





COVID-19 RULES

Please respect social distancing at all times during your visit



Please use the sanitation stations provided throughout your visit.

Please adhere to information on signs around the site.

1. **Visitor Centre and Café**
2. **Shop**
3. **Toilets**
4. **Open sided Tipi**
5. **Playground and Picnic area** - Please respect social distancing
6. **Barefoot Trail** - Take off your shoes and enjoy the different textures under your feet.
7. **Holgar boat** - Boats such as these would have been used for transportation and trade during the Bronze Age.
8. **Spring** - Watery places were considered sacred to the Iron Age people, see the offerings that the villagers have left.
9. **The Gatherer's Patch** - From May until August this area is full of wildflowers in bloom that help our pollinator population. This patch has useful plants for the Iron Age and Roman forager such as nettles, meadowsweet, mint, wild strawberries, woad, flax, wormwood, St John's Wort and fennel. PLEASE DO NOT CONSUME ANY OF THE PLANTS.
10. **Sheep Field** - Meet the Soay sheep. This native breed would have been found all across Britain during the Iron Age being kept for their wool, milk and meat. (April-October). DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS
11. **Pig Pen** - Say hello to our pigs! Their breed is a cross between Wild boar and Tamworth pigs. (April-October).
12. **Chevaux-de Frise** - These stones extended all around the northern part of the hillfort. They helped to defend the fort by making it difficult for chariots, horses and warriors to get through.

13. **Beehives** - In the back of this field we have around 15 hives of honey bees who are busy making delicious honey.
14. **Gate and Rampart** - The village is naturally defended by being on top of a hill but the Iron Age villagers built tall ramparts and deep ditches to ensure the defence of the settlement. They also built an elaborate gateway with 4 stone guard chambers. The gateway is currently under construction - we apologise for the inconvenience.
15. **Chief's house** - This is the biggest house found during the excavations and is in the most prominent area of the village. The house was reconstructed in 2000 and has been furnished with replicas of Iron Age artefacts found across Wales.
16. **Original Stone Wall** - The village defences included a drystone wall. This wall is over 2000 years old!
17. **Meeting house** - In this house, the villagers assemble to be entertained by the bard, receive orders from the chieftain and druid, argue with each other or simply have a catch up over some beer!
18. **Cook house** - This is where the village cook lives, it is not as luxurious as the chief's house but it is still comfortable.
19. **Outdoor demonstration area**
20. **The Smithy** - Travelling blacksmiths in the Iron Age would have been welcomed to the hillfort to repair weapons and tools as well as create new iron objects for the village.
21. **The Granary** - The remains of a number of these structures were found on this site. Their purpose was to store grain safely away from the damp ground and the wet Welsh weather!
22. **Woodland** - The Iron Age woodland provided the villagers with food and materials to survive. Today we work to conserve the woodland and its thriving diversity.

CASTELL HENLLYS



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