



Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures

St Nicholas
and Bonvilston



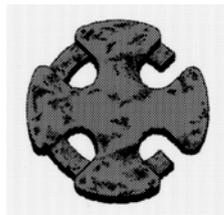
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Foreword

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 gyhoeddiwyd 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 ddiwyddiadau 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 hawffraint 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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Dinas Powys

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Llandow

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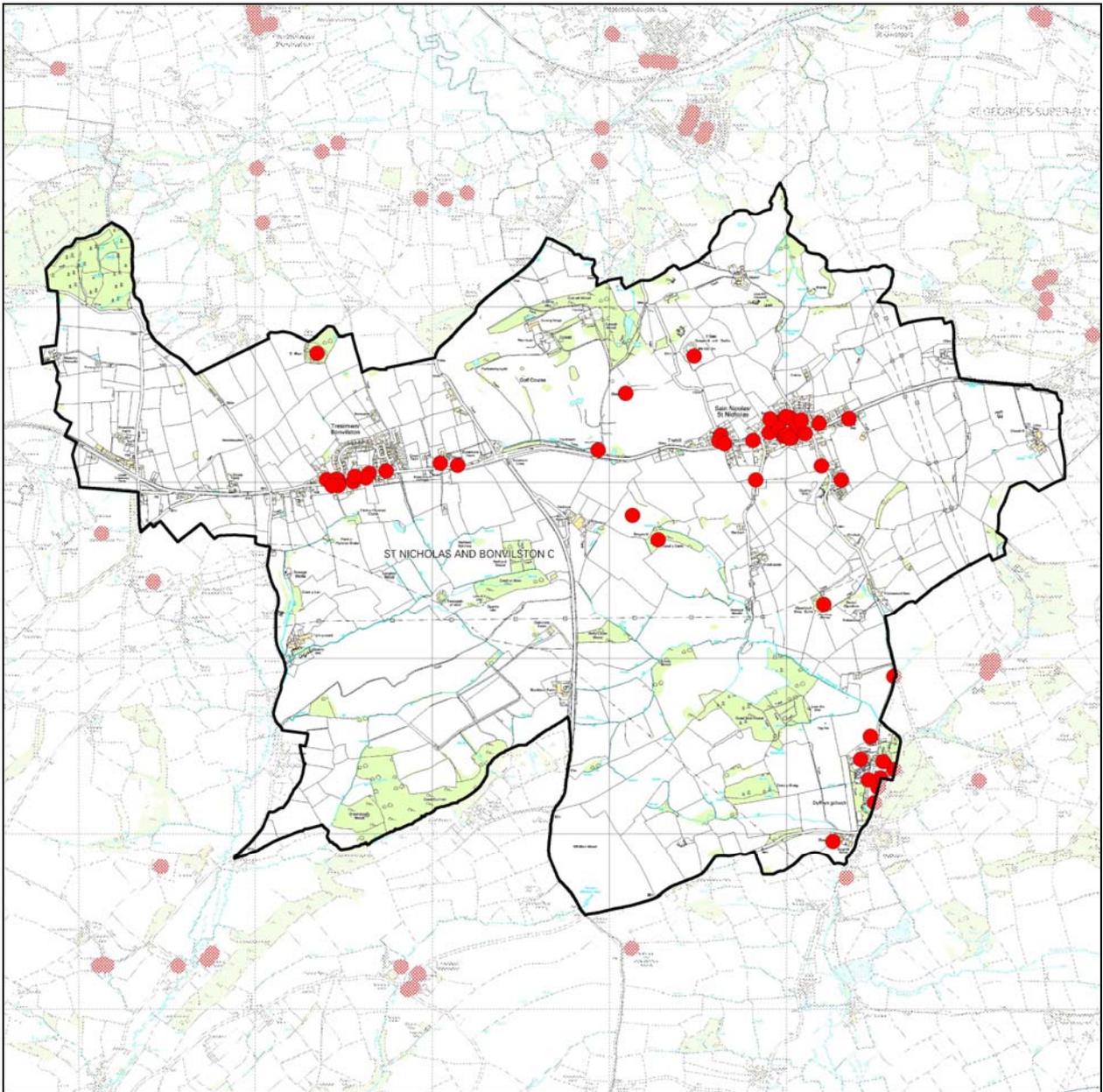
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Explanation of entries

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>



St Nicholas and Bonvilston



St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - A48 - Bonvilston Cottage

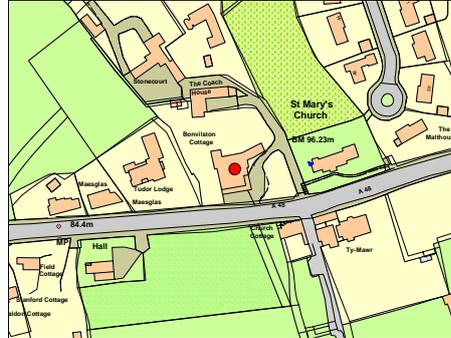
Treasure 1023

Monument

Listed Building 21.01.01 16319

OS Grid E 306399

OS Grid N 174014



Good example of a large late Georgian house. Two-storey with rendered elevations and slated hipped roof with two gable stacks and three axial. Of oblong plan with central ridge and hipped wing running North-South at the West end.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Church Cottage

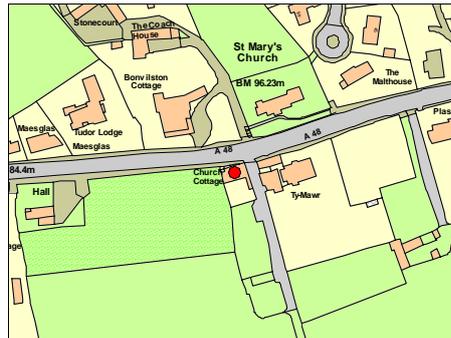
Treasure 2484

Monument

Listed Building

OS Grid E 306435

OS Grid N 173984

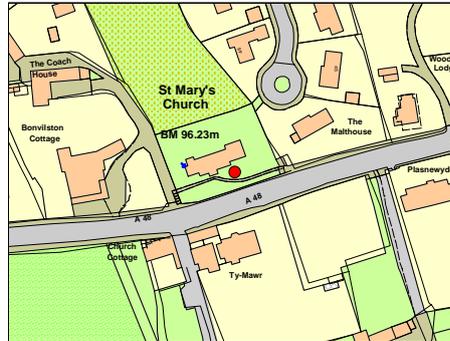


An important thatched cottage thought to date from mid C17. It possesses many features, now sensitively restored.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Church of St. Mary - Churchyard Cross

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1024		OS Grid E	306465
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>			OS Grid N	174015
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.03.03	16320		

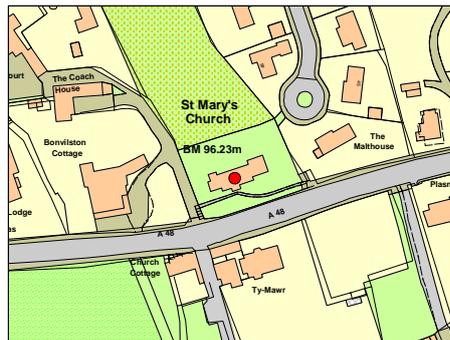


Four stepped medieval base constructed in limestone block topped by plain C20 cross of Forest of Dean sandstone. Restored by public subscription as a memorial to the men of the parish who died in the Great War 1914-1918. The names of five servicemen are inscribed on the replacement block of the top step of the cross facing South. Designed by William Clarke of Llandaff.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Church of St. Mary the Virgin

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1467		OS Grid E	306450
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>			OS Grid N	174009
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.01.02	13636		



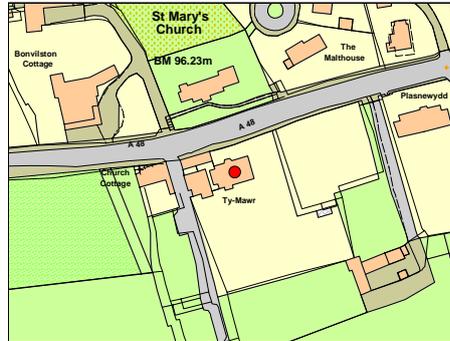
Church of C12 origins with the tower added in the C15. Extensively restored and rebuilt in 1863 to designs by Messrs Prichard and Seddon, architects of Cardiff, who reconstructed the nave, chancel, North transept and porch in Early English style. It is understood that the church was in a ruinous state prior to restoration.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Great House (Ty Mawr)

Treasure 1468
Monument
Listed Building 21.01.05 13603

OS Grid E 306468
OS Grid N 173982



Fine two storey house of early C19 origins with slated valley roof and stuccoed elevations, four gable end rendered stacks. Front elevation of three bays, approximately symmetrical with central doorway. Distinctive front portico carried on Ionic pillars with flat entablature. A fine historic interior of strong early C19 character remains. Dressed stone obelisk bollards to front with decorative chain link.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Plasnewydd

Treasure 2490
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 306541
OS Grid N 173998



Built at the beginning of the C20 for a member of the Cardiff based Macintosh family, the house displays fine detailing of the Arts and Crafts period, with heavy gabled roofs, leaded lights to windows and decorative rendered and random stone elevations.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Red Lion

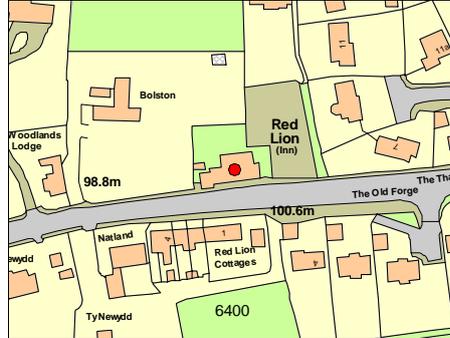
Treasure 2487

Monument

Listed Building

OS Grid E 306641

OS Grid N 174052



An early public house set hard against the road and occupying a central position in the village.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Red Lion Cottages

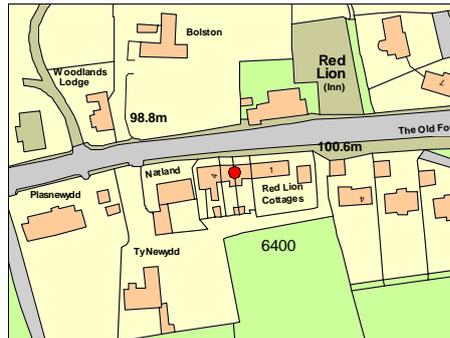
Treasure 2488

Monument

Listed Building

OS Grid E 306625

OS Grid N 174025



C19 estate cottages built in coursed limestone and displaying rustic decoration within timber porches, arched brick window openings and vents.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Sheep Court Farm

Treasure 2485
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 307042

OS Grid N 174111



A C19 farm house with attractive stone farm buildings within adjoining farm complex.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Sheeps Court Cottage

Treasure 2486
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 307142

OS Grid N 174098



A thatched cottage set high on an embankment which marks the eastern limits of the village.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Village Farm - Farmhouse

Treasure 1025
Monument
Listed Building 21.01.04 16321

OS Grid E 306736
OS Grid N 174066



Substantial two storey farmhouse of early C18 origins with C19 alterations. Aligned on due East - West axis the building appears to have been two dwellings in the past. Limewashed elevations of local coursed limestone rubble, beneath a thatched roof.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Bonvilston - Bonvilston House - Woodland Lodge, Gate Piers and Remnants of Stables

Treasure 2489
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 306560
OS Grid N 174035



Woodland Lodge, designed in 1840 by David Vaughn. The Lodge and gate piers provide evidence of the impressive entrance to the former Bonvilston House. The construction of a later upper storey has altered its former classical proportions, although the original detail remains at ground floor. The stables remain deep within the Village Farm housing estate. Built of coursed limestone, the stone arched entrance is a startling feature within the domestic layout of the Village Farm estate.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Doghill Moated Site

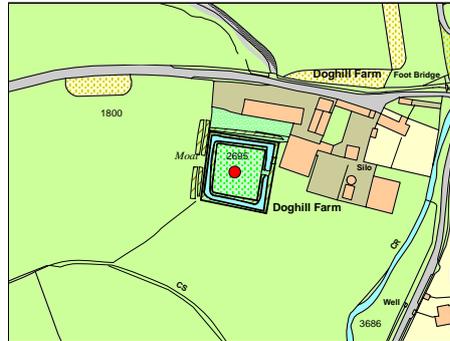
Treasure 2365

Monument 21/1021/GM069 (GLA)

Listed Building

OS Grid E 309260

OS Grid N 171959



A near-square moated raised platform, 31.5-33m across, 46-48m overall, the moat having been embanked on the N and W side, and fed by a leat (reported as destroyed 1978) at the SW angle. Worleton was a possible seat of the Bishop of Llandaff in 1332.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Dyffryn Gardens

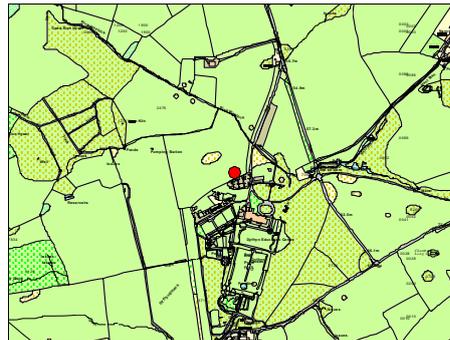
Treasure 2459

Monument

Listed Building

OS Grid E 309542

OS Grid N 172283



The gardens of Dyffryn are the grandest and most outstanding Edwardian gardens in Wales. They are comparable to some of the most extravagant gardens of the period in Britain. They are the result of a remarkable partnership between two outstanding men of their generation - the owner and horticulturist Reginald Cory and the landscape architect Thomas Mawson. The structure of the gardens, combining the expansively formal and intricately intimate, survives almost in its entirety, with some later modifications within the general framework. Within the gardens are many notable trees, including some very early introductions. Listed Grade I in Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales.

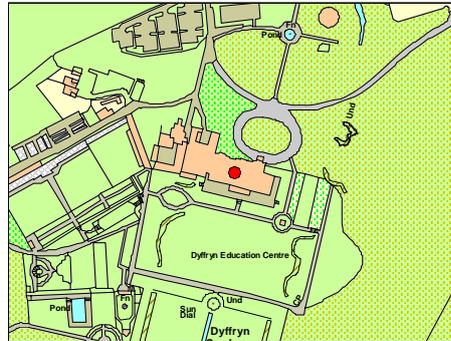
St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Dyffryn House

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1029	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.01	13469

OS Grid E 309545

OS Grid N 172409



Built 1891-3 for John Cory, the well known local industrialist and philanthropist; by architect E. A. Landsdowne of Newport. There had been an Elizabethan house on the site, successively owned by the Button and Pryce Families. Dyffryn is principally renowned for its gardens, which were laid out for Reginald Cory (John's son) by Thomas Mawson, the internationally known and prolific garden designer; work began in 1904-5. After Cory's death Dyffryn was sold in 1937 and purchased by Sir Cennydd Traherne who leased the property to the County Council. Some internal alterations were carried out in conversion to a conference centre.

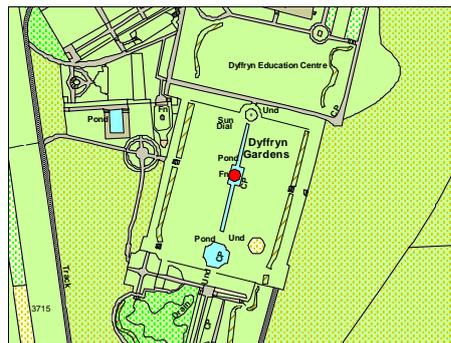
St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Dyffryn House - Fountain to South (Partly in Wenvoe Community)

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1030	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.02.02	13470

OS Grid E 309516

OS Grid N 172260



Oriental-style ornamental fountain. Large, Chinese style, bronze fountain. Scalloped cup with dragon, from whose mouth water flows, and lion's faces below. The whole has a gadrooned base.

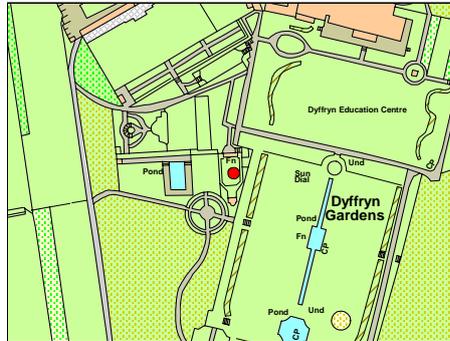
St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Dyffryn House - Pompeian Garden

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1031	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.03	13471

OS Grid E 309461

OS Grid N 172303



Enclosed sunken garden in a strongly Italian Classical manner and constructed of pre-cast concrete. Dated 1909 (over doorway at North West end) the Pompeian Garden was built at a time of great interest in Italian and Classical gardens resulting in a number of important publications. This example compares favourably with the contemporary Pompeian Wall at Hever Castle, Kent built between 1905-1908 to designs by W.W. Astor and Frank Pearson.

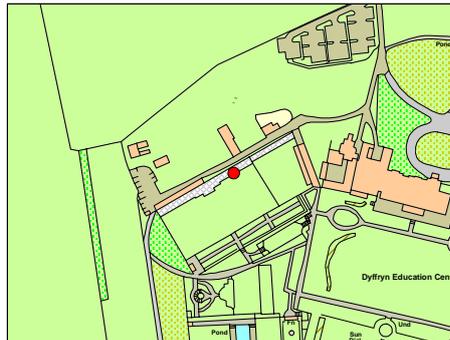
St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Dyffryn House - Walled Garden

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1032	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.04	13472

OS Grid E 309418

OS Grid N 172423



Shown on Thomas Mawson's 1926 plan as the Kitchen Garden this garden is enclosed on three sides by rubble walls, with flat coping, the fourth side to the North West is formed by modern glass houses. Said to incorporate remains of the walled garden to the Elizabethan house that was on the site before the present house was built in 1891-3.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Dyffryn - Dyffryn Lodge

Treasure 14

Monument

OS Grid E 309605

Listed Building

OS Grid N 172894



Stone-built single storey building. Originally thatched, now tiled. Original building has thatched porch with 'eyebrow' features.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Button Ride

Treasure 1345

Monument

OS Grid E 309306

Listed Building

OS Grid N 173934



Row of attractive cottage-type houses built in the mid 1950's. Run of eight links with all except the two end houses having shared alleyway access to the rear of the property built by Cardiff Rural District Council as an extension to Duffryn Close to provide additional rented accommodation. The houses are white painted with traditional small tiled roofs. The windows are small-paned having casement openings on main window blocks. All window and door openings conform to the original design although some have been replaced with modern alternatives. Compact box hedges front the properties, in keeping with the original outline plan. This development reflects some of the best design in council house building of the early-post World War II council house construction. See also 24.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Police Station

Treasure 1612

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



One of the earliest Police Stations built in the Vale of Glamorgan, originally with a court room attached. The court room was demolished in the 1970s. The Police Station still functions.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Westways

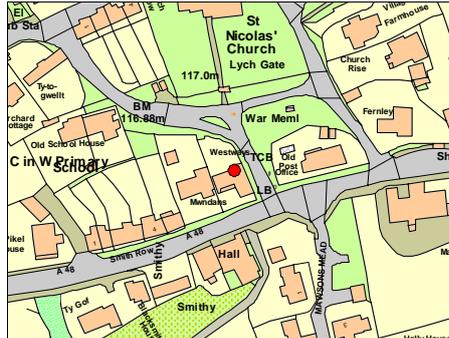
Treasure 1317

Monument

OS Grid E 309025

Listed Building

OS Grid N 174294



Design influenced by Arts and Crafts movement. Other buildings in this style are visible in Village Farm, Church Hall and Church Hall House. This building was erected on the site of the Traveller's Rest by Miss Cory as a coffee tavern to meet the needs of travellers and those wishing to stay overnight.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Brook Lane - Mwddlescwm

Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Ruins of a cottage which was known to have been built prior to 1788 when William Thomas lived there. This site features on the Tithe Map of 1838 and the name is thought to derive from the ancient Welsh for "Valley of the Tumps" - a "tump" was an ancient anthill, some of which can still be seen. This site also features on census returns through the years, sometimes being named "Muddlescombe". The recorded reminiscences of an old local resident recall the story of Mary of Mwddlescwm (second wife to John Jenkins 1861-1881) who was renowned for being able to carry a container from the village well at the bottom of Well Lane, to Mwddlescwm without spilling a drop.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Church Hall

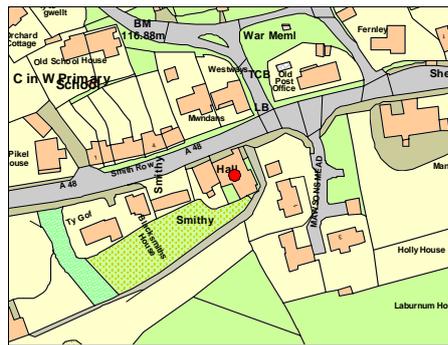
Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Church Hall to St. Nicholas Church. In the Arts and Crafts style (possibly in the style of G. Halliday - also said to be of the office of William Frame). Single storey hall to the East with two storey tower and house to the West. See also 1037.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Church Hall House

Treasure 1037

Monument

OS Grid E 309025

Listed Building 21.02.15 16326

OS Grid N 174258



In the Arts and Crafts style (possibly in the style of G. Halliday - also said to be of the office of William Frame). Single storey hall to E with two storey tower and house to the west. See also 1028.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Church of St. Nicholas

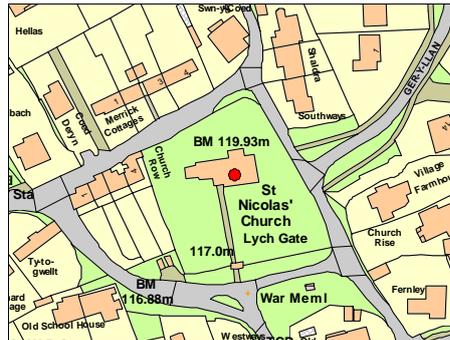
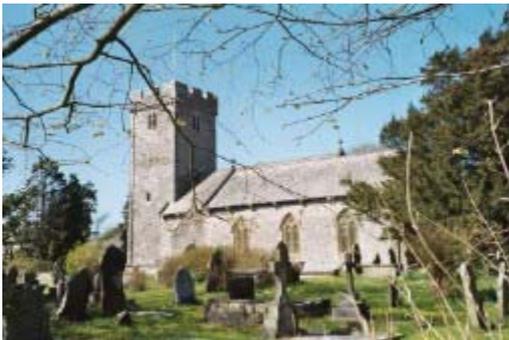
Treasure 1033

Monument

OS Grid E 309021

Listed Building 21.02.05 13636

OS Grid N 174365



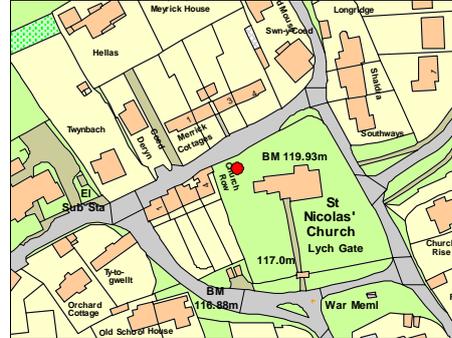
An example of a substantial parish church of C11 or earlier origin. In "Notes on Churches of Llandaff" Rev. C.A.H. Green notes that this church was valued at £10 in 1254. The church comprises: chancel, nave, West tower, South porch and South chapel. Heavily restored and extensively modified by Messrs. Parry, contractors of Llandaff from designs by and under the supervision of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, architects of Cardiff. The restoration was completed in 1860.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Church of St. Nicholas - Cory family Chest Tomb

Treasure 1035
Monument
Listed Building 21.02.06 16322

OS Grid E 308994
OS Grid N 174374



Early C20 chest tomb in grey Quarella stone in the High Gothic Revival style. Tomb houses the remains of John and Anna Cory and other members of their family who were well known industrialists that resided at Dyffryn House. The central panel is inscribed with the Cory coat of arms and the words "Virtu Sempre Viridis". The tomb has adjacent access to the crypt. Of importance because of the family connections with St Nicholas.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Dyffryn Close

Treasure 24
Monument
Listed Building

OS Grid E 309309
OS Grid N 174013



A post-war cul-de-sac. Comprising 16 houses. Originally built by Cardiff Rural District Council, in order to provide additional rented accommodation. The houses are white painted with traditional small tiled roofs. The windows are small paned having casement openings on main window blocks. All window and door openings conform to the original design although some have been replaced with modern alternatives. Designed by architects Bruton and Mace, Number 14 was a "show house" and the only one to have been equipped with parquet flooring. Many of the properties are now in private ownership. Have been recognised as good examples of post-war secular architecture. Button Ride was constructed as an expansion of Duffryn Close. See also 1345.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Dyffryn Lane - Stone Stile

Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Stone stile, constructed from a single stone with additional steps to the sides.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Llaneinydd

Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



House designed by renowned South Wales architect, Sir Percy Thomas for J.Trefil Morgan, Chairman of Cardiff department store, David Morgan Ltd. This building was constructed in the 1930s when use of materials was limited. It is constructed loosely in the Arts and Crafts style.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Manor House

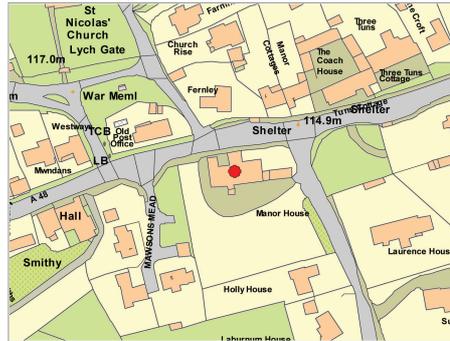
Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



This building is some 300 years old in parts, and features a weather vane of huntsman and hounds.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Old School House

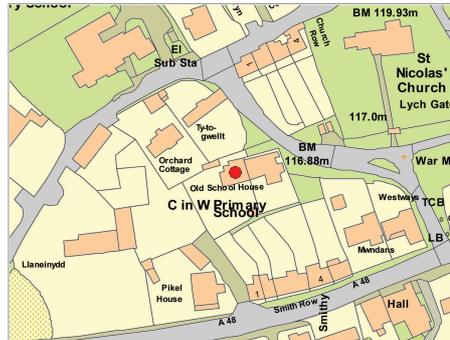
Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Stone built cottage thought to have been a school until the adjacent school was built. Used as accommodation for headmaster until 1978. Originally a single-storey one-roomed building with thatch, possibly late C17 or early C18. Little indication of early origins as it has been considerably altered. The building is now in private ownership, but was owned until 1980 by the Church in Wales.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Pwllsarn - Mounting Block

Treasure 1614

Monument

Listed Building

OS Grid E 308804

OS Grid N 174246



Mounting block. Stone-built mounting block which has been "updated" by the addition of a wooden surface, when the structure was used as a stand for milk churns.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Smiths Row - Number 3 (aka Blacksmiths Cottages)

Treasure 1036

Monument

Listed Building 21.02.07 16323

OS Grid E 308979

OS Grid N 174267



Terrace of three thatched cottages forming a picturesque example of Vale of Glamorgan vernacular building and illustrating organic development from the early C17 and early C18. Two storeys with elevations of limewashed rubble beneath a thatched roof with "eyebrows" over the first floor windows.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Smiths Row - Number 4 (aka Blacksmiths Cottages)

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	2212	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.13	16324

OS Grid E 308990

OS Grid N 174270



Terrace of three thatched cottages forming a picturesque example of Vale of Glamorgan vernacular building and illustrating organic development from the early C17 and early C18. Two storeys with elevations of limewashed rubble beneath a thatched roof with "eyebrows" over the first floor windows.

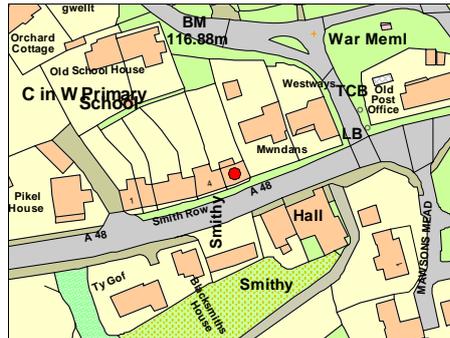
St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Smiths Row - Number 5 (aka Blacksmiths Cottages)

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	2213	
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.14	16325

OS Grid E 308999

OS Grid N 174273

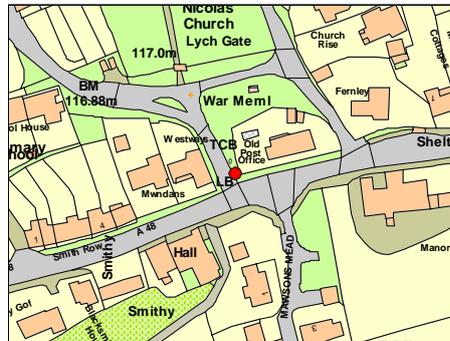


Terrace of three thatched cottages forming a picturesque example of Vale of Glamorgan vernacular building and illustrating organic development from the early C17 and early C18. Two storeys with elevations of limewashed rubble beneath a thatched roof with "eyebrows" over the first floor windows.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - St. Nicholas Church - Pillar Box

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1027		OS Grid E	309043
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>			OS Grid N	174289
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.10	13426		

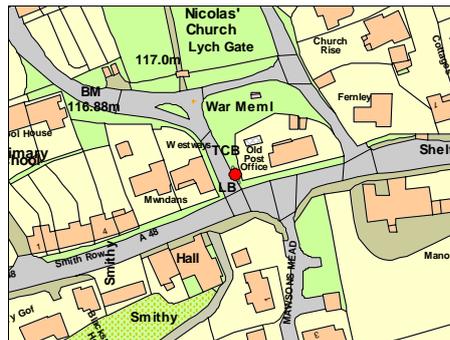


Circular iron pillar box of standard early C20 design. Fluted rim to shallow domed cap supporting curved bracket with oval Post Office direction sign. "Post Office" lettering to frieze with letter opening, moulded base. Curved door with collection plate over crowned "GR" (King George V) monogram.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - St. Nicholas Church - Telephone Call-Box

Treasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	1026		OS Grid E	309042
Monument	<input type="checkbox"/>			OS Grid N	174291
Listed Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21.02.09	13425		



K-6 type square, red kiosk of cast iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - The Three Tuns

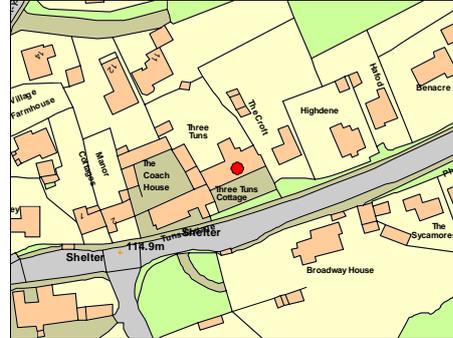
Treasure 1034

Monument

Listed Building 21.02.08 13637

OS Grid E 309183

OS Grid N 174337



Picturesque thatched building now a private dwelling but at one time a magistrates meeting house in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Later an inn which was closed by Mr Cory, because he decided that drink was bad for the good folk of St. Nicholas.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Trehill - Mounting Block

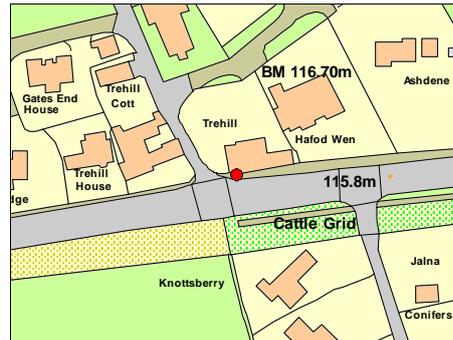
Treasure 30

Monument

Listed Building

OS Grid E 308648

OS Grid N 174223



Stone mounting block built outside the house at Trehill. This property was once an Inn named "Price's Arms". Rough, random stone built, topped with hard, slate-like capstones. Front stones have been previously limewashed. Attractive feature enhanced by sympathetic planting.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Trehill Cottage

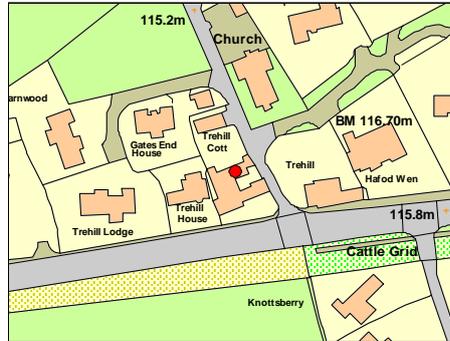
Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Thatched house. Originally a cottage for farm labourers attached to Trehill Farm, it has been substantially renovated and extended.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

St. Nicholas - Trehill Presbyterian Chapel

Treasure

Monument

OS Grid E

Listed Building

OS Grid N



Chapel. Originally built as a Calvinistic Methodist church, founded in 1739 to 1740 by Howell Harris. Now a Presbyterian Church of Wales.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Coed y Cwm Chambered Cairn

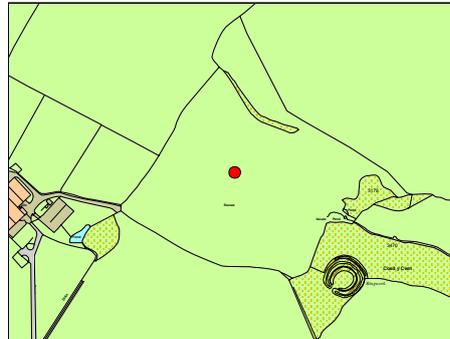
Treasure 2367

Monument 21/0741/GM116 (GLA)

OS Grid E 308119

Listed Building

OS Grid N 173807



A group of four tabular limestone blocks, associated with a possible mound. Excavation, 1936 (Daniels 1937) suggested that the stones constituted a natural feature, although a handaxe was recovered.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Coed y Cwm Ringwork

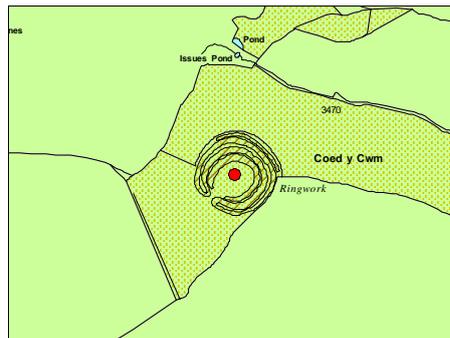
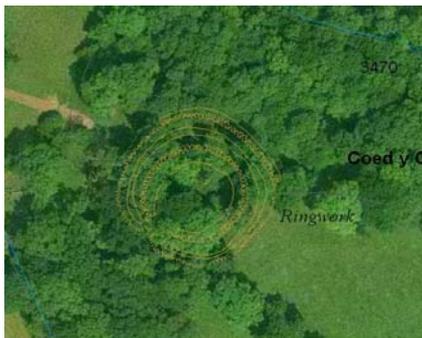
Treasure 2368

Monument 21/0741/GM117 (GLA)

OS Grid E 308275

Listed Building

OS Grid N 173671



A sub-circular enclosure, about 27-29.5m in diameter, defined by a strong bank and ditch: excavations, 1963, 1964-5, revealed some structural elements, associated with 12th century pottery.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Cottrell Castle Mound

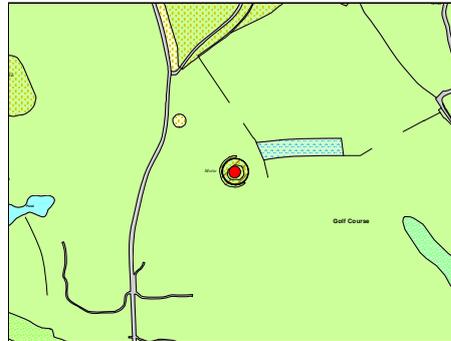
Treasure 2369

Monument 21/0741/GM117 (GLA)

Listed Building

OS Grid E 308090

OS Grid N 174506



A flat-topped circular mound, 20m in diameter and 1.8m high, with traces of an encircling ditch, possibly counterscarped. An episode of levelling and planting is recorded in 1862.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Cottrell Lodge

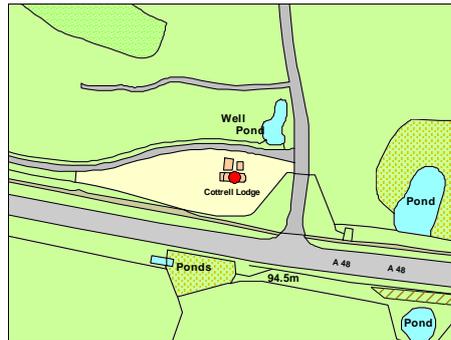
Treasure 1038

Monument

Listed Building 21.02.12 16327

OS Grid E 307934

OS Grid N 174182



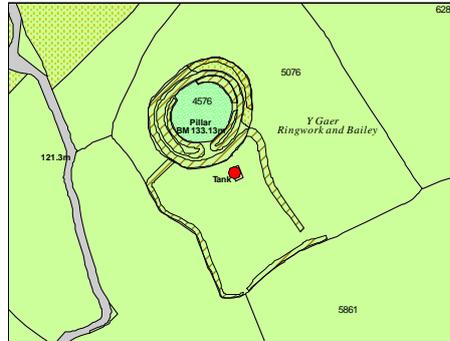
Picturesque lodge of one and a half storeys with elevations of local coursed limestone rubble beneath a long straw thatched roof. Single storey lean-to extension to western end with slated roof. Formerly the lodge to Cottrell House (since demolished).

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Cottrell Ringwork

Treasure 2366
Monument 21/0769/GM096 (GLA)
Listed Building

OS Grid E 308481
OS Grid N 174719



Scheduled Ancient Monument - Also on the site is a second monument - Y Gaer. See also 1350.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Tinkinswood Burial Chamber

Treasure 1559
Monument 21/2034/GM009 (GLA) G
Listed Building

OS Grid E 309209
OS Grid N 173307



Believed to be around 6,000 years old, the communal burial chamber is one of two in the area, and when excavated in 1914 the remains of 50 bodies were found.

St Nicholas and Bonvilston

Outlying - Y Gaer

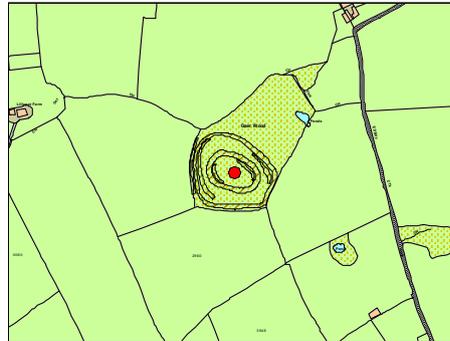
Treasure 1350

Monument 21/0825/GM079 (GLA)

OS Grid E 306345

Listed Building

OS Grid N 174736



Fairly complete example of a dark ages camp. In the year 1762, a large bed of iron cinder was discovered beneath which some Roman coins of Antonius Pivi and an earthen jar embossed with greyhounds, hares etc, were found. The Gaer occupies the summit of a ridge where advantage has been taken of the ground to defend an oblong rectangular space by a steep scarp surmounted by a vallum. The entrance seems to have been on the eastern side. It is situated about one third of a mile from the old Roman road, the Via Julia. Tradition states that Cromwell is said to have attacked Peterstone Castle from this place. Possibly it may have been at this time that he spent the night in the old Manor House in St Nicholas. Legend says too that there is a subterranean passage from the Gaer to St Fagans Castle. Note the distinctive Scots Pines and other trees, which are visible from a wide area, including the wind farm at Brynna.