

Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part D Mynachlogddu Community Audit



For: PLANED

February
2012



Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part D Mynachlog-Ddu Community Audit

By

Jenny Hall, MifA & Paul Sambrook, MifA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/211

For: PLANED

February 2012



Cover photograph: Gors Fawr Stone Circle, April 2011

Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Mynachlogddu Community

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2011/211

DYDDIAD 22^{ain} Chwefror 2012

DATE 22nd February 2012

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

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

JENNY HALL MifA

Jenny Hall

PAUL SAMBROOK MifA

Paul Sambrook

DYDDIAD

DATE

22/02/2012

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

CONTENTS

1. Community Overview	1
2. Natural Heritage	3
<i>Designated Areas and Attractions</i>	
3. Heritage (Archaeology, History and Culture)	6
<i>Heritage Overview</i>	6
<i>Designated Heritage Sites and Areas</i>	13
<i>List of Sites by Period</i>	14
<i>Cultural Sites</i>	17
4. Interpretation	19
5. Tourism Related Commerce	22
6. Observations	24
7. Mynachlogddu Heritage Gazetteer Index	26
8. Mynachlogddu Heritage Gazetteer	30
9. Mynachlogddu Culture Gazetteer	113
10. Mynachlogddu Natural Attractions Gazetteer	121

MYNACHLOGDDU COMMUNITY

1. OVERVIEW

Mynachlogddu is a large, inland community, covering an area of nearly 34km². It is situated in north Pembrokeshire, on the southern flank of the Preseli hills.

The community has been created by combining the historical ecclesiastical parishes of Mynachlogddu and Llangolman into a single unit.

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

1.1 Geology and Landscape

The southern part of Mynachlogddu community, around Llangolman, is a relatively low-lying area, underlain by mudstones and slates of Ordovician age, which are over 450 million years old, with some later dolerite intrusions. These Ordovician beds continue northwards onto the southern flanks of the Preseli hills around Mynachlogddu, but are increasingly masked by glacial and periglacial deposits. On the higher ground of the Preseli hills, at the northern edge of the community, the dolerite outcrops become more apparent and form dramatic outcrops and tors across the mountain landscape, most notably on Carn Menyn.

The highest point in the community is found at its northwestern corner, on the southern side of Foel Feddau, at a little over 420 metres above sea level. The landscape falls away quickly southwards from the Preseli hills to a little over 200 metres above sea level onto a dissected, undulating plateau and then gradually descends to about 60 metres above sea level at the southern tip of the community near Rhydwylym. The Eastern Cleddau, Cleddau Ddu in Welsh, forms much of the eastern boundary of the community. The river valleys within this area often have steep, wooded sides, whilst the intervening ridges tend to be flat-topped and characterised by improved pasture in well-maintained, hedgerowed fields. A large area of marginal land and open common land is found in the northern part of the community on the main Preseli upland block and outlying hills such as Foel Dyrch.

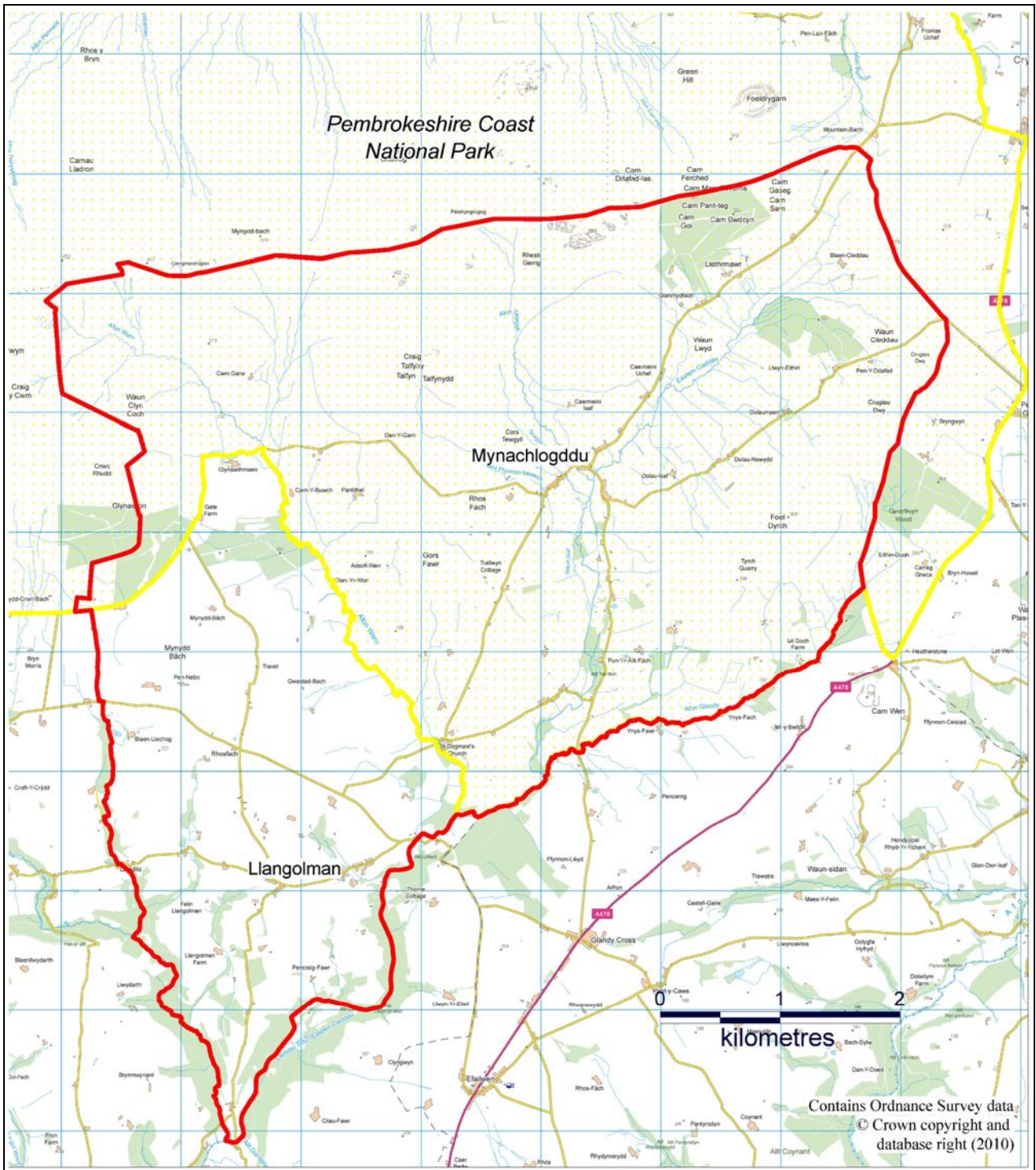


Figure 1: Mynachlogddu Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designated Areas and Attractions)

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

Although much of the community has been modified by human activity and is managed as productive farmland, a considerable proportion of the landscape is still unimproved common land. This includes a significant part of the southern flank of the Preseli mountains, around Carn Menyn, and detached commons such as Gors Fawr and Foel Dyrch, which lie to the south of the main mountain block. These areas of common land are protected by their designations as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas of Conservation.

There is very little deciduous woodland found here, with only small strips of wood around the southern boundary of the community designated as Ancient and Semi Natural Woodlands. These woodlands are privately owned and little access is possible.

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

Mynachlogddu (Natural Attractions)

COMMON LAND

30072	LLANGOLMAN COMMON	SN1196027530
30073	RHOSFACH COMMON	SN1140528062
30075	WERN COMMON	SN1229029490
30076	GORS FAWR COMMON	SN1312029560
30077	FOEL DYRCH	SN1601030220

PICNIC AREA

30074	MYNACHLOGDDU	SN1447530499
-------	--------------	--------------

Mynachlogddu (Natural Designations)

Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland

50085	NOBLE COURT	SN1089026440
-------	-------------	--------------

Site of Special Scientific Interest

50124	GWEUNYDD BLAENCLEDDAU	SN1560031300
-------	-----------------------	--------------

Special Area of Conservation

50123	GWEUNYDD BLAENCLEDDAU	SN1599032050
-------	-----------------------	--------------

Maenclochog;Mynachlogddu

Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland

50086	LLANDILO	SN1061026840
50087	LLWYDARTH	SN1078026020

Eglwysrwrw;Cwm Gwaun;Mynachlogddu

Site of Special Scientific Interest

50008	MYNYDD PRESELI	SN1160033100
-------	----------------	--------------

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

Site of Special Scientific Interest

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

Various;Cwm Gwaun;Mynachlogddu

Special Area of Conservation

50009	PRESELI	SN1120033200
-------	---------	--------------

Cwm Gwaun;Mynachlogddu;New Moat;Maenclochog;Llandysilio; Clunderwen;Puncheston; Letterston;Hayscastle;Wolfscastle;Camrose; Nolton and Roch;Rudbaxton;Spittal;Ambleston

Special Area of Conservation

50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
-------	--------------------------------	--------------

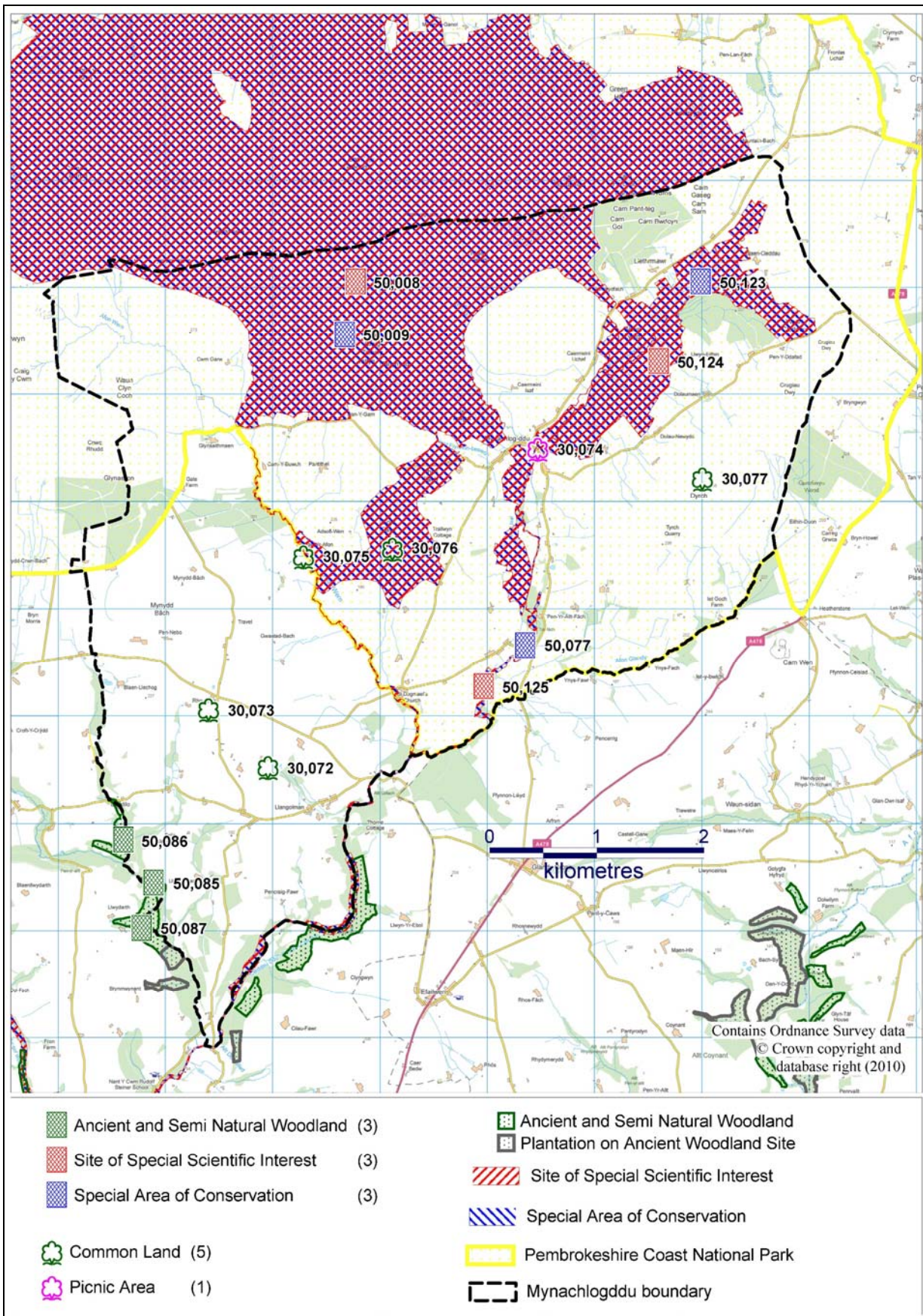


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Mynachlogddu Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)

3.1 Heritage Overview

Neolithic Period (4000BC – 2,200BC)

The Neolithic was the period during which the first settled, agricultural communities were established in Wales. It is clear that there was a considerable level of activity in north Pembrokeshire during this period, chiefly through the survival of a number of fine chambered tombs or cromlechs across the district, including well-preserved examples such as Pentre Ifan and Carreg Coetan near Newport.

Mynachlogddu has a unique connection to the archaeology of the Neolithic period, although this connection has long been unproven and often debated. For most of the 20th century it has been thought that the bluestone monoliths which formed the oldest, inner ring of stones at Stonehenge was composed of slabs which had originated at Carn Menyn (1708). This connection has been celebrated a number of times, including in 1989 when a new bluestone slab was taken from Carn Menyn for erection at the visitor centre at Stonehenge, matched by the erection of another Carn Menyn slab close to the road across the common to the west of Mynachlogddu village. There has also been persistent speculation that rhyolitic stone quarried by Neolithic peoples around Carn Menyn was used to make stone axe-heads and traded around the country. This has culminated in recent survey and archaeological excavation at Carn Menyn, carried out by the SPACES project (Darvill & Wainwright), which claimed to have discovered Neolithic features showing that the area above the outcrop was a ceremonial or sacred landscape and also suggesting that there was evidence of Neolithic quarrying for stone, both to construct Stonehenge and for the production of stone axes. SPACES also suggested, in 2011, that a Bronze Age cairn to the west of Carn Menyn might be the burial place of the builder of Stonehenge (*Digging for Britain – Television Series*).

Modern petrological studies have now shown that neither the supposed associations linking Carn Menyn with Neolithic Stonehenge or with axe production can be sustained (Ixer, 2006, 104). In 2011, geologists announced that a close study of the composition of the bluestones at Stonehenge links most of them to a rock outcrop near Pont Saeson, Brynberian (Ixer, R & Bevins, R, 2011). Other recent petrological studies have shown that there are other sources from the remaining bluestones at Stonehenge. None appear to match the composition of the outcrops around Carn Menyn.

These recent discoveries inevitably have an effect on the parallel debate as to whether the bluestones at Stonehenge were transported there by glacial action during the last Ice Age, or by human action during the Neolithic period. Arguably, the latter argument is much weakened by the fact that multiple sources can be identified for the Stonehenge bluestones, and that the source for most of the stones lies to the north of the Preselis. This debate will undoubtedly continue for some time.

Clearly there will be some further reassessment and debate of the Neolithic period in north Pembrokeshire, but the petrological studies now seem to have deprived Mynachlogddu of its cherished connection to one of the most important World Heritage sites in Europe.

There is at least one site within the community which appears to be of Neolithic date. This is a much-damaged chambered tomb or cromlech at Mountain (1712), which lies close to the source of the Cleddau Ddu river. It remains to be seen whether any of the features excavated on Carn Menyn by Darvill and Wainwright are in fact Neolithic. There is still much archaeological survey and study required to enable us to properly understand the wealth of archaeological remains which are

encountered across the open commons within the community and it is quite possible that more Neolithic sites wait to be identified.

Bronze Age Period (2,200BC – 700BC)

Mynachlogddu is perhaps most notable for the wealth of important Bronze Age monuments found within its boundary. All of the Bronze Age sites are funerary and ritual monuments. Here, as across the region, there is currently fairly scant evidence for Bronze Age settlement. Past archaeological excavations have shown that some Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire have their origins in the Bronze Age, but there is at present no excavated evidence from Mynachlogddu to indicate whether this was the case locally.

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

The list of Bronze Age sites in Mynachlogddu is impressive indeed. These sites are all protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, reflecting their great significance.

Amongst the most remarkable finds is the monument complex at Parc Maen (1658), which was excavated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in the early 1980s. Two standing stones and a round barrow were noted and an intact funerary urn was discovered during the excavations. Another fine cairn is found on Carn Menyn (1705). There are Bronze Age standing stones at Maen y Parc (1662) and Foel Dyrch (1674) and several stone pairs, at Cerrig Meibion Arthur (1684), Waun Lwyd (1704) and Rhos Fach (1666) and Gors Fawr (1691). Also at Gors Fawr is one of the best preserved stone circles (1692) in Wales.

It is important to note that standing stones and stone pairs would have been erected as markers for groups of pits where cremation burials have been interred and therefore the archaeological interest associated with standing stones is not restricted to the stones alone.

Iron Age Period (700BC – AD70)

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.

Despite the presence of a significant group of Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures in neighbouring communities, such as Crymych and Maenclochog, there is only one known example of a defended enclosure within Mynachlogddu community, the Pencraig Camp (1641). This well-preserved site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Roman Period AD70 – AD410

The Roman conquest of Wales in AD70 brought the prehistoric era to an end and instigated many important changes to society, some of which resonate to the present day. Pembrokeshire has many tantalising clues demonstrating that the Roman influence on the region was significant, but even

today the full extent of Roman activity is not clear. It is now evident that the Roman road network extended to the west of the regional Roman capital of Moridunum (Carmarthen) but its course has only been identified with certainty as far as Llawhaden, with other intermittent sections apparently visible from the air westwards to Haverfordwest. The relationship between this road and communities further north in the direction of the Preseli hills is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the local economy must have been significant.

There are no known archaeological sites or artefact finds of Roman date from Mynachlogddu community. However, excavations on Iron Age settlement sites across Pembrokeshire have shown in the past that Roman artefacts such as coinage and pottery were being used by the native population before, during and after the conquest. One example of this, just beyond the northern boundary of Mynachlogddu, is Foel Drygarn hillfort, near Crymych.

A major change which is known to have occurred soon after the conquest was the abandonment of the traditional Iron Age hillforts, which were presumably either not allowed to be maintained as fortifications or simply no longer required. Instead, the native population appear to have moved out of the forts and into smaller farmsteads or settlements, which were often enclosed and protected by earthwork banks. It is therefore quite possible that some of the defended enclosures in Mynachlogddu and neighbouring communities were also occupied within the Roman period. Only future archaeological excavation can demonstrate the effects of Roman civilisation on this district.

Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)

The Early Medieval period covers almost 700 years, from the end of Roman rule up to the Norman conquest. It is a period which was heavily influenced by the effects of Roman civilisation and administration. 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 in AD410. 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.

There are no sites in Mynachlogddu community which can be ascribed to the Early Medieval period with any certainty. It seems probable that there was settlement in the area throughout the period, and a likelihood that a Christian church would have served the population well before the arrival of the Norman conqueror. The fact that early Christian inscribed stones have been found in neighbouring Llandeilo Llwydiarth and Llandysilio communities suggests that there must have been a settled and organised society in the wider district.

In Welsh tradition, the early medieval period is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints.” A number of “Celtic”, pre-Norman saints are commemorated locally, such as at Ffynnon Samson (1639), a supposed holy well. Two local parish churches, St Colman’s (1643) and St. Dogmael’s (1687) also both commemorate pre-11th century saints, whilst the long lost Capel Cawey (1702) is said to be dedicated to St. Cewydd, who is thought to be another early saint. These names may however reflect activity during the medieval period, when Mynachlogddu was a grange of St. Dogmael’s abbey.

Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

The history of Mynachlogddu comes into focus a little clearer during the medieval period, after the Anglo-Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire in the late 11th and early 12th century. There is a single medieval fortification recorded in the community, Castell Blaenllechog (1656), which represents the early conquest period. It is possible that this ringwork castle was built as one of a long chain of forts and castles built across central Pembrokeshire to protect the southern, more Anglicised area from possible raids and attacks from areas under Welsh control to the north and east. Nothing is

known of its history, but it is of a type of earth and timber castle which would have been used during the period between the late-11th and early 13th centuries.

One of the most significant themes relating to the medieval period in the area was the award of an upland estate to St Dogmael's Abbey sometime after the abbey was founded by Robert fitz Martin around AD1113-1115. This grange included upland grazing land on the Preseli mountains and may have been roughly commensurate with the later parish of Mynachlogddu. It was known as "Nigra Grangia" (1689) or the "Black Grange." The Welsh version of the name is of course "Mynachlog Ddu" or the "Black Monastery", although there is no evidence that there was ever a religious house here, merely the grange, its farms and at least one chapel-of-ease, recorded as *Capella Nigra Grangia* in 1291.

There has been some confusion about the location of the medieval chapel of ease. There are traditions surrounding at least two early chapels within the parish of Mynachlogddu, namely Capel Cawey (1702) and Capel St. Silin or St. Giles Chapel (1679), which could both be contenders as the grange chapel. It seems likely that the former was near the modern farm of Fferm y Capel, at the eastern side of the community, whilst the latter was in the area of Cwm Garw, to the northwest. The evidence of the Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen of Henllys seems to leave no doubt, however, that the monastic grange chapel was located at the site of the present St. Dogmael's parish church, Mynachlogddu (1687). In his *Second Book of the Description of Pembrokeshire* (B.G. Charles, 1948), he records the following information;

"in tymes past yt was acompted parte of Saint Dogmells parishe althoughe it be v or vi myles distant from any parte of that parishe & as yt should seame at the first built there a chappell for their parishioners ease did christen & burye in the parishes adioyninge untyll of late yeres within the memorye of men now lyvinge a churchyard & fontstone was added & those & the chappell halowed & consecrated by the bushopps suffragan & ever sythence have Christeninges & buryall and jura perochialia as in a parishe Church..."

St. Dogmael's chapel of ease evidently became the parish church for Mynachlogddu in the 16th century, after the dissolution of the Abbey of St Dogmael's. The community also has a second parish church, of course, that of St. Colman's, in the parish of Llangolman (1643). This church was in existence during medieval times, but the medieval church was demolished and replaced by a new building in the 19th century.

Other medieval sites are suspected in the community. Some farmsteads undoubtedly have medieval origins, particularly those which appear to be named in early records of the properties of the monastic grange. For example, Tre'rap (now known as Cwm Garw) is probably the *Tref yr Abad* (Abbot's Farm) of medieval times. Nearby is Cwm Cerwyn (1678), which is known to have been a farm on the monastic grange during the 14th century. Cwm Cerwyn is also referred to in the medieval tale of *Culhwch and Olwen*, as one of the locations where the Twrch Trwyth is cornered and fought by King Arthur and his men, suggesting that the valley was already known to the people of southwest Wales before the 14th century.

Across the open commons of the Preseli mountain are the scattered and fragmentary ruins of numerous huts and houses, many of which are likely to have been occupied during medieval times by the herdsmen who tended cattle on the hill pastures throughout the summer grazing season. Examples of these lie unrecorded across Talmynydd, but a few have been recorded, such as a probable medieval long hut at Carn Menyn (1706), and enclosure at Carn Gyfrwy (1711) and deserted settlement sites at Meini Hirion (1650) and Carn Meini Isaf (1699).

Post Medieval & Modern Period (1536 – present day)

Estates and landownership

Rural Pembrokeshire saw increasing changes to its economy and society after the reforms of the Tudor period. Medieval Pembrokeshire had been largely controlled by the crown, marcher lords and church authorities, but by the 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. When St. Dogmael's Abbey was closed in the 1530s, its granges were all sold into private ownership. The grange of Mynachlogddu was purchased by one John Vaughan of Narberth, whilst its mother abbey was granted to the Stedman family.

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. In a remote area such as Mynachlogddu and Llangolman, where a large proportion of the landscape was moorland or poor agricultural land, especially before the land improvement movement of the late 18th and early 19th century, there have historically been no dwellings to compare with the mansions of the lowlands either side of the Preseli mountains and no great estate has had its focus within the community. Much of the land here was owned by landlords from outside the district. Some local farmsteads of note did develop into significant holdings, and became the homes of cadet branches of minor gentry families. The Griffiths family resided at Llangolman Farm (1642) for nearly 300 years. Plas y Meibion (1655) was a home to the Gwynne family from the mid-18th century and developed its own small estate of local farms, including Pont Hywel Mill. Dolemaen (1720) also had its own small estate of 9 farms, by the time it was sold in 1907. The name of Pentre Ithel would suggest that its origins lie in a medieval homestead, but like farms such as Glynsaithmaen (1716) it became the home of an independent-minded, yeoman farmer by the 18th century. Such farmsteads are associated with nonconformist and political radicalism by this time, as the issues of the wider world began to trickle into local consciousness.

It was in the interests of the private estates to ensure that the land they owned was well-farmed by their tenant farmers and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries there were gradual improvements in agriculture and an expansion of the land under the plough. Rising populations in the post medieval period made it necessary to produce more food. It was during this period that the pattern of enclosed fields was laid down in the Pembrokeshire countryside.

By the 19th century, further population increases put more pressure on the land and much of the surviving common or waste land was also enclosed and improved in order to increase the area of productive farmland; in general this too was carried out by the private estates. The rising population also needed homes and more and more cottages appeared amongst the fields and along country lanes and roads, particularly on the lands newly enclosed from the commons, such as around the margins of the Preseli hills.

Nonconformism

Following the Civil War of the 1640s, and the period of Commonwealth government and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, significant changes took place in terms of religious practice and affiliation in rural Wales. Dissenting Protestants, such as Independents, Presbyterians and Baptists were able to practice their religion more freely for over a decade, but the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 saw limitations placed on worship and a period of persecution of dissenters followed.

The roots of nonconformism in Mynachlogddu community extend back to this troubled period. There are indications that an early Baptist congregation existed in the area in the late 17th or early 18th centuries, under the influence of the historic Baptist church at Rhydwylym, which had been established in neighbouring Clunderwen community during the 1660s. It seems that Cwm Garw

was one of the farms where they met and a farm building known as Capel Bach which once stood on the farm may have been associated with this group. Ultimately, the Baptists founded Bethel chapel (1667) in Mynachlogddu in 1794 and the original building here now serves as the chapel vestry, having been replaced by the present chapel in 1877.

The Congregationalist or Independent denomination has also had a strong presence within the community and theirs was the first purpose-built chapel to appear in the community. Their first chapel was built as early as 1714, and the ruins of the “Hen Dy Cwrdd” (1586) are found to the north of Llandeilo Llwydiarth. In 1790 the congregation there divided and established two new chapels; Hen Gapel, Maenclochog and Capel Llandeilo (1648).

Industry

Mynachlogddu has a number of relatively minor slate quarries which were mostly worked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They form part of a wider group of quarries which extend into neighbouring Maenclochog community where more celebrated workings such as the Rosebush quarries are found. The most significant of the Mynachlogddu quarries include workings such as the Whitland Abbey Quarries (1645) which were active from the 1860s until the 1890s; Lily Quarry (1640), which produced green-blue roofing slates and slate slabs; Upper Tyrch Quarry (1703), which worked until the late 1930s and also the Cnwc y Derin Quarry (1646) which was still producing small amounts of slate for decorative purposes at the end of the 20th century.

The disused Cwmisaf Woollen Factory (1686) and two former corn mills at Pont Hywel Mill (1654) and Felin Dyrch (1695) are the only other industrial sites within this largely rural community, each of which made ample use of water power to drive the machinery that once made them key components of the local economy. Pont Hywel has been used as a workshop producing slate products during the late 20th and early 21st centuries, carrying on a local industrial tradition into a new century.

The Rebecca Riots

Mynachlogddu is closely associated with the early history of the Rebecca Riots, which affected southwest Wales during the period 1839-1844. The disturbances were chiefly caused by public anger at the behaviour of the Turnpike Trusts, which had begun to improve the public road network by levying tolls for the use of the new roadways. The appearance of many toll gates and toll houses along the road network meant that simple journeys could cost more than most rural people of the time could easily afford and their anger boiled over in 1839, with a dramatic and damaging attack on the Efailwen tollgate, which was smashed by a crowd of angry local farmers, many dressed in women’s clothing and with their faces blackened as a disguise. This dramatic event had been planned shortly beforehand by a group of local farmers meeting at Glynsaithmaen Farm. A local man, Thomas Rees of Carnabwth (known as Twm Carnabwth) was chosen to lead the protest, and did so in the role of “Rebecca,” mounted on a white horse and disguised in women’s clothing. The men he led were similarly dressed and became known as *Merched ‘Beca* or “Rebecca’s Daughters.”

The incident at Efailwen was the first time that “Rebecca” and her “daughters” appeared, apparently inspired by a biblical quote, from Genesis 24:60 - 'And they blessed Rebekah and said unto her, Thou art our sister, be thou the mother of thousands of millions, and let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them'. As the first “Rebecca”, Twm Carnabwth has become a legendary figure in recent Welsh history. He was born locally and lived for much of his life at Carnabwth, a small cottage near Glynsaithmaen. An enduring part of the story is that Twm lived to a good old age, as a respected member of the congregation at Bethel Baptist Chapel, Mynachlogddu, and that he died whilst picking cabbage in his garden. His grave at Bethel is one of the simplest and most evocative monuments to the history of the Rebecca Riots, which ultimately forced changes in the law to alleviate the hardships imposed on the populace by the onerous turnpike tolls.

Battle of the Preselis

The tradition of public protest in the area was revived in the mid-20th century, a century after the Rebecca Riots. During the Second World War the Preseli mountains were taken over by the military as a training range. In the run-up to D-Day, there were American units stationed here and there is some evidence (Hefin Parri-Roberts, pers. comm.) that artillery batteries on Foel Dyrch would shell targets (including abandoned houses) on the main Preseli range. On one notable occasion the firing continued on a Sunday, whilst worshippers had gathered in Bethel chapel. At the end of the war, the British Army sought to retain the Preselis as a permanent military training ground. Local opinion was firmly opposed to this possibility and a campaign to resist these plans was quickly organised, led by prominent nonconformist figures such as the Revs. Parry-Roberts (Bethel) and Joseph James (Pisgah, Llandysilio), and supported by the poet Waldo Williams. The campaign has gone down in local folklore as a terrific “David and Goliath” struggle, in which the local community eventually came out on top. In 1948 the War Office withdrew its plans and the Preselis reverted to its traditional usage of upland grazing for the farms of the district.

3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are currently only 6 sites with Listed Building status in Mynachlogddu community. The most significant of these include St. Dogmael's parish church, which retains parts of the medieval church in the fabric of the present building. Listed buildings of a later date include a group of 19th century buildings at Rhosfach House, which include a former shop, post office and smithy (1657), the attractive Bethel Baptist chapel (1667) and its adjacent vestry, which was the original chapel and later used as a schoolroom (1669).

There are also 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These include prehistoric monuments of great quality. The earliest of these is a damaged Neolithic chambered tomb at Mountain (1712), but there are several important Bronze Age sites, such as the monument complex at Parc Maen, where an intact funerary urn was excavated in the early 1980s (1658), in a landscape which includes a two standing stones and a round barrow. A funerary cairn of the same period is also found on Carn Menyn (1705). Bronze Age standing stones are also recorded at Maen y Parc (1662) and Foel Dyrch (1674).

There are several Bronze Age stone pairs, with examples known at Cerrig Meibion Arthur (1684) on the open Preseli commons, Waun Lwyd (1704) and Rhos Fach (1666). Another stone pair stands on Gors Fawr (1691) alongside the remarkable Gors Fawr stone circle (1692), which is amongst the finest prehistoric field monuments in Wales.

Later prehistory is represented by the Iron Age defended enclosure at Pencraig Fawr (1641), whilst a medieval ringwork castle is found at Blaenllechog (1656).

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

3.3 List of Heritage Sites by Period

Further details of these sites can be found in the gazetteer at the end of this report.

Mynachlogddu			
Neolithic?; Post Medieval?			
1708	CARN MENYN	QUARRY	SN1429832487
Bronze Age			
1705	CARN MENYN	CAIRN	SN1403432618
1710	CARN GYFRWY	CAIRN	SN1444532582
1672	FOEL DYRCH	CAIRN	SN1594730041
1712	MOUNTAIN	CHAMBERED TOMB	SN1657332851
1658	PARC MAEN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SN113728330
1713	CRUGIAU DWY	ROUND BARROW	SN1713831181
1659	BRYNGOLMAN	ROUND BARROW	SN1259028480
1707	CARN MENYN	STANDING STONE	SN1424332569
1674	FOEL DYRCH	STANDING STONE	SN1623030630
1662	MAEN Y PARC STONE	STANDING STONE	SN1113530327
1663	GLYNSAITHMAEN	STANDING STONE	SN1153630533
1691	GORS FAWR STONE PAIR	STANDING STONE PAIR	SN1351029507
1704	WAUN LWYD	STANDING STONE PAIR	SN1578031253
1692	GORS FAWR STONE CIRCLE	STONE CIRCLE	SN1346429371
1684	CERRIG MEIBION ARTHUR	STONE PAIR	SN1181731023
1666	RHOS FACH	STONE PAIR	SN1343230492
Bronze Age?			
1661	GATE	STONE PAIR	SN1117930217
Iron Age			
1641	PENCRAIG FAWR CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN1181026340
Prehistoric?			
1709	CARN MENYN	ENCLOSURE	SN1437032478
Medieval			
1679	CAPEL CAWEY	CHAPEL	SN1132031560
1702	CAPEL CAWEY	CHAPEL	SN1510029130
1678	CWM CERWYN	FARMSTEAD	SN1126031220
1689	NIGRA GRANGIA	MONASTIC GRANGE	SN1330028398
1656	CASTELL BLAENLLECHOG	RINGWORK	SN1102828053
Medieval; Post Medieval			
1687	ST DOGMAEL'S PARISH,	CHURCH	SN1318828247

1643	CHURCH, MYNACHLOGDDU ST. COLMAN'S PARISH, CHURCH LLANGOLMAN	CHURCH	SN1164326828
1644	ST. COLMAN'S PARISH, CHURCHYARD, LLANGOLMAN	CHURCHYARD	SN1164926864
1699	CARN MEINI ISAF	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	SN1462031620
1673	FOEL DYRCH	PILLOW MOUND	SN1627030550

Medieval?; Post Medieval?

1650	MEINI HIRION	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	SN1099627889
1711	CARN GYFRWY	ENCLOSURE	SN1471832594
1706	CARN MENYN	LONG HUT	SN1415032527

Medieval?; Post Medieval

1682	CWM GARW; TREFRAP	FARMSTEAD	SN1161031310
------	-------------------	-----------	--------------

17th century

1642	LLANGOLMAN FARM	HISTORIC HOME	SN1133026490
------	-----------------	---------------	--------------

18th century

1654	PONT HYWEL MILL	CORN MILL	SN1294627475
1649	LLANDEILO CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN1052927260
1655	PLAS Y MEIBION	HISTORIC HOME	SN1288927806

18th century; 19th century

1667	BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN1452930376
------	-----------------------	--------	--------------

18th century; 19th century; 20th century

1668	BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN1452030358
------	---	-----------	--------------

19th century

1690	LLAIN UCHAF	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN1357229984
1694	PENYRALLT	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN1455729598
1652	FORGE	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN1215127346
1701	PONT YR HAIARN	BRIDGE	SN1434028600
1648	LLANDEILO CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN1055127245
1664	CARN Y BUWCH; CARNABWTH	COTTAGE	SN1191530319

1675	WAUN CLYN COCH	FARMSTEAD	SN1015031180
1693	TWRCH QUARRY	QUARRY	SN1460029383
1703	UPPER TYRCH	QUARRY	SN1565029630
1646	CNWC Y DERIN QUARRY	QUARRY	SN1261927064
1645	WHITLAND ABBEY QUARRIES; DANDDERWEN	QUARRY	SN1257726755
1640	LILY QUARRY	QUARRY	SN1098426184

19th century

1657	RHOSFACH HOUSE	SHOP;BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SN1142928185
1647	MUSCOTT TERRACE	TERRACED HOUSES	SN1231627089
1686	CWMISAF WOOLLEN FACTORY	WOOLLEN FACTORY	SN1317928174

19th century; 20th century

1669	BETHEL BRITISH SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN1452530395
------	-----------------------	--------	--------------

Post Medieval

1695	FELIN DYRCH	CORN MILL	SN1449029794
1714	PEN PELLAF	COTTAGE	SN1686031429
1660	WAUN CLYN COCH	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	SN1068030760
1680	UNKNOWN	FARMSTEAD	SN1126031930
1681	BWLCH GIDEN	FARMSTEAD	SN1167031692
1677	CLYN COCH	FARMSTEAD	SN1091031130
1653	POOR HOUSE	POOR HOUSE	SN1230127226

20th century

1665	CARREG WALDO	COMMEMORATIVE STONE	SN1352230278
1671	CLADDFFA EGLWYS BETHEL	GRAVEYARD	SN1394830187
1700	ALLT TREFACH	QUARRY	SN1446028940
1670	MYNACHLOGDDU	SCHOOL	SN1454630741
1651	LLANGOLMAN COMMON	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SN1184527576

Second World War

1685	TALFYNYDD	AIR CRASH SITE	SN1269031740
------	-----------	----------------	--------------

Multi Period

1697	CRAIG TALFYNYDD	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE	SN1322031360
------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------

General

1639	FFYNNON SAMSON		SN1172325970
1698	FFYNNON BESWCH	HEALING WELL	SN1310131197

Unknown

1696	MYNYDD BACH	CAIRN	SN1205032290
------	-------------	-------	--------------

1683	CAPEL BACH	CHAPEL?	SN1155031290
1676	WAUN CLYN COCH	SETTLEMENT	SN1068031340

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.

Eglwyswrw;Crymych;Mynachlogddu

10024	TITHE WARS	RURAL PROTEST	SN1048028370
-------	------------	---------------	--------------

Mynachlogddu

10131	LLANGOLMAN MOUNDS	BATTLE	SN1059031000
10140	TWM CARNABWTH	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SN1452530358
10141	W.R. EVANS	POET	SN1142730571
10142	REV. R. PARRI-ROBERTS	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SN1394830197
10152	BATTLE FOR THE PRESELAU	EVENT	SN1400031600

Mynachlogddu;Maenclochog

10139	TWRCH TRYWTH	MYTH	SN0999031320
-------	--------------	------	--------------

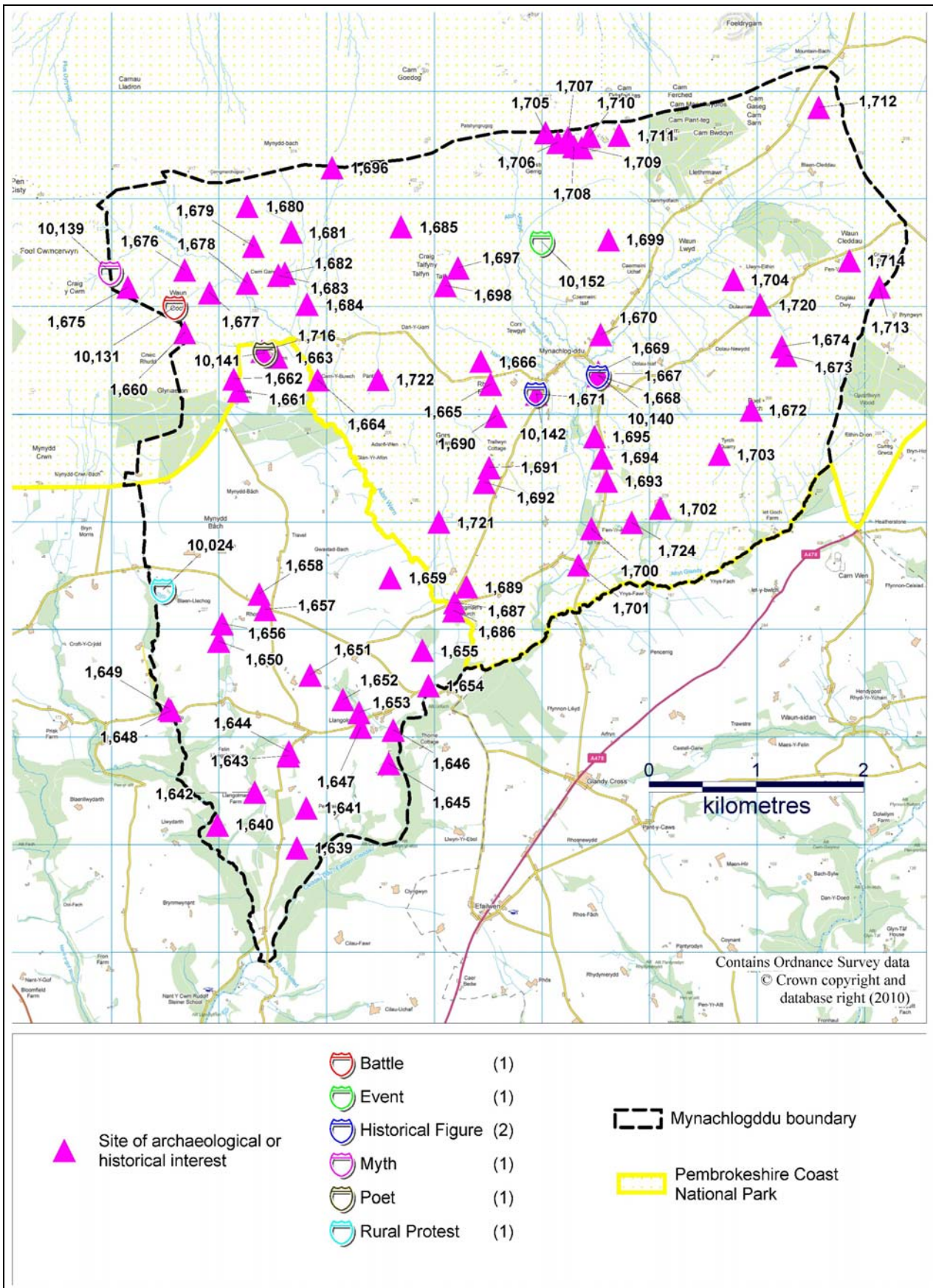


Figure 3: Heritage in Mynachlogddu Community

4. INTERPRETATION

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

Two distinctive types of heritage interpretation are found here. There are local heritage interpretive panels at Mynachlogddu and Llangolman, both of which are set in a public open space with seating provided. A third, more recent panel commemorating the late poet Waldo Williams has also been erected near a large bluestone monolith, Carreg Waldo, which bears a plaque also commemorating the poet. There are two other monoliths in the community which have been raised to commemorate other notable figures and events. One is the stone which stands at the entrance to Glynsaithmaen Farm, where the late W.R. Evans was raised. The second is a Preseli bluestone taken from Carn Menyn and erected to commemorate the link between the Preselis and Stonehenge, where a similar stone was erected in 1989.

Further interpretation of the area is provided in promotional and guide literature or leaflets accompanying a number of cycle routes and walking trails found in the community. These are all found in the northern half of the community, being mostly focused on the open spaces of the Preseli hills and the more marginal land around it.

Mynachlogddu		
Monolith		
20102	RHOS FACH	SN1352830378
	A stone monolith stands here commemorating the donation of a pair of bluestones to English Heritage in 1989 to celebrate the links between Mynachlogddu and Stonehenge. One stone was erected at Stonehenge, the second stone was erected here. The stones were brought down from Carn Menyn by a RAF Chinhook helicopter.	
20104	CARREG W.R. EVANS, GLYNSAITHMAEN	SN1135730630
	The commemorative monolith was raised in memory of local writer and poet W.R. Evans, who lived at Glynsaithmaen. He was a popular figure as the leader of the "Bois y Frenni" singing party and was a contemporary and friend of leading figures such as Waldo Williams.	
Panel		
20100	LLANGOLMAN VILLAGE	SN1232127115
	A memorial garden with seating and interpretation panel.	
20101	CARREG WALDO	SN1350930291
	There are two interpretive features at this site. Carreg Waldo, the commemorative stone and plaque, erected to celebrate the poet Waldo Williams (1904-1970) in 1970s. More recently an interpretive panel has been affixed to a nearby boulder and this panel gives more detail about Waldo.	
20103	MYNACHLOGDDU	SN1451430450
	A local heritage interpretation panel has been erected in the car park to the north of Bethel Chapel, Mynachlogddu. A picnic site has been created nearby, to the north of the car park.	
Eglwysrwrw;Crymych;Maenclochog;Mynachlogddu		
CYCLE ROUTE		
80015	PRESELI HILLS FULL RIDGE CYCLE ROUTE	
Eglwysrwrw;Crymych;Nevern;Newport;Cwm Gwaun;Maenclochog;Mynachlogddu;Puncheston		
CYCLE ROUTE		
80012	THE PRESELI HILLS	
Eglwysrwrw;Maenclochog;Mynachlogddu		
CYCLE ROUTE		
80016	PRESELI HILLS HALF RIDGE CYCLE ROUTE	
Mynachlogddu		
WALK		
80104	MYNYDD PRESELI HALF DAY	

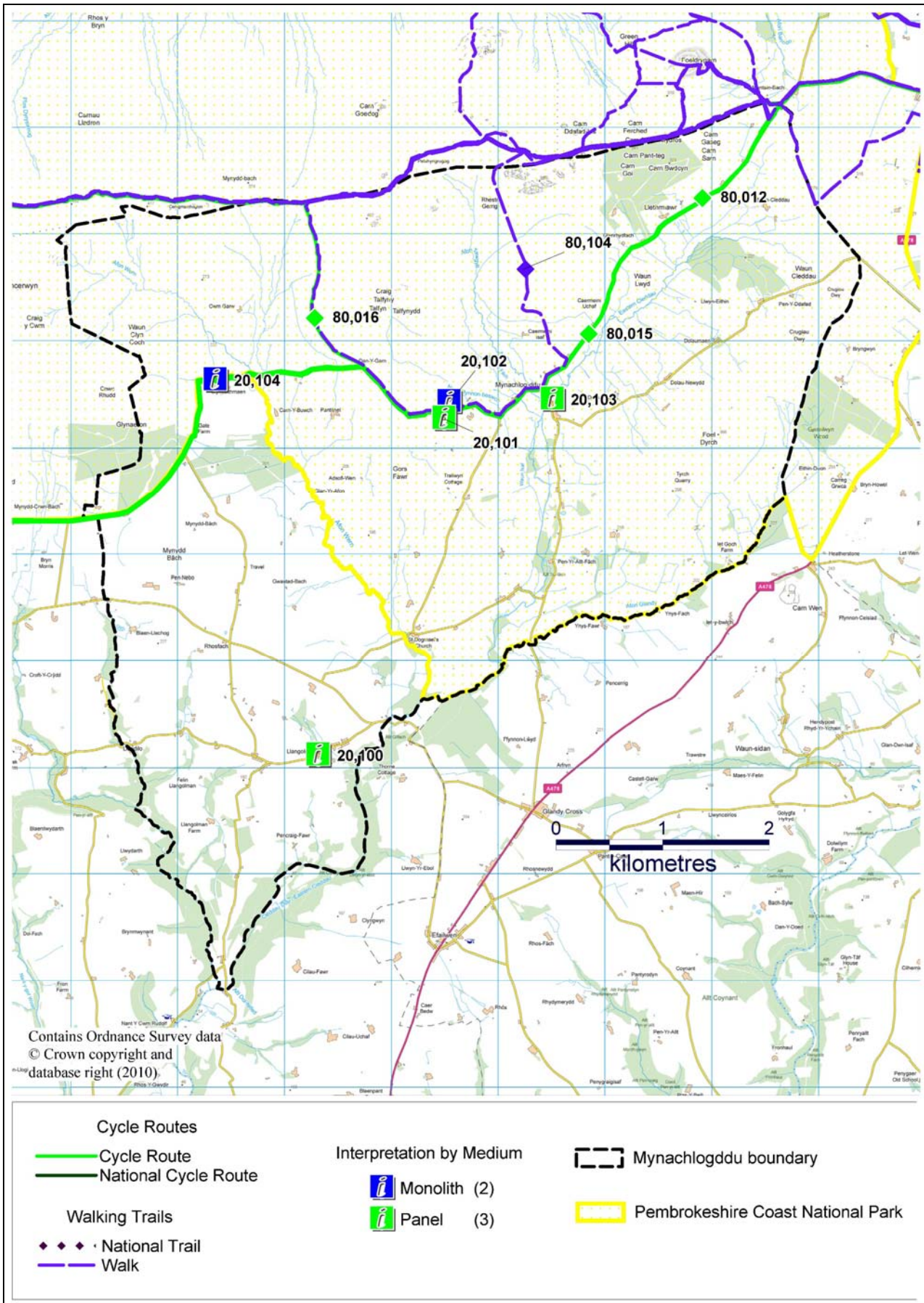


Figure 4: Interpretation in Mynachlogddu Community

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within Mynachlogddu community is relatively low, especially when compared with areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coast or to the north of the Preseli hills. The rurality of the community undoubtedly limits the scope for developing this sector to some degree, although Mynachlogddu also has the attraction that most of the community falls within the boundaries of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, which is an undoubted asset in terms of promoting the area to visitors.

Existing businesses include the well-established slate workshop at Ponthywel and a small number of self-catering and B&B establishments, as well as the caravan park at Trefach.

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

Mynachlogddu		
B & B		
40593	DOLAU ISAF & PRESELI MOHAIR CENTRE	SN1511030460
Self Catering		
40578	TRALLWYN COTTAGE HOLIDAYS	SN1356029570
40591	TREFACH CARAVAN PARK AND CAMPING	SN1486728861
40598	DANGARN	SN1300030978
40599	BWTHYN BOPTY	SN1173527086
Slate Workshop		
40576	PONTHYWEL SLATE WORKSHOP	SN1296327457

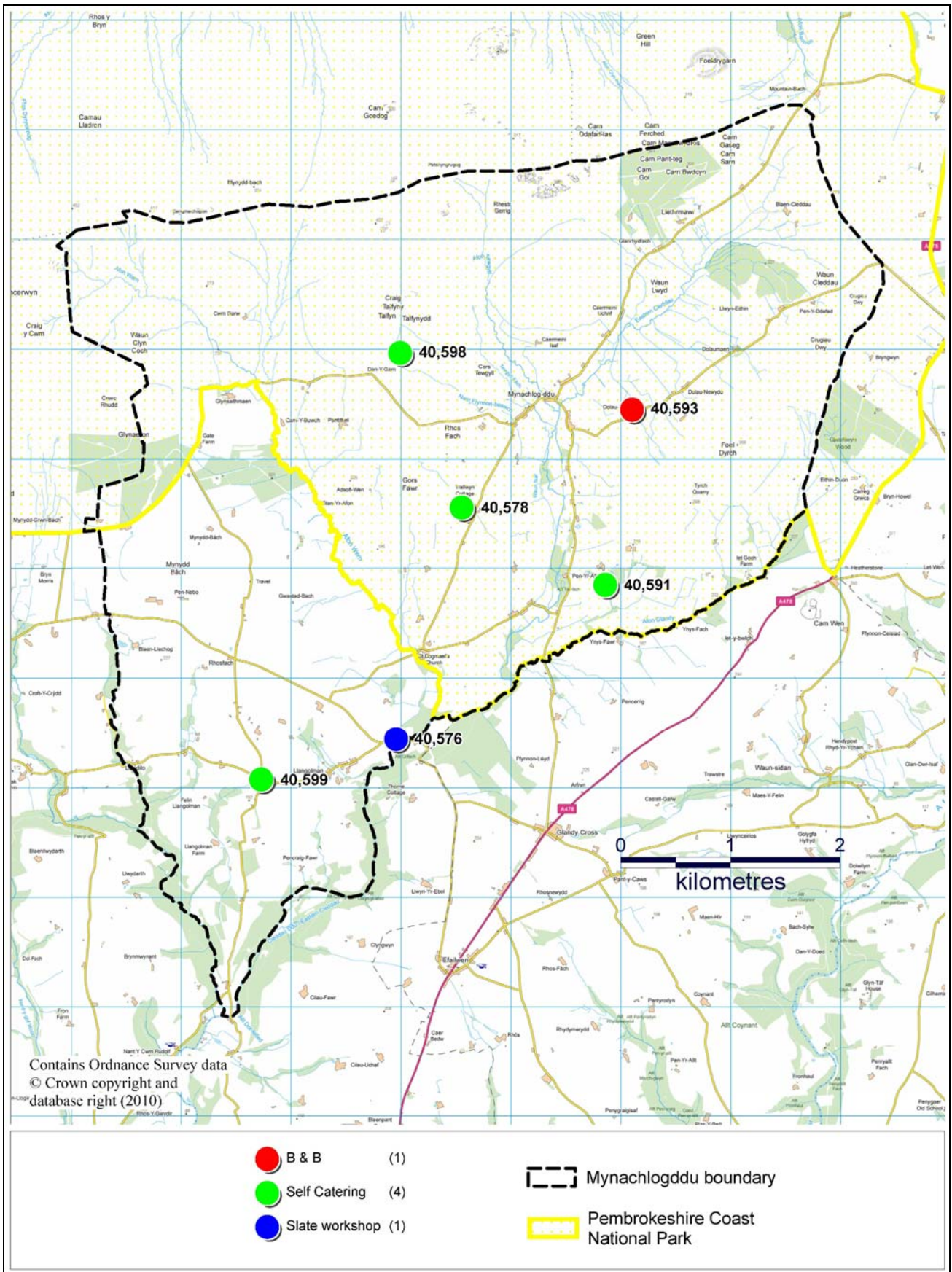


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Mynachlogddu Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

The community has a range of archaeological and historic sites and themes from prehistoric monuments to the Second World War which merit interpretation.

There are a number of interpreted sites in the community and efforts have been made to enhance visitor access, both through signposting routes and providing parking and picnicking sites at a small number of locations.

Mynachlogddu has a significant portion of the Preseli commons within its boundaries. This gives an extensive area of open access land.

There is a reasonably good footpath network within the community, with promoted walking and cycling routes.

A large part of the community falls within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, which means that it is an area recognised widely as being of special landscape value.

6.2 Issues

There is scope for more on-site interpretation of local heritage.

The controversy surrounding the relationship of the Preseli Bluestone and Stonehenge has made it difficult to present a coherent, accurate story of the prehistory of the community. There are many viewpoints on the matter, but they would seem to have become a distraction from the fact that Mynachlogddu community is rich in prehistoric monuments of considerable importance in their own right, set in a landscape which is of great natural beauty.

There are no known all-ability trails in the community to encourage disabled visitors to come to the area, even though some of the more important heritage locations in the community are easily accessible.

Although walking and cycling are promoted, it is not clear what access is possible for horse riders along existing bridleways.

6.3 Opportunities

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

6.3.1 Interpretation plan. There is clearly scope for greater interpretation of the community's landscape and heritage through panels, leaflets and other interpretive media (including the internet and potentially smart phone apps). At present, the interpretation of local heritage is uncoordinated, although some good work has been carried out in recent times. An interpretive plan for the community could help overcome this problem in future and help the community make appropriate use of its very significant heritage assets.

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

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

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

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. Gors Fawr. There is clearly scope for better interpretation of some of the more prominent sites and themes to increase the profile of the district. One specific example is the Gors Fawr stone circle, which is amongst the most accessible of the major prehistoric monuments in Pembrokeshire.

6.3.8 Rebecca & Twm Carnabwth. There is now some low key interpretation of the Rebecca Riots and the role of Twm Carnabwth in a parking area adjacent to Bethel Chapel. However, given the pivotal role played by this individual and the significance of the process which began at a simple meeting in Glynsaithmaen and led to widespread protest across a large part of Wales, there would appear to be much more scope to use this story in marketing and interpreting the area.

6.3.9 Twrch Trwyth. Amongst the rich themes associated with Mynachlogddu is a concrete link with the Mabinogion tale of Culhwch and Olwen, in which the great hunt of the wild boar Twrch Trwyth by King Arthur and his men. The story includes a reference to a stand-off with the Twrch at Cwm Cerwyn. In 2012 a national “Twrch Trwyth Trail” is under development, with the initial installation of interpretation being put in place in the Amman Valley, Carmarthenshire. There may be scope to link the community with this national trail to further increase the profile of the area.

**7. MYNACHLOGDDU
HERITAGE GAZETTEER
INDEX**

Mynachlogddu		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
ALLT TREFACH	QUARRY	1700
BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1667
BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1668
BETHEL BRITISH SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1669
BRYNGOLMAN	ROUND BARROW	1659
BWLCH GIDEN	FARMSTEAD	1681
CAPEL BACH	CHAPEL?	1683
CAPEL CAWEY	CHAPEL	1702
CAPEL CAWEY	CHAPEL	1679
CARN GYFRWY	CAIRN	1710
CARN GYFRWY	ENCLOSURE	1711
CARN MEINI ISAF	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	1699
CARN MENYN	ENCLOSURE	1709
CARN MENYN	STANDING STONE	1707
CARN MENYN	CAIRN	1705
CARN MENYN	QUARRY	1708
CARN MENYN	LONG HUT	1706
CARN Y BUWCH; CARNABWTH	COTTAGE	1664
CARREG WALDO	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT	1665
CASTELL BLAENLLECHOG	RINGWORK	1656
CERRIG MEIBION ARTHUR	STANDING STONE PAIR	1684
CLADDFA EGLWYS BETHEL	GRAVEYARD	1671
CLYN COCH	FARMSTEAD	1677
CNWC Y DERIN QUARRY	QUARRY	1646
CRAIG TALFYNYDD	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE	1697
CRUGIAU DWY	ROUND BARROW	1713
CWM CERWYN	FARMSTEAD	1678
CWM GARW; TREFRAP	FARMSTEAD	1682
CWMISAF WOOLLEN FACTORY	WOOLLEN FACTORY	1686

Mynachlogddu		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
DOLEMAEN	HISTORIC HOME	1720
DYFFRYN FFILBRO	HISTORIC HOME	1721
FELIN DYRCH	CORN MILL	1695
FFYNNON BESWCH	HEALING WELL	1698
FFYNNON SAMSON	SPRING	1639
FOEL DYRCH	PILLOW MOUND	1673
FOEL DYRCH	STANDING STONE	1674
FOEL DYRCH	CAIRN	1672
FORGE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1652
GATE	STANDING STONE PAIR	1661
GLYNSAITHMAEN	STANDING STONE	1663
GLYNSAITHMAEN	HISTORIC HOME	1716
GORS FAWR STONE CIRCLE	STONE CIRCLE	1692
GORS FAWR STONE PAIR	STANDING STONE PAIR	1691
LILY QUARRY	QUARRY	1640
LLAIN UCHAF	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1690
LLANDEILO CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1649
LLANDEILO CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1648
LLANGOLMAN COMMON	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	1651
LLANGOLMAN FARM	HISTORIC HOME	1642
MAEN Y PARC STONE	STANDING STONE	1662
MEINI HIRION	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	1650
MOUNTAIN	CHAMBERED TOMB	1712
MUSCOTT TERRACE	TERRACED HOUSING	1647
MYNACHLOGDDU	SCHOOL	1670
MYNYDD BACH	CAIRN	1696
NIGRA GRANGIA	MONASTIC GRANGE	1689
PARC MAEN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	1658
PEN PELLAF	COTTAGE	1714
PENCRAIG FAWR CAMP	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1641

Mynachlogddu		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
PENTRE ITHEL	HISTORIC HOME	1722
PENYRALLT	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1694
PLAS Y MEIBION	HISTORIC HOME	1655
PONT HYWEL MILL	CORN MILL	1654
PONT YR HAIARN	BRIDGE	1701
POOR HOUSE	POOR HOUSE	1653
RHOS FACH	STANDING STONE PAIR	1666
RHOSFACH HOUSE	SHOP; BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1657
ST DOGMAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, MYNACHLOGDDU	CHURCH	1687
ST. COLMAN'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANGOLMAN	CHURCH	1643
ST. COLMAN'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, LLANGOLMAN	CHURCHYARD	1644
TALFYNYDD	AIR CRASH SITE	1685
TREFACH	HOUSE	1724
TWRCH QUARRY	QUARRY	1693
UNKNOWN	FARMSTEAD	1680
UPPER TYRCH	QUARRY	1703
WAUN CLYN COCH	SETTLEMENT	1676
WAUN CLYN COCH	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	1660
WAUN CLYN COCH	FARMSTEAD	1675
WAUN LWYD	STANDING STONE PAIR	1704
WHITLAND ABBEY QUARRIES; DANDDERWEN	QUARRY	1645

1639**FFYNNON SAMSON****General****SPRING**

SN1172325970 Open Countryside

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

This natural spring is thought to have been a holy well in medieval times, dedicated to the Celtic saint Samson.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 987*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1640**LILY QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN1098426184 Open Countryside

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

Lily Quarries Slate and Slab company was founded in 1865 to develop the site of a minor working known as Parc Quarry. A greenish blue roofing was produced, along with slabs, but the venture only lasted for three years. The quarry is now overgrown, but some remnants of the dressing sheds were still evident in the late 20th century.

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

 Notes:

1641**PENCRAIG FAWR CAMP****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN1181026340 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This well-preserved enclosure is located in a pasture field but its earthwork bank still stands up to 2 metres high in places. The single bank had an external ditch, which is now infilled. The enclosure is triangular in plan, and measures about 65 metres long east to west by up to 65 metres wide, north to south at its eastern, widest end.

NPRN: 304275*PRN:* 975*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE285*Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1642**LLANGOLMAN FARM****17th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1133026490 Open Countryside

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

Llangolman is a working farm. The house is one of the historic homes recorded by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire". From the 1630s until the early 19th century a Griffiths family lived here. In the 1930s the John family of Llangolman were noted as Welsh Black breeders and James John was the leader of a local choir which won a prize at the 1936 National Eisteddfod in Fishguard. A former Polish army captain farmed Llangolman after the war.

NPRN: 96622*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1643

ST. COLMAN'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANGOLMAN **Medieval; Post Medieval** **CHURCH**

SN1164326828 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small, rural church stands in an elevated position, offering excellent views to the south down the Eastern Cleddau valley. The present church building dates to the 19th century, when the medieval church was demolished and completely replaced.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 4944

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Church in Wales *Management:* Church in Wales

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1644**ST. COLMAN'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD,
LLANGOLMAN****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN1164926864 Open Countryside

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

The small churchyard attached to St Colmans is an excellent viewpoint and includes a small number of 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:*

 Notes:

1645**WHITLAND ABBEY
QUARRIES;
DANDDERWEN****19th century****QUARRY**

SN1257726755 Open Countryside

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

The Whitland Abbey began working in 1864, on the western side of the Cleddau Ddu river, although a small associated quarry had been exploited to the east of the river since the 18th century. In 1868, the Muscott family took over the quarry and by this time the slate was being marketed as Whitland Abbey slate, due to similarities to slates found at the ruins of the said abbey. The quarry worked until 1887, when the company was wound up. The Muscotts began work again in 1890, but by 1896 had stopped again. There is no record of any quarrying after that date.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19764*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1646**CNWC Y DERIN QUARRY 19th century QUARRY**

SN1261927064 Open Countryside

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

This former slate quarry was working by the mid-19th century and in the 1860s was managed by the Lily Quarries Slate & Slab Company. It produced slate and flagstones into the 20th centuries under the control of successive owners, and from 1908 until the 1990s it was in the hands of the Absalom family. It was effectively dormant as a slate quarry from 1954, although a small output of slate block for decorative and sculptural work was still being cut at the end of the 20th century.

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

 Notes:

1647**MUSCOTT TERRACE****19th century****TERRACED HOUSING**

SN1231627089 Llangolman

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

Muscott Terrace was a row of three terraced cottages built in the late 19th century for quarrymen working at the nearby Whitland Abbey Slate Quarry, which was owned by the Muscott family.

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

 Notes:

1648**LLANDEILO
CONGREGATIONAL
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN1055127245

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

Llandeilo Congregational Chapel has its origins in the 18th century, when the cause was established by a small group of worshippers who met in local farms. In 1714 they built their first chapel, which stood about a kilometre to the northwest. In 1786 the condition of the "Hen Dy Cwrdd" led the members to establish a new home. They began constructing a chapel at Maenclochog, but some members wished to continue to worship in the Llandeilo area, closer to their mother church at Henllan Amgoed in Carmarthenshire. This led to a split in the congregation. One group built Hen Gapel, Maenclochog, whilst another built the present chapel at Llandeilo Llwydiarth. This building was modified several times, most recently in 1931. It stands within a relatively large burial ground and continues as a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 11075*PRN:* 19738*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1649**LLANDEILO CHAPEL
BURIAL GROUND****18th century****GRAVEYARD**

SN1052927260

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

This relatively large burial ground has been in use since the cause moved to this site in 1786 and has many interesting gravestones and memorials.

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

 Notes:

1650**MEINI HIRION****Medieval?; Post
Medieval?****DESERTED RURAL
SETTLEMENT**

SN1099627889 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* No Access
 Destruction*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

There are earthwork remains of a long-abandoned settlement complex here. Within a rectangular enclosure at the western side of the complex there is clear evidence of lazy-bed cultivation, indicating it to be a domestic garden. A probable house foundation is built into the northeastern corner of this garden plot. No settlement is shown here on Ordnance Survey maps from the early 19th century onwards and it seems likely that the site is early post-medieval or medieval in date. Dyfed Archaeological Trust recorded a local tradition that the site is thought to be a former smithy, but this has not been verified.

NPRN: 401477*PRN:* 10634*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1651**LLANGOLMAN COMMON****20th century****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY**

SN1184527576 Llangolman

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

A searchlight battery was located on Llangolman Common during the Second World War. The site may be located at SN1184527576, where a U-shaped earthwork bank is still seen.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 28765*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1652**FORGE****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN1215127346 Llangolman

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

A building appears to be shown at this location on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings. The property is named as Forge on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and it seems likely that it was a blacksmith's workshop at some point during its history. It is occupied as a private dwelling in 2011.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 19748*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1653**POOR HOUSE****Post Medieval****POOR HOUSE**

SN1230127226 Llangolman

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

A building appears to be shown at this location on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings. The property is named as "Pool House" on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, but this seems to be a misspelling of "Poor House". The latter term is used on the 1907 edition of the Ordnance Survey maps. A later house now seems to stand on this site.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19869*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1654**PONT HYWEL MILL****18th century****CORN MILL**

SN1294627475

Condition: Converted*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This former corn mill is thought to be 18th century in origin and worked into the first part of the 20th century. It was converted into a slate workshop during the latter part of the 20th century and was still open in 2011. The mill machinery and water wheel were removed during the 20th century.

NPRN: 40253*PRN:* 4950*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1655**PLAS Y MEIBION****18th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1288927806

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

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This farmstead is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. It was the home of the Gwynne family in the 18th century. A date stone on part of the house is inscribed G.G. A.D. 1756, referring to Griffith Gwynne. Another datestone says “Rebuilt by T. James AD 1871” indicating that some modifications have been made to the property over the years. In the late 18th century, Plas y Meibion has a small estate of its own, which included Pont Hywel Mill, Cnwc y Deryn, Plas Hwdog, Tir Coch and the Wern, all owned by Thomas Gwynne Esq., which was sold in 1797, with the exception of Plas y Meibion itself. The Gwynnes soon left for Cwm Gwaun however and thereafter the farm has passed through a series of owners who have farmed here, right up to the present day.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Private *Management:* Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1656**CASTELL
BLAENLLECHOG****Medieval****RINGWORK**

SN1102828053

Scheduled Ancient Monument

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

No Access

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small, oval ringwork measures approximately 33 metres east to west, by 26 metres wide. It consists of a strong earthwork rampart with evidence of an external ditch, which enclose a small area, less than 20 metres by 15 metres in extent. There may be traces of a building within the enclosure. It is likely that this is a medieval defensive ringwork.

NPRN: 304276*PRN:* 982*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE289*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1657**RHOSFACH HOUSE****19th century****SHOP; BLACKSMITHS
WORKSHOP**

SN1142928185

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Converted*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Rhosfach House is a 19th century complex which includes a former village shop, post office and blacksmith's workshop and has been given Listed Building status as an important group of buildings.

NPRN: 30143*PRN:* 19736*Listed Building Number:* 13075*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1658**PARC MAEN****Bronze Age****PREHISTORIC MONUMENT
COMPLEX**

SN113728330 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

In 1981-82, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust excavated a number of features at Parc Maen which revealed an important group of Bronze Age monuments. Two standing stones, a round barrow and a number of charcoal filled pits were investigated. A Bronze Age cremation burial was amongst the features excavated, which contained a well-preserved funerary urn. After the excavation one of the standing stones was re-erected and the stone of the cairn were rearranged. Part of the site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument

NPRN: 276048*PRN:* 48360*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE406*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1659**BRYNGOLMAN****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN1259028480 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial
Destruction*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A stone cairn or round barrow which was excavated in 1945, when a funerary urn was found. It is said to have later been destroyed. It is not known if anything survives in the field.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 954*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1660**WAUN CLYN COCH****Post Medieval****DESERTED RURAL
SETTLEMENT**

SN1068030760 Open Countryside

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

This deserted settlement is shown as being occupied on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. It now survives as an earthwork site, where the foundations of a dwelling and associated paddocks can be seen in the farmed land at the edge of Waun Clyn Coch.

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

 Notes:

1661**GATE****Bronze Age?****STANDING STONE PAIR**

SN1117930217 Open Countryside

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

Two monoliths stand close to each other in the corner of a pasture field near Gate Farm. Both are built into post medieval field boundary banks and therefore their true size is not clear, nor if they are in fact in their original positions. Some doubt may exist as to whether they are genuine standing stones. Both are described by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust as being up to 1.5 metres high and to represent a Bronze Age Stone Pair. They are part of a group of Bronze Age monuments in the vicinity of Glynsaethmaen Farm which are said to have given rise to its name (The Valley of Seven Stones).

NPRN: 304064*PRN:* 48361*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1662**MAEN Y PARC STONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN1113530327 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This standing stone measures 2.8 metres high, by 1 metre by 0.5 metres wide, widening slightly at the top to give a chisel-like appearance. It stands in a pasture field and is one in a group of Bronze Age monuments in the vicinity of Glynsaethmaen Farm which are said to have given rise to its name (The Valley of Seven Stones).

NPRN: 304064*PRN:* 1003*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE288*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1663**GLYNSAITHMAEN****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN1153630533 Open Countryside

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

This standing stone stands close to the boundary bank in a pasture field. The stone measures 1.4 metres high but is thought to have had its top broken off in the past. It stands in a pasture field and is one in a group of Bronze Age monuments in the vicinity of Glynsaethmaen Farm which are said to have given rise to its name (The Valley of Seven Stones).

NPRN: 304068*PRN:* 1026*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1664**CARN Y BUWCH;
CARNABWTH****19th century****COTTAGE**

SN1191530319 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* High

Carn y Buwch, formerly Carnabwth, is celebrated as the home of Thomas Rees (1806-1876), known as Twm Carnabwth. In 1839, at a secret meeting in a barn at Glynsaithmaen, he was chosen to lead the first protest against onerous turnpike road tolls, which became known as the Rebecca Riots.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 46548*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1665**CARREG WALDO****20th century****COMMEMORATIVE
MONUMENT**

SN1352230278 Open Countryside

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

This commemorative stone was erected to celebrate the life and work of the poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971), who had associations with the district and who also wrote much of his best poetry about the landscape and people of the Preseli area. It is a bluestone monolith with a polished black granite plaque on its northern side. The stone faces the hills which he said had inspired his work and these are named on the stone, quoting one of his better known poems; "Foel Drigarn, Carn Gyfrwy, Tal Mynydd".

NPRN: 308733*PRN:* 48345*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1666**RHOS FACH****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE PAIR**

SN1343230492 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This stone pair has survived modern land clearance and boundary removal and now stand in the middle of a pasture field just off the common at Rhos Fach. The stone stand about 2 metres apart, the largest stone is the southernmost, which is triangular in plan and tapers to the top and is almost 2 metres high. The second stone is rectangular in section and stands up to 1.4 metres high.

NPRN: 304066*PRN:* 1022*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE497*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1667**BETHEL BAPTIST
CHAPEL****18th century; 19th
century****CHAPEL**

SN1452930376 Mynachlogddu

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Bethel was founded as a daughter chapel of Rhydwylym. The first chapel was built in 1794. It was restored in 1821. The original chapel was replaced in 1877 by the present building, but the old chapel was retained for use as a Sunday School and vestry and still stands. Bethel is open as a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 1143*PRN:* 18959*Listed Building Number:* 22758*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:*

Congregation

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1668**BETHEL BAPTIST
CHAPEL, BURIAL
GROUND****18th century; 19th
century; 20th century****GRAVEYARD**

SN1452030358 Mynachlogddu

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: High*Interpretation Potential:* High

The burial ground at Bethel has many interesting gravestones and memorials, including the grave of Thomas Rees, "Twm Carnabwth", the first "Rebecca" when the tollgate at Efailwen was attacked in 1839.

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

Congregation

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1669**BETHEL BRITISH
SCHOOL****19th century; 20th
century****SCHOOL**

SN1452530395 Mynachlogddu

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The present vestry building alongside Bethel chapel was constructed in 1794 as the original chapel. It was restored in 1821 and replaced by a new chapel in 1877. After 1877, this building was used as a Sunday School and vestry, but also for a period as a British School, serving the local community. It is shown as a "School" on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, but by 1907 is marked as a "Sunday School". By this latter date a new school had been built further north in the village.

NPRN: 12146*PRN:* 59728*Listed Building Number:* 22766*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:*

Congregation

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1670**MYNACHLOGDDU****20th century****SCHOOL**

SN1454630741 Mynachlogddu

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The village school at Mynachlogddu opened in the first years of the 20th century and closed in 1995. The building has been converted into a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18966*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1671**CLADDFA EGLWYS
BETHEL****20th century****GRAVEYARD**

SN1394830187 Open Countryside

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

This burial ground was created in 1952 as a detached extension for Bethel Baptist chapel. Amongst the memorials is a large pillar commemorating the Rev. R. Parri-Roberts, minister of Bethel from 1924-1968, who was one of the leaders of the campaign to prevent the Preseli hills being turned into a military range after the Second World War.

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

 Notes:

1672**FOEL DYRCH****Bronze Age****CAIRN**

SN1594730041 Open Countryside

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

This appears to be a large Bronze Age cairn, which would have originally have been a stone mound over 20 metres in diameter. The cairn has been damaged due to the construction of a large sheep fold on top of the mound, for which stone has been robbed from the cairn. The surviving cairn is now only 1 metre high.

NPRN: 1037*PRN:* 304053*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1673**FOEL DYRCH****Medieval; Post
Medieval****PILLOW MOUND**

SN1627030550 Open Countryside

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

This unusual site is likely to be a pillow mound, or man-made rabbit warren. It consists of a cruciform earthwork, measuring 30 metres by 30 metres, with its banks up to 2.5 metres wide. Rabbits are not native to this country and in medieval times special warrens had to be built to encourage them to thrive and breed. The survival of this monument on Foel Dyrch is of great interest. A similar site is known at Gernos Fach, further west on the Preseli hills.

NPRN: 308721 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land *Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1674**FOEL DYRCH****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN1623030630 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A well-preserved standing stone, which is 2 metres high and tapers to the top.

NPRN: 404145*PRN:* 1035*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE523*Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1675**WAUN CLYN COCH****19th century****FARMSTEAD**

SN1015031180 Open Countryside

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

This abandoned farmstead is now only represented by the ruined walls of the house and outbuildings and the field system surrounding them. The settlement is not shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map, and was deserted by the time of the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. IT seems to have been created and deserted in the mid-19th century and not lasted much more than a generation.

NPRN: 307151*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1676**WAUN CLYN COCH****Unknown****SETTLEMENT**

SN1068031340 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This long deserted enclosure measures 75 metres by 55 metres in area and is defined by denuded wall bases or earth banks. Within the enclosure at least two hut circles have been noted, as well as up to three rectangular building foundations and an oval structure. The land to the east of the enclosure shows signs of having been destoned and ploughed in the past, as clearance cairns and ridge and furrow ploughmarks can be seen here. An old trackway runs northeast to southwest past the southern end of the enclosure. This site could be any date from the Iron Age to the medieval period but dating and interpreting the features will require much more study.

The site is half on open access land, half on private land.

NPRN: 304061*PRN:* 1008*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE369*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1677**CLYN COCH****Post Medieval****FARMSTEAD**

SN1091031130 Open Countryside

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

Clyn Coch was an occupied smallholding on the edge of the cultivated land during the 19th century. It is shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. It continued to be occupied into the 20th century but was abandoned by the middle part of the century. Now only the grassed-over wall bases of the buildings remain.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 96881*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1678**CWM CERWYN****Medieval****FARMSTEAD**

SN1126031220 Open Countryside

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

This former farm has ancient origins. Cwm Cerwyn is named in the medieval Mabinogi tale “Culhwch and Olwen” as one of the locations where King Arthur and his men fought the Great Boar, the Twrch Trwyth. It is known that the monks of St Dogmael’s Abbey had a tenement or farm here by the 14th century and “Come Kerwyn” is amongst the properties leased to private tenants from 1535, upon the dissolution of the abbey. The farm passed through various hands down to the late 17th century, when it became the home of members of the Morris family of nearby Glynsaithmaen. Elizabeth, the daughter of the important Baptist figure Griffith Howel, who was one of the founding members of Rhydwylym chapel, married Griffith Morris of Cwm Cerwyn and they made their home here. Baptists meetings were at Cwm Cerwyn during this early period in the history of the congregation at Rhydwylym. In 1909, Cwm Cerwyn was a farm of almost 300 acres and part of the Cwmgloyn Estate. The farmstead had completely disappeared from the landscape by the end of the 20th century and may have been destroyed during military exercises on the Preseli hills during the Second World War.

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

 Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1679**CAPEL CAWEY****Medieval****CHAPEL**

SN1132031560 Open Countryside

<i>Condition:</i>	Substantial Destruction	<i>Accessibility:</i>	No Access
-------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------

<i>Visitor Potential:</i>	None	<i>Interpretation Potential:</i>	Medium
---------------------------	------	----------------------------------	--------

George Owen recorded two pilgrimage chapels within Mynachlogddu during the early 17th century. There were St. Giles Chapel (Capel St Silin) and Capel Cawey (or Capel Cewydd). There is great uncertainty as to the exact location of either, although traditionally one is said to have been near Cwm Garw and the other at Fferm y Capel, at opposite sides of the parish. Capel Bach is marked at Cwm Garw on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, it is not clear what the name refers to, but it may derive from the use of a building for nonconformist worship in the 17th or 18th centuries. An earthwork site at this grid-reference has been tentatively associated with a possible location for one of the medieval chapels, as a cottage near Cwm Cerwyn described as "Capel Bach" was recorded by the RCAHMW in 1911 as having the remains of a trefoiled window, possibly derived from an earlier building. The RCAHMW proposed this earthwork site as that of Capel Cawey. Local historian, the late E.T. Lewis, suggests that Capel St. Silin was in fact located in this area, however.

NPRN: 12145*PRN:* 1017*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1680**UNKNOWN****Post Medieval****FARMSTEAD**

SN1126031930 Open Countryside

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

The earthwork remains of a small farmstead or small-holding can be seen here, just inside the field boundary at the edge of the Preseli commons. The foundations of a small cottage are visible, along with a series of small paddocks or garden plots. It does not appear on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map but is shown as an abandoned site on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map.

NPRN: 402811*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1681**BWLCH GIDEN****Post Medieval****FARMSTEAD**

SN1167031692 Open Countryside

<i>Condition:</i>	Substantial Destruction	<i>Accessibility:</i>	Visible from Distance
-------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

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

Bwlch Giden was a small farm or small-holding which is shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and was still occupied in the early 20th century. Its ruins are fragmentary and it may be one of the abandoned properties which were used for tank or artillery target practice during the Second World War, when a military range was created on the Preseli commons.

NPRN: 90551*PRN:* 20899*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1682**CWM GARW; TREFRAP****Medieval?; Post
Medieval****FARMSTEAD**

SN1161031310 Open Countryside

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

This modern, working farmstead has been known as Cwm Garw during the past century, but on early 19th century maps it is named Trefrap or Tre'rap. It is said that this is a shortened form of Tref yr Abad (The Abbot's Farm) and harks back to the time when the area was part of St Dogmael's Abbey's upland grange known as Nigra Grangia. Late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show a "Capel Bach" at the farm, which may refer to a now lost medieval chapel, St Giles' Chapel, which is said to have existed in the vicinity of Cwm Garw. Cwm Garw is a working farm in 2011.

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

 Notes:

1683**CAPEL BACH****Unknown****CHAPEL?**

SN1155031290 Open Countryside

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

The name Capel Bach is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and seems to refer to a building at Cwm Garw farm. The origins of the name are unclear. It may refer to a lost medieval chapel, Capel Cawey or Capel St Silin, one of which is said to have existed in the area in medieval times. Alternatively, it may relate to the use of a building by early Baptists, who are recorded as meeting at or near Cwm Garw in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 18947*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1684**CERRIG MEIBION
ARTHUR****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE PAIR**

SN1181731023 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This well-preserved stone pair stands on common land. Its name evokes Arthurian legend, and may recall the association the district has with the medieval tale of Culhwch and Olwen and the hunting of the Twrch Trwyth by King Arthur and his men, who battled the beast in Cwm Cerwyn. The stones are both over 2 metres high. An oil painting of the monument by Mrs J.C. Young can be seen on the RCAHMW's website.

NPRN: 304065*PRN:* 1014*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE121*Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1685**TALFYNYDD****Second World War****AIR CRASH SITE**

SN1269031740 Open Countryside

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

On September 19th 1944, an RAF Coastal Command Liberator crashed here. Six of the nine-man crew were killed. Today the crash site is represented by a patch of bare earth with some metal scraps still visible. A metal plaque was put at the site in 1984, naming the crew.

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

 Notes:

1686**CWMISAF WOOLLEN
FACTORY****19th century****WOOLLEN FACTORY**

SN1317928174 Mynachlogddu

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

This former woollen factory was probably originally a fulling mill and is named as early as 1820, when it was occupied by John John. It was still a fulling mill in the 1870s, but by the 1880s was occupied by a woollen manufacturer named Phillip Jefferies. The factory continued to produce woollen goods until its final closure in 1948. Some buildings still stand and the property is now a private dwelling.

NPRN: 119385*PRN:* 19735*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1687**ST DOGMAEL'S PARISH
CHURCH,
MYNACHLOGDDU****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN1318828247 Mynachlogddu

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This church is thought to have its origins as a medieval grange chapel on St Dogmael's Abbey's Mynachlogddu or "Nigra Grangia" estate.

There is a record of such a grange chapel, known as "Capella de Nigra Grangia," in the Taxatio of 1291. Whether it was at this site or refers to another chapel is not known, but there are traditions of early grange chapels elsewhere in Mynachlogddu parish, namely Capel Cawey and St. Silin's or St. Giles' Chapel. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust has suggested that this church is in fact the location of St. Giles' Chapel, whilst local historian, the late E.T. Lewis describes St. Giles as being near Cwmcerwyn farm.

St Dogmael's did not become a parish church until the 16th century, as it was merely a grange chapel administered by St Dogmael's Abbey until the Dissolution of the 1530s.

The church has a double-nave plan. The north nave is thought to be 14th century in date and the south nave 15th century. Restorations and alterations were carried out in 1877 and 1888. The church is still open as a place of worship in 2011

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 943*Listed Building Number:* 6083*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:*

Church in Wales

 Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1689**NIGRA GRANGIA****Medieval****MONASTIC GRANGE**

SN1330028398 Open Countryside

<i>Condition:</i>	Substantial Destruction	<i>Accessibility:</i>	Visible from road/path
-------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

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

St Dogmael's Abbey was founded around 1113-15 by the Tironensian order, on lands granted by Robert fitz Martin, the Norman Marcher Lord of Cemaes. By 1200 it had expanded its land interest to include estates with Pembrokeshire and beyond. Amongst these estates or granges was that of "Nigra Granga" (The Black Grange) known in Welsh as Mynachlogddu. Little is known of life on the grange from the 12th to the 16th centuries, when the Abbey was closed at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. A number of local farms and placenames can be identified from medieval records associated with the management of the grange, such as "Kome Kerwyn" and Vron Lase," whilst it is also known that there was a grange chapel known as St Silin's serving the local community.

<i>NPRN:</i>	0	<i>PRN:</i>	12601
--------------	---	-------------	-------

<i>Listed Building Number:</i>		<i>Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:</i>	
--------------------------------	--	---	--

<i>Ownership:</i>	Various	<i>Management:</i>	Various
-------------------	---------	--------------------	---------

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1690**LLAIN UCHAF****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN1357229984 Open Countryside

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

Llain Uchaf may be shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. Late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps show there was a blacksmiths workshop here, to the southeast of the house. It is still an occupied dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19449*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1691**GORS FAWR STONE PAIR Bronze Age****STANDING STONE PAIR**

SN1351029507 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

Two standing stones which stand about 120 metres to the north-northeast of Gors Fawr stone circle. They are both just over 1.6 metres high and are considered to be a Bronze Age stone pair.

NPRN: 304281*PRN:* 928*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE117*Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1692**GORS FAWR STONE
CIRCLE****Bronze Age****STONE CIRCLE**

SN1346429371 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This well-preserved Bronze Age stone circle stands on common land and is fully accessible. The monument consists of 16 stones set in an almost perfect circle, 22.5m in diameter. The stones are not large, ranging in height from 0.3 metres to 1.1 metres in height , but this is one of the most impressive prehistoric monuments in the region.

NPRN: 300422*PRN:* 922*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE117*Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1693**TWRCH QUARRY****19th century****QUARRY**

SN1460029383

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

This quarry was operational in the late 19th century and is shown as a working complex on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. By the 1907 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, the working area of the quarry had moved eastwards and cut across the original road, with the present roadway constructed to the west of the quarry.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19707*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1694**PENYRALLT****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN1455729598

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A working smithy is shown here on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. The building still stood in 2011 and was used as an outbuilding at Penyrallt. A building appears to stand here on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19706*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1695**FELIN DYRCH****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SN1449029794

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

This former corn mill is named as Trefdyrch Mill on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. The mill was still in use into the first part of the 20th century but appears to have been disused by the mid-20th century. It is now a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19704*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1696**MYNYDD BACH****Unknown****CAIRN**

SN1205032290 Open Countryside

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

This grassed-over stone cairn may be a Bronze Age funerary monument but it may be a later boundary marker on the Mynachlogddu parish boundary.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 11508*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* *Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1697**CRAIG TALFYNYDD****Multi Period****HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

SN1322031360 Open Countryside

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

Talfynydd and Cors Tewgyll includes a large number of archaeological features, including enclosures, possible hut circles, long huts, folds and shelters which are only partially recorded. These features may date to any period since Neolithic times, but no thorough area-based archaeological survey has been carried out and therefore they remain poorly understood. Partial surveys have led to many features being recorded in the Historic Environment Record held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, but even so, many older records have inaccurate grid-references and it is not possible to identify them in the field. Other features have never been recorded. The area is potentially one of the richest archaeological landscapes on the southern side of the Preselis but requires detailed survey before it can be properly evaluated.

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

 Notes:

1698**FFYNNON BESWCH****General****HEALING WELL**

SN1310131197 Open Countryside

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

This natural spring seems likely to have been thought of as a healing well in earlier times. The name translates as "Cough Spring".

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 11251*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1699**CARN MEINI ISAF****Medieval; Post
Medieval****DESERTED RURAL
SETTLEMENT**

SN1462031620 Open Countryside

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

This site reportedly comprises a rectangular stone hut foundation and a circular hut foundation. There is also at least one stone-walled, D-shaped enclosure here and traces of other boundary walls, mostly now robbed out. The date of the site and its function is not known, but the field boundaries are shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but it was already a deserted site by then.

NPRN: 402820*PRN:* 11571*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1700**ALLT TREFACH****20th century****QUARRY**

SN1446028940

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

This disused quarry working is not shown on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map or earlier editions. It is shown as an apparently working quarry on Ordnance Survey maps of 1953 and 1964 and was disused by the late 1970s.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19714*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1701**PONT YR HAIARN****19th century****BRIDGE**

SN1434028600

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

A two-arched stone bridge, probably early 19th century in date, crossing the Eastern Cleddau.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19716*Listed Building Number:* 83192*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1702**CAPEL CAWEY****Medieval****CHAPEL**

SN1510029130

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:* Not known*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A medieval chapel of ease is known to have existed in the vicinity of the modern farm of Fferm y Capel. It was known as Capel Cawey and it has been suggested that it was dedicated to St Cewydd, but this is not certain. The chapel had fallen out of use and been lost before the 19th century.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1119*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1703**UPPER TYRCH****19th century****QUARRY**

SN1565029630 Open Countryside

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

Tyrch Quarry was operational during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was worked from the 1860s as part of the Turke Quarries Slate & Slab Co along with Lower Tyrch to the west but became idle in the 1870s when demand slumped. In 1921 it was reopened by Peter Forbes Campbell who had married into the Muscott family who had strong connections with the local slate industry. He used the Upper quarry to produce some slab as well as slate products marketed as "Green" and "Rustic". The business collapsed after 1938 and the quarry was abandoned. A collapsed access tunnel to the pit and the bases of two dressing sheds remain.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19583*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1704**WAUN LWYD****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE PAIR**

SN1578031253 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

The stones of this stone pair are both substantial monoliths. The northeastern stone stands 2.4 metres high and the southwestern stone is 2.2 metres high. An oil painting of the stones can be seen on the RCAHMW's Coflein website record for the monument.

NPRN: 304054*PRN:* 942*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE116*Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1705**CARN MENYN****Bronze Age****CAIRN**

SN1403432618 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A circular cairn, 15 metres in diameter and up to 1.5 metres high. A central burial cist is exposed, with its large capstone, measuring 3 metres by 2 metres, moved to one side.

NPRN: 96008*PRN:* 929*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE498*Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1706**CARN MENYN****Medieval?; Post
Medieval?****LONG HUT**

SN1415032527 Open Countryside

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

This ruinous, drystone structure is situated amongst the rocks of the Carn Menyn tor, have been built on a small, natural terrace on the southwest-facing side of the outcrop. It measures about 10 metres long northeast to southwest and is about 4 metres wide internally. It is thought to be a long hut, presumably used by shepherds or herdsmen in medieval or later times.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 11530*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* *Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1707**CARN MENYN****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN1424332569 Open Countryside

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

A possible Bronze Age standing stone, measuring 1.25 metres high and 0.75 by 0.3 metres thick.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 11534*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* *Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

1708**CARN MENYN****Neolithic?; Post
Medieval?****QUARRY**

SN1429832487 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

During the past century a strong association has been drawn between the dolerite outcrop of Carn Menyn and the famous "Bluestones" used to construct the inner ring of Stonehenge. Considerable debate has been held as to whether the Stonehenge Bluestones were carried there by Neolithic people or by glacial action, a debate which has never been fully resolved. Modern petrological and geochemical work certainly show that the Stonehenge Bluestones came from more than one outcrop along the Preseli ridge, which would tend to favour the argument that glacial movement scoured the ridge and carried a jumble of stones from different locations eastwards.

Recently, the SPACES archaeological project has focused efforts on Carn Menyn in an attempt to prove that human action was responsible for the removal of Bluestones to Stonehenge. SPACES have claimed that the top of Carn Menyn was enclosed in Neolithic times and treated as a sacred landscape, from which select stones were quarried and transported to Stonehenge. Recent petrological studies (source) have shown that the source of the bluestones at Stonehenge is likely to be an outcrop at Pont Saeson, Brynberian, several kilometres to the northwest of Carn Menyn. This weakens the claim that Carn Menyn has any link to Stonehenge and the theory that it was an important sacred landscape to Neolithic peoples.

Although this remains a highly contentious viewpoint, it is clear that the Bluestones on Carn Menyn have been quarried at some time in the past. It is known that within the past 200 years the Preseli hills have been treated as a source of stone for use as gate-posts, lintels and also for buildings. The natural fracture of the dolerite tends to produce long slabs of rock which are ideal for many of these purposes. To what extent the stone was used in ancient times remains a debating point which only future archaeological and geological study can help us understand.

 Notes:

In 2002, the SPACES project reported that an area of rhyolite flakes were found at the south-eastern foot of the Carn Meini outcrop. They suggested this might be evidence of a previously unrecorded Neolithic axe-factory, where stone axe heads were produced. More recent study has shown that there are no known rhyolite axe heads from the Preseli area, those which do appear to have been made of local stone are of spotted dolerite (bluestone) or metamorphic mudstone. There is no evidence that either were exploited at Carn Meini, therefore the proposed axe-factory can be discounted (Rob Ixer in *Archaeology in Wales*, 2006, page 104).

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 1186

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: *Management:*

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1709**CARN MENYN****Prehistoric?****ENCLOSURE**

SN1437032478 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Unknown

An area of level, relatively stone-free ground to the north of the main Carn Menyn outcrop is thought to be the site of an enclosure which may be Neolithic in date. Recent archaeological work by the SPACES project included an excavation which uncovered some evidence of an enclosing wall or bank. The precise purpose of the enclosure is still uncertain, however. Little can be seen on the ground here.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1532*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1710**CARN GYFRWY****Bronze Age****CAIRN**

SN1444532582 Open Countryside

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

A small stone cairn, about 3 metres in diameter but very low and now grassed over. There appears to be evidence of a rectangular, central cist.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 13189*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1711**CARN GYFRWY****Medieval?; Post
Medieval?****ENCLOSURE**

SN1471832594 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small, rectilinear enclosure occupies a natural terrace on the southern side of the rock outcrop here. A small square structure stands inside the enclosure and a similar structure is found 30 metres downslope, outside the enclosure and below the terrace. These features may relate to the activity of medieval or post-medieval shepherds or cowherds on the hill, or date to earlier, perhaps even prehistoric times.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 11535*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1712**MOUNTAIN****Neolithic****CHAMBERED TOMB**

SN1657332851 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This ruined chambered tomb, located close to the source of the Eastern Cleddau river, is now too badly damaged to allow us to reconstruct its original form. The large capstone and several supporting stones are scattered around and a 19th century hedge passes through part of the site. It is thought that an earth mound originally stood over the stones, and part of this mound, still almost a metre high, can be seen to the west of the stones.

Access with permission from Ietwen Farm.

NPRN: 304057*PRN:* 947*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE039*Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1713**CRUGIAU DWY****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN1713831181 Open Countryside

<i>Condition:</i>	Substantial Destruction	<i>Accessibility:</i>	Visible from Distance
-------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

<i>Visitor Potential:</i>	Low	<i>Interpretation Potential:</i>	Low
---------------------------	-----	----------------------------------	-----

This barrow is badly denuded and in poor condition, although it is not known if its buried archaeology has survived the disturbance of its surface stones and mound. It is located in the corner of a pasture field. It is one of a pair of barrows which originally stood here. The second barrow was to the south and has been cleared from the landscape during the 20th century.

NPRN: 304058*PRN:* 955*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1714**PEN PELLAF****Post medieval****COTTAGE**

SN1686031429 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A cottage named Pen Pellaf stood here in the late 19th century, at the southwestern corner of a square paddock which still exists in 2011. A second cottage, named Pant y Gorphwys, was located 100 metres to the east, attached to another square paddock. There is evidence of further rectilinear enclosures or fields on the common immediately to the south of Pen Pellaf, which may be associated with the cottage or represent earlier activity. These features have never been surveyed.

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

 Notes:

1716**GLYNSAITHMAEN****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1139930587 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

During the late 17th century, Glynsaithmaen was home to the Morris family, who were early members of the Baptist chapel at Rhydwylym. Religious meetings were held at the farm in the 1680s and 1690s. The educationalist and poet, W.R. Evans, founder of the “Bois y Frenni” concert party, was born here in 1910 and a memorial stone to him was raised at the entrance to the property after his death in 1981. Major Francis Jones notes in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire” that the farmstead was damaged during military exercises during the Second World War.

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

 Notes:

1720**DOLEMAEN****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1602931017 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This farmstead is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. Although it predates the 18th century as a homestead, the first records of its inhabitants date to the late 18th century, when the John family lived here. When the property was sold in 1907 it comprised a small estate of 9 farms, over 600 acres of land and access to 2000 acres of mountain pasture, as well as its own slate quarry. It remains a working farm to the present day.

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

 Notes:

1721**DYFFRYN FFILBRO****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1304229002 Open Countryside

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

This farmstead is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. It is recorded on mid-18th century maps, when it was the home of a Lewis family. The farmstead had become deserted by the last quarter of the 20th century and has not been lived in for many decades, although some buildings still stand here and the land around is farmed, apparently from nearby Blaendyffryn Ffilbro. The name of the property is interesting. “Ffilbro” is a Cymricisation of the English “Fullbrook”. This suggests that a fulling mill once stood near here, supplied by water from the stream which passes to the east of the former farmyard.

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

 Notes:

1722**PENTRE ITHEL****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1247930323 Open Countryside

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

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This farmstead is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. It is sometimes recorded as PentritHEL or Pantithel. It dates back to the 16th century, and the first occupants are said by Francis Jones to have been Griffith John Llewelin, who was followed by his son and grandson. The latter was accidentally killed by a gunshot in the early 17th century, and his wife remarried one Thomas Jones, whose descendants lived here until the late 17th century. It is said to have been one of the farms where local Baptists held their meetings during the 18th century. In the early 20th century it became part of the Cwmgloyn estate but was soon sold with the rest of the estate and has been an owner-occupied farmstead ever since.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: *Management:*

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1724**TREFACH****20th century****HOUSE**

SN1483528997 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* Restricted Access
 Intact

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A Somerset man named Dawson Thomas acquired the Tyrch Quarries around 1900 and during the period of his ownership had Trefach Manor built. The house was later used as a guest house, but more recently is associated with Trefach Manor Caravan Park.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: *Management:*

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

9. MYNACHLOGDDU CULTURAL GAZETTEER

10024

TITHE WARS

RURAL PROTEST

SN1048028370

Post Medieval

The Tithe Wars of the 1880s were sparked by resentment of the predominantly nonconformist rural population of Wales being obliged to pay a tithe tax to support the Anglican clergy and church. Popular campaigns against the tithe were organised through the mid-19th century with little reform resulting. By the 1880s, some areas experienced social disturbance as non-payment campaigns led to heavy-handed responses from the authorities, who sent in police and bailiffs to try to force payment or seize property in lieu of payment. Amongst the areas most affected by these disturbances were the parishes of Eglwyswen, Llanfair Nantgwyn and Eglwyswrw in North Pembrokeshire. Groups of police constables accompanied bailiffs as they visited the farms of non-payers. Their visits were unwelcome and would attract the opposition of the local community, who would often turn out in numbers to try to slow down or prevent their progress by barricading roads and farm lanes.

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

Sambrook, P, 1997, Menter Preseli Historic Assets Survey

Related Themes:

Notes:

10131

LLANGOLMAN MOUNDS

BATTLE

SN1059031000

Unknown

A local tradition recorded by the RCAHMS in 1925 is that there were two long mounds on Waun Clyn Coch, in the parish of Llangolman, where the dead from an ancient battle were buried. The victors were buried in one mound and the vanquished in the other. The location had been lost by 1925. It has been speculated that the two mounds may have in fact been medieval pillow mounds - artificial rabbit warrens.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility: Unknown

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10140

TWM CARNABWTH

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SN1452530358

19th century

Thomas Rees (1806-1876), known as Twm Carnabwth is buried at Bethel Chapel. In 1839, at a secret meeting in a barn at Glynsaithmaen, he was chosen to lead the first protest against onerous turnpike road tolls, which became known as the Rebecca Riots. Twm is said to have been the original "Rebecca" on that occasions, donning women's clothing and blacking his face as a disguise when he led a party of local farmers to smash the tollgate at Efailwen. He lived out his life in the area and died in 1876, whilst picking cabbages in his garden. His gravestone can be seen at Bethel.

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

Notes:

10141

W.R. EVANS

POET

SN1142730571

20th century

W.R. Evans (1910-1991) lived at Glynsaithmaen. He was famed as a writer, song-writer and poet and leader of the "Bois y Frenni" singing party. He is commemorated by a stone memorial at the entrance to the farm.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10142

REV. R. PARRI-ROBERTS

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SN1394830197

20th century

The Rev. R. Parri-Roberts, minister of Bethel, Mynachlogddu from 1924-1968 was one of the leaders of the campaign to prevent the Preseli hills being turned into a military range after the Second World War. He is buried at Claddfa Eglwys Bethel.

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility: Full Access

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10152

BATTLE FOR THE PRESELAU

HISTORIC EVENT

SN1400031600

20th century

In 1947, the War Office proposed to create a permanent military training ground on the Preselis which would have involved evicting over 200 farmers. Within a few weeks the Precelly Preservation Committee was formed and started a campaign to preserve the Preselis. Nonconformist ministers such as Joseph James and R Parri Roberts were instrumental in the protest and Waldo Williams wrote a poem describing the War Office as “y bwystfil”, the beast. Pembrokeshire County Council was also against the proposal and in 1948 the war Office withdrew its proposal. Hefin Wyn, a local historian, wrote a book in 2008 about the preservation of the Preselis called “Battle of the Preslau” or “Brwydr y Preselau”

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

Notes:

10139

TWRCH TRYWTH

MYTH

SN0999031320

Medieval

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

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: High

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10. MYNACHLOGDDU NATURAL GAZETTEER

30074

MYNACHLOGDDU

PICNIC AREA

SN1447530499

A small picnic site, provided with picnic tables and benches, alongside a car park near Bethel Chapel, Mynachlogddu.

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: Already Interpreted

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership: Unknown

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30073

RHOSFACH COMMON

COMMON LAND

SN1140528062

This block of common land is divided into two portions, divided by a minor road. To the south of the road the common measures up to 400 metres long north to south and is 160 metres wide at its widest point. To the north of the road a smaller block measures about 210 metres north to south, by up to 140 metres wide.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30076

GORS FAWR COMMON

COMMON LAND

SN1312029560

This relatively large block of common land is detached from the main Preseli commons by the Mynachlogddu to Rosebush road. It is irregular in shape, but the main part of the common is over 1 kilometre long and it widens to almost 1 kilometre wide at its southern end. A narrow finger of the common, between 100 metres and 200 metres wide, runs southwards for a further 1 kilometre, as far as the parish church.

Visitor Potential: Medium

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30077

FOEL DYRCH

COMMON LAND

SN1601030220

A large block of common land covering the whole of the prominent hill of Foel Dyrch. It measures almost 2 kilometres long northeast to southwest by up to 1 kilometre wide.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Ownership:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30072

LLANGOLMAN COMMON

COMMON LAND

SN1196027530

This irregular block of common land measures up to 1 kilometre long northwest to southeast and is 250 metres wide at its widest point.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

30075

WERN COMMON

COMMON LAND

SN1229029490

A small area of common detached from the larger Gors Fawr common to the east by the Wern stream. Wern Common measures just 300 metres by 200 metres in extent.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility: Full Access

Ownership:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes: