

# Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

## Part B Llandysilio 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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*Cover photograph: Llandysilio church, May 2011*

# **Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Llandysilio Community**

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**DATE** 2<sup>nd</sup> 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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**DATE**

02/01/2012

***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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## **LLANDYSILIO COMMUNITY**

### **1. OVERVIEW**

Llandysilio is a small, inland community, covering an area of just over 7km<sup>2</sup>. It is situated at the eastern edge of the county of Pembrokeshire, on the border with Carmarthenshire.

The community is co-terminous with the historic ecclesiastical parish of Llandysilio West, which was divorced from the larger Llandysilio East parish in Tudor times when the county boundary was defined. Llandysilio West, which had historic ties with the Bishop of St. David's estates at Llawhaden, was included in the county of Pembrokeshire, whilst Llandysilio East was included in Carmarthenshire. Boundary changes in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century have now reunited both parts of Llandysilio within Pembrokeshire.

#### *1.1 Landscape and Geology*

The community is underlain by mudstones and slates of Ordovician age, which are over 450 million years old. To the south of the village the bedrock includes mudstones of the Abereiddi and Arenig beds, which are known for their graptolite fossils (*Didymograptus* and *Tetragraptus* respectively). 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 Llandysilio village itself.

A low ridge runs north to south through the heart of Llandysilio community, with the village situated on top of this strip. From this ridge, the landscape gently falls away westwards towards the Eastern Cleddau river, and eastwards towards Llanfallteg and the Afon Tâf. The community is relatively low-lying, mostly below 100 metres above sea level, although the land rises to just over 140 metres at Portis Bach, on the northern boundary of the community. The local landscape is characterised by a patchwork of hedgerows, fields and scattered farms, with the village of Llandysilio occupying a relatively central position, having developed around its ancient parish church and along the main Cardigan to Tenby road, now known as the A478.

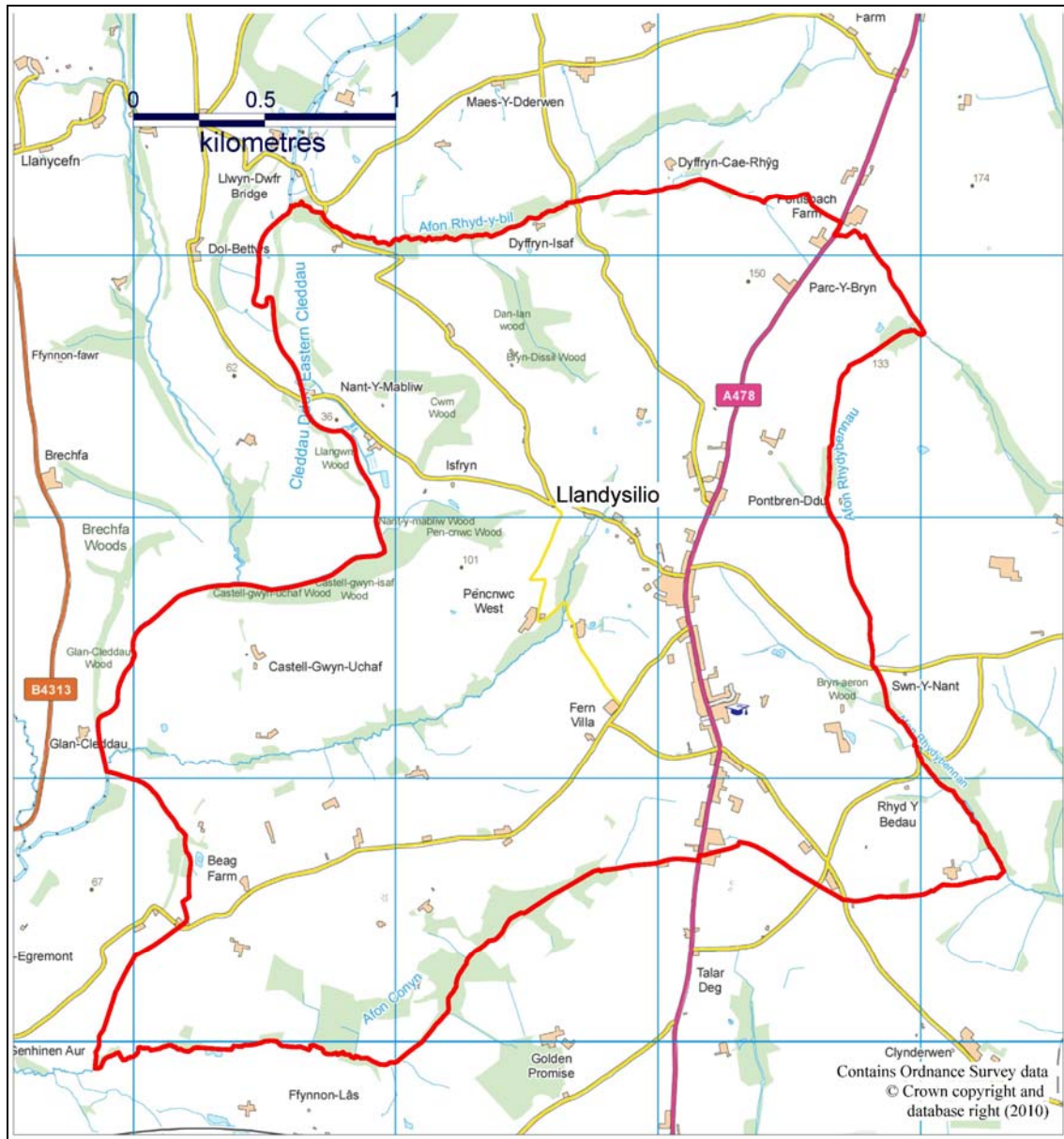


Figure 1: Llandysilio Community



## 2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Llandysilio 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 Llandysilio Community, but the Natural Designations within the community are listed in the table on the next page and shown in Figure 2.

<b>Llandysilio</b>		
<b>Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland</b>		
50091	CWM WOOD,	SN1126022470
50092	CASTELL GWUN UCHAF, CASTELL GWYN ISAF, NANT Y MABLIW & PEN CNWC WOODS	SN1087021800
<b>Mynachlogddu;Clunderwen;Llandysilio;Maenclochog;New Moat;Puncheston;Ambleston</b>		
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>		
50125	AFON CLEDDAU DWYREINIOL/EASTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SN1397028270
<b>Cwm Gwaun;Mynachlogddu;New Moat;Maenclochog;Llandysilio;Clunderwen;Puncheston;Letterston;Hayscastle;Wolfscastle;Camrose;Nolton and Roch;Rudbaxton;Spittal;Ambleston</b>		
<b>Special Area of Conservation</b>		
50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400

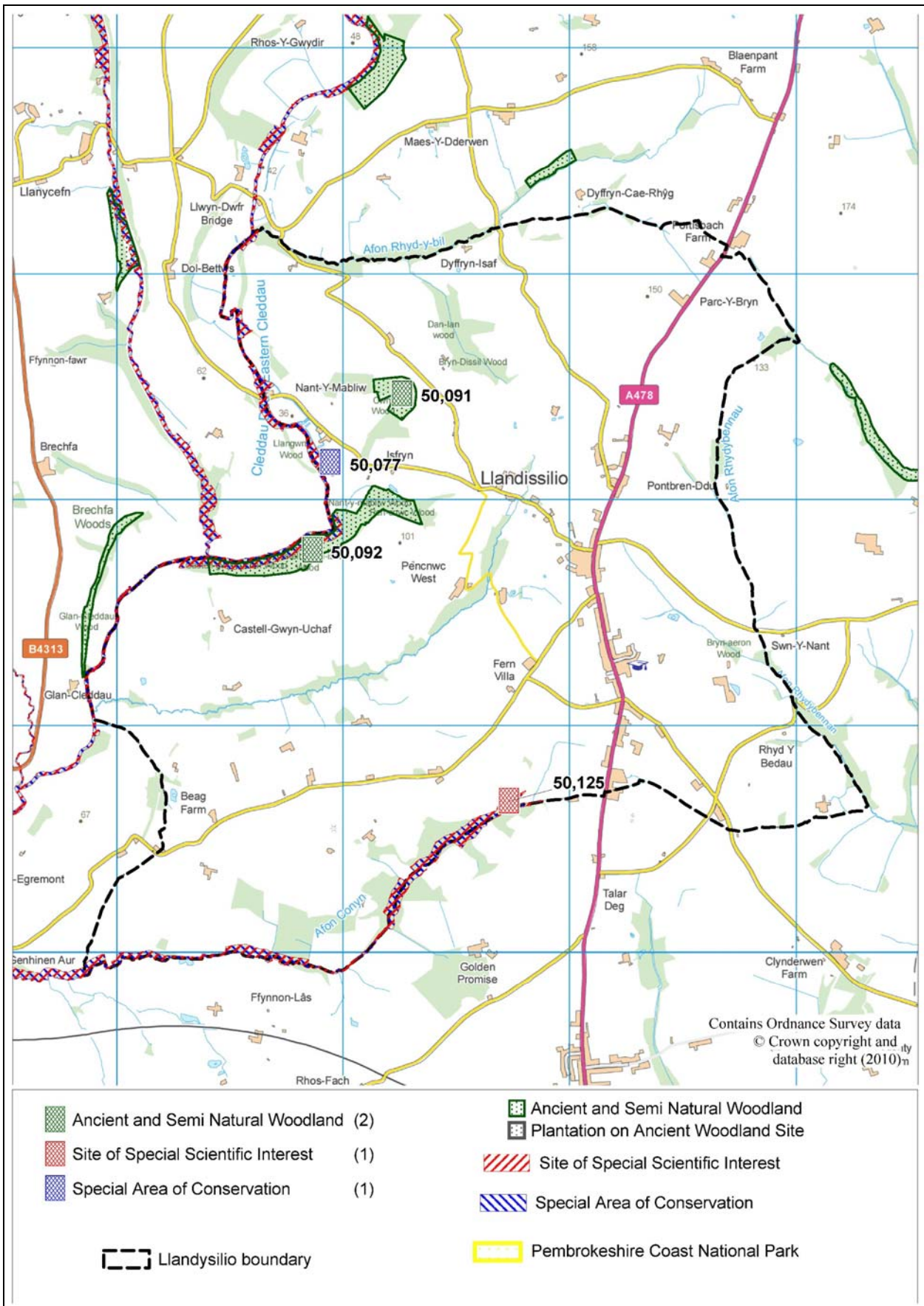


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Llandysilio Community



### **3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History & Culture)**

#### *3.1 Heritage Overview*

##### ***Neolithic Period (4000BC – 2,200BC)***

Llandysilio may have archaeological remains which date back as much as 6,000 years, to the Neolithic period, when the first farming communities were establishing themselves in the country. These were the builders of cromlechs or chambered tombs, many good examples of which are found to the north and west of Llandysilio in the Preseli area. At Llandysilio, however, there are tantalising traces of a possible example of another type of Neolithic monument. There appears to be a cursus (1483) underlying the village, which is visible as two dark parallel lines, 25 metres apart, which run for some 700 metres southeast to northwest, crossing through the fields either side of the village and through the playing field of the primary school. Such monuments are not common but are known from other parts of Britain and are thought to represent large walkways for ceremonial processions, defined by parallel banks and ditches.

##### ***Bronze Age Period (2200BC – 700BC)***

There is excavated archaeological evidence of activity in the community which dates to the Bronze Age (2,200BC to 700BC). The Penyrardd round barrow (1481) was excavated in 1913 and found to contain a cremation burial. Cremation was the characteristic burial ritual of the Bronze Age and the evidence found at Penyrardd is quite typical of the period. The ashes were interred in a stone-lined cist and flint scrapers and cores, buried as grave goods, were found with the ashes. Even this single site suggests that there must have been a settled Bronze Age community in the Llandysilio area, and it should be noted that many other burial cairns and barrows of the period are found across the wider district.

##### ***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 three good examples of such enclosures within Llandysilio community. Two of these sites, Castell Gwyn and Castell Gwyn II (1454 & 1453) are quite well-preserved and have upstanding earthworks. Castell Gwyn is a bivallate hillfort, which means that it has two concentric lines of bank and ditch defences protecting the interior of the site. It is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The third enclosure at Bron y Gaer (1494) is less easily defined in the field as post medieval and modern farm buildings overlies part of the site and a minor road also runs across it.

##### ***Roman Period AD70 – AD410***

There are no known sites of Roman date within the community (AD70 – AD350), although the Roman road connecting Carmarthen to Pembrokeshire runs a short distance to the south of the community boundary. There is no doubt that the area was greatly influenced by Roman civilisation and administration and during this period the Christian faith came into the country, which was to play a significant role in post-Roman society locally and across Wales.

Late in the Roman period, southwest Wales came under the influence of the Deisi tribe of southeast Ireland, who were probably first allowed into the region as mercenaries, employed to help defend the boundaries of the Roman province of Britannia. They appear to have taken control of the region for several centuries after the end of the Roman administration, and therefore an Irish dynasty held considerable political power in what is now Pembrokeshire. The population was therefore a combination of Romanised Brythons (Britons), who spoke both Latin and the native Brythonic language (from which Welsh developed), and Irish speaking Gaels.

### ***Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)***

There is now little to remind us of this fascinating period in the history of Pembrokeshire, but Llandysilio has important evidence for the survival of the native Brythonic peoples and their Roman links. In many Pembrokeshire communities we still find inscribed stones, or Early Christian Monuments, which commemorate influential people who lived in the region during the period between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century AD. These centuries are now known as the Early Medieval or Dark Age period, although in Welsh tradition they are described as “Oes y Saint” or the “Age of Saints” due to the rise of the Celtic church during this time.

At Llandysilio parish church, there is a fine collection of inscribed stones (Nos.1488-1491), most of which are built into the outside of the southern wall of the church. They may indicate that the church itself has origins as a place of worship as early as the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. One of these is the celebrated “Clutorix Stone” which bears the inscription CLVTORIGI FIL(I) PAVLINI MARINILATIO, (Clutorix son of Paulinus Marinus of Latium). It is thought to date to the 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and whilst Clutorix is a Brythonic name, Paulinus Marinus appears to be the name of an individual of Roman origin or descent. Two other stones at the church commemorate Evolenggus and Carantacus, both of which are Brythonic personal names. The evidence of these stones appears to point to a Brythonic community existing in the area in the period after the end of Roman rule.

### ***Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)***

Until the Norman conquest of South Wales in the late 11<sup>th</sup> and early 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, Llandysilio fell within the medieval cantref or hundred of Daugleddau. Following the conquest, it is known that this part of Llandysilio, later known as Llandysilio West, became a possession of the Bishops of St David’s, as part of their Llawhaden estates. The largest portion of Llandysilio, Llandysilio East became a part of the Norman Lordship of St. Clears. When the counties of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire were formed under the Acts of Union in the 1530s, this division was retained and Llandysilio West was put into Pembrokeshire, whilst Llandysilio East went into Carmarthenshire.

The most important physical evidence of medieval activity in Llandysilio is the site of St Tysilio’s parish church (1486). The church building has been heavily modified since medieval times, but stands on the site of the original church, with some traces of medieval stonework thought to survive at the core of the building.

### ***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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Llandysilio district. Amongst the estates which had an influence on the district, many lie outside the boundaries of the modern community. Brynaeron (1511) is an example of a small country house within the community which has a history dating back to at least the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

It was in the interests of the private estates to ensure that the land they owned was farmed well by tenant farmers and throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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, just to the north of Llandysilio during the 1660s was an early landmark in Welsh nonconformist history and shows that the nonconformist traditions of the area extend back to this early period.

#### *Road and Rail*

The construction of a turnpike or toll road from Cardigan to Tenby in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century had a considerable impact on the Llandysilio district. This road became critical for the encouragement of trade and travel through the district. 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-19<sup>th</sup> century the Hollybush (now The Bush) public house had appeared at the northern edge of the village, with associated stables at the Royal Exchange on the opposite side of the road. The Pwllcarre Arms was also in existence around this time, although it was opened as a simple Beer House.

The next transport revolution came in 1854, when Brunel's South Wales Railway opened between Carmarthen and Neyland. A station was opened just to the south of Llandysilio, to serve the Narberth district. The station later became known as Clynderwen, and it was to dramatically change the economy and society of a wide area, including Llandysilio. The combination of road and rail links made the area highly accessible and this was undoubtedly a factor in the growth of settlement along the Cardigan road. Many of the terraced houses along the main street in Llandysilio date to the mid- to late- 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### *3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas*

There are currently just 3 sites with Listed Building status in this small community, including the parish church, which has several early medieval inscribed stones built into its external wall (1486), and the community War Memorial (1503).

There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These are the fine Iron Age hillfort of Castell Gwyn (1454) and the early medieval Carantacus Stone (1492) which has been moved from the church at Llandre Egremont and is now kept at Llandysilio church. 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.

## 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.

<b>Llandysilio</b>			
<b>Neolithic</b>			
1483	LLANDYSILIO CURSUS	CURSUS	SN1231021220
<b>Bronze Age</b>			
1481	PEN YR ARDD	ROUND BARROW	SN1095620543
<b>Iron Age</b>			
1494	BRON Y GAER; PANT Y CADNO	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN1129022650
1453	CASTELL GWYN II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SN1062021640
1454	CASTELL GWYN	HILLFORT	SN1100021730
<b>Iron Age?</b>			
1484	PENCNWC	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SN1128021820
<b>Early Medieval</b>			
1492	CARANTACUS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN1194221777
1491	ST TYSILIO'S CROSS	INSCRIBED STONE	SN1194221777
1490	EVOLENGGUS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN1194221777
1488	CLUTORIX STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN1194221777
1489	RIAT STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	SN1194221777
<b>Early Medieval; Medieval; Post Medieval</b>			
1487	ST TYSILIO'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	SN1196921775
<b>Medieval; Post Medieval</b>			
1486	ST TYSILIO'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANDYSILIO	CHURCH	SN1195021800
<b>18th century; 19th century; 20th century</b>			
1511	BRYNAERON	HISTORIC HOME; MEETING PLACE	SN1268221210
<b>19th century</b>			
1504	LLUSENDY	ALMSHOUSE	SN1212121707
1501	CAPEL PISGAH	CHAPEL	SN1209021536
1485	BRYNDYSSIL	HISTORIC HOME	SN1171322101
1497	FOUNTAIN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1222021130



1498	SADDLERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1211521559
1496	PWLLCWARRE ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1224021080
1506	BLAENCONIN BRITISH SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN1215120732

### 19th century; 20th century

1509	CAPEL BLAENCONIN, BAPTISTERY	BAPTISTERY	SN1212420698
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### 19th century; 20th century

1446	ST. TYSILIO'S PARISH CHURCH	BAPTISTERY	SN1192921790
1500	YR EFAIL	BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP	SN1211321727
1507	CAPEL BLAENCONIN	CHAPEL	SN1211820751
1502	CAPEL PISGAH, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN1210621524
1508	CAPEL BLAENCONIN, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SN1211520721
1495	THE BUSH	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1220622014
1499	ANGEL INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SN1208921698

### Post Medieval

1493	VICARS MILL	CORN MILL	SN1067022470
1482	PENYRARDD	MEETING PLACE	SN1108020500

### 20th century

1510	NANTYFFIN MOTEL	MOTEL	SN1219720763
1505	YSGOL GYNRADD BRYNCONIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SN1223521242
1503	LLANDYSILIO WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	SN1213721581

## Maenclochog;Llandysilio; Clunderwen

### 19th century; 20th century

1636	NARBERTH ROAD & MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY	RAILWAY	SN0950025670
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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.

## Llandysilio

10128	WALDO WILLIAMS	POET	SN1223221044
10136	JOSEPH JAMES	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SN1211521541

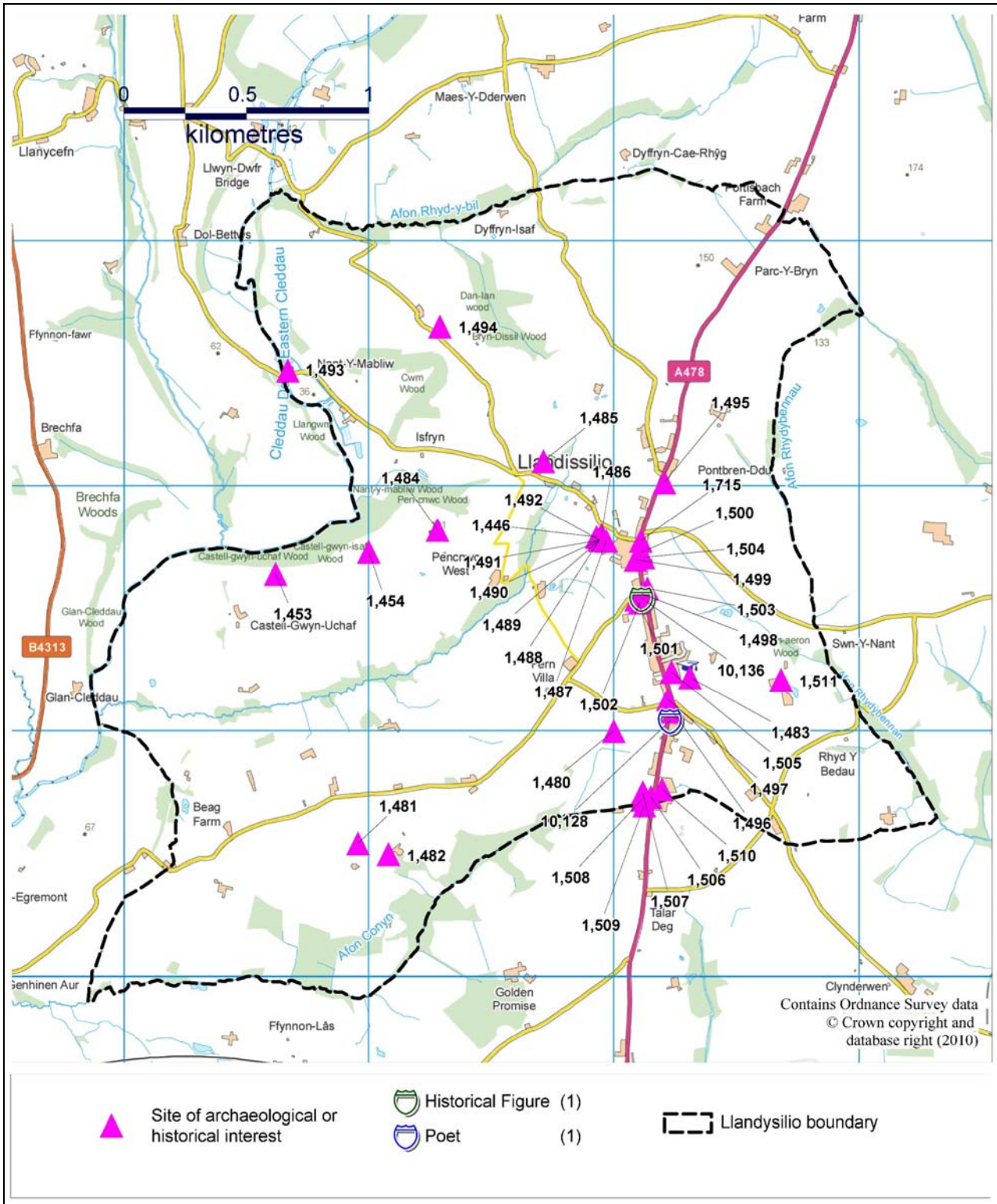


Figure 3: Heritage in Llandysilio Community

#### **4. INTERPRETATION**

At the time of this survey, there were no identifiable examples of on-site heritage and landscape interpretation within Llandysilio 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 by PLANED, entitled “Clunderwen and Llandissilio Walks” can be ordered from PLANED.

**Clunderwen;Llandysilio;New Moat;Maenclochog**

**WALK**

80105

LANDSKER BORDERLANDS

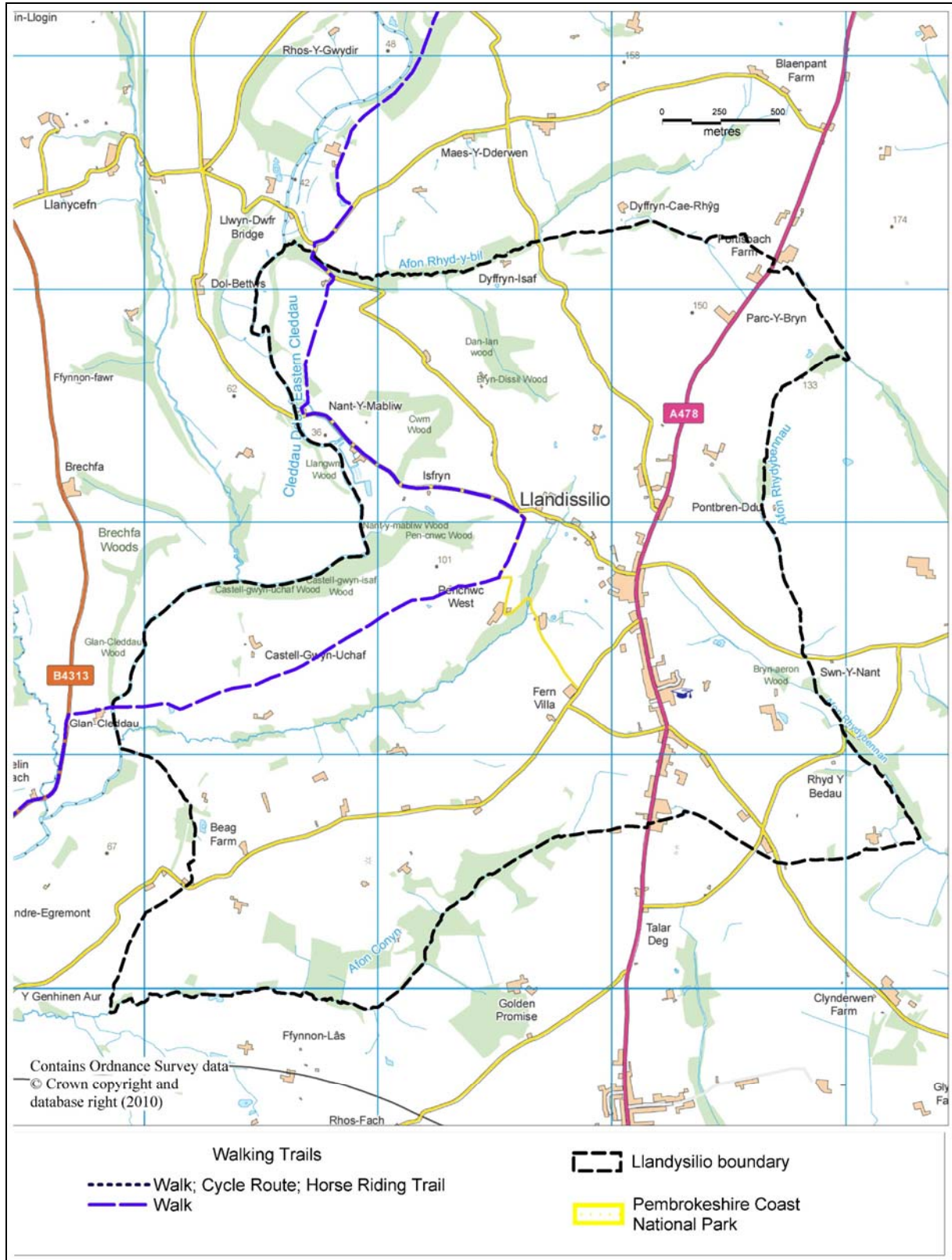


Figure 4: Interpretation in Llandysilio community

## 5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within Llandysilio community is relatively low, especially when compared with neighbouring areas which are closer to the Pembrokeshire coast or the Preseli hills. Only four examples of businesses in this sector were noted during this survey, although it is not claimed that the list is exhaustive.

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

### Llandysilio

#### Caravan Site

40606	LLANDYSILIO HOLIDAY PARK	SN1219422300
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#### Motel

40607	NANT Y FFIN	SN1220920785
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#### Public House

40608	BUSH INN	SN1220822013
40609	ANGEL INN	SN1209321697



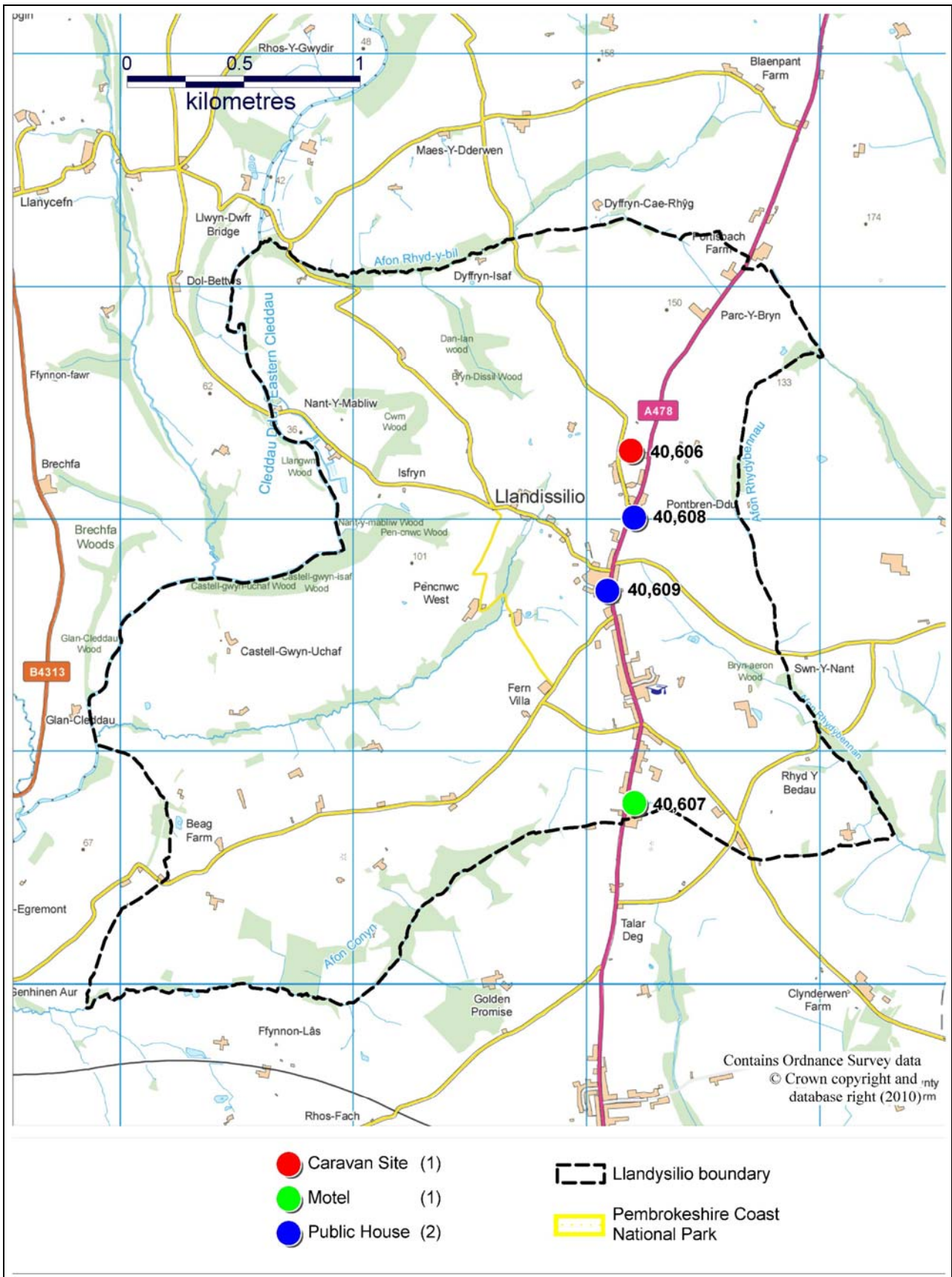


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Llandysilio Community

## **6. OBSERVATIONS**

### **6.1 Strengths**

Llandysilio community has a number of important archaeological and historic themes, including prehistoric and early medieval remains which merit interpretation. There is a possible Neolithic cursus underlying the village, which could prove to be one of the most fascinating prehistoric monuments in southwest Wales if confirmed. Other notable sites are the Iron Age hillfort at Castell Gwyn and the collection of early Christian inscribed stones found at the parish church. The built heritage of the community also includes fine nonconformist chapels with large burial grounds of genealogical interest.

The association between Llandysilio and the renowned Pembrokeshire poet Waldo Williams is strong. Waldo was raised here and is buried at Blaenconin Baptist chapel.

Llandysilio has varied and interesting landscapes to explore. There is a reasonably good footpath network within the community, which includes a section of the long distance Landsker Borderlands Trail, which runs north-south through the western side of the community and links to the public footpath network.

The community is well served by the road network and lies close to the main South Wales railway line.

### **6.2 Issues**

There is relatively little on-site interpretation of local heritage.

There are no all-ability trails in the community.

Signage for local places of interest is poor.

### **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 discussion.

**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 smartphone applications). At present, the interpretation of local heritage is poor, but an interpretive plan for the community could help the community make appropriate use of its heritage assets.

**6.3.2 Branding.** The branding of Llandysilio 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 Faith Tourism.** Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. Efforts should 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. Places of worship may also offer potential locations for general interpretive material.

**6.3.6 Genealogy.** Pisgah and Blaenconin chapels both have large burial grounds, as does the parish church, and are rich stores of genealogical interest. The gravestones themselves 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.

**6.3.7 Waldo Williams** was raised in Elm Cottage, Llandysilio and his family were members in Blaenconin Baptist chapel, where he is buried. The recognition of Waldo as one of the greatest Welsh language poets of the modern age has led to the foundation of a Waldo Society and there is growing interest in his story. Llandysilio is undoubtedly one of the key locations where his life and work could be commemorated and interpreted.

**6.3.8 Early Christian Inscribed Stones.** The group of inscribed stones found at St. Tysilio's parish church is a significant collection dating to the early Christian period. Several are built into the south wall of the church and are visible to visitors to the churchyard. The importance of these stones and their significance to our understanding of the culture and politics of the region in early medieval times suggests that there should be interpreted on-site and their existence promoted to visitors and local people alike.

**6.3.9 The Llandysilio Cursus.** The possible Neolithic cursus which runs beneath the school, and its playing fields, under the main road and continues northwestwards into the fields behind Pisgah chapel is visible on aerial photographs but remains unproven on the ground. Archaeological intervention is required to confirm its existence. This could include undertaking a geophysical survey at relevant, accessible points along the line of the cursus. It could also include limited excavation to investigate whether the parallel ditches which appear to define the cursus genuinely exist below the ground, and if so to try to obtain dating or other evidence that could help positively identify the feature. Such work would appear to lend itself to a community archaeological project as part of the cursus lies in the land to the east of the community hall and school.

**7. LLANDYSILIO  
HERITAGE GAZETTEER  
INDEX**

Llandysilio		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
ANGEL INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	1499
BLAENCONIN BRITISH SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1506
BRON Y GAER; PANT Y CADNO	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1494
BRYNAERON	HISTORIC HOME;	1511
	MEETING PLACE	
BRYNDYSSIL	HISTORIC HOME	1485
CAPEL BLAENCONIN	CHAPEL	1507
CAPEL BLAENCONIN, BAPTISTERY	BAPTISTERY	1509
CAPEL BLAENCONIN, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1508
CAPEL PISGAH	CHAPEL	1501
CAPEL PISGAH, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	1502
CARANTACUS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1492
CASTELL GWYN	HILLFORT	1454
CASTELL GWYN II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	1453
CLUTORIX STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1488
EVOLENGGUS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1490
FOUNTAIN	PUBLIC HOUSE	1497
LLANDYSILIO	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	1715
LLANDYSILIO CURSUS	CURSUS	1483
LLANDYSILIO WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	1503
LLUSENDY	ALMSHOUSE	1504
NANTYFFIN MOTEL	MOTEL	1510
PEN YR ARDD	ROUND BARROW	1481
PENCNWC	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	1484
PENYRARDD	MEETING PLACE	1482
PWLLCWARRE ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1496
RIAT STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	1489
SADDLERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	1498
ST TYSILIO'S CROSS	INSCRIBED STONE	1491
ST TYSILIO'S PARISH CHURCH, LLANDYSILIO	CHURCH	1486
ST TYSILIO'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	1487



<b>Llandysilio</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>
ST. TYSILIO'S PARISH CHURCH	BAPTISTERY	1446
THE BUSH	PUBLIC HOUSE	1495
VICARS MILL	CORN MILL	1493
YR EFAIL	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	1500
YSGOL GYNRADD BRYNCONIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	1505

<b>Maenclochog; Llandysilio; Clunderwen</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ID Number</b>
NARBERTH ROAD & MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY	RAILWAY	1636

**1446****ST. TYSILIO'S PARISH  
CHURCH****19th century; 20th  
century****BAPTISTERY**

SN1192921790 Llandysilio

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

An outdoor baptistery is found in the western side of the parish churchyard, an unusual feature in an Anglican church.

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


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 Notes:

**1453****CASTELL GWYN II****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN1062021640    Open Countryside

*Condition:*            Damaged                            *Accessibility:*            Visible on aerial photograph*Visitor Potential:*    None                                    *Interpretation Potential:*    Medium

This Iron Age site measures 70 metres east to west by 45 metres in area. Along its northern side it is defined by the top of a steep slope, which falls northwards to the Cleddau Ddu. A semi-circular rampart bank forms the enclosure perimeter. This bank is now denuded and survives as a low, spread earthwork feature, about 8 metres wide and up to 0.5 metres high. The external ditch around this rampart is just visible, being 0.3 metres deep and now almost wholly infilled.

*NPRN:*            402809*PRN:*            14347*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*            Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1454****CASTELL GWYN****Iron Age****HILLFORT**

SN1100021730    Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

This impressive, bivallate hillfort stands at the southern edge of the Cleddau Ddu, with the top of the steep valley slope forming the northern side of the enclosure's defences. The fort consists of an outer rampart and ditch, which encloses an area measuring some 125 metres by 100 metres. This bank still stands up to 2 metres high, measured from the bottom of the external ditch to the top of the bank. Within this enclosure lies an inner enclosure, which measures 60 metres north to south by 40 metres and is defended by another bank, with an internal ditch. Castell Gwyn has not been excavated, but several small cannonballs were reportedly turned up by ploughing in the vicinity of the hillfort during the early part of the 19th century.

*NPRN:*        304924*PRN:*        920*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE225*Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1481****PEN YR ARDD****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SN1095620543    Open Countryside

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

This round barrow was excavated in 1913 and found to contain a cremation burial. The ashes were interred in a stone-lined cist made up of two side slabs with a large capstone laid flat across the top. Flint scrapers and cores were found with the burial. The barrow mound is now ploughed down and measures about 20 metres in diameter, being 0.5 metres high. It is located in a pasture field.

A public footpath PP40/10/1 passes just east of the barrow.

*NPRN:*        304293*PRN:*        917*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**1482****PENYRARDD****Post Medieval****MEETING PLACE**

SN1108020500    Open Countryside

*Condition:*    Intact*Accessibility:*    No Access*Visitor Potential:*    Low*Interpretation Potential:*    Medium

Penrath was one of several locations used as a meeting place for local Baptists before Blaenconin chapel was built in Llandysilio.

*NPRN:*    0*PRN:*    33892*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*    Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1483****LLANDYSILIO CURSUS****Neolithic****CURSUS**

SN1231021220 Llandysilio

*Condition:* Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible on aerial photograph*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* High

Llandysilio village is underlain by two parallel dark lines, which are thought to represent the infilled ditches of a Neolithic cursus. They can be seen on some aerial photographs, running northwestwards from the playing fields to the east of the school. In total the lines can be traced for about 700 metres and they are approximately 25 metres apart.

*NPRN:* 402397*PRN:* 14305*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Various*Management:* Various*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1484****PENCNWC****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SN1128021820    Open Countryside

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

This oval enclosure is now really only visible on some aerial photographs. It measures about 100 metres long, southeast to northwest, by 60 metres wide. There appear to be entrances in the northeast and southwest sides of the enclosure, and possible infilled ditches approaching from either direction may also mark the line of approaching trackway. A number of small pits can be seen outside the enclosure on aerial photographs and some of these were excavated by students from Trinity College, Carmarthen in the early 21st century. The excavations only found material of early medieval date and the significance of this is unclear.

*NPRN:*        402413*PRN:*        14238*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:*    Private*Management:*        Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1485****BRYNDYSSIL****19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SN1171322101 Llandysilio

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

A historic home described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire.” It was the vicarage for Llandysilio and during the mid-19th century was the home of the eccentric vicar, the Rev. Edward Harries. In 1838, he stripped parts of the medieval parish church and had them incorporated into the house and garden. The medieval church door was used as an entrance to the garden for example. Harries also built a private chapel at Bryndyssil. A new vicarage was built closer to the church in the late 19th century and Bryndyssil is now a private dwelling.

The private chapel at Bryndyssil, built during the 19th century, was derelict by the early 21st century. The RCAHMW record it as NPRN 11729.

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


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 Notes:

**1486****ST TYSILIO'S PARISH  
CHURCH, LLANDYSILIO****Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCH**

SN1195021800 Llandysilio

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:* Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

St Tysilio's stands in a large churchyard to the western side of Llandysilio village. The site may well have early medieval origins as a place of worship, for there are several early medieval inscribed stones built into the fabric of the present building. The earliest references to the church date to the 13th century. The medieval church building was stripped of many original features during extensive renovations carried out in 1838, with further rebuilding undertaken in 1898. The present church is therefore a largely 19th century construction, although some core fabric of the chancel and nave is probably medieval in date. It is a simple structure with a bellcote at its western end.

*NPRN:* 308656*PRN:* 918*Listed Building Number:* 6058*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:*

Church in Wales

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1487****ST TYSILIO'S PARISH  
CHURCHYARD****Early Medieval;  
Medieval; Post  
Medieval****CHURCHYARD**

SN1196921775 Llandysilio

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

The churchyard in which St Tysilio's church stands may well have been used as the site of Christian worship and burial since early medieval times. It is also possible that the enclosure itself was originally an Iron Age defended enclosure, although this has not been archaeologically proven. The churchyard is still used for burials and is well-maintained with a large number of gravestones. A small community garden has been created at the western end of the churchyard. At the eastern end is a fine lychgate, which has a 1699 datestone set in it, although it was in fact rebuilt (with the original stones) during the 20th century.

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


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 Notes:

**1488****CLUTORIX STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN1194221777 Llandysilio

Grade 2 Listed Building

*Condition:* Substantially  
Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* High*Interpretation Potential:* High

This stone was first recorded in 1745 by Lewis Morris, when it stood in the churchyard. In 1833, it was noted as lying against the church wall. It is now built into the south wall of the church, which was probably done when the church was restored in 1838. The inscription says CLVTORIGI FIL(I) PAVLINI MARINILATIO, which is translated as "Clutorix son of Paulinus Marinus of Latium". It is thought to date to the 5th to 7th centuries AD. The two names are particularly interesting as Clutorix (Welsh Clodri) is a Brythonic name, whilst Paulinus Marinus is clearly a Latin name of an individual of Roman origin or descent.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 919*Listed Building Number:* 6058*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**1489****RIAT STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN1194221777 Llandysilio

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This stone is thought to date to the 5th or 6th century AD and bears the partial inscription "RIAT". It was probably built into its present position in the external face of the south wall of the church when the building was restored in 1838, but was not noticed until 1898.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 1201*Listed Building Number:* 6058*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1490****EVOLENGGUS STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN1194221777 Llandysilio

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This stone is built into the external face of the south wall of the church and was first noted here in 1860, presumably having been put in place when the building was restored in 1838. It is thought to date to the 6th or early 7th century AD. The inscription says EUOLENGGI FILI LITOGENI HIC IACIT which translates as "Evolenggus son of Litogenus, he lies here". Evolenggus is thought to be a Brythonic name, and it also occurs on a bilingual Latin - Irish ogham stone at Clydau church further to the north. The origin of Litogenus is not known.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 1200*Listed Building Number:* 6058*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1491****ST TYSILIO'S CROSS****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN1194221777 Llandysilio

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This cross-inscribed stone is built into the outside of the southwest corner of the church and was already in that position when first noted in 1859. It is thought to date to the 7th or 8th century AD.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 1202*Listed Building Number:* 6058*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1492****CARANTACUS STONE****Early Medieval****INSCRIBED STONE**

SN1194221777 Llandysilio

Scheduled Ancient Monument

*Condition:* Intact*Accessibility:*

Restricted Access

*Visitor Potential:* High*Interpretation Potential:* High

This stone was originally kept at St Michael's Church, Llandre Egremont. It was moved to Llandysilio when the former church fell into decay. The Latin inscription simply names CARANTACUS, which is a Brythonic personal name and probably dates to the 6th century AD. A cross was later carved across the top of the stone, partly obscuring the start of the name.

*NPRN:* 275683*PRN:* 1415*Listed Building Number:* 6058*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:*

Church in Wales

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1493****VICARS MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SN1067022470 Llandysilio

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

Felin Ficer or Vicars Mill was a corn mill and is first mentioned in a document dating to 1779. It was in use into the early 20th century, but had stopped working by the First World War. The significance of the name "Vicars Mill" is not known.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 19694*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1494****BRON Y GAER; PANT Y  
CADNO****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SN1129022650 Llandysilio

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

The only recorded surface evidence of this site is a 50 metre long section of earth rampart, running roughly north to south, with traces of an external ditch along its eastern side. At its northern end, a late 20th century silage pit had cut across the earthwork. It is thought that this bank is all that is left of the defences of an enclosure of unknown size, which enclosed the top of a low hill. However, a minor road has cut through the area of the former enclosure, and the boundaries of the field to the southwest of this road may define the rest of the circuit of the enclosure banks. The southern edge of the field is formed by the top of a steep escarpment slope, and would have offered a strong defensive position for an enclosure positioned here.

*NPRN:* 304295*PRN:* 921*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1495****THE BUSH****19th century; 20th  
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1220622014 Llandysilio

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

The Bush was in existence by the 1820s, as a beer house although it was also a farm of 82 acres. It was called the Hollybush at that time and was probably opened after the turnpike road between Narberth and Cardigan was built through Llandysilio. It is said that the Bush and the Royal Exchange, a farm on the opposite side of the main road, were originally part of the same property. Travellers stayed at the Bush, whilst their horses were be stabled at the Royal Exchange. The Bush was traditionally popular with passing gypsies and until the mid-20th century fairs and circuses were held in the field behind the pub. The original pub was largely demolished during the 1990s and a new, larger building erected in its place.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 33884*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**1496****PWLLCWARRE ARMS****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1224021080 Llandysilio

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

The Pwllcwarre Arms is recorded as an ale house in 1822 as the "Quarrow". It was run by the Griffiths family for most of the 19th century, but was closed before the First World War. It is now a private house next door to the village post office.

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

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1497****FOUNTAIN****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1222021130 Llandysilio

*Condition:* Closed *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

A public house named "The Fountain" was located here at the time of the 1861 census. Its landlord was one James Howells. It had ceased to be a pub by the time of the 1871 census. The original building had been demolished by the early 20th century and a private house now stands on the site.

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

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1498****SADDLERS ARMS****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1211521559 Llandysilio

*Condition:* Closed *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

The Saddlers Arms was run by Thomas James, a saddler, from 1871 until 1875, when he moved to keep the Pwllcwarre Arms, further south in the village. The Saddlers had various landlords up until the First World War but it closed around that time. It is now a private dwelling.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 33885*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1499****ANGEL INN****19th century; 20th  
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SN1208921698 Llandysilio

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

The Angel Inn has served Llandysilio since the 1840s and remains open in 2011. This despite an attempt by the Dyffryn & Cleddau Temperance Society to close the pub down in 1925, when the Baptist minister of Blaenconin presented a petition to the magistrates arguing that there were too many pubs in the village and that the Angel was not required.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 33883*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Public House *Management:* Public House*Bibliography:*

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

*Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1500****YR EFAIL****19th century; 20th  
century****BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP**

SN1211321727 Llandysilio

*Condition:* Substantially  
Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This former smithy stands alongside the main road through Llandysilio. It is a small stone shed, still roofed and with a double door facing the road. It was a working smithy during the late 19th century and continued in use beyond the Second World War. In the early 20th century the village smith was Edward Rees, known as "Ned y Gof" who made, amongst other things, iron bands for wheels made by the village wheelwright, Theophilus Thomas or "Offi Saer". Watching the hot bands being put onto new wheels was a popular entertainment for the children of the village in that period.

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


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 Notes:

**1501****CAPEL PISGAH****19th century****CHAPEL**

SN1209021536 Llandysilio

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

Pisgah Independent Chapel was first built in 1826, although the cause began prior to this, with meetings held in the parish almshouse. The cause did not prosper initially, and many members emigrated to America in the 1850s. Despite this, in 1859 the chapel was rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate more people. Another restoration in 1864 created seating for 450. Land for a burial ground was soon added and a chapel house also built. In 1867 it was again rebuilt and reopened in 1870. It had 145 members in 1873. The present chapel building dates to 1902.

*NPRN:* 11064*PRN:* 19700*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1502****CAPEL PISGAH, BURIAL  
GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SN1210621524 Llandysilio

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

Pisgah has a large graveyard, including the main area around the chapel itself and a later plot, in an adjacent field to the southwest. There are a large number of gravestones and monuments within this well-kept burial ground.

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


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 Notes:

**1503****LLANDYSILIO WAR  
MEMORIAL****20th century****WAR MEMORIAL**

SN1213721581 Llandysilio

Grade 2 Listed Building

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

This is a grey, granite monument which commemorates local men who died during the First and Second World Wars. It was unveiled on March 1st, 1922.

UK National War Memorials Inventory No.50327

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 60508*Listed Building Number:* 82947*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:



**1504****LLUSENDY****19th century****ALMSHOUSE**

SN1212121707 Llandysilio

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

The parish almshouse has stood here since at least the mid-18th century. It was in use as an almshouse during the 19th century. It would appear that there were two cottages joined together. In modern times the cottage closest to the main road has been converted into a private dwelling. The second cottage is intact, and has not been modernised, but has evidently been empty for many years.

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


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 Notes:

**1505****YSGOL GYNRADD  
BRYNCONIN PRIMARY  
SCHOOL****20th century****SCHOOL**

SN1223521242 Llandysilio

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

The village school was built on this site in the late 19th century, as the Brynconin Board School, a non-denominational foundation. It was the successor to the Blaenconin British School, which stood at Blaenconin Chapel. Brynconin extended in 1969 and officially reopened by the poet Waldo Williams. The school remains open in 2011.

*NPRN:* 0*PRN:* 15159*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County  
Council*Management:* Pembrokeshire County Co*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1506****BLAENCONIN BRITISH SCHOOL**      **19th century**      **SCHOOL**

SN1215120732      Llandysilio

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

Education began in Llandysilio with the circulating schools of the Rev. Griffith Jones, Llanddowror in the mid-18th century. Other private schools were held on farms such as Ciliau Uchaf, Tyhen and Eithinduon and at the parish church in this period. When the infamous "Blue Books" on the state of education in Wales were published in 1847, there was a national endeavour to improve the provision of education for the nation's children. In 1847, a group of local subscribers, all nonconformists, came together to establish the Blaenconin British School. The school was eventually built in 1852 and its first schoolmaster was John Evans, the minister of Blaenconin Chapel. The school was replaced by Brynconin Board School by the end of the 19th century. The building is now the chapel vestry.

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


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 Notes:

**1507****CAPEL BLAENCONIN****19th century; 20th  
century****CHAPEL**

SN1211820751 Llandysilio

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

Blaenconin Baptist Chapel has its roots in the early Baptist cause at Rhydwylym. There were many Baptists in the district from the 17th century onwards, but it wasn't until 1844 that Blaenconin Chapel itself was first built, when 90 members of Ffynnon Baptist Chapel were released to help found the new church. The chapel was rebuilt in 1862 and a daughter chapel was also founded at Llawhaden at this time. Between 1909 and 1962, the minister here was the Rev. D.J. Michael, who was an influential figure in the district. Blaenconin is perhaps most notable as the home chapel of the family of the eminent poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971), who is buried here.

*NPRN:* 11065*PRN:* 23247*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1508****CAPEL BLAENCONIN,  
BURIAL GROUND****19th century; 20th  
century****GRAVEYARD**

SN1211520721 Llandysilio

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

The large and well-maintained graveyard associated with Blaenconin Baptist Chapel has many interesting gravestones and memorials. Amongst the most significant are those of the poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971) and the long-serving minister, the Rev. D.J. Michael.

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


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 Notes:

**1509****CAPEL BLAENCONIN,  
BAPTISTERY****19th century; 20th  
century****BAPTISTERY**

SN1212420698 Llandysilio

*Condition:* Intact*Accessibility:*

Full Access

*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The baptistery for Blaenconin Chapel is found to the southern side of the graveyard. It is a concrete lined tank, set into the ground.

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

Congregation

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1510****NANTYFFIN MOTEL****20th century****MOTEL**

SN1219720763 Llandysilio

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

The Nantyffin Motel was founded by Henry Thomas in the 1950s. It has served as a popular local facility to the present day, for a wide range of functions. It was enlarged and modernised in the early 21st century.

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


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 Notes:



**1511****BRYNAERON****18th century; 19th  
century; 20th century****HISTORIC HOME; MEETING  
PLACE**

SN1268221210 Llandysilio

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

A historic home described by Major Francis Jones in his “Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire.” Brynaeron is a small country house which was the home of the Gwynne family from the mid-18th century. During the 1840s, a staunch Baptist family resided here and religious meetings were held here before Blaenconin chapel was built in Llandysilio village. Their son, the Rev. Theophilus Evan Thomas went on to be the minister of Blaenllyn and Newton chapels. His son, Abel Thomas Q.C. lived here in the early 20th century.

*NPRN:* 0 *PRN:* 33893*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*


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 Notes:

**1715****LLANDYSILIO****19th century****HISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

SN1211021775 Llandysilio

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

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Notes:

Llandysilio takes its name from its association with the church of St. Tysilio, which has its origins as a Christian place of worship in the Early Medieval period. Although the present building dates largely to the 19th century, 6th century inscribed stones bearing the names of some of the ancient inhabitants of the district are built into the southern wall of the church. The church stands in a sub-circular "llan" or churchyard enclosure, which may well have been used for Christian burial for over 1,500 years. We cannot say what form of settlement was associated with the church in its earliest period, or throughout the medieval period, although it is probable that there was not a "village" as we understand the term. The traditional settlement pattern across rural Wales until relatively recently was for the population to live in scattered hamlets and homesteads. Changes to this pattern began from the 16th century, as the economy and administration of the country began to change after the reforms of the Tudor and Elizabethan periods.

There is little evidence of a village at Llandysilio until as recently as the early 19th century. The 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings show only a small cluster of buildings at the crossroads to the east of the parish church. By the end of the 18th century, however, this group would already have included a vicarage and almshouses. This small cluster of houses grew slowly throughout the 19th century. It boosted in the early part of that century by activity along the newly built turnpike road between Tenby and Cardigan. The construction of Pisgah chapel (1826) and Blaenconin chapel (1844) are signs of the growing importance of Llandysilio as a focus for the surrounding district. Another boost came in 1854 when the main South Wales Railway line was opened, with a station just to the south at Narberth Road (later renamed "Clynderwen"). This also increased activity in the local economy and saw increased settlement along the turnpike road to the north of the station as both Llandysilio and neighbouring Clunderwen grew. This process of expansion has continued through the 20th century, with many business, including shops and inns flourishing here. Although the later 20th century saw a decline in the number of trades and businesses located in Llandysilio, due to the increased use of motor transport and trend to travel further to access services, the village itself has continued to grow as a residential settlement.

*NPRN:* 268033

*PRN:* 33881

*Listed Building Number:*

*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

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Notes:

*Ownership:*

*Management:*

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:

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Notes:

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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:*

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Notes:

*Related Themes:*

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Notes:



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## **9. LLANDYSILIO CULTURE GAZETTEER**

**10136**

JOSEPH JAMES

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SN1211521541

20th century

Joseph James was the long serving minister of Pysgah Chapel, Llandysilio, serving the chapel for over 50 years until the early 1960s. He was famously associated with the campaign to stop the Ministry of Defence taking over the Preseli hills as a military training ground after the Second World War. When he died in 1963 his ashes were scattered near Maenclochog and a memorial stone erected at the spot.

*Visitor Potential:* Medium

*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*

**10128**

WALDO WILLIAMS

POET

SN1223221044

20th century

The Welsh language poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971) was raised in Elm Cottage, Llandysilio. He was born in Haverfordwest, but his family were from Llandysilio and returned to the village when he was a young boy. Waldo is recognised as one of the greatest Welsh poets of the 20th century. He died in 1971 and is buried at Blaenconin Baptist chapel, Llandysilio.

Cymdeithas Waldo Society was established in 2010 to promote knowledge of Waldo and his work. <http://www.cymdeithaswaldosociety.org.uk/>

*Visitor Potential:* Medium

*Interpretation Potential:* High

*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

*Bibliography:*

*Related Themes:*

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*Notes:*