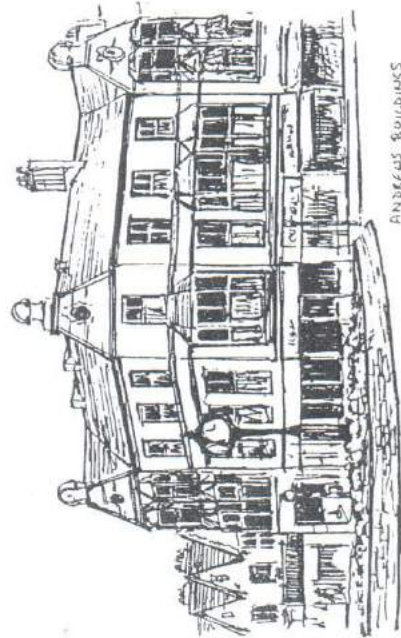


At the bottom of the Open Space we enter Bradford Place, named after one of the Windsor/Clive Cadet titles; on our right (20), are two houses reputedly built by 'ballast' stone. The stone is certainly unlike the local blue lias stone. Opposite (21), stands 'Falconhurst', one time home of Captain Ingram; the extensive gardens have been landscaped into an old quarry. Moving down Bradford Place we pass the site of 'Seaview', another (22) large town mansion, at one time home of the ship-owner John Cory. Leading down to the sea-front is Kymin Terrace (23); this name reminds us of the town's early history with its Viking 'visitors'. 'Ki' is old Celtic for stream, and 'minni' is old Norse for mouth of a stream. In 1700 the farm on this site was Kimming Farm.

We now pass 'Waltham Villa' (now 'Waltham House') (24), once home to Dan Matthews, a ship-owner, on a smaller scale than the Cory's or the Morel's, who lived at 'The Lindens' (25), a famous shipping dynasty, all of whom played roles in the town's development. Unfortunately, the original entrance gate-house has been demolished; it always made one think of a Swiss Chalet, and is a sadly missed piece of Penarth's varied architecture. Opposite is the site of another large town mansion, 'The Hollies'; all that remains is the local stone boundary wall (26).

(27) Church Road, originally Church Street, contains a row of large town houses, built with lovely, distinctive yellow bricks. Mr Hurley, a ship-owner, lived at No. 5, and Mrs Fisher and the Misses Fisher had schools at numbers 6 and 7.

At the junction of Church Road and Windsor Terrace we can see a date plaque, 1865, on the gable end. (28) Beach Road on the left (29), was originally Penarth Terrace. There is a marked difference in the occupations followed by the early householders in Windsor Terrace, as compared to those of Salop Street, Salop Place etc — eg 2 master mariners, 2 ship-brokers, 3 surgeons, channel pilots, an auctioneer, a



ANDREWS BUILDINGS

dentist and an architect, Mr H Snell, and at No. 3 (30), the Local Board Officer.

(31) Andrews Buildings were built by Solomon Andrews on land leased for 99 years from the Plymouth Estates, and opened in 1896 with living accommodation above shops; opposite Andrews Building: Lloyds and the Arcade, on what was Farmer Lawrence's Farm. Both buildings were designed by Edward Webb.

Where the old Post Office stands (32), was the site of Andrews Tea Garden; alongside was Andrews Large Hall. Dame Clara Novello Davies and her Choir gave a concert here in March 1893. The Hall later became the 'Hippodrome'. Alongside was 'Stanwell Cottage' owned by Mrs Maria Scirra. Moving into Ludlow Lane we pass the site (33), of Solly Andrews Mews, coach houses, Andrews Lesser Hall, his Coffee Tavern and a shop. By 1910 both Andrews Halls had Cinematograph Licences. The Tea Garden was short lived, no doubt a combination of inclement weather and the smell from the stables. In Glebe Street (34), Andrews had his booking office and bus stop. In 1870 he bought 2 horse buses, 7 horses from D Williams of the Dock Hotel (now closed). The horse-bus to Cardiff left at 5.20am, if given a day's notice the bus would pick you up at your home. Unhappy about paying the Bute toll at the Toll Gate, Andrews bought the lease; he also was the Royal Mail Carrier from 1875 until 1882.

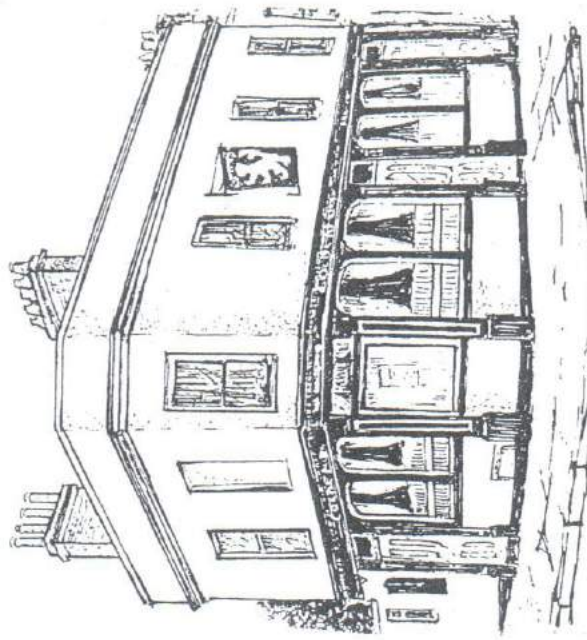
Moving up Glebe Street we pass the site of the notorious 'Clifton Club' (35), and at the other end of 'Britannia Buildings' is the site of the town's first Fire Engine Station (1875) (36). In Plassey Street are the sites of two former Chinese Laundries (37/38), and Knapman, a coach-builder, now a site occupied by Roger Hall, a blind boat builder (39). Opposite (40), a stable once used by Mr White, Cab Proprietor, and linked by a unique alley to his father's shop in Salop Street (41). The Social Club (42), was once by 1912 the 'Gem' Cinema, later White's 'Empire Palace'. Moving up Plassey Street we have the Gospel Hall 1877 (43), and Calvinistic Methodists, Sardis Chapel (1861) now a modern meeting place (44). Alongside the old Sardis site is a veritable time warp — Mr Sanger's shoe repairing establishment.

Returning to Glebe Street we pass a row of houses, bombed in 1940 (45), and numerous shops, the town's originals, some still retaining original features. A cafe now stands on the site of White's Shop (46); opposite is the 'Albion', another of the town's original ten public houses.

Our Trail ends at the 'Golden Lion'.

THE PENARTH SOCIETY

Town Trails No. 4



THE GOLDEN LION

PENARTH TOWN COUNCIL

Duration of Walk:
Approximately 1-1½ hours

Text © Alan Thorne 1994

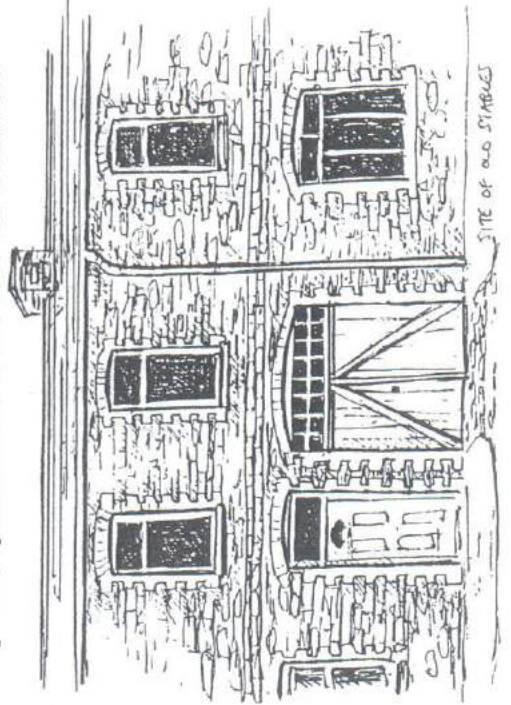
Illustrations © Diana Mead

(4), Cab Proprietor. No. 13 is the site of the Penarth Mineral Water Factory (5).

Returning to Salop Place we pass the stables (6), kept by the Norman Brothers, who supplied horses to the old P.U.D.C.

B. This area contained two important buildings now lost — a large public hall, the 'Windsor Hall' and the 'Lyceum Theatre'. (Quote from 1892: "Lost, stolen or strayed, a 1st Class provincial theatre. Entering from Dress Circle there was a strong smell of fried fish... I suppose our Lyceum has been ruined like everything else in this beknighted town by want of support"). At the junction of Salop Place and Salop Street were sited the Penarth Coal Company Yard and Langley's Corn and Hay Merchants (7). Salop Street is made up of houses from the first, second and third phase of development; early denizens included numerous stonemasons, hobbler, coaltrimmers and tippers, ferrymen, customs officers, hauliers, ostlers and coachmen. Most of the stables can still be seen (8), for example Nos. 52/53. The Penarth Board School was to be built on the corner of Salop Street (9), and Albert Road; (Albert Road was originally Parish Road, then Stanwell Road). Opposite (10), is the site, unconfirmed, of the 'Royal Oak'. Proceeding up Albert Road we reach the old Council Offices opened in 1881, built on the site of Belle Vue Cottage (11). The Fire Station alongside was opened in 1908 and closed in 1959.

Because of the high incidence of diphtheria in the last decade of the 19th Century and the opening years of this Century, the Council Offices were used as a temporary hospital. Miss A M Keep was the first Matron, followed by Miss Harris. Opposite (12) was one of the town's old limestone quarries, opened in 1914 as the Belle Vue Gardens and



SITE OF OLD STABLES

A. The original dock town was built in a square bounded by Maughan Street to the west, Windsor Road to the south, Parish Road to the east, and the dock to the north. This area was, and is, known as 'The Bowery', with a sub-division called 'Daggertown'. Glebe Street, where the Trail starts, contains rows of the town's first terraced houses, some in their original condition; these houses were occupied by the labourers and excavators who dug and built the dock. The town's first shops were located in Glebe Street.

The 'Golden Lion' (1), one of the town's ten original public houses, stands on the corner of King Street, originally called Glebe Place; the houses are of the second phase of urban development, slightly larger than the houses in Glebe Street. The houses built on the Glebe land that sloped down from St Augustine's Church were occupied by 14 labourers, 2 stonemasons, numerous coal trimmers and tippers. The three corners were occupied by ubiquitous corner shops, and at No. 35 (2), were the stables of a haulier; later the stables were used to house beach donkeys. King Street leads us into a labyrinth of narrow, twisting, treeless streets.

Entering Salop Place (named after a Windsor/Clive Estate), we see the rear entrance to Albert Road School (3), opened in 1876; Salop Place contains second phase houses, occupied by coal tippers and trimmers, mariners — for example Carlo Besseio at No. 13, a Sgt Major Matthews at No. 32, stonemasons and dock labourer.

Bromfield Place, named after another Windsor/Clive Estate, contains third-phase housing, built on a large market garden, orchard and dairy belonging to 'Belle Vue Cottage', and stretching from Parish Road to the bottom of Salop Place. The early occupants were indicative of the advancing development of Penarth — 8 stonemasons, quarrymen, 2 builders, also numerous stables. At No. 1 lived Albert Petit



Bowling Green. Across the road stands the Methodist Chapel (13), built in 1906, on what had been the site of a large public hall, the 'Jubilee Hall'. The chapel was bombed in the Second World War. Entering Albert Crescent, previously Church Place, at No. 1 we have what was the home of Albert Cope, Channel Pilot, also owner of the Jubilee Hall. There were private schools at 'Varteg House': proprietor Mr Jones, and two at 'Glanville House' and 'Harrowgate House': proprietors Mr and Mrs Apel. Robert Monroe, manager of Penarth Shipbuilding and Repair Co Ltd, established in 1879, lived at number 12 (14).

C. The present St Augustine's Church (15), was built in 1866, financed by Baronet Windsor; a church was first built here in the 1180s, when the Lord of the Manor of Penarth was the Bishop of Llandaff; Prior of Bristol, one William Saltmarsh. The land had been given to the Black Canons of Augustine based at Bristol.

We next enter Jenkinville (16), a fairly recent development. Where the houses of Uppercliffe Drive stand was previously the site of the extensive Penarth Head Fort and Coastal Battery (17), used by the American armed forces in the Second World War. Moving towards the Penarth Head we pass the site (18) of what was one of the town's large mansions, set in extensive laid gardens: 'Uppercliffe', for many years the home of John Batchelor. The house was later used by the Royal Garrison Artillery as their Officers' Mess.

(19) Penarth Head Open Space was given to the town by the Windsor family; it is said that seven counties can be seen from this wonderful vantage spot. Due to massive erosion much has been lost of the Head, including Lloyd's Signalling Station, established in the last century to communicate with the hundreds of vessels using Penarth Roads.