

villa now known as 'The House' (10) stands in Grove Place Lane.

Ty Buwch & Monkton House

The building date of Bute Villa (11) is as yet unknown - the style suggests c 1790's. E. T. Bevan in his memoirs states that his ancestor Thomas Evans built the premises c 1830. The 1841 Census shows Bute Villa occupied by Thomas Evans, Pilot; the 1851 Census shows him as a farmer. By the 1880's Bute Cottage as it was then known was occupied by Mr. V. Jacob, a Solicitor. The first houses in today's Grove Place were three red brick dwellings built to the left of the entrance to Bute Cottage, both on the site of a demolished barn c 1880. The other early houses in Grove Place were originally in Cogan Terrace. The houses are of varying architectural styles and are both of various local stone and bricks - a very interesting mix. Bute Cottage was built in a salient of the Cogan Parish. In 1793 Lord Bute bought the estates of Calvert Richard Jones which included the manors of Kibbor, Leckwith and Cogan.

A lane links Grove Place to Woodland Place where we find a very interesting red brick building built in 1896 by J. Coates Carter as the All Saints' Parish Rooms and Temperance Hall (12). In 1904 it was bought by Tom Morel to become the Trinity Church Woodland Hall. Just before the start of the First World War it became Llansmor School with Mrs. G. Williams as Principal. During the war it was used by American Forces. It was, until recently a Church in Wales Centre. The building is in the Arts and Crafts style, two storey, of red brick with dressed Bath stone. Two unequal gables face the road - the one at the right is pulled forward at the apex to house a bell. Both gables have large semi-circular windows.

The substantial villas in Woodland Place were built c 1890 on fields that belonged to Woodland Farm, and were owned by Penarth's expanding and very prosperous middle-classes: e.g. C. H. Taylor coal merchant at Beaconsfield No.3, Master Mariners John Hill and J. Horn



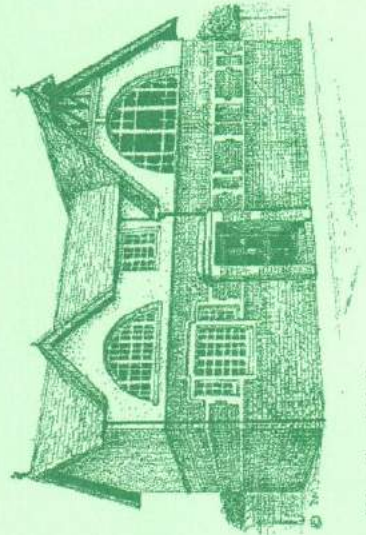
at numbers 10 and 19, and Major Roberts, Board of Trade official at No.11. The town's third Drill Hall (13) was built opposite to the main run of the houses and opened in 1897. Demolished, it is now a modern housing estate; however, the indoor rifle range survived and is used by the Army Cadets.

The first building on the Trinity site (14) was a tin church built on land purchased from Woodland Farm. Erected in 1887 it was known as Player's Church after the first incumbent Mr. Player who had been Curate at St. Augustine's. The land was purchased by Thomas Morel who later, in 1899, was knighted as Mayor of Cardiff. The Trinity Schoolrooms were built in 1896, elaborately Perpendicular with a clerestoried roof to design by J. P. Jones, Ashdene, Bridgeman Road. The tin church was taken down and sold to Barry to be rebuilt in Court Road; it was destroyed by fire in May 1993. Trinity was built 1899-1901 of Newbridge sandstone with Bath stone dressings, a tower and spire, all to designs of Henry Budgen who resided at 54 Victoria Road. Behind the Trinity Schoolroom stood four large red brick houses c 1890; original occupants included W. H. Renwick shipbroker at No.21 and at No. 27: Cllr Sam Thomas a Taff Vale Railway grandee who was responsible for building the town's library. Two of the houses are now an old people's home; they were both on the site of a large pond, one of the many that dotted the West Moor prior to urbanisation. The pond was the principal source of the West Bourne (West Stream).

The ugly National Farmers' Union Building (15) stands ironically on the site of the demolished Woodland Farm of Farmer Morgan, a large ivy covered farmhouse with extensive stabling and other ancillary buildings.

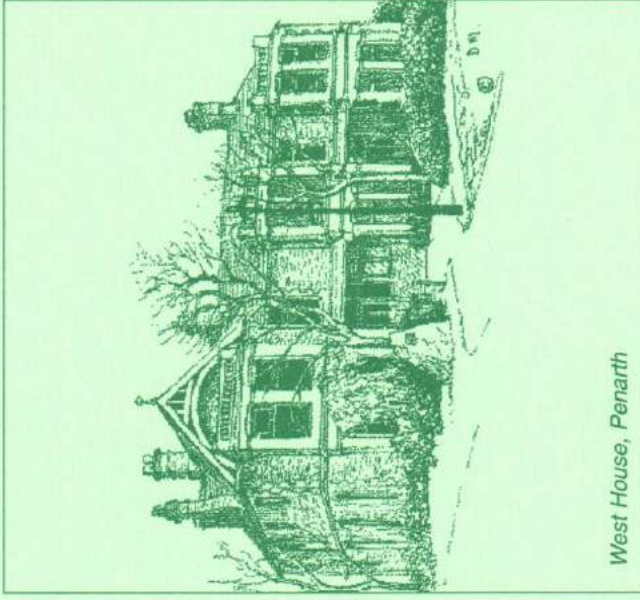
West House (16) was originally West Farm and then West House Farm, building date as yet unknown. In 1700 it was the largest farm in the Penarth Parish and by the mid 1700's it was owned by Catherine Evans with 219 acres. She also had Pentwyn at the northern end of the Parish. A field behind the farm was known as Round Pitts and land to the front included the Black Hays designated as nine acres of "mead and woodland".

In the 1800's Farmer Tom Lawrence held the farm with his wife and eleven children. By the mid 1800's at least three of his sons were farming; Llewellyn had taken over West House Farm after the death of his parents, Thomas was at Ivy Cottage as was described as "Farmer 45 acres" and John farmed Upper Cosmeston Farm - 100 acres. By 1871 the farm was occupied by James Edwards, TVR Dock Superintendent, who later built Westwood, now today's Conservative Club. During the period 1870-1880 it appears the farmhouse was demolished and the present West House was built, probably by F. Jotham who was in residence during 1880/90's. The house, spoiled by an extremely ugly eastern extension, is now the Penarth Town Council Offices.



Woodland Hall

Town Trails No. 12



West House, Penarth

PENARTH TOWN COUNCIL

**Duration of Walk:
Approximately 1 hour**

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Illustrations © Diana Mead

Royal Buildings



Trail 12 starts at the Royal Buildings (1) named Eversley, York, Ford, Stafford, Cleveland and Portman, four storeyed half-timbered buildings with extensive cellars and shops at street level. The roofs have large and small gables, huge chimney stacks and small towers topped with ornamental railings, the living accommodation above the shops having a fronting terrace with a balustrade. Original occupants included Mrs. A. E. Rowe tobaccoist and W. Mules auctioneer. By c 1910 E. J. Tidball butcher was in Portman House which has a large stable block to the rear. The builder was F. A. Speed who came from Shepton Mallet under the patronage of his uncle J. K. Collett, 5 Beach Road.

Stanwell (2) Baptist Church was built in 1895/96 by J. P. Jones, Richards and Budgen in Gothic style with thin coursed Penman sandstone and Bathstone dressings. The five light Perpendicular window is a focal point in the formal facade. J. P. Jones was architect to Solomon Andrews, and Jones and Budgen were Penarth residents. One of the main sponsors for the building was F. Jotham who in the 1880/90's was Cardiff's premier gentleman's outfitters and lived at West House. Until the early 1880's Stanwell Road was the Parish Road. Stanwell was a large estate owned AD 900 by the Viking Jarl Othar, the founding father of the Windsor Family, now Earls of Plymouth.

Three substantial houses of local lias limestone were built c 1890 between the church and Victoria Avenue (originally Gay Street), two being demolished under unfortunate circumstances to be replaced by a block of flats. No. 1 Victoria Avenue (3) was bought in 1902 by Trinity Church and became the Manse; first incumbents the Rev. R. Bond. The house has attractive Rinceau features. Opposite, No. 7 Victoria Avenue (4) has a Bathstone inscribed block dated AD 1890.

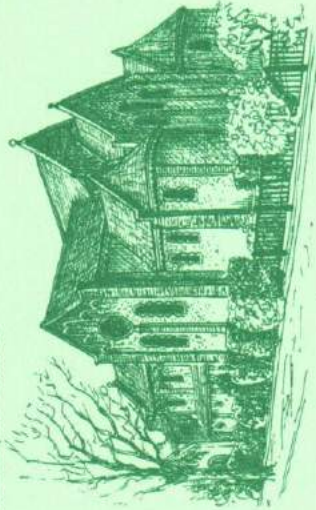
The run of houses between No. 7 and Grove Terrace is an interesting architectural mix, of local brick and local stone all c 1890. Original occupants included Mrs. S. P. Naikhan Lugg at 36 and R. J. Hancock at 46 who built the run and was responsible for much of the housing on the West Moor, also artisan housing in Grange town. Hancock's house displays a plaque bearing the original name of the row of houses, West Grove.

The houses in Grove Terrace stand on what was once a tree lined stream that ran from today's Victoria Square down into the Windsor Road Dingle. The row of cottages, West Cottages, is a mix of three sizes built 1860/70. It is believed the cottages were built for farm

A lane runs from the Catholic Church to the Dingle Halt (8), opened in 1904 as Dingle Road Platform, renamed Dingle Halt on 2 October 1922. A wide, deep section of the Grove stream remained as a dried out water course, running alongside the lane until it was filled in during the 1950's. Prior to the infill it was the site of the large wooden Red Triangle Boys' Club, which stood on wooden supports. The club under the aegis of Mr. Percy Cotton catered for working class boys who were encouraged to take up carpentry, football, table tennis and boxing. The club turned out numerous excellent sportsmen, not least two outstanding boxers, the Jones brothers: John 'Buster' and Gordon.

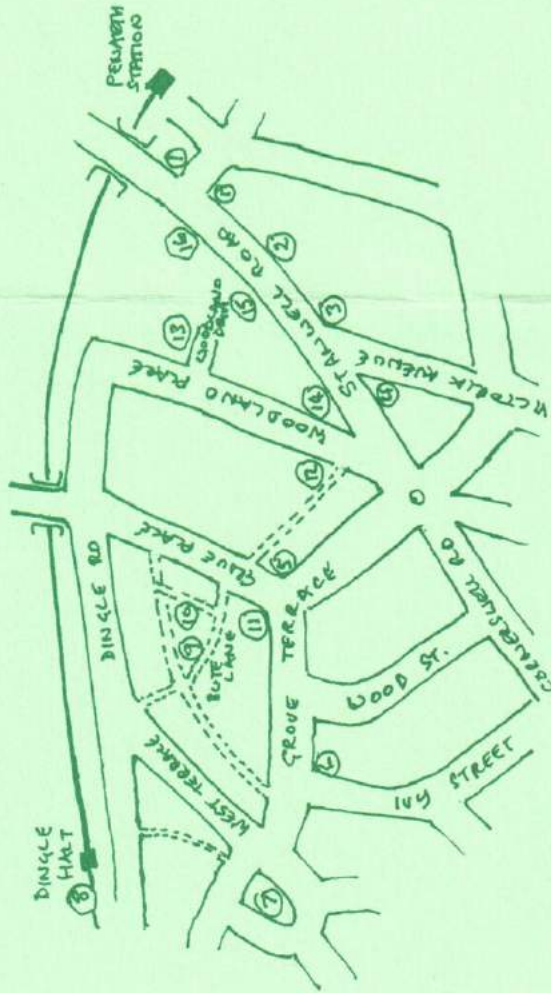
Lower Dingle Road, opposite the Halt, consists of eleven small brick houses c 1880/90's of two almost identical designs hardly discernable at first glance. Built by the Taff Vale Railway early occupants included C. Hall and W. Cross, both railway foremen, Percival Windsor coal foreman and G. Reynolds railway porter. The houses of upper Dingle Road c 1890's are larger and of local stone with bays and small front gardens. An early occupant was Enoch Redcliff who had a blacksmiths premises in the

St. Josephs Church



lane behind. Prior to the laying of the single railway line in 1878 a path ran from the Glebelands (Glebe Street area) across fields to Ivy Cottage and a level crossing was established between Windsor Place and West Terrace to maintain this ancient right of way.

Bute Lane connects West Terrace with Grove Place and follows the route of an old path that linked the Parish Road with the road to the Glebelands. Until the 1880's Bute Villa/Cottage stood in splendid isolation. Two charming cottages now stand in Bute Lane: Ty Buwch House (9) whose first occupant c 1890's was R. J. E. Longman followed c 1920 by T. E. Box pawnbroker. A single very substantial



workers and were originally thatched. Original occupants included: David Davies TVR plate layer, Will Davies train foreman, Tom Stevens railway foreman & Tom Diamond carpenter.

The houses opposite consist of a run of five stone houses, the end ones being gabled built c 1880's with a further run of twelve smaller houses. Early occupants included Sgt. Major J. Daley at 57, Isaac Serg Foreman at 52 with E. Thomas and H. Atkinson both Customs Officers at 55 and 58. By c 1910 number 51 (5) had become a corner shop with a stable and coach-house to the rear. The shop traded until about c 1960.

Lower Grove Terrace is a mixture of charming cottages of differing designs. Ivy Cottage (6), on the corner of Ivy Street, is a substantial stone building c 1850's. The occupant in the 1850/60's was T. B. Lawrence farmer. By 1870 the occupant was D. Morgan farmer, with 150 acres. A map of 1878 shows a track leading across the fields to Cornerswell Farm - the track is today's Wordsworth Avenue. Opposite Ivy Cottage is a larger villa alongside a large garage which was Finch's West End Laundry established c 1900. The houses next to Ivy Cottage were built c 1910.

By 1900's the Roman Catholic population of Penarth had grown and a foundation stone of a new church St. Joseph's (7) was laid in 1914 by Bishop Hedley. The main body of the church was opened in 1915; the sanctuary and the sacristies with the side chapels were completed by 1928, all to a design by F. A. Walters in the Italian Romanesque style on a basilican plan. Two proposed towers at the west end were never completed. The new houses opposite were built on the site of the demolished Penarth Steam Laundry opened c 1890 with Miss A. M. May as manageress. Operational until c 1920 the laundry then became Sherman's Garage. West Terrace consists of two pleasant runs of bayed, terrace houses built c 1880/90's of local Cogan brick.