

# Powys & the Brecon Beacons National Park Heritage & Cultural Audit



November 2013





## Brecon Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Artbeat Brecon	<p>Artbeat Brecon was formed as a group to market the unique galleries and cultural enterprises within Brecon. Well known for the outstanding natural beauty of the area, Brecon remains a thriving market town and is rapidly becoming a great focal point for the creative arts in Mid Wales. The group has organised a month long arts festival in October.</p> <p><a href="http://www.artbeatbrecon.co.uk/">http://www.artbeatbrecon.co.uk/</a></p> <p><a href="http://brecon.fyinetnetwork.co.uk/my,2150-Brecon-Arts-Festival-1st--31st-Oct-2013#my,2150-Brecon-Arts-Festival-1st--31st-Oct-2013">http://brecon.fyinetnetwork.co.uk/my,2150-Brecon-Arts-Festival-1st--31st-Oct-2013#my,2150-Brecon-Arts-Festival-1st--31st-Oct-2013</a></p>	<p>There is a trail and map showing all the participating shops and galleries. Includes the county museum and theatre</p>
Brecknock Society & Museum Friends	<p>The Brecknock Society was formed in 1928, primarily as the result of the enthusiasm and energy of Col John Lloyd. In the same year the Society established the Breconshire County Museum in the former independent chapel in Glamorgan Street. The eminent archaeologist Professor Mortimer Wheeler provided professional advice on how the Museum should be developed and Lord Glanusk bequeathed to the Museum what is possibly still its prize exhibit, the late ninth century dug-out canoe from Llangors lake.</p>	<p>The society publishes an annual local history and archaeological journal – “Brycheiniog”</p>
Powys Family History Society Brecknock Group	<p>This is one of the three sub-branches of the Powys Family History Society. Their interests focus on the county of Breconshire in mid Wales. There are groups in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire.</p> <p><a href="http://www.powysfhs.org.uk/">http://www.powysfhs.org.uk/</a></p>	
Brecknock History Forum	<p><a href="http://static.powys.gov.uk/uploads/media/Brecknock_History_Week_booklet_English_2013.pdf">http://static.powys.gov.uk/uploads/media/Brecknock History Week booklet English 2013.pdf</a></p>	

	The group organise Brecknock History Week. <a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/uploads/media/Hanes24_en.pdf">http://www.powys.gov.uk/uploads/media/Hanes24_en.pdf</a>	
Local Food	Brecon farmers market every month in the Market Hall. Local and regional producers. The Market Hall was built in 1838 and extended in 1845. Owned by Powys CC. Brecon Market is an indoor market with 20 stalls. Market Days: Tuesday, Friday. There is a food festival in October and the town has butchers selling local meats.	
Llanfaes Dairy	Ice Cream Parlour Manufacture ice cream <a href="http://www.llanfaesdairy.co.uk">www.llanfaesdairy.co.uk</a>	
Brecon Brewing	<a href="http://www.breconbrewing.co.uk/">http://www.breconbrewing.co.uk/</a> founded in 2011 by the head brewer from the Breconshire Brewery  <a href="http://www.breconshirebrewery.com/">http://www.breconshirebrewery.com/</a> Founded in 2002. Opened the Llangorse micro brewery. On the market March 2013.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon Gaer Roman Fort	Cadw monument, open to the public. Auxiliary fort c. 75 AD, remains of stone walls and a gatehouse 3 miles west of Brecon off the A40	Needs investment
Slwch Tump	Slwch Tump, also known as Slwch Camp and formerly known as Pen Cevn-y-Gaer, is an Iron	

	Age hill fort close to Brecon. Accessible by public footpaths. Enjoyable uphill walk following a tree enclosed bridleway and then across grazing pasture. Excellent views across the town and Beacons.	
Pen y Crug	Iron Age hillfort about 2km north west of Brecon, on the summit of a prominent hill. This is one of the most impressive hillforts in the BBNP, with up to 5 surviving ramparts, made of earth and stone, standing well over 1m high in places and enclosing an area of almost 2 hectares. The walk to the hillfort combines archaeological remains with expansive views of the central Brecon Beacons. The walk is promoted as a Geotrail as part of the Fforest Fawr Geopark. The walk passes the remains of a Victorian brick and tile works. <a href="http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/Brecon-Pen-Y-Crug-Walk/details/?dms=13&amp;venue=1024210&amp;feature=2">http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/Brecon-Pen-Y-Crug-Walk/details/?dms=13&amp;venue=1024210&amp;feature=2</a>	There is a circular walk from Brecon which takes in the hillfort and the Roman fort as well.
Brecon Town Walls	Sections of medieval wall including a tower survive along the Mount & Captains Walk and are listed/scheduled monument.	
Llangorse Lake	Interesting early medieval site. The Crannog has been excavated and there is now a Welsh Crannog Centre on site with interpretation as well as boat hire. The area around the lake includes the communities of Llangorse and Bwlch and there is an excellent leaflet showing walks and activities. There is also a focus on heritage with Blaenllynfi Castle, the Paragon Tower and local churches being mentioned. Food and the two micro breweries in the area are also mentioned.	The leaflet markets heritage and food & drink as well as walks and other activities
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon Castle	The ruins of Brecon Castle overlook the River Usk in the heart of the town. Currently in private ownership, Brecon Castle was built in around 1093. The confluence of the Usk and Honddu	

	made this an ideal location for its construction. The ruins can be seen and partially visited by using the Castle Hotel.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon Cathedral	Originally part of a large priory complex built in 1093, the cathedral includes the regimental chapel of the SWB, whose regimental museum is also in Brecon. Also on the site is the cathedral heritage centre in a converted tithe barn.	
St. Mary's Church	Parish Church of Brecon with a very fine tower built in 1521. <a href="http://www.stmarysbrecon.org.uk/">http://www.stmarysbrecon.org.uk/</a>	
St. Davids Church Llanfaes	St David's church lies in a western suburb of Brecon, less than 1km from the town centre. The church itself is a mixture of Victorian and earlier C20th build and retains virtually nothing of its pre-C19th predecessor, the only medieval being a font. The churchyard is rectilinear. The building dates entirely to 1859 and 1923-25, and there is no evidence of re-used materials.	
Brecon Friary (St Nicholas), Chapel	Complex site with a complex history, which is now Christ College Brecon a public school. Several priory buildings survive and others have been incorporated into later phase and the school itself. Not really accessible but there are open days and opportunities for limited public access. The earliest architecture in the chapel is datable to c. 1240. The Awbrey family of Abercynrig are thought to have been the benefactors in the C14. The first mention is in the western visitation of the Dominicans in England, of 1269. The choir of the friary church, its roofless nave, the C14 refectory and an adjoining building survive, and that so much has done	

	so is due to their having been granted after the Dissolution to William Barlow, Bishop of St Davids. He transferred the College of Abergwili to the site in 1541 ; the College of Christ Church trained clergy here till the opening of St David's College at Lampeter attracted men there. The college became a public school in 1853. More important perhaps even than J. P. Seddon's excellent restoration of the chapel in 1859 are the Gothic Revival school buildings of 1861-4 and after by John Prichard and Seddon, the architects to Llandaff diocese.	
Capel y Plough	The Plough (Capel y Plough, United Reform Church) is a historic chapel, dating back to the 17th century and takes its name from an old public house which used to stand on the site. The present building was constructed in 1840 but the building's was enlarged and re-ordering in the 1880s. It is a Grade II* listed building with a plain exterior and fine decorative interior. Used as a venue by Brecon Jazz. <a href="http://brecon.urc.org.uk/churches/brecon/">http://brecon.urc.org.uk/churches/brecon/</a>	
Watergate Welsh Baptist Chapel	Watergate Welsh Baptist Church was first built in 1806 and rebuilt in 1833, possibly to the design of Reverend. William Lewis of Aberdare. Further rebuilding took place in 1880, together with a new vestry and schoolroom. The church is built in the Sub-Classical, gable entry type, occupying a town centre position by the River Honddu. Listed building	
Presbyterian Church Brecon	Built in 1826 in a gothic style to a design by W F Poulton. On the Watton and listed for group value with the barracks. <a href="http://www.breconpresbyterian.org.uk/">http://www.breconpresbyterian.org.uk/</a>	
Other Chapels	Brecon had 8 chapels and the three above remain as places of worship. Several have been demolished and others converted in shops and flats. They make a contribution to Brecon's interesting streetscape.	

<b>Conservation Area</b>		
Brecon Conservation Area	A very large conservation area which includes the centre of the town, the castle, cathedral and along the Watton to the barracks. There are upwards of 300 listed structures in the conservation area. <a href="http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/powys/brecon">http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/powys/brecon</a> The town is included in the Brecon Beacons National Park, which is the planning authority.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon Jazz	Well known international Jazz Festival utilising a range of venues across the town. <a href="http://breconjazz.com/">http://breconjazz.com/</a>	
Artbeat Festival	The group has organised a month long art festival in October and plans more.	
Brecon Fringe Festival	Overlaps the Jazz Festival and features all genres of music.	
Baroque Festival	<a href="http://www.breconbeaconsmusic.com/">http://www.breconbeaconsmusic.com/</a> Brecon Baroque Festival 2013 held in the Cathedral	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ardent Gallery	Retail facility (two shops) selling work by contemporary and historic artists. <a href="http://www.a-frame.co.uk/">http://www.a-frame.co.uk/</a>	
Gate Gallery	Gate Gallery & Glassworks is housed within a listed 17th century riverside property in Brecon.	



	The ground floor gallery stocks the glasswork of resident glassmaker Kathryn Roberts produced on-site in the basement workshop together with a selection of work by contemporary local and international applied artists working in a variety of media including ceramics, metal, silver and acrylic. <a href="http://www.thegategallery.co.uk/">http://www.thegategallery.co.uk/</a>	
Oriel Pen y Fan Gallery	Retail facility selling works by contemporary and historic artists.	
Sable and Hogg Gallery	Retail facility selling works by contemporary and historic artists <a href="http://www.sableandhogg-gallery.co.uk/shop/index.php?main_page=page&amp;id=1&amp;chapter=1">http://www.sableandhogg-gallery.co.uk/shop/index.php?main_page=page&amp;id=1&amp;chapter=1</a>	
Brecknock Museum	Closed at present for refurbishment but will have a new exhibition gallery for travelling and temporary displays.	
Brecon Library	Has a temporary gallery available for community use.	
Theatre Brycheiniog	There is a contemporary art gallery within the complex and a programme of exhibitions.	
<b>Gardens</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ffrwydgrech Garden and Woodland	Outstandingly beautiful cascading stream and waterfall garden created in 1830 by a family who collected exotic plants, trees and seeds from places they visited to create a landscaped pleasure ground.	

Treberfydd	A Grade 1 listed country house, built in 1847-50, Treberfydd is a fine example of early Victorian gothic architecture. It has extensive gardens and shrubberies, with views of Llangorse Lake and the Black Mountains.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Buckingham House	Nos 1,2 3 Buckingham Place, Glamorgan Street are part of a two storey stone town house, with two original wings linked by a later wing, built in 1547 as Buckingham House, converted into three residences during the 17th century. Formed part of the great late Medieval mansion of the Awbreys. No. 1 was the solar block and retains a C16th window at the rear.	
Brecon Market	<p>First erected 1840 to 1841, to the design of T H Wyatt; extended in 1845; rear Market Hall erected 1897 "on the site of the Butchers' Stalls and Butter Market". Old photos appear to show a wooden roof structure in the larger hall rather than the present steel-framed roof. Narrow passage with walls of stone leads to wider arcaded section of market. Beyond, larger market hall of 1897; ten bays in three aisles with taller centre aisle and all three lit by continuous roof lights and ending in a blind facade to Market Street; built upon an impressive substructure of vaults. Plaque at far end records building of the larger hall in 1897. A painted wooden board records tolls in 1905. Narrow entrance from High Street Superior through stone archway with keystone flanked by Tuscan pilasters supporting an entablature with modillion cornice, surmounted by a blind balustraded parapet.</p> <p>Impressive market building with early C19 origins, and strong architectural presence especially to Market Street. In regular use for weekly markets and farmers markets</p>	
Castle Bridge	Castle Bridge between castle and town originally might have had a drawbridge. A two-arched structure possibly with some medieval masonry. Modified in modern period including the	

	removal of stone parapets in the early 20th century.	
Usk Bridge	First reference to bridge in 1461. The bridge was swept away in 1535. A seven arched bridge was built in 1563 which was subsequently altered in 1772, 1794 and 1801 and widened in the 20th century.	
Church House Lion Street	<p>A two-storey late C16 or C17 L-plan house; early C18 facade to Lion Street. Good early C18 panelling and stairs to Lion Street block. The modern oak mullioned windows in rear wing are copied from original blocked windows in rear wall. Elevation to Lion Street is stone with stucco render. Slate roof with richly carved eaves cornice with modillions and egg and dart on ovolo moulding. Rusticated quoins; deep band between floors.</p> <p>Graded II* as important town house retaining C17 timber-framed wing, and C18 front block with good character. Group value with adjacent listed buildings in Lion Street</p>	
Old Town Hall or the Guildhall	<p>The present structure dates from 1770 and was built on the site of the C17 town hall of which the cellar is said to remain; this was probably designed by the carpenter John Abel of Hereford and built in 1624. The C18 structure was restored in 1809 and again in 1888-9 when the arcade was infilled, and the roof pitch raised.</p> <p>Oval lobby with good iron stair with elaborate scrolled balustrade; coving and rose at upper level. On ground floor, Mayor's parlour of 1888-9 with covings and Magistrate's Court with bench; C19 fireplace. On upper floor, Theatre and Assembly Room of 1888. High coved ceiling; side pilasters with heavy scrolled brackets where cornice breaks forward. To rear, balcony with curved and swept front. Stage with proscenium arch flanked by heavy square pillars with large scroll capitals.</p> <p><a href="http://www.brecontowncouncil.org.uk/Core/Brecon-TC/Pages/Brecon%20Guildhall%201.aspx">http://www.brecontowncouncil.org.uk/Core/Brecon-TC/Pages/Brecon Guildhall 1.aspx</a></p> <p>The chamber is used for weddings and the building is accessible.</p>	

Listed Structures	There are over 300 listed buildings and structures such as bridges, post boxes, garden railings and gates. There is a very impressive list of domestic and institutional buildings giving Brecon a strong identity and sense of place. The built heritage makes it a significant destination. <a href="http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/powys/brecon">http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/powys/brecon</a>	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None found.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Canal Bridge Gasworks Lane	It carries Gasworks Lane over Canal. Probably from earliest phase of canal; 1796 to 1800. Arched bridge of stone rubble with parapet; iron plate with number 166. Well-preserved late C18 canal bridge, illustrating transport history.	
Canal building	Opposite the theatre by canal basin. Formerly the weights and measures office at Brecon Canal Basin. The Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, built from 1793, reached Brecon in 1800, and the building may date from then, but is known to have been in existence by 1834. Believed to be only surviving building (apart from bridges) in Brecon from early period of Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, and a rare example of weighing and measuring office.	
Hay Railway	Spans canal, and track of former Hay Railway opposite Plas-y-Ffynnon. The canal was built	

<p>Bridge</p>	<p>from 1796 to 1800. The Hay Railway was constructed circa 1812 to 1818 with the purpose of carrying coal and general goods from the canal at Brecon to Talgarth, Hay and Eardisley (Herefordshire).</p> <p>Stone bridge of two arches; wide southern elliptical arch over canal with towpath underneath southern side of arch; smaller northern arch traverses the former track of the Hay Railway. Curved parapet with simple stone coping with a continuation over northern arch. Numbered 165 on E side. Inner parapet wall (W) has iron plate of Great Western Railway with weight limits addressed "To drivers and owners of locomotives or other persons in charge of the same".</p> <p>Unusual double-arched canal and early railway bridge. Group value with other bridges of the Abergavenny and Brecon Canal, and adjacent Toll Gate Cottage.</p>	
<p>Brecon Lime Kilns</p>	<p>Bank of Lime kilns along the Canal bank. These have been recently cleared and conserved. Feature in the Geotrail walk promoted by the Fforest Fawr Geopark.</p>	
<p>Brecon and Abergavenny Canal</p>	<p>The canal was built between 1796 and 1800 and linked to the coast by the Monmouthshire canal in 1812. The wharves at Brecon were extended between 1809 and 1812 and used particularly for lime and coal. A tramroad extended the link to Kington in Herefordshire. The network was taken over by the Great Western Railway in 1880 and commercial trade continued into the 20th century, ceasing c.1933. The canal is now referred to as the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and in fact is two canals, the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal and the Monmouthshire Canal. The canal is 40 miles in length from Brecon to Newport. 32 miles are within the Beacons and only the last 6 miles at Newport are not navigable. It is navigable from Brecon to Cwmbiran. The Monmouthshire Brecon and Abergavenny Canals Trust has carried out a substantial amount of restoration over the years and there is a Canal restoration Partnership in place</p>	

<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Watton Wharf interpretation	A sculptor was commissioned to create a 3D life-sized model of a man and horse pulling a replica truck, which contains an interpretive panel. The team worked with Brecon Brownies to develop poems and stories that are carved into the sculpture. Some other interpretation around the canal basin.	
BBNP Information Centre	<a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/national-park-visitor-centre">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/national-park-visitor-centre</a> The park, its natural history and geology as well as elements of the historic environment are interpreted here.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon Library	Brecon library has an exhibition space on the upper floor area of the Library. The facility is available for local community groups. It can be divided into two separate spaces or used as one large display area. Large regional library which is a 20 <sup>th</sup> century listed building. There is a proposal to relocate the library to a site behind the museum and create a dynamic cultural hub complex there.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecknock Museum and Gallery	Accredited museum. The county museum for Breconshire with excellent collections. Currently closed for major developments Phase 1 of the development utilising internal funding has been completed and with HLF funding phase 2 is due to commence. <a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=9229&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=9229&amp;L=0</a>  In addition Powys CC have a proposal to develop Brecknock Museum and Brecon Library to confirm it as a "significant cultural tourist attraction" for the old county of Brecknockshire	

	The proposal involves creating a cultural hub with a new library linked to the refurbished museum.	
The Regimental Museum of the Royal Welsh	Accredited museum formerly the museum of the South Wales Borderers (24 <sup>th</sup> Foot), but re-named following recent army reorganisations. The regiment was involved in the Zulu Wars and many of the VCs won at Rorkes Drift are on display. Part of the barracks complex which includes a number of listed buildings. No public access for security reasons but can be partially seen from the museum and from the street	
Brecon Cathedral Heritage Centre	Housed in a 17 <sup>th</sup> Century tithe barn the centre explores the history of the priory.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Theatre Brycheiniog	Performing arts venue. Relative new facility. New build and well equipped. Plays a key role as a venue during the Jazz Festival. There is also a visual arts gallery in the complex. <a href="http://www.brycheiniog.co.uk/">http://www.brycheiniog.co.uk/</a> Theatre Brycheiniog, Theatre Hafren, The Wyeside and the Memorial Hall in Ystradgynlais are members of the Mid-Wales Circuit, a network for arts development and programming.	
Coliseum Cinema	Commercial cinema but also hosts the Brecon Film Society who show a film there once a month and produce a leaflet. <a href="http://www.coliseumbrecon.co.uk/">http://www.coliseumbrecon.co.uk/</a>	
Brecon Cathedral	Used for choral and music performances.	

<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Duke of Wellington Monument	<p>Dated 1852. A gift to the town of his birth from the sculptor of the monument John Evans Thomas, Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County of Brecknock. Thomas was a pupil of Sir Francis Chantrey (1781-1841) distinguished sculptor of portraits and busts. Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of Wellington (1869-1852) died the year the statue is dated and was the most outstanding British military commander of the Napoleonic Wars, and later Prime Minister. Lt General Sir Thomas Picton (1758-1815) of Poyston, Pembrokeshire had a distinguished military career in the West Indies and in the Peninsular War; he was killed leading the advance of his Fifth Infantry Brigade at the Battle of Waterloo.</p> <p>The monument comprises a bronze statue 2.5 metres high, on a pedestal of stone with rusticated base and ornamented with bronze bas-reliefs. The statue comprises a standing figure in frock coat and cloak, with its weight on the right leg and with the left leg bent at the knee and inclined slightly forward, the left hand grasping a sword, the right hand a scroll. The bronze relief on the SW side alludes to the Peninsular War; the NE panel depicts Picton charging the French cavalry at Waterloo. The NW side of the pedestal bears the inscription "Picton, MDCCCXV"; SE side is inscribed "Wellington, MDCCCLII."</p>	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon Craft Fair	Brecon Craft Fair has been established for over 20 years and is based in the town's historic market hall. Each month up to 60 traditional independent craft workers and artists offer a wide range of high quality art and crafts. This provides the opportunity to buy original and unique work directly from craft workers and artists.	



Gate Gallery and Glassworks	Gate Gallery & Glassworks is housed within a listed 17th century riverside property in Brecon. The ground floor gallery stocks the glasswork of resident glassmaker Kathryn Roberts MA(RCA) produced on-site in the basement workshop together with a selection of work by contemporary local and international applied artists working in a variety of media including ceramics, metal, silver and acrylic. <a href="http://www.thegategallery.co.uk/">http://www.thegategallery.co.uk/</a>	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Artbeat trail	Cultural trail through Brecon linking galleries and art shops. Map available at TIC and on line. Essentially marketing exercise.	
Brecon Town Trail	Description of walk on line <a href="http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx?dms=13&amp;feature=5&amp;venue=1024210">http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx?dms=13&amp;feature=5&amp;venue=1024210</a>	
Pen y Crug walk	Description on line and is included in a Geotrail leaflet on sale for £1. <a href="http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx?dms=13&amp;feature=2&amp;venue=1024210">http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx?dms=13&amp;feature=2&amp;venue=1024210</a>	
Usk Valley Walk	<a href="http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/route.htm">http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/route.htm</a> A 48 mile (77km) walk between Caerleon and Brecon through the beautiful Vale of Usk. Follows the canal passing Abergavenny and Crickhowell.	
Taff Trail	<a href="http://www.tafftrail.org.uk/">http://www.tafftrail.org.uk/</a> The Taff Trail is a multi-purpose route between the Cardiff waterfront at Cardiff Bay in the South and the Market Town of Brecon in the North. 55 miles (88km) in length, it passes close to Pontypridd and Merthyr Tydfil and through a wide variety of urban and suburban landscapes of those towns and the open moorland of the Brecon Beacons. There are also many "green fingers" where the Taff Trail itself appears to	

	<p>bring the countryside into the town. The area is also rich in industrial archeology.</p> <p>A large proportion of the Taff Trail is designated "Traffic Free" which has been achieved by using the routes of former tramways, railways, canals and present day canal towpaths, including the original rights-of-way, embankments, cuttings and viaducts. Many of these routes have important historical significance to the industrial heritage of South Wales.</p>	
Henry Vaughan Trail	<p>This walk and leaflet has been developed by the Talybont-on-Usk Community Council. The village is accessible by car and public transport but can also be reached by Brecon along the canal tow path a distance of around 6 miles. Henry Vaughan was a poet, soldier and local doctor (1621-95). The walk incorporates the canal, the Brinore Tramroad <a href="http://brinore-tramroad.powys.org.uk/">http://brinore-tramroad.powys.org.uk/</a> and passes the Vaughan Garden with its medicinal herbs.</p>	
Brecon River Usk Geotrail	<p>Brecon is part of the Fforest Fawr Geopark, the first geopark in Wales and in BBNP. There is a geotrail with leaflet around Brecon and is designed to introduce the walker to some of the deposits, landforms and problems associated with rivers. There are two further geotrails featuring Brecon. One to the top of Pen y crug from the TIC and the other explores the Honddu and other parts of the town.</p>	
Usk Valley Walk	<p><a href="http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/">http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/</a> From Caerleon to Brecon. Follows the canal for a considerable distance.</p>	

## Builth Wells Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Builth Wells and District Historical Society	<a href="http://www.builth-wells.co.uk/comm.php?activecat=4&amp;activesubcat=8&amp;selectedID=64">http://www.builth-wells.co.uk/comm.php?activecat=4&amp;activesubcat=8&amp;selectedID=64</a> Meetings held at The Greyhound, Garth Road, Builth Wells at 7.30 pm on second Thursday of the month The Society aims to promote a lively interest in the heritage of the town and its surrounding parishes. The discovery, recovery and preservation of local manuscripts, maps, photographs and artefacts is encouraged, and often provide the subject matter for lectures and exhibitions.	
Local Food	There are two butchers on the main street specialising in locally produced meat.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Little of significance	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Builth Wells Castle	Motte and two baileys. The motte is 18.3m diameter at the top and stands 18m in height above the ditch. The baileys measure 120m by 18m to 27m; and, 60m by 9m to 11m, and are surrounded by a ditch 5-8m deep. A shell keep once stood on the motte.  The first castle dates to the end of the 11th century, it was refortified in 1210 and rebuilt in stone in 1242. The castle was destroyed in 1260. A new castle was commissioned by Edward I	

	in 1277. The tower keep was surrounded by a wall with six turrets, gatehouse with two towers and two stone-walled baileys. There are references to the stone castle being robbed out, but some stonework may survive hidden away. There is an interpretative panel.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Mary's Church	<p>St Mary's church at Builth Wells lies close to the River Wye in a large rectilinear churchyard. Most of the building was constructed in the later 19thC, leaving only the medieval tower, though the site of the medieval church lies to the east of its Victorian successor. There are some internal features of interest, but few for a church of this size.</p> <p>The tower is the only part of the building with a medieval origin. It is thought to date from c.1300, but appears to have been heightened subsequently. The rest of the edifice dates from 1873-5.</p>	
Horeb Congregational Chapel	Set opposite parish church in small railed yard. Opened 28 July 1869, replacing earlier chapel on site. Architect, R Moffatt Smith. Interior remodelled 1905. Chapel of 3 bays over basement school, at NE corner, attached tower with spire. Slate roof. Grey stone, rough-dressed and snecked, with paler stone dressings. Gabled entrance front has overhanging eaves. West gable end has round window in gable, with stained glass. Roof with exposed trusses, ceiled at collar level. Varnished pitch pine pews and fittings. Basement school room and service rooms.	
Alpha Presbyterian Church	Occupies prominent site overlooking The Groe. Built 1903. By Habershon, Fawkner, and Groves, architects of London and Newport, Mon. Occupies site of 1747 chapel, long held to be the first built under the direction of Howell Harris, hence the appellation "Alpha"; the first	

	<p>permanent society of Welsh Methodism having been founded at Wernos Farmhouse eight miles from Builth. Snecked bull-nosed local grey stone, contrasting smooth bathstone dressings, purple slate roof with red copings. Free version of late Gothic style with Perpendicular detailing. square headed with trefoiled ogees. Chapel has high polygonal boarded roof with open trusses supported on iron columns (with bell capitals) rising from gallery. Trusses have pierced decoration in gothic style. Continuous gallery has solid balustrade with gothic panelling round all 4 sides. Gallery steeply banked up to W and E ends. Varnished pine seating and panelling. Stone font. Interior also includes schoolrooms, vestries and service rooms, making full use of restricted site.</p>	
Memorial Baptist Chapel	<p>On prominent corner site, opposite St Mary's churchyard, set behind low railed wall. Foundation stone laid 8 September 1897. Opened 24 May 1899. Architects George Morgan and Son, Carmarthen. Attached school at rear added 1929. Free lancet style Gothic. Slate roofs, snecked bullnose masonry, bathstone dressings. Existing gallery over lobby supported on cast iron pillars with pierced wooden balustrade. High polygonal roof with classical cornice. Raised pulpit area with immersion font. Doors lead through to vestries and later schoolroom with high open timber roof. No longer in use as a chapel. Retail use.</p>	
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	<p>Wesley Church was originally built in 1804, on a site on the corner of the Hay Road and Castle Road, by the Methodist from the town, who following the teachings of John Wesley. As Builth Wells and its visitors grew, it was decided a a much larger church was required and this new and still existing, semi Gothic style chapel, was built and opened in 1985 in Garth Road. It features a very prominent tower, bell-cote and spire.</p>	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

Builth Wells Conservation Area	Does not include the early/medieval part of the town. Area bounded by Church Street/Road and North Road. The Victorian and Edwardian part of the town which developed as Builth grew as a Spa town and the arrival of the railway.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Sonic Rock Festival	Sonic Rock Solstice Music Festival is annually held at Penmaenau, Builth Wells in Wales. The festival is 3 days of space rock progressive and blues music played over 2 indoor stages. There's also lots of indoor and outdoor stalls.	
Royal Welsh Show	Essentially an agricultural show but there are some events in the evening, but the show does not have a strong cultural or heritage element.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Wyeside Arts Centre	The Arts Centre in the old market hall includes a gallery used for temporary exhibitions. Essentially the visual arts	
Erwood Station Craft Centre	Former railway station with some railway artefacts. In the complex is a converted GWR Railway carriage used as an exhibition space for a variety of art and craft shows. The station buildings are used for the retail of arts and crafts and there are also workshops.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Groe	Not really a garden but an attractive park running alongside the river. Developed for recreation as the town developed as a spa town. The facilities for boating in the river have been	

	destroyed by flooding. The Wye Valley Walk runs alongside the river and through the Groe.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The White House, Castle Street	Listed building said to have been built from stone robbed from the castle. Farmhouse on prominent site on bend in road, with walled garden in front. Partly C17 with additions of earlier C18 and alterations c. 1800.	
The Post Office	On prominent site, close to Groe. Dated 1936. Neo-Georgian Style. Single storey. Public entrance doorway has limestone surround and pediment with date 1936 and monogram of Edward VIII. Panelled entrance doors in pale wood. Interior retains original fittings including pale wood porch, panelling and counters, desks, posting box, doors, and telephone booth. Doors have original brass fittings. Contemporary floor tiles. Simple Neo-Georgian ceilings, coved and moulded.	
Post Office Pillar Box	Against Churchyard wall, opposite Memorial Baptist Chapel. Cylindrical cast iron pillar box of standard design. Fluted rim to shallow domed cap. Door with monogram 'V R'. Group value with surrounding listed buildings.	
Wyeside Arts Centre	On prominent site overlooking River Wye and Wye Bridge. 1875, by Haddon Brothers, architects, of Hereford. Opened 30 November 1877, cost £3834. Built as Market Hall, with hall at lower level next to river, shops at street level, and assembly rooms above. Converted for use as arts centre with galleries, cinema and theatre space, opening 5 December 1977. Italianate Gothic style recalling Northern Italian town halls of C13 or C14. Red tiles, grey stone, yellow and blue bricks, bathstone dressings, terracotta doorways. Group value with Wye Bridge and Lion Hotel.	

38 West Street ,The Old Hall	Opposite St Mary's churchyard. Late Georgian. Perhaps built as almshouses and used as police station and courthouse before present domestic use.	
Llanfair. 1 The Strand	At the eastern end of the conservation area and on a prominent corner site overlooking The Groe. Small villa c. 1820, extended and altered c. 1874 and later.	
Lion Hotel Broad Street	On prominent open site facing Wye Bridge. Early Nineteenth century, with extensions of later C19 and C20.	
Castle Street Pillar Box	At eastern corner of Wyese Arts Centre. Cylindrical cast-iron post box of standard design. Fluted rim to shallow domed cap. On door, crown and monogram 'G VI R'. Inscription on plinth at rear, "Lion Foundry Co Ltd, Kirkintilloch". Included for group value with Wyese Arts Centre.	
Builth Bridge	The 18th-century bridge at Builth Wells has six fine masonry spans, with relatively small round cutwaters, which are fitted on the upstream side with stout steel fenders to provide protection from debris. The centre of the bridge has a pedestrian refuge on each side. The bridge was built in 1775 and widened in 1925.	
Commercial core of the town.	There are around 50 listed buildings in Builth Wells along High Street, West Street and Market Street, the medieval area of the town. Most are 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century in date as many earlier buildings were destroyed in notable fires. They contribute to the streetscape and a majority are accessible as shops and pubs.	
Spa Town	Builth grew rapidly particularly on the west side of the town as the fashionable Saline and	



	Glanne Wells were developed. Numerous hotels and large houses were built in this area. Unfortunately other than the houses and hotels nothing survives.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None in the area	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing of significance	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Some interpretative panels alongside the river and the Wye Valley Walk. There is also a panel outlining the history of the town.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	A small town library without any exhibition space.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No Museum. The area is covered by the county museum in Brecon.	

<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Wyeside Arts Centre	Located in the converted market hall the centre includes a gallery, cinema and theatre. The latter is regularly used as a second screen for films. The programme is linked to Theatre Brycheiniog and the theatre is one of the three principle theatres in Powys. Theatre Brycheiniog, Theatre Hafren, The Wyeside and the Memorial hall in Ystradgynlais are members of the Mid-Wales Circuit, a network for arts development and programming.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llewelyn Mural	In the centre of Builth Wells there is a 1000 feet square mural depicting the final days of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, the last native Prince of Wales. In the winter of 1282, after defeating the English army at Menai Straits, Llywelyn came to Builth to raise support. He camped with his army near Cilmeri when he was summoned to go alone to Aberedw, supposedly to meet the Chieftains of Breconshire to join forces with them. Llywelyn and his retainer Grono ap Fychan, and a bodyguard of 18 men, crossed the River Wye at Llechrhyd and leaving the soldiers to guard the ford, Llywelyn and Grono went on alone to Aberedw, but he was ambushed and killed. The prince's body was buried in Abbeycwmhir, near Rhayader, but his head was taken to London. The mural was designed by Ronald Swanwick <a href="http://www.stablestudio.co.uk">www.stablestudio.co.uk</a> and painted by Ronald Swanwick and colleague Neil Chambers.	
War memorial	On prominent site at entrance to the Groe. Erected in July 1924. In Doulting stone on a Llanelwedd stone base, with 4 Portland stone figures. Bronze tablets with inscriptions. Classical style podium raised on 3 steps supports late medieval style octagonal tapering shaft surmounted by cross. Statues	

	of four male figures represent Army, Royal Navy, Air Force, Merchant Navy.	
Bronze statue	There is a very fine bronze sculpture of a bull in the Groe close to the river.	
Memorial to Prince Llewelyn	A huge stone, sited on a mound in a small grass covered enclosure, to commemorate the area of Prince Llywelyn's death in AD 1282. Very well kept location. In the village of Cilmerly three miles west of Builth Wells on the A483. The stone is situated on the western end of the village, right next to the road with a small parking area	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Erwood Station	Gallery and retail facility and wood turning workshop offering courses.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Walk	<a href="http://www.builth-wells.co.uk/routes.php?item_ID=5">http://www.builth-wells.co.uk/routes.php?item_ID=5</a> Developed by the historical Society. No leaflet or waymarking.	
Wye Valley Walk	<a href="http://www.wyevalleywalk.org/">http://www.wyevalleywalk.org/</a> The walk follows the river through Builth. A 136 mile (218km) walk of startling contrasts from ravine gorge cloaked in woodland, through meadow and orchard, to rugged and remote uplands. The walk runs from the river's source in Plynlimon to the Severn at Chepstow	



## Crickhowell Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
groups	<a href="http://www.visitcrickhowell.co.uk/">http://www.visitcrickhowell.co.uk/</a> Community Resource and Information Centre. CRIC. A community managed facility that has a great web site and a building that incorporates a TIC/archive/information centre and temporary art gallery, as well as toilets. Has support from PCC.	An interesting model for creating a sense of place and identity and a visitor facility
Local Food	<a href="http://www.visitcrickhowell.co.uk/where-to-shop/shops/local-food-drink/">http://www.visitcrickhowell.co.uk/where-to-shop/shops/local-food-drink/</a> Useful part of the web site showing local shops selling locally sourced food – butchers local smoker, chocolate and the Welsh Venison Centre. There is also a local market in the Market Hall on a Thursday. <a href="http://www.llangynidrshow.org/farmers-market.html">http://www.llangynidrshow.org/farmers-market.html</a> Monthly farmer’s market held in the village hall.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Crug Hywel	Iron Age hill fort 5 miles from Crickhowell	Along the Beacons Way a National Trail. No interpretation
GwernVale Chambered Tomb	Remains of a Neolithic tomb adjacent to the A40 and close to the town <a href="http://www.stone-circles.org.uk/stone/gwernvale.htm">http://www.stone-circles.org.uk/stone/gwernvale.htm</a> <a href="http://digitaldigging.net/features/cotswold-severn-long-barrows/gwernvale-long-">http://digitaldigging.net/features/cotswold-severn-long-barrows/gwernvale-long-</a>	Close to the Beacons Way. No interpretation

	<a href="#">barrow.html</a>	
Crickhowell Bridge	The present bridge was built in 1706 with 13 arches. When later widened two of the arches were replaced by only one. It is very attractive and a scheduled Ancient Monument.	
Pen y gaer Roman Fort	Essentially an earthwork site very close to Tretower and a mile from the Beacons Way	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Crickhowell Castle	<a href="http://www.castlewales.com/crickhwl.html">http://www.castlewales.com/crickhwl.html</a> Ruins of a stone castle set within a large public park	Need for interpretation
Tretower Court and Castle	<a href="http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/tretowercourtandcastle/?lang=en">http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/tretowercourtandcastle/?lang=en</a> Two monuments on the same site – a medieval castle and its nearby successor a fortified manor house	Cadw guardianship monument
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St Edmunds Church	Large 12th century church with 19th century side aisles. Two stained glass windows by Charles Kempe and several memorials to local families. Very attractive church with substantial	

	graveyard.	
Bethabara Baptist Chapel	At the lower end of Bridge Street was built in 1840. Baptisms still take place in the River Usk by the side of the chapel. Listed building <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/roath_park_mark/2668612672/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/roath_park_mark/2668612672/</a>	
Dan y Castell Chapel	Presbyterian Chapel now a private house, built 1805 and rebuilt 1829. Not listed.	
St. Peters Church, Llanbedr	A 14th-15th century church with some 19th century alterations. Walls have 18th and 19th century tablets.	
Partrishow Church	St Ishow's church occupies a remote spot 8km north of Abergavenny. To the usual nave, which may be Norman, and its accompanying 16thC chancel, has been added an eglwys-y-bedd with 13thC and 14thC features. The church contains an excellent range of furnishings and fittings including a superb screen and rood loft of c.1500, a font with an inscription of c.1055, two earlier altar slabs and a large number of 18thC mural slabs. The churchyard has been extended but was originally very small, and retains a medieval churchyard cross.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
Crickhowell conservation Area	The conservation area includes the historic core of the town and some adjacent area. It contains a very large number of listed buildings. It has been combined with another conservation area Llangattock which is within the boundaries of BBNP.	

<b>Festival/Event</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Crickhowell Art Trail	<p>Crickhowell and Area Art Trail of Open Studios and Galleries</p> <p>The Art Trail of Open Studios champions and celebrates local artists and their work. It is an annual event which takes place during the Spring Bank Holiday weekend in May.</p> <p><a href="http://www.visitcrickhowell.co.uk/about-crickhowell/crickhowell-art-trail/">http://www.visitcrickhowell.co.uk/about-crickhowell/crickhowell-art-trail/</a></p>	



The Woollen Line	<p>As part of the Crickhowell Walking Festival 2013.</p> <p>In 2010, the first 300m long line of wool was drawn across the top of a 7 hectare peat scar on Pen Trumau. The line marked a starting point in an attempt to repair the scar caused by a fire in 1976 and from which the mountain has never recovered. Over the last 3 years the Woollen Line has drawn in participants and volunteers from a range of backgrounds and interests including farmers, walkers, bird watchers, artists. This event explores some of the reasons why people have wanted to be involved and what holds them to it. The evening will be a conversation with four of the participants who have been involved from the beginning including the artist Pip Woolf who conceived the work.</p>	
Crickhowell Walking Festival	An annual event. Associated with some art activities and opportunities to involve heritage as well.	
Green Man Festival	Annual contemporary music festival in Glan Usk Park. <a href="http://www.greenman.net/">http://www.greenman.net/</a> held in August	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
CRIC Gallery	Gallery upstairs in the CRIC resource centre. Annual; programme of art exhibitions.	
Gallery on the Usk	Currently showcasing work by established and emerging artists from Wales in their 'Wild Wales' exhibition. A selected show of textiles, sculpture, ceramics, glass, jewellery and two dimensional art from some of the best of regional talent. Exhibiting artists include Robert Macdonald, Lyndon Thomas, Ros Price Jones and Elizabeth Haines.	

	As well as being the home of The Blank Card Company, the gallery features an exhibition space which changes throughout the year.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Plas Llangattock	Plas Llangattock is a late-18th-century gentry house and garden containing two 17th-century cottage plots, the line of the old village road and a 19th-century curved greenhouse. In the mid-20th century the owner was a keen plants woman who laid out the present garden rooms. A well preserved and very fine garden redesigned in 1930s, which includes an exceptional early nineteenth-century curved greenhouse.	Might have closed and no longer open to the public.
Gliffaes Country House Hotel	33 acres of lawns, shrubs, woodland and fields. A garden for all seasons. Set above the river Usk.	
Penmyarth Glanusk Park	Five acres of water-garden and rockery, roses, shrubs and rare oaks. Spring bluebells and daffodils. Although established in 1932, partly designed by John Codrington in the 1950s.	
Tretower Court Gardens	A Medieval castle and Welsh gentry house surrounded by a recreated middle ages garden. Talks and events held in the gardens.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Hall	Part of a contemporary stucco terrace overlooking 'The Square' near the junction with A40. Built in 1833-4 by T H Wyatt at the time when 'The Square' was being formed. Replaced a probably C17 market hall on the site of the Lucas Memorial. T H Wyatt, who later designed the Shire Hall in Brecon, received this commission at the age of 26 through his uncle, Arthur Wyatt, agent to the Duke of Beaufort. 2-storey, 3-bay English Renaissance facade. Courtroom occupied the full frontage of the building. Listed	Public building used as a covered market on a Thursday and Sunday morning

Porth Mawr Gate House	Exterior 2-storey turreted gateway set forward from the adjoining walls; Tudor with early c19 picturesque alterations. Battlemented parapet, small turret to N.E. angle, octagonal stone chimney stack. A relatively rare example in Wales of a late-medieval secular gateway. It was the entrance to Cwrt Carw Mansion demolished and replaced by a regency House. Scheduled Ancient Monument.	Adjacent to the A40 and visible from the pavement opposite
Beaufort Arms	Pub in a row of frontages between Tower Street and High Street. Circa 1800 (with origins said to date back to 1337). Listed building	
Dan y Castell	Behind iron railings and dated to 1734 with earlier origins, later alterations and 1933/4 restoration. Early Georgian. Also a lower 2-storey cross range with earlier origins. Interior of cross range retains feather stop chamfer beams and contemporary fireplace indicating C16/C17 origins. Listed Building	
Bear Hotel	Hotel, once a coaching hostelry. It has a cobbled forecourt and an archway signed "Post Horses". The Georgian front is possibly imposed on to an older building. Alongside old road A40 to Brecon. Listed Building	
Domestic Architecture	There are over 100 listed buildings in Crickhowell. There is no heritage/architectural trail around the town. There are no heritage plaques on the buildings. The built heritage environment is of a very high quality	
<b>Historic House(open to</b>		

<b>the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Appears to be nothing in the area	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	<p><a href="http://www.mbact.org.uk/">http://www.mbact.org.uk/</a></p> <p>The canal was built between 1796 and 1800 and linked to the coast by the Monmouthshire canal in 1812. The wharves at Brecon were extended between 1809 and 1812 and used particularly for lime and coal. A tramroad extended the link to Kington in Herefordshire. The network was taken over by the Great Western Railway in 1880 and commercial trade continued into the 20th century, ceasing c.1933. The canal is now referred to as the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and in fact is two canals, the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal and the Monmouthshire Canal. The canal is 40 miles in length from Brecon to Newport. 32 miles are within the Beacons and only the last 6 miles at Newport are not navigable. It is navigable from Brecon to Cwmbran. The Monmouthshire Brecon and Abergavenny Canals Trust has carried out a substantial amount of restoration over the years and there is a Canal restoration Partnership in place.</p> <p>It is about a mile and a half from Crickhowell, near Llangattock on the other side of the River Usk.</p> <p>The canal is 33 miles long and as well as being used for leisure boats the towpath is an attractive walk.</p> <p>Following a success year of events -Canal 200-, which commemorated the founding of the canal, a legacy group has been set up. The events included a lantern making session organised by Arts Alive as well as talks and walks. The legacy group is calling for more and better interpretation along the canal, heritage leaflets and a food and drink leaflet.</p>	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

	No interpretation around the town or in CRIC, although it does have an archive of original and copy material related to the town. Crickhowell Archive Centre	Signage strategy funded by Rural Alliances through the BBNPA in progress
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Crickhowell Library	Does not have an exhibition space, but there is a space for workshops	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No Museum but there is an archive Centre in CRIC	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Clarence Hall	Community Hall, in the centre of the town – available for dances, parties, shows, exhibitions, sales. Has a small stage and lighting.	
Arts Alive	Arts Alive is an educational arts charity which organises events and runs workshops. A company limited by guarantee and charity, Arts Alive Wales is an established enterprise based at the old school in Crickhowell. There are 2 dimensions to their work (all based on involvement and enjoyment of a range of arts – but mainly visual and writing) – one on community involvement and participation with some external funding and paid for services; and the other on attracting people from outside the area / tourists on a completely commercial basis. Details of the range of work in website link below:	

	<a href="http://www.artsalivewales.org.uk">www.artsalivewales.org.uk</a>	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Memorial fountain	On an island site at the top of the High Street at the junction with Beaufort Street (A40). Dated 1874; cost £600. Memorial to a local doctor, Henry Lucas of Glanyrafon. Gothic polygonal drinking fountain with tall unpolished grey granite stem raised on stepped platform and with crucifix finials to top. Water pipe laid by Sir Joseph Bailey. Inscribed band with black lettering reads:- "In memory of Henry John Lucas MD. Born July 3rd 1804, died Decbr 29th 1873." Listed.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Welsh Academy of Art Glanusk Estate	Lucy Corbett runs The Welsh Academy of Art, teaching students traditional techniques of drawing and painting. Disciplines include cast drawing, figure, still life and landscape painting.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Beacons Way	A 152 km/95 mile walk through the national park.	Comes into the town
Art Trail	The Brecon Beacons Park Society and the Brecknock Museum Art Trust have developed an art project to celebrate the Beacons Way long-distance trail across the Brecon Brecons National	

	<p>Park. After an open competition, eight Powys artists were chosen to create an artwork that has been placed somewhere along the route of each of the eight days walk. The images that have been created are a response by the artist to the landscape, ecology or culture of the Brecon Beacons and the area through which the walk passes. Each work has been cast or etched in metal and set into natural stone along the way and will have to be discovered by the walker who will be encouraged to take a rubbing.</p> <p>A list of the artists with their preferred mediums is shown below:</p> <p>Marcelle Davies embroidered miniatures  Sue Hiley Harris woven sculptures  Desmond Harrison sculptures in recycled materials  Megan Jones landscape in oils and watercolours  Shirley Jones book art – limited editions and etchings  Robert Macdonald paintings, lino and wood block prints  Sally Matthews sculptures in natural materials  Richard Renshaw sculptures in wood, stone and bronze</p> <p>A bilingual publication: ‘Eight Stones, Eight Artists: Exploring the Beacons Way Art Trail’ by David Moor contains clues as to the position of the artworks, information about each artist, images of artists at work, illustrations of other works they have created and a short statement describing the inspiration behind each piece of work created for the project. Interleaved will be sheets of tracing paper so rubbings of each work can be made.</p>	
Usk Valley Walk	<p><a href="http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/route.htm">http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/route.htm</a> A 48 mile (77km) walk between Caerleon and Brecon through the beautiful Vale of Usk. Follows the canal passing Abergavenny and Crickhowell. About 4 miles west of Crickhowell on the canal sits the village of Llangynidr. There is a very fine bridge over the River Usk and the village has a number of attractive historic buildings.</p>	





## Hay on Wye Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hay Local History Group	<a href="http://www.hayhistorygroup.co.uk/">http://www.hayhistorygroup.co.uk/</a>	
Local Food	Hay Market is held every Thursday morning in the Memorial Square, the Butter Market and around the town clock. Local and specialist foods. There is also a summer and winter festival. <a href="http://www.hay-on-wye.co.uk/market/">http://www.hay-on-wye.co.uk/market/</a>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hay Town defences	Section of the former town boundary wall with steep bank to E. Runs from the site of the Water Gate, curves SE and continues until the end of the narrow lane which itself follows the course of the town wall up to the site of the Gate by The Olde Black Lion Inn. The wall was probably constructed in C19 out of the town wall which is said to have been largely destroyed by the late C18/early C19. The rubble medieval walls were erected after 1237 financed by a murage tax levied weekly for 3 years by Eva de Breos. Included as a clearly defined and moderately long stretch of medieval town boundary.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hay Castle	<a href="http://www.haycastletrust.org.uk/">http://www.haycastletrust.org.uk/</a> Hay Castle is one of the great medieval defence structures on the border of England and Wales still standing. Built in the late 12th century by the powerful Norman Lord William de Braose,	This is an interesting project, which

	<p>its history is long and turbulent. The castle was sacked by Llewelyn II, the last prince of Wales, in 1233, and rebuilt by Henry III. Centuries of turmoil followed until the 15th century, when the castle passed into the hands of the Beaufort Estates. Castle House, a Jacobean mansion, was built alongside the tower in 1660.</p> <p>The remains of the castle include a four-storey keep and a beautiful arched gateway. The multi-gabled Jacobean manor was severely damaged by fire in 1939, and again in 1977. Remnants of the 18th century formal gardens and 19th century terraced gardens can still be seen. Owned by bibliophile Richard Booth since the 1960's, the site was purchased in 2011 by the Hay Castle Trust.</p>	<p>aims to restore the castle and re-open it as a community cultural project. The trust is a registered charity and has received funding from Cadw to carry out a major structural survey as a starting point for the restoration.</p>
Hay Motte and Bailey Castle	Scheduled ancient monument which is located near St. Mary's Church and accessible.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Mary's Church	St Mary's church lies on the western side of the town of Hay, immediately to the south of the River Wye. The church may have been founded early in the 12thC, but only the tower of the medieval structure remains, the rest having been rebuilt in the 19thC. It contains some interesting Victorian features including its gallery and an elaborate pulpit, but from the middle ages only a worn effigy has survived. The churchyard is triangular in shape and perhaps fossilises an earlier and smaller yard of similar design.	

St. Josephs Catholic Church	The Calvinistic Methodists built their Tabernacle in Belmont Road in 1829. This was replaced by a stone-built successor in 1873, which cost £700. It was acquired by the Roman Catholics in 1968 and is now dedicated to St Joseph.	
Bethesda Evangelical Church	The Primitive Methodists built their chapel in Oxford Road in 1865. It is now the Evangelical Church.	
Independent's Chapel	Built in 1845 as Ebenezer, now the Globe @ Hay performing arts centre.	
Salem Baptists Chapel	The Baptist established in Hay in 1649. The building adjacent to the present chapel may incorporate part of the original building. The building is used for film events and incorporates a gallery. Listed as an unspoilt small chapel of 1877, with the added historic interest as site of one of the oldest Non-Conformist Chapels in Wales. Group value with listed properties to north.	
St Johns Chapel	Possibly founded in 1254. Long known as Eglwys Ifan, and the Guild church of Hay in the Middle Ages. Dissolved by Edward VI in 1547, it was a ruin when John Wesley preached here in 1774. Much of the building dates from 1930 when it was presented to the parish after restoration, and although listed (Grade II) it is not clear if any visible features might remain from the medieval period.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hay Conservation	Hay has around 140 of listed buildings. Most are of 17th-century or later date but The Three	

Area	Tuns and The Bear Inn are 16th-century foundations (Grade 11), while the Old Black Lion (Grade 11) is reputed to have a 13th-century origin. The conservation area includes all the historic medieval town	
Clyro Conservation Area	<p>Small village about 1.5 miles away from Hay on the opposite side of the Wye. Site of an important Roman fort, but no substantial visible remains. Clyro Castle was first mentioned in 1397, but may be much earlier. All that now remains is a large motte. A second motte, called Castle Kinsey and possibly built by Cadwallon ap Madog in the 12th century, is at Court Evan Gwynne just north of the village. The site is now a Radnorshire Wildlife Trust reserve called Cwm Byddog, also notable for its veteran oak pollards. <u>John Wesley</u>, the founder of <u>Methodism</u>, and his supporter <u>John William Fletcher</u> often stayed and preached in Clyro at the house called Pentwyn. Clyro Court was built by Thomas Mynors Baskerville in 1839. It is said that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a family friend and visitor, with obvious consequences. Francis Kilvert was curate of the parish church from 1865 to 1872 and much of his published diaries deal with the people and landscape of Clyro and the surrounding area. This part of Wales, including the villages of Clyro, Capel-y-ffin, Llowes, Glasbury, Llanigon, Painscastle, and the town of Hay-on-Wye, as well as Clifford and Whitney-on-Wye in neighbouring Herefordshire, is sometimes referred to as "Kilvert Country". There is a commemorative plaque in Clyro parish church and his former residence, Ashbrook House, is now an art gallery. Many of the buildings mentioned in the diaries are still extant, including the old village school where Kilvert taught, the old vicarage, the New Inn (now a private residence), and The Swan (now the Baskerville Arms).</p>	
Glasbury Conservation Area	<p>Four miles from Hay at an important crossing point of the Wye. It is the site of a battle in 1056 when Welsh forces clashed with the English forces of Bishop Leofgar of Hereford, who was killed. Close by is Maesyronnen Chapel. The early puritan non-conformist Vavasor Powell started his preaching career to the north of the village in the 1640s. Maesyronnen chapel was founded around 1691 on land donated by Charles Lloyd, squire of Maesllwch. It is considered</p>	

	the most important surviving building associated with the non-conformist movement in Wales and lays claim to being the first and oldest chapel in Wales. It is now a Grade I listed building, still used and maintained by the United Reformed Church.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Telegraph Hay Festival	Internationally renowned festival of literature and comedy <a href="http://www.hayfestival.com/portal/index.aspx?skinid=1&amp;localesetting=en-GB">http://www.hayfestival.com/portal/index.aspx?skinid=1&amp;localesetting=en-GB</a> How the Light Gets in Festival of Philosophy and Music is held at the same time in the Globe. <a href="http://howthelightgetsin.org/">http://howthelightgetsin.org/</a>	Strictly speaking not really heritage & culture for this audit but the town's first Bike Fest was held in April 2013. The value of event led sustainable tourism strategies.
Hay Film Festival	<a href="http://filmfestivalhay.co.uk/index.htm">http://filmfestivalhay.co.uk/index.htm</a> The film festival takes place in Salem Chapel and the parish hall. There is an involvement with the cinema in Richard Booth's Book Shop.	
Hay Walking Festival	<a href="http://haywalking.org/">http://haywalking.org/</a> 48 walks over 5 days, with a mix of short and long walks each day. We had some family friendly walks and some themed walks - for example: foraging, geology, archaeology, local history and ancient churches.	
<b>Gallery</b>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Lion Street Gallery	<a href="http://www.lionstreetgallery.co.uk/">http://www.lionstreetgallery.co.uk/</a> Private Gallery fine art and sculpture contemporary artists.	
Salem Chapel Gallery	Contemporary art gallery, but also used for poetry events and film.	
The Bowie Gallery	The Bowie Gallery is a retail facility, located in the centre of Hay on Wye and features contemporary ceramics, jewellery, prints and sculpture from UK designer makers.	
The Haymakers	<a href="http://www.haymakers.co.uk/home.html">http://www.haymakers.co.uk/home.html</a> The Hay Makers, a co-operative of professional designer makers, opened in the 1980s. During this time the gallery has gained a reputation for an exciting selection of high quality crafts.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None located	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Cheese Market	<a href="http://www.cheesemarket.org/development.asp">http://www.cheesemarket.org/development.asp</a> There is a proposal to restore the Cheese Market and HLF stage funding was awarded to develop the proposal. The project is hoping to get stage 2 funding from HLF. In the Market Place below the Castle, detached to W end. Built 1835 for Sir Joseph Bailey; later alterations. Probably on the site of the C17 market house. Simple classical 2-storey structure with coursed freestone elevations to High Town and Market Street with central pediment containing blind recess and rock faced plinth to the former.	

Listed buildings in general	Hay has around 140 of listed buildings. Most are of 17th-century or later date but The Three Tuns and The Bear Inn are 16th-century foundations (Grade 11), while the Old Black Lion (Grade 11) is reputed to have a 13th-century origin.	
Cockcroft House Former Hay Union Workhouse	Built 1837 for the Hay Poor Law Union which was formed 26th September 1836 comprising 25 parishes; modern conversion to housing. Standard grid plan form with transverse and spinal ranges linked by central octagonal block. Classical 8-bay freestone front with extensions to either end, central 2 bays advanced and gabled with plaque reading H U 1837; cill band and rusticated bull nosed plinth. Slate roof with cresting and wide eaves with brackets to gable.	
Butter Market	To E of the Cheese Market; set in the slope between Market Street and High Town. Dated 1833; built by William Enoch on the site of a previous Butter Market; restored in 1984 following the building's enclosure for use as a store in the 2nd World War. The design suggests a miniature Doric Temple. Rubble open colonnaded structure, 3 bays by 9. Hipped slate roof with cornice and plane entablature over cylindrical columns.	
Harley's Arms Houses	Set back from the road behind grassed forecourt with lower rubble wall to front. Group of 12 almshouses built in 1836; heightened to centre in 1927. Single storey, except Nos. 6 and 7 which are 2-storey, crucifix over datestone and coat of arms in diamond recess. Modern tablet below inscribed "Harley Almshouses, these almshouses were built and endowed by Frances Harley in memory of her Sister Martha Harley of Trebarried in 1836, they were modernised in 1974".	
<b>Historic House(open to</b>		

<b>the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None found	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Parts of the former mainline railway and the historic Brecon and Hay Tramroad pass through the town and parts of their routes can be seen.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Very little	Some plaques on buildings but nothing coordinated.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hay on Wye Library	Small part time library which holds events and activities.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No museum in Hay or nearby.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Salem Chapel Gallery	As well as a gallery it is used for poetry and film events.	



The Globe at Hay	<a href="http://www.globeathay.org/">http://www.globeathay.org/</a> The Globe is home to The Institute of Art and Ideas, a charity founded to promote free thinking, creativity and debate. The globe at hay celebrates all forms of expression; from poetry readings to fashion shows, children’s workshops to video art and from philosophical talks to music and comedy. The Globe was once the Independents Chapel built in 1845.	
Richard Booth’s Bookshop	Richard Booth’s Bookshop is the largest bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, the Town of Books, and is said to be “the cultural hub of the town”. Founded in 1962 by Richard Booth, who made Hay world-famous as the capital of the second-hand book trade, an elegant façade with its glazed animalier tiles leads to a vast three-floor emporium with hundreds of thousands of second-hand, antiquarian and new books. It now also incorporates a cinema showing a range of films not only new popular films.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Clock Tower Broad Street	Built 1884 by J C Haddon of Hereford. It originated in a legacy by Captain Brown for a clock for the church tower. This idea was expanded by the executors to include the town clock, public hall and corn exchange but only the former was built. High Victorian Gothic tall square tower with chamfered angles; rubble with some freestone dressings. Pyramidal slate roof with open bellcote and weathervane. Moulded eaves with machicolations. Round clock faces to each side set in pointed arched frames with linked hood moulds and stringcourse. Group value with Tredegar House and other listed items in Broad Street.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hay Craft Centre	<a href="http://www.hay-on-wye.co.uk/craftcentre/default.asp">http://www.hay-on-wye.co.uk/craftcentre/default.asp</a> By the main car park and TIC Retail	

	facility with some workshops.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Bailey Walk	This walk, about 1.5 miles long, following the town-side bank of the River Wye, is available to visitors and townspeople thanks to the generosity of a former Lord of the Manor, Sir Joseph Bailey, who laid out the riverbank for public use at his own expense in 1884. The present walk extends From Wye-ford Road, (downstream from Hay bridge), upstream to the popular beauty spot known as the Warren, where it is possible to picnic, swim or just relax on the river bank. There is no easy access for cars to the Warren Access to the walk is best at Hay Bridge.	
Offa's Dyke Footpath	This passes through the town. This is a National Trail.	
Wye Valley Trail	This passes through the town. This walk extends from Chepstow and crosses the Offa's Dyke Path at Hay, and continues to Plynlimon, a total distance of 103 miles.	

## Knighton Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa's Dyke Association	<p>Are an independent voluntary organisation that provides information and other services to people who enjoy people who enjoy exploring the heritage and countryside of the England-Wales border. They seek to promote and protect the 1200-year-old Offa's Dyke and the Offa's Dyke Path, a National Trail 177 miles long. They manage the Offa's Dyke Centre at Knighton and encourage archaeological and historical research relating to Offa's Dyke and the corridor along its length.</p> <p><a href="http://www.offasdyke.demon.co.uk/index.htm">http://www.offasdyke.demon.co.uk/index.htm</a></p>	
Local Food	<p><a href="http://www.knightoncommunitycentre.com/community-market.html">http://www.knightoncommunitycentre.com/community-market.html</a> Community market held in the community centre hall on a Saturday every two weeks. Wide variety of locally produced food.</p>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa's Dyke	<p>Offa's Dyke runs on a north/south axis through the west part of the town. Still an impressive feature on the slope down to the river and again across the spur, south of Offa's Road, these parts of its course are scheduled. Elsewhere its earthworks have been removed in the town.</p>	
<b>Castle</b>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Knighton Castle	The 4m-high motte of Knighton Castle is situated at the highest point in the town and surrounded by houses. It has been damaged by landscaping and there is no evidence that the castle ever incorporated stone-built defences, though Williams early in the 19th century claimed a stone wall on the inside of the bailey ditch.	
Bryn y Castell	A second motte, Bryn y Castell sits on the east edge of the Wylcwm Brook valley facing the town. It is c.4.5m high and in rather better condition than the motte in the town. It is thought to be early than Knighton Castle and represent an early period of invasion.	
Stange Castle	This motte is about 2 miles east of the town and again must represent an earlier phase of invasion.	
Cwnlas Castle	The Welsh name of this settlement is Cnwclas meaning apparently 'green mound'. The castle was built by the second Hugh Mortimer in c.1220-25, but was destroyed by Uywelyn in 1262, and again by Owen Glyndwr in 1402. Very much later towards the end of the 19th century, it provided a convenient source of stone for Knucklas viaduct. Cnwclas Castle is a medieval earthwork thrown up within what may well have been an Iron Age hillfort, distinguished as a large oval enclosure with a possible entrance on the west side. A platform perhaps represents part of a masonry castle site although little stonework remains, and the hilltop has been extensively quarried.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Edwards Church	St Edward's Church has a much restored 14th-century west tower, while the rest of the building was rebuilt in 1752 and again in 1875-7. The regular rectilinear shape of the	

	churtyard is evidence of its late foundation.	
Norton Street Baptist Chapel	At corner of Norton Street and Russell Street with doorways to both sides. Dated 1865. Decorated Gothic Church on land purchased from Green Price Family. Plaque on Norton Street front reads: "Baptist Church erected 1865, renovated 1922. J E Morris - architect, J Pugh - Minister, J Richards - builder". Plaque on Russell Street front reads: "Baptist Church erected 1865". Listed.	
Station Road Chapel	At corner of Station Road and Bowling Green Lane with Cwm Brook running below main front. C18 or early C19 2-storey former agricultural building, later converted to chapel use.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Knighton conservation Area	The conservation area includes the medieval town and the majority of the listed buildings in the town. There are around 90 listed structures in Knighton.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Knighton Town Crier Festival	<a href="http://www.visitknighton.co.uk/towncrierfestival.htm">http://www.visitknighton.co.uk/towncrierfestival.htm</a> The criers travel the length and breadth of Britain for the chance to take part and be crowned the winner. Up to twenty Town Criers in full costume will gather again at Knighton Church Hall on the morning of Saturday 17th August 2013 for the annual 'Welsh Border Invitation' competition.	
<b>Gallery</b>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Tower House Gallery	Small gallery essentially a retail outlet.	
Bleddfa Centre	<a href="http://www.bleddfacentre.com/">http://www.bleddfacentre.com/</a> The Bleddfa Trust operates a “centre for the creative spirit”. Mixed programme of events, exhibitions poetry and workshops. About 5 miles from Knighton.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Walled Garden Knill	About 5 miles south of Knighton. 4 acres: walled garden; river, bog garden and small grotto; primulas; over 100 varieties of roses, shrub, modern and climbing; peonies; mixed and herbaceous borders; many varieties of shrubs and mature trees; lovely spring garden. Nr C13 church in beautiful valley	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Listed buildings	The Horse and Jockey in Wylcwm Street is basically a later medieval stone house and because of its relationship to the present town plan suggests that it belongs to an earlier layout. The only other medieval structure is Old House in High Street which originated as a 15th-century hall house but was extended in the 17th century. There is little of 16th-century date in Knighton, but properties of the following century are common. The George and Dragon in Broad Street dates to 1637; the Swan Hotel has a 17th-century, timber-framed cross-wing; the Old Mansion House in Bridge Street has an early 17th-century timber-framed house as its core; 17th-century structures are disguised behind later frontages at Nos 22-25 Broad Street, perhaps No 6 High Street, Nos 19-22 High Street Nos 1 and 2 Russell Street All these buildings are Grade 11 listed. Other buildings where a 17th-century date has been adduced include 23 High Street, 17 and 21 Broad Street, 20 Bridge Street and 3 Church Street. Several Grade 11 listed houses in Market Street - Nos 34 and 35 and No 45 are of 17th or 18th-century date.	

Alms houses	Near St Edward's Church at end of Church Street, facing south-east down Church Road. Founded in 1881 by Sir Richard Green Price of Norton, MP for Radnorshire 1880-85, to replace those demolished besides No 3 Wylcwm Street. Arts and Crafts (influence of Norman Shaw), 2-storey group of 4 Almshouses with higher cross ranges to left and right. Rubble ground floor, half-timbered first floor with concave-sided diamonds, tiled roofs with cresting, 2 stellar brick chimney stacks. Plaque set into outer face of wall to right of gate reads:- "Erected in memory of Richard Dansey and Clara Ann Green Price by Devoted Children 1930".	
Lamp Post	On the north bank of Wylcwm Brook and forming part of a modern square opposite the Norton Arms Hotel and across Wylcwm Brook from Nos 11 and 12 Brookside. Dated 1867. Relocated cast-iron gothic railings and one lamp-post surviving from the former road bridge across Wylcwm Brook Raised lettering on bottom rail reads:- "S W Williams County Surveyor Radnorshire. AD 1867". Inscription on Lamp-post reads:- "W Thomas. Llanidloes Foundry".	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None found	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Knucklas Viaduct	Knucklas Viaduct was built in c.1883/1864 with thirteen masonry arches and a battlemented parapet: its style is 'insipid gothic'.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa's Dyke	The Centre, opened in 1999, forms the focus for activities based on the 8th Century earthwork built	

Centre	<p>by Offa, the King of Mercia. The dyke follows the Welsh English border from the hills above Prestatyn to the Severn Estuary near Chepstow. Free exhibition. The attractive interactive exhibition allows visitors to explore the Dyke, its associated long distance footpath, and the border area in general, through interactive displays and graphic display panels. Exhibits cover:, The construction of Offa's Dyke, The Welsh Princes of the Anglo-Saxon period, The flora and fauna of the area, Environmental considerations, The history of Knighton, The activities required to maintain the Dyke and the Long Distance Footpath.</p> <p>The Centre is managed by Offa's Dyke Association, a charity originally set up to provide help for walkers on the Long Distance Path.</p>	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Knighton Library	Small branch library, which has events and activities, but no gallery.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No museum	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Knighton and District Community Centre	The Centre is run as a charity by volunteers for the benefit of the community. Hire fee details can be obtained from the Secretary. The Centre is one of the largest local venues in Powys and has a large hall, a lounge bar, party function rooms, fully equipped kitchen and stage facilities. There is seating for 250 or room for 600 standing.	



<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Clock Tower	Occupying prominent island site in centre of town at junction of Broad/West and High Streets. Dated 1872: By Haddon Brothers, Architects of Hereford. High Victorian Gothic (influence of Burges), grey rubble facings with pale freestone dressings, slate roofs (cf Hay-on-Wye clock tower). Tablet and inscription at base of Clock Tower reads:- "This Tower and Clock was presented to the Town of Knighton by the late Thomas Moore Esq of Old Hall AD 1872/"Bezant - Clockmaker, Hereford/ Welsh and Son - Contractor, Hereford/Haddon - Architect, Hereford.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None located	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa's Dyke & Glyndwr Way	<p>Knighton is an ideal centre for walking, being located on both the Offa's Dyke Path, running north-south for 180 miles along the border and Glyndwr's Way, which starts at Knighton and runs in a giant horseshoe across to Machynlleth and back to Welshpool, covering about 130 miles in total.</p> <p>The 30 mile Mortimer Trail also runs nearby at Aymestrey and Lingen.</p> <p>Knighton is part of the Radnor Ring, a 86 mile scenic ride which links the town with Presteigne, Llandrindod Wells and Rhayader.</p>	
Knighton Town Trail	Leaflet available on line and good trail around the historic town but no interpretation.	

Offa's Dyke town trail	<a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/uploads/Knighton2.pdf">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/uploads/Knighton2.pdf</a> A trail around the town from the national trail	

## Llandrindod Wells Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
The Radnorshire Society	<p>The Radnorshire society, established in 1930, is a local field club, concerned with the archaeology and history of the historic county of Radnorshire. An Executive Committee organises a programme of public lectures and excursions, oversees the running of the Society local history library and deals with a wide range of enquiries from correspondents world-wide.</p> <p>The Field section is the research arm of the society. It co-ordinates a separate programme of talks, research and field trips and also publishes an illustrated newsletter. The Transactions of the Society, issued annually in a bound volume, is a scholarly publication incorporating academic research and archive material.</p> <p><a href="http://radnorshiresociety.org/">http://radnorshiresociety.org/</a></p>	
Powys County Archives	<p>Powys Archives is located in Llandrindod Wells, and serves as the official repository for the records of the county of Powys and the three former counties of Breconshire, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire. They are responsible for collecting and preserving documents relating to all aspects of the history of Powys. The collections date from the fourteenth century. A public search room is available.</p>	
Powys Digital History Project	<p><a href="http://history.powys.org.uk/histmenu.html">http://history.powys.org.uk/histmenu.html</a> Produced by Powys Archive Service with funding from the new Opportunities Fund.</p>	

<p>Theatre Powys The Drama Centre Tremont Road Llandrindod Wells Powys LD1 5EB</p>	<p>Theatr Powys is an exciting and innovative Company, devising and creating original, participatory theatre-in-education programmes for students of all ages in Powys schools.</p> <p>The Company also undertakes a programme of Community Touring Theatre to young people and their families in village halls, community centres, arts centres and theatres across Powys and wider Wales.</p> <p>Theatr Powys is committed to young people; their experiences, problems and engagement with the world. The condition of the young and the role of the imagination in the free development of young people is central to the artistic and educational agenda of the Company. "Further to our touring work we are proud to manage the award winning Mid Powys Youth Theatre."</p>	
<p>Local Food</p>	<p>Llandrindod Wells Farmers Market held in Middleton Street 9am-1pm on the last Thursday of the month. This might have stopped.</p>	
<p>Llandrindod Wells Spa Town Trust</p>	<p>Group restoring the Rock Park Spa and Pump House</p>	
<p><b>Archaeological Site</b></p>		
<p><b>Name</b></p>	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p><b>Comment</b></p>
<p>Castell Collen Roman Fort</p>	<p>There was Roman activity in the vicinity of Llandrindod. The excavated auxiliary fort of Castell Collen still survives on the far side of the River Ithon as a substantial earthwork. It is accompanied by a bath-house closer to the river. Soldiers from the fort were responsible for the construction of a series of small practice camps on the southern side of the common and close to the road running from the fort's south gate. Nineteen are known, though few survive</p>	

	as earthworks. Some have been built over, others, however, are scheduled Elsewhere pottery found at the Llandrindod Waterworks now the Ddole Industrial Estate and near Llanfawr quarry attest further Roman activity. Finds from the excavations are displayed in the Radnorshire Museum	
Abbey Cwm Hir Abbey	About 10 miles from Llandrindod Wells. Cwmhir Abbey was a Cistercian abbey built there in 1143. It was the largest Abbey in Wales but was never completed. Its fourteen bay nave was longer than Canterbury and Salisbury Cathedral naves and twice as long as that at St. Davids. It was constructed at the behest of three sons of Madog, the then Prince of southern Powys. The first community failed because of the intervention of Hugh de Mortimer, Earl of Hereford but in 1176 the Rhys ap Gruffydd of Deheubarth re-established the Abbey on land given by Cadwallon ap Madog. Llewelyn ap Gruffydd is buried near the altar in the nave. The abbey was burned by the forces of Owain Glyndŵr in 1401. The Abbey was slighted in 1644, during the English Civil War, although some ruins still remain. There is a memorial stone to <u>Llywelyn the Last</u> , Llewelyn ap Gruffydd.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is no castle in the area	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Old Holy Trinity Church	The old parish church of Holy Trinity lies more than 1km south-east of the town on the edge of an extensive tract of common upland. It originally had a single chamber of 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> -century build with a south porch and small west spire. It was rebuilt in 1894, after the Archdeacon of Llandrindod had removed the roof in order to 'encourage' townspeople to attend the new church in the town. The old church houses several early 19 <sup>th</sup> -century monuments and a	

	'sheel-na-gig' uncovered during building work in 1894 and presumably of medieval origin.	
Cai Bach Chapel	Independent non-conformist chapel founded in 1715 by Rev Thomas Jones of Tetbury. Plastered barrel-vaulted interior retains original fittings but with unusual orientation, semi-octagonal pulpit is situated against the right end wall below the window. The box pews retain panelling with raised fields; later gallery to rear. Wall monument to Thomas Jones of Tetbury (who died in 1745), dated 1810. Single-storey rubble building with some hand-made brick dressings to windows.	
Capel Maelog	Capel Maelog which was excavated between 1984 and 1987 layoff Cefnlllys Lane less than 1 km east of the town centre. It was excavated in advance of a housing development in and the excavations revealed the foundations of a medieval church and cemetery (right) abandoned in the 16th century. The church, probably built in the late 12th century, had curving apses at both the eastern and western ends. Of equal interest is the evidence of an earlier cemetery, preceding the church, dating to about the 10th-11th century AD, with a prominent focal grave which became incorporated within the chancel of the church. Due to extensive public interest and involvement in the excavation, a reconstruction of the church was initiated. Original stonework from the site was used to construct the ground plan of Capel Maelog in a site which has been landscaped to recreate as far as possible the original church enclosure. This can be found in park land on the left hand side of the northern approach road to the Spa lake in Llandrindod Wells.	
New Holy Trinity Church	Situated in the upper part of the town to the north-east of the Grand Pavilion and recreation ground. Designed by Thomas Nicholson of Hereford and built by Mr Gough of Bishops Castle. This, the new parish church (to replace that on the hill to the SE of the town) was opened in 1871 and reflects the expansion and prosperity of Llandrindod at that time. It was initially known as Christ Church until dedicated to the Holy Trinity in 1881. The first church corresponds to what is now the south nave, aisle and chancel although the latter was	

	remodelled in 1895 along with the addition of the central nave and chancel. In 1909 the church was further enlarged by Wellings Thomas, a local architect, with the addition of the northern nave. The result is a church of irregular plan.	
Ithon Road Presbyterian Church	Situated on a downhill slope, between the Radnor District Council Offices and the Albert Hall. 1904-5 rebuild by W Beddoe Rees of an earlier (1870) Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. Arts and Crafts Perpendicular. Bull-nosed rubble with freestone dressings, bell-stage of tower. Slate roofs with cresting. The main front is formed of gable-ended nave with stone parapets and Tudor octagonal turret with cap and ball finial.	
The Pales	Quaker Meeting House between Llandrindod and Knighton. The land for the graveyard was acquired in 1673 and the building was built around 1717. The Pales is open to visitors.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandrindod Wells	<p>Llandrindod Wells is an amalgam of two rather different settlements. Early Llandrindod in the form of the old parish church and Llandrindod Hall occupies a spur sandwiched between valleys that drop down towards the Ithon from the high ground to the east. One kilometre to the north-east on lower ground which has been ridged and hollowed by several streams is the Victorian and modern creation of Llandrindod Wells.</p> <p>The Origins of the spa town go back to the late 17th century. Cae-bach Chapel in Brookland Road was founded in 1715. Saline and sulphur springs were discovered in the 1730s and these were noted in various publications in the following twenty years. Llandrindod Hall by the old church was converted into a large hotel in about 1749, but it functioned for less than forty years and was demolished. New hotels began to emerge in the first decade of the 19th century, although by 1833 the total population of the parish was only 182. Further expansion occurred around 1870 when the lake was constructed, and was no doubt assisted by the extension of</p>	

	<p>the Central Wales railway from Knighton in 1865. In 1886 Llandrindod was heralded as the 'Queen of Welsh Watering Places'. The spa ceased to operate in 1971.</p> <p>The Llandrindod Wells Conservation Area was originally designated by Radnorshire District Council in 1982. The boundary includes most of the central part of the town from the railway station building in the north to the recreation ground within Montpellier Park in the south, and the whole of Rock Park. It includes buildings with a wide variety of styles including Classical, such as the HSBC bank on Middleton Street; Queen Anne and Edwardian Baroque of the Gwalia; Gothic, and Arts and Crafts.</p> <p>The boundary was recently reviewed by the Local Planning Authority in order to comply with a condition imposed the Heritage Lottery Fund in the contract for the Townscape Heritage Initiative. The amendments were adopted in 2004. As a means of extra control to ensure the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is not unduly impacted, an Article 4 Direction is in place throughout the CA.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Victorian Festival	9 day event in August recalling the Victorian heyday of the Spa Town. Variety of events and concerts, where the town turns back the clock and dresses up in period style.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Porticus Gallery	<a href="http://www.porticus.co.uk/Pages/ceramics.html">http://www.porticus.co.uk/Pages/ceramics.html</a> Designer crafts retail facility. Middleton Street.	



<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abbey Cwm Hir Hall	The gardens of Abbey Cwm Hall with sweeping lawned terraces. Romantic walled garden. 4 courtyards. Magnificent woodland. Lake and waterfall, set in 12 acres. Abbey-Cwm-Hir Nr Llandrindod Wells Powys LD1 6PH	
Llysdinam	In a commanding position above the River Wye, the house has association with the Reverend Kilvert. The gardens include herbaceous borders, a 19th Century walled kitchen garden and woodland garden with good plantings of azaleas and rhododendrons. Newbridge-on-Wye Llandrindod Wells Powys LD1 6NB	NGS scheme but can be opened by appointment.
The Rock Park	12 Acre park created by the Victorians and includes an arboretum, which is now very mature. In the park is one of the original spa buildings now a health and conference centre. Chalybeate water from a small fountain can be still sampled today.	
The Lake	Originally a Victorian boating lake with associated landscaped woods, gardens and a cafe building.	
Temple and memorial gardens	Smaller formal gardens in the middle of the town.	
<b>Historic</b>		

<b>Buildings</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	<p>The town and its buildings were built over a very period of time from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup>. The town attracted thousands of visitors to its spas and facilities and it became a showcase for the latest architectural styles. Almost every Victorian and Edwardian design detail can be seen around the town. There are good examples of many architectural styles including Gothic, Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau. There are currently 26 listed buildings/structures in Llandrindod Wells of which 16 are within the Conservation Area. They include Albert Hall (THI Assisted Property), The Gwalia, The Commodore, HSBC Bank, Automobile Palace, Holy Trinity Church, Oxford Chambers (THI Assisted Property), Portland House, Brynarlais, Spa Buildings. The town was chosen for a HLF Townscape Heritage Initiative and many buildings have been restored as a result. The architectural and social history of Llandrindod is explored with a heritage walk accompanied by leaflets, information panels and a web site. Many of the buildings accessible as they are hotels, council offices, shops, banks and public buildings.</p> <p><a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5329&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5329&amp;L=0</a></p>	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abbey Cwm Hir Hall	<p><a href="http://www.abbeycwmhir.com/">http://www.abbeycwmhir.com/</a></p> <p>The Hall at Abbey-Cwm-Hir is Grade 11* listed as one of Wales' finest example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture.</p> <p>Built in 1834 by Thomas Wilson the great Victorian improver, the house was doubled in size by the Philips family in 1869, who then added the snooker room in 1894. The architects were Poundley and Walker of Liverpool.</p>	

	Paul and Victoria Humpherston bought the Hall in late 1997 and spent 9 years restoring it to a building of Gothic splendour; boasting stunning interiors and fascinating collections. They have also restored 12 acres of Victorian gardens in a beautiful setting above the ruins of the 12th C "Abbey of the Long Valley.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Signal Box	On the E (down) platform. To S of the main station building and overbridge, near the far end of the platform. This example was relocated in September 1989 from original site at the level crossing to N of the town.	
Lead Mines	There are the remains of lead mines on the common near the old parish church.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandrindod Wells Heritage Trail	There is a heritage trail around the town accompanied by a web site and leaflet. <a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5361&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5361&amp;L=0</a> In addition there are 12 interpretative panels around the trail.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandrindod Wells Library	There is a small library in the town. There are occasional workshops and events	

<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Radnorshire Museum	The permanent collection houses artefacts from the earliest times including fossils from the mid-Ordovician period. Archaeology from Neolithic, Bronze-age, Iron-age, Roman and Medieval periods; the history of the Walton Basin shown on a Virtual Model. It also has artefacts from the Victorian Spa as well as an area devoted to rural life. Housed in the museum is a collection of documents relating to the famous diarist the Rev.d Francis Kilvert. The museum also boasts a temporary exhibition gallery with a varied programme	
Signal Box Museum	<p>The Signal Box was originally located at the level crossing, Llandrindod Wells, and known as No 2 box. It was dismantled and relocated to its present position on the station platform, formerly the site of the No 1 box.</p> <p>British Rail handed it over to the Town Council at a ceremony during the Victorian Week in 1990. Since then the Council has opened it for limited periods during the Summer months. It is more than a hundred years old and contains, in exceptionally good condition, many of the original furnishings and machinery.</p>	
National Cycle Museum	<p><a href="http://www.cyclemuseum.org.uk/">http://www.cyclemuseum.org.uk/</a></p> <p>The Collection houses hundreds of cycles in period settings, including examples from 1819 through to the present day. It also displays rare components and accessories from this period.</p>	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Albert Hall	Built as a multi-purpose hall in 1896, it is in late Victorian classical manner, red brick with a	

	slated, hipped roof, two storeys, the front in three bays of 1+3+1 arched windows, the centre bay framed by pilasters, slightly advanced and pedimented. The Art Nouveau entrance doors have a lively, curving glazing bar pattern. The slate roofed canopy is a 1980 replacement. Surprisingly for a hall of this type, it has a raked floor; single balcony on iron columns and a pair of boxes (non-functional) flanking the rectangular proscenium. An apron extension 1.9m (6ft) was added to the stage some years ago and beneath it is a small orchestra pit. There is no grid and space in the wings is severely limited by the presence of stairs and other changes of level. However the Llandrindod Wells Theatre Company (the principal users of the building) continue to make full use of the theatre, and in recent years have worked hard to refurbish the whole of the exterior (including re-roofing), and update and improve the facilities inside.	
The Pavilion	Event and Conference Centre with some performances.	
The Rock Park	Conference and meeting centre.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Cwm Hir Abbey	Memorial stone to Llewelyn ap Gruffydd	
War Memorial	Situated north of the Hotel Metropole in the gardens beside the Museum. By B Lloyd and Son, sculptors of Rhayader. Stepped granite plinth and tapering pedestal with cornice supporting full-height bronze figure of a soldier in military uniform with inverted rifle. Great War Memorial with inset lettering, 2nd World War Memorial inscribed below.	
<b>Studio/Craft</b>		

<b>Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Mid Wales Art Experience	<a href="http://www.midwalesartexperience.org/">http://www.midwalesartexperience.org/</a> Artists studios offering course and training. The Lion House Newbridge on Wye Powys LD1 6LN	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandrindod Wells Heritage Walk	The architectural and social history of Llandrindod is explored with a heritage walk accompanied by leaflets, information panels and a web site. Many of the buildings are accessible as they are hotels, council offices, shops, banks and public buildings.  <a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5329&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5329&amp;L=0</a>	
Sculpture Trail	Temple Gardens is the start of two of the town's three sculpture trails. The trails show some 20 individual sculptures, ranging from national award winner Philippa Lawrence's 'Tree of life' to the 'Four Kings' seats in the Rock Park, created by one of the town's high-school students and a statue in memory of local artist Thomas Jones (1742 - 1803).	

## Llanfair Caereinion Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanfair Caereinion & District History Society	Historical Society with lectures, field trips and oral history. Meetings usually at Llanfair Caereinion Institute,	
Banwy bakery	<a href="http://banwybakery.co.uk/">http://banwybakery.co.uk/</a> Cafe bread and homemade cakes	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing significant and accessible.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No Castle in the area.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanfair Caereinion Conservation Area	Llanfair Caereinion is situated beside the A458 trunk road through central Montgomeryshire, some 12km to the west of Welshpool. It never gained borough status but did develop as a small market town on the south side of the River Banwy, where a stream runs down to the river from the south. The church occupies a low spur above the river, and the village has	

	<p>grown around this, spreading into the stream valley and in recent times up the steep hillsides that fringe both sides of the Banwy. Very little is known of the town's subsequent history through the Middle Ages.</p> <p>The conservation area includes the historic core to the south of the river, the bridge and an area north of the river adjacent to the main road.</p>	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Mary's Church	<p>The church is believed to have been founded as a chapelry dependent on the mother church at Meifod. The shape of the churchyard and the riverine location are consistent with an early medieval foundation, while the dedication implies that Mary may have supplanted an early medieval saint, probably after the Norman Conquest and perhaps as late as the mid-13th century after the church was granted to the Cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan in 1239. Llanfair appears first as Llanveyr in 1254, and as Llanveyr in Kereynon in 1281/2. It signifies the church of St Mary in the commote of Caereinion. The church was completely rebuilt in 1868, utilising the footprint of its predecessor. Only the north aisle, uncovered in an excavation in 1993, seems not to have been rebuilt on the same line. The only diagnostic architectural feature surviving from the earlier, medieval church is the south doorway of 13th century date. Inside are a font of around 1300 and the recumbent effigy of a knight from a century later; some of the roof timbers are of 15th century date.</p>	
Ffynnon Fair	<p>Below the churchyard and reached by a flight of steps a holy well still believed to possess curative properties at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was entirely rebuilt in 1975 and restored in 1990.</p>	



Capel Moriah	Presbyterian Church, originally Calvinistic Methodist. Built in 1874 (date stone on S. gable) by Mr. Owen, architect, of Liverpool. Exterior: Chapel in early Decorated style.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Local show and carnival but no festival.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Bridge Gallery, Neuadd Bridge	<a href="http://www.allamericansandcastle.com/andycom/gallery.htm">http://www.allamericansandcastle.com/andycom/gallery.htm</a>	
Iron Vein Llynwel, Maesmawr, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 9DD,	<a href="http://www.ironvein.co.uk/furniture.html">http://www.ironvein.co.uk/furniture.html</a> Using a fusion of traditional blacksmithing skills - hot bending and manipulation, drawing and shaping - and state of the art industrial metalworking techniques - CNC plasma, laser and water cutting - Victoria Govan & Richard Warner make contemporary and unusual steel sculpture and furniture to complement and enhance your garden and other living spaces.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No gardens identified	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Wynnstay Arms Hotel	Given its size, surprisingly few buildings of architectural interest remain in Llanfair, but this may be attributed to a major fire in 1758. Apart from the church the only building listed which might pre-date 1750 is the former Wynnstay Arms Hotel of mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century date. One of two important coaching inns in the town, known until c1885 as The Cross Foxes Hotel.	

	The earliest part of the present building probably dates from mid C18 but by 1880 had been much extended and altered. The present NW wing may have been part of the original building but was increased in height after 1865. By 1900 The Wynnstay Arms also traded as a "Motor Garage".	
Heniarth Bridge	Bridge spanning tributary of River Banwy at the junction of two roads from Welshpool to Llanfair Caereinion (now A458) and from Llanfair Caereinion to Meifod (now B4389). Formerly two stone bridges on the site. Both replaced in 1835 with one stone bridge of unusual structure with design features not found, or rarely found, in other Penson bridges. Bridge designed or erected by Thomas Penson (1790-1859).	
Melin y Ddol	Listed former corn mill about a mile west of Llanfair. One of a number of mills along the river and its tributaries. The building, once owned by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, was described as a 'factory' in 1839. The mill building is on the riverside and is divided into two parts, the mill house and the mill itself. The wheel pit and the decayed wheel shaft are visible on the west end of the mill together with a Pelton-wheel. A photograph of this mill taken about 1894 has been published. It was also known as Melin Pant y Groes as it was driven by water in the mill race that led from the weir at Pant y Groes. This mill was used by the Llanfair Electric Light Company in 1914 as its first hydro-electric generator.	
The Goat Hotel High Street	The present building appears to date from the early C19 but may be a development of an earlier inn of the same name on this site. The Goat was probably the most important hostelry in the town during the C18 and C19. It was both a coaching inn and used by carriers. At one time it served as a meeting place for Courts Leet.	
Public Hall and Institute	The Institute was built in 1913 as a gift by Mrs. Edward Davies, mother of David Davies, M.P., and her daughters. The M.P. made a speech at the opening ceremony explaining the aims of	

	<p>the Institute which were to provide a counter-attraction to the Public House. The facilities included refreshment for farmers on market day together with a room where they could transact business. The architects were Dickens-Lewis and Haynes of Shrewsbury working in a late Arts and Crafts style. The cost was £5,000. It was opened on 15th October 1913. The entrance hall has a coved cornice enriched with devices of the British kingdoms, and plaster vine-scroll margin around the ceiling. A wide corridor extends to the rear, giving access to the billiard room and news room, now the branch library. The Public Hall, at first floor level, is entered by double doors below a balcony supported on heavy scrolled brackets, and extends for 5 bays to the back of the site.</p>	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None found	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Welshpool & Llanfaer Light Railway	<p>The W&amp;LLR was one of the few narrow gauge branch lines to be built under the provisions of the 1896 Light Railways Act. The line was built by the Cambrian Railways engineer, with conservative 4-wheel wagon and other provisions. It was opened on 4 April 1903 to aid economic development in a remote area, never making a profit. It was originally operated by the Cambrian Railways, connecting with it at the former Oswestry and Newtown Railway station in the town of Welshpool. The original terminus at Welshpool was located alongside the main line station and trains wound their way through the town, using the locomotive bell as a warning.</p> <p>In the 1923 Grouping of railway companies, Cambrian Railways, including the Welshpool to Llanfair Caereinion line, was absorbed by the Great Western Railway (GWR). On 9 February</p>	

	<p>1931 the line lost its passenger service, which was replaced by a bus service, and it became a freight-only line. The GWR itself was nationalised in 1948 and became part of British Railways.</p> <p>Freight traffic lingered on until 1956, by which time British Railways decided to close the line, with services ceasing on 5 November. Now run by a group of enthusiasts and has received funding from HLF for the restoration of original engines. The line runs from Llanfair Caereinion and now terminates on the western edge of Welshpool.</p> <p><a href="http://www.wllr.org.uk/">http://www.wllr.org.uk/</a></p>	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Coed Deri	Woodland and riverside walk to the west of the town with interpretative panel.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanfair Caereinion Library	Small branch library in the institute	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	The museum is in Welshpool	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		

Name	Description	Comment
	The institute has a public hall.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
Name	Description	Comment
War Memorial	First & Second WW memorial Broad Street near the church.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
Name	Description	Comment
	Nothing identified	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
Name	Description	Comment
The Cistercian Way	<a href="http://cistercian-way.newport.ac.uk/apath.asp?RouteID=route13a">http://cistercian-way.newport.ac.uk/apath.asp?RouteID=route13a</a> This is a circular route linking the Cistercian Abbeys in Wales. There is a section from Llanfair Caereinion to the abbey at Strata Marcella.	
Coed Deri Woods	A walk through woodlands to the west of the town.	

## Llanfyllin Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
The Llanfyllin Society	<p><a href="http://llanfyllin.org/organisations/the-llanfyllin-society/">http://llanfyllin.org/organisations/the-llanfyllin-society/</a></p> <p>According to its constitution, The Llanfyllin Society has lofty aims: <i>promoting... providing... informing...educating...securing...protecting...developing...improving...encouraging...collecting... publishing...co-operating...co-ordinating</i> – everything you’d expect in an organisation entirely devoted to the well-being of the town and the local area. Since its formation in the early 1980s, the society has tried to do all of the above and also some things missing from this worthy list: to enable people to get more involved with where they live and simply to provide enjoyment. Over the years there have been many imaginative annual programmes whose content has been mostly environmental or historical – generally concerned with Llanfyllin’s past, present and future. In addition there have been numerous visits, films and exhibitions – most notably the annual Llanfyllin Photography Competition with its unique condition that all photographs must be taken within Llanfyllin or its broad surrounding area. The Llanfyllin Civic Society is linked to this group.</p>	
Arts Connection	<p>Arts Connection is an inspirational community arts organisation working in North Powys and the border communities. They are revenue funded by the Arts Council of Wales and have provided high quality participatory arts projects in a wide range of artistic mediums since 1994. They work with schools, children, youth, the learning disabled and the wider community offers increased involvement and participation and a welcoming bi-lingual doorway into the arts. They provide opportunities for artists in all media to develop innovative arts projects within the local and wider community. They act as a broker between artists, organisations and various cultural constituencies. <a href="http://artsconnection.org.uk/">http://artsconnection.org.uk/</a></p>	
Market	A town hall or market hall had occupied the same spot at the bottom of Market Street from at	

	least 1590 when it was first documented (the last structure, of brick, was erected in 1791 and demolished in 1960). The location is now an open space. Today, there are no farmers or street market. There is a reference to a small weekly market on a Thursday.	
Local Food	<p>There does not appear to be any specialist food producers or retailers in the town and immediate area. There are farm shops with the nearest being about 12 miles away. In September 2013, the Llanfyllin Workhouse is planning a food and craft event.</p> <p>“A new venture Food and Craft Fair, held by the Llanfyllin Workhouse (Y Dolydd) Preservation Trust. We are particularly interested in attracting stall-holders from Wales and the Borders offering home or locally produced food, produce, crafts, kitchen-ware, gardening equipment and livestock products.”</p>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Clawdd Mawr Dyke	Large dyke running on curving course across the ridgenorth west of the town. c450m long, c1.6m high with ditch 1.8m deep on north side Assumed to be for control of movement along ridge and dated to c8th/9th centuries AD.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is no castle in the immediate area	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Parish Church of St. Myllin	Nothing survives of the medieval church dedicated to St Myllin. It was demolished and a new structure was built largely in brick soon after 1706. This itself was restored around 1863.	

	<p>Virtually all the fixtures and fittings post-date the construction of this new church. The present churchyard embraces the traces of a small, circular enclosure, possibly the earlier 'llan'. The church has a consistory court and Bishop William Morgan was rector here and in Llanrhaedre ym mochnant where he translated the bible into Welsh. Just beyond the steps leading down into the churchyard is the railed tomb of Rector William Williams and his great-grandson William Augeraud. Lieutenant Pierre Augeraud was a Napoleonic prisoner of war who painted a series of romantic landscape murals in the 'Council House' opposite the lych gate and was returned to France to end his relationship with Mary Williams, the rector's daughter. When the war ended, Augeraud returned and the two were married.</p>	
St. Myllin's Well	<p>On hillside above the town. Traditionally held to be the spring where St Myllin baptised converted pagans. St Myllin traditionally believed to be first in Britain to baptise by immersion. Present well housing of uncertain date. Set in hillside. Rubble arch to well housing with low wall above. Rubble lining to well. Rubble revetment wall to L. Similar wall to R following convex curve. Restoration of the well in late 1980's won The Prince of Wales 1987 award.</p>	
Pendref Chapel Capel Annibynnol	<p>Pendref Chapel is thought to be one of the two oldest Welsh Independent Congregational chapels in the county and has a radical crusading past. It also has associations with the famous Welsh hymn writer, Ann Griffiths. First built on the present site in 1708, but destroyed by a mob in the aftermath of the 1715 Jacobite rebellion. Rebuilt in 1717, the only part of this structure which survived the rebuilding in 1829 is the memorial stone which was cleverly incorporated in its successor. It was in this chapel at Easter 1796 that Ann Griffiths first embraced nonconformity. The Meini Bywiol Living Stones Heritage trail consists of 15 churches and chapels in north Montgomeryshire and Pendref is one of them.</p>	
Tabernacle	<p>Wesleyan Methodist Chapel dating from 1906, having replaced an earlier chapel. Pleasant facade but not listed.</p>	



Moreia Chapel	Built in 1857 and designed by TG Williams. Sold in 2009 for residential use.	
Sion Chapel	Baptist chapel built in 1856 and remodelled in 1877. Now a private residence.	
Christ Church Bwlch y Cribau	About 3 miles from Llanfyllin, Christ Church was built between 1862 and 1864 to the design of Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-1878). Scott an architect, and a noted designer, renovating many churches and cathedrals including Westminster Abbey. Other of his buildings besides churches, include the Albert Memorial (1864), St. Pancras Station (1865), and government offices in Whitehall (1861). Christ Church is a Grade 11 listed building, built in plain Early English style and relatively undecorated in random local stone. Internally there is a wide nave, with a short choir and a semi-circular apse. Projecting from the North wall there is a vestry and an organ chamber.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanfyllin Conservation Area	Set in the hills of northern Montgomeryshire, Llanfyllin is the terminus of the A490 from Welshpool which lies some 15km to the south-east. This large village has expanded along the southern edge of the valley through which Afon Cain flows towards its confluence with the Vyrnwy. The conservation Area includes the core of the historic town, High Street, Market Square, Green Square and Vine Square. The upper part of Bridge Street is included. The place-name <i>Llanvelig</i> first appears in 1254 and as <i>Llanvyllyn</i> in the 1291 Taxatio of Pope Nicholas. The name means the 'church of St Mylling', a Welsh version of an obscure Irish saint, Moling, a 7th century Irish monk who, tradition has it, was buried under the altar of the early church. To what extent the church acted as a focus for settlement prior to the late 13th century is not known. But at that time Llanfyllin became a Welsh borough. It was founded in	

	<p>the years between 1293, when a weekly market and annual fair were granted to the Lord of Mechain, and 1295 when he died.</p> <p>The market town specialised in the sale of wool and yarns throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, and received a new charter in 1673. The street pattern is regular and appears to indicate that the town was planned.</p> <p>There are few grade II* listed buildings. The Manor House between Narrow Street and Market Street of 1737 is one. But there are nearly 100 grade II buildings that have been remodelled or re-fronted subsequent to their original construction. And their range of dates is perhaps one of the clearest indications of the town's thriving history during the 16th to 18th centuries.</p> <p>Brickworks produced a mellow orange brick that give many of the town's buildings a distinctive appearance.</p> <p>The Cross Keys itself was also originally a 16th century hall-house, with a gabled front added in the 18th century. The Hall on Vine Square is of 16th century date, its open hall re-modelled in about 1599.</p>	
Villages	<p>The group of conservation areas below surround Llanfyllin in an essentially rural and isolated area. The core of each village including the church is the focus of the conservation area. The living stones trail links these villages their chapels and churches together. <a href="http://www.living-stones.info">www.living-stones.info</a></p> <p>The village of Llangedwyn is not in a conservation area but its church dedicated to St. Cedwyn is. St Cedwyn's at Llangedwyn, 7 miles south-west of Oswestry, is included here as it forms part of the trail. It a small Victorian church that incorporates earlier, possibly medieval, masonry in its west and east walls, and also retains a Romanesque-style porch designed by Thomas Penson in the 1840s. Associated with the Williams-Wynn family at Llangedwyn Hall, it has several memorials, a hatchment and a weathervane that reveal this link. Additionally, a 14thC effigy of a priest, a font, a pulpit, a wooden alms-box and several wall tablets all survived the restoration of 1869. Except for the porch which has Romanesque features in terracotta from an early Victorian building, almost the whole church was rebuilt in 1869-70.</p>	

Bwlch- y-Cibau Conservation Area	The conservation area includes the historic core of this small village. While there is a small Iron Age settlement just outside the village, Christ Church is the principle heritage interest. It was built between 1862 and 1864 to the design of Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-1878). Scott an architect, and a noted designer, renovating many churches and cathedrals including Westminster Abbey. The interior of the church is of particular interest.	
Dolanog Conservation Area	<p>Dolanog is a very small village and the conservation area encompasses the main features. The name is first recorded in 1633. The history of Dolanog seems to be set firmly in the post-medieval era. At the time of the Tithe survey, there was a scatter of houses but no church. The mill, Felin Dolanog, may have been instrumental in the initiation of settlement beside Afon Efyrynwy. Less than one kilometre higher up the river, Plas Dolanog was a home to the Williams-Wynn family from at least 1664.</p> <p>The Ann Griffiths Memorial Chapel is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel of 1903, an unusual free-styled building of Arts and Crafts Gothic type designed by George Dickens-Lewis of Shrewsbury and built as a memorial to Ann Griffiths, the hymnographer. The original complex consists of the chapel to the left (west), with its vestry wing to the rear of a courtyard to the right; this was later extended by the addition of a house to the right of the courtyard. The stone is local, believed to have been quarried at Mill Farm. St John's Church was erected in 1853.</p>	
Hirnant Conservation Area	The village of Hirnant lies in the north-west of the county, approximately 10km north-west of Llanfyllin, on the B4396 from Penybontfawr to Abertridwr. In its present form it consists of a few houses grouped around the church and this area is the conservation area. Hirnant first appears as Hyrnant in 1254, and in its modern form in 1377. St Illog's church was largely rebuilt between 1886 and 1892, but it retains its late medieval north wall. A 13th century font was preserved from an earlier building and some of its fittings and furnishings are believed to have come from the old church at Llanwddyn, now beneath Lake Vyrnwy. After being declared	

	<p>redundant, the church was restored through local effort in 1999 and is now used for community events and religious services, being managed by a charitable trust. . Listed buildings in the vicinity of the church are the rectory which was built in 1749 and Tyn-y-llan on the south-west side of the churchyard is probably an 18th century rebuilding of an earlier farmhouse. Another farm.</p>	
Llanfechain Conservation Area	<p>The conservation area focuses around the church and its setting. St Garmon's is thought to be the most complete Norman church in Montgomeryshire. The earliest part of the church dates from the twelfth century, and the remains of a simple single cell rectangular church survive in the footprint and walls of the east end of today's church. There is also a large motte and bailey castle in the village, Domen Gastell.</p>	
Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Conservation Area	<p>Again the conservation area focuses on the church and the core of the village. Dedicated to St. Ffraid the church has had a complex history reflected in its fabric. Like many churches, the interior was given a 'makeover' by the Victorians. At St Ffraid's the work took place between 1891 and 1893, under the architect John Oldrid Scott from London (son of George Gilbert Scott).</p>	
Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant Conservation Area	<p>The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the large village of Llanrhaeadr. It contains a number of interesting listed buildings. The village straddles the River Rhaeadr about 7km north of Llanfyllin and 17km north-east of Oswestry. A mother church, probably with a clas community, was established here in the early medieval period, with its precinct slotted in to a bend on the north side of the river. The ecclesiastical centre of the commote of Mochnant, it may have been founded as early as the 6th century and it has been claimed that it continued until at least 1291, for later medieval records refer to a community of clergy here during Edward I's reign. Llanracarder the name first appears in 1254 and as Thlanrather in Meuhenhand in 1284. A more intelligible form, Lanraiaeder en Mochnant is documented between 1344 and 1357. This appears to have been the focus of the community which grew up</p>	

	<p>around it. There is a market place represented by the open triangle immediately to the north of the churchyard. Inside it at the end of the 19th century lay a town hall (demolished in 1901), but this was termed the market hall in the middle of the century. Markets were held here as late as the 19th century and there were also five annual fairs.</p> <p>The church (101047) is dedicated to St Dogfan (or St Doewen) and was perhaps built in the 11th or 12th century within the precinct of the mother church. Extended in the 14th or 15th century, it was restored in 1882. Internally there is a fragment of a 9th or early 10th century cylindrical shaft of Mercian type, an 11th century (or earlier) rectangular cross-slab commemorating Gwgan, son of Elstan (101048), and fragments of a Romanesque shrine. Capel Seion is a highly accomplished Arts and Crafts Gothic style, 1904, by Shayler &amp; Ridge of Oswestry. F.H. Shayler was architect of some notable Edwardian public buildings in Wales including the Institute at Newtown and the Town Hall at Llanidloes. The original building has been altered by replacing battlements and a recessed needle spire on the right tower with an overhanging pyramid roof. The cause here was established by 1804. A new chapel was built in 1833-4, altered 1845 and 1869, and a schoolroom and chapel house added 1892. The rebuilding of 1904 incorporated some of the old building.</p>	
<p>Llansilin Conservation Area</p>	<p>The conservation area focuses on the church and the small core of the historic village. Llansilin lies close to the county border with Shropshire. Oswestry is about 8km to the east and Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant a similar distance to the south-west. Formerly the village was in the historic county of Denbighshire but it was transferred to modern Powys in 1996, along with several other parishes.</p> <p>The church is dedicated to St Silin, and originally was a clas foundation. Remains of a 13thC cruciform building are still visible. Most of the architectural features are Perpendicular, but there are two blocked doorways of earlier date and a 13thC lancet. Its tower is much later, constructed in 1832. Perhaps the only medieval fittings are an early cross-incised altar stone and some of the roof beams, but there is a good range of 17thC and 18thC wooden furnishings including a dug-out chest, a pillar poor-box, an altar table, a font cover, as well as the west gallery. The early 18thC plaster Royal Arms, and several interesting memorials should also be</p>	

	<p>mentioned. The churchyard is large and sub-oval with an earlier or inner circuit still discernible.</p> <p>Outside the village is Sycharth Castle a well preserved motte and bailey castle with bailey to south and masonry defences. It was the seat of Owain Glyndwr and burnt down by Prince Henry in 1402. The community also has a local history society.</p>	
Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa Conservation Area	<p>This is a very small village with no listed buildings in the conservation area. It lies in the hills of central Montgomeryshire, some 7km south-west of Llanfyllin. The church sits on the crest of a small hill. The name Llanvihangel is first recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254 and Lamvyhangell in Gwunva appears in 1375. The early history of the settlement and its subsequent development are unknown; the dedication and perhaps the hill-top location might argue for a foundation late in the early medieval period or even perhaps after the Norman Conquest.</p> <p>By the middle of the 19th century, the settlement consisted of no more than the church, the adjacent farm of Penisarllan and a cluster of cottages, rather smaller even than today.</p> <p>St Michael's is a rarity amongst the churches of Montgomeryshire in that it is placed on a hill top. There have been several churches on this spot. The present church was built in 1862, replacing a church that itself had been erected only in the 16th or 17th century. From the earlier, medieval building, three inscribed memorial stone fragments have been preserved, two being cross incised fragments, the third part of a grave slab to Madog ap Celynin dated to around 1340. Other survivals include a bell of 1638, a simple medieval font and some benefaction boards probably of the 18th and 19th centuries. The community has a local social history group.</p>	
Llangynog Conservation	<p>The conservation area encompasses the historic core of this village Llangynog is situated in a remote region of northern Montgomeryshire on the Welshpool to Bala road (the B4391), about</p>	

Area	<p>12km north-west of Llanfyllin. The village appears to have developed around the church. The date of foundation of the church and the subsequent emergence of settlement around it are obscure. Llangynog is first referred to as Lankenauc seemingly a variant of Kynauc (Cynog) - in 1254 and in its present name-form as late as the Elizabethan era. The name refers to the church of St Cynog.</p> <p>The village grew from 1692 when rich veins of lead began to be exploited on Craig Rhiwarth, and from about 1775 when slate quarrying started above the village. This industrialisation converted Llangynog from a church settlement to a small village.</p> <p>The single-chamber church of St Cynog was rebuilt at the end of the 18th century and renovated in 1894. Only a few fragments of reused stone remain from the earlier church, and the only fittings to survive the restoration are a series of slate wall memorials and a couple of pieces of furniture. A shrine to St Melangell was contained within a separate rectangular building on the east end of the church, called the Cell-y-Bedd. Parts of the original 12th century shrine had been incorporated in the structure of the lychgate and the church. The shrine was excavated and rebuilt in 1950s and again restored in 1989 when a major restoration programme was carried out. The Cell-y-Bedd was demolished and the apse of the church rebuilt in 12th century style. The new apse now contains the rebuilt shrine to St Melangell. The churchyard contains the sites of two cockpits.</p> <p>The earliest domestic building in the village appears to be the New Inn, opposite the church, which is dated to 1751 A number of occupied houses cluster at the base of the Craig Rhiwarth scarp and in addition the remains of stone-walled enclosures and platforms on both sides of the road past Glan-hafon point to former dwellings from the 18th/19th century industrial expansion now long abandoned. There are industrial remains around the village and the line of the Tanat Valley Light Railway survives.</p>	
Llanwddyn Conservation Area	The conservation area encompasses the present village of Llanwddyn, which is a modern creation replacing the earlier settlement of the same name. This was drowned by the waters of Lake Vyrnwy when the reservoir was filled in 1888. A memorial to 44 workers who died	

during the construction of Lake Vyrnwy dam and the associated reservoir works, erected by their fellow workmen, can be seen close by. Ten were killed in site accidents and 34 died of other causes.

Vyrnwy dam, which was built between 1881 and 1890, was the first large masonry dam in Britain. It was designed by the engineers George Fredrick Deacon and Thomas Hawksley. The reservoir supplied water to Liverpool via an aqueduct 100km long. The area includes workers houses and the church built to replace the medieval church. St Wddyn's Church has a unique history as it was built to replace the church flooded when Lake Vyrnwy was created in 1888. The new church was built in a free Arts and Crafts interpretation of early English style, to the design of the architect F W Holme. A unique feature of the churchyard is the number of graves relocated from the graveyard of the old church before it was flooded.

The area around the dam is a major tourist attraction, attracting walkers and those interested in landscape and biodiversity. There are a number of archaeological sites around the area, but little interpretation. There is also an award winning Lake Vyrnwy Sculpture Trail with superb works of art dotted around the shores of the lake. The sculpture trail includes artwork by invited international artists alongside the work of local sculptors and temporary pieces by visitors. It began with the ideas of two men - Andy Hancock, a local sculptor, and Andy Hall in 1995.

Sardis Chapel was built in 1821 by a group of Independent Christians who had previously been meeting at designated meeting houses. Morris Hughes, the brother of John Hughes, was a minister of the chapel until his death in 1846. Today, it sits on the outskirts of the small village of Abertridwr, but when it was built, there was no settlement in the area and it served the spiritual needs of remote and isolated farmsteads. Little remains of the 1821 building. In 1902 it was almost completely demolished and rebuilt in red brick and only the stone wall on the field side survives from the earlier building.



<p>Meifod Conservation Area</p>	<p>Meifod conservation Area includes most of the historic village and the church. Llanfair Caereinion lies 9km to the south-west, Welshpool 9km to the south-east. The church lies at the heart of the village, and the focus for settlement in past centuries has been along High Street and around the churchyard. The earliest church is said to have been built here by St Gwyddfarch in c.550 and later Meifod became the cult centre of his more famous pupil, St Tysilio. With its large churchyard extending over more than 5 acres, Meifod functioned as a mother-church with a clas community in the early medieval period. Traditionally, it was the burial place of the princes of Powys whose seat was at Mathrafal, 3km away.</p> <p>The name appears first as Meiuot in the 12th century and Meyvod in the Taxation of 1254. The existing parish church of SS Tysilio and Mary may be the one recorded as having been consecrated in 1156. This would fit with the surviving Romanesque architecture at the west end of the present building which reveals a relatively complex history. The rest is 14th and 15th century with some rebuilding in the first half of the 19th century. Internal fittings are predominantly post-medieval in date, but there is a fine memorial cross-decorated.</p> <p>The John Hughes Memorial Chapel, Pontrobert was built in 1800 as a meeting place for the Calvinist Methodists and as a home for John Hughes, the famous Methodist preacher. Ann Griffiths, the famous hymn writer, attended the chapel. In April 1995 the Chapel was opened as a Centre for Christian Unity and Renewal for Wales and is part of a network of pilgrimage sites across Wales.</p> <p>There is also a local history group.</p>	
<p>Penybontfawr Conservation Area</p>	<p>Penybontfawr sits at the crossroads where the B4396 intersects with the B4391, 8km north-west of Llanfyllin.</p> <p>The original core of the village focused on Pont Farrog, the bridge across the Hirnant. The conservation area encompasses both sides of the bridge. The earliest form of the name is benn y bont in 1641. Translated this means 'end of the bridge', to which the adjective 'large ' has been appended at some subsequent stage. The village seems to be largely a 19th-century development.</p> <p>Penybont Farm a listed Grade II building is considered to be 16th century or even earlier. The</p>	

	farm buildings opposite have a similar grading but are not dated. St Thomas' church (PAR 31085) was a new foundation erected in 1855 on the edge of the village.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanfyllin Music Festival	<a href="http://www.llanfyllinfestival.org.uk/">http://www.llanfyllinfestival.org.uk/</a> The Llanfyllin Festival Association was formed in 1979 to support and assist the annual Music Festival. It is a Registered Charity No. 508598, and membership is open to all. Annual festival of chamber music held over several weekends in the parish church.	
Workhouse festival	<a href="http://www.the-workhouse.org.uk/">http://www.the-workhouse.org.uk/</a> Weekend festival of contemporary music	
Powys Youth Arts Festival	Held at the Workhouse, series of arts workshops and activities for young people, organised by Arts Connection and Powys Youth Service	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Oriel y Dolydd	The Workhouse Gallery for contemporary art.  On 27 July the art gallery at Llanfyllin's historic Workhouse was relaunched as Oriel Y Dolydd: The Meadows Gallery.  Since it was established five years ago with the help of the Bodfach Trust the Gallery has housed a range of exhibitions by artists from primary school pupils to professionals of international repute.  <a href="http://www.the-workhouse.org.uk/gallery-2">http://www.the-workhouse.org.uk/gallery-2</a>	

<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Bodynfoel Hall Llanfechain SY22 6XD	Started around 1830, the garden has been developed by gradual enlargement. With three ponds, wooded walks and some formal gardens, it has interest throughout the year. <a href="http://tourism.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=18&amp;L=0&amp;tslActionFE=view_garden&amp;tslID=4">http://tourism.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=18&amp;L=0&amp;tslActionFE=view_garden&amp;tslID=4</a>	
Bodfach Hall Gardens	<a href="http://www.bodfachtrust.org.uk/garden_open_news.php">http://www.bodfachtrust.org.uk/garden_open_news.php</a> Open by appointment and the NGS Scheme, but also other events. Protected garden on the national register of historic gardens. The Llanfyllin Show is held here in August.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Council House	Opposite entrance to Parish Church Yard. C18 origins with C19 alterations. Used as chamber for Llanfyllin Council in late C18 between demolition of old town hall (1775), and building of new town hall, 1791. The house contains a series of wall paintings executed c. 1812 by Lieutenant Pierre Augeraud, French prisoner of war, one of 148 Napoleonic captives held in Llanfyllin. Scenes consist of mountains and lakes, with ruins (Gothic, Classical, and Picturesque) with tiny human figures.	
Y Dolydd	Listed & formerly the Llanfyllin Union workhouse. 1838, by Thomas Penson, Montgomeryshire County Surveyor, who had been pupil of Thomas Harrison, of Chester. Built under the Poor Law Reform Act of 1834 and completed in 1840. Became old people's home circa 1930 with some alterations especially to windows and internal lay-out. The exterior of the building has survived largely intact. In July 2004 Y Dolydd featured in 'Restoration' a BBC television series focussing on threatened historic buildings. A local campaign was mounted to raise its profile	

	<p>and gather support for the restoration and re-use of the building.</p> <p>The Workhouse is owned by the Llanfyllin Dolydd Building Preservation Trust, a registered charity run and controlled by its members. They bought the building, empty and derelict, with a loan from the architectural Heritage Fund, now replaced by a mortgage from the Ecology Building Society.</p> <p><a href="http://www.the-workhouse.org.uk/">http://www.the-workhouse.org.uk/</a></p> <p>The Trust has obtained planning consent for the building to become a community enterprise, and work is well under way. The plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshops and studios for artists and small businesses</li> <li>A venue, bar and café</li> <li>A gallery and centre for the arts</li> <li>A bunkhouse and short stay accommodation for families, with camping</li> <li>Meeting rooms and educational facilities</li> <li>A courtyard theatre</li> <li>A community garden, wildflower meadow and camping orchard</li> <li>Five units of permanent housing</li> <li>A history centre telling the story of the building and those who lived here</li> </ul> <p>It promotes and hosts concerts, exhibitions, drama and film: educational courses and activities; social and fund-raising events; gigs and private functions. Renovation and restoration work on the building is ongoing, much of it done by volunteers.</p>	
Former county intermediate school	<p>Opened as the Llanfyllin County Intermediate School in May 1900. The school was established under the provisions of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. Under the terms of this Act, schemes for intermediate education were to be drawn up by Joint Education Committees, with appointees from the County Councils and the government. These schools were important in providing pupils in rural areas with a chance to continue their education beyond primary age. The Montgomeryshire scheme received Royal Assent in 1893, but funds from the Charity Commission were needed for a school in Llanfyllin to be viable. Caught up in party politics, the</p>	

	<p>opportunity for the establishment of a school was almost lost, but public support helped to carry it through, and the school opened in temporary premises in 1897.</p> <p>Externally it is a tightly symmetrical composition in a simple interpretation of the Queen Anne style which was widely adopted as an appropriate secular style for schools, following its introduction in London Board schools in the 1870s.</p>	
The Manor House	<p>The main block facing Vine Square was built 1737 for Humphrey Parry and wife Mary whose initials are on date-stone. Parry was lawyer and several times a bailiff of Llanfyllin.</p> <p>Remodelling of earlier house. Wing to SE largely timber-framed. U-shaped plan with main block facing Square, and two parallel rear wings. Llanfyllin brick main elevation, slate roof, later C19 brick chimneys. Freestone quoins, band courses, window heads. Centrally, below eaves is date-stone with inscription 'P' above 'HM' above '1737'.</p>	
Bodfach Hall	<p>Bodfach Hall stands partly obscured within a wooded garden surrounded by its degraded park, about 1 km north-west of Llanfyllin town. The house is a large, square block of two storeys. The west of the house has been remodelled since 1946. A Gothick eighteenth-century front door, which was relocated from the west front in 1870, stands at the north-east corner of a raised sun terrace facing south. From 1946 a new function room and bar extension were added to the west front. The sun terrace is the site of a Victorian conservatory. Bodfach Hall has an ancient history. The earliest record of the estate dates back to 1160 when it was included in the will of Madoc ap Meredydd, Prince of Powys. A residence was probably erected on the site after 1256 when the family's nearby castle of Tomen yr Allt was destroyed. Sion Kyffin, a descendant of Madoc, extended a house on the site in 1661. This work is recorded in an inscription above the inside of the old main Gothick door on the west of the house. In the late eighteenth century a descendant of Kyffin's, Bell Lloyd, married the rich border heiress Anne Price, whose land included the manor of Presteigne. With her money Lloyd was able to rebuild the house from about 1761 and lay out the surrounding park, which included the planting of over 170,000 trees. It is Lloyd's house which forms the core and form of the present house.</p>	

Cain Valley Hotel	The building is listed and of C17 or earlier origins; rebuilt and extended towards street with addition of porch circa 1800. Known as "Goat Inn" until circa 1850, then "Wynnstay Arms" before present name change. The entrance hall has exposed timber-framed wall and remains of jettied front (exposed beams etc in lounge bar). To rear, fine stair of C17 rises full height of building; tapering newel posts with carved bosses and pendants, fretted splat balusters and moulded handrail.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no historic houses open to the public.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No industrial remains associated with the brickworks which give many of the town's buildings a distinctive appearance.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no interpretative panels in the town. Some information at the well.	
<b>Library</b>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Small branch library in the Youth and Community Centre	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is no museum in Llanfyllin. The nearest is in Welshpool.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St Myllin's Parish Church	Used as a venue for the Music Festival	
Y Dolydd	The Workhouse is used for the Workhouse Festival, other events and the Youth Arts Festival	
Llanfyllin Youth and Community Centre	Used for events	
Llanfyllin Public Institute	Used for events	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Church Tapestry	The Charter Tapestry (1993) celebrates Llanfyllin's 700 years as a town and records some of	

	its most notable buildings. In the parish church	
War Memorial	In the form of a Celtic cross in the Market Square.	
Charter plaque	A large slate plaque commemorating the town's first charter is also in the square.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Y Dolydd	There are workshops in the Workhouse and a gallery and retail facility.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Living Stones Heritage Trail	<p>The Meini Bywiol Living Stones Heritage trail consists of 15 churches and chapels in north Montgomeryshire. See the trail leaflet and the website for information <a href="http://www.living-stones.info">www.living-stones.info</a> The trail can be broken down into three individual trails.</p> <p>Trail 1 also includes 5 sites, St Silin's Church(Llansilin), St. Cedwyn's Church (Llangedwyn), St. Dogfan's and Seion Chapel in Llanrhaeadr ym-Mochnant and St Melangell's Church (Llangynog). Part of this trail overlaps with the Pereindod Melangell Walk.</p> <p>Trail 2 includes 5 sites, the parish church and Pendref Chapel in Llanfyllin. Christ Church (Bwlch-y-Cibau), St Garmons (Llanfechain) &amp; St Fraids (Llansantfraid)</p> <p>Trail 3 Also includes 5 sites, The parish church of St Tysilio &amp; St Mary in Meifod, the John Hughes Memorial Chapel, Pontrobert, the Ann Giffiths Memorial Chapel, Dolanog, St. Wyddyn's Church, Llanwddyn and Sardis Chapel near Abertridwr. This is part of the Glyndwr Way.</p>	Essentially a car or cycle trail, although the individual trails can also be walked



<p>The Ann Griffiths Walk</p>	<p>A 7-mile walk around places associated with her life. It follows closely the bank of the River Vyrnwy for most of its length, and takes in a variety of landscapes, including meadow, woodland and bare hilltop. The walk starts at the forest enterprise site at Pont-Llogel, near Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, through Dolanog and on to the John Hughes Memorial Chapel in Pontrobert.</p>	
<p>The Pereindod Melangell Walk</p>	<p>Melangell Church lies at the end of a single track road, two miles from the village of Llangynog. Pennant Melangell is a remote and scattered community at the head of Cum Pennant. There is a shop in the ground floor of the church tower and an exhibition area.</p> <p>There are a number of walks in the area. Visitors to Pennant Melangell can leave their car at Llangynog and walk the two miles to the church in the footsteps of earlier pilgrims. There is also a three mile circular walk around Pennant Melangell. The Pereindod Melangell Walk is a more strenuous walk from Llangynog, via Pennant Melangell, and on to Llanwyddn (seven miles). This walk follows the route taken by pilgrims, drovers and quarrymen.</p>	

## Llanidloes Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Llani Ltd.	It is a company limited by guarantee with a voluntary board of directors and employing a number of part time staff to deliver regeneration initiatives. Constituted in March 2002 and funded by grants from a variety of different funding bodies and through their social enterprise activities.	
Comptons Yard Charitable Trust	<a href="http://www.comptonsyard.org.uk/projects_past1.html">http://www.comptonsyard.org.uk/projects_past1.html</a> Charitable trust which has funded a number of art projects	
The Old Mill	A brand new community cafe putting on regular arts / family events plus community kitchen incorporating "Andy's Bread". <a href="https://www.facebook.com/oldmillbar/info">https://www.facebook.com/oldmillbar/info</a>	
Arwystli Society	A local history society providing events and talks. <a href="http://opencharities.org/charities/502847">http://opencharities.org/charities/502847</a>	
Local Food	Every Saturday Llanidloes Charter Market from 9am – 4pm. Llanidloes Charter Market has been run in the town since 1280, and is now centred around Great Oak Street. It is currently run by the Market Traders themselves. When the market became under threat early in 2012, due to Powys County Council and the Town Council being unable to further support its development, a group of interested retailers and local residents set up a committee to save it. The market went from strength to strength in 2012 and it now boasts up to 25 stall including Local Produce, Antiques, & local crafts. The Town Hall incorporates a market hall and there are permanent traders there.	

	Local butchers offering local meats include Tom Davies and Siop yr Oen.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Defences	The line of the borough defences utilising natural scarps in places was defined in detail by O'Neil in the inter-war period. It was assumed that the defences comprised a wooden palisade and, in places, a wide ditch. There were two gateways known by name, High Gate on the west and Severn Porte on the north, and probably a third on the south-east, the site of which is lost, but which may have gone by the name of Cripplegate. But there is no substantive evidence of the defences and certainly nothing visible.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanidloes Castle	A motte-and-bailey earthwork castle perhaps predating the development of the new town, is envisaged for the south end of China Street. Its layout has been determined in some detail, and the evidence, though circumstantial, is reasonably convincing. Significant changes in ground height including the possible remains of the ditch on the south side of the community centre, the loop described by Smithfield Street, the local topography and the names Mount Inn and Mount Lane are all suggestive. There are not any documented references to it.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St Idloes Parish Church.	The church positioned on the bank of the Severn is an early medieval foundation. Probably a daughter church of the mother church or clas at Llandinam in the pre-Conquest era. A settlement grew up around the church in the centuries either side of the Norman Conquest. St Idloes' church is assumed to be of early medieval origin and is set within the later planned town of Llanidloes. It is a medieval structure with a typical Marches tower and two-stage timber	

	<p>belfry, probably of 14thC origin. The body of the church was constructed around the same date but there was considerable rebuilding in the 16thC when both architectural features including the arcade and the south door and also a fine hammerbeam roof were imported from the former Cistercian monastery at Cwmhir. The church was restored at the end of the 19thC. It retains a limited number of pre-19thC furnishings including a 14thC font, a chest and some fittings from a 16thC tomb.</p> <p>The magnificent fourteen bay hammer-beam roof is richly decorated. Carved angels bearing shields are attached to each of the hammer beams. In the nave, one angel has a shield inscribed with the calendar year A. D. 1542. The north side of the roof rests on an elaborate stone arcade of c.1190-1215, brought from Abbey Cwm Hir after its suppression in 1536</p> <p>Recently 15 samples were taken from various parts of the roof, including some of the angels and other carved figures. This demonstrating that the roof cannot have come from the monastery, but must rather have been purpose-built for the church to cover the recycled stone arcade. The inscriptions of 1542 mark the construction and final erection of the new roof. This was the last roof of its kind built in Wales, and probably the last anywhere in Britain.</p> <p>The dating of the church and other Llanidloes buildings was undertaken in connection with a permanent display about timber-framed buildings in the Old Market Hall, Llanidloes, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund for Wales.</p>	
<p>Zion United Reform Church</p>	<p>"Zion" United Reformed Church. The only one of the 4 large new chapels built in Llanidloes in the 1870s not designed by Richard Owen of Liverpool, and architecturally the finest of them. Impressively sited well back from the road with raised lawns either side of central footpath. Founded 1824; rebuilt in 1878 by John Humphrey , Architect. Similar to the Tabernacle Chapel Llanelli and the demolished Tabernacle Chapel, Swansea. In 2004 the chapel joined with Bethel Street English Presbyterian Church to form Trinity Church.</p>	
<p>Calvanistic Methodist (Welsh Presbyterian)</p>	<p>Set back from the road midway between the Old Market Hall and the corner with Smithfield Street. The largest of the Llanidloes' Chapels. Dated 1872-74 and designed by Richard Owen of Liverpool. Restored 1983-86.</p>	

Chapel China Street		
Former English Wesleyan Chapel, Eastgate Street	Built 1862 and closed in 1915; later used by the County Intermediate School. Now a residential property.	
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Longbridge Street	There was a chapel on the site by 1802, which was enlarged by 1822. This was replaced in 1878 by Richard Owen of Liverpool. This was one of three chapels he designed in Llanidloes.	
Llanidloes' Baptist Chapel Shortbridge Street	Set back from the road opposite the Sion United Reformed Chapel. Built in 1876 by Richard Owen, architect of Liverpool; builder was D Jones of Aberystwyth. On the site of a previous chapel built in 1824. Opened, 21 October 1877; Caretaker's house added sometime between 1887 and 1899. Building renovated in 1990.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanidloes Conservation Area	<p>The majority of the medieval town is included in the conservation area. The layout of the town is typical of a planted town with roads set at right-angles to each other defining rectangular blocks and the main focus being the market cross which was subsequently replaced by the Old Market Hall. At least one medieval street, no longer in existence, has been proposed between Great Oak Street and Mount Street. The church, though linked to the main plan by several small streets, was tucked away in an unimportant part of the plantation, suggesting that it may already have been in existence.</p> <p>The church is an early medieval foundation. It was been a daughter church of the mother church or clas at Llandinam in the pre-Conquest era. The first borough charter was granted until 1344. A town was deliberately established at Llanidloes in the second half of the 13th century. The</p>	

	<p>first mention of the planted town is said to be in 1263. Llanidloes, along with many other urban settlements suffered during the Glynddwr uprising. The growth of the textile industry at the end of the later 18th century caused Llanidloes to expand,. At this time gardens and open land behind the main streets began to be infilled and groups of small houses, often arranged in courts, added to its distinctive character. The layout of the town is typical of a planted town, with roads set at right-angles to each other defining rectangular blocks and the main focus being the market cross which was subsequently replaced by the Old Market Hall. At least one medieval street, no longer in existence, has been proposed between Great Oak Street and Mount Street. The church, though linked to the main plan by several small streets, was tucked away in an unimportant part of the town, suggesting that it may already have been in existence</p> <p>There are nearly 200 listed structures in the town. A number of buildings within the town are considered to be of 17th century date or at least have their origins in that period and are listed. These include 20 &amp; 22 Long Bridge Street , 42 &amp; 43 Long Bridge Street, 42 High Street and 44 High Street which could be from the end of it. The Royal Head (Short Bridge Street) also originated in the 17th century, and a similar date has been attributed to the Mount Inn.</p>	
Cwmbelan Conseravtion Area	<p>Cwmbelan is situated just off the A470(T), some 3km south of Llanidloes. The valley of Nant Gynwydd provides the setting for this hamlet, most of which lies in the conservation area, the stream feeding into Afon Dulas, itself tributary to the Severn just above Llanidloes. In the mid-19th century, the settlement appears to have consisted of about three houses and the factory. The only building of note is the factory, a now disused woollen mill. A leat and perhaps other industrial elements associated with the factory remain.</p>	
Llangurig Conservation Area	<p>The small village core around the church forms the conservation area. The earliest version of the place-name is in 1254 as Llankiric, a reference to the church of Curig. By 1310 the more recognisable Llangurig was in use. There was a mother church with a clas community here in the early medieval period, but its relationship to the comparable establishment at Llandinam on</p>	

	<p>the Severn is unknown. The mother church may have been founded as early as the 6th century. The mother church survived into the 12th century, but from about 1180 it came under the control of the Cistercian house of Strata Florida.</p> <p>St Curig's church has a west tower with 15th century features and the nave is on a slightly different axis and also appears to be 15th century. It was restored in 1877-78.</p>	
Llaw-y-glyn Conservation Area	A small conservation area. Llawr-y-glyn lies in the hills of southern Montgomeryshire, about 7km to the north-east of Llanidloes. There is very little modern housing development in Llawr-y-glyn. There are no listed buildings here, although the row of timber-framed cottages, Penypound, Ty-canol and perhaps Ty-gwyn are probably at least as early as the 18th century.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Wool & Willow Festival	The Festival takes place in The Minerva Arts Centre in Llanidloes. There are many events taking place during the festival, and a wide range of crafts on display and for sale.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Minerva Arts Centre	Textile and craft exhibitions, as well as some art exhibitions. The centre is the base of the Quilt Association who promote quilting from the centre and display historic textiles.	
The Phoenix Gallery	<p><a href="http://www.thephoenixgallery.co.uk">www.thephoenixgallery.co.uk</a></p> <p>Individual artist gallery. Visit this individual gallery to view original works of art by artist/sculptor Sue Thornton.</p> <p>Original paintings in acrylic and watercolour of animals, birds and atmospheric landscapes.</p> <p>Sue Thornton, The Phoenix Gallery, 3 Shortbridge Street, Llanidloes, SY18 6AD, 01686 413359</p>	

<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	The town has community spaces and gardens but there are no community gardens to visit.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Old Market Hall	<p>Famous landmark in the middle of Llanidloes. The Old Market Hall the only half-timbered example of its type in Wales, is thought to have been built around 1600.</p> <p>At the crossroads in the centre of the town. Thought to have been built ca 1600 by Jenkins Lloyd of Berthlwyd. Assize courts known to have been held here in 1605/1606. The date 1738 on the weathervane relates to reconstruction of the belfry; the S end wall has at some stage been rebuilt in stone and the brick N wall has a datestone of 1765. The stone plinths to the timber piers came from the ruined house Middle Glandulas in 1813. Several attempts were made in 1860's and 1870's for the Corporation to purchase the building for demolition but these were resisted. In 1897 the Working Men's Institute and Library transferred here from thier premises in Short Bridge Street; they moved to the Town Hall on its opening in 1908. In 1918 the Llanidloes Corporation purchased the building and in 1933 opened it as a museum of Local History and Industry. There is said to have been an attempt to move it in mid C20 and in 1957-9 it was restored.</p> <p>The timbers of the hall, like the church, have been examined and dated. It was built after 1600 using new and re-used timbers.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dendrochronology.net/montgomeryshire.asp">http://www.dendrochronology.net/montgomeryshire.asp</a></p>	
Long Bridge	Substantial listed stone bridge over River Severn of three elliptical arches linking four turnpike roads (First District) now B4518, B4569 and A470. Built 1826 to replace timber structure about 60 yards downstream when approach roads also altered. Arches have dressed stone voussoirs	



	with V-joints; prominent keystones. Masonry blocks of spandrels, wingwalls and cutwaters of varying sizes with scappled surface. Cutwaters round downstream, pointed upstream. Bridge designed or erected by Thomas Penson (1790-1859)	
Short Bridge	Spanning the River Severn at west end of the town. Dated 1849. Designed by Thomas Penson, County Surveyor and built by Edward Jones "formerly of Dolgellau". Replaced a former timber bridge. Single segmental arch twin-track bridge of heavily tooled coursed rubble.	
Felindre Bridge	Bridge carrying former parish road over River Severn from Llanidloes to Llangurig. Original bridge of three timber bays on two stone abutments, rebuilt in stone 1847/8. Substantial medium-sized structure of one elliptical arch. Dressed stone voussoirs with V-joints, prominent keystones. Masonry of spandrels and parapets dressed square blocks with scappled surface. Contractor Edward Jones. Bridge designed or erected by Thomas Penson (1790-1859)	
Town Hall, Great Oak Street.	Prominent public building near the W end of the street. Built 1908 by Shayler & Ridge Architects of Shrewsbury for David Davies of Llandinam following pressure from the Free Church Council to erect a Public Library and Temperance Hotel. This idea was expanded to include a new Market Hall and the site was provided by the Llanidloes Corporation. Also incorporated a caretaker's house, stabling for 40 horses and public lavatories. English Renaissance with Art Nouveau influence, and later alterations. 2-storey and attic, 5 bay ashlar Cefn Stone front with arcaded ground-floor to former Market Hall; Council Chamber and offices to 1st floor. Arcade with moulded round arches, linked hoods, square abaci to half-round columns; railings with fine ironwork lunettes containing Llanidloes arms, railed left hand bay with War Memorial and lion supports. 2 return bays on right with screens to arches. Rear extensions in vernacular style using red brick, roughcast, tiled roofs with assorted dormers etc. Interior retains openwell stone stair with ornamental ironwork balusters, arched head to landing. Good 1st floor rooms include top lit Billiard Room with arch braces, Council Chamber, News Room and Library, all with high dados, moulded cornices and pilaster treatment, tulip glass in Art Nouveau style. Now also houses the museum as well.	

Lamp standard	On the pavement in front of the Town Hall. Probably contemporary with the 1907 building of the Town Hall. Cast iron circular lamp standard with rope moulded cross bar over fluted stem. Rope and Robin banding to base with cresting. Square lantern at the top surmounted by a coloured crown.	
Wool Market, Great Oak Street	Facing down Bethel Street; midway along the street, detached to right. Erected in 1838 on the site of the Trewythen Gardens and known as the Public Rooms. Built as a wool market, county court and concert room; the North and South Wales Bank opened a branch here in 1875 and the butchers shop Siop Yr Oen was founded in 1883. Later it housed the Embassy (later Gwalia) Coffee rooms and by 1950's the upper part was in use as a cinema (also said to have been used as a Masonic Hall). In 1976 Laura Ashley opened a shop here.	
Trewythen Arms Hotel Great Oak Street	Facing the Town Hall, detached to left. It was built between 1763 and 1779 for General Valentine Jones, after his return from War in America. Then known as Trewythen House. The grounds were large and included extensive gardens; which could also be approached from a lane off China Street. Became an Inn in 1834. On 29/30 April 1839 it was at the centre of a chartist uprising - the hotel was stormed by the rioters and policemen were brought in from London. Now a hotel.	
Magistrate's Court High Street	Dated 1864. Built as the Police Station and lock-up. High Victorian Gothic - influence of Prichard and Seddon; 2-storey with irregular plan. Red brick with blue/black brick banding and dressings; stone plinth. Some slate hanging and the roof has banded fishscale tiling and red brick chimney stack. Attached single storey range to right with similar detail and inset red 'VR' letterbox. Freestone tympanum with coat of arms inscribed "Llanidloes Lock-up Erected AD 1864"; boarded door with ironwork. Taller range behind containing Court room.	

<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None in the area	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanidloes Railway Station	On SE edge of town centre and a prominent landmark when approaching the town. Dismantled track cutting to rear, now the bypass. Following many plans for trans-Wales railway lines in 1852 the people of the town decided to build a line from Llanidloes to Newtown to link with the canal network and thereby to Oswestry and the rail system. The engineers were Rice Hopkins and Benjamin Piercy; opened in 1859. By 1863 Lanidloes was part of the Mid Wales Line with lines to north, south and west and the Manchester and Milford Haven Railway was still being planned. This building was constructed in 1864 to serve as an important station for all 3 lines (Mid Wales, Manchester and Milford Haven and Llanidloes to Newtown) which were incorporated into the Cambrian Railways in July 1864. From 1865-70 the station- master was the bardic poet John 'Ceiriog' Hughes. The station was closed in 1962 and reopened in May 1985 as a centre for small businesses.	
Telephone Box High Street	K6-type square, red kiosk of cast-iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. Design introduced by GPO in 1936. Foundry plate inscribed: "W MacFarlane & Co Ltd, Saracen Foundry, Glasgow".	
Foundry and Railway Works, Foundry Terrace.	Reached from Cambrian Place and the top end of the contemporary Foundry Terrace. William Thomas, who began his business in Trefeglwys, first occupied the old foundry off Short Bridge Street and then built this building in 1860. Thomas' Wagon Works supplied the independent Llanidloes to Newtown railway with most of their track and machinery. Casting such a wide	

	range of products for the railway, the company became a major manufacturer to the Cambrian Railway Company. In 1892 it was acquired by John Mills and it expanded gradually, supplying also the Rhondda and Swansea Bay, Taff Vale and Barry Railways. By the time the new site was built in 1953 it was an international company of engineers, and iron and brass founders. Work in this building was gradually wound down from 1968 and closed completely on 1983.	
Llanidloes Wool and Flannel Industry	Bridgend Woollen factory, built adjacent to old Corn Mill. Later a Boy's Club in Short Bridge St., Llanidloes. Now derelict. Penybont Ffatri Wlanen was built in 1834 on a site adjacent to the old corn mill and apparently using the same water supply. Indeed, the two businesses may have run side by side for a while. It became a boys' club in 1939 and now stands abandoned at the end of Short Bridge Street in Llanidloes. Other woollen mills in the town of Llanidloes included Spring Mills, the High Street Mill, the Lower Green Factory and the Cambrian Woollen Factory. Elements of the industry survive across the town. Outside the boundaries of the town are a number of other woollen mills and fulling mills. The town was the centre of a significant woollen industry.	
Lead mines	There were a number of lead mines to the north and west of the town, which was at the heart of the smaller mining villages, which grew up near these mines. <a href="http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/bryntail-lead-mine-buildings/?lang=en">http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/bryntail-lead-mine-buildings/?lang=en</a> Bryn Tail Lead Mine is an industrial monument in the care of Cadw and open to the public. It lies close to both the Glyndwr Way and the Clywedog Reservoir. Dylife to the north west is a small community that once thrived on its lead mine.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There does not appear to be any on street interpretative panels/plaques.	

<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanidloes Library	Small branch library open on a daily basis.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanidloes Museum	<p>Llanidloes Museum of Local History and Industry was established in 1930 within the town's old Market Hall.</p> <p>In 1995 the museum re-opened in a new site within the ground floor of the Town Hall. In the year 2000, the museum was able to take over an extra room within the Town Hall thus doubling its size. A grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund and partnership funding enabled the museum to expand and improve its displays and make a larger proportion of the collections accessible to the visitor. The new, refurbished museum opened on the 30th of May 2001.</p> <p>The new museum lay-out is divided into logical sections reflecting the nature and type of the collections. In the entrance hall the visitor will find up-to-date material about other attractions in the area and similar information. The area will also be used for small temporary displays as well as for education purposes</p>	
The Old Market Hall Exhibition	<p>The Old Market Hall is now the setting for a permanent display about the history, construction, use and future of some of Britain's timber-framing or "half-timbered" buildings.</p> <p>Though focussing on the many fine timbered buildings of the Llanidloes area, the display draws on examples from all over Britain to tell its story. It includes a visual guide to constructing a timber-framed building, and detailed computer inter-actives tracing every step in the process, from the felling of the first tree through to the decoration of the inside walls.</p> <p>There are also sections about tree-ring dating; the destruction and restoration of timbered buildings and recent developments. Part of the interior has also been converted into a simulated timber-framed "room", recreated as it might have appeared in about 1600. This features authentically-made examples of timber-framing, wattle and daub and other in-fills, and wall painting and other "interior decoration".</p>	

<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanidloes Community Centre	<p>Llanidloes Community Centre was built in the early 1960s as an entertainment's venue for the town. It closed in 2006.</p> <p>A new Community Centre Charity has been set up and the Centre is under new management. Plans are now in place to improve the facilities and give the building a new lease of life. These plans would see the Centre once more become the focal point for community activity and which will make the most of its central location to ensure that it becomes the venue for entertainment and meetings in Mid Wales. The Community Centre currently comprises three main areas, all of which are available for hire.</p> <p>The Hall/Auditorium (and stage) is a huge, multi-use space suitable for performance, dancing, indoor sports, auctions and fairs, conferences and lectures. The Canteen has 70sqm of meeting space plus catering facilities. The Bailey Room is an annexed meeting room offering meeting space.</p>	
Welsh Calvinist Methodist Chapel China Street.	Used for Concerts, such as the Morryston Orpheus Choir	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
War Memorial	In the Town Hall	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		

Name	Description	Comment
	None found	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
Name	Description	Comment
Sarn Sabrina Walk	<p>Based on the Celtic myth of Sabrina, a water nymph said to inhabit the waters of the River Severn, a 25 mile circular route called the Sarn Sabrina and a shorter 12 mile route called the Semi-Sabrina have been created.</p> <p>The Sarn Sabrina Walk is both a one day challenge walking event which held its inaugural walk in 2006, and a trail that can be walked over a number of days. This year will also see the third Semi-Sabrina walk. This is a shorter 12 mile walk from Llanidloes taking in Glyndwr's Way and the Llyn Clywedog.</p>	
Llanidloes Town Trail	<a href="http://www.llanidloes.com/maps/llanidloes.html">http://www.llanidloes.com/maps/llanidloes.html</a> On line digital town trail.	
Timber framed trail	<a href="http://www.llanidloes.com/maps/timber_trail.html">http://www.llanidloes.com/maps/timber_trail.html</a> This is a digital trail around the timbered framed buildings of Llanidloes	
National trails and walks	Two important long distance walks go through Llanidloes. The Severn Way starts at the source of the Severn some 8 miles east of the town. The Glyndwr trail also passes through the town. The source of the River Wye also lies to the east and the Wye Valley Walk branches off the Severn Way about 6 miles east of the town.	

## Llanwrtyd Wells Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Llanwrtyd Wells digital project	<a href="http://www.llanwrtyd-history.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=category&amp;id=3&amp;Itemid=2">http://www.llanwrtyd-history.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=category&amp;id=3&amp;Itemid=2</a>	
Llanwrtyd Wells History Group	<a href="http://llanwrtydhistorygroup.webs.com/">http://llanwrtydhistorygroup.webs.com/</a> <p>The Llanwrtyd History Resource Group was established in September 2011 with funding from Glasu and the Heritage Lottery Fund to conserve this spa town's fascinating cultural history, going back to the time when its local wells were first discovered. Llanwrtyd Wells Heritage and Art Centre is being developed by the group. Having secured the funding from the Welsh Government, they purchased a former chapel and house for the centre, building plans and regulations have been approved.</p>	
Mid Wales local Food Group	<a href="http://www.localfoodtalks.co.uk/mid/">http://www.localfoodtalks.co.uk/mid/</a>	
Heart of Wales Brewery	<a href="http://www.neuaddarmshotel.co.uk/brewery/">http://www.neuaddarmshotel.co.uk/brewery/</a> The brewery based by the Neuadd Arms Hotel organises the Mid Wales annual beer festival and other related beer festivals/events.	
Local Food	<a href="http://www.localfoodtalks.co.uk/mid/events/llanwrtyd-wells-farmers-market-event">http://www.localfoodtalks.co.uk/mid/events/llanwrtyd-wells-farmers-market-event</a> Llanwrtyd Wells Farmers' Market is organised by the 'Taste Llanwrtyd' group. Taste	



	<p>Llanwrtyd is a partnership of food and drink producers, retailers, hospitality and activity providers that come together to promote their businesses and their area through local food and drink.</p> <p>It takes place in both Victoria and Bromsgrove Halls in Llanwrtyd Wells. This popular Farmers' Market features locally grown fruit and veg, home-made preserves and bakes, locally reared meat, Welsh beers and ciders, local arts and crafts, Welsh wool and willow baskets, and a cooking demonstration in Victoria Hall by Roger Stevens of Lasswade Country House using produce from the market.</p> <p>Dates for Llanwrtyd Wells Seasonal Farmers Market dates for 2013 are:  Spring: 2nd March  Summer: 15th June  Autumn: 21st September  Winter: 30th November</p>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing relevant in the town or close to the town.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	The town is a 19 <sup>th</sup> century development and does not have a castle.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	St James' Church sits at the junction of Victoria Road/Irfon, built in 1896 at a time when there were many visitors to Llanwrtyd Wells after the opening of the railway station in the late	

	1860s. The parish church of St. David's was some distance out of town.	
Capel Bethal	Listed and in a prominent location near the centre of the town adjacent to the bridge over the River Irfon. The entrance faces the road (E) and the S side faces Victoria Square. To the W is an adjoining house, now modernised. Calvinistic Methodist chapel with a plaque on the front which reads 'Built 1808, Rebuilt 1867, Enlarged 1907'. The present building is the remodelling of 1907 and is thought to be by W Beddoe Rees, architect, of Cardiff.	
St. Davids Church	St David's Church occupies an isolated position above the River Irfon some 5km from Llanwrtyd Wells at Llanwrtyd on the road to Abergwesyn. At the heart of the present structure may be 14thC or perhaps 15thC masonry but much of the structure could be 16thC, and there has been subsequent rebuilding and renewal. The churchyard is partially curvilinear, and an early medieval foundation on this spot seems very likely. William Williams Pantycelyn, the famous hymn writer, was the curate here in 1740-42. The church was restored by C. Buckeridge in 1862. William Williams was the author of 'Guide Me O Thou Great Jehova'. Williams composed his magnum opus during his three year curatorship in the town.	
Congregational Chapel	Purchase by the History Group it is being converted into a museum/heritage centre and art centre.	
Moriah Chapel Abergwesyn	Interesting listed chapel but in disrepair	
New Hall Baptist Chapel	Not listed and converted to a guest house	

<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanwrtyd	Llanwrtyd is a typical isolated church settlement from which the parish name derives and which in the C19th provided the name for the new spa development of "Llanwrtyd Wells" about 5k away.	
Llanwrtyd Wells	<p>Following a recent community consultation exercise it was decided by PCC that they would not designed the core of the community as a conservation area. The town is of interest as a Victorian Spa development, although it never developed on the scale of Llandrindod Wells. There are ales than 10 listed structures in and around the town.</p> <p><a href="http://www.llanwrtyd.org.uk/map/">http://www.llanwrtyd.org.uk/map/</a></p> <p>Traditionally Llanwrtyd Wells (or Pontrhydyferrau as it was originally called) lies at the start of "the most famous Drovers' Road in Wales", running to Tregaron via Abergwesyn. While the truth of this claim is unknown there was probably a small churchless hamlet here during the medieval period.</p> <p>It is possible that medieval Pontrhydyferrau represents an early migration of Llanwrtyd to the main 'Drovers Road'.</p> <p>Despite Llanwrtyd's assertion that it is a town ('the smallest town in Britain'), the modern settlement has no historic claim to the title, although it was a successful village. This success stems from the publicising of the Barium Wells at Dol y Coed in 1793, by Theophilus Evans the vicar of Llamgammarch, and although 'the waters' were taken from this time (and reputedly known to locals since the C14th) the resource remained largely unexploited until the late C19th. The tithe survey shows that Pontrhydyferrau was still no more than a few houses grouped around a bridge in 1848. Around 1853 Dol y Coed farm was converted to a hotel, which was substantially remodeled in 1893 (when an elaborate new pump room was built to enclose the Well) and added to in 1905. Over this period, particulaly after the opening of the Central Wales Extension Railway in 1867, the settlement rapidly expanded to its</p>	

	<p>present size to cater for the increasing popularity of the spa. The Well closed in 1960. Although there are now no visible remains, elements of what may be a medieval street plan of Pontrhydyferrau appear to be shown by the tithe survey of 1848, when perhaps three or four 'older' buildings can be seen clustered around an open space at the east end of the bridge. This space, which may have served as a market, is today reflected by the square in front of the Neuadd Arms Hotel, but there is now no accompanying building from earlier than the C18th.</p> <p>The modern settlement comprises a number of late C19th brick and stone buildings, and little appears to survive of the pre 1850s village. The Dolycoed Well complex and Llanwrtyd Railway Station are both good examples of C19th building.</p>	
Abergwesyn	<p>Although not a conservation area the village is of interest in this context as it lies close to Llanwrtyd Wells. The conjoined villages of Llanfihangel Abergwesyn and Llanddewi Abergwesyn are situated in the narrow upper reaches of the Irfon valley, at its confluence with the Nant Bach-helyg system. The former, which is now the predominant settlement, lies between the rivers while the latter lies on the west bank of the Irfon. Each formerly had its own church.</p> <p>Llanfihangel Abergwesyn is centred on the ruins of St Michael's church on the eastern bank of the river. Llanddewi Abergwesyn lay to the west of the river, and was focused on the now ruined church of St David. This settlement has all but disappeared and only two houses now survive. The two parishes were united in 1864 and St David's church was demolished. 3.1.1 The ruins of St Michael's Church church are enclosed by the remains of an embanked sub-circular churchyard. The present church was built in 1870, presumably replacing a medieval structure, to serve the newly united parishes and was demolished in 1964. The medieval font from the church was removed to Beulah Church on rebuilding. The ruins of St David's Church stand within the remains of a larger sub-circular churchyard on the west bank of the Irfon river. The church was last used in 1865 and was partially demolished in 1886 against the wishes of the parishioners.</p>	

<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	<a href="http://www.neuaddarmshotel.co.uk/events/">http://www.neuaddarmshotel.co.uk/events/</a> There are a number of festivals associated with events, walking and beer but no “cultural” festivals. <a href="http://www.green-events.co.uk/">http://www.green-events.co.uk/</a> The “drovers” walk has an element of heritage associated with it.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no galleries in the town, although there will be exhibitions in the proposed new Museum and Art Centre.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanwrtyd Wells Memorial Gardens	Recently renovated small garden behind the Memorial Institute.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Well House Well	Sulpher and Chalybeate spring now contained by mosaic lined housing. Belonged to the Victorian Spa Probably Ffynnon Drewllyd noted by Jones in 1809. Part of a group of buildings forming the 18th/19th-century Dol-y-coed spa. Now unused and boarded up. A plaque on the wall states that the spring was 'found in 1732 by Theophilus Evans and named Ffynnon Drewllyd or the stinking well'.	
Llanwrtyd War	The Llanwrtyd War Memorial Institute was opened and dedicated in November 1928,	

<p>Memorial Institute</p>	<p>making use of an existing building. The opening address was delivered by Rev Rees Evans, Calvinistic Methodist minister of Bethel Chapel. He had given £1,000 towards the institute, the remaining funds coming from local appeals. The memorial itself is within the entrance lobby of the building.</p> <p>Inside the front entrance is a small lobby with panelled doors to L and R. Straight ahead are 3 brass plaques in wooden frames fixed to the wall. That to the top commemorates those who fell in World War I (1914-18), whilst that to the lower L is to those of the town who died in World War II (1939-45). The plaque to the lower R is to the former pupils of Bromsgrove School (evacuated here during WWII) who later died in action. Below the plaques is a wooden trough for memorial crosses, reading 'We will remember them'. The panelled door to the R leads to a games room. That to the L opens onto a small lobby with panelled door to police station straight ahead and stairs to the R leading to the council chamber and committee rooms. The council chamber to the front has stained glass to the oculi, each bearing a crown and cross.</p>	
<p>Neuadd Arms Hotel</p>	<p>Prominently located in the centre of Llanwrtyd Wells and fronting a small square opposite Pont Rhyd y Ferrau.</p> <p>C19 hotel constructed in 2 parts which are at a slight angle to each other. The R block appears to be earlier and a building is shown in this location on the Llanwrtyd tithe map of 1846. Both parts of the hotel are clearly shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1888.</p>	
<p>Victoria Wells Pump House</p>	<p>This former pumphouse was constructed in 1897 as the first building of the Victoria Wells resort. It is a single storey, timber-clad building with a slate roof, crenallated ridges and finials and wide decorative bargeboards to deep eaves. In addition to the pumphouse at Victoria Wells a pavilion was constructed nearby for entertainment and eisteddfodau, other structures for bathing and games were constructed and a bowling green was also laid out. The complex of buildings at Victoria Wells became a holiday centre at the end of the twentieth century with the development of further timber chalets on the site. Some of the</p>	

	original buildings have been adapted and reused.	
Dol y Coed	Probably C17, although its origins are said to date from 1535. The building was enlarged, possibly in the early C19, and then after 1847. It was remodelled and enlarged in the late C19 to early C20, and has late C20 alterations. Dol y Coed was built as a private house but with the discovery of the spa it became a thriving hotel which was progressively enlarged to cater for the ever increasing number of people coming here as an alternative to Llandrindod Wells. The spring at Dol y Coed, which gave Llanwrtyd Wells its name, was discovered in 1732 by Rev Theophilus Evans. The main well was regarded as the most important sulphur well in Wales, and there was also a chalybeate well; both were free to hotel visitors. The wells closed circa 1960. The building no longer functions as a hotel and is now used as offices.	
Dol y Coed Well House	Set in the grounds W of the Dol y Coed and approached by footpaths. Immediately N of the former Pump House. The Sulphur Spring at Dol y Coed was discovered by the Rev Theophilus Evans of Llangammarch Wells in 1732. The well was enclosed; it is shown as a square enclosure labelled 'mineral spring' on the Llanwrtyd tithe map of 1846. The well-house was designed by James Keith for Richard Campbell Davys in 1893 at a total cost of £20,000. It was extended after 1905. The well closed circa 1960. (The building suffered fire damage in the late C20.)	
Dol y Coed Pump Room	Set in the grounds W of the Dol y Coed Hotel and approached by footpaths. Immediately S of the Well-House.	
Llanwrtyd Wells Station and Platform	Small station building with large forecourt set below road and sited on the N railway platform. Dated 1865, the section of line from Builth was opened in 1867 by the Central Wales Extension railway company (later LNWR). The building was refurbished in 1988 when it was converted for business use, with the exception of the E bay which is a waiting room.	

<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no historic house open to the public in the area.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanwrtyd Wells Railway Bridge	Located at the SE corner of the Dolwen Fields and surrounded by trees. To the W of Llanwrtyd Wells Station. The Central Wales Extension bill received royal assent in 1860. This section of the line, which runs from Llanwrtyd Wells into Carmarthenshire, was opened for public traffic on 8th October 1868. This bridge is one of the original structures on the Central Wales Extension railway and does not appear to have been altered.	
Cambrian Woollen Mill	<p>The Cambrian Woollen Mill is on the outskirts of, Llanwrtyd Wells. The mill lies beside the River Irfon on the edge of the Eppynt and Cambrian Mountains, with the Brecon Beacons and Carmarthen Fans to the south. There are guided tours outlining the entire process involved in the production of the fine woollen tweed manufactured and produced at the mill, from the shearing of the sheep, through the cleaning and spinning of the wool, to weaving and final processing.</p> <p>There is also a crafts studio and gallery and an exhibition showing 700 years of weaving history in “The Wonderful World of Welsh Wool”, including a film tracing the evolution of sheep farming and many changes to the woollen industry. The exhibition concludes with a veteran of the Great War surrounded by examples of the long association this mill has had with the armed forces and the Royal British Legion.</p>	



<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is a large interpretative panel outlining the history and features of the town in the centre by the gardens and bridge.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanwrtyd Wells Library	Located in the primary school, this is a small branch library. Essentially a lending library.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanwrtyd Wells Museum and Art Centre	Funding has been secured for this new museum by its trustees and their vision is nearing fruition.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Victoria Hall	The Victoria Hall was built in 1887 to provide a community hall for the people of Llanwrtyd & District. It has remained in use as a community hall throughout its existence except for a period in the 1940's when it was the assembly hall for the Bromsgrove School which had relocated to Llanwrtyd during World War 11 and for a period in the 1950's when it was converted to use as a cinema. For a period it became run down but in 1987, the centenary year of the Hall, positive efforts were made to restore the hall in order to encourage social and cultural activity. The Hall retains much of its original style and atmosphere whilst it has undergone several phases of development and refurbishment, the most recent update took	

	place in 2007. Available to hire. Used for the Farmer's market and exhibitions	
Bromsgrove Community all	The new Bromsgrove Community Hall was built next to the school in 1990. Available to hire. Used for the Farmer's market and exhibitrions	
Diamond Jubilee Pavilion	Recently refurbished and available to hire.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Red Kite Sculpture	Large sculture of a Red Kite. Also called "Spirit of the Sky". In the middle of the square and was designed by sculptor Sandy O'Connor. <a href="http://www.sandyoconnor.co.uk/commissions.html">http://www.sandyoconnor.co.uk/commissions.html</a>	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There does not seem to be any studio or gallery available in the area, although the Cambrian Woollen Mill apparently has craft workshops.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanwrtyd Wells Walking Club	<a href="http://www.bwf-ivv.org.uk/Permanent%20trails/Wales/llanwrtyd_wells.htm">http://www.bwf-ivv.org.uk/Permanent%20trails/Wales/llanwrtyd_wells.htm</a> Llanwrtyd Wells Town Trail 10km Minor roads, farmland and riverside paths	

	<p>Round the Garn Walk Minor roads, farmland, moorland, forest and riverside paths  Victoria Wells Walk 15km Minor roads, farmland and woodland  St David's Walk 20km Minor roads, farmland and forests.  Volcanoes &amp; Valleys, 12km</p>	
Neuadd Arms Hotel	<p>Organises a number of walks as part of its event's strategy. Mainly alcohol /beer related, but the Drovers Walk has relevance to heritage and culture. The Abergwesyn pass and area is of interest to walkers and has a heritage element to it.</p>	
Epynt Way	<p><a href="http://www.epyntway.org/">http://www.epyntway.org/</a> THE EPYNT WAY is a permissive path which follows the boundary of the Sennybridge Training Area and is available for use at all times by walkers, horse riders and cyclists.</p> <p>The Epynt Way Association is a voluntary organisation set up under the auspices of the Defence Training Estate Wales &amp; West of the Ministry of Defence and the Powys County Council.</p> <p>The objective of The Epynt Way Association is to promote knowledge of and information about and also to assist with the maintenance of the Epynt Way.</p>	

## Machynlleth Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Machynlleth Civic Society	<a href="http://www.rogerwhit.plus.com/civic/start.html">http://www.rogerwhit.plus.com/civic/start.html</a> Interesting site with historic images, brief history and discussion of architectural heritage.	
Dyfi Valley Heritage	The group has had HLF for a small project culture and memories <a href="http://www.hlf.org.uk/ourproject/Pages/Oct2003/a0cb61f9-1a8a-46e3-92af-114d0a7becf4.aspx">http://www.hlf.org.uk/ourproject/Pages/Oct2003/a0cb61f9-1a8a-46e3-92af-114d0a7becf4.aspx</a>	
UN Dyfi Biosphere Reserve	<a href="http://www.dyfibiosphere.org.uk">www.dyfibiosphere.org.uk</a> The Dyfi Valley and Aberystwyth area is a special place, in terms of the landscape, wildlife, the area's people and their language and culture, the area's history and heritage, the research that happens here, the local economy and more besides! UNESCO gave the whole area Biosphere status in 2009. The purpose of this status is to help local people benefit in the process of protecting the things that make the area special. Thematic groups bring people together for joint action, for example tourism providers can join the Dyfi Biosphere Tourism Association, in order to take part in ground-breaking marketing and development work. <a href="http://www.biosfferdyfi.org.uk/?lang=cy">http://www.biosfferdyfi.org.uk/?lang=cy</a> "The Dyfi Biosphere is part of a network of sites throughout the world where information and experiences can be shared and new ideas explored. We work locally to showcase innovation in how local heritage, culture and economy can thrive in harmony with the natural environment"	
Local Food	Maengwyn Street, (leads East to Welshpool and Newtown), is the main street that holds the famous Wednesday Markets. The Wednesday street market attracts many people from afar with its great variety of traders and craftsmen. A charter granted in 1291 by Edward 1 gave	

	the right to hold "a market at Machynlleth every Wednesday for ever and two fairs every year." The town also has a wide selection of independent shops including a butchers specialising in local meats from their own abbatoir in town.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Maen Llwyd Standing stone	Large standing stone now sited on traffic island on Cae Maen Llwyd housing estate. Re-erected in 1981 according to memorial plaque.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is no castle in the area, although there is a motte and bailey at Talfolwern near Llanbrynmair.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St Peter's Church	The medieval church was rebuilt by Edward Haycock, architect of Shrewsbury in 1827 leaving only the C15 W tower with belfry of 1745; this he heightened with crenellated parapet and finials. Further alterations were made in 1864 - 6 based upon designs by J W Poundley and D Walker; this included a new east end. In 1894 considerable modifications were made, mainly to the interior this work was largely paid for by the Marchioness of Londonderry. C15 octagonal font with traceried panels. Gothic pulpit, choir stalls etc;. Lady Chapel has Gothic stone monument to Sir John Edwards (died 1850) by S Manning sculptor of London. Many stained glass windows, some by Clayton and Bell and Ward and Hughes of London.	

Maengwyn Chapel (Welsh Presbyterian Church)	Detached nearer the western end of the street. Railed and walled forecourt. Built in 1867 by W H Spaul, architect of Oswestry; Gothic.	
Y Tabernacl	Wesleyan Chapel, built in 1880 -1882. Now restored and converted to house the Museum of Modern Art. The English Wesleyan Chapel still stands at the eastern end of Maengwyn but is converted into two dwellings.	
English Presbyterian Chapel	With the development of the railway in mid-Wales there was a great influx of English speakers into Machynlleth in the 1860s and from 1864 the Presbyterians began holding English language services. After the opening of the Maengwyn Chapel in Machynlleth, the services in English were held in Capel Norton. It was decided to build another chapel more centrally situated and a site was found in Penrallt Street. The architect appointed was David Owen, a founder member of the chapel. The memorial stone was laid in June 1876, appropriately by David Davies, Llandinam, whose construction of the railway was an important factor in the emergence and development of an English congregation. The two chapels shared a minister for ten years but in 1877 a separate minister was appointed for the English cause, though the links between the two chapels have remained strong.	
Bethesda Baptist Chapel	Bethesda Baptist Chapel was built in 1838 and rebuilt 1896. The present chapel, dated 1896, was designed by architect Thomas E Morgan of Aberystwyth and brick built in the Victorian Gothic style, with red brick quoins and dressings. The gable entry facade has steps rising from the pavement to a pointed doorway in a gabled porch. A plaque is inscribed "Bethesda/ Addoldy y Bedyddwyr/ adeiladwyd/ 1896".	
Graig Chapel Welsh	Craig Independent Chapel was built in 1789 and rebuilt in 1824. The chapel was then renewed in 1875, a Sunday School added c. 1892 and a rear extension added in 1975. The present	

Independents	chapel, dated 1875, is stone built in the Simple Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan. The entrance elevation has end gabled porches with triangular-headed doorways and Y-traceried fanlights over single, wooden-boarded doors. There is a plaque inscribed: "Capel y Graig/adeiladwyd 1789; ail adeiladwyd 1824; adnewyddwyd 1875". Craig is now Grade 2 Listed. The members of Maengwyn chapel worship with the members of y Graig Welsh Independent chapel, alternating between Maengwyn and Graig. Now converted to a house.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Machynlleth Conservation Area	<p>The Conservation Area includes the historic core of the town and the approximately 120 listed structures in it. Machynlleth has developed close to the lowest bridging point of the River Dyfi and was established on slightly raised ground adjacent to where the valley floor broadens out. The earliest form of the name is Machenthleith which was committed to paper sometime between 1201 and 1213. Other later forms such as Machenloyd (1254) and Machynllaith (1385) all reflect only minor variations. The town was founded by the Welsh Prince, Owain de la Pole late in the 13th century, for in 1291 he was granted the right to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs there, with Machynlleth usefully placed on the trade route between Aberystwyth and Gwynedd. The settlement was already in existence earlier in the century. There is no direct evidence through the survival of its charter that the town ever acquired borough status, but an Elizabethan copy of the mid-14th century charter for Llanidloes includes a list of privileges more likely to relate to Machynlleth than Llanidloes itself, and thus suggesting that its own borough charter has disappeared. The case is strengthened by a will of 1597 referring to tenements as burgages and other evidence in the National Archives. The layout of the new town was a regular T-shape with an east-west road (Maengwyn Street) meeting a north-south road at a market place. The former was the principal thoroughfare. The earlier settlement is likely to have been in the vicinity of the church. Owain Glyndwr called a parliament here in 1404. Though short-lived it has left an indelible mark on Machynlleth's history.</p> <p>In the 17<sup>th</sup> &amp; 18<sup>th</sup> centuries it had a strong commercial base and as the Dyfi was navigable to within a mile and a half of the town, water-borne transport was important. The Dyfi was</p>	

	<p>bridged in 1533 providing easy access to the north and the bridge was apparently the site of a minor Civil War skirmish in 1644.</p> <p>When the cattle droving era was in its heyday between the 17th and 19th centuries, Machynlleth emerged as one of the most important collecting centres for stock making the journey to England. A coach link with Shrewsbury was established in 1798 and the railway reached Machynlleth in 1864.</p> <p>Interesting listed buildings include Owain Glyndwr's Parliament House, the Court House, There are some other 17th and 18th century buildings, such as No.8 Heol Pentrehedyn which is probably earlier 18th century and the White Lion Hotel on the same street which could be late 17th century. The appearance of the town is essentially Victorian.</p>	
Villages in the Dyfi Valley	<p>Powys CC has designated a number of villages in or close to the Dyfi Valley as conservation areas. Several are associated with the woollen industry and still have their mills but now converted into dwellings. The area between Machynlleth and Llanidloes was also a lead mining area and their remains can be seen in the landscape.</p>	
Abercegir Conservation Area	<p>A hamlet in the hills 6km west of Machynlleth the earliest reference to which is from 1573. The hamlet probably developed in the late 18th century due to the availability of water power. By the middle of the 19th century there were at least twenty houses, a woollen factory and a chapel. The majority of the settlement is included in the conservation area and there are no listed buildings.</p>	
Bont-dolganfad Conservation Area	<p>A very small settlement with the conservation area covering the historic core. Bontdolgadfan is situated 14km east of Machynlleth. The small bridge that crosses Afon Twymyn, a tributary of the Dovey, acts as a focus for this settlement</p> <p>Dolgadfan Bridge is first referred to in 1683. The bridge lay on the old drovers' route from Machynlleth to Welshpool. About 1800 a factory was built here by John Howell, reinforcing its significance as a centre for the already existing flannel weaving industry. By the end of the 19th century the industry had died out. The small village chapel and the bridge are listed. The bridge is located at the centre of the small former weaving community producing flannel and a</p>	



	rough cloth known as 'crimson', and carried the important drove-road from the west to Talerddig over the Afon Twymyn until the opening of the Caersws to Cemmaes Road turnpike in c.1821.	
Llan Conservation Area	<p>This is a very small settlement and conservation area that focuses around St Mary's church. Llan lies beside the B4518, 2km south-south-west of Llanbryn-mair and about 14km to the east of Machynlleth. The church and the older houses surrounding it occupy the summit of a small hill that rises above the valley of Afon Twymyn, a tributary of the Dovey. The shape of the churchyard points to an early medieval origin, but the date of the church's foundation and the subsequent history of settlement around it are unknown.</p> <p>Up to the end of the 19th century this settlement was known as Llanbryn-mair, a name then transferred to the village that had developed around the Wynnstay Arms on the turnpike road 2km to the north. Presumably to avoid any confusion, the name of the original settlement was consequently shortened to Llan.</p> <p>St Mary's church is a single-chamber structure of 15th century or earlier date type with an added north transept and 16th century porch and a wooden bell turret. The only earlier feature is a 13th century font, although medieval screen fragments have been incorporated into some of the later wooden furnishings.</p>	
Cemmaes Conservation Area	Virtually the whole village is included in the conservation area. Cemmaes lies about 11km north-east of Machynlleth, and on the A470 trunk road linking Newtown and Dolgellau. The village has grown up just to the north of where a small stream, Nant Coegen, enters the Dyfi. The village is compact with all past development occurring south of the church. This has resulted in fairly complete street frontage development as far as Pont y Cemmaes. The distinctively curvilinear churchyard and the British dedication to a local saint favour an early medieval foundation for the church. The earliest form of the name, Kemeys, was recorded in	

	<p>1254 in relation to the church. Cemmas made a first appearance in 1836. As late as 1842, the church was accompanied by perhaps no more than eight houses.</p> <p>St Tydecho's church is a single-chamber edifice with a west bellcote, perhaps datable to the 14th or 15th century, and a porch added in the 18th century. All the windows were replaced in the 19th century and the interior was restored at the beginning of the 20th century. It retains its 15th century arch-braced roof, but apart from a fragment of a 15th century screen and several 18th century wall memorials, none of the internal fittings survived the restorations. There are three listed bridges all attributable to Thomas Penson in the area, Wynnstay Arms Bridge, Cwmliniau Bridge and Aberhiriaeth Bridge.</p>	
Darowen Conservation Area	<p>A small conservation area that focuses on the church. Darowen lies in the hills south of the Dovey valley in western Montgomeryshire. It is some 9km east of Machynlleth.</p> <p>The shape of the churchyard and the dedication suggest an early medieval foundation, but there is yet no direct evidence to corroborate such an early origin. Darowen is recorded in 1545. St Tudyr's church was completely rebuilt in 1864 and apart from a brass plate of 1627 there is nothing internally that has been preserved from the earlier church or churches on the site. There are no listed buildings or any of significant age in the village.</p>	
Llanwrin Conservation Area	<p>A small conservation area focussing on the church in this small settlement. Llanwrin is set beside the B4404 about 5km north-east of Machynlleth.</p> <p>Llanwrin first appears in the records in very much its modern form in the 12th century. Its meaning as the church of St Gwrin is straightforward, but it is dedicated to Ust and Dyfnig. Nothing is known of the settlement's history, and it has yet to be established whether in the Middle Ages there were dwellings around the church or if it was simply an isolated church. The church of SS Ust and Dyfrig is a small single-chambered structure of late medieval date which was restored in 1864. It retains some late medieval features including a 15th century screen, a piscina and some stained glass, and the arch-braced roof is also of this period though the timber has been much renewed.</p> <p>The church apart there are no pre-1750 buildings in the settlement. Plaswrin is a Grade II listed building of late 18th century date, much altered in the earlier 19th century. Ty-uchaf on</p>	

	the opposite side of the churchyard is 19th century.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Machynlleth Festival	The Machynlleth Festival takes place in the auditorium in The Tabernacle late August every year. During the week, eminent performers take part in events ranging from recitals for children to jazz. The 27th Machynlleth Festival, a unique week of music making that includes jazz from Zoe and Idris Rahman, The Côr Godre'r Aran Male Voice Choir, talks, congregational hymn singing and a final four days of inspiring classical concerts. Machynlleth's glorious Tabernacle is undoubtedly one of the best halls for chamber music in Europe.	
Machynlleth Comedy Festival	<a href="http://machcomedyfest.co.uk/downloadtheprogramme">http://machcomedyfest.co.uk/downloadtheprogramme</a> Held at Y Plas this festival is in its 4 <sup>th</sup> Year.	
Lantern Festival	<a href="http://www.articulture-wales.co.uk/events/event/machynlleth-lantern-processiongwyl-y-gola-2012/">http://www.articulture-wales.co.uk/events/event/machynlleth-lantern-processiongwyl-y-gola-2012/</a> An annual celebration of light and fire in the extraordinary landscape of the Dyfi Valley, the Machynlleth Lantern Festival - Gwyl y Golau is a festival of light that transforms the historical town for one of the darkest and coldest nights of the year with a spectacular lantern procession through its streets, culminating in breathtaking fire displays. Articulture Wales organised the event and specialised in open air public art. Now organised by a local independent committee called Magical Machynlleth. <a href="mailto:machynllethlanternprocession@gmail.com">machynllethlanternprocession@gmail.com</a>	
El Sueno Existe	El Sueño Existe ('the dream lives on') is the name of a unique festival in Mid Wales organised every two years by <u>Mind Out for Music</u> . <a href="http://www.elsuenoexiste.com/">http://www.elsuenoexiste.com/</a>	

<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Dyfi Arts Guild Gallery and Shop at Y Plas Machynlleth	The Dyfi Arts Guild Gallery and Shop at Y Plas Machynlleth where local artists and crafts people display and sell original work. The gallery and shop offers a wide variety of art and crafts to view or purchase. Everything has been hand-made locally by individuals. <a href="http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx?dms=13&amp;venue=1120120&amp;feature=2&amp;urlrewrite=www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx">http://www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx?dms=13&amp;venue=1120120&amp;feature=2&amp;urlrewrite=www.visitmidwales.co.uk/thedms.aspx</a>	
MOMA Wales @ Y Tabernacl	<a href="http://www.momawales.org.uk/">http://www.momawales.org.uk/</a> In 1984 Andrew Lambert bought The Tabernacle, a former Wesleyan Chapel. He set up a Charitable Company, The Machynlleth Tabernacle Trust, and after extensive renovation The Tabernacle re-opened as a centre for the performing arts on 11th October 1986: a very beautiful Auditorium with perfect acoustics but no ancillary services. The adjoining land, the site of an earlier chapel, belonged to the Tabernacle Trust and a free-standing block was built to house toilet facilities and a Green Room. In the same year the Trust, with the help of a generous loan, bought Harvey House. This former grocer's shop provided much-needed street frontage on the main North-South Wales coastal road. It took 5 years to raise the money to convert Harvey House into Art Galleries  Now home to the Machynlleth Festival, has an extensive exhibition programme and has developed a contemporary Welsh art collection.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Centre for Alternative Technology	<a href="http://tourism.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=18&amp;L=0&amp;tslActionFE=view_garden&amp;tslID=5">http://tourism.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=18&amp;L=0&amp;tslActionFE=view_garden&amp;tslID=5</a> Nestled in the foothills of Southern Snowdonia, the Centre for Alternative Technology is one of the world's most renowned eco-centres, featuring interactive displays and practical examples of sustainable living, organic gardening and renewable energy. It is a great place to learn how you can create natural habitats, harvest water, create nutritional compost and grow all sorts of	

	useful crops.	
Grandma's Garden	<p><a href="http://tourism.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=18&amp;L=0&amp;tslActionFE=view_garden&amp;tsIID=14">http://tourism.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=18&amp;L=0&amp;tslActionFE=view_garden&amp;tsIID=14</a> A wheelchair-accessible wildlife reserve in miniature, set in 9 acres of mature grounds with views of the Dyfi Valley, featuring 7 sensory gardens; a children's garden exploring story and rhyme characters; a riverside walk; lawns; wildlife pond; bog garden; a stone circle and spectacular sculptures. Spring bulbs, primulas, azaleas, rhododendrons, rose arches, herbaceous, herbs, orchard, willow arbour and herb seat. Year-round interest. Featured on BBC 'I Love Wales?'. Opened July 2004 by Professor David Bellamy.</p> <p><a href="http://www.plasdolguog.co.uk/grandmasgarden.htm">http://www.plasdolguog.co.uk/grandmasgarden.htm</a> Grandma's Garden is set within the estate of Plas Dolguog Hotel, the gardens encompass mature and new planting.</p>	
Plas Machynlleth Garden	On the list of registered parks and gardens. The remnants of the park and garden around the mansion are now a public park. Elements of the original park and gardens survive. Part of the ground is dedicated to a community therapeutic garden managed by Gerddi Bro Ddyfi Gardens.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Owain Glyndwr Parliament House	Grade 1 Listed Building. Set into a continuous row of frontages midway along the street, opposite the entrance to Plas Machynlleth and to the left of the Owain Glyndwr Institute. Traditionally this is the building where Owain Glyndwr held a parliament in 1402 & 1404 after being crowned Prince of Wales. However the origins of this structure are later and the site of the parliament is undocumented. The existing building is C15 in origin but has been extensively rebuilt particularly by David Davies of Llandinam who purchased it in 1906; re opened 20th February 1912. He aimed to provide a social centre for the town. The present rubble exterior is an interpretation of its C15 appearance (pre-1911 photographs showing it to have been storeyed).	

	<p>The carpentry is refined: purlins and ridge are tenoned into the trusses. The principal rafters are unusually shaped (extruded) to receive the tenoned collar. In the hall the purlins are moulded with two tiers of wind braces (replaced), and the trusses have shaped feet. The upper-end truss is set forward from the dais partition to form a shallow canopy.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dendrochronology.net/montgomeryshire.asp">http://www.dendrochronology.net/montgomeryshire.asp</a> But tree-ring dating shows that the present structure is two generations later around 1470. However, the origins of this substantial and important house may be considerably older.</p>	
Owain Glyndwr Institute	<p>To right of the Parliament House, opposite the entrance to Plas Machynlleth. Dated 1911; built by David Davies of Llandinam who bought two cottages on the site in 1909. Said to have been designed by F H Shayler, architect of Shrewsbury.</p>	
Machynlleth Workhouse	<p><a href="http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Machynlleth/">http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Machynlleth/</a></p> <p>Machynlleth Poor Law Union was formed on 16th January, 1837. Its operation was overseen by an elected Board of Guardians, 15 in number, representing its 11 constituent parishes. Machynlleth was one of the areas of Wales that was strongly opposed to the new workhouse system. This, coupled with difficulties in finding a site and financing the construction of a building, delayed its erection until 1860. The new workhouse was situated at the east end of Maengwyn Street. In 1920, the premises were taken over on a 21 year lease by the King Edward VII Welsh Memorial Association who converted it for the treatment of TB patients under the name of the King Edward VII Hospital. The site was later known as Machynlleth Chest Hospital. The buildings are still in use as a community hospital.</p>	
Y Plas or Plas Machynlleth	<p>Listed building II*</p> <p>Land purchased by John Edwards in the 1750's. He built a brick-faced, double-pile town house of 3 storeys with cellars beneath. It was the 1st house to use brick in Machynlleth. Original</p>	

	<p>house underwent numerous changes and now forms the main east block of a complex mansion. The addition of short, 3-storey extensions to the north and south of the smaller rooms to the west was an C18/19th development. Around 1770 Plas Machynlleth was constructed at the southern end of the town, replacing a house known as Greenfields which carried a datestone of 1653. Its construction necessitated the diversion of Heol Pentrerhedyn and presumably the destruction of houses along it to make way for the house and grounds. It became known as Plas Machynlleth under Sir John Edwards and then further remodelled in 1850s by Earl and Countess Vane (who in 1872 inherited the Londonderry title) by the addition of wings to the front. The Plas has been in civic ownership since 1948, and now houses community council offices.</p> <p>In 1995 Montgomeryshire council began a £2.5m renovation of the mansion, to create a Celtic-themed visitor attraction called Celtica. In 2006 Powys County Council closed the attraction, which had never attracted enough visitors. In 2008 the building, known as Y Plas, was acquired by Machynlleth Town Council. It now features an art gallery, shop and café. Y Plas also includes office and conference facilities, and a 250-seat community hall. The town council's chamber and office is also situated in Y Plas.</p>	
The Court House	The Court House is located towards the eastern end of Maengwyn Street and is probably a late medieval half-timbered hall-house which was re-faced in stone in 1628 as shown on the central gable. It has a Grade II* listing.	
The Royal House 13 Heol Penrallt	<p>Listed Grade II*</p> <p>This is said locally to have been used by Owain Glyndwr as a place of detention for the traitor Dafydd Gam, and is called "The oldest House in Wales: 1404-12".</p> <p>Said to be medieval but the building today is substantially later. Tradition has it that Dafydd Gam was imprisoned here from 1404-12 after attempting to kill Owain Glyndwr; then later fought under Henry V. The name Royal House derives from an inaccurate tradition that Charles I stayed here in 1643.</p> <p>Later became a row of cottages and then in mid to late C19 a shop front was created.</p>	

	Royal House is a mid C16 town-house which combined, probably from the outset, domestic and commercial functions, with domestic accommodation between a shop facing the street and a slightly later store-house at the rear. It occupied a half-burgage plot within the late medieval town, and was built to run lengthwise down the plot. The building has been tree-ring dated, giving felling dates for timbers within the house of 1559-1561, and for the rear store-house range of 1576. Much of the early structure and layout have, remarkably, survived. The building was restored with grants including a substantial HLF grant.	
36 Heol Maengwyn	To right of Maengwyn Chapel, towards the W end of the street. These houses form the greater part of a fine late C18 Georgian terrace, only no longer complete because of the remodelling of No 30, ca 1900. As originally built it was probably one of the finest planned, symmetrical terraces of this date in Mid-Wales. Hugh Williams, manager of Dylife lead mines lived in No 36; his daughter married Richard Cobdon and his son was the solicitor who defended many of the Chartists - it has been suggested that he may in fact have been 'Rebecca'.	
31 Heol y Doll	On the northern edge of the town; part of a listed terrace at a splayed angle to the road. Built in 1828 by Lewis Morris, perhaps as weavers' cottages. Ten 2-storey cottages set in reflected pairs with central tunnel passage. Slate flagged, whitewashed rubble walled through passage. The pairs, Nos 19 and 21 and 25 and 27 have been combined into single properties. Group value with Nos 1-6 to rear. Linked to the woollen industry	
Owen Monument Machynlleth Cemetery	Erected in early C20 in memory of the Owen family and in particular Thomas Owen MP (1840-1898) who was a paper manufacturer and Owen Owen (1847-1910) who founded the famous department store. Comprises a tall octagonal memorial cross with lower reredos behind; Decorated Gothic style. The dates on the cross range from 1844 (birth of Elizabeth Owen) to 1967 (death of Margaret Owen). The dates on the reredos range from 1847 (birth of Owen Owen) to 1976 (death of Lloyd Owen Owen). Listed as a good example of a cemetery monument.	



Llys Maldwyn Heol y Doll	Below the former Vane Almshouses on the northern edge of the town. Built in 1852 as the Vane Infant School by Earl Vane of Plas Machynlleth to commemorate the birth of his heir, Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest. In 1892 it became the Londonderry Hospital - the first in Machynlleth. This closed in 1935 and subsequently became a private house.	
Vane Arms Houses	Above and behind Llys Maldwyn near the northern edge of the town. Dated 1868; built by Mary Cornelia, Countess Vane of Plas Machynlleth for 6 poor local widows.	
Clock Tower	Freestanding at the road junction of the A487 and A489 in the centre of the town. Dated 1873 and "erected by the inhabitants of the town and district of Machynlleth to commemorate the coming of age on the 15th July 1873 of Viscount Castelreagh of Plas Machynlleth, Son of the 5th Marquess of Londonderry". Designed by Henry Kennedy, an Irish born architect at this time working as Bangor Diocesan architect. Erected on the site of the old Town Hall.	
Dyfi Bridge	Spanning the River Dyfi to N of the town, linking Powys with Gwynedd, Montgomeryshire with Meirioneth. Built in 1533 and was the scene of a civil war skirmish. Repaired in 1681 and rebuilt in 1805. 5-arch rubble bridge, lightly ramped. Round arches with arch rings, voussoirs and stringcourse above. Scheduled Ancient Monument.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no historic houses open to the public in the area.	

<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	The area between Machynlleth and Llanidloes was also a lead mining area and their remains can be seen in the landscape.	
Corris Railway	The Corris, Machynlleth and River Dovey Tramroad (the name changed to the Corris Railway in around 1863) of 2ft 3in gauge from Corris to Machynlleth, and then to Derwenlas. Construction began 1858, and it was opened in 1859. Worked by horses and gravity until steam locomotives were introduced in 1879. After the opening of the main line in 1863 slate was exchanged at Machynlleth and the track to Derwenlas was abandoned. Passenger services as well as those for industrial purposes were run between 1879 and 1931. Following flooding in 1948 the line was closed and it was dismantled by 1950. The line survives to the south of the Dyfi as an embankment elsewhere, the line can be identified by following field boundaries.	
Machynlleth Park Lodge/Witches Cave Mine	Copper/lead mine	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There appears to be no interpretation in place in the town.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Small branch library. No exhibition space.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

Owain Glyndwr Centre	<a href="http://www.canolfanglyndwr.org/">http://www.canolfanglyndwr.org/</a> The Owain Glyndŵr Centre is built on the site of the famous parliament held in 1404 at which Owain was crowned Prince of Wales. This Grade 1 listed building was given to the town of Machynlleth by Lord Davies of Llandinam in February, 1912. Following recent extensive renovation, costing around £250,000, the Centre has now reopened as a National Heritage Centre. The Centre hosts a new interactive and informative exhibition on the life, times and vision of Owain Glyndŵr - rebel leader, national hero and self appointed prince of Wales at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Exhibition, which has been promoted and funded by Cadw and the Government of Wales.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Y Tabernacl MOMA	Provides a concert/music venue/theatre seating 300 people	
Woodland Pavilion	<a href="http://www.woodlandpavilion.org/">http://www.woodlandpavilion.org/</a> Outdoor performance space near the place community centre. Only for 2013 and now removed.	
Y Plas	The historic Y Plas houses 3 spaces including a 250 seat hall, a 50 seat room and the 70 seat Vortex round. It also contains a bar area adjacent to the theatre space, and a cafe in the main Plas Machynlleth building.	
Royal House	20 seat space, but now a delicatessen	
Owain Glyndwr Centre	Two small spaces for events	

<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
War Memorial	At the top of Penrallt Street at the junction with Heol-y-Doll and Maes Glas; opposite the churchyard. On sloping site. Unveiled 10th April 1924 designed by T Leonard Williams FRIBA of London and erected by A S Gilliam of Bryscom Quarries Ltd, Somerset. Classical, cenotaph derived, type granite memorial on stepped platform.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Corris Craft Centre	<a href="http://www.corriscraftcentre.co.uk/">http://www.corriscraftcentre.co.uk/</a> Corris Craft Centre is easy to find for a day out in Mid Wales. On the main A487 road mid way between Dolgellau and Machynlleth. Just follow the brown and white signs for Corris Craft Centre and King Arthur's Labyrinth. Sat Nav. SY20 9RF.	Not actually in Powys
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Glyndwr National Trail	<a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/glyndwrsway/">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/glyndwrsway/</a> The 135 m/217km Trail is a long distance walk which can be enjoyed as a continuous journey, typically taking around nine days, or over a series of weekend or day trips. It begins at Knighton on the English border and meanders through the open moorland, rolling farmland, woodland and forest of Mid Wales, through the town of Machynlleth, which was the capital of Wales in 1404, finishing by the Montgomeryshire Canal in Welshpool. Sections do follow drovers routes and through the lead mining areas.	
Local walks	<a href="http://midwaleswalking.co.uk/category/walks-in-machynlleth/">http://midwaleswalking.co.uk/category/walks-in-machynlleth/</a>	

	There are a number of walks which have a heritage element.	
Town Trail	This was a guided walk around the town looking at its history and architecture. There was a leaflet produced by the Civic Society to act as a guide which is now out of print. No interpretation accompanies the walk.	

## Montgomery Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Montgomery Civic Society	The Montgomery Civic Society was founded in 1973 and membership is open to all who are interested in actively furthering its purposes. It is a Registered Charity (Charity No 508761). It is registered with The Civic Trust for Wales and follows the parent body's aims and objectives. The society runs the Old Bell Museum. <a href="http://www.ldbellsociety.org.uk/civic.htm">http://www.ldbellsociety.org.uk/civic.htm</a>	
Montgomery Cricket Club	The MCC dates from the 1840's and is one of the oldest cricket clubs in Wales. It has recently received HLF funding for an oral history project and the creation of a digital archive. The club still play in Lymore Park.	
Montgomery Town Council	<a href="http://www.montgomery-wales.co.uk/index.html">http://www.montgomery-wales.co.uk/index.html</a>	
Arts Alive Churchstoke	<a href="http://www.artsalive.co.uk/">http://www.artsalive.co.uk/</a> Welcome to Arts Alive and Flicks in the Sticks. In partnership with local volunteers we tour professional live performances and big screen cinema all over Herefordshire and Shropshire. Arts Alive is managed on behalf of the Trustees by Artful Management -	Not sure of the relationship between this group and the Crickhowell organisation.
Local Food	<a href="http://www.thecheckersmontgomery.co.uk/">http://www.thecheckersmontgomery.co.uk/</a> Montgomery has a Michelin starred restaurant – The Checkers <a href="http://www.tastemontgomery.co.uk/news-a-events/1-news/83-taste-montgomery-">http://www.tastemontgomery.co.uk/news-a-events/1-news/83-taste-montgomery-</a>	

	<p><a href="#">marquee-at-the-welsh-food-festival#!home/mainPage</a> Web site for local food producers and places to eat.</p> <p>Market day is a Thursday, when both the main street and the Town Hall are used by stall holders.</p>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa's Dyke	Offa's Dyke and the path pass close by the town.	
Ffridd Faldwyn Hillfort	Ffridd Faldwyn hillfort is positioned high above the later town and castle of Montgomery overlooking the confluence of the Severn and the Camlad. The fort was built on the end of a spur giving it good natural defences on three sides. Part of the site has been excavated. Access is from the town square or in the castle carpark via the narrow country lane to the south-west end of the hillfort. The fort is approached via a stile and along a public footpath from the lane. There is also a public footpath leading off the Montgomery to Newtown road (B4385) which crosses the field and climbs steeply through the wood to the north end of the fort.	
Montgomery Town Defences	The town defences which were in place by the 1250s, survive intermittently as earthworks, either as a ditch or scarp on the north, east and south, and more completely on the west as a considerable bank and ditch linked in with the castle defences. An in-depth study was published in 1940, confirming the former existence of a stone wall, although it has been argued that initially there was a wooden palisade which was replaced by the wall in 1279. Buried and overgrown stone foundations remain in a few places, and over 20m was exposed in 1995-7 near Arthur's Gate. Towers were constructed at various points along the perimeter and the positions of four gates are known with varying degrees of precision, amongst them	

	Arthur's Gate on the north side which was still standing in the early 17th century.	
The Battle of Montgomery battlefield	Site of Civil War Battlefield 18th September 1644. The largest engagement of the Civil War fought in Wales. The Parliamentarians won a convincing victory over the Royalists From the north wall of the castle, or the northern end of the promontory upon which the castle stands, the visitor is afforded a splendid view across the entire battlefield and surrounding landscape. A Cromwell Association panel, giving an account of the battle, stands at the northern end of the promontory, beyond the north wall of the castle. Parts of the battlefield are accessible/visible from public roads/paths.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Hen Domen	<p>Motte and bailey castle, the Motte being c 30m across and lying at the Western end of a bailey. This has been a major excavation project over a number of years. It is the site of the first castle in Montgomery and was built in 1070.</p> <p>Hen Domen (OS national grid reference SO214981) is situated to the west of Montgomery town. What was once a timber castle is now a large earthen mound with the earthworks of the bailey. The site, which is now partially covered with trees, is the most extensively excavated timber castle in Britain. It was an important location just east of the ford of Rhyd Whyman over the river Severn. Hen Domen means "old mound". Access is gained from the B4385. The turning lies to the east of the road and the hamlet of Hen Domen is sign-posted along a small lane. The site is immediately adjacent to the lane on the north side and can be seen from the road.</p> <p>Permission is required from the landowner to gain access to the site.</p>	
Montgomery Castle	The castle was at times a royal castle and as such is particularly well-documented. It consisted of a massive tower, strong gatehouse and a curtain wall. Substantial masonry remains are still in evidence together with the earthworks of two baileys. A fine guide to the	



	castle was produced by Cadw in 2004, who maintain it and open it to the public.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Nicolas Church	St Nicholas' church (Grade I Listing) was first mentioned in 1227 and may have been started at much the same time as the castle, initially as a chapel dependent on the priory at nearby Chirbury. It is a large, single-chamber edifice with transepts and a tower off the north transept. The nave is the original early 13th century structure, the transepts added later in the same century. The fine roofs, hammerbeam in the nave and wagon in the chancel, are 15th and 16th century. The internal furnishings are amongst the most interesting in Montgomeryshire and include two screens together, a rood loft, choir stalls with their misericords, the font, two piscinae, and effigies of the 15th and 16th centuries. Tradition has it that many of the wooden carvings were brought from Chirbury Priory. Restoration took place in 1816 when the tower was replaced, with further works in 1877-8. The churchyard is large and rectangular with an interesting range of memorials. Includes the "Robbers" grave	
Wesleyan Chapel Pool Rd	Wesleyan chapel and school with datestone of 1903. Brick with stone dressings. Converted to a house	
Montgomery Presbyterian Church	Calvinistic Methodist chapel of 1885 by Richard Owens of Liverpool. It is said to have been built for £1,100, but looks more costly. A good example of the winged chapel front developed by Owens in the 1870s, the first possibly at Salem, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, 1874. Also typical of Owens is the stylistic mix, Gothic, Romanesque, Italianate elements. Foundation stone laid by David Davies MP 10 April 1885.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		

Name	Description	Comment
Montgomery Conservation Area	<p>The local topography is the key to both the origin and form of Montgomery. The castle occupies a pronounced rocky ledge projecting from the hills immediately to the west and commands both the approach to the important crossing of the Severn at Rhyd Chwima (Rhydwhyman) and more generally the low lands that offer access from the valleys eastwards into England to the valley of the Severn. The layout of the town is dictated by the dry valley below the castle ridge and the parallel spur of ground beyond.</p> <p>Known in Welsh as Trefaldwyn, both this and its English counterpart were attached to Hen Domen (or Old Montgomery), the motte and bailey closer to the Severn, and then transferred to the present town of Montgomery in 1223. In Domesday Book the motte was called Castrum Muntgumeri after its lord, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, whose home on the opposite side of the Channel was Sainte Germain de Montgommeri in Normandy. The castle's strategic importance may have declined in the 14th century but it was maintained to a high standard by the Mortimer family, perhaps as a border stronghold. The town, however, thrived and the population of the borough expanded through the 13th and into the 14th century. A weekly market was held in Broad Street and there were four annual fairs. However, its strategic location at a distance from the Severn may have hindered its commercial development. The rise of Newtown and Welshpool, both on the river, created rival market towns in superior locations. Montgomery went into decline in the late medieval period, but was still ranked as one of the more important settlements in the Principality. This was no doubt partly because the town was accorded the status of county town to the newly created Montgomeryshire in the Act of Union. Unlike the other towns of Montgomeryshire it did not develop an industrial base during the post-medieval centuries and as a consequence its growth was stunted.</p> <p>The town defences which were in place by the 1250s survive intermittently as earthworks. The grid pattern of streets which is one of the defining characteristics of the planted town is recognisable only at the southern end of Montgomery in the vicinity of the church and market. The location also meant that all traffic was filtered into the town from the north or the south. The focus was a wide open area at the centre of the town that formed the market area. Now Broad Street, it extended uphill behind the town hall and beyond the well. An early</p>	

	<p>Market Hall was replaced by the town hall in a more imposing position and on a different alignment in 1748. A second open area, larger than what might be considered normal within a town lies in the northern half of the town where the four main through roads meet. Typical of planned towns, long narrow burgage plots are still distinguishable in some parts of the town, notably off Princes Street and Broad Street.</p> <p>Montgomery boasts a large number of Grade II listed buildings such as White Croft which date from the 17th and 18th centuries. There are however, some buildings from the previous century, though none as yet have been recognised as survivals from the 15th century. The list of 16th century buildings includes public houses such as The Chequers in Broad Street and the Dragon Hotel by the town hall, and also a number of private dwellings including numbers 9 and 11 Arthur Street, a hall house of 16th century origin and Clawdd-y-dre (30536) and a few such as 3-5 Arthur Street (the Old Bell Museum), Bowling Green Cottage and White House which are of late 16th or 17th century origin. Arguably the town has the richest urban heritage in Montgomeryshire. Other, later buildings of note include the brick-built Town Hall of 1748 and the County Gaol of c.1830-32.</p>	
Churchstoke Conservation Area	<p>Small conservation area focussing on the church. Churchstoke lies at the junction of two main roads, the A490 and A489, in the extreme east of Montgomeryshire. It is just over 5km to the south-east of Montgomery and one of the few settlements in this part of Wales that lies to the east of Offa's Dyke. Churchstoke is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) as Cirestoc, the Old English stoc here meaning 'place' or just possibly a settlement. The Welsh name, recorded at some point between 1447 and 1489 was yr Ystog and looks to be a derivation of stoc. On the evidence of the Domesday survey, the manor of Churchstoke was certainly in existence before the Norman Conquest and the church was an early medieval foundation. The church became a dependency of nearby Chirbury Priory (in Shropshire) and in earlier centuries lay in the parish of Chirbury. The present church of St Nicholas was largely built in 1815 and remodelled around 1867. Only the base of the tower is 13th century in date. Inside there is a 14th century font bowl which was found buried in the churchyard, a Jacobean chest and a peal of five church bells from 1721. The other furnishings and fittings are of the 19th century. Churchstoke Hall was erected in 1590, has a Grade II listing, but lies away from the village core. Other Grade II buildings are Fir Court with an inscription of 1685, and a nearby</p>	

	stable block of 18th century origin, both also away from the core, and the Court House Inn which has a sub-medieval core but was remodelled in the late 18th or early 19th century.	
Hyssington Conservation Area	<p>Hyssington is an isolated village, in the extreme eastern reaches of Montgomeryshire and about 10km to the south-east of Montgomery. The village and church are separate and this is reflected in the conservation area boundaries. The church is on a low-lying spur running off Castle Hill which is crowned by the earthworks of a motte and bailey. Four hundred metres to the south, the village has sprung up around the intersection of a lane running from north to south and a trackway. The archaeological evidence could be taken to indicate that the church was established next to the castle which functioned as an early, post-Conquest manorial centre. The village as seen today gradually evolved at a more convenient nodal point, and probably at a later date than the castle. The earliest form of the place-name is Husinton in 1227, and there is Hysington in 1535. The name can be broadly interpreted as 'Hussa's farm' and while the tun element is Old English and could signify pre-Conquest beginnings, it is also found as a suffix for sites established after the Conquest.</p> <p>The single-chambered church of St Etheldreda was heavily restored, perhaps even rebuilt, in 1875 and it is impossible to determine whether any medieval fabric survives. It contains a medieval font and an early 17th century pulpit, but little else survived the Victorian restorers.</p> <p>The motte and bailey on Castle Hill is a well-preserved earthwork conforming to the contours of the summit. There are no buildings of any age recorded in this essentially modern nucleation, except for Brynawel which is thought to be late 18th century in origin, and the timber-framed Hyssington Farm on the south-eastern periphery which is from the early 17th century.</p>	
Llandyssil Conservation Area	<p>Llandyssil lies in the hills on the east side of the River Severn, a little under 3km south-west of Montgomery. The small conservation area includes most of the pre 20<sup>th</sup> century village. The name first shows in a document as Llandeshul in 1254, and is a straightforward reference to the church of St Tysul. The district in which it lay is acknowledged in 1392 as</p>	

	<p>Llanndyssul in Keddeyng (Cedewain).  The dedication of the old church and the sub-circularity of its churchyard point to an early medieval foundation.  The subsequent history of the settlement is not known. By the beginning of the 19th century dwellings were spreading along the valley floor with a small green towards the south-eastern end. A new church was constructed in 1863, its location suggesting that it was peripheral to the settlement that already existed.  The single-chambered medieval church of St Tyssil was demolished in the 19th century, leaving only a 15th century stone porch with an 18th century doorway in the churchyard. The porch stands on a mound which presumably covers the rubble and debris of former buildings on the site.</p> <p>The church was built in 1863-6 by T. H. Wyatt and replaced an earlier one on the E side of the village, of which only the porch remains. Built at a cost of £3,000, which was regarded as extravagant by some contemporary commentators who felt that the old church should have been repaired.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There does not appear to be a festival.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Little Gallery Broad Street, Montgomery	Award winning art gallery and craft shop within the domestic setting of a 17th century listed building. The shop offers a good selection of clothing, jewellery, pottery and crafts and the gallery holds exhibitions throughout the year. A small private gallery with retail and exhibition spaces. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Little-Gallery/474857325897591">https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Little-Gallery/474857325897591</a>	

<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abernant Fron Garthmyl Montgomery Powys SY15 6RZ 01686 640494	A garden of 2 1/2 acres, comprising a Cherry orchard(100 trees), lawns, a pond, ornamental shrubs, a rose garden, trees, a small enclosed vegetable garden, ferns in woodland and specimen natural raised beds. Various forms of sundials. An extensive area of trees on the hillside steam and pond with paths.	
Lymore House gardens	<p>Part of the estate of Lymore House, which was demolished in 1931. Elements of the parkland and garden survive. The former garden lies to the east of the present cottages. It is a large, rectangular enclosure, mostly surrounded by red brick walls, orientated east-west. On the north and east sides these stand up to 2.5 m high; the south side is similar but tumbled in places. A fence divides the overgrown part of the garden from the garden of the cottages. The west side of the garden, to the west of the cottages, is formed by a fence and a low brick wall topped by a hedge. At the north-west corner is a section of curved brick wall topped by a wooden fence with carved finials on its posts.</p> <p>The interior is now heavily overgrown and planted with oaks. No internal features are visible but a little ornamental planting of box and yew survives, much overgrown. Outside the north wall is an overgrown box hedge and on the east side is a plantation of oaks. Near the west end of the south wall is a small building. (Cadw Parks and Gardens Register).  <a href="http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/museum.htm">http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/museum.htm</a> See walks leaflets</p>	Not really accessible. Although the estate has a series of footpaths and bridle ways running through it. There are published walks.
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
3 -5 Arthur Street	Former inn, now a museum, C16 to C17 in origin, much rebuilt in C18 to early C19. An	

	analysis of the building in 1980 by Dr C. Ryan suggests that most of the structure is Georgian, but the jettied gabled porch bay may have been brought from elsewhere. The two bays to left of the porch are roughcast, possibly timber-framed, the one to right is of Georgian brick. Long outbuilding to rear SW was at various times a malthouse and slaughterhouse. Carefully restored in later C20 as a museum for the Montgomery Civic Society. The history of the inn is obscure, mentioned as The Bell in a deed of 1729, marked as owned by the Powis estate on 1833 map and on 1839 tithe map, when occupied by Mary Weaver, widow. It was probably the post-office run by Edward Weaver in 1858-9, a temperance hotel c. 1900, later a butchers' shop of Eaton and then of the Davies family (C.P. Davies landlord of the Dragon Hotel), then Maddox, newsagents.	
Dragon Hotel	Building of C16 origin, refronted and altered in late C18 or early C19 and then clad in mock timber-framing in later C19 (before 1893). Present four-bay facade is basically late Georgian. It was the principal coaching inn, owned by the Powis estate, first recorded in 1770, and as the Green Dragon by John Byng in his tour of 1784. It was called the Dragon in an 1858-9 directory but the Green Dragon in one of 1880. The interior retains a fireplace in NE room and moulded beams in NW room of C16 date, of a quality not found elsewhere in the town, and as they are to each side of the carriageway to the rear yard, they suggest a C16 building on a remarkably large scale.	
Montgomery Primary School	Former National School of 1864-5 by Thomas Nicholson of Hereford, High Victorian Gothic style. An assembly room was built to the S in 1952, to designs of Herbert Carr, County Architect.	
The Old Gaol	Built of stone (from nearby Castle Hill) on principle advocated by 18th-century prison reformer, John Howard. Original plan cruciform with 4 two- and three-storey cell block wings radiating from octagonal Governor's House (chapel above) at centre. Dated 1832 -36. Imposing Classical entrance portico of 1866 by Thomas Penson's former pupil J.W. Poundley (who had succeeded R.K. Penson as County Surveyor in 1861). Gaol closed 1878 when prison service transferred to central government. Building was subsequently partially dismantled	

	<p>(materials re-used locally for Plas Offa); remainder now occupied as flats/houses. Howard's End Small house, a detached outbuilding to the County Gaol built 1830-2 by Thomas Penson. There is a matching house to the NW of the gaol, Oakfield Cottage, and they are said to have been male and female infirmaries, but also said to have been warders houses. The name Howard's End dates from the late C20 ownership by Louis Blom-Cooper QC, founder of the Howard League for Penal Reform.</p> <p>Gatehouse to the former County Gaol, now two cottages, 1866, by J W Poundley of Kerry. The gaol was built in 1830-2 with access from Chirbury Road, but access was later changed to be from Pool Road with a new access drive, now Gaol Road, and new gatehouse. The gatehouse is now two houses, The Gaol House to right and Oakfield Lodge to left.</p>	
Town Hall	<p>Town hall and market, originally of 1748, by William Baker of Audlem, remodelled with upper storey raised in 1828 by Thomas Penson for Lord Clive. The lower floor was the market, the arches open until c. 1900 and the upper floor used for the Quarter Sessions and meetings of the Borough Corporation. In 1828 a back addition was provided with the main entrance (part infilled for toilet) and stair to the upper floor and an additional rear room for the assize courts. The clock tower was added in 1921, and an addition at rear SW for fire-pump with retiring room over was added in the 1930s. The 1921 clock turret is a memorial to Dr N. Fairles-Humphreys of Bank House.</p>	
Ty'r Garw	<p>House, formerly the Buck Inn, earlier C19, built as a pair with Saddler's House to left. Marked on 1833 map as owned by A.D. Jones Esq, and on 1839 tithe map as The Buck, owned by the late A. D. Jones, occupied by Thomas Davies. A 'Buck Room School' is recorded as being established in 1833. There was a large brewery and maltings behind, where the first Calvinistic Methodist services were held in 1820-24. The inn closed in 1968.</p>	
Premises of	<p>Later C19 house and commercial premises. The ironmonger's business of the Brown family</p>	



R.H.Bunner	was sold in 1891 to R.H.Bunner (1872-1947) and much expanded. The business sold ironmongery and seeds, agricultural machinery, bicycles and eventually cars. The business also occupied for a time Compton House in Broad Street, and still continues. The present buildings probably date from the 1870s or 1880s, the shopfront from c. 1910. Old photographs show the brick unpainted and a lower shop front, projecting with hipped slate roof. The Brown business is listed in directories from 1835, first Samuel Brown blacksmith and grocer (1835, 1858) then William R. Brown 1880. A John Brown, blacksmith is listed in 1811, possibly at the same address. Marked on 1839 tithe map as owned by Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, occupied by Samuel Brown.	
9-11 Arthur Street	A large timber-framed building of probably C16 origin, enlarged in C17. It is suggested that the two big projecting gables may have been added and the whole raised in the C17. The original was probably a hall house, as suggested by Sir Cyril Fox. It has long been subdivided into two dwellings. The two houses appear to have been an inn in the C17, as an early C18 deed refers to a house to the S of The Bell formerly the Plume of Feathers, it was then leased to Edward Weaver, shoemaker.	
Wynnstay Arms	Former inn, c. 1800, marked on 1833 map and 1839 tithe map as owned by Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn of Wynnstay, and named as the Wynnstay Arms, landlord Thomas Rogers in 1839. Traditionally erected by the Williams Wynn family of Wynnstay for election purposes, the existing inns of the time being under Herbert control, though no direct Herbert-Wynn election contest ever took place. It was also known as the Cross Foxes from the Wynn arms.	
The White House Arthur Street	A substantial house of late C16 to early C17 origin, the south dormer, dated 1637, thought to have been added a little later. Timber-frame clad in lath and plaster circa 1865-70 when the central dormer added and when the two end dormers, previously jettied, were probably made flush with the framework below and the attractive iron Gothic windows added. A beam in the right gable is inscribed 'Hugh Benet: & Johan Benet: Anno : 1637'. Hugh Bennett was a bailiff in the C17, his father had the house from Richard Davies of Caerhowell. The house was	

	<p>owned by the Wynnstay estate in 1839. Occupied by doctors from the later C18 to 1982. Richard Baxter was probably there in the late C18, listed in directory of 1811, George Towns there in 1839 and 1858-9, Drs Henry and Robert Cockerton c.1870 (listed at Castle Terrace in 1858-9), Dr Thomas Morgan in 1880 and 1889, followed by Dr Dick Kirk and then Dr S.J. Stewart from the 1920s to 1963. Dr Stewart lived there until his death, and the practice moved to Well Street in 1982.</p>	
Pen y Grisiau Bishops Castle Street	<p>Mid C18 town house, said to have been a court house in the C19, possibly for the Borough Sessions, whereas the County Sessions were held in the Town Hall. A local phrase 'to take a man up the steps', meaning to summons him, may allude to the steps to the front door, as do the recorded names, Penygrisiau and previously Tanygrisiau. It was owned by the Powis estate, marked on 1839 tithe map as occupied by Francis Allen. Occupied in the late C19 by Thomas Davies, bailiff, who also once kept the Dragon Hotel. It became commercial premises in the early C20 with two large inserted shop windows; these were removed and windows put back in the 1980s, one found in the basement, the other copied. The street is locally known as Castle Street.</p>	
The Chequers Hotel	<p>Inn, C16 to C17 timber-frame, refronted in early C19 and altered in mid-C20. A gravestone in the churchyard is to Thomas Lloyd Davies, Checkers Inn, died 1812. The inn is on 1839 tithe map as run by Mary Weaver, in 1858-9 and 1880 directories run by Charles B. Williams, grocer, also agent for the Salop. Fire Office in 1858-9. In the 1920s run by E.T. Davies, who had a butchers shop in the premises to left. The Montgomery Cricket Club held their dinners here from the later C19.</p>	
The Institute	<p>Institute given to the town by David Davies MP, of Llandinam, in 1924. The site was given by Nicholas Fairles Humphreys and the building was designed by Ridge &amp; Haynes of Oswestry, costing about £4,000. A timber-framed wheelwright's shop was on the site previously. The building plans show that it included public baths, a library and newsroom, committee rooms,</p>	

	refreshment room, lock-up shop, billiard room, temperance bar, and caretaker's accommodation. Old photographs show the oak windows painted white. Still in use as library and meeting room.	
Bowling Green Cottage	House built up over a long period, and formerly divided into two, possibly more. The earliest part facing Church Bank is a timber-framed C16 to C17 building, refaced in brick, perhaps once two cottages. To this has been added a brick-faced range at the NE corner and a stone SE range, facing Lions Bank. Finally a shop, said to have been a confectioners, was added in the C19 projecting from the corner block. The houses are marked on the 1833 map as owned by Thomas Rogers, and on 1839 Tithe map as occupied by James Owen with a carpenter's shop, and John Weaver with a bakehouse. Until recently the house facing Church Bank was Bowling Green House and that to Lions Bank was Bowling Green Cottage, now all one house. The bowling-green on Church Bank is said to be the oldest in Wales, with accounts of 1773 for repairs and fitting-up for the Countess of Powis, and house and green are marked on the 1785 map. A list of subscribers of 1778 is headed by the Earl of Powis.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing of significance	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

Town Trail	There are information panels on a number of key buildings around the town. A leaflet is available. <a href="http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/museum.htm">http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/museum.htm</a>  <a href="http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/wales/archive/bbc-mid-wales-montgomery-town-tour-photos-2006.pdf">http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/wales/archive/bbc-mid-wales-montgomery-town-tour-photos-2006.pdf</a>	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Montgomery Library	Montgomery Library is run as an agency by Montgomery Community Council for Powys Library and Archives Service. Small branch library open for several hours daily from Monday to Saturday. Located in the Institute.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Old Bell Museum Arthur Street	<a href="http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/museum.htm">http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/museum.htm</a> An Accredited Museum managed and operated by the Civic Society. Tells the Montgomery Story and produces a series of local history publications and walks.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	The church and town hall are used for occasional events and concerts.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

War memorial	The Montgomeryshire County War Memorial commemorates those from Montgomeryshire who have been killed in all past wars. It was originally constructed to honour those having died in the First World War, but has since been rededicated. Built from Portland stone, the memorial was completed in 1923 and is just over 20 feet tall. This memorial can be reached by taking a footpath opposite the entrance to Montgomery Castle Car Park. The trail continues uphill along a dirt track, eventually leading to a level grassland where the monument can be seen in the distance. The Memorial's inscription reads "To the glorious memory of the brave men of Montgomeryshire who fell in the great war 1914-1919". The location on town hill offers spectacular views across the landscape.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Montgomery Food Trails	<a href="http://www.tastemontgomery.co.uk/news-a-events/1-news/83-taste-montgomery-marquee-at-the-welsh-food-festival#!montgomery-to-abermule/c16fh">http://www.tastemontgomery.co.uk/news-a-events/1-news/83-taste-montgomery-marquee-at-the-welsh-food-festival#!montgomery-to-abermule/c16fh</a>	
Montgomery West Trail	<a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/downloads.asp?PageId=175">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/downloads.asp?PageId=175</a>	This is a trail off the National Trail – Offa’s Path
Montgomery East Trail	<a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/downloads.asp?PageId=174">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/downloads.asp?PageId=174</a>	This is a trail off the National Trail – Offa’s Path

Montgomery Civic Society	<a href="http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/civic.htm">http://www.oldbellmuseum.org.uk/civic.htm</a> The Civic Society conducts guided walks around the town.	
Offa's Dyke National Trail	Passes close by the town	

## Newtown Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Newtown & District Male Voice Choir	Rehearsals: Sunday 7.00 pm Venue: United Reformed Church Newtown  <a href="http://www.newtownmalevoicechoir.co.uk">www.newtownmalevoicechoir.co.uk</a>	
Newtown Local History Group	Publish a magazine the “Newtonian” and have a publication called A Historical Walk through Newtown Town Centre.	
Newtown Civic Society	<a href="http://www.civictrustwales.org/toolkit/newtown1.html">http://www.civictrustwales.org/toolkit/newtown1.html</a>	
Family History Society	Powys Family History Society Montgomeryshire Group	
Montgomeryshire Genealogical Society	<a href="http://home.freeuk.net/montgensoc/">http://home.freeuk.net/montgensoc/</a>	
Mid Wales Opera	Founded in 1988, Mid Wales Opera is one of the foremost British touring opera companies. Mid Wales Opera's productions have now been performed in over eighty venues in Great Britain and Ireland.	

	<p>Full scale productions of major operas such as Turandot, Aida, Carmen and Madama Butterfly have included international soloists from Covent Garden and the English, Welsh and Scottish National Opera companies. The specially adapted touring productions of more intimate operas have proved immensely popular in an ever increasing number of venues. Currently touring Albert Herring to venues across Wales and England, including the three Powys theatres.</p>	
Local Food	<p>The Tuesday market in Newtown on the banks of the River Severn was established through royal charter by Edward 1 on 16 January 1280 and entitled Roger Mortimer, a local Marcher Lord, to hold a weekly market in “Llanfair in Cedewain” as it was then called.</p> <p>For centuries the Tuesday charter market has been held in Broad Street and High Street with a further Saturday market on High Street. In 1870 a market hall was constructed which is now a Grade 2 listed building and contains a range of small shops and table traders.</p> <p><a href="http://www.newtown.org.uk/news/view/newtown-festival-inspires-local-producers">http://www.newtown.org.uk/news/view/newtown-festival-inspires-local-producers</a> Newtown Food Fayre</p> <p>In addition there are local butchers in the town some selling local meats</p> <p>Feast of Food, Caersws: The Feast of Food delicatessen locally produced food.</p> <p>Neuadd Fach Baconry opened 8 years ago in a purpose built unit on the farm. They use their own home reared quality lean pigs.</p>	<p>We have included this as for some members of the working party and also interviewees felt that food represented place and was part of local culture. This is not an exhaustive list of local suppliers, just a flavour!!</p>
Vineyards	<p>Just outside Newtown are two vineyards Penarth and Kerry Vale</p> <p><a href="http://www.penarthvineyard.co.uk/index.html">http://www.penarthvineyard.co.uk/index.html</a></p>	



	<a href="http://www.kerryvalevineyard.co.uk/">http://www.kerryvalevineyard.co.uk/</a>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Caersws Roman Fort	Earthwork cut in two by the A470 On private land	Easily visible from the pavement in the centre of the village. Recently installed interpretation panels
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Newtown Motte	The motte can be seen in the public park near to the council offices and a length of embankment can just be traced. Newtown Hall motte is much mutilated, half the mound having been removed and the bailey (which it is claimed ran almost to the river) landscaped almost completely beyond recognition. It remains to be confirmed that this was a remarkably late example of an earthwork fortification type long superseded elsewhere which was designed to protect the new borough at the end of the 13th century. An attempt was made to refortify it by the Parliamentarians in 1642. Appears to be on PCC land	Associated with the creation of the early town. On the town trail.
Gro Tump	Gro Tump the motte to the east of Newtown, is in a stronger natural location and in a considerably better state of preservation than Newtown Motte. It is likely that it was built early during the Anglo-Norman expansion into Wales, perhaps in the late 11th century.	

Dolforwyn Castle	Medieval stone castle, opened to the public and well sign posted! <a href="http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/dolforwyncastle/?lang=en">http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/dolforwyncastle/?lang=en</a>	Interactive map of all Cadw monuments open to the public on their web site. The castle is close to another Cadw monument Montgomery Castle.
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Marys Church, Newtown	The ruins of the old parish church for Newtown stand preserved by the River Severn today. This is the church which led to the original name for the market town Llanfair yn Nghedewain. The nave and south aisle of roughly equal size each with a gabled roof. The strong tower is probably 13th century with other sections of the walls dating from the century after. Regular flooding in the early nineteenth century combined with the increase in population in the town led to demand for a new church. The brick built St David's church, designed by Thomas Penson was erected away from the river in the 1840s. Includes the tomb of Robert Owen.	Robert Owen connection On the town trail
St Davids Church, Newtown	The site for the new church on what was to become the New Road, was given by Mr. David Pugh of Llanerchuddol, Welshpool, M.P. for Montgomery Boroughs for many years and a prominent landowner. The foundation stone was laid on 27th October, 1843. The architect was Thomas Penson (1790-1859) who was County Surveyor of Montgomeryshire from 1818 and of Denbighshire from 1819 in succession to his father also Thomas Penson (1760- 1824). Penson chose the buff Ruabon bricks to build the church which were manufactured at the	The church is closed to the public, but the graveyard is open. On the town trail

	<p>Trefynant works of J. C. Edwards. The style is Victorian Gothic.</p> <p>The building, which cost about £4,600, consisted of a nave and aisles, a small apse at the East end, and a Western Tower, with entrance on the North side. Galleries ran around the three sides, the Western one occupied by the organ.</p>	
Baptish Chapel, Newtown	<p>Zion Baptist Tabernacle of 1881 was built by George Morgan of Carmarthen. The memorial stones were laid on 17th August 1881. It is an imposing three storey building with a basement. The classical front in brick and freestone has a shaped gable above a huge Corinthian facade. In front is a portico and pediment. The interior is very lavish with a raked gallery on iron columns and a fine ironwork front. The basement was the schoolroom. It was designed to accommodate 1,334 people.</p>	<p>Morgan was a chapel builder and well known Welsh architect. On the town trail</p> <p>“One of Wales’ finest Chapels”</p>
Bethal Welsh Calvinistic Chapel, Newtown	<p>1875-6. The foundation stone of 'Bethel' was laid by David Davies of Llandinam. The stone front and brick rear are in a Decorated style. There is raked seating inside. Richard Owens of Liverpool the architect.</p>	<p>David Davies Connection Sold off – flats? On the town trail</p>
United Reform Church, Newtown	<p>Formerly the English Congregational Church and built in 1876.</p>	<p>On the town trail</p>
St. Llanllwchaiarn Church Llanllwchaiarn	<p>The present building of red brick was erected in 1815 on the site of the old one. In 1864 there was a major renovation. A chancel was added with an organ chamber and vestry incorporated on the south side. Five years later the old Regency style windows were gothicized. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the church is the stained glass, some being the work of Morris and Co., others by O'Connor and C. A. Gibbs. A sundial is set high on the south wall of the Tower.</p>	<p>About a mile outside of Newtown</p>

	Architect, R. J. Withers (1823-94).	
All Saints Church Newtown	In contrast to the parish church, the daughter church, dedicated on All Saints Day, November 1st, stands in the populous built- up heart of the parish known as Penygloddfa. Opened in 1890 following consecration by Bishop A. G. Edwards. The church comprises a chancel, nave and south aisle, a porch of oak timber and at the south east angle of chancel stands a square tower, above this an octagonal second storey surmounted by a spire rising to 75 feet. The walls are of Llanymynech stone with Grinshill dressing and a slated roof of green Bangor slates. The design was by Sir Aston Webb, the eminent Victorian architect who was responsible for many private and public commissions which included Birmingham Law Courts, the Victoria and Albert Museum, Admiralty Arch.	On the trail but not mentioned
English Presbyterian Church	Built in 1878-79 as a replacement for an earlier church. Architect was Richard Owens	On the town trail but not mentioned in the leaflet.
Quakers meeting House	Cwrt Plas y Dre was a small hall house of fifteenth- century origin. In 1885 it was purchased by Pryce Jones and part of the house - the hall and gallery together with the outside staircase - was moved the grounds of Dolerw, Newtown. Much of the original timber was replaced when re-erection took place, and most of the panelling is believed to be the work of Newtown craftsmen. During the Second World War the building was occupied by the Armed Forces and subsequently fell into disrepair. In more recent times the building has been used as a Quaker Meeting House.	Severn Way passes it
<b>Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

<p>Newtown Conservation Area</p>	<p>Newtown, the largest urban centre in Montgomeryshire. It lies in the Severn Valley where the A489 meets the A483 trunk road. With its designation as a 'new town' in the 1960s, the rapid expansion of housing and industrial estates associated with the growing population has had, whether directly or indirectly, an inevitable detrimental effect on Newtown's historic heritage. However the majority of the historic town and Pengloddfa, the suburb on the north bank of the river are included in a large Conservation Area. The Built Heritage Team of Powys County Council are discussing with HLF the possibility of designating the town for a Townscape Heritage Project – formerly a THI</p> <p>In 1280, Roger Mortimer, one of the great lords in 13th century Wales, was granted the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair on his newly acquired manor within Cedewain. It seems likely that the borough was established during the next ten years: by 1291 St Mary's had become independent of the more ancient church at Llanllwchaiarn. However, no charter is known and there are no documented references to the town until the second quarter of the 14th century.</p> <p>It was only in the early 19th century that Newtown really expanded as it developed into the centre of the flannel manufacturing industry in mid-Wales, with at least fifty factories established, having a considerable impact on the spread of settlement in Penygloddfa to the north of the river. Fulling mills, bleaching grounds, a foundry, tanneries and potteries all followed and in 1819 the Montgomeryshire Canal was extended to Newtown.</p> <p>The rectilinear layout of the town is typical of medieval planned settlements. Broad Street was the main axis with a wooden bridge (replaced in stone in 1827) across the Severn at the northern end, and a series of lanes running off at right angles. A court-house lay in the middle of Broad Street, opposite Turner's Lane, and was replaced by a brick town hall around 1570 which was itself demolished in 1852.</p> <p>That there are so few buildings that pre-date the 18th century is testament to the post-medieval development of Newtown. Those that do survive all appear to be 17th century and are Grade II listed: the formerly timber-farmed Black Boy Hotel Bank Place and the Bank Antiques both in Gas Street, The Buck in High Street the Silver Birch Restaurant in Parker's Lane and the much altered No.8 Severn Square and Transport House in the same square which is described by as the one pre-industrial pocket in the town. In addition to these buildings, there a large number of impressive 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings.</p>	
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Bettws Cedewain Conservation Area	Bettws Cedewain lies on the B4389 about 5km north-east of Newtown. The church is the focus of the settlement. The historic centre of Bettws, the conservation area, is well-defined, but modern estates are expanding on its periphery to the south and west. The shape of the churchyard, the dedication of the church and its position, suggests that it was an early medieval foundation. The name Bettws is first documented in 1254, with variants such as Bettus in 1365/6. Betws Kydewain appears in the years between 1534 and 1580. St Bueno's church has a 19th century nave and chancel as a single chamber, appended to a west tower that is almost certainly early 16th century in date. There is a fine brass of 1531, the only pre-Reformation example of its kind in Powys, commemorating the vicar Sir John ap Meredyth who built the tower. There is an early church chest and two bells both dated 1630. The only other listed building is the Regency vicarage which was originally a timber-framed structure of the 17th or 18th century, but was burnt down and rebuilt in the 1760s and partially rebuilt again in the early 19th century.	
Kerry Conservation Area	Kerry lies on the A489 linking Newtown in Powys with Craven Arms in Shropshire and is some 5km to the east of Newtown. A motte-and-bailey castle sits on an isolated hillock south of the church. This was the site of the mother church for the district in the pre-Conquest era. It was reputedly founded by Cadwgan in the 8th century. It was later recorded for posterity when it was re-dedicated in 1176 by archdeacon Giraldus Cambrensis. The earliest reference appears in the late 12th century as Keri, the name of the local commote (district). The lord of the manor, in the Bishop of St Davids, was granted the right to hold a fair in 1290. Elements of St Michael's church survive from the Norman church and from the 14th century the tower and the chancel arcade. The rest was rebuilt in 1882-3. The church apart, there are no listed buildings of any age in the village. Two Grade II Regency houses, Dolforgan Hall and The Moat both lie outside the conservation area. The village has a local history group	
Llandinam	The village of Llandinam lies beside the River Severn and the A470 trunk road, 9km to the	

<p>Conservation Area</p>	<p>south-west of Newtown. The church occupies a commanding position. The origins of the settlement go back to the early medieval era when the foundation of a mother church established it as one of the more important religious sites in the region (965). Its dependent chapelries included Llanidloes and Llanwnog and it had an abbot overseeing a religious community until the 13th century. The earliest reference to Llandinam comes in about 1207. Some form of secular community must have existed here in the Middle Ages. The church of St Llonio has a western tower attributed to the 13th century, but much of the body of the building was rebuilt in 1864/65. Virtually nothing earlier than the 17th century remains inside though other than a Perpendicular font and two old tomb recesses in the sanctuary which should be medieval. Otherwise there are 17th century carved choir stalls which are believed to contain some medieval pew ends, and a wooden reredos that was brought from Trefeglwys church. There are a few listed structures in the conservation area including the village hall, the statue of David Davies and Llandinam Bridge.</p> <p>Constructed in 1846 to the design of Thomas Penson, the county surveyor of Montgomeryshire and cast by the Hawarden Ironworks to replace an earlier bridge. This is one of the first iron bridges in the County and is constructed on the Telford principle. This type of construction is similar to that used by Telford at Craigellachie and at Tewkesbury, on the bridges cast by William Hazeldine of Shrewsbury at the Plas Kinaston foundry. After Hazeldine's death in c.1840 some of the castings and patterns were sold to the Hawarden Iron Works. Given the fact that Telford was County Surveyor for Shropshire, his pioneering work on bridges would have been well known to Penson and as the Llandinam Bridge was actually cast at Hawarden, Telford's original castings may well have been re-used. It is also the first of a fine series of iron bridges spanning the River Severn. This bridge is of further historical interest in that the construction of the foundations and approaches was the first public contract for the famous industrialist, David Davies, who was born in Llandinam.</p>	
<p>Llanwnog Conservation Area</p>	<p>The small settlement of Llanwnog is situated on the B4568, 9km west-north-west of Newtown. Until recently most of the dwellings in Llanwnog clustered around the church, but new housing is now extending the village up the hill north-eastwards. The conservation area</p>	

	<p>includes the church and original settlement. In its early years the church was a daughter church of the clas foundation at Llandinam. Llanwnog is first recorded as Linwinnauch in 1195-6, as Llanwennauch in c.1216 and Llanwynnoge in 1545. The name refers to the church of St Gwnnog, a dedication also found at Aberhafesp, little more than 5km to the east. Llanwnog became the centre of an ecclesiastical parish that included Caersws, probably after the Norman Conquest but possibly before, yet nothing is known of its early history or its subsequent development. St Gwnnog's church is a single-chambered building which was heavily restored in 1863 but contains medieval stonework and dressings arguably of reused Roman sandstone (from Caersws) in its walls. Surviving medieval details include the Perpendicular east window, stained glass of c.1500 that includes an image of St Gwynnog, a font bowl and a screen and roof loft of about the same date which is claimed to be the best surviving example in Montgomeryshire. Gwyneira a lobby-entry house on the west side of the churchyard has the date 1664 below a first floor window and is grade II listed.</p>	
Saw Mill Conservation Area	<p>The historic nature of this small conservation area near Kerry appears to be based around the historic corn and timber mills and associated ponds, reservoirs, weirs etc and the nearby estate cottages / houses most of which would appear from their names (Malthouse and Malthouse Cottage, Old Coalhouse, Old Wagoner Cottage, Mill House) to have associations with the historic industrial use of this area and the estate to which they belonged. Sawmills also includes a range of estate workers' cottages built by the Naylor family in the 1880's as part of the development at Sawmills, Glanmiheli and Pentre, in association with the timber processing industry established here by Christopher Naylor. These mills were served by a 2ft (0.6m) gauge tramway laid out by Thomas Easthope in 1887 between the forests, the mill and the Kerry rail terminus at Glanmule. The timber industry, which included extensive plantations in the Kerry hills, continued to the Great War and after, and its railway, which also served the Wenlock shale stone quarry at Cwm, was rebuilt and extended by an incline by German submariners, living in thatched circular huts, in 1917 to 1ft 11½ (0.597m) gauge.</p>	
Tregynon	<p>Tregynon is situated in the hills to the west of the Severn valley. It lies beside a through route,</p>	



Conservation Area	<p>the B4389, some 8km south of Llanfair Caereinion. The early village appears to have spread eastwards from the church. The large estate of Gregynog with a history stretching well back into the Middle Ages lies immediately to the south of the village. It is first recorded as Trefkenon in 1254 and the modern form, Tregynon, is documented in 1583. On the basis of the dedication and perhaps the shape of the churchyard, an early medieval origin may be postulated, but there is nothing to substantiate this assertion. The later, medieval history of Tregynon is equally obscure, though it formed part of the Knights Hospitallers' Halston estate and the church had been acquired by this military monastic order.</p> <p>The village as shown on 19th century maps comprised the church, Church House Farm and a few cottages strung out along the lane to the east of the churchyard. This is the extent of the conservation area. Dwellings did not extend as far as the present crossroads. St Cynon's church is a single-chamber building with a bell turret at the west end. It was largely rebuilt in 1787 with further work in 1892, but the medieval roof was retained and could date to the 15th century while the bell turret may retain some 17th century timbers.</p> <p>The Cottage beside the churchyard is an early 18th century, half-timbered building with a Grade II listing. This is the only building in the village core, with the exception of the church, that is known to be earlier than 1750.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Gŵyl Gregynog Festival	<p>Gregynog Festival is the oldest extant classical music festival in Wales. The Festival features performances by the world's leading musicians in intimate historic locations.</p> <p>2013 also marks the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Festival by Gwendoline and Margaret Davies and the centenary of the poet R. S. Thomas who was Rector of Manafon, three miles from Gregynog, between 1942 and 1954. 20<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup> June.</p>	<p>D. Davies connection and events in other venues in the area, Manafon, Montgomery and Kerry Churches. Also Plas Dinam</p>

Montgomery County Music Festival	<a href="http://www.montfest.org.uk/choir.html">http://www.montfest.org.uk/choir.html</a> The Montgomery County Music Festival Choir currently has around 80-85 members, and consists of three affiliated choirs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Llanidloes Choral Society</li> <li>• Llandinam and Caersws with Newtown Choral Society</li> <li>• Welshpool Choral Society</li> </ul> supplemented by individual singers from Machynlleth and surrounding areas. The choirs rehearse separately in Llanidloes and Welshpool, with some rehearsals in Newtown. "Mass" (combined) rehearsals with Patrick Larley are held on various Saturdays in January-May at Newtown Wesley Methodist Church:	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Oriel Davies Gallery	The Gallery commemorates Margaret and Gwendoline Davies. It originates and presents around ten exhibitions a year, across three gallery spaces. These range from major exhibitions selected from national collections, through to new work by established artists, and to more experimental work by emerging artists. Essentially a contemporary art and craft gallery.	Includes a retail outlet On the town trail D. Davies
Newtown Library Gallery	Gallery in the foyer of a modern library building. Can be hired by community groups.	On the town trail
Theatr Hafren	The theatre is part of Coleg Powys and includes a gallery dedicated to exhibitions of contemporary art.	
Mid Wales Arts Centre Maes Mawr	The Mid Wales Arts Centre features a large Gallery, and a Sculpture Park. As well as exhibitions and workshops MWAC can also host your meetings and events in a gallery setting. Courses are run by professional artists.	

<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Gregynog	Gregynog Hall is surrounded by 750 acres of grounds containing many different landscapes including Grade 1 listed formal gardens. The Gardener's Chronicle of 1912 described these as 'highly artistic and in complete harmony with the natural surroundings' CADW added 'one of the most important parks and gardens in Powys, dating from at least 1500s. <a href="http://www.wales.ac.uk/en/UniversityConferenceCentre/">http://www.wales.ac.uk/en/UniversityConferenceCentre/</a>	Heritage location & garden
Cwm-Weeg Dolfor Newtown  SY164AT Telephone 01686 628992	Cwm-Weeg with 2 1/2 acre formal garden set within 20 acres of wild flower meadows and bluebell woodland with stream is now open for visitors from spring to autumn.  Centred around a 15th Century farm house(open by request), the garden has many surprises including fountains and statuary, grottos, moss garden with artificial rock face and tree sculptures. All these features, together with lawns and extensive herbaceous borders translate older garden vocabulary into an innovative 21st Century concept.	Heritage location & garden
Min y Ffordd Adfa Newtown Powys SY16 3DB Telephone 01938 810563	A mature garden of a quarter of an acre with shrubs and herbaceous borders. Lawned area with seating, a raised fish pool and a wild area.	Not really a Heritage location or heritage garden
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Flannel Exchange	Grand building at the southern end of the Long Bridge between 1830 and 1832 by public subscription. Like the adjacent bridge it was designed by county surveyor <u>Thomas Penson</u> ,	Now the Regent Cinema

	<p>who also designed the parish church of St. David's in the town. The Exchange was where the flannel produced in the area was sold to dealers' who would export the flannel to other markets using the canal and later the railway. It was a two story building with Doric pilasters and a basement. It also served as the Assembly Rooms and the home of the Great Sessions.</p>	On the town trail
Royal Welsh Warehouse	<p>The Flannel industry in the Severn valley grew throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries gradually changing from a domestic to a mechanised industry exploiting the better transport opportunities the canal offered. The opening of railway lines in 1859 and 1863 opened the local industry to markets even further away. Unfortunately the new railway network also opened up markets to larger more industrial manufacturing areas like Leeds and competition hit the Montgomeryshire manufacturers. One way to adapt to the competitive market was found by <b>Pryce Jones</b> of Llanllwchaiarn who established his own small drapery business just off Broad Street in Newtown. His innovation was to use mail order as a way of reaching new markets. He started in a small way by sending out patterns and stock lists to the local gentry, and by arranging for local woollen manufacturers and merchants to supply goods to meet the orders he obtained. By the 1870s his business was expanding and new premises were needed. He bought a site next to the railway station and there had built the Royal Welsh Warehouse which opened in October 1879. Within a year the new warehouse had around 100,000 customers and supplied many of the royal houses of Europe (a fact he made much of in his advertising).</p> <p>Even the huge new Royal Welsh Warehouse in the town was not large enough by 1895, so another huge building was built just opposite for use as a factory. This was later known as Agriculture House, and the two buildings were connected by a high level bridge for many years.</p> <p>In 1901 a post office was added to the Royal Welsh Warehouse to cope with the huge number of parcel deliveries sent all over the world from Newtown. The company continued to do well until the Great War of 1914-18, but suffered from the depressed world trade of the 1920s and 1930s. The business was taken over by a Liverpool firm in 1938.</p>	<p>Potential for a wool/cloth trail across the county including contemporary weavers</p> <p>On the town trail</p>
The Bank,	A row of restored half timber cottages	On the town trail

Newtown		
Barclays Bank Building	Built in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee by Sarah Brisco. The clock tower houses the town clock and was known as Sarah!	On the town trail and Seven Way
Town Council Offices	Built in the Arts and Craft Style. Once the Free Library. Built with a grant from the Cooperative Society in memory of Robert Owen. Now houses the Robert Owen Museum	On the town trail Robert Owen connection
Newtown Pubs & hotels	The town has an interesting group of historic pubs some of which are listed buildings. The town trail goes past them and includes snippets of their histories. Some of the pubs have music. <a href="http://www.newtown.org.uk/trails.htm">http://www.newtown.org.uk/trails.htm</a>	On the town trail
Llandinam Village Hall	The first village hall was built in 1896 at the expense of Edward Davies of Plas Dinam. Edward was the son of David Davies, Llandinam, and the father of David Davies, later Lord Davies. The hall was built on Watercourse Field and was used extensively until it was demolished in 1911 to make way for the new hall, the present structure opened in 1912. It was built in the Arts and Craft style and is a Grade II listed building. Internally it is in reasonable condition and retains much of its original fixture and fittings.	Currently being repaired and restored with an HLF grant.
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
None found	Historic house or homes in the area are occasionally opened to the public for special events. Plas Dinam this year as part of the Gregynog Festival for example. Nearest is Powys Castle just outside Welshpool. Plas Dinam is now available as a holiday property. <a href="http://www.plasdinamcountryhouse.co.uk/about/">http://www.plasdinamcountryhouse.co.uk/about/</a>	

Gregynog Hall	History of the Hall Tours GENERAL TOURS 5 May, 2 June, 7 July, 25 August, 6 October You can enjoy a Sunday afternoon in the company of the resident librarian, Mary Oldham, who has an extensive knowledge of the Hall and its history.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Montgomery Canal	<p>The Montgomeryshire Canal was built as far as Garthmyl in 1794-7. The Western Branch to Newtown opened, at the instigation of William Pugh of Brynlywarch, in 1819. The coming of the canal opened the town to the wider world. This helped stimulate the rapid expansion of the flannel weaving industry that came to characterise early 19th century Newtown, enabling it to function as an industrial centre rather than a remote market town. For many years the canal was busy with boats bringing limestone and coal into the area, and taking timber and flannel out. Passengers too! From 1835 it was possible to travel to London by canal boat.</p> <p>The canal and basin terminus are filled in at Newtown and back eastwards towards Welshpool. The Welshpool section is still in use. <a href="http://www.montgomerycanal.me.uk/gwn09.html">http://www.montgomerycanal.me.uk/gwn09.html</a> This site shows details of the canal structure, surviving industrial monuments associated with it and various warehouses. Provides an interesting walk from the town.</p>	<p>Part of the Seven Way Walk and National Cycle Route 81</p> <p>No interpretation</p> <p>Re-open the canal?</p>
The Longbridge	This replaced the old wooden bridge in 1826, which led to the development of the weaving quarter in Penygloddfa. The houses over the bridge are typical weaver's tall houses with workshops on the upper floor. One is now a museum.	<p>On the town trail</p> <p>Potential for a wool/cloth trail</p>
<b>Interpretation</b>		

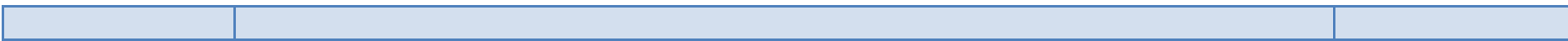
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Information points	There are 3 or 4 information points around the town. Essentially the map commissioned for the town trail is on each panel which is fixed between two cast steel uprights. The map identifies places of interest and shows the trails but there is no interpretation.	
Seven Way Information panel	Large panel in timber frame by the suspension bridge in the main car park. Provides information and interpretation.	
Llandinam village car park	Interpretative panel providing some local history	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Newtown Library	The library is relatively new and has an exhibition and activities programme. Cultural venue with a strong local studies collection.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Newport Textile Museum Commercial St, Newtown, Powys SY16 Phone:01686 622024	The museum is housed in an early 19th century weaving shop. The exhibition looks at the process from wool to yarn, it tells the history of the woollen industry in Newtown, the consequences for the town and its people and it includes other related industries such as tanning and clog-making.	Another link to wool, flannel, textiles
Robert Owen	Robert Owen was one of the most influential thinkers and social reformers of his time. The	R. Owen link

Museum The Cross, Broad St, Newtown, Powys SY16 2BB Phone:01686 622510	Robert Owen Museum in Newtown, Montgomeryshire houses a collection of objects, pictures and written material relating to the life of Robert Owen. The Museum tells Owen's story and is in the centre of Newtown just a few feet from where Owen was born. Owen is remembered across the town with a monument and plaques he was associated with. The museum has published a trail – a walk around Owen's Newtown.	
W H Smiths Museum	The shops of W H Smith & Son, selling newspapers, stationery and books, could be seen on most high streets of England and Wales during the twentieth century. The growth of the company was due principally to William Henry Smith (1825-91), grandson of the founder of a London news vending business, who became a partner in 1846, and prospered from the growth of the railway system by wholesaling newspapers distributed by train, and by establishing bookstalls on station platforms. In the twentieth century shops of a distinctive style were opened in most English and Welsh towns. The company museum, the shop in Newtown, opened in an early nineteenth century building in 1927, has been restored to resemble its original condition with a tiled fascia, bow windows and interior fittings of oak bearing the shields of sixteen universities. A display indicates the character of the lending libraries that flourished in many of Smith's shops until 1961. The Newtown branch was too small to have stained glass, but some panels from the store at Worcester are displayed, together with a handcart of the kind used by Smith's employees to collect newspapers from railway stations.	Possible that this has now closed
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Gregynog Hall	Used for lectures and music events in addition to the Festival	
Northside Community	Used for Arts & Crafts classes and workshops	



Centre Canal Road, Newtown Powys SY16 2HX		
Theatre Hafren HAFREN Llanidloes Road, Newtown, Powys SY16 4HU Tel: 01686 614555	Basin on the campus of Coleg Powys, Theatre Hafren is a mid scale receiving theatre that opened in 1982. The facility is shared between the theatre and college. It is the home of Mid Wales Opera. Recently had a major capital investment. Also gallery and exhibition facility.  Theatre Brycheiniog, Theatre Hafren, The Wyeside and the Memorial hall in Ystradgynlais are members of the Mid-Wales Circuit, a network for arts development and programming.	
Powys Theatre Canal Rd, Newtown SY16 2JN Phone:01686 626179	Powys Theatre is the home of Newtown Amateur Dramatic Society. Old school seating 100 people.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Robert Owen Statue, Newtown	Unveiled in 1956 in a small public garden. There is also a commemorative relief on a nearby wall	Part of a potential Robert Owen trail  On the Newtown trail
David Davies	Born to a poor farming family in 1818 in the Montgomeryshire village of Llandinam, which is	David Davies

Llandinam	between Newtown and Llanidloes, David Davies became a wealthy industrialist. His Ocean Coal Company at one point employed 5000 men, and his business interests also included railways and the building of the docks at Barry, south Wales. This statue of David Davies stands by the main road at the northern end of Llandinam, next to the bridge across the river which led to his home, Broneirion, which is now a conference centre	potential trail
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Newtown Town Trail	There is a large full colour trail leaflet available at the Customer Service Point in the town. The trail, leaflet, panels have been developed by the town council. Good web site with the trail broken into three trails; pubs, public buildings and places of worship. <a href="http://www.newtown.org.uk/trails2.htm">http://www.newtown.org.uk/trails2.htm</a> The trail not now accessible!	limited interpretation or building plaques on the ground
The Severn Way	The Long Distance Walkers Association gives the Severn Way's length as both 360.3 km (223.9 mi) and 338 km (210 mi) The route follows the River Severn from its source at Plynlimon, Wales to the mouth of the Severn at Bristol, England. It follows the canal from Newtown and eventually links with the Gloucester Way, Wye Valley Walk and Worcestershire Way.	
Robert Owen Trail	Leaflet available from the museum locations related to Owen	
Town walk	A publication from the local history group with a trail on the back linking the buildings	



## Presteigne Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Presteigne Town	<a href="http://www.presteigne.org.uk/Acknowledgements">http://www.presteigne.org.uk/Acknowledgements</a> Presteigne Town website Very informative web site with lists of community organisations	
Mid Border Arts	<a href="http://www.midborderarts.org.uk/">http://www.midborderarts.org.uk/</a> Mid Border Arts (MBA) is an organisation with charitable status which promotes a wide range of arts activities at the Assembly Rooms in Presteigne, and in the surrounding area. An exciting programme of events runs throughout the year including performances by many well known, international artists and musicians as well as local professionals. The programme covers classical, folk and world music, theatre and puppet shows, lectures and literary talks, art exhibitions and films. There is also a varied selection of regular arts activities with a community orchestra and youth ensemble, voice and dance workshops, quilters and writers circles.	
Local Food	Presteigne Farmers Market  The monthly local produce market takes place at the town's Memorial Hall on the 1st Saturday of the month (9am-1pm). The market in the last year has relocated from the Radnorshire Arms Car park to the Memorial Hall due to growing demands from local producers and craft makers for space at the market. "We've grown a lot" says Richard Pitt, one of the market organiser. The market itself has been running since 2006 and grown from a couple of stalls at the pub's car park to a 17 strong stalls at the Memorial Hall. The market is a varied mix of craft as well as local produce stalls, with artisan apple juice, free range chicken produce, preserves, bakery, smokery produce, cheeses and olives. "One of the good things about our market is the mix we have of produce – day to day produce but outstanding quality. We are very lucky in the area we live in, that we have so many fantastic producers within a short distance to the town – it means we have a market that offers everything anyone would need for the week as well as specialist produce for those special treats. As we are a border town we have producers from	

	Powys as well as those from Hereford – it’s a good mix for our customers."	
Presteigne Artscene	A partnership group set up as part of the council’s recent Arts Marketing Project – <a href="https://www.facebook.com/PresteigneArtscene?fref=ts">https://www.facebook.com/PresteigneArtscene?fref=ts</a>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa’s Dyke	The dyke and footpath are close to the town.	
Walton Basin	The Walton basin is a natural amphitheatre surrounded by hills on the borderland of England and Wales, between the towns of New Radnor, Powys, and Kington, Herefordshire. To the casual eye there is little, apart from the stunning scenery, that is remarkable about the landscape. However, the discoveries made here in recent decades have brought to light a story of human history spanning many millennia that is virtually unparalleled in such a relatively small area. The sites that we now know of include a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, cursuses, palisaded enclosures and ring-ditches, Bronze Age burial mounds, a stone circle and standing stones, Iron Age hillforts and camps, Roman marching camps, fort, civil settlement and roads, early medieval church settlements, a stretch of Offa’s Dyke, medieval mottes and the medieval town and stone castle at New Radnor. Many of the sites lie hidden in the ground, which means that much of the history of the Walton basin has had to be pieced together from glimpses of evidence gleaned from fieldwalking, aerial survey, geophysical survey, ground survey and trial excavation.  <a href="http://www.cpat.org.uk/news/news.htm#waltbook">http://www.cpat.org.uk/news/news.htm#waltbook</a>	Potential project

<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Presteigne Castle	Warden Castle is a ringwork with a possible bailey, which was destroyed by Llewelyn in 1262 and further mutilated by landscaping perhaps in the last century. It crowns the spur just to the west of the town.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Andrews Church	St Andrew's Church (Grade II* listing) is considered to be architecturally the finest in Radnorshire. It has an early 14th-century nave, with choir, south aisle, Lady Chapel and chancel enlarged or rebuilt in the mid-15th century. Traces of 10th/11th-century Saxon stonework survive in the north aisle and there are Norman features elsewhere. There is a possible Romanesque relief of St Andrew, a 16th-century tapestry, some 15th-century glass, a font from the previous century, and several monuments, the earliest of which is a coffin lid of c.1240.	
RC Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Therese	Attached to Greenfield House. The church was designed in 1954 by Francis Pollen who went on to design notable buildings at Worth Abbey and Downside Abbey. The church is in a very simple Mediterranean style since it was designed to be physically built by the nuns of the adjacent Carmelite convent (now a private house). It is built of rendered blockwork on a stone plinth with some stone details. The deeply-set doorway and battered walls give an illusion of strength, but the building has standard cavity walls. The building served both as Nun's chapel and as a parish church. The Nuns left in 1988. The refined design and careful use of simple materials recall Lutyens who was a great influence on Pollen at this early stage in his career, and had built and remodelled homes for Pollen's family. Pollen later said "I believe that churches must feel as if they had just happened as a result of divine	

	laws of geometry, mechanics and proportion; timeless laws" Inside the church, there are two inscriptions designed by the artist David Jones (1895-1974). Jones, a catholic convert, was a personal friend of the Pollen family, and came to specialise in inscriptions in the Welsh Language. At one end is a "chi rho", and at the other words from the Mass in Welsh and Latin designed in 1956, but only painted in 1988. Two small stained glass windows of the rising and setting sun are by Paul Quail. The relief of the Assumption of the Virgin is by Jane Quail, carved in 1988.	
Scottleton St Chapel (Methodist)	Listed Dated 1867 (parchment scroll over doorway) and 1888 (hall). Built as Methodist Chapel (1867 inscription), later used as Primitive Methodist Church	
Baptists Chapel	Presteigne Baptist Church. Services held in a small chapel	
<b>Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Presteigne Conservation Area	This is a very large conservation area which includes most of the historic town. Presteigne occupies the south bank of the River Lugg which at this spot is the boundary between England and Wales. The earliest form of the name is 'Presthemed(e)' in 1278, and may mean 'priests' mead' or 'border-mead'. An alternative interpretation is 'a household of priests'. Leland in the mid-16th century gave a Welsh alternative as 'Llanandre', and its modern equivalent, Llanandras. It developed into a town in the middle of the 13th century, though there is some evidence of a small community here in the second quarter of the 12th century for a vill is mentioned in the Herefordshire Domesday of 1128-1129. It has been suggested that an earlier settlement, perhaps even Saxon, may have developed closer to the river in the vicinity of the church. Given that this is the only church in Radnorshire with indisputable Saxon architectural remains, this seems plausible. A grant of a weekly market and annual fair was obtained by	

William fitz Warin in 1225, and by the end of the 13th century there were more than 70 taxpayers.

The castle lay on the west side of the town. It was captured by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1262. Presteigne declined during the 15th century and was little more than a village. Later it recovered and the market was revived. It gained a charter in 1482. By the end of the 15th century it was effectively the chief town in the region. It was an assize town from the 16th century until the present century. The Elizabethan era witnessed the emergence of woollen manufacture here. A grammar school - John Beddoes School - was founded by a cloth-merchant in 1565. The town grew throughout the 17th century and the woollen industry expanded. Despite a major fire in 1682 which destroyed over 70 houses and the school, it continued to expand up until the mid-19th century, but with the decline in the woollen industry the population went into a gradual decline.

St Andrew's Church (Grade II\* listing) is considered to be architecturally the finest in Radnorshire. The regular layout of streets to the south-west of the Church - Broad Street, High Street and St David's Street - represents a 13th-century rectilinear layout. Broad Street may have been the site for the medieval market.

The period from c.1590 to c.1680 marks the high point in timber-framed building work in the town though there is some structural evidence of earlier work. There is a tremendous wealth of buildings surviving from the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Radnorshire Arms Hotel is a timber-framed building, with a date of 1616 on its porch. It was a private house until it opened as an inn in 1792. There are many other pre-18th-century buildings in the town. No 42 High Street is classed as a late medieval T-plan house with later additions; the Corner Shop in High Street as 16th-century; and Nos 4 to 7 Scottleton Street are possibly of 15th or 16th-century origin. Originating in the late 16th/early 17th century are several houses in Broad Street: No 9, with its 18th-century rear extension, and the adjoining White House No 13, No 14, Well Cottage, the Old Rectory and Ford View in Hereford Street, No 44 and 45 and Harford House in High Street, No 47 and The Manor House in St David's Street. 17th-century houses in Broad Street include Nos 11 and 12 Broad Street (PAR 30256) and perhaps the Tan House, Ivy House, No 1 Church View, Nos 1-3 Oak Villas and Hafod. 17th-century buildings elsewhere in town include Nos 1 & 2 Harper's Lane, the Farmers Arms, Nos 2-4), Nos 46 and 47 and Millfield all in Hereford



	<p>Street; Nos 2 and 3, No 5 which includes some 16th-century timber work, Nos 6, 7, 8 and 9 the last of these included a highly decorated re-used 16th-century truss and a wall painting no earlier than the late 18th century; Nos 12 and 13 No 32 No 38, The Castle Nos 43 to 46), London Cottage all in High Street. The Old Mill in Mill Lane is classed as 17th-century, as is St David's House in St David's Street; perhaps Bell House and Nos 1-4 in Scottleton Street; and Green End House in Slough Road.</p> <p>All of these buildings are Grade II listing except for the Old Rectory and the Manor House which are sufficiently important to warrant Grade II*.</p>	
<p>New Radnor Conservation Area</p>	<p>New Radnor is about 20km north-east of Builth Wells and about 10km south-west of Presteigne. Its castle guarded the approaches to and from one of the more accessible passes into mid Wales. Subsequently the town was laid out on flatter ground below the castle. New Radnor first appears in the records as <i>Radenore Nova</i> in 1277. The Welsh equivalent of New Radnor is Maesyfed, appearing as <i>maes hewed</i> about 991. The earthwork was built by Philip de Breos, one of the Marcher Barons in the last decade of the 11th century.</p> <p>The borough that emerged at the base of the castle was undoubtedly a deliberately created plantation. A murage grant for constructing town defences was obtained in 1257. It was made the shire town for Radnorshire in 1536. From 1562 it had borough status, indicated by the first extant charter.</p> <p>The town declined and the parliamentary constituency was dissolved in 1880, the borough in 1886. The 13th-century town defences and four gates demarcated a sub-square area some 10.5ha in extent. Elements survive in places. The first record of a church here is in 1291. The present church of St Mary was erected between 1843 and 1845 to replace the old church. The modern street pattern within the settlement reflects the medieval grid plan. Earthworks indicating the position of former buildings survive.</p> <p>Many of New Radnor's houses are of 18th-19th-century date. There are however a few from earlier centuries. No 8 Church Street, Swan House is Grade II listed and is 15th-century in origin. No 1 High Street (Grade II listing) was originally timber-framed of 16th or 17th-century</p>	<p>Areas of the town have been scheduled by Cadw. Its tourism potential needs to be developed.</p>

	<p>origin. New Radnor is a rarity in Powys. It is the best example of a shrunken medieval town planted in the county, and one of the best in the whole of Wales. The medieval town and castle are included in the conservation area.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Presteigne Festival of Music and the Arts	<p><a href="http://www.presteignefestival.com/">http://www.presteignefestival.com/</a> The Presteigne Festival takes place annually over six music-filled days during the late August bank holiday weekend. The Festival has a long tradition of supporting young artists and specialises in the promotion and presentation of contemporary classical music.</p>	
Sheep music festival	<p><a href="http://www.sheepmusicfestival.com/more-info/">http://www.sheepmusicfestival.com/more-info/</a> contemporary music festival Held on community land owned by the town council.</p>	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Workhouse Gallery	<p>The Workhouse Gallery, Industrial Estate, Presteigne <a href="http://www.theworkhousegallery.co.uk">www.theworkhousegallery.co.uk</a> “David and I have been restoring, buying and selling antique carpets since the early 1970’s inspired by many trips to the Middle East. We began weaving for the National Trust over 30 years ago to replace valuable carpets that were being destroyed by visitors walking on them, first in Anatolia in southern Turkey and then Bulgaria where we still weave today. In the early 90’s we designed and built a live work space on Presteigne Industrial Estate with the workshop, washroom, office and showroom on the ground floor and living accommodation above, as the business has developed we expanded in to a purpose built larger workshop and show room next door and began to diversify onto selling new productions working with other producers. Last year our daughter Rose joined the business and we developed a café and</p>	

	gallery where we have an ever-changing programme of exhibitions and events.”	
The Assembly Rooms	Exhibitions are held in the Assembly Rooms.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Bryan’s Ground	Three acres of intimate garden rooms that have been growing since 1913. Furnished with follies and fragrant flowers, towers and topiary, pools and a potager, and paths to five acres of specimen trees on the banks of a river, on the border with Wales. <a href="http://www.bryansground.co.uk/">http://www.bryansground.co.uk/</a>	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Lugg Bridge	At far end of Broad Street and partly in England. Small C17 stone bridge over River Lugg on Hereford border. Rubble facings (heavily repointed), 3 segmental arches with rough voussoirs, 2 V-shaped cutwaters per side, low rubble parapets with flat copings, inset boundary stones. Gently cambered roadway with paired pedestrian refuges.	
The Manor House, formerly the Rectory	17th century date. Three storeys of stone and roughcast. A plaque on the front states that it was the home of the Bradshaw family until 1619 and later served as the towns Judge's Lodgings until 1829. Originally a timber framed building of late C16/early C17 date, enlarged C18. Rebuilt and refronted about 1840 for use as the Rectory.	
Shire Hall/Court House	Wide neo-classical public building, built 1826-29, by Edward Haycock of Shrewsbury. Replacement building for the Old Shire Hall (formerly on corner of High Street) and provided with court room, judge's lodgings, administrative offices, etc. Court room first used on 24th August 1829 and closed for assizes in 1970. Simple interiors with restrained classical	

	<p>detailing; dog-leg staircase with plain handrail, court room with deep coved ceiling and some decorative plaster work, 6-panel doors in panelled reveals. Much of the court room furniture is thought to be later in date. Vaulted cells (now partly occupied by museum) survive from the old goal on the site.</p> <p>The building is used as the municipal office and museum.</p>	
Market Hall, Broad Street Incorporates the Assembly Rooms	<p>Sited in the centre of the town with two main fronts. 1869. By Thomas Nicholson, architect of Hereford. Italianate Gothic, 3 bay arcades to ground floor, stair and high clock tower in Broad Street, hall on first floor. Red brick with patterned black brick and painted free stone dressings. Tall clock tower with pyramidal slate roof and weathervane, elaborate ashlar Gothic surrounds to clock faces with spiral colonettes, carved capitals, punched decoration etc. Double 3-panel doors under segmental headed arch with foliage capitals. The Assembly Rooms on the first floor are managed by Mid Border Arts. The library is on the ground floor.</p>	
Whitehall House Hereford Street	<p>The most complete late Medieval town house in central Wales. A box-framed 2-bay hall with upper cross-wing of 3 bays. The roofs of both hall and cross-wing survive virtually complete. Dendro dates AD1462-3</p>	
Radnorshire Arms	<p>Said to have been owned by Sir Christopher Hatton, a courtier to Elizabeth I. Set forward to the street with gardens to left side and rear, small yard to right. Original timber-framed building dated 1616 on porch, later alterations; large rear additions possibly of circa 1875. Rear windows mostly sashes with glazing bars, mullioned windows with leaded lights to garden front. Interior retains two C17 panelled rooms with moulded beams. Entrance Hall has a depressed Georgian arch and the upstairs front lounge is late Georgian with a coved ceiling to street and bow to garden. C19 addition has panelled rooms to match originals (dining room incorporates older panelling). The Radnorshire Arms is thought to have been occupied as a house by John Bradshaw an important merchant and was first opened as an Inn in 1792.</p>	

<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing identified other than the Judges Lodgings, see museum below.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing of significance	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Trail	There is a published town trail interpreting buildings and places of interest. This is re-enforced by “blue plaques” on key buildings.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Presteigne Library	Small branch library on the ground floor of the Market Hall	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Judges Lodgings	<a href="http://www.judgeslodging.org.uk/">http://www.judgeslodging.org.uk/</a> Accredited museum occupying the Shire Hall and Court Room. The museum tells the story of the court and the judges who lodged there. There will be new galleries looking at the history and development of the town.	
<b>Performance&amp;</b>		

<b>event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Andrews Hall	St. Andrew's Hall in Church Street, Presteigne has been completely renovated. It is a centrally placed, quality, small meetings and functions venue that can accommodate up to 60 people. It offers a comfortable meeting room, serving kitchen, full disability access and toilet facilities.	
St Andrews Church	The parish church is regularly used for concerts and is a key venue during the music festival.	
Assembly Rooms	<p>The Assembly Rooms offer an elegant and well equipped space with a domed ceiling, Georgian windows and tiered seating for 100 people. A Meeting Room is also available for hire. Mid Border Arts (MBA), was founded in 1983 to encourage and promote arts-based activities in the Presteigne area of Mid Wales. With the help of a Lottery grant, the Assembly Rooms in Broad Street, Presteigne, was completely refurbished.</p> <p>MBA now runs this historic building as an arts venue and promotes music, drama, talks and art exhibitions. The Assembly Rooms are suitable for presentations, exhibitions, lectures, workshops and as a performance or rehearsal space. It is centrally located, on the corner of Broad Street and the High Street, and is therefore in a prime position as a marketing venue or for consultations and meetings. The rooms are on the first floor of the Market Building which has the library on the ground floor.</p> <p><a href="http://www.presteignefilms.org.uk/autumn-films-presteigne.php">http://www.presteignefilms.org.uk/autumn-films-presteigne.php</a> Presteigne Film Society has a regular programme of films at the Assembly Rooms.</p>	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
War Memorial	A red sandstone memorial situated in a small garden in front of John Beddoes School, Presteigne. All four faces of the memorial are inscribed. Two faces with inscription, two with	

	the lists of names of the fallen.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Workhouse Gallery	The Workhouse Gallery, Industrial Estate, Presteigne <a href="http://www.theworkhousegallery.co.uk">www.theworkhousegallery.co.uk</a>	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Offa's Dyke Town Trail	<a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/uploads/Presteigne%20town2.pdf">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/uploads/Presteigne%20town2.pdf</a> Town trail produced by the National Trail to benefit communities along the trail.	
Town Trail	<a href="http://www.presteigne.org.uk/LIVE_IMAGES/Presteigne_town_trail.pdf">http://www.presteigne.org.uk/LIVE_IMAGES/Presteigne_town_trail.pdf</a> There is also a town trail with a leaflet that can be downloaded from the Presteigne web site.	

## Rhayader Cluster

<b>Activity</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rhayader Town	<a href="http://www.rhayader.co.uk/">http://www.rhayader.co.uk/</a> Excellent web site covering the whole town and surrounding area.	
Elan Valley Trust	<p><a href="http://www.elanvalley.org.uk/">http://www.elanvalley.org.uk/</a> The Elan Estate is owned by Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, and mostly vested in the Elan Valley Trust, a charity. Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water is responsible for the Visitor Centre, the dams and reservoirs, the woodlands and most of the Elan Valley Trail. Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water is committed to furthering the conservation of the environment as well as protecting both natural and archaeological heritage and promoting access and recreation at their sites. For more information, visit <a href="http://www.dwrcymru.com">www.dwrcymru.com</a>. Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water are helped in furthering their objectives on the Estate through the team of Countryside Rangers.</p> <p>The Trust manages the Elan Valley Visitor Centre and organise talks and walks with a heritage content.</p>	
CARAD	<p><a href="http://carad.org.uk/">http://carad.org.uk/</a></p> <p>CARAD was formed in 1998 by a group of enthusiastic local people, following a hugely successful community play in Rhayader, in 1994. This project stirred people to undertake three years of Community Consultation and business planning which in turn inspired the community to create its own Arts and Heritage organisation in the town. Through their dedication, hardwork and the essential support of major funders, CARAD was born.</p> <p>CARAD, a registered charity and a company limited by guarantee, is unique in its work as a community organisation that undertakes activities in both Arts and Heritage. With activities as diverse as Circus Skills and Shadow Puppetry to Sewing groups and Willow Weaving, CARAD offers activities to suit all interests.</p>	



Local Food	Apart from Bob the Butcher offering local and organic meats there does not appear to be any specialist food providers or a farmers market in the area.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Monks Way	Trackway known as 'Monks' Way' or 'Monks' Trod', supposed to have been the path Cistercian monks took between the abbeys at Strata Florida and Abbey Cwm-hir. Also suggested as a Roman road. Certainly in use by the 19th century. 1st edition OS map of 1888 calls the track an 'Ancient Road'. The whole of the Elan Valley area was at one time under the control of Strata Florida Abbey. The Elan Valley Trust organises walks along the route, as part of its walks programme. The route connects to Strata Florida a major research and interpretation project.  Stephen W Williams the railway engineer, architect, county surveyor and consultant on the Elan Valley Dams Project was also an archaeologist and conducted the excavations at Strata Florida.	
Beddaufolau Chambered Tomb	Well preserved and largely intact small chambered tomb. Oval turf covered cairn, 6.7m long and 5.8m wide, aligned north by south. Set within the body of the cairn are the remains of a megalithic burial chamber made up of six large, stone slabs- four upright and two recumbent. This Neolithic tomb is close to a public footpath. The area around the Elan Valley is used extensively for walking including organised walks. This is an important heritage landscape and there are numerous small archaeological sites across the area.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rhayader Castle	Only the site of Rhayader Castle is known, a shelf overlooking the Wye where it bends sharply. It	

	comprised a low motte with a quadrangular bailey; the foundations of masonry buildings were destroyed before 1858.	
Llansantffaid Motte	Tomen Llansantffraid is a heavily mutilated motte overlooking the river. Its sides have been cut back during housing construction and its original shape is no longer recognisable. Whether it had a bailey has not been ascertained.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Clements Church	St Clement's Church (formerly dedicated to St Cynllo) was built between 1887 and 1897, replacing a building of c.1772. Of its medieval predecessor the only survival is an 11th/12th-century font.	
Bethel Baptist Chapel, South Street	Non-conformist chapel of 19th century date built of squared grey stone with red brick detailing	
St. Bridgets Church, Llansantffaid Cwmdeuddwr	St Bridget's church (PAR 267) was rebuilt in 1778 and again in 1866. The only feature surviving from its medieval predecessor is a stoup carved with three heads, possibly Early Norman, in the south porch. The present church is dedicated to St Winifred and replaced the former church of St Bride (or St Bridget) in 1778.	
Tabernacle Chapel Bridge Street	One of the first Congregational chapels in Radnorshire started in 1688. Above the road near junction with Church Street; near the Old Police Station. Chapel of 1836, by T Hope, architect. Grey squared stone to front, rubble sides and rear, slate roof. Gabled front has pointed-arched window to upper floor (Y-tracery). On ground floor, central Gothic arched entrance doorway in shallow porch. To each side, Gothic arched window. To sides, each floor has 2 windows with	

	paired of Gothic lights.	
Bethany Presbyterian Chapel, Church Street	Small chapel	
<b>Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rhayader Conservation Area	<p>Rhayader is sited on the east bank of River Wye opposite its much smaller but earlier neighbour, Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr. The original name of the town is said to be 'Rhaeadr Gwy', meaning 'the cataract of the Wye'.</p> <p>The castle is first recorded in 'The Chronicles of the Princes' in 1177-8, and was apparently not rebuilt following its destruction by Llywelyn the Great in 1231. Skeletons laid out regularly were found during the construction of a new church tower in 1783 and were thought to be the defeated garrison of 1231. The settlement was first referred to as a 'vill' in 1304, but accounts from 1360-1 and again in 1371 shows that rents were derived from burgages. However, no charter has been identified and it is generally considered to have been a borough by prescription. It lay to the east of the castle with burgages along the two main streets and a market place at their junction. Markets and a fair had also been granted by charter in the 13th century. The town suffered at the hands of Glyndwr in the early 15th century. It subsequently developed as a local market centre and for a while was the home of the County Court and the Court of Great Sessions before their transfer to Presteigne. A small woollen industry developed here in the 18th century, and there were three mills early in the following century.</p> <p>Only the site of Rhayader Castle is known as all the remains have been destroyed. St Clement's Church (formerly dedicated to St Cynllo) was built between 1887 and 1897, replacing a building of c.1772. The street pattern with two roads crossing at right-angles more than 200m east of the castle indicates a sustained degree of planning, seemingly confirming this as a plantation. Yet the network of narrow streets beside the castle has the appearance of early growth. The oldest</p>	

	<p>building in the town is the Cwmdeuddwr Arms of 17th-century type, while the Old Swan is a humble timber-framed building dating to 1683. The majority of older buildings in the town are however either 18th or 19th century in origin. The conservation area includes the castle and St Bridget's church area as well as the main streets focussing on the cross roads. In addition it includes the community of Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr. It occupies the west bank of the River Wye immediately opposite Rhayader. Llansantffaid motte and the dwellings surrounding it are set on the edge of higher ground, almost certainly a river terrace, at the point where it swings away from the Wye. The church is on the same terrace.</p> <p>The early history of the settlement is obscure, though it is generally thought that it emerged at an earlier date than Rhayader.</p>	
Elan Village Conservation Area	<p>The conservation area includes only the village to the east of the river. The two parts of Elan Village face each other across Afon Elan. Rhayader is about 5km further along the B4518 to the north-east. The village was created by an Act of Parliament in 1892, which provided for the construction of the Elan Valley reservoirs. Two dams, the Caban Coch and Garreg Ddu reservoirs were built by 1904, a third, the Claerwen dam between 1946-1952, and most recently the Craig Goch dam. Elan Village was constructed between 1906 and 1909 on the Breconshire side of Afon Elan for the maintenance staff of the Elan valley reservoirs. There are also buildings on the Radnorshire bank of the river, the two being linked by a suspension bridge.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Landed Festival	<a href="http://www.landedfestival.co.uk/">http://www.landedfestival.co.uk/</a> A small contemporary music festival with some "arts" activities and events.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rhayader	<a href="http://carad.org.uk/">http://carad.org.uk/</a> The museum operates a temporary exhibition gallery with a programme of	

Museum and Gallery	changing exhibitions related to heritage and contemporary art.	
Elan Valley Visitor Centre	The centre has a regular exhibition programme showing work by contemporary artists.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There appear to be no accessible historic gardens in the area. Dderw Gardens is on the register of parks and gardens and is registered II*. While the owners will open the gardens to local groups, it is not generally accessible.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Caban Coch Dam	<p>One of series of dams in Elan Valley built by City of Birmingham 1893 to 1904. Engineer James Mansergh. The scheme was amongst the greatest civic achievements of the late C19. The Corporation of Birmingham employed direct labour for the scheme which involved the construction of 53 km of railway to transport materials from the Wye Valley line at Rhayader, 4 dams, an aqueduct 126 km long, and a village for construction workers. The height of the reservoirs enabled water to reach the outskirts of Birmingham by gravity alone, without the expense of pumping. Provision was made for future expansion in the Claerwen Valley where the scheme was brought to its current state by the Claerwen dam in 1952. Bronze plaque from dam (removed to visitor centre) says " Caban Coch Reservoir Total Capacity 8,000,000,000 gallons Top Water Area 500 Acres Top Water Level 822 feet above Ordnance Datum Height of Dam above River Bed 122 ft Depth of Foundations below River Bed 25 ft Length of Weir 566 ft Thickness of Dam at Base 122 ft 6 in Estimated quantity of masonry 144,800 cubic yards" Graded II* as part of one of the greatest civil engineering projects of C19.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/elan/evrese.htm">http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/elan/evrese.htm</a></p> <p>The Nant-y-Gro dam – this small dam was constructed in the early stages of the project to supply water to the navvies village at the site; it was used during the Second World War by Sir</p>	All the dams and much of the associated infrastructure are listed for the same reasons. The group forms a coherent whole and was a major if controversial achievement. See the village below.

	Barnes Wallis during trials of the explosive charges he intended to use in the bouncing bombs which later targeted the Ruhr dams.	
Number 9 Elan Village	Listed. Set back across green space. Pair of semi-detached houses built by City of Birmingham for maintenance workers at Elan Valley reservoir scheme. Designed between 1906 and 1909 by Buckland, Haywood, & Farmer, architects, of Birmingham. Pair of semi-detached houses. Brown stone with bathstone dressings, slate roof. Mullioned windows. Three stone chimneys. Arts & Crafts with irregular window levels Each house has eyebrow dormer window (2-light mullioned window across eaves), and to centre of pair is 4-light window. On ground floor, each house has porch with hipped slate roof, to inner side of porch, small window, to outer side, 2-light window, then larger 2-light window. High quality early C20 Arts & Crafts pair of houses, forming part of group of Garden Village buildings in Elan Village.	The village is a conservation area and virtually every building is listed for the same reason. This is included as an example.
Elan Valley Lodge	Above main village street, towards NW end of village. Former school built by City of Birmingham for education of children of the village built for maintenance workers at Elan Valley reservoir scheme. Designed between 1906 and 1909 by Buckland, Haywood, & Farmer, architects, of Birmingham. Arts & Crafts style. Brown rubble with bathstone dressings, slate roof. Mullioned windows. Main block has louvred ventilator with pyramidal roof and pinnacle. Roof half-hipped. Included as striking example of building type, forming part of group of early C20 Arts & Crafts buildings in Elan Village.	See above
Old Gaol	A former cell block, probably part of the Nant-y-Gro workers' village. A red brick building with corrugated iron pitched roof measuring approximately 15mx8mx5m high. It is marked 'Police Station' on the OS 2nd edition 6" to the mile map of 1905. On the SE a doorway in a high brick wall opens onto a small yard which gives access to the cells. The SE elevation of the building has 2 heavy iron doors (under shallow brick arches) marked CHARLES SMITH & SONS LIMITED DERITEND BRIDGE WORKS BIRMINGHAM on the feeding flaps, giving access to the 2 cells. The NE and SW elevations are featureless save for each having single, central wooden doors with concrete lintels. Internally the cells each have a small, high-set window under a shallow brick	Not listed but part of the social history of the dams

	<p>arch. A bench or bed runs along the back wall of the right-hand (NE) cell which also retains its vaulted brick and concrete ceiling, these features being missing from the other cell. The cells do not extend the whole length of the building, the doors in the external elevations give access to two other rooms at the NW end.</p>	
Penrally House South Street	<p>Built by John James in 1776. Opposite Caerberbert Lane, behind railed forecourt. Late C18, with added bay to L, later C19; divided into 2 properties, later C20. Two storey 5-window house plus added bay. Grey coursed stone, slate roof, 3 stone chimneys. Penrally House listed for good Regency front, attached house for group value. The surveyor and architect S. W. Williams lived here.</p>	
Llangurig Road Toll House	<p>In 1843, Rhayader town suffered violent attacks on tollgates, following the wave of riots in South Wales, Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. The Rebecca Riots.</p>	
Bank House	<p>Originally the premises of the North and South Wales Bank, the architect was S W Williams . Bank House and New Market Hall: formerly the North Wales and South Wales Bank and a market hall. From 1930 to 1974 it was the town fire station and then it housed the old museum.</p>	
Birmingham Corporation Water Board Offices South Street	<p>Large stone house built for the architect's own use in 1893, later an office building. Partly hung with tiles and also with black and white timber framing, red tiled roof. Architect was S W Williams. He also built the North and South Wales Bank and the Police Station. He was in addition the County Surveyor.</p> <p>Williams had a key role in the construction of the dams. He undertook survey work and question of valuation and compensation within the Elan Valley on behalf of Birmingham Corporation They appointed James Mansergh, who had previously worked with Williams on the railway schemes in mid Wales. Williams was also made responsible for building the village to house the workmen working. Williams had long been engaged upon his researches on the Cistercian houses of Wales and being</p>	

	familiar with local antiquities was instrumental in effecting a realignment of the Elan Valley Railway to avoid the site of the grange chapel near the Elan Valley Hotel. Williams was the architect of Nantgwyllt church near the southern end of the Garreg-ddu viaduct, which replaced one drowned by the rising waters of the reservoir, under construction in 1898 and opened in 1903. Sculptured corbels inside the church are thought to include representations of Stephen Williams and possibly of James Mansergh.	
The Work house	Rhayader workhouse was built in 1877 – the Board of Guardians were reluctant, but the Poor Law Commissioners ordered them to build to comply with the Poor Law Act of 1836. The small rural workhouse could accommodate a very large number of tramps – averaging over 1000 a year. The new workhouse was finally erected in 1877-8 on the north side of the Buiith road about half a mile to the south-east of Rhayader. Designed by Stephen William Williams, the County Surveyor for Radnorshire, its construction cost around £4,000. It had three-storey main block, with a T-shaped layout — the rear wing probably being just a single storey. The workhouse closed in 1932. It has since been used by the Royal School for the Deaf, as a wartime evacuee house, a factory, and a local fire-drill site. In 1989, it was converted for use as a hotel.	
YMCA Building Caerberbert Lane	On corner with S street an early to mid C19. two storey, three window house. Grey coursed stone, hipped slate roof, two stone chimneys towards ridge. First floor has three 16-pane hornless sash windows. Ground floor has central doorway with classicising surround, six-panelled door with diamond-paned over-light. Largely unaltered example of late Georgian house.	There are a number of listed properties around the town of a similar date and this is included as an example.
Police Station	Built c. 1870; style of Prichard and Seddon but by S W Williams of Rhayader, County Surveyor in this period. Comprises “Tudorbethan” Police Station to the left and Gothic Magistrates Court to the right; H-plan with porches to both angles. Mainly single storey, with attic to the Police	



	Station. Rubble with freestone dressings, paler to the Magistrates Court which has deep red brick voussoirs arches.	
The Old Swan West Street	Near main town crossroads. Formerly part of Old Swan Inn. Bears date 1683, formerly 2-storey porch of inn. Rendered, old slate roof, three stone chimney stacks, set diagonally, towards rear, stacks have pronounced lean to R, central stack extended upwards in brick. Gable end faces street. Render removed to expose timber with repeated date '1683'. One of oldest buildings in town.	
Cwmduddwr Arms West Street	Near junction with Church Road. House and public house; probably late C18. Listed as good town example of local style mixing weatherboarding and stone building techniques.	
East Street Corner shop	On S corner of East Street and South Street. C17 origins, remodelled in C19. Timber framed with weatherboarding; some painted and applied half timbering over the boarding. Old slate roof with pegged slates laid to diminishing courses. One storey plus attic. Later C19 shopfront, end pilasters, bracketed cornice, central double-leaf glazed doors, window to each side Elevation to South Street has gabled dormer towards S. One of oldest buildings in town on key site.	
Nantgwyllt Chapel	A chapel constructed in 1898 to replace one of 1772 submerged beneath Caban-coch reservoir. Apse-ended, with splayed chancel walls and a bellcote over the chancel arch, the interior proportions are particularly satisfactory. There is an aumbry in the north wall of the sanctuary. The memorial to Thomas Lloyd of Nant-gwyllt, on the north wall of the chancel, was brought from the old church. The chancel ceiling is panelled and there is a series of 3 lancet windows in the south wall. Not opened until 1903, by which time the architect, S W Williams, had died. His likeness appears on one of 4 sculptured corbels in the nave.	

<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Gilfach Longhouse and Nature Reserve,	A restored Welsh longhouse at the centre of a 418 - acre nature reserve, Gilfach has escaped many of the changes in farming of the last 20 years. With a tumbling upland river, sessile oak woodland, meadows and upland moorland, the reserve provides you with the opportunity to explore nature's rich diversity. Visit the centre, watch live film of wildlife from the reserve and learn about Gilfach's wildlife and history. The centre is manned by volunteers and is generally open at weekends and school holidays from Easter to September.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Elan Valley Lead Mining	<p>This historic landscape includes a number of distinct mining landscapes of the late 18th and early 19th century which, though on a smaller scale than the more extensive workings in the upper Ystwyth valley in north Ceredigion are important.</p> <p>Cwm Elan mine produced lead and zinc ores and appears to belong to a single phase of operation, and provides what is perhaps the best example of late 19th-century mining technology and planning in Powys, with the structures still remarkably well preserved. It lies on the western slopes of the Nant Methan stream in an upland valley on the edge of the moorland area to the west of the Garreg-ddu reservoir and originated from the discovery of lead ore during the digging of a drainage ditch in 1796, no doubt as part of the agricultural improvements being introduced on the estate of Thomas Grove. The main phase of working, responsible for the majority of surviving structures, began in 1871 with the formation of the Cwm Elan Mining Company and by the following year included shallow and deep adits and shafts. A processing mill began operations in 1873 with equipment supplied by William Thomas of Llanidloes Foundry, powered by three waterwheels, the largest of which was thirty-six feet in diameter. The waterwheels were powered by a 16-kilometre leat running on a carefully surveyed course across Elenydd moorland from Llyn Cerrigllwydion Isaf, 170 metres higher</p>	

	<p>up and just 7 kilometres away as the crow flies, which took three months to complete. Drought and lack of funds forced the company into liquidation in 1874. Visible surviving remains include partially collapsed shafts, ore-bins for the storage of ore, platforms for stone houses and jiggers and a buddle for processing ore and settling pits. Surviving ruined stone buildings survive which were associated with the mine, including an explosives' magazine, a smithy and a mine manager's house and office, probably all built from stone obtained from the adjacent small stone quarry. There is also the remains of a red brick house built in the 1890s by the Birmingham Corporation Waterworks after they had acquired the Elan Estate to construct the existing reservoirs.</p> <p>There are other lead mines in the area.  <a href="http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/elan/evmeta.htm">http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/elan/evmeta.htm</a></p>	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Elan Valley Visitor Centre	<a href="http://www.elanvalley.org.uk/visiting-elan/visitor-centre/">http://www.elanvalley.org.uk/visiting-elan/visitor-centre/</a> The centre includes an exhibition about the dams and the Elan Valley landscape. There is some interpretation on the ground.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rhayader Library West Street	Small branch library with local studies section	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rhayader Museum and Gallery	Accredited local history museum, which is part of CARAD. <a href="http://carad.org.uk/museum/rhayader-museum">http://carad.org.uk/museum/rhayader-museum</a>	

<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
CARAD	<p><a href="http://carad.org.uk/venue-hire">http://carad.org.uk/venue-hire</a> Offers flexible spaces for a meeting, arts workshop or to run a course or an event. The <b>Theatre</b> space is a large room with a sprung wooden floor, theatrical blacks and staging available. The room seats up to 25 boardroom style, 75 conference style. The <b>Activity Room</b> is suited to smaller meetings or events, a comfortable newly furnished bright and airy space. Suitable for creative workshops.</p> <p>For meetings the room seats 12 boardroom style and 20 conference style</p> <p>The <b>Recording Studio</b> is also available for hire. It links to the Theatre for larger scale productions.</p> <p>Conference and meeting facilities include LCD projector and screen, flipcharts, tea and coffee facilities, catering can be arranged, additional charges apply.</p>	
Willow Globe	<p>The theatre is a scaled down, living version of the Globe in London - being a third of its size - made entirely of living willow. We believe it is one of the largest willow constructions in the country and almost certainly the only one in use as a theatre in the world.</p> <p>The Living Willow Theatre has an audience capacity of around 150 and hosts events from April to September - from syllabus Shakespeare for schools through community productions and professional tours. This is a venue for an eclectic mix of music, Shakespeare, festivals and other arts happenings. If the weather is bad, performances take place under cover in the Black Barn.</p> <p>Along with the barns and out buildings the Living Willow Theatre is the heart of the Mid-Wales Shakespeare Centre. This is a place to work, play, and study - a focus for all aspects of performance, research</p>	

	and exploration. We have a Shakespeare and Celtic literature Library available for education, reference and research, a costume store and much much more! <a href="http://www.shakespearelink.co.uk">www.shakespearelink.co.uk</a>	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Clock Tower East Street	At main crossroads of town. War Memorial clock tower. By B Lloyd, architect, 1924. Free classical style; square plan; mainly bathstone with grey-brown stone tower walls, dark stone plinth. Pavilion roof with small gothic-arched louvres bears cross. Upper part has tapering tower with bathstone quoins and cornice; clock to each face. Lower part has engaged Doric columns to corners and open pediments containing figures supported on cornices above inscribed panels recording names of fallen in two World Wars. Figures include soldier (to W), winged female figures (Peace?), and Welsh Dragon defeating German Eagle (to E). Striking monument on key site in town centre.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
CARAD	Offers spaces and a recording studio	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Gwastedyn Church Trail	<a href="http://www.rhayader.co.uk/index.php/rhayader/thingstododetail/gwastedyn_church_trail_llwybr_eglwysi_gwastedyn/">http://www.rhayader.co.uk/index.php/rhayader/thingstododetail/gwastedyn_church_trail_llwybr_eglwysi_gwastedyn/</a> Leaflet available to download online. This circular 36 mile trail over an established pilgrimage route begins and ends in Rhayader and Cwmdeuddwr. Linking seven historic churches, the route uses mountain paths, lanes and old railway lines to guide you into	

	the heart of our magnificent mountain, river and lake country. To follow the Trail takes you into a world of history and literature derived from the world of the Celtic Saints, the Romans and Romano British, the Normans, the Welsh princes, the medieval monks through to the romantic poets and the Victorians.	
Rhayader Town Trail	<a href="http://www.rhayader.co.uk/index.php/rhayader/thingstodolist/category/town_trail/">http://www.rhayader.co.uk/index.php/rhayader/thingstodolist/category/town_trail/</a> A leaflet can be downloaded. Beginning from the Smithfield Market the walk will take about an hour at a leisurely pace allowing for time to stop and look. It is all accessible for wheel chairs and push chairs although there is a steep 50m climb in Waun Capel Parc.	
Elan Valley Walks	There are regular programmes of walks and talks in the Elan Valley provided by the Elan valley Trust. <a href="http://www.elanvalley.org.uk/events/oct/">http://www.elanvalley.org.uk/events/oct/</a>	
Wye Valley Walk	<a href="http://www.wyevalleywalk.org/">http://www.wyevalleywalk.org/</a> The Wye Valley walk passes through Rhayader. This is a 136 mile (218km) walk of startling contrasts from ravine gorge cloaked in woodland, through meadow and orchard, to rugged and remote uplands. The web site links to local heritage and attractions. Managed by the Wye Valley Walk Partnership.	

## Talgarth Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Talgarth Resource and Information Centre	<a href="http://www.talgarthcentre.org.uk/About%20the%20Centre.html">http://www.talgarthcentre.org.uk/About%20the%20Centre.html</a> Talgarth Information & Resource Centre is a non profit making community organisation staffed totally by volunteers.	
Talgarth Town Council	<a href="http://talgarthdistrict.co.uk/">http://talgarthdistrict.co.uk/</a> The council own the Town Hall which is used for the market and cinema as well as community functions and events.	
Talgarth and District Historical Society	<a href="http://www.talgarthanddistricthistoricalsociety.co.uk/">http://www.talgarthanddistricthistoricalsociety.co.uk/</a> The Society has a varied programme throughout the year and meets on the last Thursday of the month in the Gwernyfed Rugby Club, Trefecca Road at 7:30pm.	
Talgarth Male Voice Choir	<a href="http://www.talgarthmalechoir.com/">http://www.talgarthmalechoir.com/</a> Although a large proportion of concerts take place within 30 miles radius of Talgarth itself, the choir has sung at the Royal Albert Hall on five occasions, twice at the Millennium Stadium as part of the World Choir and three times in the Festival of Remembrance concert at St. Davids Hall, Cardiff.	
Local Food	Talgarth Country Market Home grown, home made, local seasonal food and crafts Held on the first Sunday, every month, February – November, 10am – 1pm, in and around Talgarth Town Hall. The Christmas Fayre is held on the 7th December 2013 (the first SATURDAY of December.)  Talgarth Mill mills its own flour and is run by volunteers. It is associated with the adjacent cafe and bakery, which produces bread and cakes from the flour produced by the mill.	

<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ty Isaf & Penywrlod Talgarth Chambered Tombs	<a href="http://www.herwales.co.uk/her/groups/CPAT/media/reports/CPAT%201126.pdf">http://www.herwales.co.uk/her/groups/CPAT/media/reports/CPAT%201126.pdf</a> Ty Isaf is a chambered tomb. Neolithic chambered tombs are found throughout Europe and are amongst the oldest surviving man-made structures, built as the communal burial places of the earliest farmers. Tombs of this date are known across Wales, although Breconshire has an unusual concentration in the south-east of the county, on the lower slopes of the Black Mountains and the slopes overlooking the valleys of the Wye and Usk. The tombs are often viewed as 'houses of the dead' which were in use over a protracted period, the chambers being sealed and unsealed a number of times. Only four of the dozen chambered tombs have any formal public access: Gwernvale, Mynydd Troed, Penywrlod Talgarth and Penywrlod Llanigon.	Improving the appearance, interpretation and gaining access to this group is a potential project.
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Castell Dinas	<a href="http://www.web4-u.co.uk/image/upload//talgarth1/walk_3.pdf">http://www.web4-u.co.uk/image/upload//talgarth1/walk_3.pdf</a> on a walk and accessible Castle comprising curtain wall defining two wards and enclosed a keep c30m by 12m. All much ruined. Built within and utilising Iron Age hillfort defences. Castle remains are largely inside the northern half of the hillfort's inner enclosure. Used same entrance as earlier hillfort. Part of gatehouse survives, with 3 sides standing up to 1m high. Halfway along the west side and at the north end of the enclosure are 2 mounds which are presumably the remains of towers of the curtain wall which ran along the top of the inner rampart.	
Bronllys Castle	The Motte is 8m high topped by a round keep with main and outer baileys defined by a bank and ditch lying to the north. The first castle, which had wooden buildings, was probably built by Richard fitz Pons around 1138. The tower was built during the mid 13th century. It is entered at first floor level and contained a basement for storage or for a prison plus second floor living rooms. The round tower occupies the summit of the mound. The tower is probably C13 and part	



	of an important border castle. It is an Ancient Monument.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Gwendoline's Church Talgarth	A large church dedicated to St Gwendoline, sited at highest end of the town. It is set eccentrically in a sub-rectilinear churchyard and may have originated as 'clas' church. Tower is 15thC, while the body of the church dates from around 1400. Bottom part of north nave wall may be original upper part rebuilt, either in early 15thC or later when doorway put in place. Victorian rebuilding also on north side of nave, and north transept. More recent reconstruction work on west side of north transept for its conversion to meeting room. Chancel and south aisle presumed to be early 15thC, but east wall of former partially reconstructed. Porch also 15thC. The church was extensively restored at cost of œ2000 in 1873 by Thomas Nicholson. The tower was renovated in 1898.	
St. Ellyws Church Llanelieu	Recently, Llanelieu church was formally declared redundant. The church is a small and relatively simple structure in a large irregular churchyard, is set in a remote spot some 3km to the east of Talgarth. Internally it is significant for its rood screen remains, wall paintings and wall monuments. The core of building may be 13thC, there are indications of 15thC/16thC work, particularly the west window, and the east end may have been rebuilt in modern times. The porch too has been moved and rebuilt, though at earlier date.	
Trefecca College	Original home of Howell Harris 1714-1773. The nucleus of the house dates from circa 1700. Harris was the founder of the Methodist movement in Wales and formed the first society here, a religious settlement of 120 people. Two small rooms with plaster ceilings circa 1700 and nice panelling and contemporary fireplace with Ionic columns representing the sun and star respectively. Contemporary staircase. At back are original early Gothic revival windows. The adjoining chapel and museum date from 1870  Located on a minor lane to Cefn mawr. Also known as Trefeca Fach. The farm of Trevecka fawr was the home of Howel Harris, (1714 - 1773) who was schooled in Talgarth, and at the	

	<p>dissenting academy at Llwyn-llwyd. As a result of an overwhelming spiritual experience at Talgarth in 1735 under the influence of the Rev. Pryce Davies, he was converted to missionary work. He set up at Trevecka fach his 'teulu' as a model of Christian life and co-operation, and began a life dedicated to preaching in Wales, setting up further 'seiat', the first being at Y Wernos, Llandyfalle. His success drew the attention of John Wesley, whom he met in Bristol in 1739. He drew many supporters and followers, including George Whitefield (from 1739), William Williams, Pantycelyn, teacher at Llwyn llwyd, and Peter Williams. Harris and Daniel Rowlands underwent a public schism at Llandiloes in 1750, partly due to Harris being inspired by the Moravians after a visit to Fulbeck, and he returned home to Trefeca. He received a donation from Madam Sidney Griffith of Cefnamlwch of £900 in 1752 for the enlargement of the house, and for the building of community buildings, a chapel, infirmary, bathhouse, dovecote and a fishpond. Building apparently commenced forthwith in a Kentian 'Modern Gothick style'. Harris's influence in the world of dissenting protestantism continued however, and Wesley visited Trefeca in 1756, 1763 and 1769. Harris, with his brother Joseph, also became involved in agriculture, founding the first agricultural society in the Principality in 1754 [Society for the Improvement of Agriculture in Breconshire], and established a printing press at Trefeca in 1758. Harris also established, in 1756, a school for woollen manufacture with 8 looms. At one time there were 120 people resident, plying up to 60 crafts and trades. The property was bought in 1838 as a Theological College (Calvanistic Methodist) which commenced activities in 1842, and closed in 1906, having built the present chapel. The present college in now the Lay Training Centre for the Presbyterian Church of Wales. Listed Grade II* for the remarkable survival of Gothick work, for the exceptional interior rooms, and on account of its celebrated historical associations with the early history of nonconformity.</p>	
<p>Trefecca College Farmhouse Trefecca Isaf</p>	<p>Located outside and beyond the N end of the hamlet of Trefeca, on the W side of the road and behind a walled front garden. Built originally in 1576, and leased to the Countess of Huntingdon in 1764 to establish a training college for dissenting protestantism, the college opening in 1768, at the inauguration of which George Whitefield preached. Closed down when lease expired in 1791/8, and the college moved to Cheshunt, the building then reverting to a farmhouse. Included at Grade II* for the survival of early fabric, and for the importance of the Countess of Huntingdon's College to the history of non-conformity in Wales.</p>	

Tabernacle Baptist Chapel	Located in Regent Street. A tablet above the middle window records that the chapel was erected in the year 1837.	
Bethlehem English Presbyterian Chapel, Back lane	Built 1821 & re-fronted 1870. A large, elaborate Venetian Gothic structure with an attached school and meeting rooms.	
Bethania United Reformed Chapel	The church is an 1891 rebuild of a rebuild. The original chapel was built in 1811 and rebuilt in 1822.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Talgarth Conservation Area	<p><a href="http://www.bannaubrycheiniog.org/yr-awdurdod/cynllunio/treftadaeth/arfarniad-o-ardal-gadwraeth-talgarth/arfarniad-o-ardal-gadwraeth-talgarth-2013-mawrth-2011">http://www.bannaubrycheiniog.org/yr-awdurdod/cynllunio/treftadaeth/arfarniad-o-ardal-gadwraeth-talgarth/arfarniad-o-ardal-gadwraeth-talgarth-2013-mawrth-2011</a></p> <p>Talgarth is reputed to have been the major royal residence in Brycheiniog before the Norman Conquest, though there is no tangible evidence to support the assertion. The church was well established by the beginning of the 12th century when it was granted to the new priory at Brecon. Its lord, the Bishop of St David's, was granted rights for a market and fair in 1291/2. It had borough status by 1309 with 73 burgage plots, 60 of which were occupied. There is, however, no record of a charter.</p> <p>St Gwendoline's church might be a foundation of the pre-Conquest era. The sole vernacular building of significance is the Tower House (Listed Grade 11*) on the east bank of the River Ennig. This may be of 14th-century origin, fulfilling a defensive role. It was used subsequently as the borough prison. Seven other buildings and structures are listed, including two bridges,</p>	

	Great House Barn, the former Radnor Arms and its barn on the west side of the river, and the Town Hall. All are Grade 11, and none evidently pre-dates the 18th century, except perhaps for the bridge beside the Tower House which may be late medieval.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Talgarth Festival of the Black Mountains	<a href="http://www.talgarthfestival.org.uk/">http://www.talgarthfestival.org.uk/</a> Talgarth Festival of the Black Mountains is a free summer festival located all around the small market town of Talgarth in Mid Wales. Based on the Market Square, it caters for a variety people, ages and interests. A celebration of food, farming, music and the countryside.	
Talgarth Walking Festival	<a href="http://talgarthwalkingfestival.org/">http://talgarthwalkingfestival.org/</a> Following the resounding success of the inaugural Walking Festival in May 2013, on Bank Holiday Monday 26th August. Talgarth's Gateway to the Black Mountains Walkers are offering another opportunity to visit the historic town and the wonderful scenery on their doorstep, with a short selection of walks. The programme of walks provides the opportunity to be led by local experts to learn something new about the history and landscape. Most of the walks start in Talgarth, with one requiring a short drive to nearby farm. A couple of them include delicious local food and drink!	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Talgarth Mill	Used for temporary art exhibitions	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llancoed Castle (Hall) Hotel	Registered parks and gardens II Llangoed Hall Hotel is an imposing Arts and Crafts style country house in an Elizabethan style	

Gardens	<p>built around the shell of an earlier Jacobean house which is believed to date from about 1633. Llangoed Hall was originally known as Llangoed Castle, remaining so until at least 1913, but no reference has been found to determine why the house has this title. It is known that an Episcopal grange existed on the site during the medieval period when the lands were owned by Llantonny Abbey.</p> <p>The core of the present house was built in about 1633 by the wealthy and politically powerful Williams family of Old Gwernyfed, the major mansion house of the area. From 1730 the family increasingly used Llangoed as a main residence and moved in permanently following a fire at Old Gwernyfed in about 1780,. Their house, which faced south, survives in the south front of the present Hall, their arms of three cocks and a chevron set above the old doorway. At about the turn of the nineteenth century the property was lost from the Williams', in a notorious night of gambling when several of the small estates and houses in the area were forfeit, to the MacNamara family. Tthe MacNamaras quickly built a new house, which incorporated some of the existing house. In 1847 the estate was bought by Joseph Bailey of Glanusk and Hay Castle and it remained within the Bailey estates until its purchase, much reduced in acreage, by Mr Archibald Christy, the London hatter, in about 1860.</p> <p>The house was remodelled by Clough Williams-Ellis for Christy by 1914. Following Christy's death in 1920s the Hall was sold to Gerald Chichester, a relation. Sir Bernard Ashley and the Ashley House Hotel group bought the site in 1987 and began a programme of extensive restoration which culminated in the opening of the Hall as a luxury hotel in June 1990.</p> <p>No actual parkland remains attached to the site and it is unclear if any open park ever existed on the site. It would seem more appropriate to describe the land around the Hall, from 1842 at least, as ornamented pasture rather than actual park.The garden surrounds Llangoed Hall on all sides. The formal garden created by Clough Williams-Ellis lies immediately to the east of the Hall, a paved terrace connecting it to the house. A wild garden, also attributed to Williams-Ellis, created around a stream descending from the north-west lies approximately 250m to the west of the Hall. Elements of earlier gardens survive.The form of the present garden is, however, attributed to the architect, Clough Williams-Ellis, who developed an existing lay out of lawns,</p>	
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	<p>which may have already included a croquet lawn on the east of the house, with stone terraces and new planting in addition to resiting the entrance of the house from the south to the west front. The wide terrace steps and north doorway are recorded on the 'East Elevation' of his proposed plans of 1913. Mature trees, such as the cedar of Lebanon, which appear to date from the early nineteenth century were also retained by Williams-Ellis.</p>	
Bronllys Hospital gardens	<p>The original house at Bronllys Hospital, Pont-y-Wal, is a three gabled, two-storeyed late nineteenth-century house, built of local stone. The house is situated on the brow of a gentle hill and faces south, looking over sloping parkland with extensive views of the Brecon Beacons. A 3m high, walled service court lies to rear west of house. The stable block lies to the north of the site boundary, Pont-y-Wal Lane, in the vicinity of Pont-y-Wal farm. This house replaced an earlier house built on the same site by Howel Harris in 1759 which was recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1809-36. By 1910 the estate was owned by the Powell family and it is believed that they sold the estate in 1913 when it was bought by the Crown Estates as a hospital site. The house is enclosed to the west and east by woodland. It is now the offices of the Dyfed/Powys Health Authority. The hospital is arranged on a widely spaced pavilion-system plan. It was built by Edwin T. Hall and Stanley Hall in c. 1913-20, on open land descending to the south. Built as a TB sanatorium, many of the south-facing sides of the wards open on to verandahs</p> <p>The pleasure grounds and gardens at Bronllys are composed of a series of historic overlays. No obvious evidence remains of any eighteenth century pleasure grounds unless the woodlands immediately to the west and east of the house are included.</p>	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Bridge End Inn (hotel)	<p>Located immediately to the SW of the River Enig bridge, on the corner of Regent Street. Exterior: Hostelry, early C19 probably incorporating C18 work (Deed of 1762). C18 fireplace surround with eared architrave. Steps to former assembly room at front of building, lit by sash window. Listed as of group value with Tower House and Talgarth Bridge in the centre of the town.</p>	

Great House Barn	Large 'L'-plan red brick farm building in rubble-walled yard. Early-mid C19. Two storeys, varied Flemish and English bond (to gable) brickwork, having plain pilasters to the S range and corners of W range. Rubble stone plinths and internal facings. Twin recessed arched openings to the S gable end, above which tiered pigeon nest holes in the gable. A fine example of a post-improvement farm building with the remarkable provision for approximately 241 L-shaped nest boxes.	
Trefecca Fawr	Located south of Trefecca hamlet. Gentry house of c1650, built by Rebecca Prosser, with later additions. Owned by Thomas Harris of Tregunter, brother of Howel Harris, in late C18, and later by the Gwynne family. Opposite the main N front is the Scheduled Ancient Monument No B87, probably the remains of landscaped formal gardens and canals, perhaps converted from earlier fishponds. Included at Grade I for its exceptional importance in this region as a well-preserved gentry house, containing a remarkable range of C17 and later detail.	
Talgarth Town Hall	Located on a prominent site in the centre of Talgarth. Built 1877-8 as an Assembly Room with a produce market under, by T Lawrence Lewis, architect. Clock tower added 1887 for Queen Victoria's jubilee, and wing at right angles on the E side, modernised and altered 1994. Ground floor now has an opening to the square, functioning as a bus shelter, with public conveniences within. Listed as the most important visual element on The Square, and of group value with Tower House shop and Talgarth Bridge.	
Talgarth Bridge	Located at the centre of the town, spanning the River Enig, and adjoining the Tower House. Road bridge, possibly late medieval in origin when the river crossing was guarded by Tower House. The S parapet, partially rebuilt, continues to opposite the SE corner of Tower House curving back to the entry to Bridge House. Included as of group value with Tower House and Bridge End House at the centre of the town.	

Old Radnor Arms (Radnor Arms)	Located on the western edge of the village. Late medieval hall house, refaced in early C19. Listed for the special interest of the remaining internal evidence of a substantial late medieval hall house, for which no other evidence has survived in Talgarth.	
Talgarth Mill	The mill was the focus of a community led project to restore it to working order. Built mid-18th century. Became a fulling mill during WWI, then used for grinding corn and beans up to the late 1940s. From about 1911 it also generated electricity for lighting the town. Machinery removed in the 1950s. Once again grinding flour and is open to the public on a regular basis. On the site of 2 earlier mills; a 13th century corn mill and a 14th century fulling mill. The mill is run by volunteers and is associated with the adjacent cafe and bakery, which produces bread and cakes from the flour produced by the mill.	
Great House	Located S and backing on to Cottage Road, within its own grounds, set gable end on to the main road. Large farmhouse of the early C19, but of earlier origins, of rubble stone and slate roof. Three storeys, 3 symmetrical window bays. Included as a handsome and well preserved C19 building of early origins, a major house of the town.	
Glannant High Street	Located along the left (W) bank of the River Enig, immediately N of Talgarth Bridge. Exterior: Terrace of early-mid C19 cottages. Rubble stone with slate roofs. Bridge House consists of a pair of 3-storey buildings with access from Swan Path on the W to the first floor, and from the river path to the ground floor on the E. Glanant, set back from the river frontage by approximately 1.2m, with wide opening at river level giving access to two parallel stone storage vaults. Included as an important element in the townscape in the Conservation Area at the centre of Talgarth.	
The Tower House	The tower house is probably of the C14, so placed as to guard the river crossing and town. It resembles a Northumberland Pele Tower. It was described by Leland as 'a little prison'. It has	



	C19 extensions on both west and east sides providing shops. Listed at II* as one of only two tower houses in the County and one of the very few such structures to survive in Wales.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no historic houses open to the public in the area	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing of significance	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No interpretation in the town.	Talgarth signage strategy has been completed. 3 panels going up soon – 2 in the car park and 1 outside the town hall.
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Talgarth Library	Very small branch library	
<b>Museum</b>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Howell Harris Museum	The Howell Harris Museum is located at Coleg Trefeca. Open by appointment, the exhibits focus on the life of Howell Harris and the community of Teulu Trefeca that he founded.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Talgarth Town Hall	Used for showing films one Saturday per month. Also other events and performances	
St Gwendoline's Church	Used for concerts	
St Gwendoline's Church Hall	Used for a variety of events	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Memorial to Howel Harris St. Gwendoling Churchyard	<p>Located approximately 100m SE of the S porch of the parish church, close to the path to the SE corner gate. History: Howell Harris was the father of Howel Harris the preacher and reformer. It is claimed that the latter stood on this family tomb to deliver his famous oration which converted William Williams, Pantycelyn, amongst others to the reforming movement.</p> <p>Description: Low chest tomb of sandstone, 1730, with a projecting ledger slab, sandstone sides, and plinth, the slab inscribed on the top face with a scroll margin within which is an inscription reading 'In Memory of / Howell Harris who Died March ye 9th 1730 / Aged 58/ Christ was my Guide on / Earth and Death shall / be my gain / etc. Tomb was erected by Susanna, his beloved wife, of Trevecka. W end slab has an added inscription to Susanna Harris died January 1750, aged 88. The tomb is surrounded by a C19 heavy low cast iron railings by Nott &amp; Co of Brecon. Included at Grade II for its historical associations.</p> <p>Howel Harris is buried in Talgarth Church near the altar rails.</p>	

<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town walks	<a href="http://www.visittalgarth.co.uk/item/walks_around_talgarth_.html">http://www.visittalgarth.co.uk/item/walks_around_talgarth_.html</a> This lists a number of walks around the town and further afield. Several have a heritage element. This is the town trail <a href="http://www.web4-u.co.uk/image/upload//talgarth1/walk_5.pdf">http://www.web4-u.co.uk/image/upload//talgarth1/walk_5.pdf</a>	

## Welshpool Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
The Welshpool Partnership	<a href="http://www.welshpool.org/">http://www.welshpool.org/</a> This site was produced by the Welshpool Partnership, a community organisation with the aim of creating a thriving, modern market town.	
Powysland Club	<a href="http://www.powyslandclub.co.uk/">http://www.powyslandclub.co.uk/</a> The Powysland Club was founded in 1867 and is the senior county historical society in Wales. Among the Club's significant achievements are the publication of ninety nine volumes of its academically acclaimed journal the <i>Montgomeryshire Collections</i> , the creation of the first public museum in Wales (now Welshpool Museum) and the establishment and maintenance of one of the finest private historical libraries in Wales. The Powysland Club library is open to the public. Excellent local history collection.	
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust	<p>One of the 4 Welsh Archaeological Trusts based in Welshpool. <a href="http://www.cpat.org.uk/">http://www.cpat.org.uk/</a></p> <p>The four trusts manage Archwilio <a href="http://www.archwilio.org.uk/">http://www.archwilio.org.uk/</a> This is an accessible archaeological data base drawing upon the trusts' Historic Environment Record (HER). A very recent development has been the development of an App which allows access to the databases via mobile phones. <a href="http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2013/10/24/archaeological-app-wales-first/">http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2013/10/24/archaeological-app-wales-first/</a></p> <p>A new mobile app developed by the University's <a href="#">Centre for Excellence in Mobile Applications and Services</a> will see Wales claim a world first in capturing all of its archaeological records on one app.</p> <p>The free and interactive Archwilio App, commissioned by the four Welsh Archaeological</p>	

	<p>Trusts, was designed and built by CEMAS at the University of South Wales. It was launched by Heritage Minister John Griffiths on Thursday, November 7th at the Oriel Suite, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff at 9am.</p> <p>The app will enable users to access millennia of archaeological information specific to Wales, providing a fun resource to improve education and understanding of the importance and sheer variety of Wales' archaeology. Archwilio App will also enable locals and visitors alike to go out and discover more about the unique heritage and archaeological sites across Wales.</p>	
Local Food	The Town Hall now houses a market on Saturday and Monday and a Farmers Market on the first Friday of each month. There are local butchers in the town selling local meats.	
Welsh Food Festival	<a href="http://www.welshfoodfestival.co.uk/">http://www.welshfoodfestival.co.uk/</a> No event in 2013 but in preparation for a strong 2014. This 2013 holiday year is due to the transition of ownership at our magnificent host venue - Glansevern Hall Gardens.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Strata Marcella/Ystrad Marchell	Founded 1170 by Owain Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powys, established by Cisterian monks from Whitland. Original site probably at Pool, but moved 1172. Suffered at the hands of Glyndwr when burnt. Declined before dissolution. Sited on level land by the Severn just north of Welshpool. The Abbey is reduced to area of disturbed ground with no upstanding structure. Part excavated in 1893 when church plan recovered and stone coffin, pillar bases, moulding, etc unearthed. Work undertaken by S W Williams, railway engineer and the County Surveyor. Nave of 62m long and 19m wide, cruciform church comparable with Strata Florida. The choir and presbytery were short. Possible western range. (Williams, S W 1891).	Potential project

	Since the 16th century the abbey has lain in a largely open landscape beside the Severn, a farm, Abbey Farm, was erected in the ruins, with the cloister being used for the farms courtyard.	
Brecon Ring Hillfort	<p>In July 2008 the Archaeological Trust acquired the magnificent Beacon Ring hillfort which crowns Long Mountain in eastern Montgomeryshire. The main aim of this new venture is to ensure the preservation and long-term management of the site and its environs for the benefit and enjoyment of the general public. The interior of the hillfort is currently densely wooded. Now that these trees are reaching maturity it is hoped to find a way of returning the interior of the site to upland meadow, just as it was before the early 1950s. Little is known about the hillfort – not even the origin of its name. But with extensive views far across mid Wales and Shropshire it would certainly have been a good site for a beacon. Its Welsh name – <i>Caer Digoll</i> ('Digoll camp') – comes from <i>Cefn Digoll</i> ('unbroken ridge') the Welsh name for Long Mountain. The site has not been excavated, but like the well-known local hillforts at the Breiddin and Ffridd Faldwyn, it was no-doubt first built and occupied at some time in the period between the later Bronze Age and the early Iron Age – after 1000 BC and before the arrival of the Romans in about AD 50.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cpat.org.uk/beacon/index.htm">http://www.cpat.org.uk/beacon/index.htm</a></p> <p>See also the Breiddin Hillfort <a href="http://www.cpat.org.uk/keysites/breiddin/breiddin.htm">http://www.cpat.org.uk/keysites/breiddin/breiddin.htm</a></p>	Potential Project
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Domen Castell Welshpool	Motte up to 6.1m high with tail cut back on south and east for railway siding. Adjoining embanked oval bailey up to 6.1m high with levelled interior now used as a bowling green. Retaining wall on outside of eastern arc of the motte and bailey was removed and replaced as part of the Welshpool relief road construction.	

Powys Castle	The castle was owned by the Princes of Powys but passed through Hawys, daughter of Owain, to the Cherleton family and then to the Herbert family in 1578. In the early 19th century the castle was owned by Clive of India's son. The earliest part probably dates to about 1200 (the tower at the north-east end of the inner ward). Little is known of the early form of the castle owing to the many alterations that took place in the medieval and post medieval periods. Late 13th and early 14th century castle surviving as parts of inner gatehouse and bailey curtain now mostly masked by 17th and 18th century restoration. Transformed from castle to country house before 1594. The stronghold of Gruffyd ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powis, on this site was destroyed in 1275, but in 1277 Edward I made him Baron de la Pole and the Castle was subsequently rebuilt. The barony became extinct in 1551 and in 1587 the Castle was purchased by the Herberts. It was captured by Parliament in 1644. There was much rebuilding from 1667, associated with William Winde. The Clives inherited the castle by marriage in 1801 and adopted the name of Herbert. Bodley remodelled the building c.1902-4.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Baptist Church	Built in 1811. Rough local granite rubble, with slate roof. A good example of a simple early C19 chapel which retains its original character.	
Former English Congregationalists Church	The English Congregationalists launched an appeal to raise funds for a new church in 1844: an engraving of the proposed church (and as built) is dated 1844, naming the architect as J.Vaughan of Oswestry. No longer used as a church, it is now a shop. Listed The building retains much of its character, even though it is no longer in use as a church. An unusually early example of its style, the building is also notable for the exceptional quality of the terracotta work to the principle elevation.	
Welsh Methodists Church	The present Methodist church, at the top of the High Street, was built on a plot of land purchased from Powys Estates for £470, and was officially opened on 2 <sup>nd</sup> December 1864. The	

	cost of the chapel, with its imposing stone frontage and spire, and designed by the eminent Victorian architect George Bidlake, was £2,300. It seated 600 people, and soon Methodism became the leading denomination in the town. Substantial alterations were made in 1970, when the gallery and pews were removed, and a false ceiling was installed to conserve heat.	
St Mary's Church	The church of St Mary has a complicated architectural history. Its tower is 13th century, except for the 15th or 16th century belfry stage while the rest of the building appears to have been added to or modified from the 14th century to the 19th century. It was then restored in 1856 and 1870 with further work in the 20th century. Inside not a great deal has survived from the medieval era. Its 14th century font is now in the local museum, and an early 16th century triptych has been removed for security reasons. There is a large 17th century communion table, the Royal Arms of Charles II, two chandeliers of 1776, and various monuments and brasses that span the late 16th century through to the 19th century. Traditionally the church was founded in the 6thC by St Cynfelyn, and later re-dedicated to St Mary. However, it has recently been suggested that the earliest documentary record in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, refers to the nearby chapel of St Llywelyn, a chapelry linked to Llandrinio, and that the new church of St Mary was linked to the establishment of the planned settlement of Welshpool around the middle of the 13thC. By 1291 it had become a parish church.	
Christ Church	Built 1839-44, to designs of Thomas Penson; the laying of the foundation stone commemorated the coming of age of Edward James, Viscount Clive. Exterior: Well coursed and squared Welshpool limestone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Stained glass: Apse windows have highly coloured pictorial glass by David Evans, 1844; Neo-classical pictorial windows in Powis pew, The church with its contemporary fittings is a remarkably thorough-going exercise in Romanesque revival architecture, of particular historical interest for its association with Powis Castle. Now a private residence. <a href="http://christchurchwelshpool.blogspot.co.uk/">http://christchurchwelshpool.blogspot.co.uk/</a>	



Pentre Llifior	<p><a href="http://www.wbhmethodists.org.uk/chapels/pentre-llifior">http://www.wbhmethodists.org.uk/chapels/pentre-llifior</a> Pentre Llifior lies between Berriew and Betws Cedewain and is the oldest chapel in the circuit (built in 1798) It is typical of the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Constructed of locally made bricks it contains a small gallery mounted on two slender cast-iron pillars and has fifteen pews downstairs including the four that partially surround the Set Fawr in front of the pulpit and the communion table – extra pews were provided upstairs in 1799 by the unusual expedient of reducing/lengthening the original benches and boxing them in.</p> <p>Pentre Llifior was Grade 11 Listed in 1953 (one of two in the Circuit, Cil Chapel at Berriew is the other) and currently is the only chapel in the Circuit to be registered as a Methodist heritage site. This is because it is one of just two surviving 18<sup>th</sup> century Wesleyan Methodist preaching houses in Wales and is linked to a number of John Wesley’s itinerant preachers from the 1770s when Brecon was the Circuit town. Pentre Llifior is the only church in the Circuit to have issued an historical leaflet. The chapel has recently been restored and includes an exhibition and small visitor centre.</p>	Part of the Montgomeryshire Wesley Way, a proposed National Trail. Seen as an integral part of the Charity Churches Tourism Network Wales.
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Conservation Area	<p>Welshpool functions as a nodal point on the edge of the Severn Valley with three main roads intersecting here.</p> <p>The parish church lies on the opposite side of the valley of the Lledan Brook from the later borough which implies that it was already in existence when the new town was laid out. The earliest reference is to the settlement is as yr trallwng in about the year 1100. The church at Trallg occurs in the Norwich Taxation of 1254 and y trallwn appears as late as c.1566. Pole and la Pole are first recorded in 1196 and 1197 respectively, but it was 1478 before Walshepole shows in documents and almost another century for Welshe Poole. The present town of Welshpool resulted from a deliberate policy by Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of</p>	

	<p>Powys, to establish a new borough. As such, this was a planned town which owed little to any existing settlement on. The burgesses received a foundation charter in the 1240s and a market was recorded there in 1252. Forty years later there were 106 taxpayers in the town, a total which had risen to 225 by 1322. The new town adopted a basically linear plan, centred on High Street and Broad Street, with some development also along Church Street, Berriew Street and Severn Street. Narrow burgage plots remain clearly defined on Broad Street and Berriew Street, and it is evident from the estate map of 1629 that at that time (and by implication in previous centuries) Broad Street was the main focus. A feature of this urban pattern is the numerous narrow alleys, many of them named, which ran off the main street.</p> <p>The growth of the flannel industry during the late 18th century added fresh impetus to the development of the town. The construction of the Montgomeryshire Canal at the same time added to its importance, and the railway arrived in 1862.</p> <p>A considerable number of the buildings in the centre of the town have been listed. Nos 5 and 6 Mount Street are thought to be 16th century timber-framed cottages, and 13 High Street and the rear wing of 12-13 Broad Street is believed to be 16th century. The Mermaid, 11 High Street, 19 High Street and no.38 Mount Street are attributed to the late 16th century. From around 1600 are 8 and 10 High Street, the Talbot Inn). Of early 17th century origin are Oldford Cottage, no.1 Mount Street and 1 High Street Amongst the 17th century houses are 34-35 Mount Street, 24-26 High Street, 36 High Street, 5 Hall Stree). 5-6 High Street has been attributed to the late 17th century. It is no coincidence that almost all of these properties lie away from the commercial centre of Welshpool around the crossroads where the demands for refurbishment are always likely to have been greater.</p>	
Berriew Conservation Area	<p>Berriew is a very attractive village that lies between Welshpool and Newtown, about 8km south of the former.</p> <p>Prehistoric and Roman occupation is well attested in the neighbourhood. Maen Bueno a Bronze Age standing stone lies about 1.5km closer to the Severn and is perhaps the most</p>	See wool link

obvious indicator of extensive prehistoric activity on the gravels beside the Severn, as well as a folk link with the local saint. While the traditional view that the area around Berriew was the birthplace of St Bueno has been questioned by modern scholarship, there is more conviction that land here was given to him and that he founded a church on it. This could have been towards the end of the 6th century or the beginning of the 7th century AD. The church has been identified as an early medieval foundation, and it may even be a mother church, the most important church in the district.

The earliest form of the place-name, Eberrw, is much later, appearing for the first time in about 1100 and is topographical referring to the mouth of Afon Rhiw. It was only in the 16th century that it lost the initial "E" and was written down as Beriw. The Tudor period was one of general prosperity based on the wool trade and it is claimed that there was a market hall beyond the west end of the churchyard until 1875. This though needs to be confirmed for there is no corroborative evidence that Berriew was sufficiently important to warrant a market. Even by the middle of the 19th century when the Tithe survey was drawn up the village still clustered around the church and this is the area included in the conservation area. An industrial element was added to Berriew in the early 19th century with the development of facilities along the Montgomeryshire Canal. The church dedicated inevitably to St Bueno, was built in 1803-4 and then victorianised in 1876, replacing a smaller, medieval, single-chamber building with a west bellcote. Inside is a memorial brass of 1597.

The village displays an important group of timber-framed buildings around the church. Some are of 17th and 18th century origin, but many such as Wittingham's Stores were either developed or heavily restored by the Vaynor Estate in and around the mid-19th century to create a recognisable estate pattern. The timber-framed Vicarage is dated to 1616. The Farmhouse another timber-framed building is attributed to the late 17th or early 18th century. The Smithy on Church Terrace is probably late 17th century though it carries a 1774 inscription, Lychgate Cottage is of broadly the same date. The row of three houses known as The Sign may have originated as a single house in the late 17th century. Rhiew House and no 5 Church Terrace were both built in the late 17th century, as were nos 1 and 2 and nos 3 and 4 Church Terrace. A free school also is known to have been established here in 1655, but was rebuilt in 1819, and is to be found on Church Terrace.

Castell Caereinion Conservation Area	<p>Castle Caereinion lies on the B4385 some 6km west of Welshpool. Recorded as Castell in 1254 and as castellum Kereiniaun in 1309, the second element refers to the administrative division or commote of Caereinion. There is no unequivocal evidence for an early medieval foundation here, yet the dedication to St. Garmon is suggestive.</p> <p>Documentary records state that Madawc, prince of Powys built a castle in Caereinion in 1156. It has been argued that the mound in the churchyard is the earthwork castle referred to. Records indicate that the castle itself was destroyed in 1167.</p> <p>The church of St Garmon was completely rebuilt in 1866 with additions in 1874. Its predecessor was of 15th century date. The mound, in the corner of the churchyard has been classed as a medieval castle mound or motte, and is also known as Twmpath Garmon. Brookside and Orchard Cottage to the west of the church have a Grade II listing. It appears that together with Ivy House which is of 18th century date, these buildings are depicted on the 1766 estate map.</p> <p>Tyn Llan has a datestone of 1786, but fabric which is of an earlier century, while Orchard Cottage is 17th century. The only other listed building of note is the Red Lion Inn, considered to be later 18th century. All are included with the church in the conservation area.</p>	
Felindre Conservation Area	Very small hamlet with farm and mill close to Berriew. Very small conservation area.	
Guilsfield Conservation Area	<p>Guilsfield lies on the B4392, 4km to the north of Welshpool. The conservation area focuses around the church and historic core. The traditional interpretation of Guilsfield is that the name signifies Gyldis field, appearing first as Guildesfelde in 1278. The Welsh equivalent is Cegidfa, which as Kegitua is earlier, in the 12th century, and also is the name given in the Norwich Taxation of 1254.</p> <p>The church of St Aelhaiarn has a complicated history: a nave of the 14th century, an added west tower, perhaps by 1400, a porch and south aisle of the 15th century, and a north aisle a little later. It has one of the richest medieval church interiors in the county, with an early font and late medieval and Tudor-era roofs.</p>	

	<p>For its size, Guilsfield has one of the largest number of listed buildings in Montgomeryshire. White Ash has been dated to 1521 though remodelled in the 18th century, The Square is considered to be 16th or early 17th century, and Belan Cottage is said to have been dated to 1542. Bod-Isa Cottage has late 16th century origins. Then, there are a number of buildings dated from the 17th century, most of them listed, including the timber-framed Yew Tree, Bod-isa , Abercrombie House and the adjacent Trawscoed Cottage), the Kings Head and the much-altered, timber-framed Oak Inn. The picture that emerges of Guilsfield is of a well-established small village by the end of the Tudor period.</p>	
Leighton Centre Conservation Area	<p>Leighton Hall is an estate and farming complex, located outside Welshpool. A grade 1 listed building and Grade II* estate farming complex. It is notable for being a precursor of the The Great Exhibition of 1851 in demonstrating the practical use of Victorian "industrial" farming methods; and the birthplace of the now much disparaged hybrid Cupressocyparis leylandii hedge tree. Owned by the Potter Group, it is not accessible to the public. Leighton Farm was a model farm where rational farming methods were employed using techniques derived from science and industry. It was characteristic of its period but especially notable for its scale. Plans are at an advanced stage to transform the unique collection of listed buildings that once formed the basis of one of the finest Victorian model farms in the country, into an outstanding equine centre. The farm complex is one of two conservation areas on the estate.</p>	
Leighton Park Conservation Area	<p>Leighton Hall and its gardens and associated buildings forms the second conservation area. The gardens are on the national register. A grade 1 listed building it is located on the opposite side of the valley to Powis Castle.</p> <p>In 1845, the Leighton Hall estate was purchased from the Corbett family of Shropshire by Liverpool banker Christopher Leyland. In 1847, he gave it as a wedding present to his nephew John Naylor (1813–1889) who then proceeded to rebuild the house and estate at a reputed cost of £275,000, plus an additional £200,000 on the farm technology. The house was rebuilt in a Gothic style, with the exterior and estate buildings designed by Liverpool architect W H Gee, and a Palace of Westminster interior style by Augustus Pugin. The buildings constructed</p>	

	at the time included the Church of the Holy Trinity, still in regular use today.	
Llanymynech Conservation Area	<p>Llanymynech sits astride the border with Shropshire, 14km north of Welshpool and on the trunk road, the A483. The settlement lies on a bluff above Afon Efyrynwy. The boundary between England and Wales follows the eastern edge of the main street, before diverging slightly to take in a very small segment of the churchyard and then cutting across the street tangentially to pick up a stream course. It is difficult to consider the historic importance of Llanymynech without reference to that part of the core in Shropshire. The conservation area encompasses the Welsh section of the village. The shape of the churchyard and its location on the edge of a major river valley point to an early medieval foundation. As Llanemenech this appears in 1254, with other variants appearing at later dates. With its English translation as 'church of the monks', it has been suggested that there was formerly a monastic cell or oratory here. Little can be said about its development in the medieval centuries and into the modern era. Even in the mid-19th century, there were few houses on the west side of the main road, dwellings congregating on the Shropshire side of the road. The only listed buildings on the Welsh side of the border, both grade II, are The Gardd erected perhaps in the early 17th century, but remodelled, and Ty-croes at the crossroads where Canal Road crosses the main road is early 18th century in date.</p> <p>A considerable range of archaeological sites is known from the environs of Llanymynech. Llanymynech Hill has one of the largest hillforts in Britain. Copper ore has been mined here, perhaps over many centuries. Roman activity is evidenced on the hill, and rescue excavations some years ago produced the residue from metalworking in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Offa's Dyke runs up to and utilises the hillfort ramparts.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Country & Western Festival	<a href="http://countrywestern.org.uk/">http://countrywestern.org.uk/</a> The opening of the show see's the traditional Western charge down the bank, 50 Westerners	

	in traditional costume with guns* blazing, to music.*replica pistols only please! The show is set in Powys Castle grounds, which is part of the National Trust and we boast fantastic views and peaceful surroundings.	
Welshpool Music Fest	<a href="http://www.welshpoolmusicfest.am55.co.uk/">http://www.welshpoolmusicfest.am55.co.uk/</a> Contemporary Music Festival one day event	
Welshpool Winter Festival	Saturday 7th December 2013 – Winter Festival Christmas Street Market, Town Hall Craft Stalls, Community Stalls, Street Entertainment, Nativity Scene and more. Market opens from 10am till 4pm	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Rowles Fine Art	<a href="http://www.rowlesfineart.co.uk/">http://www.rowlesfineart.co.uk/</a> dealer in 19 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> century British and European Art. Also contemporary Art.	
Powysland Museum	The museum has a changing exhibition programme	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Glansevern Gardens	<a href="http://www.glansevern.co.uk/newsletter/index.shtml">http://www.glansevern.co.uk/newsletter/index.shtml</a> Near Berriew 25 acres of gardens	The property is on the market so the gardens may not re-open to the public

Powys Castle Gardens	This world-famous garden, overhung with enormous clipped yew trees, shelters rare and tender plants in colourful herbaceous borders. It retains its original lead statues, an orangery and an aviary on the terraces. Full programme of events throughout the season. <a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/powis-castle/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/powis-castle/</a>	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Cock Pit	The cock-pit was probably built in the mid 18th century, possibly as part of the Castle Inn, and remained in use until cock-fighting was made illegal in 1849. It is a rare building type and the only example in Wales to survive on its original site	Signposted on the town trail
The Barracks	Listed, early C17, there was at one time a poor tenement known as Chelsea Barracks the unconventional form of this building, and the character of its detailing, suggest that the present building may have been intended for institutional use, though it is now a pair of private houses. A striking urban building of considerable character.	
Flannel Factory	Built c1830 as a flannel factory, sited so as to enable the use of water power, alongside the Lledan Brook. No evidence of the power system survived C20 alterations - it is possible that the building was hand-powered. In 1924, the interior of the building was re-ordered to permit its use as a cinema, and an entrance block was built onto the gable. In use as a cinema until 1938 and subsequently disused until conversion to flats in 1994-5. The original interior of the building had been largely gutted on conversion to a cinema, and very little of the original structure is visible inside. The building has been altered on conversion, but retains its external character as a former industrial building which is of considerable historical interest as an urban factory building on a large scale - the only one to survive in Welshpool.	
Railway Station	Built 1859-60, to house the headquarters of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, and	



	<p>designed by Benjamin Piercy. However the building's role as headquarters was short-lived - from 1860 until only 1862. Following the re-alignment of the railway, and the re-use of its original line for a by-pass, c1990, the building is no longer used as a station. Description: French Renaissance style, symmetrically composed. A lavishly designed and detailed station, reflecting its original role as the Railway Company's headquarters, which is a prominent feature of the approach to Welshpool from the east.</p>	
Union Bridge	<p>The history of the bridge is recorded on the 2 stone panels: "Union Bridge Built 1817 on the happy Union of the Powis and Wynnstay Families at the expense of the Fund for the Employment of the Poor Under the direction of the acting Committee of Welshpool"; and "The inscribed stone above [now alongside], originally inserted in the opposite parapet, was refixed in its present position by the Welshpool and Llanfair Railway Company, January 1902". The bridge formerly carried the road over the Lledan Brook, but this was culverted (presumably by the Railway Company in 1902), leaving only a single parapet as a memorial. The railway company, established in 1898, opened the line in 1903. It was finally closed in 1956.</p>	
Old Bank 41 Broad Street	<p>Dated 1816 but with earlier fabric, and remodelled in the later C19, probably c1860. The Montgomeryshire Bank was housed on the site of No 41 in the early C19: in 1816, one of the partners (Sir Arthur Owen of Glansevern) died, and Beck's bank took over the site, probably building the existing premises. The building was later taken over by Lloyds who remained in occupation until 1976. No 42 may have been built as a dwelling (in association with the adjoining bank) but was in commercial use by the late C19. A fine example of an early C19 commercial and domestic building.</p>	
Royal Oak Hotel	<p>The hotel is substantially a late C18 building, with some early C19 extensions, but it incorporates fragmentary remains of an earlier building on the site, and documentary records suggest that there has been an inn here since at least 1745 (the date of the earliest rate book for the town). A well-preserved town coaching inn of exceptional quality.</p>	

Town Hall and Market	<p>The site has been in long-use for a public building: there was a guildhall here by at least 1629, and when a market building (which had stood in the centre of Broad Street to the E of this site) was demolished as unsafe in 1761, the general, corn and flannel markets were re-housed in the guildhall buildings. A new town hall accommodating all these functions was built between 1795 and 1804, by Simpson and Hazeldine of Shrewsbury, and it was extended by the erection of a Butter Cross (on the N side of the site) in 1815. In 1874, a new building was commissioned, designed by Benjamin Lay, architect, of Welshpool. The new building probably incorporated some of the fabric of its predecessors (notably in the market hall to the rear), and it was itself enlarged in 1881.</p> <p>Minton tiled entrance and stair hall. Mixed classical style with French Renaissance influences. The upper stage of the tower is emphasised by angle pilasters with foliate capitals defining the upper stages, and there are clock faces to each elevation and the long side elevation has an inserted sandstone plaque dated 1877.</p> <p>Listed as a largely unaltered Victorian Town Hall and Market that makes an important contribution to the townscape.</p>	
Former Museum	<p>The Powysland Club was founded in 1867, 'for the collecting and printing (for the use of its members) of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical and Literary Remains of Montgomeryshire'. It acquired this site in 1873, and the museum was opened in 1874, designed by David Walker of Liverpool; it was extended in accordance with the original design in 1880. The museum was one of a very small number of similar establishments in Wales, and entertained hopes for a time of becoming a general, central museum of Welsh antiquities. From the outset it was also intended that there should not only be a public library and museum, but that there should also be a school of science and art, in association with the science and art department of the Committee on Education, South Kensington, and a School of Art was opened in 1883 (in premises to the rear of the Museum). The public library and reading room on Red Bank was added when the museum was handed over to the Corporation of Welshpool in 1887. The buildings were taken over by Powys County Council in 1974, and the collection moved to other premises in 1990.</p>	
Grace Evans	Late grid timber frame, perhaps c1700. 1 1/2 storeys. Brick and rendered infill. 2 old metal	

Cottage	windows with small panes and 2 similar dormers. Brick gable stacks. Central modern door in trellised wooden porch with cornice. Said to have been thatched. Of interest partly for conspicuous site next to church and partly as home of Grace Evans, Maid of Lady Nithsdale, who assisted in rescue of Lord Nithsdale from the Tower in 1715.	
1 High Street	The timber-framing exposed in the side passage, and in the rear wing of the property suggests an early C17 date for this building. The frontage onto High Street is also timber framed, but was refronted in brick in the early C19. Listed for its early origins - a significant example of a timber-framed town-house, which is part of a group of early buildings in this part of the High Street.	
9 & 10 High Street 11 High Street	Documentary records suggest that there was a house here by the early C16, although the facade of the present building suggests a date of c1600. A public house (The Upper Sun) by 1757, later uses included that of a lodging house. The building was restored in 1927, and the present shop front was inserted, and the timber framing exposed, at that time. Upper windows probably date from the 1927 restoration. The building is of special interest for the high quality of its decorative framing: it represents a very good example of a wealthy urban building of c1600, and its C20 restoration is also notable as vernacular revival work. Number 11 of a similar date	
Talbot Inn	Probably originally built in the late C16-early C17, and raised in height in the later C18. In long-use as a public house, formerly known as The Corner House. Timber framing exposed in gable end and rear elevation: box framed with square panels, queen post and collar strut roof. Raised upper storey also framed (exposed in rear elevation) with posts of thin scantling. Elevation to street is rendered. An important example of a timber-framed town house, retaining its original layout substantially intact.	
Mermaid Inn	Timber framed and was an inn for nearly 200 years, but been around since 1600.	Now closed as an inn.

<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Powys Castle	The castle was a Welsh stronghold, probably of Owain Cyfeiliog and his heirs, from c1170, and parts of the surviving structure are thought to date from the late C12- early C13. The castle was sacked c1275, and in 1286, Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, paid homage to Edward I as Baron de la Pole. A substantial programme of rebuilding followed - the layout, and much of the structure of the present buildings were determined in this work of c1300. Sir Edward Herbert acquired the castle in 1587, and initiated the creation of a country house from a castle. The first phase of a substantial Baroque remodelling was begun immediately following the restoration of Charles II. In 1771, Thomas Farnolls Prichard, architect, of Shrewsbury, was commissioned to report on improvements, and he was responsible for the remodelling of the SW range as a ball-room wing in 1775-7 (for George Herbert, second Earl of Powis). In 1801, the castle was inherited by Edward, second Lord Clive, and the Powis Earldom was re-created for him (for the third time) in 1804. As heir to the Clive fortune, he was able to commission Robert Smirke to carry out improvements to the castle, between 1820 and 1830. Thereafter, the final major alterations to the castle were carried out by G.F. Bodley, c1904, for the Fourth Earl. On his death in 1952, the property was given to the National Trust.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Town Lock	The eastern arm of the Montgomeryshire Canal was constructed as far as Garthmyl to the S of Welshpool between 1794 and 1797; John and Thomas Dadford, engineers. The lock forms part of the original engineering work of the canal, with subsequent repairs (the gates were most recently renewed in 1973). Description: Blue brick lining to lock chamber, with stone dressings. Similar brickwork and stone copings to the lower retaining wall of the platform on the W side of the lock. A plank foot bridge with plain wrought iron rail spans the lock at its lower end. A significant component of the engineering work of the Montgomeryshire Canal,	

	and part of a group of canal structures at Welshpool town wharf.	
Canal Warehouse	The eastern arm of the Montgomeryshire Canal was constructed between 1794-97. The warehouse was built in the early C19 - part of a second phase of development of the canal wharf at Welshpool. It was occupied in 1845 by a canal merchant (Thomas Groom) and in 1859 by the canal company. Description: Roughly coursed and squared local green rubble, with slate roof. Gable facing canal has full-height loading bay divided as a door on each floor, in a heavy wood frame. Remains of housing for former external crane visible above. Return elevation to NE has similar wide openings, and a small boarded window beneath the eaves. The warehouse is a fine example of small-scale canal architecture which forms part of a group of related structures associated with the major canal wharf at Welshpool.	
Railway Bridge	The bridge was built to carry the Welshpool and Llanfair Railway over the canal. The Welshpool and Llanfair Caereinion Railway Company was formed in 1898, and the railway opened in 1903. It was taken over by the Great Western Railway in 1921, and closed by British Rail in 1956. Description: Stone abutments with rusticated terminal piers at E side and rough rubble to W, support cast-iron girders carrying road-bed (formed from sleepers). A unique surviving relic of the light railway in its length through the town, the bridge also forms part of a group of structures associated with the canal.	
Toll House	Raven Square Toll House	
Lledan Brook Aqueduct	The Montgomeryshire Canal was constructed between 1794 and 1797, but the original aqueduct at this site was replaced in 1836 by J.A.S. Sword, who was the canal company's engineer from 1833. Its design was modelled on the earlier aqueduct by George Buck at Brithdir, which had been built in 1819. This was probably rebuilt with the aqueduct in 1836, and existed to divert water to Domen cornmill. The aqueduct is a fine example of the engineering associated with the Montgomeryshire Canal, of considerable interest for its	

	engineering as well as for its architectural character. Together with the weir, it forms an important component in a group of structures at the major canal wharf at Welshpool.	
Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway	<a href="http://www.wllr.org.uk/">http://www.wllr.org.uk/</a> Historic Railway is operated as an attraction. Welshpool & Llanfair Light Railway opened in 1903 to link the market town of Welshpool to the rural community of Llanfair Caereinion. This 2 foot 6 inch narrow gauge steam railway now provides a tourist service for all the family and a welcome change from the rush of every day life. Built as a Light Railway to avoid some of the costs of railway construction, the narrow gauge allows for tight curves and steep gradients, enabling the line to follow the contours of the countryside. All of our trains are steam hauled, either by one of our unique original locomotives or one from abroad.	
Montgomery or Montgomeryshire Canal	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_Canal">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_Canal</a> The canal runs through Welshpool from the Llangollen Canal at Frankton Junction to Newtown a distance of 33(53km) miles. Originally known as the Montgomeryshire Canal it joined the Llanymynech Branch of the Ellesmere Canal. The Eastern section from Llanymynech to Garthmyl of 16 miles in length was completed in 1797. The western section was 7 miles in length which took it to Newtown. Today it is called the Montgomery Canal which includes the Llanymynech Branch of the Ellesmere canal. It fell into disuse in 1936 and closed in 1944. Several sections have been restored by the MWR Trust and British Waterways. Now 7 miles of the northern section from Franklin Junction to Gronwyn Wharf, a short section at Llanymynech and a central section around Welshpool are navigable. Only the northern section connects to the national waterway system. <a href="http://www.canaljunction.com/canal/montgomery.htm">http://www.canaljunction.com/canal/montgomery.htm</a> has more detail of the sections opened. <a href="http://www.montgomerycanal.me.uk/montgomerycanal.html">http://www.montgomerycanal.me.uk/montgomerycanal.html</a> The towpath along most of the canal is used as a footpath. The section between Pool Quay Lock and Newtown form part of the Severn Way. Shorter sections south of Llanymynech and Pool Quay are followed by thye Offa's Dyke Path.	Potentially this is a major project, involving restoration and interpretation of the canal and its archaeology, making dry sections water filled and possibly navigable and increasing the length connected to the national waterway

	<p>The Powysland Museum at Welspool Wharf is housed in a former canal side warehouse. Along the canal are elements of interpretation related to its history/industrial archaeology (lime kilns at Buttington Wharf) and also its natural history.</p> <p>A number of scultures have been placed along the canal and more are planned.  <a href="http://www.montgomerycanal.me.uk/mwrt.html">http://www.montgomerycanal.me.uk/mwrt.html</a></p>	network.
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Trail	Some interpretation through building plaques along the towtrail	
Montgomery Canal	Some interpretation along the canal towpath	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Library	A main library with reference/local history section and a small gallery space <a href="http://www.welshpoolcameraclub.org.uk/">http://www.welshpoolcameraclub.org.uk/</a>	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Powysland Museum Welshpool	<p><a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=2117&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=2117&amp;L=0</a> This Accredited museum illustrates the archaeology and social history of Montgomeryshire from the earliest prehistoric settlers to the 20th century population and is housed in a renovated and restored warehouse by the Montgomery Canal.</p> <p>The first Powysland Museum was founded by members of the Powysland Club in 1874. In 1974, the running of the museum became the responsibility of Powys County Council and in 1990 the collection was moved to a former warehouse on the Montgomery Canal. Temporary exhibitions, reflecting various aspects, of Montgomeryshire's history, complement</p>	

	<p>the permanent display.</p> <p>Welshpool was the main town on the Montgomeryshire Canal and became its administrative centre. The canal wharf at Severn Street was the first site for managerial work and general trade. The wharf was enclosed by a green stonewall. During the early 19th century a row of cottages was built against this wall. By the middle of the 19th century there were thirty warehouses along the canal. Two of these were in Welshpool and owned by the Canal Company. One of these was a small warehouse at Welshpool Canal Wharf - now the south corner of the present building. Marks in the interior woodwork show that the old warehouse was extensively enlarged around 1880 and it became the largest warehouse on the canal, its size and mullioned windows reflecting the importance of the canal trade. This is now the museum building</p>	
Andrew Logan Museum of Sculpture @ Berriew	<p><a href="http://andrewloganmuseum.org/">http://andrewloganmuseum.org/</a> Accredited Museum The Andrew Logan Museum of Sculpture is the only museum in Europe dedicated to a living artist. Andrew had always dreamed of opening a museum to share with the world his unique approach to life and art. He wanted the museum to be a vibrant space to display examples of work he had created over the decades and to stage events that would share his vision and skill for curating performance and spectacle. This Artistic Adventure started when in 1988 Andrew &amp; Michael Davis purchased a redundant space in Berriew, Mid Wales. In 1991 their dream became a reality when the Andrew Logan Museum of Sculpture (ALMoS) opened to the public. Designed by Michael, the conversion and building works were funded partially by themselves along with grant aid and donations from patrons.</p>	
Powys Castle	<p><a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/powis-castle/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/powis-castle/</a> This site has a large collection and is also an Accredited Museum</p>	
<b>Performance&amp;</b>		



<b>event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Community Theatre Theatrclera	<a href="http://www.theatre-wales.co.uk/amdram/amdram_details.asp?amdramID=43">http://www.theatre-wales.co.uk/amdram/amdram_details.asp?amdramID=43</a> Attached to the local High School, the theatre gives opportunity for the rural community to enjoy many kinds of theatre at its best, with professional companies regularly staging performances. These are funded through the 'Night Out' scheme, run by the Arts Council for Wales and give small theatres such as ours a chance to host quality shows from the professional sector of theatre. It is also a venue for the people of the area to stage their own productions, with the help of professional staff at the theatre.	
Flash Leisure Centre	<a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=2380&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=2380&amp;L=0</a> Occasional events are held here.	
Welshpool Town Hall	<a href="http://www.welshpooltowncouncil.gov.uk/en/the-town-hall-5996.html">http://www.welshpooltowncouncil.gov.uk/en/the-town-hall-5996.html</a> Venue for a variety of events including concerts.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
War Memorial	Designed in 1921 by Aston Webb; erected by public subscription in 1923. Red sandstone ashlar. A tapering rectangular shaft surmounted by a tabernacle with relief carvings of local saints is set over low quadrant walls, which have inscriptions in raised lettering on their outer face, inscribed lettering on their inner face, and slate memorial slabs attached to the inner face (apparently superimposed to renew earlier inscriptions). A fine example of a war memorial which forms a prominent feature in the townscape and at the approach to the church.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

	Nothing located of significance	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Welshpool Heritage Trail	<a href="http://www.welshpool.org/heritage.html">http://www.welshpool.org/heritage.html</a> Walking trail around the town 20 places of interest with a small plaque giving basic information about each venue. The town guide has the trail in it	
Severn Way/Montgomery Canal	The towpath along most of the canal is used as a footpath. The section between Pool Quay Lock and Newtown form part of the Severn Way passing through Welshpool. Shorter sections south of Llanymynech and Pool Quay are followed by the Offa's Dyke Path. <a href="http://www.gps-routes.co.uk/routes/home.nsf/RoutesLinksWalks/severn-way-walking-route">http://www.gps-routes.co.uk/routes/home.nsf/RoutesLinksWalks/severn-way-walking-route</a> Leaflets are available	
Glyndwr's Way	This National Trail ends in Welshpool and the Ann Griffiths Walk uses part of the trail <a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/glyndwrsway/">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/glyndwrsway/</a>	
Geological trail	<a href="http://www.midwalesgeology.org.uk/welshpool.php">http://www.midwalesgeology.org.uk/welshpool.php</a> The Mid Wales Geology Club have produced a leaflet and geological trail around the town.	
Railway trail	At one stage the main line was connected right through the middle of the streets of Welshpool to the Welshpool and Llanfair light Railway. A trail is being developed along the route with information panels and murals.	

## Ystradgynlais Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Ystradgynlais Info	<a href="http://www.ystradgynlais.info/">http://www.ystradgynlais.info/</a> Ystradgynlais Info is a not-for-profit operation funded solely by subscriptions to the Business Directory, owned and operated by Ystradgynlais Volunteer Centre, and set up with the support of Ystradgynlais Communities First.	
Ystradgynlais History and Heritage	<a href="http://www.ystradgynlais-history.co.uk/">http://www.ystradgynlais-history.co.uk/</a> Independent quartet of websites	
Ystradgynlais Heritage Group	<a href="http://www.ystradgynlais.info/ystradgynlais-history-heritage.html#heritage">http://www.ystradgynlais.info/ystradgynlais-history-heritage.html#heritage</a> Ystradgynlais District Heritage and Language Preservation Society organises talks on local history which are usually held at Ystradgynlais Welfare Hall. The group has erected a number of large interpretative panels across the community.	
Ystradgynlais Family History Society	Meetings are held once a month at Ystradgynlais Library at 7pm on the first Thursday of each month. We have many members with no direct ancestral link with Ystradgynlais but join us to hear speakers talk on a variety of subjects. The past has seen speakers talk on the history of St Cynog's church, wills, newspapers and how to use them for family history and researching businesses. Trips have also been organized so that members could visit the various Archive Office's and Libraries to further their research. The workshop evenings allow researchers to gain knowledge about a specific subject and allow time for research to be done with the topic related recourses.	

Llais	<a href="http://www.llais.co.uk/">http://www.llais.co.uk/</a> The Llais Llafur was a weekly newspaper edited, published and printed in Ystalyfera from 1898 to 1971. From 1927 onwards it was titled the South Wales Voice but was always known locally as the Llais. With the help of the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Ystradgynlais Family History Society has been able to have the complete run of the newspaper put onto microfiche, an archive now housed at Ystradgynlais Library.	
Swansea Canal Society	<a href="http://swansea-canalsociety.com/index.html">http://swansea-canalsociety.com/index.html</a> Their aim is to restore the derelict Swansea Canal to a navigable standard and to improve the environment of the canal for the benefit of its flora and fauna. Formed in 1981 and currently with 135 members, the Swansea Canal Society is run by a group of volunteers and became a registered charity on 25th August 2004.	
Food	Although some distance away, Penderyn Whisky Visitor Centre and distillery <a href="http://www.welsh-whisky.co.uk/">http://www.welsh-whisky.co.uk/</a> is accessible and of interest.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llorfa stone circle	Stone circle discovered by CPAT in 2006. Elliptical in shape and now comprising 20 stones, 2 of which are large boulders. Peat growth may have obscured the lower parts of the others and may be responsible for gaps on the SE and SW sides. Generally, the stones stand to no more than 0.35m and several are at less than 0.1m above the turf.	There are a number of prehistoric monuments in the upland area (the Black Mountain) but most are not really accessible.

Coelbren Roman Fort	<a href="http://education.gti.org.uk/en/blowup1/275">http://education.gti.org.uk/en/blowup1/275</a> Roman Fort also called Gaer. The Roman fort at Gelligaer to the north of Caerphilly has been well interpreted with a leaflet and web site. <a href="http://www.romangelligaer.org/">http://www.romangelligaer.org/</a> This offers an insight into engaging the community into interpretation and ownership of a similar monument.	Site close to the main road but on private land
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ystradgynlais Castle	Documentary reference only.	
Morlais Castle	Near Merthyr. <a href="http://www.castlewales.com/morlais.html">http://www.castlewales.com/morlais.html</a> Within an Iron Age hillfort on a limestone ridge above the Taff Gorge and Merthyr Tydfil are the last traces of the large and strong castle begun in c1287 by <a href="#">Gilbert de Clare</a> , earl of Gloucester on land claimed by Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford. Warfare broke out between the earls in 1290 and they were severely admonished and fined by Edward I who had to march down from north Wales to intervene. The castle was captured by Madog ap Llywelyn in 1294. It was probably never fully completed and was too remote and exposed to serve as a residence. The Bucks' engraving of 1741, however, shows that fragments of the walls then still stood high.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llangiwg Church	The Friends of Llangiwg are a community organisation who bought the deconsecrated church in Llangiwg and work to preserve the historic church as a heritage site, and adapt it for community use. The former church at SA9 4TP hosts numerous cultural events throughout the year, including:- concerts, celebrations, musical events, poetry readings, story telling, exhibitions, history and heritage lectures, and children's events.	

	<p><a href="http://www.llangiwig.com/">http://www.llangiwig.com/</a></p> <p>The church is located to the north west of Pontedawe</p>	
St Cynog's Church, Ystradgynlais	<p>St Cynog's church is located on the east side of the River Tawe and is now surrounded by modern housing. The present building in Victorian Gothic was constructed in 1861, replacing a reputedly Norman church, which lay 50m to the north and whose position on a raised platform is marked by an obelisk. Only a few monuments and two early medieval stones were preserved during the demolition of the earlier structure. This may have occupied a sub-circular churchyard but the present yard has been enlarged considerably during the last two hundred years. An early Christian monument is built into the outside of the E wall of the new church where it was first noticed. Upper section of a pillar with a Latin inscription 'ADIVNETI' (Adiunetus), but, with the exception of the last two letters, the majority of the inscription has been recut giving rise to some problems of interpretation. First half of the 6th century.</p>	
Ystragynlais Chapel Sardis Independent	<p>Independent chapel of 1860-1 designed by the Rev Thomas Thomas. First chapel built in 1840-1 for £800. Contractor for new chapel was Thomas Morgans, Cwmgiedd, the cost £1600. The square shape of the chapel is unusual in Thomas' works and may reflect the shape of the earlier chapel, but Bethel Chapel, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, of 1862 by Thomas, has similarities. Schoolroom adjoining of 1926. Chapel, whitewashed stucco with hipped slate roof. Near-square plan with facade on shorter front. Three-bay front with big paired pilasters framing outer bays, the pairs divided by an incised slot and with single moulded caps and bases. First floor Palladian window with pilasters, cornice, moulded arch and keystone. Brackets under sill, cornice level with imposts of outer windows. Included as a well-designed and well-preserved chapel by one of the leading Welsh chapel architects, and with notable painted-grained interior woodwork, and unusual curved pulpit. Chapel appears to be closed and has been on the market</p>	
English	<p>The English Congregational Church in Ystradgynlais was built in 1907 and brought into a joint</p>	

Congregational Chapel	pastorate with Ystalyfera in 1931.	
Capel Yorath	Large Calvinistic Methodist Chapel in the community of Cwmgiedd. Built in 1806 and rebuilt in 1858.	
Pantteg Chapel	Pantteg Chapel was the first formal place of Christian worship in what would become the village and community of Ystalyfera. Before that time, the area fell within the Anglican parish of Llanguick, and Non-Conformist worship was carried out in private dwellings, or by what to modern eyes seems the very long walk to Alltwen or Cymlllynfell. Pantteg Chapel was constructed as a result of a community voluntary effort, with Fleming Gough leasing the land on a 999 year lease for a notional rent, and many future chapel members giving their time and expertise for free. The chapel was inaugurated over the 13th and 14th May 1821 and named Y Pantteg by Reverend John Davies of Alltwen. Enlarged in the 1860's. Very substantial chapel.	This represents one of a large number of chapels across the region.
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ystradgynlais is not a conservation area	<p>Today, Ystradgynlais appears to be a modern creation arising from the rapid increase in mining and iron working in the area in the C18th and C19th and is typical of many such settlements on the fringes of the south Wales valleys. In this respect it is atypical of the settlements in this Powys study being the only one to have any significant degree of industrialisation. In order to capture some heritage and culture activity around the southern fringe of Powys and BPNP we have expanded the audit to meet the Brynamman cluster to the west and the Blaenavon cluster to the east. As Ystradgynlais is just in Powys we have also included heritage and activity in the upper Neath and Swansea Valleys.</p> <p>The village supposedly derives its name from Gunleus ap Glewissig, an early medieval prince of</p>	

Gwent. The church contains two early Christian stones which are supposed to have originated locally. Although the present church is modern it reputedly replaced a Norman building, and it is possible that medieval settlement underlies the modern village although there is nothing to indicate this.

Parts of two inscribed pillar stones survive inside the modern church. Both are said to date from the C5th or C6th and both could have come from an early medieval church on this site. St Cynog's Church was built on its present site to replace a smaller church of the same name. The foundations of this earlier church can still be seen occupying a raised platform some 50m to the north of the present one. The true origins of this earlier church are not known, but it is of characteristically medieval size and shape. Both church sites lie within what has become a 'keyhole-shaped' churchyard which is occupied by a range C18th and C19th graves, some of which have local cast iron memorials. This unusual shape is composed of a modern rectangular extension joined to south of an older sub-circular enclosure. The sub-circular enclosure is centred on the raised platform containing the foundations of the old church this may be the remains of an early medieval churchyard and church site, especially in view of the early Christian stones within the present church.

Without exception the buildings of Ystradgynlais appear to date from the C19th and C20th, the earlier parts being typical of the terraced brick housing found in most industrial settlement, while the later parts are equally typical modern brick estates. However in view of the potentially early church it is possible that there was a small medieval settlement at Ystradgynlais.

Ystradgynlais is surrounded by extensive industrial archaeological remains, many of which are of considerable importance. These include early coal mines and quarries, numerous iron works and furnaces, and various associated factories and processing plants, as well as the Swansea canal and a number of early railways and tramroads.

The community sits on the edge of the BBNP designated Fforest Fawr Geopark and it is there essentially because of the local geology which was exploited for economic reasons. Therefore the area has a mixture of heritage and landscape/ topography/geology Further east is Pontneddfechan which serves as the gateway to "Waterfall Country" and the Waterfall Centre which interprets the



	falls, the local geology and its impact on historic communities. The current URL is <a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/waterfalls-centre-pontneddfechan">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/waterfalls-centre-pontneddfechan</a> <a href="http://www.fforestfawrgeopark.org.uk/">http://www.fforestfawrgeopark.org.uk/</a>	
Abercraf is not a conservation area	Abercraf lies to the north east of Ystradgynlais. It is situated just outside the boundaries of the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Fforest Fawr Geopark, which lie to the immediate north, east, and west of the village. A small ironworks was established in 1824 by the local coalowner, Thomas Harper. Its purpose was to exploit two patents granted to Harper and his fellow coalowner, John Christie (also owner of the Brecon Forest Tramroad) in 1823 and 1824 for the use of the local anthracite coal in smelting. The British Iron Company bought the works in 1825 and at the same time leased minerals on the nearby mountain, Cribarth. The venture soon proved unsuccessful and the furnaces were blown out in 1826 after it was discovered that production costs greatly exceeded the selling price. Coal continued to be worked from the taking and it was still in production in 1841. The coal pits in nearby Caehopcyn ceased production in the 1960s, although the Nant Helen open cast coal mine continues to operate in the region.	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	The annual Geopark Festival includes activities in the area.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Black Mountain Gallery	<a href="http://www.blackmountaingallery.com/">http://www.blackmountaingallery.com/</a> Black Mountain Gallery: original paintings and drawings. Sculpture in steel aluminium and ceramic. Hand made silk screen prints and etchings. Giclee prints on canvas by Welsh / British artists Muriel Williams and Mark Lloyd Williams.	Essential the artists' workshop and might not be accessible to visitors

The Welfare	Used as an exhibition venue	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Craig y Nos Country Park	Now managed by the BBNPA the country park was once the historic gardens that surrounded the castle. There is a visitor centre which has an element of interpretation about the area and which needs updating. <a href="http://www.beacons-mpa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/craig-y-nos-country-park">http://www.beacons-mpa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/craig-y-nos-country-park</a>	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Lamb and Flag Inn	In 1801, when Thomas Malkin passed, Pentre'r Lamb was a settlement of two inns and a few houses with a small mine by the river, near the canal-head of the Swansea Canal. The Lamb and Flag Inn and the adjacent No 12, once Lamb and Flag farmhouse may have been originally part of one large house or inn. Large single farmhouse of 18th/19th century date divided in 19th century to form the Lamb and Flag farmhouse and the Lamb and Flag Inn (now a dwelling). Reason for Listing Included despite alterations as remnant of a small rural industrial/agricultural settlement illustrative of the early industrial history of the region.	
Cwm Giedd	Situated on E side of lane opposite Capel Yorath. One of a terraced row of five mid to later C19 cottages, marked on 1877 OS map. The best surviving range of such cottages in the region. The development of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding valleys was by the building of short terraces on existing roads, initially for workers in the limestone quarries, later for colliery workers. These houses are probably associated with stone quarrying. Reason for Listing Included as a terraced house, one of the least altered row in the district, with distinctive multi-coloured stonework.	

Caer Lan Castle Inn	<p>Situated some 250m WSW of Cae'r Llan, alongside bed of former Swansea Canal, and some 100m N of Castle Bridge, Cae'r Bont. Inn, now house, built for the former Swansea Canal c 1800 and extended in later C19. In use as an inn until c1990.</p> <p>House former inn, painted stucco with slate roofs overhanging at gables, and brick end stacks. Fine later C19 cast-iron porch of unusual size and delicacy, the flat top above height of first floor sills. Two thin cast-iron Gothic columns with ornate capitals, quatrefoil shafts with bosses at mid-height and bulbous bases on octagonal plinths carry pierced cast-iron spandrel brackets making arches to front and each side. Spandrels have five-petal flower and scroll motifs. Stone steps up to door.</p> <p>Reason for Listing Included as a substantial late Georgian house with unusual Victorian and finely detailed cast-iron large porch, and for connection with the Swansea Canal.</p>	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Craig y Nos Castle	<p><a href="http://www.craigynoscastle.com/index.htm">http://www.craigynoscastle.com/index.htm</a> Now a hotel and wedding venue but once the home of Adelina Patti from 1878 to 1919. While it is a hotel, visitors may wander around the public areas and the theatre built by Patti. The theatre is grade 1 listed but in need of substantial restoration. Work has started on restoring the castle but there still remains a considerable amount to do.</p>	Potential project with the surrounding grounds.
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Swansea Canal	<p><a href="http://swanseacanalsociety.com/index.html">http://swanseacanalsociety.com/index.html</a> sections of the canal have been restored and there is a trail from Cldych to Abercraf.</p> <p><a href="http://swanseacanalsociety.com/swanseacanalsociety_the_swansea_canal.html">http://swanseacanalsociety.com/swanseacanalsociety_the_swansea_canal.html</a></p> <p>Listed Canal Aqueduct over Afon Twrch, including weir.</p>	

	<p>Canal aqueduct carrying former Swansea Canal over the Afon Twrch, 1794-8 by Thomas Sheasby, engineer, the largest aqueduct on the canal. This was the first aqueduct to use hydraulic lime for waterproofing. The aqueduct stands on a 4m high stone-faced weir which diverted water into a canal feeder. The 16-mile Swansea Canal was opened in 1798 to Hen Neuadd, Abercraf, declined after the railway opened in 1852 and closed in 1931. The course of the canal around Ystradgynlais is substantially lost under the bypass. The aqueduct was restored 1993-4.</p> <p>Reason for Listing Included as the principal surviving engineered structure of the Swansea Canal. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM 396(NEP).</p>	
Claypon's Tram road	<p>Claypon's Tramroad Scheduled ancient monument</p> <p>Tramroad built c.1832-7 as a 6.44km link line to the Brecon Forest Tramroad to enable limestone to be brought directly down to the Ynyscedwyn Ironworks. Owned by Joseph Claypon; engineering contractors John and Robert Brunton. The whole length remains an impressive monument with large cuttings and impressive embankments on Mynydd y Drum. At the canal end, Brunton's incline, 1.2km long rising through 210m is among the most impressive tramroad inclines left in South Wales. The squared rubble masonry engine house and cable tunnel ruins are at SN80130942. There are numerous associated features along the length of the tramroad.</p>	
Abercraf Ironworks	<p>Abercraf Ironworks, blast furnace Scheduled ancient monument</p> <p>Blast furnace of Abercraf Ironworks. The base is 2.5m diameter, the surviving height c2m. Originally it was 9.5m high. A leat at a lower level drove the air blast bellows in 1826 and there was a charging tramroad. The iron works was opened in 1824 to smelt iron using anthracite, it was however a failure and closed in 1829. It was reopened and operating between 1855 and 1861 but was unused from thereon. It was sited next to the terminus of the Swansea Canal and tramroad to Cribarth quarries. A diversion from the canal's feeder supplied a waterwheel of 10.6m diameter. A</p>	

	<p>higher level leat leads to a large stone wheelpit and continues to the west to return to the feeder. The circular furnace base survives to the west of the wheelpit and there are two large bears of solidified iron nearby. Above this is the stone revetment of the charging area with a tramroad embankment returning to the east. The site is currently in woodland.</p>	
Ynyscedwyn Ironworks	<p>Situated on grassed site bounded by Glan-Rhyd Road and Pont Aur, just N of Ystradgynlais Hospital. There is an adjacent play area and picnic site. Spectacular ruins.</p> <p>Remaining walls of an uncompleted later C19 iron works, consisting of 2 parallel yellow brick arcades. They were never roofed. The Ynys Cedwen site goes back to at least 1612, the date found on a pig of iron. The use of anthracite coal for smelting iron was discovered here by George Crane and David Thomas in 1836. David Thomas took the technology to the LeHigh valley Pennsylvania in 1839, establishing the Thomas Iron Works, by 1854 the largest producer in the country. At Ynysgedwen there were 3 furnaces by 1837 and 6 by 1853 but the works declined from 1860, closing in 1869-70. The surviving walls were part of an uncompleted rolling-mill begun in 1872 in an attempt to revitalise the site. The iron works closed in 1876. There was a tin-plate works here from 1889-1903 and 1905-41. The site was cleared and landscaped in the late C20, removing all but the arcades and chimney of 1872.</p> <p>Two widely separated parallel yellow-brick arcades each of six large arches on seven rectangular piers. Reason for Listing Included as the impressive remaining part of a very important Welsh industrial site.</p>	Needs interpretation
Penwyllt	<p><a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/opobs/5520291775/in/photostream/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/opobs/5520291775/in/photostream/</a> A wonderful set of photographs of the site.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fforestfawrgeopark.org.uk/understanding/archaeology-and-industrial-heritage/penwyllt/">http://www.fforestfawrgeopark.org.uk/understanding/archaeology-and-industrial-heritage/penwyllt/</a> A former railway, several tramways, a one-time firebrick works and numerous quarries set in a wild landscape of limestone outcrops and gritstone crags. A once-thriving community is now reduced to a few houses and many ruins. Innumerable cuttings and embankments, humps and hollows each have a tale to tell of the history of this spot.</p>	

Gunpowder Works	<p><a href="http://www.fforestfawrgeopark.org.uk/understanding/archaeology-and-industrial-heritage/legacies-of-the-industrial-age/the-gunpowder-works/">http://www.fforestfawrgeopark.org.uk/understanding/archaeology-and-industrial-heritage/legacies-of-the-industrial-age/the-gunpowder-works/</a></p> <p>An industry which supplied explosives for use in the coalfields of South Wales and for the slate industry in North Wales. Its story is a little known but fascinating one. In the middle of the 19th century (1857) the Vale of Neath Powder Company established their gunpowder works at Pontneddfechan. The site is strung out along two miles of the deep wooded valley of the Afon Mellte upstream of the village. This site was chosen for the ready availability of water power, for its thickly wooded nature and indeed for its remoteness, in view of the hazardous nature of the activity. The woodlands were a source of charcoal – a key ingredient in the manufacturing process. The other two ingredients, saltpetre and sulphur were brought to the site via a tramway incline from a siding on the Vale of Neath Railway just west of Pen-cae-drain. The lower end of the works occupied a site earlier occupied by the Dinas Bridge Fire Brick Works operated by Messrs Fredericks and Jenner. A horse-drawn tramway ran the length of the site to allow wagons to be hauled between process buildings. A special feature of this operation was the fitting to the horses of copper shoes to reduce the likelihood of sparks. The works were taken over in 1862 by Messrs. Curtis &amp; Harvey and were later merged into Nobel’s Explosives Company before becoming a part of ICI in 1926. In 1931, after the Home Office took black powder off the ‘permitted list of explosives’, the works closed down. They were deliberately set fire to and many of the buildings demolished for safety reasons in the following year.</p> <p>Most of the site is owned by BBNP and there are trails and walks</p>	
Brecon Mountain Railway	<p>The Brecon Mountain Railway was conceived over 30 years ago when a search started to find a site to operate a steam tourist railway using various locomotives and equipment collected from Europe and further afield.</p> <p>BRECON AND MERTHYR RAILWAY</p>	

	<p>The site chosen was on the old abandoned Brecon and Merthyr Railway opened originally in 1859 and finally closed in 1964. This Railway fought its way through the Brecon Beacons using steep gradients and the Torpantau tunnel which at 1313-ft above sea level is the highest railway tunnel in Great Britain.</p> <p><a href="http://www.breconmountainrailway.co.uk/history-of-brecon-railway">http://www.breconmountainrailway.co.uk/history-of-brecon-railway</a></p>	
Merthyr Tydfil Industrial Heritage	<p>There are extensive remains of Merthy's industrial heritage although much has disappeared and is not accessible or interpreted. The remains and the historic environment have been the subject of a study in 2008.</p> <p><a href="http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/English/EnvironmentAndPlanning/Conservation/Documents/MerthyrTydfilHeritageStrategy.pdf">http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/English/EnvironmentAndPlanning/Conservation/Documents/MerthyrTydfilHeritageStrategy.pdf</a></p> <p>Monuments include the remains of the Dowlais Iron Works, Ynysfach Engine House, Cefn Coed Viaduct and the blast furnaces of Cyfarthfa Iron Works.</p> <p>The historic Landscape has also been subject of an extensive study.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Merthyr%20Tydfil/English/Merthyr_Main.htm">http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Merthyr%20Tydfil/English/Merthyr_Main.htm</a></p>	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ystradgynlais Heritage Society	<p>The society has put interpretative panels in place around the community including Abercraf</p> <p><a href="http://www.thisissouthwales.co.uk/Rich-heritage-spotlight/story-19560827-detail/story.html#axzz2fzjeHhP6">http://www.thisissouthwales.co.uk/Rich-heritage-spotlight/story-19560827-detail/story.html#axzz2fzjeHhP6</a></p>	
BBNP interpretation	<p>There are two visitor centres with interactive and graphic interpretation in the area at Craig y Nos</p> <p><a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/craig-y-nos-country-park">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/craig-y-nos-country-park</a> and Pontneddfechan <a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/waterfalls-centre-pontneddfechan">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/waterfalls-centre-pontneddfechan</a></p>	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

Ystradgynlais Library	<p>Branch library with local history collection.</p> <p><a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=4377&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=4377&amp;L=0</a></p> <p>Assembly Member Kirsty Williams launched the project Giving the Valley Back its Voice at Ystradgynlais library. The project was undertaken by the Ystradgynlais Family History Society with a Heritage Lottery Grant and technical support from the National Library of Wales. The project will make available on microfilm back copies of the Swansea Valley newspaper Llais Llafur. The newspaper underwent several changes of title but was always known locally as the Llais and is a wonderful resource for Local historians, students of the social history of South Wales, family historians and people just interested in finding out more about their local community. The newspaper existed in all its guises from 1898 up to 1971 and will be viewable on the microfilm reader at Ystradgynlais Library during the libraries opening hours. To coincide with the launch of the project Ystradgynlais library will be displaying an exhibition of images from wartime editions of the Llais.</p>	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Dan yr Ogof	<p>Essentially a geological site but has become a major visitor attraction by including reconstructed elements of the past. It has a museum which is not an Accredited Museum</p> <p><a href="http://www.showcaves.co.uk/museum.html">http://www.showcaves.co.uk/museum.html</a></p>	
Merthyr Museums	<p>Cyfarthfa Castle Museum and Joseph Parry's Cottage</p> <p><a href="http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/english/leisureandculture/museumsandgalleries/pages/localmuseums.aspx">http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/english/leisureandculture/museumsandgalleries/pages/localmuseums.aspx</a> both are Accredited Museums</p> <p>The 'Ironmaster' William Crawshay commissioned Cyfarthfa Castle in 1824. This grand castellated mansion overlooked his immensely successful ironworks and has been called, "the most impressive monument of the Industrial Iron Age in South Wales". Extensive fine and decorative art collections. Stroll through the atmospheric social and industrial history galleries, which chart the rise of this once</p>	



	<p>great ironmaking town. Set in beautiful parkland, on the edge of the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p> <p>Joseph Parry's Cottage 4 Chapel Row is a fine example of a typical ironworker's cottage. Built in the 1820's for the workers of the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, the cottage was the birthplace in 1841 of Joseph Parry, Wales' best known composer. His much loved 'Myfanwy' is still a favourite of Welsh Male Voice Choirs to this day. The interior of the cottage is set in the 1840's, and shows the living conditions of the ironworkers at the time when Parry was a young boy. The upstairs galleries house an exhibition about Parry's life and work, and a small section giving further background to Merthyr Tydfil's industrial past.</p>	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Welfare	<p>The Welfare – Ystradgynlais is an arts and community centre situated in the Swansea Valley. A versatile venue offering conference and private hire facilities as well as popular entertainment. With music, live theatre performances, regular cinema, specialist film screenings and weekly community events. The Welfare has something the whole family can enjoy. Theatre Brycheiniog, Theatre Hafren, The Wyeside and the Welfare in Ystradgynlais are members of the Mid-Wales Circuit, a network for arts development and programming.</p> <p><a href="http://www.thewelfare.co.uk/">http://www.thewelfare.co.uk/</a></p> <p>JHAFc is about to commence a major project with TATE called 'Mining Herman' and will work with TATE to offer a range of digital resources and participatory activity for engagement with art, cultural and heritage for all to enjoy. The Josef Herman Art Foundation Cymru's archives will be organised and digitised and in the future they will be accessible through local archives and at the National library of Wales, Aberystwyth. 'Transforming Tate Britain: Building, Archives, and Access: <a href="http://www.tate.org.uk">www.tate.org.uk</a></p>	

<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
War graves website	<p><a href="http://www.ystradgynlais-wargraves.co.uk/">http://www.ystradgynlais-wargraves.co.uk/</a></p> <p>The Wargraves and Remembrance Graves of Ystradgynlais and District is one of a quartet of websites, put online by a combination of Swansea Valley researcher Val Trevallion and Grey Wolf Web Design. They are intended as a community resource, freely accessible to everyone, and are not affiliated with any other organisation. They are grateful for the support of Ystradgynlais Volunteer centre in originally helping to set up these projects, and for the continued interest and support of the Manager, Caroline Bull.</p> <p>The four History and Heritage websites now form a Quartet, together with the Ystradgynlais Events and Features site that is funded only by the researcher, web designer, occasional donations and services in lieu from several local businesses.</p>	Interesting site and suggests a possible project linked to the WW1 Commemoration and war memorials
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Black Mountain Gallery	<p><a href="http://www.blackmountaingallery.com/">http://www.blackmountaingallery.com/</a> Black Mountain Gallery: original paintings and drawings. Sculpture in steel aluminium and ceramic. Hand made silk screen prints and etchings. Giclee prints on canvas by Welsh / British artists Muriel Williams and Mark Lloyd Williams.</p>	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Swansea Canal Trail	<p><a href="http://swansea-canalsociety.com/swansea-canalsociety-the-swansea-canal.html">http://swansea-canalsociety.com/swansea-canalsociety-the-swansea-canal.html</a></p> <p>A trail following the line of the Swansea Canal along the Swansea Valley from Clydach to Abercraf has been established for your walking pleasure by the Swansea Canal Society. You can access the trail from any of the villages in the Swansea Valley.</p>	

Dulais Valley Trail	<p><a href="http://www.dulaisvalley.org.uk/heritagetrail/index.php">http://www.dulaisvalley.org.uk/heritagetrail/index.php</a>  Dulais Valley Heritage Trail The Dulais Valley has a rich and varied heritage. The trails on this site will help visitors learn more about the valley and its history. A Heritage Trail leaflet highlighting some of the main sites throughout the valley has been produced and is available to download.</p>	
Beacons Way	<p>The Beacons Way passes through the area to the north of Ystradgynlais.  <a href="http://www.breconbeaconsparkociety.org/national-park/the-beacons-way/">http://www.breconbeaconsparkociety.org/national-park/the-beacons-way/</a>  The Beacons Way is a 152km (95mile) linear walk across the Brecon Beacons National Park. It was devised by ex-Park Society Secretary John Sansom (who died in June 2006), in conjunction with Arwel Michael and Chris Barber. The Park Society and the Brecknock Museum Art Trust have developed an art project to celebrate the Beacons Way long-distance trail across the Brecon Brecons National Park. After an open competition, eight Powys artists were chosen to create an artwork that has been placed somewhere along the route of each of the eight days walk. The images that have been created are a response by the artist to the landscape, ecology or culture of the Brecon Beacons and the area through which the walk passes. Each work has been cast or etched in metal and set into natural stone along the way and will have to be discovered by the walker who will be encouraged to take a rubbing.</p>	

## Abergavenny/Black Mountains Area Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Community web sites	<p><a href="http://www.abergavenny.net/index.htm">http://www.abergavenny.net/index.htm</a> Community web site There is also Abergavenny.co.uk <a href="http://www.abergavenny.co.uk/http://www.abergavenny.co.uk/">http://www.abergavenny.co.uk/http://www.abergavenny.co.uk/</a> the Chamber of Trade site and Abergavenny.org.uk <a href="http://www.abergavenny.org.uk/">http://www.abergavenny.org.uk/</a> which is a tourism site.</p>	
Abergavenny Local History Society	<p><a href="http://abergavennylocalhistorysociety.btck.co.uk/">http://abergavennylocalhistorysociety.btck.co.uk/</a></p> <p>The Abergavenny Local History Society, together with local schools and two artists, Ned Haywood and Jane Turner, has put up "children's" plaques to illustrate the history of some of the important sites in Abergavenny. At a suitable height for children and wheelchairs, they have a raised surface to help people with impaired vision understand the illustrations.</p> <p>An illustrated leaflet describing a walk connecting the sites, "Tales &amp; Trails for Families", published by Abergavenny Local History Society and the Abergavenny &amp; District Tourist Association, is available from Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre and other outlets. The Welsh version, "Strydoedd a Straeon i Deuleodd" is also available from the Tourist Information Centre. They have has been made available with a grant from the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. A quiz sheet suitable for children of around 10 years, or younger with help from parents, can be completed and a badge featuring one of the plaques is given on return to the Tourist Information Centre.</p> <p>Blue Plaques The Abergavenny Local History Society has put up 23 Blue Plaques at a higher level, marking historical buildings in Abergavenny. A few of these are also marked by the ceramic and stone plaques. A walk around some of the Blue Plaques, together with a little extra explanation, is now available on the walks page and can be downloaded as a pdf. <a href="http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf">http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf</a></p>	

Abergavenny Market	Situated in the middle of the town Abergavenny Tuesday Market is well known as one of the major markets in Wales. A traditional indoor & outdoor market, with over 200 stands selling a huge range of goods. Worth a visit are the Friday and Saturday Markets. The Friday Market is an indoor only event but still offers over 60 stalls with. The Saturday Market was established over 13 years ago and is now both indoors as well as outdoors with approximately 100 stalls.ther events held in the Market Hall include Farmers Markets, Craft Fairs, Antique Fairs, Flea Markets, Arts & Crafts Fairs and the annual Abergavenny Food Festival. <a href="http://www.abergavennymarket.co.uk/">http://www.abergavennymarket.co.uk/</a>	
Food	<a href="http://www.abergavennyfoodfestival.com/">http://www.abergavennyfoodfestival.com/</a> Well known and popular two day food festival in September and also a Christmas Fair  <a href="http://sugarloafvineyard.co.uk/sugarloaf/">http://sugarloafvineyard.co.uk/sugarloaf/</a> Established vineyard on the slopes of the Sugar Loaf Mountain.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abergavenny Town Walls	The medieval town walls of Abergavenny are thought to have been constructed in the late 13th or early 14th centuries. There are walls standing along most of the course of the town wall on its western and northern sides, generally of post-medieval date. There are small fragments of surviving medieval masonry, in a poor state of preservation, to the rear of the properties on the north side of Nevill Street. On the eastern side of the walls course there is little surviving evidence. There is, however, a fragment of medieval masonry at the foot of the rear wall of the market building as well as possible medieval masonry adjacent to the nearby stream. There is possible medieval masonry in, and to the rear of, Laburnum Cottage in Monk Street as well as a sizable portion to the rear of 23 and 24 Cross Street.	
St. Mary's Priory	Benedictine priory founded 1087-1100. The only surviving part of the claustral buildings is a single	

	<p>14th century wall running eastwards from the southeast corner of the south transept and now forming part of the parish centre. The associated Tithe barn, which retains inserted 18th century round windows, has been restored and converted as a part of the community centre. The Priory Church is now used as the parish church, St Mary's.</p> <p>A daughter house of St Vincent, Le Mans, by Hamelin of Ballon, Lord of Abergavenny. Seized as an alien priory in 1294, and dissolved in 1536 when the priory church was acquired by the townspeople as a parish church.</p>	
Llanthony Priory	<p><a href="http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/llanthonypriory/?lang=en">http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/llanthonypriory/?lang=en</a></p> <p>Priory of Augustinian canons founded early in the twelfth century in the beautiful and secluded Ewyas valley.</p> <p>Llanthony Priory was one of the earliest houses of Augustinian canons to be founded in Britain, and is one of only a handful in Wales. It is chiefly famous today for its wild and beautiful setting, far up the Vale of Ewyas in the Black Mountains. It was the priory's remoteness in the Welsh hills which was its undoing, however, making it vulnerable to attack. Giraldus Cambrensis described it, in the late 12th century, as being 'fixed amongst a barbarous people'. William de Lacy, a knight in the service of Hugh de Lacy, is said to have chosen the spot while out hunting, when he sheltered in a chapel there dedicated to St David. Very quickly a church was established, dedicated to John the Baptist, and it was reorganized as a priory in about 1118. Hugh de Lacy, who had assumed the patronage, endowed it with land, and it soon became famous, enjoyed royal patronage and received many visitors. There were 40 canons in residence, but in about 1135 the 'barbarous people' forced a retreat to Hereford and Gloucester. Of this first priory nothing remains. Peace and renewed endowment by the de Lacy family brought canons back from Gloucester and ushered in a great rebuilding phase. It is the remains of this phase that can be seen today.</p>	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abergavenny	Abergavenny Castle includes a mixture of masonry ruins (12-19th century) which are situated on	

Castle	top of a previous earth and timber castle with a motte and bailey. It is suggested that the site was chosen as a location due to its natural defences, relation to remains of the Roman Fort of Gobannium, and road links. A great deal of documentary evidence is available, and Phillips interprets the site as being an early motte and bailey most likely built in the late 11th century with its size indicating that it was a large occupation centre.	
Raglan Castle	<a href="http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/raglancastle/?lang=en">http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/raglancastle/?lang=en</a> Cadw guardianship site in Monmouthshire and about 6 miles east of the BBNP boundary. Built by William Herbert for show rather than with battle in mind, it still held off Oliver Cromwell's forces for thirteen weeks in one of the last sieges of the Civil War. The castle was eventually taken and was systematically destroyed by parliament. Enough remains to still impress. Raglan was begun in the 1430s, rather late in the day for castle building. Massive mullioned windows bathe rooms in luxurious light. The oriel window, a bay to end all bay windows, is one of Raglan's defining features.	
Grosmont Castle	Castle in the care of Cadw. Substantial remains of thirteenth-century castle of Hubert de Burgh, raised on an earlier motte. It was later remodelled by the house of Lancaster. Grosmont Castle is believed to have been founded as a wooden motte and bailey castle during, or shortly after, the time that William FitzOsbern was Earl of Hereford immediately after the Norman conquest of England. Earl William was killed in 1071 and his son Roger was stripped of his lands in 1075. The powerful Marcher Lord Pain fitzJohn acquired Grosmont in the reign of King Henry I (1100–35). In 1142, it was granted to Walter of Hereford, and became part of a single lordship with Skenfrith and White Castle.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St Mary's Priory	St Mary's Abergavenny is the church of the Benedictine priory founded before AD 1100 by Hamelin	

	<p>de Ballon; the nave and N aisle were serving the parishioners by 14th century. It became the parish church after the dissolution of the priory. The church lies to the N of the priory cloister</p> <p>The church consists of nave, separate chancel, N aisle, N and S transepts, two chapels of which one is now used as the vestry and organ chamber, central crossing tower, and W porch. The building seems to have been constructed mainly between the end of the 13th century and the end of the 14th century, although it is possible that some of work may have been carried out as a result of the damage inflicted on the priory by Owain Glyndwr. Interpretation is hampered by extensive campaigns of rebuilding in 1882 and 1896, by the heavy pointing and remains of rendering still to be seen on parts of the medieval fabric.</p> <p>In 1874 Gilbert Scott was commissioned to report on the state of the fabric and propose measures to restore the church to its medieval form. Some, though not all, of his proposals were adopted over the course of a series of restorations in 1882, 1896, 1911 and 1922.</p> <p>The most notable fittings in the church are the Norman font bowl, the 15th century choir and the extensive collection of monuments. The monumental sculpture in the Herbert Chapel and S transept includes medieval and post-medieval effigies, and a rare wooden sceptre of Jesse from a Jesse Tree.</p>	
St Johns Church	The medieval parish church of Abergavenny, replaced as such after the Reformation by the priory church of St Mary; the building was then used for the grammar school.	
Congregational Chapel	<p>Listed chapel in Castle Street.</p> <p>This was originally the Congregational Chapel and said to be the oldest cause in Abergavenny. It was first established about the year 1688 at premises in Cross Street, at the corner of Monk Street.</p> <p>A chapel was built in Castle Street in 1692 and this continued in use till 1792. when the present building was constructed, the old one being converted into the Minister's residence. In 1697 an academy for the education of students in the Independent Ministry was established in connection with this chapel, having been removed from Bryn-llywarch in Glamorgan, but following the</p>	



	<p>death of the President Roger Griffiths in 1708 it was removed to Bridgnd. Another academy was founded here, however, in 1755 by the then Minister. David Jardine. In 1782 it was transferred to Oswestry.</p> <p>This chapel was remodelled in 1839. and in the early 1990's the schoolroom was sold to provide funds for repairing and restoring the main chapel. The Schoolroom was converted for use as an architects' office on the first floor and a children's nursery on the ground .floor. It is listed grade II for its special interest as a handsome and well preserved Congregational Chapel.</p>	
Holy Trinity Church	<p>Listed Building Holy Trinity Church forms the centre of a neat, early Victorian 'Gothic Square'. On the south side stands the Vicarage and four Almshouses. On the north side there are four more Almshouses and the Church Hall which was formally the Girls school. The whole ensemble was erected on the 'Grove Fields' in 1839, and endowed by Miss Rachael Herbert in 1840. The architect was Mr Thomas H. Wyatt of London. The buildings were erected and endowed at the expense of Miss Rachel Herbert of Little Hill, Pen-y-pound, Abergavenny. Miss Herbert was the daughter of Charles Herbert who made a fortune as a dealer in iron in Abergavenny and was a descendant of William Herbert, one of the illegitimate sons of Sir Richard Herbert of Coldbrook. Rachel Herbert died in 1870 though her name still lives on through the charities she founded and the marble plaque to be found the north wall of Holy Trinity church. The almshouses were provided by the 'Rachel Herbert Almshouses Charity' for 'poor women, being members of the Church of England (as it was then), of good character, and of not less than 60 years of age' who came from the parishes of Abergavenny, Llantilio Pertholey and Cwmyoy, all of which contained properties owned by Rachel Herbert.</p>	
Methodist Chapel	<p>Listed building in Castle Street.</p> <p>John Wesley visited Abergavenny in 1739 and once or twice afterwards with the result that a Wesleyan communion was established. In 1805 a house was purchased in Tudor Street and used until 1829 when the present chapel was</p>	

	erected in Castle Street. The main building is largely unaltered, but the interior was changed in the late C19 and some alterations were done in 1997. It is listed grade II for its special interest as a handsome well preserved Methodist Chapel of 1829.	
Capel y Ffin	The little village of Capel-y-ffin (the chapel on the boundary) has a tiny church described by Kilvert as 'the old chapel, short, stout and boxy, with its little bell turret, squatting like a stout grey owl among its seven great yews'. Capel-y-ffin is also the home of the Anglican monastery of Llanthony Tertia, founded in 1870 by the eccentric Joseph Leycester Lyne, who took the religious name of Father Ignatius. The monastery is now a house. <a href="http://www.capelmonastery.co.uk/">http://www.capelmonastery.co.uk/</a>	
Whitefield Presbyterian Church	Located near the centre of town. Designed by local architect E A Johnston and built in 1907 in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan and integral tower. Grade II listed in October 1998 as a fine example of an early twentieth century church.	
Frogmore Street Welsh Baptists	This formerly was the Welsh Baptist Chapel and was designed by the well known Welsh architect George Morgan of Carmarthen. Built in 1877 at a cost of £4.200. the exterior is as originally designed, but the interior has been altered. It was listed by Cadw in 1991 for its special interest as a fine example of George Morgan's Romanesque chapel style and also for major townscape importance.	
Church of Our Lady & St. Michael. Roman Catholic	In 1857 the Benedictine Monks sold the old property and bought a site at Pen-y-pound, where the foundation stone of the present Priory Church of Our Ladye and Saint Michael, was laid on 19th May 1858. The statue of St. Joseph commemorates Fr. Charles Wilfred Price OSB who was Parish Priest at that time. Simon and Lydia Andrus were the benefactors whose generosity made the new Church possible. The Benedictine Bishop of Newport, Thomas Joseph Brown, opened the Church on 15 May 1860, in the presence of a congregation of Catholics and their non-Catholic guests. The Church and Presbytery were erected to the design of Joseph Bucknall, who had undertaken work for Pugin, and	

	had obviously picked up sound concepts of scale and elegance. Thanks to Bucknall's skills, the Church also has a very fine acoustic, which makes it the favoured venue for orchestras and choirs and organists of the locality. The High Altar reredos, depicting the Choirs of Angels adoring the Blessed Sacrament, was installed twenty five years after construction of the Church began, in 1883 and was provided by John Baker-Gabb in memory of his father. The church is listed.	
Cwmyoy Church	Cwmyoy Church was built on the site of an ancient land slip, which it was believed happened during Christ's Crucifixion. In fact, Cwmyoy is built on the site of a landslip. The result is that the church was built on broken rock foundations which, over hundreds of years, have moved and twisted the building into its current amazing form. Small medieval church of considerable interest because of its shape.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abergavenny	The town is located in a strategic position on a bluff above the River Usk where the river emerges from the Black Mountains and is joined by the Gavenny, a small river in a large valley. The Romans established the auxiliary fort of Gobannium in the Castle Street area soon after 55 AD, possibly later with some extramural civilian settlement. The fort was abandoned in the third century, but a settlement of some importance endured until at least around 400. There seems to be no evidence that the settlement survived or was reactivated in the early medieval period. The post-Conquest town developed west of a Norman wooden motte-and-bailey castle that was constructed in about 1090, and a Benedictine priory was founded before the end of the same century. Initially the earthen bank-protected town may have centred on Castle Street. The town was extended to the west and north-east, and was walled in 1241. St John's Church was constructed, and in 1295-1319 the castle was rebuilt in stone. Little of the town walls remain, though their line is still evident. The heart of the walled town then became the High Street/Nevill Street /St John's Church area, some 200m NW of the castle. Castle Street seems to have declined in importance. Town gates were on Castle Street/Tudor Street (Tudor Gate, leading to the river crossing), High	

	<p>Street/Frogmore Street (North Gate, for Brecon and Hereford – old road), Monk Street (East or Monk’s Gate for Monmouth) and Lower Cross Street (South Gate, for Usk, Newport, Raglan). The Tudor Gate survived to the early 19C, the South Gate a few years earlier.</p> <p>The priory was substantially rebuilt in the early 14C (though much that is seen today is Victorian). The Black Death of 1349 and subsequent plagues may have reduced the local population by a third or more, contributing to economic decline and less income for the Priory. There was a local uprising of villains in 1401 and Owain Glyndwr sacked the town in 1404, a destruction that took many years to recover from. However, population decline also increased the value of labour, weakened feudal controls and in time led to the growth of a merchant class. The 16C seems to have been more stable and prosperous for the town, which was beginning to grow beyond its walls. After 1536 dissolution the priory church became the parish church of St Mary and St John’s became the King Henry VIII Grammar School. The Herbert and Gunter families benefited from the dispersal of monastic lands.</p> <p>The historic core is included in the Conservation Area and there are over 180 listed buildings and structures in the town.</p> <p><a href="http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/monmouthshire/abergavenny">http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/monmouthshire/abergavenny</a></p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Breaking Out Festival	<p>Breakin’ Out’s Music Festival takes place on in September in Bailey Park. To host this event, Breakin’ Out organizers worked with Monmouthshire County Council, Abergavenny Town Council and other relevant bodies to minimise inconvenience to local residents and business. Need something that you can’t see here? Get in touch with us and we’ll sort you out.</p> <p><a href="http://breakinoutfestival.com/about/">http://breakinoutfestival.com/about/</a></p>	
The Festival of Abergavenny	The Festival of Abergavenny takes place during July and August. There is a programme of cultural events, from Shakespeare in the grounds of the castle to open-air musical concerts in Linda Vista	

	gardens.	
Abergavenny Steam Rally	The Abergavenny Steam Rally Company Ltd has run this amazing event since 2010. The Company is wholly owned by the Rotary Club of Abergavenny which took over the event in 2000 to run it for the enjoyment of the Town and to generate funds for charitable and community causes. The two day event now offers something for everyone. As well as the mighty giants of steam and vintage vehicles, the show boasts a children`s playground with old fashioned rides, a food village, rural crafts and handicraftsand a wealth of stands selling everything. <a href="http://www.abergavennysteamrally.co.uk/">http://www.abergavennysteamrally.co.uk/</a>	
Abergavenny Food Festival	<a href="http://www.abergavennyfoodfestival.com/">http://www.abergavennyfoodfestival.com/</a> Includes children`s events, which could be the Abergavenny Children`s Festival	
Abergavenny Eisteddfod	<a href="http://www.abergavennyeisteddfod.co.uk/english/index.php">http://www.abergavennyeisteddfod.co.uk/english/index.php</a> Abergavenny Eisteddfod Y Fenni, the annual arts event for young people and adults with competitions for everyone, regardless of language. This year's Abergavenny Eisteddfod, to be held on 15 June 2013, will be the twelfth since its relaunch after a gap of sixty five years. Close to Abergavenny is the Llanover Estate the form home of Lady Llanover the well known patron of Welsh arts and the Welsh language.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abergavenny Artists	<a href="http://www.abergavennyartists.co.uk/">http://www.abergavennyartists.co.uk/</a> Abergavenny Artists is a web-site designed to promote the art work of local artists both professional and amateur. There are numerous professional artists living and working in and around Abergavenny and they welcome interest in their work and invite the public to browse this site. Furthermore they welcome visits to their workshops, studios and galleries to see their work first hand. Locations and contact details are given.	

Abergavenny Art Group	<a href="http://www.abergavennyartists.co.uk/page2.html">http://www.abergavennyartists.co.uk/page2.html</a> Abergavenny Art group always welcomes new members! They meet twice monthly on a Monday evening and welcome new members. The group of community artists meet to work together and critique each others work. The mutual support and encouragement given has seen this group grow and their skills increase.	
Artworkhouse Gallery	The Artworkhouse Gallery was first opened in July 2011. Based in one of the stone workhouse buildings originally constructed in 1837, the interior has recently been adapted to accommodate a sparkling new Art gallery presenting an exciting line-up of exhibitions by artists based both locally and internationally. <a href="http://artworkhouse.wordpress.com/">http://artworkhouse.wordpress.com/</a>	
Art shop and gallery	<a href="http://artshopandgallery.co.uk/">http://artshopandgallery.co.uk/</a> Contemporary arts and crafts and retail gallery	
Martin's Framing and Gallery	<a href="http://www.martinsframing.co.uk/index.php">http://www.martinsframing.co.uk/index.php</a> Picture framing business with a small gallery	
Court Cupboard Gallery The Black Mountain Circle	<a href="http://www.courtcupboardgallery.co.uk/index.html">http://www.courtcupboardgallery.co.uk/index.html</a> The Court Cupboard Craft Gallery is housed in an ancient farm building dating back at least 500 years. Originally a granary and stable block, it is almost certainly older than the village 'Courthouse' which stands alongside and was renovated in in 1643. The Old Granary was still used as a stable until the 1900s. The current Court Cupboard Gallery was opened by The Black Mountain Circle (BMC) in 1995 after substantial renovation of the old building. The former Piggery opposite was converted into a modern, fully equipped training centre in 2001. This wonderful renovation project was awarded a Bronze Medal in the annual 'Buildings & Works' competition at the Royal Welsh Show in 2002. In 2006 the Old Milking Parlour across the yard was converted into a fully equipped pottery & glass workshop with funding from the Welsh Assembly	

	Government and the WDA. The Court Cupboard Craft Gallery membership was created exclusively for members of the Black Mountain Circle - a group of local artist and crafts people whose work demonstrates and represents the best in traditional skills and high quality products within their chosen discipline.	
Seventeen Traitor's Gate	Seventeen Traitors' Lane is a new venture by artist Daniel Williams. Located in a jettied Tudor house in Market Street at the heart of Abergavenny, the studio and workspace features a body of artwork, occasionally including pieces from the artist's own collection. <a href="http://www.seventeentraitorslane.com/">http://www.seventeentraitorslane.com/</a>	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanover House Gardens	<a href="http://www.llanovergarden.co.uk/">http://www.llanovergarden.co.uk/</a> In 1792 Benjamin Waddington purchased Llanover House and laid out the garden. The garden is open to the public by appointment and for courses.	
Llanvihangel Cwrt	<a href="http://llanvihangelcourt.com/about/">http://llanvihangelcourt.com/about/</a> Open in May and August. Llanvihangel Court is a Grade 1 listed 16th century manor house and family home. Set in 100 acres of formal gardens and meadow land it is a place of unusual beauty. The house combines the extreme grandeur of the magnificent yew staircase and paneled rooms with cosy corners and sitting rooms with enormous fireplaces making it easy to relax. The approach to the house is up the sweeping drive and front stair past tiered gardens with far reaching views over the hills. The front lawn looks onto The Skirrid mountain and there is a hidden cobbled courtyard and lily pond beyond. The surrounding grounds house a coach house, the walled kitchen garden, red bricked stables and other outbuildings which are old and very beautiful and can be utilised in different ways.	
Gardd y Bryn, The Hill	<a href="http://garddybryn.wordpress.com/author/mulberryesc/">http://garddybryn.wordpress.com/author/mulberryesc/</a> The Friends of Gardd-y-Bryn are working to restore the Victorian walled garden at The Hill, Abergavenny, to its original condition. While the sale of the Hill is still in question, the future of the gardens are unknown, although they are listed.	

Linda Vista Gardens	<p>Linda Vista Gardens is a well-preserved and richly-planted urban public park with origins as a private garden. This is demonstrated in the intricate layout of the formal part of the garden, and in the exceptional quality and variety of the planting, which includes unusual specimen trees and shrubs. The garden was the private garden of Linda Vista villa which was built in 1875. It changed ownership in 1901, and again in 1925 when it was acquired by the Whitehead family who also owned a steelworks at Ebbw Vale. In 1957 they sold the garden to the Abergavenny Corporation for use as a public park. After this, the District Council added further land to the west and south (Castle Meadows) which extended the garden.</p> <p><a href="http://www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/6731">http://www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/6731</a></p>	
Penpergwm Gardens	<p><a href="http://www.penplants.com/">http://www.penplants.com/</a> Open to the public at limited times and on Friday and Saturday afternoons throughout the holiday season. A unique opportunity to experience the peace and tranquillity of a beautiful RHS-recommended garden with Edwardian origins in rural Monmouthshire.</p>	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Town Hall	<p>Tenders for building the Town Hall were invited and in 1868 Mssrs. S J. Morelands &amp; Sons of Gloucester were contracted to do the work. Built in 1869-71, the town hall and market hall is constructed of Old Red Sandstone with Bath limestone ashlar dressings and natural slate roofs. It was designed as a multi-purpose one to provide municipal offices and a council chamber, a general market, an assembly room, the corn exchange and the poor law offices. The style is rural Early French Gothic, but with some Italian touches. The building has three storeys, five windows to Cross Street and three windows to Market Street with a tall clock tower on the corner. The tower clock was presented by Crawshay Bailey of Maindiff Court and is inscribed 'Gilbert and Bland, Croydon 1871'. The northern clock face is said to have been painted black to commemorate the death of Prince Albert, but he died in 1862.</p>	



	<p>The market hall projects across the whole rear and has two gabled roofs. The main roof is supported by two lines of six very tall cast iron posts which support wrought iron Warren girder rafters carrying light wrought iron purlins running the length of the roof; the apex is glazed. The assembly room, now the Borough Theatre, has an open roof with very large and elaborate pine trusses with Gothic decoration and a decorated balcony front. It was converted to a theatre in 1906 when it accommodated 600, but it now seats 250. It was modernised in 1996. Travelling fairs visit the town twice a year in May and September and use the Fairfield car park as a temporary site. From medieval times to the present day the market has played a vital part in the life of the town, and while other industries have grown flourished and disappeared, the market has ensured the development of Abergavenny as the commercial centre for the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>Listed Building.</p>	
St Johns Masonic Lodge	<p>C14 tower and nave of the town's oldest church (cf below). This was the parish church of Abergavenny until the Dissolution of the Priory in Monk Street (qv) in 1539. The larger and grander church then became the parish church to the town while this building was converted to the King Henry VIII Grammar School, founded in 1542. The adjoining house was built as the Master's Study and the writing school probably in the mid C18 (said to be c1760). By mid century the school building was in poor repair and it is said to have been rebuilt in 1818 (cf Interior), and it is uncertain how much was actually taken down. The building continued in this use until the school moved to new premises in Pen-y-pound in 1898 (qv The Drama Centre). The building was then converted into Abergavenny Masonic Lodge 1899-1902 by a member architect, E A Johnson. What had been titled the Second Philanthropic Lodge was officially changed to St. John's Lodge in 1902. The additional small house in the yard was built in 1906 as a Tyler's Residence (qv) for the Lodge. Listed Grade II*</p>	
Angel Hotel	<p>The Angel hotel was mostly built in the early C19, but incorporates an earlier, probably late C18, wing at the left-hand (south-east) end. Bradney reported that The Angel functioned from before 1736 when William Dunwoody passed it to his son, but none of the present building appears to date</p>	

	<p>from then. The whole frontage remains nearly unaltered in appearance, as shown by the many available prints and photographs from the C19.</p> <p>It is a three storey stucco fronted and painted building with a natural slate roof. It is built in the Neo-classical style with horizontal grooving to the ground floor and smooth render above to the first and attic floors. It has six window bays and the main five bay part of the elevation forms a balanced design, 2 + 1 + 2, with a central entrance set slightly forward in a pedimented feature. The porch has Doric columns in antis and panelled sides. It is listed as a well preserved early C19 and earlier building retaining good classical character, and as a long established and historic coaching inn.</p>	
Tithe Barn	<p>Late medieval, probably C16, with a major refurbishment to the fabric in 2003-4. Small random rubble walling, wholly limewashed, natural slate roof renewed in 2003-4. Large rectangular barn with gable end to Monk Street. This gable has a large modern opening with plank doors, circular window above. The long walls are extremely out of true. The one facing the church has three barn doorways with oak lintels and plank doors. The eaves have four lines of pigeon holes with perching ledges and four circular windows. Roof hipped over all. The other long wall has a central barn doorway and six other openings of varying sizes. The rear gable wall has more lines of pigeon holes and a central circular window.</p>	
Great George Inn	<p>18<sup>th</sup> Century ale house with vaulted cellars.</p>	
Abergavenny Museum	<p>Early C19 shooting-box built on the castle motte by the Marquess of Abergavenny in the years 1818-9. It was known as The Court House at this time. There is no indication of any incorporated ancient fabric apart from at the very northern end of the lower service wing, and the top of the motte seems to have been much reconstructed during the works. The detailed plan of the castle in Coxe (1801) shows no fabric on the motte. It was used by several families until the Castle was taken over by The Abergavenny Improvement Commissioners in 1881 and the grounds became a public garden. The house name was changed to Castle House and it was used for refreshment services within the grounds. It is now run as Abergavenny Museum which was opened by the Abergavenny Local History Society in 1959 and was taken over by Monmouthshire County Council in 1971.</p> <p>Castellated parapets, turrets with suggested battlements only. Service wing also two storeys, but set</p>	

	<p>lower. 3 x 1 bays with octagonal corner turrets. Mullion-and-transom windows below, casements above, Gothic windows in gable end. Some medieval fabric is incorporated in the northern gable. Plain roof of moderate pitch.</p> <p>The castle now contains the town museum. It has little historic fabric showing since the lower and ground floors are in museum display use and the upper floor is modern offices. Included for its special interest as part of the group of historic buildings at Abergavenny Castle and as a fine local landmark when seen across the Usk valley.</p>	
Other listed buildings	<p>There are over 180 listed buildings and structures in the town.</p> <p><a href="http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/monmouthshire/abergavenny">http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/monmouthshire/abergavenny</a> Others such as the chapels are included in other sections and the town trail</p> <p><a href="http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf">http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf</a></p>	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None located	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brecon and Abergavenny Canal	<p>The canal was built between 1796 and 1800 and linked to the coast by the Monmouthshire canal in 1812. The wharves at Brecon were extended between 1809 and 1812 and used particularly for lime and coal. A tramroad extended the link to Kington in Herefordshire. The network was taken over by the Great Western Railway in 1880 and commercial trade continued into the 20th century, ceasing c.1933. The canal is now referred to as the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and in fact is two canals, the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal and the Monmouthshire Canal. The canal is 40 miles in length from Brecon to Newport. 32 miles are within the Beacons and only the last 6 miles at</p>	

Newport are not navigable. It is navigable from Brecon to Cwmbran. The Monmouthshire Brecon and Abergavenny Canals Trust has carried out a substantial amount of restoration over the years and there is a Canal Restoration Partnership in place

The canal is located within the boundaries of a number of local authorities, and such bodies are increasingly aware of the benefits and regeneration that a canal restoration project can bring. To this end, the *Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals Regeneration Partnership* was created as a collaborative effort between the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals Trust, Torfaen County Borough Council, Newport City Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council, the Forestry Commission and British Waterways. The Regeneration Partnership submitted a bid to the Big Lottery Living Landmarks fund for £25 million, this being 75 percent of the estimated cost of restoring the main line from Barrack Hill to Cwmbran, including the construction of a new aqueduct to take the canal over Greenforge Way, and of restoring the Crumlin Branch from Malpas Junction to the bottom of the Cefn Flight of fourteen locks, including improvements to its water supply. The bid reached the development stage, and the Partnership successfully obtained a grant of £250,000 to enable them to undertake a full cost and engineering study for the proposed community based regeneration of the waterway. The Partnership continues to meet to discuss the way forward to completing the restoration.

<http://www.mbact.org.uk/>

The canal runs through communities at Gilwern, Govilon and Llanfoist. Gilwern stands on the edge of the Brecon Beacons National Park. The local area has a history of iron and lime production. The canal, which runs through Gilwern, was built to transport coal and coke to service the Clydach ironworks, to which it was linked by a tramway, the route of which is still visible. The canal crosses the River Clydach on the Gilwern Aqueduct, an embankment over 90 feet high just next to Gilwern Wharf.

Govilon <http://history.govilon.com/trail/purple/> Interesting web sites with historical trails following the canal and tramways.

Llanfoist was home to the ironmaster, Crawshay Bailey. Before 1851 he had retired to Llanfoist House in the village. A local park in Abergavenny is named Bailey Park in his honour. He died in 1872, aged 83, after at least seventy years in industry. His only son and heir, Crawshay Bailey II (born 1821), inherited his estate. The novelist Alexander Cordell, most famously author of *Rape of*

	<i>the Fair Country</i> is buried at Llanfoist.	
Clydach and Llanelly Iron works	<p>Clydach. This historically important ironworks site consists of excavated and semi-restored ruins of a blast furnace. The Ironworks were constructed around 1793-95 after coke had been introduced as a fuel for blast furnaces. The remains of two large masonry furnaces from the 1790s can still be seen together with other structures. By 1841 the works was responsible for the employment of more than 1350 people though many of this number were associated with iron ore and coal further up the valley. The works were associated with the Frere family. At the lower end of the Clydach Gorge, this designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) can be closely viewed from behind a safety fence. <a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/easy-access/places-to-visit-with-easier-and-disabled-access/clydach-ironworks">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/easy-access/places-to-visit-with-easier-and-disabled-access/clydach-ironworks</a></p> <p>The Hanbury family of Pontypool established a forge here (OS grid ref SO 236140) in the sixteenth century though nothing now remains of it other than parts of the masonry dam of a pool connected with the water power used for the forge. Wrought iron was made at Llanelly Furnace from cast iron. A tinworks also operated at this site at one time</p>	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Historic Buildings Trail	<p>Blue Plaques</p> <p>The Abergavenny Local History Society has put up 23 Blue Plaques marking historical buildings in Abergavenny. A few of these are also marked by the ceramic and stone plaques. A walk around some of the Blue Plaques, together with a little extra explanation is now available on the walks page and can be downloaded as a pdf.</p> <p><a href="http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf">http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf</a></p>	

History trails Trails and Tales for families	The local history society has also been involved with local artist and children in a project involving Ceramic & stone interpretation plaques and bilingual leaflets guide visitors around the trail. Available from Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre, the Museum and other outlets.	
History Points	QR long green topped History Points can be seen in shop and pub windows as well as by the War memorial, Castle Street Car Park and the Museum Car Park. If you have a smart phone with the app to read QR (quick read) points. These lead you on a trail around Abergavenny called <i>The Law: makers and breakers</i> with links to the website <a href="http://historypoints.org/">http://historypoints.org/</a>	
BBNP Visitor Centre	There is a BBNP visitor and tourist information in Abergavenny which has some interpretation.	
Abergavenny Castle	There are a number of interpretative plaques around the castle.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abergavenny Library	Abergavenny Library is a Grade II listed Carnegie library. It recently celebrated its centenary. It also has a display space and is used as a venue during the food fair and the Children's festival.	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Abergavenny Museum	<a href="http://www.abergavennymuseum.co.uk/">http://www.abergavennymuseum.co.uk/</a> Accredited Museum is located within Abergavenny castle. The Museum was founded on 2nd July 1959. The idea for a Museum was around from as early as 1903 when it was discussed and minuted by the Abergavenny Free Library Committee. At this meeting permission was given for the library to begin collecting objects. These collections remained	

	at the library until the 1940s	
Tithe Barn	A heritage centre linked to the priory. <a href="http://www.stmarys-priory.org/tithebarn/index.htm">http://www.stmarys-priory.org/tithebarn/index.htm</a> Tithe Barn was originally built in the 12th Century to store Tithes – taxes paid to the Priory’s monks by the people living on the monastic estate. Following the dissolution of St Mary’s Priory in 1542, the building was used for many different purposes, including a theatre in the 17th Century and a discotheque in the 20th Century. The Church took ownership of the Tithe Barn and conservation was undertaken in 2002 to stabilise the building allowing it to continue to be visited almost 900 years after it was first built. Includes the <b>Abergavenny Tapestry</b> which took a dedicated team of 60 ladies almost four years to complete. The exhibition is enhanced by state-of-the-art interactive displays.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Mary’s Priory Centre	<a href="http://www.stmarys-priory.org/priorycentre/index.htm">http://www.stmarys-priory.org/priorycentre/index.htm</a> St Mary's Priory Centre was opened in 2000 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Since then, the Priory Centre has built its reputation as being one of the area’s leading venues for conferences, weddings and other functions. Set in the rural county of Monmouthshire, the Priory Centre is easily accessible via road or train, adjacent to a large car park.  This very attractive large room is designed for flexibility. It accommodates small groups and business conferences and boasts PA system, audio-visual equipment and complimentary wireless internet access. The main hall accommodates up to 180 people and the mezzanine, which has a panoramic view of the hall, offers an additional seating area for smaller groups. The tranquil gardens surrounding the venue provide the perfect place for creativity and problem solving or a space for quiet contemplation.	
Melville Theatre	The Melville Theatre at the Drama Centre, Pen-Y-Pound is Abergavenny's intimate theatre space	

	offering a whole range of theatrical and artistic activities. Home of Gwent Young People's Theatre, with activities and training from age 10 to 20. This 75 seat venue also hosts Abergavenny Film Society, and professional theatre performances in Drama, Music, Poetry and Story-telling.	
Borough Theatre	<p><a href="http://www.boroughtheatreabergavenny.co.uk/home.htm">http://www.boroughtheatreabergavenny.co.uk/home.htm</a></p> <p>Presenting a year round programme of professional and community productions, the Borough Theatre is a lively 338 seat venue situated right in the centre of the historic market town. The theatre is part of the town hall building and dates back to 1870. The theatre was extensively renovated in the early 1990s and boasts an intimate auditorium with excellent sightlines and acoustics, which succeeds in blending historic and traditional features with a modern ambience. Each year it shows a wide ranging programme of live events covering drama, opera, ballet, music, children's events, dance, comedy, storytelling, tribute bands and talks. Many of the UK's top touring companies and artistes regularly visit the Borough Theatre, and probably the best known performers seen here were The Beatles back in 1963...</p> <p>The performing tradition runs deep in Abergavenny and the town supports many local amateur theatre and operatic companies who regularly perform at the Borough Theatre. It is from these local amateur companies that the theatre has drawn many of its team of volunteers who act as stewards, stage crew, and bar staff. The success that the Borough Theatre has enjoyed in its recent history has been as a result of the partnership established between Monmouthshire County Council, who own the building employing the professional staff at the theatre, and the theatre's voluntary management committee.</p>	
Market Hall	<a href="http://www.abergavennymarket.co.uk/">http://www.abergavennymarket.co.uk/</a> Used for suitable events like the food festival	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
First World War	The memorial to the men from Abergavenny who died in active service in the First World War takes the	



Memorial	form of a white marble plaque. It is fixed to the wall inside the entrance to the Market Hall, which was built in 1870 to replace the first market hall of 1794.	
First & Second World War Memorial	<a href="http://www.abergavenny.net/photogallery/index.php?gazpart=view&amp;gazimage=3">http://www.abergavenny.net/photogallery/index.php?gazpart=view&amp;gazimage=3</a> The inscriptions on the memorial read: `To the officers N.C.O's and men of the 3rd Battalion Monmouthshire Regt who fell in the Great War` `This plaque commemorates on the 8th May 1995 The 80th Anniversary of 3rd Mons Memorial Day in the 1914-18 war. On that day in 1915 the battalion suffered heavy casualties in the second battle of Ypres. This monument is the work of Gilbert Ledward , O.B.E, R.A, F.R.B.S Sculptor.`	
Shepard & Sheep	This bronze sculpture by David Backhouse is a shepherd shown looking over a sheep and lamb suckling, The shepherd leaning on a crooked stick, wearing typical country clothes, but with a blanket over his shoulders, and wellingtons on his feet, located in Abergavenny's modern Cibi Walk shopping centre.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Sioni Rhys Handweavers	<a href="http://www.sionirhys.eu/">http://www.sionirhys.eu/</a> Sioni Rhys Handweavers is a partnership of designer and weavers producing wraps and woollen throws which often adapt traditional Welsh designs. Their studio is situated at the edge of the Black Mountains in north Monmouthshire. The Inspirations for the textiles are drawn from the landscape, the seasons and of course contemporary design including the work of European designers. Renowned for their confident handling of colour and texture Sioni Rhys Handweavers create the traditional Carthenni (throws) that are rooted in the culture of Welsh textile tradition but always in the contemporary idiom.	

Chapel Cottage Studio	<a href="http://www.chapelcottagestudio.co.uk/">http://www.chapelcottagestudio.co.uk/</a> Chapel Cottage Studio & Gallery is a small family run Art teaching studio nestled into the Welsh countryside just 4 miles out of Abergavenny. They run a wide selection of arts workshops, suitable for both beginners and improvers alike.	
Llanthony Art Courses	<a href="http://www.llanthonyart.co.uk/">http://www.llanthonyart.co.uk/</a> Art Courses in a converted barn	
Mark Rowland Cabinet maker	<a href="http://www.markrowland.co.uk/">http://www.markrowland.co.uk/</a> The workshop is based at the North end of the Skirrid mountain in South Wales. From here he designs and builds made-to-order Furniture for the house and garden using locally sourced native hardwoods. They also offer a selection of traditional woodwork courses, where people can learn valuable skills with the tools as well as elements of design and about the different woods themselves.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Historic buildings trail	<a href="http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf">http://btckstorage.blob.core.windows.net/site3472/List/Blue%20plaques%20trail.pdf</a> Trail around the key points of interest in the town with a leaflet and blue builsing plaques. Organised by the Abergavenny Local History Society	
Usk Valley Walk	<a href="http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/route.htm">http://www.uskvalleywalk.org.uk/route.htm</a> A 48 mile (77km) walk between Caerleon and Brecon through the beautiful Vale of Usk. Follows the canal passing Abergavenny and Crickhowell.	
History walks	Another walk created by the history society with the help of artists and children. Ceramic & stone plaques Leaflets in both Welsh and English about the new ceramic and stone plaques Strydoedd a Straeon/Tails and Trails are now available from Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre, the	

	<p>Museum and other outlets.</p> <p>QR coded long green topped History Points in shop and pub windows as well as by the War memorial, Castle Street Car Park and the Museum Car Park. If you have a smart phone with the app to read QR (quick read) points. These lead you on a trail around Abergavenny called <b><i>The Law: makers and breakers</i></b> with links to the website <a href="http://historypoints.org/">http://historypoints.org/</a></p>	
Cordell Country	<p>A series of 4 historic car trails around the industrial heritage of south Wales from Neath to Abergavenny. These are based on the books of Alexander Cordell. Tour one covers Blaenavon, Blaenau Gwent and Abergavenny – “Rape of the Fair Country”. A booklet is available at attractions and TICs. <a href="http://www.cordellcountry.org/">http://www.cordellcountry.org/</a></p>	
Offa’s Dyke Footpath	<p>The national trail passes close to the east side of Abergavenny and passes Llanthony Abbey.</p>	
Local walks	<p>Abergavenny is almost surrounded by the National Park and on three sides it has three peaks which can be walked. These are the Bloreng, Skirrid and the Sugar Loaf.</p>	

## Blaenavon World Heritage Site & Rural Torfaen Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Blaenavon World Heritage Site	<p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx</a> This is the main web site for the World Heritage Site. Blaenavon's is a global story. In addition to exporting coal, iron and steel, the town sent people and ideas across the globe. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries many Blaenavon people emigrated to distant lands, taking with them their skills and experience. And it was at Blaenavon, during the 1870s, that two young cousins, Gilchrist and Thomas, discovered a revolutionary method to produce steel, transforming the steel industries of Europe and America.</p>	
Forgotten Landscapes Project	<p>The Forgotten Landscapes Project is developing complementary educational activities utilising the opportunities presented by the historical and natural assets in the landscape beyond the 3 main sites such as investigating rocks and fossils or exploring habitats. Adult learners are offered a range of courses covering local history, archaeology and the natural environment. Through our volunteer ranger programme, adults can also gain new skills and take advantage of training opportunities.</p> <p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/ForgottenLandscapes/Discovery/ForgottenLandscapes.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/ForgottenLandscapes/Discovery/ForgottenLandscapes.aspx</a></p>	
Local Food	<p>Blaenafon Cheddar <a href="http://www.chunkofcheese.co.uk/">http://www.chunkofcheese.co.uk/</a> A specialist cheddar cheese company based in the World Heritage site of Blaenafon, South Wales. Produce eleven very distinctive cheddars and four varieties of goat's cheese. All our cheeses are hand made at the shop in Broad Street Blaenafon. Pwll Mawr cheddar is actually matured at the bottom of the mine shaft at Big Pit mining museum and can be bought at their gift shop. Cheeses are flavoured with Penderyn Welsh whisky, Welsh white wine, Reverend James ale and other local ingredients. The four heritage cheddars are coated in different coloured waxes with scenes of Blaenafon's industrial heritage on the labels.</p>	

<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Capel Newydd	<p>The chapel was of rectangular form, measuring internally about 32ft x 16ft. Within the chapel was debris and an old bell. The chapel figures on maps published in the first decade of the C17th and it is mentioned in a deed of 1628. It was possibly built prior to the Reformation.</p> <p>By the year 1863 Capel Newydd had ceased to be used, and in c1904 only the foundations of the walls were to be seen. The remains of the chapel are orientated E-W and consist of grass covered banks which show a stone content. The banks average 2.5m wide and .4m high. There are no visible remains of an entrance. The interior is grass covered. At the E end is a small modern cross and calvary on which is incised 'Capel Newydd before 1577.' Prior to the establishment of the ironworks in 1789, Blaenavon was a sparsely populated, Welsh-speaking, agricultural community. The spiritual needs of the local farmers were catered for by a small, medieval chapel-of-ease, known as Capel Newydd (New Chapel), located in the parish of Llanover. In the late eighteenth century, however, the sleepy agricultural economy of Blaenavon was rapidly being replaced by dynamic industry and the population of the area soared. Capel Newydd could not accommodate the increased number of adherents and was also situated at an inconvenient distance from the ironworks. It was replaced by St. Peters.</p>	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	No known castles in the locality	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
St. Pauls Church	Throughout the 19th century the population of Blaenavon continued to rise, with the population standing at over 11,000 during the early 1890s. A new church was needed for Anglicans living in the east of the town. John Burgoyne, a builder from nearby New Inn, was contracted in 1892 to	

	<p>build the church for the sum of £1,275. The foundation stone was laid on the 21st April 1893 and work commenced at Easter. Local dressed stone, including some of the old stones from the ruin of Capel Newydd, which had closed in 1861, was used to construct the new church. The building work was completed in autumn 1893 and the attractive church, which was dedicated to Saint Paul, was opened and consecrated by the Bishop of Llandaff on the 10th October 1893. Notable features, which can be viewed at the church today, include a number of artefacts from Capel Newydd, Blaenavon's earliest known place of Christian worship. The door key to the old church can viewed, as well as a Welsh Bible, used in services when Welsh was the dominant language in the area. The stone altar and reredos (screen) were also transferred from Capel Newydd and still survive. Saint Paul's Church may be opened on request.</p>	
Horeb Baptist Chapel	<p>Listed. Built in 1862, this was the second Horeb Chapel to be built in Blaenavon. Built in a simple Classical style, on a T-shaped plan, in painted rendered stone with slate roof. 3-window gable facade is symmetrical and has a flight of steps on semi-circular. The congregation of Horeb remains strong and the chapel celebrated its bicentenary in 2007.</p>	
Zion Baptist Chapel	<p>Listed. Built in 1875, constructed on a rectangular plan in rubble stone, built to courses, with brick dressings. The main gable facade has 3 bays, on 1 storey. A school room is to the rear. Original features include the pulpit, baptismal pool and wooden pews. Following the opening of a new forge and steelworks on the other side of the Afon Llwyd in the 1860s, a new area of Blaenavon, known as 'Forge Side', developed. The English Baptists believed that the Baptists living at Forgeside should have easy access to a place of worship and therefore funded the creation of Zion English Baptist Church, which was built from rubble Pennant Sandstone in 1874.</p>	
Moriah Chapel	<p>Listed. Dated 1888. Classical 3-bay gable facade, rendered with stone dressings, slate roof. Pilasters divide each bay to ground floor and gallery. All openings have semi-circular, moulded stone arches,</p>	

	with chamfered jambs. Added schoolroom at the rear. Now evangelical church.	
St. Peters Church	<p>Listed. Built in 1804. Neo-Gothic style, built in coursed quarry-faced stone with dressed stone heads to the pointed arched openings; slate roofs. Interior: aisled nave with gallery carried on cast-iron pillars. Decorative wooden panelled ceiling.</p> <p>The ironmasters, Thomas Hill of Dennis and Samuel Hopkins of Blaenavon, realised that the industrial community needed a permanent Anglican church near the ironworks, suitable for an ever-growing population. In 1804, the devout ironmasters, at their own cost, built a new place of worship and donated it to the Established Church of England. The church was dedicated to Saint Peter and was consecrated in June 1805. St. Peter's Church was built in the gothic revival style and a number of its features represent the industrial community which it served. A cast iron baptismal font was made for use by the church and, in later years, iron pillars were installed to support the wooden gallery in the church interior. Local iron was also used for the door sills and the tomb covers of prominent Blaenavon citizens, such as the ironmaster Samuel Hopkins, who died in 1815, and the Blaenavon Company Mineral Agent, Thomas Deakin, who died in 1851. St. Peter's Church has remained as Blaenavon's leading Anglican place of worship until the present day and has played a significant role in the Blaenavon community. The church has received considerable investment in recent years from Cadw and the Heritage Lottery Fund, facilitating a £410,000 renovation, sympathetic to the historic nature of the building.</p>	
Lion Street Congregational Church	During the second half of the 19th century, as the English language gained in strength and influence in Blaenavon, Bethlehem Chapel continued to worship in Welsh. Some English-speaking members decided to hold their own services, eventually establishing Lion Street English Congregationalist Chapel in 1867.	
Park Street	The Wesleyan message reached Blaenavon by the early 19th century and an old malt-house served	

Methodist Church	as the first place of worship for the Blaenavon Wesleyan Methodists. The growing congregation meant that by the 1830s a more convenient place of worship was required and in 1837 Wesley Chapel was built on Chapel Row. In 1871 the Wesleyans constructed a day school in Park Street for the benefit of Blaenavon's nonconformist children and during the 1880s the Wesleyans decided to build a new chapel next to the schoolrooms. Park Street Methodist Chapel was designed by a Derbyshire architect named John Wills and was built in 1885 on land leased to the Wesleyan Methodists by the Blaenavon Company. The Wesleyan Chapel of Chapel Row was demolished shortly before the demolition of the surrounding houses in the 1960s. Park Street Methodist Chapel, however, the last of Blaenavon's Methodist Chapels, still has a strong congregation today.	
Bethlehem Congregational Church	Listed. Built 1840. Simple classical style rectangular stone building, with porch and later extension. Main gable end elevation is rendered and symmetrical. Central porch has 2 rendered Doric columns. Galleried interior possibly retaining original furnishings. A schoolroom is in the extension. Closed in 2009.	
Bethel Chapel	King Street Chapel was built in 1829 by the Primitive Methodists after a visit to the town by the noted preacher, Hugh Bourne, in 1823. However, having built a magnificent new chapel on Broad Street in 1878, they sold King Street Chapel to a group of Baptists who had broken away from Broad Street English Baptist Chapel. The first Baptist minister of Bethel Chapel was the radical Reverend Owen Tidman of Bradford on Avon, who became well-known in the town for his charitable work, providing free meals and clothes to the poor of Blaenavon. He also oversaw extensively renovations in 1883 and the building of a schoolroom 1887. Today, Bethel Chapel supports a strong Baptist Congregation and retains many of its late 19th century features.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>



Blaenavon Town	<p><a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Forward-Planning/Blaenavon-Conservation-Area-Appraisal-and-Management-Plan.pdf">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Forward-Planning/Blaenavon-Conservation-Area-Appraisal-and-Management-Plan.pdf</a></p> <p>The Blaenavon Conservation Area covers much of the west and centre of the town. It was designated in 1984 and includes 19 Listed buildings within the town, and to the north-west, 9 Listed Buildings around the Blaenavon Ironworks which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p> <p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/WorldHeritageSite/WorldHeritageSite/Publications/BlaenavonWHSDraftManagementPlan(2011).pdf">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/WorldHeritageSite/WorldHeritageSite/Publications/BlaenavonWHSDraftManagementPlan(2011).pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/WorldHeritageSite/WorldHeritageSite/SitesThatMakeuptheArea.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/WorldHeritageSite/WorldHeritageSite/SitesThatMakeuptheArea.aspx</a></p> <p>The UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed The Blaenavon Industrial Landscape as a World Heritage Site in December 2000 for the following two reasons; 1) The Blaenavon Landscape constitutes an exceptional illustration in material form of the social and economic structure of 19th century industry. 2) The components of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape together make up an outstanding and remarkably complete example of 19th century industrial landscape. Blaenavon is recognised because here is a landscape that gives context to the many monuments, buildings and features within it and tells of the new industrial society created through the production of iron and coal, during the early formative years of the Industrial Revolution. This is a "cultural landscape" exhibiting the combined works of nature and man.</p> <p>Blaenavon is located at the head of the Afon Lwyd valley and contains a landscape covered with the remains of early coal and iron exploitation and processing, criss-crossed by shallow trench mines, tramways, inclines and tips. These elements, with the town of Blaenavon, Coity Mountain, the Blorenge and Pwll Du form the essence of the unique historic character of the landscape of Blaenavon. Blaenavon town grew because of its proximity to the natural resources which provided for industrial operations in the C19, though the landscape setting of the town and its Conservation Area, provides an important context and attraction. The head of valley location and</p>	
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	<p>physical form of the setting of the town has had an impact on the historic growth and urban layout. The area is also characterised by a range of important civic and other buildings. These include the Workmen's Hall and Institute on High Street built in 1893 (Listed Building: Grade II), Municipal Offices (Listed Building: Grade II) on Lion Street and on Prince Street, the main Post Office (Listed building: Grade II) built in 1937 in the Neo-Georgian style, with hipped roof, sash windows and imposing central, pedimented stone doorway. Also listed (Grade II) is a war memorial to both World Wars, which stands on the corner of Church Road and High Street within the parameter of the Workmen's Hall and Institute.</p> <p>Public houses remain a prominent characteristic of the area although much less so than during the nineteenth century when it was claimed possible to drink in a different pub every week of the year. Surviving pubs include The Rifleman's Arms, Lion Hotel (Red Lion Hotel), Rolling Mill, Castle Hotel, The Cambrian, The Fountain and The Queen Victoria. These were frequently purpose built structures at the end of rows but also included some converted domestic properties. Chapels formed an important aspect of Blaenavon's culture and included chapels serving both Welsh and English speaking congregations. Some surviving examples include Horeb Baptist Chapel (Listed building: Grade II) built 1862, Bethlehem Congregational Chapel (Listed building: Grade II) built 1842, English Baptist Chapel built 1888 in the Italian Classical style, Bethel Baptist Chapel built 1887 and Blaenavon Evangelical Church (Moriah Chapel (Listed Building: Grade II).</p>	
Pontypool Conservation Area	<p>A small finger of the BBNP extends southwards to include the Bloreng and high ground. It is bounded on the east by the canal. This section of the canal includes Goytre Wharf. Most of this area is in Monmouthshire including the small village of Mamhilad. Pontymoile sits by the canal and is just outside the BBNP in Torfaen. BBNP extends to the outskirts of Pontypool. The core of the town is a conservation area.</p> <p><a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Urban-Regeneration/Conservation-Areas/Pontypool-Conservation-Area-Appraisal.pdf">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Urban-Regeneration/Conservation-Areas/Pontypool-Conservation-Area-Appraisal.pdf</a></p> <p>As the first industrialised town of Wales, Pontypool created wealth, and offered expertise, in</p>	

	<p>ironworking and allied industries over a period lasting hundreds of years. The retention of the green 'Park' alongside the town by the Hanbury family, and the location of Pontypool itself at the edge of the Valleys area with the unspoilt countryside of the Usk valley close to hand, meant that to some extent it escaped the worst despoliation of the industrial revolution. Pontypool has played an active role in the development of socialist thinking from the Chartist movement onwards, and has a history of supporting MPs who have played key role in national politics including Arthur Jenkins (1884-1946) who was originally a miner and became President of the South Wales Miners' Federation.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Blaenavon Heritage Festival	<p>Blaenavon World Heritage Festival was held in June 2013. Visit Blaenavon Heritage Town on between 11.30am and 4.00pm for a fun packed day of family entertainment. This year's event includes pony rides, a miniature steam railway, music, craft stalls, a Victorian Fair and much much more!</p> <p>The Heritage Parade starts at 1pm from the top of Broad Street and this year celebrates the achievements of key historic figures from the town including Sarah Hopkins and Ken Jones.  <a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/News/2013/June/24-Blaenavon-Heritage-Festival-takes-place-this-weekend.aspx">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/News/2013/June/24-Blaenavon-Heritage-Festival-takes-place-this-weekend.aspx</a></p>	
Blaenavon Walking Festival	<p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/forgottenlandscapes/discovery/walking-festival.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/forgottenlandscapes/discovery/walking-festival.aspx</a>  The first Blaenavon Walking Festival, which took place between 6th – 12th April 2013, was a great success. This week of walks around the World Heritage Site was a year in planning from the initial thought last spring, to training days for leaders, trial walks in the autumn and through to the week itself. The hard work has been worth the effort, with excellent comments received from attendees. There are reports of visitors coming from as far as Essex and Winchester, as well as across south Wales.</p>	

<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Form Gallery	<a href="http://ww2.form-gallery.co.uk/">http://ww2.form-gallery.co.uk/</a> Contemporary crafts. Essentially a small retail facility.	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Pontypool Park	<p>Pontypool Park is locally known as the People’s Park, covering some 64 hectares with several historical features - including Italian Gardens, Ice Houses, Folly Tower and Shell Grotto - which have been restored with a Heritage Lottery Fund grant and funding from Torfaen County Borough Council. <a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/EnvironmentPlanning/ParksandOpenSpaces/Pontypool-Park/Pontypool-Park-History.aspx">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/EnvironmentPlanning/ParksandOpenSpaces/Pontypool-Park/Pontypool-Park-History.aspx</a></p> <p>Pontypool Park was originally laid out around 1703 as a private estate. An old ‘map’ shows avenues of sweet chestnuts and beech following the contours of the valleys up towards the Folly Tower. Many of the veteran sweet chestnuts are still visible, surrounding the Nant-y-Gollen Ponds and close to the Gorsedd Stone Circle, and are reputedly the largest specimens this far north. They were originally planted to produce charcoal for the iron forges along the Afon Lwyd river. During the next 100 years, new plantings of chestnuts, oak, beech and yew were introduced obscuring the formal avenues and creating the wooded areas along the river and main path to Pontymoile. The Park still retained its open character and views to the beech ridge, Shell Grotto and the town itself were clearly visible. At the end of the 20th century, the Park passed into public ownership for the benefit of the community of Pontypool. The Park contains a number of historic areas including the Italian Gardens, Tramway Tunnel, Ice Houses and Shell Grotto. The Shell Grotto was built around 1829 by Molly Mackworth as a summerhouse, some 220m above the surrounding area and enjoys stunning views across open countryside and the Severn Estuary.</p>	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

St Peters School	<p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx</a></p> <p>The Blaenavon World Heritage Centre is located in the sympathetically restored former St. Peter's School. It provides an overview of how the stories of Blaenavon Industrial Landscape are of global importance. Dated 1816. Oldest known iron works school in Wales.</p> <p>Neo-Gothic in style similar to that of neighbouring St Peter's Church Sandstone with slate roof, the school is on a symmetrical plan and has 9 bays.</p> <p>The internal layout is still discernible with high windows, high ceilings and 2 main halls.</p>	
Cwmavon Terrace	<p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/WorldHeritageSite/TheBlaenavonStory/Cwmavon.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/WorldHeritageSite/TheBlaenavonStory/Cwmavon.aspx</a> To the south of Blaenavon is the village of Cwmavon. During the early 1800s a forge was constructed in the village, linked with Blaenavon Ironworks, probably employing the puddling process. Its first phase of activity appears to have been quite short, but it was revived in the 1820s, from which time it was linked with the Varteg ironworks to the west. Forge buildings were usually insubstantial, and there are no remains above ground at Cwmavon, but the site has remained undeveloped and the remnants of the forge's water supply are intact. A terrace which originally consisted of twelve dwellings, built for the forge workers c.1804, was repaired by the British Historic Buildings Trust in 1987-88, and has been described as the finest surviving terrace of early workers' housing in the South Wales Valleys (These are now in private ownership). A more substantial dwelling, Cwmavon House, was built for the ironmaster who revived the forge in the 1820s. At this time the Varteg Company operated a foundry and engineering works on the site at Cwmavon capable of boring steam engine cylinders. The important beam engine displayed on the Pontypridd campus of the University of Glamorgan was made there in about 1840.</p>	
Beeches Nursing Home, formerly Ty Mawr	<p>The former home of the Ironmaster, Samuel Hopkins. Archdeacon William Coxe, in his Historical Tour of Monmouthshire states that in 1798 Hopkins was building 'a comfortable and elegant mansion' for himself. Hopkins's mansion, known as Ty Mawr or Blaenavon House, was an expensive and elaborate home, a visible contrast to the homes inhabited by the workers</p>	

<p>Workmen’s Hall and Institute</p>	<p>The most significant and visible example of Blaenavon’s cultural identity was expressed through the creation of the Blaenavon Workmen’s Hall and Institute. The history of the organisation dates to the 1880s when meetings were held to canvass support for a Workmen’s Institute, where workmen could meet to socialise and discuss the issues of the day, read and play games. Various self-improvement groups had existed in Blaenavon throughout the nineteenth century including the Reading and Mutual Improvement Society, which had a membership of 110 in 1860. Such groups, however, often struggled to hold financial support and quickly closed. Nonetheless, it was agreed that there was sufficient demand for an institute and, to ensure success, the Blaenavon Company, the town’s main employer, pledged to take a subscription of a halfpenny out of each man’s weekly wage to support the new venture.</p> <p>From July 1883 the Blaenavon Workmen’s Institute met at a small building in Lion Street. At its opening the institute had a billiards table and a collection of books valued at £150. Within a few years it was apparent that a better building was required to accommodate the impressive membership. In 1891, the institute purchased a parcel of land on Waun Field from the Blaenavon Company for the sum of £600. The Blaenavon Company, however, was so impressed with the workers’ aims of self-improvement that it donated some £800 to the cause. Plans for a new, imposing building were drawn up by the Newport architect, E.A. Lansdowne, and between 1893 and 1894 the magnificent building was erected at a cost of £9,000. The work on the new Blaenavon Workmen’s Hall was completed in late 1894. It was officially opened in front of a huge crowd of proud Blaenavon people on Monday the 7th of January 1895 by Cllr. Robert William Kennard, the son of the chairman of the Blaenavon Company. Architecturally, the building was arguably one of the finest of its type in south Wales. It served as a venue for social gatherings, concerts and self-betterment. It included a comprehensive library, a reading room, a billiards room, refreshments, committee rooms and a fine auditorium. A cinema was added during the early twentieth century, showing the first ‘talkies’ by the 1930s. The historian, Lewis Browning, commented in 1906 that ‘this hall has been a great acquisition to the town, and is largely used for concerts, eisteddfods, tea parties, bazaars, political gatherings and other purposes’. It was the hub of Blaenavon’s community for many years.</p>	
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	<p>The renovated Blaenavon Workmen’s Hall reopened on the 7th of January 1995 to mark the centenary of the building’s original opening. Since that time it has been operated by a voluntary committee, which has worked hard to ensure that the Workmen’s Hall is once again the focal point of community activities. Although the success and popularity that the Workmen’s Hall enjoyed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries will never be seen again, the Hall still serves a very important social role. The cinema has been reopened, regular concerts are held in the theatre and a number of local groups and societies continue to use the on-site conference facilities. The Hall, in conjunction with Torfaen County Borough Council, also hosts a number of events throughout the year.</p>	
Broad Street Shops	<p>Along Broad Street are some well-preserved 19th century shops, Nos 15-19. They are Grade II Listed Buildings. There is a trail with a downloadable leaflet around the town and all the historic buildings. <a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Countryside/Torfaen-Walks/Torfaen-Trail-Figure-of-8.pdf">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Countryside/Torfaen-Walks/Torfaen-Trail-Figure-of-8.pdf</a></p>	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	None located, although the stable block of Pontypool House is now a museum and the house a school.	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	<p>The area around Blaenavon is one of the finest examples in the world of a landscape created by mining and ironmaking in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The two key sites are</p>	

the **Blaenavon Ironworks, managed by Cadw,**

<http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/blaenavonironworks/?lang=en>

**and Big Pit, managed by Amgueddfa Cymru-National Museum Wales.** Blaenavon Ironworks was in production from 1789 until 1902, and has the remains of six blast furnaces showing the technological development over that period. Steam power was used from the beginning, and visitors can explore all the ancilliary buildings around the ironworks: the cast houses, boiler rooms, engine houses, the unique water balance tower for hoisting and lowering railway trucks, and the three ranges of workers housing forming Stack Square. These houses have been re-furnished to show how people lived in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries at this site. Big Pit is a coal mine sunk by the Blaenavon Company around 1860. It remained in operation until 1980. It retains all its pithead buildings including the head frame, winding engine and baths, and is famous as being one of only two places in Britain where visitors can go on an underground tour and experience the working conditions endured by the miners.

The landscape and townscape are as important as the sites. The large area of land leased by the Blaenavon Company in 1789 forms the basis of the World Heritage site. It contained the raw materials needed to make the pig iron: ironstone, coal and limestone, and water to help power the machinery. The hills around Blaenavon have extensive remains of quarries and mines. Evidence survives too of horse-drawn railways - and their tunnels and inclines - used to transport raw materials into the ironworks and return the resulting pig iron to Garnddyrys forge. From there, finished iron was taken down to the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal at Llanfoist and so into the outside world. Walks and trails are laid out for visitors to explore this landscape. The town of Blaenavon also forms part of the World Heritage site with its streets of workers' housing, the distinctive settlement of Forgeside, its iron-framed church, working-men's institute and St Peter's School. The school has been converted into the World Heritage Centre and is run by Torfaen County Borough Council. This is the best place to get an introduction to the World Heritage site as a whole.



Pontypool and Blaenavon Railway	<p><a href="http://www.pontypool-and-blaenavon.co.uk/">http://www.pontypool-and-blaenavon.co.uk/</a> Blaenavon's Heritage Railway is set in the heart of a World Heritage Site on the edge of the Brecon Beacons in South Wales. There is ample free car and coach parking at Furnace Sidings, by Garn Lakes, our main Station. From here our trains head north to the Whistle Inn, south to Blaenavon High Level Station (which is only a short walk from Blaenavon town centre) as well as to Big Pit Halt, which is adjacent to the Big Pit Mining Museum.</p> <p>The line from Brynmawr to Blaenavon was originally built in 1866 by the Brynmawr &amp; Blaenavon Railway and immediately leased to the London and North Western Railway (LNWR), to transport coal to the Midlands, opening for traffic in 1869. Nine years later, in 1878, it was extended to Abersychan &amp; Talywain, where the following year it made an end-on junction with the Monmouthshire Railway &amp; Canal Co (later the Great Western Railway). From here the line carried on down the valley through Pontypool to the coast at Newport. In 1923 the LNWR was grouped into the London Midland Scottish Railway (LMSR).</p> <p>The line was closed to passengers in 1941 and to goods in 1964, though the section from Blaenavon to Pontypool was in use for coal from Big Pit and other local mines until 1980. This line is on part of the northern section, with the main station 'Furnace Sidings' built close to the site of the former washery and some other colliery buildings which were demolished during 1987.</p>	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Forgotten Landscapes Project	<p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/ForgottenLandscapes/Discovery/ForgottenLandscapes.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/ForgottenLandscapes/Discovery/ForgottenLandscapes.aspx</a></p> <p>This is a HLF funded interpretative project. Blaenavon's landscape is rich in history and wildlife, and plays a vital role in our understanding of the heritage of the area. The area is now the focus of the Forgotten Landscapes Project. This ambitious scheme aims to manage the natural habitat and wildlife of the area, and conserve the historic features that form the distinct character of the local landscape.</p>	

Interpretative panels	There are a number of panels in the town and surrounding landscape. The Fogotton Landscapes Project will increase the amount of interpretation in the landscape.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Blaenavon Library	<a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/LeisureCulture/Libraries/Libraries-mobilelibraryservice/Blaenavon-Library.aspx">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/LeisureCulture/Libraries/Libraries-mobilelibraryservice/Blaenavon-Library.aspx</a> The library has a local history collection and the Blaenavon Community Museum is in the basement area. Housed in the former municipal offices	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Blaenavon Community Heritage and Cordell Museum	Blaenavon Community Heritage and Cordell Museum is located in the library. Alexander Cordell took inspiration for much of his writing from the people and places of south Wales, including Blaenavon, the setting of his most successful novel, <i>Rape of the Fair Country</i> , which was published in 1959. The museum has a number of the late author's personal effects, including his writing desk and typewriter. You can also learn about Cordell Country and discover the landscapes and sites that inspired the writer. The museum is located in heart of Blaenavon Town Centre and has an extensive collection of local artefacts and records, often donated by local people, that illustrate the fascinating story of Blaenavon and its people. There is also an extensive and ever-growing family history archive, which is an invaluable resource for tracing your Blaenavon ancestors. The archive holds over 7.5 million records, including census returns for the years 1841-1901, old trade directories, records of colliery accidents and a book of remembrance honouring Blaenavon's fallen war heroes. The museum holds weekly family history research sessions at Blaenavon Library (located next door to the museum) on Thursday mornings.  <a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/PlanYourVisit/PlanYourVisit/ThingsToDo/CordellMuseum.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/PlanYourVisit/PlanYourVisit/ThingsToDo/CordellMuseum.aspx</a>	

<p>Big Pit Mining Museum</p>	<p><a href="http://www.museumwales.ac.uk/en/bigpit/">http://www.museumwales.ac.uk/en/bigpit/</a></p> <p>Big Pit is a real coal mine and one of Britain's leading mining museums. With facilities to educate and entertain all ages, Big Pit is an exciting and informative day out. Enjoy a multi-media tour of a modern coal mine with a virtual miner in the Mining Galleries, exhibitions in the Pithead Baths and Historic colliery buildings open to the public for the first time.</p> <p>All this AND the world-famous Underground Tour. Go 300 feet underground with a real miner and see what life was like for the thousands of men who worked at the coal face</p>	
<p>Pontypool Museum</p>	<p><a href="http://www.pontypoolmuseum.org.uk/">http://www.pontypoolmuseum.org.uk/</a> Set in a Georgian Stable Block, with central courtyard, the stone archway and cobbled walkway gives a wonderful ambience to the start of your visit.</p> <p>The Museum houses a collection of local artefacts with an outstanding display of Japanware, which was made in the town from the middle of the eighteenth century. Learn more about Pontypool Park and ponder on the very interesting collections of Victorian 'domestic life', Glantorfaen Dinning Furniture, Churches and Chapels, commercial history, clockmaking, Rorke's Drift and inddustrial Torfaen.</p>	
<p>Blaenavon World Heritage Site Centre</p>	<p><a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx</a> Heritage/Interpretative Centre for the WHS.</p> <p>The Blaenavon World Heritage Centre is the ideal starting point for your visit to the area. Located in the sympathetically restored former St. Peter's School, it provides an overview of how the stories of Blaenavon Industrial Landscape are of global importance. You can browse the traditional displays and videos that illustrate the extraordinary history of the area and you can delve deeper into the history of Blaenavon by using interactive touch screens to explore a range of topics, including standards of living, geology, transport systems and World Heritage. You can also visit the centre's gallery which hosts regular temporary exhibitions, often featuring the work of talented local artists or photographers. The centre has a well stocked gift shop where you can choose from a range of locally themed products.</p>	

<p>Gwent Archives/The General Offices</p>	<p>The General Offices were the stand alone administrative Offices of Ebbw Vale Steelworks. Gwent Archives is now based in the north wing of the listed building in the new purpose built extension. Gwent Archives is the official archive for the five local authorities in Gwent and houses millions of documents dating from the 12th Century to the present day. The archive houses millions of documents which are available for public inspection. The Ebbw Vale Steelworks Archive Trust has also 'come home' and is now housed in the old boardrooms of the offices. The Steelworks Archive is run by a group of local volunteers and their lovingly kept collection is a fantastic memory of the steel industry including artefacts such as tins manufactured at the steelworks, workers' passport photos and a rich collection of documents relating to the Steel Industry. The trust is currently applying for Accreditation. The iconic building has undergone a £12million pound refurbishment. The work has involved restoring many of the original features - such as the impressive staircase, mosaic tiles and doors - back to their former glory.</p>	
<p><b>Performance &amp; event venue</b></p>		
<p><b>Name</b></p>	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p><b>Comment</b></p>
<p>Blaenavon Workmen's Hall and Institute</p>	<p>The renovated Blaenavon Workmen's Hall reopened on the 7th of January 1995 to mark the centenary of the building's original opening. Since that time it has been operated by a voluntary committee, which has worked hard to ensure that the Workmen's Hall is once again the focal point of community activities. Although the success and popularity that the Workmen's Hall enjoyed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries will never be seen again, the Hall still serves a very important social role. The cinema has been reopened, regular concerts are held in the theatre and a number of local groups and societies continue to use the on-site conference facilities. The Hall, in conjunction with Torfaen County Borough Council, also hosts a number of events throughout the year.</p>	

<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
War Memorial	The Blaenavon Clock Tower Memorial is set back from the pavement on the corner between Church Road and High Street, close to the Town Hall. It takes the form of a clock tower is an art deco style column on a square plan which is set on wide stone dais with low iron railings surrounding base. The four elevations are similar with stone panels to each, three of them being inset with bronze plaques above each of the panels are three vertical slots inset with metal grills. Above this the column steps in and is surmounted by a clock tower with a clock face inset to each side. It was designed by R L Edmunds and unveiled by Major General Lord Treowen 16th May 1931. In February 1995 it became a Grade II listed building. There are 118 names listed for World War 1, 60 for World War 2, 1 for Korea and 1 for Northern Ireland.	
Statue of Ken Jones	A statue of sportsman Ken Jones has been erected in Blaenavon. As well as winning an Olympic silver medal in the 4x100m relay in the 1948 Olympic Games, Mr Jones also scored the winning try for Wales against the All Blacks in 1953. Shortly after the statue was originally unveiled, it was removed as it was too cold for the resin that holds the statue in place to set. It has now been put up in its permanent home in the town and is a fitting tribute to a famous son.  <a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/CommunityLiving/Torfaen-Talks/August-2013/Statue-Erected-in-Blaenavon-Town.aspx">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/CommunityLiving/Torfaen-Talks/August-2013/Statue-Erected-in-Blaenavon-Town.aspx</a>	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing found	

<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Blaenavon Community Wood to Whistle Road	<a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Countryside/Torfaen-Walks/Torfaen-Trail-Figure-of-8.pdf">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Countryside/Torfaen-Walks/Torfaen-Trail-Figure-of-8.pdf</a> There is a downloadable leaflet which includes this walk around all the historic locations and buildings in the town.	
Pontypool Park to Blaenavon	<a href="http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Countryside/Torfaen-Walks/Torfaen-Trail-Figure-of-8.pdf">http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/Related-Documents/Countryside/Torfaen-Walks/Torfaen-Trail-Figure-of-8.pdf</a> in the same leaflet as above. Follows the mountain ridge.	
Blaenavon Walks	<a href="http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/PlanYourVisit/PlanYourVisit/ThingsToDo/IndustrialLandscapeWalks.aspx">http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/PlanYourVisit/PlanYourVisit/ThingsToDo/IndustrialLandscapeWalks.aspx</a> A number of walks have been created to help visitors discover the hidden corners of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site. These take them from the Bronze Age, through the Industrial Revolution and into a landscape and history that inspired the author Alexander Cordell. The walks range from easy strolls to energetic hikes with distances of just under 4km (2.5 miles) to over 18km (12 miles). The Blaenavon World Heritage Centre has a full range of walks leaflets for the World Heritage Site and the rest of Torfaen. The walks can be downloaded from the site.	

## Brynamman Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Treftadaeth Brynaman Heritage	<p><a href="http://www.ourwales.org.uk/index.php?option=com_joomcaw&amp;controller=group&amp;gid=2&amp;lang=en-GB">http://www.ourwales.org.uk/index.php?option=com_joomcaw&amp;controller=group&amp;gid=2&amp;lang=en-GB</a></p> <p>A well-established group based in the library of the Black Mountain Centre. Treftadaeth. Brynaman Heritage is a well-established group based in the Upper Amman Communities First area. The group are very enthusiastic and have already undertaken a number of local history projects, the results of which are proudly displayed at the Centre. One member is currently co-ordinating a collection of photographs depicting Brynaman weddings and has gathered a wonderful array of photographs, invitations, bills and even a black wedding dress from 1890. The group has a membership of twenty-nine although only ten of these are very active within the group. For the Community Archives Wales project, the group are keen to research the changing nature of the shops and businesses in Brynaman, over the last century, and have a wide collection of photographs, billheads, letters and artefacts to digitise.</p> <p>The group has a fine website with digitised images of local history material/objects. Digital Museum.</p>	
Treftadaeth Brynaman Heritage	<p><a href="http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/aHome/homepage.html">http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/aHome/homepage.html</a></p>	
Ammanford Historical Society	<p><a href="http://www.ammanhist.org.uk/">http://www.ammanhist.org.uk/</a></p>	

Ammanford History	Useful web site is <a href="http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/">http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/</a> or <a href="http://www.ammanford.com/history">http://www.ammanford.com/history</a>	
Brecon View Farm	<a href="http://www.breconviewfarm.co.uk/">http://www.breconviewfarm.co.uk/</a> Rare breed, free range pork producer.	
Ammanford Market	Ammanford Market is a traditional market held on each Friday of the month. The market hosts around 30 trade stalls, specialising in various food and drink products. Here, you can find the freshest fruits and vegetables, meat, cheese, eggs, fish, bread, olives, and many other products. There are also stalls, offering handmade arts and crafts.	
Black Mountain Centre	<a href="http://www.brynaman.org.uk/index.html">http://www.brynaman.org.uk/index.html</a>  Located in Brynaman, The Black Mountain Centre is the ideal place to visit. Formerly known as Brynaman Community Centre, it is now housed in the former Infant's School at the centre of Brynaman, the western gateway to the Brecon Beacons National Park. Following extensive renovation work the Centre was successfully re-launched as the Black Mountain Centre in June 2009. As well as playing a key role in community life in Brynaman, the Black Mountain Centre offers a wealth of facilities for visitors and business customers throughout the year. From Tourist Information to delicious home-cooked food, free Internet access, interesting Heritage displays, gallery and Conference rooms.	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Bronze Age Cairns	<a href="http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/archaeology.htm">http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/archaeology.htm</a>  A significant number of Bronze Age funerary cairns are found on the high ground at the northern and southern extremities of the area. They are typically sited just below the top of the hill so that they would appear prominent on the horizon to anyone looking upslope from	



	<p>the valley, such as at Tair Carn Uchaf and Tair Carn Isaf on the western flanks of Y Mynydd Du (The Black Mountain). The heaps of stones which form these cairns would have been placed over a cremation burial or burials and they may have been intended to serve as territorial markers as well as graves. On Mynydd y Betws, there are several clusters of cairns, which may represent the cemeteries of long-lost communities, including the Henrhyd Cairns, which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. As well as cairns, there are examples of probable Bronze Age standing stones and a ring- barrow at Penycoed.</p>	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Tir y Dail	<p>This motte and bailey castle is thought to date from the 12th century. There is no documentary evidence to suggest the original builders, however it has been suggested, based on its date and strategic position, that it may have been the Lord Rhys. The surviving defences comprise two concentric ditches to the north of the motte divided by a small 'horn work' to the north. The northern ditch is c.15m wide at its greatest extent and some 2m in depth. The 'horn work' is crescentic in form and is 15m wide at its widest point. The inner ditch is approximately 12m wide and 4m deep. The motte has a maximum height of 6 - 7m and is 35m in diameter at its base. The top of the motte is approximately 17m in diameter with a flattened area of c.1.5 - 2m surrounding an internal depression some 12m in diameter and approximately 2 - 2.5m deep.</p>	
Penlle 'r Castell	<p>This hilltop medieval castle is an earthwork site. It is on the St Illtyd Way and at a fine viewpoint at the junction of the Morryston and Pontardawe roads on the Betws Mountain above Betws).</p>	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
All Saints Parish	<p>Anglican parish church built 1911-15 with the tower completed 1924-6. Built in 1915 by David</p>	

Church, Ammanford	Jenkins of Llandeilo.	
Gibea Chapel	<p><a href="http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/areligion3.html">http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/areligion3.html</a></p> <p>The first building was small and cost £240, it had an upstairs or attic according to Watkin Wyn, and positioned at the top end of the cemetery. It was a branch of Cwmllynfell chapel with a membership of 56. The first service in 1844 was conducted by the Reverend Rhys Pryce of Cwmllynfell whose head stone is by the Chapel door. 1850 saw the membership rise to 240. In 1856 the new Gibea was built and membership increased to 300. The old chapel was turned into a day school</p>	
Siloam Baptist Chapel	<p>A chapel was built on the Banwen and it was called Siloam and opened in 1872 with a capacity of 480 sittings, but there were only around 120 members there in 1873.</p> <p><a href="http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/asiloam/asiloam.html">http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/asiloam/asiloam.html</a></p>	
St. Catherines Church Brynaman	<p>Built in 1880. On July 10th 1940 at about mid-day a bomb was dropped by a German aircraft. It landed in the middle of the churchyard to the south of the church building causing damage to the roof and windows. The walls although they took the force of the blast were not damaged. This also saved the school and luckily the children were all inside having lessons.</p> <p><a href="http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/ast-catherine/ast-catherine.html">http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/ast-catherine/ast-catherine.html</a></p>	
Ebenezer	<p>This 'new' Chapel in Lower Brynaman came under the wing of Gibea chapel and the Reverend W.D.Thomas who intern gave the task to his officials Mr.William Llewelyn, Mr. Henry Thomas, Mr. William James Gors-goch and Mr. John Harries Pen y Bont to run the Chapel.</p> <p><a href="http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/aebenezer/aebenezer.html">http://www.brynaman-heritage.org.uk/areligion/aebenezer/aebenezer.html</a></p>	
Ebenezer Chapel	Ebenezer Chapel (Welsh Baptist), Baptist Lane. Built in 1849-50. Rebuilt and enlarged 1877	

Ammanford	and windows and interior remodelled 1924 to the design of J O Parry of Ammanford.	
Christian Temple	Christian Temple (Independent/Congregationalist or Capel yr Annibynwyr) on High Street. Founded in 1748, rebuilt 1782, 1836, 1865. <a href="http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/nonconformism%20in%20wales.htm">http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/nonconformism%20in%20wales.htm</a>	
New Chapel Ammanford	Capel Newydd (New Chapel), Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, Betws Road. The original Methodist Chapel (called Capel Seion) was built 1795. Rebuilt and enlarged 1829. Completely rebuilt across the road in 1898. The original Capel Seion demolished in 1930s for road-widening.	
English Wesleyan Methodist Ammanford	English Wesleyan Methodist, Wind Street. Church built ca. 1875 in Gothic style, gable entry type. Date of present building ca. 1905. Closed around 1990. Purchased and re-opened in 2003 by Ammanford Evangelical Church (founded 1977).	
Bethany Ammanford	Bethany (Welsh Calvinist Methodist), Wind Street. Built 1881, and significantly enlarged in 1929 to seat 800. Vestry for 300 built at the same time.	
St Tybie Church, Church Street, Llandybie	13-14th stone church on the site of 5th century church. Dedicated to St Tybie, 5th century martyred saint. Watch/clock tower, probably 15th century. Restoration of the church was undertaken in the mid-C19 under the leadership, and largely at the expense, of Mrs Caroline DuBuisson of Glynhir. The main restoration was carried out by [Sir] George Gilbert Scott, c1856. The windows were first to be restored, c1852. The ceiling and gallery were removed c1861. The tower clock was installed in 1920 by Joyce and Company, as a war memorial.	

St David's Church, (Welsh-language Anglican), Betws Road.	13/14th century in origin on a 5th/6th century site. 17th century roof. Substantial restoration in 1872, following a fire, by J Harries of Llandeilo. This was the parish church prior to the growth and development of Ammanford.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
Brynaman Village part of Lower Brynaman is a conservation area	Brynaman is a village sitting on the south facing side of the Black Mountain, part of the Brecon Beacons National Park. The village is split in two into Upper Brynaman and Lower Brynaman by the River Amman which also acts as the boundary between the counties of Carmarthenshire and Neath Port Talbot (the old county of Glamorganshire). In the 18th century the industrial revolution, in the form of iron and tin works and especially coal mining, transformed the area from a small, scattered farming community to a built-up, highly populated commercial centre. The Welsh language was at the fore and the successful participation in local and national eisteddfodau by numerous village people, choirs and bands put Brynaman on the map. It was once a thriving village, with three bank branches on Station Road in Upper Brynaman alone. Today there are no industries in or around the village, its inhabitants having to commute to Ammanford, Swansea or Llanelli for work. The whole area has become more attractive to live in especially for those who love the countryside and the wild open areas available for walking on the Black Mountain. It is still a stronghold for the Welsh language and children are taught it in school and it is spoken by a high majority of the local people. Brynaman was previously known as Y Gwter Fawr (Welsh: " <i>The Big Gutter</i> "), the name was changed when the railway from Ammanford reached the village.	
Ammanford	<a href="http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/">http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/</a> The settlement that was to become Ammanford lay at the junction of two main routes. The north south road from Llandeilo and Llandybie went to Betws and the Swansea valley, and the east-west road from the Amman Valley went on to Llanelli,	

	<p>Swansea and beyond, both routes converging at a cross roads (now Ammanford Square). This in turn led to the development of coaching or staging inns and taverns catering for the needs of the traveller. The area eventually became identified by the name of one of these hostelries – Cross Inn. The community of Cross Inn centred on the activity of the cross road, along with a small group of low grade cottages sited in the vicinity of Carregamman Isaf which became known as Pentrefaccas. Betws was a larger hamlet just to the south with the parish Church – St David's – as its focal point. All the area to the west of the River Amman fell within the diocese Parish of Llandybie.</p> <p>The population which eventually became the administrative district of Ammanford Urban District Council in 1903 was tiny. The Reverend Rhys Powell was ordained in 1811 as the minister of Cross Inn Chapel (renamed Christian Temple in 1865) and he describes the population of Cross Inn as being around 300 during his term. The Census of 1851 confirms this in more precise terms: in 1851 Cross Inn was enumerated as part of the Parish of Llandybie. Its 59 houses accommodated just 282 inhabitants. Yet in just 100 years this would grow to 6,000 people with the most spectacular growth being from 3,058 in 1901 to 6,074 in 1911. The Industrial Revolution created a demand for coal, an essential source of power to operate the boilers of its steam engines. Coal attracted investment which led to various companies, one of which was the Llanely Railway and Dock Company, building an elaborate network of railways.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing identified or located.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Corner House Gallery also the	<a href="http://www.cornerhouse-gallery.co.uk/">http://www.cornerhouse-gallery.co.uk/</a> Appear to be the same or linked together, Essentially a retail facility with occasional exhibitions.	

Bridge Gallery		
Black Mountain Centre	<a href="http://www.brynaman.org.uk/gallery.html">http://www.brynaman.org.uk/gallery.html</a> <p>The Gallery often displays the work of The Black Mountain Art Group. Bubbling, twinkling and full of enthusiasm this local group of like minded individuals have been inspired by the professionalism and talent of their mentor. The pleasure they gain from developing their skills is evident from the variety of subject matter and media they use. Bouncing ideas around, they have pushed the boundaries of what they expected to achieve to become confident artists. The Gallery is situated off the main entrance in its own high roofed, well lit purpose built area shared by the Heritage Groups glass display area. This is one of the main attractions for visitors and local people alike with soft seating to relax on to view the creative displays.</p>	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ammanford Miners Welfare Hall & Cinema	Listed building. The new hall was designed by a local architect Mr Owen J. Parry and built by Mssrs A. H. Bond & Co. of Swansea (later of Ammanford). The building, which cost just over £5,000, was based on a classic design of the time with an attractive facade in facing bricks with ornate terra cotta columns, string and plinth courses, all roofed in Caernarfon slates. The main auditorium seated 760 with 220 in the balcony and 540 on the ground floor. The interior was decorated in fibrous plaster mouldings in keeping with the fashion of the day.	
The Arcade Ammanford	Listed shops and offices	

<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There are no historic houses open to the public in the area	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Herbert's Quarry	<p><a href="http://www.calch.org.uk/">http://www.calch.org.uk/</a> This is a project to explore, record and preserve the lime industry north of Brynaman. Opportunities for interpretation. Self guided trails planned. Combines heritage with geology. The area lies within the Fforest Fawr Geopark set within the Brecon Beacons National Park. It comprises the western half of the National Park, stretching from Llandovery in the north to the edge of Merthyr Tydfil in the south, from Llandeilo in the west to Brecon in the east.</p> <p>The site spans the A4069, a spectacular road from Brynaman to Llangadog. It is also traversed by the Beacons Way, <a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/outdoors-activities/walking/beacons-way-fford-y-bannau">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/outdoors-activities/walking/beacons-way-fford-y-bannau</a></p> <p>BBNPA/Dyfed Archaeological Trust</p>	Good informative web site. Could be a model/expanded for other areas. The lime industry was also very significant elsewhere.
Pentregwenlais Lime Works	Limestone quarrying and lime burning has a long history in the area. In 1734 (CRO Cawdor Vaughan 99/7895) the tenant of Glan Gwenlesh was given permission to build two kilns. Two kilns are shown on the Llanfihangel Aberbythych title map of 1839 and in 1878 the OS 1st edition 1:2500 shows two kilns fed by a tramway leading from a small quarry. All these early remains have been erased by the extensive quarry associated with the Pentregwenlais Lime Works. These works were established in the first few years of the 20th century. In 1900 a valuation for a branch line running across land in the Cawdor estate was made (CRO Cawdor Vaughan 2/227). The works were built soon after for the three massive kilns on the site have a date stone of 1903. It is clear from the design of the kilns that five were originally planned. The works also included a stone crushing plant and other facilities. The company seems to have	

	<p>run into financial difficulties early in its life. In 1906 it merged with Penson and Southern Ltd of Cilyrychen to form Lime Firms Ltd The quarry was worked until c.1973. All the buildings of the works apart from the kilns were demolished in 1991.</p> <p>They comprise a truly monumental group of three kilns often depicted in books on industrial archaeology. A fine group of industrial buildings centred around the three massive concrete and stone lime kilns - dated 1903. Also on the site are other buildings associated with lime production, a train engine house, office block, railway line etc.</p>	
Llandyfan Forge	<p><a href="http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/84028/details/LLANDYFAN+FORGE/">http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/84028/details/LLANDYFAN+FORGE/</a></p> <p>Llandyfan Forge is a ruinous complex of industrial buildings situated in the triangle between the mill pond and the River Loughor. The oldest buildings are to the south of the pond with later infilling along the range and later additions closer to the road and river. The earliest reference to the forge is in 1669, and, as estate records contain numerous references to the sale of timber to the Llandyfan ironmasters for charcoal, it is known to have survived until 1807. The ruins of the forge itself are obscured by thick undergrowth and marshes, but the 60 metre (200 ft) long dam wall with two waterwheel openings in it can be identified. Some 275 metres (300 yds) downstream are the remains of the pond and wheel pit of Llandyfan New Forge</p>	
Cilyrychen Kilns	<p><a href="http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/llandybie%20quarrying.htm#4">http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/llandybie%20quarrying.htm#4</a> Cil-yr-ychen Limekilns, of which the first set was designed in 1857 by their owner, Richard Kyrke Penson, in a Moorish style of architecture. Penson (1816-86) was also Carmarthenshire County Surveyor and a noted church architect, and lived for a time nearby at Cefn-ceithin, and, from 1871, at his new house at the limeworks, Pant yr Odyn.</p> <p>The quarry was founded by Penson in 1857 on the basis of a 60 years lease with mineral rights</p>	



	<p>of Dinas, part of the Cil-yr-ychen farm on the Dynefor estate, mainly with the aim of selling stone and lime to the Central Wales Railway. He was, however, an accomplished artist with strong views on industrial architecture, and exhibited the design for his initial set of lime-kilns at the Royal Academy in 1858; the painting ('Limekilns in Carmarthenshire') was still in the Quarry company's offices in the 1980s. The first kiln was lit in June 1857. The cost of construction, by the end of 1858, was nearly £3,500. By 1878 there were four kilns in two 'Moorish' groups plus one freestanding to the north. Later the latter was rebuilt and there were three in addition, bringing the total to eight.</p> <p>After Penson's death the firm was continued by his widow in partnership with F G Southern. The firm continued to expand until competition with the neighbouring firm at Pentregwenlais led to overproduction; in 1906 the firms merged as Lime Firms Ltd. A three-arch group of two large kilns, of plain design in concrete, was later added at the north end of the group bringing the total to ten. The burning of lime at this site ceased in 1973.</p>	
Henllys Vale	<p><a href="http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/33404/details/HENLLYS+VALE+COAL+MINE+AND+QUARRY%2CCWMLLYNFELL/">http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/33404/details/HENLLYS+VALE+COAL+MINE+AND+QUARRY%2CCWMLLYNFELL/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/learning/educators-information/henllys-vale">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/learning/educators-information/henllys-vale</a></p> <p>Henllys Vale Colliery is now a ruinous colliery site with a tall brick built boilerhouse chimney stack and a bank of associated limekilns. The colliery was part of an anthracite drift which operated from 1898 to 1918. The kilns were used with local coal from the 1880s. The Ordnance Survey County series mapping (Carmarthen. L.1 1878) shows a single coal level in this vicinity. An incline (NPRN 308738) links a limestone extraction complex at Foel Fraith (NPRN 84199), presumably with the kilns at this location.</p> <p>If the site is approached on foot from Brynhenllys bridge, there is a path that follows the former railway line, and between the path and the River Twrch there are sections of leat which fed water to the lower Brynhenllys colliery for operating pumps and screens. The colliery closed in 1955 and there are some modern remains. Henllys Vale is located in the southern</p>	

	part of the Brecon Beacons National Park. The lime kilns and mines that are the cultural heritage of the area are located next to the Afon Twrch in the county of Carmarthenshire. The nearest settlements to the south of the vale are Ystradowen, Cwm Twrch and Cwmllynfell.	
Pantyffynnon Signal Box & station	Listed signal box and railway station.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Black Mountain Centre	<a href="http://www.brynaman.org.uk/news.html">http://www.brynaman.org.uk/news.html</a> Treftadaeth Brynaman Heritage group meet every third Wednesday evening of the month at 19:00 - 21:00. Members are interested in every aspect of the village's history and development and are very busy collating information, be it oral, pictorial or written. The resources are used to create exhibitions - the current one is about Industry.	
Interpretative Panels	There are various interpretative panels across the area	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Ammanford Library	Regional library with a temporary exhibition gallery and area devoted to the history of Ammanford and also the politician Jim Griffiths who was from the area.	

<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brynamman Heritage Group's Digital Museum	<a href="http://www.ourwales.org.uk/index.php?option=com_joomcaw&amp;controller=group&amp;gid=2&amp;lang=en-GB">http://www.ourwales.org.uk/index.php?option=com_joomcaw&amp;controller=group&amp;gid=2&amp;lang=en-GB</a> Brynaman Heritage is a well-established group based in the library of Upper Brynaman Community Centre in the Upper Amman Communities First area. One member is currently co-ordinating a collection of photographs depicting Brynaman weddings and has gathered a wonderful array of photographs, invitations, bills and even a black wedding dress from 1890. The group has a membership of twenty-nine although only ten of these are very active within the group. For the Community Archives Wales project, the group are keen to research the changing nature of the shops and businesses in Brynaman, over the last century, and have a wide collection of photographs, billheads, letters and artefacts to digitise. The group has a fine website with digitised images of local history material/objects. A Digital Museum. Material is also displayed in the Black Mountain Centre	
Ammanford Museum	Carmarthenshire Museum Service has a small facility in the library where material about the area is displayed and interpreted, including material associated with Jim Griffiths MP, who was from Ammanford.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Brynamman Public Hall	<a href="http://bp-hall.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1&amp;Itemid=1">http://bp-hall.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1&amp;Itemid=1</a> Brynamman Public Hall and cinema traces its origins to the 1920s where it was funded by the "check-off" system, whereby weekly contributions were deducted from the miners' wages, initially to build the hall, and subsequently to run it. Building work on the new Brynamman Cinema started in 1924 with seating for around 1,100 people. It was furnished throughout	

	<p>with tip up seats upholstered in old gold corduroy. The stage was built 20ft by 60 ft and had 4 dressing rooms below. The lounge was situated below the library it contained 12 armchairs and 3 settees where the miners could relax or play cards around the several oak game and card tables therein. There was also a billiard room above the library. The opening ceremony was held on 15th May 1926, the cinema started with silent films until the 1930's, when the "talkies" came along. Today it also puts on live shows, allowing the cast from Galaxy Theatre Arts to experience the thrill of performing on stage.</p>	
Ammanford Miners Welfare Hall & Cinema	<p><a href="http://www.theatrust.org.uk/resources/theatres/show/2700-miners-theatre-ammanford">http://www.theatrust.org.uk/resources/theatres/show/2700-miners-theatre-ammanford</a>  Ammanford Welfare is in an uncommon style for a miners' welfare hall. The former (and earlier) Miners' Welfare Club is a forgettable building facing Wind Street. Behind it, approached by a pathway alongside a churchyard, is the 1935 hall, built as a cinema but always serving a variety of purposes, including live theatre and concert hall. It is in red brick with terracotta dressings and a hipped slate roof. The entrance front has a projecting centre with two fluted Corinthian columns in antis and well detailed entablature. Originally a single-balconied hall with a gently curving ceiling, a nearly flat floor has now been inserted, extending from front balcony level to the original proscenium line, reducing the height of the proscenium. Even with its reduced capacity this is arguably the most promising theatrical asset in an area now almost devoid of significant, purpose-built live entertainment buildings.</p>	
Other halls	<p>The Amman valley once had five workmen's halls along its mere eight-mile length, plus a sixth in nearby Llandybie, probably the highest density of halls in Britan. A journey down the valley once took you past halls at Cwmllynfell (opened 1934), Brynamman (1926), Gwaun Cae Gurwen (1932), Garnant (1927), Ammanford (1932) and Llandybie (1925), all built in just nine years. Only three of these halls still survive in the valley today. Brynamman Workmen's Hall is still thriving as a cinema and run on a voluntary basis by a local committee. Ammanford Miners' Welfare Hall has been revived and renovated in recent years after a lengthy spell with its doors closed and windows boarded up. Llandybie Public Memorial Hall continued as a community centre after its cinema closed in 1960, its fortunes reviving with a major</p>	

	<p>renovation in 2007. All these halls had originally been built with the aid of the 1920 Miners' Welfare Fund, while the Lottery Fund has been the saviour this time around, the Miners' Welfare Fund having ceased to exist due to the remorseless post-war pit closure programme.</p> <p>There are also a number of community halls that have an occasional role as performance venues.</p>	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
David Davies memorial stone	On the A4069 over the Black Mountain between Llangadog and Brynamman is a roadside monument commemorating the death of David Davies of Gwynfe, who in 1884 at the age of 22 was crushed to death by his cart laden with lime.	Not far from the Beacons Way
Black Mountain Mosaic.	<p><a href="http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMJ37Q_Black_Mountain_Mosaics_Brynamman_Wales_Great_Britain">http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMJ37Q_Black_Mountain_Mosaics_Brynamman_Wales_Great_Britain</a></p> <p>These stunning mosaics are enhanced by reliefs set into the coloured mosaic background landscapes. The panels have individual reliefs and mosaics of industrial buildings, tractor, trains, animals, fish, and local businesses. The Argentinian artist Carlos Pinatti, held workshops with the local people, for their input, as to the content of the panels. All content represent the pride and ideals of the people, and is common to the small Welsh village of Brynamman, Amman Valley, and the local Black Mountain area. "The aim of this project was to enhance the local area and provide an exciting and bold design, so that passers by are drawn to the gateway and the area of natural beauty behind it. This gateway project gave Groundwork a chance to engage with the local community and create an imaginative piece of work that best represents the area. This was completed through a series of creative workshops with Ysgol y Glyn, Chwiorydd Ebenesar, Merched y Wawr, the Heritage Society and the general public.</p>	

	From these workshops the artist Carlos Pinatti was able to construct a sequence of four panels that represent the pride and ideals of the people from the Aman valley. These panels are now set in the wall which has been constructed from locally sourced stone, at the Gwrhyd Quarry. The wall also incorporates a large slate engraved with “Lower Brynaman- Gateway to the Black Mountain.”	
Ammanford Social Club and Institute	<a href="http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/spanish%20civil%20war.htm">http://www.terrnorm.ic24.net/spanish%20civil%20war.htm</a> The club has photographs of the two local miners who fought and died with the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.	
War memorial	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/wales/south_west/8637765.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/wales/south_west/8637765.stm</a> A new memorial naming the 65 men from two villages who have died in service since 1914 has been unveiled. People in Garnant and Glanamau raised £5,000 for the tribute which is sited in the grounds of Ysgol y Bedol. President of the Garnant Branch of the Royal British Legion, Nevin Anthony, researched the names and said 64 of those named died in WWI and WWII.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	This walk alongside the Afon Twrch (Twrch means boar in Welsh) leads to the former lime kilns and chimney of Henllys Vale. The route follows the old rail/tram route from the colliery site. The footpath has recently been improved to allow easier access however halfway along	

	<p>the route is a short and moderately steep natural incline. The Afon Twrch is home to a range of wildlife including birds such as the (white-breasted) Dipper. The route up to and over the footbridge is level and surfaced. Beyond the footbridge the path is compacted earth and short grass. The river bank closer to the lime kilns is eroding in places so care should be taken. When you get closer to the lime kilns, there are short slopes, some natural and stone steps and the path becomes narrow in places.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cwmammanhistory.co.uk/Amman_Valley_History/pages/Ghosts_and_Legends/King_Arthur_and_the_Twrch_Trwyth.html">http://www.cwmammanhistory.co.uk/Amman Valley History/pages/Ghosts and Legends/King Arthur and the Twrch Trwyth.html</a></p> <p>Cwmamman or "Amanwy" forms part of the ancient legend of Culhwch and Olwen, found in the Red Book of Hergest which is believed to have been written some time between 1375 and 1425. A fragmented version of the legend is also found in the White book of Rhydderch, which stems back to the mid 14th Century. Culhwch and Olwen is considered to be the oldest Arthurian romance and although a work of fiction (die hard King Arthur fans may resent that remark) the reference to Amanwy in this ancient work of prose, firmly embeds the Amman Valley in the magical world of King Arthur.</p> <p><a href="http://www.aattt.org.uk/">http://www.aattt.org.uk/</a> Follow King Arthur's trail as he hunted the Twrch Trwyth through Wales and the South West. This new interactive website, which coincides with the publication of Margaret Isaac's new book, will map the route taken and record incidents from the quest.</p>	
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## Llandeilo Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Local History	<a href="http://www.llandeilo.org/">http://www.llandeilo.org/</a> Created by local historian Terry Norman and web site developer Andrew Mabbutt of Pontbren Web Services, this is the best place on the Web to find out about Llandeilo's history, its people and places, and help you get a feel for this ancient market town, situated at the heart of the lovely Tywi valley.	
Visit Llandeilo	<a href="http://www.visitllandeilo.co.uk/">http://www.visitllandeilo.co.uk/</a> Welcome to the Visit Llandeilo website. The site has been developed to enhance your visit to our busy market town. We aim to give you an informative and unique experience, listing most of the major coming events and encourage our members to update their events and offers.	
Llandeilo Heritage Audit	<a href="http://www.llandeilo.gov.uk/heritageauditfinal.pdf">http://www.llandeilo.gov.uk/heritageauditfinal.pdf</a> This is a downloadable PDF file on the Community Council web site. The audit was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology) based in Llandeilo	
Llandeilo Town Council	<a href="http://www.llandeilo.gov.uk/english/welcome.html">http://www.llandeilo.gov.uk/english/welcome.html</a> Town Council Web site with heritage and events pages.	
Dyfed Archaeological Trust	<a href="http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/">http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/</a> One of the four Welsh Archaeological trusts which is based in Llandeilo in offices shared with the Llandeilo Town Council. The four trusts manage Archwilio <a href="http://www.archwilio.org.uk/">http://www.archwilio.org.uk/</a> This is an accessible archaeological data base drawing upon the trusts' Historic Environment Record (HER). A very recent development has been the development of an App which allows access to the databases via mobile phones.	



	<p><a href="http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2013/10/24/archaeological-app-wales-first/">http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2013/10/24/archaeological-app-wales-first/</a></p> <p>A new mobile app developed by the University's <a href="#">Centre for Excellence in Mobile Applications and Services</a> will see Wales claim a world first in capturing all of its archaeological records on one app.</p> <p>The free and interactive Archwilio App, commissioned by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, was designed and built by CEMAS at the University of South Wales. It will be launched by Heritage Minister John Griffiths on Thursday, November 7th at the Oriel Suite, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff at 9am.</p> <p>The app will enable users to access millennia of archaeological information specific to Wales, providing a fun resource to improve education and understanding of the importance and sheer variety of Wales' archaeology. Archwilio App will also enable locals and visitors alike to go out and discover more about the unique heritage and archaeological sites across Wales.</p> <p>The four Welsh Archaeological Trusts are the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. They provide a range of services from the management of the regional Historic Environment Records and the provision of information and advice on archaeological sites to curatorial services regarding the management of historic sites and landscapes, archaeological advocacy and community archaeology support and facilitation as well as archaeological field investigations.</p>	
Tywi Afon yr Oesoedd Tywi a River through Time	Project funded by HLF and others. The 'Tywi a River Through Time' project focused on the area between Llangadog and Dryslwyn. It aimed to strengthen the community's links with the landscape by gaining a better understanding and developing the skills needed to look after their landscape. The project has finished but the Tywi Centre and a grant scheme aimed at rural distinctiveness (gates, ponds, walls) and minor heritage projects is still operating.	

	<p><a href="http://www.tywicentre.org.uk/english/pages/default.aspx">http://www.tywicentre.org.uk/english/pages/default.aspx</a></p> <p>The Tywi Centre at Dynyfwr home farm, is a heritage training and information centre based in Carmarthenshire. We provide traditional skills training, information and grants relevant to the built, natural and cultural heritage of Wales.</p> <p>Our programme of short courses covers old building maintenance and repair, conservation and traditional rural trades. Building with lime, sash window repair, thatching, hedge laying and orchard restoration are just a sample of our courses. We can also provide you with information and helpsheets on traditional building repair, rural trades and skills, biodiversity and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Tywi Centre also runs a Heritage Bursary Scheme. This is a-year long training course for craftsmen and women wanting to achieve an NVQ 3 Heritage in traditional carpentry, plastering, stone masonry or roofing skills.</p>	
Llandeilo and District Civic Society	<p><a href="http://www.orchardweb.co.uk/civic/news.html">http://www.orchardweb.co.uk/civic/news.html</a></p> <p>The Civic Trust Wales has approved the new name and constitution for the revival of the Society, adopted on December 8th 2003, and that steps be taken to meet the requirements of the Charity Commissioners to have the revived Society reinstated as a Registered Charity. The new society has an expanded area of benefit to include the adjoining Community Council areas, for the mutual benefit of the town and associated communities. Activities of the new Society have included work investigating regeneration of the Llandeilo Public Institute aiming to establish a museum and exhibition centre; community use of the Llandeilo Provisions Market; and improvements in Llandeilo Railway Station. Initially the Society has been concerned with projects in Llandeilo as the capital town of the area, for the benefit of the town and the surrounding communities Public Lectures Lectures by eminent speakers, to inform and stimulate discussion on topics relevant to the work of the Society</p>	

Local Food	<p>Llandeilo Fawr was given its borough charter by Edward 1st in 1280, with the right to hold annual fairs and weekly markets. <a href="http://www.llandeilomarkethall.org/">http://www.llandeilomarkethall.org/</a> This was the traditional market hall which has not been used as a market for a number of years.</p> <p><a href="http://www.carmarthenshirehalls.org.uk/hall.php?hall_id=8">http://www.carmarthenshirehalls.org.uk/hall.php?hall_id=8</a> There is a country market in the Civic Hall every Friday.</p> <p><a href="http://llandeilolocalfood.wordpress.com/page/2/">http://llandeilolocalfood.wordpress.com/page/2/</a> Llandeilo Local Food Guide lists suppliers and sellers of food and drink produced within about 30 miles of Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, in Wales.</p> <p><a href="http://www.evanevansbrewery.com/">http://www.evanevansbrewery.com/</a> Small brewery founded by a member of the Buckley family the former Llanelli Brewery owners. Situated on Rhosmaen Street. They operate the White Horse in Llandeilo and three others in Brecon, Cardiff and Maentwrog.</p>	
Food Festival	<p>The Welsh Tapas Festival 2013 is set to put Llandeilo onto the foodie map as it is welcomed to the town this weekend - September 7 and 8. The focus of the two-day long festival will be a 'Tapas Alley' of tented tapas bars serving street-style dishes using a rotation of competing and in-house chefs on King Street. The tapas will have a distinct Celtic twist, as only local ingredients from that region will be used in the preparation and cooking. The Festival is being run by the Welsh Tapas Partnership. It aims to bring this Spanish heritage food to six Celtic regions over the next year — Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, Cornwall, Scotland and Brittany. The Welsh Tapas Partnership are working with South West Wales food tourism initiative Ffres. The event will start at 10am each, with entertainment kicking off at 11am. There will be a farmers market and bar, live bands, celebrity chef demonstrations and competitions between professional and semi professional chefs.</p> <p><a href="http://www.thisissouthwales.co.uk/Llandeilo-Tapas-Festival-comes-town/story-19748713-detail/story.html#axzz2jPi4wdWV">http://www.thisissouthwales.co.uk/Llandeilo-Tapas-Festival-comes-town/story-19748713-detail/story.html#axzz2jPi4wdWV</a></p>	

<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Garn Goch hill fort	The Iron Age (700BC –AD70) is, surprisingly perhaps, as yet not represented in the archaeological record for Llandeilo, although the view northwards from the town is dominated by the impressive Iron Age hillfort of Garn Goch. The entire hill is registered common land and hence freely available to walkers as access land. It is approached by minor cul-de-sac roads from east and west and a public footpath runs north-south across it. The Beacons Way which starts at the nearby village of Bethlehem runs west-east over the hill en route for the Black Mountain and eventually Ysgyryd Fawr near Abergavenny. New on site interpretation and leaflet are being developed for the site	
Llandeilo Roman Fort	When a geophysical survey located the site of a Roman fort and <i>vicus</i> town in Dinefwr Park in 2003, the long held suspicion that Llandeilo had a Roman past was at last confirmed. Llandeilo's location had already marked out the town as a strong candidate for the location of a fort or fortlet. It is halfway between the Roman forts at Carmarthen and Llandovery and within a day's march of each, but also close to the known route of the Roman road along the Tywi valley and at a fording and bridging point on the Tywi. The site is part of the historic environment and landscape of the park and will be interpreted.	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Carreg Cennen Castle	Carreg Cennen Castle & Farm is situated in 1 mile north east of Trap, just 4 miles from Llandeilo in Carmartheshire, on the western fringe of the Brecon Beacons National Park. Carreg Cennen Castle is one of the few remaining privately owned castles in Wales. The castle came to be privately owned due to a legal discrepancy when Gwilym Morris, Margaret's father bought the farm from the Cawdor Estate in the early 1960's. The Land which he bought included the land on which the Castle stands, hence he had aquired the castle as part of the farm. On realisation of their mistake the Cawdor	

	<p>Estate tried to buy the castle back for £100, he of course refused and hence why it is theirs today. Margaret and Bernard took over the farm in 1977 from Margaret's parents Gwilym and Molly who retired to the nearby town of Llandeilo and it is since then that Castle and Farm has been gradually developed into the Tourism enterprize that it now is. They have a management agreement with Cadw, Wales' equivalent to English Heritage, which means that they take care of any necessary upkeep to the castle.</p> <p>The first castle on the site was probably built by the Welsh Lord Rhys, Prince of Deheubarth, in the late 12th century. His descendant, Rhys Fychan, eventually inherited the castle, but was betrayed by his mother (the Norman Matilda de Braeos) who turned over the stronghold to the English. Rhys Fychan regained control of the castle in 1248, but had it taken away by his uncle, Maredudd ap Rhys Gryg, and then seized in 1277 by King Edward I. From that time onwards, the fortress remained in the hands of the English. The original Welsh stronghold was demolished in the late 13th century and replaced with the imposing structures we see today, by John Giffard and his son. Other owners included Hugh le Despenser, John of Gaunt and Henry of Bolingbroke (the future King Henry IV). Upon Henry's accession, the castle became Crown property. It was besieged during the rebellion of Owain Glyndwr in about 1403 and was considerably damaged. During the Wars of the Roses, Carreg Cennen's owners unfortunately sided with the Lancastrians. After the Yorkist victory in 1461, the castle was deemed too much of a threat to the monarchy and was destroyed the following spring. Despite its ruinous state, the castle was considered a prize. Later owners included Sir Rhys ap Thomas and the Vaughans from Golden Grove, who left the castle to the Earls of Cawdor in the early 19th century. Although Carreg Cennen Castle was placed under the guardianship of the Office of Works in 1932, the Cawdors continued to hold the castle well into the 20th century.</p> <p><a href="http://www.carregcennencastle.com/">http://www.carregcennencastle.com/</a></p>	
Dinefwr Castle	<p>Dinefwr Castle not only occupies a place of great affection in the minds and traditions of the Welsh people but also majestic hilltop locations above the Tywi valley. The site is forever associated with the princes of Deheubarth, the kingdom in south-west Wales. Present evidence suggests very strongly that the history of Dinefwr Castle is entwined with the rule of the Lord Rhys (d. 1197).</p>	

	<p>Over time the castle changed hands between the princes of Deheubarth and gradually evolved into formidable fortresses. It eventually fell to the English Crown from 1287, serving as centres of royal administration and authority. By the end of the Middle Ages the castle had become ivy-clad ruins. However, Dinefwr received a new lease of life when a conical roof constructed atop the keep created a picturesque summerhouse. It became an eighteenth-century picnicker's paradise!</p> <p>The family of the Princes and Lords of Dinefwr included many of the great figures of Welsh history. These include Rhys ap Gruffudd (The Lord Rhys) who stopped the Norman advance during the second half of the 12th century, his mother Gwenllïan who fell on the field of battle attacking Kidwelly Castle. Later, Sir Rhys ap Thomas came to prominence as one of the key supporters of Henry Tudor, and his family tradition held that he had personally slain Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Known as "Father Rhys" at the early Tudor court, he is renowned for holding the last great tournament of medieval times, at his castle in Carew, Pembrokeshire. The castle is owned by the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales and is managed by Cadw but lies within Dinefwr Park, which is owned by the National Trust.</p> <p><a href="http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/dinefwrcastle/?lang=en">http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/dinefwrcastle/?lang=en</a></p>	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandeilo Fawr Church- St. Teilo	<p>Llandeilo Fawr indicates the importance of the church and its early monastic settlement, traditionally held to have been founded by St. Teilo as early as the 6th century AD. By the 8th century Llandeilo Fawr was the centre of a bishopric and probably the mother church of a large area in what is now north eastern Carmarthenshire. Teilo was certainly one of the great figures of the early church in Wales and ranks along with saints such as Dewi and Padarn and his cult spread across much of south west Wales. This is the reason why so many churches dedicated to Teilo can be found even today. Probably the most obvious feature that survives of this early church is the form of the churchyard itself which is still oval in shape, and typical of the <i>llan</i> enclosures of early medieval ecclesiastical sites in West Wales (despite having been split in two by a new road in the mid-19th century). Two early medieval inscribed stones (a cross-head stone and part of a cross-slab stone) are now kept in the parish church, but thought to have originally stood within the churchyard. The importance of Llandeilo Fawr as an ecclesiastical centre</p>	

	<p>by the 7th - 8th century AD is clear and it is to that period that one of its great cultural treasures relates. Although the Llandeilo Gospel Book (now known as the Lichfield Gospel Book) is no longer kept at Llandeilo, it was a possession of the ecclesiastical community of Llandeilo Fawr during the 8th - 10th centuries. This remarkably well preserved, decorative gospel book was however lost to Llandeilo, possibly removed during an English raid, about 1000 years ago, and has been kept at Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire ever since.</p> <p><a href="http://www.llandeilofawr.org.uk/gosp.htm">http://www.llandeilofawr.org.uk/gosp.htm</a></p> <p>By means of sophisticated digital technology, the Llandeilo Gospel Book can be seen again in Llandeilo in the church where it spent such a significant part of its early history.</p> <p>An exhibition space has been created under the Medieval tower of Llandeilo Parish Church.</p>	
Llandyfeisant Church	<p><a href="http://www.llandeilo.org/llandyfeisant_church.php">http://www.llandeilo.org/llandyfeisant_church.php</a> Though the church itself is no longer open, it is well worth a visit for its location in the lovely Castle Woods nature reserve, itself a part of the equally splendid Dinefwr Park. On a walk that eventually leads to Dinefwr Castle</p>	
Salem Cavanistic Methodist	<p>Built 1873 by Richard Owens of Liverpool. Brown stone with painted ashlar. Big traceried roundels in the window-heads and a colander version in the gable. Less intense interior: the galleries with long panels are divided by fluted pilasters, the pulpit with arched column-shafted panels, and a flat plaster ceiling with roses.</p>	
Ebenezar Baptist Chapel	<p>Built in 1829, and rebuilt in 1877 by George Morgan. An economical North Italian Romanesque building. Three giant arches, a big centre wheel window, and simple traceried side windows. The interior has a three-sided gallery and heavily beamed roof. A schoolroom was added in 1899, by G. Morgan &amp; Son</p>	
English	<p>George Hill runs into King Street past the Davies Memorial Hall, a Gothic intrusion among simple</p>	

Congregational Church Davies Memorial Hall	rendered fronts. The Davies Memorial Hall was Llandeilo's English Congregational Church and was built 1874/5, first as a Sunday School. Church services began in 1882. It is still in use as a place of worship by the United Reformed Church, which was formed in 1972 by the merger of the English Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Churches of Christ.	
Capel Newydd Independants	The English counterparts of the Welsh Independents are known as Congregationalists. Built 1901-2, by Henry Herbert. Large and minimally Gothic, like Gwynfryn chapel in Ammanford. Sandstone and ashlar, including the tall shafts with stumpy pinnacles. The interior is a three-sided gallery with elaborately panelled front, stepped down to the rear organ gallery, the organ set in a tall pointed recess. Its foundation stone was laid 1901 and the first meeting was held in 1902	
Tabernacle Ffairfach	Built 1860-61 by the Rev. Thomas Thomas. It has an Italianate front with giant pilasters and pediments between parapets. Inside is a gallery of 1860 in long panels and arch-panelled pews. There is a pulpit and organ of 1889 with columned arcading	
St Pauls Ebenezar Wesleyan	Closed 1990 and converted into flats	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandeilo Conservation Area	A very large conservation area which includes Dinefwr Park as well as the core of the historic town. <a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llandeilo.pdf">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llandeilo.pdf</a>	



Llandeilo is named after one of the better-known Celtic saints of the 6th century, Saint Teilo. The Welsh word *llan* signified a monastery or a church. Saint Teilo, who was a contemporary of Saint David the patron Saint of Wales, established a small monastic settlement (*clas*) on the site of the present-day parish church. The early Christian settlement that developed around the Church of Saint Teilo prospered, and by the early 9th century it had attained considerable ecclesiastical status as the seat of a Bishop-Abbot. The Church of St. Teilo soon became a 'mother church' to the surrounding district, acquiring an extensive estate, and possessing one of the principality's most beautiful and finely illustrated manuscripts - the Gospel Book of Saint Teilo. The discovery of fragments of two large Celtic crosses from this period provide further testimony to Llandeilo's importance and indeed prestige as an early ecclesiastical centre.

Towards the end of the ninth century, the importance of Llandeilo as a spiritual centre had started to decline and the Gospel Book of St. Teilo was removed to Lichfield where it became commonly known as the Lichfield Gospels or the Book of Saint Chad. The Bishops of Lichfield still use this manuscript to

Dinefwr Castle is a spectacular Welsh castle overlooking the River Tywi near the town. It lies on a ridge on the northern bank of the Tywi, with a steep drop of several hundred feet to the river. Dinefwr was the chief seat of the kingdom of Deheubarth and the seat of Rhys ap Gruffydd, one of the early kings of Wales. The foundations of two Roman forts have been discovered in the grounds of the Dinefwr estate, which is in the custody of the National Trust. By the early 12th century Llandeilo came under the patronage of the Bishopric of St David's, an ecclesiastic borough which became responsible for the affairs of the town including its development as an important medieval market centre to an extensive agricultural hinterland. Until the middle of the 20th century, a fair called St. Teilo's Fair, which had been authorised initially by Edward I in 1290, was held annually in the churchyard. Some of the agricultural produce and other goods offered for sale are recorded to have been displayed on the tombstones. Today, the fair has been replaced by a small farmers' market, held on the first Saturday of every month.

<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandeilo Festival of Music	<a href="http://www.llandeilmusicfestival.org.uk/">http://www.llandeilmusicfestival.org.uk/</a> The Llandeilo Festival of Music has now been in existence for 13 years, with this year's festival once again providing lovers of great music a varied programme of music to suit all tastes.	
Llandeilo Jazz	<a href="http://www.jazzatllandeilo.co.uk/">http://www.jazzatllandeilo.co.uk/</a> Welcome to Jazz@Llandeilo 2013. This is the second Llandeilo Jazz Festival, and this year there are some notable changes to the format of the event. It's bigger, there are more acts, and there is more to do. We have put together a line-up that will suit all music tastes from Trad. Jazz to Gypsy, Ragtime to Swing and Blues to Soul, something for everyone. There will be street music, and we plan a fun packed weekend for everyone. We have increased the venues from three to four, with a new open arena at the back of the White Horse. We have extended the line up to include on Saturday afternoon a special children's entertainment, to be held on the outside stage. Venues include the Cawdor, White Hourse and the Angel.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandeilo Civic Hall	Includes a small gallery suitable for meetings and exhibitions. <a href="http://www.carmarthenshirehalls.org.uk/hall.php?hall_id=8">http://www.carmarthenshirehalls.org.uk/hall.php?hall_id=8</a>	
Fountain Fine Art	<a href="http://www.fountainfineart.com/">http://www.fountainfineart.com/</a> Founded in 1989 and owned by Richard Braine, Fountain Fine Art has earned a reputation for holding the finest work from some of Wales' and indeed the British Isles' most highly respected artists. Retail gallery will a substantial exhibition programme.	
The Bridge Gallery	Retail gallery selling a range of works by local artists.	

<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Aberglasney House and Gardens	<a href="http://www.aberglasney.org/">http://www.aberglasney.org/</a> Spectacularly set in the beautiful Tywi valley of Carmarthenshire, Aberglasney House features one of the finest gardens in Wales. Aberglasney Gardens have been an inspiration to poets since 1477. The story of Aberglasney spans many centuries, but, the house's origins are still shrouded in obscurity. The gardens and house have been partially restored.	
National Botanic Garden of Wales	<a href="http://www.gardenofwales.org.uk/">http://www.gardenofwales.org.uk/</a> The National Botanic Garden of Wales opened in May 2000 – making us the first national botanic garden to be created in the new millennium. It is a charity which receives financial support from the Welsh Government. It is the most visited garden in Wales	
Dinefwr Park	<a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dinefwr/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dinefwr/</a> 12th-century Welsh castle, historic house and 18th-century landscape park, enclosing a medieval deer park. A magical land of power and influence for more than 2,000 years, Dinefwr Park and Castle is an iconic place in the history of Wales. Two forts are evidence of a dominant Roman presence. The powerful Lord Rhys held court at Dinefwr and influenced decisions in Wales. The visionaries, George and Cecil Rice designed the superb 18th-century landscape that you see today.	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The National School	Facing the very regular square-shaped Provisions Market on Carmarthen Street is the wildly irregular former National School, built in 1860 by W.M. Teulon, for Lord Dynevor. Teulon, younger brother to the rogue Gothic architect S. S. Teulon, was selected as early as 1854, over Dynevor's	

	usual architect, Richard Kirk Penson, for reasons unknown. It was Richard Kyrke Penson who had completely rebuilt Lord Dynevor's stately mansion of Newton House in Dinefwr Park. The National School is in brown stone with Bath dressings, in an acid and angular Gothic. To the left, is the Master's House, formerly the Charity School of around 1800, renovated in the mid 1850s for Lord Dynevor by R. K Penson, with a great timber-framed storeyed porch, more appropriate to Ludlow.	
Provisions Market	The provision market was built on Carmarthen Street in 1838]at the expense of A. J. Gulston Esq. of Derwydd. It served a wide area, particularly after railway development began. Previously, an open market had been held in Market Street. It extended to the back of Waterloo House. Butter and farm produce generally were sold there. It later became a foundry and is now empty.	
Shire Hall	The Shire Hall was built in 1802 by Thomas Humphreys of Carmarthen, as a hall for Quarter Sessions over an open market. A more elaborate design by William Jernegan was abandoned when the committee offended the architect. Successive county surveyors made changes through the 19th century and nothing is discernible of the original save two iron columns inside. In 1901, David Jenkins remodelled the front heavily but without panache. Rusticated ground floor with arched windows, a porch with blocked columns and balcony, and part-fluted Ionic pilasters above, under a shallow gable.	
Abbey Terrace	Overlooking the East side of St Teilo's churchyard is Abbey Terrace, a well-designed terrace of four, dated 1840, the outer pair projected with twin shallow bows and overhanging hipped roofs and the centre pair plain with reeded architraves and arched fanlights. The left end house, Abbots Hill, was altered as aggressively as possible around 1900 to display the talents of its owner, the architect, David Jenkins; the added parapet topped with squat red Ruabon terracotta urns. Jenkins died in 1907 and is buried almost opposite under the white marble spired memorial.	
Civic Hall	Built in 1887 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria it was used for many years as a Territorial Army Drill Hall. In the 1970s it was taken over by the local council and used as a multi-purpose civic and community hall. The Trustees of Llandeilo Civic Hall, who took over its running	

	<p>from Carmarthenshire County Council in April 2005, have been working very hard to implement new measures to make this a viable and working hall for the Community. Equipped with a kitchen it is now used for events ranging from classical and popular music concerts to dance classes. It includes an arts gallery.</p>	
Public Hall and Literary Institute	<p>Llandeilo Public Hall and Literary Institute is located up an alley off Rhosmaen Street, next door to Fountain Fine Art. The building was originally a Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (the oldest in Llandeilo), built in 1788. In 1892 the Chapel authorities sold the freehold to six Trustees to hold in trust for the benefit of over a hundred people of Llandeilo specified in the deed of conveyance. Over the years the building has been used for the benefit of the Community: as a literary institute, library, youth club, for whist drives, old age pensioner activities, Women's Institute market and currently as a thriving snooker club.</p>	
Horeb Chapel	<p>Close to the Cawdor Arms, under an arch and at the end of a short passage, is the former Horeb chapel, built in 1810, and enlarged forward in 1849, with an entry up steps under a wooden Doric porch. It discontinued as a Wesleyan Chapel in 1900 with the building of a new chapel in Latimer Road. The old building was used for some years by members of the Tabernacle Chapel in Ffairfach and then used as a warehouse until closure. It was converted into private dwellings in the early 1990s and is now the wedding room attached to the Cawdor Hotel.</p>	
The Cawdor	<p>The Cawdor Arms Hotel was renovated in 2005 and repainted a rich dark red. A big three storeys high and five bays wide, the outer ones projecting with two-storey canted bay windows linked across the centre by a balcony over the Doric columned entry. It was formally called the Bear Inn, owned by the Golden Grove estate, and renovated for Lord Cawdor by William Jernegan around 1807. The façade, apart from the bay windows, echoes Jernegan's hotel at Milford, Pembrokeshire, of 1795; the wide brick chimneys are typically his. The Cawdor Arms Hotel takes its name from the Cawdor family of Golden Grove. The family's motto is above the door: "BE MINDFUL".</p> <p>In addition to a number of notable thespians of the day like Matthews, Kean and Siddons, etc., who appeared here, the Cawdor Arms was an important meeting place for religious leaders. The first meetings of the town's Wesleyan Methodists were held here until they built their own church.</p>	

	During the tumultuous period of the Rebecca Riots (1843-1844) troops were billeted here and in other local hostelries for over a year.	
The Kings Head	The Old King's Head, a plain early 19th century building but of older origin, its small front court a welcome staging post. Inside is a carved stone fireplace of the 1730s with central shell and scrolled foliage, salvaged from Llwynybrain, Llandovery. As its name implies it was formally a public house.	
The Bridge	<p>Designed by William Williams, the county bridge surveyor. It remains the largest single-arch stone bridge in Wales. There are longer single-arched bridges in Wales but they are metal bridges and the only longer stone bridges are all multi-arched.</p> <p>Massive and unadorned, with grey lime stone dressings, the bridge is supported between buttress-like giant piers. The low medieval bridge of seven pointed arches partially collapsed in 1795. Williams's bridge was designed to go much higher, to ease the pull up Bridge Street, but the project was well beyond his competence and that of his experienced bridge builder, Morgan Morgan. The entire budget of £6,000 was spent in sinking the foundations in unexpectedly soft ground. Morgan was sacked, Williams died, and Edward Haycock took charge in 1846. The eventual cost of what the county had nick-named the Bridge of Sighs was £23,000.</p>	
Bank House	David Jones, a drover, set up the Black Ox Bank in 1799. This issued its own bank notes and was incorporated into Lloyds Bank in 1909. The first bank in Llandeilo was opened on the 15th April 1842 and rebuilt in 1887. Number 1 Bank Terrace is the former David Jones and Co. bank, 1887, designed by J. Calder of London . Plain but substantial three bays with emphatically iron-bound doors. The former <i>Nag's Head</i> to the left was owned by the bank and re-modelled in 1887 "to be convenient for those waiting to do business", a reminder that the David Jones bank was founded in a Llandovery Inn. The Interior retains an exceptionally well preserved banking hall and vaults probably dating form 1887.	

5 King Street	King Street was named to commemorate a short visit by George IV in the 1820s (George Street and George Hill also commemorate this special day). King Street slopes down along the North side of the churchyard, the triangular space being the former market square. No. 5 was a good six-bay town house of the 1730s, known from early photographs, altered with the contemporary three-bay No. 6 in the late 19th century. The roof-pitch and narrow windows show the original date. No. 4 has delicate and unusual slightly Italianate stucco detail of around 1860, square bays flanking a matching porch, all with balconies.	
Abbeyfield House	In George Street, on the right, are Maesgwynne and Morfa, bright yellow and red brick with red tiles and timbered gables, by David Jenkins, around 1897, and the bulk of Abbeyfield House, which was once the George Hotel, then the vicarage until 1905. The tall paired stone chimneys suggest that Edward Haycock may have done the vicarage conversion around 1840, when an upper storey was apparently removed. (Edward Haycock was the architect who finally completed the construction of Llandeilo stone bridge, 1843-1848, after the original architect William Williams and his builder Morgan Morgan had failed). The five-bay former façade, to George Hill, is heavily stuccoed, around 1905, clearly by Jenkins.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Newton House	<a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dinefwr/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dinefwr/</a> Historic house and 18th-century landscape park, enclosing a medieval deer park. The visionaries, George and Cecil Rice designed the superb 18th-century landscape that you see today. The 'hands-on' Newton House gives visitors an atmospheric circa 1912 experience. Exhibitions on the first floor tell Dinefwr's story and inspire visitors to explore the castle and park.	

<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located.	
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Town Trail and interpretative panels	There is a very good town trail which leads the walker around the oldest part of Llandeilo, starting from the main car park and town map. Bilingual leaflets, available from many outlets locally and across south and west Wales, explain the historic and cultural background to the sights. There are also leaflets available in French and German. Six bilingual interpretation panels and blue plaques mark various notable places on the route.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandeilo Library	Small branch library	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is no museum in the town	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandeilo Civic Hall	<a href="http://www.carmarthenshirehalls.org.uk/hall.php?hall_id=8">http://www.carmarthenshirehalls.org.uk/hall.php?hall_id=8</a> Built prior to 1900 as a drill Hall and Armoury, the Civic Hall has undergone many changes and is about to have a major facelift to many of its facilities, including disabled toilets and new sound and lighting system. The main hall seats 200, and the small gallery upstairs 24. There is a public car park	



	next to the hall. The hall has a good stage with adjoining dressing rooms, fully equipped sound system, CD player and lighting. There will also be a computer with broadband available. The hall has a projector and drop-down screen. The hall and gallery are fully heated and the kitchen has very good catering facilities with a six section bain-marie, large cooker, microwave and catering refrigerator, crockery and cutlery. The Gallery is an ideal venue for meetings and small exhibitions.	
St Teilos Church	<a href="http://www.llandeilmusicfestival.org.uk/">http://www.llandeilmusicfestival.org.uk/</a> The Llandeilo Festival of Music has now been in existence for 13 years, with this year's festival once again providing lovers of great music a varied programme of music to suit all tastes. This is the main venue for the festival.	
Llandeilo Jazz	This is held at 4 venues, the Cawdor, Angel and two locations in the White Horse.	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	There is a memorial window in the church and small garden.	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Waun Hir Pottery	<a href="http://www.kitchen-pottery.co.uk/">http://www.kitchen-pottery.co.uk/</a> Approaching its twentieth year Kitchen Pottery continues to concentrate on producing high quality hand made kitchen, oven and tableware. Nick's stoneware pottery is sold in many shops and galleries throughout the UK and can also be found at specialist craft shows and exhibitions.	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Beacons Way	The Beacons Way which starts at the nearby village of Bethlehem runs west-east over the hill en	

	route for the Black Mountain and eventually Ysgyryd Fawr near Abergavenny. <a href="http://www.breconbeaconsparkociety.org/national-park/the-beacons-way/">http://www.breconbeaconsparkociety.org/national-park/the-beacons-way/</a>	
Tywi Trails	<a href="http://www.visit.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/activities/tywi-trail.html">http://www.visit.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/activities/tywi-trail.html</a> The long distance Tywi Trail is an exciting way to explore the valley from Carmarthen to Llyn Brianne, taking in breathtaking sights along its 88km path. There is a detailed booklet available.	

## Llandovery Cluster

Activity		
Name	Description	Comment
Love Llandovery	<a href="http://www.lovellandovery.co.uk/">http://www.lovellandovery.co.uk/</a> Business and community web site.	
Llandovery Community web site	<a href="http://www.visitcarmarthenshire.co.uk/cissystem/index_CIS_1.cfm?cisref=22&amp;Siteref=1&amp;page=0">http://www.visitcarmarthenshire.co.uk/cissystem/index_CIS_1.cfm?cisref=22&amp;Siteref=1&amp;page=0</a>	
History site	<a href="http://www.enchantedtowy.co.uk/llandovery.htm">http://www.enchantedtowy.co.uk/llandovery.htm</a>	
Llandovery History Society	<a href="http://www.llandoveryhistorysociety.co.uk/">http://www.llandoveryhistorysociety.co.uk/</a> Following the summary closure by the Llandovery Town Council of the Heritage Centre, the Llandovery History Society was formed to promote amongst townsfolk and visitors alike an awareness of the dynamic role that Llandovery has played in both Welsh and British history over the last two thousand years or so. Situated in the wonderful Castle Hotel in the heart of historic Llandovery, we have a new community exhibition featuring displays of local history, art, archaeology, and landscape and explores the county's illustrious inhabitants and colourful visitors. A new Heritage Centre is planned to replace the one recently closed.	
Llandovery & Llangadog THI	<a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/english/environment/planning/conservation/pages/townscapeheritageinitiative(thi).aspx">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/english/environment/planning/conservation/pages/townscapeheritageinitiative(thi).aspx</a> The Llandovery and Llangadog Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) commenced in 2001 and is an example of public / private partnership in action. It is County Council lead scheme working in partnership with the Heritage Lottery Fund , DE&T and Cadw. The scheme finished in 2011. The aim of the initiative was to regenerate the two historic market towns by grant aiding the	

	<p>private sector to invest in the repair and refurbishment of existing properties. The downloadable pdf contains 'before and after' images of properties and buildings completed under Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the scheme. <a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llandovery%20and%20Llandgadog%20THI%20Phase%20II%20Oct%202011.pdf">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llandovery%20and%20Llandgadog%20THI%20Phase%20II%20Oct%202011.pdf</a> This shows before and after photographs of buildings following the project.</p>	
Local food	<p>Mathews Butchers <a href="http://www.businessdisplay.co.uk/shops/www.lovellandovery.co.uk/item/58661/MATHEWS_BUTCHERS.html">http://www.businessdisplay.co.uk/shops/www.lovellandovery.co.uk/item/58661/MATHEWS_BUTCHERS.html</a> There is a weekly Farmers Market in the Square in Llandovery on the last Saturday of the month plus Country Market selling local produce every Friday morning at the Castle Hotel.</p>	
<b>Archaeological Site</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Roman Fort	<p>The Roman fort at Llandovery (Alabum?) was possibly established in the AD50s, based on ceramic and stratigraphic evidence. The fort is located on high ground immediately to the north of Roman road RR623. Parts of the northeast and northwest sides of the fort survive as earthwork banks in pasture, but much of the rest of the fort has been built upon. It appears to measure approximately 170m by 120m. A modern minor road runs through the fort, probably on the line of a Roman street. Following recent geophysical survey, there is evidence of a second and third fort, annexe or reduced fort on the same site. There is also evidence of a vicus running along the north side of the A483.</p>	
Y Pigwyn	<p><a href="http://www.brecon-beacons.com/archaeology-y-pigwn.htm">http://www.brecon-beacons.com/archaeology-y-pigwn.htm</a> Y Pigwn is a significant example of a Roman marching camp. It is located 5.5 km west northwest of the village of Trecastle. It is situated on the summit of Mynydd Bach Trecastle at SN 828314. The camp is located at the end of this long range where it reaches its highest altitude. The summit</p>	

	<p>offers commanding views of the wider locality.</p> <p>A new interpretative app has been produced. The app has been launched with support from Cardiff University and Living Data Labs, and is part of the Romans in Carmarthenshire scheme funded through the Heritage Tourism Project managed by Cadw, which is backed by the European Regional Development Fund through the Welsh Government.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/share/newsandevents/news/ancienthistory/walking-with-romans.html">http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/share/newsandevents/news/ancienthistory/walking-with-romans.html</a></p> <p>The new Walking with Romans application for Apple and Android devices will bring the Romans back to life at Y Pigwyn marching camp and Waun Ddu fortlet, near Trecastle. The multimedia app, produced with the support of historical consultant Dr Kate Gilliver of the University's School of History, Archaeology and Religion and developed by Living Data Labs, uses GPS triggered technology and augmented reality to take visitors on a trip back through time to explore the Roman remains at the site. The Walking with Romans app takes users on a four mile walk around the Scheduled Ancient Monument site of Y Pigwyn, guided by the voices of local modern day tour guide Rory and Primus the Roman Legion soldier, who together tell the story of the Romans' conquest and settlement story in the National Park. As well as videos and augmented reality technology that help visitors better understand the layout and role of the camp, the app features helpful guidance on how to get to the site, an itinerary check list and a fun section letting visitors 'dress your Roman'.</p>	
<b>Castle</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Castle	The Normans began construction of the castle in 1116, and shortly thereafter stopped. It was attacked and partially destroyed by Welsh forces under Gruffydd ap Rhys. The castle remained in Norman hands until 1158, when Rhys ap Gruffydd, youngest son of Gruffydd ap Rhys, seized the castle from its owner. The castle changed hands over the next several years, finally falling to the English under Edward I in 1277. It was briefly retaken by Welsh forces under Llywelyn the Last in 1282. It was attacked during the Owain Glyndŵr rebellion in 1403 and left a partial ruin. The castle fell into decline beginning in the 14th century and was never rebuilt. Today it is easily	

	accessible being a very short walk from Llandovery town centre, and the site of the statue of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Fychan.	
<b>Church and Chapel</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llanfair ar yr Bryn Church	<p>Medieval church, possibly sometime parochial but part of Llandingat parish by 1291, later a parish church and now in Llandovery parish. A medium sized church, comprising chancel/nave, without structural division, and west tower (and former south chapel). The south porch is 18th century and the vestry and organ chamber are 19th century. The church at Llanfair-ar-y-bryn just off the road to Llanwrtyd Wells stands in one corner of what was the Roman Fort and the remains of the road to Pumsaint is clearly visible. One of Llandovery's most famous residents was William Williams Pantycelyn 1717-1791, a poet and leader of the Welsh Methodist movement but best remembered as the writer of the hymn Arglwydd, arwain trwy'r anialwch, in English, Lord, Lead Me Through The Wilderness, translated as the English Hymn Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah, usually sung to John Hughes' Cwm Rhondda. His grave can be seen at St Mary's church at Llanfair ar y Bryn on the northern edge of the town.</p> <p>The church has some fine stained glass <a href="http://stainedglass.llgc.org.uk/site/2">http://stainedglass.llgc.org.uk/site/2</a></p>	
Llandingat Parish Church St Dingats	Medieval parish church, now belonging to Llandovery parish. Large church, comprising chancel, nave, south chapel, south aisle and west tower. North and south porches from the 19th and 20th centuries. St Dingat's is the parish church of Llandovery. The original Celtic church was destroyed by the Normans and the present church dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. Part of the churchyard was washed away by the river which used to flow much closer than it does today.	
Capel Salem	Salem Independent Chapel was first built in 1797, enlarged in 1804, then rebuilt in 1829 and 1849. The current building, dated 1849, is Classical in style with a square plan and short-wall entry.	

	The Chapel is Grade 2 listed.	
William Williams Memorial Chapel	The William Williams Pantycelyn Memorial Chapel was built 1886 by architect J. H. Phillips of Cardiff, and was the first place of Welsh Calvinistic worship where works of art, such as the stained glass windows and carved Caen-stone pulpit, were admitted. The Chapel was built in the Gothic and Romanesque style of the gable entry type and has prominent flanking towers.	
Capel Ebenezer	Queen Street set back from the road. Welsh Baptists. Ebenezer Church was built in 1844 and refitted in 1884 by architect George Morgan of Carmarthen. The building is Classical in style and of the gable entry type. The church is Grade 2 listed.	
Capel Tabernacle	Welsh Presbyterians. Tabernacl Chapel was built in 1804, rebuilt in 1836. and later modified in 1869 and 1874. The present chapel is dated 1836 and built in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type. The building was renovated in 1906 and is now Grade 2 listed.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Conservation Area	<p><a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llandovery.pdf">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llandovery.pdf</a> There are over 90 listed buildings in Llandovery.</p> <p>Llandovery is a market town situated on the west bank of the upper reaches of the river Towy. The name itself is an anglicised form of the Welsh, Llanymddyfri, which means 'Church amongst the Waters'. The town is surrounded by rivers: the Tywi to the north; the Bran and Gwydderig to the east and the Bawddwr which runs under the town but in the early 19th Century was an open sewer, hence Bawddwr, 'dirty water'. Overlooking the town stands Llanfair Hill where the Roman fort of Alabum once stood. It was strategically sited to control the upper Towy valley. A number of Roman roads meet at</p>	

the fort in particular the road running west to Carmarthen and north to the Roman Goldmines at Dolaucothi and south east to Brecon. On the same site as the fort, the Normans built the church Llanfair ar y Bryn, the Church of Mary on the Hill. Fragments of Roman brick or tile can be seen in the walls. The famous preacher and hymn writer William Williams, Pantycelyn, is buried in the churchyard. On the western edge of the town stands the parish church of Llandingat. The name is derived from Dingat, a Celtic saint living in the 5th Century. It is highly likely that it stands where once stood a Celtic church. In the middle of the town are the remains of a Norman castle first mentioned in 1116. The castle itself was captured by the Lord Rhys in 1179 and remained in Welsh hands until 1282 when recaptured by Edward I. Henry IV stayed at the castle during the Owain Glyndwr struggle for Welsh independence. He actually witnessed the hanging, drawing and quartering of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Fychan, a Welsh patriot who is remembered by the imposing monument to him on the castle mound. The Privy Seal warrant authorising the granting of a charter to the town was given in January 1485. It was granted by Richard III. With the granting of the charter, Llandovery became a Corporation governed by a bailiff presiding over a Council of Burgesses. This title of Bailiff was to remain in use until 1836 when it was, superseded by that of Mayor. The Town Hall was built under the express provision of the Charter of 1485. The present Town Hall is the fourth and was built in 1857. Two of Llandovery's most famous sons are undoubtedly, Rev. Rhys Prichard, author of *Canwyll y Cymru*, the Welshman's candle, who was born in the town in 1579 and spent most of his life as Vicar of the town until his death in 1644. And William Williams, Pantycelyn, the poet, and hymn writer. The house where Vicar Prichard was born, Y Neuadd, still stands but the magnificent house, which he built for himself was demolished after the second World War. William Williams's descendants still live at Pantycelyn Farm where one can see the long case clock, which was at the house during his life. In 1799 David Jones, a Drover, founded the Black Ox Bank, Banc Yr Eidon Du. At the beginning of the 20th Century it became Lloyd's Bank. The 19th Century saw the founding of the Independent Public School, Llandovery College, by Thomas Phillips, a school, which over the years has made a vast contribution to the cultural and sporting life of Wales. It was during this time that the Tonn Press flourished. Founded by David and William Rees the press, printed books,



	such as Meddygon Myddfai, and Charlotte Guest's Mabinogion for the Welsh Manuscript Society. William Rees was also responsible for bringing the railway to Llandovery.	
Llangadog Conservation Area	<p><a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llangadog.pdf">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/environment/planning/conservation/Documents/Llangadog.pdf</a></p> <p>All of the historic core is included and many buildings have been improved as a result of the THI There are over 40 listed buildings in Llangadog.</p> <p>Llangadog is a community which includes the villages of Llangadog, Bethlehem and Capel Gwynfe. A notable local landscape feature is Y Garn Goch with two Iron Age hill forts. Llangadog was the administrative centre of the commote of Perfedd and had a castle, destroyed in 1204. Although the borough declined in the Middle Ages, Llangadog retained its market, which was frequented by drovers into the 19th century. The railway station on the Heart of Wales Line provides regular train services via Arriva Trains Wales. The station had a siding for accessing the Co-op Wholesale Society creamery, allowing milk trains to access the site. After railway access was ceased in the late 1970s, the creamery continued to operate until 2005, when it closed with the loss of 200 jobs.<sup>[2]</sup> The site has since been redeveloped as a pet food factory.</p>	
<b>Festival</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Sheep Festival	<p><a href="http://www.llandoverysheepfestival.co.uk/">http://www.llandoverysheepfestival.co.uk/</a> Llandovery Sheep Festival is an initiative originally developed by Llandovery &amp; District Chamber of Commerce in association with Brecon Beacons National Park Authority's. They are working in partnership to create a thriving destination that's both great visit and to live in. In 2010 a plan was put together to make rural tourism work harder for the local economy and community. The Love Llandovery campaign was created which promotes the town by inviting visitors and the people that live here to enjoy and love all the town has to offer. The inaugural Llandovery Sheep Festival 2010 event was the first new project to be promoted as part of Love Llandovery – a community-led festival that's a great experience for</p>	

	visitors.	
<b>Gallery</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The Red Giraffe	<a href="http://www.theredgiraffe.co.uk/">http://www.theredgiraffe.co.uk/</a> Small craft and art gallery. Essentially a retail facility	
<b>Garden</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing located	
<b>Historic Building</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Listed Buildings	There are over 90 listed buildings in the town including the churches and chapels above and this is a small selection.	
23 Broad Street	Tudor Gothic villa of c1856-60 built for Thomas Davies, mercer, who had a business at Waterloo house, Stone Street. He married Mary Ann Humphreys, former proprietor of a private school at Bank House, Broad Street in 1844 and the house was probably built after their retirement from Waterloo House in 1853. The house was known as Llandingat Cottage, and may incorporate 2 of the 7Black Rock Cottages built in 1830s. Thomas Davies died in 1872, his widow in 1884 and by the 1890s the house was owned by Mrs C P Lewis. Old photographs show an arcaded veranda between the gables of the front.	
Clarence House	Corner house built c1830-5 as the Clarence Inn or Clarence Hotel. First mentioned 1835-6 as owned by Edward Jones, attorney, of Velindre and tenanted (to c1852) by John Williams, borough councillor 1837-40. Owned by Edward Jones III from 1844, by 1866 owned by T W Rogers, owner still in 1900. The hotel was a posting inn and failed in the 1880s with the end of coaching trade and was then rented by Llandoverly College. The Clarence Inn was the location for the dinner held	

	<p>on 1/3/1848 to mark the foundation of Llandovery College. The chimneys have been removed. It is said that when the stucco was removed from the front in 1977 it could be seen that the top storey was added, but this is not apparent from the end elevation exposed in 2003. The front formerly had quoins.</p>	
33 High St. Hen Neuadd	<p>Formerly known as Hen Neuadd. Possibly mid C16, certainly built before the mid C17. Traditionally the birthplace in 1579 (or 1572-3) of Rev Rhys Prichard, author of Canwyll y Cymry, noted preacher, chancellor of St Davids. The house was the Neuadd, farmhouse of Vicar Prichard's father Dafydd ap Richard ap Dafydd ap Rhys ap Dafydd and mother, Mary, but known as the Hen Neuadd after Vicar Prichard's own house, the famous Neuadd Newydd had been built just to the W. Rhys Prichard was Vicar of Llandingat from 1602 and died in 1644. Canwyll y Cymry, the collection of his homilies in verse has been described as 'the most formative work in the Welsh tongue' and second only in influence to the Bible itself. The verses were collected after his death and published from 1659, the complete edition prepared by the Rev Stephen Hughes in 1672, who first called the book Canwyll y Cymry in his 1681 edition. Both properties passed from Prichard to his grand-daughter Elizabeth Mainwaring, from the Mainwaring family to E.M.D. Howarth, whose estate was sold by court order in 1782 to the Davies, later Saunders-Davies, family who sold their Llandovery estate in 1884, when the 2 houses were first separated. The Neuadd Newydd was given by the purchaser to the corporation for the benefit of the people of Llandovery but left to go derelict, the front wing was demolished in 1904, while the rear wing set up as almshouses was demolished for a corporation yard in 1947. The Hen Neuadd was probably tenanted as a farm long before 1782. Not named in 1810-11 rate books, but probably the house rated to Mr Morgan, surgeon, tenanted by Thomas Williams. It became the Neuadd Arms inn before 1835, occupied from 1835-40 by Rowland Williams, maltster, who may have rewindowed the front. Taken 1840-44 by R James, who lived in the Neuadd Newydd, then by Rees Price, Eleanor Price, John Griffiths, the inn last mentioned in the 1868 directory. In 1892 owned and occupied by A Griffiths possibly as a private house, Miss Griffiths is listed as private resident 1895. Before 1899 bought with other properties by F Gerwyn Jones, of the Jones banking family. The outshut is said to have been used as a cow-house with servants' sleeping loft above, but the big E fireplace suggests a kitchen use from early on.</p>	

Llandovery Town Hall	Town Hall and market building, 1857-8 by R K Penson, the ground floor originally an open corn market with police cells in enclosed part behind, the upper floor with large meeting room for court sessions, with smaller court office, judge's room and town clerk's office. It replaced a town hall on another site, in use as an ironmonger's warehouse by 1909. The design for the new town hall was first made in 1856 by David Mathias of Llandovery and tenders advertised, but his design supplanted by Penson's Italianate design, which according to correspondence was altered for the worse in execution. It is conservative for the date but well-related to the square. Repaired in 1893 by Daniel Phillips, county surveyor. Restored 2003.	
Llandovery College Chapel	Chapel to Llandovery College, 1933 by W. Ellery Anderson of Cheltenham, originally of exposed stone, now clad in painted roughcast to match college buildings. Has large abstract E window of 1991 by Amber Hescott and David Pearl of Swansea.	
Llandovery College	Private school building of 1849-51 by Fuller & Gingell of Bristol. The college was founded by Thomas Phillips (1760-1851) of London, former East India surgeon, to provide education at moderate cost, particularly for those intending to become clergymen. The money was raised by public subscription, mostly from Llandovery and the county. The design in 'Collegiate Gothic' style was chosen by competition and the foundation stone laid on 13/12/1849 by Bishop Thirlwall. The architects acted as their own contractors to keep the price to £3,500 which led to Fuller's expulsion from the Institute of British Architects and eventual move to Canada where he designed the Houses of Parliament, Ottawa. The original Tudor Gothic building contained a large hall for examinations (the present library), 4 classrooms, a cloakroom, a dining-hall, a committee room, a library, a teachers' room, dormitories for 30, a sick ward, service rooms and a separate house for the Warden. Originally of local purple rubble stone with Bath dressings, it was clad in grey roughcast in the C20, painted in the late C20. Lady Llanover gave the land and was a trustee, Phillips gave some 7,000 books to the library. First known as the Thomas Phillips Institution, or the Welsh Collegiate Institution, it became known as Llandovery College in the 1880s. Alterations after 1851 include: clock on the tower 1873; in 1875 repairs and 2 of the 3 dormitories still unfinished were then completed, more dormitories were provided, and a new dining-hall behind the main range, panelled in 1884. Four new classrooms added 1888 and a sanatorium. Major extension 1901-3 by Austin & Paley of Lancaster, in well-detailed Northern English C17 style,	

	including range to rear of warden's house facing N (with staff dining room and servants hall) and dining-hall with rooms over facing E and service rooms behind. Built by G Mercer of Llanelli for some £10,000, of a blue stone from Swansea, a red stone from Cilrychen, Llandybie, and some Staffordshire blue brick. The old dining-room became 2 classrooms, and additions included 2 more classrooms (in SE wing), dining-hall 71' by 28' (approx 21.6, x 8.5m) with 4 studios and 5 bathrooms above, and several new dormitories.	
Llandingat House	Large early C19 detached house built for David Lloyd Harries, attorney, first recorded there in 1836. Lloyd Harries had been in practice as an attorney since 1808 in Llandovery as had been his father and brother. He died in 1856, and his widow left the house to members of her family, the Lloyds of Glansevin on condition that they took the name Lloyd Harries. Col E P Lloyd Harries occupant in 1885 and his brother Tudor Lloyd Harries owner in the 1890s, by which time it had been rented to Llandovery College as a boarding house, which it remains.	
Market Square	There are a large number of listed buildings in this square including banks, offices and shops. Many are Georgian. Number 18 Town house of c1800-30, notable as having been legal offices from first record. Noted in rate book of 1836 as owned by Edward Jones, attorney of Velindre, and occupied by Richard Jones and Thomas Bishop, both attorneys, probably there earlier, as in 1830 they are listed in a directory without an address. Owned by Edward Jones' heirs through C19, in 1892 owned and occupied by Thomas Jones solicitor, the firm still there in mid C20 as T M Jones & Co. Ieuan Morris & Co, solicitors, 2002. The Post Office Earlier C19 shop with accommodation above, in use as the Post Office from later C19. Recorded as occupied by Thomas Evans, draper, in 1810-11 who probably rebuilt it as a drapery, known as Cloth Hall, before the 1840s. Rented by the Post Office from 1894. Photograph from c.1895 shows a different shop front, the present one probably dating from c1950.	
Market Hall	Former market hall built as the meat market for the town by a syndicate of local people in 1839-40 to designs by George Clinton of Cardiff who won the commission by competition. Clock added	

	<p>1844. It was taken over by Llandoverly Corporation in 1884 and altered in 1905 by A S Williams of Llandeilo. It ceased use as a market in 1939 and was used for offices and library until converted to shops and craft centre in 1990. The little tower over the entry is a minimal version of the Greek Tower of the Winds and the other detail, particularly the bale-shaped finials on the corners come from the neo-Grec style promoted by Sir John Soane, an unusual source in the region.</p>	
Dolauhirion Bridge	<p>Road bridge across the Tywi, built in 1773 by Thomas Edwards, and one of the outstanding surviving works of the bridge-building Edwards family of Pontypridd. This bridge has the weight-reducing pierced spandrels that Thomas' father the Rev William Edwards introduced at Pontypridd in 1756, one of the very few post-Roman advances in masonry bridge building. This is perhaps one of the most elegant of the surviving Edwards bridges, the very broad elliptical arch rising to a thin crown. Although marked 'Thomas Edward 1773', the bridge was attributed by Thomas Rees writing in 1815 and Samuel Lewis in 1833 to William Edwards, and A Arber-Cooke records that it has also been dated 1785.</p>	
Castle Hotel	<p>Large late C17 to early C18 coaching hotel, altered early C19 and later. The hotel comprises several buildings, the original faced N over Broad Street with a very large lateral chimney (now the SE corner of the main range) which looks late C17. Attached range of outbuildings to right were probably former coach-houses and stables said to date from c1910. The main part of the hotel is at right angles facing down King's Road, a mid C18 3-storey 5-bay range with additional range to left, at one time separated and known as Cawdor House from the 1890s, reunited in late C20. This seems to be of 2 parts, the 2-storey 2-bay older piece attached to the hotel with a bay added for a staircase (not shown in drawing in 1909 town guide). The inn according to a deed of 1818 was known as the New Bear before becoming the Castle by 1800. It was the principal coaching inn of the town through the early C19, Lord Nelson with Sir William and Lady Hamilton visited in 1802, George Borrow in 1854. The hotel had an assembly room by the 1820s. The portico is 1987 copy of one lost in the 1960s, part of a restoration by Mitchell &amp; Holden architects of Pembroke.</p>	

The Bear Inn	Inn, first recorded in 1835 as premises of Daniel Williams chemist, owned by the Saunders-Davies estate. By 1840-1 had become the Bear Inn, taking name from elsewhere: No 13 Market Square had been the Old Bear in C18, and Castle Hotel had been the New Bear before c1800. There are 3 ranges; the older one possibly late C18 to early C19, with Venetian window, facing E, a slightly lower mid C19 SE corner block with canted angle and a C20 single storey range to W on King's Road.	
<b>Historic House(open to the public)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llwynywermod	<p>Nothing located.</p> <p>However Prince Charles' Welsh home, Llwynywermod, is available for occasional holiday lets. <a href="http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/the-prince-of-wales/residences/llwynywermod">http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/the-prince-of-wales/residences/llwynywermod</a></p> <p>Llwynywermod, near the village of Myddfai, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, was bought by the Duchy of Cornwall in November 2006, with completion in April 2007.</p> <p>His Royal Highness, as both Duke of Cornwall and Prince of Wales, was for some time keen for the Duchy to purchase a property in Wales. Llwynywermod is used by The Prince and The Duchess when they are in Wales on their regular visits and annual summer tour. The land comprises of around 192 acres, 150 acres of which is grazing and parkland and around 40 acres of woodland. The property will be used as occasional holiday lets when The Prince and The Duchess are not there and it will also be used by some of The Prince's Charities, many of which are very active in Wales.</p>	
<b>Industrial monument</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	Nothing significant located	
<b>Interpretation</b>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery TIC and Heritage Centre	<p><a href="http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/llandovery-tourist-information-heritage-centre">http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/visit-us/information-centres-new/llandovery-tourist-information-heritage-centre</a></p> <p>The Centre is conveniently situated on the edge of the town car park and is ideally located as a 'Gateway' centre for discovering the Western and Central areas of the Brecon Beacons National Park. It is a networked 'Visit Wales' Centre and as such offers a full range of services including the Bed Booking service. It also stocks a comprehensive range of literature about the National Park and adjoining areas.</p> <p>This historic building houses the town's Heritage Centre with displays offering a unique insight into the history, culture and the myths and legends linked to this area. An options appraisal for the Heritage Centre has been produced and it is at the moment apparently closed.</p>	
Llandovery Geotrail	Llandovery is included in the Fforest Fawr Geopark and the BGS and BBNPA have produced an interpretative leaflet, which is sold in the Llandovery TIC, related to the building stones used through the town. The Geotrail is a circular route which starts and finishes in the main car park. There is a need for historical and architectural information to accompany this walk.	
<b>Library</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Library	This is located in the historic town hall on the first floor	
<b>Museum</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Heritage Centre	This historic building houses the town's Heritage Centre with displays offering a unique insight into the history, culture and the myths and legends linked to this area. An options appraisal for the	



	Heritage Centre has been produced and it is at the moment apparently closed.  Currently the Llandovery History Society, who as volunteers used to staff the centre are based in the Castle Hotel and hold exhibitions there.	
<b>Performance &amp; event venue</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Llandovery Theatre	<a href="http://www.llandoverytheatre.com/main.htm">http://www.llandoverytheatre.com/main.htm</a> Llandovery Theatre Company - founded by Simon and Jacky Barnes in 1976, - opened the Llandovery Theatre in 1978, and have written, produced and directed over 100 new plays and scripts, working with professional and community actors and hundreds of children, specialising also in literacy and drama workshops for children and young adults with special needs.	
Ysgol Pantycelyn	Used for occasional concerts and performances	
<b>Statue and memorial</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Memorials	Monument and memorial to William Williams Pantycelyn in the churchyard of Llanfair ar yr Bryn. There are a number of very fine memorials in the churchyard which is worth a visit given its location in the middle of the Roman fort complex.	
War memorial	<a href="http://www.wwwmp.co.uk/carmarthenshire/llandovery-war-memorial/">http://www.wwwmp.co.uk/carmarthenshire/llandovery-war-memorial/</a>  Llandovery town war memorial, of 1924, made by Boultons of Cheltenham, the statue (bronze soldier in greatcoat and cap holding a reversed rifle,) a casting of one of the 4 figures on the LNER memorial outside Euston Station, London (sculptor unknown, memorial designed by R.Wynne Owen). It cost £900 and the five parts of the granite pedestal were said to represent the 5 years of	

	the Great War. A chain-link fence is shown on granite posts around the memorial itself after c1930, and a photograph in Llandovery Official Guide of 1952 shows the coping of the present enclosure but not the posts and chains.	
War memorial Llandovery College	<a href="http://www.wwwmp.co.uk/carmarthenshire/llandovery-college-war-memorials/">http://www.wwwmp.co.uk/carmarthenshire/llandovery-college-war-memorials/</a>	
Fountain	Lewis Memorial Fountain, Llandovery Located in Market Square, the tall polished granite memorial fountain was unveiled in 1901 in memory of Dr Frederick Williams Lewis (1851-1899).	
Statue	A 16-foot (4.9 m) high stainless steel statue to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Fychan was unveiled in 2001 on the north side of Llandovery Castle, overlooking the place of his execution six hundred years earlier. He had led the army of King Henry IV on 'a wild goose chase' under the pretence of leading them to a secret rebel camp and an ambush of Glyndŵr's forces. King Henry lost patience with him, exposed the charade and had him half hanged, disemboweled in front of his own eyes, beheaded and quartered - the quarters salted and dispatched to other Welsh towns for public display. The statue won a national competition to choose a suitable design, the winner being that of Toby and Gideon Petersen, funding was from the National Lottery and the Arts Council of Wales.  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Llandovery">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Llandovery</a>	
<b>Studio/Craft Workshop</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>

	Nothing located	
<b>Walks &amp; Trails</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Tywi Trail	<a href="http://www.visit.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/activities/tywi-trail.html">http://www.visit.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/activities/tywi-trail.html</a> The long distance Tywi Trail is an exciting way to explore the valley from Carmarthen to Llyn Brianne, taking in breathtaking sights along its 88km path. There is a detailed booklet available. Llandovery is on the route	
Town trails	<a href="http://www.walkersarewelcome.org.uk/2013/04/llandoverly-launch-their-waw-status-with-a-walk-for-life/">http://www.walkersarewelcome.org.uk/2013/04/llandoverly-launch-their-waw-status-with-a-walk-for-life/</a> The “Llandovery at a glance” leaflet refers to three different town walks exploring the town centre and surrounding areas. This includes a circular route which passes close to Myddfai. The village was the birth place of the Physicians of Myddfai. We have not been able to find any further information.	