

Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part A Clunderwen Community Audit



For: PLANED

December
2011



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2011/211

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Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Clunderwen Community

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DATE 2nd January 2012

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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CLUNDERWEN COMMUNITY

1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Clunderwen is a relatively large, inland community, covering an area of some 23km². It is situated at the eastern edge of the county of Pembrokeshire, on the border with Carmarthenshire.

The community is a composite of three historical ecclesiastical parishes. To the north was Llandysilio East, whilst the southern part of the community is made up of two smaller parishes, Castell Dwyran and Llandre Egremont. Since Tudor times these parishes were included in the county of Carmarthenshire, but boundary changes in the late 20th century saw the community switch to Pembrokeshire.

1.1 Landscape and Geology

The community is underlain by rocks of Ordovician age, from the Arenig, Caradoc and Ashgill series. The bedrock is generally overlain by deposits put down at the end of the last Ice Age, such as boulder clays, with glacial sands and gravels deposited around Clunderwen village itself.

The southern part of the community, to the south of Clunderwen village, is relatively low-lying, generally below 50 metres and 75 metres above sea level, with the landscape characterised by a patchwork of hedgerows, fields and scattered farms. The land rises northwards in the northern portion of the community, reaching over 200 metres in altitude near Efailwen. This part of the community is also characterised by scattered farms and cottages in a rural landscape, but is broken up by several deeply-incised river valleys, including that of the Eastern Cleddau or Cleddau Ddu, which flows through one such valley at the northwestern boundary of the community.

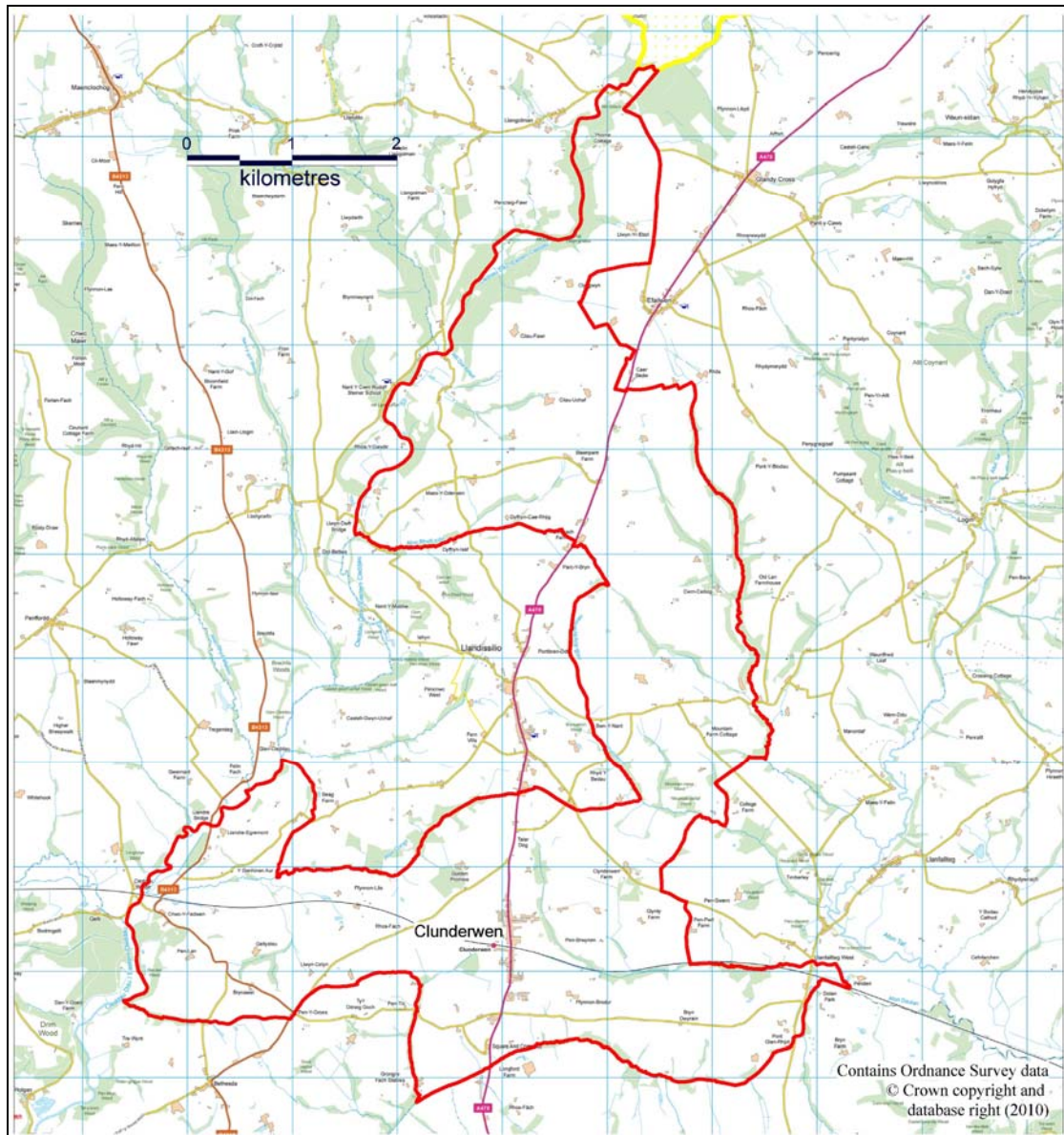


Figure 1: Clunderwen Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Clunderwen community is located to the east of the Cleddau Ddu (Eastern Cleddau) river, which in places forms the community's western boundary. The river is recognised internationally for its environmental quality and importance by its designation as a Special Area of Conservation and as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Much of the community landscape has been heavily modified and managed by human activity, and now consists mostly of productive farmland. There are small areas of deciduous woodland found here, nine of which are designated as Ancient and Semi Natural Woodlands. These woodlands are private and little access is possible.

There are no Natural Attractions in Clunderwen Community, but the Natural Designations within the community are listed in the table on the next page and shown in Figure 2.

Clunderwen

Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland

50099		SN1119023930
50101	ALLT CLYNGWYN & ALLT LLWYN YR EBOL	SN1279026150
50100	CILAU FAWR	SN1182025380
50095	CWM CEILIOG I	SN1415022300
50096	CWM CEILIOG II	SN1426022630
50097	CWM CEILIOG III	SN1395023040
50094	DYFFRYN TROGIN	SN1340022200
50093	PENLAN WOOD	SN0866018820
50098	TY COCH	SN1192023460

**Mynachlogddu;Clunderwen;Llandysilio;Maenclochog;New Moat;Puncheston;Ambleston
Site of Special Scientific Interest**

50125	AFON CLEDDAU DWYREINIOL/EASTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SN1397028270
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**Cwm Gwaun;Mynachlogddu;New Moat;Maenclochog;Llandysilio; Clunderwen; Puncheston;
Letterston;Hayscastle;Wolfscastle;Camrose; Nolton and Roch;Rudbaxton; Spittal;
Ambleston**

Special Area of Conservation

50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
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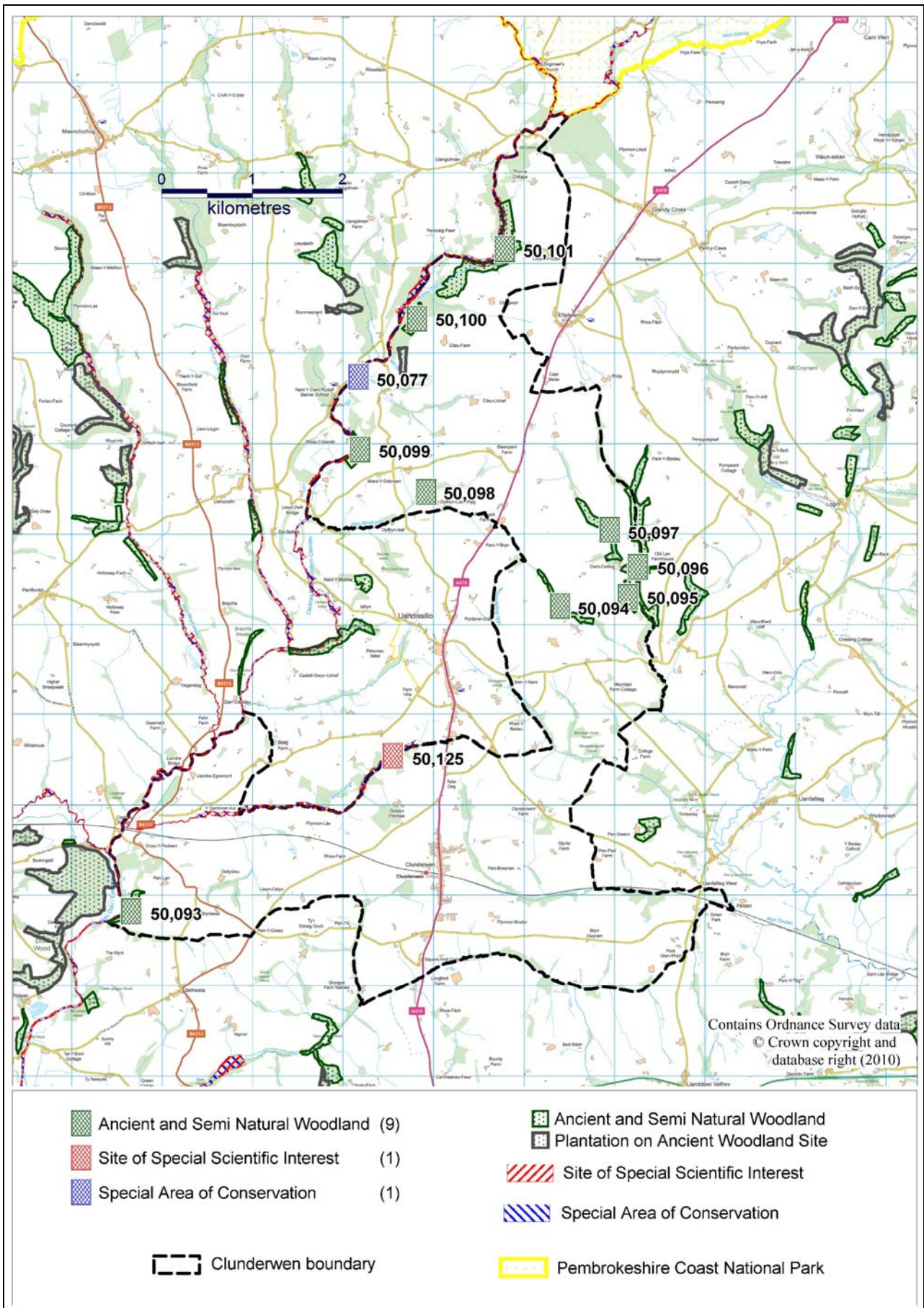


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Clunderwen Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)

3.1 Heritage Overview

Neolithic Period (4000BC – 2,200BC)

There is no certain evidence of prehistoric activity in Clunderwen community before the Bronze Age (2,200BC to 700BC). One site, Y Gaer (No.1460), which lies just to the southeast of Clunderwen village has been described as a possible Neolithic henge monument, but its rectangular form suggests that it may date to a later period, although its function is still unknown.

Bronze Age Period (2200BC – 700BC)

There is sufficient evidence of Bronze Age activity in Clunderwen to suggest that there was a settled Bronze Age community in the district. Five examples of Bronze Age round barrows or burial mounds are recorded. Large examples are found at Bryn Dwyrain (No.1464) and Crugiau (No.1467); there is actually a round barrow pair at Crugiau, but the Portis Parc barrow (No.1476) is thought to have been destroyed during the 20th century. The barrow mounds would have been constructed over a cremation burial, with the ashes of the deceased put in an earthenware urn and placed into a stone-lined cist before the barrow was constructed over them.

There are two other recorded features with Bronze Age associations in the community. A stone pillar used as a column in the entrance to a barn at Glanrhyd Farm was moved from a field known as Parc y Garreg (No.1468) in 1778 and seems to have originally been a Bronze Age standing stone. Cremation burials are often found close to standing stones. In the late 19th century a Bronze Age bronze axe-head was reportedly found near Llandysilio.

Iron Age Period (700BC – 70AD)

Pembrokeshire is well-known for its Iron Age defended enclosures, which protected small settlements or farms. These date to the period c.800BC to c.70AD and are the first firm archaeological evidence we have of settlement of the landscape, showing that the region was farmed and settled centuries before the Roman conquest. There are four good examples of such enclosures within Clunderwen community. Three of these are best seen from the air, as their surface remains have been ploughed out by centuries of agricultural activity. However, the fourth site, Portis Parc (No.1477), still has some upstanding earthworks and is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Roman Period AD70 – AD410

One of the most important archaeological features within the community is the Roman road (No.1458) which runs east to west to the south of Clunderwen village. The route is often referred to as “Via Julia” and can now be traced westwards from Carmarthen for some 40 kilometres to Wiston, Pembrokeshire. Beyond Wiston its route is not yet certain, but it may ultimately head towards Fishguard or St David’s. For most of its route it is only visible from the air as a dark cropmark crossing the landscape. Some parts of the road are also preserved in field boundaries or modern roads and this is the case in Clunderwen, where a minor road between Castell Dwyran and Grondre overlies the original Roman road.

Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)

The Roman period is accepted to have ended in AD410, although the effects of Roman civilisation and administration did not immediately or completely disappear. An important Early Medieval inscribed stone which was found at Castell Dwyran church, known as the Voteporix Stone (No.1471). It bears the inscription “Memoria Voteporix Protectoris”. Votepor was a ruler of Irish descent, one of the Deisi tribe who took control of much of southwest Wales in the late Roman period or soon after the Roman withdrawal. It is possibly that they were even invited into Wales as

mercenaries employed to help bolster the flagging defences of the province of Britannia. For several centuries an Irish dynasty held considerable political power, but little remains to remind us of this interesting period in Pembrokeshire's history. Inscribed stones, such as the Voteporix stone are valuable evidence of their presence. The stones are often inscribed with Irish personal names, such as Votepor, and many are bilingual, written in Latin and Irish Ogham characters. The most interesting aspect of the Voteporix stone is that this Irish ruler adopted the title "Protectoris" (The Protector). This seems to mark a deliberate attempt to create a link to Roman concepts of authority and administration. The stone was clearly raised as a memorial to him after his death, but the Christian cross carved above the inscription may be a later addition and it is possible that Voteporix was a pagan. He may be the Vortepor named as the "tyrant of Demetia" by the 6th century Welsh historian Gildas.

We know very little else about life in the district during the Early Medieval period, other than it was during this period that the Christian church grew rapidly. In Welsh tradition the centuries following the Roman withdrawal are known as "The Age of the Saints", not the "Dark Ages." Local churches, including Castell Dwyran and Llandysilio (which is in Llandysilio Community, not Clunderwen), may well have roots in this early period, as evidenced by early inscribed stones which have been found at both locations.

Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

Until the Norman conquest of South Wales in the late 11th and early 12th century, this area fell within the commote of Amgoed, one of the eight commotes of the *cantref* or hundred of Cantref Gwarthaf. By the 14th century Amgoed was part of the Norman Lordship of St. Clears. By this time Llandysilio had already been divided into its eastern and western portion; the east was in the Lordship of St Clears, whilst the west was part of the Bishop of St David's Llawhaden estate.

The creation of the counties of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire under the Acts of Union in the 1530s saw the new county boundary divide Llandysilio again. Llandysilio West was put into Pembrokeshire, whilst Llandysilio East went into Carmarthenshire, along with Llandre Egremont and Castell Dwyran. The most important evidence we have from medieval times is restricted to the parish churches of Llandre Egremont and Castell Dwyran, which continued to serve their communities throughout the period. There is a tradition that Castell Dwyran once had a castle (No.1472), which gave rise to its name, but no evidence of such a castle has ever been recorded. A small defensive earthwork at Llandre Egremont (No.1443) has also been described as a castle in the past, but it is now thought more likely that it is a defended homestead.

Another important medieval association here was Whitland Abbey's Llwyn yr Ebol Grange, which was focused on the existing farm of Llwyn yr Ebol, in the northwestern corner of the community. It is known that the monks had a farm here as well as a corn mill. After the Dissolution of Monasteries in the 1530s the grange land was sold into private hands.

Post Medieval Period (1536 – 1900)

Estates and landownership

Rural Pembrokeshire saw increasing changes to its economy and society after the reforms of the Tudor period. Medieval Pembrokeshire had been largely controlled by the crown, marcher lords and church authorities, but by the 17th century the old system of lordships and monastic estates had broken down and been replaced by private estates, often in the hands of minor gentry families. These estates were focused on homesteads which were increasingly replaced with country residences and mansions, set in landscaped gardens and parklands and in possession of groups of farms and lands of varying extent. Some estates were quite modest, such as those which developed in the Clunderwen district, for example Ciliau (No.1478), Glanrhyd (No.1473) and Clynderwen House No.1465).

It was in the interests of the private estates to ensure that the land they owned was well-farmed by tenant farmers and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries there were gradual improvements in agriculture and an expansion of the land under the plough. Rising populations in the post medieval period made it necessary to produce more food. It was during this period that the pattern of enclosed fields was laid down.

By the 19th century, further population increases put more pressure on the land and much surviving common or waste land was also enclosed and improved; in general this too was carried out by private estates. The rising population also needed homes and more and more cottages appeared amongst the fields and along country lanes and roads.

Nonconformism

Following the Civil War of the 1640s, and the period of Commonwealth government and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, significant changes took place in terms of religious practice and affiliation in rural Wales. Dissenting Protestants, such as Independents, Presbyterians and Baptists were able to practice their religion more freely for twenty years, but the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 saw limitations placed on worship and a period of persecution of dissenters followed. The establishment of a Baptist church at Rhydwylym during the 1660s, during such difficult times, was an early landmark in Welsh nonconformist history and places the chapel there amongst the earliest nonconformist causes in Wales.

Road and Rail

The Clunderwen area was greatly affected by the construction of a turnpike or toll road, from Cardigan to Tenby, in the late 18th century. The presence of this road was critical for the encouragement of trade and travel through the district and would prove highly influential with time. It is known that loads of coal and lime from the Saundersfoot and West Williamston areas to the south were moved by cart along this route, and the tradition that lime carters would stop for refreshment at the “Weary Team” ale-house (No.1521) near Clunderwen is an interesting reminder of this early trade. Those travelling by coach along this route would also stop for refreshment and lodgings at the increasing number of inns along the road. By the mid-19th century the Weary Team became a stables for travellers lodging at the Square & Compass inn, built on the opposite side of the road.

The next transport revolution came in 1854, when Brunel’s South Wales Railway opened between Carmarthen and Neyland. A station was opened to serve Narberth and was given the name “Narberth Road (No.1520). This was to prove the starting point of the development of Clunderwen village and change dramatically the economy and society of the district. One of the immediate effects was a move to expand the inns and hotels serving travellers on the railway, with the Iron Duke opening as a hotel and inn in December 1853, even before the railway station itself was finished. During the next few decades the village grew, with terraced houses appearing along the main road and an Anglican church (St. David’s) built to serve the community during the 1860s.

3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are 18 sites with Listed Building status in Clunderwen community, including the now ruined medieval parish church at Llandre Egremont (1445), the historic Baptist chapel at Rhydwlwym (1512) and a number of post medieval, minor gentry houses such as Llwyndwr (1515), Grondre (1457) and Glanrhyd (1473). The importance of the railway to the area is also reflected in the inclusion of the fine stone bridge (1440) that carries the main South Wales line across the Western Cleddau.

There are 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These include the unusual rectangular enclosure known as Y Gaer (1460), which may be Neolithic, a Bronze Age round barrow pair at Crugiau (1467), an Iron Age fort at Portis Parc (1477) and the site of a possible medieval homestead at Llandre Egremont (1443). Details of these can be obtained via the Historic Wales website, which includes Cadw's Listed Buildings Register and the details of all Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

A small portion of Clunderwen community lies within the Preseli Historic Landscape Area, as defined by the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This is part of an ongoing pan-Wales project sponsored by Cadw and the Countryside Council for Wales. The area to the north of Ciliau Ganol and around Rhydwlwym chapel, at the northern tip of the community, falls into the Llangolman HLC area. Full details are found on the website of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust: <http://www.cambria.org.uk/HLC/Preseli/area/area266.htm>

3.3 List of Heritage Sites by Period

Further details of these sites can be found in the gazetteer at the end of this report.

Clunderwen			
Bronze Age			
1480	LLANDYSILIO	FINDSPOT	SN1200021000
1475	EFAILWEN ISAF	ROUND BARROW	SN1315024965
1476	PORTIS PARC	ROUND BARROW	SN1326223025
1464	BRYN DWYRAIN	ROUND BARROW	SN1377018440
1467	CRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN1227520590
1468	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE	SN1414018050
Iron Age			
1477	PORTIS PARC	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN1317823099
1466	PLAS Y PARC	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN1362021670
1442	CAEROLAU II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0967018960
1449	PENQUARRY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN0998020750
Roman			
1461	PEN BRWYNEN	FINDSPOT	SN1294019300
1458	VIA JULIA	ROMAN ROAD	SN1312018560
Early Medieval			
1471	VOTEPORIX STONE	EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT	SN1439918223
Early Medieval; Medieval; Post Medieval			
1469	CASTELL DWYRAN PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH	SN1442318231
Medieval			
1474	LLWYN YR EBOL	GRANGE	SN1324026110
1459	FFYNNON BRODYR	HOLY WELL	SN1274019000
Medieval?			
1472	CASTELL DWYRAN	CASTLE	SN1441018170
1443	LLANDRE EGREMONT	HOMESTEAD?	SN0945820289
Medieval; Post Medieval			
1444	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, EGREMONT	CHURCH	SN0938020383
1445	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCHYARD, EGREMONT	CHURCHYARD	SN0937120369

17th century

1512	CAPEL RHYDWILYM	CHAPEL	SN1142424890
1473	GLANRHYD	HISTORIC HOME	SN1471318439

18th century

1447	LLANDRE EGREMONT FARM	HISTORIC HOME	SN0935020329
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19th century

1518	ST DAVID'S PARISH CHURCH, CLUNDERWEN	CHURCH	SN1199519123
1448	LLANDRE EGREMONT FARM	DOVECOTE	SN0930920315
1457	GRONDRE	HISTORIC HOME	SN1121017923
1450	LLWYNCELYN	MEETING PLACE	SN1019218989
1455	DYFFRYN CONIN	MEETING PLACE	SN1162020020
1521	WEARY TEAM	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1183018230
1456	SQUARE & COMPASS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1185018270

19th century; 20th century

1522	NARBERTH ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1210019190
1523	THE IRON DUKE	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1195019280
1524	MASONS' ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1208019350
1479	GILFACH	QUARRY	SN1298927070
1520	CLUNDERWEN RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	SN1192719244
1519	CLUNDERWEN READING ROOM	READING ROOM;SCHOOL	SN1197819190
1517	CLUNDERWEN	SETTLEMENT	SN1207019340

Post Medieval

1470	CASTELL DWYRAN CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	SN1441218222
1513	CAPEL RHYDWILYM, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN1142724873
1515	LLWYN DWR	HISTORIC HOME	SN1080823540
1478	CILIAU	HISTORIC HOME	SN1210024160
1465	CLYNDERWEN HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	SN1329019930
1462	TY HEN	HISTORIC HOME	SN1226019950

19th century

1440	CLEDDAU RAILWAY BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	SN0856819730
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19th century; 20th century

1636	NARBERTH ROAD & MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SN0950025670
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20th century

1516	TABERNACLE METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SN1208019540
1441	ST MICHAEL'S MISSION CHURCH	CHURCH	SN0960918852
1514	GARDD GLADDU RHYDWILYM BURIAL GARDEN	GRAVEYARD	SN1158624741
1526	TAFARN NEWYDD	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1211119274
1525	CLUNDERWEN WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	SN1204019265

Unknown

1460	Y GAER	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN1231418947
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3.4 Cultural Sites

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

Clunderwen

10127	THE CLUNDERWEN OUTRAGE CEFFYL PREN		SN1211020210
10129	E. LLWYD WILLIAMS	POET	SN1281024530

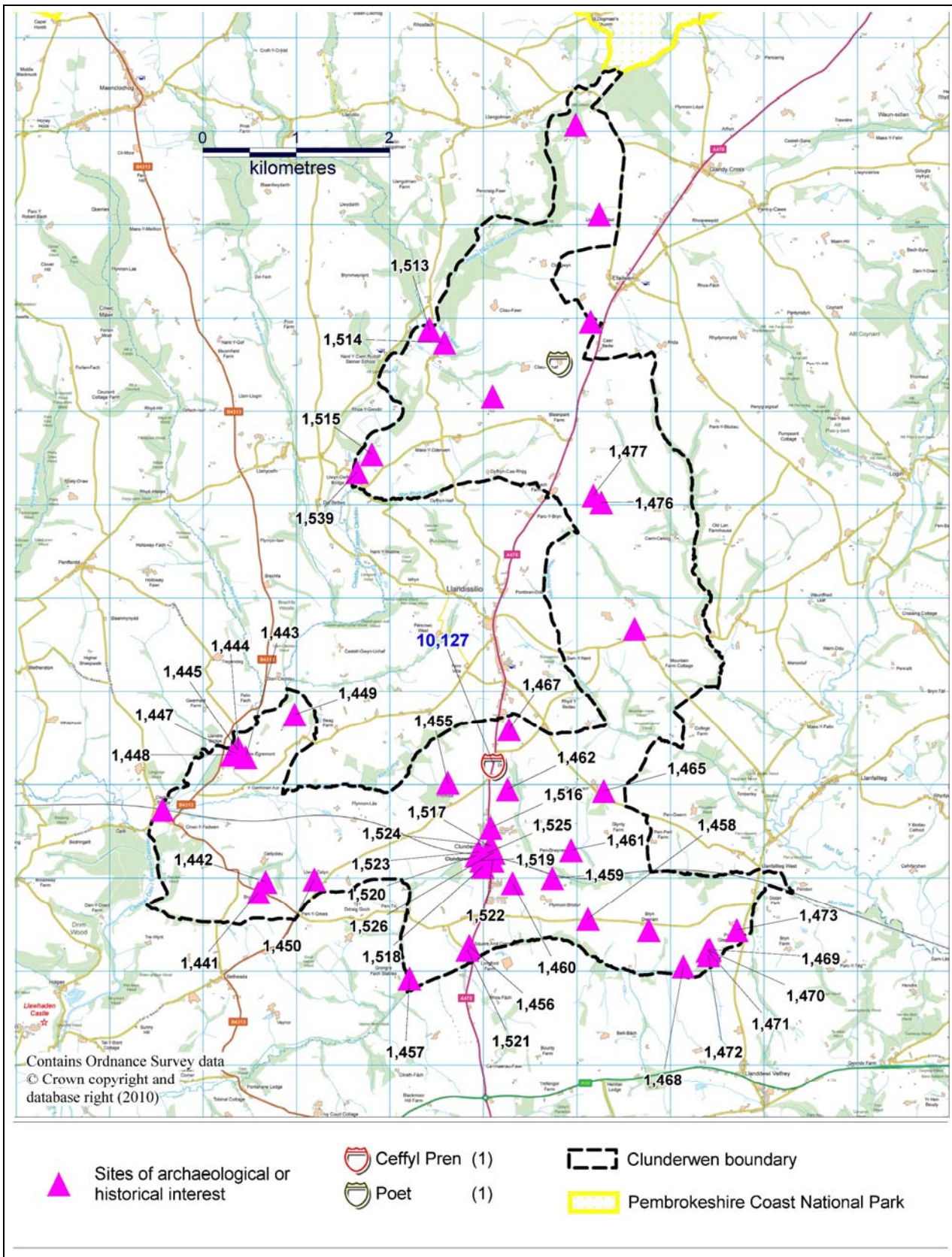


Figure 3: Heritage in Clunderwen Community

4. INTERPRETATION

At the time of this survey, there were no identifiable examples of on-site heritage and landscape interpretation within Clunderwen community.

The only examples of interpretation of local heritage in any form are provided in printed form and include by a booklet produced by PLANED for the Landsker Borderlands Trail, which passes through the community. A second booklet produced PLANED, entitled “Clunderwen and Llandissilio Walks” can be ordered from PLANED, who also published a local footpaths leaflet for Clunderwen, in their “Sense of Place” series.

Clunderwen;Llandysilio;New Moat;Maenclochog

WALK

80105

LANDSKER BORDERLANDS

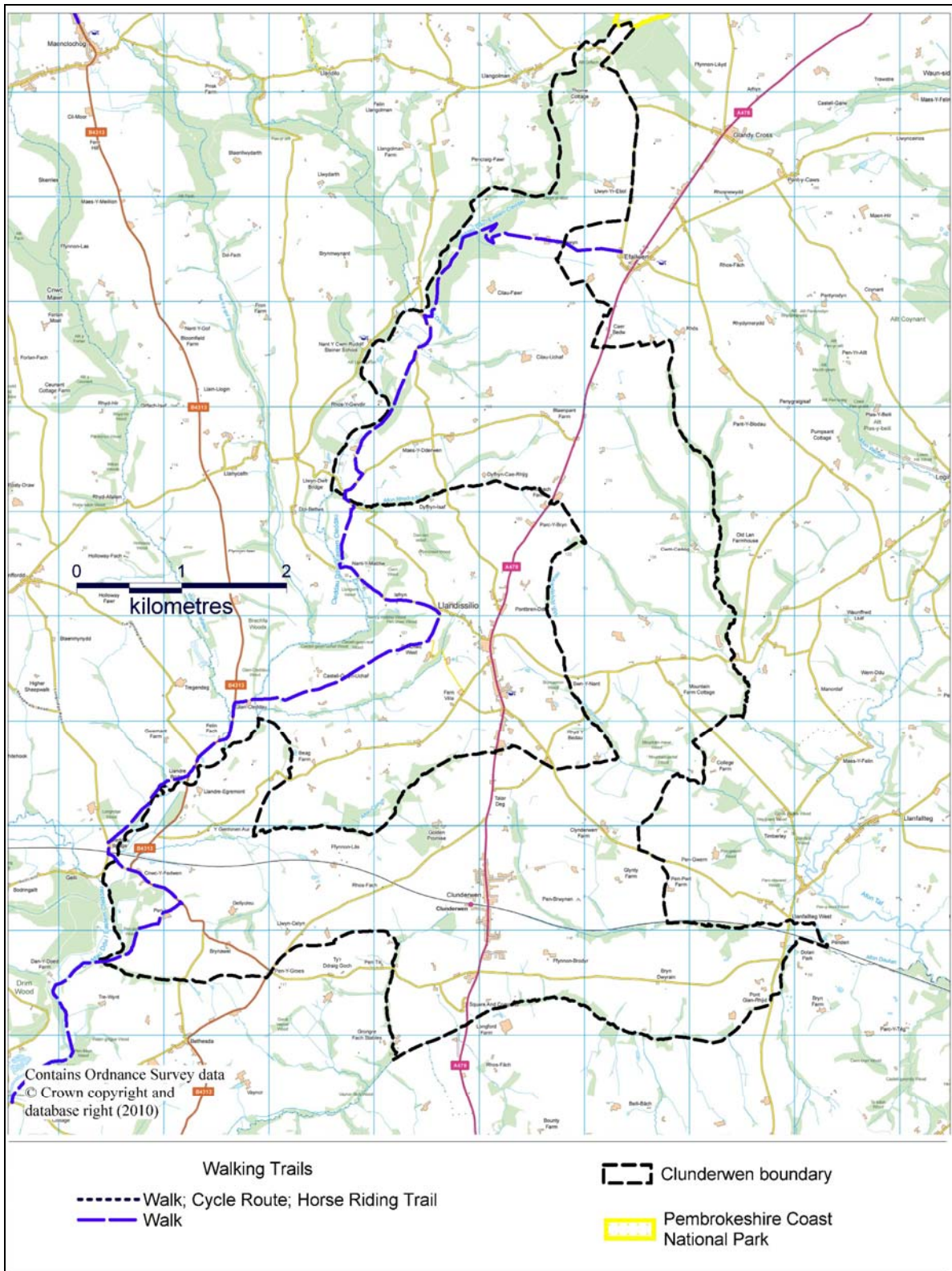


Figure 4: Interpretation in Clunderwen Community

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within Clunderwen community is relatively low, especially when compared with neighbouring areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coast or the Preseli hills.

Nevertheless, Clunderwen has the advantage of being located on the route of the main London to Fishguard railway line. It is also close to the junction of the main east to west A40 road and the north to south A478. These are all busy communications routes and popular with tourists during the summer months. As a result there is some tourism-related activity and potential for a strengthening of this sector, in view of the ease of access from the Clunderwen area to the main towns and tourism attractions of Pembrokeshire and western Carmarthenshire.

Clunderwen		
B & B		
40604	STONELEIGH	SN1206019076
Caravan & camping		
40597	GOWER VILLA TOURINNG PARK	SN1256519568
Caravan Site		
40565	LLANDRE FARM	SN0936420392
40605	GRONDRE HOLIDAY PARK	SN1126017910
Public House		
40610	THE IRON DUKE	SN1195019279
Self Catering		
40579	PENPARC COTTAGE	SN1283818929

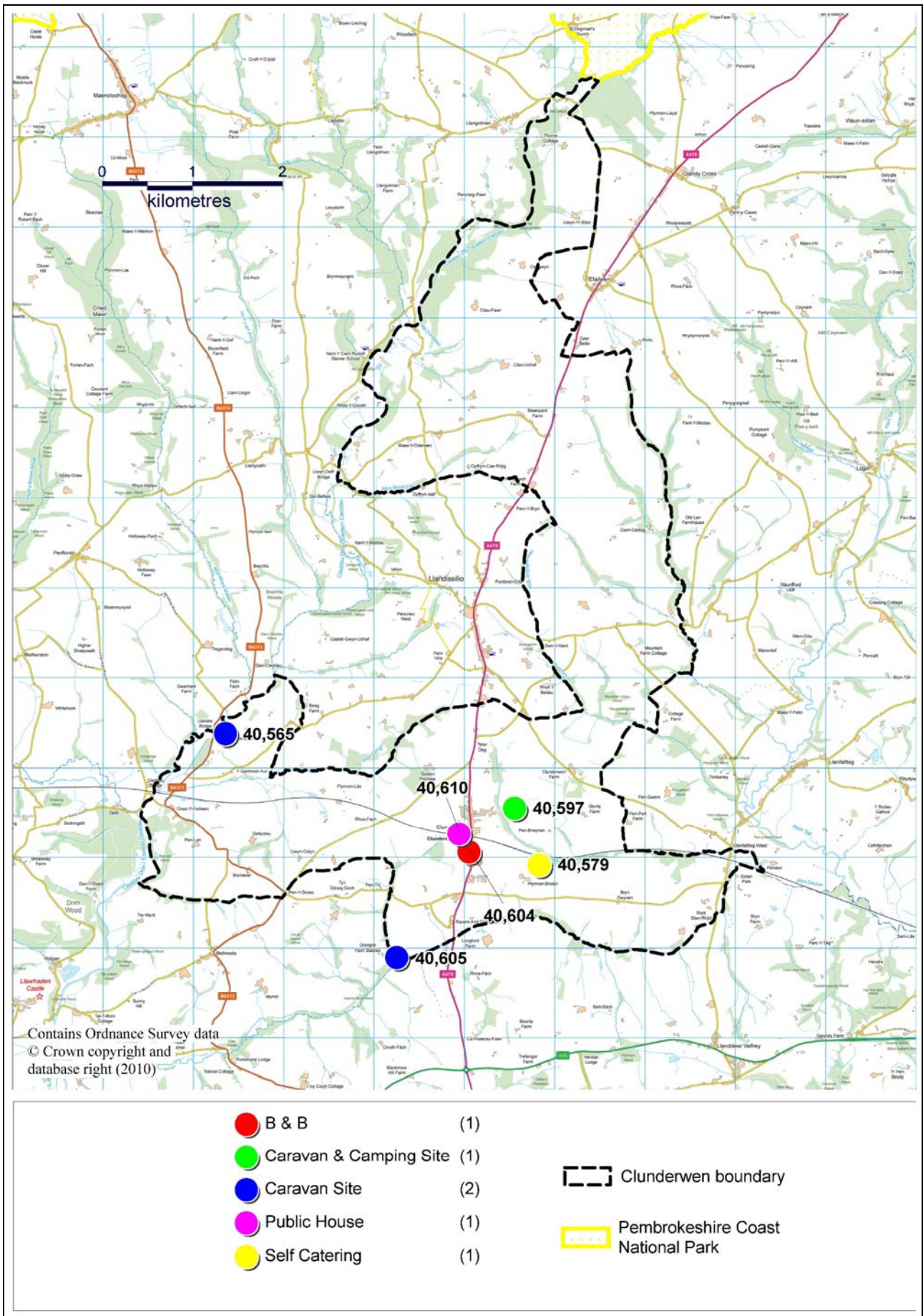


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Clunderwen Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

Clunderwen community has a range of archaeological and historic themes dating from prehistory to the industrial period which merit interpretation. These include Bronze Age burial sites, Iron Age settlements, a Roman Road, early Christian site of great importance (Castell Dwyran), the earliest Welsh Baptist chapel (Rhydwylym) and the main South Wales railway line, which was devised and built by I.K. Brunel.

The community has varied and interesting landscapes to explore, with pleasant woodland and riverside walks available along its western side in particular.

There is a reasonably good footpath network within the community, which include sections of the long distance Landsker Borderlands Trail.

Clunderwen is accessible by main roads and the main railway line.

6.2 Issues

There is no identified on-site interpretation of local heritage in Clunderwen.

There are no all-ability trails in the community.

Signage for local places of interest and trails is poor or non-existent.

6.3 Opportunities

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

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

6.3.2 Branding. The branding of Clunderwen as a distinctive community would draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

6.3.3 Local walks. There is a need to create short trails within the community area which are less demanding and of interest to local people and visitors alike, promoting healthy living and wellbeing. There is scope for limited distance local trails, based on the existing public footpath network, focused on places of heritage or environmental interest within the community.

6.3.4 All-ability facilities. A specific opportunity exists to investigate the possibility of developing an all-ability trail or trails within the community to encourage disabled visitors to view this area as an attractive place to visit and explore.

6.3.5 Rhydwlwym Chapel & Faith Tourism. Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. The historic Rhydwlwym Baptist Chapel is found in Clunderwen and the congregation there have already made efforts to promote the chapel as a heritage site. Their efforts could be built upon to create a regionally important site where the Baptist heritage of Pembrokeshire is interpreted.

In general, efforts could be made to investigate means of allowing public access, of funding on-site interpretation in order that the rich heritage of the chapels and churches, and their congregations, can be shared with the wider community. Churches and chapels may also offer potential locations for general interpretive material.

6.3.6 Brunel and the South Wales Railway. Clunderwen Railway Station appeared in the 1850s when Brunel constructed the South Wales Railway. The historic station buildings have been lost, but it seems that the story of Brunel and the railway, which had such a significant effect on the history of the district, could be told at or near the modern station.

6.3.7 Genealogy. Most local chapels and churches have their own burial grounds and are a rich store of genealogical interest. The gravestones themselves also tell us much about the social history of a community. Genealogy is a growing hobby across the world and the descendants of many families who left Pembrokeshire in past times are now seeking to research their family histories. An opportunity exists to encourage the identification and promotion of this outstanding heritage resource.

**7. CLUNDERWEN
HERITAGE GAZETTEER
INDEX**



			Clunderwen
NAME	TYPE		ID Number
BRYN DWYRAIN	ROUND BARROW		1464
CAEROLAU II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		1442
CAPEL RHYDWILYM	CHAPEL		1512
CAPEL RHYDWILYM, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD		1513
CASTELL DWYRAN	CASTLE		1472
CASTELL DWYRAN CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD		1470
CASTELL DWYRAN PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH		1469
CILIAU	HISTORIC HOME		1478
CLUNDERWEN	SETTLEMENT		1517
CLUNDERWEN RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION		1520
CLUNDERWEN READING ROOM	READING ROOM; SCHOOL		1519
CLUNDERWEN WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL		1525
CLYNDERWEN HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME		1465
CRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR		1467
DYFFRYN CONIN	MEETING PLACE		1455
EFAILWEN ISAF	ROUND BARROW		1475
FFYNNON BRODYR	HOLY WELL		1459
GARDD GLADDU RHYDWILYM BURIAL GARDEN	GRAVEYARD		1514
GILFACH	QUARRY		1479
GLANRHYD	HISTORIC HOME		1473
GRONDRE	HISTORIC HOME		1457
LLANDRE EGREMONT	HOMESTEAD?		1443
LLANDRE EGREMONT FARM	DOVECOTE		1448
LLANDRE EGREMONT FARM	HISTORIC HOME		1447
LLANDYSILIO	FINDSPOT		1480
LLWYN DWR	HISTORIC HOME		1515
LLWYN YR EBOL	GRANGE		1474
LLWYNCELYN	MEETING PLACE		1450
MASONS' ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE		1524
NARBERTH ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE		1522
PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE		1468

			Clunderwen
NAME	TYPE	ID	Number
PEN BRWYNEN	FINDSPOT	1461	
PENQUARRY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1449	
PLAS Y PARC	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1466	
PORTIS PARC	ROUND BARROW	1476	
PORTIS PARC	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1477	
SQUARE & COMPASS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1456	
ST DAVID'S PARISH CHURCH, CLUNDERWEN	CHURCH	1518	
ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, EGREMONT	CHURCH	1444	
ST MICHAEL'S CHURCHYARD, EGREMONT	CHURCHYARD	1445	
ST MICHAEL'S MISSION CHURCH	CHURCH	1441	
TABERNACLE METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1516	
TAFARN NEWYDD	PUBLIC HOUSE	1526	
THE IRON DUKE	PUBLIC HOUSE	1523	
TY HEN	HISTORIC HOME	1462	
VIA JULIA	ROMAN ROAD	1458	
VOTEPORIX STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1471	
WEARY TEAM	PUBLIC HOUSE	1521	
Y GAER	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1460	

Maenclochog; Llandysilio; Clunderwen

NAME	TYPE	ID	Number
NARBERTH ROAD & MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1636	

New Moat; Clunderwen

NAME	TYPE	ID	Number
CLEDDAU RAILWAY BRIDGE	RAILWAY BRIDGE	1440	

1441**ST MICHAEL'S MISSION
CHURCH****20th century****CHURCH**

SN0960918852 Open Countryside

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

This mission church was built in the late 19th or early 20th century and shown on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. It had closed before the 1970s and was subsequently demolished. The boundary wall and gateway were still visible at the roadside in the early 21st century.

NPRN: 11604*PRN:* 23470*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1442**CAEROLAU II****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0967018960 Open Countryside

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

This is a crop-mark site, best seen from the air and on aerial photographs. The sub-rectangular enclosure measures 80 metres by 70 metres and its bank and ditch now only survive as very low earthworks in a pasture field. Caerolau I is recorded in the field to the southeast and is a possible defended enclosure, although there is doubt about its true character.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 9643*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1443**LLANDRE EGREMONT****Medieval?****HOMESTEAD?**

SN0945820289 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from Distance

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This rectangular earthwork is thought to be a medieval fortification or homestead. It consists of a ditched and banked enclosure, measuring 35 metres by 26 metres.

NPRN: 304485*PRN:* 1413*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* CM099*Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1444**ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH,
EGREMONT****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN0938020383 Open Countryside

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

This former parish church has been in a ruinous state for many years and in 2011 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust reported that its wall have now been reduced to about 1 metre in height and much of the churchyard is used as a caravan park. Some gravestones are still in place, with others stacked near the church. The medieval church was rebuilt in 1839 and was a small, single-cell structure.

NPRN: 310025*PRN:* 1414*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1445**ST MICHAEL'S
CHURCHYARD,
EGREMONT****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN0937120369 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* Access by Permission
 Destruction*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This churchyard is now within the area of Llandre Farm caravan park. Only a few gravestones survive in place, others are stacked near the ruined church. The Carantacus Stone, and early medieval inscribed stone, stood here in the 18th century. It is now kept in Llandysilio parish church.

The Carantacus stone, an early medieval inscribed stone, originally came from the now ruined parish church of Llandre Egremont, but was moved to St. Tysilio's Church, Llandysilio for safe-keeping.

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

 Notes:

1447**LLANDRE EGREMONT
FARM****18th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN0935020329 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The present farmhouse at Llandre Egremont is a large, three-storey building, which was built as a country house by John Protheroe J.P. who served as the High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1784. The Protheroe coat of arms can still be seen above the main entrance. The family had resided at Llandre since the mid-17th century, the original mansion standing some 50 metres from the present house. John Protheroe was in fact the last of his family to live here, but he moved to Stone Hall, St Lawrence, in 1793.

This farmhouse has a 1788 datestone and a coat of arms built into its walls.

According the Francis Jones, the dovecote No. 1448 was contemporary with the original 17th century mansion. Its listed as being 19th century though.

NPRN: 17507*PRN:* 6671*Listed Building Number:* 9398*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1448**LLANDRE EGREMONT
FARM****19th century****DOVECOTE**

SN0930920315 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This 19th century dovecote is two storeys high and has a slate roof. It stands close to the farmhouse at Llandre Egremont.

NPRN: 31616*PRN:* 60445*Listed Building Number:* 82465*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1449**PENQUARRY****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN0998020750 Open Countryside

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

A small, circular enclosure, now only visible on aerial photographs. It measures about 45 metres in diameter and was protected by a single bank and ditch.

NPRN: 309503*PRN:* 1416*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1450**LLWYNCELYN****19th century****MEETING PLACE**

SN1019218989 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path
 Intact

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Llwyncelyn farm was one of the meeting places in the area which was used by Baptists before Blaenconin chapel was built in Llandysilio.

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

 Notes:

1455**DYFFRYN CONIN****19th century****MEETING PLACE**

SN1162020020 Open Countryside

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

Dyffryn Conin farm was one of the meeting places in the area which was used by Baptists before Blaenconin chapel was built in Llandysilio.

Public footpath CA1/19/1 passes close to the farmyard.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 33890*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1456**SQUARE & COMPASS****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1185018270

Condition: Converted*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Square & Compass was an inn which stood alongside the main road south of Clunderwen. It is not shown on the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, but does appear on the 1890 1:2500 OS map. It appears on later OS maps up until the 1960s but by 1970-1971 is no longer mapped as a Public House. It has been converted into a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 27945*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1457**GRONDRE****19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1121017923 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This small country house was built during Victorian times, probably in the mid-19th century, but in the Georgian style.

NPRN: 310405*PRN:* 33879*Listed Building Number:* 82467*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1458**VIA JULIA****Roman****ROMAN ROAD**

SN1312018560 Open Countryside

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

The Roman road which ran west of Carmarthen, known to antiquarians as Via Julia, can now be traced for some 44 kilometres and extends as far as Wiston in Pembrokeshire, beyond which its course is uncertain. A section of the road runs south of Clunderwen and is here overlain in part by a post-medieval road,

This road is recorded as RRN20 in the "Roman Frontiers in Wales and the Marches", Burnham & Davies ed., 2010.

NPRN: 114111 *PRN:* 14277*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Various *Management:* Various*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1459**FFYNNON BRODYR****Medieval****HOLY WELL**

SN1274019000 Open Countryside

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

The name of this well, which translates as "The Brothers' Well" has been thought to suggest it is a medieval holy well associated perhaps with the monks of Whitland Abbey, who had grange land in this area.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 8008*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1460**Y GAER****Unknown****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN1231418947 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* High

This unusual earthwork has been identified as a possible Neolithic henge monument, but its form suggests otherwise. It is markedly rectilinear in plan, defined by earthwork banks, up to 2 metres high, and measures up 120 metres long northwest to southeast by 90 metres. Unusually, the enclosed area is sunk into the ground and there is no clear entrance into it, nor any surface evidence of an external defensive ditch. This site is an impressive monument, but at present archaeologists cannot explain its date or purpose. Further archaeological investigation is required.

NPRN: 304245*PRN:* 3729*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* CM065*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1461**PEN BRWYNEN****Roman****FINDSPOT**

SN1294019300 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Already Interpreted

A Roman coin dated to the reign of Domitian (AD81 - AD96) was found near Pen Brwynen. It is now kept at Tenby Museum.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 3716*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1462**TY HEN****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1226019950

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

Ty Hen is described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Homes of Carmarthenshire". Ty Hen is recorded as being the home of Thomas ap Rhydderch in 1589. From the mid-17th century until the early 19th century the Rice family lived here. The Rev. Theophilus Rice of Ty Hen was a 17th century vicar of Llandysilio and his son Morgan Rice of Tyhen was a vicar of Maenclochog. This was also an early meeting place used by local Baptists before Blaenconin Chapel was built in Llandysilio.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 25674*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1464**BRYN DWYRAIN****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN1377018440 Open Countryside

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

This round barrow has been worn down by many years of ploughing, but still stands 0.9 metres high and measures about 34 metres in diameter.

NPRN: 304247*PRN:* 3733*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1465**CLYNDERWEN HOUSE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1329019930 Open Countryside

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

This historic home is first mentioned in 1634. It is still lived in today. It was the home of a branch of the influential Gower family from 1840 onwards and they rebuilt the house in 1864. Their two-storey country residence still stands and is used to the present day. It is described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Carmarthenshire Homes"

NPRN: 17218*PRN:* 20973*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1466**PLAS Y PARC****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN1362021670 Open Countryside

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

This site survives as a cropmark, visible from the air. It consists of a small enclosure, just below 50 metres in diameter, which appears to have been itself set within a larger, outer enclosure, some 160 metres in diameter. The entrance was through the outer defensive bank and ditch on the southern side, with antennae ditches flanking the track which would have run into the inner enclosure.

NPRN: 309501*PRN:* 14336*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1467**CRUGIAU****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW PAIR**

SN1227520590 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

A pair of round barrows, both at least 25 metres in diameter and up to 1 metre high. They stand close together but are divided by a field boundary bank.

NPRN: 304299*PRN:* 42583*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* CM309*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1468**PARC Y GARREG****Bronze Age****STANDING STONE**

SN1414018050 Open Countryside

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

A standing stone once stood in this field. It was moved in 1778, and reused as a central pillar in a two-arched doorway in a barn built at Glanrhyd farm, northeast of its original location. The stone still stands there, part of listed building.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 4910*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1469**CASTELL DWYRAN
PARISH CHURCH****Early Medieval;
Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN1442318231 Open Countryside

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

Castell Dwyran church has origins in the early medieval period. The present building dates to 1876, when the medieval church was taken down and replaced. During that work, the famous Voteporix Stone was found here. This commemorates an early king of Irish descent, named Voteporix, who ruled over ancient Demetia or Dyfed. He was alive around AD550 and therefore it is suspected that Christian church and burial site was present at Castell Dwyran in the 6th century AD. The Roman Road from Carmarthen to Pembrokeshire passes close to the north of the church and there is an apparent association with Roman activity and early Christian foundations in Wales.

The church stands at the edge of a farmyard and access is along the farm road. It is not clear what public rights of access there currently are.

NPRN: 103703 *PRN:* 3730*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown *Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

1470**CASTELL DWYRAN
CHURCHYARD****Post Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN1441218222 Open Countryside

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

There is a small churchyard surrounding the parish churchyard at Castell Dwyran, with some gravestones and burial monuments. The likelihood of it overlying a medieval or even early medieval burial ground increases its importance.

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

 Notes:

1471**VOTEPORIX STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN1439918223 Open Countryside

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* In Museum*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

The Voteporix Stone was found at Castell Dwyran church during the repair of the churchyard wall in 1880. The stone was soon after erected to the front of Gwarmacwydd House, Llanfallteg, but is now kept at Carmarthenshire Museum, Abergwili. It is said that the stone commemorates the 6th century ruler of Dyfed, Vortepor, who was of Irish descent. It is a bilingual stone, in Latin and Irish Ogham. Vortepor was named in the work of the 6th century writer Gildas, who in AD540 described him as the tyrant of Demetia. It is also thought that the spelling of the name as Voteporigis on the stone may signify that it is not the 6th century Vortepor who is commemorated, but a later member of his dynasty with a similar name.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 3731*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Carmarthenshire Museum*Management:*

Carmarthenshire Museum

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1472**CASTELL DWYRAN****Medieval?****CASTLE**

SN1441018170 Open Countryside

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

There is a tradition that there was once a castle near the parish church, its name Castell Dwy Ran (a castle in two parts) derived from it being divided between two sisters. The castle, if it ever existed has long disappeared.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 24944*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1473**GLANRHYD****17th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1471318439 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

Glanrhyd is described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Carmarthenshire Homes" as being built in the late 17th century. The RCAHMW dates the present house to the 1770s and probably having been built for Evan Griffiths, who served as a Sheriff of Carmarthenshire. The house and a number of outbuildings are listed buildings. Glanrhyd appears to be a working farm.

NPRN: 300531*PRN:* 9660*Listed Building Number:* 9729*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1474**LLWYN YR EBOL****Medieval****GRANGE**

SN1324026110 Open Countryside

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

Llwynyrebol was an extensive grange or estate belonging to Whitland Abbey in medieval times. It is thought that Llwynyrebol Farm occupies the site of the main focus of the medieval grange, where there was a water mill. A large mill-pond is still present next to the farmhouse. The site is now occupied by post-medieval and modern farm buildings, but the house and the historic outbuildings were derelict when surveyed by the RCAHMW in 2005.

NPRN: 403174*PRN:* 12599*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1475**EFAILWEN ISAF****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN1315024965 Open Countryside

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

A denuded round barrow in a pasture field. It measures about 0.4 metres high by 11 metres in diameter. The adjacent field boundary to the south east seems to have been constructed to curve slightly to avoid the mound.

NPRN: 114114*PRN:* 14280*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1476**PORTIS PARC****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN1326223025 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed? *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

A possible round barrow, measuring 12 metres in diameter and up to 0.3 metres high was recorded here in the 1980s. When visited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2001, it could not be found and was presumed to have been destroyed.

NPRN: 304301*PRN:* 934*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1477**PORTIS PARC****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN1317823099 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible on aerial photograph*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* High

A large Iron Age defended enclosure which has been partly incorporated into the modern field system, although most of its defensive banks have been ploughed down over the centuries and its ditches infilled. The northern and eastern sides are overlain by a hedge and still stand up to about 2 metres high. The rest of the earthworks are now a metre or less in height. Its basic form consists of a slightly oval main enclosure, which measures about 110 metres east to west by 105 metres north to south. Attached to the southern end of this enclosure is a smaller sub-circular enclosure about 30 metres by 20 metres and may have served as an elaborate entry point into the main enclosure.

NPRN: 304300*PRN:* 924*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* Cm100*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1478**CILIAU****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1210024160 Open Countryside

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

Ciliau is described by Major Francis Jones in his "Historic Carmarthenshire Homes". It is said to have been the home of a Mathias family in the 17th century and John Mathias of Ciliau Fawr died in 1765 and in his will established a trust fund for the education of poor children of Llandysilio parish. By the 1860s, Ciliau was part of the Gower families Clynderwen House estate. There are now four working farms here, called Ciliau Fach, Ciliau Fawr, Ciliau Ganol and Ciliau Uchaf. It seems from the evidence of the 1831 Ordnance Survey map that the site of Ciliau Fawr has moved about 200 metres to the north of its original site.

A public footpath passes through the farmyard CA1/12/1

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 24960*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1479

GILFACH

19th century; 20th
century

QUARRY

SN1298927070 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* High

One of Pembrokeshire's most successful slate quarries, Gilfach may have origins in the 16th century and from an early date its slate was exported down the Cleddau estuary from Blackpool quay. Reputedly, some slate from here was used to roof the Houses of Parliament in Westminster when they were rebuilt in the 1830s. The quarry worked under various, such as the Whitland Abbey Green Slate Quarries from 1896 and, and the Precelly Green in the early 20th century. The quarry survived into the second half of the 20th century and sold roofing slates to important buildings such as the Victoria & Albert Museum in London and Aberystwyth University. Its last major contract was to clad buildings at Llysyfran Reservoir. It finally closed in 1987.

A public footpath passes though the site.

NPRN: 401348*PRN:* 23527*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1480**LLANDYSILIO****Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SN1200021000 Open Countryside

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

A socketed bronze-axe head of Bronze Age date was reportedly found in the vicinity of Llandysilio, some years prior to 1888, when it was recorded by Edward Laws in "Little England Beyond Wales". The fate of the axe-head is unknown.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 923*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown *Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1512**CAPEL RHYDWILYM****17th century****CHAPEL**

SN1142424890 Clunderwen

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

The cause at Rhydwylym Baptist chapel was founded in 1668, at a time when gatherings for nonconformist worship were prohibited by law. The early adherents to the cause had to worship in secret, but they showed determination and some bravery in not only worshipping locally, but also actively helping to set up groups across the wider district, to the south and north of the Preselis and up to the Teifi valley and eastwards into Carmarthenshire.

It was only after the Act of Toleration was passed in 1689 it became possible for nonconformists to worship openly. The first chapel was not built at Rhydwylym until 1701. The land was donated by John Evans of Llwyndwr farm, who also paid for the erection of the first chapel.

Rhydwylym has been rebuilt and restored on a number of occasions, the last major rebuilding taking place in 1875, when the present chapel was built. The chapel is now a listed building and claims to be the oldest active Welsh Baptist chapel in the world. In front of the chapel are the former chapel house and also a building which originally housed a stable downstairs and a schoolroom upstairs. Both are mid-19th century in date and now also listed buildings. In 2011 there are plans to create a museum celebrating the heritage of the cause here.

The chapel, stable block & schoolroom and the chapel house are listed buildings. Their respective numbers are 18872, 18873 and 18874.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19681*Listed Building Number:* 18872*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation

 Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1513**CAPEL RHYDWILYM,
BURIAL GROUND****Post Medieval****GRAVEYARD**

SN1142724873 Clunderwen

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

The original graveyard of Rhydwylym chapel. It is full of interesting gravestones and memorials of 19th and 20th century date. A new burial ground is now used by the chapel, located 200 metres to the southeast.

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

 Notes:

1514**GARDD GLADDU
RHYDWILYM BURIAL
GARDEN****20th century****GRAVEYARD**

SN1158624741 Clunderwen

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

This is the modern burial ground for Rhydwylym chapel, which lies 200 metres away to the northwest. Benches and flower beds are provided here for those visiting the graveyard.

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

 Notes:

1515**LLWYN DWR****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1080823540 Clunderwen

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

Llwyndwr is a three-storeyed county residence which was the residence of the important Baptist figure John Evans (he died 1795 at Llwyndwr). Evans was originally from Glanrhyd, but moved to Llwyndwr in the second half of the 17th century. He is celebrated for his kindness in donating the land for the first chapel at Rhydwylym built in 1689, and for meeting the costs of construction from his own pocket. Llwyndwr remained in the hands of his descendents until the 19th century, but was later let to farming tenants. It is one of the houses described by Major Francis Jones in his book "Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and their Families"

NPRN: 310409*PRN:**Listed Building Number:* 82468*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1516**TABERNACLE****20th century****CHAPEL****METHODIST CHAPEL**

SN1208019540 Clunderwen

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

This small chapel is said to have been built in 1906-1907, out of corrugated tin sheets, and was known locally as the "Tin Temple". It is shown as a Methodist chapel on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map. It was apparently closed in the 1980's and was afterwards converted into a private dwelling. It still stands in 2011.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 19491*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1517**CLUNDERWEN****19th century; 20th century****SETTLEMENT**

SN1207019340 Clunderwen

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

The village of Clunderwen only began to grow when the South Wales Railway was constructed through this area during the 1850s. When the lined opened in 1854, a railway station was positioned on the line at a convenient location to serve the town of Narberth to the south. This station was originally named Narberth Road, but by 1865 was changed to "Clynderwen" to reflect the proximity of Clynderwen House, which was at that time in the hands of the influential Gower family, and the fact that a small village had already begun to grown around the station, independent of Narberth. The importance of the location was enhanced not only by its proximity to Narberth, but also due to the fact that the railway crossed the main Tenby to Cardigan road at this point; from 1863 to 1865 the station was even called "Narberth Road for Cardigan" to reflect this fact.

The railway and station were quickly joined by a number of public houses and a hotel, and a small nucleus of cottages and shops were soon gathered around the road and rail junction. By the first decade of the 20th century there was even a chapel and a church added to the settlement. Throughout the 20th century the village has continued to grow, with new housing estates added and some expansion along the main road, even though the growth of road transport has in many respects lessened the importance of the railway to the local economy.

NPRN: 480 *PRN:* 33876*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Various *Management:* Various

 Notes:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

1518**ST DAVID'S PARISH
CHURCH, CLUNDERWEN****19th century****CHURCH**

SN1199519123 Clunderwen

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

St David's church was built during the 1860s as a more convenient place of worship for local Anglicans as Clynderwen village began to grow after the arrival of the railway in the area. It remains open as a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 8007*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1519**CLUNDERWEN READING ROOM****19th century; 20th century****READING ROOM; SCHOOL**

SN1197819190 Clunderwen

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

Originally a Reading Room, which was gifted to the people of Clunderwen village, this building was converted into an infants school, which was open from 1907 until 1950. It is now a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 23398*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1520**CLUNDERWEN RAILWAY STATION****19th century; 20th century****RAILWAY STATION**

SN1192719244 Clunderwen

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

This station was originally opened when the South Wales railway opened between Carmarthen and Haverfordwest in 1854. It was at first known as the "Narberth Road for Cardigan and Tenby Station", but the name was changed to "Narbeth Road for Cardigan" in 1863 and then "Clynderwen" in 1865. This last change shows the increasing importance of Clunderwen village by the mid-1860s. In 1876, the "Narberth Road and Maenclochog Railway" was founded, and the line to Maenclochog diverged from the main line about 2km to the west of Clunderwen Station. There are platforms either side of the double track here, but the original station buildings and facilities have been removed and now only simple shelters are found here. Both sides are now request stops.

NPRN: 492*PRN:* 19493*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Network Rail*Management:*

Arriva Trains

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

1521**WEARY TEAM****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1183018230 Clunderwen

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

In the early 19th century there was an ale house known as the Boar's Head in the Grondre area, but its location is not known. The Weary Team was open in the same area during the middle part of the 19th century. It is said that carters carrying lime from the Ludchurch area would stop here for refreshment on their journey northwards, and that this gave rise to the pub name. It was run by a Mary Thomas at the time of the 1841 census, but ceased trading soon afterwards. However, the Weary Team continued to be used to stable horses, with travellers then crossing the road to the Square & Compass for refreshment. The Weary Team is now a private dwelling.

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

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1522**NARBERTH ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1210019190 Clunderwen

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

The Narberth Arms was trading by 1867, although it may possibly be the same place as the Railway Hotel which was trading a few years earlier. It was located close to the Clunderwen railway station and was known as "The Nackie" locally. It is said that the Clynderwen Farmers Co-operative was established at a meeting held in the loft of the pub stables in 1904. It ran throughout the 20th century and one of its last owners was the Welsh comedian Ronnie Davies, of Ryan and Ronnie fame. It finally closed in during the 1990s. In the early 21st century the building was associated with a forge.

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

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1523**THE IRON DUKE****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1195019280 Clunderwen

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

The Iron Duke was opened in December 1853 shortly after the arrival of the main railway line at Clunderwen, and a few weeks before the nearby railway station was opened, to take advantage of the opportunity to provide accommodation and refreshment to travellers. The inspiration came from Captain William Protheroe of Dolwilym House, who arranged that a prefabricated corrugated building be erected on the site. It was named the Iron Duke to commemorate the Duke of Wellington, who had died only a year earlier. In 1889, the pub was destroyed by fire, but it was soon replaced by a new, stone building, which survives to the present day. It is the only public house in Clunderwen in 2011.

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

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1524**MASONS' ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1208019350 Clunderwen

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Masons's Arms was opened by a mason named David Peregrine in the 1860s. He had previously been the landlord at an inn called the Wheatensheaf in Clunderwen village. The Masons' was the southernmost in a row of terraced houses along the main road into the village from the north, known as Masons' Row. The pub closed in 1922, but the building still stands today, but as a private dwelling.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 23393*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

1525**CLUNDERWEN WAR
MEMORIAL****20th century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SN1204019265 Clunderwen

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

This grey granite column was erected in memory of the local men who gave their lives during the First World War. The names of those who fell in the Second World War have also been added.

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

 Notes:

1526**TAFARN NEWYDD****20th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1211119274 Clunderwen

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

This short lived public house opened as Raffles night club during the 1980s. It was converted into a pub in 1989 but closed within a few years. It is now a private dwelling.

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

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

Related Themes:

 Notes:

Notes:

Notes:

1636

**NARBERTH ROAD &
MAENCLOCHOG
RAILWAY**

**19th century; 20th
century**

RAILWAY

SN0950025670 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* High

Maenclochog Railway was built to serve the Rosebush Quarry by its owner, Edward Cropper, and his stepson J.B. Macaulay. The line began just to the west of Narberth Road Station (later renamed Clynderwen) and terminated at Rosebush. There were stations at Llanycefn, Maenclochog and Rosebush. Work began in 1872 and the line was officially opened on September 19th, 1876. It worked intermittently during the late 19th century and during the 1880s Cropper's widow Mrs Margaret Owen (who had remarried) attempted to promote the line as a tourist attraction. In 1894 was bought by the North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway Co. who intended to reopen the line and extend it to Fishguard. In reopened in 1895 and in 1898 was bought by the Great Western Railway. The line remained in use and open for passenger services until 1937. It operated as a freight line until final closure in 1949. The track was lifted in 1952 and the track bed and several tunnels and bridges are now the only substantial remnants of this historic railway.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Various *Management:* Various

Bibliography:

Notes:

Related Themes:

Notes:

Notes:

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

SN0856819730 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

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

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

 Notes:

Notes:

9. CLUNDERWEN CULTURE GAZETTEER

10127

THE CLUNDERWEN OUTRAGE

HISTORIC EVENT

SN1211020210

19th century

During the 1890s an infamous "ceffyl pren" incident occurred at Clunderwen. A mob dragged a local woman from her home at midnight, presumably for a moral misdemeanour, and paraded along the road between Clunderwen and Llandysilio. The press described the incident as "The Clunderwen Outrage". Four local men appeared before the magistrates after the incident, including Thomas Edwards, the landlord of the Bush, Llandysilio. The "Ceffyl Pren" was a form of rough justice meted out in some Welsh communities but the tradition had virtually died out by the 20th century.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:* No Access*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

10129

E. LLWYD WILLIAMS

POET

SN1281024530

20th century

The poet Llwyd Williams was born at Lan in 1906. He was a member of Rhydwylym Chapel and was educated at Brynconin School, Llandysilio and Narberth Grammar School. He became a Baptist minister and spent much of his life at Ammanford. He was an accomplished poet, hymn writer and author. Amongst his books was a history of Rhydwylym Chapel. He won a National Eisteddfod Crown and Chair (1953 and 1954). One of his better known hymns is "Pwy fydd yma ymhen can mlynedd?" (Who will be here in a hundred years time?). He died in 1960 and was buried at Rhydwylym.

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

Notes:

10160

HOWARD AND HERBERT JAMES

SN1156018640

20th century

Howard and Herbert James of Clunderwen built and flew one of the first airplanes in Wales. Their first flight was on 25th September 1913, at Bryn Hyfryd Farm. After reaching about 20 metres above the ground the plane then flipped over. Resolutely they rebuilt the damaged plane and on 22nd November 1913 they had a more successful flight, but on landing the plane crashed into the hedge. On 20th April 1914, they made their first successful flight and landing. They flew the biplane over Narberth and Carmarthen, following the route of the railway back to Clunderwen. Plans for an airplane factory at Narberth were never to be fulfilled as outbreak of the First World War changed life for everyone. The brothers went to Hendon where they taught other pilots and later became test pilots. After the end of the war Howard gave up flying but Herbert continued competing in aerial displays and in 1921 he attempted to break the world speed record.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* High*Accessibility:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes: