

# Knighton

The Welsh name for Knighton is Tref y Clawdd, which means 'the town of the Dyke'. Offa's Dyke runs through the town, which is also home to the headquarters of the Offa's Dyke Association.

The town has many old buildings, including several half-timbered houses and the remains of two castles. Arthur and Guinevere are reputed to have lived nearby.

Mesolithic flints have been found at Garth on the west side of the town.



**Did you Know?** Knighton has the only church in Wales dedicated to St Edward.

## Archaeological Information

St Edward's Church is a Grade II listed building and has a much restored 14th century west tower. The rest of the building was rebuilt in 1752 and again in 1875-7.

The development of the street leading to the church and river is variously attributed to the late 13th/early 14th century or 19th century expansion.

A motte (Bryn y Castell) built prior to the Norman Conquest indicates the early beginnings of a settlement. However, when a new castle was built in 1191-2 by William de Braose, followed by the granting of the market and fair charters in 1230, Knighton developed into a major trading centre.

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.

Knighton has two distinct areas: the lower part of the town has a level grid of streets, rather like an Edwardian plantation (left) while the upper part of town, (the core of the medieval town, right) has narrow streets huddled around the motte.

The george and Dragon in Broad Street dates back to 1637, whereas the Horse and Jockey in Wylcwm Street is basically a later medieval stone house.