

Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part H Wolfscastle Community Audit



For: PLANED

May
2012



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By

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Trysor

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Cover photograph: Wolfscastle motte, September 2011

Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Wolfscastle 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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WOLFSCASTLE COMMUNITY

1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Wolfscastle is an inland community, covering an area of 22.52km², see Figure 1. The community area is based on the historic ecclesiastical parish of St Dogwells, which was composed of two detached portions, a northern portion around the parish church and a southern portion around Treffgarne. The small parish of Treffgarne and parts of Hayscastle and Ambleston parishes lay between these two areas, which have all been incorporated into modern Wolfscastle. The historic settlement of Wolfscastle, Casblaidd in Welsh, lies at the centre of the community.

The community is situated in the heart of northwest Pembrokeshire and lies on the line of the main communication routes between Fishguard and Haverfordwest, which includes the main A40 road and the Fishguard to London railway line. These routes follow the line of the Western Cleddau (Cleddau Wen) valley which runs north to south through the centre of the community.

1.1 Landscape and Geology

Wolfscastle community has a complex geology. Igneous intrusions of Pre-Cambrian age, between 550 million and 1,000 million underlie the western edge of the community. Also to the west of the Western Cleddau are Cambrian mudstones and sandstones, over 500 million years old. To the east of the Western Cleddau the bedrock is mostly of younger, Ordovician sandstones and shales, between 460 and 500 million years old, all deposited in marine environments. A band of hard, igneous rocks, described by the British Geological Survey as being volcanoclastic-igneous rocks of the Ordovician Roch and Treffgarne Volcanic Formations, runs across the southern half of the community. These form impressive outcrops around Great Treffgarne Rocks which dominate the local landscape. Here the Western Cleddau flows southwards through the impressive Treffgarne Gorge, which was cut through during the last Ice Age. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down as the glaciers retreated, such as boulder clays, with glacial sands and gravels.

Most of the community landscape is relatively gentle and low-lying farmland, generally between 75 and 100 metres above sea level. The hard, volcanic rocks of Great Treffgarne Mountain form a prominent upland block of open moorland, rising to 165 metres, the highest point in the community. The deeply – cut Treffgarne Gorge is another major landscape feature, running through the centre of the community. The Western Cleddau flows through this gorge, with the valley floor as low as 20 metres above sea level at the southern edge of the community. Two important tributaries of the Cleddau flow into it within the community. The Afon Anghof joins it from the north at Wolfscastle village, whilst the smaller Nant y Coy brook flows into it from the west, between Wolfscastle and Treffgarne villages.

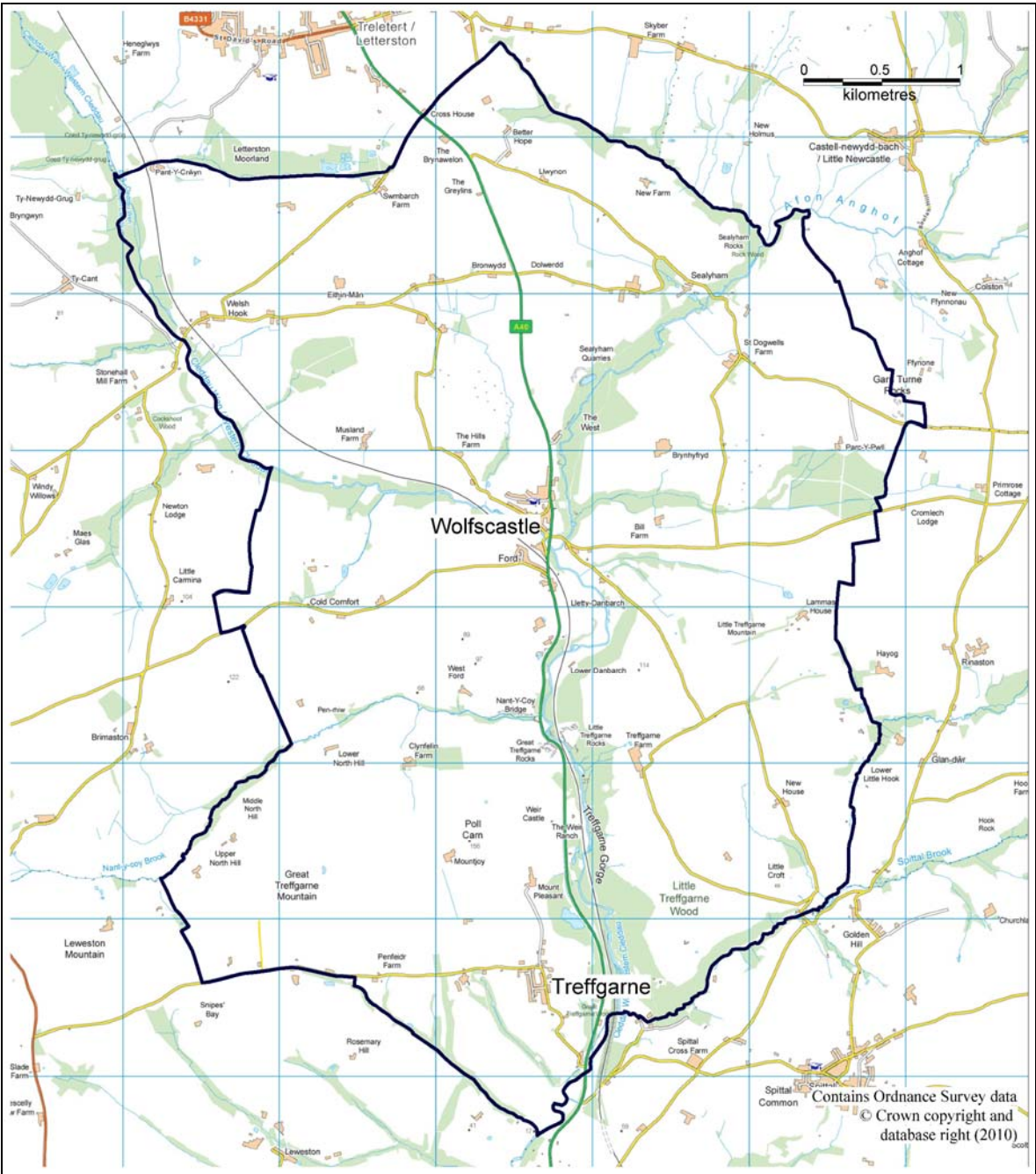


Figure 1: Wolfscastle Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Wolfscastle community occupies land either side of the Western Cleddau river, which is recognised internationally for its environmental quality and importance by its designation as a Special Area of Conservation and as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. These designations also include tributaries such as the Afon Anghof and Nant y Coy brook.

The geological importance of the area is highlighted by the designation of two sites as Geological Conservation Review areas (GRCs). These cover an outcrop of Cambrian rocks at Treffgarne Bridge (Id Number 50134) and the tors at Great Treffgarne and Treffgarne Gorge (Id Number 50133), which are also protected as a SSSI. Garne Turne Rocks have been designated as a Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve.

Two small areas of Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland have been identified at Great Treffgarne Wood and Little Treffgarne Wood, either side of Treffgarne Gorge.

There are two Natural Attractions in the community, which are the common land on Great Treffgarne Mountain and the Sealyham Woods, along the valley of the Afon Anghof.

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.

Wolfscastle		
COMMON LAND		
30089	GREAT TREFFGARNE MOUNTAIN	SM9541024940
WOODLAND		
30096	SEALYHAM WOODS	SM9625027660
Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland		
50118	GREAT TREFFGARNE WOOD	SM9598023440
50117	LITTLE TREFFGARNE WOOD	SM9631023170
Geological Conservation Review		
50134	TREFFGARNE BRIDGE	SM9597022810
50133	TREFFGARN	SM954248
Site of Special Scientific Interest		
50132	CEUNANT A THYRRAU TREFGARN/TREFFGARNE GORGE & TORS	SM9553025120
Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve		
50138	GARNE TURN ROCKS	SM9788027290
Cwm Gwaun; Mynachlogddu; New Moat; Maenclochog; Llandysilio; Clunderwen; Puncheston; Letterston; Hayscastle; Wolfscastle; Camrose; Nolton and Roch; Rudbaxton; Spittal; Ambleston		
Special Area of Conservation		
50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; Ambleston; Spittal; Rudbaxton; Camrose; Nolton And Roch; Wolfscastle; Letterston; Hayscastle		
Site of Special Scientific Interest		
50067	AFON CLEDDAU GORLLEWINOL/WESTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SM9529034470

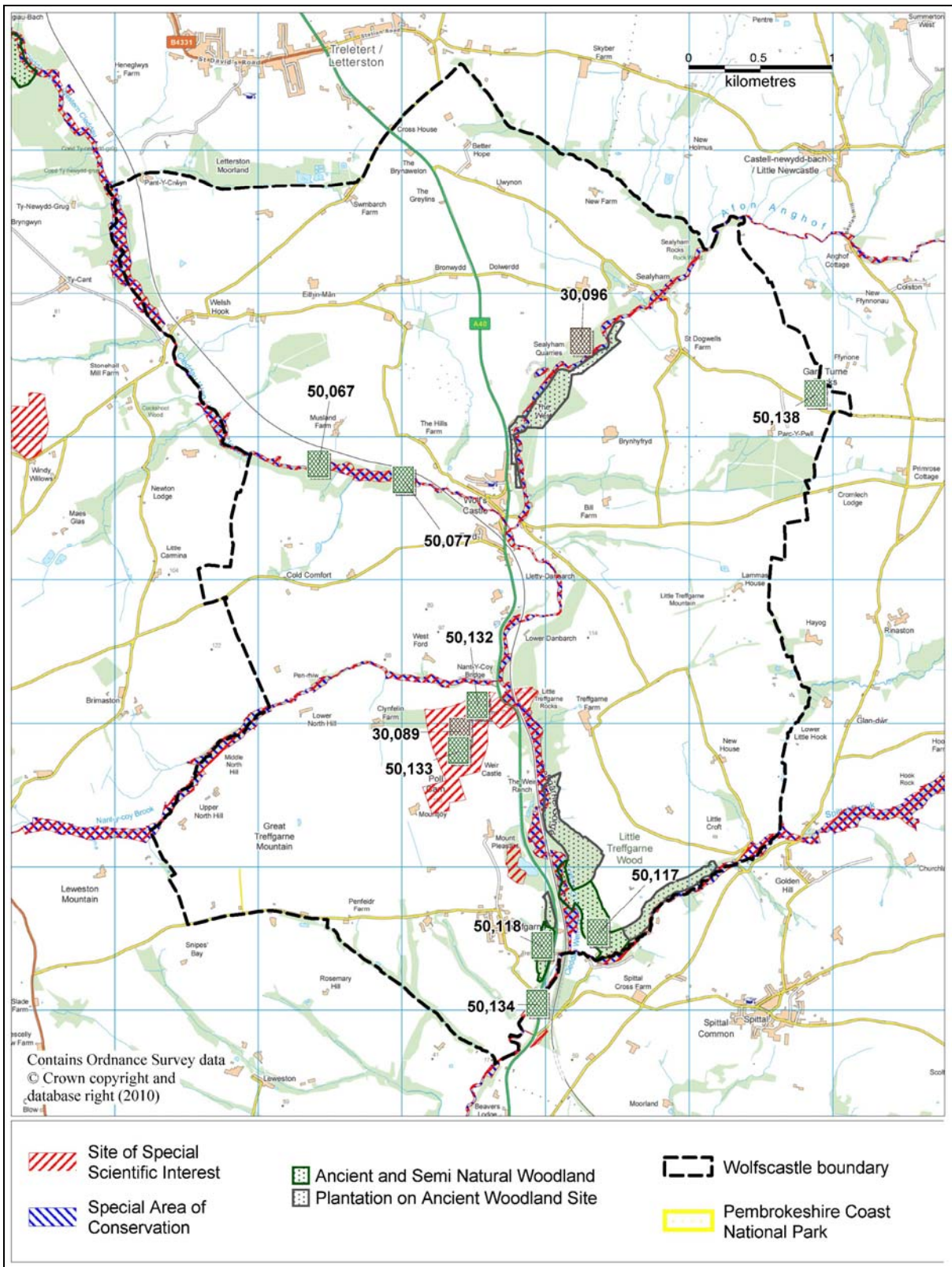


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Wolfscastle Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)

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

3.1 Heritage Overview

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

The earliest archaeological site recorded within Wolfscastle community is found at its extreme northeastern corner. The Garne Turne chambered tomb (Id Number 1920) dates to the Neolithic period and is one of the most impressive examples of this type of monument found in Pembrokeshire, a county renowned for the quality of its Neolithic tombs. The massive capstone of this cromlech is estimated to weigh up to 60 tonnes and still stands on its supporting stones, with evidence of a V-shaped forecourt outside the former entrance into the tomb.

Chambered tombs of this kind were used as communal burial sites by early farming communities. It was during the Neolithic period that the first settled, agricultural communities were established in the British Isles. Permanent tombs, for communal use, would appear to have been central to the belief system of these early communities. Garne Turne is one of a significant group of such monuments in north Pembrokeshire and this would appear to suggest that the region was well settled between 4,200 and 6,000 years ago

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

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

There is ample evidence for Bronze Age activity across northern Pembrokeshire, but here in Wolfscastle there is surprisingly little recorded evidence of activity during the period. There are no known examples of Bronze Age cairns or barrows in the community, although a number of excellent examples of such monuments are found close by in neighbouring communities such as Camrose, Hayscastle and Rudbaxton, indicating that there were organised communities in the wider district during this period.

The only Bronze Age sites currently known in Wolfscastle are two standing stones found at Lower Broadmoor (Id numbers 1908 & 1909). The former of these stands up to 3 metres high, and the latter is 2 metres high, both being considered fine examples of the monument type and therefore protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is important to note that the stones themselves would have been erected as markers for groups of pits where cremation burials were interred and therefore the archaeological interest associated with a standing stone is not restricted to the stone itself.

3.1.3 Iron Age Period (700BC – 70AD)

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

Wolfscastle has an important concentration of Iron Age settlement sites. With up to 18 recorded sites, it is one of the most significant groups of defended enclosures, hillforts and promontory forts in the county. No fewer than 12 of these sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and these represent those which have survived as upstanding earthworks;

- Sealyham Rocks (Id number 1903) is an overgrown, univallate fort with a bank up to 2 metres high
- Sealyham Quarry (Id number 1910) has been partly destroyed by 19th century quarrying but the banks are up to 2 metres high.
- Ford Camp (Id number 1921) is a well-preserved defended enclosure, with banks up to 1.7 metres high and an external ditch visible.
- West Ford Camp (Id number 1936) still has banks up to 1 metre high, and evidence of two round houses have been noted inside the entrance to the enclosure. Traces of a possible Iron Age field system have also been identified on aerial photographs.
- Great Treffgarne Rocks (Id number 1942) is a hillfort occupying the top of this rocky hill, protected by steep slopes on three sides and an earthwork rampart and ditch to the west. There may also be a field system to the south of the fort.
- Little Treffgarne Camp (Id number 1948) is a small defended enclosure located in woodland, although its interior is clear and its rampart still stands up to 1 metre high.
- Wood Camp (Id number 1920) is half within woodland and half in a pasture field, but also has banks up to 1 metre high.
- Treffgarne Gorge (Id number 1950) lies in woodland to the east of Treffgarne Gorge and uses the steep slope at the top of the gorge as part of its defensive circuit.
- Pant Lladron (Id number 1960) is now obscured in woodland, but is well-preserved with a 1 metre high rampart bank and ditch up to 1.5 metres deep.
- Hazel Grove North (Id number 1961) is another site hidden in woodland, which has a 1 metre high bank and a largely infilled ditch.
- Hazel Grove South (Id number 1962) is a promontory fort, protected by steep natural slopes on two sides and a strong rampart bank and ditch to the north and east, with another bank dividing the interior into two. The rampart bank is up to 2 metres high and the ditch up to 2 metres deep.
- Nant y Coy (Id number 1937) is a denuded site, with low banks and an infilled ditch. It was protected on its northern side by the steep slope of Nant y Coy valley.

There is less certainty about the identification of a further six sites, which are not Scheduled Ancient Monuments. These include one site which was destroyed before it could be assessed properly and others which are either now hidden in woodland or have been ploughed out and are now only visible on aerial photographs;

- Poll Carn (Id number 1946) is a less certain defended enclosure, but does appear to be a bivallate fort.
- Musland Farm (Id number 1907) is a cropmark site in a pasture field

- Parc y Pwll (Id number 1935) is an enclosure shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, which has been overplanted by a conifer plantation and has not been assessed in modern times.
- Big Clines (Id number 1957) is a site recorded in the early 20th century and thought visible on aerial photographs, but there is some debate as to whether it is genuinely a defended enclosure.
- Upper Furzey (Id number 1958) is a rectangular enclosure seen on aerial photos, which may be Iron Age, but this is uncertain.
- Great Treffgarne Wood Camp (Id number 1956) was never properly recorded and was destroyed by quarrying by the mid-20th century.

It is worth noting that an archaeological geophysical survey carried in 2010 out near the postulated Roman villa at Ford (Id number 1922) identified the outline of another probable Iron Age defended enclosure

3.1.4 Roman Period AD70 – AD410

The Roman conquest of Wales in AD70 brought the prehistoric era to an end and instigated many important changes to society, some of which resonate to the present day. Pembrokeshire has many tantalising clues demonstrating that the Roman influence on the region was significant, but even today the full extent of Roman activity is not clear. It is now evident that the Roman road network extended to the west of the regional Roman capital of Moridunum (Carmarthen) but its course has only been identified with certainty as far as Llawhaden, with other intermittent sections apparently visible from the air westwards to Haverfordwest. The relationship between this road and communities such as Wolfscastle, which lie further north and west is unknown. It is possible that the road continued to either Fishguard or St Davids. Wherever it went, it is likely that the impact of the road network on trade and the economy across the whole area must have been significant.

Wolfscastle is one of the rare communities in Pembrokeshire which can claim to have a Roman site, although there is some controversy over the issue. In the early 19th century Richard Fenton visited and described a site at Ford (Id number 1922) which he claimed to be a Roman villa. He gave a relatively detailed account of the Roman bath which had been uncovered and noted that characteristically Roman bricks and hexagonal tiles were scattered across the site. An excavation at the site in 2003 seemed to confirm Fenton's discovery. In 2010 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust excavated close to the site described by Fenton and the 2003 investigation, but found little evidence of Roman activity. It is impossible to explain this divergence of opinion and it may be that yet more excavation is needed to resolve the debate.

3.1.5 Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)

The Roman period ended in AD410, although the effects of Roman civilisation and administration did not immediately or completely disappear. Contact with the Roman Empire had changed the economy, settlement pattern and communications network of most of the British Isles by the time the links with Rome were broken. Latin had become the language of administration and law, and contact with the wider empire had introduced Christianity into the British Isles at an early date. 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. These factors all influenced society during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal.

Relatively little local detail is known about secular society in early medieval Pembrokeshire. It is known that ancient Dyfed was eventually divided into seven *cantrefi* or provinces. The area now included within Wolfscastle community lay on the border between three of these *cantrefi*. The northern part of the community lay within the *cantref* of Pebidiog, which was associated with St David's. The southern part of the community, including the area around Little Treffgarne, was

originally part of the *cantref* of Deugleddyf. To the west of this, across the Western Cleddau, is Treffgarne, which fell within the *cantref* of Rhos.

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

Important and highly evocative evidence of this period of Irish rule is found in Wolfscastle community today. In St Dogwell’s churchyard, a 2 metre high stone (Id number 1917) stands bearing the Latin inscription HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI (Hogtivus son of Demetus). Along the edge of the stone is the incomplete Irish translation of the inscription, in the Ogam alphabet; OGTENAS. It is not known if the names commemorated on this stone are Brythonic or Irish personal names, but the use of Latin (which was used by the Brythonic people for commemorative purposes) and Irish Ogam indicates that a bilingual community must have existed in the area.

The Hogtivis Stone was discovered at Little Treffgarne Farm in 1875 and taken to St Dogwell’s for safe keeping. It is thought to date to the 6th century AD. Its discovery at Little Treffgarne sparked some debate as to whether it signified that an early medieval church or monastic foundation might have been located there. In the 12th century, a short-lived monastery was established at Little Treffgarne by Bishop Bernard of St David’s (Id number 1945) and it has been speculated that this might have been founded on the site of an earlier monastic house. It is equally possible that medieval monks at Little Treffgarne took the stone there from another location.

The parish church of St Dogwell’s (Id number 1915) is the most likely candidate for an early medieval church site, as it is dedicated to the Celtic saint Dogfael. It is first mentioned in AD1291, but is thought to have some 12th century building fabric. Its Welsh name, Llantyddewi reinforces the link between this area and St David’s cathedral in medieval times, and may again show that this relationship pre-dated the Norman Conquest. An interesting discovery made during the 1990s was of three early medieval type cist graves in a field at Parc y Pwll (Id number 1919), some 600 metres south east of the church. They were verified by excavation but their significance has yet to be understood.

The Hogtivis Stone is not the only early medieval relic to have been found within the community. Another early Christian stone was found at Ivy House, Wolfscastle (Id number 1926). This stone was inscribed with a cross and dated to the 7th to 9th centuries AD. It was removed in modern times and deposited at the roadside, north of Wolfscastle and has apparently now been buried and lost.

3.1.6 Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

The opening of the medieval period is marked by the Anglo-Norman incursions into Wales and the rapid conquest of Pembrokeshire, at the end of the 11th century AD. The *cantref* of Pebidiog rapidly came under Anglo-Norman control. Under their administration, it remained part of the extensive estates across southwest Wales which were held by the Lord Bishops of St David's.

One of the most interesting acts taken by a Bishop of St David's in the 12th century was the decision by Bernard, the first Norman bishop of the see, to establish a new monastery at Little Treffgarne in AD1144. Little is known about this establishment, other than that it was closed within a few years and transferred eastwards to a new location at Whitland, where it grew to prominence as Whitland Abbey.

The conquest left an indelible mark on the Wolfscastle area. During the 12th century an Anglo-Norman demense manor was established here and the invaders had also built a castle overlooking the confluence of the Angof and Western Cleddau rivers. The castle was known in early sources by its Latin name *Castrum Lupi*, which has been translated into the Welsh *Castell y Blaidd* and English Wolfscastle. It is thought, however, that *Lupi* originally referred to a personal name, rather than signifying the Latin for wolf, which is "lupus". The well-preserved site of this motte and bailey castle (Id number 1931) is found to the east of Wolfscastle village, but is now divided from it by the A40 road.

It was one in a chain of fortifications which was built across the county to protect the main area of Anglo-Norman settlement in southern Pembrokeshire. This line later became known as the Landsker, dividing English and Welsh speaking Pembrokeshire. Wolfscastle lies on that boundary, which is why the northern part of the community remained largely Welsh in language and culture, whilst the southern portion of the community was wedged between anglicised Camrose and Ambleston and Spittal. It is interesting to note that the site chosen for the castle falls within the *cantref* of Pebidiog, but where the boundaries of four pre-Norman *cantrefi* - Pebidiog, Rhos, Deugleddyf and Cemaes are in close proximity. It is also at the northern end of the Treffgarne Gorge and may have been placed here to protect a north-south communications route.

It seems probable that a small settlement grew close to the castle in the vicinity of modern Wolfscastle village. Just to the southwest of the castle, across the Western Cleddau, the English manor or Knight's Fief of Gibbrick's Ford or Gilbert's Ford was established, which was the forerunner of the modern day Ford hamlet. In the early 14th century a fulling mill is recorded here.

St Dogwell's parish church (Id number 1915) is another important survival of medieval origin. It was a possession of the Lord Bishops of St David's throughout the medieval period, and its close links with St Davids are reflected in its Welsh name, *Llantyddewi*. The site may predate the Norman Conquest as a place of worship, but the oldest fabric in the church building that stands there today dates to the 12th century, with some later medieval fabric also surviving in the nave and chancel. The church is first mentioned in the Taxatio list of records in 1291. Close to the church is Ffynnon Dogfael (Id number 1918), a holy well which still flows. Such springs were considered to be of great importance in medieval times, when their waters were thought to possess holy or curative powers.

St Dogwell's parish church is not the only church in the community, for the tiny parish of Treffgarne has also been included within its boundaries. St Michael's parish church (Id number 1953) is also mentioned in the Taxatio of AD1291, but all trace of the medieval church appears to have been lost when the building was rebuilt during the 19th century.

3.1.7 Post Medieval Period (1536 – 1900)

Estates and landownership

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

One important estate developed in Wolfscastle community during post medieval times. This was the mansion of Sealyham (Id number 1914), which is said to have origins as a homestead extending back as far as the 14th century, when ancestors of the Tucker family resided there. One of the most prominent members of this family was Admiral Thomas Tucker (Id number 10155), who lived during the 18th century. In 1718, as a young seaman, he played a key role in the death of the notorious pirate Blackbeard. He later captured a Spanish treasure ship and came into great wealth, building up a large family estate in Pembrokeshire. Sealyham remained in the hands of the Tucker-Edwardes family during the 19th century, when the famous Sealyham terrier breed was established by a member of the family. They sold the house in the early 20th century and it later became a hospital but was eventually transformed into an outdoor pursuits centre, which remains popular to the present day. Many original estate features survive around the house and its gardens.

A smaller mansion was built at Treffgarne Hall (Id number 1952) in 1824 for the Evans family. It has been used as a hotel and private residence during more recent times but much of its original charm has been preserved. Another important historic home built in Wolfscastle village in the 19th century, was Alltyrafon which is now the Wolfscastle Country Hotel. It began life, however, as The Sealyham Arms (Id number 1933) and was only converted for residential use by the Edwardes family of Sealyham in the mid-19th century.

Much land in the community area was held by estates which were based outside the area. Evidence of this comes from the 17th century, when the Symmons family of Martel, Puncteston owned a considerable estate, including land in the Wolfscastle area. Margaret Symmons of Martel was keen that her tenants should be able to attend a convenient place of worship and to this end paid for the construction of St. Margaret's Church at Ford in 1627 (Id number 1939). When this small chapel-of-ease was restored in the late 18th century, it was another landowner from outside the district who commissioned the work, namely William Knox of Llanstinian.

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

The 19th century represented the high-water mark of Welsh nonconformism and it was during this century that the sole nonconformist chapel within Wolfscastle community was first built. This was

built by the Congregationalists at Ford, Wolfscastle in 1807 (Id number 1928). According to tradition, the stone used to build the chapel was brought from the Roman villa site nearby (Id number 1922). This would possibly accord with Richard Fenton's visit in the first years of the 19th century, when he viewed the stonework of the "Roman bath" there. It may also explain why archaeologists have had difficulty identifying the remains seen by Fenton in more recent times. The idea that this chapel may be at least partly built of stones quarried nearly 2,000 years ago elevates its historical interest considerably.

The Welsh Baptists were particularly active in 19th century Pembrokeshire and although they did not build a chapel in Wolfscastle, the village did produce one of the most influential Baptist figures of the period. Joseph Harries (1773-1825) was born at St Dogwell's and undoubtedly worshipped at the church there as a boy (Id number 10157). He converted to the Baptist cause in the 1790s and went on to become a prolific hymn-writer and publisher. He wrote under the bardic name Gomer and in 1814 established the hugely influential journal *Seren Gomer* in Swansea. It was intended as a weekly, Welsh-language newspaper for the whole of Wales and its appearance in effect marked the birth of Welsh language journalism.

Road and Rail

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries considerable efforts were made to improve the road network in Pembrokeshire by Turnpike Trusts. These established a toll road system in order to pay for the upgrading of existing parish roads or the construction of some new routes. One of these turnpike roads was built through the community along the line now followed by the A40 between Fishguard and Haverfordwest, which passes through Treffgarne Gorge. The development of this road was undoubtedly of great convenience for trade and travel to and from Wolfscastle in the early 19th century and would have cemented its position as the key settlement in the district.

The narrow Treffgarne Gorge has also been used for the course of the main London to Fishguard railway line which was constructed as the Clarbeston Road & Letterston Railway in the early years of the 20th century. Originally, there was a halt provided just to the south of Ford (Id number 1934) to serve the Wolfscastle area, but this was closed by the Beeching cuts in 1964.

The railway was actually much later arriving in this district than had been originally planned. In the 1850s I.K. Brunel had intended to build his South Wales Railway to a terminus and new port at Abermawr, on the north Pembrokeshire coast. His plans were changed at a late stage and the line was eventually diverted to Neyland, but not before considerable construction work had already been carried out on the line north of Haverfordwest. Wolfscastle has the remarkable remnants, therefore, of sections of Brunel's original, unfinished railway bed. Three sections remain in the woods along the eastern side of Treffgarne Gorge (Id numbers 1947, 1963 & 1964), the longest being up to 400 metres long. They provide a rare opportunity to examine the construction strategies followed by the navvies who worked on the project and must be considered to be amongst the most interesting historical relics in the community.

Industry

Wolfscastle has seen a combination of traditional, rural industries associated with agriculture, which has dominated local society throughout the centuries, and a once significant quarrying industry, attracted here by both the slates, and hard igneous rocks which outcrop locally.

The rivers and streams of the community have been instrumental in providing the water that drove the wheels of a number of mills and industries over the centuries. One of the earliest water mills in the area may have been the Nant y Coy corn mill (Id number 1938), which is thought to have been established by the 14th century. Curiously, there is no evidence in early 19th century records of a mill at the site, and it may be that the original mill was situated higher up the Nant y Coy valley

than at present. The present mill complex is known to have been built in 1844 by a miller from Caernarfonshire. It ended its working life as a mill by the mid-20th century and has since been developed into an important visitor attraction, boosted by its location alongside the A40 road.

Trefgarn Mill (Id number 1951) was a corn mill which was operational before the 19th century, but seems to have fallen out of use by the 1880s. Another early corn mill was the Sealyham Mill (Id number 1912), which drew water from the Afon Anghof and was in use before the 19th century. It was probably the estate mill for Sealyham mansion. It seems to have been out of use by the 1840s, when its leat was used to carry water to the Sealyham quarries to power machinery there. The ruins of the mill survive in Sealyham Woods to the present day.

The industrialisation of milling is evident at an unusual complex at Welsh Hook, founded during the 19th century. The Welsh Hook Flour Mill (Id number 1906) was part of a complex which also included the Welsh Hook Woollen Factory (Id number 1905). These mills both closed during the 20th century and by the end of the century the mill building had been converted for residential use.

The extractive industries of the community began to develop on a modest scale when the Sealyham Slate Quarry (Id number 1911) was opened by the Tuckers of Sealyham in the 1820s. They attempted to exploit a hard blue slate outcropping in the woods near the mansion. Various companies tried to develop the workings, right up until the early 20th century, but all invariably failed due to the high costs they faced to transport their slate away from the area. Final closure came only a few years before the arrival of the main railway line at Wolfscastle. The quarry site has many surviving features, including the impressive Quarry Bridge (Id number 1913), and is an important element in the industrial heritage of the district.

A number of quarry workings of a very different type are found along the Treffgarne Gorge. Here the Treffgarne Quarry (Id number 1955) worked during the 20th century, exploiting the hard igneous rock known as andesite, which makes excellent roadstone. From small beginnings in the 1920s, this quarry reached its zenith in the 1950s, when it even had its own branch line connecting it to the main railway to ease the export of the quarried stone. Work ended in the 1960s and the quarry was later flooded and now serves as a leisure attraction owned by the Sealyham Activity Centre.

3.1.8 Wolfscastle and Ford

Wolfscastle village (Id number 1927) may have begun to grow on the northern side of the Western Cleddau after the establishment of the Norman motte and bailey castle here in the 12th century. To the south of the river, there was a small settlement known as Gilbert's Ford or Gibbrick's Ford by the 14th century, which included a fulling mill.

We only begin to see maps of the area from the early 19th century onwards, and little can be said about life at Wolfscastle during earlier times. The appearance of Wolfscastle on these early maps is of a small village, occupying the high ground to the northwest of the medieval castle. To the southwest, across the Western Cleddau and on lower ground, was the smaller, detached hamlet of Ford, which stood on the site of Gibbrick's Ford. It is evident from the name of this part of the village that before a bridge was built across the Cleddau in post medieval times, travellers had to ford the river here.

By the 1820s a turnpike road had been constructed through the heart of Wolfscastle and Ford, increasing trade and traffic through the area. Wolfscastle was a post-town for the district by the 1830s, establishing it as the most prominent village in the area. The impressive coaching inn called The Sealyham Arms (Id number 1933) stood alongside the turnpike road at the southeastern side of the village. In 1834, one of the earliest schools in Wales was built here, with wings for boys and girls (Id number 1925). Late 19th century maps show Wolfscastle and Ford after over half a century

of further development. By the 1880s Ford had spread southwards from the river, but was only composed of a few scattered houses and farms, Penybont Independent Chapel and The Commercial Inn (now the Wolfe Inn, Id number 1932). Wolfscastle had grown further northwards along the main road and still had its school.

During the 20th century, the biggest changes to the settlement have come in the form of improvements to the communications system. The main railway line arrived here in the early 20th century, and Wolfscastle had its own halt line between 1906 and 1964. There was also a major road improvement, which redirected the main road to run outside and east of the village, thereby taking traffic out of the village core. One consequence of this is that the medieval castle, which must have been integral to the medieval settlement, is now rather cut off from the village. Given its position on this main road, Wolfscastle has continued to grow, with new development around and within the village core.

3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are 12 sites with Listed Building status in Wolfscastle community. These include the medieval St Dogwell's Parish Church (Id number 1915), but most of the other protected buildings are of post medieval date. These include two 18th century road bridges, Welsh Hook Bridge (Id number 1904) and Ford Bridge (Id number 1930). The 19th century Nant y Coy Mill (Id number 1938) is listed, as are the historic homes of Treffgarne Hall (Id number 1952) and Sealyham mansion (Id number 1914). Treffgarne Lodge (Id number 1959) which stands at the former entrance to the Treffgarne Hall estate is also listed.

There are 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. Amongst them are the 12 Iron Age settlements listed as Scheduled Ancient Monuments in section 3.1.3 of this report. The Garne Turne Chambered Tomb (Id number 1920) is also scheduled, as are the two Bronze Age Standing Stones at Lower Broadmoor (Id numbers 1908 & 1909), the Early Mediaeval Hogtavis Stone (Id number 1917) and the impressive Wolfscastle motte & bailey castle (Id number 1931). This is a remarkably diverse and high-quality group of 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.

Wolfscastle			
Neolithic			
1920	GARN TURNE	CHAMBERED TOMB	SM9793027260
Bronze Age			
1908	GWEIRGLODD Y GARREG, LOWER BROADMOOR	STANDING STONE	SM9521127649
1909	LOWER BROADMOOR	STANDING STONE	SM9527927406
Iron Age			
1950	TREFFGARNE GORGE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9606024310
1936	WEST FORD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9474825602
1937	NANT Y COY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9544025252
1946	POLL CARN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9522324494
1956	GREAT TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9588023988
1948	LITTLE TREFFGARNE CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9608324844
1949	LITTLE TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9607924510
1960	PANT LLADRON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9599623334
1961	HAZEL GROVE NORTH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9638223575
1910	SEALYHAM QUARRY ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9591327499
1921	FORD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9484026490
1903	SEALYHAM ROCKS	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9690128315
1942	GREAT TREFFGARNE ROCKS	HILLFORT	SM9567025070
1962	HAZEL GROVE SOUTH	PROMONTORY FORT	SM9644623483
Iron Age?			
1958	UPPER FURZEY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SM9582923248
1957	BIG CLINES	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SM9544923148
1907	MUSLAND FARM	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SM9503527518
1935	PARC Y PWLL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SM9754026800
Prehistoric			
1943	GREAT TREFFGARNE ROCKS	SETTLEMENT	SM9552125103
Roman			
1922	UPPER NEWTON	VILLA	SM9498026480

Early Medieval

1919	PARC Y PWLL	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	SM9742027180
1917	HOGTIVIS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SM9687727992
1926	IVY HOUSE STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SM9569426701

Early Medieval?; Medieval

1945	LITTLE TREFFGARNE	MONASTERY	SM9620025100
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Medieval

1931	WOLFSCASTLE	CASTLE	SM9577326523
1915	ST DOGWELL'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	SM9689428005
1918	ST DOGFAEL'S WELL; FFYNNON	HOLY WELL	SM9692627937
DOG F	AEL		
1902	DOLWERDD	INSCRIBED STONE	SM9575028120

Medieval; Post Medieval

1916	ST DOGWELL'S PARISH	CHURCHYARD	SM9689628021
CHUR	CHYARD		
1938	NANT Y COY MILL	CORN MILL	SM9562525274
1927	WOLFSCASTLE	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SM9553926530

18th century

1904	WELSH HOOK BRIDGE BRIDGE		SM9338027700
1930	FORD BRIDGE	BRIDGE	SM9569326433

19th century

1913	QUARRY BRIDGE	BRIDGE	SM9613027500
1928	PENYBONT INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9565226389
1953	ST MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH,	CHURCH	SM9568923690
TREFFGARNE			
1933	THE SEALYHAM ARMS	COACHING INN	SM9570726575
1906	WELSH HOOK FLOUR MILL CORN	MILL	SM9338427742
1959	TREFFGARNE LODGE	LODGE	SM9589923055
1911	SEALYHAM SLATE QUARRY	QUARRY	SM9596927443
1947	BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SM9602124736
1963	BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SM9638623501
1964	BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SM9626623696
1905	WELSHHOOK WOOLLEN FACTORY	WOOLLEN FACTORY	SM9337427753

19th century; 20th century

1929	PENYBONT INDEPENDENT	GRAVEYARD	SM9590826334
	CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND		
1932	THE WOLFE INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9568426197
1925	WOLFSCASTLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9568626640

Post Medieval

1939	ST MARGARET'S CHURCH, FORD	CHURCH	SM9581325809
1940	ST MARGARET'S CHURCHYARD,	CHURCHYARD	SM9579425802
FORD			
1954	ST MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD,	CHURCHYARD	SM9569723679
TREFFGARNE			
1951	TREFFGARN MILL	CORN MILL	SM9762524632
1912	SEALYHAM MILL	CORN MILL	SM9605027518
1944	LITTLE TREFFGARNE	HISTORIC HOME	SM9629825014
1952	TREFFGARNE HALL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9514723547
1914	SEALYHAM	HISTORIC HOME	SM9655927995
1923	LORDSHIP WELL	WELL	SM9528026760

20th century

1924	WOLFSCASTLE FOUNTAIN	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	SM9571026630
1955	TREFFGARNE QUARRY QUARRY		SM9587123991
1934	WOLFS CASTLE HALT	RAILWAY HALT	SM9576026220
1941	WOLFSCASTLE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	SM9579525810

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.

Wolfscastle

10154	SEALYHAM TERRIER	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9657028010
10157	JOSEPH HARRIES (GOMER)	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9694327606
10161	SARAH EVANS - THE	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9462023610
TREFFGAR	NE SOOTHSAYER		

Wolfscastle; Ambleston

10155	ADMIRAL THOMAS TUCKER	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SM9887624913
10164	WILLIAM EVANS	HYMNIST	SM9462023610

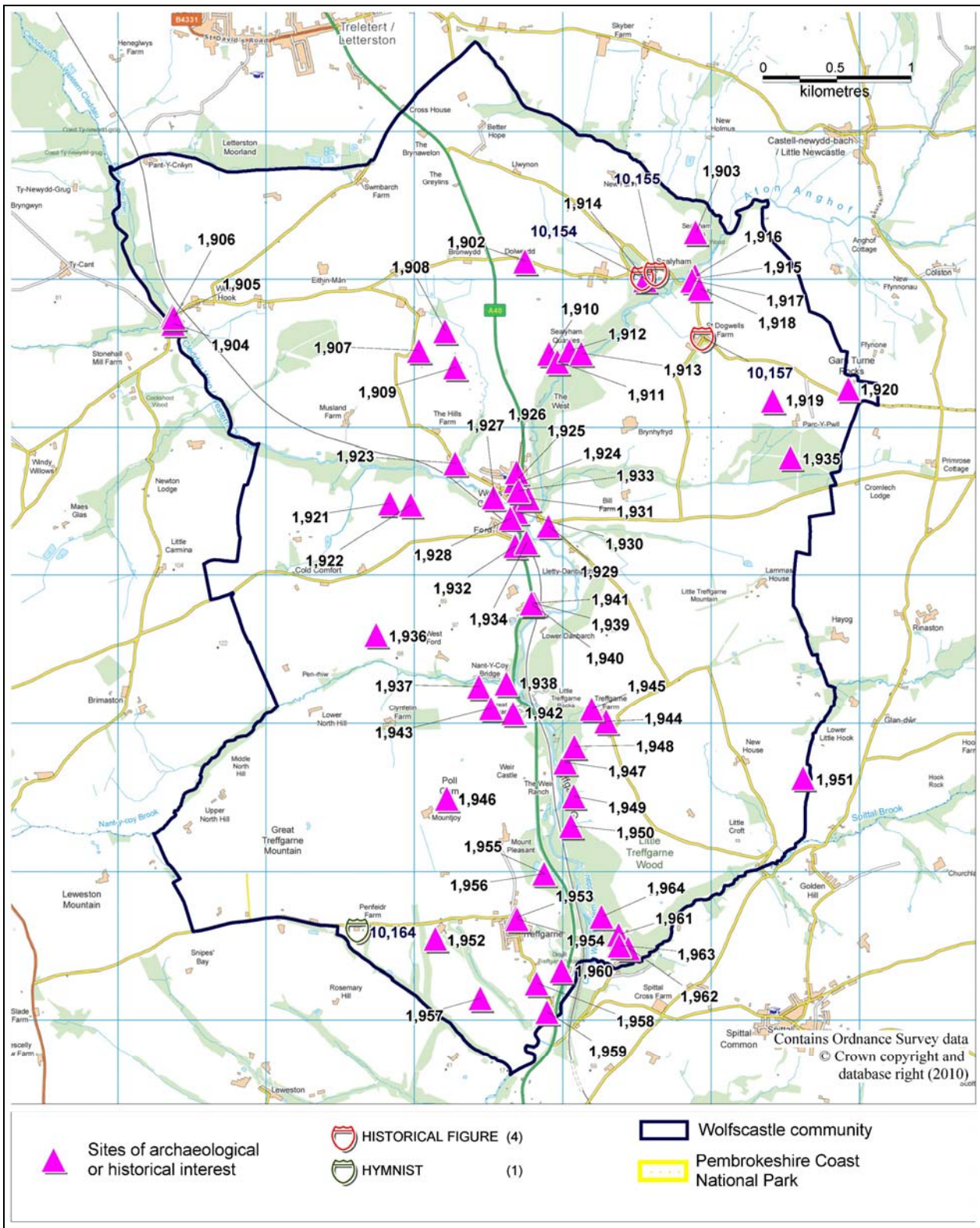


Figure 3: Heritage in Wolfscastle Community

4. INTERPRETATION

There are several sites and themes within the community which were identified as having some form of interpretation.

The impressive Wolfscastle motte and bailey castle has a traditional interpretation panel set in a wooden frame. The panel is now several years old and has suffered some vandalism. The frame base is also rotting and becoming unstable and it is evident that this installation will need replacing in the not-too-distant future.

At Ford, Wolfscastle there are two more recent interpretive panels presenting some local heritage themes, as well as a mosaic installed for the Millennium, which is also inspired by local heritage themes.

A very different form of interpretation is found in the grounds of Nant y Coy Mill, where a sculpture trail can be followed through woodland in the valley above the mill.

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.

Wolfscastle		
Mosaic		
20111	FORD, WOLFSCASTLE	SM9570526394
Millennium	A mosaic which was created by the community as a Project and based on local heritage and landscape themes. A monolith stands in the centre of the mosaic, and has a commemorative plaque attached which was unveiled by Lord Parry of Neyland.	
Panel		
20109	WOLFSCASTLE MOTTE & BAILEY CASTLE	SM9577526475
	An interpretive panel giving the history of the medieval castle, standing within the bailey of the castle.	
20110	FORD, WOLFSCASTLE	SM9569626406
	A panel prepared by the Wolfscastle Heritage Group and presenting some local legends and historical highlights.	
20112	FORD, WOLFSCASTLE	SM9571126377
	A panel prepared by the Wolfscastle Heritage Group and presenting some local legends and historical highlights.	
Sculpture Trail		
20113	NANT Y COY SCULPTURE TRAIL	SM9550325281
	A sculpture trail which links several sculptures by Seah Kehoe, installed in the woods to the west of Nant y Coy Mill.	

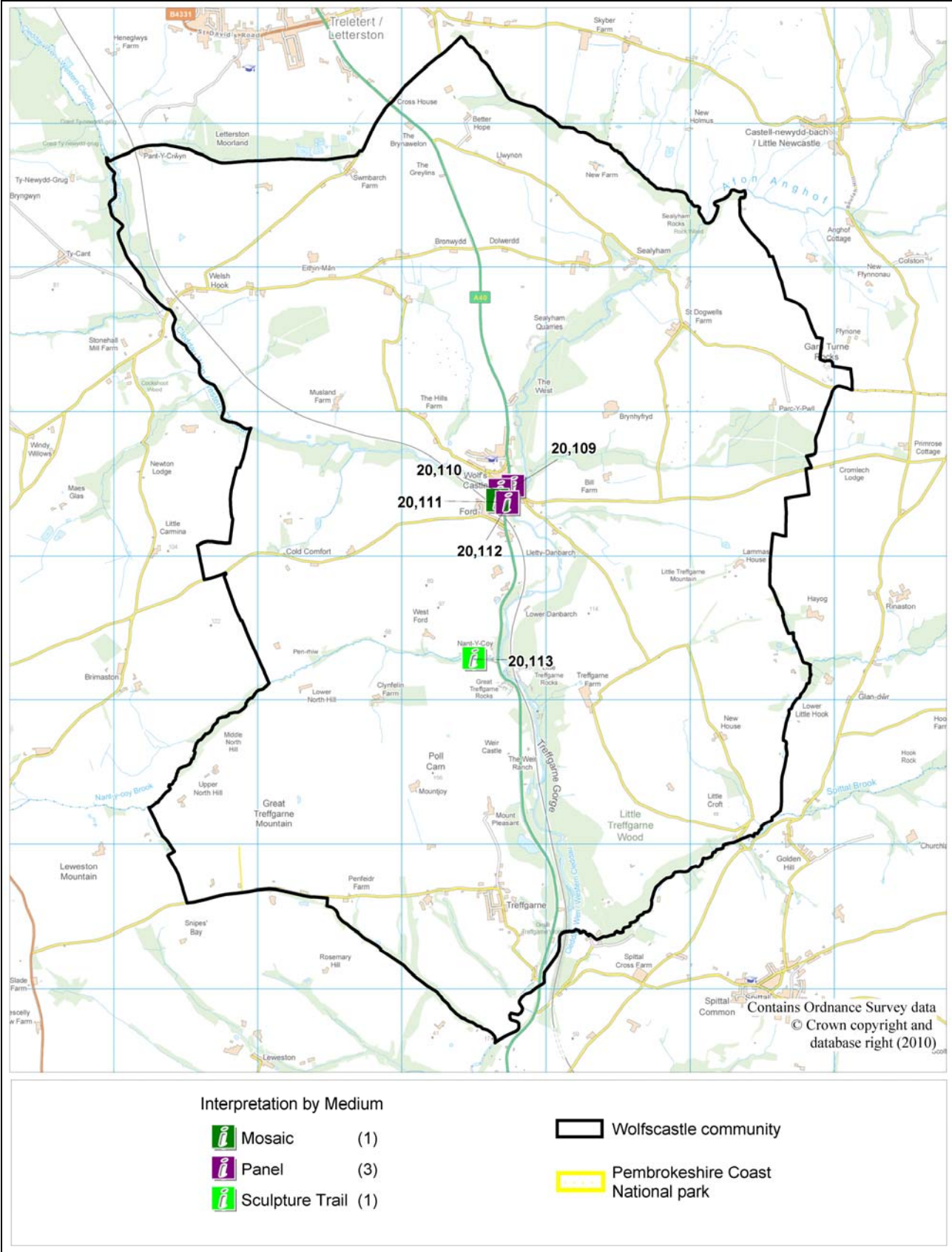


Figure 3: Interpretation in Wolfscastle Community

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

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

Nevertheless, Wolfscastle has the advantage of being located on the route of the main A40 road, which is a busy communications route and popular with tourists during the summer months, including a lot of traffic using the Goodwick to Rosslare ferry service. As a result there is likely potential for strengthening this sector, for Wolfscastle is conveniently placed to explore much of northern Pembrokeshire, including the coastline and Preseli hills.

The Pembrokeshire Rivers Trust maintains a fishing site at Treffgarne Gorge which includes facilities for disabled anglers, a car park and picnic site.

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 & B

40646	HEN DDERWEN	SM9567623729
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Fishing Site

40661	TREFFGARNE GORGE	SM9590024300
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Hotel

40616	WOLFSCASTLE COUNTRY HOTEL & RESTAURANT (ALLT YR AFON)	SM9570726575
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Outdoor Activities Centre

40660	SEALYHAM ACTIVITY CENTRE	SM9658027980
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Public House

40615	THE WOLFE INN	SM9568426197
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Restaurant

40617	NANT Y COY MILL	SM9562525274
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Self Catering

40651	NEWHOUSE FARM	SM9718124749
40648	RIPABECK COTTAGE	SM9556123714
40654	SWN Y DAIL	SM9555826604

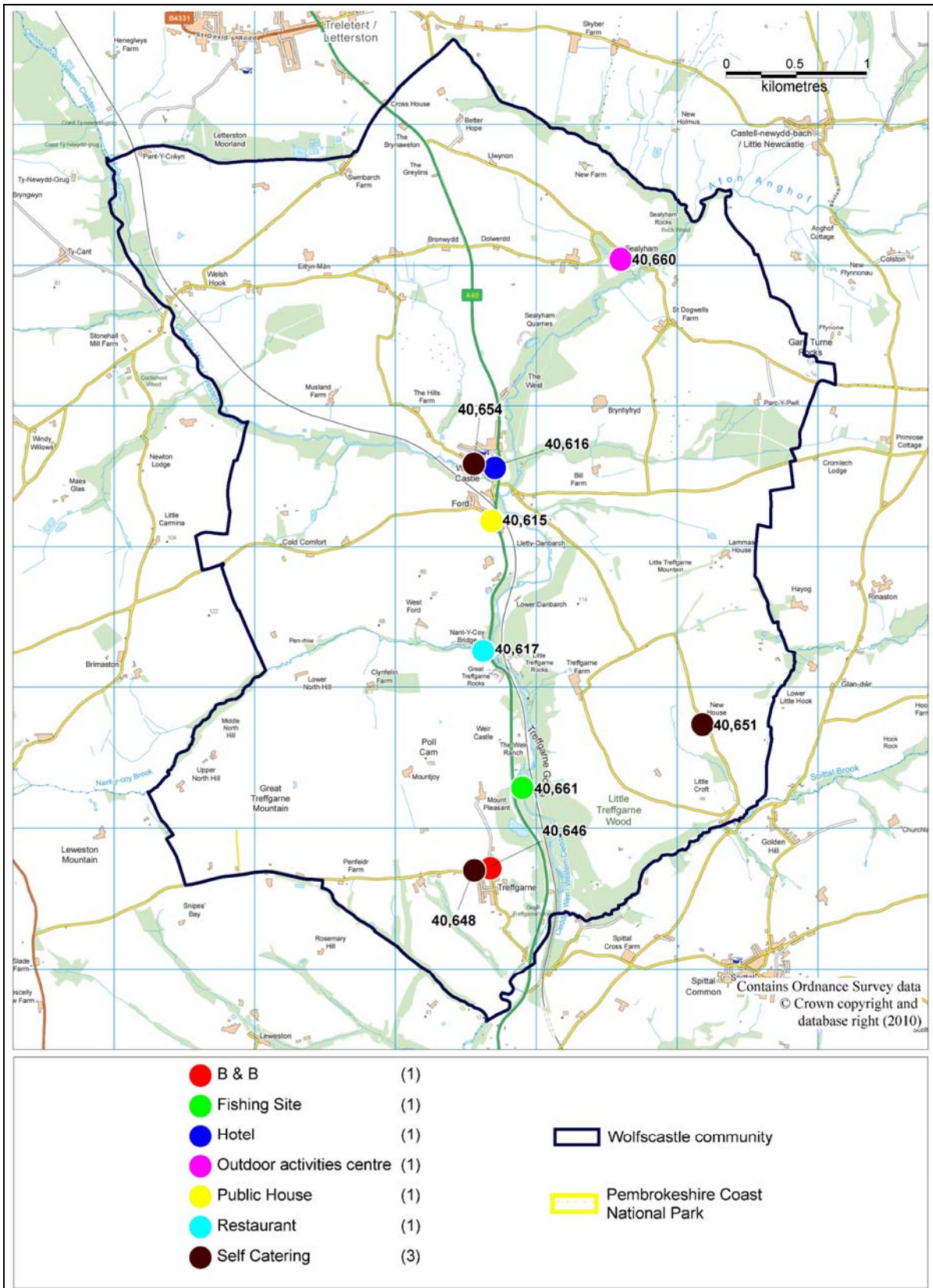


Figure 4: Tourism-related Commerce in Wolfscastle Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

Wolfscastle has a concentration of archaeological sites and themes, set in an interesting and attractive landscape, which must rate amongst the finest in Pembrokeshire. From an important Neolithic chambered tomb at Garne Turne, through fine Bronze Age standing stones and one of the most significant concentrations of Iron Age settlement sites in southwest Wales, it has clearly been a focus of human activity for many thousands of years. Added to this are the remarkable survivals of an early medieval inscribed stone, a medieval monastic site, one of the finest, accessible motte and bailey castles in the county and a chapel which may well have been built from the stones of a Roman villa. The associations with historical figures such as Gomer, a unique local dog breed in the shape of the Sealyham Terrier and the rare survival of an unfinished Brunel railway track bed give Wolfscastle a list of themes that few communities can rival.

There is some access to key landscapes, including the open common of Great Treffgarne Mountain, the woodland at Nant y Coy, the castle site at Wolfscastle and the Western Cleddau at Treffgarne. This gives the community a range of important locations at which the complex story of the area could be interpreted in full.

There is some interpretation of local heritage at key sites such as the castle and Ford village.

6.2 Issues

Signage for local places of interest and trails is poor.

There appears to be no co-ordination of style and content with regard to heritage and landscape interpretation.

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. The position of the community on a major tourism route is a clear asset which can be keyed into in this respect.

6.3.1 Interpretation plan. There is clearly scope for greater interpretation of the community's landscape and heritage through panels, leaflets and other interpretive media (including the internet). At present, the interpretation of local heritage is 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 Wolfscastle as a distinctive community would draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

6.3.3 Local walks. Some short trails already exist within the community area which are less demanding and of interest to local people and visitors alike, and can help promoting healthy living and wellbeing, as well as tourism. Promoting these walks and improving signposting to the footpath and

bridleway network generally should be considered. There seems to be a walk through the woodland on the eastern side of the river using existing footpaths and passing several sites with high interpretation potential which it might be worth developing.

6.3.4 All-ability facilities. A specific opportunity exists to investigate the possibility of further 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. Angling facilities for disabled people are already available locally and this should be built on.

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

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

			Wolfscastle
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
BIG CLINES	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1957	
BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1947	
BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1963	
BRUNEL'S RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1964	
DOLWERDD	INSCRIBED STONE	1902	
FORD BRIDGE	BRIDGE	1930	
FORD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1921	
GARN TURNE	CHAMBERED TOMB	1920	
GREAT TREFFGARNE ROCKS	HILLFORT	1942	
GREAT TREFFGARNE ROCKS	SETTLEMENT	1943	
GREAT TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1956	
GWEIRGLODD Y GARREG, LOWER BROADMOOR	STANDING STONE	1908	
HAZEL GROVE NORTH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1961	
HAZEL GROVE SOUTH	PROMONTORY FORT	1962	
HOGTIVIS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1917	
IVY HOUSE STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1926	
LITTLE TREFFGARNE	HISTORIC HOME	1944	
LITTLE TREFFGARNE	MONASTERY	1945	
LITTLE TREFFGARNE CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1948	
LITTLE TREFFGARNE WOOD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1949	
LORDSHIP WELL	WELL	1923	
LOWER BROADMOOR	STANDING STONE	1909	
MUSLAND FARM	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1907	
NANT Y COY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1937	
NANT Y COY MILL	CORN MILL	1938	
PANT LLADRON	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1960	
PARC Y PWLL	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	1919	
PARC Y PWLL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1935	
PENYBONT INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1928	
PENYBONT INDEPENDENT CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1929	

			Wolfscastle
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
POLL CARN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1946	
QUARRY BRIDGE	BRIDGE	1913	
SEALYHAM	HISTORIC HOME	1914	
SEALYHAM MILL	CORN MILL	1912	
SEALYHAM QUARRY ENCLOSURE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1910	
SEALYHAM ROCKS	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1903	
SEALYHAM SLATE QUARRY	QUARRY	1911	
ST DOGFAEL'S WELL; FFYNNON DOGFAEL	HOLY WELL	1918	
ST DOGWELL'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	1915	
ST DOGWELL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	1916	
ST MARGARET'S CHURCH, FORD	CHURCH	1939	
ST MARGARET'S CHURCHYARD, FORD	CHURCHYARD	1940	
ST MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, TREFFGARNE	CHURCH	1953	
ST MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, TREFFGARNE	CHURCHYARD	1954	
THE SEALYHAM ARMS	COACHING INN	1933	
THE WOLFE INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	1932	
TREFFGARNE GORGE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1950	
TREFFGARNE HALL	HISTORIC HOME	1952	
TREFFGARNE LODGE	LODGE	1959	
TREFFGARNE QUARRY	QUARRY	1955	
TREFFGARN MILL	CORN MILL	1951	
UPPER FURZEY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1958	
UPPER NEWTON	VILLA	1922	
WELSH HOOK BRIDGE	BRIDGE	1904	
WELSH HOOK FLOUR MILL	CORN MILL	1906	
WELSH HOOK WOOLLEN FACTORY	WOOLLEN FACTORY	1905	
WEST FORD CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1936	
WOLFS CASTLE HALT	RAILWAY HALT	1934	
WOLFSCASTLE	CASTLE	1931	
WOLFSCASTLE	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1927	

Wolfscastle		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
WOLFSCASTLE FOUNTAIN	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	1924
WOLFSCASTLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1925
WOLFSCASTLE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	1941

8. WOLFSCASTLE HERITAGE GAZETTEER

1902**DOLWERDD****Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SM9575028120 Open Countryside

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

A stone boulder built into the hedgerow immediately to the east of Dolwerdd and on the southern side of the road is incised with a small cross. Its date is unknown, but it may be medieval. It was photographed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1982.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 2417*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1903**SEALYHAM ROCKS****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9690128315 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

Sealyham Rocks is the site of a univallate Iron Age enclosure which has incorporated the natural rock outcrop into the circuit of its defences. The enclosure measures over 80 metres northeast to southwest, by 40 metres and the best surviving sections of the single rampart bank is up to 2 metres high, with traces of an external ditch in places. Much of the site is now overgrown, especially to the eastern end.

NPRN: 305206*PRN:* 2408*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE253*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1904**WELSH HOOK BRIDGE****18th century****BRIDGE**

SM9338027700 Welsh Hook

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

Welsh Hook bridge carries a minor road across the Western Cleddau river, just to the south of a former mill. The bridge has three arches, with a stone parapet. A 1744 datestone is seen at the southern end of the parapet.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17633*Listed Building Number:* 25612*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1905**WELSH HOOK WOOLLEN FACTORY** **19th century** **WOOLLEN FACTORY**

SM9337427753 Welsh Hook

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

In the late 19th century this former woollen mill occupied the northwestern half of a large mill building, with a flour mill occupying the other half of the building. The mill is not shown on the 1833 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, so was evidently founded in the mid- to late-19th century. The whole building was converted into residential units in 1988.

NPRN: 40266 *PRN:* 17634*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

 Notes:

1906**WELSH HOOK FLOUR
MILL****19th century****CORN MILL**

SM9338427742 Welsh Hook

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

In the late 19th century this former corn or flour mill occupied the southeastern half of a large mill building, with a woollen factory occupying the other half of the building. The mill is not shown on the 1833 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, so was evidently founded in the mid- to late-19th century. The whole building was converted into residential units in 1988.

NPRN: 40266*PRN:* 17634*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1907**MUSLAND FARM****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SM9503527518 Open Countryside

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

A possible Iron Age defended enclosure which was first noted by the RCAHMW in 1989 on aerial photographs. The enclosure measures about 60 metres by 50 metres in area, but is very denuded and only a very low bank, 0.1 metres high by 5 metres wide, seems to indicate its position in a pasture field.

NPRN: 114075*PRN:* 14241*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1908**GWEIRGLODD Y
GARREG, LOWER
BROADMOOR****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM9521127649 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A fine standing stone, nearly 3 metres high by 1.5 metres wide and 0.75 metres thick.

A public footpath PP88/6/1 passes 60 metres to the south of the stone.

NPRN: 110339*PRN:* 2410*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE355*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1909**LOWER BROADMOOR****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM9527927406 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A fine standing stone, 2.1 metres high by 1.7 metres wide and 0.7 metres thick. There is evidence of packing stones exposed around the base of the stone.

A public footpath PP88/6/1 passes 60 metres to the south of the stone.

NPRN: 400272*PRN:* 10469*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE512*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1910**SEALYHAM QUARRY
ENCLOSURE****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9591327499 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This small Iron Age defended enclosure was positioned at the edge of a natural scarp, which offered protection to the eastern side of the site. The rampart bank and out ditch of a D-shaped enclosure now survive here, measuring about 70 metres long northeast to southwest, by 45 metres wide. The original shape and size of the monument is not certain as the eastern side of the enclosure has been lost to 19th century slate quarrying. A rectangular annexe, measuring some 40 metres by 20 metres is attached to the southwestern end of the main enclosure. The bank and ditch of the main enclosure are well preserved in places, the bank up to 2 metres high and the ditch about 1 metre deep. Interestingly, the magazine for the adjacent Sealyham slate quarry was positioned just to the west of the annexe.

A public footpath PP88/12/1 passes along the eastern side of the enclosure.

NPRN: 305204*PRN:* 2407*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE255*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1911**SEALYHAM SLATE
QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SM9596927443 Open Countryside

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

Sealyham quarry was first worked by the Tucker family of Sealyham as an estate quarry. During the 1820s the blue slate was thought to have commercial potential and was exploited by the new squire of Sealyham, William Tucker Edwardes. Development was limited, partly due to the presence of the carriage drive to the mansion along the western edge of the working. In 1847 a lease was issued to Watkin Scale, who attempted to modernise and expand quarrying operations here. He installed new machinery and employed a North Wales quarry manager, but by 1851 was forced to give up the lease due to a lack of trade. From 1855 the Rees brothers of Broadmoor Farm, Wolfscastle held the lease and succeeded in selling a range of roofing slates under the name of the "Sealyham Metallic Slate Company". Their high prices led to the collapse of the company in 1862. The quarry worked again from 1866 until 1876, with a partnership including two Caernarfonshire partners, the Hugheses. In 1871 there were only 10 men employed at the quarry and it seems it remained small scale throughout this period. The third partner in this venture was Hugh Davies, who teamed up with Thomas Williams and operated as the Sealyham Slate Company from 1877 until 1881. This company had grand plans for the quarry but these were not realised. In 1881, falling prices led to Williams leaving. Sealyham Slate closed in 1885, and despite a number of attempts to establish new companies during the next two decades, it seems likely that there was little slate production here thereafter and probably no activity after 1903, when some limited quarrying may have been undertaken. Today, there are many traces of former quarry buildings and structures around the flooded quarry pit. These include the carriage drive from Sealyham, over Quarry Bridge, to Wolfscastle, which was used from the 1840s onwards to carry slate to the main road.

The quarry is now flooded and designated as a SSSI (part of the Western Cleddau SSSI). The old carriageway to Sealyham and Wolfscastle is open to walkers as part of a circular walk.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 17669

Notes:

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Private

Management: Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1912**SEALYHAM MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9605027518 Open Countryside

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

When Sealyham slate quarry was developed in the late 1840s, the leat of a disused corn mill was incorporated into the quarry complex, to provide water to power pumps and machinery. Little is known of the mill, other than that it was probably the estate mill for Sealyham Estate. The leat which powered its waterwheel tapped into the Afon Anghof to the northeast. The mill is named on the 1814 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing map, and shown on the 1833 Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile map. In the late 19th century a building known as Quarry Cottage is shown on maps, and this cottage may have been the original mill house or a converted mill building. The ruins of the site can be seen in Sealyham Woods to the present day. The road which is now known as Quarry Lane, running northeast from Bryn Gomer, Wolfscastle, was apparently originally known as Ffordd y Felin (Mill Road) and ran to this mill.

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

 Notes:

1913**QUARRY BRIDGE****19th century****BRIDGE**

SM9613027500 Open Countryside

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

Quarry Bridge carries a mid-19th century carriage drive linking Sealyham mansion to Wolfscastle village across the Afon Anghof. It may have been built to help facilitate the expansion of quarrying operations at nearby Sealyham Quarry.

The former carriage drive is now accessible as a walking track as part of a circular walk from Wolfscastle, although this apparently not a public footpath.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 17668*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1914**SEALYHAM****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9655927995 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Access by Permission

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Sealyham mansion is one of the largest Georgian country houses in West Wales. The Tucker family resided at Sealyham from at least the 14th century, when Edward III granted an estate here to Thomas Tucker, who had served in his army. One of the most famous members of the family was Admiral Thomas Tucker, who has been credited (erroneously) for capturing the notorious pirate Edward Teach (Blackbeard), but certainly rightly credited for capturing a Spanish treasure ship, the San Joseph. His reward for this action was substantial and enabled him to create a large estate for the family in Pembrokeshire. The present house at Sealyham dates to the early 19th century, but it incorporates elements of an earlier mansion. In the later 19th century Sealyham was the home of Captain J.O. Tucker-Edwardes who devoted much of his life to perfecting the breeding of the ultimate hunting terrier. The Sealyham Terrier remains a popular breed to the present day. The Tucker-Edwardes family had sold the property by the early 20th century and from 1923 the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association used the house as a tuberculosis hospital. From 1980 to the present day (2011) the house has been used as an outdoor pursuits centre. Elements of the estate landscape and formal gardens of the mansion still survive around the house, and the adjacent Sealyham Woods is once again part of the property.

The Sealyham Activity Centre has an informative website www.sealyham.com.

NPRN: 30228*PRN:* 10405*Listed Building Number:* 13030*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Sealyham Activity Centre*Management:*

Sealyham Activity Centre

Bibliography:

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

Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1915**ST DOGWELL'S PARISH
CHURCH****Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9689428005 Open Countryside

Grade 2* Listed Building

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

St Dogwell's is dedicated to the Celtic saint Dogfael. There is no firm evidence to show that it existed before the Norman period. The 6th century Hogtavis Stone stands in the churchyard, but was brought here from Little Treffgarne in the late 19th century. A holy well, also dedicated to St. Dogfael, is found nearby. The church is first mentioned in the Taxatio list of 1291, but has some possible 12th century fabric and a probable 12th century font. The present church retains much medieval fabric, including a late medieval arches to the nave and chancel. The building was restored in the 1870s. There are many memorials to the Tucker and Tucker-Edwardes family of Sealyham within the church. The Welsh name for the parish of St Dogwell's is Llantyddewi, and the land was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids during medieval times, perhaps focused on nearby St Dogwell's Farm.

NPRN: 308637*PRN:* 2486*Listed Building Number:* 12011*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

 Notes:

1916**ST DOGWELL'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9689628021 Open Countryside

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

St Dogwell's church stands within a small, rectangular churchyard. The 6th century ogham stone known as the Hogtavis Stone stands here.

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

Notes:

1917**HOGTIVIS STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SM9687727992 Open Countryside

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

This bilingual stone, stands nearly 2 metres high and is inscribed in Latin and Ogam. It was found near Little Treffgarne farm in 1875, where it was used as a gatepost. It was later moved to St Dogwell's churchyard, where it still stands. The stone is thought to date to the 6th century AD. The inscription reads, in Latin, HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI (Hogtivirus son of Demetus). In ogam, it reads OGTENAS or OGTENLO but seems to be incomplete,

NPRN: 305205*PRN:* 2404*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE152*Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

 Notes:

1918**ST DOGFAEL'S WELL;
FFYNNON DOGFAEL****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SM9692627937 Open Countryside

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

This possible medieval holy well is still flowing into a stone lined chamber, with a slate slab covering. The water has been historically piped to the nearby vicarage to provide its domestic supply.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 10468*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1919**PARC Y PWLL****Early Medieval****CIST GRAVE CEMETERY**

SM9742027180 Open Countryside

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

In 1992, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust recorded information from a member of the public that, some years previously, three cist graves of Early Medieval type, arranged in a row, were uncovered in the corner of a field at Parc y Pwll. The graves were made of slate slabs. They were not opened but quickly reburied.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 5488*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

 Notes:

1920**GARN TURNE****Neolithic****CHAMBERED TOMB**

SM9793027260 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

Garn Turne chambered tomb is one of the most impressive Neolithic monuments in Pembrokeshire, despite the fact that the supporting stones of its massive capstone appear to have collapsed, lowering the level of the chamber. The capstone is estimated to weigh 60 tonnes and measures 5 metres in length by 4 metres wide and is a metre thick. A rare example of a Neolithic cup and ring marking or petroglyph has been identified on the upper face of the capstone. Six surviving upright stones defined a V-shaped forecourt area leading into the northeastern side of the chamber, similar to the plan of the Pentre Ifan chambered tomb. There appears to be evidence to suggest that a stone cairn originally existed around the chamber, with many angular stones scattered on the surface or protruding through the grass around the monument.

NPRN: 305207*PRN:* 2409*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE061*Ownership:* West Wales Wildlife Trust *Management:* West Wales Wildlife Trust*Bibliography:*

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

Related Themes: Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1921**FORD CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9484026490 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This well-preserved enclosure is situated on a moderate north-facing slope, overlooking the Western Cleddau river valley. It measures over 50 metres in diameter and has a single earthwork rampart bank with an external ditch. Some breaks have been eroded through the bank, but much of it remains upstanding, up to 1.7 metres high in places.

NPRN: 305218*PRN:* 2385*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE256*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1922**UPPER NEWTON****Roman****VILLA**

SM9498026480 Open Countryside

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

Richard Fenton, writing in the early 19th century in "A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire" (p.331), famously referred to the discovery of what he believed was a Roman villa with an associated bath. The site had been discovered by a labourer working on a hedge in 1806. When Fenton visited shortly afterwards, there was abundant evidence of bricks and hexagonal tiles of Roman character at the site and it was also possible for him to record in detail the oral evidence of witnesses to the characteristics of the bath which had been discovered. The site was again investigated in the 2003, when Dr Mark Merrony undertook a geophysical survey of the site, followed by limited excavation. This again confirmed the presence of apparently Roman remains. However, in 2010 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust carried out a second excavation, close to the area of the 2006 excavation (but to the opposite, western side of the field boundary). This dig found disappointingly little evidence of Roman or any activity. A geophysical survey carried out at the same time nevertheless revealed that there was a previously unidentified enclosure in the field to the southwest of the excavation. This enclosure appeared to be a probable Iron Age defended enclosure. The geophysical survey also revealed further potential features across the adjacent fields, but at present these remain uninvestigated and as yet unexplained.

NPRN: 400270*PRN:* 2384*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Fenton, R, 1811, A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

Merrony, M, 2004, Richard Fenton's 'Roman Villa' at Ford Revisited.

Schlee, D, 2010, Archaeological Investigations at Upper Newton 'Roman Villa',
Wolfscastle, Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

Notes:

1923**LORDSHIP WELL****Post Medieval****WELL**

SM9528026760 Open Countryside

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

It is said that a roadside well near Lordship Farm, to the west of Wolfscastle, was popular in the past due to the coolness of its water in summer. The water would be collected by children to be used for butter making in the summer months.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 10470*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown *Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1924**WOLFSCASTLE
FOUNTAIN****20th century****DRINKING FOUNTAIN**

SM9571026630 Wolfscastle

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

This village drinking fountain was erected in 1902 to commemorate the death of C.G.W.E. Edwardes of Sealyham by his widow. A commemorative inscription is mounted above the fountain, built into stone wall. Analysis of the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps suggests that there was a village spring or well at the site before the memorial drinking fountain was erected. An electric pump now ensures that the water continues to flow.

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

 Notes:

1925**WOLFSCASTLE PRIMARY SCHOOL** **19th century; 20th century** **SCHOOL**

SM9568626640 Wolfscastle

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

This village school was originally built to serve St Dogwell's parish as early as 1834, making it one of the earliest schools in Wales. It originally had wings for boys and girls, with the schoolmaster's house positioned centrally to separate them. The school remains open in 2011 and the original buildings have been incorporated into the larger, modern layout.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17670*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1926**IVY HOUSE STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SM9569426701 Wolfscastle

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

The Ivy House stone is a cross-inscribed stone, probably dating to the 7th to 9th century AD. The stone formerly stood at Ivy House, Wolfscastle, and was recorded there in 1912. In modern times the stone has been removed and reportedly deposited some 500 metres to the north of Wolfscastle in an unofficial roadside dump and is therefore now lost, but a photograph of it still exists in the Pembrokeshire Record Office.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 47485*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Shedding light on the Dark Ages

 Notes:

1927**WOLFSCASTLE****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SM9553926530 Open Countryside

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

Wolfscastle village may have begun to grow on the northern side of the Western Cleddau after the establishment of the Norman motte and bailey castle here in the 12th century. To the south of the river, there was a small settlement known as Gilbert's Ford or Gibbrick's Ford by the 14th century, which included a fulling mill.

We only begin to see maps of the area from the early 19th century onwards, and little can be said about life at Wolfscastle during earlier times. The appearance of Wolfscastle on these early maps is of a small village, occupying the high ground to the northwest of the medieval castle. To the southwest, across the Western Cleddau and on lower ground, was the smaller, detached hamlet of Ford, which stood on the site of Gibbrick's Ford. It is evident from the name of this part of the village that before a bridge was built across the Cleddau in post medieval times, travellers had to ford the river here.

By the 1820s a turnpike road had been constructed through the heart of Wolfscastle and Ford, increasing trade and traffic through the area. Wolfscastle was a post-town for the district by the 1830s, establishing it as the most prominent village in the area. In 1834, one of the earliest schools in Wales was built in the village, with wings for boys and girls. Late 19th century maps show Wolfscastle and Ford after over half a century of development. By the 1880s Ford had spread southwards from the river, but was only composed of a few scattered houses and farms, Penybont Independent Chapel and The Commercial Inn. Wolfscastle had grown further northwards along the main road and still had its school, as well as the impressive vicarage known as Alltyrafon at its southeastern edge.

During the 20th century, the biggest changes to the settlement have come in the form of improvements to the communications system. The main railway line arrived here in the early 20th century, and Wolfscastle had its own halt line between 1906 and 1964. There was also a major road improvement, which redirected the main road to run outside and east of the village, thereby taking traffic out of the village core. One consequence of this is that the medieval

 Notes:

castle, which must have been integral to the medieval settlement, is now rather cut off from the village. Given its position on this main road, Wolfscastle has continued to grow, with continuing new development around and within the village core.

NPRN: 409907

PRN: 11625

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Various

Management: Various

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1928**PENYBONT****19th century****CHAPEL****INDEPENDENT CHAPEL**

SM9565226389 Wolfscastle

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

Penybont chapel is an attractive building, prominent in the village landscape at Wolfscastle. The chapel was first built in 1807 and rebuilt in 1876 and 1907. It is said that the stone for the chapel was brought here from a Roman villa site which lies less than 700 metres to the west. There is a vestry building to the east of the chapel. There is no burial ground at the chapel, itself, the graveyard being located 250 metres to the east, on the other side of the A40 and Western Cleddau. Penybont remains open as a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 10969*PRN:* 17671*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1929**PENYBONT
INDEPENDENT CHAPEL
BURIAL GROUND****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9590826334 Wolfscastle

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

This burial ground was established during the 19th century for Penybont Independent Chapel. It lies 250 metres east of the chapel, across the Western Cleddau and modern A40 road.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 46494*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

1930**FORD BRIDGE****18th century****BRIDGE**

SM9569326433 Wolfscastle

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This attractive stone bridge spans the Western Cleddau river with three arches. It has a keystone datestone on its eastern face, dated 1793, and a boundary stone marking the division of Hayscastle and St Dogwell's parish in the centre of the east parapet.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 59992*Listed Building Number:* 26845*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Council*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1931**WOLFSCASTLE****Medieval****CASTLE**

SM9577326523 Wolfscastle

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This medieval motte and bailey castle probably dates to the 12th century. It is recorded as *Castrum Lupi* in the 13th century, which has been translated into English as Wolfscastle and into Welsh as *Castell y Blaidd* or *Casblaidd*. *Lupi* is thought to be a Norman or English personal name, however, not the Latin for wolf (*Canis Lupus*). The castle now survives as an earthwork, cut off from the adjacent village of Wolfscastle by the A40 road, but otherwise remarkably undisturbed. It is situated on top of a hill which has steep sides to the east and south. The motte stands up to 7 metres high, by 15 metres in diameter and is surrounded by a shallow ditch. The bailey enclosure lies to the south east of the motte and is grassy, level area measuring about 90 metres by 70 metres in area.

There is a footpath giving access to the castle from the east. An interpretive panel stood within the bailey when visited in 2011 but the panel frame was decaying and the base of the supporting posts beginning to rot quite badly.

NPRN: 305203*PRN:* 2402*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE254*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* The Castles that shaped Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1932**THE WOLFE INN****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9568426197 Wolfscastle

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

This pub was originally opened in the second half of the 19th century as the Commercial Inn. After the arrival of the railway in Wolfscastle at the start of the 20th century, the name was changed to the Commercial Hotel. By 1975 it had become "The Wolf", later "The Wolfe Inn". It remains open in 2011 and has a popular restaurant and provides accommodation.

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

 Notes:

1933**THE SEALYHAM ARMS****19th century****COACHING INN**

SM9570726575 Wolfscastle

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

The present Wolfscastle Country Hotel stands on the site of an earlier coaching inn known as the Sealyham Arms. By the middle of the 19th century the inn had been converted into a country house named Allt yr Afon by the Edwardes family of Sealyham. In 1906 it became Wolfscastle House, when another member of the Edwardes family took up residence. From 1976 it has been owned by the present proprietor of the Wolfscastle Country Hotel.

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

 Notes:

1934**WOLFS CASTLE HALT****20th century****RAILWAY HALT**

SM9576026220 Wolfscastle

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

This halt was opened on the Clarboston Road & Letterston Railway, a subsidiary line of the GWR in 1913. The railway itself had opened in 1906, connecting the main South Wales line with Fishguard. Wolfs Castle Halt closed in 1964. Although the platforms can still be seen here, the waiting shelters have been removed.

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

 Notes:

1935**PARC Y PWLL****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SM9754026800 Open Countryside

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

An apparent defended enclosure is shown here on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It appears to have been a univallate enclosure, possibly with its northern side left open or denuded. The area was overplanted by a coniferous forest by the mid-1970s. No archaeological investigation of the site has been made.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 5815*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1936**WEST FORD CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9474825602 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This circular enclosure measures about 50 metres in diameter and is defined by an earthwork rampart bank up to 1 metre high. There is a metre-high external ditch, with evidence of a low counterscarp bank around its outer edge. The entrance into the enclosure is through its eastern side. There are traces of undated internal divisions, but two possible Iron Age round houses have also been noted within the enclosure, to either side of the entrance. In the pasture field surrounding the enclosure, traces of a probable Iron Age field system can be seen on aerial photographs.

The Dyfed Archaeological-cal Trust record the field system as PRN 35754.

NPRN: 305217*PRN:* 2386*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE257*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1937**NANT Y COY****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9544025252 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This Iron Age site is located on the lower valley slope close to the southern banks of the Nant y Coy stream. The 10 metre high scarp above the stream protects the site on its northern side, with a single curving bank and external ditch defining the rest of the circuit of defences. The bank is now quite low, only 0.3 metres high and the ditch is infilled. The eastern side of the rampart is overlain by a modern hedged boundary bank which may well obscure the entrance. Overall the enclosure measures over 50 metres in diameter.

NPRN: 305202*PRN:* 2403*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE556*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1938**NANT Y COY MILL****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9562525274 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

Nant y Coy Mill is a former corn mill which now has visitor facilities. It is thought that there was a mill in the area as early as 1330, but no building is shown at the present mill site on the 1833 Ordnance Survey map. The 1841 census makes no mention of Nant y Coy mill or of a miller in Treffgarne parish. The farm called Clynfelin lies 1 kilometre to the west of Nant y Coy mill, and the "felin" name may suggest that the medieval mill was higher up the valley. During the early 1840s a miller named Evans Evans came to the area from the Llyn Peninsula and he was certainly working Nant y Coy Mill by the time of the 1851 census. A datestone initialled "J.E. 1844" on the mill building indicates that the mill was either built in that year, or possibly rebuilt on the foundations of an earlier mill. The mill went out of use by the mid-20th century, although the property continued as a working farm. In the late 20th century the buildings have been restored for use as a visitor attraction. There was a mill pond to the west, higher up the Nant y Coy valley, and water was brought to the wheel via a leat system.

NPRN: 40247*PRN:* 8919*Listed Building Number:* 26843*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1939**ST MARGARET'S
CHURCH, FORD****Post Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9581325809 Open Countryside

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

The tiny chapel-of-ease at St Margaret's, Ford was built in 1627 by Margaret Symmons of Martel, Puncheston, for her local tenants who otherwise had to travel a considerable distance to attend church. It was restored in the late 1700s by William Knox of Llanstinan.

NPRN: 12160*PRN:* 2411*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1940**ST MARGARET'S
CHURCHYARD, FORD****Post Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9579425802 Open Countryside

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

There is a small churchyard attached to Ford chapel-of-ease. A war memorial stands here.

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

 Notes:

1941**WOLFSCASTLE WAR
MEMORIAL****20th century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SM9579525810 Open Countryside

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

This memorial commemorates local war dead of the 20th century. It stands in the churchyard and is a grey granite obelisk.

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

Related Themes: Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire
Genealogy

 Notes:

1942**GREAT TREFFGARNE
ROCKS****Iron Age****HILLFORT**

SM9567025070 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

Great Treffgarne Rocks is a prominent rocky hill, the natural defensive properties of which were used in the Iron Age as the site of a strongly defended hillfort. Three sides of the fort are protected by the steep and rocky sides of the hill, but to the west the landscape is gentler and it is here that the remains of a strong outer rampart and ditch are seen, affording extra protection to the interior of the fort. The main defensive rampart and ditch enclosed a flat, oval area, which measures about 75 metres by 50 metres in area, to the west of the main rock outcrop. The original entrance into the enclosure seems to have been through a gap in the southern side of fort. Outside the entrance there appear to be slight earthworks which may be contemporary with the fort and represent further defensive outworks or a field system.

Full access is possible as this is Open Access land. The proximity of the site to the Nant y Coy Mill, where visitor facilities are available, makes this an attractive site to visit.

NPRN: 305200*PRN:* 2400*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE248*Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1943**GREAT TREFFGARNE
ROCKS****Prehistoric****SETTLEMENT**

SM9552125103 Open Countryside

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

This site consists of three circular foundations, thought to be prehistoric round huts, tightly grouped. The largest is 12.5 metres in diameter and the other two are 9 metres and 7 metres in diameter. They appear as hollows surrounded by stone foundations, but are obscured by bracken for part of the year. It is evident, from aerial photographic evidence, that at least two stone boundary banks run off this cluster of features, one to the north-northwest and the other to the east (in the direction of Great Treffgarne Rocks hillfort). It seems that this area has a prehistoric settlement and field system surviving under the bracken, possibly contemporary with the neighbouring Iron Age hillfort, but equally possibly dating to an earlier period.

NPRN: 305201*PRN:* 2401*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1944**LITTLE TREFFGARNE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9629825014 Open Countryside

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

The early history of Little Treffgarne has been documented by Major Francis Jones in a paper published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in 1961. It is said to have been the home of one Thomas ap Owain in medieval times, of the princely family of Deheubarth. It is thought that a monastic house was established here in the early 12th century, although it was soon abandoned in favour of Whitland, where the more famous abbey was developed. Richard Fenton noted that the lease on the property was held from the Precentor of St David's Cathedral in the early 19th century. The Edwardes family held the lease during the 18th century, but after the marriage of the male heir with the heiress of Sealyham in the 1770s, the family made Sealyham their chief residence. The apparent remains of the medieval house were still present in the late 19th century and were described by the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey in 1888 as a long, narrow building in a ruinous state, then used as a cattle shed. A large post medieval dwelling stands here and is now part of a working farm complex.

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:*

 Notes:

1945**LITTLE TREFFGARNE****Early Medieval?;
Medieval****MONASTERY**

SM9620025100 Open Countryside

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

A monastery is said to have been founded near Little Treffgarne in the mid-12th century. It was established in 1144 by Bishop Bernard of St Davids, but only survived for a few years before it was moved to Whitland in Carmarthenshire. Little else is known about the foundation. The 6th century ogam stone known as the Hogvitis Stone, now kept at St Dogwell's parish church, was found near Little Treffgarne farm and this has led to speculation that the 12th century monastery was in fact founded on the site of a pre-Norman monastery. There is no other evidence to prove this however.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 2405*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Related Themes: Shedding light on the Dark Ages
Religious Sites

 Notes:

1946**POLL CARN****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9522324494 Open Countryside

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

This is a possible defended enclosure, defined by what appears to be an intermittent, low stony bank to the east and south of the rock outcrop known as Poll Carn, which would itself have been incorporated into the defensive circuit. A second defensive rampart can be traced to the east, suggesting that there may have been a bivallate enclosure here. There has been some uncertainty as to whether these features are genuinely archaeological or not, but the most recent analysis by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (2006) suggests that this is indeed an Iron Age fortification. The inner enclosure appears to measure 80 metres north to south, by 50 metres east to west internally. Within this enclosure there appear to be areas which have been destoned, suggesting that they might be the sites of buildings erected when the fortification was occupied.

NPRN: 308795*PRN:* 2466*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1947**BRUNEL'S RAILWAY****19th century****RAILWAY**

SM9602124736 Open Countryside

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

At the heart of Treffgarne Gorge, to the eastern side of the Western Cleddau, there is a section of unfinished railway trackbed, which was constructed for I.K. Brunel's proposed South Wales Railway extension to Abermawr, near Fishguard. This work was undertaken in the late 1840s, but the project was finally abandoned in 1852 when Neyland was adopted as the terminus of Brunel's railway, rather than Abermawr. About 400 metres of trackbed now lies hidden in the woods, but the remains are especially valuable as they give a rare opportunity to see the strategy followed by the teams of navvies constructing the line.

Public footpath PP88/2/2 crosses the trackbed.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 42811*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1948**LITTLE TREFFGARNE
CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9608324844 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This small enclosure is now surrounded by woodland, although the interior of the site is clear of trees. It is defined by a single rampart and ditch, with the bank still up to 1 metre high. There is an entrance through the southeastern side. Overall the enclosure is about 30 metres in diameter.

Public footpath PP88/2/2 runs through the site.

NPRN: 305225*PRN:* 2463*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE249*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1949**LITTLE TREFFGARNE
WOOD CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9607924510 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This circular enclosure is now divided in half by a modern field boundary, with its eastern side in a pasture field and its western side in a wooded area. It measures about 60 metres in diameter, with a single bank and ditch, the entrance passing through its northern side. The bank is up to 1 metre high.

Public footpath PP88/1/1 runs through the site.

NPRN: 305224*PRN:* 2462*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE250*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1950**TREFFGARNE GORGE****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9606024310 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This defended enclosure lies in woodland on the eastern side of the Treffgarne Gorge. It has recently been described as being circular in plan, the interior measuring 25 metres north to south, by 20 metres east to west. A single rampart bank, up to 1 metre high, with an external ditch, defines the enclosure, with an entrance in the south side. The bank does not continue around the whole circuit of the site, as the defences on the western side are formed simply by the ditch, with a counterscarp bank to its western, downslope side, and the top of the natural scarp rising above the ditch to the east effectively acting as a bank.

Scheduled in 2010 it appears, SAM Number not yet in HER or NMR. Public footpath PP88/1/1 runs through the site.

NPRN: 410606*PRN:* 35821*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* Unknown*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1951**TREFGARN MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9762524632 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial
 Destruction*Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

This former mill site is shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and 1833 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map, apparently as a working mill. On both maps, the mill leat is depicted running to the mill from the north, and the property is named as Trefgarn Mill. The 1889 Ordnance Survey map also names the site as Trefgarn Mill, but by this time it appears to have ceased working as a corn mill, possibly due to the creation or restoration of Nant y Coy Mill, 2km to the west-northwest, during the 1840s, or due to its proximity to Spittal Mill some 600 metres to the south-southwest. On modern maps the property is named as Upper Mill, but by the 21st century it had been abandoned and fallen into ruin.

Public footpath PP88/23/1 runs just to the west of the site.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17728*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1952**TREFFGARNE HALL****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9514723547 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This 19th century country house was the residence of the Evans family. It was built in 1824 for David Evans, on land his owned by his family. No building is shown here on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, therefore it seems that the Hall was built on a greenfield site. . John Evans of Treffgarne Hall was an active Baptist during the 19th century and helped found a number of chapels in the county. The house was used as a country hotel during the late 20th century, but had reverted to being a private residence by the 21st century. It is a fine example of a late Georgian country house and elements of its formal gardens and estate landscape survive around it.

NPRN: 30326*PRN:* 7241*Listed Building Number:* 12015*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1953**ST MICHAEL'S PARISH
CHURCH, TREFFGARNE****19th century****CHURCH**

SM9568923690 Treffgarne

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

This small parish church has medieval origins and was mentioned in the Taxatio list of 1291. The church was rebuilt during the 19th century. It stands in a small, rectangular churchyard and remains open as a place of worship in 2011. A small, corrugated iron church hall stands to the west, on the opposite side of the road, but appears to have fallen out of use.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4582*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

1954**ST MICHAEL'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD,
TREFFGARNE****Post Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9569723679 Treffgarne

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

A small, rectangular churchyard surrounds St Michael's church. It has several yew trees, and many interesting gravestones and memorials.

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

 Notes:

1955**TREFFGARNE QUARRY****20th century****QUARRY**

SM9587123991 Open Countryside

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

This 20th century quarry was a major source of hard andesite, an igneous rock, which was used for roadstone. The site was owned by the Evans family of Treffgarne Hall and there were minor quarry workings here from the early 20th century onwards. The main quarry was in full production by the 1950s and had its own crushing mills and railway branch line to facilitate the processing and transport of the quarried stone. Quarrying ended in the 1960s and the site was flooded, creating a lake. Later in the 1970s the lake was purchased by Sealyham Activity Centre and used for canoeing courses.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17714*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1956**GREAT TREFFGARNE
WOOD CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9588023988 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:*

No Access

Visitor Potential: None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This Iron Age enclosure was noted in the late 19th and early 20th century but never mapped by the Ordnance Survey. By the mid-20th century it had been destroyed by quarrying activity at Treffgarne Quarry and therefore little is known about its characteristics. It was said to have been circular in plan and surrounded by a wide ditch.

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

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1957**BIG CLINES****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SM9544923148 Open Countryside

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

This is a possible Iron Age enclosure, which had been recognised by the 20th century and was included in the RCAHM's Pembrokeshire Inventory in 1925. Based on mid-20th century aerial photographs it was thought to measure about 100 metres northeast to southwest, by 55 metres, with an entrance in its northwest side. There is now little evidence of the site in the field and there is some doubt as to whether it genuinely is a defended enclosure.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4585*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1958**UPPER FURZEY****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SM9582923248 Open Countryside

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

This rectangular enclosure is found in a pasture field to the east of the minor road that leads into Treffgarne village from the A40. The enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and measures approximately 50 metres east to west, by 35 metres north to south.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4584*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1959**TREFFGARNE LODGE****19th century****LODGE**

SM9589923055 Treffgarne

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

An attractive, stone-built lodge which was positioned at the entrance of the carriage drive that originally led to Treffgarne Hall. After a period of dereliction, it has been restored in the early 21st century.

NPRN: 30325*PRN:* 17712*Listed Building Number:* 13070*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1960**PANT LLADRON****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9599623334 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This Iron Age site is now obscured in a small woodland. It is nevertheless well-preserved and measures nearly 50 metres north to south, by 40 metres east to west. It has a single rampart bank, which still stands over 1 metre high, surrounded by an external ditch which is as much as 1.5 metres deep. A slight counterscarp bank is visible around the ditch. The entrance is in the southern side of the enclosure.

NPRN: 305221*PRN:* 2465*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE247*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1961**HAZEL GROVE NORTH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9638223575 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This small Iron Age enclosure sits at the top of the eastern side of Treffgarne Gorge, now largely hidden in woodland, although the very eastern edge of the enclosure lies within the garden area of Hazel Grove house. The enclosure measures nearly 50 metres in diameter overall and is defined by a single rampart bank and external ditch. The bank is up to 1 metre high and the ditch is now only about 0.3 metres deep.

Public footpath PP88/1/2 runs just to the west of the site.

NPRN: 305223*PRN:* 2467*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE251*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1962**HAZEL GROVE SOUTH****Iron Age****PROMONTORY FORT**

SM9644623483 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This Iron Age fort occupies an inland promontory overlooking the confluence of the Western Cleddau and Spittal Brook, although it is now thickly cloaked in deciduous woodland and there are no views from the site. The enclosure is rectilinear in shape, measuring about 90 metres southeast to northwest, by 50 metres east to west. The south and west sides are protected by the steep slopes which descend into Treffgarne Gorge, whilst the north and east sides are protected by a more substantial earthwork rampart and external ditch. This bank still stands nearly 2 metres high and the ditch is up to 2 metres deep in places. Within the rectilinear enclosure, a curving bank divides the interior into two parts. It is possible that this bank represents the original rampart of a circular fortification which has been extended to the southeast to create the more rectilinear form now seen. The entrance into the enclosure passes through the rampart on its northeastern side.

Public footpath PP88/1/2 runs just to the west of the site.

NPRN: 15534*PRN:* 2468*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE252*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

1963**BRUNEL'S RAILWAY****19th century****RAILWAY**

SM9638623501 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* High

At the southern end of Treffgarne Gorge, to the eastern side of the Western Cleddau, there is a short section of unfinished railway trackbed, which was constructed for I.K. Brunel's proposed South Wales Railway extension to Abermawr, near Fishguard. This work was undertaken in the late 1840s, but the project was finally abandoned in 1852 when Neyland was adopted as the terminus of Brunel's railway, rather than Abermawr. About 150 metres of trackbed now lies hidden here in the woods, but the remains are especially valuable as they give a rare opportunity to see the strategy followed by the teams of navvies constructing the line.

Public footpath PP88/1/2 runs across the line of the trackbed.

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

 Notes:

1964**BRUNEL'S RAILWAY****19th century****RAILWAY**

SM9626623696 Open Countryside

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

At the southern end of Treffgarne Gorge, to the eastern side of the Western Cleddau, there is a short section of unfinished railway trackbed, which was constructed for I.K. Brunel's proposed South Wales Railway extension to Abermawr, near Fishguard. The trackbed runs northwest from an excavated pit which may also have been associated with the railway project. This work was undertaken in the late 1840s, but the project was finally abandoned in 1852 when Neyland was adopted as the terminus of Brunel's railway, rather than Abermawr. About 150 metres of trackbed now lies hidden here in the woods, but the remains are especially valuable as they give a rare opportunity to see the strategy followed by the teams of navvies constructing the line.

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

 Notes:

9. WOLFSCASTLE CULTURAL GAZETTEER

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

Notes:

10154

SEALYHAM TERRIER

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9657028010

19th century

The Sealyham Terrier was first bred at Sealyham by Captian John Owen Tucker-Edwardes, during the second half of the 19th century. Captain Edwardes was an eccentric figure, who spent much of his later life hunting in the woods around Sealyham. He dedicated many years to developing the ultimate hunting dog, and the Sealyham terrier is a cross between a variety of terrier breeds and Welsh corgis. The breed was recognised by the Kennel Club in 1911, 20 years after the death of its creator.

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

Notes:

10157

JOSEPH HARRIES (GOMER)

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9694327606

18th century; 19th century

Joseph Harries was born in the parish of St Dogwell's (Llantyddewi in Welsh) in 1773. He was baptized at Llangloffan Baptist church in 1792-3 and began preaching in 1795, inspired by a religious revival in the Puncteston district in that year. Harries published collections of hymns in 1793 and 1796 and went on to publish religious tracts and books, under the bardic name of Gomer, after he moved to Swansea in 1801, where he was minister at Back Street Chapel. He kept his own bookshop as well as a day school, but is most remembered for his work as a publisher. He founded and published a number of Welsh-language religious journals, including the highly successful "Seren Gomer". For this he has long been acknowledged as the Father of the Welsh Newspaper. He died in 1825 in Swansea.

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

Notes:

10161

SARAH EVANS - THE TREFFGARNE
SOOTHSAYER

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SM9462023610

18th century

Sarah Evans of Penyfeidr, Treffgarne was a soothsayer and in 1770 had a vision. She saw a fast moving line of wagons pulled by a wagon belching smoke passing through Treffgarne Gorge. The story was still remembered in 1906 when the first steam locomotive passed through the gorge on its way to Fishguard, 136 years after Sarah Evans' strange vision.

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

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:*

Notes:

10. WOLFSCASTLE NATURAL GAZETTEER

30089

GREAT TREFFGARNE MOUNTAIN

COMMON LAND

SM9541024940

A block of common land measuring a maximum of 510 metres north to south by 630m. A further, small block of common land, lies 670 metres to the west. It measures a maximum of 160 metres north to south by 130 metres.

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

Notes:

30096

SEALYHAM WOODS

WOODLAND

SM9625027660

Sealyham Woods was historically part of the Sealyham estate and is now owned by the Sealyham Activity Centre, which is based in Sealyham mansion. There is a public access by footpath through the woods.

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: High

Accessibility: Visible from road/path

Ownership: Sealyham Activity Centre

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes: