

Discovering Wales



Coastline, Castles and Churches



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**WHERE
TO GO**

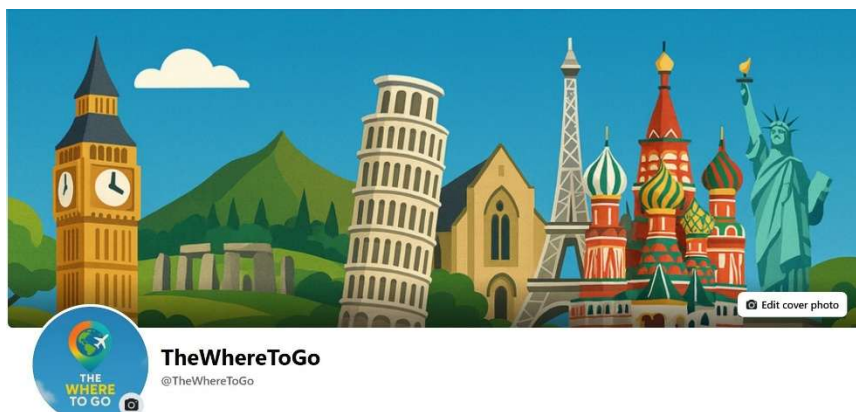
Welcome to The Where To Go



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Discovering Wales - *Coastline, Castles & Churches*



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Introduction

Wales is a country that rewards curiosity. Beyond its spectacular mountains lies a landscape of extraordinary variety, where rugged coastlines meet golden beaches, medieval castles overlook peaceful estuaries, and ancient churches preserve centuries of history.

Our journey took us from Portmeirion, the colourful Italianate village in North Wales, to the wooded valleys of Mid Wales, where the Vale of Rheidol Railway recalls an earlier age of travel. Further west, St Davids Cathedral offered a fascinating glimpse into Welsh religious heritage, while Carew Castle revealed the architectural ambition and turbulent history of medieval Wales.

Continuing towards Tenby, we discovered a picturesque harbour, colourful streets and sweeping beaches before following the southern coastline through historic settlements, ruined fortifications and dramatic headlands. From sheltered bays to the exposed cliffs of the Gower Peninsula, the scenery continually changed, offering memorable views and unexpected discoveries.

Yet Wales is about more than beautiful landscapes and historic monuments. Its distinctive culture, enduring language and deep connection between communities and their surroundings give the country a character all its own.

This is a journey through a land of remarkable coastlines, imposing castles and evocative churches, where history and landscape combine to create an unforgettable experience. Join me in discovering Wales beyond the familiar, exploring its hidden corners and celebrated landmarks, one fascinating stop at a time.

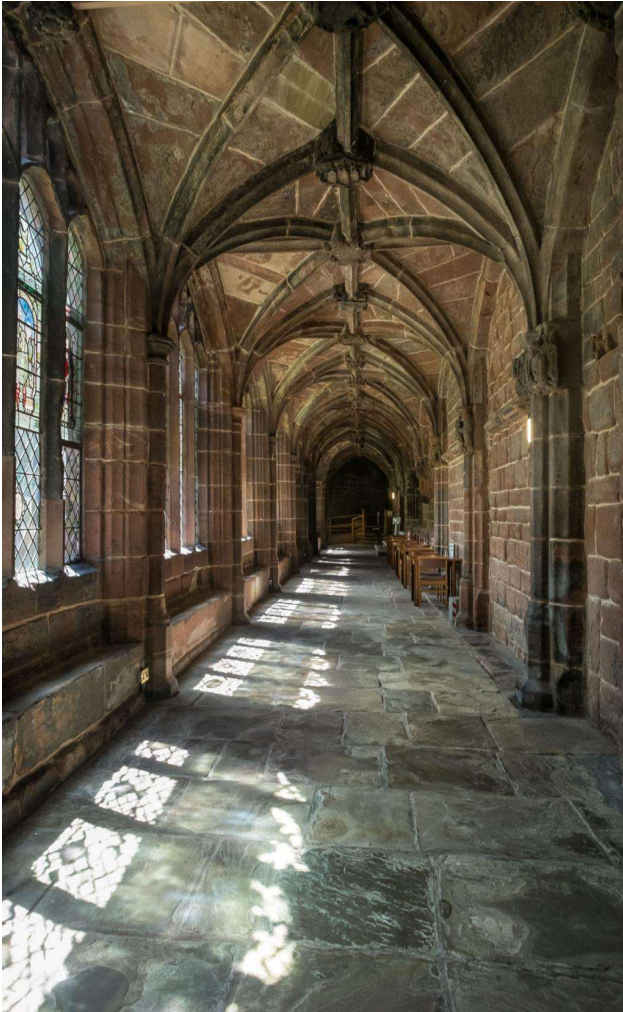
Chester



Chester is one of the most historic and attractive cities in the north-west of England, just a short distance from the Welsh border. Its origins date back to around AD 79, when the Romans established the fortress of Deva Victrix, an important military base on the River Dee. Sections of the original Roman walls survive, and a walk around the city walls offers a fascinating introduction to Chester's long history. With its black-and-white timber-framed buildings, ancient cathedral and riverside walks, Chester provides a splendid starting point for a tour of Wales.

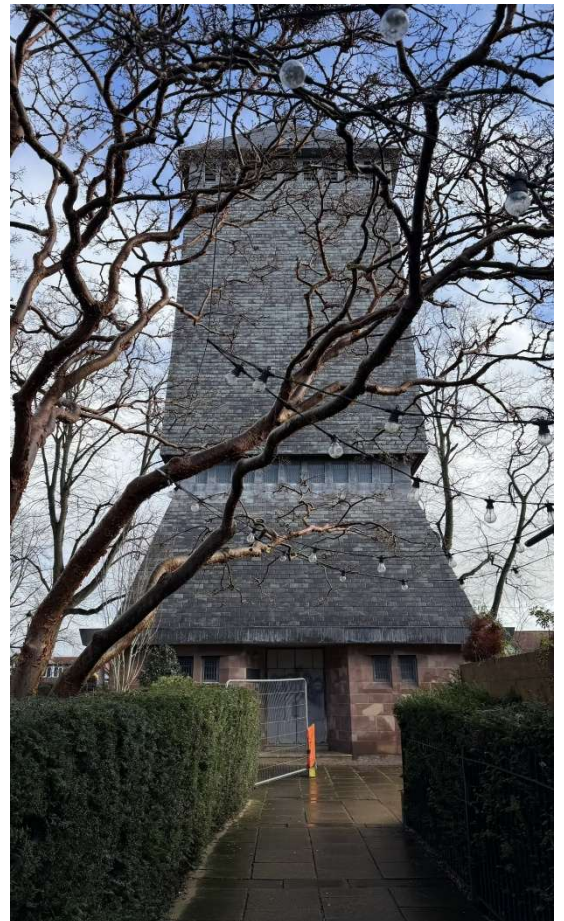


Chester Cathedral



Chester Cathedral stands on the site of a much earlier religious community, with the present building reflecting centuries of development. It began as a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1092, and became a cathedral following the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century. Its architecture combines Norman remnants with magnificent Gothic additions.

Inside, visitors can admire the carved choir stalls, intricate stonework, colourful stained glass and peaceful cloisters. The cathedral is also known for its modern carved wooden nativity scene and its long musical tradition. It is a reminder that Chester's history is not simply Roman or medieval. Chester is a living city in which generations have continued to worship, work and celebrate.



Eryri National Park

Eryri, known for many years in English as Snowdonia, is one of the most spectacular landscapes in Britain. Covering a vast area of north-west Wales, the national park encompasses towering mountains, deep glacial valleys, rushing rivers, tranquil lakes and rugged stretches of woodland. It is a place where the grandeur of nature is inseparable from the history, language and identity of the Welsh people.

The landscape itself tells a story stretching back hundreds of millions of years. Ancient volcanic activity, movements in the Earth's crust and the slow processes of erosion created the foundations of the mountains. Later, during successive ice ages, immense glaciers carved deep valleys and left behind many of the lakes and dramatic rock formations that visitors admire today.

However, Eryri is not simply a wilderness. It is also a cultural landscape shaped by generations of farmers, quarry workers, shepherds, poets and communities. Welsh remains a living language throughout much of the region, heard in villages, schools, shops and everyday conversation. Traditional stone cottages and farmsteads sit within landscapes that have supported rural life for centuries.

Industry has also left a lasting mark. The slate quarries of north-west Wales supplied roofing materials for buildings across Britain and the wider world. Their immense excavations, industrial remains and transport routes are a reminder that these mountains once supported an industry of international importance. The slate landscape was recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2021.

Perhaps the greatest appeal of Eryri is the way it combines scale with intimacy. The mountains may appear immense and remote, yet a quiet valley, a small chapel or a village pub can create a feeling of warmth and belonging. It is a landscape that encourages visitors to slow down, look carefully and appreciate the enduring relationship between people and the land.



Caernarfon Castle



Few buildings in Wales convey the drama of medieval history as powerfully as Caernarfon Castle. Its enormous stone walls rise above the River Seiont, dominating the historic town and waterfront. With its great polygonal towers, imposing gateways and striking bands of coloured stone, the castle is among the most remarkable fortifications of the Middle Ages.

Its story is inseparable from the conflict between the English Crown and the Welsh princes. During the thirteenth century, the rulers of Gwynedd, particularly Llywelyn the Great and his grandson Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, defended Welsh political independence against the growing ambitions of English kings.

In 1282–83, Edward I launched a decisive campaign that brought the independent principality of Gwynedd under English control. Edward's response was not merely to defeat his opponents militarily. He embarked upon an ambitious programme of castles and fortified towns designed to secure his authority. Caernarfon was one of the grandest of these projects, with construction beginning in 1283 under the direction of the king's master architect, James of St George.

There is a particularly significant connection between the castle and the title Prince of Wales. Edward I's son Edward, later Edward II, was born at Caernarfon in 1284. In 1301, he was presented to the Welsh nobility as Prince of Wales, establishing a tradition through which the title became associated with the heir to the English, and later British, Crown. For the Welsh, this history carries complicated meanings since the title was formalised in the aftermath of the conquest of their native principality.

Centuries later, the castle again became the setting for a major royal ceremony. The investiture of Prince Edward in 1911, followed by that of Prince Charles in 1969, brought Caernarfon to international attention. The latter ceremony was broadcast widely and remains a significant event in modern royal history. These occasions have added another layer to the castle's complex identity, connecting a medieval instrument of conquest with contemporary debates about Welsh culture, national identity and the monarchy.





Beddgelert

Beddgelert is a picturesque village nestled where rivers meet beneath the mountains of Eryri. Its name means 'Gelert's grave,' and it is associated with one of Wales's best-loved legends. According to the traditional story, Prince Llywelyn the Great returned home to find his young son missing and his faithful hound Gelert covered in blood. Believing the dog had killed the child, the prince struck it down, only to discover that Gelert had actually saved the boy from a wolf.

The child was found alive, and the dog's innocence became clear, but too late. Overcome with remorse, the prince is said to have buried Gelert near the village. The story is generally regarded as legend rather than established history, and similar tales appear in other European traditions. Nevertheless, the memorial remains a moving stop for visitors, while the village itself rewards exploration with stone cottages, riverside paths and beautiful mountain scenery.





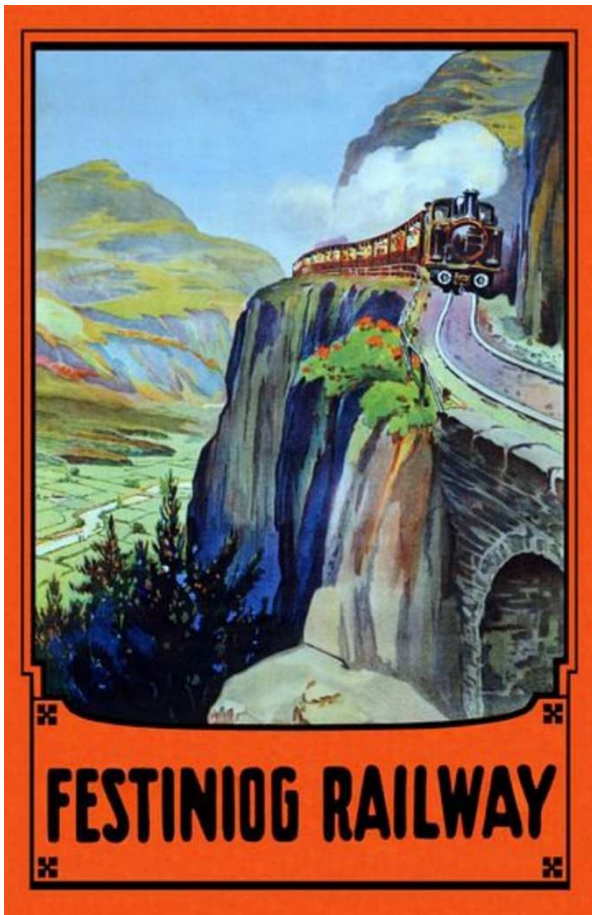
Blaenau Ffestiniog



Surrounded by steep hills scarred by old slate workings, Blaenau Ffestiniog tells a powerful story of Wales's industrial past. During the nineteenth century, the town became one of the world's great centres of slate production. Its quarries supplied roofing materials for buildings throughout Britain and overseas, transforming a remote mountain district into a busy industrial community.

The legacy of this industry can still be seen in the immense quarry terraces, waste heaps, old buildings and narrow-gauge railways. The Ffestiniog Railway, originally developed to transport slate towards the coast at Porthmadog, is now a celebrated heritage railway travelling through spectacular scenery. The area's slate landscape forms part of the UNESCO-listed Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales.





Portmeirion

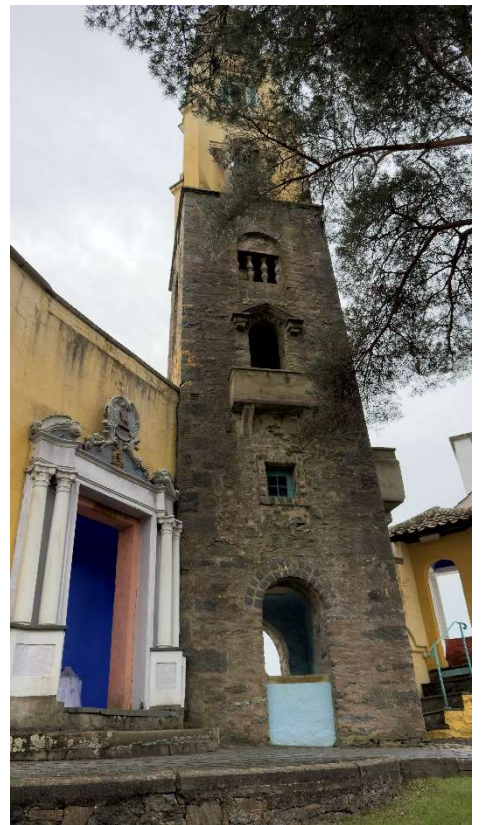
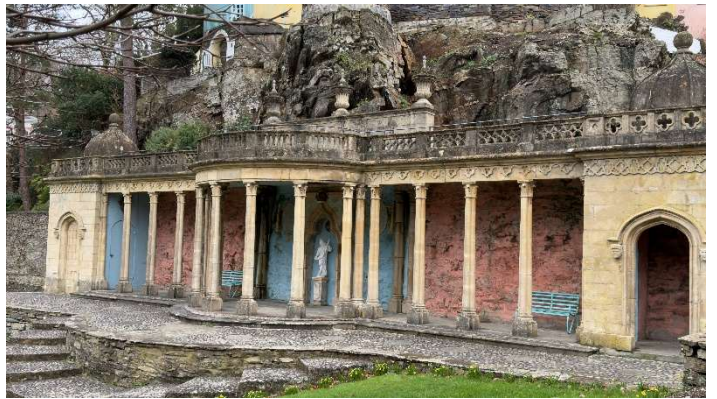


Portmeirion is one of the most unexpected sights in Wales: a colourful village of Italianate buildings, decorative towers, arches and subtropical gardens overlooking the Dwyryd estuary. It was the creation of architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, who developed the village between 1925 and 1976 to demonstrate how attractive architecture could sit harmoniously within a beautiful natural setting.

Rather than growing organically over centuries, Portmeirion was designed as a carefully composed architectural fantasy, incorporating buildings and architectural fragments from various sources. Its piazzas, terraces and winding paths invite visitors to explore at a leisurely pace.

Portmeirion is also famous as the filming location for the 1960s television series 'The Prisoner'. The result is a place that feels distinctly different from the traditional Welsh villages nearby yet has become one of the country's most memorable attractions.





Vale of Rheidol

The Vale of Rheidol Railway offers a memorable way to experience the wooded hills and river scenery of Mid Wales. The narrow-gauge line runs for approximately twelve miles between Aberystwyth and Devil's Bridge, climbing inland through steep valleys and open upland countryside. Originally built to carry lead ore and timber to Aberystwyth, the railway opened in 1902 and subsequently became an important Welsh tourist attraction.

The journey is as much about the landscape as the railway itself. From the carriages, passengers can see the River Rheidol winding through the valley, with forests, fields and distant hills appearing around every bend. Devil's Bridge, the railway's inland terminus, is famous for its unusual bridges spanning a deep gorge and for nearby waterfalls. The railway preserves a distinctive part of Wales's transport heritage while offering a relaxing contrast to the country's more rugged mountain excursions.





St David's Cathedral



In the far west of Pembrokeshire, in a sheltered valley close to the Atlantic coast, stands St David's Cathedral. Its location is remarkable. Rather than dominating a great city, the cathedral occupies a peaceful hollow surrounded by green slopes and ancient stone buildings. The settlement of St David's is the smallest city in the United Kingdom by population, yet its religious importance has reached far beyond its modest size.

The story begins with St David, or Dewi Sant, the patron saint of Wales. Medieval accounts portray him as a dedicated religious teacher who encouraged a disciplined life of prayer, work and service. The famous association with the leek, one of Wales's national emblems, belongs to the wider tradition that developed around the saint, although details of his early life are difficult to establish with certainty.



During the Middle Ages, pilgrims travelled considerable distances to honour the saint's shrine, believing that visiting St Davids held exceptional spiritual value. The saying that two pilgrimages to St Davids equalled one to Rome illustrates the importance attached to the site, even if such statements should be understood as expressions of medieval devotion rather than precise religious rules.

The present cathedral was begun around 1181 under Bishop Peter de Leia. Its construction was a major undertaking, requiring skilled masons, considerable resources and the transport of materials into a relatively remote area. The building developed over many centuries, and its architecture reflects successive periods of ambition, damage and restoration.

The fourteenth century brought further development under Bishop Henry Gower, who contributed significantly to the cathedral's appearance and also commissioned the nearby Bishop's Palace. The palace ruins, with their impressive windows and architectural details, offer a glimpse of the wealth and authority once associated with the bishops of St Davids.

The Reformation of the sixteenth century brought profound change. The shrine of St David was dismantled, pilgrimage declined, and sections of the cathedral complex fell into disrepair. Later restoration campaigns, particularly during the nineteenth century, helped revive the building. Today, the cathedral remains an active place of worship, welcoming pilgrims, tourists and those simply seeking a moment of peace.



Carew Castle

Carew Castle occupies a beautiful position beside a large millpond in the Pembrokeshire countryside. Its story stretches back through several centuries, and the site may have been occupied long before the medieval castle was built. The present ruins reveal an intriguing mixture of military architecture and domestic grandeur. From one side, the building resembles a formidable Norman fortress, while other parts reflect the elegance of an Elizabethan mansion.

The castle is closely associated with the Carew family, whose fortunes rose through military service, landholding and political influence. Its later history included periods of decline and damage during the Civil War. Nearby, the restored tidal mill provides another fascinating glimpse into traditional life, demonstrating how the natural movement of the tides could be harnessed to grind grain. The surrounding millpond, medieval bridge and peaceful walking route make Carew as rewarding for its scenery as for its history.



Tenby

Tenby is one of the most attractive towns in Wales, but its beauty can obscure the remarkable history beneath its pastel-coloured buildings and busy waterfront. Its position on the Pembrokeshire coast made it an important maritime settlement long before the arrival of the Victorian holidaymaker. The sheltered harbour, nearby beaches and strategic headland provided the foundations for a community shaped by fishing, trade, defence and seafaring.

The Welsh name, Dinbych-y-pysgod, is often translated as 'little fortress of the fish.' It captures two defining elements of the town's character: its history as a defended settlement and its close association with the sea. During the medieval period, Tenby developed into a prosperous port, trading with other parts of Britain and across the Irish Sea. Merchants, sailors and fishermen contributed to its growth, while its fortifications reflected the dangers that could accompany maritime prosperity.

Tenby's transformation into a fashionable seaside resort gathered pace during the nineteenth century. The growth of railway travel made coastal holidays accessible to increasing numbers of people, and visitors came to enjoy the beaches, sea bathing and fresh air. Colourful buildings, hotels and holiday accommodation helped establish the town's modern identity. Tenby is not merely a pretty seaside resort it is a place where the long relationship between Wales and the sea remains visible at every turn.



City Walls

Tenby's medieval town walls are among the finest surviving examples of historic urban defences in Wales. Built and strengthened over several centuries, they protected a prosperous coastal settlement whose wealth depended on trade, fishing and maritime connections. The walls were designed to control access to the town and provide protection against attacks from both land and sea.

One of the best-known features is the Five Arches gateway, an impressive entrance that became a familiar landmark for generations of visitors. Walking beside the remaining walls gives a sense of how tightly enclosed the medieval town once was, with houses, churches and commercial streets gathered within its defences.

Although the fortifications no longer serve a military purpose, they remain an important part of Tenby's identity. They also offer a striking contrast with the open beaches just beyond the old town, reminding us that a place now associated with relaxation once needed to be prepared for danger.



St Mary's Church



In the heart of Tenby's old town stands St Mary's Church, a building that has served the local community for centuries. Much of the present church dates from the fifteenth century, when Tenby was enjoying considerable prosperity as a trading port. Its tall, slender spire is a familiar feature of the town's skyline. St Mary's is not merely a historic monument; it remains an important part of the town's living heritage.

Inside, the church contains impressive architectural details, including carved wooden ceiling bosses, memorials and monuments that preserve the names and stories of former residents. These memorials offer a glimpse into the lives of merchants, civic leaders and families who helped shape Tenby through the centuries.



Tenby Castle

The remains of Tenby Castle stand on Castle Hill, a rocky headland between North Beach and South Beach. Although little of the original fortress survives, its position explains why the site was chosen.....it commands views across the harbour and coastline, allowing defenders to watch for approaching ships and threats to the settlement.

The castle's origins lie in the period following the Norman arrival in south-west Wales. As Tenby developed into a fortified port, its castle and town walls formed parts of a wider defensive system. The settlement experienced repeated struggles between Welsh and Anglo-Norman powers, and its fortifications reflected the strategic importance of the coast.





St Catherine's Island

Rising just offshore from Tenby's South Beach, St Catherine's Island is a small rocky island with an unusually rich history. At low tide, it can appear connected to the mainland by the sand, while at other times the sea surrounds it, giving the island an isolated and almost mysterious appearance.

The most striking feature is its Victorian fort, constructed in the 1860s when Britain was concerned about possible threats to its naval ports and coastal trade. Designed as part of the country's coastal defences, the fort was intended to protect the approaches to the Bristol Channel. Its heavy stone walls and gun positions reflect a period when military planners feared that new weapons and rival European powers could put Britain's coastline at risk.

The island has since served other purposes, including periods of private ownership and tourism. Its changing accessibility is part of its appeal, but visitors are advised to check access arrangements and tide conditions before attempting to cross.





Manorbier Castle

Manorbier Castle is one of Pembrokeshire's most picturesque medieval fortresses. Set among rolling green countryside close to a beautiful sandy bay, it combines the rugged character of a Norman stronghold with the charm of a rural estate. Built by the de Barri family, the castle was part of the network of fortifications established during the Norman expansion into south-west Wales. Unlike the enormous royal castles built by Edward I, Manorbier feels more intimate and domestic. Its towers, curtain walls and inner buildings provide a sense of how a powerful medieval family lived as well as defended itself.



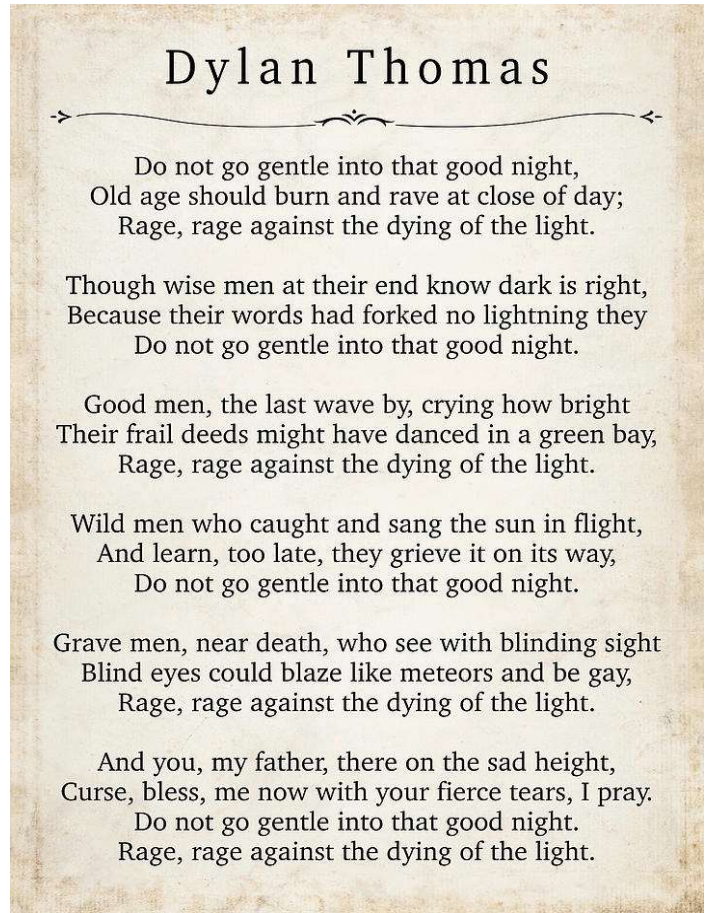


Dylan Thomas Boathouse, Laugharne

Few literary locations in Wales have the atmosphere of Dylan Thomas's Boathouse at Laugharne. Perched above the Taf estuary, the house looks across a broad expanse of water, marshland and distant countryside. Its setting is peaceful but never static..... the tides alter the shoreline, birds move across the mudflats, and changing weather transforms the colours of the estuary.

Dylan Thomas was born in Swansea in 1914 and became one of the most distinctive voices in twentieth-century literature. His poetry is celebrated for its musical language, vivid imagery and fascination with birth, death, memory and the natural world. His writing often combines ordinary places and experiences with a sense of mystery, making familiar landscapes appear extraordinary.

Thomas first visited Laugharne in 1934 and developed a lasting attachment to the town. He eventually settled at the Boathouse with his wife, Caitlin, and their children in 1949. Laugharne became an important part of his life and creative world, offering a place where he could write while remaining connected to a small community.



Nearby stands the small writing shed associated with his work. Modest in appearance, it overlooks the estuary and provides a powerful image of the solitary labour behind literature. The contrast between the simple surroundings and the international reach of Thomas's work is striking. Here, away from the larger cities, he could concentrate on language, rhythm and the imaginative possibilities of everyday life.

His life was not without difficulty. He struggled with financial pressures, the demands of public performance and periods of ill health. His reputation grew through readings and broadcasts, particularly in the United States, but he died in New York in November 1953, aged just 39. His early death helped contribute to the mythology surrounding him, although his lasting importance rests on the originality and vitality of his writing.



St Martin's Church, Laugharne

St Martin's Church lies in the countryside just outside Laugharne, surrounded by an atmospheric churchyard with old gravestones and ancient yew trees. The church has served the local community for centuries, and its peaceful setting makes it a particularly fitting place to remember a poet whose work was so intricately connected with the Welsh landscape.

Dylan Thomas is buried here alongside his wife, Caitlin. Their grave is marked by a simple white cross, a modest memorial that contrasts with the international reputation of the writer. Thomas died in New York in 1953, aged just 39, but his final home was Laugharne, and the town remains associated with his memory.

The churchyard is a place for quiet reflection rather than grand monuments. Visitors can pause at the grave, explore the historic church and appreciate the countryside that surrounded Thomas during his later years. The combination of literary history, village life and rural tranquillity makes this a deeply personal stop on the journey.



Laugharne Castle



Overlooking the Taf estuary, Laugharne Castle brings together medieval warfare, Tudor ambition and literary history. A fortress was established here in the early twelfth century, and the site changed hands during the long struggles between Welsh rulers and Anglo-Norman lords. The original defences were subsequently developed into a substantial stone castle.

During the Tudor period, the castle was transformed into a more comfortable residence, reflecting the changing tastes of the wealthy. Its later history was less peaceful. During the English Civil War, Parliamentary forces besieged and captured the castle, leaving it partly dismantled. Today, the surviving towers, walls and gardens reveal both its military origins and its later domestic character.

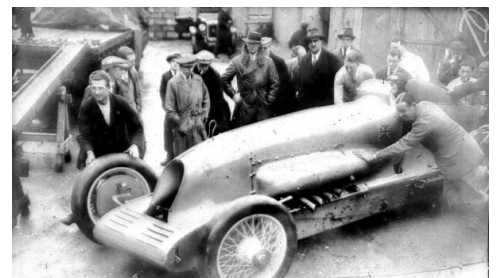
The castle also has a special connection with Dylan Thomas. He admired its appearance and used the summerhouse in the grounds as a place to write. From here, the estuary unfolds below, with its changing tides and wide skies providing a landscape that seems ideally suited to contemplation. Laugharne Castle is therefore not only a monument to medieval power but also part of the story of one of Wales's greatest literary figures.



Pendine Sands

Pendine Sands is a vast stretch of beach on the Carmarthenshire coast, where miles of flat sand create a striking sense of space. At first glance, it appears to be an ideal place for walking, beachcombing and enjoying the sea air. Yet Pendine is also famous for a quite different reason..... its role in the history of motor racing and land-speed records.

During the 1920s, the beach attracted daring drivers seeking to travel faster than anyone before them. In September 1924, Sir Malcolm Campbell set a world land-speed record of 146.16 mph (235.22 km/h) at Pendine Sands in his Sunbeam Blue Bird. Welsh engineer and racing driver J. G. Parry-Thomas also made history on the sands although his final attempt in 1927 ended in a fatal crash.





Llansteffan Castle

Perched on a headland overlooking the broad estuary of the River Tywi, Llansteffan Castle enjoys one of the most beautiful settings of any Welsh fortress. The headland was defended long before the Middle Ages, with prehistoric earthworks showing that its strategic importance was recognised thousands of years ago.

The Normans established a castle here in the early twelfth century, taking advantage of the commanding views across the estuary. Control of this position meant being able to observe movement along an important waterway and protect access to the surrounding countryside. The castle was repeatedly captured and recaptured during the struggles between Welsh princes and Norman and English forces.

Today, the surviving walls and towers stand against an expansive landscape of water, woodland and fields. From the hilltop, the views across the Tywi estuary are particularly rewarding, especially when the tide reveals broad areas of sand and mudflat.





Rhossili

At the western end of the Gower Peninsula, Rhossili presents one of the most memorable coastal landscapes in Britain. A sweeping beach stretches beneath high cliffs, while the sea extends towards the horizon and the headland of Worm's Head projects dramatically into the waters of the Bristol Channel. It is a place of immense skies and changing light, where the landscape can appear gentle and welcoming in sunshine yet wild and formidable when the wind rises.

Rhossili's importance lies partly in the remarkable natural environment. The beach, cliffs and surrounding grasslands support a variety of wildlife, while the exposed coastline provides a habitat for seabirds and other coastal species. The area's geology is equally impressive, revealing layers of rock shaped by ancient environments and the long processes of erosion. The cliffs and headlands form a natural record of the forces that have shaped the Welsh coast.

The Gower Peninsula became Britain's first designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1956, reflecting the national importance of its landscapes. Rhossili is one of its best-known locations, attracting walkers, photographers, naturalists and visitors simply seeking space and tranquillity. Yet the area also has a long human history. Archaeological discoveries across Gower demonstrate that people lived in this region thousands of years ago.



Mumbles Pier

Mumbles Pier has been a familiar landmark on Swansea Bay since it opened in 1898. Built during the great Victorian era of seaside holidays, the pier was designed as a place for visitors to enjoy the sea air, take in the views and arrive by the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. It also served as a departure point for paddle-steamer excursions around the Bristol Channel.

The pier is approximately 835 feet long and has witnessed many changes in British seaside culture. Its history includes periods of wartime disruption, reconstruction and changing patterns of tourism. A lifeboat station has also been an important part of the pier's identity, linking this popular leisure destination with the practical business of keeping people safe at sea.

At the time of my visit, the pier was being refurbished with the intention of providing a wonderful vantage point across Swansea Bay as well as views towards the coast and the distinctive Mumbles Lighthouse on its offshore island. Mumbles Pier offers a taste of the enduring British love of the seaside, blending Victorian heritage with the relaxed atmosphere of a modern coastal community.



Oystermouth Castle

Oystermouth Castle, occasionally called Mumbles Castle, is a medieval stronghold standing on a wooded hillside above Mumbles. Its elevated position provides fine views across Swansea Bay and helps explain its strategic importance during the period of Norman expansion into south Wales.

The castle was developed from the early twelfth century onwards and was associated with the lords who controlled the Gower Peninsula. Its history reflects the shifting balance of power between Anglo-Norman families and Welsh rulers. Although it was never as large as the great royal fortresses of north Wales, it played a significant role in defending and administering the surrounding territory.



Ogmore Castle

Ogmore Castle stands beside the River Ogmore in south Wales, close to Bridgend. Its ruins are relatively modest compared with the towering fortresses of north Wales, but its setting and history make it a rewarding place to visit. The remains occupy a landscape of grassy banks and open countryside, where the river has long provided both a natural boundary and a route through the surrounding region.

The castle was established in the early twelfth century during the period of Norman expansion into south Wales. Following the Norman conquest of England in 1066, powerful lords gradually extended their influence westwards, constructing castles to control territory, protect settlements and secure routes through contested landscapes.

The first defences would have been relatively simple, using earthworks and timber before the development of more substantial stone buildings. Over time, the castle acquired an inner ward and stronger defensive features. Its location beside the river was strategically useful, helping control a crossing and providing an additional obstacle to potential attackers.





A final thought

From the historic streets of Chester to the dramatic headlands of the Gower Peninsula, this journey has revealed a Wales of remarkable contrasts. Mountains and valleys, colourful villages and quiet estuaries, imposing castles and ancient churches have each contributed to the story of a country whose character has been shaped by both its landscape and its people.

The castles remind us of centuries of conflict, conquest and resistance. The churches and cathedrals offer glimpses into the faith and traditions of earlier generations, while historic railways and former industrial landscapes reveal the ingenuity and determination of the communities that once depended upon them. Along the coast, sweeping beaches, rugged cliffs and peaceful harbours provide a different kind of attraction.

Yet perhaps the greatest pleasure of travelling through Wales lies in the discoveries that happen along the way. A village encountered unexpectedly, a ruined tower glimpsed across an estuary or a quiet path leading towards the sea can become just as memorable as the major attractions. These are the moments that turn a journey into a personal experience.

My hope is that this guide has encouraged you to look beyond the familiar, explore places you might otherwise overlook and discover the stories behind the scenery. Wales has much to offer the curious traveller, and no single journey can reveal it all. For me, that is the enduring appeal of travel. There is always another road to follow, another piece of history to uncover and another view waiting just around the corner.

Thank you for joining me in discovering Wales and my special thanks to Sue and Roy for encouraging me to visit Wales and being such wonderful hosts. I hope this guide captures Wales and encourages more people to go and visit some of the lovely places identified here as well as a whole lot more that were not covered in the brief time available.

This guide is just one of a growing series of documentary travel guides collated under 'The Where To Go' banner. The following titles are presently available or coming really soon.....

