

Proposed Agricultural Building and Machinery Store Pencoed Castle Farm Llanmartin

Heritage Statement



Richard Hayman

for

Rob Evans

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and Machinery Store
Pencoed Castle Farm
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I Introduction

This heritage statement has been prepared in support of a forthcoming planning application to erect an agricultural building and machinery store at Pencoed Castle Farm. There are no designated heritage assets on the site of the proposed building. However it is near to several designated heritage assets, principally Pencoed Castle, which is listed grade II* and is a scheduled monument. Associated structures include a gatehouse listed II*, farm building and a farmhouse listed at II. A substantial portion of the grounds are a Registered Historic Park and Garden, grade II, within which is a grade-II listed dovecote. Under these circumstances a heritage statement is required to examine how, and to what extent, the new development will affect the significance of the heritage assets, specifically regarding their setting. The impact of the development is measured in terms of negative/neutral/positive, and is intended to justify the existing proposals, or recommend changes to the design as necessary.

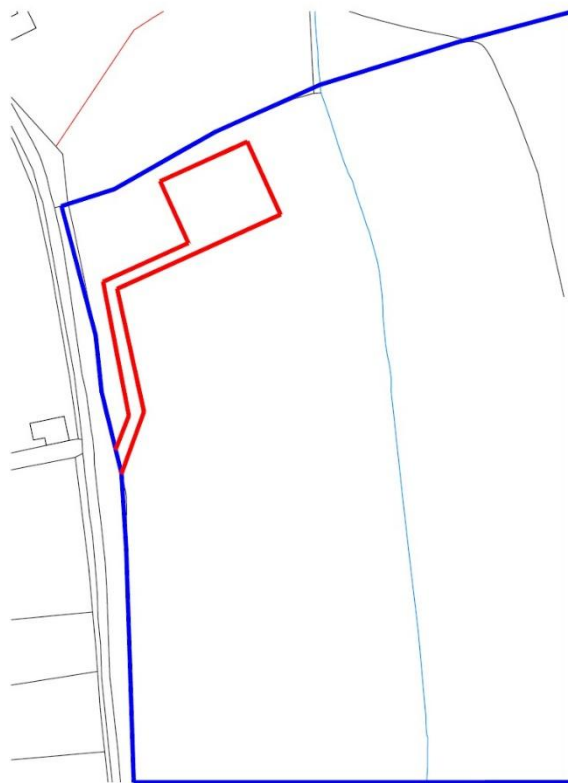


Figure 1. Location plan.

The site of the proposed building is in a field north-north-west of the farmstead, at approximately ST 4044 8992. There are no known features of archaeological or historic interest associated with the site. Trial excavations at the south end of the field, at a distance of over 500 metres, were conducted in 1990. They did not reveal evidence of archaeological interest except for earthwork remains of a dam. Trial excavations north of the farmyard did not reveal features of archaeological interest except for some levelling of the ground surface (Marvell 1990, 4).

The site was visited on 17 October 2025.

2 Policy and Guidance

The legislative framework for the protection and management of the historic environment is contained in The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023. It repealed but incorporates earlier legislation, specifically the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, which covered both England and Wales.

The means by which the preservation of heritage assets and their settings is incorporated into the planning process is set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), supplemented by guidance contained in the Welsh Government's Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24, which covers the historic environment.

Paragraph 6.1.10 of PPW sets out the policy concerning listed buildings:

There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

Paragraph 6.1.19 covers Historic Parks and Gardens:

The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Paragraph 6.1.24 deals with developments that could affect scheduled monuments:

Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.

TAN 24 describes a heritage impact assessment as:

a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. The results of the heritage impact assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement.

Planning Policy Wales identifies how local planning authorities must treat designated heritage assets in their consideration of planning applications. This includes the impact of proposed developments within the settings of these historic assets. It therefore places an obligation upon local planning authorities to make the impact on the setting of heritage assets a factor in planning decisions. TAN 24 defines the setting of historic assets in paragraph 1.25:

The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.

The Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026 defers to national policy on heritage matters and acknowledges the importance of preserving the setting of historic assets. Paragraph 4.18 states that

There will be a presumption in favour of the retention, safeguarding, conservation and enhancement of sites recognised as being of archaeological or historic interest including Listed Buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, Conservation Areas, locally Listed Buildings, historic parks & gardens, historic landscapes and the setting of such sites, buildings and areas.

Guidance on good practice in the assessment of the setting of heritage assets has been published by Cadw (2017a). It sets out a methodology for assessing the impact of proposed developments on the setting of heritage assets, and the impacts they may have on an asset's significance. Cadw's recommended strategy has four stages.

1. Identification of heritage assets that would be affected by the proposed development.
2. Define and analyse the setting, identifying the key factors which contribute to the significance of each of the historic assets affected.
3. Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.
4. Consider options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.

Stage 1 identifies heritage assets within visual range of the development site. Stage 2 examines the contribution of setting to the significance of individual heritage assets.

Stage 3 considers the effect the development would have on those heritage assets, for which the most important criteria are the visual relationship between the development and the heritage assets, and the impact on the surroundings in which the heritage assets are experienced, including the approaches to heritage assets. Stage 3 also identifies any areas and viewpoints that would be sensitive to the proposed development. The impact of the proposal is to be expressed in terms such as positive, neutral and negative, with an indication of its magnitude.

The need for Stage 4 depends upon the assessment of impact in Stage 3.

3 The Site

The site of the development is a field which, on the Llanmartin Tithe map of 1839, was part of a large field let to Morgan Williams by the owner Thomas Perry, at a time when the castle was used as a farmhouse (fig 2). By the time of the 1886 Ordnance Survey it was rough pasture with a stream flowing through it, which now acts as a boundary of the subdivided plot by means of trees planted along its edge (fig 3).



Figure 2. Llanmartin Tithe map, 1839.



Figure 3. Ordnance Survey map, 1886.

The site of the proposal is at the north end of the field, currently used as pasture. It is bordered on the north and east sides with mature trees, but with some gaps (fig 4). On the west side is a wall and mature hedges and trees to Pencoed Lane.



Figure 4. Site of proposed building in relation to Pencoed Castle.

4 Design Proposal

The building is to be close to the northern boundary of a field, approximately 450 metres north-north-west of the Pencoed Castle farmyard. It is to be a steel-framed structure clad in single-skin profiled metal sheeting, under a shallow pitched roof of similar material (fig 5). Plan dimensions are approximately 24 metres N-S by 12 metres, and 4.8 metres high to the eaves. At present there is a line of trees on the east side of the site. The building will be sited a minimum of 10 metres away from the hedge (fig 6). Access to the building will be from Pencoed Lane, using an existing gateway to prevent any unnecessary loss of the existing hedge.

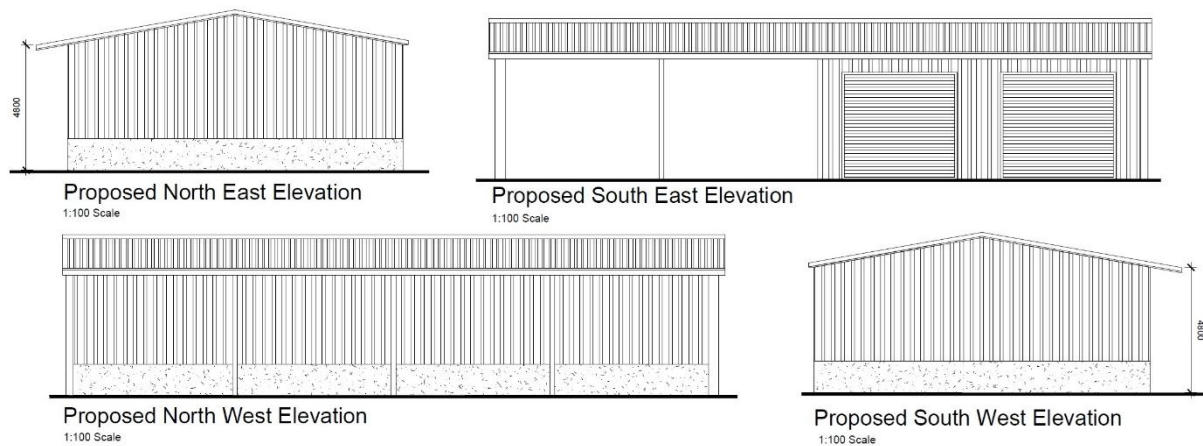


Figure 5. Proposed elevations.

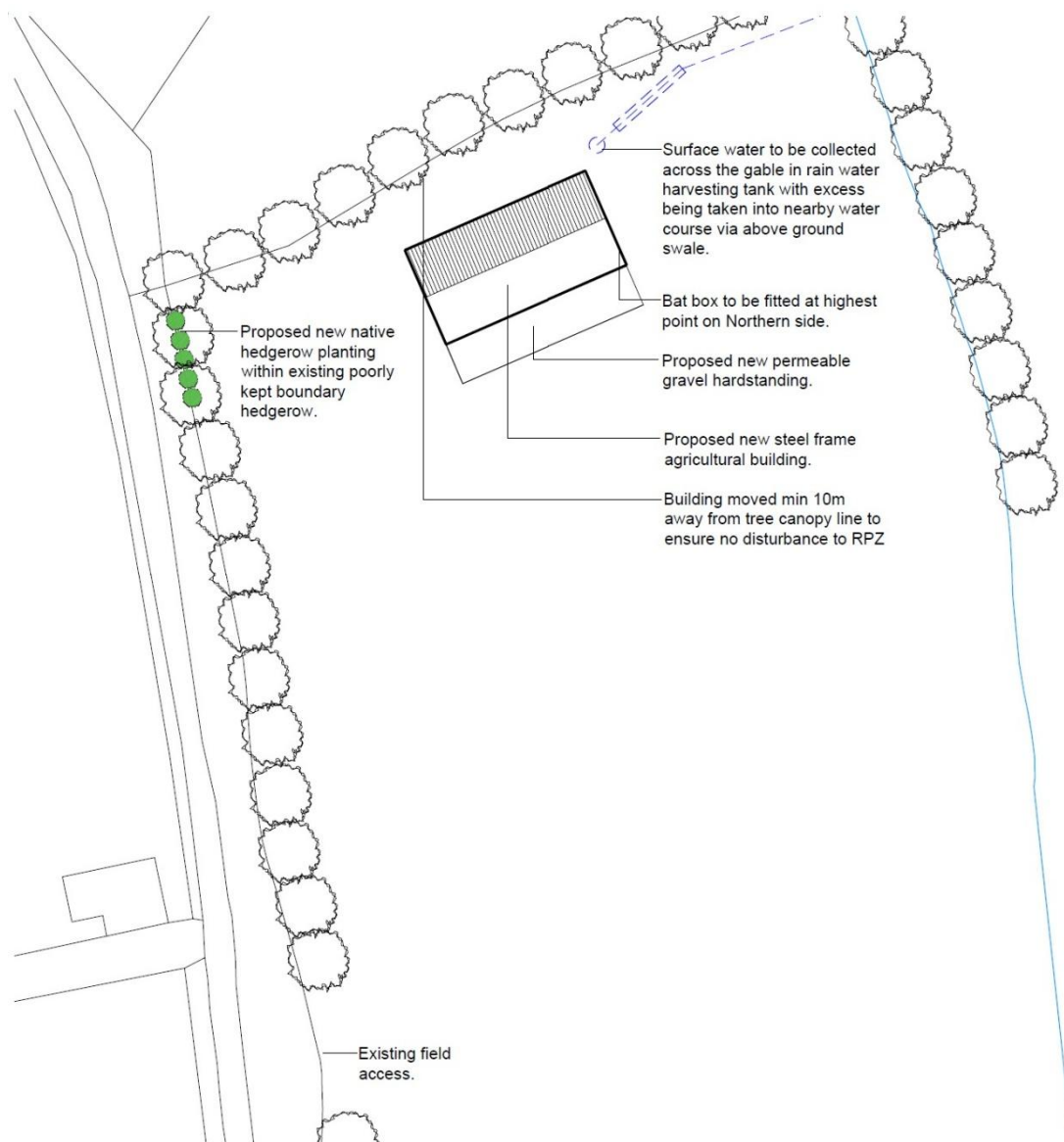


Figure 6. Site of proposed new building.

5 Heritage Assets Affected by the Proposal and their Significance

There are eight designations at Pencoed Castle (fig 7).

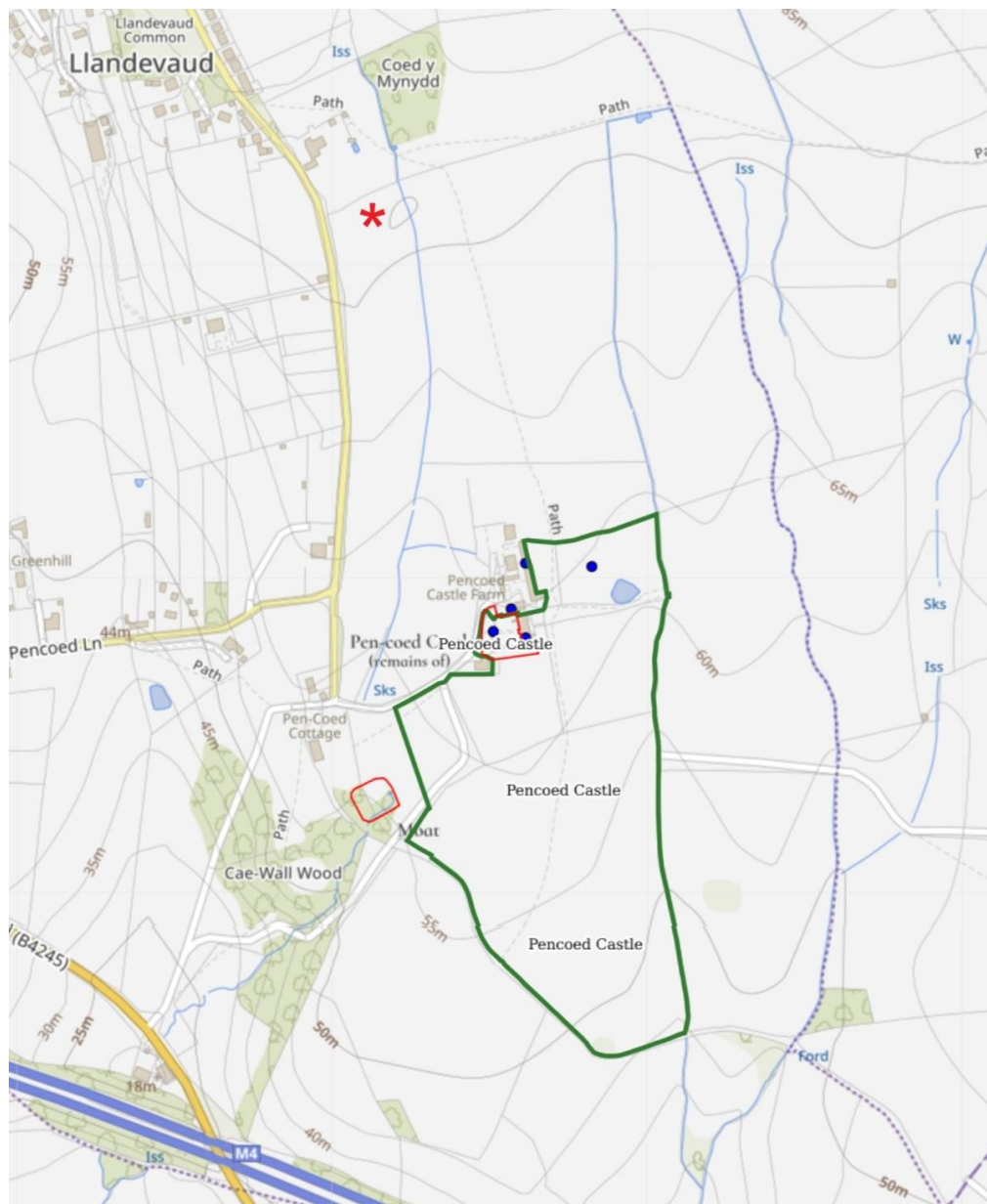


Figure 7. Designations affected by the proposal.

	designation	Grade	Cadw ref
Pencoed Castle	Scheduled monument		MM274
Pencoed Castle	Listed building	II*	2904
Farmhouse at Pencoed Castle	Listed building	II	3089
Pencoed Castle Gatehouse	Listed building	II*	17076
Long barn at Pencoed Castle	Listed building	II	3090

Dovecote at Pencoed Castle	Listed building	II	3091
Pencoed Castle	Registered Historic Park & Garden	II	PGW(Gt)3(NPT)
Moated site 250m SW of Pencoed Castle	Scheduled monument		MM201

The significance of these designations is measured against agreed heritage values, as set out in Conservation Principles published by Cadw (2011):

- **Evidential value:** This derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.
- **Historical value:** An historic asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or it might be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement.
- **Aesthetic value:** This derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset. This might include the form of an historic asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting.
- **Communal value:** This derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It is closely linked to historical and aesthetic values but tends to have additional or specific aspects.



Figure 8. Pencoed Castle.

Pencoed Castle is an exceptional example of one of the great Tudor manor houses of South Wales, retaining evidence of its earlier form as a medieval moated castle (fig 8). The remains of the moat, replaced by the courtyard wall, are important symbols of social status, as is the gatehouse, one of the few surviving examples in Monmouthshire. The house itself retains fabric from several periods, including medieval and the restorations made in the early-twentieth century by Lord Rhondda. The significance of Pencoed Castle is enhanced by its rural setting, and by the park, including the dovecote and the raised terrace, to the south and east of the house.

The gatehouse is a substantial three-stage square tower on the west side of the Tudor manor house and was built to complement it and express the high status of the house. It is attached to the courtyard walls in front of the house and makes an important contribution to the setting of Pencoed Castle (fig 9).

The Long Barn is the principal farm building on the north side of Pencoed Castle. It retains substantial fabric of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and derives much of its present character from a restoration dated 1879. It consists of two barns placed end-to-end, with a cross range at the south end, creating an L-plan. The long barn retains work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and thus is a rare surviving early farm building in Wales. Its scale is evidence of the status and prosperity of the estate during the post-medieval centuries, while the later farmhouse and the unlisted farm buildings reveal the continued expansion of Pencoed as a farmstead in the nineteenth century. As such the rural setting of the farmstead is an important contributor to its significance, although the setting of the west side of the farmyard is marred by a large area of concrete hardstanding (fig 10). At there are also a number of temporary modern structures in this area.



Figure 9. Pencoed Castle Gatehouse.



Figure 10. Farmyard, with long barn and farmhouse.

The farmhouse belongs to the period of ownership by Viscount Rhondda in the early twentieth century. Its style is derived from Arts and Crafts design, with swept eaves and dominant tall gables to the front, which faces away from the castle to the farmstead, an indication of an optimistic future for Pencoed as a farm which did not materialise. The setting of the house is primarily important in its visual relationship with the farm buildings, although this is marred when viewed from the north west by the area of hardstanding described above (fig 10).

The Registered Historic Park and Garden covers a large area on the east and south sides of the castle. It includes evidence of a raised Tudor terraced walk on the south side of the house and includes the substantial Tudor dovecote on the east side of the castle, which is an early example of its type. The park complements the setting of Pencoed Castle and is itself set in mixed agricultural land.

The medieval moated site consists of a roughly square raised platform on which a house was constructed, surrounded by a well-preserved ditch. Although well-covered with trees and other vegetation it remains legible and is visible on the approach to the castle. Setting is important insofar as it is close to Pencoed Castle, demonstrating the historical development of Pencoed from medieval to post-medieval centuries.

6 Impact Assessment

The site of the proposed shed is approximately 530 metres north-north-west of Pencoed Castle and its gatehouse, and approximately 450 metres north-west of the long barn and

farmhouse. It is outside the boundary of the Registered Historic Park & Garden by a similar distance.

The principal approaches to Pencoed Castle are by a track leading up from the south, and a shorter track from the west side off Pencoed Lane. The proposed building would not be conspicuous from either of these approaches. There is a public footpath that follows a north-south route, but on the east side of the castle and the farmyard, from where the proposed building would not be visible. In these respects the impact of the proposal would be neutral.

The rural setting of Pencoed Castle contributes to the setting of all the designations associated with the property. Although the tree line on the boundary of the field is not continuous, the new building will be far enough from the designated heritage assets in the farmyard, park and castle for it not to be visible. From Pencoed Lane, it is very difficult to see across the field to the castle. Although there is a gate into the field where the store building is to be built, the castle is not visible from this distance (fig 11). Looking north-north-west from the castle gatehouse it will likewise not be possible to see the new building (fig 12).



Figure 11. View from the development site looking SSE towards Pencoed Castle.



Figure 12. View looking NW to the development site from in front of the Gatehouse.

7 References

Online sources

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Appendix I: Designations

Full Report for Listed Buildings



The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
2904		II*	Designated	03/03/1952	19/12/1995
Name of Property		Address			
Pencoed Castle					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone		Llandeaud	340631	189402
Street Side		Location			
		Located at the end of a narrow lane from by-road off B4245, approx 1km S of Llandeaud village and 1km E of Llanmartin.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Fortified Tudor manorhouse thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan during the first quarter of the C16 on the site of a moated Norman castle held in 1270 by Sir Richard de la More and in 1306 by Maurice and Walter de Kemeys. The Manorhouse possibly incorporates part of the earlier castle. The Morgan family resided at Pencoed until the end of the C17. By 1780 the castle has passed into the hands of the Gwyns of Llanhowell. During the C19 the castle was let to farmers. In 1914 Lord Rhondda purchased the castle along with Penhow Castle and proceeded to restore it. After his death in 1918 the work ceased.

Exterior

The castle consists of a large three storied Tudor manorhouse constructed of dressed stone and re-faced in ashlar to the front (W) elevation, with battlemented parapet. The great hall is aligned on a N/S axis with a central three storey porch on the front (W) elevation. The porch is square in plan, full height and with segmental pointed outer door opening with segmental headed recess above. To the right of the porch is a two storey, two window bay, with five-light transomed hall windows to the ground floor and two five light windows aligned above. To the left hand side of the porch is a three storey, two window range with two and three light windows. To the left of this is a further range, the remains of a three storey projecting wall with three openings in it separates the two ranges. The three storey N wing contains the kitchens on the ground floor and the S wing contains further accommodation. The castle has been much restored, being refaced, reroofed and refenestrated using Tudor style chamfered mullion windows. The side and rear walls are mainly unrestored, although some replacement windows are evident. Parts of the masonry appear to be of heavy character suggesting retention of earlier fabric. Two large, three storey wings project at N and S ends of the rear elevation

Interior

Unavailable for inspection at time of survey (September 1995).

Reason for designation

Listed grade II* for its exceptional interest as a surviving Tudor manorhouse on the site of a moated Norman castle.

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report



Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
MM274	Pencoed Castle	08/09/1998	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone	340603	189404

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Defence	Castle	Medieval

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Monument.

Pencoed Castle is a towering early to mid-16th century embattled mansion of the Morgan family set within a rectangular moated enclosure surrounded by contemporary ruinous curtain walls including an impressive gatehouse and a projecting round corner tower. There was an earlier house or castle on the site held by the de la More family in 1270 and the Kemeys by 1306, some of which is incorporated in lower stages of the present house and the ruined inner wall of a high status 15th century range survives on the northern side of the courtyard. The house and courtyard form part of a broader complex of buildings, dominated by an enormous L-shaped barn range to the north and the remains of formal gardens including ponds and a roofless square dovecote to the west. These stood at the centre of an extensive park, most of which has now been turned to agricultural use. The house was partly, intrusively restored from dereliction by Viscount Rhondda before WWI and work was continued by his daughter but abandoned again in 1931, which also entailed the construction of a substantial Arts and Crafts style house over the backfilled northern arm of the moat. The present owner has saved the house from further deterioration by restoring the roof and windows. The house itself is Grade I listed and its footprint is excluded from the scheduled area, which includes the moat, ruined curtain walls, gate, corner tower and courtyard.

The courtyard measures approximately 30m E-W by 38m N-S and is enclosed by curtain walls on the W and S, the eastern side being occupied by the main house and the part of the northern by the two storey ruin of a 15th century range. The gatehouse was located in the middle of the western side facing the mansion, the round corner tower at the south-west corner completing this show façade. A rectangular range abutting the northern side of the gatehouse has largely been reduced to rubble and there is no upstanding walling at the NW corner of the courtyard. Most of the surrounding moat has been backfilled since it was drawn intact in 1800 although its extent can be traced to the S and the W, where it is crossed by a now partly buried single span bridge leading to the gatehouse. All of the walls are of coursed Old Red Sandstone rubble with dressings in yellow Triassic 'Sudbrook' sandstone, with which the inner elevation of the mansion is faced in fine ashlar blocks, perhaps inspired by Raglan Castle.

The Tudor gatehouse is rectangular and of three storeys with an impressive segmented gate arch flanked by slender projecting rectangular turrets with dressed and chamfered external corners. It is largely intact other than the loss of its presumably crenelated parapet, of which only a line of fine supporting corbels survive running between the turrets on the western elevation. This elevation was lit by large, three-light mullioned windows serving single large rooms on both upper levels; that on the first floor has gone but the second floor window is intact and matches the mostly renewed examples in the house itself. A series of small arched windows with typical Tudor hoodmoulds light the turrets. The gate passage occupies the whole of the ground floor and was spanned by a very wide stone vault, the centre of which has collapsed. Doorways open from this into the turrets; the southern containing an intact, if worn vice stair leading to the upper floors and now lost parapet and the northern a series of latrines discharging into the moat. The upper rooms were well lit and contained large fireplaces; they presumably provided a private suite of accommodation for a senior official of the household or possibly guests.

A short stretch of curtain wall surviving almost to wall-walk level links the gatehouse to the round SW tower, and the straight southern curtain wall survives almost intact to a similar height between the tower to the mansion. Both curtain walls are less than 1.5m in width and less than 4m high. The S curtain contains a small postern arch opening to the moat with a segmented arch like those in the house and tower but lacks a draw bar hole to secure it. A partly collapsed stair led to the wall walk. The tower is some 7m in external diameter and of two storeys with the remains of a projecting corbelled parapet. A segmented arched ground floor doorway leads to a lobby opening into a dark basement lit by a short rectangular opening (not an arrow loop) to the W and a mural stair to the first floor. The first floor contained two larger rectangular windows of apparent Tudor date and another heavily overgrown doorway giving access to the wall-walk of the curtain wall to the N. There is no corresponding access onto the southern curtain wall. The tower and curtain walls have been assumed to be part of a 13th century castle on the site but the curtains were relatively low and thinly walled, no certain details of this period are visible; and the postern, doorway and upper windows of the tower are comparable to those in the mansion, with which they are likely to be broadly contemporary.

The single storey range abutting the gatehouse to the N contains a blocked arch to the W and has mostly been reduced to a large mound of grassed over rubble. Trial excavations in the 1990s demonstrated the survival of substantial buried remains of the ground floor and that there was no evidence for a corresponding corner tower at the NW angle of the courtyard. The two storey northern range is a survivor of the earlier house on the site and can be dated to the late 15th century by three very fine ogee-headed, cinquefoiled windows at first floor level, indicating that this was a high status building. Only the eastern end of its inner southern wall survives, projecting from the mansion as an impressive leaning and buttressed ruin.

The monument is of national importance as the monumental courtyard of one of the most significant and best preserved Tudor and later mansions in Wales, built by an historically prominent family and reflecting the means and status of the emerging Welsh gentry. The Tudor gatehouse and curtain walls are comparable to Oxwich and amongst the finest of their type in Wales, offering a degree of security but more importantly forming a suitably imposing show façade and a statement of the social rank, wealth and ancestry of their builders. The gatehouse is the most impressive of a series of contemporary examples in Monmouthshire and southern Herefordshire such as St Pierre and Itton Court. Pencoed is a very rare example of a walled Welsh moated site, which may be a relic of the earlier castle, the remains of which are incorporated into the mansion. The upstanding buildings have high potential to enhance our knowledge of late medieval and early post-medieval high status architecture and domestic practices and the archaeological potential of the site has been demonstrated to be very high by trial excavations in the 1990s. The site is likely to retain substantial buried structural remains and intact associated deposits containing artefactual and environmental evidence, the formerly wet moat having potential for waterlogging. This evidence is likely to span multiple periods from the earlier medieval house or castle on the site to the post-medieval use of the mansion and has high potential to enhance our knowledge of the construction, layout and development, of the monument, along with its contemporary material culture and environment. The scheduled area is inextricably linked with the mansion it served, and shares group value with the associated barns, outbuildings, dovecote and gardens to the west, and the moated site 250m to the SW (MM201), which lay within its park.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Full Report for Listed Buildings



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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
17076		II*	Designated	19/12/1995	19/12/1995
Name of Property		Address			
Pencoed Castle Gatehouse					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone		Llandeud	340604	189457
Street Side	Location				
	Located at the front of the castle which is at the end of a narrow lane from by-road off the B4245, approx 1km S of Llandeud village and 1km E of Llanmartin.				

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Gatehouse to the fortified Tudor manorhouse thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan during the first quarter of the C16 on the site of a moated Norman castle held in 1270 by Sir Richard de la More and in 1306 by Maurice and Walter de Kemeys. The Manorhouse possibly incorporates part of the earlier castle. The Morgan family resided at Pencoed until the end of the C17. By 1780 the castle has passed into the hands of the Gwyns of Llanhowell. During the C19 the castle was let to farmers. In 1914 Lord Rhondda purchased the castle along with Penhow Castle and proceeded to restore it. After his death in 1918 the work ceased. The castle is currently in a derelict condition. The castle is surrounded by a rectangular moated enclosure with the remains of a C13/C14 curtain wall and one surviving circular tower on the SW corner of the site linking up with the gatehouse.

Exterior

The roofless three storey gatehouse is probably contemporary with the castle. Rectangular in plan with two projecting octagonal turrets on W side, containing continuous staircase to N and latrines (?) to the S. The gatehouse is constructed of large roughly coursed sandstone blocks, while the turrets are mainly of thin sandstone slabs, all with fine ashlar quoins of yellow sandstone. Roofless. The carriageway crosses the moat by a small masonry bridge and enters the courtyard through the tunnel vaulted ground floor of the gatehouse. The doorways at front and rear are round-headed and have moulded stone dressings, probably C16, matching the rectangular windows with hoods and arch-headed lights which seem to have been inserted into the central part of the gatehouse and built into the turrets. On the rear (E) facing the castle is a large, oblong opening with dressed jambs and voussoired arch. The second floor window has lost its head. On the front (W) elevation there is an oblong window to ground floor and a two-light window to second floor with chamfered mullion, sunk spandrels, flat hoodmould under voussoired arch. The turrets both have single-light square windows with flat hoodmoulds and simple label stops. On the ground floor to the left hand side is a lean-to (possibly modern, but on the site of an earlier guardroom).

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed grade II* as the Tudor gatehouse to Pencoe Castle.

Full Report for Listed Buildings



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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
3089		II	Designated	18/12/1991	19/12/1995
Name of Property		Address			
Farmhouse at Pencoed Castle					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone		Llanmartin	340614	189437
Street Side		Location			
		Located immediately to N of Pencoed castle which is 1km E of Llanmartin and 1km S of Llandeudau; reached along private drive from by-road off B4245.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Farmhouse built after 1918, said to be by Oswald Milne, assistant to Sir Edwin Lutyens; from 1919 Milne was in partnership with P Phipps. Building not shown on second edition of OS map surveyed 1917-18 (issued 1922). Pencoed Castle is a moated site incorporating largely C16 manor house with fine gatehouse; earlier curtain walling retained; partly ruinous.

Exterior

Arts and Crafts derived, two storey and attic building with simple detailing; the composition is dominated by the tall gables which show the influence of Lutyens. Rubble elevations with quoins and relieving arches to all windows; steep stone tile roof with swept eaves and corbelled, split stone kneelers; tall rubble chimney stacks. The front faces away from the castle, with entrance set into inner side of the projecting left end which forms the approximate "L" shaped plan; single storey projection to right. Extensively glazed elevations with two and three-light leaded casement windows, reflecting the mullioned Tudor windows of the Castle to ground level. Large inner porch with several doorways; one hipped roof attic dormer to front and another flat roofed dormer over entrance. Further entrance on left hand side of main front gable beneath stepped back cat-slide roof, almost down to ground level; projecting gable beyond.

Interior

Interior has been divided into flats. Not available for inspection at time of survey (September 1995).

Reason for designation

Listed for group value with Pencoed Castle and neighbouring listed buildings and for its associations with the architect Oswald Milne.

Full Report for Listed Buildings



The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
3090		II	Designated	18/12/1991	19/12/1995
Name of Property		Address			
Long Barn at Pencoed Castle					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone		Llanmartin	340632	189492
Street Side		Location			
		To N of Pencoed Castle and the adjacent farmhouse; closing E side of cobbled farmyard. Pencoed is 1km E of Llanmartin and 1km S of Llandeudov; reached along private drive from by-road off B4245.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

C16 origins with later, possibly C17 enlargement; restoration dated 1879. Pencoed Castle is a moated site incorporating largely C16 manorhouse with fine gatehouse; earlier curtain walling retained; partly ruinous.

Exterior

Exceptionally long rubble barn with quoins and thick walls; modern tiled roof, undulating at N end. The whole structure comprises 2, in-line threshing barns serving the large estate farm and a projecting two-storey cross-range at S end including granary and cowhouse. The N half is narrower and independently roofed. The earlier parts are to the S end; includes depressed and chamfered arched doorway flanked by rectangular windows with dressed stone surrounds; to the right the taller gable end of the storied range has outside stairs (? goose nest to base) and timber framed window beside loft door. Three window S end has three-light timber-framed windows (one blocked) and relieving arches over doorways (two blocked); cart entrance on E gable end. Both parts have slit ventilators and full height barn-door openings on both sides; off-centre to N part and now with modern doors; E side has square-headed doorway opposite late medieval one on W side.

Interior

The king post roof structure of the southern barn is dated 1879 while the northern barn re-uses old timbers and was partly lofted; divided up by stone partitions. Cambered heads with voussoirs to splays of the slit ventilators. Cross-range retains loft.

Reason for designation

Full Report for Listed Buildings



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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
3091		II	Designated	18/12/1991	19/12/1995
Name of Property		Address			
Dovecote at Pencoed Castle					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone		Llanmartin	340712	189487
Street Side		Location			
		Set in a field to NE of Pencoed Castle and opposite the Long Barn. Pencoed is 1km E of Llanmartin and 1km S of Llandeudaw; reached along private drive from by-road off B4245.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Probably built c1600 to serve Pencoed Castle which is a moated site incorporating a largely C16 manor house with fine gatehouse.

Exterior

Square plan rubble dovecote, now roofless and with ruinous gables. W side has dressed stone gable window and doorway, both with relieving arches. Eaves level ledge and broadly spaced nesting boxes inside.

Interior**Reason for designation**

Included for its special interest as a good example of an early dovecote and for its associations with the neighbouring Pencoed Castle.

Registered Historic Park & Garden



Details

Reference Number	Name	Grade	Date of Designation	Status
PGW(Gt)3(NPT)	Pencoed Castle	II	01/02/2022	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone	340674	189218

Broad Class	Site Type	Main phases of construction
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	Earthwork remains of Tudor garden terrace; walled garden enclosures of various dates, probably including Tudor; dovecote.	Sixteenth century

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

Registered as the earthwork remains of a Tudor garden terrace, walled garden enclosures of various dates and dovecote of c. 1600 associated with the Tudor manor house at Pencoed Castle. Pencoed has historical associations with the prominent Morgan family who resided there until the end of the seventeenth-century. The registered area has group value with Pencoed Castle (scheduled monument: MM274; LB: 2904), the castle gatehouse (LB: 17076), dovecote (LB: 3091), barn (LB: 3090), farmhouse (LB: 3089) and scheduled moated site to the southwest (MM201).

The remains of the gardens lie to the east and south of the castle. The oldest part is a turf covered raised terrace walk along the south side of the castle, retained by a low revetment wall. The terrace can be dated stylistically to the sixteenth-century. A raised path leads from the terrace to a door in the courtyard wall. This path is shown on the tithe plan and on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1901). At its western end, the terrace continues past the end of the courtyard into the garden of the adjacent bungalow, where it is grassed over and less well preserved. At its eastern end it is crossed by the later garden wall, here much ruined, and peters out. The terrace lies along the north side of a large dry-stone walled enclosure, now pasture. This garden area is shown on the 1751 plan by Meredith Jones, divided into six square sections, each surrounded by paths, with orchards to the east and west. A late eighteenth-century plan shows the garden area reduced, with the western half of the garden taken up by orchard. The terrace is shown on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map at which time the rest of the garden was orchard. The large walled enclosure to the south of the castle is roughly level, but there are faint traces of shallow terracing within it.

To the east of the castle there is a garden area surrounded by a low wall, with four rectangular compartments and a central east-west path, divided by low walls. In the northeast corner is a small ruined dovecote, and in the southeast corner is a small building, presumed to have been an outside lavatory. The 1881 OS map shows this garden area in use.

A substantial, square plan, stone dovecote stands in pasture to the northeast of the house. It is dated stylistically to the sixteenth-century and is more or less complete, but roofless. Inside, the evenly spaced nesting boxes cover all walls, some with a stone ledge beneath. A pond is situated to the southeast of the dovecote and both are shown on the eighteenth-century plan of the estate, where the area is recorded as 'The Green'. This area is shown as planted with trees and includes the dovecote, a fan-shaped pool and a small hedged enclosure. The area of the hedged enclosure is recorded on the tithe map as a garden, and the whole of the northwest corner is shown as garden on the six-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1886).

The eighteenth-century estate plans show an ornamental forecourt to the west of the gatehouse, but the only signs of this now are two semi-circular depressions in the field.

Setting: Pencoed Castle stands within its once extensive park, now largely mixed agricultural land.

Sources:

Cadw 1994: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Gwent, p.117 (ref: PGW(Gt)3).

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report



Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
MM201	Moated Site 250m SW of Pencoed Castle	17/02/1977	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Newport	Langstone	340446	189210

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Domestic	Moated Site	Medieval

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead. It consists of a square platform measuring 30m across, surrounded by a ditch. On the N, S and E sides the ditch is up to 3m wide and 1.5m deep, while on the W side it is up to 2m wide and 0.4m deep. Part of the W ditch has been dammed to make a duck pond. The site is thought to be associated with the 16th century Pencoed Castle, and may be an earlier predecessor.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of intact archaeological deposits and structural evidence.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.