

# Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

## Part G Spittal Community Audit



For: PLANED

May  
2012



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By

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Trysor

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*Cover photograph: Spittal church, 2012*

# Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Spittal 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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## **SPITTAL COMMUNITY**

### **1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW**

Spittal is a small, inland community, covering an area of 11.36km<sup>2</sup>, see Figure 1. It lies to the north of Haverfordwest town and is coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish of Spittal. The Western Cleddau river forms the western boundary of the community and one of Pembrokeshire's main communication routes, the A40 road, runs north to south along the Spittal side of the river valley. Another important road, the B4329 Haverfordwest to Cardigan road cuts through the heart of the community and runs northwest towards the Preseli hills.

Historically, the area lay within the Hundred of Dungleddy, which was created out of the ancient Welsh *cantref* of Deugleddyf and took its name from its position above the confluence of the Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers.

#### *1.1 Landscape and Geology*

The community is mostly underlain by sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age. The northern half of the community is mostly composed of sandstones from the Triffleton Group, laid down up to 485 million years ago in shallow seas. The southern half of the community lies over slightly younger Penmaen Dewi Shales, which were deposited in deeper seas around 470-480 million years ago. Rather older rocks, called Lingula Flags, which are 510 million years old and date to the Cambrian period, are found between Spittal village and the Western Cleddau. Either side of the Lingula Flags are volcanic rocks of the Treffgarne Volcanic Formation, laid down by explosive eruptions of magma about 495 million years ago, at the start of the Ordovician period. At the opposite end of the community, north of Scolton Manor, is a band of later volcanic rock, laid down as pyroclastic material and ash about 475 million years ago. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down at the end of the last Ice Age, such as boulder clays.

Spittal is a relatively low-lying community, with its highest point reaching 127 metres above sea level near Froghall, in its northeastern corner. The community landscape undulates gently, declining in altitude from east to west. Along the floor of the Western Cleddau valley at the western side of the community, the land falls to less than 20 metres above sea level. The boundaries of the community are largely made up of rivers or streams, including the Western Cleddau to the west, Spittal Brook to the north, the upper reaches of Cartlett Brook to the east and part of the southern boundary follows Rudbaxton Water.

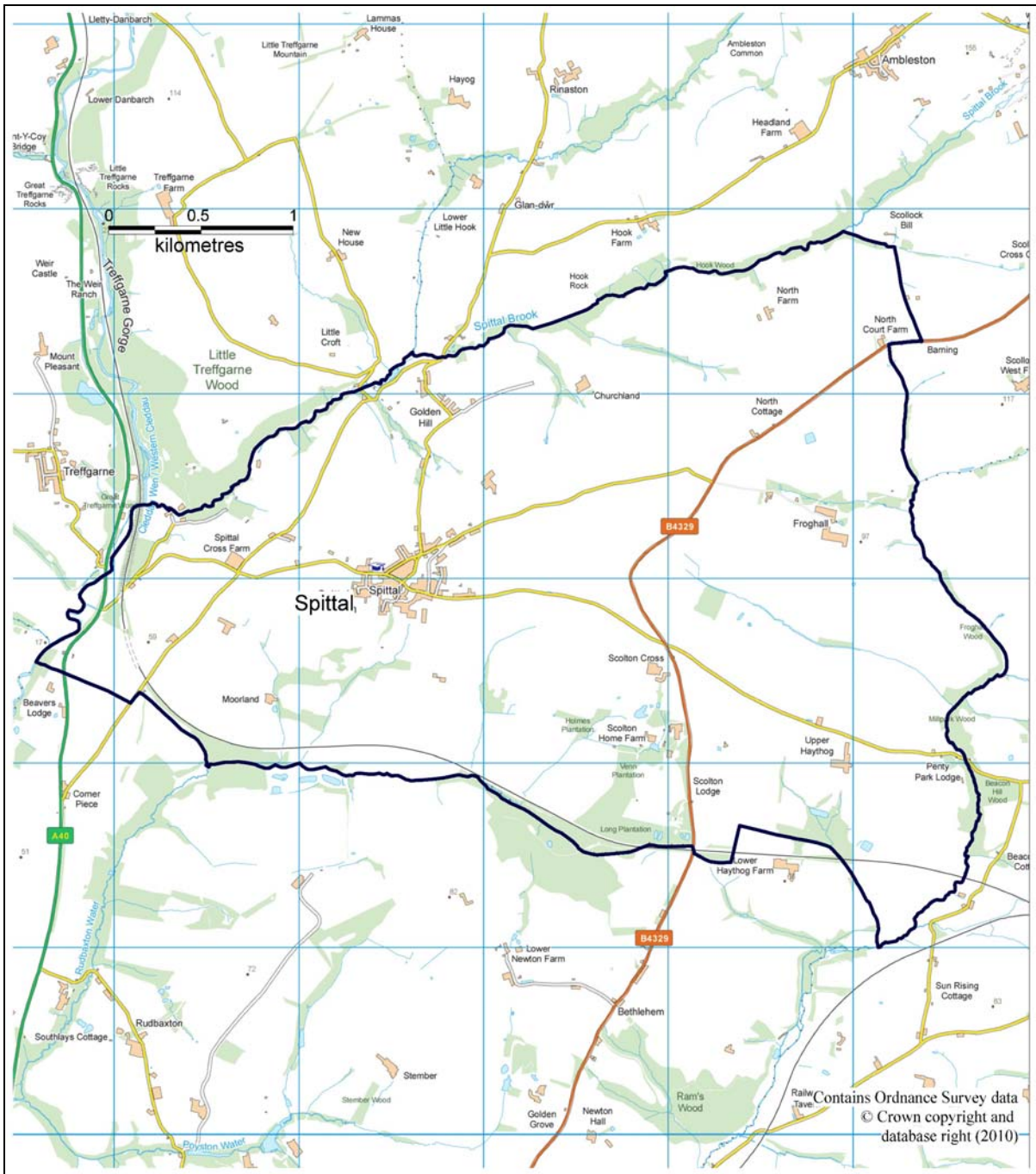


Figure 1: Spittal Community

## 2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

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

Another SSSI is found at Treffgarne Bridge Quarry, where an exposure Cambrian rocks known as Lingula Flags is protected. This is because the exposure produces fossils of trilobites which are diagnostic in these particular beds across Wales and help accurately date the deposition of the Lingula Flags to 510 million years ago.

There is one small area of deciduous woodland which is designated as an Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland. This is found at Froghall Wood, on the banks of Cartlett Brook. It is private and little access is possible.

A small area of common land survives to the south of Spittal village. Spittal Common has changed relatively little since the 19<sup>th</sup> century in terms of its extent, but it seems to have become increasingly covered by trees and scrub, reducing the amount of open land considerably.

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

<b>Spittal</b>		
<b>COMMON LAND</b>		
30088	SPITTAL COMMON	SM9716022460
<b>COUNTRY PARK</b>		
30098	SCOLTON MANOR	SM9891021880
<b>Spittal</b>		
<b>Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland</b>		
50116	FROGHALL WOOD	SN0081322545
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>		
50129	TREFFGARNE BRIDGE QUARRY	SM9596922815
<b>Cwm Gwaun; Mynachlogddu; New Moat; Maenclochog; Llandysilio;Clunderwen; Puncheston; Letterston; Hayscastle; Wolfscastle; Camrose; Nolton and Roch; Rudbaxton; Spittal; Ambleston</b>		
<b>Special Area of Conservation</b>		
50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400

**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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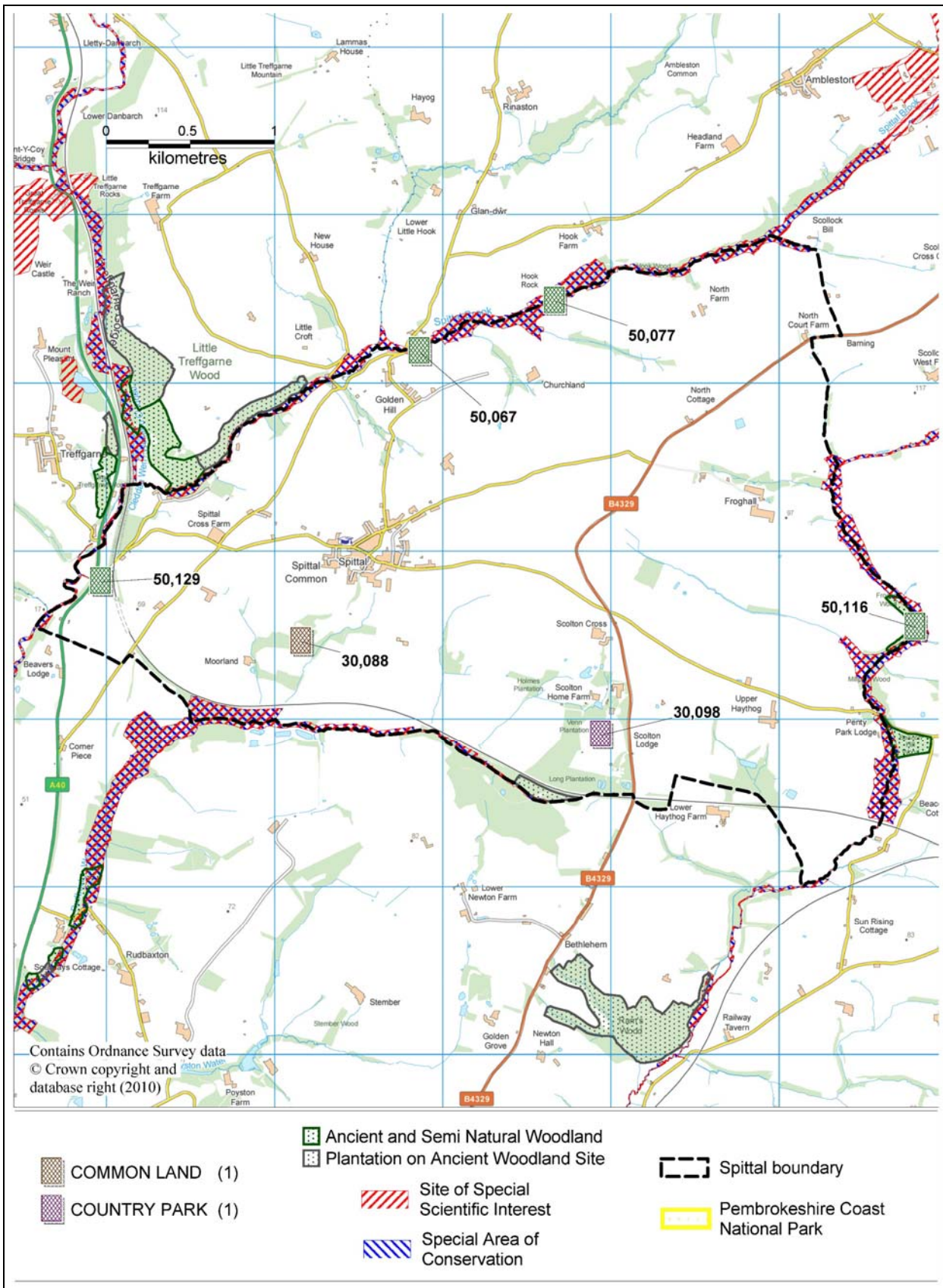


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Spittal Community

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

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

#### *3.1 Heritage Overview*

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

The earliest evidence of human activity in Spittal community may date to the Bronze Age, although it includes only a single burial site. 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 earlier, 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 is a single site thought to be a round barrow recorded at Chapel Park (Id number 1858), at the eastern side of the community. This was a large mound when first recorded in 1966, measuring 34 metres in diameter, although it had been reduced to just 0.6 metres high by centuries of ploughing and weathering and by 2003 its diameter had also been reduced to 18 metres. Only a strip across the centre of the mound has been protected, where a field boundary bank has been built across the monument.

There is some doubt as to whether the mound is actually a round barrow. The field is called Chapel Back and a neighbouring field is called Church Back. Local tradition has it that a church once stood on the mound and there are tales that burials have been uncovered here in the past. The site is presently accepted as a round barrow however, and only future archaeological investigation can fully resolve this matter.

##### **3.1.2 Iron Age Period (700BC – 70AD)**

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

There are three known examples of defended enclosures in Spittal community. Spittal Rath (Id number 1861) lies close to the parish church. Unfortunately its surface features have been obscured by development and landscaping in modern times, but it is quite likely that archaeological deposits still survive on the site. A small defended enclosure at Spring Gardens (Id number 1872) has been worn down by ploughing to the extent that it is now only visible on aerial photographs. The third defended enclosure in the community is Plenty Park Rath (Id number 1874). This is by far the best preserved of the three, although suffered considerable damage in 1961 when its rampart bank was bulldozed. Fortunately some sections of the rampart still stand up to 2 metres high where they run into a parcel of woodland.

### **3.1.3 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 such as Spittal is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the local economy must have been significant. Roman settlements have been identified in the neighbouring communities of Ambleston (Castell Flemish) and Wolfscastle (Ford) but no Roman sites have been recorded within Spittal community itself.

### **3.1.4 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. Irish mercenaries of the Deisi tribe had also been settled in Demetia (southwest Wales) and quickly seized control over the region. They established a ruling dynasty which lasted for several centuries, ruling over a largely Brythonic, Romanised, population. These factors all influenced society during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal.

Relatively little is known about secular society in early medieval Pembrokeshire and for what is now the Spittal area that amounts to knowing that it fell within the ancient *cantref* of Deugleddyf. We know a little more about the religious life during the early medieval period which, in Welsh tradition, is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints,” for this was a period during which the Christian church grew rapidly.

There is a single feature which has survived from this period recorded in Spittal community at present. An inscribed stone known as the Evali Stone (Id number 1863) stands at St Mary’s parish church. It bears the Latin inscription EVALI FILI DENCVI CVNIOVENDE MATER EIVS (The Stone of Evalus, son of Dencuus, Cuniovende, his mother, set it up). The origin of the first two names is unclear, but the name Cuniovende is almost certainly Brythonic, suggesting that the stone was inscribed to commemorate a member of a prominent native family.

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

During the medieval period the Spittal area witnessed many important changes, not least of which was probably the creation of a settlement, the forerunner of the modern Spittal. The village and the modern community owe their name to developments which occurred in medieval times.

It would appear that one of the main medieval pilgrimage routes to St David’s passed through the Spittal area. This was an important route, for three pilgrimages to St David’s were considered to be of equal value to one pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The patron saint’s cathedral also made a considerable profit from the gifts and donations made by pilgrims who made the journey and had a vested interest in ensuring that the tradition was continued.

Sometime during the 1280s or 1290s, Bishop Beck of St David’s founded a hospitium or hospice for pilgrims on this route. During the 14<sup>th</sup> century there was a manor or Knight’s Fief here known

as *Hospitale*, which gave rise to the name “Spittal” by early post medieval times. The hospitium (Id number 1865) stood to the south of St Mary’s parish church, but fell into ruin after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. By the late 19th century there was virtually no trace of the site, and in 2011 all that remains above ground is a short piece of wall.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Hospitium and its surrounding land, which later formed the parish of Spittal, formed part of the Bishop of St David’s Llawhaden estate. The Bishop’s lands here also included St Mary’s church (Id. number 1862), which is thought to have been founded during the 13<sup>th</sup> century, around the same time as Bishop Beck founded the Hospitium. There were also two further Knight’s Fiefs in the area, at *Scaneton* (Scolton) and *Hethoke* (Haythog).

The relationship between the hospitium, church and any settlement which developed in association with them is unknown. The first detailed maps of Spittal village appear in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and show a settlement which appears to be well-established and has some intriguing characteristics. These include the village green in a focal point in the settlement, suggestive of the village having medieval origins and having been founded in the English style. This is reinforced by the field patterns around the village, which show evidence of a strip-field system, again indicative of there being an organised, agricultural settlement during medieval and early post medieval times. Other features include a house named West Gate at the western edge of the village and a Big House at the northern edge, which may be echoes of manorial organisation and administration in the medieval period.

### **3.1.6 Post Medieval Period (1536 – 1900)**

#### *Estates and landownership*

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

Most post medieval settlement within Spittal community has been focused on the village, with the surrounding countryside largely composed of farmland with scattered farms. There were few estates based within the community, but the most important historic home found here was Scolton Manor (Id number 1875), which grew out of a medieval manor and was home to the Higgon family by the 16<sup>th</sup> century. They built the present mansion in 1840, replacing an earlier house. The mansion survives intact and now serves as the home of the Pembrokeshire County Museum.

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.

#### *Nonconformism*

Following the Civil War of the 1640s, and the period of Commonwealth government and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, significant changes took place in terms of religious practice and affiliation in rural Wales. Dissenting Protestants, such as Independents, Presbyterians and Baptists were able to practice their religion more freely for over a decade, but the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 saw limitations placed on worship and a period of persecution of dissenters followed. Nonconformism grew in strength in most Welsh communities during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but it wasn’t until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Calvinistic Methodist movement finally broke

away from the Anglican church, that all the main denominations were in place (the Baptists and Congregationalists were well-established by this time).

The 19<sup>th</sup> century represented the high-water mark of Welsh nonconformism and it was during this century that the nonconformist chapels of Rudbaxton community were first built. The earliest chapel founded here was Zion's Hill Congregational Chapel (Id number 1856), which appeared in 1823, although the present chapel dates to 1893 and remains in use. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel appeared on the edge of Spittal Green (Id number 1867) in 1826, and was rebuilt in 1864. It had closed and been converted into a dwelling by the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Welsh Baptists were particularly active in 19<sup>th</sup> century Pembrokeshire and they too established a chapel in Spittal. Salem English Baptist Chapel (Id number 1853) opened in 1826 and continues in use today.

### *Road and Rail*

During the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries considerable efforts were made to improve the road network in Pembrokeshire by Turnpike Trusts. These established a toll road system in order to pay for the upgrading of existing parish roads or the construction of some new routes. Two turnpike roads pass through Spittal community. One of these linked Haverfordwest and Fishguard and is now followed by the modern A40. The second of these roads ran from Haverfordwest to Cardigan and is now followed by the modern B4329 road. The development of these two routes would have been of great convenience for trade and travel in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Spittal is also touched upon by the main South Wales railway line, which runs between Fishguard and London. This was conceived as I.K. Brunel's original South Wales Railway, which was built in the mid-1850s. Originally Brunel had intended to construct the line to a terminus at Abermawr, near Fishguard, but even though work had already begun on the line between Clarbeston Road and Abermawr, it was diverted to a new terminus at Neyland. At the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Great Western Railway revived the original plan of connecting the main South Wales line with the north Pembrokeshire coastline, this time to a terminus at Goodwick. They constructed a link between Clarbeston Road and Goodwick which incorporated Brunel's earlier, unused track bed. The Fishguard line opened in 1906 and still runs just inside the community's southern boundary.

### *Industry*

Spittal is a rural area which has little association with the industrial traditions of neighbouring communities, such as Wolfscastle where slate and roadstone quarrying have made an impact on the landscape. A small, disused quarry at Treffgarne Bridge lies within Spittal community and it protected as a SSSI for its geological interest (Id number 50129).

The most significant industries in the community area have been associated with agriculture, which has formed the backbone of local society throughout the centuries.

The remains of two mills are found in Spittal, both powered by water drawn from Spittal Brook. Spittal Corn Mill (Id number 1852) was working by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and survived into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In modern times the mill building has been converted into a dwelling. Spittal Tucking Mill (Id number 1855) was about 600 metres downstream. There are records of a tucking or fulling mill in Spittal as early as 1562, but it is not known if this is the same site. This mill worked throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and had been turned into a Woollen Factory by the 1880s. It continued to work well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century but had closed by the 1950s. Most of the complex has been demolished here, though the mill house is still lived in.

### 3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are 3 sites with Listed Building status in Spittal community, including St Mary's parish church (Id number 1862) and the historic mansion at Scolton Manor (Id number 1875).

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community.

### 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>Spittal</b>			
<b>Bronze Age</b>			
1858	CHAPEL PARK	ROUND BARROW	SM9969923847
<b>Iron Age</b>			
1861	SPITTAL RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9786722943
1872	SPRING GARDENS	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9798922650
1874	PLENTY PARK RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0074022550
<b>Early Medieval</b>			
1863	EVALI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SM9758322913
<b>Medieval</b>			
1865	THE HOSPITIUM	HOSPITIUM	SM9758222837
<b>Medieval; Post Medieval</b>			
1862	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, SPITTAL	CHURCH	SM9759022920
1864	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, SPITTAL	CHURCHYARD	SM9758522904
1860	SPITTAL	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SM9769522917
1866	LADY'S WELL; HALL WELL	WELL	SM9764022896
<b>19th century</b>			
1853	SALEM ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9613822997
1856	ZION'S HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9783423902
1867	SPITTAL GREEN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9769923170
1852	SPITTAL CORN MILL	CORN MILL	SM9738724035
1870	SPITTAL POLICE STATION	POLICE STATION	SM9768623120

1855	SPITTAL TUCKING MILL	WOOLLEN FACTORY	SM9675823665
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**19th century; 20th century**

1854	SALEM ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9612422970
1857	ZION'S HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9787623930
1869	SPITTAL V.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9774223152

**Post Medieval**

1873	SCOLTON CROSS; GALLOWS CROSS	GALLOWS	SM9898122636
1859	FROGHOLE; FROGHALL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9983923375
1875	SCOLTON MANOR	HISTORIC HOME	SM9900022042

**20th century**

1868	SPITTAL CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL	SM9761623057
1871	PUMP ON THE GREEN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9772623183

*3.4 Cultural Sites*

A single theme of cultural importance has been identified within the community but this list is not intended to be exhaustive and there are undoubtedly more than can be added.

**Spittal**

10163	SPITTAL TREASURE	SM9760023000
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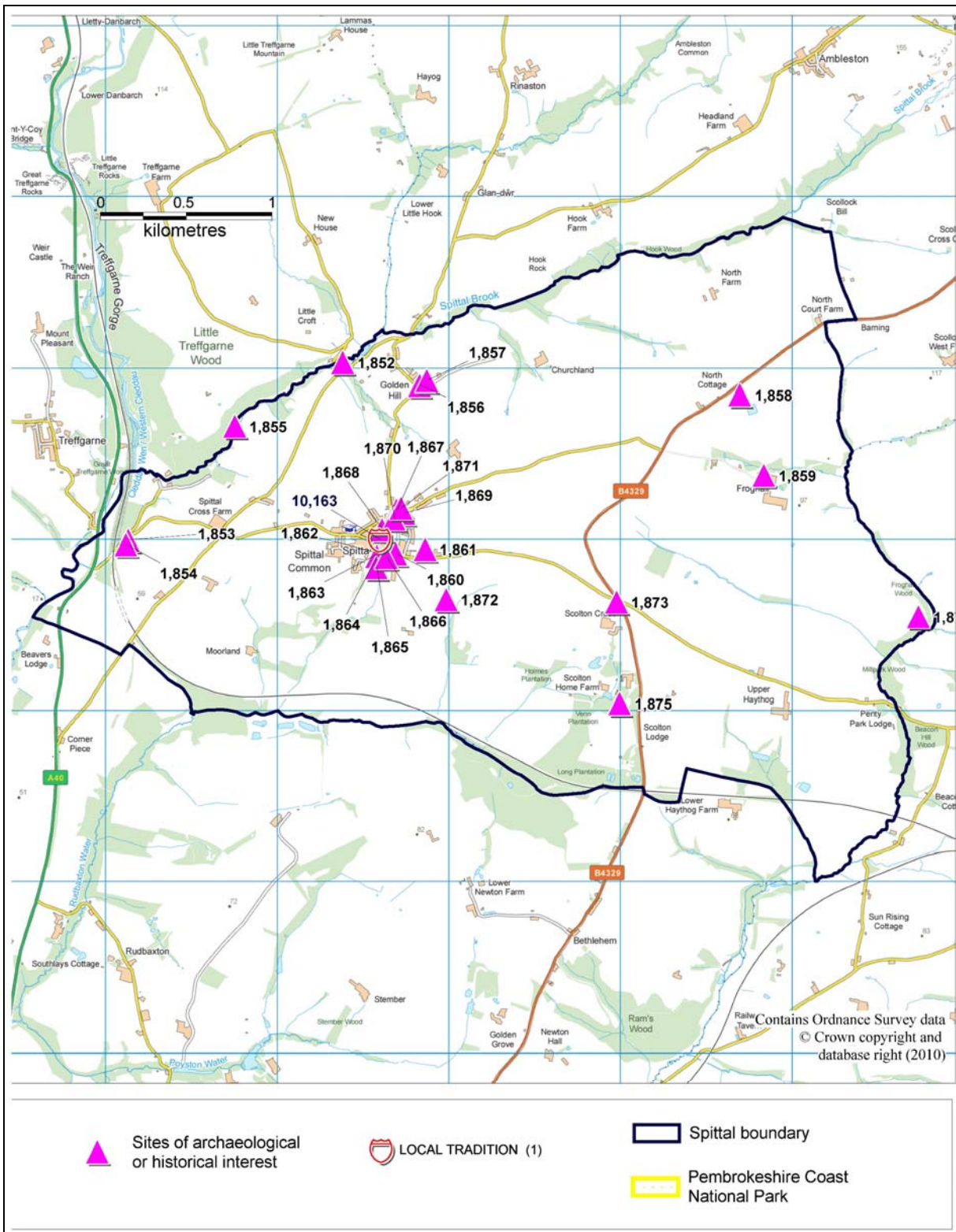


Figure 3: Heritage in Spittal Community



#### 4. INTERPRETATION

At the time of this survey, there are two identifiable examples of heritage interpretation within Spittal community.

The first is the county museum at Scolton Manor, a popular location. This second is a stone set into the outside face of the churchyard wall, on the eastern side of the church, which has an inscription commemorating the hospitium that stood nearby in medieval times.

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.

<b>Spittal</b>		
<b>Interpretation Centre</b>		
20118	SCOLTON MANOR MUSEUM Pembrokeshire's county museum is based at Scolton manor.	SM9900822052
<b>Plaque</b>		
20117	SPITTAL CHURCHYARD A small slate plaque inserted into the wall of the churchyard. It says "The village of SPITTAL derives its name from the HOSPITIUM that once stood nearby to shelter Pilgrims on their way to St Davids ERECTED BY THE COMMUNITY TO MARK A.D.2000"	SM9761622921

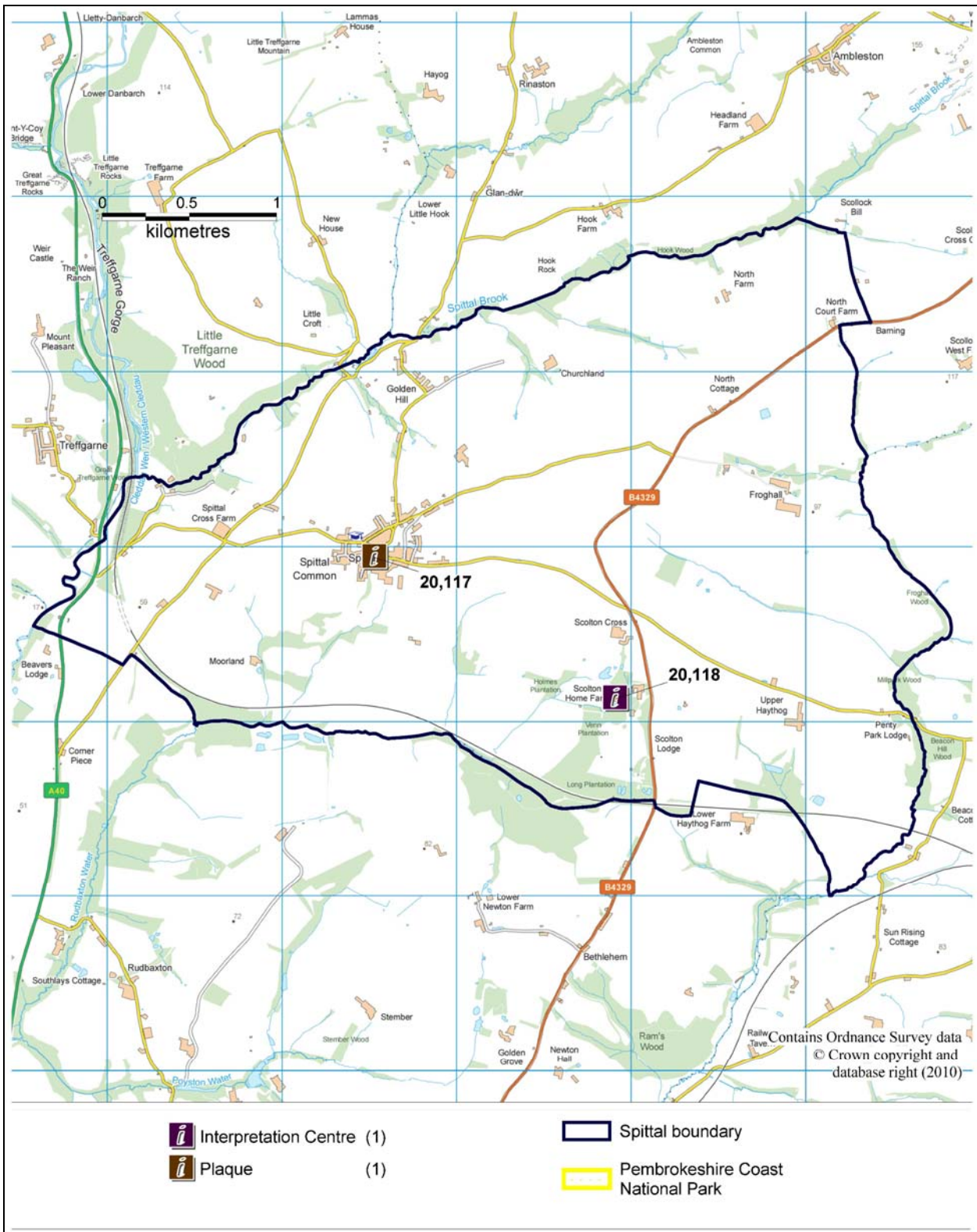


Figure 4: Interpretation in Spittal Community

## 5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

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

That said, the one visitor attraction that has been identified within the community is an important and popular one, for Scolton Manor is the location of the County Museum. The historic home and its surrounding parkland is also open to visitors and these prove to be a popular attraction throughout the year, especially during the summer months.

Spittal does have good communication links to the main roads and railway, with the A40 and B4239 passing through the community and Haverfordwest town nearby. There is undoubtedly potential for further growth in the tourism sector in this area.

### Spittal

#### Art gallery

40663	GILLIAN RICHARDSON FINE ART	SM9792023260
40662	PEMBROKESHIRE PICTURE FRAMING & ART GALLERY	SM9913021790

#### Museum

40594	SCOLTON MANOR	SN9892422113
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#### Self Catering

40653	SCOLTON COUNTRY COTTAGES	SM9890822127
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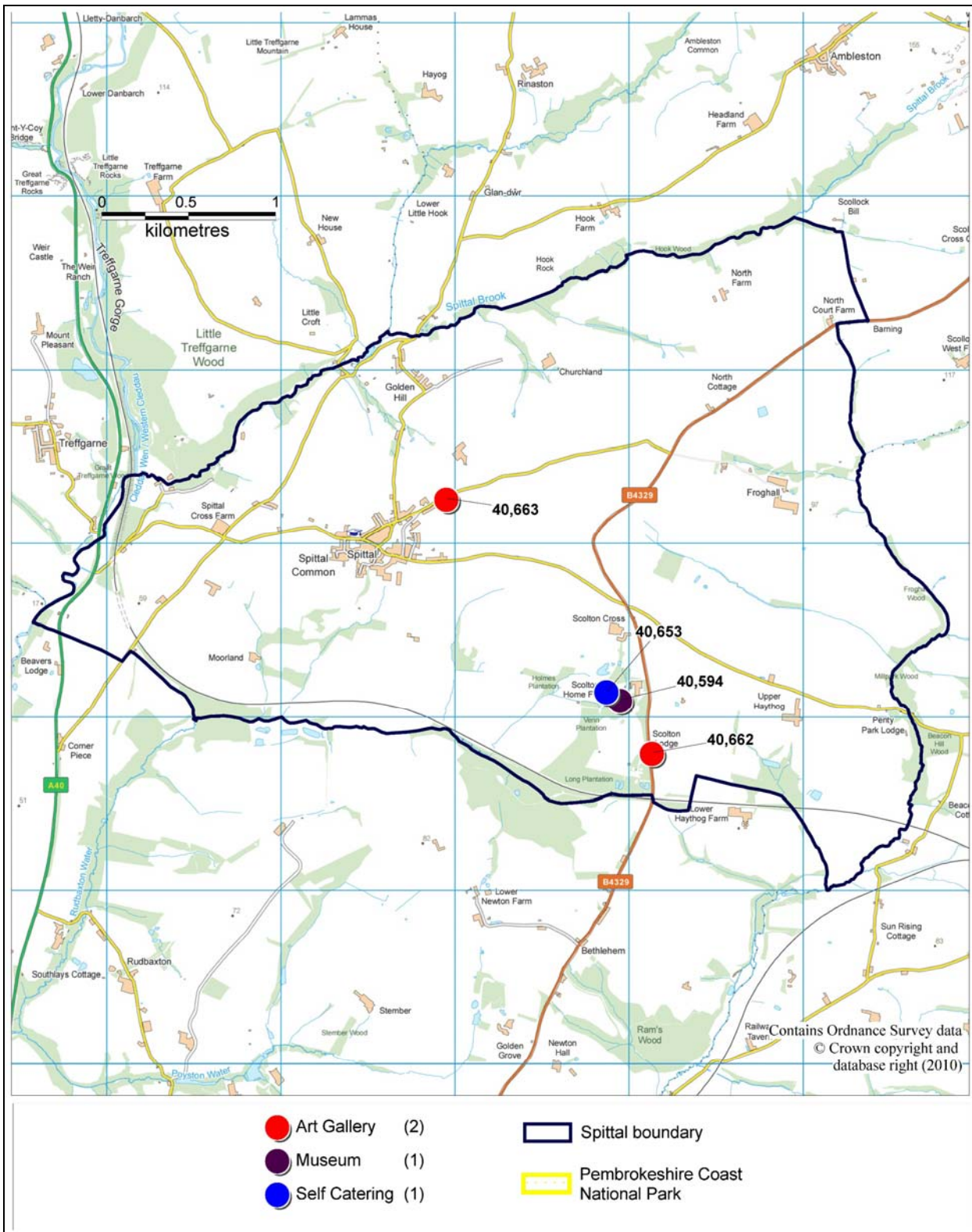


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Spittal Community

## **6. OBSERVATIONS**

### **6.1 Strengths**

Spittal is an attractive village which has important themes and sites relating to its development along a pilgrims route in medieval times.

The County Museum is based within the community, which attracts large numbers of visitors and holds many events annually.

The community has good communication routes and is easily accessible, as well as being convenient as a base to explore both north and south Pembrokeshire.

### **6.2 Issues**

There is virtually no identifiable on-site interpretation of local heritage.

Walking, cycling and horse riding trails appear to be under-developed and under-promoted in the community.

Signage for local places of interest and trails is poor.

### **6.3 Opportunities**

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

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

**6.3.2 Branding.** The branding of Spittal in conjunction with other Heartland communities could draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

**6.3.3 Local walks.** There is a need to create short trails within the community area which are less demanding and of interest to local people and visitors alike, promoting healthy living and wellbeing. There is scope for limited distance local trails, based on the existing public footpath network, focused on places of heritage or environmental interest within the community.

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

**6.3.5 Faith Tourism.** Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. Efforts should be made to investigate means of allowing public access, of funding

on-site interpretation in order that the rich heritage of the chapels and churches, and their congregations, can be shared with the wider community. Churches and chapels may also offer potential locations for general interpretive material. The Churches Tourism Network helps promote churches and chapels through their website, [www.ctnw.org.uk](http://www.ctnw.org.uk). They also offer courses and resources on how to promote your church or chapel.

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

**6.3.7** The story of Spittal since the inception of the settlement and its association with pilgrimage, the Hospitium and the medieval Bishops of St Davids is a coherent theme which would merit full interpretation. The subsequent development of the village and some of the historic features, from landscape features such as the parish common and field systems, to buildings such as the church and chapel, all of which are strong additional themes.

**6.3.8 Profile raising.** Engagement with social media, crowd sourced and user-generated content could be a way of raising the profile of areas like Spittal. 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. SPITTAL  
HERITAGE GAZETTEER  
INDEX**

			<b>Spittal</b>
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>Number</b>
CHAPEL PARK	ROUND BARROW		1858
EVALI STONE	INSCRIBED STONE		1863
FROGHOLE; FROGHALL	HISTORIC HOME		1859
LADY'S WELL; HALL WELL	WELL		1866
PLENTY PARK RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1874
PUMP ON THE GREEN	PUBLIC HOUSE		1871
SALEM ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL		1853
SALEM ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD		1854
SCOLTON CROSS; GALLOWS CROSS	GALLOWS		1873
SCOLTON MANOR	HISTORIC HOME		1875
SPITTAL	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT		1860
SPITTAL CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL		1868
SPITTAL CORN MILL	CORN MILL		1852
SPITTAL GREEN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL		1867
SPITTAL POLICE STATION	POLICE STATION		1870
SPITTAL RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1861
SPITTAL TUCKING MILL	WOOLLEN FACTORY		1855
SPITTAL V.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL		1869
SPRING GARDENS	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1872
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, SPITTAL	CHURCH		1862
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, SPITTAL	CHURCHYARD		1864
THE HOSPITIUM	HOSPITIUM		1865
ZION'S HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL		1856
ZION'S HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD		1857



## **8. SPITTAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER**

**1852****SPITTAL CORN MILL****19th century****CORN MILL**

SM9738724035 Open Countryside

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

This former corn mill has been converted into private dwellings, with the mill house and the former outbuildings still present in 2011. The mill is shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and it was still in use in the early 20th century. By the late 20th century the mill had been converted into a private dwelling.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 17724*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1853****SALEM ENGLISH  
BAPTIST CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9613822997 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

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

Salem chapel was built in 1827 and rebuilt in 1880. It remained in use in 2011.

*NPRN:* 11175*PRN:* 17719*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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Notes:

**1854****SALEM ENGLISH  
BAPTIST CHAPEL,  
BURIAL GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9612422970 Open Countryside

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

The burial ground attached to Salem chapel is a long, narrow strip, on a steep slope. Nevertheless, there are a good number of interesting gravestones and memorials of genealogical interest here.

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

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 Notes:

**1855****SPITTAL TUCKING MILL****19th century****WOOLLEN FACTORY**

SM9675823665 Open Countryside

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

There is a record of a tucking mill in Spittal parish as early as 1562, when one Elizabeth Adams inherited it after the death of James White of Henllan (Pembrokeshire Historian, No.5, 1974 p.62). It is not known if it is the same mill as this example, which is shown as a tucking mill on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing map. By the 1880s it was known as Spittal Woollen Factory. It is shown on Ordnance Survey maps as a working woollen factory until the 1953 edition of the 1:10560 map, when it is shown as a disused woollen mill. By the early 21st century, the main factory building, at the northern end of the complex, had been removed or become completely ruined and only the mill house and a building to the south survived.

A public footpath, PP83/10/1, passes through the mill site.

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

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 Notes:

**1856****ZION'S HILL  
CONGREGATIONAL  
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9783423902 Golden Hill

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

Zion chapel was first built in 1823, but was rebuilt in 1841 and modified again in 1893. It remains in use as a place of worship in 2011. A vestry stands to the east of the chapel.

*NPRN:* 11174*PRN:* 17722*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**1857****ZION'S HILL  
CONGREGATIONAL  
CHAPEL, BURIAL  
GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9787623930 Golden Hill

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

The burial ground attached to Zion Hill chapel has many interesting gravestones and memorials of genealogical interest.

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

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 Notes:

**1858****CHAPEL PARK****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM9969923847    Open Countryside

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

This is the site of a round barrow which has become badly denuded as the result of ploughing in the 20th century. It was recorded as measuring 34 metres in diameter by 0.6 metres high by the Ordnance Survey in 1966, its diameter increased by the mound being spread out by ploughing. A field boundary bank crosses the mound from north to south, and this has protected the central part of the mound from plough damage. When visited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2003, the mound had been reduced to some 18 metres in diameter, with stones of the cairn itself exposed, many having been pushed into the hedge during field clearance. It seems that the mound of the round barrow is the same mound as that described in a local tradition as the site of a former church which was recorded in 1904 as being long lost and associated with a burial ground which had previously been disturbed by ploughing. Oral history relating to the identification of site as both a round barrow and a church tells of a burial cist or cists being disturbed in the past, and it seems that the traditions may relate to the same event. The fact that the fields here are known as Church Back and Chapel Back in local tradition has strengthened the belief that this was formerly a church site.

*NPRN:*        305232*PRN:*        2477*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:*


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 Notes:



*Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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Notes:

**1859****FROGHOLE; FROGHALL****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9983923375 Open Countryside

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

A historic home described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire." In the early 19th century it was the home of the Rev. David Rees, who was a prominent Pembrokeshire Baptist, buried at Bethlehem Chapel when he died in 1829.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 17997*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1860****SPITTAL****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SM9769522917 Spittal

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

It seems likely that the village of Spittal has its origins in the late 13th century, when Bishop Beck of St David's founded a Hospitium or hospice for pilgrims alongside one of the main medieval pilgrimage routes to St David's. It is thought that St Mary's parish church was also founded by Bishop Beck around this time. By the 14th century there was a manor or Knight's Fief here known as Hospitale, which formed part of the Bishop of St David's Llawhaden estate. The name "Spittal" is derived from this manor. The Hospitium fell into ruin after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. By the late 19th century there was virtually no trace of the site, and by today it has been completely lost.

The relationship between the Hospitium and church and any settlement which developed in association with them is unknown. The first detailed maps of Spittal village appear in the 19th century and show a settlement which appears to be well established and has some intriguing characteristics. These include the village green in a focal point in the settlement, suggestive of the village having medieval origins and having been founded in the English style. This is reinforced by the field patterns around the village, which show evidence of a strip-field system, again indicative of there being an organised, agricultural settlement during medieval and early post medieval times. Other features include a house named West Gate at the western edge of the village and a Big House at the northern edge, which may be echoes of manorial organisation and administration in the medieval period. It is notable that roads run northwards and westwards out of the village towards the corn mill and tucking mill respectively. Both roads overlie the boundaries of the long, linear fields around the village, which suggests that they are post medieval creations, constructed after the strip field system had been enclosed and hedged.

In post medieval times the village seems to have grown around the church and the village green. Early and late-19th century Ordnance Survey maps show this pattern. In 1826 the village acquired a Wesleyan chapel (Id. number 1867) at the northern edge of the green, as well as a National School in 1851 (Id. number 1869) and a police station by the 1880s (Id. number 1870), all signs that Spittal had become the main focus for society and economy in the district. During

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 Notes:

the 20th century, there has been an expansion to the west and east, with new estates such as Southgate Park and Castle Rise appearing.

*NPRN:* 0

*PRN:* 0

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Various

*Management:* Various

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

**1861****SPITTAL RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9786722943 Spittal

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

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

Spittal Rath has been affected by building development and garden landscaping in historic times which has left little clear evidence of its defensive bank and ditch, although it may well still have archaeological potential. It is shown as a circular earthwork on late 19th century maps and measures about 75 metres in diameter. The land here was known as Castle Meadow in earlier times.

*NPRN:* 305227*PRN:* 2471*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1862****ST MARY'S PARISH  
CHURCH, SPITTAL****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9759022920 Spittal

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

St Mary's church is thought to have been founded during the 13th century and was probably associated with "The Hospital" or Hospitium of St Mary, which is said to have been founded by Bishop Beck of St Davids (who served as bishop from 1280 until 1293). The building is medieval in origin but there have been many restorations and modifications over the centuries which have changed its character. The font is 12th to 13th century in date. There are three fine late 19th and early 20th century stained glass windows in the church. The oldest relic here is an early medieval inscribed stone, the Evali Stone, which once stood in the churchyard but has been kept in the church porch since the late 19th century. It is not thought that the stone was originally erected at St Mary's.

*NPRN:* 234*PRN:* 2472*Listed Building Number:* 25066*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**1863****EVALI STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SM9758322913 Spittal

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

The Evali Stone once stood in the parish churchyard but has been kept in the church porch since the late 19th century. It is not thought that the stone was originally erected at St Mary's, as the church is probably a 13th century foundation. The Latin inscription on the stone reads "EVALI FILI DENCVI CVNIOVENDE MATER EIVS" (The Stone of Evalus, son of Dencuus, Cuniovende, his mother, set it up). Of the three personal names on the stone, the origin of the first two is uncertain, but the female name Cuniovende is thought to be a Brythonic name.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 2473*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

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 Notes:

**1864****ST MARY'S PARISH  
CHURCHYARD, SPITTAL****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9758522904 Spittal

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

St Mary's church stands within a relatively large, rectilinear churchyard which has many graves and memorials of genealogical interest. In modern times it has been extended to the north of the road which passes to the north of the church.

*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:



**1865****THE HOSPITIUM****Medieval****HOSPITIUM**

SM9758222837 Spittal

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

It is said that the Hospitium was founded here in the late 13th century by Bishop Beck of St David's. It stood on one of the main pilgrimage routes to St David's and offered hospitality to travellers en route to the cathedral city. It was to give rise to the village name of "Spittal". Sadly, there is now no trace of the Hospitium, which is said to have stood about 100 metres south of St Mary's parish church, with which it was associated. It fell into decay after the Dissolution of the Monasteries and was a ruin by the end of the 16th century. By the late 19th century very few fragments could be identified and it was said that most of the surviving remains had been dismantled c.1860 to build a new farmhouse.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 2474*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1866****LADY'S WELL; HALL  
WELL****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****WELL**

SM9764022896 Spittal

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

Lady's Well, apparently known locally as Hall Well when the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments visited the site in 1914, lies close to St Mary's parish church in Spittal and the site of the lost medieval Hospitium. It was visited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2011 and found to have been covered by a manhole and in a brick-lined chamber.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 12988*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1867****SPITTAL GREEN  
WESLEYAN METHODIST  
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9769923170 Spittal

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

Spittal Green chapel was built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1864. It is shown on the 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, but is not named on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map or later maps. By the 21st century it had been converted into a private dwelling.

*NPRN:* 11176*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**1868****SPITTAL CHURCH HALL****20th century****CHURCH HALL**

SM9761623057 Spittal

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

Spittal Church Hall is a corrugated iron building, which was erected at the edge of the village green before the mid-20th century. It remains in use as a village hall in 2011.

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


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 Notes:

**1869****SPITTAL V.C. PRIMARY  
SCHOOL****19th century; 20th  
century****SCHOOL**

SM9774223152 Spittal

*Condition:* Substantially  
Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

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

This former school was founded in 1851 as a National School. It served the community until closure in 2005, when it was replaced with a new primary school, built at the western side of the village.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 17721*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1870****SPITTAL POLICE  
STATION****19th century****POLICE STATION**

SM9768623120 Spittal

*Condition:* Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

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

This former police station and police house appears on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. It remained open well into the 20th century but its date of closure is not known. This attractive stone building stood roofless at the edge of the village green in 2011.

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


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 Notes:

**1871****PUMP ON THE GREEN****20th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9772623183 Spittal

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

This village pub was opened during the third quarter of the 20th century and first appears on the 1976 Ordnance Survey map. It appears to have closed in 2010.

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


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 Notes:

**1872****SPRING GARDENS****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9798922650 Open Countryside

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

This Iron Age enclosure is now best seen on aerial photographs as centuries of ploughing have worn down its upstanding earthworks, leaving just a hollow. The enclosure measures about 40 metres in diameter and was protected by a single rampart and outer ditch, with an entrance in the southern side.

*NPRN:* 91987*PRN:* 14240*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:



**1873****SCOLTON CROSS;  
GALLOWS CROSS****Post Medieval****GALLOWS**

SM9898122636 Open Countryside

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

Scolton Cross has traditionally been known as Gallows Cross and it is said that the manorial gallows was located here, where convicted felons were executed.

*NPRN:* 32954*PRN:* 4575*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1874****PLENTY PARK RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0074022550    Open Countryside

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

Plenty Park Rath was a fine example of an Iron Age defended enclosure, but it was damaged in 1961 when much of its rampart bank was levelled with a bulldozer. Nevertheless, the form of the enclosure is still clearly visible and parts of the rampart bank still stand up to 2 metres high in the woodland at the eastern side of the site. The enclosure measures over 80 metres in diameter and had an entrance through its southwestern side.

*NPRN:*            304486*PRN:*            1343*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**1875****SCOLTON MANOR****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9900022042 Spittal

Grade 2\* Listed Building

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

The early history of Scolton Manor is obscure, although it is possible that the Higgon family resided at Scolton during the 17th century. The Higgons were certainly here during the early 18th century, but by the middle of the century the old house had burned down and the family moved to Haverfordwest. The Higgons returned to Scolton in 1840 and built the present mansion. They sold the house and grounds to Pembrokeshire County Council in 1972 and it has since been developed as the Pembrokeshire County Museum.

*NPRN:* 30223*PRN:* 7240*Listed Building Number:* 11984*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

## **9. SPITTAL CULTURAL GAZETTEER**

**10163**

## SPITTAL TREASURE

SM9760023000

It is said that in 1572 a great quantity of gold and silver buried in a bronze pot, was found at Spittal, possibly close to the site of the Hospitium.

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

*Accessibility:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*

## **10. SPITTAL NATURAL GAZETTEER**

**30088**

SPITTAL COMMON

COMMON LAND

SM9716022460

An irregular block of common land measuring a maximum of 820 metres northeast to southwest by 200 metres with a further smaller detache dblock just over 1 kilometre to the north.

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

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*Notes:*

**30098**

SCOLTON MANOR

Country Park

SM9891021880

Sixty acres of park and woodland surround Scolton Manor museum. This country park is managed to balance recreation with conservation. A visitor's centre includes displays on green issues and the wildlife of the park.

*Visitor Potential:* High*Interpretation Potential:* High*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Ownership:* Pembrokeshire  
County Council*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*