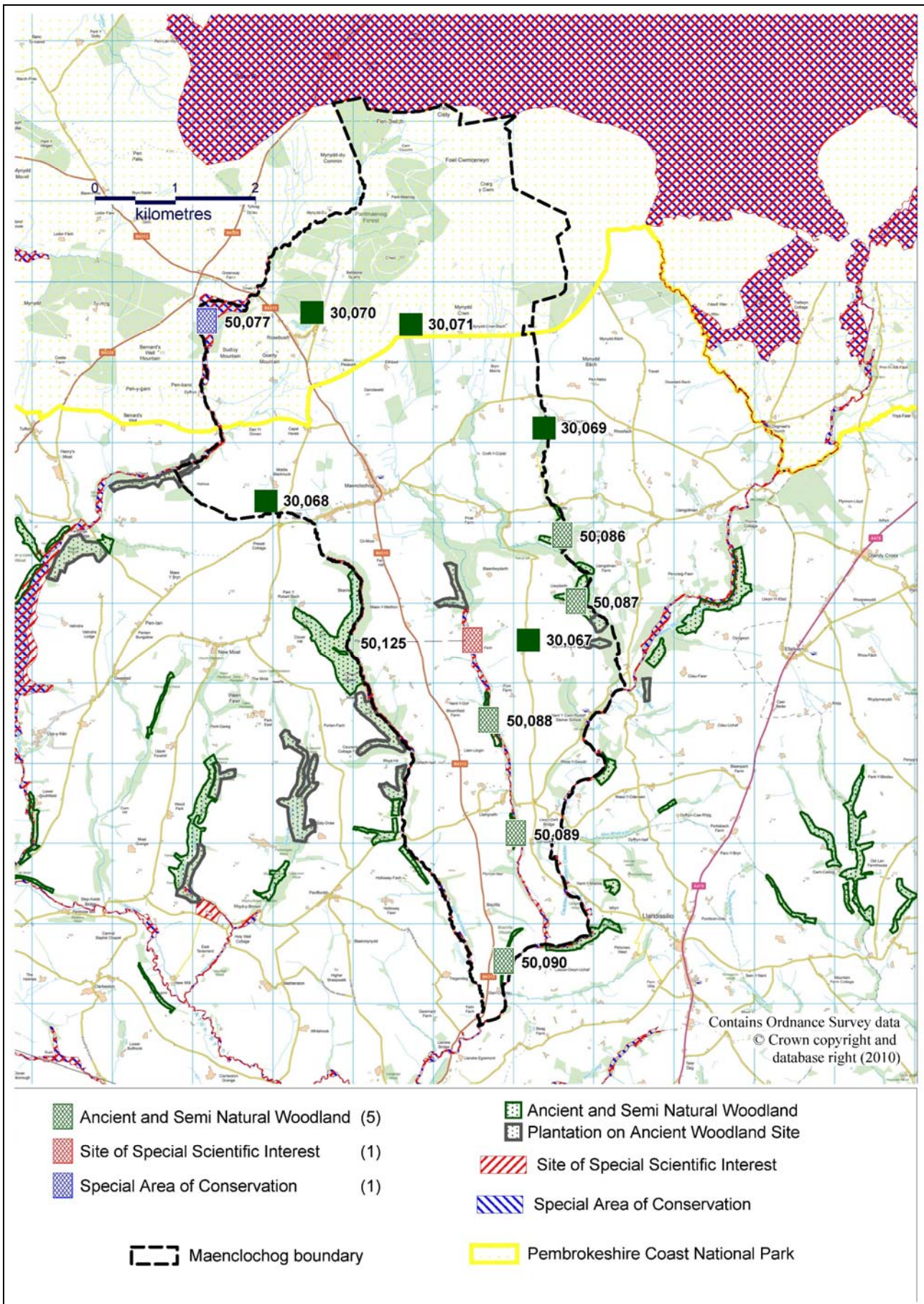


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Maenclochog Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)

3.1 Heritage Overview

Neolithic Period (4000BC – 2,200BC)

The archaeological record of Maenclochog Community extends back to the Neolithic period, during which the first farming communities developed in the country. Two sites within the community area, both now destroyed, are thought to date to this period. The Temple Druid chambered tomb or cromlech (1591), was described by Richard Fenton in the early 19th century, by which time it had already been removed as the result of land and farm improvements on the Temple Druid estate, although the name of the estate and mansion was changed from Bwlch y Clawdd to Temple Druid due to the presence of the monument. A second cromlech was described in the early 20th century at Eithbed (1601) although this had also been destroyed by the time it was recorded. Chambered tombs were communal burial sites erected by early farming communities and both of these lost monuments, if their descriptions are accurate, belong to the significant group of Neolithic chambered tombs found in North Pembrokeshire, and indicate that a settled, agricultural community must have existed in the Maenclochog area some 6,000 years ago.

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 relatively sparse evidence for Bronze Age settlement in southwest Wales generally, and Maenclochog community is no exception to this pattern. 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 Maenclochog 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 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 fine examples of Bronze Age burial sites in the Maenclochog area, perhaps the most important of which is a round barrow cemetery (1634) on top of Foel Cwmceryn. This site includes three large round barrows, the largest of which was opened by Richard Fenton in 1806, uncovering evidence of funerary urns and cremated bone within the mound. A fourth round barrow (1635) is also found just to the north of this group, and all four are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A relatively large number of Bronze Age standing stones are also found within the community. Several fine examples such as the Budloy, Cilmoor and Galchen stones (1602, 1550 & 1583 respectively) are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is important to note that the stones themselves 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.

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 been in use during Roman times.

There are five good examples of defended enclosures within Maenclochog community, although these survive mostly as crop-mark sites and are now best observed from the air. One of the most impressive of these sites is the Brechfa enclosure (1529), which consists of an oval, central enclosure that sits within a much larger oval enclosure. Evidence of a sunken roadway running into the heart of the site from the northeast can still be seen on the ground, although the concentric ditches and ramparts of the enclosures are now levelled out. Castell Forlan (1548) is the only local example which has significant upstanding earthworks. The western side of the site lies on farmland and has been reduced by ploughing, but the eastern portion of the enclosure lies in a wooded area at the top of a steep slope. Here there are substantial earthwork rampart banks with associated ditches. The inner bank still stands up to 3 metres high and its ditch still 1 metre deep, despite silting. This gives some idea of how well constructed and protected these defended enclosures would have been when in use, for the banks would have been topped with wooden palisade fences to further add to their defensive value.

A sixth oval enclosure, found near Eithbed (1600), is of unknown date but may also be an Iron Age settlement. Unlike the other five sites it lies at the northern end of the community, on the flanks of the Preseli hills. Unfortunately there is a lack of archaeological data to confirm the date and purpose of this site.

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 further north in the direction of the Preseli hills is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the local economy must have been significant.

There are no known archaeological sites or artefact finds of Roman date from Maenclochog community. However, 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. 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. It is therefore quite possible that the previously mentioned Iron Age settlements within Maenclochog community were also occupied within the Roman period. Only future archaeological excavation can demonstrate the effects of Roman civilisation on this district.

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. The local archaeological record includes features which are of great importance to our understanding of how Welsh society developed during early medieval times. One aspect of late Roman rule was that the province of Britannia was under threat of invasion by various “barbarian” tribes, particularly the Anglo-Saxons of continental Europe. Mercenary armies seem to have been employed and brought into Britannia to help protect the province from attack. It is thought that the Deisi tribe of southeastern Ireland were among these mercenary groups. It appears that the Deisi established themselves in southwest Wales and soon rose to take political control as the Roman administration faded. Irish rulers therefore appear to have held sway in Dyfed for several centuries, from the 5th century onwards.

Evidence of this period of Irish rule is found in Maenclochog today. Two early medieval inscribed stones (1564 & 1565) found at St. Mary’s parish church, Maenclochog commemorate Andagelli and Coimagni, the sons of Caveti. The names of the father and the sons are early Irish personal names and the inscriptions are bilingual, being written in Latin and the Irish Ogham alphabet. Both stones were originally found at Llandeilo Llwydiarth parish church but moved to St. Mary’s in 1959. A third stone (1590) once stood near Temple Druid, near Llandeilo Llwydiarth, but was moved to Cenarth, Carmarthenshire in the late 18th century. This stone is inscribed in Latin and commemorates Curcagni son of Andagelli. These three stones therefore seem to give us the names of three generations of an Irish family of some importance who lived in the Llandeilo Llwydiarth district in the 5th to 6th centuries AD. The absence of Ogham on the Curcagni stone may show that the Irish language had fallen out of use in the area during the 6th century, a critical time when the Brythonic language of the native population was developing into early Welsh. Latin clearly remained the language of authority throughout this period however.

In Welsh tradition, the early medieval period is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints”, as this was a period during which the Christian church grew rapidly. The fact that three early medieval inscribed stones were found at, or near, Llandeilo Llwydiarth church (1594) is a reminder that this was once one of the most important early Christian sites in southwest Wales. During the early medieval period it is known that the ancient kingdom of Dyfed was divided into seven *cantrefi* or provinces. Each *cantref* had its own “bishop house” or monastery, and Llandeilo Llwydiarth is named as the bishop-house of the ancient *cantref* of Daugleddau.

Relatively little is known about secular society in early medieval Pembrokeshire, but recent archaeological work in the county has started to provide more clues as to how and where the population lived. An unexpected discovery was made in Maenclochog village in 2007, when an excavation was undertaken in the village car park in search of evidence for the lost site of the medieval Maenclochog Castle. The excavation exposed the remains of a rampart and ditch protecting the site and charcoal found beneath the rampart was radiocarbon dated to the 9th to 11th century AD, showing that there was activity on the site before the Norman Conquest. More surprising, perhaps, was the discovery of the site of a wattled roundhouse and a hearth inside the fortification. Charcoal from the hearth dated it to the period AD980 to AD1160, opening the possibility that the site may have been occupied before the Norman period. Unfortunately, the excavation was limited in its scope and many secrets undoubtedly remain buried beneath the car park for future study.

Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

During the medieval period the Maenclochog area witnessed many important changes. Most notable of these were the creation of a planted Anglo-Norman settlement at Maenclochog during the early 12th century, along with the foundation of a castle to help defend the new town. The castle

was also one in a network of fortifications which secured the Anglo-Norman grasp on their newly-won territories from any threat posed by the Welsh to the north and east, where the Princes of Deheubarth still held sway. By the 13th century, Maenclochog was the main settlement within the Manor of Maenclochog, a *Knight's Fee* held from the Lord of Cemaes by the influential de la Roche family of Llangwm.

The modern village at Maenclochog may still owe its form to the original layout of the Anglo-Norman settlement (1568). St Mary's parish church stands on the village green, surrounded by roads on all sides, with houses facing onto the green. At the southern edge of the village lies an oval enclosure, now used as a car park but originally the site of Maenclochog Castle (1554), which was in existence by the early 12th century and probably survived in some form into the 14th century, despite being attacked and burnt by the men of Deheubarth on more than one occasion during the 13th century.

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 and the ruined church at Llandeilo Llwydiarth stands on a site which has been used for worship for perhaps 1,500 years. The medieval period saw two new churches appear in the area. St. Mary's, Maenclochog (1563) is a post-medieval building but it stands on the site of its medieval predecessor, which was founded in the 12th century to serve the Anglo-Norman community of the planted town. The third medieval parish church in Maenclochog community, is St. Non's, Llanycefn (1535). This church is mentioned as early as 1287 as *Ecclesia de Kevyn*, but it is not known if it has pre-Norman origins. The church doesn't appear to have been dedicated to any particular saint until modern times, when it was dedicated to St. Non, the mother of St. David. The present church building dates to 1904, when the medieval fabric was almost wholly removed.

One interesting survival of medieval Maenclochog is the Ffynnon Fair holy well (1551) at the western edge of the village. Great importance was attached to the properties of such springs in medieval times, when their waters were thought to possess holy or curative powers. Another important holy well is found close to the church at Llandeilo Llwydiarth, where a natural spring feeds a pool known as Ffynnon Deilo (1595). The waters of the spring were sought after even into the 20th century, and a particularly unusual tradition survived that involved drinking the water from a skull fragment purported to be a relic of St. Teilo himself. Even though such superstitious beliefs were frowned upon after the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century, such practices persisted in many rural areas.

It is possible that other ecclesiastical sites have also existed within the community. A field called *Parc 'Rhen Fynwent* (1531) is recorded on the parish tithe map near Dolbetws farm. The field name translates as "Old Cemetery Field" and this may indicate that a long lost Christian burial ground is located here, perhaps of medieval date. Just to the west of the field is a deserted farmstead called Grange Farm, which is said to have been a monastic grange in medieval times. It is possible that there is an association between such a grange and the cemetery placename.

The power and influence of the church in medieval times was of course considerable. The Bishops of St. David's were amongst the leading landowners in medieval Pembrokeshire and held extensive estates across southwest Wales. One of these estates was Llwydiarth Forest (1547), which was a tract of land between Llandeilo Llwydiarth and Llanycefn included in the Bishop's estates throughout medieval times. The term "forest" in this context does not necessarily mean that the area was wooded. A medieval forest was an area set aside as a hunting ground, which could include woodland and open ground, including agricultural land. When John Leland visited the area during the 1530s, just before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, he noted that red deer were kept in the woods here, presumably for the hunting enjoyment of the Lord Bishop and his acquaintances.

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 replaced with country residences and mansions, set in landscaped gardens and parklands and in possession of groups of farms and lands of varying extent.

There were few estates based within Maenclochog community in post medieval times. Much of the land here was owned by landlords from outside the district. Typical examples of this pattern are seen in the history of land ownership in the Manor of Maenclochog, where prominent landowners included the Le Hunte family, originally from Wexford in Ireland, who inherited a share in the Manor of Maenclochog through marriage into the Lloyds of Cilciffeth, Cwmgwaun, in the 17th century. The remainder of the Manor of Maenclochog was held by the influential Philipps family of Picton Estate.

Perhaps the most notable house and estate within the community itself was Temple Druid (1589), where a small country mansion was built in the late 18th century, complete with a home farm and landscaped gardens (1592) and surrounding parkland. The mansion was built on the site of the ancient homestead of Bwlch y Clawdd and was designed by the eminent architect John Nash. The original mansion was heavily modified in the 19th century, but today the house and its outbuildings are all protected as listed buildings.

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.

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 roots of nonconformism in Maenclochog community extend back to this troubled period. The historic Baptist church at Rhydwyilm, the earliest nonconformist causes in Wales, was established just to the east of the community boundary during the 1660s. Many of the early supporters of the

cause there were drawn from the Maenclochog area and the Baptist denomination held meetings on local farms during the 18th century, eventually establishing a small meeting house and Sunday School at Rosebush quarry stables in 1832 and a new chapel for local adherents at Horeb, Maenclochog (1603) in 1835. The Congregationalist or Independent denomination has also had a strong presence within the community. Their first chapel was built as early as 1714, and the ruins of the “Hen Dy Cwrdd” (1586) are found to the east of Maenclochog. In 1790 the congregation there divided and established a new chapel in Maenclochog and another at Llandeilo, just across the boundary in Mynachlogddu community. Their cause at Maenclochog was originally at Hen Gapel (1561), but a dispute within the congregation in 1845 saw a second Independent chapel, Tabernacle (1555), erected in the village. Today Hen Gapel is used as a private dwelling, but Tabernacle remains open as a place of worship.

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. Maenclochog community was not directly touched upon by the turnpike road system due to its relatively remote location on the southern flanks of the Preseli hills. The creation of turnpike roads linking Cardigan to Haverfordwest and Tenby meant that good roads were found close to the eastern and western sides of the community area however, which undoubtedly assisted the development of the local economy.

Surprising it was the development of a railway line, rather than improved roads, which was to have the greatest impact on the area. In 1872, work began on the construction of the Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway (1636), which was intended to serve the Rosebush Quarry. The line began just west of Clunderwen and terminated at Rosebush, with stations at Llanycefn, Maenclochog and Rosebush. The line opened in 1876 and worked intermittently during the late 19th century. From the 1880s it was promoted as a tourist attraction and a much-celebrated hotel was built at Rosebush. In 1894 the line was bought by the North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway Co. who extended it to Fishguard. In 1898 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, although the The Precelly Hotel, which was built to encourage tourism at Rosebush, remains open as the Tafarn Sinc to the present day.

Industry

Maenclochog community is noteworthy for the series of long-disused slate quarries which dot the landscape. The most significant quarries date to the mid- to late-19th century, although some smaller workings survived into the mid-20th century. One of the earliest quarries was the Precelly Quarry, later known as Bellstone Quarry (1625), at Rosebush. This may have been working and supplying roofing slates to the local area before 1800, but was expanded by the Barham estate of Trecwn during the 1820s, employing up to 60 men. It met with little financial success and continued to work intermittently and on a small scale until abandonment in 1889. Bellstone was overshadowed during the 1870s by the neighbouring Rosebush Quarry, which was managed by Edward Cropper, who instigated the construction of the Maenclochog Railway to give his quarry direct access to the main railway network. Sadly, Cropper’s investment coincided with a slump in the slate trade and the quarry declined after his death in 1879. The quarry workings and tips of Bellstone and Rosebush quarries are prominent landmarks at Rosebush, and they are still accompanied by many former quarry buildings and workers cottages and the remains of the railway, which combine to provide the northern part of the community with a surprisingly rich industrial heritage.

3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are currently 12 sites with Listed Building status in Maenclochog community. Amongst those included in the project database are St Mary's Church (1563), Maenclochog, the late-18th century mansion at Temple Druid (1589), the unaltered 19th century Penrhos Cottage (1544) which has been preserved as a museum, and the former quarry manager's house Rosebush House (1613) near Rosebush Quarry.

There are also 15 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These include some excellent examples of prehistoric field monuments, such as the impressive Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery on Foel Cwmcerwyn (1634), as well as further round barrows in the farmed landscape, such as at Rhiwe (1530). Several Bronze Age standing stones are also scheduled, such as the Budloy Stone (1602). Later prehistory is represented by the large, Iron Age promontory fort at Castell Forlan (1548). Two early medieval inscribed stones, the Andagelli Stone (1564) and the Coimagni Stone (1565) are also scheduled, despite having been moved from Llandeilo Llwydiaeth church to St. Mary's, Maenclochog. St Teilo's Church and Churchyard at Llandeilo Llwydiarth (1594 & 1596) are also protected by scheduling.

Details of all these sites can be obtained via the Historic Wales website, which includes Cadw's Listed Buildings Register and the details of all Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

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.

Maenclochog			
Neolithic			
1601	EITHBED	CHAMBERED TOMB	SN0798628649
Neolithic?			
1591	TEMPLE DRUID	CHAMBERED TOMB?	SN0959027160
Bronze Age			
1530	RHIWE	ROUND BARROW	SN0956922998
1635	FOEL CWMCERWYN	ROUND BARROW	SN0950031480
1634	FOEL CWMCERWYN	ROUNDBARROWCEMETERY	SN0940131152
1626	CNWC	ROUND BARROW?	SN0856330277
1606	EITHBED STONE	STANDING STONE	SN0890028990
1624	MYNYDD CRWN	STANDING STONE	SN0916129794
1602	BUDLOY STONE	STANDING STONE	SN0657028540
1585	CORNEL BACH STONE II	STANDING STONE	SN0813927965
1583	GALCHEN FACH STONE	STANDING STONE	SN0874927797
1584	CORNEL BACH STONE I	STANDING STONE	SN0817327993
1550	CILMOOR STONE	STANDING STONE	SN0800726874
Bronze Age?			
1627	CNWC	ROUND BARROW?	SN0876830460
Iron Age			
1528	BRECHFA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0997521966
1533	RHIWE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0946523153
1529	BRECHFA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0945022490
1527	GLANCLEDDAU	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0962021650
1548	CASTELL FORLAN	PROMONTORY FORT	SN0919026580
Early Medieval			
1565	COIMAGNI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN0832127396
1564	ANDAGELLI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN0832127384
1590	CURCAGNI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN0963027143
Early Medieval; Medieval; Post Medieval			
1596	ST TEILO'S CHURCHYARD, LLANDEILO LLWYDIARTH	CHURCHYARD	SN0993226910
Early Medieval; Medieval			
1554	Y GAER	DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SN0836627245

Maenclochog**Medieval**

1547	LLWYDIARTH FOREST	DEER PARK	SN1049226168
1551	ST MARY'S WELL	HOLY WELL	SN0752627058

Medieval?

1531	PARC 'RHEN FYNWENT	CEMETERY?	SN1033522767
------	--------------------	-----------	--------------

Medieval; Post Medieval

1563	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, MAENCLOCHOG	CHURCH	SN0831327391
1594	ST TEILO'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANDEILO LLWYDIARTH	CHURCH	SN0994326921
1566	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCHYARD	SN0832227406
1535	ST. NON'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANYCEFEN	CHURCH	SN0963423735
1536	ST. NON'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	SN0961723728
1543	FELIN LLWYDIARTH	CORN MILL	SN1121624910
1568	MAENCLOCHOG	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SN0828227474
1595	FFYNNON DEILO	HOLY WELL	SN1014127004

Medieval?; Post Medieval

1718	GOTTY	HISTORIC HOME	SN0696528755
------	-------	---------------	--------------

18th century

1586	HEN DY CWRDD	CHAPEL	SN0983027697
------	--------------	--------	--------------

18th century; 19th century

1538	PONT LLWYN DWFR	BRIDGE	SN1061123341
1592	TEMPLE DRUID	GARDEN	SN0967127224
1587	HEN DY CWRDD BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN0985027706
1558	MAENCLOCHOG POUND	POUND	SN0834927265

19th century

1569	KILMOOR	ALE HOUSE	SN0831626795
1577	THE UNION	ALE HOUSE	SN0825527559
1576	STAR	ALE HOUSE	SN0820727523
1573	SWAN HOUSE	ALE HOUSE	SN0846427386
1605	HOREB BAPTISMAL POOL	BAPTISTERY	SN0660628227
1555	TABERNACLE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0839227281
1623	IET NEWYDD	COTTAGE	SN0854029150
1544	PENRHOS COTTAGE	COTTAGE	SN1015025770

Maenclochog**19th century**

1631	CNWC RHUDD	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	SN1025730877
1622	CARN AFR	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	SN0883929995
1612	PRESCELLY HOTEL GARDENS	GARDEN	SN0741929426
1611	PRESCELLY HOTEL (TAFARN SINC)	HOTEL	SN0754529490
1613	ROSEBUSH HOUSE	HOUSE	SN0756829511
1570	THE PLOUGH	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0833827296
1571	BLACK LION	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0838327390
1572	THE DROVERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0837927407
1619	ROSEBUSH QUARRY	QUARRY	SN0784029900
1633	CRAIG Y CWM	QUARRY	SN0963031200
1625	BELLSTONE QUARRY	QUARRY	SN0791030240
1578	MILL QUARRY	QUARRY	SN0854027518
1546	NOBLE COURT QUARRY	QUARRY	SN1062026500
1617	ROSEBUSH	SETTLEMENT	SN0748029390
1629	CARN AFR	SHEEP FOLD	SN0930630134
1562	TABERNACLE VESTRY	SUNDAY SCHOOL	SN0830427285
1615	ROSEBUSH TERRACE	TERRACED HOUSING	SN0759029570
1618	PEN FELIN WYNT	WINDMILL	SN0797029750

19th century; 20th century

1608	DWRDY	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN0953228531
1532	RHYD AFALLEN	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN0864623087
1545	RHOS FACH	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN1027025550
1604	HOREB BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	CEMETERY	SN0735928214
1603	HOREB BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0738128204
1561	HEN GAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0835427439
1539	MELIN LLWYN DWFR	CORN MILL	SN1065023350
1556	TABERNACLE INDEPENDENT, CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN0840327259
1599	CARREG GOFFA JOSEPH JAMES	MEMORIAL STONE	SN0778028770
1557	CASTLE HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0835427320
1553	RAILWAY HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0791027201
1575	THE GLOBE	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0830527320
1574	FARMERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0827027432
1540	CROSS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1025123528
1607	FAGWYR; VAGUR	QUARRY	SN0958028410
1597	LLANDEILO QUARRY (NORTH)	QUARRY	SN1041327249
1598	LLANDEILO QUARRY (SOUTH)	QUARRY	SN1049827019
1588	TEMPLE DRUID QUARRY	QUARRY	SN0980827215
1616	ROSEBUSH STATION	RAILWAY STATION	SN0752229470

Maenclochog**Post Medieval**

1534	LLANYCEFN STATION	RAILWAY STATION	SN0998923600
1552	MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	SN0794827102
1638	CEFN LLWYDARTH TUNNEL	RAILWAY TUNNEL	SN0924026620
1559	YSGOL GYMUNEDOL MAENCLOCHOG	SCHOOL	SN0827427535
1542	NANTYCWM SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN1095024620
1541	LLANYCEFN MILL	WOOLLEN MILL?	SN0994023860
1579	MAENCLOCHOG MILL	CORN MILL	SN0870027455
1628	CARN AFR	FARMSTEAD	SN0958030200
1723	VORLAN	HISTORIC HOME	SN0894426009
1593	LLANDEILO ISAF	HISTORIC HOME	SN0994326997
1589	TEMPLE DRUID	HISTORIC HOME	SN0962727209
1537	LLANDRE	HISTORIC HOME	SN0951323656
1620	PEN FELIN WYNT	SHEEP FOLD?	SN0818029270

20th century

1549	FORLAN CEMETERY	CEMETERY	SN0846026429
1614	ROSEBUSH MEMORIAL	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT	SN0748929460
1609	GOETTY MOUNTAIN	MILITARY CAMP	SN0685029060
1580	MAENCLOCHOG MILL POND	MILL POND	SN0853327607
1610	ROSEBUSH RESERVOIR	RESERVOIR	SN0621029610
1582	BLACKNUCK SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SN0730027500
1581	CERNYDD SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SN0895927332
1567	MAENCLOCHOG WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	SN0833727383

Second World War

1637	CRAIG MYNYDD CRWN	AIR CRASH SITE	SN0940030500
------	-------------------	----------------	--------------

20th century; 21st century

1560	MAENCLOCHOG COMMUNITY HALL	CHURCH HALL	SN0846327409
------	----------------------------	-------------	--------------

Unknown

1630	CARN AFR	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	SN0925230134
1621	EITHBED FACH	ENCLOSURE	SN0830029450
1600	EITHBED ENCLOSURE	SETTLEMENT	SN0804028719
1632	CNWC RUHDD	SETTLEMENT?	SN1013730890

Maenclochog;Llandysilio; Clunderwen**19th century; 20th century**

1636	NARBERTH ROAD & MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SN0950025670
------	-------------------------------------	---------	--------------

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.

Maenclochog

10130	THE CROSS ARMS INQUEST	EVENT	SN1025023510
10132	MAENCLOCHOG; THE RINGING STONE	TRADITION	SN0820427249
10133	MAENCLOCHOG FAIRS	FAIR	SN0832627338
10134	LEO WALMSLEY	AUTHOR	SN0963027213
10135	ST TEILO'S SKULL	TRADITION	SN0994126969
10137	DR. THOMAS JENKINS	SCIENTIST	SN0634028520

Maenclochog; Puncteston

10138	EIRWYN GEORGE	POET	SN0823927561
-------	---------------	------	--------------

Mynachlogddu;Maenclochog

10139	TWRCH TRWYTH	MYTH	SN0999031320
-------	--------------	------	--------------

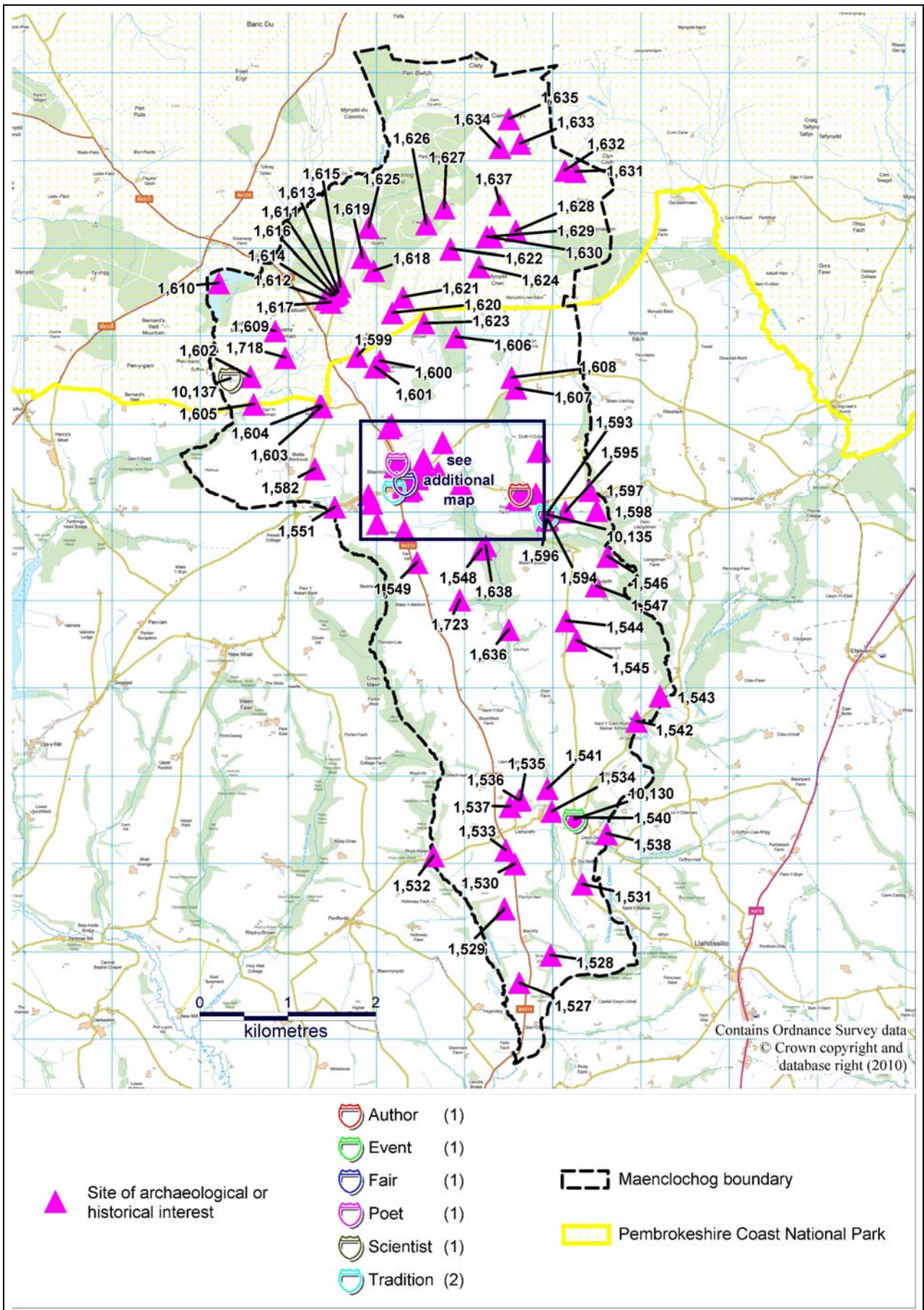


Figure 3: Heritage in Maenclochog Community

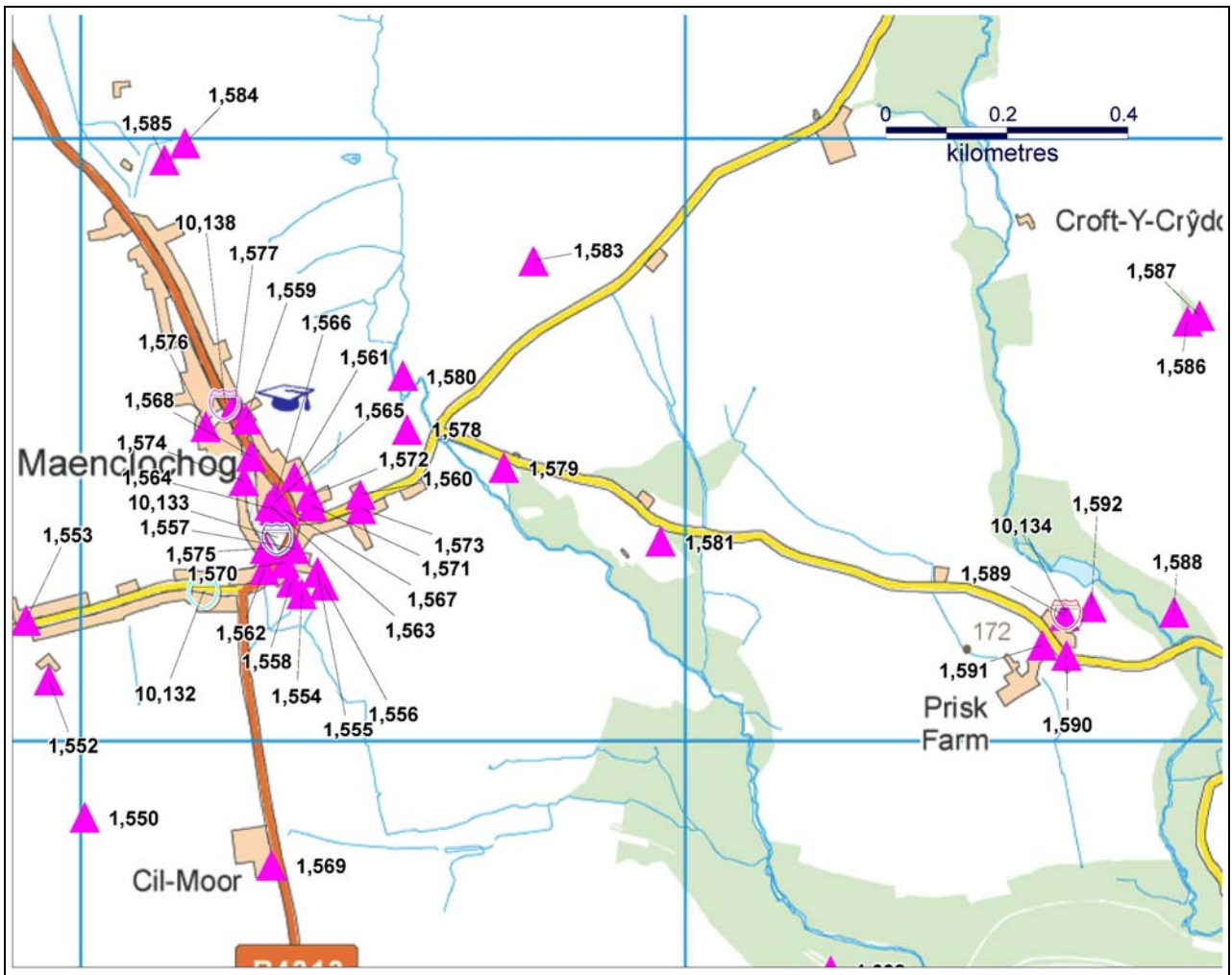


Figure 4 (Inset Map from Figure 3): Heritage in Maenclochog village and environs

4. INTERPRETATION

At present, heritage and landscape interpretation within Maenclochog community is relatively low key and there appears to be scope for further interpretive materials.

The only interpretive panels noted are those found within Maenclochog village itself, where a heritage panel outlining the history of the settlement is located on the village green. A second panel is found in the village car park, which is thought to be the site of the medieval castle of Maenclochog, interpreting the history of the castle and the archaeological excavations undertaken there in 2007. Also found on the village green is a memorial plaque to the local raconteur, the late Dilwyn Edwards, which includes a commemorative poem by Eirwyn George.

Further interpretation of the area is provided in promotional and guide literature or leaflets accompanying a number of cycle routes, walks and bridleways found in the community. These are all found to the north of Maenclochog village, exploiting the open spaces of the Preseli hills and the more marginal land around it. Three long distance cycle routes along the Preseli hills pass through the community, although they essentially share the same route. At Pantmaenog, near Rosebush, a shorter trail is promoted for use for cycling, walking and horse riding. Two local walking trails also serve the Rosebush and Maenclochog district.

Maenclochog

Panel

20097	MAENCLOCHOG CAR PARK A 4' x 2 ' heritage interpretation panel which gives an account of the history of the castle site and the excavations undertaken in 2007.	SN0836527245
20099	MAENCLOCHOG VILLAGE GREEN A 4' x 2 ' heritage interpretation panel which gives an account of the history of Maenclochog.	SN0832327364

PLAQUE

20098	COFEB DILWYN EDWARDS MEMORIAL A round granite plaque mounted on a monolith, commemorating the local raconteur Dilwyn Edwards (1929-2000). It includes a poem by local poet Eirwyn George.	SN0833727367
-------	--	--------------

Eglwyswrw; Crymych; Maenclochog; Mynachlogddu

CYCLE ROUTE

80015	PRESELI HILLS FULL RIDGE CYCLE ROUTE
-------	--------------------------------------

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

CYCLE ROUTE

80012	THE PRESELI HILLS
-------	-------------------

Eglwyswrw; Maenclochog; Mynachlogddu

CYCLE ROUTE

80016	PRESELI HILLS HALF RIDGE CYCLE ROUTE
-------	--------------------------------------

Maenclochog

CYCLE ROUTE; WALK; HORSE RIDING TRAIL

80092	PANTMAENOG
-------	------------

WALK

80101	ROSEBUSH HALF DAY WALK
80102	MAENCLOCHOG TO ROSEBUSH

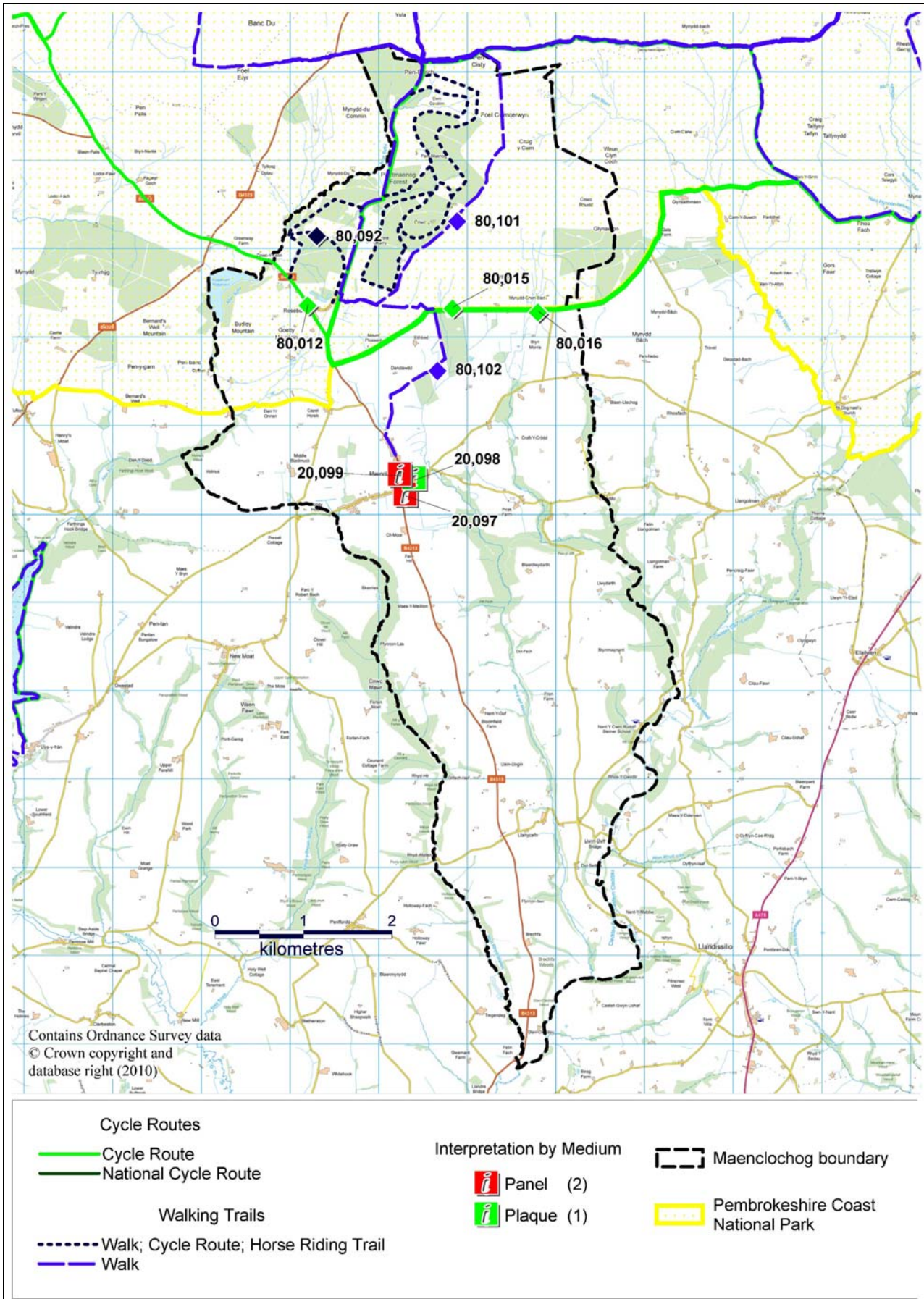


Figure 5: Interpretation in Maenclochog Community

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within Maenclochog community is relatively low, especially when compared with areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coast or to the north of the Preseli hills.

The Preselis appear to play a large part in the current level of tourist-related activity in the community. All the identified tourism-related businesses noted by this project lie in the northern half of the community, in or around the villages of Maenclochog and Rosebush. They include well-established businesses such as the Tafarn Sinc public house, which was originally built in the late 19th century as a hotel for railway travellers with the express purpose of developing a local tourism industry. The wishes of the pioneers in advertising holiday trips to the Preseli hills by rail has in many ways been realised during the age of the car.

The list of identified tourism-related businesses in Maenclochog community is found on the next page. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but gives some indication of activity in the area based on a brief snapshot taken during the summer of 2011.

Maenclochog

Art Gallery

40592	ORIEL LINDA NORRIS GALLERY	SN0833227472
-------	----------------------------	--------------

Caravan Site

40584	ROSEBUSH CARAVAN PARK	SN0736529377
-------	-----------------------	--------------

Farm Shop

40585	PANT MAWR FARMHOUSE CHEESE	SN0762229414
-------	----------------------------	--------------

Fishing Lake

40582	ROSEBUSH RESERVOIR	SN0617029410
-------	--------------------	--------------

Public House

40583	TAFARN SINC	SN0754529490
-------	-------------	--------------

40611	THE GLOBE INN	SN0830527320
-------	---------------	--------------

Restaurant; Gift Shop

40581	THE OLD POST OFFICE	SN0757329520
-------	---------------------	--------------

Self Catering

40577	TY PREN BACH	SN0808028100
-------	--------------	--------------

40580	MYNYDD CRWN BACH	SN0991029467
-------	------------------	--------------

40590	PENBRIST	SN0708329508
-------	----------	--------------

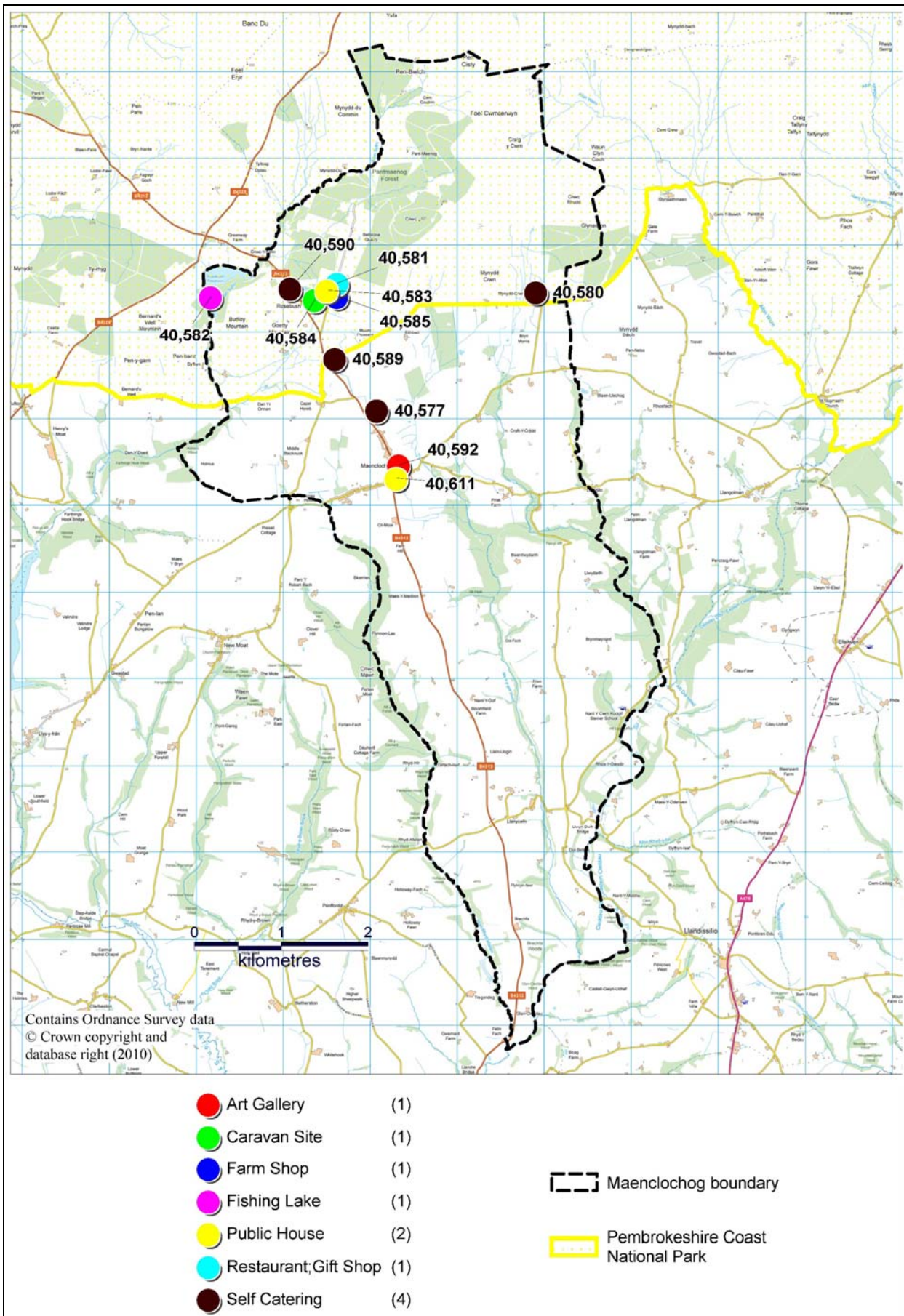


Figure 6: Tourism-related Commerce in Maenclochog Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

Maenclochog community has a rich archaeological and historic resource. There are many prehistoric monuments, including surviving Bronze Age standing stones and round barrows, Iron Age defended enclosures, early medieval ecclesiastical and settlement sites and a medieval castle site. The history of Maenclochog village itself is of great interest, as it was founded as a Norman planted borough and went on to serve as the focus for the economy of the district, where annual fairs and markets were held. More recent heritage includes a rich nonconformist tradition reflected in the chapels of the area and also a fascinating industrial past, focused on the slate quarries of Rosebush in particular, and the Maenclochog Railway, which was originally built to serve them.

Maenclochog has varied and interesting landscapes, including wooded valleys, well-managed farmland and a significant part of the main Preseli mountain block, including the highest point in the range at Foel Cwmcerwyn.

The community has some provision of heritage interpretation. Interpretive panels have been installed in recent times in Maenclochog village.

The public footpath and bridleway network is well-developed in the community and offers ample access to the countryside for walkers, cyclists and horse riders, especially at Pantmaenog, Rosebush where multi-purpose trails have been created. Interpretive booklets or leaflets exist for most of these trails.

6.2 Issues

There is scope for more on-site interpretation of local heritage, especially in relation to the industrial heritage of Rosebush.

There are no all-ability trails in the community.

Signage for, and the promotion of local places of interest and trails is relatively poor across the community.

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, the interpretation of local heritage is patchy. 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 Maenclochog as a distinctive community would 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 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.

6.3.4 Faith Tourism. Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. This is particularly true of the now ruined church, churchyard and holy well at Llandeilo Llwydiarth, one of the most important early Christian sites in southwest Wales. The early Christian inscribed stones taken from Llandeilo Llwydiarth to St. Mary's parish church in Maenclochog are themselves important relics which deserve greater promotion. 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.

6.3.5 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.

6.3.6 Maenclochog Railway. Despite its historic importance and the survival of much of the track bed, this Victorian railway is not well promoted or interpreted within the community. Credible efforts have been made at the Tafarn Sinc in Rosebush to make use of the theme, including the creation of a mock railway station at the site of the original station. Further interpretation of the remarkable story of the railway's birth, construction and development seems desirable, including its association with the Rosebush Slate quarries and the attempt to develop tourism to Rosebush in the late 19th century.

6.3.7 Rosebush & Bellstone Slate Quarries. The story of the development of the slate industry in the community during the 19th century is not interpreted in the landscape. The presence of the two main quarries at Rosebush, including some building remains, and also former quarrymen's houses, company offices (The Old Post Office) and the associated Maenclochog Railway make this one of the most fascinating locations in north Pembrokeshire. The value of the complex is heightened in light of the recent creation of trails for visitors at the adjacent Pantmaenog forest and its proximity to the open Preseli commons.

**7. MAENCLOCHOG
HERITAGE GAZETTEER
INDEX**

Maenclochog		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
ANDAGELLI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1564
BELLSTONE QUARRY	QUARRY	1625
BLACK LION	PUBLIC HOUSE	1571
BLACKNUCK SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	1582
BRECHFA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1529
BRECHFA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1528
BUDLOY STONE	STANDING STONE	1602
CARN AFR	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	1622
CARN AFR	FARMSTEAD	1628
CARN AFR	SHEEP FOLD	1629
CARN AFR	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	1630
CARREG GOFFA JOSEPH JAMES	MEMORIAL STONE	1599
CASTELL FORLAN	PROMONTORY FORT	1548
CASTLE HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE	1557
CEFN LLWYDARTH TUNNEL	RAILWAY TUNNEL	1638
CERNYDD SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	1581
CILMOOR STONE	STANDING STONE	1550
CNWC	ROUND BARROW?	1627
CNWC	ROUND BARROW?	1626
CNWC RHUDD	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	1631
CNWC RHUDD	SETTLEMENT?	1632
COIMAGNI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1565
CORNEL BACH STONE I	STANDING STONE	1584
CORNEL BACH STONE II	STANDING STONE	1585
CRAIG MYNYDD CRWN	AIR CRASH SITE	1637
CRAIG Y CWM	QUARRY	1633
CROSS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1540
CURCAGNI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1590
DWRDY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1608
EITHBED	CHAMBERED TOMB	1601

Maenclochog		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
EITHBED ENCLOSURE	SETTLEMENT	1600
EITHBED FACH	ENCLOSURE	1621
EITHBED STONE	STANDING STONE	1606
FAGWYR; VAGUR	QUARRY	1607
FARMERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1574
FELIN LLWYDIARTH	CORN MILL	1543
FFYNNON DEILO	HOLY WELL	1595
FOEL CWM CERWYN	ROUND BARROW	1635
FOEL CWM CERWYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	1634
FORLAN CEMETERY	CEMETERY	1549
GALCHEN FACH STONE	STANDING STONE	1583
GLANCLEDDAU	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1527
GOETTY MOUNTAIN	MILITARY CAMP	1609
GOTTY	HISTORIC HOME	1718
HEN DY CWRDD	CHAPEL	1586
HEN DY CWRDD BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1587
HEN GAPEL	CHAPEL	1561
HOREB BAPTISMAL POOL	BAPTISTERY	1605
HOREB BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1603
HOREB BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	CEMETERY	1604
IET NEWYDD	COTTAGE	1623
KILMOOR	ALE HOUSE	1569
LLANDEILO ISAF	HISTORIC HOME	1593
LLANDEILO QUARRY (NORTH)	QUARRY	1597
LLANDEILO QUARRY (SOUTH)	QUARRY	1598
LLANDRE	HISTORIC HOME	1537
LLANYCEFN MILL	WOOLLEN MILL?	1541
LLANYCEFN STATION	RAILWAY STATION	1534
LLWYDIARTH FOREST	DEER PARK	1547
MAENCLOCHOG	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1568
MAENCLOCHOG COMMUNITY HALL	CHURCH HALL	1560

			Maenclochog
NAME	TYPE	ID	Number
MAENCLOCHOG MILL	CORN MILL		1579
MAENCLOCHOG MILL POND	MILL POND		1580
MAENCLOCHOG POUND	POUND		1558
MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION		1552
MAENCLOCHOG WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL		1567
MELIN LLWYN DWFR	CORN MILL		1539
MILL QUARRY	QUARRY		1578
MYNYDD CRWN	STANDING STONE		1624
NANTYCWM SCHOOL	SCHOOL		1542
NOBLE COURT QUARRY	QUARRY		1546
PARC 'RHEN FYNWENT	CEMETERY?		1531
PEN FELIN WYNT	WINDMILL		1618
PEN FELIN WYNT	SHEEP FOLD?		1620
PENRHOS COTTAGE	COTTAGE		1544
PONT LLWYN DWFR	BRIDGE		1538
PRESCELLY HOTEL (TAFARN SINC)	HOTEL		1611
PRESCELLY HOTEL GARDENS	GARDEN		1612
RAILWAY HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE		1553
RHIWE	ROUND BARROW		1530
RHIWE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1533
RHOS FACH	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP		1545
RHYD AFALLEN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP		1532
ROSEBUSH	SETTLEMENT		1617
ROSEBUSH HOUSE	HOUSE		1613
ROSEBUSH MEMORIAL	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT		1614
ROSEBUSH QUARRY	QUARRY		1619
ROSEBUSH RESERVOIR	RESERVOIR		1610
ROSEBUSH STATION	RAILWAY STATION		1616
ROSEBUSH TERRACE	TERRACED HOUSING		1615

			Maenclochog
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCHYARD	1566	
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, MAENCLOCHOG	CHURCH	1563	
ST MARY'S WELL	HOLY WELL	1551	
ST TEILO'S CHURCHYARD, LLANDEILO LLWYDIARTH	CHURCHYARD	1596	
ST TEILO'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANDEILO LLWYDIARTH	CHURCH	1594	
ST. NON'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANYCEFN	CHURCH	1535	
ST. NON'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	1536	
STAR	ALE HOUSE	1576	
SWAN HOUSE	ALE HOUSE	1573	
TABERNACLE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1555	
TABERNACLE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1556	
TABERNACLE VESTRY	SUNDAY SCHOOL	1562	
TEMPLE DRUID	HISTORIC HOME	1589	
TEMPLE DRUID	GARDEN	1592	
TEMPLE DRUID	CHAMBERED TOMB?	1591	
TEMPLE DRUID QUARRY	QUARRY	1588	
THE DROVERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1572	
THE GLOBE	PUBLIC HOUSE	1575	
THE PLOUGH	PUBLIC HOUSE	1570	
THE UNION	ALE HOUSE	1577	
VORLAN	HISTORIC HOME	1723	
Y GAER	DEFENDED SETTLEMENT;CASTLE?	1554	
YSGOL GYMUNEDOL MAENCLOCHOG	SCHOOL	1559	
NARBERTH ROAD & MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1636	

1527**GLANCLEDDAU****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0962021650 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible on aerial photograph*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This site consists of a central defended enclosure, measuring 55 metres in diameter, now surviving as a shallow hollow in a field, surrounded by a very low, ploughed out bank. It was approached from the south by a ditched trackway. From the southern ends of the trackway, a bank and ditch of an outer annexe ran around the central enclosure, creating a larger enclosure, almost 200 metres in diameter. Very little surface evidence of the site remains and it is best seen on aerial photographs as a crop mark site.

This site is shown in the RCAHMW publication "Pembrokeshire from the air", page 166-167 (2007).

NPRN: 401987*PRN:* 14377*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1528**BRECHFA****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0997521966 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible on aerial photograph*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This site consists of an oval, ditched enclosure, which measures approximately 80 metres east to west by 60 metres. On its western side, about 80 metres from the central enclosure, traces of a concentric, larger enclosure can be seen. Within this larger enclosure are also faint traces of other cropmark features which have cannot be properly interpreted at present. The whole complex is best seen on aerial photographs when they appear as cropmarks, and there is very scant surface evidence of any of the features on the ground.

NPRN: 309502*PRN:* 14334*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1529**BRECHFA****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0945022490 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* Visible on aerial photograph
Intact*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* High

This is one of the best preserved Iron Age concentric enclosures in the district. It consists of a central, ditched enclosure, which measures approximately 60 metres in diameter. It is surrounded by a much larger concentric enclosure, which measures up to 230 metres in diameter. A trackway, which appears to survive as a slight hollow way in the landscape, runs from the northeast, into the outer enclosure and proceeds on to the entrance into the inner enclosure.

NPRN: 401988*PRN:* 14333*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1530**RHIWE****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN0956922998 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This round barrow measures 25 metres in diameter and over 1 metre high. It was validated in the field by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2004. A ring barrow, reportedly located a short distance to the south of the round barrow, could not be identified in the field in 2004.

NPRN: 268005*PRN:* 7654*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE344*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1531**PARC 'RHEN FYNWENT****Medieval?****CEMETERY?**

SN1033522767 Open Countryside

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

This field is named on the parish tithe map, and Parc 'rhen fynwent translates into English as "Old Cemetery Field". This implies that a lost Christian burial ground was located here, possibly associated with the "betws" or oratory which is thought to be commemorated in the nearby farm name Dolbetws, just 300 metres to the north. A farm named Grange, now deserted, also lies 200 metres to the west and is likely to have been a monastic site during medieval times.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4959*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1532**RHYD AFALLEN****19th century; 20th
century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN0864623087 Open Countryside

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

This former smithy stands alongside a minor road and opposite Rhyd Afallen house. The smithy is shown on the 1889 and 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17616*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1533**RHIWE****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0946523153 Open Countryside

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

This appears to be the site of a bivallate Iron Age enclosure. Only the northern part of the enclosure is now visible on aerial photographs, with only slight traces of the southern half of the site. A slight earthwork bank is visible in the field where surviving portion of the enclosure is located, and can be picked out in low sunlight. The site is found in a triangular field parcel, between two minor roads which converge at the southern end of the field. If the circuit of the banks and ditches were complete, the enclosure is likely to measure approximately 40 metres in diameter.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 14335*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1534**LLANYCEFN STATION****19th century; 20th
century****RAILWAY STATION**

SN0998923600 Llanycefn

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

This is the site of a railway station built along the line of the Maenclochog Railway in the 1870s. The edge of the station platform is still visible along the former track bed, but the building that stood here has been demolished and the site is now overgrown.

NPRN: 407690*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1535**ST. NON'S PARISH
CHURCH, LLANYCEFN****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0963423735 Llanycefn

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

St Non's is known to have been in existence in the 13th century AD, when it was named as "Ecclesia de Kevyn" by Bishop Bek of St David's in 1287 and also named in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV, in 1291. It was a free chapel associated with Llawhaden parish during the reign of Edward VI in the 16th century, but by 1600 was a parish church in its own right. The medieval church had a tower, but this has long collapsed and been removed. The present building largely dates to a rebuild of 1904, with less than 10% of the fabric said to be medieval in date. Only the south wall of the nave, the chancel arch and an associated wall where the rood stair was located are medieval. St Non's stands in a large circular churchyard. The dedication to the Celtic saint was made in the 20th century; the church was not traditionally associated with any saint. This church is no longer a place of worship and was for sale in 2011. The former vicarage is situated 120 metres to the east of the church.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 1412*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales *Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1536**ST. NON'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0961723728 Llanycefn

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

The churchyard around St Non's Parish Church is relatively large, being nearly 50 metres in diameter, and sub-circular in form. It contains many gravestones and memorial stones. The church is for sale in 2011, but the churchyard itself will presumably be preserved as there are 20th century burials within it.

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

 Notes:

1537**LLANDRE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0951323656 Llanycefn

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

This former farmstead was the home of the Twyning family from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. It appears to be a dwelling now.

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

 Notes:

1538**PONT LLWYN DWFR****18th century; 19th
century****BRIDGE**

SN1061123341 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

A well-preserved late 18th or early 19th century road bridge, with a single span across the Eastern Cleddau. A parish boundary stone is built into the parapet, marking the boundary between Llanycefn and Llandysilio parishes.

NPRN: 310410*PRN:* 19691*Listed Building Number:* 82471 & 83 *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County
Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Co*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1539**MELIN LLWYN DWFR****19th century; 20th
century****CORN MILL**

SN1065023350 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

This corn mill seems to be mid-19th century in origin, as it is not shown on the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map. It does appear as a working corn mill on the 1890 and 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. By the time of the 1953 edition of the map the mill buildings to the north of the road had vanished and only the mill cottage, to the south of the road survived. Today the cottage remains occupied as a private house.

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

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1540**CROSS ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1025123528 Open Countryside

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

An inn known as the Cross Inn is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, and shown again as the Cross Arms on the 1908 map. The 1911 census shows that a Morris James was the landlord here at that time. It was apparently opened by a local farmer, Griffith Thomas, in the late 1860s in anticipation of the development of trade when the railway opened. It continued to serve the local community until closure in 1929. Locally it was known as the "Eden".

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1541**LLANYCEFN MILL****19th century; 20th
century****WOOLLEN MILL?**

SN0994023860 Open Countryside

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

No information has been found relating to this property, other than to say that it does not appear at all on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, or any earlier maps. It is present on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, but not named. It is only shown as Llanycefn Mill on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1970s onwards. It is possible that it was built as a woollen mill or factory at the end of the 19th century, as an unoccupied property described simply as "Factory" is recorded in the 1901 census returns for this part of the parish of Llanycefn. The position of the northernmost of two buildings on the site at the edge of the stream is suggestive of a water-powered mill being located here. The main building, close by to the south, has been enlarged and is now a private dwelling.

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

 Notes:

1542**NANTYCWM SCHOOL****19th century; 20th
century****SCHOOL**

SN1095024620 Open Countryside

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

Originally opened as the Dolfefeld Board School in 1876, this small rural school served the area until closure in the 1960s. In 1979, the former school was purchased and reopened as the Nantycwm Steiner School, and continues to be open to the present day (2011).

NPRN: 32113*PRN:* 19688*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1546**NOBLE COURT QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN1062026500 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small quarry is one of a group of slate quarries worked in the district during the 19th and 20th centuries. It is shown as a working quarry on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map but had ceased working by 1900. Today the tips and quarry cut are surrounded by woodland. Older quarry workings are found southeast and east, the former shown as an "Old Quarry" by the Ordnance Survey in 1891.

A public footpath passes just to the southwest PP55/31/1.

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

 Notes:

1547**LLWYDIARTH FOREST****Medieval****DEER PARK**

SN1049226168 Open Countryside

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

Llwydiarth was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids in medieval times, as part of the estates attached to their castle at Llawhaden. It was mentioned by the English traveller John Leland, during his tour of Wales in the late 1530s, who notes it as a forest where red deer were kept. The modern place names Llandeilo Llwydiarth, Llwydiarth, Blaenllwydarth and Llwydiarth Mill are undoubtedly found within the area of the medieval deer park..

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 11209*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Various*Management:* Various*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1548**CASTELL FORLAN****Iron Age****PROMONTORY FORT**

SN0919026580 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This is an Iron Age inland promontory fort, situated on top of an east-facing valley slope and occupying a triangular spur, protected by steep slopes falling away to the north, east and south. The site is now almost completely obscured by a coniferous plantation, although its western end is more open. It is here that two large earthwork ramparts and their associated ditches can be seen, protecting the enclosure from any threat from the level ground to the west. The inner bank is over 3 metres high and the outer bank about 2 metres high. The inner ditch is about 1 metre deep but the outer ditch is now silted up and virtually unrecognisable. These banks curve around the western side of the enclosure for about 45 metres in length. It is worth noting that there appear to be further earthworks in the field to the west of the scheduled area. It is not known if these are related to the fort. The eastern end of the fort, interestingly, lies over a railway tunnel cut for the Maenclochog Railway.

A public footpath runs through the western side of the site, it is numbered PP97/1/1.

NPRN: 304465*PRN:* 1309*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE284*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1549**FORLAN CEMETERY****20th century****CEMETERY**

SN0846026429 Open Countryside

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

This small cemetery is situated in an isolated, roadside position some 850 metres to the southeast of Maenclochog, along the B4313. It first appears on Ordnance Survey maps in 1953 and is still in use.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18009*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1550**CILMOOR STONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0800726874 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A small standing stone, up to 1.6 metres high and 1.3 metres wide at its base, tapering to a point. It stands in a field called Parc Maen Bach.

NPRN: 304452*PRN:* 1334*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE521*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1551**ST MARY'S WELL****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN0752627058 Maenclochog

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

This medieval holy well, also known as Ffynnon Fair, is found at the northern side of the road running westwards out of Maenclochog village. Water still flows from the spring.

NPRN: 32507*PRN:* 1312*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1552**MAENCLOCHOG
RAILWAY STATION****19th century; 20th
century****RAILWAY STATION**

SN0794827102 Maenclochog

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

This was one of the stations along the course of the Maenclochog Railway, which opened in 1876 to connect Rosebush quarries with the main Great Western Railway at Clunderwen. The line was later extended from Rosebush to Fishguard, giving access to the port there. The site has been redeveloped in modern times and little evidence of the station now remains.

NPRN: 407688*PRN:* 17982*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1553**RAILWAY HOTEL****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0791027201 Maenclochog

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

The Railway Hotel opened in September 1876, on the opposite side of the road to the railway station in Maenclochog. It continued in use until the 1980s but was afterwards converted into a private dwelling.

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

 Notes:

1554**Y GAER****Early Medieval;
Medieval****DEFENDED
SETTLEMENT;CASTLE?**

SN0836627245 Maenclochog

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Already Interpreted

Traditionally thought to be the site of the medieval castle of Maenclochog, this sub-circular enclosure now serves as a public car park, but historically was the manorial pound for the Manor of Maenclochog. The 19th century antiquarian Richard Fenton thought it likely that the site was an early "British" fortification. A topographical and desktop survey undertaken by Trysor in 2006, suggested that there was physical evidence to the southwest of the car park of possible earthwork defences. This was followed by limited excavations by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2007, which proved that there was indeed evidence for a strong rampart and external ditch in that area. Importantly, a radiocarbon date was obtained from material recovered from beneath the rampart wall, producing a date of AD880-1020. The excavations also examined part of the interior of the enclosure, where evidence for a stake and wattle roundhouse and a hearth were found. A radiocarbon date from the hearth dated to AD980-1160. 12th century pottery was also found. This shows that the site was in use in the early medieval period and continued into the medieval period. Very little was previously known about Maenclochog Castle, other than it was a Norman fortification which was subject to several destructive attacks by the Welsh during the 13th century. It is possibly mentioned in a document of 1376, but had evidently been abandoned and forgotten by the late 16th century, when George Owen of Henllys failed to include it in a list of the castles of Pembrokeshire. The results of the excavations suggest strongly that this is indeed the site of the medieval castle.

NPRN: 404947*PRN:* 99501*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council

Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1555**TABERNACLE
INDEPENDENT CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN0839227281 Maenclochog

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

Tabernacle chapel was founded after a serious split occurred amongst the members of Hen Gapel Independent Chapel over the appointment of a new minister, Rev. Robert Thomas, in 1844. A large minority refused to remain at Hen Gapel under his ministry, and these formed a new church which first met at Blacknuck Isaf farm and then at the Farmers Arms, Maenclochog. In 1845 they leased land to build their own chapel, Tabernacle, on its present site, and it was open by 1847. The present building, which is an attractive chapel, was built in 1884. It remains open as a place of worship in 2011. There is a burial ground attached to its southeastern side.

NPRN: 11113*PRN:* 17959*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1556**TABERNACLE
INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,
BURIAL GROUND****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SN0840327259 Maenclochog

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

This graveyard lies to the southeast of Tabernacle chapel and measures about 40 metres by 40 metres. It contains many gravestones and memorials.

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

 Notes:

1557**CASTLE HOTEL****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0835427320 Maenclochog

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This former pub stands at the southeastern side of the village green in Maenclochog. It has a long history, and may originally have been known as the Serjeant's Inn in the early 19th century. It was certainly the Castle by 1818. It was rebuilt and enlarged considerably in the mid-19th century. It was a popular and important centre of village life for many years afterwards, and other businesses used parts of the building at various times, including a milliners shop, a grocers, a pharmacy and a store. The longest serving landlord was Joshua William Thomas, who ran the Castle from 1891 until 1941. The pub eventually closed in the late 1980s and has since fallen into a state of semi-dereliction.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 60547*Listed Building Number:* 83190*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1558**MAENCLOCHOG POUND****18th century; 19th
century****POUND**

SN0834927265 Maenclochog

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Already Interpreted

This sub-circular enclosure, which occupies the site of the medieval castle and is now a village car park, was used as a manorial pound to control stray animals in earlier times. It was managed by the court leet and a pound keeper was usually employed to ensure it was kept in good order. A drystone wall was erected around the pound during the 19th century to strengthen its boundary, and the remains of this wall are still visible at the southwestern side of the car park.

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

Pembrokeshire County Co

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1559**YSGOL GYMUNEDOL
MAENCLOCHOG****19th century; 20th
century****SCHOOL**

SN0827427535 Maenclochog

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

First built as a Board School in 1880, Maenclochog primary school remains open and has developed into a Community School. The original school building still stands, with later extensions added during the 20th century.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20857*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County
Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Co*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1560**MAENCLOCHOG
COMMUNITY HALL****20th century; 21st
century****CHURCH HALL**

SN0846327409 Maenclochog

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

A church hall was built here in 1905. In 2006 the original hall was renovated and modernised, and new extensions were added to improve the facilities available to the local community. A mural depicting local scenes has been put in the foyer area.

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

 Notes:

1561**HEN GAPEL****19th century; 20th
century****CHAPEL**

SN0835427439 Maenclochog

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

Hen Gapel was the oldest chapel in Maenclochog. It was founded by the Congregationalists in 1790 and the first chapel opened in 1791. It was modified in 1859 and 1870 but then rebuilt in 1905, when a remarkable Arts & Crafts style frontage was added to its western gable end. Hen Gapel remained open until 2000. It was thereafter converted into a private dwelling, but it remains as a striking feature in the village streetscape.

NPRN: 11112*PRN:* 18033*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1562**TABERNACLE VESTRY****19th century****SUNDAY SCHOOL**

SN0830427285 Maenclochog

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

Built as a vestry for Tabernacle Independent chapel in 1900-1901, this building is shown as a Sunday School on the 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It had been converted into a private dwelling by 2011 but remains an interesting feature in Maenclochog village.

NPRN: 302203*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1563**ST MARY'S PARISH
CHURCH,
MAENCLOCHOG****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0831327391 Maenclochog

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

St Mary's is a medieval foundation, probably associated with the development of Maenclochog as an Anglo-Norman planted town in the 12th century. It seems that the medieval church was replaced by a new building around 1790. This building was itself restored and modified in 1880 and further changes were made during the 20th century, including the heightening of the tower at the western end of the church. Two objects of antiquity kept at the church are a pair of early medieval inscribed stones, which originally came from Llandeilo Llwydiarth parish church, commemorating two brothers, Andagelli and Coimagni, sons of Caveti. The church occupies a very prominent position in the heart of Maenclochog, at the centre of the village green and is still a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 307159*PRN:* 4454*Listed Building Number:* 6078*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1564**ANDAGELLI STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0832127384 Maenclochog

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

This early Christian inscribed stone bears the bilingual Latin and Irish Ogham inscription "ANDAGELL- IACIT FILI CAVET-" and commemorates Andagelli son of Caveti. It appears to have originally been his grave marker. The inscription is thought to date to the 5th or 6th centuries AD, although a 7th or 8th century cross has also been carved into the top part of the stone. The stone was first reported in 1889 when it stood outside the parish church of Llandeilo Llwydiarth. It was moved to Maenclochog in 1959, after Llandeilo Llwydiarth had fallen into decay, and is now preserved within St Mary's Church, Maenclochog. Andagelli was evidently an Irishman, living in north Pembrokeshire at a time when there was a considerable Irish influence over the region. Remarkably, a second stone found at Llandeilo Llwydiarth, which was also moved to Maenclochog in 1959, commemorates Coimagnus, son of Caveti, who seems likely to have been a brother to Andagelli.

Only accessible if the church is open.

NPRN: 276029*PRN:* 1311*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE146*Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:*

Church in Wales

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1565**COIMAGNI STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0832127396 Maenclochog

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

This early Christian inscribed stone carries a bilingual inscription in Latin and Irish Ogham. It bears the Latin inscription "COIMAGNI FILI CAVETI" and commemorates Coimagni son of Caveti. The inscription is thought to date to the 6th century AD. The stone was first reported in 1889 when it stood outside the parish church of Llandeilo Llwydiarth. It was moved to Maenclochog in 1959, after Llandeilo Llwydiarth had fallen into decay, and is now preserved within St Mary's Church, Maenclochog. Coimagni was evidently an Irishman, living in north Pembrokeshire at a time when there was a considerable Irish influence over the region. A second stone found at Llandeilo Llwydiarth, which was also moved to Maenclochog in 1959, commemorates Andagelli son of Caveti, who seems likely to have been a brother to Coimagni.

Only accessible if the church is open.

NPRN: 276029*PRN:* 2880*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE146*Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:*

Church in Wales

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1566**ST MARY'S PARISH
CHURCH****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0832227406 Maenclochog

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

This relatively large, rectangular churchyard surrounds St Mary's Church and has many interesting gravestones and monuments.

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

 Notes:

1567**MAENCLOCHOG WAR
MEMORIAL****20th century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SN0833727383 Maenclochog

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

This simple war memorial stands at the churchyard entrance. It is a stone pillar with a brass plaque affixed, which bears a bilingual inscription commemorating local people who have lost their lives in war. It does not list any names.

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

 Notes:

1568**MAENCLOCHOG****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0828227474 Maenclochog

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

Notes:

Maenclochog is said to have been given its name due to the presence of a “ringing stone” or “bell stone” (maen clochog) to the southwest of the parish church. Recent archaeological work has shown that there was a settlement here as early as the Early Medieval period, for excavations carried out by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2007 revealed evidence of structures of pre-11th century date under the car park at the southern end of the village. The relationship between that early settlement and the small town of Maenclochog founded as a planted Anglo-Norman settlement within the Lordship of Cemaes during the 12th century is not clear. It seems probable that the Normans took advantage of a location that was already known as being favourable to settlement, with adequate farmland and natural resources to sustain the population.

The Normans established a castle here, as well as a new church to serve the people of the town. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust excavations of 2007 showed that Maenclochog castle was located at the southern edge of the village, beneath the modern car park. St Mary’s church still stands on the village green, at the heart of the settlement. The church is named in an evaluation of church property known as the Taxatio, drawn up in 1291 AD at the behest of Pope Nicholas IV. The Taxatio lists Ecclesia de Meincloth Ad.

By the 13th century, Maenclochog was the main settlement within the Manor of Maenclochog, a Knight’s Fee held from the Lord of Cemaes by the influential de la Roche family of Llangwm. It was as one of a chain of such settlements to the south of the Preseli hills. Each had a castle and was undoubtedly intended to protect southern Pembrokeshire from incursions by the Welsh from the north and east.

In 1215, according to the chronicle Brut y Tywysogion (Chronicle of the Princes), Maenclochog was one of a series of Anglo-Norman castles destroyed by the forces of Rhys Ieuanc and his uncle Maelgwn ap Rhys, the grandson and son of the Lord Rhys, the powerful leader of the Welsh kingdom of Deheubarth.

Brut y Tywysogion records that in 1257 Maenclochog castle and town were again attacked by Welsh forces. This attack was carried out against the background of a successful campaign by Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd against the English crown in Wales.

A later reference suggests that Maenclochog Castle may have survived the wars of the 13th century. An inquisition held in 1376, after the death of John de la Roche of Llangwm, makes reference to “Castrum de Maincloughoke” or the “Castle of Maenclochog.” Knowledge of the

Notes:

castle seems to have been lost within the following 200 years. Writing in the late 16th century, the Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen, who keenly guarded his rights as the Lord of Cemaes, makes no mention of a castle at Maenclochog, even in a list of Welsh castles he made as a part of his researches.

The town and its church certainly seem to have survived the troubles of the 13th century. By the early 14th century, it is known that David de la Roche had granted control of St Mary's church to the abbey of St Dogmaels. The monks took possession of the church, and lands granted with it "comprising an acre of ground, garden, and a parcel of land in Maenclochog."

By George Owen's day the local economy was undoubtedly beginning to grow as the trade in cattle and sheep trading in north Pembrokeshire was on the increase during Elizabethan times. By this time the droving trade had developed and during the following centuries Maenclochog gained importance as the venue for annual cattle, sheep and horse fairs, which were held on the village green.

Its economic success and its role as the main settlement in the manor ensured that Maenclochog maintained a population throughout post medieval times. By the 19th century its locally important role was enhanced, not only by the continuation and expansion of traditional fairs and markets, but also by the addition of nonconformist chapels, inns, shops and workshops. The arrival of the Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway during the 1870s and the construction of a railway station was a further boost. By the end of the century a post office and school had also been added.

The modern village has expanded greatly away from its original core around the village green, and the increased population means that this historic village continues to thrive and develop.

NPRN: 0

PRN: 0

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Various

Management: Various

Bibliography:

Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1569**KILMOOR****19th century****ALE HOUSE**

SN0831626795 Maenclochog

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

An ale house was kept by David Gibby at Cilmoor during the 1860s and 1870s. It is likely that the premises took advantage of the presence of navvies and railway workers in the area as the Maenclochog Railway was constructed - the railway passes close to the property.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1570**THE PLOUGH****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0833827296 Maenclochog

Condition: Unknown*Accessibility:* Unknown*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A public house known as the Plough once stood at the edge of the village green near the Castle Hotel. It was open as early as 1810, but had closed by 1871. Its exact location isn't known.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1571**BLACK LION****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0838327390 Maenclochog

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

This pub was open in 1841 and a David Jones was the innkeeper. It was still open in the 1850s but the landlords, Stephen and Harriet Howell, moved to run the Castle Hotel and the Black Lion seems to have then closed down. It is thought that the Black Lion was located at or close to The Farm, to the rear of Siop y Sgwâr and near the former Vicarage.

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

 Notes:

1572**THE DROVERS ARMS****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0837927407 Maenclochog

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

This pub was opened in 1867 by one Stephen Phillips and closed in 1875. The Drovers was located in the property now known as The Farm, to the rear of Siop y Sgwâr, and close to the former Vicarage.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1573**SWAN HOUSE****19th century****ALE HOUSE**

SN0846427386 Maenclochog

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

The Swan was a grocers shop kept by David Phillips, followed by his son, another David Phillips, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is now a private dwelling, opposite the community hall.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1574**FARMERS ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0827027432 Maenclochog

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

The Farmers Arms was opened before 1851 and was closed in 1934. The circumstances of its closure are interesting, in that it was carried out under the Redundancy Ruling, whereby local magistrates determine that there are too many public houses in a locality and one has its license withdrawn. In this case the licensee, Miss Mildred Eynon was compensated with £450 for the loss of her livelihood. The Farmers has since been demolished and replaced by a modern house.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1575**THE GLOBE****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0830527320 Maenclochog

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

The Globe was open by 1841 and, in 2011, is the only pub remaining open in Maenclochog village. During the 1890s the village post office was housed here as well as an ironmongers shop, alongside the pub.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1576**STAR****19th century****ALE HOUSE**

SN0820727523 Maenclochog

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

There was an ale house or pub at Star Farm during the 1860s and a Star Inn was the site of an auction held in Maenclochog in 1879. It seems to have ceased operating by the 20th century.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1577**THE UNION****19th century****ALE HOUSE**

SN0825527559 Maenclochog

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

An ale house known as the Union was kept by William Phillips of Penucha'r Dre in the 1860s. It is not known if it was located at Penucha'r Dre or elsewhere in Maenclochog.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1578**MILL QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN0854027518 Open Countryside

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

A minor quarry which is thought to have gone out of use before 1851, although it is shown as a "Quarry" on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and may have been reopened briefly. It is evident that slate was quarried here, probably producing roofing slates.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20858*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1579**MAENCLOCHOG MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SN0870027455 Open Countryside

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

This former corn mill still stands, although it has been converted for alternative use and no longer has its wheel or machinery. It is thought probable that a mill has been at this site since medieval times, serving the Manor of Maenclochog. It was fed with water via a leat approaching from the northwest, which can still be traced. A large millpond was located 225 metres northwest of the mill on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. An 1880 datestone is set in the front wall. Opposite the mill are the ruins of the 19th century mill cottage, with a later cottage alongside, which is still occupied as a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20859*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1580**MAENCLOCHOG MILL
POND****20th century****MILL POND**

SN0853327607 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

The large mill pond which supplied Maenclochog Mill, 225 to the southeast, seems to have been created in the late 19th or early 20th century, replacing a small pond nearby. It is now overgrown with trees, but may still be a wet, boggy area. The leat which took water to the mill can still be traced.

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

 Notes:

1581**CERNYDD SEARCHLIGHT 20th century
BATTERY****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY**

SN0895927332 Open Countryside

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

A searchlight battery was stationed in this field during the Second World War. It comprised 6 or 7 steel and concrete huts on concrete bases, aligned parallel to the field boundary along the eastern side of the field. There are no remains surviving here now.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 28764*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1582**BLACKNUCK****20th century****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY**

SN0730027500 Open Countryside

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

A searchlight battery was stationed in this field during the Second World War. There are no remains surviving here now. There was also a Royal Observer Corps post to the north at SN0710027900.

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

 Notes:

1583**GALCHEN FACH STONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0874927797 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This stone is over 2 metres high and appears to stand on a small stone cairn, about 5 metres in diameter.

An oil painting of this stone by Mrs J.C. Young, painted in 1981, is available on the Peoples' Collection.

NPRN: 304453*PRN:* 1327*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE287*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1584**CORNEL BACH STONE I****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0817327993 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This stone is almost 2 metres high and measures 1.3 metres by 0.8 metres at its base.

An oil painting of this stone by Mrs J.C. Young, painted in 1981, is available on the Peoples' Collection.

NPRN: 304454*PRN:* 1333*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE286*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1585**CORNEL BACH STONE II****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0813927965 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This stone is almost 2 metres high and measures 1.4 metres by 0.7 metres at its base.

An oil painting of this stone by Mrs J.C. Young, painted in 1981, is available on the Peoples' Collection.

NPRN: 304454*PRN:* 1332*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE286*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1586**HEN DY CWRDD****18th century****CHAPEL**

SN0983027697 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This chapel was an early Congregational cause, founded in 1714. It was closed in the mid-19th century. The chapel building stood in ruins for many years and gradually collapsed..

NPRN: 11681*PRN:* 1339*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1587**HEN DY CWRDD BURIAL
GROUND****18th century; 19th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SN0985027706 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The burial ground for this long-abandoned chapel is now overgrown, but is said to still contain many gravestones of 18th and 19th century date, ranging from 1752 to 1840.

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

 Notes:

1588**TEMPLE DRUID QUARRY** **19th century; 20th century** **QUARRY**

SN0980827215 Open Countryside

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

This small slate quarry is said to have been worked during the 18th century, but the first dependable records come from the 1860s. It worked intermittently up to 1921. Today the site is overgrown, but evidence of the quarry, its tips and some structures still survive. A water wheel provided power in the late 19th or early 20th century, with water carried to it via an aqueduct from a pond to the western end of the quarry.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 17969*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1589**TEMPLE DRUID****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0962727209 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Access by Permission

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Temple Druid was originally known as Bwlch y Clawdd, an ancient tenement which was recorded as early as the 15th century. A Griffith Llewelin resided at Bwlch y Clawdd as early as the 1480s. Numerous families lived at Bwlch y Clawdd in the following centuries, and are described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. In 1743, when William Lewis, gentleman, lived there, the noted antiquarian Lewis Morris recorded that an inscribed stone was found in the roadside near the house. This was the Curcagni Stone, which was moved to Gelli Dywyll, Cenarth in 1776. By the late 18th century the Lewis family had sold Bwlch y Clawdd and the house was soon after replaced by a new dwelling, built for the new owner, Barrington Price, by the renowned architect John Nash. Price set about creating a spectacular estate and added stables, a coach house, cottages, a farm house and farm range to the mansion. He renamed the property Temple Druid after a cromlech which stood nearby, although the monument was destroyed to make way for the new farm. From 1806 until his death in 1821 Henry Bulkley lived here. Until-1839 it was part of the Barham Estate. Further owners followed, and it was even rumoured that Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton had bought it as a country retreat. The author Leo Walmsley lived here during the Second World War and took in evacuee children from London's East End. Walmsley created the fishpond which still survives to the northeast of the house.

Temple Druid is owned by the Dandelion Trust www.dandeliontrust.org. The mansion and associated outbuildings are all Grade 2 listed buildings.

NPRN: 30285*PRN:* 6669*Listed Building Number:* 6079*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Dandelion Trust*Management:*

Dandelion Trust

 Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1590**CURCAGNI STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0963027143 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* High

The Curcagni stone was first noted by the antiquarian Lewis Morris in 1743, when it stood at the roadside near what was then Bwlch y Clawdd, later renamed Temple Druid. The stone was removed from its original location in 1776 and re-erected outside Gelli Dywyll mansion near Cenarth, Carmarthenshire. It now stands in the churchyard at Cenarth. The stone has the Latin inscription "CVRCAGNI FILI ANDAGELLI", Curcagni son of Andagelli and thought to date to the 5th or 6th century AD. The names are Irish, evidence of the strong Irish influence in Pembrokeshire at that time. Andagelli is a name which appears on another inscribed stone, the Andagelli Stone, which was found at Llandeilo Llwydiarth church and is now kept in Maenclochog parish church.

NPRN: 304128*PRN:* 2091*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* CM072*Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1591**TEMPLE DRUID****Neolithic?****CHAMBERED TOMB?**

SN0959027160 Open Countryside

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

Richard Fenton, at the start of the 19th century, visited the country house at Temple Druid. In 1811, he published his observations relating to the loss of a possible Neolithic chambered tomb here which have been responsible for much subsequent interest and speculation regarding prehistoric monuments at Temple Druid. It is important to note that Fenton only referred to the loss of a single chambered tomb. Despite his keen interest in antiquities, he does not refer to any other monument at Temple Druid. He also notes that the original name of the house, Bwlch y Clawdd, was changed to Temple Druid to reflect its association with the chambered tomb alone. Fenton was able to gather information from people who could describe the lost monument in some detail, sufficient for him to record that the chamber had been used as a pig sty and a calf pen in its latter years. He described the cromlech as standing up to 4 feet (1.4 metres) high and having a capstone which was 13 feet (4.5 metres) in diameter, supported by upright stones. He says that the cromlech was located "above the house", which would place it to the west of Temple Druid mansion. He also tells us that the cromlech was destroyed by the time of his visit (probably during the 1790s) to make way for a new range of farm buildings. It is not clear whether he is here referring to the outbuildings of Temple Druid itself, or to the farm complex of Prysgr, which lies further to the southwest and seems to have been the home farm of Temple Druid. Some mystery will always remain, it seems, as to the precise nature of the monument which was lost, but it is generally accepted that a genuine cromlech once stood near Temple Druid.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

 Notes:

Ownership: Private

Management:

Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1592**TEMPLE DRUID****18th century; 19th
century****GARDEN**

SN0967127224 Open Countryside

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

When Barrington Price transformed Bwlch y Clawdd into his new Temple Druid estate at the end of the 18th century, his plans included not only a new mansion, but also a planned park and garden landscape and farm in association. The antiquarian Richard Fenton visited Temple Druid at the start of the 19th century and gave a brief insight into Price's achievements; "the farm was brought into a high state of cultivation; and its out-buildings, fences, gates and every other appendage of luxury, use and convenience, were on a great scale. Nor were wood, water, and pleasure-grounds neglected." The property, both Temple Druid and Prysgr, continued to be managed and improved into the 19th century by various owners. By the late 19th century, Ordnance Survey maps show that there was an elaborate leat system carrying water from a boggy area 600 metres to the northwest of Prysgr, near Gilfach Lloi, down to Prysgr and through a number of its fields. The surviving earthworks of this leat system seem to have been misinterpreted as a Neolithic henge enclosure or Early Christian site by recent archaeological studies (Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER PRN 4566). A series of stones which are shown in the fields around Prysgr on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps have also been identified by archaeologists in the 20th century as Bronze Age standing stones, three of which are now Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM Numbers PE522; PE118; PE409). Some caution is advised with regard to each of these stones, as the RCAHMW noted in 1925 that they were locally recognised as cattle rubbing stones, erected early in the 19th century, presumably at a time when the Temple Druid estate was still improving its farmland.

NPRN: 265222*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

 Notes:

Ownership: Private

Management:

Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1594**ST TEILO'S PARISH
CHURCH, LLANDEILO
LLWYDIARTH****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0994326921 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantial
Destruction*Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Llandeilo Llwydiarth is possibly one of the oldest Christian foundations in the Maenclochog area. The church is now a ruin, having fallen out of use around 1860, when the last christening was recorded. The walls still stand to about 1 metre high, and the surrounding churchyard boundary is intact. The sub-circular shape of the churchyard is taken to indicate that it is of early medieval origin. This seems to be confirmed by the identification of Llandeilo Llwydiarth as one of the seven "Bishop Houses" of pre-Norman Dyfed, named in a 9th century source. These seven monasteries represented the ecclesiastical heart of each of the seven pre-Norman Cantrefi, or provinces, of the ancient kingdom of Dyfed. This may explain why two early Christian inscribed stones, the Andagelli Stone and the Coimagni Stone, were found in the churchyard (both are now kept in Maenclochog parish church). A third inscribed stone, the Curcagni Stone, was also found nearby and moved to Cenarth, Carmarthenshire in the 18th century. These three stones all date to the 5th or 6th centuries AD and show that there may well have been a very early Christian foundation here soon after the end of the Roman period. The tradition of worship is continued with one annual service held on the site every summer.

NPRN: 304457*PRN:* 1310*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE165*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private

Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1595**FFYNNON DEILO****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN1014127004 Open Countryside

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

Ffynnon Deilo, St. Teilo's Well, is a celebrated holy well. It was historically associated with St Teilo's Skull, a holy relic kept at nearby Llandeilo Isaf farm, from which water could be drunk from the spring waters. The well itself is a natural spring, which fed a small pool, apparently within a long-ruined stone enclosure. The waters flow further west, into a large mill pond, which fed a leat carrying water to Llandeilo Isaf.

NPRN: 32513*PRN:* 968*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1596**ST TEILO'S
CHURCHYARD,
LLANDEILO
LLWYDIARTH****Early Medieval;
Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0993226910 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

The churchyard surrounding St Teilo's is sub-circular in plan and defined by a stone boundary wall. It is thought to be an early medieval enclosure in origin. Some gravestones and memorials are still found here, despite the church having fallen out of use around 1860.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE165*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1597**LLANDEILO QUARRY
(NORTH)****19th century; 20th
century****QUARRY**

SN1041327249 Open Countryside

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

This was a minor slate quarry until the 1890s but work was expanded here by the Muscott family of Dandderwen. It worked intermittently into the 20th century, and seems to have closed after a strike in 1914. One of the brothers, George Muscott, reopened the quarry in 1919, aged 85, and the quarry continued to work until 1926. The former slate mill and workshop at this quarry is now a private house. Early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps show that it was connected to a quarry working to the north of the complex by a tramway and that a leat carried water from the north, presumably to power machinery in the workshop.

A public footpath PP38/7/3 runs through the site.

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

 Notes:

1598**LLANDEILO QUARRY
(SOUTH)****19th century; 20th
century****QUARRY**

SN1049827019 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This quarry was working as early as 1864, but seems to have been in its heyday in the early part of the 20th century. In 1912, 19 men were working here, for the Llandilo Green Slate Company. It worked intermittently until the 1950s. A loading platform survives here, as well as some ruined buildings.

A public footpath PP38/4/1 runs through the site.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19747*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1600**EITHBED ENCLOSURE****Unknown****SETTLEMENT**

SN0804028719 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This oval enclosure is located within a pasture field. It measures approximately 60 metres northwest to southeast by 45 metres. The RCAHMW describe it as having evidence of stone walling around its perimeter. It is situated on a south-facing slope into which it appears to have been terraced. The 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps show a spring at the southern end of the enclosure. There also some evidence of at least one rectangular building within the enclosure. Aerial photographs suggest that there may have been associated earthworks in the field to the west, but if so these have been ploughed out and are now only seen as cropmarks.

This site is undated, although Cadw and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust record it as a Prehistoric or Iron Age site respectively. The RCAHMW does not ascribe a date to it however. It is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

NPRN: 304451*PRN:* 2878*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE119*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1601**EITHBED****Neolithic****CHAMBERED TOMB**

SN0798628649 Open Countryside

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

Eithbed is a site with a complicated history, which is further confused by the fact that the features which may have existed here had been removed by the early 20th century. The RCAHMW were able to record a description of what appears to be a genuine chambered tomb or cromlech here in their Pembrokeshire Inventory of 1925. This is in the form of a description of the monument provided by a local person named William Lewis, who stated that the cromlech had three supporting stones "7 feet long" on top of which was a large capstone, "19 feet long". This cromlech had already been cleared from the field by 1911, when a description of the site was published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, written by the Rev. W.D. Bushell. Bushell also described the apparent remains of a second cromlech and a tradition that a third cromlech had also existed. Unfortunately, Bushell's description can no longer be verified as further land clearance has removed the evidence that he saw. Unless future archaeological study is carried out to examine any buried features which might survive, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the evidence recorded in the early 20th century. The only surface evidence which now survives is a jumble of large stone slabs, allegedly derived from the dismantled cromlech or cromlechs, which are built into the field boundary bank here.

NPRN: 304450*PRN:* 2877*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

 Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1602**BUDLOY STONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0657028540 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A fine standing stone, 3 metres high, 0.7 metres by 0.5 metres thick. It stands in a pasture field. The artist Mrs J.C. Young has painted this stone in oil. "The Budloy Stone" can be seen on the RCAHMW's Coflein website and the People's Collection.

A public footpath passes just to the south of the stone.

NPRN: 304449*PRN:* 1330*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE342*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1604

HOREB BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND, 19th century; 20th century **CEMETERY**

SN0735928214 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Horeb chapel has a relatively large burial ground, which has many gravestones and memorials.

NPRN: 0

PRN: 0

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Congregation

Management: Congregation

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1605**HOREB BAPTISMAL
POOL****19th century****BAPTISTERY**

SN0660628227 Open Countryside

Condition: Unknown*Accessibility:* Unknown*Visitor Potential:* Unknown*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A baptismal pool was created in the Afon Syfni at Rhydfach for use by nearby Horeb Baptist chapel. It was used throughout the 20th century.

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

 Notes:

1606**EITHBED STONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0890028990 Open Countryside

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

This standing stone is found within a private forest plantation and is not currently accessible. The stone was last visited in 2004 by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and described as being 1.3 metres high, 2 metres wide and 0.4 metres thick.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1331*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1607**FAGWYR; VAGUR****19th century; 20th
century****QUARRY**

SN0958028410 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

One of a group of slate quarries in the district, "Vagur" was leased to be worked in 1866. It seems to have still been in operation as late as 1919.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20853*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1608**DWRDY****19th century; 20th
century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN0953228531 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

A 19th century smithy and cottage which is now occupied as a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20852*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

1609**GOETTY MOUNTAIN****20th century****MILITARY CAMP**

SN0685029060 Open Countryside

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

A military camp was located on Goetty Mountain during the early part of the 20th century, used for training exercises. Huts were erected and tents would be used to quarter soldiers during their training.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 28760*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1610**ROSEBUSH RESERVOIR****20th century****RESERVOIR**

SN0621029610 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Access by Permission

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This reservoir was originally created during the mid-1930s as the Prescelly Reservoir to supply Milford Haven Urban District Council. Today it is managed as a fishing lake in conjunction with nearby Llysyfran Reservoir.

NPRN: 410912*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Hyder plc*Management:*

Unknown

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1611**PRESCELLY HOTEL
(TAFARN SINC)****19th century****HOTEL**

SN0754529490 Rosebush

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

The Prescelly Hotel was built in 1876 by the owners of the nearby Rosebush Slate Quarry and Maenclochog Railway with the intention of encouraging tourist use of the railway, after the slate market had slumped. The hotel was a kit-form, corrugated zinc building, delivered in sections by rail. It served the area until the early 1990s, when it closed and was in a poor state of repair. The building was earmarked for demolition, but was saved when a local family bought it and set about repairing and restoring the structure, eventually reopening it as the "Tafarn Sinc" public house. It remains a popular inn in 2011.

NPRN: 30090*PRN:* 25544*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1613**ROSEBUSH HOUSE****19th century****HOUSE**

SN0756829511 Rosebush

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This house was built in the mid-1870s as the manager's house for the nearby Rosebush slate quarry. It was occupied by William Pritchard, the first manager of the quarry when they came under the ownership of Edward Cropper. A shop and post office were later located to the rear of the house and kept by his daughters, the Misses Pritchard. The house is now a restaurant (The Old Post Office).

*NPRN:**PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* 83191*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1616**ROSEBUSH STATION****19th century; 20th century****RAILWAY STATION**

SN0752229470 Rosebush

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Already Interpreted

Rosebush Station was originally the terminus for the Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway, which was opened in September 1876 and connected to the main line at Clunderwen. By the early 20th century the line had been extended westwards to Fishguard. The line and the station remained in use and open for passenger services until 1937. It operated as a freight line until final closure in 1949. The site of the station is now only marked by the empty, grassed-over platform. The wooden station building has long vanished. Just to the north, in the beer garden of the adjacent Tafarn Sinc, a replica station platform and building have been created as a visitor attraction.

NPRN: 407692*PRN:* 20848*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1617**ROSEBUSH****19th century****SETTLEMENT**

SN0748029390 Rosebush

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

During the initial flourishing of the slate quarries at Bellstone, several quarrymen's ale-houses opened locally, although their exact locations are now not known. These were the General Picton (James Phillips), Lion (Elizabeth Gibby), Black Horse (Benjamin Howells), Coopers Arms (Thomas Thomas), Masons Arms (Stephen Higgon), Square & Compass (Thomas David) and the Emborough Castle (James Phillips).

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

 Notes:

1618**PEN FELIN WYNT****19th century****WINDMILL**

SN0797029750 Open Countryside

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

When Edward Cropper and J.B. Macaulay took control of the Rosebush Quarry in the 1870s, they decided to install a windmill to provide motive power for the machinery at the slate dressing mill. The windmill was built, but damaged in a storm before its power was ever harnessed. It was not replaced and water-power was employed instead. The site is now afforested and no trace of the windmill survives. A photograph of the windmill does exist however.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 35603*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1619**ROSEBUSH QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN0784029900 Open Countryside

<i>Condition:</i>	Substantially Intact	<i>Accessibility:</i>	Visible from road/path
-------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

<i>Visitor Potential:</i>	Medium	<i>Interpretation Potential:</i>	High
---------------------------	--------	----------------------------------	------

There may have been some quarrying activity at Rosebush Quarry during the first half of the 19th century, when the neighbouring Bellstone Quarry was already being developed. There is, however, no firm evidence of quarrying here until the 1860s, although any work here was hampered by royalty payments and transport costs, given the distance between the site and any important markets. A water-filled quarry pit at the northern edge of the Rosebush Quarry represents the earliest working on this site (SN0787530070). The fortunes of Rosebush Quarry were transformed in 1869 when it was bought by Edward Cropper. He purchased the freehold, which freed him of any royalties. A wealthy man, Cropper, assisted by his stepson, Joseph Macaulay, set about furnishing the quarry with state of the art machinery and carefully planning its future operations. This extended to Cropper being the driving force behind the creation of the Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway, which connected his quarry to the main GWR line at Clunderwen, thereby overcoming the problems of transport costs experienced by earlier owners. Most of the quarry workings and buildings visible at the site today date to the period 1869-1879, when Cropper, Macaulay and the quarry manager William Pritchard were in control of the site. Unfortunately, the slate market declined markedly during the 1870s and the business proved unsustainable. Cropper died in 1879, having made little profit on his investments, and very little quarrying occurred after this date. The main products of Rosebush Quarry were roofing slates and large slate slabs. Offcuts were also sent for enamelling to produce smaller items such as ink stands and paper weights. Slates from Rosebush were famously used to re-roof Westminster Palace and County Hall, Carmarthen.

NPRN: 309255*PRN:* 20847

Notes:

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Private

Management: Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1620**PEN FELIN WYNT****Post Medieval****SHEEP FOLD?**

SN0818029270 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small, sub-circular fold, defined by a 2 metre wide earth and stone bank, with an entrance in its southeast side. It measures 12 metres by 10 metres overall.

NPRN: 401974*PRN:* 11572*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1621**EITHBED FACH****Unknown****ENCLOSURE**

SN0830029450 Open Countryside

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

An oval enclosure, defined by a low, stony bank and measuring about 27 metres north to south by 24 metres wide. Ruined stoney banks seem to run south, northwest and north-northeast from the enclosure. This is potentially a site of some antiquity, perhaps medieval or even prehistoric, but it has not been subjected to an archaeological ground survey and has been noted from aerial photographs.

NPRN: 401973*PRN:* 11332*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1622**CARN AFR****19th century****DESERTED SETTLEMENT**

SN0883929995 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance
 Destruction

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This ruined hill farm complex appears to be mid-19th century in date. It is not shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map, but appears as an apparently occupied or roofed structure on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 24664

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Private *Management:* Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1623**IET NEWYDD****19th century****COTTAGE**

SN0854029150 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance
 Destruction

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This small cottage is now a ruin and obscured in a cluster of trees. It appears on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map and it still shown as an occupied house on the 1889 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps. It was abandoned during the second half of the 20th century. The RCAHMW record that it was built of rubble walling with clay bonding and was a single storey cottage, probably with a croglofft and there was a sawn, slate lintel over the fireplace, which may have been produced in the Rosebush quarries.

NPRN: 22186*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1624**MYNYDD CRWN****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN0916129794 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This standing stone is found in a rough pasture field, just off the main Preseli common. The stone measures 1.8 metres high and is 1 metre by 0.5 metres thick at its base, tapering towards the top.

Not on open access land but may be visible from the common to the north.

NPRN: 402922*PRN:* 48343*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE500*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1625**BELLSTONE QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN0791030240 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* High

The Bellstone Quarry, which was originally known as the Precelly Quarry, was probably operating during the 18th century, providing roofing slates to the local area. The land was owned by Sir John Owen and was leased in 1825 to J.F. Barham, who invested in expanding quarrying operations here, initially employing 60 men. The work dwindled quickly. By 1834 Barham had given up the lease and John and Lewis Lawrence had taken it on. By the late 1830s a syndicate of Haverfordwest businessmen were operating the business, led by a Londoner named T.R. Hutton. This venture did not meet with great success, but relatively small scale quarrying continued until 1850. After this date there were occasional attempts to develop Bellstone, particularly in the mid-1860s and the early 1880s, but these rapidly failed and any prospect of production ended in 1889 when Bellstone was finally wound up. Today, a series of quarry pits and their tips survive at the site, which lies immediately to the north of the adjacent Rosebush Quarry and should be distinguished from it. There are a few surviving buildings here; the former manager's house is still occupied, with some outbuildings alongside, and some remains of the dressing sheds can be seen nearby. It is worth noting that a disused stable at Bellstone Quarry was used to hold regular meetings and a Sunday School by local Baptists in the 1830s before they built Horeb Chapel, closer to Maenclochog.

NPRN: 309254*PRN:* 18431*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private

 Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1626**CNWC****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW?**

SN0856330277 Open Countryside Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This round barrow, according to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, measures 25 metres in diameter and is 1.8 metres high. The RCAHMW record it as 14 metres in diameter and 1.5 metres high. It is covered with heather and grass and located in a clearing in an area of private forest plantation which has previously been ploughed. It is possible that quarrying operations from nearby Craig y Cwm, Bellstone or Rosebush quarries may have created such mounds along this hill.

NPRN: 304353*PRN:* 1583*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE343*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1627**CNWC****Bronze Age?****ROUND BARROW?**

SN0876830460 Open Countryside Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This round barrow, according to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, measures 25 metres in diameter and is 1.8 metres high. The RCAHMW record it as 14 metres in diameter and 1.5 metres high, and note evidence of a possible ditch on its south side. The mound is in an area which has been ploughed, planted and cleared by a forestry plantation in the past, impacting on the feature. Some reservation as to whether this is an antiquity may be justified. It is possible that quarrying operations from nearby Craig y Cwm, Bellstone or Rosebush quarries may have created such mounds along this hill.

The Pantmaenog Trail passes close to the east of the site.

NPRN: 304354*PRN:* 1584*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE343*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1628**CARN AFR****Post Medieval****FARMSTEAD**

SN0958030200 Open Countryside

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

This ruined farmstead complex includes the remains of a house, set in a markedly rectangular block of enclosed land in the middle of the parish commons. The field system around the dwelling measures 230 metres north to south by 200 metres. The ruined house had two ground-floor rooms with a third compartment detached from it at its eastern end. It seems likely the enclosure and settlement postdate the early 19th century, for the site is not shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, nor the 1831 Ordnance Survey map.

NPRN: 402989*PRN:* 9828*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1629**CARN AFR****19th century****SHEEP FOLD**

SN0930630134 Open Countryside

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

This two celled sheepfold lies just to the south of the Carn Afr outcrop. It measures 36 metres north to south by 18 metres overall.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 35616*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1630**CARN AFR****Unknown****DESERTED SETTLEMENT**

SN0925230134 Open Countryside

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

To the south of Carn Afr are found the remains of at least two drystone enclosures. Associated with these are at least three smaller structures, which are sub-rectangular or sub-circular in shape. Alongside them is a more recent drystone sheepfold (No.1629 in this database). It seems possible that these remains relate to shepherding activity at this location during medieval or post medieval times, although it is possible that they represent prehistoric activity. Their precise date and function cannot be determined from surface evidence alone.

NPRN: 304357*PRN:* 1582*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1631**CNWC RHUDD****19th century****DESERTED RURAL
SETTLEMENT**

SN1025730877 Open Countryside

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

The remains of a small, upland settlement of probably mid-19th century date survive here. The area was not enclosed until after the 1819 Maenclochog Enclosure Award was made. This complex of features includes the ruins of a small house, which measures 10 metres by 5 metres and was divided into two rooms. A smaller compartment was added to its southeast end. Just to the north-northeast is a small paddock which measures about 10 metres by 8 metres. These features are shown as abandoned structures on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. To the northeast is a larger field within which there is considerable evidence of cultivation, including small patches of ridge and furrow ploughing and possible lazy beds which would seem likely to be associated with the settlement.

NPRN: 402808*PRN:* 11566*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1632**CNWC RHUDD****Unknown****SETTLEMENT?**

SN1013730890 Open Countryside

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

There appear to be several structures at this location, the most obvious of which is a sub-rectilinear enclosure, measuring approximately 6 metres by 5 metres. These features have been observed on modern aerial photographs but not visited on the ground.

This site may be the same as that recorded by Peter Drewitt in the 1980s and recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust as PRN11565 - a site which has not been rediscovered since Drewitt's survey.

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

 Notes:

1633**CRAIG Y CWM****19th century****QUARRY**

SN0963031200 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* Full Access
 Intact

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Craig y Cwm Quarry was first worked in 1825, when it was owned by the Rev. Charles Barham and worked by J.F. Barham. 60 men were employed to carry out the initial development and create a trackway to connect the working with the Maenclochog to New Inn road, over 3 kilometres to the southwest. The quarry was abandoned within a few months and the workers moved to the Bellstone Quarry, 2 kilometres to the southwest. There is some evidence that there was further activity at Craig y Cwm, including the sale of slate from here to a Belgian customer in 1841.

NPRN: 402807*PRN:* 18429*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1634**FOEL CWMCERWYN****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW
CEMETERY**

SN0940131152 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This round barrow cemetery consists of three large barrows on top of Foel Cwmceryn, the highest point on the Preseli hills. The southernmost, which is the largest and is also situated on the peak of the hill, measures 30 metres in diameter and is 3.3 metres high. There is a triangulation pillar and a walkers cairn set on the flat top of this barrow. The second barrow lies 25 metres downslope to the northeast of the first cairn and measures 16 metres in diameter and is 1.8 metres high. The third barrow is a further 60 metres downslope the north and measures 10 metres in diameter by 1 metre high.. These three barrows were excavated by Richard Fenton in 1806. He describes opening the burial cist of the largest barrow, when he recovered a damaged funerary urn and cremated bone from the cist, typical of Bronze Age burials. He also opened the other two barrows, but does not specify if any artefacts were discovered.

NPRN: 304359*PRN:* 48370*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE300*Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1635**FOEL CWMCERWYN****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN0950031480 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This well-preserved round barrow is found 270 metres north of the round barrow cemetery on the peak of Foel Cwmceryn and may well be associated with it. It measures 17metres in diameter by 2.3 metres high. There is a slight hollow in the top of the mound which may suggest that it has been excavated in the past, but it is not one of the cairns on Foel Cwmceryn which were opened by Richard Fenton in 1806.

NPRN: 304358*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1637**CRAIG MYNYDD CRWN****Second World War****AIR CRASH SITE**

SN0940030500 Open Countryside

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

In May, 1943 an American Flying Fortress crash landed on the flat land above Craig Mynydd Crwn, on Foel Cwmcerwyn. It is not clear if any of the crew were killed, but most certainly survived. It is said that the airplane was carrying chocolates, sweets and cigarettes, some of which was given to local people by the crew. The exact crash site has not been identified.

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

 Notes:

1638**CEFN LLWYDARTH
TUNNEL****19th century; 20th
century****RAILWAY TUNNEL**

SN0924026620 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* No Access
 Intact*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* High

The Cefn Llwydarth tunnel was constructed in the 1870s to take the Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway through the hillside beneath Castell Forlan hillfort. Perhaps the most interesting period in the tunnel's history came in 1943, when RAF Mosquitos used it as a target for bombing practice tests.

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

 Notes:

1718**GOTTY****Medieval?; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0696528755 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Visible from Distance

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

During the 16th century this farmstead was known as “Cotty Whiaid” and was the home of Lewis Dedwydd and his sons. At the time of the Land Tax survey of 1786, it was owned by Lord Milford and rented to a tenant. By the 19th century Gotty Uchaf and Gotty Isaf are shown on Ordnance Survey maps and both still exist.

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

 Notes:

1723**VORLAN****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0894426009 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This farmstead is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. It was the home of the Vaughan family in the 17th century and was assessed as having three hearths in 1670. The male line of the family died out in 1711. By the 1780s the property was owned by Lord Milford, Sir Richard Phillips MP. The property has been a working farmstead throughout the past two centuries.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: *Management:*

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:

1636

**NARBERTH ROAD &
MAENCLOCHOG
RAILWAY**

**19th century; 20th
century**

RAILWAY

SN0950025670 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* High

Maenclochog Railway was built to serve the Rosebush Quarry by its owner, Edward Cropper, and his stepson J.B. Macaulay. The line began just to the west of Narberth Road Station (later renamed Clynderwen) and terminated at Rosebush. There were stations at Llanycefn, Maenclochog and Rosebush. Work began in 1872 and the line was officially opened on September 19th, 1876. It worked intermittently during the late 19th century and during the 1880s Cropper's widow Mrs Margaret Owen (who had remarried) attempted to promote the line as a tourist attraction. In 1894 was bought by the North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway Co. who intended to reopen the line and extend it to Fishguard. In reopened in 1895 and in 1898 was bought by the Great Western Railway. The line remained in use and open for passenger services until 1937. It operated as a freight line until final closure in 1949. The track was lifted in 1952 and the track bed and several tunnels and bridges are now the only substantial remnants of this historic railway.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Various *Management:* Various

Bibliography:

Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

9. MAENCLOCHOG CULTURE GAZETTEER

10130

THE CROSS ARMS INQUEST

HISTORIC EVENT

SN1025023510

19th century

In 1874 a murder inquest was held at the Cross Arms, near Llanycefn. An English navy, who had been working on the Maenclochog railway, had been killed in a fight in the area. Three men later stood trial for the killing but were acquitted of the charges against them.

The story is recorded in Keith Johnson's "The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot, & South-East Pembrokeshire" (2004).

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10132

MAENCLOCHOG; THE RINGING STONE

TRADITION

SN0820427249

General

According to the 19th century antiquarian Richard Fenton, two large stones lay at the roadside "a bowshot" to the southwest of St Mary's Church. They possessed a ringing quality if struck and this gave rise to the name "Maenclochog" or "The Ringing Stone". The 17th century antiquarian Edward Llwyd reportedly sketched the stones, which were intact in his day, but they were subsequently broken up and removed.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* High*Accessibility:* Removed*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10133

MAENCLOCHOG FAIRS

FAIR

SN0832627338

Post Medieval

Richard Fenton, in the early 1800s, recorded that Maenclochog had "a greater number of fairs than any other part of the county". According to Samuel Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary of Wales (1833), there were four annual "cattle fairs" held in Maenclochog. They were held on March 10th, May 22nd, August 5th and the first Monday after the 29th of October. It seems that monthly fairs were held throughout the year by the 20th century, including the September Hiring Fair. The fairs were traditionally held on the village green and were important community events. According to the local history book "Llyfr Lloffion Maenclochog" (Margaret Williams ed.) "almost every house in the village was an unlicensed tavern".

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:* Full Access*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10134

LEO WALMSLEY

AUTHOR

SN0963027213

20th century

The author Leo Walmsley lived at Temple Druid during the Second World War. He documented his stay here in his memoir, "A Happy Ending".

www.walmsleysoc.org

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility: Access by Permission

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10135

ST TEILO'S SKULL

TRADITION

SN0994126969

Post Medieval

Llandeilo Isaf stands just north of the ruined parish church and churchyard, and was once celebrated for its association with a skull fragment kept at the farm which was used as a cup to drink from the holy well of Ffynnon Deilo, which is a short distance to the east. The Melchior family were the last custodians of the holy relic until selling it in 1927.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: High

Accessibility: No Access

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10137

DR. THOMAS JENKINS

SCIENTIST

SN0634028520

20th century

Thomas Jenkins (1885-1965) was born at Budloy, Henry's Moat. He went on to become an internationally important figure in the development of pasture grasses as the Professor of Agricultural Botany at Aberystwyth University and the Director of the Plant Breeding Station at Gogerddan. His biography is included in the National Library of Wales' online "Welsh Biography".

Budloy is a Grade 2 listed building as a good example of a late-18th or early-19th century farmhouse.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility: Visible from road/path

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10138

EIRWYN GEORGE

POET

SN0823927561

20th century

Eirwyn George is a local poet who was born at Ty'r hug farm, Tufton. He was crowned at the National Eisteddfod in Swansea in 1982 and Builth Wells in 1993. He lives in Maenclochog.

Visitor Potential:

Interpretation Potential:

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10139

TWRCH TRYWTH

MYTH

SN0999031320

Medieval

According to the medieval Welsh legend of the Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth, which is found in the tale of Culhwch and Olwen in the Mabinogi, Arthur and his men chased the Twrch across Pembrokeshire to Foel Cwmcerwyn. It was here that the Twrch turned and slew four of Arthur's men, before escaping eastwards.

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: High

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

9. MAENCLOCHOG NATURAL GAZETTEER

30071

MYNYDD CRWN

COMMON LAND

SN0872029480

A parcel of common land measuring 550 metres by 100 metres. Within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, but detached from the main Preseli commons.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Common Land

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30070

ROSEBUSH

COMMON LAND

SN0749029630

A small block of common land to the west of Rosebush Terrace, measuring 190 metres by 150 metres.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Common Land

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30069

LLANDEILO COMMON

COMMON LAND

SN1038028190

A strip of common land measuring 600 metres by 80 metres,

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Common Land

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30068

BLACKNUCK

COMMON LAND

SN0691427278

A small area of common land, measuring 440 metres long by 150 metres wide at its widest points. A narrow strip, between 30 and 140 metres wide, also runs for 170 metres to the west from the southern end of the area. It is divided into two parts by a minor public road, with a small sliver of common to the west of the road.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Common Land

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30067

Y RHOS

COMMON LAND

SN1018525550

A small area of common land, measuring 340 metres long by 260 metres wide at its widest points. It is divided into two parts by a minor public road, with a small sliver of common to the west of the road.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes: