Vale of Glamorgan
County Treasures

Pendoylan
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County Treasures
Foreword

For many years now the recording and protection afforded to the historic environment has been bound within the provisions of a number legislative Acts of Parliament. Indeed, the Vale of Glamorgan has over 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, over 700 Listed Buildings and 38 Conservation Areas that are afforded statutory protection by legislation.

However, this system of statutory recognition, by its nature, only takes account of items of exceptional significance. Often there are locally important buildings that although acknowledged not to be of ‘national’ or ‘exceptional’ importance, are considered key examples of vernacular architecture or buildings, which have an important local history. It is these buildings which are often the main contributors to local distinctiveness, but which have to date, remained un-surveyed and afforded little recognition or protection.

The original County Treasures project was published by the then South Glamorgan County Council in the late 1970’s. It was conceived as a locally adopted inventory of ‘special features’ in the former County area.

However, as a result of local government restructuring, the changes to local authority boundaries, as well as changes in responsibilities and funding mechanisms the survey was never completed, and as a consequence was not comprehensive in its coverage.

In the three decades that have passed since the original survey was attempted, the loss of a number of local buildings and landmarks, and the redevelopment of unprotected sites make the County Treasures project as relevant today as it was then. This publication is the culmination of the efforts of many individuals and groups who have been generously giving of their knowledge, time and commitment over a nearly ten year period, and without whom the County Treasures project would never have been possible. To all those involved, I extend my heart felt thanks in recognition of a job well done.

We should be proud, therefore, that this version of the County Treasures survey is complete, robust and comprehensive. It is in another respect even more valuable than its predecessor, in that this Inventory has not been compiled by the local authority, but by the communities of the Vale themselves.

Each of the 27 community areas within the Vale were surveyed by a volunteer workforce of local people, teachers, history society members, local Councillors and other interested individuals, who gave willingly and freely of their time to reveal and record the very many items that could conceivably be of architectural and historic interest; and which, further to detailed scrutiny, research and qualification, were considered worthy of inclusion. This inventory, therefore, more than any other provides an account of what is considered of local importance by local people.

The complete Treasures Inventory contains some 1200 entries. It contains a schedule giving the name of each treasure, its description, its current means of statutory protection (where relevant), a grid reference, map and photograph.

This 2007 Inventory should not however be seen as a ‘final product’, and although it indeed provides an excellent account and record at a fixed point in time, it also provides a framework for future additions and amendments, as more or new buildings become apparent, new information or change occurs.
It is hoped that the Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures Inventory will serve several purposes:

- It will stimulate local, and wider interest, and promote care and maintenance of identified treasures.
- It will act as a valuable educational resource, perhaps allowing local schoolchildren to research locally as well as nationally significant events and buildings.
- It will ensure that treasures are fully regarded in the planning process where they are threatened by development pressures.
- It will stimulate protectionist policies within forthcoming development plans and perhaps the recognition of further areas for statutory designation.

The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Cadw, The Civic Trust for Wales, The Penarth Society, and The Vale Council for Voluntary Services have supported this project.

Every attempt has been made to ensure that this document is as accurate as possible. The survey was undertaken between 2002 and 2007.

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Rhagair

Ers llawer o flynyddoedd bellach, mae’r gwaith o gofnodi ac amddiffyn hanesyddol yn cael ei reoli o dan amodau nifer o ddeddfau seneddol. Mae dros 100 o Henebion Rhestredig, dros 700 o Adeiladau Rhestredig a 38 o Ardaloedd Cadwraeth ym Mro Morgannwg sy’n cael eu hamddiffyn o dan y gyfraith yn y modd yma.

Serch hynny, mae’n anochel bod system fel hon sydd wedi’i seilio ar gydnabyddiaeth statudol, yn rhoi ystyriaeth i eitemau o bwysigwydd eithriadol yn unig. Mae hynny’n golygu bod llawer o adieladau lleol sydd, er nad oes ganddynt unrhyw statws cenedlaethol nac eithriadol, yn dal yn nodedig am eu pensaerniaeth frodorol neu’n bwysig i hanes yr ardal. Yn amlach na pheidio, bydd yr unig adieladau sy’n rhoi cymeriad i ardal er na ddaeth neb i’w hadolygu ac nad oes ganddynt fawr o statws na chynlluniau ar gyfer eu gwarchod.

Hen Gyngor Sir De Morgannwg oedd yn gyfrifol am brosiect trysorau’r Sir a gyhoeddwyd ar ddiwedd y 1970au. Bwriad y prosiect oedd llunio rhestr leol o’r holl nodweddion arbennig rhwng ffiniau’r hen sir.

Serch hynny, bu ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol, newid ffiniau awdurdodau lleol a newid cyfrifoldebau staff a threfniadau nawdd yn rhwystr i'r gwaith, ac am na chafodd yr arolwg ei gwblhau erioed, mae'r rhestr yn bell o fod yn gyflawn.

Yn ystod y tri degawd ers cynnal yr arolwg gwreiddiol Trysorau’r Sir a gyhoeddwyd ar ddiwedd y 1970au, mae nifer o adeiladau a nodweddion lleol amlwg wedi diflannu, a safleoedd diamddiffyn wedi’u datblygu, sy’n golygu bod y prosiect yn fwy perthnasol heddiw nag erioed. Ffrwyth ymdrech nifer o unigolion a grwpiau ymroddgar a fu’n rhoi’r hael o’u hamser a’u gwybodaeth am bron i ddeng mlynedd, yw’r cyhoeddwbath hwn. Heb eu cymorth, ni fuai rhoddwyd cofnodiadau’r prosiect Trysorau’r Sir o gwbl, a hoffwn ddiolch i bawb am eu hardaloedd eu hunain.

Mae pob rheswm i ni fod yn falch o’r fersiwn cyflawn hwn, dyddiau gyflawnion ar drysorau’r Sir. Mae’n fwy gwerthfawr fyth na’r un tebyg hefyd am mai caffiadau’r Fro eu hunain a fu’n eu hynny’n hytrach na’r awdurdod lleol.

Cafodd pob un o’r 27 cymuned yn yr Fro ei hadolygu gan dîm gwirfoddol o bobl leol, athrawon, aelodau cymdeithasau hanesyddol, Cynghorwyr lleol a rhai eraill à diddordeb yn y maes. Rheasant yn hael o’u hamser heb daf er mwyn dod o hyd i’r holl eitemau a allai fod o ddiddordeb pensaerniol dros wythnos, a’u cofnodi. Cafodd y rhai teiliwng eu hychwanegu at yr hestr ar ôl llawer o waith ymchwil ac archwilio manwl. Dyma’r hestr felly sy’n adlewyrchu orau’r eitemau sydd o bwys gan bobl ym mhlwyddoedd eu hunain.

Mae 1200 o eitemau i gyd ar y hestr drysorau gyflawn. Mae pob cofnodi yn cynnwys enw’r eitem, disgrifiad ohoni, y ddarpariaeth sydd ar gael o dan yr hwyraith ar gyfer ei gwarchod (pan fo hynyn’n berthnasol), cyfeirnod grid, map a llun.

Serch hynny, ni ddylid ystyried rhestr 2007 yn rhestr gyflawn o bell ffor. Er ei bod yn adroddiad arderchog ar y sefyllfa ar adeg benodol, mae’n bwysig ei gweld hefyd fel ffframwaith ar gyfer addasu’r hestr wrth i’r sefyllfa newid neu i adeiladau neu wybodaeth newydd ddog i’r gwlw.
Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd rhestr Trysorau Sir Bro Morgannwg yn:

- enynn diddordeb y gymuned leol a’r gymuned ehangach yn y trysorau hyn ac yn annog pobl i ofalu amdanyt a’u cadw mewn cyflwr da.
- helpu’n sylweddol gydag addysg plant ysgol drwy roi cyfle iddynt ymchwilio i ddigwyddiadau ac adeiladau sydd o bwys lleol yn ogystal à chenedlaethol.
- sicrhau bod pob ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i’r trysorau wrth gynllunio pan fo perygl i waith datblygu amharu amynnt.
- atgyfnerthu’r polisïau gwarchod yn y cynlluniau datblygu nesaf a helpu i sicrhau bod mwy o ardaloedd yn cael eu dynodi’n statudol.

Mae Cyngor Bro Morgannwg, Cadw, Ymddiriedolaeth Ddinesig Cymru, Cymdeithas Penarth a Chyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol y Fro i gyd wedi cefnogi’r prosiect hwn.

Gwnaethwyd pob ymgais i sicrhau bod y ddogfen hon yn fanwl gywir.

Mae pob map yn cael ei ddigwyd gan hawlfraint y Goron (H) a chedwir pob hawl. Cyhoeddwyd y ddogfen gan Gyngor Bro Morgannwg o dan Rif Trwyddedu 100023424 2007.
# List of Contributors

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- Graham Robertson
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- Nick Lloyd
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  - Mike Evans
- Pendoylan
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<td>Ray Caple</td>
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<td>Pauline Thomas</td>
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**Other contributors**

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- Bev Searle
- Peter D J Thomas
- Janet West
- Chris Williams
# Explanation of entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>The community in which the treasure can be found</th>
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<tr>
<td>Treasure Name</td>
<td>The name of the treasure. This is broken down to include the locality, the street and the individual building where applicable.</td>
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<td>Treasure Reference</td>
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<td>A photograph of each treasure.</td>
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<td>Map</td>
<td>A map of each treasure.</td>
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<td>Summary Description</td>
<td>A brief description of each treasure.</td>
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Pendoylan
Hensol Castle is a major Welsh country house which retains 18th century fabric of national importance in the development of the Gothic style whilst also representing a fine example of early Victorian remodelling. It is set within a landscaped park with lake and tree lined drive. Later 18th and 19th century military gothic incorporating the remains of a 17th century mansion. Three-storey battlemented main part. Mullioned casements with drip moulds. Attached courtyard and ranges to north. Formerly used as a hospital, now closed. Includes former walled kitchen garden to the North.

The survival more or less intact of the main features of an important mid C18 landscape park, including a large lake and a serpentine pond, associated with a major house that is an early example of the Gothic style in Wales. The park contains some good bridges and an interesting island folly. Listed Grade II in Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales.
Probably contemporary with the 1840's enlargement and remodelling of Hensol Castle which was carried out by T. H. Wyatt and D. Brandon, architects of London for the industrialist Rowland Fothergill who bought the estate in 1838. Broad and ramped 4-arch stone bridge of coursed rubble construction with part-balustraded parapets. This unusual, even number, gives the bridge an ornamental character which is strengthened by the deliberately over-size nature of these arches, suggesting a major river rather than a slow leet to a mill.

Laid out in formal, oval plan to the south of the former concert hall. Six stone ward blocks 1930-5. Three rendered ward blocks of lesser architectural significance from 1964-75.
Tudor Gothic lodge in a less picturesque style than that of Hensol Castle but almost certainly by the same architects. Possible influence of John Nash whose much publicised 'cottage style' buildings had become models for individual small scale dwellings and lodges to landscaped parks. Substantially extended to North.

Parish church. 14th 15th 16th century perpendicular with 19th century alterations. Nave, chancel, South porch and large embattled tower containing a ring of six bells. There are some interesting features of the Church which can be definitely assigned to pre-Reformation times, the chancel arch being in the early perpendicular style of the 14th century. The stairs to the rood loft are perfectly preserved, and in the chancel there is a priest's door which is walled up within. Despite the fact that the surviving parish registers date back only to 1727, it has been possible to compile a fairly complete list of incumbents from Elizabethan times onwards. The first record of a priest of Pendoylan 'Sacredos de Pondewelin' was of one 'Urban' who sometime prior to the year 1205 had given 12 acres of land to the monks of Margam, his gift being confirmed by King John in that year. Listed at grade II* for its medieval origins and special historic significance to the parish of Pendoylan.
Row of 6 cottages built in 1817 as almshouses. No 1 rebuilt as school, now a dwelling. The cottages were of very basic one up, one down plus kitchen construction with a fireplace stair. There was no running water, but the use of a standpipe outside. In 1995, the cottages were extensively renovated. A large tablet on the north wall of the chancel of the parish church names the benefactors and describes the way in which the cottages were built for the poor of the parish.

Housing commissioned by former Rural District Council. Well detailed and laid out, with formal green to the North-West.
Treasure

Monument

Listed Building ✔

K6 type square, red kiosk of cast iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. Design introduced by the GPO in 1936; this example dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Foundry plate inscribed: "Carron Company, Stirlingshire". Domed roof with four lunettes containing embossed crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits. Raised surrounds to sides and door with marginal bars to horizontal glazing. Blank rear, moulded plinth. Listed for prominent location within Pendoylan Conservation Area.

T J Hopkins states that the length of time during which there has been an inn on the present site is unknown, but one has probably stood there for many centuries. The Alehouse Recognizances of 16 September 1824 show the innkeeper as being William Burton with Llewellyn Yorath of Llanharry standing surety. The censuses between 1841 and 1871 show the proprietor as Thomas Llewellyn, 'Agricultural Labourer' in 1841, 'Publican and Farmer of 20 acres' in 1851, 'Farmer of 32 acres and Publican' in 1861 and 'Farmer of 25 acres and Publican' in 1871. In 1881 and 1891 it was in the hands of David Williams 'Publican and Farmer of 60 acres'. It is now a local village inn with restaurant.
The present building was completed in 1871, the foundation stone having been laid by Judge Gwilym Williams of Miskin Manor in 1870. The powerful and lasting effects of the 1859 revival necessitated a larger building than the prefabricated building in front of Clawdd Coch farmhouse which preceded it. One of the elders of the chapel was Mr William Evans of Tyfry who was the maternal grandfather of Dame Clara Novello Davies and great grandfather of Ifor Novello.

Early C18 farmhouse with two-room plan, lobby entry, with additions uphill and byre downhill (now kitchen).
Treasure 337 Monument □ OS Grid E 905853 Listed Building □ OS Grid N 178246

C16 farmhouse modernised. Small in filled medieval window in gable wall.

Treasure 325 Monument □ OS Grid E 906008 Listed Building □ OS Grid N 175788

Late 16th century single unit gable-end-entry farm house situated in a non-defensive position and with no evidence of fortification, though it has been proposed by Rees to be the site of a 14th century fortified manor house or castle with a church of the same date sited to the North-west. The present house is a stone rubble building forming an L-shaped plan with a modern extension to the Northwestern side. It retains square mullioned windows with dripstones on both floors of the Northeastern face, and one similar window on the Southwestern face.
Long type farmhouse set in open countryside to south of Pendoylan village upon a platformed site to the east of the Caer Wigau moated site. Modernised and extended to the north.

Long type C17 farmhouse modernised and extended to the north on the site of the old dairy. There was probably a byre in the westernmost part of the building. Now run as a guesthouse.
A circular mound, 7.0m in diameter and 0.4m high, where fragments of burnt stone have been noted, having a stream running close by on the W.

A circular mound, 11m in diameter and 0.5m high, set against a relict stream channel.
Two-storey farmhouse dating from the first half of the 17th century - modernised. Listed notwithstanding external alterations for the importance of the mid C17 interior which is unusually complete, with two original spiral stone stairs and internal joinery details.

Probable motte. A mound with a surrounding ditch is almost certainly a motte. The sides of the mound are steep and the height varies. Faint indication of an attached bailey found during survey work.
### Pendoylan
#### Outlying - Ffynnon Deilo (House)

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Direct-entry 17th century house. Dated to 1693 by a cast iron fire-back. Now modernised and extended. Featuring projecting chimneys and fireplace-hoods; diagonal-cut stops on medium-chamfered ceiling timbers; gable-entry stone stairs without outshut, although this latter and the projecting chimney on the west end have been demolished in the modernisation work. It was at this house that Howell Harris, the great Welsh revivalist, was given hospitality when he visited the district in the years 1751 and 1752. Ffynnon Deilo spring rises in the garden, feeding an ornamental pond.

### Pendoylan
#### Outlying - Llwyn Rhyddid

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Good example of early 19th century gentry farmhouse set within landscaped parkland with serpentine driveway, now sub-divided into two dwellings. Formerly the principal farmhouse to the Hensol estate which was let by the Talbot family to Mr Samuel Richardson, High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1798. Richardson was a great agricultural improver and it is likely that this commodious farmhouse dates from Richardson's occupancy. Listed grade II as a good example of an early C19th gentry farmhouse of unaltered and unextended plan, with important historic links to the Hensol estate.
Contemporary with house this C19 model farm is arranged around a courtyard. To the
south of the complex is a large mill pond which served the mill located south west corner.
The working parts of the mill are still in place. Listed as curtilage buildings to main
farmhouse (see 1129).

Post-medieval direct-entry house with gable chimney and winding stair. Featuring lateral-
entry and stone stairs.
Treasure
Monument □ □
Listed Building □ □
OS Grid E 306933
OS Grid N 175620

House converted from what was once a pair of Queen Anne houses. Has been extended and modernised. It is said to be the birthplace in 1761 of one of the greatest of Welsh hymn writers, the independent minister Thomas William.

Pendoylan
Outlying - Ty Fry Lodge
Treasure 1124
Monument □ □
Listed Building 14.11.00 3027
OS Grid E 304884
OS Grid N 176357

Late C19th lodge to the Ty Fry Estate, situated adjacent to the entrance driveway to Ty Fry Farm and House. The property was the lodge to the country estate of the Insole family of The Court, Llandaff. One and a half storeys, constructed of local random rubble with Bathstone dressings and quoins, beneath a pitched roof of picturesque composition. Listed Grade II as a good example of an eclectic, picturesque lodge, retaining original fenestration and with definite architectural character.
This building was opened in approximately 1932 in memory of parishioners who had served in the first world war. The site is approximately equidistant from the hamlets of Pendoylan, Tre-Dodridge and Clawdd Coch. It was financed by a door-to-door collection which raised a total of £87.00. It was refurbished with new external cladding both on the walls and the roof in 2000.