

# Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

## Part C Hayscastle Community Audit



For: PLANED

May  
2012



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/230

For: PLANED

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*Cover photograph: St Marys Church, Hayscastle September 2011*

# Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Hayscastle Community

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

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

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

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

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## **HAYSCASTLE COMMUNITY**

### **1. OVERVIEW**

Hayscastle is an inland community, covering an area of just over 27km<sup>2</sup>, see Figure 1. It is situated in western Pembrokeshire, between the Western Cleddau and the communities of the St David's peninsula and St Bride's Bay.

The community has been created by combining several historical ecclesiastical parishes into a larger unit, namely those of Hayscastle, St Lawrence and St Edrins. Historically, the area lies within the historic Hundred of Dewisland, which was created out of the ancient Welsh *cantref* of Pebidiog in 1536. Dewisland formed the core of the Lordship of St David's which was held by the Bishops of St David's from medieval times onwards. The district lies to the north of the Landsker line, where the Welsh language and culture has remained strong throughout the centuries.

#### *1.1 Landscape and Geology*

Hayscastle community is underlain by some of the oldest rocks in Wales. At the southern end of the community, at Hayscastle Cross, are igneous intrusions which date back to pre-Cambrian times, between 545 million and 1,000 million years ago. Nearby Hayscastle overlies volcanic tuffs which may be as much as 650 millions years ago, formed by violent magma eruptions. Further north, progressively younger rocks are found. A belt of Lingula Flags sandstones and mudstones lies under the centre of the community, dating back a little over 500 million years ago to the Cambrian Era, and laid down on the sea bed. At the northern end of the community are Ordovician mudstones of the Ogof Hen series, which are between 470 million and 485 million years old.

The highest point in Hayscastle is found on Penlan Oleu, at the northeastern corner of the community at 166 metres above sea level. Altitude falls gently southwards across an undulating landscape, with low rounded hills generally over 100 metres above sea level, broken up by minor tributary valleys of the Western Cleddau (Cleddau Wen) to the east and Brandy Brook to the west. These two rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the community, whilst the Nant y Coy stream forms much of its southern boundary.

Hayscastle is an essentially rural community although much of the landscape has been modified by human activity and now consists largely of productive farmland. It has a dispersed settlement pattern and the only concentrations of housing are found along the B4330 road at neighbouring Hayscastle Cross and Pont yr Hafod. These small settlements have grown in relatively recent times.

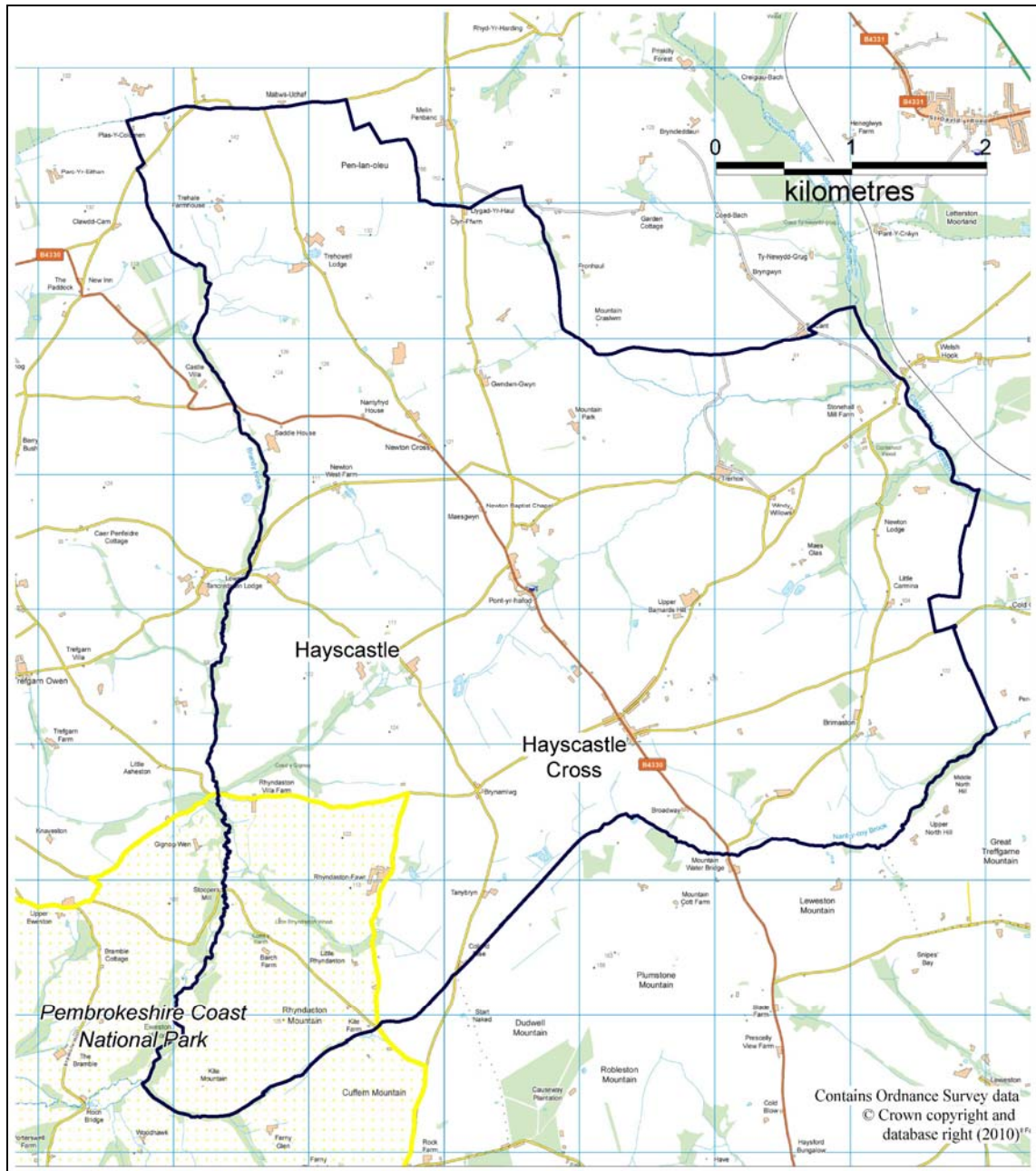


Figure 1: Haycastle Community

## **2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)**

Hayscastle Community is located to the west of the Western Cleddau river and several of its tributary streams flow eastwards through the community. The Western Cleddau and the Nant y Coy brook, which form the eastern and southern boundaries of the community are both designated as a Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to their environmental quality and importance.

There is one small area of deciduous woodland found at Little Rhydason (Id number 50114), in the southwestern corner of the community, which is designated as an Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland. It is private and little access is possible.

Hayscastle has only two small areas of surviving common land. The most extensive of these is Tretheros common (Id number 30079) at the eastern side of the community, which is also designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The much smaller Bush Hook common, (Id number 30078), lies just to the northwest of Tretheros.

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

**Hayscastle**

**COMMON LAND**

30078	BUSH HOOK	SM9149027400
30079	TRERHOS	SM9224027120

**WOODLAND**

30097	HAYCASTLE COMMUNITY WOODLAND	SM9025126675
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**Hayscastle**

**Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland**

50114	LITTLE RHYDNASTON WOOD	SM8899923664
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**Cwm Gwaun; Mynachlogddu; New Moat; Maenclochog; Llandysilio; Clunderwen; Puncheston; Letterston; Hayscastle; Wolfscastle; Camrose; Nolton and Roch; Rudbaxton; Spittal; Ambleston**

**Special Area of Conservation**

50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
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**Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; Ambleston; Spittal; Rudbaxton; Camrose; Nolton And Roch; Wolfscastle; Letterston; Hayscastle**

**Site of Special Scientific Interest**

50067	AFON CLEDDAU GORLLEWINOL/WESTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SM9529034470
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**Site of Special Scientific Interest**

50131	COMINS TRE-RHOS (TRE-RHOS COMMON)	SM9225027140
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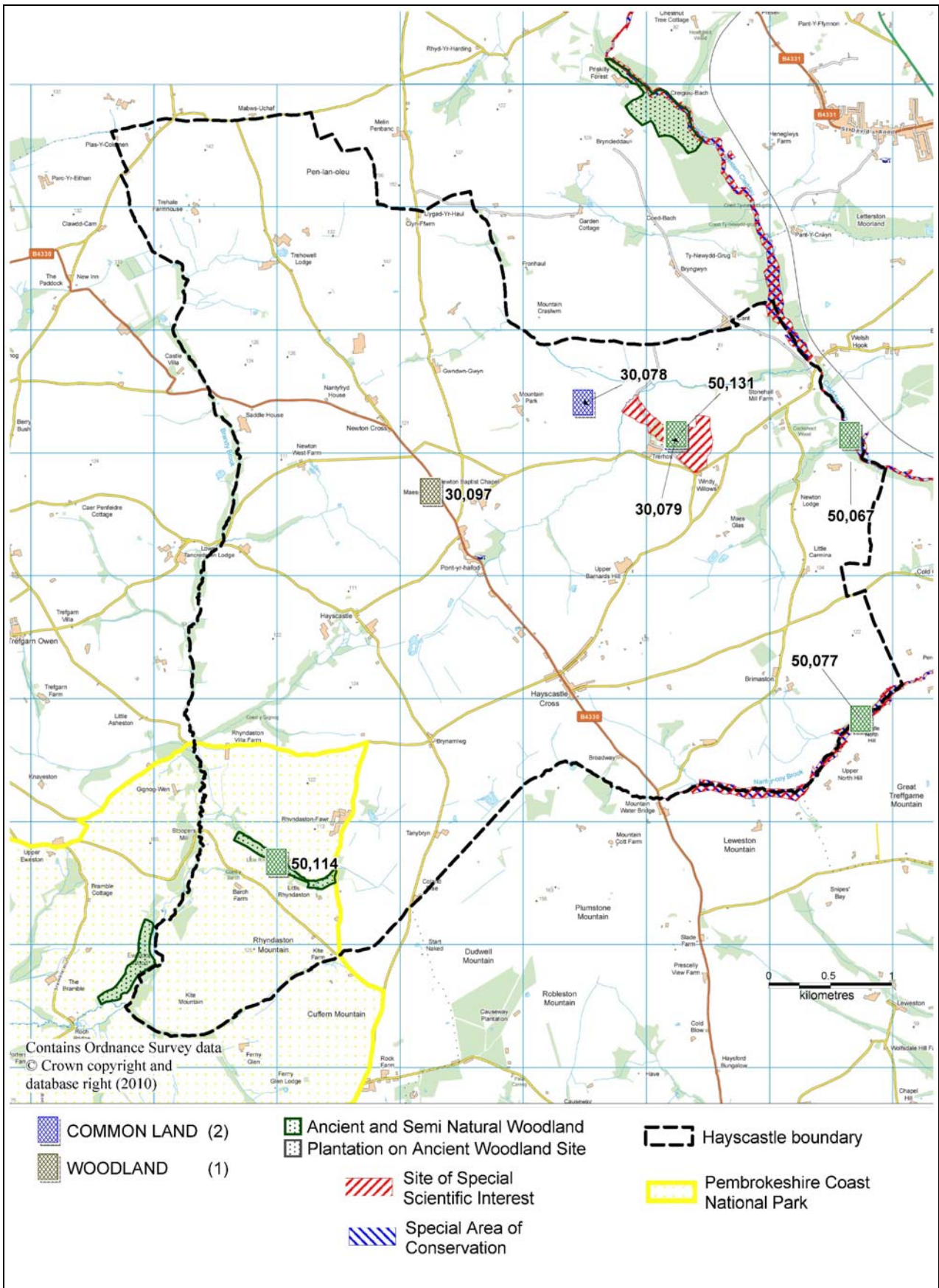


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Hayscastle Community

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

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

#### *3.1 Heritage Overview*

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

The archaeological record of Hayscastle Community may extend back to the Neolithic period, during which the first farming communities developed in the country. A polished stone axe-head was found at Newhouse (Id number 2033) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is evocative evidence of a human presence in the area over 4,200 years ago. There are three sites within the community, each now destroyed, which are thought to date to this period. One of these is a dubious site at Clyn Ffwrn, where a single standing stone is said to represent the remains of a demolished chambered tomb or cromlech (Id number 2021). The tradition that there was a more complex monument here was noted in 1921, but there is no supporting archaeological evidence to confirm the story. At Stonehall (Id number 2042), a large flat slab which is said to have originally been propped up at one end by another stone has also been suggested to be a chambered tomb, but remains unproven. A more likely example of a demolished chambered tomb is found at Trehowell (Id number 2018), where three standing stones in close proximity were recorded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as representing the support stones for a lost capstone. Today only one standing stone remains and therefore the true nature of this site is also uncertain. Chambered tombs were communal burial sites erected by early farming communities. These lost monuments, if verified, could belong to the significant group of Neolithic chambered tombs found in Pembrokeshire and indicate that a settled, agricultural community must have existed in the Hayscastle area some 4,000 to 6,000 years ago.

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

There is ample evidence for Bronze Age activity in the community, although the evidence is limited to burial sites. There is relatively sparse evidence for Bronze Age settlement in southwest Wales generally, and Hayscastle community is no exception to this pattern. Archaeological excavation has shown that some Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire have their origins in the Bronze Age, but there is at present no excavated evidence from such sites in Hayscastle.

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

There are several fine examples of Bronze Age burial sites in the community. There are round barrows at Barnard's Hill (Id number 2048) and Rhyndaston Fawr (Id number 2052), where there is also a standing stone (Id number 2053). Hayscastle Tump (Id number 2054) is a damaged round barrow in a roadside location, which was excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and found to contain evidence of a cremation burial, complete with a funerary urn and food vessels buried as grave goods.

Several more standing stones have been recorded locally. These are found at Blaenllyn (Id number 2010) and Trehale, where three stones are known, (Id numbers 2011, 2013 & 2015). Another standing stone at Treddiog (Id number 2017), now lies at the edge of a field. A bronze axe-head (Id number 2014) was also found at Trehale in 1958, whilst a stone mace-head (Id number 2020) of Bronze Age type has been found at Trehowell. The possible Neolithic chambered tomb at Clyn Ffwrn may be more likely to be a single Bronze Age standing stone (Id number 2021).

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

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

There are three known Iron Age defended enclosures in Hayscastle community. St Lawrence Camp (Id number 2028), the best preserved of these, is a promontory fort overlooking the Western Cleddau. A defended enclosure, long ploughed out and now only visible on aerial photographs is recorded at Quarry Bach (Id number 2041). A similarly denuded site is known at Castle Hill (Id number 2043). These enclosures are all modest in size, not more than 55 to 60 metres in diameter. They would have been protected by defensive banks and ditches, and their banks would have been topped with wooden palisade fences to increase their defensive value.

### ***3.1.4 Roman Period AD70 – AD410***

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

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. After the conquest there appears to have been a general abandonment of traditional Iron Age hillforts, or the nature of their use was changed. There is evidence that the native population moved out of the forts and into smaller farmsteads or settlements, which were often enclosed and protected by earthwork banks. Excavations at Castell Henllys in north Pembrokeshire have shown this pattern. There is some tantalising evidence that St Lawrence Camp, Hayscastle (Id number 2028) was used to some degree in Roman times. Excavations there in the 19<sup>th</sup> century reportedly found roofing tiles of characteristically Roman type, but the significance of this discovery has not been fully evaluated. Further archaeological excavation on similar sites in the future may throw more light on the effects of Roman civilisation on this district.

### **3.1.5 Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)**

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

Relatively little is known about secular society in early medieval Pembrokeshire. We know that what is now the Hayscastle area fell within the ancient *cantref* of Pebidiog. The *cantref* was divided into two commotes, Mynyw and Pencaer, with the Hayscastle area falling within the eastern end of the commote of Mynyw. At the western end of Mynyw lay St David's, the religious focus of the commote as well as the seat of power and administration for the area. Much more archaeological work is required in the county to provide more clues as to how and where the population lived.

We know a little more about the religious practices of the time however. In Welsh tradition, the early medieval period is often known as "Oes y Saint" or "The Age of the Saints." This was a period during which the Christian church grew rapidly, a phenomenon which is reflected in the archaeology of the period across southwest Wales. Hayscastle is of course located in Dewisland, an area forever associated with Dewi Sant or St. David, the patron saint of Wales, who ran a monastic community at Mynyw, which is known as *Menevia* in Latin and St David's in English. A number of early Christian inscribed stones have been found in Hayscastle community, providing a physical link with this period.

The former St Edrin's parish church is dedicated to a pre-Norman, Celtic saint and four early medieval inscribed stones were kept at the church (Id number 2023) until its closure. These stones date to the period between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Two of these are now kept at Pembrokeshire County Museum and a third at St. Peter's Church, Mathry. The fourth has been at the offices of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, since the 1990s. Another early Christian stone (Id number 2031), of 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date, is found built into the south wall of the chancel at St Lawrence parish church. These stones may not have originally been located at the churches and may have been brought to them for safe keeping in the past.

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

The opening of the medieval period is marked by the Anglo-Norman incursions into Wales and the rapid conquest of Pembrokeshire, at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD. The Hayscastle area lies outside the main area of Anglo-Norman settlement in southern Pembrokeshire and the commote of Mynyw is said to be the only part of Wales which was never conquered by the Normans. Its association with the important ecclesiastical centre of St David's and the patron saint of Wales gave it a special status.

However, the commote of Mynyw still fell under Anglo-Norman administration with the rest of the old *cantref* of Pebidiog. Pebidiog remained part of the extensive estates held by the Bishops of St David's, but within it a series of lesser estates or Knight's Fiefs also existed. Several of these lay within the Hayscastle community area, all classed as English Knight's Fiefs. These include *Rendaston* (Rhyndaston), *Bremeston* (Brimaston), *Treduok* (Treddiog), *Patrick's Ford* and *Hayscastle*.

A potent symbol of Anglo-Norman power is still found in the community, for a 12<sup>th</sup> century motte and bailey castle (Id number 2044) is situated alongside Hayscastle parish church. Like many other minor castles across Pembrokeshire, the castle may have been built to secure the hold of the Anglo-Normans on Pembrokeshire. It would also have served as a symbol of power and authority and been

a centre of local administration. Hayscastle Motte is now only represented by its large earthwork motte or castle mound, with traces of a ditch around it. All trace of the bailey has vanished.

The position of the castle alongside St Mary's, the parish church of Haycastle, is a reminder of the ancient ties between the church and secular power. St Mary's church (Id number 2045) is thought to date to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and its dedication to Mary rather than to a traditional Celtic saint may indicate that it was an Anglo-Norman foundation. This church was restored in the 1860s and given stained glass windows during the 1920s.

There are of course two other parish churches within the community. St Edrin's (Id number 2022) appears to have pre-Norman origins, but it continued in use as a church throughout the medieval period. The medieval church building here was completely removed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and replaced by the present building. One of the few surviving relics of the medieval period at the church was the baptismal font, which was made of Caer Bwdi stone from the St David's area. The building fabric of the medieval church of St Lawrence (Id number 2029) largely survives. It is said to have originally been known as St Patrick's Ford church and to have been granted to the Knights of the Order of St John at Slebech Commandery in 1136. It still has a 12<sup>th</sup> century baptismal font.

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

#### *Estates and landownership*

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

Within Hayscastle community it is evident that the old Knight's Fiefs were transformed into post-medieval homesteads and farmsteads, which are still identifiable to the present day, such as at Treddiog (Id number 2019). Stone Hall (Id number 2032) is another example of a post-medieval mansion, built on the site of an earlier homestead, which has survived to the present day and retained its charm and character. At Trehale (Id number 2012) a new house was built during the 1840s alongside the old farmhouse.

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

### *Nonconformism*

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

The 19<sup>th</sup> century represented the high-water mark of Welsh nonconformism and it was during this century that the nonconformist chapels of Hayscastle community were first built. The first chapel to appear was the Calvinistic Methodist church at Brimaston Hall (Id number 2049), built in 1828. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century this chapel had been converted for use as a dwelling, but its small burial ground still exists close by. The Welsh Baptists were particularly active in 19<sup>th</sup> century Pembrokeshire and two Baptist chapels were built locally; Blaenllyn (Id number 2008) in 1843 and Noddfa Newton (Id number 2034) in 1862. An open air baptistery (Id number 2039) at Pont yr Hafod is thought likely to have been used by early Baptists, before another baptistery was created in the burial ground of Noddfa Newton chapel.

### *Industry*

Hayscastle is a highly rural area which has little association with the industrial traditions of nearby communities such as Roch (coal mining) or Wolfscastle (quarrying). The most significant industries in the community area have been associated with agriculture, which has formed the backbone of local society throughout the centuries.

The remains of two corn mills are found in the community, Stonehall Mill (Id number 2027) is documented as a working mill as early as 1719 but fell out of use by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and is now seemingly ruined. Stoopers Mill (Id number 2055) worked during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but soon closed. The site was later cleared of most of the mill buildings and is now occupied by a caravan site.

Another important element in the rural community was the smithy where many iron and steel implements were made or repaired and horses shod and much social discourse took place. A former blacksmith's workshop can still be seen at Newton (Id number 2036), but the building has now reached a state of advanced ruination.

### *Defence*

Despite its peaceful rurality, Hayscastle was not left untouched by the Second World War. Surprisingly perhaps, there was an RAF base established locally, known as RAF Hayscastle Cross (Id number 2047), which was a radar station set up to monitor and protect the Western Approaches. Near the radar station was a joint RAF and WAAF military camp (Id number 2040), where male and female personnel were stationed. This complex was maintained into the 1950s but closed and largely demolished in 1958. Some features can still be seen in the landscape however, including the bases of the masts which once stood at the radar station and some traces of the old barrack buildings at the camp.

### *3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas*

There are currently 9 sites with Listed Building status in Hayscastle community. Not all are included in the project database, but those included are two historic homes, namely Trehale House (Id number 2012) and Tyrhos (Id number 2025), St Lawrence parish church (Id number 2029) and a former smithy at Newton (Id number 2036).

There are also 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. The oldest of these is the possible chambered tomb at Trehowell (Id number 2018). Several Bronze Age funerary monuments are scheduled, including five standing stones at Blaenllyn (Id number 2010), Trehale (Id numbers 2011 & 2013), Clyn Ffwrn (Id number 2021) and Rhyndaston Fawr (Id number 2053). Two Bronze Age round barrows are also scheduled at Barnard's Hill (Id number 2048) and Hayscastle Tump (Id number 2054). The St Lawrence Camp Iron Age promontory fort (Id number 2028) and the medieval castle site at Hayscastle Motte (Id number 2044) are also scheduled.

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

<b>Neolithic</b>			
2033	NEWHOUSE	FINDSPOT	SM9050026430
<b>Neolithic?</b>			
2018	TREHOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB?	SM8914828810
2042	STONEHALL	CHAMBERED TOMB?	SM9300026870
<b>Neolithic?; Bronze Age?</b>			
2021	CLYN FFWRN	STANDING STONE; CHAMBERED STONE?	SM8980028890
<b>Bronze Age</b>			
2020	TREHOWELL	FINDSPOT	SM8936028760
2014	TREHALE	FINDSPOT	SM8882929250
2052	RHYNDASTON FAWR TUMP	ROUND BARROW	SM8941524256
2054	HAYSCASTLE TUMP	ROUND BARROW	SM9023824635
2048	BARNARD'S HILL TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW	SM9196025370
2053	RHYNDASTON FAWR	STANDING STONE	SM8958924326
2010	BLAENLLYN	STANDING STONE	SM8788329330
2011	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	SM8815929207
2013	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	SM8853729083
2015	TREHALE STONE	STANDING STONE	SM8858028830
2017	TREDDIOG	STANDING STONE	SM8883028729
<b>Iron Age</b>			
2043	CASTLE HILL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM8842025850
2041	QUARRY BACH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9280026620
2028	ST LAWRENCE CAMP	PROMONTORY FORT	SM9321327714
<b>Early Medieval</b>			
2031	ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCH	INSCRIBED STONE	SM9336327513
2023	ST EDRIN'S CHURCH	INSCRIBED STONE	SM8943028310
<b>Medieval</b>			
2044	HAYSCASTLE MOTTE	MOTTE	SM8954025680
<b>Medieval; Post Medieval</b>			
2029	ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	SM9336227517



2022	ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	SM8942928301
2045	ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, HAYSCASTLE	CHURCH	SM8965025620
2030	ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	SM9336427500
2046	ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, HAYSCASTLE	CHURCHYARD	SM8963025630

### 19th century

2039	PONT YR HAFOD	BAPTISTERY	SM9064426044
2036	NEWTON	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SM9023926797
2008	BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM8777529329
2049	BRIMASTON HALL CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9314225147
2016	TREHALE LODGE	LODGE	SM8889428808

### 19th century; 20th century

2034	NODDFA NEWTON BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9026026747
2035	NODDFA NEWTON BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9023526731
2050	BRIMASTON HALL CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9316325139
2009	BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM8777129355
2037	HAYSCASTLE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9056026100

### Post Medieval

2027	STONEHALL MILL	CORN MILL	SM9296327627
2024	WALTERSTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM8963027890
2025	TYRHOS	HISTORIC HOME	SM9213027070
2032	STONE HALL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9310727198
2051	BRIMASTON HALL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9308425077
2012	TREHALE HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	SM8835829013
2019	TREDDIOG	HISTORIC HOME	SM8897128726
2055	STOOPERS MILL	MILL	SM8843923840

### 20th century

2040	RAF HAYSCASTLE CROSS I	MILITARY CAMP	SM9257326791
2047	RAF HAYSCASTLE CROSS	RADAR STATION	SM9167025440
2038	HAYSCASTLE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	SM9065626080

### Second World War

2026	TRERHOS	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SM9200027140
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### *3.4 Cultural Sites*

A small number of themes of cultural importance have been identified within the community. The list is not intended to be exhaustive.

10159	PORFA'R CYNDDEIRIOG - MADMAN'S GRASS	FOLK TALE	SM8943028289
10162	ST EDRIN'S GWIBER	MYTH	SM8942728312

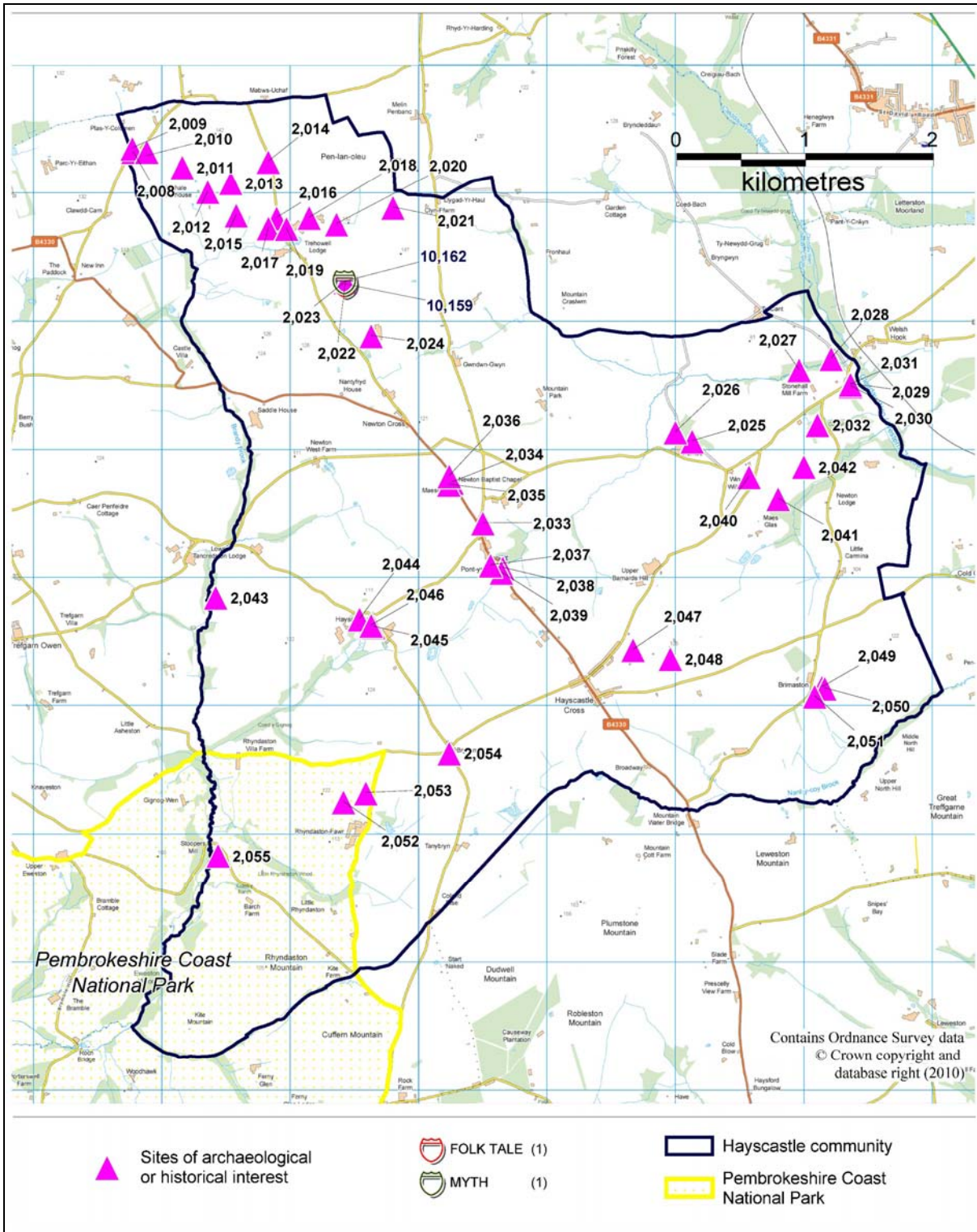


Figure 3: Heritage in Hayscastle Community

#### **4. INTERPRETATION**

At present, there is no heritage and landscape interpretation within Hayscastle community.

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

At present the level of tourism-related activity identified within Hayscastle community is relatively low, especially when compared with adjacent areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coastline. The rurality of the community may partly explain this, as well as the fact that the main tourism routes do not pass directly through the community.

All the identified tourism-related businesses noted by this project are self-catering accommodation providers with exception of the trout fishing lakes at Upper Hayscastle Farm.

This is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but gives some indication of activity in the area based on a brief snapshot taken during the summer of 2011.

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

### **Fishing Lake**

4065	HAYSCASTLE TROUT FISHERY	SM9011026470
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### **Self Catering**

40624	CHURCH COTTAGE	SM8976725585
40626	FFYNNON GRON	SM9077426562
40622	HAYSCASTLE FARMHOUSE	SM8973825591
40625	NEWTON WEST FARM	SM8919326933
40623	OLD COACH HOUSE	SM8977625602
40621	STONEHALL MILL COTTAGE	SM9309427462

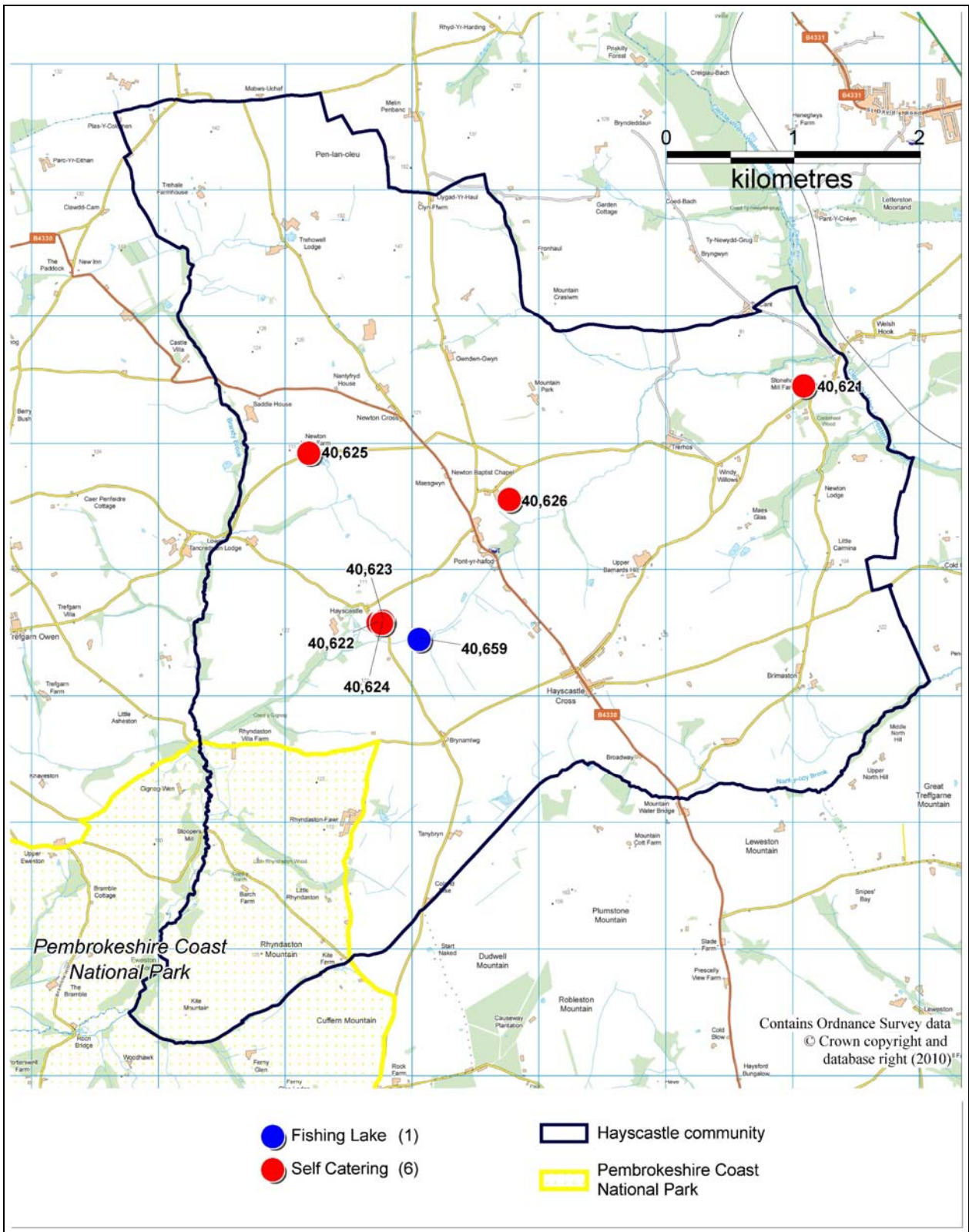


Figure 6: Tourism-related Commerce in Haycastle Community

## **6. OBSERVATIONS**

### **6.1 Strengths**

Hayscastle community has a rich archaeological and historic resource. There are a number of prehistoric monuments, including surviving Bronze Age standing stones and round barrows, Iron Age defended enclosures, a medieval castle site, three parish churches and three historic chapels. It also has a Second World War radar site which was an important link in the British defences during the war.

Hayscastle now has a community centre and community woodland which are the venues for several groups to meet at. In particular Hayscastle has an active History Group which is actively recording the history of the community.

### **6.2 Issues**

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

There are no all-ability trails in the community or known walks or cycle routes.

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

### **6.3 Opportunities**

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

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

**6.3.2 Branding.** The branding of Hayscastle and neighbouring communities as a distinctive "Heartlands" region within Pembrokeshire could draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

**6.3.3 All-ability facilities.** There could be some investigation the possibility of developing an all-ability trail or trails within the community to encourage disabled visitors to view this area as an attractive place to visit and explore.

**6.3.4 Faith Tourism.** Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. This is particularly true of the attractive St Mary's Church, Hayscastle. 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. The Churches Tourism Network helps promote churches and chapels through their website, [www.ctnw.org.uk](http://www.ctnw.org.uk). They also offer courses and resources on how to promote your church or chapel.

**6.3.5 Genealogy.** The 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 popular 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. Hayscastle History Group has made a start towards this by transcribing the parish registers and censuses and is currently starting to record St Marys graveyard.

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

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



**7. HAYSCASTLE  
HERITAGE GAZETTEER  
INDEX**

			Hayscastle
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
BARNARD'S HILL TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW	2048	
BLAENLLYN	STANDING STONE	2010	
BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2008	
BLAENLLYN BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	2009	
BRIMASTON HALL	HISTORIC HOME	2051	
BRIMASTON HALL CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2049	
BRIMASTON HALL CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	2050	
CASTLE HILL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2043	
CLYN FFWRN	STANDING STONE; CHAMBERED STONE?	2021	
HAYSCASTLE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	2037	
HAYSCASTLE MOTTE	MOTTE	2044	
HAYSCASTLE TUMP	ROUND BARROW	2054	
HAYSCASTLE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	2038	
NEWHOUSE	FINDSPOT	2033	
NEWTON	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	2036	
NODDFA NEWTON BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2034	
NODDFA NEWTON BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	2035	
PONT YR HAFOD	BAPTISTERY	2039	
QUARRY BACH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2041	
RAF HAYSCASTLE CROSS	RADAR STATION	2047	
RAF HAYSCASTLE CROSS I	MILITARY CAMP	2040	
RHYNDASTON FAWR	STANDING STONE	2053	
RHYNDASTON FAWR TUMP	ROUND BARROW	2052	
ST EDRIN'S CHURCH	INSCRIBED STONE	2023	
ST EDRIN'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	2022	
ST LAWRENCE CAMP	PROMONTORY FORT	2028	
ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	2029	
ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCH	INSCRIBED STONE	2031	
ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	2030	

			<b>Hayscastle</b>
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>	
ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, HAYSCASTLE	CHURCH	2045	
ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, HAYSCASTLE	CHURCHYARD	2046	
STONE HALL	HISTORIC HOME	2032	
STONEHALL	CHAMBERED TOMB?	2042	
STONEHALL MILL	CORN MILL	2027	
STOOPERS MILL	MILL	2055	
TREDDIOG	HISTORIC HOME	2019	
TREDDIOG	STANDING STONE	2017	
TREHALE	STANDING STONE	2011	
TREHALE	STANDING STONE	2013	
TREHALE	FINDSPOT	2014	
TREHALE HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	2012	
TREHALE LODGE	LODGE	2016	
TREHALE STONE	STANDING STONE	2015	
TREHOWELL	FINDSPOT	2020	
TREHOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB?	2018	
TRERHOS	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	2026	
TYRHOS	HISTORIC HOME	2025	
WALTERSTON	HISTORIC HOME	2024	

## **8. HAYSCASTLE HERITAGE GAZETTEER**

**2008****BLAENLLYN BAPTIST  
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM8777529329    Open Countryside

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

Blaenllyn chapel was first built in 1843, restored in 1879 and then rebuilt and extended in 1906. It is an attractive and well-maintained chapel, which remains in use as a place of worship in 2011.

*NPRN:*            11168*PRN:*            17943*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Congregation*Management:*            Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2009****BLAENLLYN BAPTIST  
CHAPEL BURIAL  
GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM8777129355 Open Countryside

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

Blaenllyn chapel is set in a relatively large burial ground, which extends to the rear of the chapel and has also been extended into a second land parcel to the northeast in modern times. It contains many memorials and gravestones of genealogical interest.

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

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 Notes:

**2010****BLAENLLYN****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM8788329330    Open Countryside    Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A standing stone measuring 1.3 metres high and 1 metres by 0.8 metres thick at its base. It is one of a series of stones in the fields around Blaenllyn and Trehale that are shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps which may be rubbing stones, rather than standing stones. This example has been scheduled by Cadw as a standing stone, however.

There is a bridleway, PP89/2/1 to Trehale Farm which passes the stone just to the northeast.

*NPRN:*    404142*PRN:*    48325*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE507*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2011****TREHALE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM8815929207    Open Countryside    Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A standing stone measuring 1.25 metres high and 0.9 metres by 0.7 metres thick at its base. It is one of a series of stones in the fields around Blaenllyn and Trehale that are shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps which may be rubbing stones, rather than standing stones. This example has been scheduled by Cadw as a standing stone, however.

There is a bridleway, PP89/2/1 to Trehale Farm which passes the stone just to the southwest.

*NPRN:*    404143*PRN:*    48324*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE508*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:



**2012****TREHALE HOUSE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM8835829013    Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

In the early 17th century Trehale was recorded as part of the Castle Villa estate of the Scourfield family. In the late 17th century a Dr. Thomas Williams lived here, before he emigrated to America in 1725. The property passed through several owners down to 1839, when it became the home of the Baptist minister Rev. Theophilus Thomas. He built the present house in the mid-1840s. Around the same time, Blaenllyn Baptist Chapel was built nearby, on Trehale land. The outbuildings at Trehale were converted into a complex of self-catering holiday cottages by the early 21st century

*NPRN:*            30331*PRN:*            59754*Listed Building Number:*    25613*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2013****TREHALE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM8853729083    Open Countryside    Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A standing stone measuring 1.7 metres high and 1.1 metres by 0.7 metres thick at its base, leaning slightly to the north-northwest. It is one of a series of stones in the fields around Blaenllyn and Trehale that are shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps which may be rubbing stones, rather than standing stones. This example has been scheduled by Cadw as a standing stone, however.

*NPRN:*    403810*PRN:*    8979*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE509*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2014****TREHALE****Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SM8882929250    Open Countryside

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

In 1958 a Bronze Age bronze flat axe-head was acquired by Tenby Museum. It had been found at Trehale.

*NPRN:*                0                                    *PRN:*                2773*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Tenby Museum*Management:*                Tenby Museum*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2015****TREHALE STONE****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM8858028830 Open Countryside

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

A standing stone measuring 1.2 metres high and 0.8 metres by 0.5 metres thick at its base, leaning slightly to the north-northwest. It is one of a series of stones in the fields around Blaenllyn and Trehale that are shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps which may be rubbing stones, rather than standing stones.

*NPRN:* 305311*PRN:* 2775*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2016****TREHALE LODGE****19th century****LODGE**

SM8889428808    Open Countryside

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

A small lodge building at the entrance to the former carriage drive to Trehale House. The lodge was built in the mid-19th century and has been modernised during the 20th century, remaining in use as a private dwelling to the present day.

*NPRN:*                0*PRN:*                17946*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2017****TREDDIOG****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM8883028729    Open Countryside

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

This former standing stone now lies at the edge of the field where it originally stood. It is said that it was accidentally knocked over by a tractor during the 1960s. The stone measures almost 3 metres in length and is 1.1 metres by 0.7 metres thick.

*NPRN:*            0*PRN:*            2774*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2018****TREHOWELL****Neolithic?****CHAMBERED TOMB?**

SM8914828810    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

First recorded by I. Gardiner-Wilkinson in 1871, this site was visited by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales in 1921 and suggested to be a possible ruined chambered tomb or cromlech. At that time three stones stood here. One stone was about 2 metres high and positioned 2 metres from a pair of stones which stood about 1.25 metres high and just 60cm apart. It was thought that these may have been the support stones for a lost capstone. By the early 21st century only one stone still stood here, with a second stone laid flat alongside in the hedgerow. It is therefore now difficult to verify if the site was indeed a chambered tomb.

*NPRN:*        276024*PRN:*        4289*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE063*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:*        Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2019****TREDDIOG****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM8897128726 Open Countryside

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

Treddiog has origins as a small medieval manor or Knight's Fief, but in post medieval times its first records date to the early 17th century, when it was a property of the Scourfield family of New Moat. It has passed through various owners and by the second half of the 20th century was part of the small Trehale estate, owned by the Thomas family, although they too later sold the property.

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

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**2020****TREHOWELL****Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SM8936028760 Open Countryside

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

This stone macehead, said to be of Bronze Age type and made of a gritty stone, was found near Trehowell in the mid-20th century. It has an incomplete hour-glass perforation drilled through the stone.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 4298*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County Museum *Management:* Pembrokeshire County M*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2021****CLYN FFWRN****Neolithic?; Bronze Age? STANDING STONE;  
CHAMBERED STONE?**

SM8980028890    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This standing stone measures 1.45 metres high, by 0.9 metres by 0.6 metres thick. The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales visited the site in 1921 and noted a local tradition that there was once evidence for a cairn around the stone, in the form of a circle of 30 stones, but that this had been removed. It was speculated that the stone was all that remained of a Neolithic chambered tomb. There is currently no archaeological evidence to support this suggestion however.

*NPRN:*            305308*PRN:*            4291*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE132*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2022****ST EDRIN'S PARISH  
CHURCH****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM8942928301    Open Countryside

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

St Edrin's stands on the site of the medieval parish church, but the building was wholly replaced in 1846 by a new building, including the chancel, nave and tower. When the site was visited by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in 1921, few relics of the early church survived. These included the medieval font, made of purple Caer Bwdi stone, and four cross-inscribed stones which are thought to be of probably 9th to 11th century date. The church was sold into private hands in 1987, for conversion into a private dwelling.

The church is now a private dwelling, but public footpath PP89/6/1 passes through the churchyard.

*NPRN:*            400109*PRN:*            5975*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:*    Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2023****ST EDRIN'S CHURCH****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SM8943028310    Open Countryside

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

There were once four cross-inscribed stones kept at St Edrin's church. After the church was closed, the four stones were moved. Two are now kept at Pembrokeshire Museum, Scolton Manor. These are a fragment of a 9th to 11th century cross and a complete inscribed cross of 10th to 11th century date (PRNs 4297 & 4294 in the Regional HER). Another of the stones is kept at Mathry church. This is a complete Latin cross, with some lettering inscribed on the stone (the symbols for Alpha and Omega, as well as the initials IHC and XPC) (PRN 4295). The fourth stone bears a carving of a "Celtic cross" and is kept at the offices of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (PRN 4296).

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

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Notes:

**2024****TREWALTERSON;  
WALTERSTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM8963027890 Open Countryside

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

This property has first recorded in 1406 and by the late 16th century was the home of the Meyler family. The original house has long been demolished and a post-medieval house stands on the site. According to tradition, there was a treasure hidden in a wall of the old house, and tenants at the farm would occasionally come into money.

A public footpath, PP89/7/1, passes through the farm.

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

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2025****TRERHOS****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9213027070 Open Countryside

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

Trerhos was the Welsh name which was given to the medieval manor or Knight's Fief of Patrick's Ford. Major Francis Jones records that in the 16th century a blind man was said to have lived at Trerhos. It is mentioned in a marriage agreement of 1719, between William Allan and Martha Fowler, amongst the properties in a large estate which included three farms and land at Trerhos, as well as nearby Stone Hall mill. The property passed through many families after the 18th century, including the Edwardes family of Sealyham, who owned it by the early 19th century.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 59752*Listed Building Number:* 25611*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2026****TRERHOS****Second World War****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY**

SM9200027140    Open Countryside

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

A searchlight battery was based near Trehos during the Second World War. There were seven huts here, all of which have been removed.

*NPRN:*                0                                      *PRN:*                28754*Listed Building Number:*                                      *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Unknown                              *Management:*                Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*        Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2027****STONEHALL MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9296327627 Open Countryside

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

Stonehall Mill was operation throughout the 19th century and seems to have closed by the mid-20th century. It was fed via a mill leat which ran 450 metres from the mill pond, to the west. The mill buildings are now all ruinous and hidden in woodland, but the mill cottage stands some 200 metres away to the southeast and is now a holiday cottage.

*NPRN:* 309000*PRN:* 17629*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**2028****ST LAWRENCE CAMP****Iron Age****PROMONTORY FORT**

SM9321327714    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This Iron Age fortification has been created by constructing two substantial rampart banks, with a ditch cut between them, across the neck of a triangular promontory overlooking the Western Cleddau river. The resultant defended enclosure uses the steep slopes of the promontory as a defence on its north, east and west sides. The site measures over 55 metres long, east to west, by up to 35 metres wide. In the late 19th century, the Pembrokeshire Archaeology Survey recorded that the vicar of St Lawrence had seen Roman tiles recovered from the camp, and there was some speculation that it was the site of a Roman villa. There is no archaeological evidence to support this claim however.

*NPRN:*        305215*PRN:*        2383*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE296*Ownership:* Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*        Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2029****ST. LAWRENCE PARISH  
CHURCH****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9336227517    Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This attractive parish church retains much of its medieval building fabric, perhaps as much as 80% and is a Grade 2 listed building. It is a simple church, with a nave, chancel and south porch and a double bellcote at its western end. The earliest feature within the church is a partially broken cross-inscribed stone, which is built into the south wall of the chancel. This stone is thought to date to the 10th to 11th century AD. According to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, who visited the church in 1921, St Lawrence's was granted to the Knights of the Order of St. John at Slebech Commandery in 1136, but under the name "Ecclesia de Vado Patricii" (Patrick's Ford Church). The baptismal font dates to the 12th century. Some restoration of the church has been undertaken over the centuries, and most of the internal fittings, such as the pews, date to the 19th century.

*NPRN:*            0*PRN:*            2391*Listed Building Number:*    25609*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Church in Wales*Management:*            Church in Wales*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:*    Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2030****ST. LAWRENCE PARISH  
CHURCHYARD****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SM9336427500    Open Countryside

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

The parish church is set in a fairly large churchyard which has many memorials and gravestones of genealogical interest.

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

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 Notes:

**2031****ST. LAWRENCE PARISH  
CHURCH****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SM9336327513    Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

The earliest feature within the church is a partially broken cross-inscribed stone, which is built into the south wall of the chancel. This stone is thought to date to the 10th to 11th century AD.

*NPRN:*                    0*PRN:*                    2392*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Church in Wales*Management:*            Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*        Shedding light on the Dark Ages

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 Notes:

**2032****STONE HALL****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9310727198    Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

In the mid-15th century, Stone Hall is known to have been the residence of descendants of Gwynfardd Dyfed, one of the Welsh princes of southwest Wales around the time of the Norman conquest. The property passed to the powerful Wogan family of Wiston, by marriage, during the early 17th century, when the heiress Dorothy Wogan married William Ford, without her mother's consent. The Ford family were settled at Stone Hall and remained there until 1793. In later times it passed through the hands of many owners as a residence, but in 1985 was converted into a hotel and restaurant.

*NPRN:*            30268*PRN:*            7238*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2033****NEWHOUSE****Neolithic****FINDSPOT**

SM9050026430    Open Countryside

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

This polished flint axe-head was found near Newhouse before 1840. It is now kept at Tenby museum.

*NPRN:*                0                                    *PRN:*                2387*Listed Building Number:*                                    *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Tenby Museum                            *Management:*                Tenby Museum*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2034****NODDFA NEWTON  
BAPTIST CHAPEL****19th century; 20th  
century****CHAPEL**

SM9026026747 0

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

This chapel was first built in 1862 and rebuilt in 1875 and 1924. It remains in use as a place of worship in 2011. The open-air baptistery is located within the chapel burial ground.

*NPRN:* 11170*PRN:* 17638*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2035**

**NODDFA NEWTON**                      **19th century; 20th**                      **GRAVEYARD**  
**BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL**      **century**

SM9023526731      Open Countryside

*Condition:*

*Accessibility:*

*Visitor Potential:*

*Interpretation Potential:*

Noddfa graveyard has many memorials and gravestones of genealogical interest. The open air baptistery is also found here.

*NPRN:*                      0

*PRN:*                      0

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Congregation

*Management:* Congregation

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*      Genealogy

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Notes:



**2036****NEWTON****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SM9023926797 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:* Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

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

This former smithy is now in a very derelict condition, but is a Listed Building by virtue of its construction using partial "cob-walling" (earth walling). It is not shown on the 1833 Ordnance Survey map and therefore would appear to have its origins in the mid-19th century. It seems to have fallen out of use as a smithy by the early 20th century and was converted into a cowhouse for an adjacent cottage known as Gwynfa, which has been demolished.

*NPRN:* 41205*PRN:* 17637*Listed Building Number:* 13051*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Pembrokeshire's Industrial Past

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 Notes:

**2037****HAYSCASTLE COUNTY  
PRIMARY SCHOOL****19th century; 20th  
century****SCHOOL**

SM9056026100 Pont yr Hafod

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

Hayscastle school was opened in the mid-19th century. It became a county primary school in the late 20th century but was closed in 2010.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 17639*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**2038****HAYSCASTLE WAR  
MEMORIAL****20th century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SM9065626080 Pont yr Hafod

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

A modern memorial consisting of a monolith with a slate plaque affixed to one side bearing the names of five local men who died during the First World War and two who died during the Second World War.

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

*Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire  
Genealogy

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 Notes:

**2039****PONT YR HAFOD****19th century****BAPTISTERY**

SM9064426044 Pont yr Hafod

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

This apparently disused baptistery is found within a walled enclosure to the west of the main road. It is shown on Ordnance Survey maps since 1889, but never annotated. It seems likely that it was originally the baptistery for Noddfa Newton Baptist chapel, which is some 800 metres to the north-northwest. The chapel now has a baptistery within its attached burial ground and this earlier baptistery seems to have fallen out of use during the 20th century but remains in good condition. It is concrete lined and still holds some water.

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


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 Notes:

**2040****RAF HAYSCASTLE CROSS**    **20th century****MILITARY CAMP****I**

SM9257326791    Open Countryside

*Condition:*            Substantial                    *Accessibility:*            Visible from Distance  
                                 Destruction

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

This small military camp was founded early during the Second World War and was a joint RAF and WAAF camp, apparently associated with the nearby RAF Hayscastle Cross Radar Station, the masts of which were located 1.5km to the southwest. This camp had 25 structures, which included barrack buildings. Most of these had been demolished by the end of the 20th century, although the concrete foundation slabs of most buildings are still visible on early 21st century aerial photographs.

Details of RAF Hayscastle Cross can be found online at [http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/fludegenealogy/RAF\\_Hayscastle/RAF\\_Hayscastle.htm](http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/fludegenealogy/RAF_Hayscastle/RAF_Hayscastle.htm) and also on the Subterranea Britannica website - [http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/h/hayscastle\\_cross/index.shtml](http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/h/hayscastle_cross/index.shtml)

*NPRN:*                    0                                  *PRN:*                    28662

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

*Ownership:*    Private                                  *Management:*                    Private

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*    Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

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Notes:

**2041****QUARRY BACH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9280026620 Open Countryside

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

A mid-20th century aerial photograph held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust shows the outline of a long ploughed-out Iron Age defended enclosure here. The crop-mark of the defensive ditch is visible, defining an enclosure which measures approximately 60 metres in diameter. Slight earthworks are also visible on the ground, marking the line of the defensive bank which stood inside the line of the ditch.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 2399*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2042****STONEHALL****Neolithic?****CHAMBERED TOMB?**

SM9300026870    Open Countryside

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

In a pasture field 350 metres south-southwest of Stonehall a large stone slab, measuring 4 metres long, 2 metres wide and 0.4 metres thick has been recorded by the Ordnance Survey (1966). At that time one end of the stone was propped up by a second, prostrate slab. Traces of a possible mound, 24 metres in diameter were also noted. The identification of these features as a ruined Neolithic chambered tomb or cromlech has not been verified and therefore it is still uncertain as to whether the stones are of archaeological significance.

*NPRN:*    0*PRN:*    2389*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2043****CASTLE HILL****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM8842025850 Open Countryside

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

This site has been greatly denuded by centuries of agricultural activity and the rampart bank and defensive ditch which define the enclosure are now barely visible on the ground. Aerial photographs suggest that the single bank and ditch protect the eastern side of the enclosure, with the western side protected by the natural valley slope that descends steeply to a stream on that side. The enclosure is therefore roughly oval in shape and measures, overall, 50 metres east to west by 35 metres north to south.

*NPRN:* 305305*PRN:* 2762*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:



**2044****HAYSCASTLE MOTTE****Medieval****MOTTE**

SM8954025680 Hayscastle

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This motte is all that is now visible of a medieval castle built here during the 12th century. There is no longer any surface evidence of a bailey enclosure associated with the motte. The mound measures 4 metres in height and is 36 metres in diameter, surrounded by traces of a defensive ditch.

*NPRN:* 305307*PRN:* 4287*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE221*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* The Castles that shaped Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2045****ST. MARY'S PARISH  
CHURCH, HAYSCASTLE****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM8965025620 Hayscastle

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

This attractive, simple parish church consists of a nave and chancel, with a single bellcote at its western gable end. The building is thought to be of 12th century date originally, but was restored during the 1860s and had stained glass windows inserted in 1928.

The church building is accessible during the summer months.

*NPRN:* 227*PRN:* 4288*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2046**

**ST. MARY'S PARISH  
CHURCHYARD,  
HAYSCASTLE**

**Medieval; Post  
Medieval**

**CHURCHYARD**

SM8963025630 Hayscastle

*Condition:* Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access

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

St Mary's church stands in a relatively large, rectangular churchyard, with relatively few gravestones now standing. The main entrance gate is dated 1928.

*NPRN:* 0

*PRN:* 0

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:* Church in Wales

*Management:* Church in Wales

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Genealogy

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Notes:

**2047****RAF HAYSCASTLE CROSS    20th century                      RADAR STATION**

SM9167025440    Open Countryside

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

The RAF Hayscastle Cross Radar Station was established in 1940 as part of the radar network designed to defend the country from aerial attack. Hayscastle was specifically intended to watch St George's Channel, between Wales and the neutral Irish Republic. The installation was maintained into the Cold War period, but eventually closed and demolished in 1958 and the land sold off in 1959. Most of the structures and masts were demolished at this time and today only some of the concrete mast bases survive and a few other structures. An associated small military camp where service personnel were based was located 1.5km to the northeast.

Details of RAF Hayscastle Cross can be found online at [http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/fludegenealogy/RAF\\_Hayscastle/RAF\\_Hayscastle.htm](http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/fludegenealogy/RAF_Hayscastle/RAF_Hayscastle.htm) and also on the Subterranea Britannica website - [http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/h/hayscastle\\_cross/index.shtml](http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/h/hayscastle_cross/index.shtml)

*NPRN:*                      401439                      *PRN:*                      28660*Listed Building Number:*                      *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private                      *Management:*                      Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*                      Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

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Notes:

**2048****BARNARD'S HILL  
TUMULUS****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM9196025370    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This round barrow lies in the corner of a farmed field and has evidently been worn down by ploughing over several centuries. Nevertheless, it survives as a recognisable mound, about 20 metres in diameter and 0.7 metres high.

*NPRN:*        305213*PRN:*        2382*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE520*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2049****BRIMASTON HALL  
CALVINISTIC  
METHODIST CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9314225147    Brimaston

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

Brimaston chapel was built in 1828. In the late 20th century the chapel was converted into two dwellings.

*NPRN:*        10970*PRN:*        4551*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Religious Sites

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 Notes:

**2050**

**BRIMASTON HALL  
CALVINISTIC  
METHODIST CHAPEL  
BURIAL GROUND**

**19th century; 20th  
century**

**GRAVEYARD**

SM9316325139    Brimaston

*Condition:*            Damaged

*Accessibility:*            Unknown

*Visitor Potential:*    Low

*Interpretation Potential:*    Low

The graveyard to the former Brimaston chapel now lies to the rear of private houses and appears to have been reduced in size since the closure of the chapel and its conversion into houses. There still appear to be burial monuments present however.

*NPRN:*                    0

*PRN:*                    0

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

*Ownership:*    Unknown

*Management:*            Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*    Genealogy

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Notes:

**2051****BRIMASTON HALL****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9308425077    Brimaston

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

Brimaston Hall is a minor country residence which appears to have been in existence by the late 18th century. In 1785 a Thomas Harries of Brimaston Hall was gamekeeper to the Ford's of Stonehall. It was still occupied in 2011.

*NPRN:*                    0*PRN:*                    24406*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**2052****RHYNDASTON FAWR  
TUMP****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM8941524256    Open Countryside

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

This large round barrow was described as a "rifled tumulus" by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales after they visited it in 1920. It was last measured by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 and said to be 29 metres in diameter and 1.3 metres high, but noted as being mutilated by that time. The site has been fenced off and become overgrown with gorse in modern times and therefore its condition has not been reassessed, although it is thought to be very denuded.

*NPRN:*            305326*PRN:*            4304*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

*Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2053****RHYNDASTON FAWR****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SM8958924326    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A large standing stone, which is 2.4 metres high and measures 1.3 metres wide by 1 metre thick at its base.

*NPRN:*        305325*PRN:*        4301*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE266*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2054****HAYSCASTLE TUMP****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM9023824635    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This damaged round barrow is found in an overgrown strip of land at the roadside. It is now difficult to examine due to vegetation cover, but it is said to measure about 32 metres in diameter and stand up to 2 metres high (RCAHMW). It seems that excavations at this barrow in the 19th century uncovered evidence of a cremation burial, made in a food vessels, accompanied by an urn. A dwelling was built across part of the site during the 20th century.

*NPRN:*        305235*PRN:*        2443*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE022*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*    Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

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 Notes:

**2055****STOOPERS MILL****Post Medieval****MILL**

SM8843923840 Open Countryside

*Condition:* Destroyed *Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This former corn mill appears on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of 1810 and was still shown as a working corn mill on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. It was powered by water from the Brandy Brook. The mill buildings have now seemingly all disappeared and the site is occupied by the Brandy Brook Caravan Park.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 4617*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

## **9. HAYSCASTLE CULTURAL GAZETTEER**

**10159**

PORFA'R CYNDDEIRIOG - MADMAN'S  
GRASS

FOLK TALE

SM8943028289

Post Medieval

According to tradition, the grass in St Edrin's churchyard had the power to cure madness or rabies, if eaten with bread and butter. It was said that the holy well of St Edrin was once found in the churchyard and had dried up when a farmer allowed his mad dog to drink from the water. The farmer died and the dog survived, but the curative powers of the water was transferred to the grass. Another tale has it that the well dried up after a woman washed her clothes there on a Sunday.

The church is now a private dwelling, but public footpath PP89/6/1 passes through the churchyard.

*Visitor Potential:* Medium

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

*Accessibility:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*

**10162**

ST EDRIN'S GWIBER

MYTH

SM8942728312

The Gwiber is the subject of numerous Welsh folktales. These dragons were normal adders which were transformed if they ever drank human milk and ate consecrated bread. One such adder was said to have done just this at St. Edrin's church and to have flown from there to Grinston Marsh, where he lived thereafter.

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

*Accessibility:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*

**10. HAYSCASTLE  
NATURAL ATTRACTIONS  
GAZETTEER**



30078

BUSH HOOK

COMMON LAND

SM9149027400

A small block of common land measuring a maximum of 780 metres east to west by 400 metres.

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Low

*Accessibility:* Full Access

*Ownership:* Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Commons, bogs and fens

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*Notes:*

30079

TRERHOS

COMMON LAND

SM9224027120

A small block of common land measuring a maximum of 850 metres northwest to southeast by 400 metres.

*Visitor Potential:* Low

*Interpretation Potential:* Low

*Accessibility:* Full Access

*Ownership:* Unknown

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:* Commons, bogs and fens

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*Notes:*

30097

HAYSCASTLE COMMUNITY WOODLAND

WOODLAND

SM9025126675

Hayscastle Community Council have created a community woodland in the field to the south of Noddfa vestry which itself has been refurbished to create a community centre.

*Visitor Potential:* Medium

*Interpretation Potential:* High

*Accessibility:* Full Access

*Ownership:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*