



Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures

Penllyn



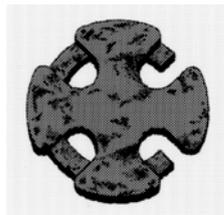
Heritage Lottery Fund
Suite 5A,
Hodge House,
Guildhall Place,
Cardiff,
CF10 1DY



Directorate of Economic and
Environmental Regeneration,
Docks Office,
Barry Dock,
Vale of Glamorgan,
CF63 4RT



Conservation and Design Team,
Docks Office,
Barry Dock,
Vale of Glamorgan,
CF63 4RT



CADW
Welsh Assembly Government
Plas Carew
Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed
Parc Nantgarw
Cardiff
CF15 7QQ

CADW



Barry Community Enterprise Centre
Skomer Road,
Barry
CF62 9DA

Civic Trust for Wales

Civic Trust for Wales
3rd Floor, Empire House,
Mount Stuart Square
Cardiff
CF10 5FN



The Penarth Society
3 Clive Place,
Penarth,
CF64 1AU

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 yr amgylchedd 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 bwysigrwydd eithriadol yn unig. Mae hynny'n golygu bod llawer o adeiladau lleol sydd, er nad oes ganddynt unrhyw statws cenedlaethol nac eithriadol, yn dal yn nodedig am eu pensaernïaeth frodorol neu'n bwysig i hanes yr ardal. Yn amlach na pheidio, dyma'r union adeiladau sy'n rhoi cymeriad i ardal er na ddaeth neb i'w hadolygu erioed ac nad oes ganddynt fawr o statws na chynlluniau ar gyfer eu gwarchod.

Hen Gyngor Sir De Morgannwg oedd yn gyfrifol am brosiect gwreiddiol 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, 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'n hael o'u hamser a'u gwybodaeth am bron i ddeng mlynedd, yw'r cyhoeddiad hwn. Heb eu cymorth, ni fuasai'n bosibl cynnal prosiect Trysorau'r Sir o gwbl, a hoffwn ddiolch o galon i bawb am ddod i ben â'r gwaith mor dda.

Mae pob rheswm i ni fod yn falch o'r fersiwn cyflawn, cadarn a chynhwysfawr hwn o'r arolwg ar Drysorau'r Sir. Mae'n fwy gwerthfawr fyth na'r un flaenorol hefyd am mai cymunedau'r Fro eu hunain a fu'n ei lunio'n hytrach na'r awdurdod lleol.

Cafodd pob un o'r 27 cymuned yn y Fro ei hadolygu gan dîm gwirfoddol o bobl leol, athrawon, aelodau cymdeithasau hanesyddol, Cyngorwyr lleol a rhai eraill â diddordeb yn y maes. Rhoesant yn hael o'u hamser heb dâl er mwyn dod o hyd i'r holl eitemau a allai fod o ddiddordeb pensaernïol neu hanesyddol, a'u cofnodi. Cafodd y rhai teilwng eu hychwanegu at y rhestr ar ôl llawer o waith ymchwil ac archwilio manwl. Dyma'r rhestr felly sy'n adlewyrchu orau'r eitemau sydd o bwys gan bobl yn eu hardaloedd eu hunain.

Mae 1200 o eitemau i gyd ar y rhestr drysorau gyflawn. Mae pob cofnod yn cynnwys enw'r eitem, disgrifiad ohoni, y ddarpariaeth sydd ar gael o dan y gyfraith ar gyfer ei gwarchod (pan fo hynny'n berthnasol), cyfeirnod grid, map a llun.

Serch hynny, ni ddylid ystyried rhestr 2007 yn rhestr gyflawn o bell ffordd. Er ei bod yn adroddiad ardderchog ar y sefyllfa ar adeg benodol, mae'n bwysig ei gweld hefyd fel fframwaith ar gyfer addasu'r rhestr wrth i'r sefyllfa newid neu i adeiladau neu wybodaeth newydd ddod i'r golwg.

Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd rhestr Trysorau Sir Bro Morgannwg yn:

- ennyn diddordeb y gymuned leol a'r gymuned ehangach yn y trysorau hyn ac yn annog pobl i ofalu amdanynt 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 â chenedlaethol.
- sicrhau bod pob ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i'r trysorau wrth gynllunio pan fo perygl i waith datblygu amharu arnynt.
- 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..

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

Mae pob map yn cael ei ddiogelu 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

Steering Group

Ray Caple (Chairman)
Audrey Poole
Graham Robertson
Richard Cole
Nick Lloyd
Gareth Kiddie

Community

Barry

Colwinston

Cowbridge

Dinas Powys

Ewenny

Llancarfan

Llandough

Llandow

Llanfair

Llangan

Llanmaes

Llantwit Major

Michaelston-le-Pit

Penarth

Pendoylan

Volunteer Correspondent

Alun Thomas

Gerald Gracey-Cox

Peta Goodwin

Paul Goodwin

Robert Gwyn Thomas

Stan Lane

Dr.Peter Elmes

Betti Digby

Robin Digby

Cllr.Guy Shackell

Cllr.Lyn Ware

John Gunson

Cllr.Michael Edwards

Cllr.Brian Hill

Robert Gwyn Thomas

Hilary Thomas

Ray Caple

Nigel Williams

Vivian Kelly

Lyn Rees

Joanne Powell

Dr.Sam Romaya

Audrey Poole

Bill Simpson

Diana Mead

Mike Evans

Dr.Edward Coles

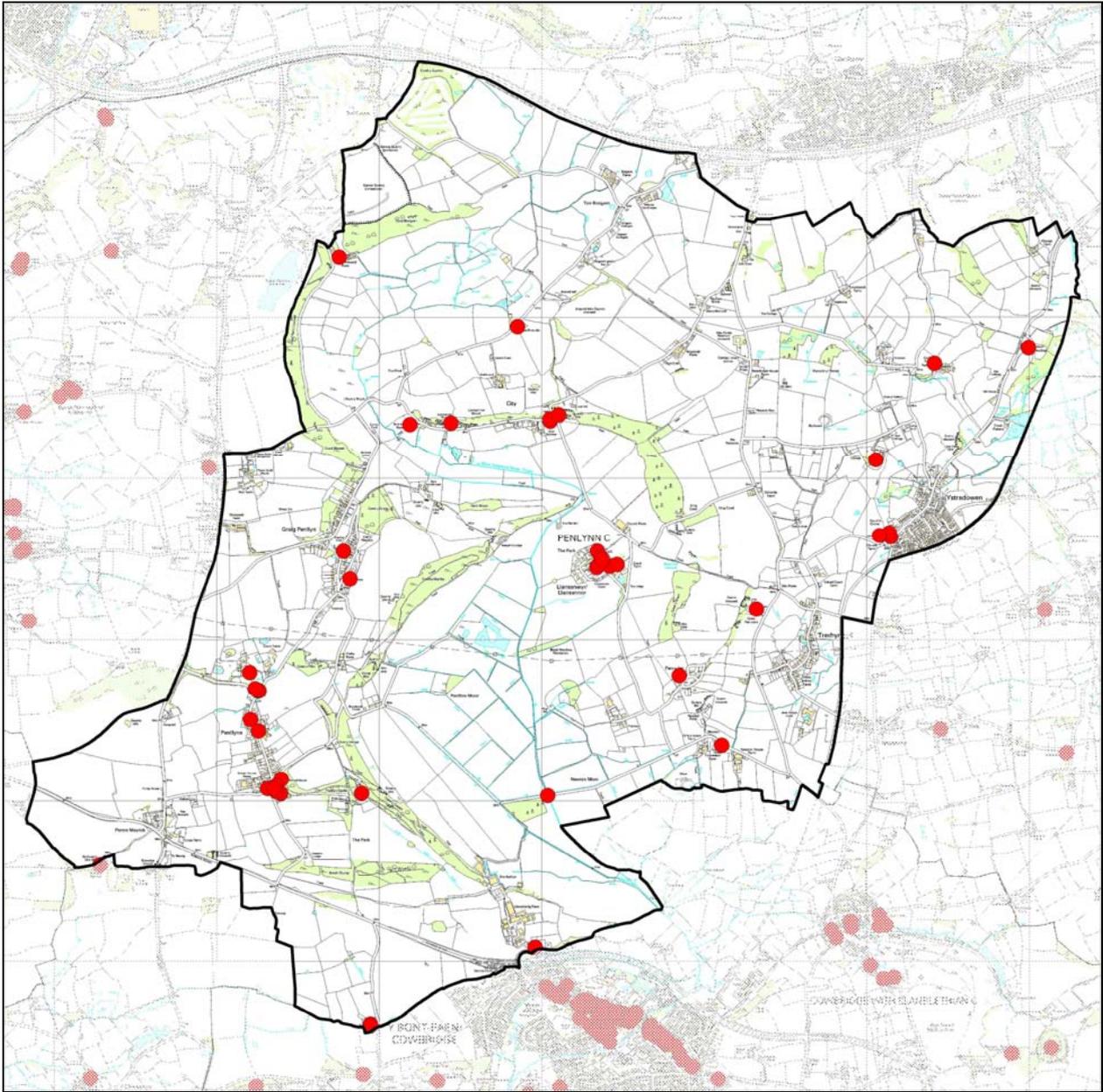
Dr.Lisa Coles

Penllyn	Ray Caple Brian Gillard Cathie Brooks Ann Jarvis
Peterston-super-Ely	Dennis Nottage Mike Ponting
Rhoose	Barry Atkinson
St.Athan	Barry Atkinson
St.Brides Major	Cllr.Pat Bevan Morgan Cllr.Kathleen Mepham Cllr.Peter Mepham
St.Donats	John Morgan
St.Georges & St.Brides	Maureen Glover
St.Nicholas	Wendy Lowe Suzanne Palmer
Sully	Cllr.Raymond Cox Cllr.Janice Bolland
Welsh St.Donats	Liam Ginn Vicky Pearce
Wenvoe	Stephen Jones
Wick	Cllr.Philip Thomas Pauline Thomas
Other contributors	Lindsay Cuddy Sue Gell Oliver Leonard Gareth Scott Bev Searle Peter D J Thomas Janet West Chris Williams

Explanation of entries

Community	
Treasure name	
Treasure	<input type="text"/> ← Treasure reference
Monument <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> Monument reference
Listed Building <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> VoG ref <input type="text"/> Cadw ref
	OS Grid E <input type="text"/>
	OS Grid N <input type="text"/>
Photograph	Map
Summary description	

Community	<i>The community in which the treasure can be found</i>
Treasure Name	<i>The name of the treasure. This is broken down to include the locality, the street and the individual building where applicable.</i>
Treasure Reference	<i>Unique reference number for each treasure.</i>
Monument	<i>Reference number given to scheduled monuments by Cadw.</i>
Listed Building	<i>Reference numbers given to listed buildings by the Vale of Glamorgan Council and Cadw.</i>
OS Grid	<i>The eastings and northings of each treasure.</i>
Photograph	<i>A photograph of each treasure.</i>
Map	<i>A map of each treasure.</i>
Summary Description	<i>A brief description of each treasure.</i>



Penllyn



Penllyn

City - Royal Mail Post Box

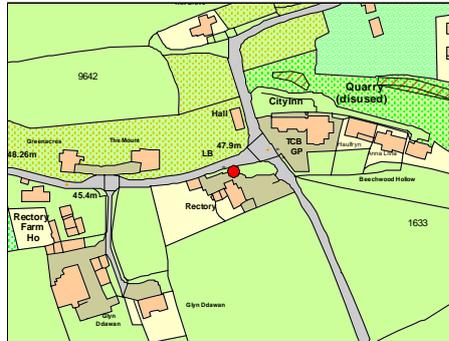
Treasure 177

Monument

OS Grid E 299050

Listed Building

OS Grid N 178370



The original red post-box, clearly displaying the letters V R, contained within the wall of the Old Rectory, remains the only post-box in the village.

Penllyn

City - The Old Rectory

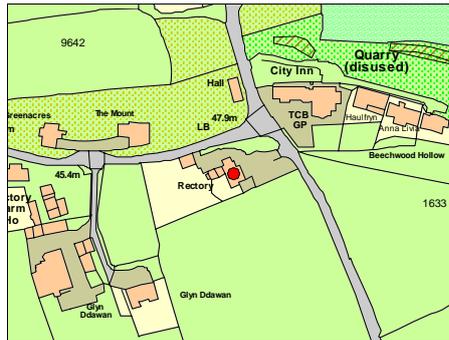
Treasure 2305

Monument

OS Grid E 299050

Listed Building 15.03.03 82692

OS Grid N 178356



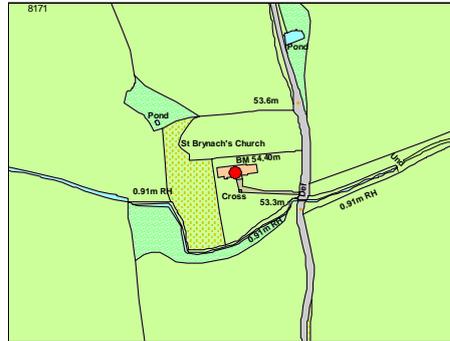
Built in c1855, extended on the north and west sides in the late C20. It is not shown on the 1845 tithe map.

Penllyn

Llanfrynach - Church of St Brynach

Treasure 1298
Monument
Listed Building 15.06.01 13164

OS Grid E 297944
OS Grid N 174609



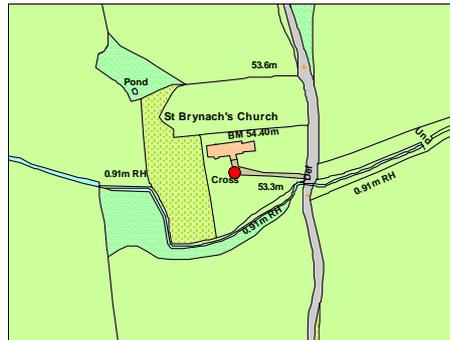
Church of stone and slate construction dedicated to St Brynach. The existing structure dates from C13 with later alterations and windows dating from C16 & C17. The Church, which remains relatively un-restored, contains many post medieval wall tablets and there are traces of wall painting. Archaeology within churchyard following damaged trees revealed traces of C13 / 14 domestic buildings.

Penllyn

Llanfrynach - Church of St. Brynach - Cross Base in Churchyard

Treasure 2308
Monument
Listed Building 15.06.02 82686

OS Grid E 297947
OS Grid N 174596



The base and socket stone are probably late C15 or early C16, the baluster and crown finial are probably C17. It is not known when it was completed in its present form.

Penllyn

Llansannor - Church of St. Senewyr

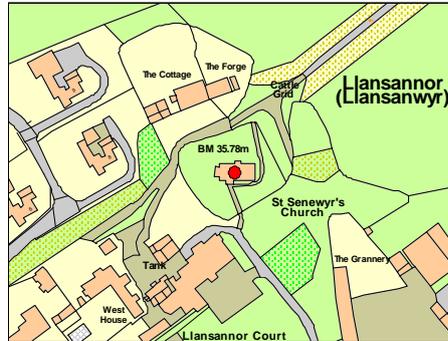
Treasure 161

Monument

OS Grid E 299363

Listed Building 15.01.01 13162

OS Grid N 177507



A C12 church which was rebuilt most recently in Elizabethan times, refurbished in Victorian times and rededicated in 1976. The church is a modest building of Early English style consisting of a chancel, nave, western tower with a gable on each face and South porch. Above the porch is a replica of the sundial crafted by Thomas Truman of Pant-y-Lliwyddfarm. Perhaps the most interesting feature inside the church is the circa C14 effigy located within the sanctuary. Other features include wall paintings uncovered in 1968 during restoration work.

Penllyn

Llansannor - Church of St. Senewyr - Cross

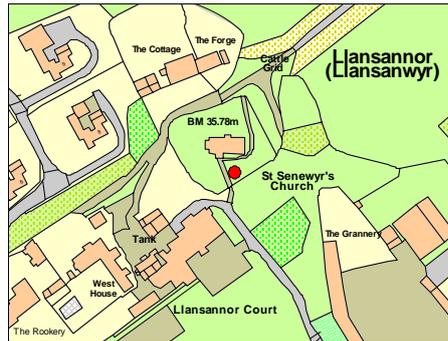
Treasure 165

Monument

OS Grid E 299368

Listed Building 15.01.04 82687

OS Grid N 177495

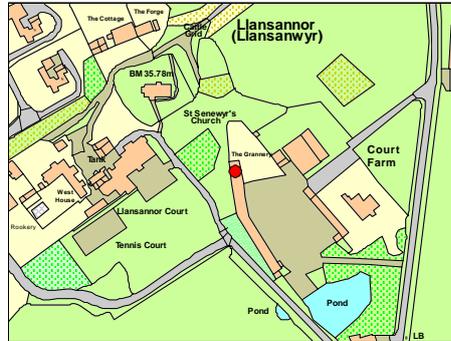


The large cross by the South Gate of Llansannor Church was restored in the early C20 but the base of the cross was present in the churchyard as early as the C13. The original cross is said to have been sited at St Mary Hill and linked with crosses at Llangan and Coychurch.

Penllyn

Llansannor - Court Farm - Cartshed and Granary

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1122		OS Grid E	299416
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>			OS Grid N	177454
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.01.07	13462		

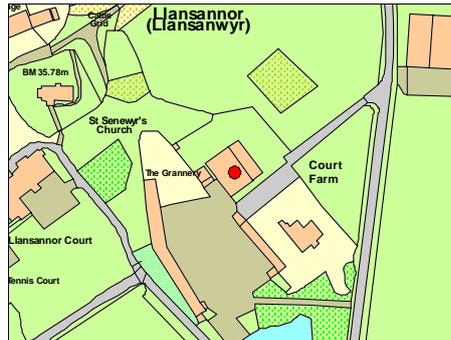


Rubble building with slate roof. 5-bay interior has standard C19 kingpost roof with diagonal struts. The cart shed and granary is early C19. Included for group value with the Corn Barn as a well preserved range of farm buildings.

Penllyn

Llansannor - Court Farm - Tithe Barn

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	178		OS Grid E	299462
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>			OS Grid N	177465
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.01.03	13461		



This Grade II 8 bay barn with collared roof trusses was part of the Home Farm of Llansannor Court Estate and was valued at £20 in the Evaluation of Llansannor Parish Poor Rate in 1690. It is a substantial stone built corn barn with slate roof and high gable parapets. The barn is listed for its special interest as an unusually large example to have survived from this period in the Vale of Glamorgan.

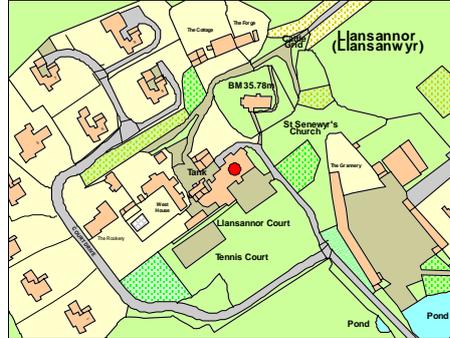
Penllyn

Llansannor - Llansannor Court

Treasure 56
Monument
Listed Building 15.01.02 13137

OS Grid E 299349

OS Grid N 177464



Llansannor Court was built by Richard Gwyn in the middle years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and until the mid C18th the house was a Gwyn family home. The Elizabethan manor house has a formal façade with a central porch and stoned mullioned windows. The hall is oak panelled with a carved frieze of strange animals. It has a fine renaissance style fireplace. The West wing was an earlier manor house probably C15, with a central stone staircase. Extended in the nineteenth century when it was purchased by Sir Joseph Bailey and in 1905 purchased by Herbert Watson.

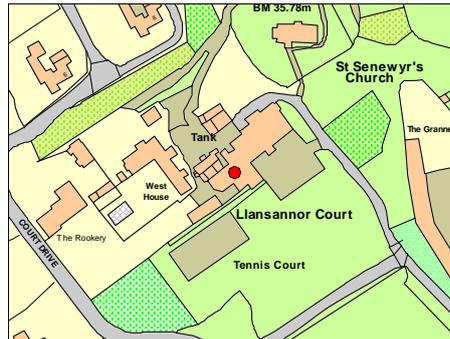
Penllyn

Llansannor - Llansannor Court - West Wing

Treasure 2303
Monument
Listed Building 15.01.05 82694

OS Grid E 299337

OS Grid N 177446



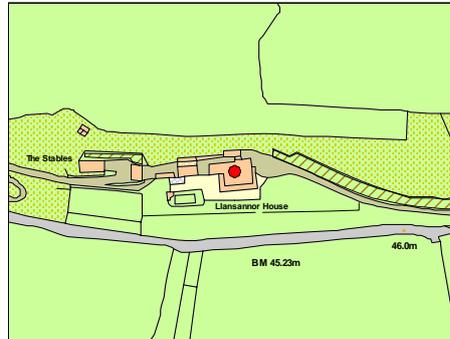
The history of this house should be read in conjunction with that of Llansannor Court of which it used to form a part. The house is principally C17 and later, especially late C19. It was separated off from Llansannor Court in 1979 and became a separate property.

Penllyn

Llansannor - Llansannor House

Treasure 170
Monument
Listed Building 15.03.02 82689

OS Grid E 298439
OS Grid N 178342



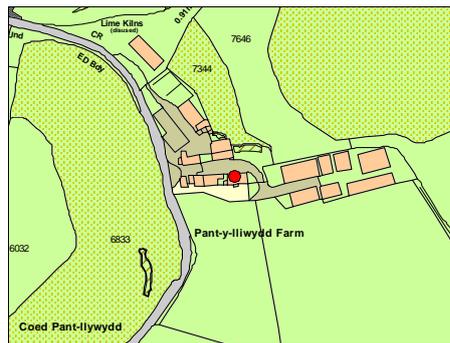
A large country residence built by local landowners, the Griffiths family. The house was renowned as one of the first in Glamorgan to use electricity, from a local generator, for lighting. A 'producer gas' system heated the house and associated buildings. The house contains an 'ice house' and extensive cellars where the original wet acid cells for servants' electric bells are found. A ram pump was installed to draw water from a pond in the Warren, the field below the house, to supply the stone tank on the steep hillside high above the house. The Hayes family installed a Walker pipe organ in 1966 and the house was used for divine services during the redecoration of Llansannor Church.

Penllyn

Llansannor - Pant-y-Lliwydd Farm

Treasure 172
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 297751
OS Grid N 179373



The original farm on this site was owned by a leading figure in the parish and well-known historian, Thomas Truman (b 1713). Thomas Truman was the grandson of a Cromwellian soldier of fortune, Church Warden at Llansannor Church and, as a monumental stonemason designed and made a sundial which was installed above the front porch of Llansannor Church. The 1745 'Valuation of Farms of Llansannor for the Poor Rate' shows four farmsteads along the valley: Pant-y-Lliwydd Ucha; Isha; Ganol; Fach. Pant-y-Lliwydd, meaning Dyer's Valley, suggests a farm-linked cottage industry.

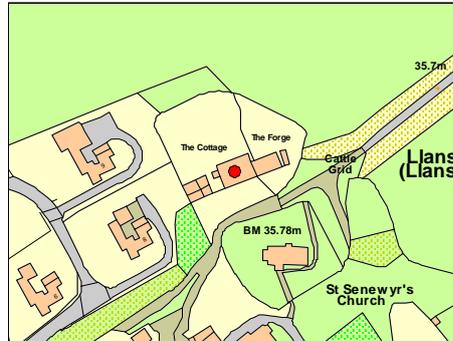
Penllyn

Llansannor - The Cottage, Llansannor Court

Treasure 2304
Monument
Listed Building 15.01.06 82691

OS Grid E 299342

OS Grid N 177546



A probably early C18 house, though the unevenly spaced windows could suggest the inclusion of earlier fabric. All the stonework appears the same, however, and the generous floor heights and the gable chimneys point to the C18. The house appears on the 1845 Tithe Map.

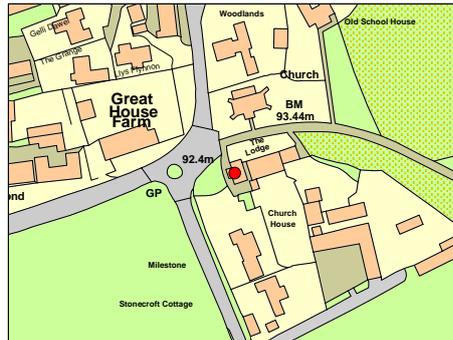
Penllyn

Penllyn - Castle Lodge Cottage

Treasure 1119
Monument
Listed Building 15.02.03 13433

OS Grid E 297359

OS Grid N 176063



'Tudorbethan' style entrance lodge to Penllyn Castle Estate, constructed by J Homfrey as part of the reconstruction of the estate between 1846-60. The lodge is built of Bridgend Sandstone and rubble construction with freestone dressings. Listed for its group value with Penllyn Castle and other listed features within the grounds.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Castle Lodge Ruin

Treasure 1302

Monument

OS Grid E 297344

Listed Building

OS Grid N 176079



The ruined remains of C11 hall house. A masonry cross wall of a first floor hall and adjacent foundations in the garden of the Castle Lodge. Part of a group of medieval dwellings including C15 chapel of ease.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Church of St. John the Evangelist (Previously Chapel of Ease)

Treasure 1284

Monument

OS Grid E 297345

Listed Building 15.02.09 82683

OS Grid N 176921



C15 chapel of ease largely rebuilt in 1846 except for external walling. Features include stained glass windows by C Powell 1913 dedicated to Marian Homfrey, wife of John Homfrey who financed the reconstruction valued at £1100 in 1846. Chalice dated 1636 and octagonal font dated 1682, on rim of bowl, may have come from St. Brynach's.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Coffin Stiles

Treasure 1276

Monument

OS Grid E 297899

Listed Building

OS Grid N 174299



The Chapel of Penline lies close to one mile north of the mother Church of St. Brynach where all parish burials take place. To facilitate carrying coffins along the direct footpath each stone boundary appears to have a stile comprising three stone piers on which to rest a standard coffin whilst bearers cross. The present stiles which were replaced by the Estate in the C19 reputedly replace the traditional form; the origin of which is not recorded.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Cymle

Treasure 1288

Monument

OS Grid E 297819

Listed Building

OS Grid N 177377



C16/17 stone cottage. Shown on the 1799 map as "Kimred" and also on the Tithe Map of 1846. The name means "on the edge of common land". The building originally comprised two rooms with central door and cross wall internal stack. Now much extended with later external stack. There is also a range of earlier barns at this site that are possibly medieval.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Fferm Goch Pwll Meyrich Agricultural Houses

Treasure 1366

Monument _____

Listed Building _____

OS Grid E 296933

OS Grid N 178082



A group of twenty houses built around three sides of village green (Fferm Goch) and ten houses at Pwll Meyrich. The houses were built with small agricultural holdings to provide potential employment opportunities for unemployed miners. Designed by T Alwyn Lloyd the scheme has architectural merit as well as social and political significance.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Great House

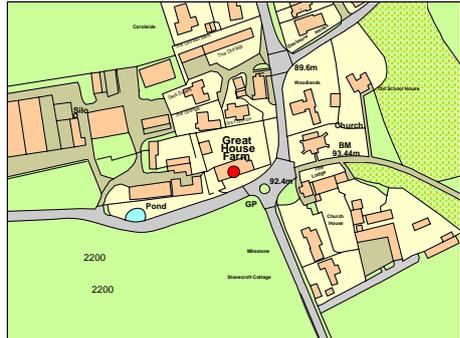
Treasure 1118

Monument _____

Listed Building 15.02.01 13420

OS Grid E 297312

OS Grid N 176074



Three storey detached house with rubble walls and slate roof originally built as a two storey cottage with thatched roof. When the house was raised to three storeys the roof was changed to stone tile or slate and the windows changed to a Georgian style. The attached two storey house to the West was used as the village bake house and has C17 features. Also on the site is a large underground cistern for the collection of rainwater. The building was modernised in 1990, the front porch was added and re-roofed in slate.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Old School House

Treasure 1280
Monument
Listed Building 15.02.11 82693

OS Grid E 297394

OS Grid N 176132



C19 cottage in castle grounds erected between 1840 and 1860. Extended in 1860-1900.

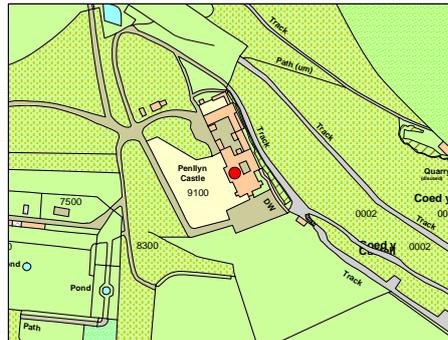
Penllyn

Penllyn - Penllyn Castle

Treasure 1117
Monument
Listed Building 15.02.02 13139

OS Grid E 297890

OS Grid N 176045



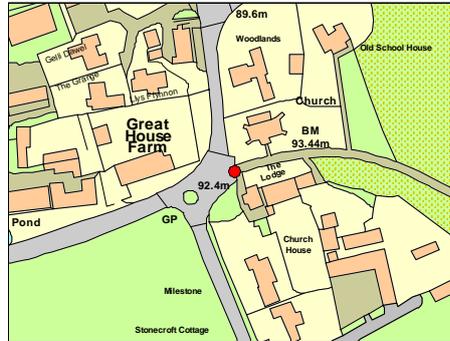
Late C18 mansion attached to and perhaps also embodying remains of mediaeval castle. The house frontage has cornice, embattled parapet, radiused angles, and hipped slate roof. The squared rubble battlemented tower is a mid Victorian water tower erected above stables which are C18. Internally the highly decorated reception rooms are a feature. The mansion has been continuously occupied since C11 by the following well known families; Norris, Turbervilles, Seys, Stradling, Mansell, Lady Veron, Gwinnett, Villiers, Hayton (Clarendon), John Homfrey, Corry. Includes stable block with important internal fixtures.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Penllyn Castle - Gates, Gatepiers and Boundary Walls

Treasure 22
Monument
Listed Building 15.02.05 13435

OS Grid E 297351
OS Grid N 176074



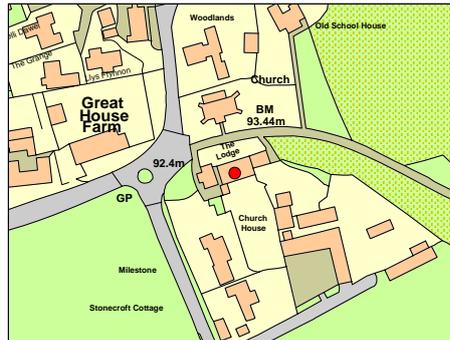
Ornate wrought iron gates of unique design, possibly by the architect Matthew Digby Wyatt. Constructed about 1860 together with the stonewalls that enclose the Chapel of Ease (St Johns Church) and Castle Lodge at the Penllyn Estate. Gateway feature includes freestone square gate piers with crenellated caps and finials.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Penllyn Castle - Penllyn Cottage

Treasure 1120
Monument
Listed Building 15.02.04 13434

OS Grid E 297372
OS Grid N 176065



Probably later C18 with mid to late C19 alterations including heightening. 2-storey, 4-bay rubble front with slate roof (M-shaped) and rubble end chimney stacks.

Penllyn

Penllyn - Village House

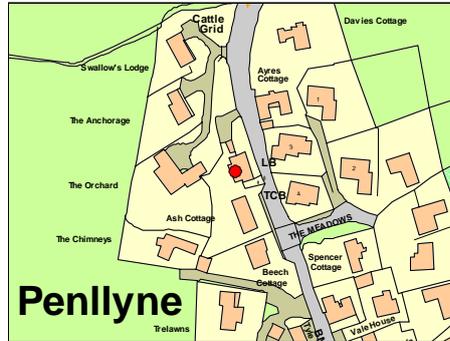
Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Cottage of C17 origin. Still retains projecting stair turret and stone staircase. Main walls are battered at base. Original beams and possible bread oven.

Penllyn

Ystradowen - Ash Hall

Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Double pile structure incorporated in building modernised in the C19 by Deere family. Originally built for Matthew Deare in 1745 by William Jones. Passed to Aubrey family about 1780 and via various owners to Owen family in 1866 and they held it to 1920, then via various owners to Phillips. In First World War it was a Red Cross Hospital. Landscaped garden of C19.

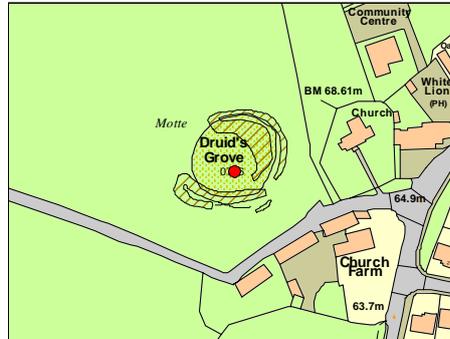
Penllyn

Ystradowen - Castle Mound

Treasure	1307	
Monument	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21/6069/GM228 (GLA)
Listed Building	<input type="checkbox"/>	

OS Grid E 301089

OS Grid N 177649



C12 Norman motte, 20ft high, 75ft diameter, with incomplete ditch. Attributed to the St. Quentin family who reputedly used the Tal y Fan site later. The site was associated with druidical ceremonies up to 1721. It is the second largest motte in Glamorgan and a rare example.

Penllyn

Ystradowen - Church of St. Owain

Treasure	1306	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.05.01 82684

OS Grid E 301137

OS Grid N 177663



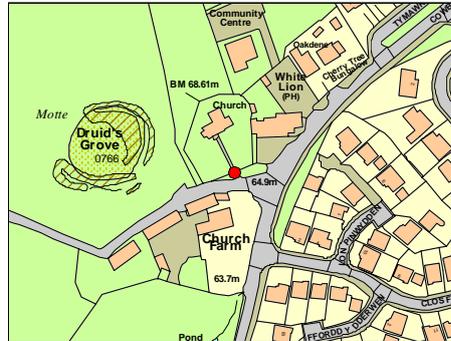
Recorded as a possession of Tewkesbury Abbey in 1173 the church was completely rebuilt in 1865 on the site of an earlier medieval church. Designed by the architect John Pritchard it was opened 1868. Features include stained glass of good quality and design. The pulpit is of classic design by Pritchard and Seddon.

Penllyn

Ystradowen - Church of St. Owain - Churchyard Wall and Gates

Treasure 2307
Monument
Listed Building 15.05.02 82685

OS Grid E 301155
OS Grid N 177667



The churchyard is much older than the present church and circular churchyards are believed to be early in date. The surviving wall is, however, mostly Victorian, as are the gate piers and gates, and most of it probably dates from the rebuilding of the church in 1865-8.

Penllyn

Ystradowen - Llwyn-nwydog

Treasure 1304
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 301994
OS Grid N 178814



Completely refurbished C17 two storey cottage with period features retained. Some C19 extensions and many C19 farm buildings adjacent. Now recently refurbished as a group of modern holding homes for letting.

Penllyn

Outlying - Llwynhelig House

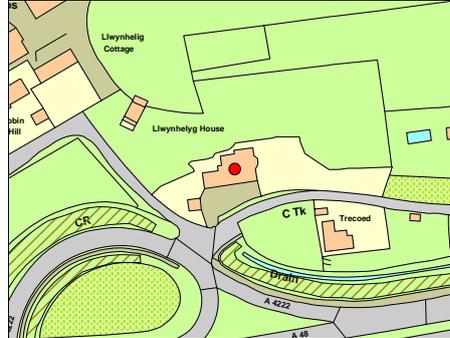
Treasure 2306

Monument _____

Listed Building 15.04.01 82690

OS Grid E 298957

OS Grid N 175088



A probably C17 house in origin, but very completely rebuilt and enlarged in the early to mid C19 so as to give an external appearance only of that date, although the window spacing does give a clue to the two builds. It is shown in the present outline on the title map of 1839. The house has not been altered externally since the mid C19 except for the addition of a porch in circa 2000 which re-established a previously recorded feature of similar design.

Penllyn

Outlying - Moors Road - Bridge Over River Thaw

Treasure 1277

Monument _____

Listed Building _____

OS Grid E 299040

OS Grid N 176031



Bridge over the river Thaw that was erected in the 1860's when the marshes were drained and a new road constructed between Newton and Penllyn.

Penllyn

Outlying - Pencyrn

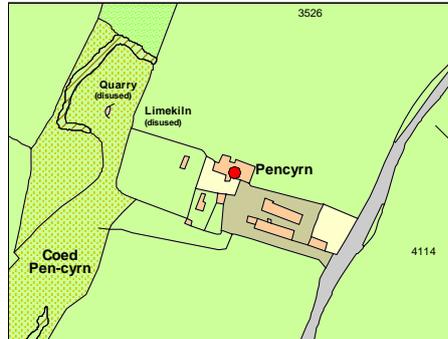
Treasure 1311

Monument

OS Grid E 300319

Listed Building

OS Grid N 177189



This is a largish sub regional cottage with lobby entry and back to back fireplaces facing entry. It has three rooms at ground floor and first floor. Fenestration has been changed with Victorian and C20 windows and brick but many original features retained. These include open stopped chamfered on ground floor, timber and reed mouldings to hall ceiling timbers. It retained some framed timber interior partitions. It has lateral entry stone stairs and bake oven built into fireplace.

Penllyn

Outlying - Salmon Wells (Central)

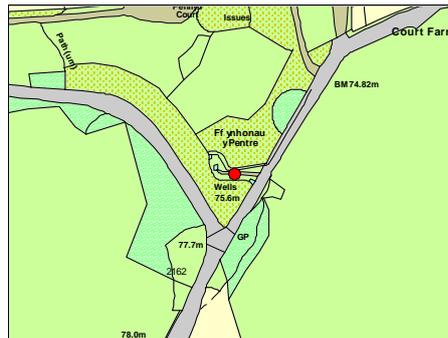
Treasure 2200

Monument

OS Grid E 297239

Listed Building 15.02.12 19654

OS Grid N 176689



Rectangular well covered by rubble hut circa 2m high, set into rising bank to rear. Flight of stone steps to left is part of the Millennium repairs. Outflow into stone walled channel.

Penllyn

Outlying - Salmon Wells (Easternmost)

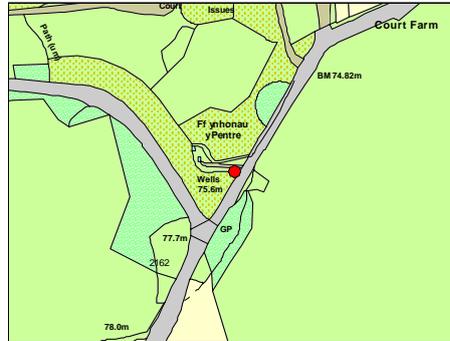
Treasure 1121

Monument

Listed Building 15.02.08 19655

OS Grid E 297259

OS Grid N 176682



Group of three wells. In 1883 Dr William Salmon, concerned for the public health of the area, dedicated and conserved the wells to serve the public. A stone plaque bears the inscription, "Dwr Rhudd Yr Hollalluog Dduw" (Water, the Gift Of Almighty God). Two of the masonry well heads are above enclosed springs and probably date from C14 and C16. The central C16 wellhead has dedicatory niche for statue. The third well is a masonry enclosed basin and bridge above a spring constructed in 1911. The stonework was restored in 2000.

Penllyn

Outlying - Salmon Wells (Westernmost)

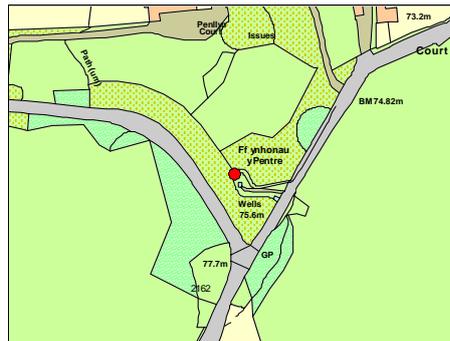
Treasure 2201

Monument

Listed Building 15.02.13 19655

OS Grid E 297235

OS Grid N 176696



Rectangular well cut partly into rock. Masonry bridge to east. Outflow into stone walled channel.