

# Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

## Part A Ambleston Community Audit



For: PLANED

April  
2012



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By  
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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/230

For: PLANED

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*Cover photograph: Wallis Pond 2012*

# Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Ambleston Community

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

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

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*Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.*

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

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## **AMBLESTON COMMUNITY**

### **1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW**

Ambleston is a relatively small, inland community, covering an area of 15.5km<sup>2</sup>, see Figure 1. It is situated in central Pembrokeshire, south of the Preseli mountains.

The modern community is roughly coterminous with the historical ecclesiastical parish of Ambleston.

#### *1.1 Landscape and Geology*

The community is mostly underlain by rocks of Ordovician age, mainly from the Penmaen Dewi and Arenig formations. Much earlier Cambrian rocks are also found in the southern part of the community. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down at the end of the last Ice Age, such as boulder clay.

Ambleston is relatively low-lying, with undulating terrain. The highest point in the community reaches 174 metres above sea level, at its northeastern corner, falling to closer to 100 metres along its southern boundary. The landscape is broken up by streams such as Spittal Brook and Cartlett Brook, which run northeast to southwest. The eastern boundary of the community is formed by the Syfynwy river and Llysyfran Reservoir.

This is a very rural community, large parts of which are dominated by distinctive linear field system. The population resides mostly in scattered farms and cottages, with small villages or hamlets found only at Ambleston, Wallis and Woodstock.

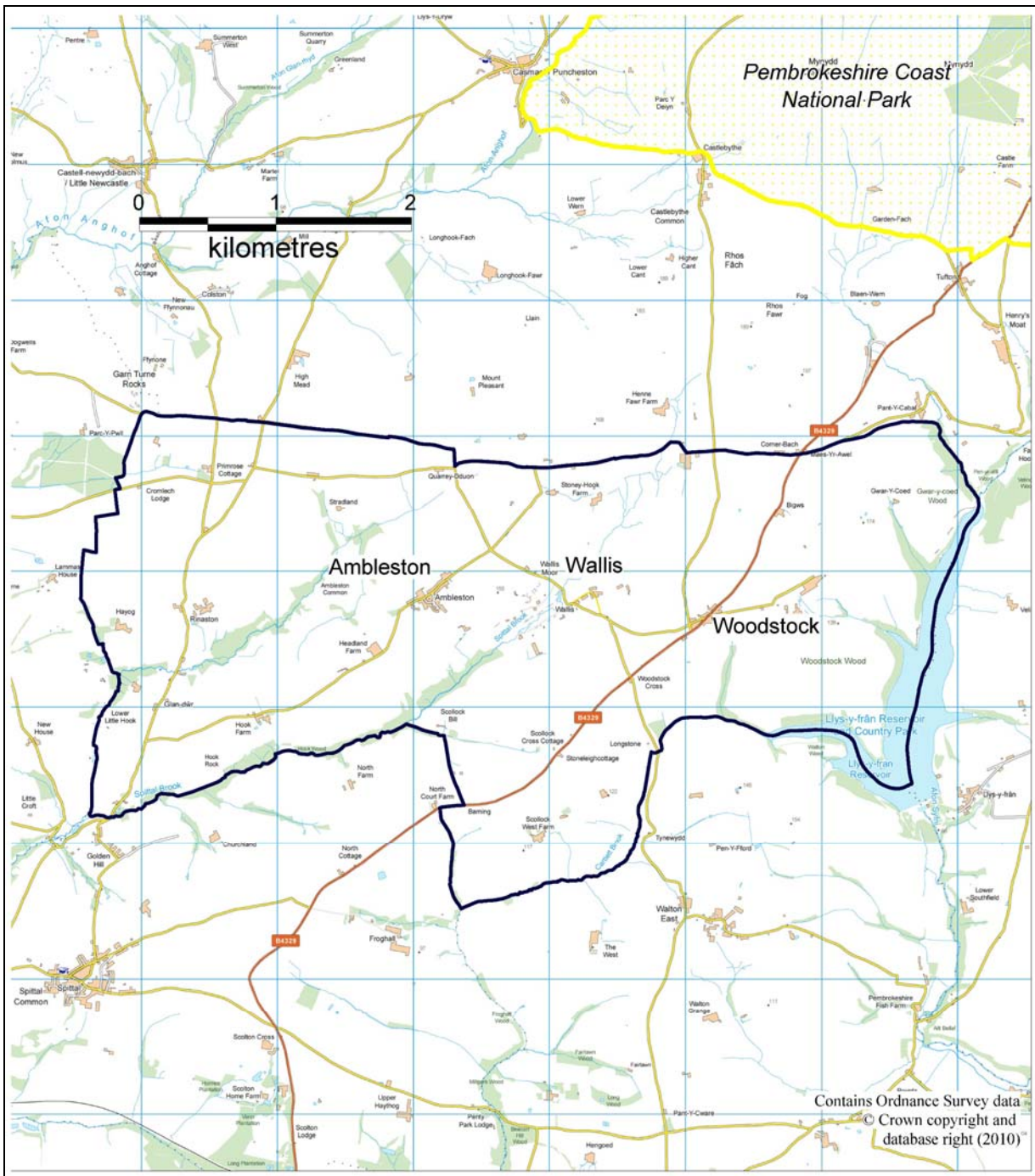


Figure 1: Ambleston Community

## **2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designated Areas and Attractions)**

Ableston is located to the north of the Western Cleddau river and to the northwest of the Eastern Cleddau. A number of tributaries of both rivers flow southwards through the community; the Syfynwy to the Eastern Cleddau and Cartlett and Spittal Brooks to the Western Cleddau. Both of the Cleddau rivers and their tributaries are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) due to their environmental quality and importance.

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, four of which are designated as Ancient and Semi Natural Woodlands. These woodlands are private and little access is possible.

Ableston Community has two areas of common land surviving, the tiny Ableston Common and the much more extensive Wallis Common. The latter is designated as a SSSI and is also the location of Wallis Pond, a former mill pond which is now managed as an important habitat.

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

**Ambleston**

**COMMON LAND**

30090	AMBLESTON COMMON	SM9955025840
30091	WALLIS MOOR	SN0167026190

**POND**

30095	WALLIS POND	SN0107225813
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**Ambleston**

**Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland**

50122	GWAR Y COED	SN0395026760
50119	WOODSTOCK WOOD	SN0308024930
50120	WOODSTOCK WOOD I	SN0356025400
50121	WOODSTOCK WOOD II	SN0305024930

**Site of Special Scientific Interest**

50128	WALLIS MOOR	SN0143026090
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**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
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**Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; Ambleston; Spittal; Rudbaxton; Camrose; Nolton And Roch; Wolfscastle; Letterston; Hayscastle**

**Site of Special Scientific Interest**

50067	AFON CLEDDAU GORLLEWINOL/WESTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SM9529034470
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**Mynachlogddu; Clunderwen; Llandysilio; Maenclochog; New Moat; Puncheston; Ambleston**

**Site of Special Scientific Interest**

50125	AFON CLEDDAU DWYREINIOL/EASTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SN1397028270
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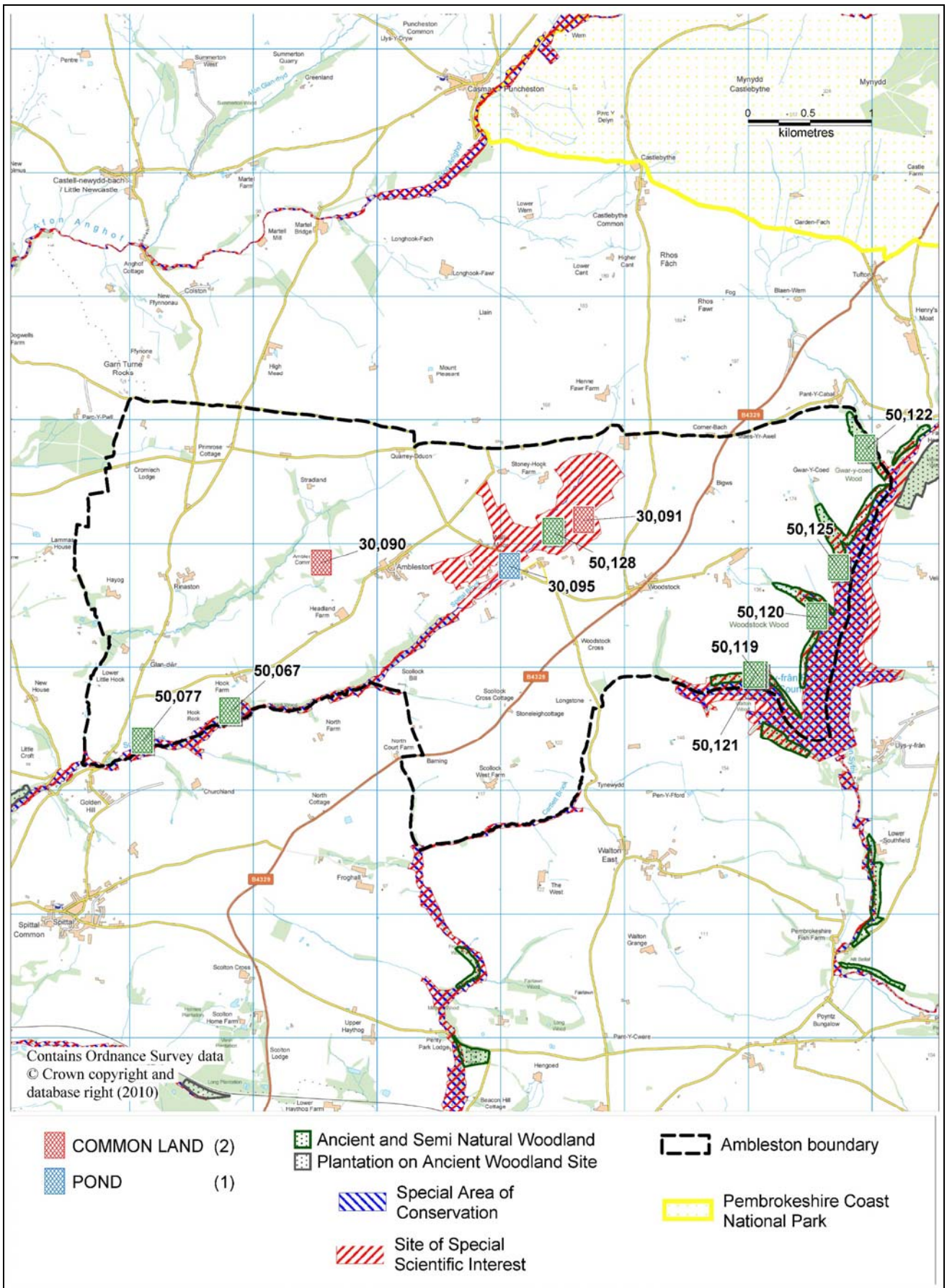


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Ambleson Community.

### **3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History and Culture)**

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

#### *3.1 Heritage Overview*

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

The archaeological record of Ambleston Community extends back to the Neolithic period, during which the first farming communities developed in the country. A single site within the community dates to this period. The Parc y Llyn chambered tomb (Id number 1823) is located in the northwestern corner of the community and retains a raised mound on which stands the chamber, covered by a large capstone. Just to the north, outside the community boundary, is another chambered tomb on Garnturne Rocks (Id number 1920).

Chambered tombs were communal burial sites erected by early farming communities. The Parc y Llyn example belongs to the significant group of Neolithic chambered tombs found in North Pembrokeshire, and indicate that a settled, agricultural community must have existed in the area some 6,000 years ago.

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

There are only two sites reported from Ambleston community which date to the Bronze Age. These are both burnt mounds, which are thought to represent cooking sites, and survive only as mounds of burnt stone and charcoal, usually close to a stream or spring. One of these was recorded at Wallis (Id number 1832) in 1911, but its location has been lost. The second example at Pant-teg (Id number 1834) was first noted in 1966 but its location has now become so overgrown it too has been lost.

There are no known Bronze Age funerary or ritual sites to compare with the cairns, round barrows, standing stones or stone circles which are commonly found in many neighbouring communities, particularly to the north. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement is generally scant in Wales and its virtual absence in Ambleston is no exception. 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 Ambleston to indicate whether this was the case here.

##### ***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.800BC 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.

Surprisingly, there are only two possible enclosures of this period known from Ambleston community, although there is some doubt about the date and function of both. Wallis Rath (Id number 1841) has been obscured by vegetation and spoil dumping during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and its northern rampart bank had been removed before the First World War. In 1914 it was examined by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments and described as a probable medieval site, rather

than a prehistoric enclosure, perhaps because of its rectangular plan. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust has more recently concluded that it is indeed an Iron Age enclosure. Only future archaeological investigations will be able to resolve the issue of its true date. Similarly, Woodstock Ring (Id number 1845), is a rectangular enclosure, which may be of medieval date. However, this enclosure appears to sit within a larger, sub-circular enclosure, visible as a cropmark on mid-20<sup>th</sup> century aerial photographs. It may be that the underlying feature is an Iron Age defended enclosure, overlain by a later enclosure.

### ***Roman Period AD70 – AD410***

The Roman conquest of Wales in AD70 brought the prehistoric era to an end and instigated many important changes to society, some of which resonate to the present day. Pembrokeshire has many tantalising clues demonstrating that the Roman influence on the region was significant, but even today the full extent of Roman activity is not clear. It is now evident that the Roman road network extended to the west of the regional Roman capital of Moridunum (Carmarthen) but its course has only been identified with certainty as far as Llawhaden, with other intermittent sections apparently visible from the air westwards to Haverfordwest. The relationship between this road and communities such as Ambleston is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the regional economy must have been significant.

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

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

### ***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.

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. In many parts of Pembrokeshire there are churches which bear the names of the early saints who strove to spread the gospel in Wales and laid the foundation for 1,500 years of Christian heritage.

At present there are no known sites in Ambleston community, secular or ecclesiastical, which belong to the early medieval period.

***Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)***

The medieval period saw the conquest of Pembrokeshire by the Normans during the late 11<sup>th</sup> and early 12<sup>th</sup> century. The ancient *cantref* of Deugleddyf was transformed into the Anglo-Norman Hundred of Dungleddy, and became part of the increasingly anglicised region of south Pembrokeshire, separated from the Welshry in the north by a line of castles which stretched west to east across the centre of the county. This line would later approximate the cultural boundary known as the Landsker, which represented the division between the areas where the Welsh and English language, culture and practices held sway, a boundary which has shifted slightly in either direction in later centuries.

Ambleston lay at the extreme northwestern corner of Dungleddy and straddled the Landsker line. As the very name of the community suggests, it was heavily influenced by the Anglicisation of south Pembrokeshire, yet to the present day the northern edge of the community is much more Welsh in character, with farm and field names mostly Welsh and the Welsh language still widely spoken.

Considering its frontier location, on the northern border of Dungleddy, abutting the Welshry of Cemaes, it is surprising perhaps that Ambleston is one of the few communities in central Pembrokeshire that has no verified medieval castle. There are two candidate sites for this role, for it has been suggested that both Wallis Rath (ID number 1841) and Woodstock Ring (ID number 1845) might in fact be medieval fortifications rather than Iron Age. There is no firm archaeological evidence to show that either is medieval however, and at present they tend to be thought of as Iron Age enclosures. Woodstock Ring might be the strongest contender, for its rectilinear form indicates that it may not belong to the defended enclosure tradition of the Iron Age, and it is located near to the site of Woodstock Chapel (Id number 1846), which is an attested medieval chapel-of-ease, serving the parish of Ambleston. A chapel-of-ease is a church built within the bounds of a parish for those who cannot reach the main parish church easily. The chapel itself also survives as an earthwork site, for it had gone out of use and its graveyard had been ploughed over by the time Richard Fenton visited the area and noted its ruins in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A second medieval chapel-of-ease to Ambleston parish church is also recorded at Rinaston (Id number 1826). This chapel is mentioned in documents dating back as early as AD1230 but, like Woodstock, it seems to have been out of use by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The last burials here are thought to date to the 1780s and today only the outline of the burial ground, and a single gravestone, remain beside Rinaston farmyard to indicate the position of the old chapel.

The most substantial medieval survival in the parish is St. Mary's Parish Church (Id number 1830). This church was granted to Gloucester Abbey as early as AD1110 and was then granted to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech Commandery by Wizo the Fleming in the mid- to late-12<sup>th</sup> century, along with the chapels at Rinaston and Woodstock. The church and its lands were held by Slebech until the 1530s. The present church building has some surviving medieval fabric, most notably the chancel arch and the font. Like many Pembrokeshire parish churches, it was heavily modified in post medieval times and a large part of the church was rebuilt in 1906.

The lack of firm archaeological evidence should not be taken to imply that Ambleston was not well settled and farmed in medieval times. The farmstead of Garntune (Id number 1824) is known to have been settled by the 14<sup>th</sup> century and many of the farms of the community may well have their origins in medieval times. Any visitor to the parish will be struck by the form of the field system across a large part of the parish, which typically made up of long, narrow parcels. This appears to

be an echo of the open strip fields of medieval times, which would have probably have been enclosed and hedged during or after Elizabethan times. A glance at 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps shows this field system in a much more complete condition than at present, but it remains a very striking landscape characteristic of Ambleston community.

### ***Post Medieval & Modern Periods (1536 – present day)***

#### *Estates and landownership*

Rural Pembrokeshire saw increasing changes to its economy and society after the reforms of the Tudor period. Medieval Pembrokeshire had been largely controlled by the crown, marcher lords and church authorities, but by the 17<sup>th</sup> century the old system of lordships and monastic estates had broken down and been replaced by private estates, often in the hands of minor gentry families. The Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII during the 1530s saw Ambleston taken from the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech and taken under Crown ownership. In 1729, the parish tithes were transferred to the Bishop of St. David's and his successors retained this right down to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Many private 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 brought together into estates of varying extent.

There were a number of small estates based within Ambleston community itself during post medieval times. Amongst the most significant of these was Hook (Id number 1849) which was occupied by the 16<sup>th</sup> century and became the home of the renowned Admiral Thomas Tucker in 1758, the man credited with killing the pirate Blackbeard and who made his fortune by capturing a Spanish treasure ship. Hook mansion still stands in excellent condition, set in its formal gardens. Another of Tucker's properties, Triffleton (Id number 1848), has been less fortunate however, and the original house here has now vanished.

Two other historic homes recorded in the community are Rinaston (Id number 1825) and Scollock (Id number 1851). Rinaston is still a working farmstead, but it is recorded as early as the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when a family named Cole resided here. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century a branch of the influential Wogan family, one of the leading gentry families in Pembrokeshire, lived at Rinaston. Similarly, Scollock has medieval origins, as the home of the Joyce family. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was owned by the Picton family. It has been a farmstead in recent centuries. Perhaps its most notable feature here is the "Llewellyn Memorial" (Id number 1850), which is found in a field near the farmhouse and marks the burial place of John and Martha Llewellyn of Scollock, including life-sized statues of the pair.

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 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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. A proportion of the common land was always retained, however, as it provided valuable summer grazing for the inhabitants of the district, and the survival of Wallis Moor at the heart of Ambleston community is a testimony to this.

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. Again, the hamlet of scattered cottages around, or even on, Wallis Moor is an example of the piecemeal enclosure of small areas of common land to accommodate the growing population.

### *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 Ambleston community extend back to this troubled period, but it would be nearly a century before the first nonconformist chapel appeared here. Woodstock Methodist Chapel (Id number 1843) was founded in 1754 by Howell Davies, one of the most prominent Methodist revivalists of his day, who was known as the “Apostle of Pembrokeshire.” The renowned English Methodist George Whitefield was present to officiate at the opening service. During the meeting communion was taken. This was the first time communion was held in a nonconformist place of worship in Pembrokeshire.

The only other chapel in the community is Bethel Presbyterian chapel (Id number 1828), which was not built until 1881. There are no Baptist or Congregational chapels in Ambleston.

### *Industry*

Ambleston is regarded as a highly rural area, but there is evidence of former industries that have played their part in shaping the community landscape.

As in most rural landscapes, there are numerous minor quarries scattered around the area, chiefly developed in the past century or two to supply local needs, including constructing buildings, field boundaries or trackways. There are no quarry workings on the scale of those found in neighbouring Wolfscastle or Maenclochog communities, although Triffleton Quarry (Id number 1847) was active from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The stone here includes Middle Ordovician beds which are known as the source of fossils of the rare crinoid *Celtocrinus ubaghsi*.

Although there are few other industries in the area, one of the county’s most interesting industrial archaeological sites is the mill pond (Id number 1837) of the former Wallis Woollen Mill (Id number 1836). The mill worked from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century until the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and was one of the last woollen mills in Pembrokeshire. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century a water turbine replaced the old water wheel, supplied from the dammed mill pond. The pond is now a nature reserve and can be easily visited.

### *3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas*

There are 7 sites with Listed Building status in Ambleston community. These include St Mary’s parish church (Id number 1830), Woodstock Methodist chapel (Id number 1843) and the impressive mansion of Hook (Id number 1849). The remarkable Llewellyn Monument (Id number 1850) at Scollock West is also a listed structure.

There is a single Scheduled Ancient Monument in the community. This is the Roman-period settlement at Castell Flemish (Id number 1810).

Details of these 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. Use the Id number to find the record in the gazetteer you are interested in.

<b>Ambleston</b>			
<b>Neolithic</b>			
1823	PARC Y LLYN	CHAMBERED TOMB	SM9823126598
<b>Bronze Age</b>			
1832	WALLIS	BURNT MOUND	SN0120025990
1834	PANT-TEG	BURNT MOUND	SN0043825357
<b>Iron Age?</b>			
1841	WALLIS RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SN0115225791
<b>Iron Age?; Medieval?</b>			
1845	WOODSTOCK RING	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SN0228525629
<b>Roman</b>			
1810	CASTELL FLEMISH	VILLA	SN0071426796
<b>Medieval</b>			
1846	WOODSTOCK CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0224925603
1826	RINASTON CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9842625786
1824	GARNTURNE	SETTLEMENT	SM9810626902
<b>Medieval; Post Medieval</b>			
1830	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, AMBLEST ON	CHURCH	SN0011425791
1831	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, AMBLEST ON	CHURCHYARD	SN0012025805
<b>18th century</b>			
1843	WOODSTOCK METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0222325696
<b>19th century</b>			
1828	BETHEL CHAPEL PRESBYTERIAN CHAP EL	CHAPEL	SM9995525760
1837	WALLIS POND	MILL POND	SN0107225813
1839	AMBLESTON POORHOUSE	POOR HOUSE	SN0085325710
1838	ROCK COTTAGE	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0079825697
1847	TRIFFLETON QUARRY	QUARRY	SM9774124276
<b>19th century; 20th century</b>			
1829	BETHEL CHAPEL PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9993925773

1836	WALLIS WOOLLEN MILL	WOOLLEN MILL	SN0078725517
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**Post Medieval**

1848	TRIFFLETON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9786324349
1849	HOOK	HISTORIC HOME	SM9894124885
1851	SCOLLOCK	HISTORIC HOME	SN0096024080
1825	RINASTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9844325701
1840	WALLIS	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SN0133425862
1827	AMBLESTON	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SN0013325837
1835	FFYNNON Y WERN	WELL	SM9961626050

**20th century**

1842	WOODSTOCK CEMETERY CEMETERY		SN0185725573
1850	LLEWELLIN MONUMENT	MEMORIAL STONE	SN0073424051
1844	WOODSTOCK SCHOOL; AMBLESTON MEMO RIAL HALL	SCHOOL; VILLAGE HALL	SN0207025648

**Modern**

1833	AMBLESTON CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL	SN0000725832
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*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. Further details of these sites can be found in the gazetteer at the end of this report. Use the Id number to find the record in the gazetteer you are interested in.

**Ambleston**

10153	JOHN HARRIES	HISTORIC FIGURE	SN0010025799
10155	ADMIRAL THOMAS TUCKER	HISTORIC FIGURE	SM9887624913



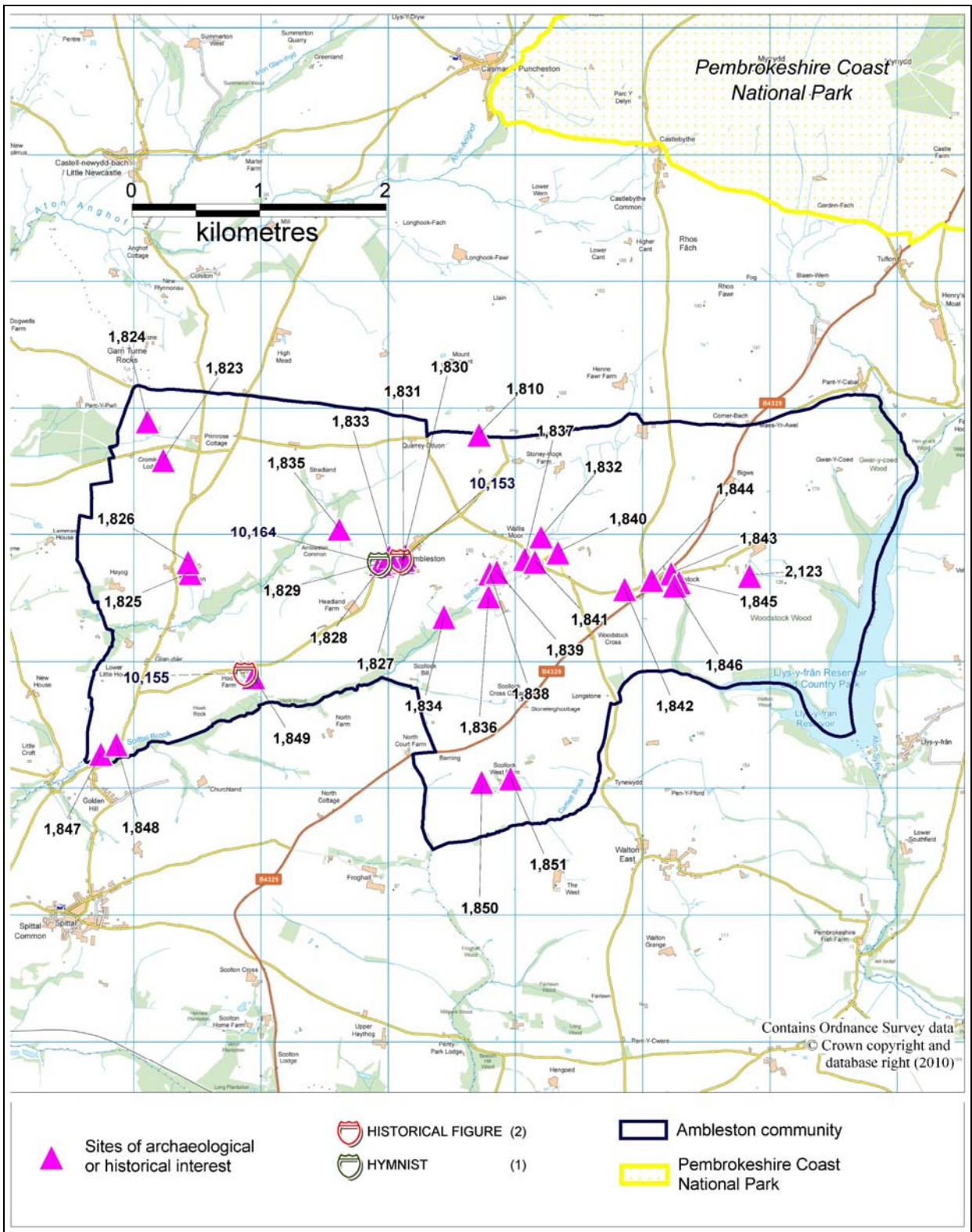


Figure 3: Heritage in Ableston Community

#### **4. INTERPRETATION**

At the time of this survey, there was only a single identified site where there is heritage interpretation in Ableston community, namely Wallis Pond.

Two cycle routes pass through parts of Ableston, both associated with Llysyfran Reservoir on the eastern boundary of the community. A circular walk around the reservoir also crosses into the community area.

Ableston Heritage Group/Historical Society in conjunction with PLANED produced a community leaflet in the Sense of Place series in 2008.

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

#### **Ableston**

##### **Interpreted Site**

20108	WALLIS POND	SN0107925860
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Wallis Pond was created in the mid- to late-19th century to supply water to Wallis Woollen Mill, some 350 metres downstream along Spittal Brook. The pond has been restored and managed as a nature reserve on Wallis Moor common since 1978. A stone monolith with a plaque was erected to commemorate the event. In 2010 a new interpretive panel was erected in the small car park alongside the pond.

#### **Cwm Gwaun;Puncheston;New Moat;Ableston**

##### **CYCLE ROUTE**

80096	FISHGUARD TO LLYS-Y-FRAN
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#### **New Moat;Ableston; Wiston**

##### **CYCLE ROUTE**

80091	LLYSYFRAN MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL
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#### **New Moat;Ableston;Puncheston**

##### **WALK**

80103	LLYSYFRAN CIRCULAR WALK
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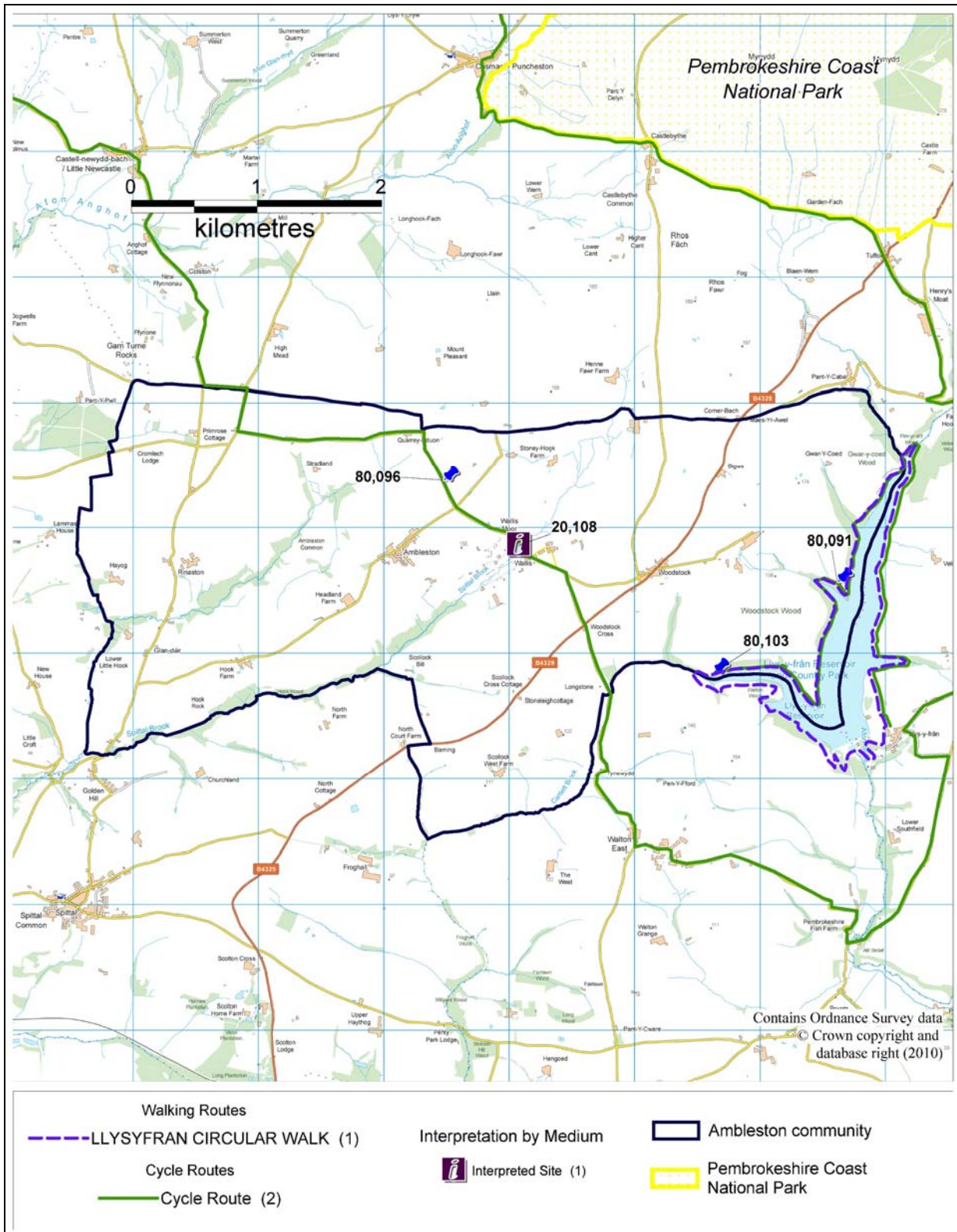


Figure 4: Interpretation in Ableston community

## **5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE**

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

The low population density and small size of the community partly explain why only two tourism-related businesses were noted in the searches made in 2011 by this study. The essential character of Ambleston does not preclude future development of the sector, however. It is a pleasant, rural setting which is conveniently placed in the heart of north Pembrokeshire for easy access to the Cleddau estuary, the coastal attractions of the county and the open spaces of the Preseli hills. The popular attraction of Llysyfran reservoir and Country Park partly lies within the community, although its main entrance and facilities all lie in neighbouring New Moat community.

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

<b>Ambleston</b>		
<b>B &amp; B</b>		
40612	HEADLAND FARM B&B	SM9973125391
<b>Self Catering</b>		
40655	THE OLD GRANARY	SM9811025014

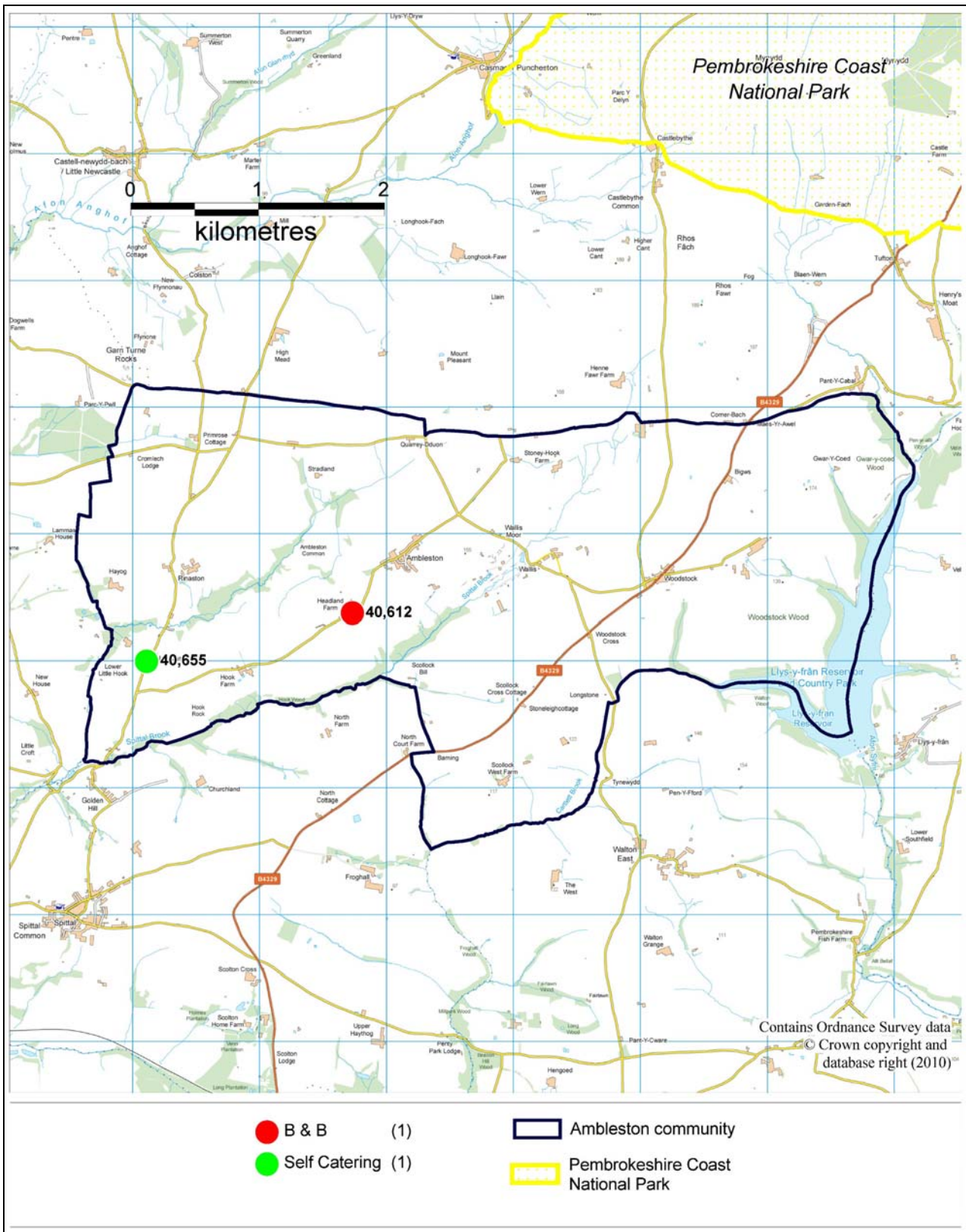


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Ambleston Community

## **6. OBSERVATIONS**

### **6.1 Strengths**

The community has a range of archaeological and historic themes from prehistoric farmers to the 20<sup>th</sup> century which merit interpretation.

Ambleston, potentially, has a reasonably good footpath network focused on the village, Wallis Moor and leading to the trails around Llysyfran reservoir.

Llysyfran Country Park and the long distance cycling route to Fishguard give potentially important connections with neighbouring communities.

There has been a continuing interest in exploring the history of the community through the Ambleston Historical Society. The book produced by the group, *Ambleston Parish in 2000*, was particularly innovative giving a photograph of each dwelling or public building in the community and a short personalised history of the building and/or occupants.

### **6.2 Issues**

There are a low number of accessible sites with heritage interest.

There is relatively little on-site interpretation of local heritage. Signage to sites of interest is also poor or not present.

### **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 more interpretation of the landscape and heritage of the group of neighbouring communities in the rural heartland of central Pembrokeshire through panels, leaflets and other interpretive media (including the digital forms such as phone apps and internet based media). At present, the interpretation of local heritage is patchy and uncoordinated. An interpretive plan for the hub 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 Ambleston as part of a group of neighbouring communities in the rural heartland of central Pembrokeshire could draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

**6.3.3 Local walks.** There is a need to ensure that the accessible footpath network within the community is well defined and signposted, for the benefit of local people and visitors alike, promoting healthy living and wellbeing, something that the local community sees as important as well. There is scope for limited distance local trails, based on the existing public footpath network, focused on places of heritage or environmental interest within the community. This is particularly true around Ambleston village, Wallis Moor and links to Llysyfran Country Park.

**6.3.4 Faith Tourism.** Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches, including the historic Woodstock Methodist chapel. Efforts should be made to investigate means of allowing public access, of funding on-site interpretation in order that the rich heritage of the chapels and churches, and their congregations, can be shared with the wider community. Churches and chapels may also offer potential locations for general interpretive material.

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

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

**7. AMBLESTON  
HERITAGE GAZETTEER  
INDEX**



			<b>Ambleston</b>
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>	
AMBLESTON	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1827	
AMBLESTON CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL	1833	
AMBLESTON POORHOUSE	POOR HOUSE	1839	
BETHEL CHAPEL PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1828	
BETHEL CHAPEL PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1829	
FFYNNON Y WERN	WELL	1835	
GARNTURNE	SETTLEMENT	1824	
HOOK	HISTORIC HOME	1849	
LLEWELLIN MONUMENT	MEMORIAL STONE	1850	
PANT-TEG	BURNT MOUND	1834	
PARC Y LLYN	CHAMBERED TOMB	1823	
RINASTON	HISTORIC HOME	1825	
RINASTON CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1826	
ROCK COTTAGE	PUBLIC HOUSE	1838	
SCOLLOCK	HISTORIC HOME	1851	
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, AMBLESTON	CHURCH	1830	
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, AMBLESTON	CHURCHYARD	1831	
TRIFFLETON	HISTORIC HOME	1848	
TRIFFLETON QUARRY	QUARRY	1847	
WALLIS	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1840	
WALLIS	BURNT MOUND	1832	
WALLIS POND	MILL POND	1837	
WALLIS RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1841	
WALLIS WOOLLEN MILL	WOOLLEN MILL	1836	
WOODSTOCK	HISTORIC HOME	2123	
WOODSTOCK CEMETERY	CEMETERY	1842	
WOODSTOCK CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1846	
WOODSTOCK METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1843	
WOODSTOCK RING	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1845	
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL; AMBLESTON MEMORIAL HALL	SCHOOL; VILLAGE HALL	1844	

**New Moat; Ambleston; Wiston**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>
LLYSYFRAN RESERVOIR	RESERVOIR	1399

**Puncheston; Ambleston**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>
CASTELL FLEMISH	VILLA	1810

## **7. AMBLESTON HERITAGE GAZETTEER**

**1823****PARC Y LLYN****Neolithic****CHAMBERED TOMB**

SM9823126598    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

Parc y Llyn is a damaged chambered tomb. A field boundary bank has been built over the site during post medieval times. The surviving evidence for the chambered tomb consists of a raised barrow or mound, about 22 metres in diameter. The stones of a chamber survive on the mound, and these include a capstone which measures 3 metres long, by 2 metres wide and is 0.5 metres deep, covered by a large capstone supported by side slabs. There are also a number of large stones incorporated into the hedge bank, which have given rise to speculation that a second chamber originally existed on the barrow, but this has not been proven archaeologically.

A bridleway, PP1/25/1, passes just to the west and the monument may be visible from there, although the track appears to be very overgrown.

*NPRN:*        305210*PRN:*        2416*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE133*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1824****GARNTURNE****Medieval****SETTLEMENT**

SM9810626902 Open Countryside

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

William Rees, on his map of "South Wales and the Borders in the 14th Century", shows Garnturne as a settlement. Garnturne has survived as a farmstead into modern times. In the 19th and early 20th century there was a smithy to the south of the house, placed along a minor road or trackway that ran north to south through the property.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 10888*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Rees, W, 1932, Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century

*Related Themes:* Lost Villages of Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1825****RINASTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9844325701 Open Countryside

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

Rinaston is known to have been the residence of the Cole family in the late 14th century. The property was also known by the Welsh name Tre Reina during the mid-16th century. It passed through the hands of several prominent families, including the Wogans during the 17th century. In modern times the house has served as a farmhouse and Rinaston is a large, working farm in the early 21st century.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 12527*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1826**

**RINASTON CHAPEL**

**Medieval**

**CHAPEL**

SM9842625786 Open Countryside

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

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

The ruins of Rinaston medieval chapel are found at the northwestern side of Rinaston farmyard. This chapel was mentioned as early as 1230 and it was a chapel of ease to Ambleston parish church. It has been a ruin since the late 18th century and the last burial is said to have been made here in 1789. When recorded in 1925 only the ruined walls of a building measuring approximately 10 metres long by 4 metres wide were visible, within an enclosure measuring 40 metres by 30 metres. Trees now grow over the site.

*NPRN:* 305209

*PRN:* 2418

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Private

*Management:* Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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Notes:

**1827****AMBLESTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0013325837    Ambleston

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

Ambleston village, known as Treamlod in Welsh, probably has its origins in the decades following the Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire. The parish church, St. Mary's, is mentioned as early as AD1110, when it was granted to Gloucester Abbey. Its dedication to Mary, rather than a Celtic saint, suggests that it may well have been a new Norman foundation, rather than an native Welsh church. It seems likely that there has been a settlement around the church since those early times, but there is no evidence to suggest that it was ever more than a small, farming village. Perhaps the most striking survival of the medieval community is seen on historic maps, which show that the village was surrounded by a strip field system. These former ploughlands would have been open fields, farmed in common by members of the community, characteristic of medieval farming practice. These strips would have been enclosed and hedged in early post medieval times, fossilising their original boundaries and creating a landscape of long, narrow field parcels. During the 20th century the process of field enlargement has seen the boundaries between many of the old strips removed, creating larger field parcels, therefore the earlier pattern is now best appreciated on historic maps.

*NPRN:*                    0                                    *PRN:*                    28220*Listed Building Number:*                                    *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Various                            *Management:*            Various*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**1828**

**BETHEL CHAPEL**

**19th century**

**CHAPEL**

**PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL**

SM9995525760 Ambleston

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

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

Bethel chapel was built in 1881 and restored in 1906. In the early 21st century it remains an attractive and well-maintained place of worship.

*NPRN:* 1183

*PRN:* 17676

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Presbyterian Church

*Management:* Presbyterian Church

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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Notes:

**1829****BETHEL CHAPEL  
PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL  
BURIAL GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9993925773    Ambleston

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

The burial ground of Bethel Chapel was originally in a strip of land extending to the rear of the chapel, but during the 20th century it was extended southwestwards create a large plot. It has many memorials and gravestones of genealogical interest.

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

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 Notes:

**1830**

**ST MARY'S PARISH  
CHURCH, AMBLESTON**

**Medieval; Post  
Medieval**

**CHURCH**

SN0011425791    Ambleston

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:*            Intact

*Accessibility:*            Restricted Access

*Visitor Potential:*    Medium

*Interpretation Potential:*    Medium

This attractive parish church has its origins in the 12th century, and is recorded as being granted to Gloucester Abbey as early as AD1110. The present building is largely based on the plan of the 13th or 14th century church, although many restorations have been undertaken which have altered its character considerably and give it a complex architectural history. The chancel arch appears to be an original medieval feature, although the nave and chancel were rebuilt on the original foundations in 1906. The tower is thought to date to the early 16th century, although its upper parts were rebuilt in 1779. There is a medieval font in the church, dating to the 12th or 13th century, which for a time in the 19th century was used as a pig trough and cheese press at nearby Wallis Farm. A memorial to Admiral Thomas Tucker of Sealyham is found in the church, mounted in 1827 by his descendants (he died in 1776). Tucker was said to have killed the notorious pirate Blackbeard.

*NPRN:*            224

*PRN:*            1285

*Listed Building Number:*    24393

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:*    Church in Wales

*Management:*            Church in Wales

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*    Religious Sites

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Notes:

**1831****ST MARY'S PARISH  
CHURCHYARD,  
AMBLESTON****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0012025805    Ambleston

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

This churchyard is likely to have its origins in the 12th century, by when St Mary's Church had been founded. It is not known if there was a pre-Norman church or burial ground on this site however. The churchyard is irregular in plan, and is surrounded by a stone wall, with a road on each side. It contains a number of interesting gravestones and memorials.

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

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 Notes:

**1832****WALLIS****Bronze Age****BURNT MOUND**

SN0120025990    Open Countryside

*Condition:*            Unknown*Accessibility:*            Unknown*Visitor Potential:*    None*Interpretation Potential:*    Medium

In 1911 T.C. Cantrill recorded a Bronze Age burnt mound or cooking hearth at Wallis in Ambleston. The exact location of the mound has been lost, however.

*NPRN:*            0*PRN:*            9787*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1833**

**AMBLESTON CHURCH  
HALL**

**Modern**

**CHURCH HALL**

SN0000725832     Ambleston

*Condition:*             Intact                             *Accessibility:*             Restricted Access

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

This church hall was built during the 20th century and was a successor to the Parish Rooms, which stood at the roadside facing the church. The Church Hall continued to serve the community as a village hall into the 21st century.

*NPRN:*                     0

*PRN:*                         0

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:*     Unknown

*Management:*             Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1834****PANT-TEG****Bronze Age****BURNT MOUND**

SN0043825357    Open Countryside

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

The Ordnance Survey noted a burnt mound or cooking hearth here in 1966. The site was visited by the RCAHMW in 1998 but the area was so overgrown with vegetation that access could not be gained. It is thought that the mound is located between the site of a former bridge across Spittal Brook and a natural spring to its northwest.

A public footpath, PP1/10/1, passes to the south of the area where the mound was reported.

*NPRN:*            101260                        *PRN:*                    1281*Listed Building Number:*                        *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private                        *Management:*            Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1835****FFYNNON Y WERN****Post Medieval****WELL**

SM9961626050 Open Countryside

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

Ffynnon y Wern, which is on Ambleston Common, has been shown on Ordnance Survey maps since the late 19th century and appears to survive today. It is not known if there is any tradition associated with the well, but it appears to have provided a source of fresh water during the 19th century.

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


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 Notes:



**1836****WALLIS WOOLLEN MILL****19th century; 20th century****WOOLLEN MILL**

SN0078725517    Open Countryside

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

Wallis Woollen Mill does not appear on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, nor the resultant 1831 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map. It is probable, therefore, that the mill was founded sometime after 1810. It was certainly a working mill by the 1870s and appears on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. It continued working through the first half of the 20th century and around the middle of the century its waterwheel was replaced by a water turbine. Water was drawn from Wallis Pond, an artificial reservoir created by damming Spittal Brook, some 350 metres to the northeast. The mill continued to produce cloth for several decades, with the Redpath family weaving here until 2001.

*NPRN:*                    0*PRN:*                    18302*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*                    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*        Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

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 Notes:

**1837****WALLIS POND****19th century****MILL POND**

SN0107225813    Open Countryside

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

Wallis Pond was created in the mid- to late-19th century to supply water to Wallis Woollen Mill, some 350 metres downstream along Spittal Brook. The pond has been restored and managed as a nature reserve, on Wallis Moor common, since 1978. In 2010 a new interpretive panel was erected in the small car park alongside the pond.

*NPRN:*                0*PRN:*                0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Common Land*Management:*            Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Waterways, rivers and ponds

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 Notes:

**1838**

**ROCK COTTAGE**

**19th century**

**PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0079825697 Open Countryside

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

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

Rock Cottage is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map as a Public House. It is not known when it became a public house, but the building may be shown on the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. It appears to have been built as an encroachment onto Wallis Moor. By the early 20th century, Rock Cottage was no longer a pub, and the property had been extended and modernised as a private dwelling by the early 21st century.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 0

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

*Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1839**

**AMBLESTON  
POORHOUSE**

**19th century**

**POOR HOUSE**

SN0085325710    Open Countryside

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

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

"Poorhouses" are shown here on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. It would appear that there were perhaps two small adjoining cottages, erected on Wallis Moor common in the 18th or early 19th century. It appears that they are shown on the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing map. By the late 20th century these cottages had become ruined and their site is now within the garden of a neighbouring property.

*NPRN:*                    0                                    *PRN:*                    18299

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

*Ownership:*    Private                                *Management:*                    Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1840**

**WALLIS**

**Post Medieval**

**HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0133425862 Wallis

*Condition:* Various

*Accessibility:* Full Access

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Wallis is a small hamlet which has formed in post medieval times on and around the fringes of Wallis Moor. Wallis Farm was a property on the estates of the Picton family of Poyston, and is named in the will of Thomas Picton, dated to 1785. It seems that a cluster of labourers or estate workers cottages developed to the west of Wallis Farm by the early 19th century. Many of the dwellings appear to have been first built as encroachments on the common. The 1841 census shows that this was a community which included blacksmiths, weavers, tailors and agricultural labourers. It even had a public house, Rock Cottage. Wallis Mill became one of the most important buildings in the hamlet by the 20th century.

*NPRN:* 0

*PRN:* 0

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Various

*Management:* Various

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1841****WALLIS RATH****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SN0115225791 Wallis

*Condition:* Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

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

There is some uncertainty with regard to the true nature of Wallis Rath. Unfortunately the site is now obscured by vegetation and dumped spoil. The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments visited the rath in 1914 and suspected that it may have been a moated dwelling, of medieval date, rather than a prehistoric enclosure. They noted evidence of raised foundations, suggesting that buildings formerly stood inside the earthwork rampart. However, the site still regarded as an Iron Age Defended Enclosure by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Without further archaeological study, the history of the monument will remain unclear. Earlier descriptions tell us that the site consists of a squarish enclosure, defined by a single rampart bank, with an external ditch. It is said to have measured about 40 metres north to south, by 30 metres east to west. The Royal Commission noted that the northern bank had already been removed by 1914.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 5689*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Saints and Stones Group, Unknown, The Pembrokeshire Saints and Stones Pilgrimages - In the Shadow of the Preselis

*Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1842****WOODSTOCK CEMETERY 20th century CEMETERY**

SN0185725573 Open Countryside

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

This small cemetery lies in open countryside between Woodstock and Wallis. It may be a burial ground for nearby Woodstock Methodist Chapel.

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

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 Notes:

**1843**

**WOODSTOCK  
METHODIST CHAPEL**

**18th century**

**CHAPEL**

SN0222325696 Woodstock

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:* Intact

*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:* Medium

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Woodstock Methodist Chapel was founded in 1754 and was the first Methodist church to open in Pembrokeshire. It was founded by Howell Davies, the "Apostle of Pembrokeshire" and the renowned early Methodist revivalist George Whitefield officiated at the opening. The chapel was rebuilt 1809 and underwent further alteration in 1890. It remains open as a place of worship in 2011.

*NPRN:* 11184

*PRN:* 18271

*Listed Building Number:* 22755

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Presbyterian Church

*Management:*

Presbyterian Church

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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Notes:



**1844**

**WOODSTOCK SCHOOL;  
AMBLESTON MEMORIAL  
HALL**

**20th century**

**SCHOOL; VILLAGE HALL**

SN0207025648 Woodstock

*Condition:* Intact

*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Woodstock School was built in 1866. It was closed for rebuilding in the mid-1930s and reopened in 1937. The school closed in 1964 and was subsequently reopened as a village hall, known as Ambleston Memorial Hall to indicate its role serving the wider community in Ambleston.

*NPRN:* 0

*PRN:* 18279

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Unknown

*Management:*

Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

---

Notes:

**1845****WOODSTOCK RING****Iron Age?; Medieval?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SN0228525629 Woodstock

*Condition:* Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

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

The date and purpose of Woodstock Ring is not fully understood. The site lies in a pasture field and the most obvious surface feature is a rectilinear earthwork, which measures about 22 metres by 22 metres, defined by broad banks, up to 1 metre high, enclosing a small space. Aerial photographs from the mid-1950s (Meridian Airmaps) reveal that the earthwork sits within a larger enclosure, visible only as a cropmark in the field. This enclosure measures approximately 80 metres north to south, by 50 metres east to west. It is not known if there is any relationship between the two features, as it is possible that the underlying, cropmark enclosure is an Iron Age defended enclosure, whilst the upstanding central earthwork is a much later, perhaps medieval, house site.

*NPRN:* 402164*PRN:* 1284*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1846****WOODSTOCK CHAPEL****Medieval****CHAPEL**

SN0224925603 Woodstock

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

Woodstock Chapel was a chapel of ease to Ambleston parish church in medieval times. When Richard Fenton visited Woodstock at the start of the 19th century he noted that the chapel had long fallen into ruin and that its graveyard had been ploughed over. Today a rectangular earthwork to the south of Woodstock village is all that remains to mark the site. The embanked enclosure measures 28 metres east to west, by 20 metres. There is now no trace of the chapel building within the enclosure.

*NPRN:* 402163*PRN:* 1283*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**1847**

**TRIFFLETON QUARRY**

**19th century**

**QUARRY**

SM9774124276 Open Countryside

*Condition:* Substantially  
Intact

*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Low

Triffleton Quarry was a working quarry in the late 19th century and appears to have been worked well into the 20th century. It is now disused. The stone quarried here was a flag-like gritstone of Cambrian age.

*NPRN:* 0

*PRN:* 17726

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Private

*Management:* Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1848**

**TRIFFLETON**

**Post Medieval**

**HISTORIC HOME**

SM9786324349    Open Countryside

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

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

Triffleton, also known as Trifleton, was a minor country house which formed part of the estates of the Picton family of Poyston during the 18th century. In 1758 the property was sold to Admiral Thomas Tucker of Sealyham, who was famed as the man who killed the pirate Blackbeard. It is said that he bought the land at Triffleton with prize money he was awarded for the capture of a Spanish treasure ship. It would appear that the original house at Triffleton stood to the north of Lower Triffleton, but has now vanished.

*NPRN:*                    0    *PRN:*                                    0

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

*Ownership:*    Private    *Management:*                                    Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1849**

**HOOK**

**Post Medieval**

**HISTORIC HOME**

SM9894124885    Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:*            Intact

*Accessibility:*            Visible from Distance

*Visitor Potential:*    Low

*Interpretation Potential:*    Medium

This large gentry residence has a history which extends back to the late 16th century. During the 18th century Hook it formed part of the estates of the Picton family of Poyston. In 1758 it was purchased by Admiral Thomas Tucker of Sealyham, who was famed as the man who killed the pirate Blackbeard in the West Indies. It remained in the possession of his descendants until the early 20th century. It is said that he bought the land at Triffleton with prize money he was awarded for the capture of a Spanish treasure ship. Hook has since been the home of a succession of owner-occupier farmers, and a large working farm is still attached to the property today. The house is a listed building. A fireplace beam in the rear range of the house is dated 1732, but the front range of the house is thought to be later 18th century in date. Extra ranges were added to the front and rear of the mansion in the 19th century. The gardens surrounding the house are still maintained and little different in plan from the layout shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

*NPRN:*            22169

*PRN:*            8778

*Listed Building Number:*    13031

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:*    Private

*Management:*            Private

*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1850****LLEWELLIN MONUMENT**    **20th century**                      **MEMORIAL STONE**

SN0073424051    Open Countryside                      Grade 2 Listed Building

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

The Llewelin Monument is a remarkable memorial sculpture which stands above the graves of John and Martha Llewelin, who lived and farmed at Scollock West (1851) in the late 19th century. Upon Martha's death in 1906, she was buried in the corner of a field facing the farmhouse, and the monument was erected. When John passed away in 1918, he was buried alongside his wife. The monument includes life sized sculptures of John and Martha in white marble, looking eastwards towards their farmhouse.

*NPRN:*                0                      *PRN:*                59732*Listed Building Number:*    24396                      *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private                      *Management:*                Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1851****SCOLLOCK****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0096024080    Open Countryside

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

Scollock was the home of the Joyce family during medieval times. Thomas Picton owned the property in 1786. The 1831 Ordnance Survey map shows Scollock as a single property, but by the late 19th century it was divided into Old Scollock (now West Farm) and New Scollock. It has been a farmhouse in more recent times. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries it was owned by John and Martha Llewelin, who are commemorated by the remarkable “Llewelin Memorial” (1850) which stands just 130 metres from the farmhouse and is their burial place.

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

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**2123****WOODSTOCK****HISTORIC HOME**

SM0284025680

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

Woodstock was the home of Hywel Fychan, a descendant of Cadifor Fawr of Blaencych at the start of the 14th century. His sons took the surname Howell. John Howell of Woodstock followed his father as the occupant of Woodstock. His grandson Richard Howell was appointed Constable of Pembroke Castle in 1390. The influential Perrot family owned Woodstock in later medieval times, acquiring the property through marriage, and were succeeded by a branch of the equally influential Philipps family of Picton Castle, who were here by the early 17th century. In more recent times Woodstock has divided into several farmsteads.

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

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1399****LLYSYFRAN RESERVOIR****20th century****RESERVOIR**

SN0366324439 Llysyfran

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

Llysyfran dam and reservoir were created in 1971 to improve water supplies in south Pembrokeshire. The dam stands to over 30 metres in height and the 85 hectare (212 acre) reservoir sits in a country park that extends over 142 hectares (350 acres). The community boundary between New Moat, Ambleston and Wiston runs north to south through the middle of the reservoir.

Information on fishing at Llys-y-fran can be found in the Publications section of the Dwr Cymru website [www.dwrcymru.com](http://www.dwrcymru.com)

*NPRN:* 401726*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Dwr Cymru*Management:* Dwr Cymru*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

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

SN0071426796    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

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

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

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


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 Notes:

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Notes:

## **9. AMBLESTON CULTURAL GAZETTEER**

**10153**

JOHN HARRIES

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SN0010025799

18th century

John Harries of Ambleston is buried in St Mary's churchyard and a stone commemorates his life. He was born in 1722 and became one of the key figures in the development of the Methodist denomination in Pembrokeshire. When Howell Davies "The Apostle of Pembrokeshire" died in 1770, John Harries effectively took responsibility for the Methodist cause in the county. He died in Newport, Pembrokeshire in 1788 and was buried at Ambleston.

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

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*Notes:*

**10155**

ADMIRAL THOMAS TUCKER

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9887624913

18th century

Thomas Tucker of Sealyham was born in 1696. He had a career in the navy and was present as a Master Mate in the action, led by Lieutenant Robert Maynard, which led to the death of the infamous pirate Edward Teach (Blackbeard) in 1718. Maynard and Tucker later petitioned the King to complain that they and their crew had not had their rightful share of the reward money offered for the death or capture of the pirate. In 1742, Tucker captured a rich Spanish treasure ship, the San Joseph and with the huge reward he received from this action was able to purchase a large estate in Pembrokeshire, which included land at Triffleton and Hook, Ambleston. Admiral Tucker of Hook, as he became, is commemorated by memorial plaques at St Dogwells and Ambleston parish church.

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

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

*Related Themes:* Smugglers, wreckers and pirates

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*Notes:*

**10164**

WILLIAM EVANS

HYMNIST

SM9462023610

19th century

Williams Evans (1800-1880) was a hymnist. He was born at Penyfeidr, Trefgarn and after minimal schooling himself he became very active in the Sunday School movement, also giving singing lessons. By trade he was a butcher and in 1857 retired to Ambleston where he built a house and held religious meetings. After his death a chapel was built there.

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Low

*Accessibility:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*



**10. AMBLESTON  
NATURAL ATTRACTIONS  
GAZETTEER**

**30090**

AMBLESTON COMMON

COMMON LAND

SM9955025840

A block of common land measuring a maximum of 690 metres northeast to southwest by 690 metres.

*Visitor Potential:* Medium

*Interpretation Potential:* Low

*Accessibility:* Full Access

*Ownership:* Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Commons, bogs and fens

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*Notes:*

**30091**

WALLIS MOOR

COMMON LAND

SN0167026190

A block of common land measuring a maximum of 1680 metres northeast to southwest by 600 metres.

*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Commons, bogs and fens

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*Notes:*

30095

WALLIS POND

POND

SN0107225813

Wallis Pond was created in the mid- to late-19th century to supply water to Wallis Woollen Mill, some 350 metres downstream along Spittal Brook. The pond has been restored and managed as a nature reserve, on Wallis Moor common, since 1978. In 2010 a new interpretive panel was erected in the small car park alongside the pond.

The pond is now a SSSI.

*Visitor Potential:* Common Land

*Interpretation Potential:* Already Interpreted

*Accessibility:* Full Access

*Ownership:* Common Land

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Waterways, rivers and ponds

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*Notes:*