



# Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures

Llancarfan



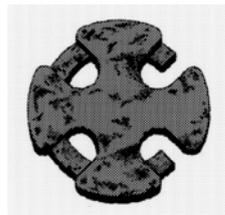
Heritage Lottery Fund  
Suite 5A,  
Hodge House,  
Guildhall Place,  
Cardiff,  
CF10 1DY



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



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



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

CADW



Barry Community Enterprise Centre  
Skomer Road,  
Barry  
CF62 9DA

## Civic Trust for Wales

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



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





# Foreword

For many years now the recording and protection afforded to the historic environment has been bound within the provisions of a number legislative Acts of Parliament. Indeed, the Vale of Glamorgan has over 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, over 700 Listed Buildings and 38 Conservation Areas that are afforded statutory protection by legislation.

However, this system of statutory recognition, by its nature, only takes account of items of exceptional significance. Often there are locally important buildings that although acknowledged not to be of 'national' or 'exceptional' importance, are considered key examples of vernacular architecture or buildings, which have an important local history. It is these buildings which are often the main contributors to local distinctiveness, but which have to date, remained un-surveyed and afforded little recognition or protection.

The original County Treasures project was published by the then South Glamorgan County Council in the late 1970's. It was conceived as a locally adopted inventory of 'special features' in the former County area.

However, as a result of local government restructuring, the changes to local authority boundaries, as well as changes in responsibilities and funding mechanisms the survey was never completed, and as a consequence was not comprehensive in its coverage.

In the three decades that have passed since the original survey was attempted, the loss of a number of local buildings and landmarks, and the redevelopment of unprotected sites make the County Treasures project as relevant today as it was then. This publication is the culmination of the efforts of many individuals and groups who have been generously giving of their knowledge, time and commitment over a nearly ten year period, and without whom the County Treasures project would never have been possible. To all those involved, I extend my heart felt thanks in recognition of a job well done.

We should be proud, therefore, that this version of the County Treasures survey is complete, robust and comprehensive. It is in another respect even more valuable than its predecessor, in that this Inventory has not been compiled by the local authority, but by the communities of the Vale themselves.

Each of the 27 community areas within the Vale were surveyed by a volunteer workforce of local people, teachers, history society members, local Councillors and other interested individuals, who gave willingly and freely of their time to reveal and record the very many items that could conceivably be of architectural and historic interest; and which, further to detailed scrutiny, research and qualification, were considered worthy of inclusion. This inventory, therefore, more than any other provides an account of what is considered of local importance by local people.

The complete Treasures Inventory contains some 1200 entries. It contains a schedule giving the name of each treasure, its description, its current means of statutory protection (where relevant), a grid reference, map and photograph.

This 2007 Inventory should not however be seen as a 'final product', and although it indeed provides an excellent account and record at a fixed point in time, it also provides a framework for future additions and amendments, as more or new buildings become apparent, new information or change occurs.

It is hoped that the Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures Inventory will serve several purposes:

- It will stimulate local, and wider interest, and promote care and maintenance of identified treasures.
- It will act as a valuable educational resource, perhaps allowing local schoolchildren to research locally as well as nationally significant events and buildings.
- It will ensure that treasures are fully regarded in the planning process where they are threatened by development pressures.
- It will stimulate protectionist policies within forthcoming development plans and perhaps the recognition of further areas for statutory designation.

The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Cadw, The Civic Trust for Wales, The Penarth Society, and The Vale Council for Voluntary Services have supported this project.

Every attempt has been made to ensure that this document is as accurate as possible. The survey was undertaken between 2002 and 2007.

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# Rhagair

Ers llawer o flynyddoedd bellach, mae'r gwaith o gofnodi ac amddiffyn yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn cael ei reoli o dan amodau nifer o ddeddfau seneddol. Mae dros 100 o Henebion Rhestredig, dros 700 o Adeiladau Rhestredig a 38 o Ardaloedd Cadwraeth ym Mro Morgannwg sy'n cael eu hamddiffyn o dan y gyfraith yn y modd yma.

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

Hen Gyngor Sir De Morgannwg oedd yn gyfrifol am brosiect gwreiddiol Trysorau'r Sir a gyhoeddwyd ar ddiwedd y 1970au. Bwriad y prosiect oedd llunio rhestr leol o'r holl nodweddion arbennig rhwng ffiniau'r hen sir.

Serch hynny, bu ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol, newid ffiniau awdurdodau lleol a newid cyfrifoldebau staff a threfniadau nawdd yn rhwystr i'r gwaith, ac am na chafodd yr arolwg ei gwblhau erioed, mae'r rhestr yn bell o fod yn gyflawn.

Yn ystod y tri degawd ers cynnal yr arolwg gwreiddiol, mae nifer o adeiladau a nodweddion lleol amlwg wedi diflannu, a safleoedd diamddiffyn wedi'u datblygu, sy'n golygu bod y prosiect yn fwy perthnasol heddiw nag erioed. Ffrwyth ymdrech nifer o unigolion a grwpiau ymroddgar a fu'n rhoi'n hael o'u hamser a'u gwybodaeth am bron i ddeng mlynedd, yw'r cyhoeddiad hwn. Heb eu cymorth, ni fuasai'n bosibl cynnal prosiect Trysorau'r Sir o gwbl, a hoffwn ddiolch o galon i bawb am ddod i ben â'r gwaith mor dda.

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

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

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

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

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

- ennyn diddordeb y gymuned leol a'r gymuned ehangach yn y trysorau hyn ac yn annog pobl i ofalu amdanynt a'u cadw mewn cyflwr da.
- helpu'n sylweddol gydag addysg plant ysgol drwy roi cyfle iddynt ymchwilio i ddigwyddiadau ac adeiladau sydd o bwys lleol yn ogystal â chenedlaethol.
- sicrhau bod pob ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i'r trysorau wrth gynllunio pan fo perygl i waith datblygu amharu arnynt.
- atgyfnerthu'r polisïau gwarchod yn y cynlluniau datblygu nesaf a helpu i sicrhau bod mwy o ardaloedd yn cael eu dynodi'n statudol.

Mae Cyngor Bro Morgannwg, Cadw, Ymddiriedolaeth Ddinesig Cymru, Cymdeithas Penarth a Chyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol y Fro i gyd wedi cefnogi'r prosiect hwn..

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

Mae pob map yn cael ei ddiogelu gan hawlfraint y Goron (H) a chedwir pob hawl. Cyhoeddwyd y ddogfen gan Gyngor Bro Morgannwg o dan Rif Trwyddedu 100023424 2007.

# List of Contributors

## Steering Group

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

## Community

Barry

Colwinston

Cowbridge

Dinas Powys

Ewenny

Llancarfan

Llandough

Llandow

Llanfair

Llangan

Llanmaes

Llantwit Major

Michaelston-le-Pit

Penarth

Pendoylan

## Volunteer Correspondent

Alun Thomas

Gerald Gracey-Cox

Peta Goodwin

Paul Goodwin

Robert Gwyn Thomas

Stan Lane

Dr.Peter Elmes

Betti Digby

Robin Digby

Cllr.Guy Shackell

Cllr.Lyn Ware

John Gunson

Cllr.Michael Edwards

Cllr.Brian Hill

Robert Gwyn Thomas

Hilary Thomas

Ray Caple

Nigel Williams

Vivian Kelly

Lyn Rees

Joanne Powell

Dr.Sam Romaya

Audrey Poole

Bill Simpson

Diana Mead

Mike Evans

Dr.Edward Coles

Dr.Lisa Coles

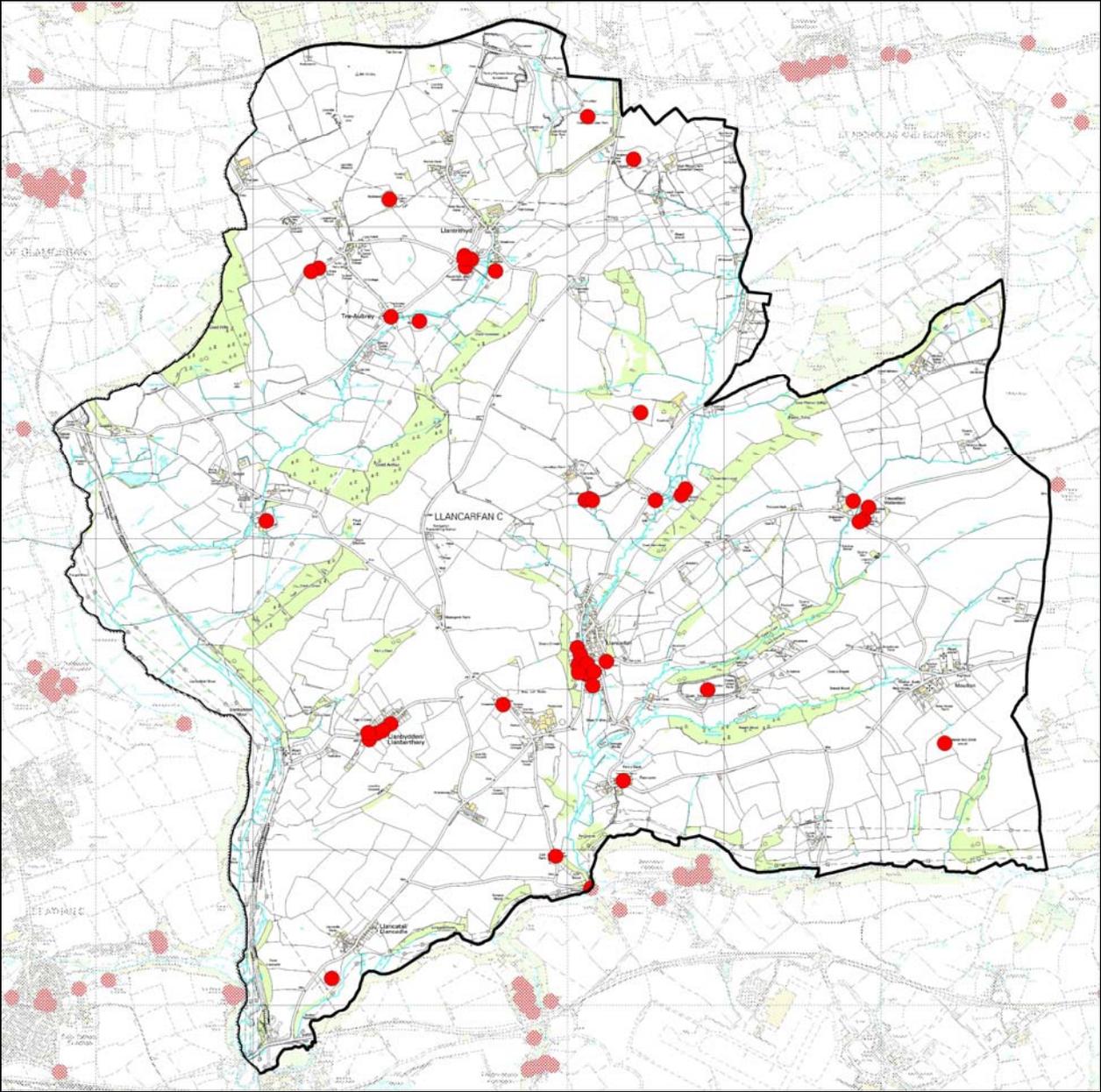
Penllyn	Ray Caple Brian Gillard Cathie Brooks Ann Jarvis
Peterston-super-Ely	Dennis Nottage Mike Ponting
Rhoose	Barry Atkinson
St.Athan	Barry Atkinson
St.Brides Major	Cllr.Pat Bevan Morgan Cllr.Kathleen Mepham Cllr.Peter Mepham
St.Donats	John Morgan
St.Georges & St.Brides	Maureen Glover
St.Nicholas	Wendy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

## Explanation of entries

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





Llancafán





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Llanbethery - The Manse

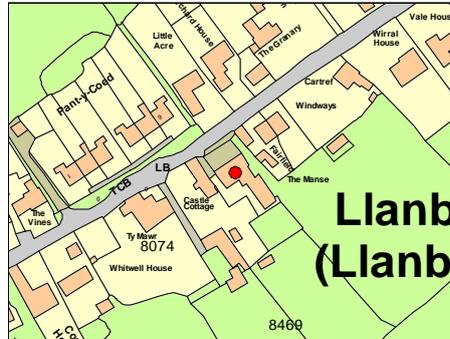
Treasure  1396

Monument

OS Grid E 303848

Listed Building

OS Grid N 169760



A farmhouse possibly on the site of an earlier medieval dwelling rebuilt in 1650. A dressed-stone two-centred arched doorway of the early period survives. Stone mullioned openings on rear elevation of C17.

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Llanbethery - The Vines

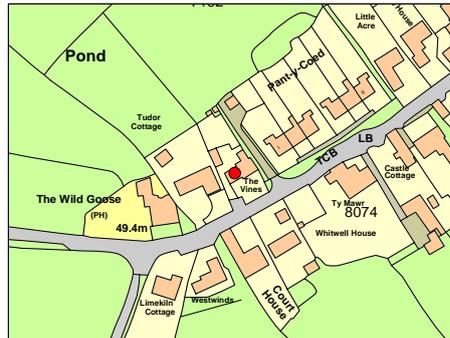
Treasure  1397

Monument

OS Grid E 303730

Listed Building

OS Grid N 169749



A small late medieval house with dressed-stone two-centred arched doorway entering in the gable beside the large fireplace. A mural stone stair remains in a projecting outshut on the rear. Interesting chamfered main beams to the hall ceiling. A C18 kitchen unit added to the west gable.

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Llanbethery - Ty Mawr

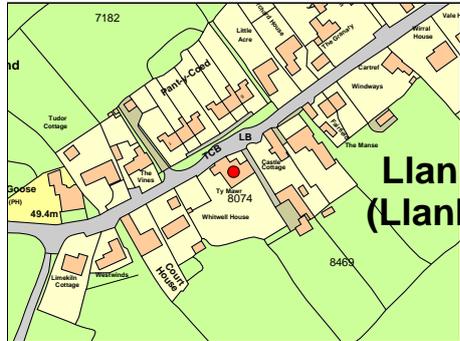
Treasure  2481

Monument

OS Grid E 303786

Listed Building

OS Grid N 169746



The house with its enclosing garden and coursed stone stable block occupies a central position in the village. Now largely C19 in appearance, having been remodelled around an earlier farmhouse group. Garden wall retains bee boles.

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Llanbethery Farm

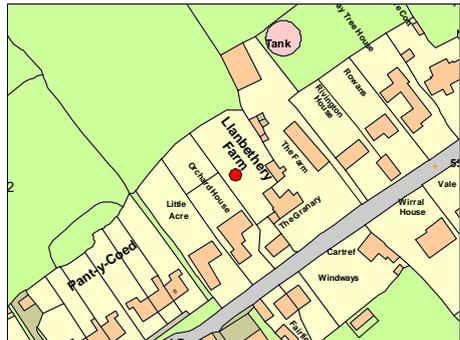
Treasure  1549

Monument

OS Grid E 303817

Listed Building

OS Grid N 169838



A compact agricultural grouping in the centre of the village. Early C19 farmhouse constructed in stone with slate roof over. Original 16 pane sash windows remain.



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Llancarfan - Church of St. Cadoc

**Treasure**  50

**Monument**

**Listed Building**  05.02.01 13605

**OS Grid E** 305123

**OS Grid N** 170197



The Parish Church of Llancarfan is dedicated to St. Cadoc who founded a monastery on the site in the C6 and later was associated with the Abbey of St Peter, Gloucester. The Church was established in the C12 but mainly dates from C14 and C15. Many fine medieval features remain including; the nave, chancel, South aisle and porch, unbuttressed West tower with embattled parapet, pointed arch windows with decorated and perpendicular tracery. Internal features including Norman capitals to arcade, carved oak reredos and fresco on the South wall.

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Llancarfan - Corner House

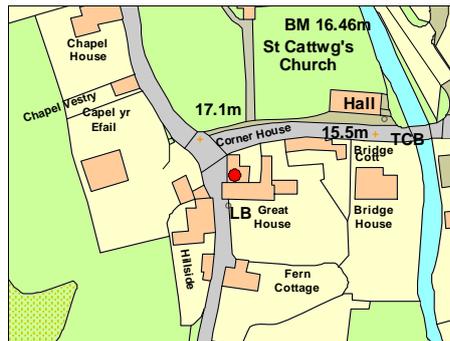
**Treasure**  48

**Monument**

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 305113

**OS Grid N** 170134



Two storey C19 house with rendered and colourwashed external walls. Symmetrical façade with small paned wooden windows, central porch and two stacks. Corner House used to have a thatched roof.

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Llancarfan - Fox and Hounds Public House

**Treasure**  635  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 305085

**OS Grid N** 170249



One of the most significant buildings in the village scene. C18 rendered stone built public house with slate roof, eaves, end gables and three stone stacks.

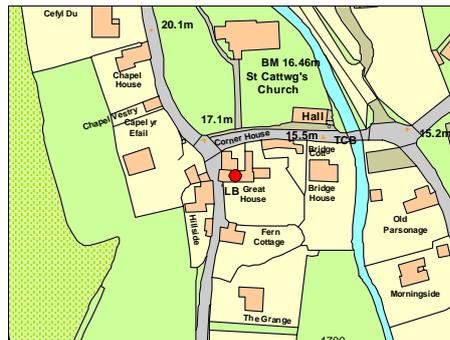
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Llancarfan - Great House

**Treasure**  1226  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 305118

**OS Grid N** 170129



Two storey stone built house rebuilt in C18 but probably of much earlier origins.

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Llancarfan - Primary School

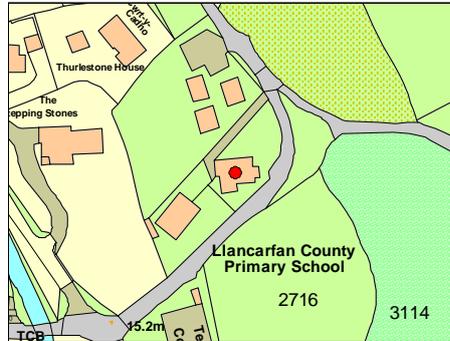
Treasure  1555

Monument

OS Grid E 305226

Listed Building

OS Grid N 170197



The original main school, built in 1875, houses the office, staffroom and the reference library for staff and children. Extended in 2000.

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Llancarfan - Site of Llancarfan Monastery

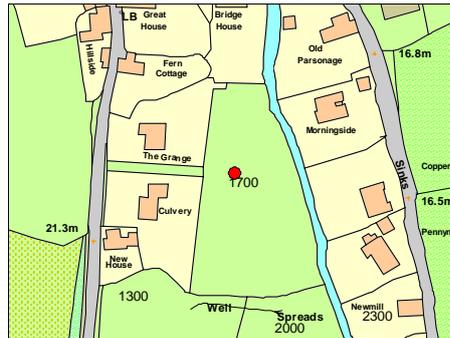
Treasure  1435

Monument  21/1223/GM075 (GLA)

OS Grid E 305162

Listed Building

OS Grid N 170053

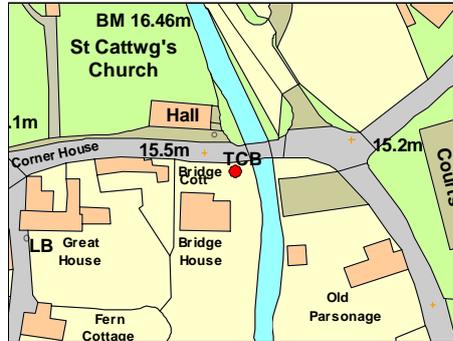


The monastery on this site is generally thought to have been founded by Cadog ap Gwynllyw, one of the most famous of the C6 saints and a contemporary of St. David. It was then ravaged by the Danes in 998 and run down by the Normans who reduced Llancarfan to the status of an ordinary parish. An irregular oval mound remains on the site covering a building of C13 - C14 date from which roof and green-glazed ridge tiles have been recovered.

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Llancarfan - Telephone Call-Box near the Bridge

<b>Treasure</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1105		<b>OS Grid E</b>	305169
<b>Monument</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<b>OS Grid N</b>	170143
<b>Listed Building</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	05.02.02	13438		

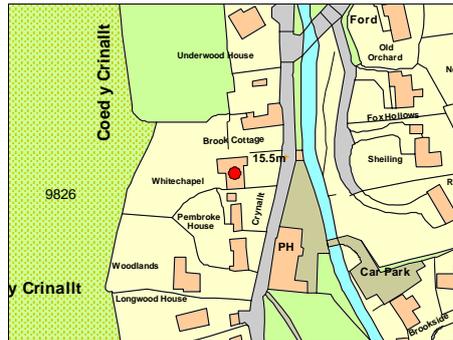


G VI R, K6 type. Square red kiosk of cast-iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. Design introduced by the GPO in 1936. Foundry plate inscribed Carron Company Stirlingshire.

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Llancarfan - Whitechapel

<b>Treasure</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	51		<b>OS Grid E</b>	305063
<b>Monument</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<b>OS Grid N</b>	170298
<b>Listed Building</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>				



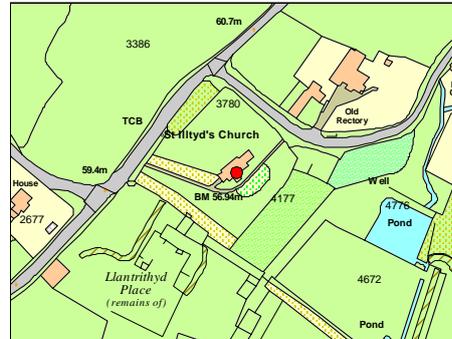
Formerly early C19 Wesleyan Chapel which has now been converted into a private dwelling. It occupies a prominent site, set back from the road. Whitewashed, rendered walls, slate roof, lancet arched windows. Two-storey projection on to northern end with arched entrance.

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Llantrithyd - Church of St. Illtyd

**Treasure**  1109  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.03.01 13609

**OS Grid E** 304388  
**OS Grid N** 172790



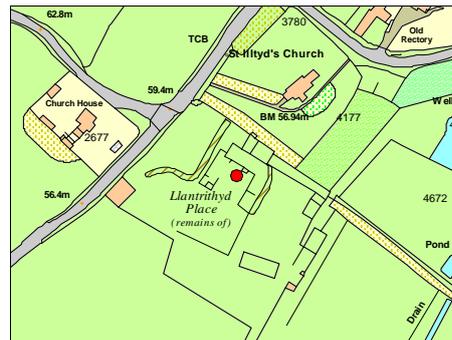
Decorated church of C12 origins consisting of chancel, nave, South porch and embattled western tower. On the North side of the chancel stands a large and exceptionally fine monument to the Basset family. The tomb dates from the late C16 and is in Renaissance style, attributed to Richard Twrch of Glamorgan. In 1897 the church was extensively restored under John Pritchard, diocesan architect.

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Llantrithyd - Llantrithyd Place (ruins)

**Treasure**  1108  
**Monument**  GM555 (GLA)  
**Listed Building**  05.03.02 13594

**OS Grid E** 304352  
**OS Grid N** 172744



Built of local limestone with sandstone window details, Llantrithyd Place is thought to have been built for John Thomas Basset, Sheriff, of Llantrithyd in 1546. The house was left to his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Anthony, younger son of Sir Rice Mansel of Margam. In 1586 the house became the seat of the main branch of the Aubrey family when Mary Mansel married Thomas Aubrey. In the C19 the male line ended and the house fell into ruin.

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Llantrithyd - Llantrithyd Place Park

**Treasure**  2464  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 305138

**OS Grid N** 173716



The remarkable survival unaltered of the structure of an important C16 garden and mid C17 deer park, belonging to prominent Glamorgan families. The garden is of some complexity with terraces, ponds and walks, including an unusually sophisticated raised walk up to a look-out mount or gazebo. The walled deer park is exceptionally complete. Listed Grade II\* in Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales.

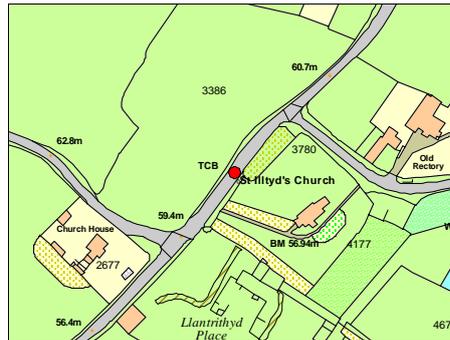
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Llantrithyd - Telephone Call-Box near the Parish Church

**Treasure**  1107  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.03.03 13440

**OS Grid E** 304349

**OS Grid N** 172815



EIIR, K6, type. Square red kiosk of cast-iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. This example is by Carron Foundry, Stirlingshire.

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Tre-Aubrey - Circular Pigsty at 'The Meadows'

**Treasure**  1448  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.05.07 16412

**OS Grid E** 303877

**OS Grid N** 172422



Traditional C18 corbelled pigsty constructed of coursed liassic limestone rubble with traces of limewash together with the remains of the pig pen with enclosing walls, also of limestone. The stone stile survives in the wall to the North of the sty.

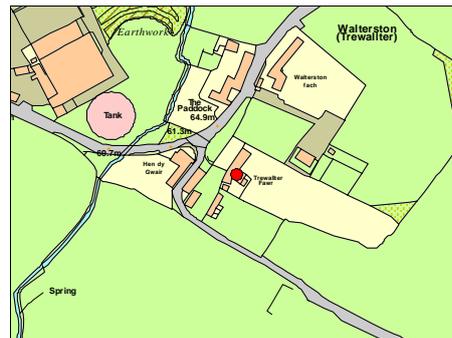
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Walterston - Trewalter Farmhouse (Walterston Fawr Farmhouse)

**Treasure**  637  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.04.02 13606

**OS Grid E** 306886

**OS Grid N** 171124



Two-storey C17 farmhouse with some later alterations. Rough cast, slate roof, eaves end gables, three stone stacks. Two storey, three windows, three light casements with moulded stone mullions and drip moulds. Square head chamfered stone doorway with drip moulds, which enters into the lobby at the side of the central chimney. Each of the main fireplaces has a winding stone stairway at the side and all the ground floor rooms have beamed ceilings. A slate windowsill is inscribed Thomas Richards, 1725.

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Walterston - Trewalter Fawr - Barn

**Treasure**  1113  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.04.03 16413

**OS Grid E** 306858  
**OS Grid N** 171108



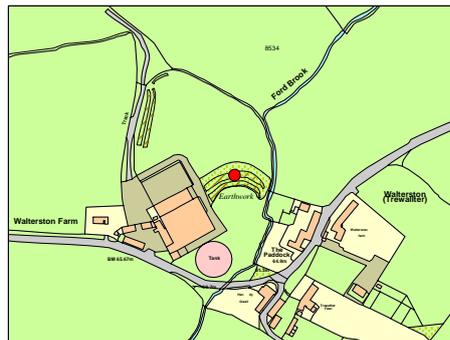
C18, multi-purpose barn. Two-storeys, limewashed elevations with slated, gabled roof.

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Walterston - Walterston Earthwork

**Treasure**  1403  
**Monument**  21/0353/GM251 (GLA)  
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 306823  
**OS Grid N** 171208



A large ring work recorded in C1102 as Waltervilla being a sub-manor of Wenvoe. Only part of the earthwork now remaining, consists of a semi-circular 10' bank and ditch. Originally the ringwork was about 500ft. In diameter. Waltervilla has been described as a deserted medieval village and these earthworks and also pottery remains support this claim.

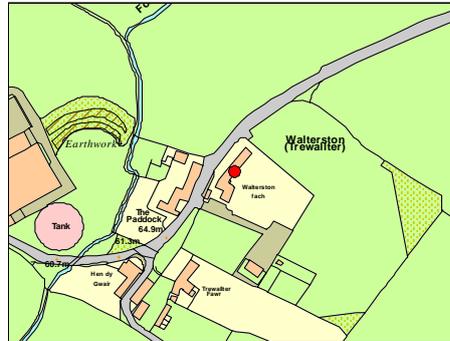
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Walterston - Walterstone Fach Farmhouse

**Treasure**  1112  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.04.01 14070

**OS Grid E** 306918

**OS Grid N** 171200



A long two-storey dwelling under a thatched roof. Originally there were two separate C16 / C17 houses but these were joined together by a C18 unit built in the middle. Both houses have winding stone stairs at the side of the main fireplace and beamed ceilings. The earliest house to the west has a post-and panel partition dividing the two rooms on the ground floor, a rare feature in the Vale. Some Tudor arched doorways survive. The out-buildings to the west of the house have been modernised and made part of the house.

Llancarfan

Llantrithyd - Medieval House Site - Duffryn

**Treasure**  2239  
**Monument**  21/2587/GM282 (GLA)  
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 304537

**OS Grid N** 172712



An oval enclosure, c.54m NE-SW by 46m, defined by a bank and ditch, destroyed by quarrying on the NW. Excavations in the 1960s produced evidence for a strong enclosure (entrance), gateway and internal structures, broadly dated to 1100-1150. Residual Romano-British material may indicate re-use of an earlier enclosure.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Castell Moel

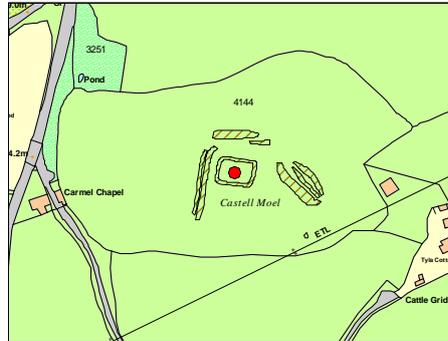
**Treasure**  1407

**Monument**  21/2767/GM298 (GLA)

**OS Grid E** 305421

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid N** 173436



A curious univallate hill-fort with ditches that are now mostly destroyed. The rectangular earthwork at the centre of the site is the remains of a former moated manor house of C13 origin. A medieval church formed part of the site and the site is also connected with a deserted medieval village with over 50 inhabitants.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Castle Ditches

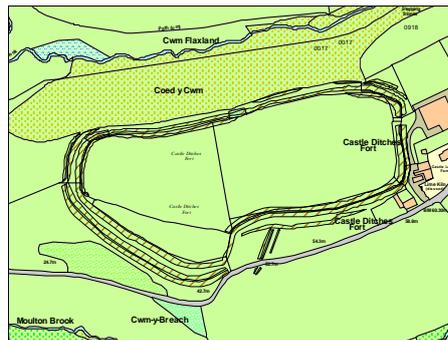
**Treasure**  2243

**Monument**  21/1222/GM071 (GLA)

**OS Grid E** 305890

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid N** 170012



A substantial univallate enclosure, about 350m east-west by 105-135m, set along a steep-sided east-west ridge between two streams; defined by a single bank, ditched and counterscarped; there is an entrance on the south, where excavation, 1963-4, revealed traces of an earlier, stone-walled enclosure: occupation is attested from the Iron Age through to the Romano-British period.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Cliff Farmhouse

**Treasure**  1106  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.01.01 16410

**OS Grid E** 304926

**OS Grid N** 168955



Two storey stone built thatched farmhouse of C18 origins and well preserved C19 additions.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Crosstown

**Treasure**  1436  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 304589

**OS Grid N** 169929



A house of medieval origins altered in the C16 and modernised in C19. A medieval dressed Sutton stone, two centred arched doorway and cusped window survive on the rear elevation.

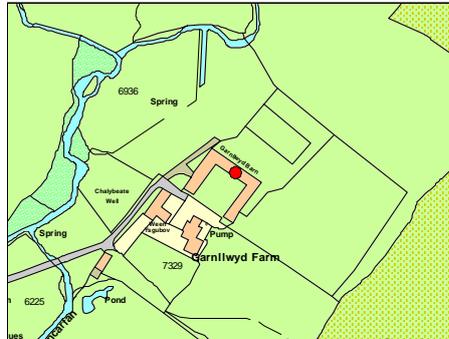
Llancarfan

Outlying - Garn-Ilwyd - Barn (Ysgubor Wen)

**Treasure**  1114  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.05.02 13437

**OS Grid E** 305752

**OS Grid N** 171315



Garn-Ilwyd is a late medieval settlement originally owned by the Raglan family. The barn may also have medieval origins (see gable ends) although it has been substantially rebuilt in C19 and recently converted to residential use.

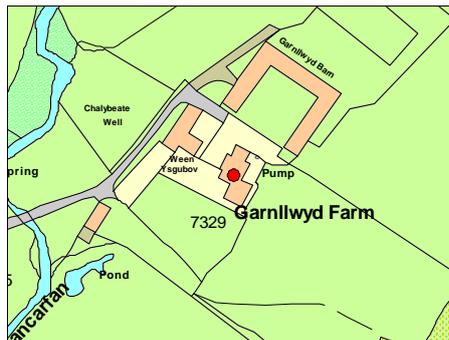
Llancarfan

Outlying - Garn-Ilwyd Farmhouse

**Treasure**  47  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.05.01 13592

**OS Grid E** 305725

**OS Grid N** 171278



The manor house of Garn-Ilwyd is the remains of an ancient and important late medieval dwelling. Originally of a tower-like form, the hall at first-floor has some striking features including a 'minstrel' gallery at the south end. The ornate roof-timbers over the hall are possibly the finest in the county.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Horseland Moated Site

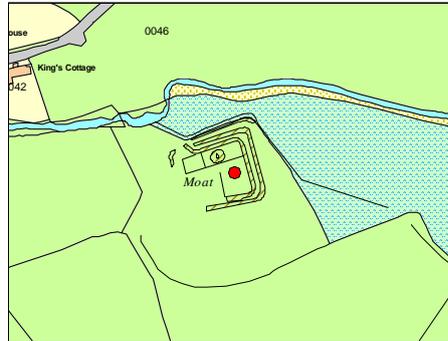
**Treasure**  2241

**Monument**  21/3235/GM338 (GLA)

**OS Grid E** 304065

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid N** 172379



A rectangular platform, c.36.5m E-W by 30m, with traces of a medieval, stone-built range, c.32m E-W by 7.6m, along the N side. The W - SW side of the platform is obscured by the remains of an C18 farm. Complex earthworks, in the S part of the current field on the S of the moat, have been associated with it.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village

**Treasure**  2242

**Monument**  7036/GM534 (GLA)

**OS Grid E** 303484

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid N** 168166



Earthworks of shrunken village of Llancadle, survive for c.360mx200m in pasture sloping to SE. Comprise central NW/SE hollow way running S of series of level platforms and terraces c. 70mx70m. Poss. lynchets to SW & N. Thought to have been abandoned by the C17.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Llanfythin Farmhouse

**Treasure**  636  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.05.04 13595

**OS Grid E** 305113

**OS Grid N** 171246



Good example of a small C16 gentry dwelling with surviving internal features. Of special note are the fine reeded beams in the W wing. The gatehouse is dated 1636, and is a rare example of a C17 gatehouse to a minor gentry house.

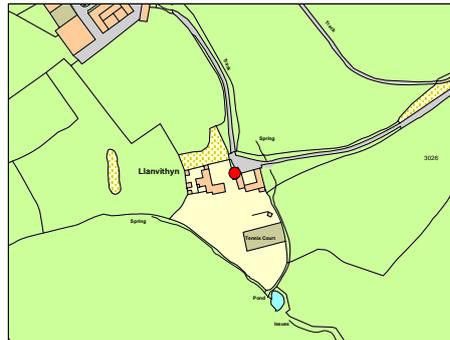
Llancarfan

Outlying - Llanfythin Farmhouse - Gatehouse

**Treasure**  1115  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**  05.05.05 13610

**OS Grid E** 305138

**OS Grid N** 171254



Llanfythin Farm is on the site of a former grange to Margam Abbey and a pre-Norman cemetery. After the dissolution of the Abbey in 1536 the property passed through a number of hands before the Basset family acquired it and built the gatehouse to the front of the property in 1636. The building is a rare surviving example of a C17 gatehouse to a minor gentry house.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Llanfythin Mill

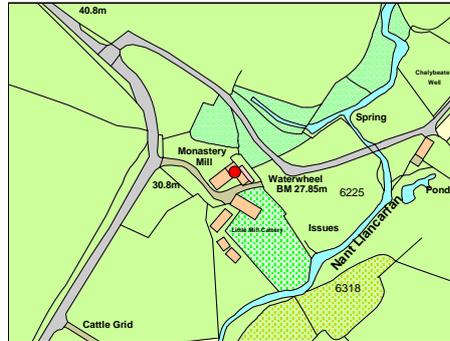
Treasure  53

Monument

OS Grid E 305559

Listed Building  05.05.06 13611

OS Grid N 171240



C18 three-storey mill range at right angles to cottage The NE elevation of the gabled mill house range to rear retains the iron overshot wheel with timber paddles and wrought iron superstructure. Ceased milling in the 1930s and is now in residential use.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Llanfythin Millhouse

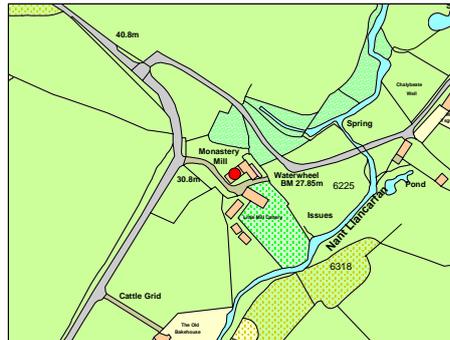
Treasure  1116

Monument

OS Grid E 305158

Listed Building  05.05.08 16411

OS Grid N 171245



One and a half storey mill cottage of C17 origins. It is understood that the mill may have formed part of the Llanfythin Grange to Margam Abbey. The present building dates from the C17 fed by a tributary of the Nant Llanancarfan. Ceased milling in the 1930s, now in residential use.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Llantrithyd Camp

**Treasure**  2238

**Monument**  21/2355/GM257 (GLA)

**OS Grid E** 303861

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid N** 173184



A sub-circular enclosure, c.74-80m in diameter, defined by twin banks and ditches, except where overlain by current field boundaries on the E, and disturbed by quarrying on the S. A NW facing entrance is suggested. Traces of possible buildings have been observed and 2nd-4th c. Romano-British pottery recovered.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Llanvithyn Camp

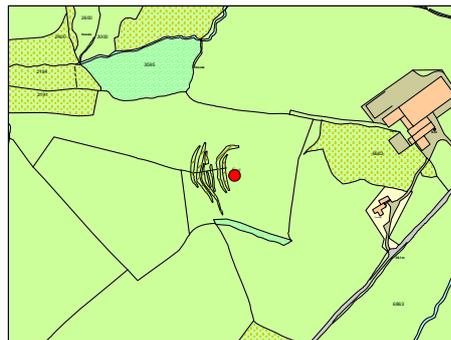
**Treasure**  2240

**Monument**  21/2697/GM293 (GLA)

**OS Grid E** 305464

**Listed Building**

**OS Grid N** 171813



Two lines of ditch and rampart cut off the W side of an E-W spur, defined to the N and S by steep natural slopes. the inner enclosure appears to have been, c.54m N-S, and, it is estimated, extended for c.45/90m to the E.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Moulton Roman Site

**Treasure**  1402  
**Monument**  21/224/GM253 (GLA)  
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 307403

**OS Grid N** 169683



Remains of Roman buildings in two fields South of New House (Moulton Farm). Bones and Roman pottery have been found in the vicinity. The northernmost remains include coursed stone scaling laid in clay Roman tiles. Excavations (H.J. Thomas 1958) identified Roman occupation from the C2 to the C4 along with possible earlier Iron Age use of the site.

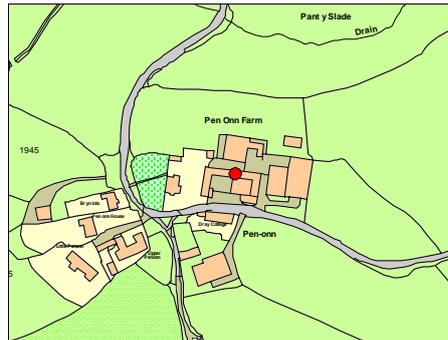
Llancarfan

Outlying - Pen Onn Farmhouse

**Treasure**  1225  
**Monument**   
**Listed Building**

**OS Grid E** 305355

**OS Grid N** 169440



Pen-Onn Farmhouse was built at the end of C19. Near this site is Pen-Onn Grange, an abandoned mediaeval farm site with building platforms and adjacent crofts. Between 1091 and 1104 Robert Fitzhamon granted 15 acres to St. Peter's Abbey, Glos. In 1746 Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) was born near the farmhouse. Besides being a distinguished scholar who spent most of his life glorifying the Welsh literary tradition of Glamorgan, he invented the Gorsedd, the most colourful element in the national Eisteddfod.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Treguff Farm House

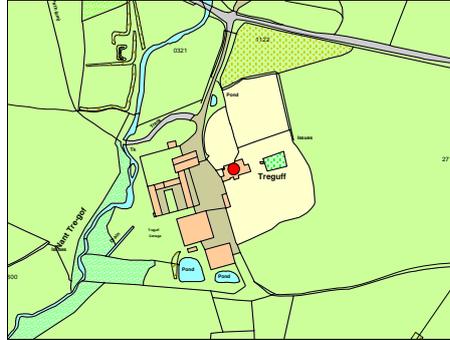
**Treasure**  1399

**Monument**

**OS Grid E** 303084

**Listed Building**  05.05.03 13593

**OS Grid N** 171114



C16 long farmhouse constructed of whitewashed rubble & slate roof. House was on the site of a medieval grange and incorporates a church within its fabric.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Ty Draw Farm - Agricultural Range

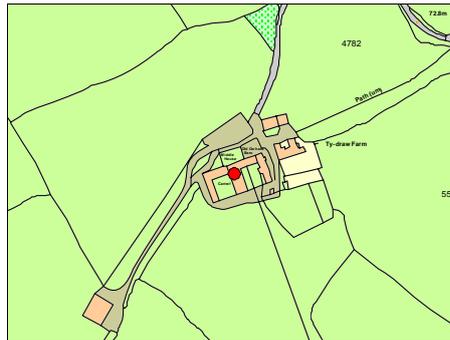
**Treasure**  1111

**Monument**

**OS Grid E** 303367

**Listed Building**  05.03.05 19228

**OS Grid N** 172714



C17 barn with high quality re-used details from major C16/C17 building thought to be Llantrythid Place. Site includes C19 model farm complex.

Llancarfan

Outlying - Ty Draw Farmhouse

**Treasure**  1110

**Monument**

**OS Grid E** 303414

**Listed Building**  05.03.04 19227

**OS Grid N** 172735



Two storey stone built farmhouse probably of C17 origin, rebuilt in C18 and modernised in C19. The fine C16 / C17 panelling in the parlour was probably taken from the nearby ruinous Llantrithyd Place.