

Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part E New Moat Community Audit



For: PLANED

February
2012



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/211

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Cover photograph: New Moat church, May 2011

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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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NEW MOAT COMMUNITY

1. OVERVIEW

New Moat is a relatively large, inland community, covering an area of over 28.4km². It is situated in north Pembrokeshire, to the south of the Preseli hills.

The community has been created by combining the historical ecclesiastical parishes of New Moat, Llysyfran and Bletherston into a single unit.

Historically, the area lay within the Hundred of Dungleddy (which was based on the pre-Norman *cantref* of Deugleddyf). It was divided by the Landsker line; the parishes of New Moat, or Y Mot, and Llysyfran lay to the north of the Landsker, where the Welsh language and culture has remained strong to the present day. This historic linguistic boundary seems to have passed through Bletherston parish, as its name suggests, and farm and field names at the southern end of the community therefore tend to be much more anglicised, although there has been some blurring of this line in either direction in recent centuries.

1.1 Geology and Landscape

Most of New Moat community is underlain by Ordovician shales, including beds from the Penmaen Dewi and Aber Mawr Shale Formations, which are often fossiliferous and include many graptolite beds. Glacial deposits such as sands and gravels occur in pockets and the main river and stream valleys, including the Syfynwy (also known as the Syfni), Rhyd-y-Brown and Rhyd-y-fallen, are filled with glacial drift.

New Moat is characterised by undulating lowlands, most of which are now productive farmland. The highest point in the community is found at its northern end, just above New Moat village, at 238 metres above sea level. The landscape declines gently southwards to about 60 metres above sea level at the southern tip of the community in the Eastern Cleddau (Cleddau Ddu) valley.

The Rhyd-y-fallen Brook, forms much of the eastern boundary of the community, with the larger Afon Syfynwy forming the western and southern boundaries of the community. Along the western side of the community the Syfynwy has been dammed to create the large Llysyfran Reservoir, which lies partially within New Moat community.

Woodland is largely confined to the river and stream valleys with the land between each valley composed of rounded hills and characterised by improved pasture in well-maintained, hedgerowed fields.

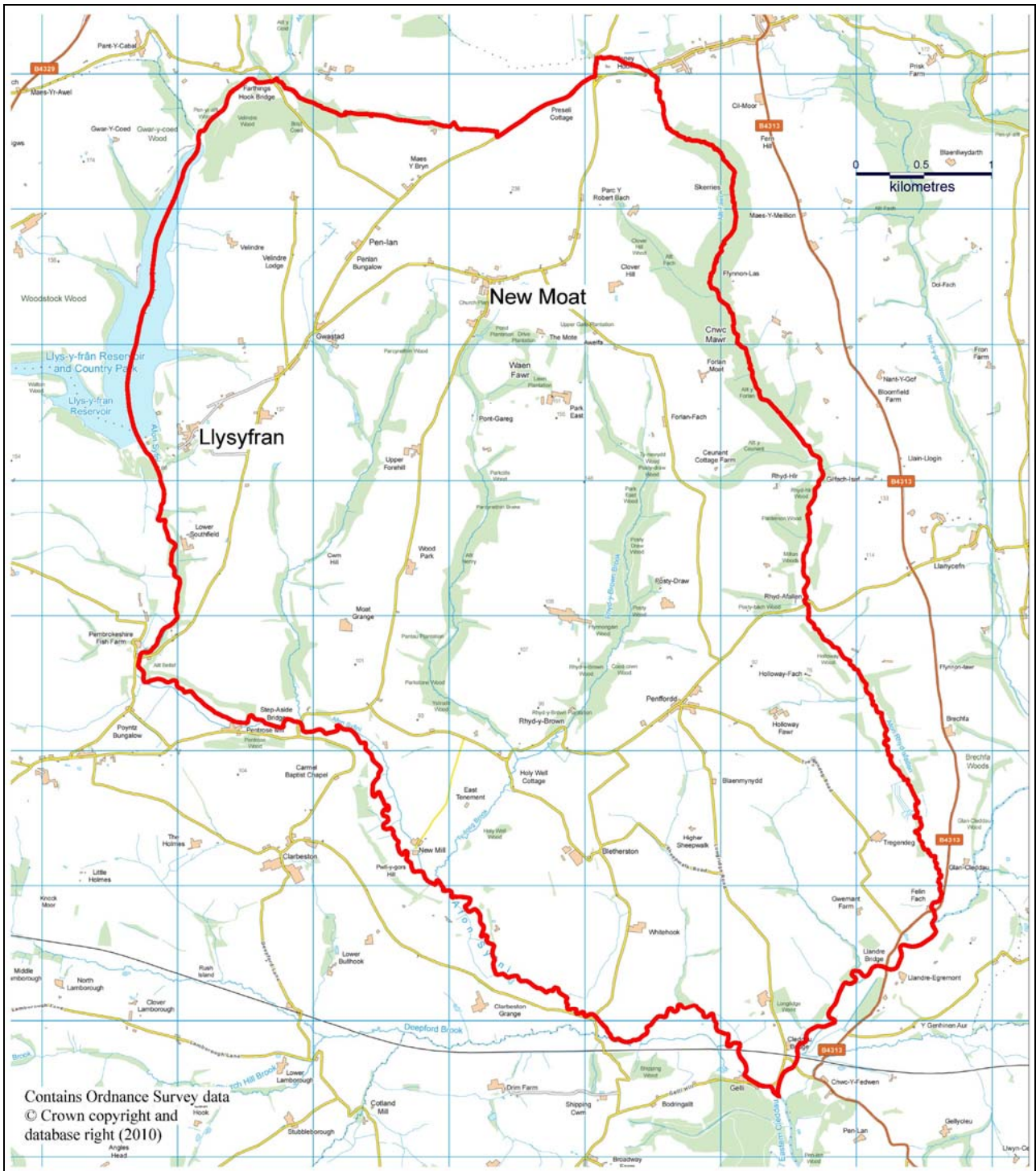


Figure 1: New Moat Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designated Areas and Attractions)

New Moat community is defined by the valleys of the Syfynwy and Rhyd-y-fallen valleys, which rise on higher ground to the north of the community and flow generally southwards to feed into the Eastern Cleddau (Cleddau Ddu) at the southern boundary of the community. There are also several minor streams that rise within the community and act as tributaries to the Syfynwy and Rhyd-y-fallen. The Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries are recognised internationally for their environmental quality and importance by their designation as a Special Area of Conservation and as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Much of the community landscape has been heavily modified and managed by human activity, and now consists mostly of productive farmland. There are several areas of deciduous woodland found here, five of which are designated as Ancient and Semi Natural Woodlands. These woodlands are all focused on the river and stream valleys in the community and are privately owned with little access possible.

There is very little common land within New Moat Community, limited to a small parcel of common in Llysyfran village.

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

New Moat (Natural Attractions)

COMMON LAND

30065	LLYSYFRAN	SN0417824288
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New Moat (Natural Designations)

Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland

50102	HOLLOWAY WOOD	SN0876022740
50103	RHYD Y BROWN WOOD	SN0703322593
50104	YSTRODIR, PARKSTONE, LOWER PARK, UPPER PARK and PARKCILLS WOODS & PANTAU PLANTATION	SN0603023050
50105	ALLT BELLAF	SN0400722540
50106	POSTY BACH WOOD	SN0404023200
50107	SOUTHFIELD WOOD	SN0403023120
50108		SN0853023450
50109	PARCYREITHIN WOOD	SN0556024670
50110	CNWC MAWR, ALLT FACH & ALLT FAWR	SN0787025290
50111	BRIST COED	SN0493026730

Site of Special Scientific Interest

50126	MOUNTAIN MEADOWS	SN0620022190
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Mynachlogddu;Clunderwen;Llandysilio;Maenclochog;New Moat;Puncheston;Ambleston

Site of Special Scientific Interest

50125	AFON CLEDDAU DWYREINIOL/EASTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SN1397028270
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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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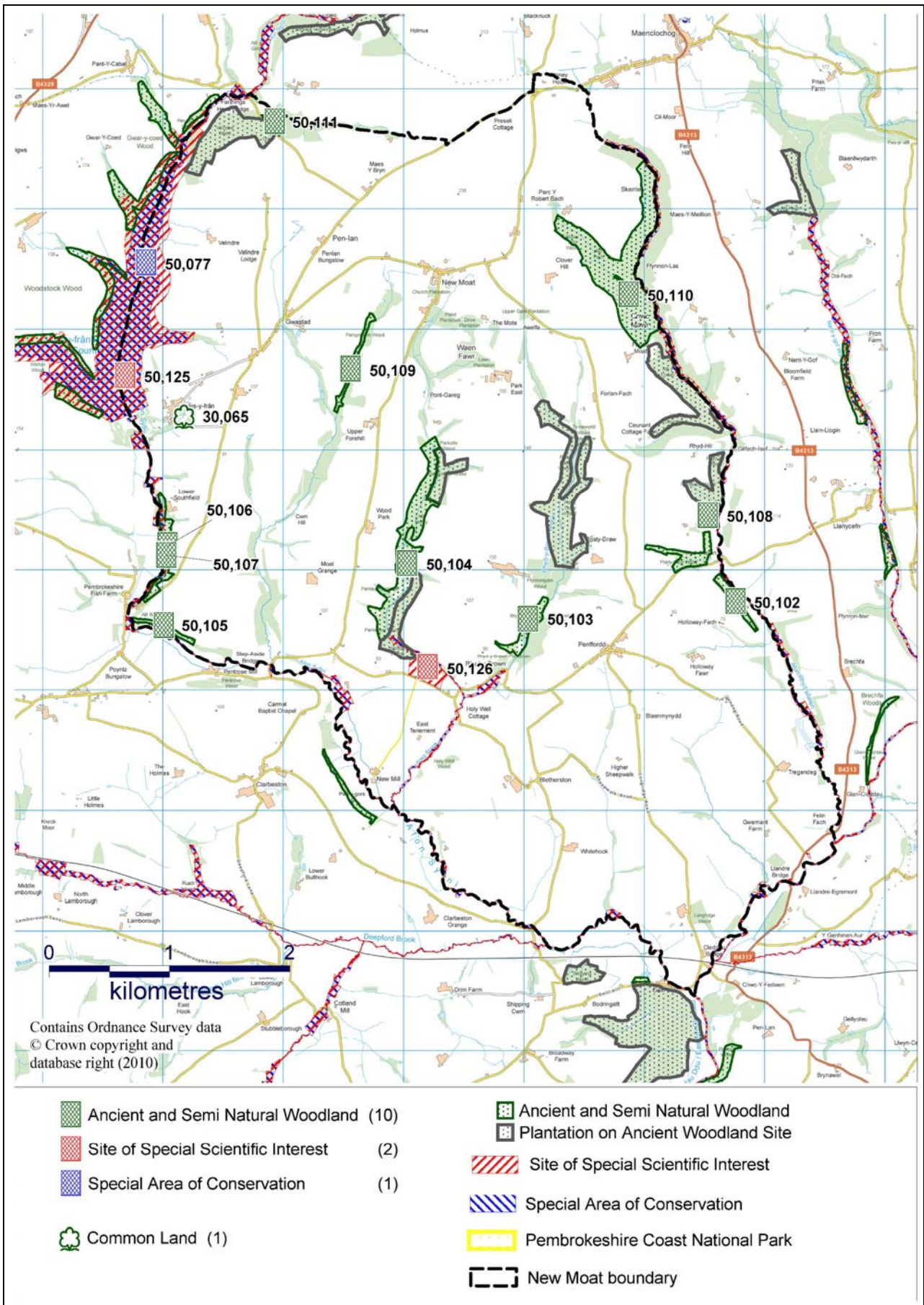


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in New Moat Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)

3.1 Heritage Overview

Bronze Age Period (2,200BC – 700BC)

The earliest archaeological evidence in New Moat community is limited to two sites which date to the Bronze Age. These are a stone axe-head, thought to be Bronze Age in date, which was found near East Tenement (1406), and a now destroyed burnt mound identified near Llandre Bridge (1437). Burnt mounds are thought to represent cooking sites but survive only as mounds of burnt stone and charcoal, usually close to a stream or spring.

There are no known Bronze Age funerary or ritual sites to compare with the cairns, round barrows, standing stones or stone circles which are commonly found in many neighbouring communities, particularly to the north. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement is generally scant in Wales and its virtual absence in New Moat is no exception. Archaeological excavation has shown that some Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire have their origins in the Bronze Age, but there is at present no excavated evidence from New Moat to indicate whether this was the case here.

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.

There are ten, perhaps eleven, good examples of hillforts or defended enclosures within New Moat community, although some of these survive only as crop-mark sites and are now best observed from the air.

The most significant example is probably the well-preserved hillfort of Castell Rhyd y Brwyn (1408), which still has upstanding earthwork ramparts, being protected on three sides by multiple banks and ditches. Castell Parc Robert (1419) is a smaller example of a hillfort, but also has surviving earthwork ramparts. The defended enclosures of the community are mostly now much denuded sites, worn down by centuries of ploughing. A small enclosure at Park East (1420) only has slight earthworks visible on the ground, whereas the enclosure at Southfield (1402) is only visible on aerial photographs. Another variation of an Iron Age defensive site is the promontory fort at Posty Draw (1422) which is protected on three sides by steep, natural slopes, with a surviving earthwork bank and ditch protecting the fourth side.

A rather enigmatic earthwork enclosure (1390) is found at Velindre Farm, Llysyfran. The tear-drop shaped enclosure was protected by a single bank and ditch, but may overlie an earlier rectilinear enclosure. Two possible building platforms are associated with the site, and it is not clear if it is an Iron Age enclosure or a more complex, multi-period site. An early medieval cross-inscribed stone is found nearby and it may be that the site is an Iron Age enclosure reused during post-Roman times.

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

In Welsh tradition, the early medieval period is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints”, as this was a period during which the Christian church grew rapidly. There is only a single archaeological site in New Moat community which is currently identified as being Early Medieval in date. This is a cross-inscribed pillar stone (1391) found at Velindre farm, Llysyfran and dated to the 7th to 9th century AD. It is perhaps an indication that a now lost early Christian site lies in the vicinity of Velindre farm and it has been suggested by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust that a nearby earthwork enclosure (1390) might be an Iron Age defended enclosure which has been reused in early medieval times, perhaps as a burial ground. The reuse of Iron Age enclosures as early Christian cemeteries is known elsewhere in Pembrokeshire, such as at Gaer Bayvil, Nevern and possibly Caerau, Moylegrove.

Llysyfran parish church (1397) is dedicated to the early medieval saint Meilyr, who is thought to have lived in the 6th century AD and been a brother of two other early saints commemorated in church dedications elsewhere in Pembrokeshire, namely Cristiolus and Llawddog. There is no firm evidence to show that St Meilyr’s church existed in pre-Norman times, but tradition has it that it was founded by Meilyr himself. Such traditions are not uncommon in relation to Welsh churches, but it is possible that the Meilyr dedication was made during medieval times.

Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

During the medieval period Pembrokeshire witnessed many important changes. The conquest of the region by the Normans began in the late 11th century and they quickly took a firm grasp, although the Welsh of Deheubarth, to the north and east, continued in their attempts to win back territory here well into the 13th century. Southern parts of the county were ruled by the Earls of Pembroke and were much more secure than the northern half of the county, which was much more vulnerable to attack. A reflection of the pressures of this period is seen in the archaeological record,

for a chain of motte and bailey, and ringwork castles is found across the central belt of the county, apparently forming a protective barrier for the heartland of the Anglo-Norman settlement to the south.

New Moat, Bletherston and Llysyfran all stood on this defensive “frontier” and had their own castles. Llysyfran may have been the smallest of the three and its castle mound (1396) stood near the parish church. Unfortunately it was removed during the 19th century and little trace of it now remains. Llysyfran was a small lordship in medieval times and the castle would have been its administrative centre. About 1 kilometre to the northeast of Bletherston parish church stands the remains of a motte castle known as Castell y Frân (1439). Nothing is known of the history of the site, but it is likely to date to the 12th century.

At New Moat, the fine remains of a larger motte and bailey castle (1415) can still be seen in fields to the east of the village. As the name suggests, there may well have been an earlier motte in the area, but the present castle is likely to date to the 12th century and is known to have been in the hands of the Scourfield family by the 1280s. They held the castle until the 14th century, when they probably built a new manor house nearby.

The castle may well have been built when the Normans established a small borough town at New Moat in the late 12th century. The land here was owned by the Bishop of St Davids and a survey carried out in 1326, preserved as “The Black Book of St. David’s,” records that there were 46 burgage plots with tenants in the town at that time. It appears that as many as 89 burgage plots were initially created for the borough town, but it failed to grow as expected and eventually dwindled to the point that it became a small village of little importance.

No trace of the medieval town survives, other than the remains of its striking castle and the equally striking St. Nicholas’ parish church (1413), which is unusually large for a now remote Pembrokeshire village. With its large tower, it was probably built on such a scale in anticipation that the borough town would thrive and grow. The dedication to a non-Celtic saint is a likely indication that the church was founded after the Norman conquest and not on the site of an earlier foundation.

The influence of the church was also felt in the parish of Bletherston. In medieval times, the Bishop of St David’s held possession of an estate or grange at *Langridge* now known as Longridge (1436). The parish church, St. Mary’s (1433), is thought to have been founded in the 14th century and most of its tithes were traditionally paid to the Chancellor of St. David’s cathedral.

There are three Holy or Healing Wells in the community, which may well have been used for the supposed curative powers of their waters during medieval times. The waters of St. Mary’s Well, Bletherston (1435) were used for baptisms in the nearby church. About 800 metres northwest of the parish church in Bletherston is a second well, which has been known as The Holy Well (1407) since at least the 19th century, the waters of which were used to cure children’s ailments. Another well, Ffynnon Gain (1421), is a natural spring found to the west of Rhyd-y-Brown Brook between New Moat and Bletherston. It too was considered to have healing powers and its apparent dedication to the early medieval St. Cain may indicate that a lost chapel or other ecclesiastical site once existed in the vicinity.

Post Medieval Period (1536 – 1900)

Estates and landownership

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

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.

There were a number of estates based within the area of New Moat community. By far the most important was the home of the Scourfield family in New Moat village. The family had occupied the castle during the 13th century and built their first manor house near the parish church during the 14th century. They resided here for some 400 years, leaving the parish during the 18th century, although retaining ownership of most of the land here from their new mansion at Robeston Hall. During the 1820s the ruined old mansion at The Mote (1410) was replaced by a new house (1411), bearing the same name, some 500 metres to the east. The original house has now vanished and its replacement is a ruin, but the estate landscape which surrounded them is still identifiable and part of its stable block (1412) survives and has been converted for use as a modern dwelling.

Two more powerful Pembrokeshire families resided at Southfield, Llysyfran (1400). The Wogan family lived here during the 16th century, and the estate passed to the Philipps family of Picton Castle through marriage in the 17th century. There is still a small estate here, and the house remains occupied. Bletherston was also home to a branch of the Colby family during the 18th century, whilst a branch of the Warren family occupied Longridge during the middle part of the same century. Both families produced High Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire during this period, giving some indication of the status of their homes at the time.

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.

There were no nonconformist chapels in New Moat community until a relatively late date. It would seem that most of the local population remained within the Anglican church until the early 19th century. The earliest chapel built here was Carmel Baptist Chapel (1428) which appeared in 1804, probably as a reflection of the growing strength of the Baptist denomination in Pembrokeshire during that period. The Methodists broke away from the established church in 1811 and there was evidently an organised congregation of Methodists active in the Llysyfran area. They were supported by John Philipps, the squire of Southfield, who helped build Gwastad Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (1392) in 1836. He also assisted with the building of the adjacent Gwastad British School (1393), a non-denominational school, built alongside the chapel in 1868. Another Calvinistic Methodist chapel (1426) stands at Penffordd, and was built in 1861.

Amongst the talented individuals who have been raised in the nonconformist tradition of the district were the much respected composer and musician William Penfro Rowlands (10119), who composed the popular hymn tune Blaenwern, commonly used with Charles Wesley's hymn "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling."

Industry and Transport

New Moat community has always been an essentially rural district and its industrial heritage, such as it is, is chiefly associated with the rural economy. Three mills are recorded within the community. There were corn mills at Little Mill (1438, also known as Felin Trefgendeg) and New Mill (1405) during the 19th century. New Mill also had a fulling mill (1404), where wool was washed and processed, which stood alongside the corn mill.

Another 19th century site of interest is that of the Southfield Tannery (1401), which was founded by John Philipps of Southfield House in the mid-19th century. The tannery site is identifiable, although its original buildings appear to have been removed.

The construction of the main South Wales Railway line by I.K Brunel between Carmarthen and Neyland, via Haverfordwest, had a considerable impact on the communities which it passed through. New Moat was less influenced by this development however, as the line only touches upon the extreme southern tip of the community. A fine railway bridge (1440) carries the line across the Eastern Cleddau, providing the community with one of its few Listed Buildings.

The most significant industrial impact on the local landscape came as recently as 1971, when the large Llysyfran Reservoir (1399) began supplying water to southern Pembrokeshire. The reservoir was created by damming the Syfynwy river and the land around the lake is now managed as the popular Llysyfran Country Park.

3.2 Designated Sites and Areas

There are currently 15 sites with Listed Building status in New Moat community. These include the three parish churches; St Meilyr's, Llysyfran (1397), St. Nicholas', New Moat (1413) and St. Mary's, Bletherston (1433). The historic Southfield House (1400) is also listed as are the surviving portion of the stables blocks at The Mote (1412). More recent history is protected by listing at New Mill, fulling mill (1404) and the Cleddau Railway Bridge (1440).

There are also 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These include two Iron Age hillforts, Castell Rhyd y Brwyn (1408) and Castell Parc Robert (1419). The possible Iron Age enclosure at Velindre (1390) is also scheduled, as well as the nearby Velindre cross-inscribed stone (1391). The medieval castles at New Moat (1415) and Castell y Frân (1439) 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.

It is also worth noting that St. Nicholas' Church and its churchyard have been designated as a Conservation Area by Pembrokeshire County Council, as an area of special architectural or historic interest.

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.

New Moat			
Bronze Age			
1437	LLANDRE BRIDGE	BURNT MOUND	SN0857020560
1406	EAST TENEMENT	FINDSPOT	SN0610021580
Iron Age			
1420	PARK EAST	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0701024025
1424	COED CRWN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0725022440
1431	PENFFORDD	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0754022070
1432	PARC Y DRAIN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0715021900
1395	PARC Y MARL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0473224505
1408	CASTELL RHYD Y BRWYN	HILLFORT	SN0666822300
1403	HERMONSHOOK	HILLFORT	SN0570022400
1419	CASTELL PARC ROBERT	HILLFORT	SN0659126189
1422	POSTY DRAW	PROMONTORY FORT	SN0742023260
Iron Age?			
1402	SOUTHFIELD	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0460023700
Iron Age?; Early Medieval?			
1390	VELINDRE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0418625760

Early Medieval

1391	VELINDRE PILLAR STONE	EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT	SN0444125841
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Medieval

1436	LONGRIDGE	GRANGE	SN08309
1396	Y CASTELL	MOTTE	SN0396024198
1439	CASTELL Y FRÂN	MOTTE	SN0806422179
1415	NEW MOAT	MOTTE & BAILEY CASTLE	SN0636725362

Medieval; Post Medieval

1413	ST NICHOLAS' PARISH CHURCH NEW MOAT	CHURCH	SN0623725244
1397	ST. MEILYR'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	SN0397224191
1433	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, BLETHERSTON	CHURCH	SN0702821207
1414	ST NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD NEW MOAT	CHURCHYARD	SN0623825255
1398	ST. MEILYR'S CHURCHYARD, LLYSYFRAN	CHURCHYARD	SN0398724199
1434	ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD, BLETHERSTON	CHURCHYARD	SN0701621207
1410	THE MOTE (OLD)	HISTORIC HOME	SN0610025150
1409	NEW MOAT	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SN0630025470
1435	ST MARY'S WELL	HOLY WELL	SN0703921239

Medieval?; Post Medieval

1421	FFYNNON GAIN	HOLY WELL	SN0704323548
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19th century

1418	NEW MOAT SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SN0630525489
1392	GWASTAD CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0483424840
1405	NEW MILL	CORN MILL	SN0577121278
1404	NEW MILL	FULLING MILL	SN0572721317
1411	THE MOTE (NEW)	HISTORIC HOME	SN0669825035
1417	IVY BUSH	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0638825460
1416	NEW MOAT SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN0634025483
1393	GWASTAD BRITISH SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN0484324850
1412	THE MOTE STABLES	STABLE	SN0666225091
1401	SOUTHFIELD TANNERY	TANNERY	SN0375822656

19th century; 20th century

1426	PENFFORDD CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN0766022349
1428	CARMEL BAPTIST CHAPEL, PENFFORDD	CHAPEL	SN0760722300
1427	PENFFORDD METHODIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN0764922355

1429	CROSS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN0769522365
1425	YSGOL PENFFORDD	SCHOOL	SN0763922334

Post Medieval

1407	THE HOLY WELL	HEALING WELL	SN0644921749
1423	FFYNNONGAIN	HISTORIC HOME	SN0694922993
1400	SOUTHFIELD HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	SN0411623570
1717	FELINDRE	HISTORIC HOME	SN0442725748
1430	BLETHERSTON	HISTORIC HOME	SN0695221192
1438	LITTLE MILL	MILL	SN0953820824

20th century

1394	GWASTAD CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN0483424809
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New Moat; Ambleston; Wiston

20th century

1399	LLYSYFRAN RESERVOIR	RESERVOIR	SN0366324439
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New Moat; Clunderwen

19th century

1440	CLEDDAU RAILWAY BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	SN0856819730
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3.2 Cultural Sites

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

New Moat

10117	LLYSYFRAN FAIR	FAIR	SN0420024411
10118	REV. GEORGE WILLIAMS	MINISTER	SN0398124208
10119	WILLIAM PENFRO ROWLANDS	COMPOSER	SN0376224223
10120	FEAST OF NICHOLAS FAIR	FAIR	SN0646025410
10121	MICHAELMAS FAIR	FAIR	SN0645025450

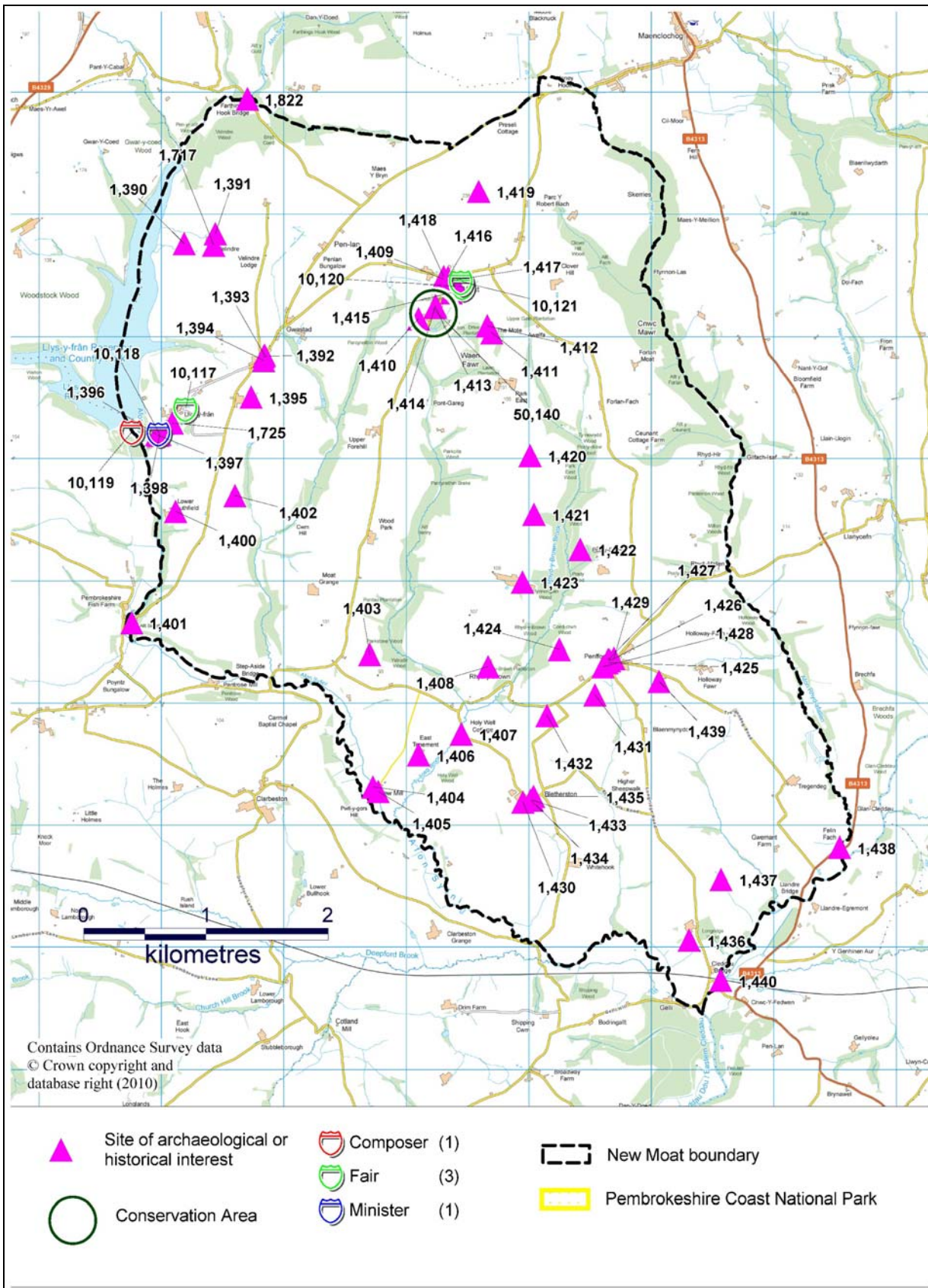


Figure 3: Heritage in New Moat Community

4. INTERPRETATION

At present, heritage and landscape interpretation within New Moat community is focused on the Llysyfran Reservoir and Country Park. There is a visitor centre and café near the dam and some interpretation panels are found around the centre and car parking area. Just below the dam is a small monument commemorating the composer William Penfro Rowlands, who was born nearby.

Further interpretation of the area is provided in promotional and guide literature or leaflets accompanying a number of cycle routes and walks which also focus on Llysyfran reservoir and park. These are generally flat and accessible and as a result are promoted as family routes. There is also a cycle route link between Llysyfran and Fishguard.

New Moat

Interpreted Site

20115	LLYSYFRAN	SN0404624373
<p>Llysyfran Country Park was opened in 1971 when the dam and reservoir were created. The reservoir is a popular fishing lake and there are also walking, cycling and mountain biking trails around the lake. There is a ranger service at the park. The visitor centre includes a restaurant and gift shop, with ample parking. Information boards are located around the visitor centre.</p>		

Sculpture

20114	WILLIAM PENFRO ROWLANDS, LLYSYFRAN	SN0391124176
<p>A stone and slate memorial to William Penfro Rowlands, erected in 1998 close to his birthplace, Dan y Coed. It consists of a polished slate with an inscription standing on a circular stone base with a further slate inscription tablet set into one side. The inscription tablet states in English and Welsh that the memorial was the inspiration of local people wishing to honour one of their community. It was unveiled by John Elfed Jones, CBE, DL, Chairman of Welsh Water plc in March 1998.</p>		

Cwm Gwaun;Puncheston;New Moat;Ambleston

CYCLE ROUTE

80096	FISHGUARD TO LLYS-Y-FRAN
-------	--------------------------

New Moat

CYCLE ROUTE

80090	LLYSYFRAN FAMILY CYCLE TRAIL
-------	------------------------------

New Moat;Ambleston; Wiston

CYCLE ROUTE

80091	LLYSYFRAN MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL
-------	-------------------------------

New Moat;Ambleston;Puncheston

WALK

80103	LLYSYFRAN CIRCULAR WALK
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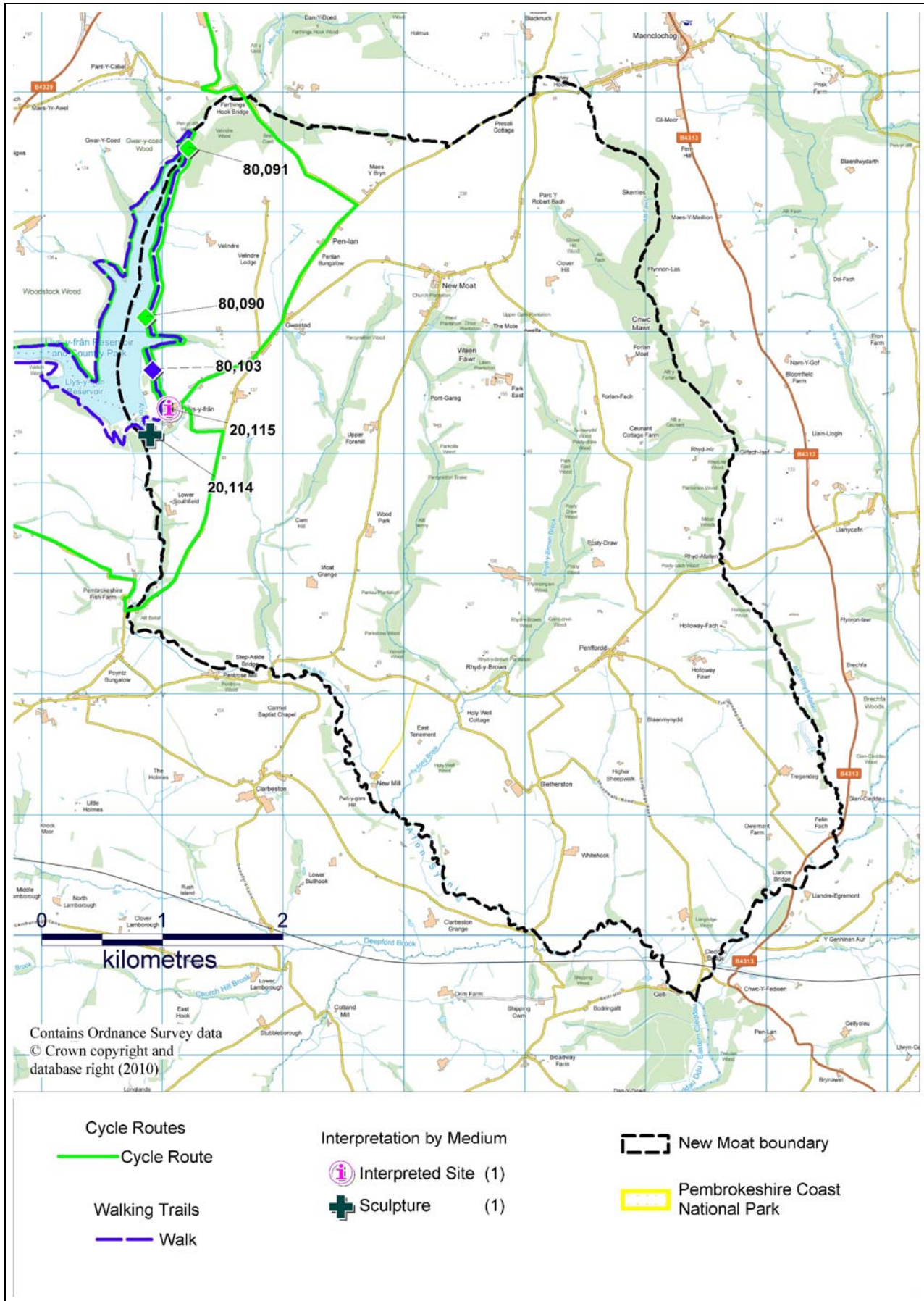


Figure 4: Interpretation in New Moat Community

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within New Moat community is relatively low, especially when compared with areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coast or to the north of the Preseli hills. Most of the activity at present is focused on Llysyfran, where much of the historic settlement has been turned into a holiday village.

The list of identified tourism-related businesses in New Moat community is found on the next page. It 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.

New Moat

B & B

40596	LLYSYFRAN FARM	SN0411424323
40561	THE CABIN	SN0407124243

Caravan Site

40564	FELIN FACH	SN0953620793
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Guesthouse

40562	TWMPATH	SN0708626941
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Self Catering

40559	IVY COURT COTTAGES	SN0406024365
40563	RHYD Y BROWN	SN0690122315

Visitor Centre

40560	LLYSYFRAN COUNTRY PARK	SN0400724368
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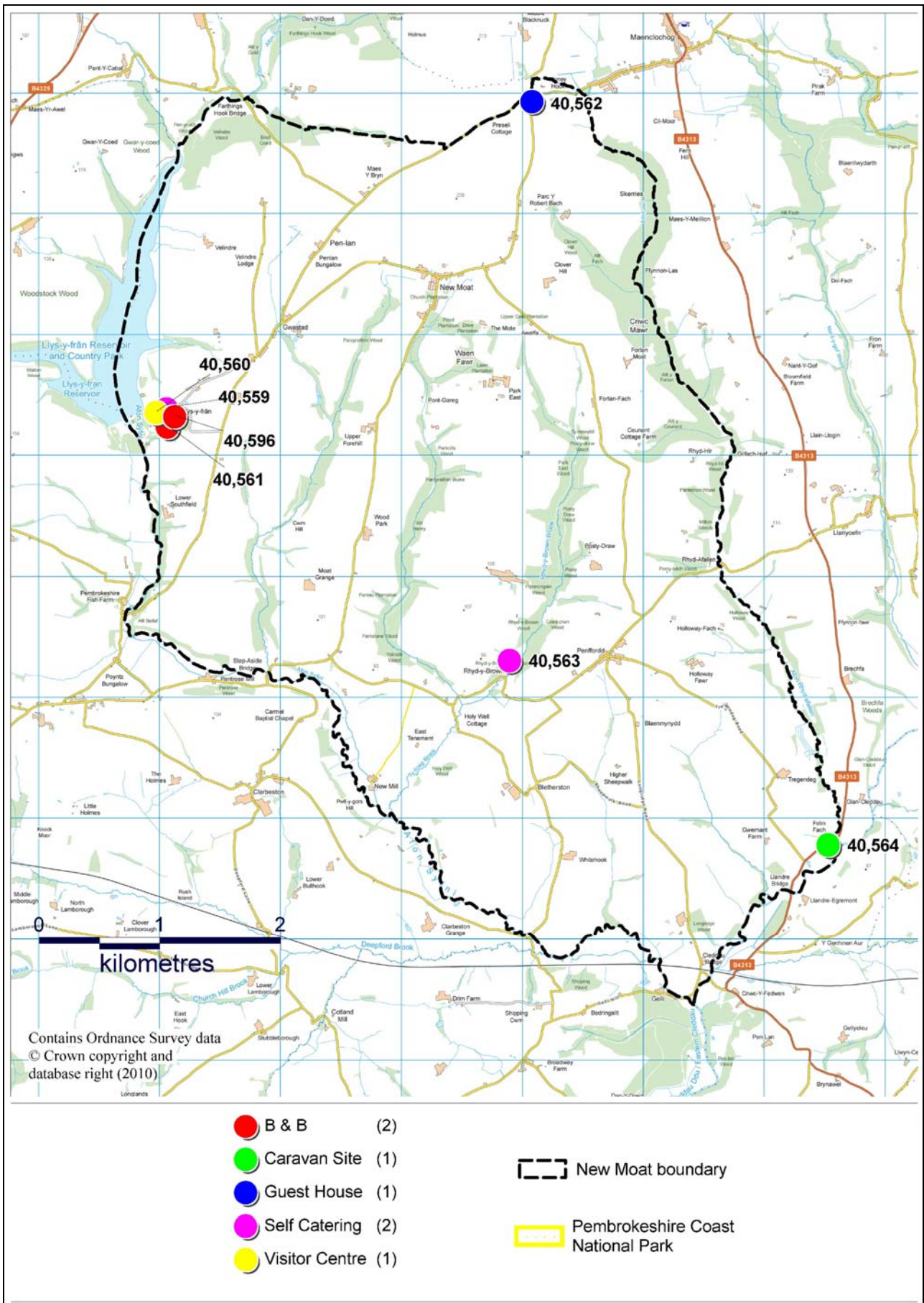


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in New Moat Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

The community has a number of strong heritage themes, especially Iron Age and Medieval archaeology which merit interpretation.

There is a reasonably good footpath network within the community, which has pleasant landscapes. The easily accessible trails and facilities at Llysyfran are particularly important.

6.2 Issues

There is very little on-site interpretation of local heritage, none of which is found outside the Llysyfran Country Park.

Signage for local places of interest and trails is poor.

6.3 Opportunities

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

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

6.3.2 Branding. The branding of New Moat 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 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. Llysyfran Country Park already has many trails which could potentially be adapted and promoted as all-ability trails.

6.3.4 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.

**7. NEW MOAT
HERITAGE GAZETTEER
INDEX**

			New Moat
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
BLETHERSTON	HISTORIC HOME	1430	
CARMEL BAPTIST CHAPEL, PENFFORDD	CHAPEL	1428	
CASTELL PARC ROBERT	HILLFORT	1419	
CASTELL RHYD Y BRWYN	HILLFORT	1408	
CASTELL Y FRÂN	MOTTE	1439	
COED CRWN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1424	
CROSS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1429	
EAST TENEMENT	FINDSPOT	1406	
FELINDRE	HISTORIC HOME	1717	
FFYNNON GAIN	HOLY WELL	1421	
FFYNNONGAIN	HISTORIC HOME	1423	
GWASTAD BRITISH SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1393	
GWASTAD CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1392	
GWASTAD CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1394	
HERMONSHOOK	HILLFORT	1403	
IVY BUSH	PUBLIC HOUSE	1417	
LITTLE MILL	MILL	1438	
LLANDRE BRIDGE	BURNT MOUND	1437	
LLYSYFRAN	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1725	
LONGRIDGE	GRANGE	1436	
NEW MILL	CORN MILL	1405	
NEW MILL	FULLING MILL	1404	
NEW MOAT	MOTTE AND BAILEY	1415	
NEW MOAT	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1409	
NEW MOAT SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1416	
NEW MOAT SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1418	
PARC Y DRAIN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1432	
PARC Y MARL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1395	
PARK EAST	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1420	
PENFFORDD	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1431	

New Moat		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
PENFFORDD CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1426
PENFFORDD METHODIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1427
POSTY DRAW	PROMONTORY FORT	1422
SOUTHFIELD	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1402
SOUTHFIELD HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	1400
SOUTHFIELD TANNERY	TANNERY	1401
ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD, BLETHERSTON	CHURCHYARD	1434
ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, BLETHERSTON	CHURCH	1433
ST MARY'S WELL	HOLY WELL	1435
ST NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD, NEW MOAT	CHURCHYARD	1414
ST NICHOLAS' PARISH CHURCH, NEW MOAT	CHURCH	1413
ST. MEILYR'S CHURCHYARD, LLYSYFRAN	CHURCHYARD	1398
ST. MEILYR'S PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	1397
THE HOLY WELL	HEALING WELL	1407
THE MOTE (NEW)	HISTORIC HOME	1411
THE MOTE (OLD)	HISTORIC HOME	1410
THE MOTE STABLES	STABLE	1412
VELINDRE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1390
VELINDRE PILLAR STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1391
Y CASTELL	MOTTE	1396
YSGOL PENFFORDD	SCHOOL	1425

New Moat; Ambleston; Wiston

NAME	TYPE	ID Number
LLYSYFRAN RESERVOIR	RESERVOIR	1399

New Moat; Clunderwen

NAME	TYPE	ID Number
CLEDDAU RAILWAY BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	1440

Puncheston; New Moat

NAME	TYPE	ID Number
FARTHINGS HOOK BRIDGE	BRIDGE	1822

1390**VELINDRE****Iron Age?; Early
Medieval?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0418625760 Open Countryside Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This earthwork enclosure is defined by a defensive bank which originally had an external ditch. It encloses an area of about 50 metres by 35 metres, but is tear-drop shaped in plan. According to the RCAHMW, the enclosure appears to overlie an earlier rectilinear enclosure, measuring 30 metres by 23 metres, within which is a large building platform, measuring 13 metres by 10 metres. A smaller platform was also noted to the east. The age of the defended enclosure is uncertain. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust suggest that it is an Iron Age enclosure, although Neil Ludlow of DAT suggested in 2001 that it may have been reused in Early Medieval times as a Christian burial site. His suggestion is based on the presence of an Early Medieval cross-inscribed stone at nearby Velindre Farm, which may indicate that an early Christian site does indeed exist close by. It is worth noting that Velindre, which may be translated as "mill settlement" (felin + tref), could actually be derived from the medieval Welsh for "Villein's settlement" (bilain + tref). The combination of the early Christian stone, a villein's settlement and a defended site with enclosures and platforms could equally therefore point to an Early Medieval or Medieval settlement site of some importance.

Public footpath PP58/9/2 runs just to the south of the enclosure.

NPRN: 304475*PRN:* 1301*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE551*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

 Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1391**VELINDRE PILLAR
STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN0444125841 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This inscribed stone is thought to date to the 7th to 9th centuries AD. A Latin cross is carved into the face of the stone, with ring and dot decoration added. It was at one time used as a gatepost on Velindre Farm but now stands alongside the access lane to the farm.

Public footpath PP58/9/1 runs past the stone

NPRN: 304474*PRN:* 1303*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE236*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1392**GWASTAD CALVINISTIC
METHODIST CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN0483424840 Gwastad

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

This chapel dates to 1836. It was modified in 1879. The building appears to remain in use as chapel in 2011. It has an unusual slate covered gable and rear wall, and at its northeastern end is attached to the former British School, which was built in 1868.

NPRN: 17178*PRN:* 11111*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Presbyterian Church*Management:* Presbyterian Church*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1393**GWASTAD BRITISH
SCHOOL****19th century****SCHOOL**

SN0484324850 Gwastad

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

According to its datestone, this former school was built in 1868 by J. Phillips of Southfield, on land donated by D. Bowen of Llysyfran. It was established as a British School, or non-denominational school, favoured by non-Anglicans in the 19th century. It was built alongside the Gwastad Methodist chapel. The school remained open until the 1960s, but was closed by 1974. It was previously owned by chapel, but was purchased by Llysyfran Young Farmers Club who now use it as a meeting place and clubroom.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17176*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Llysyfran Young Farmers
Club*Management:* Llysyfran Young Farmers*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1394**GWASTAD CHAPEL
BURIAL GROUND****20th century****GRAVEYARD**

SN0483424809 Gwastad

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

This small burial ground to the rear of Gwastad Methodist chapel appears to have been created in the late 20th century and only has a small number of graves.

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

 Notes:

1395**PARC Y MARL****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0473224505 Open Countryside

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

This defended enclosure was largely destroyed by the construction of silage pits in the late 20th century. When it was surveyed by the RCAHMW in 1925, its earthwork rampart stood to 0.8 metres high, enclosing an area measuring 45 metres by 35 metres. Even at that time the southern part of the enclosure had been badly damaged, however. According to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust only about 30% of the site survives, where a low earthwork bank can be seen, about 0.4 metres high. The site is located on private farmland.

NPRN: 304492*PRN:* 1348*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1396**Y CASTELL****Medieval****MOTTE**

SN0396024198 Llysyfran

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

In medieval times, Llysyfran was a small lordship and it is believed that an earth and stone mound which once stood to the north of the parish church was a small motte castle, which would have been the administrative focus of medieval Llysyfran. The mound was largely levelled in the 19th century when its earth and stone was quarried by local people. Little now remains of the site.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1349*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1397**ST. MEILYR'S PARISH
CHURCH****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0397224191 Llysyfran

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This small, attractive parish church is possibly of pre-Norman origins, and is dedicated to the Celtic saint Meilyr. The building is thought to have mostly medieval fabric, with a 12th or 13th century chancel and nave, but was much restored in 1869. A baptistery in the church is thought to be 14th or 15th century, as is the font and the double bellcote. One of the two bells is dated 1632.

The church has a website; www.llysyfranchurch.co.uk

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4459*Listed Building Number:* 6075*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1398**ST. MEILYR'S
CHURCHYARD,
LLYSYFRAN****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0398724199 Llysyfran

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

Llysyfran has a pleasant churchyard in a woodland surrounding. Look out for the remains of the medieval castle mound and interesting graves such as that marked by a stone obelisk commemorating the wife and four children of Master Mariner Arnold George of Gwastad, who all predeceased him between 1869 and 1884. His sea-faring connections led him to give two of his daughters the middle names "Fareast" and "Farwest".

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

 Notes:

1400**SOUTHFIELD HOUSE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0411623570 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Unknown*Interpretation Potential:* Unknown

Southfield has origins in the 16th century, when it was owned by the powerful Wogan family. By the early 17th century, a branch of the Philipps family of Picton Castle had taken possession, through marriage, and it has remained with their descendants down to the early 21st century. The house was rebuilt as an attractive country house between 1838 and 1841. During the second half of the 19th century, it was the home of John Philipps, who was a prominent Methodist and is remembered for building two schools and four chapels, including the former British School and Methodist chapel at Gwastad, Llysyfran. The Southfield Estate still exists in the early 21st century and in the late 20th century renovated several estate cottages to the south of the mansion, including Southfield Villa, Parc y Delyn, Penrhiw and Nyth y Dryw.

NPRN: 96251*PRN:* 60538*Listed Building Number:* 83171*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1401**SOUTHFIELD TANNERY****19th century****TANNERY**

SN0375822656 Open Countryside

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

This tannery was founded by John Philipps of Southfield House in the second-half of the 19th century. It is shown as a working tannery on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. Water was brought to the site via a leat approaching from the north. It had closed by the mid-20th century and the site seems to have been cleared of most evidence of the buildings and tanks that were once here.

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

 Notes:

1402**SOUTHFIELD****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0460023700 Open Countryside

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

The cropmark of a circular enclosure, defined by a bank and a ditch, has been seen on aerial photographs in the past. It is thought likely that this is the site of an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed settlement, but a field visit by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2006 found no surface evidence of the site in the improved pasture field.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 10498*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1403**HERMONSHOOK****Iron Age****HILLFORT**

SN0570022400 Open Countryside

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

This hillfort lies in a pasture field and has been much reduced by centuries of ploughing. Only slight traces of the monument survive in the field. An aerial photograph taken by the RCAHMW in 1981 shows that it consists of an oval enclosure, with a bank and ditch protecting an area measuring 50 metres by 34 metres, with an entrance on its eastern side. Two further banks and ditches lay outside the main enclosure. Other features can be seen on the aerial photograph, including a possible building platform at the centre of the enclosure.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 14314*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1404**NEW MILL****19th century****FULLING MILL**

SN0572721317 New Mill

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The two-storey building of this former fulling mill, marked as a "Tucking Mill" on late 19th century and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps still stands, but it has lost all its machinery, including the mill wheel, which was powered by water fed via a leat at the northwest end of the building. Adjacent to the old mill it is an old farmhouse, which was restored in 2004.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17710*Listed Building Number:* 83173*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1405**NEW MILL****19th century****CORN MILL**

SN0577121278 New Mill

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

The corn mill stood here until the third-quarter of the 20th century and was described by the RCAHMW as a three-storey building with a slate roof, and iron overshot wheel and an attached kiln. It appears on late 20th century maps, but by the early 21st century aerial photographs seem to show that the building had been demolished and the site cleared.

NPRN: 40248*PRN:* 17731*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1406**EAST TENEMENT****Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SN0610021580 Open Countryside

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

A stone axe-head found on the land of East Tenement farm was presented to the National Museum of Wales in 1948. It was a large axe-head with a hole drilled through its centre for fixing onto a shaft and evidently it had been well used before being lost or discarded.

NMW accession number 48.256

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1409*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* National Museum for Wales *Management:* National Museum for Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1407**THE HOLY WELL****Post Medieval****HEALING WELL**

SN0644921749 Open Countryside

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

A spring, now in a wooded area, which was once thought to have curative properties for children's ailments. It has been known as The Holy Well since the 19th century at least.

NPRN: 32484*PRN:* 1402*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1408**CASTELL RHYD Y
BRWYN****Iron Age****HILLFORT**

SN0666822300 Open Countryside

SAM

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

This is a very fine example of a heavily defended Iron Age enclosure. The southern side is protected by a single rampart, above a steep natural slope. The other three sides are protected by four lines of banks and ditches. The interior measures about 113 metres long by 70 metres wide. The entrance is on the western side of the enclosure, with an unusual hollow mound located just to the south.

Public footpath PP70/8/6 passes alongside the farm lane to the east

NPRN: 304482*PRN:* 1410*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE269*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1409**NEW MOAT****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0630025470 New Moat

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

New Moat was founded as a planted borough town during the late 12th century. The settlement was established by the Normans. The land here was owned by the Bishop of St Davids, who later created a new borough to try to attract settlers. The large motte and bailey castle and parish church at New Moat are now the only surviving features in the landscape of this original settlement, for the town failed to grow and by post-medieval times New Moat was no more than a small rural hamlet. Originally, there were 89 burgage plots created to be occupied by settlers, but only 46 were tenanted when the settlement was surveyed for the Bishop of St David's in 1326. The Black Book of St David's, compiled that year, gives a fascinating insight into the people and character of medieval New Moat. The location of the burgage plots is not known today, although earthworks in the field to the northeast of the motte are suspected to be the possible site of the medieval settlement.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 12978*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Various *Management:* Various*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1410**THE MOTE (OLD)****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0610025150 New Moat

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

This was the site of the mansion house which was built in late medieval times to replace the nearby castle. It was the home of the Scourfield family for several centuries, from the 14th century until the 18th century, when they removed to Robeston Hall. When Richard Fenton visited the place in the early 1800s, the mansion was a roofless ruin. During the 1820s his W.H. Scourfield Junior had the old mansion taken down and a new mansion was built over 500 metres further to the east, also called The Mote. Today there is no trace of the original mansion and a modern farm approximately overlies the site.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1335*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1411**THE MOTE (NEW)****19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0669825035 New Moat

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

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* High

This is the site of the second mansion called The Mote to have been built at New Moat. It was built by W.H. Scourfield Junior during the 1820s to replace the earlier mansion, which stood over 500 metres to the west. The house was inherited by the Philipps family of Williamston, who took on the Scourfield name in 1862. The mansion was probably not used by the family, who had other residences in the south of the county. In 1921-22 the property passed to a member of the Saunders-Davies family of Pentre, Boncath, who also took on the Scourfield name. In 1926, the mansion was sold and dismantled, and the estate was sold off after the Second World War. Today there are still substantial remains of the house standing in its parkland southeast of New Moat village, with some walls standing up to 3 metres high and the cellar vaults exposed.

Public footpath PP70/2/3 passes immediately to the north of the ruined mansion.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Private *Management:* Private

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1412**THE MOTE STABLES****19th century****STABLE**

SN0666225091 New Moat

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

Two wings of the stable block built for the Scourfields when their new mansion was built here in the 1820s still survive. The northern section of the complex, which joined the eastern and western wings, has been demolished. The western wing has been converted into a house in modern times.

Public footpath PP70/2/3 passes immediately to the south of the stables. The wing that is now used as a house is listed building 83175.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 60539*Listed Building Number:* 83182*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1413**ST NICHOLAS' PARISH
CHURCH, NEW MOAT****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0623725244 New Moat

Grade 2* Listed Building

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

New Moat possesses a fine parish church. St Nicholas's is thought to have been founded after the Norman conquest and it is mentioned as "Ecclesia de Nova Mota" in the Taxatio of 1291. Its fine tower dates to the 15th century and parts of the nave and chancel are thought to be 14th century. The church was repaired in the 18th century and extensively restored about 1835, when new windows were installed, a new roof added and significant changes made to the arcades, part of the nave and south aisle. It is probable that the church was founded around the same time as the Normans established their motte castle here, and was intended to help attract settlers to the planted borough town that was created at the same time. From the 14th to 19th centuries, the church and settlement were associated with the powerful Scourfield family of The Mote. Inside the church, they are commemorated by the Scourfield Chapel, where a 17th century monument to the family can be seen. The family crypt lies beneath the church.

NPRN: 402719*PRN:* 1318*Listed Building Number:* 6086*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1415**NEW MOAT****Medieval****MOTTE AND BAILEY**

SN0636725362 New Moat

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This well-preserved medieval castle dates to the 12th or 13th century. The circular castle mound measures 40 metres in diameter and rises up to 5 metres high. A ditch surrounds the mound, which has been known to have been water-filled in the relatively recent past, and it is shown as such on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The bailey enclosure lies to the west of the mound, and its now denuded earthwork rampart encloses an area measuring 125 metres by 80 metres. The name of the castle implies that there was an earlier motte castle in the area, and the RCAHMW in 1925 suggested that either the neighbouring motte at Henry's Moat or the Iron Age hillfort at Rhyd y Brown may have been the original Norman stronghold in the area, with New Moat built at a later stage, perhaps when the Normans created a planted-borough town here during the 13th century. The castle was in the possession of the Scourfield family from the period of the Edwardian conquest of 1282-3 until they abandoned it in favour of a manor house, called The Mote, which was built in late medieval times, some 300 metres to the southeast of the castle.

NPRN: 304446*PRN:* 1320*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE241*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

 Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1416**NEW MOAT SCHOOL****19th century****SCHOOL**

SN0634025483 New Moat

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

On the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, a disused school building is shown at this location. A 20th century house now stands on the site. The nature of the school is not known, but it may have been the site of a private school or a National School established by the church.

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

 Notes:

1417**IVY BUSH****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0638825460 New Moat

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

A public house is shown here on late 19th and early 20th century maps. The building has been demolished.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1418**NEW MOAT SMITHY****19th century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN0630525489 Moat

Condition: Converted*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A smithy stood here in the late 19th century. It seems that the original building survives in part, although it is now modernised as a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 20646*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1419**CASTELL PARC ROBERT****Iron Age****HILLFORT**

SN0659126189 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This small, circular defended enclosure measures about 40 metres by 30 metres internally, defined by a still prominent earthwork rampart, with an external ditch. There is an entrance on the eastern side.

NPRN: 304447*PRN:* 1319*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE397*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1420**PARK EAST****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0701024025 Open Countryside

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

A very denuded earthwork, barely visible on the ground is now all that remains of this site. The enclosure was oval in plan and seems to have measured 48 metres by 45 metres.

Bridleway PP70/8/4 passes along the eastern edge of the field in which the site is recorded.

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

 Notes:

1421**FFYNNON GAIN****Medieval?; Post
Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN0704323548 Open Countryside

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

This well is a natural spring which, according to the RCAHMW in 1925, was once of some repute as a healing well. It is apparently dedicated to the Celtic saint Gain or Keyna.

NPRN: 32477*PRN:* 1411*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1422**POSTY DRAW****Iron Age****PROMONTORY FORT**

SN0742023260 Open Countryside

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

This small fort is protected on three sides by the steep slopes of the promontory on which it stands. Only the northern side has a rampart, cutting off the promontory. This bank rises to about 2 metres high and has a ditch on the outside. There appears to be an entrance at the western end of the rampart, where it stops short of the edge of the slope.

NPRN: 304483*PRN:* 1406*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1423**FFYNNONGAIN****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0694922993 Open Countryside

<i>Condition:</i>	Substantially Intact	<i>Accessibility:</i>	Visible from road/path
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<i>Visitor Potential:</i>	Low	<i>Interpretation Potential:</i>	Medium
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This farmstead is described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire”. It is now a large and modern farmstead, but it has ancient origins. In 1326 it was recorded as a “Knights Fee” and was held under the tenurial arrangements of Welsh law. By post medieval times Ffynnongain was occupied by a branch of the Philipps family. John Phillips of Ffynnongain was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1638 and was well-known for carrying his money around in a red bag, which earned him the nickname “Shon bwtsh goch” (John of the Red Pouch). The property became part of the lands of the Scourfield family of New Moat by the late 18th century, but eventually became an owner-occupied farmstead. It takes its name from a supposed holy well near the farmhouse.

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

 Notes:

1424**COED CRWN****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0725022440 Open Countryside

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

This is a very denuded site which is barely recognisable on the ground, its banks having been almost wholly ploughed down by centuries of farming. It seems to have been an oval enclosure, defended by a single bank and ditch, probably measuring about 75 metres by 55 metres in area.

NPRN: 401985*PRN:* 14236*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1425**YSGOL PENFFORDD****19th century; 20th
century****SCHOOL**

SN0763922334 Penffordd

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

This former primary school was closed and converted into a private dwelling during the early 21st century. The school was founded as a non-denominational British School in 1866 and appears on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17635*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1426**PENFFORDD
CALVINISTIC
METHODIST CHAPEL****19th century; 20th
century****CHAPEL**

SN0766022349 Penffordd

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

This chapel was built in 1861 and restored in 1913. It remains in use as a place of worship in 2011. The former Chapel House stands next door to the northeast of the chapel.

NPRN: 11190*PRN:* 17628*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Presbyterian Church*Management:* Presbyterian Church*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1427**PENFFORDD METHODIST
CHAPEL BURIAL
GROUND****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SN0764922355 Penffordd

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

This burial ground surrounds Penffordd Methodist chapel.

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

Notes:

1428**CARMEL BAPTIST
CHAPEL, PENFFORDD****19th century; 20th
century****CHAPEL**

SN0760722300 Penffordd

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

This former Baptist chapel was semi-derelict by the 1990s and was converted into a private dwelling by the early 21st century. It was built in 1804 and rebuilt twice, in 1873 and 1915. There was no burial ground attached to the chapel.

NPRN: 11189*PRN:* 17640*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1429**CROSS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN0769522365 Penffordd

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

This former public house appears on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps but had been closed by the mid-20th century. A modern dwelling stands on the site today.

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

Johnson, K, 2004, The Pubs of Narberth, Saundersfoot & South-east Pembrokeshire

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1430**BLETHERSTON****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0695221192 Bletherston

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

In modern times there have been two farms adjacent to St Mary's Church, Bletherston, namely Upper and Lower Bletherston. The original homestead was known as Bletherston, or Trefelin in Welsh. It was the home of the influential Colby family, who resided from the late 16th century and were still present at the end of the 18th century. Branches of this family moved to other parts of Pembrokeshire and rose to prominence at Rhosygilwen, Ffynnone, Pantyderi, Grondre and Bangeston.

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

 Notes:

1431**PENFFORDD****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0754022070 Open Countryside

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

This denuded Iron Age enclosure is no longer visible in the field and can only be seen on aerial photographs, on which it appears as a crop-mark. It consists of a small, circular enclosure, associated with a concentric annexe. The enclosure measures about 70 metres in diameter and its entrance faced south, accessed along a 40 long trackway defined by the crop-mark of ditch either side. These crop-mark ditches then turn westwards and eastward and would have originally formed a complete circuit around the inner enclosure to form a much larger outer enclosure or annexe.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 14362*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1432**PARC Y DRAIN****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0715021900 Open Countryside

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

This oval defended enclosure measured 75 metres by 65 metres and is now in a pasture field. It had a single bank and ditch for defence, both of which are just discernable in the field and from the air.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 14357*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1433**ST MARY'S PARISH
CHURCH, BLETHERSTON****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0702821207 Bletherston

Grade 2* Listed Building

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

St Mary's is an unusual and attractive rural church. It was probably founded during the 14th century and much of the building dates to the 14th or 15th century, despite being restored in 1887. The church has three-bay chancel and nave forming its northern side, and a parallel three-bay south aisle of the same size. A projecting bellcote rises from the western gable-end of the nave, said to be 15th century in date. A medieval font stands in side the church, probably 13th to 14th century in date.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 1401*Listed Building Number:* 6046*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1434**ST MARY'S
CHURCHYARD,
BLETHERSTON****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0701621207 Bletherston

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

There is a small churchyard surrounding St Mary's.

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

Notes:

1435**ST MARY'S WELL****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN0703921239 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* Unknown
 Intact*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Water from this well was said to have been used for baptisms in the nearby parish church and the well was thought to be a holy well in the early 20th century when the RCAHMW surveyed the parish.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 1403*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1436**LONGRIDGE****Medieval****GRANGE**

SN08309 Open Countryside

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

Longridge is a large, double-pile mansion which stands apart from its modern farmstead complex, which lies just to the north. The settlement has a long history, documented by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire". It was a property of the Bishops of St David's during medieval times and in 1292 the bishop's stud was located here. During the 17th century the house and 700 acre farm were being rented to the Twining family and a lease to the family dating to 1688 describes Longridge as "the Grange of the Lordship of Llawhaden." The Skyrme family lived here during the 18th century and then the tenancy of Longridge passed through marriage to the influential Warren family. Jane Warren, who held the tenancy became the wife of Sir Basil Keith, Governor of Jamaica. A survey of the Bishop's estates in 1817 showed Longridge was still his property and amounted to 466 acres and the house. It continued to be a property of the Bishop's estate for many years afterwards. It is now a working farm.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 12567*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1437**LLANDRE BRIDGE****Bronze Age****BURNT MOUND**

SN0857020560 Open Countryside

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

The site of a Bronze Age burnt mound or hearth, found to be almost wholly destroyed when visited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in the 1990s.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 1405*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1438**LITTLE MILL****Post Medieval****MILL**

SN0953820824 Open Countryside

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

This former mill is now a private dwelling. The mill is named as Felin Trefgendeg on the 1831 Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile scale map. A mill leat appears to have brought water from the Cleddau near Tregendeg farm down to the mill, although there is no trace of this today.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17624*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1439**CASTELL Y FRÂN****Medieval****MOTTE**

SN0806422179 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This large mound, partly tree-covered is a scheduled ancient monument, thought to be a medieval castle mound or motte. It measures 21 metres in diameter and rises up over 4 metres high.

NPRN: 304484*PRN:* 1408*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE185*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1717**FELINDRE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0442725748 Open Countryside

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

This farmstead was home to a branch of the Phillipps family from the late 17th century until the early 20th century. They were kinsmen of the Phillips families of Picton Castle and Pentypark.

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

 Notes:

1725**LLYSYFRAN****Medieval; Post
Medieval****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN0409024290 Llysyfran

*Condition:**Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Though now usually thought of in association with the nearby reservoir, Llysyfran also has medieval origins as a settlement, comparable with New Moat. It is probable that a small motte castle once stood near the church, but its destruction was noted in the 19th century. A small village existed here by the 19th century, gathered close to St Meilyr's parish church, and is visible on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. The rurality of the area seems to have prevented Llysyfran from growing significantly in the following century, although Gwastad chapel opened in 1828 and a British School also opened alongside the chapel in 1868. The creation of the Llysyfran Reservoir just to the north of the village in the early 1970s dramatically altered the local area and also made Llysyfran an attractive location for tourists and holidaymakers. Much of the village has now been turned into holiday cottages.

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

 Notes:

Notes:

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

SN0366324439 Llysyfran

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

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

Information on fishing at Llys-y-fran can be found in the Publications section of the Dwr Cymru website www.dwrcymru.com

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

 Notes:

Notes:

1440**CLEDDAU RAILWAY
BRIDGE****19th century****RAILWAY BRIDGE**

SN0856819730 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This stone railway bridge is supported by a tapering central pillar and has two rounded arches. It was built in 1851-2, when I.K. Brunel constructed the South Wales Railway line between Carmarthen and Neyland.

NPRN: 310403*PRN:* 60444*Listed Building Number:* 82464*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Railtrack*Management:* Railtrack*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

Notes:

1822**FARTHINGS HOOK
BRIDGE****19th century****BRIDGE**

SN0470326947 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

Possibly of 18th century origin, this attractive stone bridge crosses the Afon Syfynwy. Unusually, it has two small arches of different character, A parish boundary stone is built into the parapet.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 18257*Listed Building Number:* 83172*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

9. NEW MOAT CULTURAL GAZETTEER

10117

LLYSYFRAN FAIR

FAIR

SN0420024411

Medieval;Post Medieval

Annual fairs were once held in the village of Llysyfran, and were mentioned by George Owen of Henllys in the late 16th century. Presumably they were held on the common land adjacent to the village.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: High

Accessibility: Full Access

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10118

REVEREND GEORGE WILLIAMS

MINISTER

SN0398124208

19th century

The Reverend George Williams of Llysyfran is buried in the parish church. He was one of the most eminent nonconformist figures in 19th century Wales. Born about 1821, he was said to have been the first student to enter the Trefeca Methodist College in Breconshire when it opened in 1842. He died in 1912, aged 91.

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

Notes:

10119

WILLIAM PENFRO ROWLANDS

COMPOSER

SN0376224223

19th century; 20th century

The composer of the popular hymn tune Blaenwern, William Penfro Rowlands (1860-1937) came from Llisyfran. He was born in a cottage called Danycoed (just over the boundary in Wiston), where a plaque has been erected to commemorate him.

Visitor Potential: High

Interpretation Potential: Already Interpreted

Accessibility: Full Access

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10120

FEAST OF NICHOLAS FAIR

FAIR

SN0646025410

Medieval

A fair was granted on May 20th, 1290, by Edward I to the Bishops of St Davids. It was to be held annually at the manor, New Moat, on the Feast of Nicholas (6th of December). It was still being held in 1326.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10121

MICHAELMAS FAIR

FAIR

SN0645025450

Medieval

A fair was granted on September 20th, 1291, by Edward I to the Bishops of St Davids. It was to be held annually at the manor, New Moat, on Michaelmas (29th of September). It was still being held in 1326.

Visitor Potential: Low

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

**10. NEW MOAT
NATURAL GAZETTEER**

30065

LLYSYFRAN

COMMON LAND

SN0417824288

An area of common land along the southern side of Llysyfran village, about 500 metres long by between 30 metres and 100 metres wide. It is largely wooded land and has a pond to its northern end.

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

Notes: