

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

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A report for Cadw
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SUMMARY

Following on from a scoping project conducted in 2010 which reviewed the need to assess various classes of site dating to the Medieval and post-medieval periods, a project examining Cistercian grange sites in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by the Glamorgan - Gwent Archaeological Trust with grant aid from Cadw.

The project used a two stage approach of appraisal followed by detailed assessment on a final selection of sites. The project entailed an initial rapid desktop appraisal of some 131 medieval grange and related sites. The appraisal identified sites considered destroyed, poorly located, or relating to other Orders (i.e. not Cistercian), and made a selection based on these findings. In this way some 119 Cistercian grange or related sites were selected and further assessed in detail against set criteria, of these 41 were selected for a field visit, though following permission to visit, sites were made to a sample of 24 sites.

Of the 119 grange sites assessed, two were protected as SAMs in their own right; though a further 30 granges contained protected elements. Of the 119 grange sites, a total of 31 sites were considered to be of, or potentially of, National Significance, including the existing Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 15 sites were considered to be potential Regional Significance, the remainder judged to be either of minor or unknown interest. Recommendations for further work, primarily survey and conservation have been made. Recommendations for consideration for protection will be made in a separate report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Southeast Wales has a rich heritage of Medieval and Post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

The current project ties in with Cadw's priorities for 2011-16, conserving and protecting the historic environment of Wales through 'Continuing to identify significant historic assets, including monuments, marine historic assets and historic buildings, parks and gardens'; the projects and specifically recommendations resulting from the project are also likely to feed into several other of the identified priorities, for example 'Promoting distinctive regeneration and sustainable development through heritage', especially through capturing distinctiveness, and tackling heritage at risk.

The overall objectives of the project were as follows:

- ❑ An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southeast Wales.
- ❑ Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- ❑ Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- ❑ Enhancement of the Regional HER.

Cistercian lands were generally organised into farms known as granges, farmed usually by *conversi* or lay brothers; some were little more than glorified sheep-runs, others were more substantial complexes with multifunctional purposes ranging from agriculture, business, and industry to hospitality and pilgrimage. Place names, incorporating such elements as 'grange', 'mynachty', 'cwrt' or 'court', are indicative of grange sites, and occasionally when a grange nucleus has been lost in the modern landscape, field- or place-names are the only indications of its existence. The term *cwrt* or *court* frequently denotes the central complex of grange buildings, and it has been suggested it was there that the abbey's manorial court sat. Grange size and situation is known to have varied considerably; however, granges characterised primarily as arable concerns located in low lying areas were generally much smaller than their upland counterparts, which were often associated with extensive sheep runs, and also associated with the farming of cattle and other livestock, frequently employing the 'hafod-hendre' system of transhumance (e.g. Williams 1990, 22). Rivers and streams frequently delineate grange boundaries, and it should also be noted that the boundaries of grange lands did not always respect parish boundaries. Some granges had more than one nucleus, especially if granges had expanded; also it was not unknown for the nucleus site of a grange to be repositioned, as happened at Margam's Resolfen (Williams 1990, 23; Williams 2001, 192-4). It is also known in some cases for Cistercian granges to retain and adopt pre-existing settlement following the granting of lands, as is likely to have been the case at Strata Florida, the servile tenants transferring from secular to religious landlords (Williams 1998, 23).

Granges could be considered the model farms of their day, and the grange nucleus frequently comprised 'refectory and dorter, and oratory/chapel, a granary and other necessary agricultural buildings'. Such complexes might also have a precinct wall, gateways and hospice (Williams 2001, 192). Cistercian granges in Wales fall into three specific groups, a classification noted by Williams:

- 1) Granges with a central and almost solitary nucleus, e.g. Dore's Llanfair and Neath's Gelli-garn, Marcross and Monkash – the latter considered 'the grange *par excellence* in Wales', and Tintern's granges of Merthyr Gerain and Rogerstone.
- 2) Granges with two nuclei, e.g. Neath's Cwrt-y-carnau, where the 'cwr't' and chapel were located at the western extremity of the holding, whilst the associated mill and coal mines were located towards its eastern boundary.
- 3) Diffuse granges, those with less obvious nucleation, e.g. Aberconwy's Gellingog and Whitland's Castell Cosan (Williams 2001, 199-204), examples of the latter to be identified in SE Wales.

The aim of this project was to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the Schedule of Ancient Monuments with Cistercian grange sites of the medieval period. This site type is currently under-represented on the Schedule of Ancient Monuments. A second objective was the updating of HER records. The HER contains records of Cistercian grange sites, but their quality is variable, with many records containing minimal amounts of information on the physical remains recorded at the sites, with many sites recorded from documents alone.¹

This project involved initial desktop appraisal of the information on the HER, and readily available secondary sources (including the rapid comparison of features identified on modern mapping/digital aerial photographs and the 1st edition/other available historic mapping to establish survival/potential condition. This was then followed by targeted visits to allow verification of the assessment, and further descriptions and recommendations to be made. An important element of the project was to map the extent of Cistercian grange holdings (after Williams 1990 and 2001), and where possible identify and map core areas (i.e. areas containing the main farm buildings) associated with the granges.

This report details the findings of the project and contains updated descriptions of all sites visited, with condition/significance information.

Threats

No single threat affects all sites within the category: threats vary, but are generally in the form of gradual degradation/dereliction, loss to vegetation, neglect or vandalism. Factors such as increasing urban and infrastructure development, together with the now rapid changes occurring in the agricultural landscape and rural environment, such

¹ It should be noted that this project was not intended to be exhaustive and it was limited largely to sites already recorded on the HER – the project was not designed to identify sites not already recorded on the HER/NMR, though a search for additional grange cores based on existing HER/NMR data was undertaken.

as building conversion, can be seen to have an ever-increasing impact on the survival of unprotected historic features.

1.2 Acknowledgements

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The report has been prepared by Richard Roberts. The digital and paper data (pre-fieldwork) was assembled by Richard Roberts and Rachel Bowden. The digital mapping and digital polygons were created by Richard Roberts. The fieldwork, including site photography and the production of the site descriptions, was undertaken by Richard Roberts. The final report was kindly proof read by Dr Edith Evans (GGAT).

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2. PREVIOUS SCOPING

The 2010 scoping project (Roberts 2010) identified potential for a project on Cistercian grange sites for southeast Wales. For the purpose of the scoping project ‘granges’ were identified as sub-set of the miscellaneous grouping of *Medieval And Post-Medieval Agriculture And Subsistence sites*; following from the scoping work, a project to examine monastic granges has been proposed. Monastic granges in Glamorgan have been covered by the RCAHMW Glamorgan Inventory III part II, whilst Cistercian granges (for both Glamorgan and Gwent) have also been mapped and handled in some detail in William's Atlas of Cistercian Lands (Williams 1990). The Audit also mentions work on two granges, St Michael, Pyle and Rogerstone, St Arvans, and the identification of a previously unknown site, St Lawrence, near Chepstow (Research Audit: South-East Wales 2002), whilst more recent work has been carried out elsewhere. Other references to the subject of Cistercian granges include the work of Cowley, and Robinson (e.g. Robinson 1981). A notable bias towards Cistercian remains in the published record was identified in the scoping project, which was also reflected in the HER data; for historic reasons similar data on the possessions/landholdings of the other monastic orders (Augustinian, Benedictine, Premonstratensian, Knights Templar or Hospitaller) in southeast Wales was found to be not so readily available. However, some limited information on the range of monastic properties located within Gwent is available in ‘The Gwent County History’ (see Williams 2008, 202-205, and map 9). For reasons of expediency it was therefore decided to restrict the current project to Cistercian Granges and their associated remains.

The previous scoping exercise identified c.131 medieval monastic granges and related sites for Glamorgan and Gwent, with 95 Cistercian granges identified from published sources HER.² Of the 131 medieval monastic granges and related sites, 49 were recorded as physical remains, as opposed to documents alone; the resource included 4 SAMs and one Listed Building. The data was also found not to have been sorted by monastic order. A rapid review of material published by Williams identified a total of 95 Cistercian granges (32 in Monmouthshire; 58 in Glamorganshire; and 5 unlocated, but presumed in Glamorganshire) within southeast Wales (Williams 1990, 43-45, 46-56, 61-64; Williams 2001, 300-314).

² See Roberts 2010.

3. METHODOLOGY

At the outset of the project some 131 interests were noted on the HER relating to granges (undistinguished by monastic order), 49 of these interests were recorded as physical remains, as opposed to documents alone; the resource included 4 SAMs and one Listed Building. This data was not sorted by monastic order. An initial rapid review of material published by Williams identified a total of 95 Cistercian granges (32 in Monmouthshire; 58 in Glamorganshire; and 5 unlocated, but presumed in Glamorganshire) within southeast Wales (Williams 1990, 43-45, 46-56, 61-64; Williams 2001, 300-314).

The project was designed to cover Cistercian landholdings, specifically the core grange centres, but exclude the main monastic centres (i.e. abbeys, priories, monasteries) covered in an earlier study. The main outline of the project was to map Cistercian landholdings, and more specifically the core grange sites (i.e. the monastic farmsteads/grange centres) and rapidly assessed known and potential sites associated with the Cistercian landholdings using the polygons created for the wider landholdings to draw down relevant HER data, and then to assess the significance of the identified resource.

Following initial formation of a database, which included selection, data entry and cross-referencing of data from the HER, the NMR and from other sources (primarily Williams 1990 and 2001), the extent of wider Cistercian landholdings were mapped, as were the core areas of identified grange sites, where sufficient information allowed. The mapping of the extent of Cistercian landholdings (both wide and core) was based, as accurately as possible, on published information (again primarily the mapping within Williams 1990 and 2001). Where grange sites on the HER were confirmed to be other than Cistercian, or to have been lost to urban/industrial development, these were listed as such and then excluded from the detailed mapping, and not considered further.

Historic mapping (LANDMARK digital 1st edition OS mapping), combined with recent digital aerial photographs, and other readily available secondary sources and survey informed the detailed mapping of the identified monastic farmsteads or grange core sites. Polygons showing the extent of the core areas of the granges (i.e. the monastic farmsteads) were produced using MapInfo, and linked to GIS data.

A rapid desktop appraisal of grange interests on the HER, the NMR, and other published material, was undertaken to identify the full potential extent/nature of the resource. A search for previously unidentified potential grange cores was also made through an analysis of wider medieval datasets from the HER, and these were added to the project database as necessary. The project also used the latest available digital aerial photographs, and digital historic mapping to check for features within the identified monastic landholdings that were potentially associated with monastic grange activities.

The assessment methodology used was similar to that used for previous heritage audit projects on medieval monastic sites, and abandoned medieval chapels and churches in Glamorgan and Gwent, and the assessment of survival, condition and archaeological

potential/significance was based on a combination of available data and an assessment of the latest aerial photographic resource.

Validation and final assessment of the survival, condition and significance of resource was through targeted rapid field walkover visits with the data updated on the basis of the field visits. Recommendations relating to management and conservation of the sites, including possible further archaeological survey and investigation, and potential community projects were made.

The presentation of results and recommendations was provided in the form of a summary report; this is the purpose of the current report. Scheduling recommendations will form the basis of a separate report to be produced following approval of the draft summary project report.

Identified tasks

The project proposal identified a series of tasks:

- ❑ Assemble site dossiers digital & paper data
- ❑ Digital mapping, including polygon preparation
- ❑ Desktop appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources
- ❑ Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in HER
- ❑ Identify and contact landowners
- ❑ Field visits to c. 40-50 granges (including a small sample of SAMs for comparative purposes) to assess condition/significance
- ❑ Update digital data
- ❑ Production of short action report including details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer
- ❑ Production of separate annex report to detail scheduling recommendations
- ❑ Integrate new data in HER (HER enhancement)

Targeted fieldwork formed a major part of the project; the field visits allowed the condition and significance of the resource to be fully assessed, and allowed the preparation of site-specific conservation and management recommendations and scheduling proposals. A proforma, specifically devised, was used for field recording, and the resultant field records transferred later to a database (MS Access 2000) compatible with the regional HER. Digital mapping (point data) of Cistercian grange sites were checked and updated with the level of detail increased (using MapInfo 9). Polygon data was created for the grange sites selected for site visits; these polygons identify the presumed extent of the sites and where possible associated features, e.g. ancillary buildings and structures.

The scheduling criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96 were applied to assess the significance of the remains. For this project the period had been set, and the diversity criterion was considered to overlap other criteria. As the site type is not one considered intrinsically rare, rarity was considered most likely to be better demonstrated by the other criterion, such as Survival/Condition, Group Value, or Documentation; the establishment of specific historic associations/documentary evidence being particularly relevant. The criteria utilized by the project can be summarised as follows:

Period: reflecting sites identifiable in the HER and other documents as belonging to the medieval period – this is set, and not scored in the assessment.

Rarity: reflecting well-preserved examples, which portray ‘the typical and commonplace’. This will also be related to the level of survival/condition, i.e. the number, type and quality of surviving/identifiable features (e.g. precinct walls, dovecots, granaries, chapels, etc.) within core grange complexes. Rare historic association will form a factor in this criterion, linked to ‘Documentation’, below.

Documentation: reflecting earlier documentation, in addition to evidence from 1st edition OS maps and modern aerial photographs. Special examples might be specifically mentioned/or detailed in medieval documents, or be present on pre-1750 estate maps or referred to in other early post-medieval documents (e.g. deeds, leases, and rentals), where these enhance the physical evidence.

Group Value: reflecting the incidence of surviving features such as precinct walls, dovecots, granaries, chapels, located within core grange complexes, and also any direct association with other designated assets.

Survival/condition: where survival can be identified condition is more likely to relate to above ground features, either the ruinous remains of standing buildings, or earthworks. This will reflect the number, type and quality of surviving/identifiable features (e.g. precinct walls, dovecots, granaries, chapels, etc.) within core grange complexes. Given the fact that most grange sites will have seen continued use and adaptation during the intervening period, with lowland granges generally subjected to agricultural intensification and urban development and upland examples affected by agricultural decline, abandonment, large-scale forestry plantation and mineral extraction, this has been set at a relatively low level.

Fragility/Vulnerability: considered where immediate threats can be demonstrated

Diversity: reflecting variations in the grange types identified by Williams, the number and type of identifiable elements and reflecting the various identifiable activities carried out each grange in addition to arable or pastoral farming (e.g. coal mining, milling, fish farming).

Potential: considered only where grange sites retain significant features that help understand the nature of activities carried out at the particular site, e.g. illustrating life on a medieval monastic grange, and especially where these might help understand the wider monastic economy.

Based on the above, a simple matrix using the four main criteria (Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, and Fragility/Vulnerability) has been utilized for the appraisal/assessment process. A scoring system of 1-5 - low to high or poor to good was devised to produce a ranking of sites; this is given below:

GGAT129 Scoring System

The criteria below were used to evaluate the overall significance of the individual interests:

Documentation: evidence beyond 1st edition OS maps and modern aerial photographs.
1 – None: no relevant material available

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- 2 – *Low: little relevant material, or modestly important sources, available, i.e. early-mid 19th century cartographic material and/or 19th century documentary reference*
- 3 – *Moderate: some relevant material, or moderately important sources, available, i.e. 18th mid-late century cartographic material/ mid-late 18th century reference*
- 4 – *High: a considerable quantity of relevant material or moderately important sources available, i.e. pre-1750 cartographic evidence and 18th century, or medieval references, e.g. demonstrable historic associations.*
- 5 – *Very High: complete documentary record, or exceptionally important sources available, i.e. wide-range of medieval references including historic associations, antiquarian descriptions/illustrations, and/or more recent survey/excavation*

Group value: particularly if there are a number of identifiable related grange elements, or where a direct association with other designated assets can be demonstrated.

- 1 – *None: No related elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping*
- 2 – *Low: Associated with one other related element on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping*
- 3 – *Moderate: Associated with two or three related elements on HER/NMR; or associated with one related protected element, or identified on historic mapping*
- 4 – *High: Associated with four or five related elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping; or associated with two related protected elements.*
- 5 – *Very High: Associated with six or more elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping; or associated with three or more protected elements. Or where there is a known direct association with other designated assets.*

Survival/Condition: survival of main elements must be fairly complete; condition of any related elements must also be fairly complete.

- 1 – *Poor: Substantially destroyed: site now largely lost.*
- 2 – *Low: Damaged: buried remains likely lost.*
- 3 – *Moderate: Partially intact - buried remains likely to survive intact though plan incomplete with little coherence of above-ground remains.*
- 4 – *High: Substantially intact - buried remains likely to survive intact, plan partially visible and fairly coherent with some superstructure remains surviving.*
- 5 – *Very High: Intact: buried remains known to survive intact, plan largely complete – complete and coherent with good – very good or extensive remains of superstructure surviving.*

Fragility/Vulnerability: Sites that are threatened, or where the site is in a neglected/derelict state.

- 1 – *None: Robust/unlikely to be damaged (e.g. listed or scheduled sites – though if immediate threats are noted during the field visit this will be higher)*
- 2 – *Low: Insignificant level of fragility/vulnerability (sites with low levels of threat)*
- 3 – *Moderate: Moderate level of fragility/vulnerability (including sites under long term threat of damage/collapse)*
- 4 – *High: Fragile/vulnerable (including sites under medium term threat of damage/collapse)*
- 5 – *Very High: Very fragile/vulnerable (including sites under imminent/short term threat of damage/collapse)*

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Rarity/Diversity, reflecting grange type, the number and type of identifiable elements and activities carried out in the wider grange landscape, have been generally assessed and noted, but not scored in detail, as these factors will be largely identified through the assessment scores relating to *group value* and *survival condition*.

Potential has only been considered where relevant and has not been used generally to assess overall significance.

The overall archaeological significance arrived at was allocated one of the following values:

- A – National Significance
- B – Regional Significance
- C – Local Significance
- D – Minor Significance
- U – Unknown/Un-established

4. SOURCES CONSULTED

Sources consulted primarily included the Historic Environment Record (HER) held at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), Swansea, and National Monument Record (NMR), held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth, and published information on granges, primarily that contained in Williams 1990 and 2001. The online HER, relevant data and information held by the RCAHMW (NMR records and the online 'Coflein' resource) were accessed as was up-to-date information on scheduled monuments and Listed Buildings held by Cadw; this information was supplemented by other readily available primary and secondary data. The searches of the NMR data provided through ENDEX were augmented by information held on 'Coflein', the RCAHMW's digital web resource. In addition the NMR collection records were also consulted (see Appendix II, Table 5). Modern digital aerial photographic data, 'Getmapping' supplied under licence from Cadw were also consulted for the purpose of the project.

Analysis of historic maps, in conjunction with consultation of digital aerial photographic material was also employed to check for example on whether a site might survive, had been reclaimed, built-over, or otherwise damaged/destroyed.

The most significant sources consulted are presented in the Bibliography Section. The work also drew heavily on evidence provided by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS mapping (c. 1877, c. 1899, and 1918-19: LANDMARK Historic Mapping), and other historic mapping, such as the 1st edition OS 1-inch map (David & Charles edn.), tithe maps and estate maps, where readily available.

Given the constraints on the project, a search of relevant documents and plans held at the National Library of Wales (NLW), the Glamorgan Record Office (GRO), West-Glamorgan Record Office (WGRO), and the Gwent Record Office (GwRO), although carried out in a few instances, did not generally form part of the project remit.

5. RESULTS

Stage 1 Appraisal

The stage 1 appraisal identified that of the initial scoping selection of some 131 monastic grange and related sites, 119 sites (see Table 1, below) remained of potential interest; these were then assessed according to the established criteria.

Stage 2 Assessment

The 2nd stage appraisal gathered information on grange type, and potential component features. It also checked information on likely and known surviving remains from data and paper information held at the HER, the records of the NMR, and in published information (chiefly the RCAHMW Inventory and Williams 1990 & 2001). The appraisal also identified and excluded sites known to have been destroyed, whilst sites with poor locational information were re-examined and excluded where no additional leads were identified.

The 2nd stage included the mapping of the extent of the monastic land holdings as identified by Williams (1990 and 2001), and also of core grange areas; these areas were mapped as polygonal data using MapInfo. This was based on available information (e.g. RCAHMW and other published surveys; HER Further Information Files, etc.), or historic cartographic material (e.g. OS Surveyor's Drawings from the British Library (c.1811); 1st edition 1-inch OS maps (c. 1830); 1st edition 1:25,000 OS mapping (c. 1879); and to a lesser extent Tithe (c.1840) and estate maps held at the Trust). Digital Aerial Photographic material also aided in the process. In this way some 116 polygons were digitised for monastic land holdings, and 162 polygons created for both identified and potential monastic grange core areas.

The map polygons of the wider monastic land holdings, in addition to confirming boundaries, were also used to search for potential additional grange cores (i.e. additional to those previously identified on the HER/NMR). A small number of additional grange-related cores were identified, though most, if not all, were found to be lacking in sufficient detail to warrant further investigation as part of the current study.

The assessment identified sites that were already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also allow typological variations and geographical gaps to be identified. This was also done on an area basis, rather than simply direct correlation by point data, as it was found that many grange sites (i.e. monastic farms) contained sites/elements of many differing types and function (e.g. chapels, barns, moated sites, mottes, hut/house platforms, etc.) and their areas (frequently extensive) were often found to contain later but related features such as early post-medieval farmsteads/barns (some listed as Listed Buildings), many of which are likely to occupy the same sites as the former grange buildings.

On commencing the data gathering process for the current project, it was also noted that whilst the HER digital data appeared to cover historic background, it did not always provide sufficient details as to the surviving physical remains at each site and that more often than not condition was given as unknown. It was found necessary

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therefore to re-visit the paper files of all 119 sites identified at the 2nd stage to check for additional data not included in the digital files.

Table 1. Cistercian grange sites (119 interests) assessed as part of the current study

ID³	Site Name⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference⁵	Monastic House
00106g	Llanderfel Cell (pilgrimage chapel & tavern)	ST263953	[Area incl. Llanderfel Church Scheduled Ancient Monument MM271; Llanderfel Farmhouse Listed Building 3148 (grade II)]	Llantarnam
00110g	Llantarnam Grange (Gelli-Las)	ST29569550		Llantarnam
00132g	Trefcarn Grange, Abercarn	ST221936		Llantarnam
00149m 15335; 19101	Kenfig Grange	SS80188268		Margam
00157m 308464	Stormy Grange	SS84738137	[Area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217]	Margam
00172m 19174	Llangewydd Grange	SS87058149	[Wider area (likely part of grange) incl. Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churtyard Scheduled Ancient Monument GM237]	Margam
00201s 18739	Gelli Garn Grange	SS95757844	[Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317 (grade II)]	Neath
00229s 19355; 301203	Monknash Grange	SS91837065	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143 (Area also incl. 6 Listed Buildings)	Neath
00386s 19197	Llanvithyn Grange	ST05117124	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595 (grade II) & Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610 (grade II)]	Margam
00399s 19289	Marcross Grange	SS92656946	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375	Neath
00457g	More/Moor/Lower Grange	ST42838553		Tintern

³ PRN (with suffix w, m, s, or g) denoting sites within West Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan, or Gwent; NPRN (number only) NMR sites; or newly identified sites (pre-fix CG), i.e. after Cistercian Granges

⁴ Where duplicates sites are possible though not confirmed these have been left as individual sites at this stage to ensure inclusion

⁵ For elements within Core Area(s) only

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ID ³	Site Name ⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference ⁵	Monastic House
00466g	Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange	ST42728846		Tintern
00485s 37490	Orchard Grange	ST02406838	[Area incl. 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments GM082 and GM307; incl. 5 Listed Buildings, all grade II except Castleton Farmhouse 13140 (grade II*)]	Margam
00542w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site	SN81600880		Neath
00550m	Pistyll Goleu	ST03439646		Margam
00558w 17592	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	SN86800610	[Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867 (grade II*)]	Neath
00566w	Hirrole Grange; Possible Site	SN84210404	[Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings – none relevant to period]	Neath
00567w	Rossaulyn Grange	SN825019	[Area incl. Post-medieval Blast Furnace at Melin Court Scheduled Ancient Monument GM416]	Margam
00572w 19835	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm	SN84660251		Margam
00578m	Mynachdy Penrhys	ST00299459	[Area incl. Ffynnon Fair or St Mary's Well Listed Building 13113 (grade II)]	Llantarnam
00594w	Court Sart	SS73839551		Neath
00595w	Cwrt-y-Bettws/Cwrt Betws Grange	SS72429557	[Area incl. 1 non-relevant Listed Building]	Neath
00635g	Grange of Scybor Court/Ysgubor Grange	ST303936		Llantarnam
00706w	Penhydd-Waelod (Lower Penhydd Grange)	SS802920		Margam
00714s 307705	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau	ST05657549		Margam
00725w	Grangia De Melis	SS76708955	[Area incl. 1 non-relevant Listed Building]	Margam
00730w	Llanbugeilydd Grange, Possible Site at Maes-y-Court	SS77598955		Margam
00736w	Groeswen Grange; Whitecross Grange	SS78158831		Margam
00738s 19242	Llystalybont Grange (Llantarnam)	ST16307890		Llantarnam

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ID ³	Site Name ⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference ⁵	Monastic House
00738w 20041	Theodoric's/Terrys Grange	SS77018637		Margam
00739s	Llystalybont/Cibwr/Heath Grange (Margam)	ST17847788		Margam
00740w	Hen Biniwn; Middle Burrows Grange; New Grange	SS78158605		Margam
00744w	Grugwallt Grange (Cryke Grange)	SS79788706	[Area incl. Margam Medieval Bath House Scheduled Ancient Monument GM545 & Hen Eglwys Scheduled Ancient Monument GM163; Monastic Baths Listed Building 23274 (grade II*) & Hen Eglwys Listed Building 14155 (grade II*)]	Margam
00760w 307270	Hafod y Porth	SS80128986		Margam
00766g/007 67g	Rogerstone Grange	ST50609664		Tintern
00786w	Eglwys Nunydd	SS80308474		Margam
00791w 19942	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	SS81558286	[Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262 (grade II*)]	Margam
00792w 18915	Hafodheulog Grange	SS84138463		Margam
00798s	Greendown Grange	ST07067336	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	Margam
00899w 18500	Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange	SN57330046	[Area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM363]	Neath
00900m 19971	Skер Grange	SS79547985	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360 (grade II)]	Neath
00900w 19608	Paviland Grange	SS44558650		Neath
00902w	Walterston Grange	SS51458950		Neath
00903w 28109	Ynys Afan Grange	SS779918	[Area incl. Church of St Michael Listed Building 23018 (grade II)]	Margam
00904w	Court Herbert Grange/Cwrt Herbert	SS74169773		Neath

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ID ³	Site Name ⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference ⁵	Monastic House
00905w 18495	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange	SS73469857		Neath
00906m 20032	Tanglwst Grange	SS82208085		Margam
00906w 19929 & 405224	St Margaret's Grange	SS70509521 SS70209405 (revised)	[Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362]	Neath
00908m	Horgrove Grange	SS85948114		Margam
00908w 19837	Rheola Grange	SN83850421	[Area contains 5 non-relevant Listed Buildings, i.e. post-medieval]	Neath
00909w 18462	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site at Gellibenuchel	SN80670540		Neath
00910w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Rhyd-y- Pwllau	SN83320988		Neath
00911w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Blaen- Nantmelyn	SN83250940		Neath
00925m 19170	Llangeinor Grange	SS92558755	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings, 1 relevant: Church of St Ceinwyr 18635 (grade II*)]	Margam
00945w	Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange)	SS80739305		Margam
00950g	Trelech Grange/Trellech Grange/Cilfethin	SO49190168	[Area incl. Trelech Grange Church Listed Building 24048 (grade II)]	Tintern
01030m 18808	Glyn Garw Grange	SS90538668	[Area incl. Plas-y-Betws relict garden Scheduled Ancient Monument GM589]	Margam
01141g	Site of Grange Near Tintern/Porthcaseg Manor	ST432968		Tintern
01237s	The Grange of The Moor	ST17577498	[Area incl. Grange Farmhouse Listed Building 13807 (grade II)]	Margam
01660g	Lincoyt Grange	SO379222		Dore?
01677g	Cold Grange	SO40952205		Dore
01684g	Cold or Blackmore Grange	SO419219		Dore
02042g	Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/ Monkswood Grange	SO35350334	[Area incl. Estavarney Farmhouse Listed Building 25138 (grade II)]	Tintern
03215w	Cillybion Grange	SS51709130		Neath

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ID ³	Site Name ⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference ⁵	Monastic House
03717s (see 00798s)	Coed yr Abad Grange	ST074734	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	Margam
03801s (see 00739s)	Cibwr Grange/Heath Grange	ST178779		Margam
03803s	Moyl Grange	ST054734	[Area incl. Castell Moel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM298]	Margam
04603m 19480	Nottage Court Grange	SS82047816	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Nottage Court Listed Building 11213 (grade II*); Ffynnon Fawr Listed Building 80911 (grade II)]	Margam
04671m	Glyn Garw Grange	SS905884		Margam
05199w	Crynant Grange, Suggested Site at Blaen-Nant	SN80760479		Neath
05200w/005 59w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Maes-Gwyn Farm	SN85780517	[Area incl. 2 non-relevant Listed Buildings]	Neath
05201w (see 00902w)	Walterston Grange; Possible Site	SS51018963		Neath
05202w	Resolven Grange; Possible Site at Melincourt	SN82290202		Margam
05202w (see 00567w)	Crynant Grange; Suggested Location at Crynant Chapel	SN791047	Crynant Chapel (PRN 00525w), or Chapel of ease to the church of St Margaret Listed Building 82547 (grange II)	Neath
05203w	Llanfugeilydd Grange, Possible Site at Cwrt-y-Defaid	SS80108555		Margam
05204w	Hendriago	SS84858506		Margam
05205w	Hafod-Decca	SS84678660		Margam
05278w	Rhydding Grange/Assart Grange	SS751988		Neath
05279w	Cefn Saison Grange	SS776965		Neath
05281w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Pwll-Faron	SN860055		Neath
08321g	Pwll-Pen/Pwll-Pan (Grangia De Pulpen)	ST35478765		Llantarnam
08324g	Cefn-Fynach/ Cefn Mynach (Kilsant) Grange, Pentre-Bach	ST28549207	[Area incl. Pentre-bach farmstead and outbuildings Listed Building 3126 (grade II*)]	Llantarnam
08325g	Maestir Grange	ST23938994		Llantarnam

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID ³	Site Name ⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference ⁵	Monastic House
08326g	Rhyswg Grange	ST227946	[Area incl. Rhyswg Fawr Farmhouse & walled forecourt Listed Building 1900 (grade II); Barn Rhyswg Fawr Listed Building 20998 (grade II)]	Llantarnam
08327g	Cil-Lonydd/Cilonydd Grange	ST22959730		Llantarnam
08328g	Mynachty-Tir-Waun/Mynachdy'r-Waun Grange	SO31440258	[Area incl. Monachty Farmhouse Listed Building 18745 (grade II)]	Llantarnam
08329g	Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange	SO39191930	[Area incl. post-medieval Llanvair Chapel Listed Building 24299 (grade II)]	Dore
08331g	Llyncoed/Campston Grange	SO36002213	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Great Campston Listed Building 1921 (grade II); Barn at Great Campston Listed Building 84493 (grade II)]	Dore
08332g	Morlais Grange/Mynachty	SO34401410		Dore
08333g	Penrhos Grange	SO41581356		Grace Dieu
08334g	Coed Ythan Grange	SO482131		Grace Dieu
08335g	Cold/Le Cole Grange [The Grange]	SO45311661	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: The Grange Farmhouse Listed Building 25038 (grade II); Farmstead complex... Listed Building 25039 (grade II*)]	Grace Dieu
08336g	Crug-yr-Onnen Grange [Llanvihangel Court]	SO43641417	The Court Farmhouse and attached former Cider House Listed Building 24310 (grade II)	Grace Dieu
08337g	Beaulieu Grange	SO53351220		Grace Dieu
08339g	Inysed Vaughan Grange	SO45761245		Grace Dieu
08340g	The Grange	SO42261663	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Grange Farmhouse... 'The Grange' Listed Building 24308 (grade II); Stable & Barn Range at Grange Farm Listed Building 24309 (grade II)]	Grace Dieu
08341g	Grangefield on Greenmoor, Redwick	ST389849	Scheduled Ancient Monument MM205	Tintern
08342g	Treurgan (with Hendre)	SO447133		Grace Dieu

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID ³	Site Name ⁴	NGR	Site Status & Reference ⁵	Monastic House
08343g	Secular Firmary Grange	SO521999	[Wider Core Area incl. Penterry House Listed Building 24049 (grade II)]	Tintern
08344g	Rudding Grange/Ruding Grange	ST53229934		Tintern
08348g	Llan-y-Mynach	SO35221550		Dore
08350g	Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach)	SO398083	[Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099]	Llantarnam
08370g	Trefcarn Grange (Chapel Farm, Abercarn)	ST216938		Llantarnam
08372g	Dorallt Grange	ST266940		Llantarnam
08374g	Arail Grange	SO212031		Llantarnam
08375g	Blaen Rhymney Grange	SO131076		Llantarnam
08376g	Blaen Rhymney Grange (Tir-Cwrt Site)	SO161038		Llantarnam
08378g	Manmoel Grange	SO179031		Llantarnam
CG001	Rhymney Grange/Mynachty, Bassaleg	ST246863		Llantarnam
CG002	Mynachty Grange	SO049951		Llantarnam
CG003	Morfa Mawr Grange	SS776848		Margam
GC004	Court Colman	SS884819		Margam
GC005	Ynysymwn Township	SN714024		Neath
GC006	Hendre Hertfotte Grange	SS750939		Neath
GC007	Pendeulwyn	ST060766		Neath
GC008	Tir-yr-Abad	SS956687		Neath
GC009	Capel	SS937691		Neath
GC010	Grange, West Cross	SS616899		Neath
GC011	Berry	SS472879		Neath

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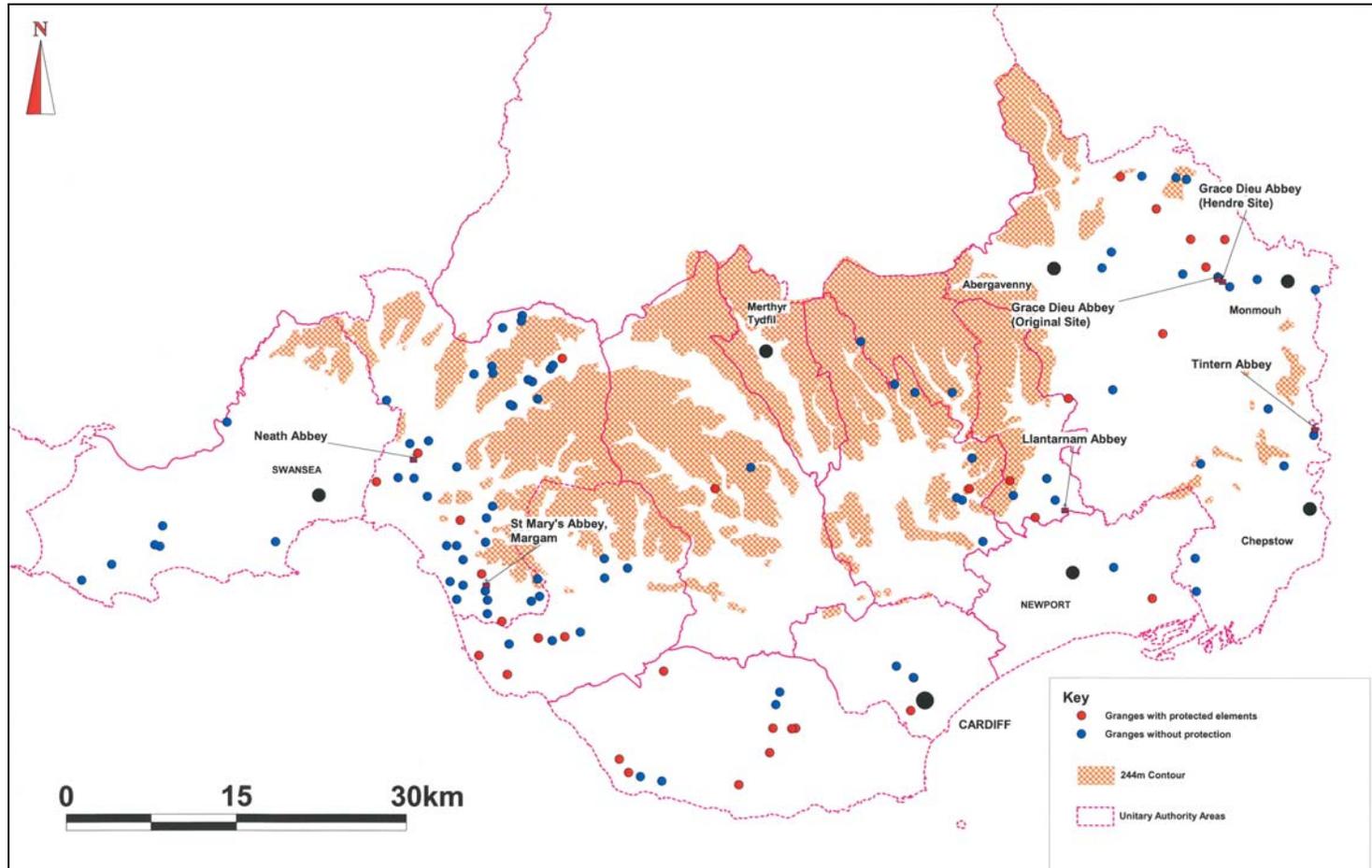


Figure 1: Distribution of all protected and unprotected Cistercian grange sites assessed (119 interests)

The assessment applied the identified scheduling criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96 in relation to Survival/Condition, Group Value, Documentation and Fragility/Vulnerability, and established overall significance values for the selected resource (see Methodology section for further details).

The overall results of the appraisal of grange sites against the established criteria are presented below. Of the 119 grange sites selected for final assessment just two sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their own right, i.e. scheduled as granges. The HER was found to have identified one site as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in error (PRN 00904w given as SAM GM079). As the project was dealing with granges, or monastic farms (and the elements that make up the grange), an area approach rather than a site specific approach was adopted; this mapped wider land holdings (based on Williams 1990 & 2001) and core grange areas, where identifiable from a variety of sources. To get a fuller picture of protection relating to elements associated with the granges a comparison was therefore made between identified core grange areas and the latest available Cadw data (especially map data) showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings. In this way a total of 32 grange cores were found to contain protected elements (e.g. Scheduled mottes, chapel sites, Listed chapels/churches, and Listed farmsteads) relevant to the grange core areas. The core areas included some 15 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including the two granges noted as Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their own right) and at least 32 Listed Buildings with relevance to the grange subject. Details are presented in Tables 1 and 2. In terms of assessment 31 core grange areas were considered to be of National Significance, or potentially of National Significance (Category A), 15 areas of at least Regional Significance (Category B), 5 areas of Local Significance (Category C), and 15 of Minor Significance, whilst some 56 areas were of Unknown Significance. The latter result due to a combination of factors such as poor locational information, lack of sufficient detail in existing descriptions and negative results from the rapid examination of digital aerial photographic material made during the course of the current project.

The results of this exercise are summarised in Table 2, below, and Figure 2, below, shows the distribution of sites by overall significance.

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Table 2. Results of assessment: Cistercian grange sites (119 sites)⁶

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00106g	Llanderfel Cell (pilgrimage chapel & tavern)	-	-	-	[Area incl. Llanderfel Church Scheduled Ancient Monument MM271; Llanderfel Farmhouse Listed Building 3148 (grade II)]	-	-	-	✓				✓
00110g	Llantarnam Grange (Gelli-Las)	-	-	✓		-	-	-	-		✓	-	✓
00132g	Trefcarn Grange, Abercarn	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00149m	Kenfig Grange	-	-	-		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00157m	Stormy Grange	-	✓	✓	[Area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00172m	Llangewydd Grange	-	✓	-	[Wider area (likely part of grange) incl. Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard Scheduled Ancient Monument GM237]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓

⁶ Maximum potential scores given only

⁷ For Core Area(s) only

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00201s	Gelli Garn Grange	✓	-	-	[Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317 (grade II)]	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
00229s	Monknash Grange	✓	-	✓	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143 (Area also includes 6 Listed Buildings)	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00386s	Llanvithyn Grange	-	-	✓	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595 (grade II); Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610 (grade II)]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00399s	Marcross Grange	✓	-	-	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00457g	More/Moor/Lower Grange	✓	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
00466g	Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00485s	Orchard Grange	-	-	-	Area incl. 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments GM082 and GM307; incl. 5 Listed Buildings, all grade II except Castleton Farmhouse 13140 (grade II*)]	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
00542w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site	-	✓	✓		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00550m	Pistyll Goleu	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00558w	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	✓	✓	-	Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867 (grade II*)]	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
00566w	Hirrole Grange; Possible Site	✓	-	-		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00567w	Rosaulyn Grange	-	-	✓		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
00572w	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm	-	-	-		-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
00578m	Mynachdy Penrhys	-	-	✓	Area incl. Ffynnon Fair or St Mary's Well Listed Building 13113 (grade II)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
00594w	Court Sart	✓	-	-		✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00595w	Cwrt-y-Bettws/Cwrt Betws Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00635g	Grange of Scybor Court/Ysgubor Grange	-	-	-		✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00706w	Penhydd-Waelod (Lower Penhydd Grange)	-	-	-		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
00714s	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau	-	-	-		-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
00725w	Grangia De Melis	-	✓	-		✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00730w	Llanbugelydd Grange, Possible Site at Maes-y-Court	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00736w	Groeswen Grange; Whitecross Grange	-	✓	✓		-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00738s	Llystalybont Grange (Llantarnam)	✓	-	-		✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00738w	Theodoric's/Terrys Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
00739s	Llystalybont/Cibwr/Heath Grange (Margam)	-	-	-		✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00740w	Hen Biniwn; Middle Burrows Grange; New Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00744w	Grugwallt Grange (Cryke Grange)	-	✓	-	[Area incl. Margam Medieval Bath House Scheduled Ancient Monument GM545 & Hen Eglwys Scheduled Ancient Monument GM163; Monastic Baths Listed Building 23274 (grade II*) & Hen Eglwys Listed Building 14155 (grade II*)]	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
00760w	Hafod y Porth	-	✓	-		-	-	(previous visit – no re-visit required)	✓	-	-	-	-
00766g/ 00767g	Rogerstone Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓
00786w	Eglwys Nunydd	-	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00791w	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	-	✓	-	[Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262 (grade II*)]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00792w	Hafodheulog Grange	-	-	✓		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00798s	Greendown Grange	-	✓	-	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
00899w	Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange	-	✓	-		-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
00900m	Sker Grange	✓	-	-	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360 (grade II)]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00900w	Paviland Grange	✓	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00902w	Walterston Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
00903w	Ynys Afan Grange	-	-	-	[Area incl. Church of St Michael Listed Building 23018 (grade II)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00904w	Court Herbert Grange/Cwrt Herbert	✓	✓	-	[given as Scheduled Ancient Monument GM079 on HER, but not on Cadw database]	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
00905w	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange	-	-	✓		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
00906m	Tanglwst Grange	-	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00906w	St Margaret's Grange	✓	-	-	[Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
00908m	Horgrove Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
00908w	Rheola Grange	-	-	-		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
00909w	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site At Gellibenuchel	-	-	-		-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
00910w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Rhyd-y-Pwllau	-	-	-		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00911w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Blaen-Nantmelyn	-	-	-		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓
00925m	Llangeinor Grange	-	-	✓		-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
00945w	Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange)	-	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
00950g	Trelech Grange/Trellech Grange/Cilfethin	✓	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
01030m	Glyn Garw Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
01141g	Site of Grange Near Tintern/Porthcaseg Manor	-	-	✓		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
01237s	The Grange of The Moor	✓	-	-	Grange Farmhouse Listed Building 13807 (grade II)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
01660g	Lincoyt Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
01677g	Cold Grange	True	-	-		-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
01684g	Cold or Blackmore Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
02042g	Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange	-	✓	✓	Area incl. Estevarney Farmhouse Listed Building 25138 (grade II)	-	-	(previous visit – revisit?)	✓	-	-	-	-

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
03215w	Cillybion Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
03717s	Coed yr Abad Grange	-	-	✓	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
03801s	Cibwr Grange/Heath Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
03803s	Moyl Grange	-	-	-	[Area incl. Castell Moel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM298]	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
04603m	Nottage Court Grange	✓	-	-	[Area incl. Nottage Court Listed Building 11213 (grade II*); Ffynnon Fawr Listed Building 80911 (grade II)]	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
04671m	Glyn Garw Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
05199w	Crynant Grange, Suggested Site at Blaen-Nant	-	✓	✓		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
05200w/ 00559w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Maes-Gwyn Farm	✓	-	-		-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓
05201w	Walterston Grange, Possible Site	-	-	-		-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
05202w (see 00567w)	Resolven Grange; Possible Site at Melincourt	-	-	-		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
05203w	Llanfugeilydd Grange, Possible Site At Cwrt-y-Defaid	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
05204w	Hendriago	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
05205w	Hafod-Decca	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
05278w	Rhydding Grange/Assart Grange	-	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
05279w	Cefn Saison Grange	✓	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
05280w	Crynant Grange; Suggested Location at Crynant Chapel	-	✓	✓		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
05281w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Pwll-Faron	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08321g	Pwll-Pen/Pwll-Pan (Grangia De Pulpen)	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
08324g	Cefn-Fynach/ Cefn Mynach (Kilsant) Grange, Pentre-Bach	-	-	-	[Area incl. Pentre-bach farmstead and outbuildings Listed Building 3126 (grade II*)]	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
08325g	Maestir Grange	-	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
08326g	Rhyswg Grange	-	-	✓	[Area incl. Rhyswg Fawr Farmhouse and walled forecourt Listed Building 1900 (grade II); Barn Rhyswg Fawr Listed Building 20998 (grade II)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08327g	Cil-Lonydd/Cilonydd Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08328g	Mynachty-Tir-Waun/Mynachdy'r-Waun Grange	-	-	-	[Area incl. Monachty Farmhouse Listed Building 18745 (grade II)]	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
08329g	Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange	✓	-	-	[Area incl. post-medieval Llanfair Chapel Listed Building 24299 (grade II)]	-	-	(previous visit – re-visit?)	✓	-	-	-	-
08331g	Llyncoed/Campston Grange	✓	-	-	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Great Campston Listed Building 1921 (grade II); Barn at Great Campston Listed Building 84493 (grade II)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08332g	Morlais Grange/Mynachty	-	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08333g	Penrhos Grange	-	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08334g	Coed Ythan Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
08335g	Cold/Le Cole Grange	-	-	-	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: The Grange Farmhouse Listed Building 25038 (grade II); Farmstead complex... Listed Building 25039 (grade II*)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08336g	Crug-yr-Onnen Grange	-	✓	-	The Court Farmhouse and attached former Cider House Listed Building 24310 (grade II)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
08337g	Beaulieu Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓
08339g	Inysed Vaughan Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08340g	The Grange	-	-	-	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Grange Farmhouse... 'The Grange' Listed Building 24308 (grade II); Stable & Barn Range at Grange Farm Listed Building 24309 (grade II)]	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
08341g	Grangefield on Greenmoor, Redwick	True	-	-	Scheduled Ancient Monument MM205	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
08342g	Treurgan (with Hendre)	-	-	✓		-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
08343g	Secular Firmary Grange	✓	-	-	[Wider Core Area incl. Penterry House Listed Building 24049 (grade II)]	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
08344g	Rudding Grange/Ruding Grange	✓	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓
08348g	Llan-y-Mynach	-	✓	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08350g	Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach)	-	-	✓	[Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099]	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
08370g	Trefcarn Grange (Chapel Farm, Abercarn)	-	✓	-		✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
08372g	Dorallt Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08374g	Arail Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08375g	Blaen Rhymney Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08376g	Blaen Rhymney Grange (Tir-Cwrt Site)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
08378g	Manmoel Grange	-	-	-		-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓
CG001	Rhymney Grange/Mynachty, Bassaleg	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
CG002	Mynachty Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
CG003	Morfa Mawr Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC004	Court Colman	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC005	Ynysymwn Township	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC006	Hendre Hertfotte Grange	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Site Status & Reference ⁷	Destroyed for purposes of study	Unlocated	Field visit	A	B	C	D	U
GC007	Pendeulwyn	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC008	Tir-yr-Abad	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC009	Capel	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC010	Grange, West Cross	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
GC011	Berry	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

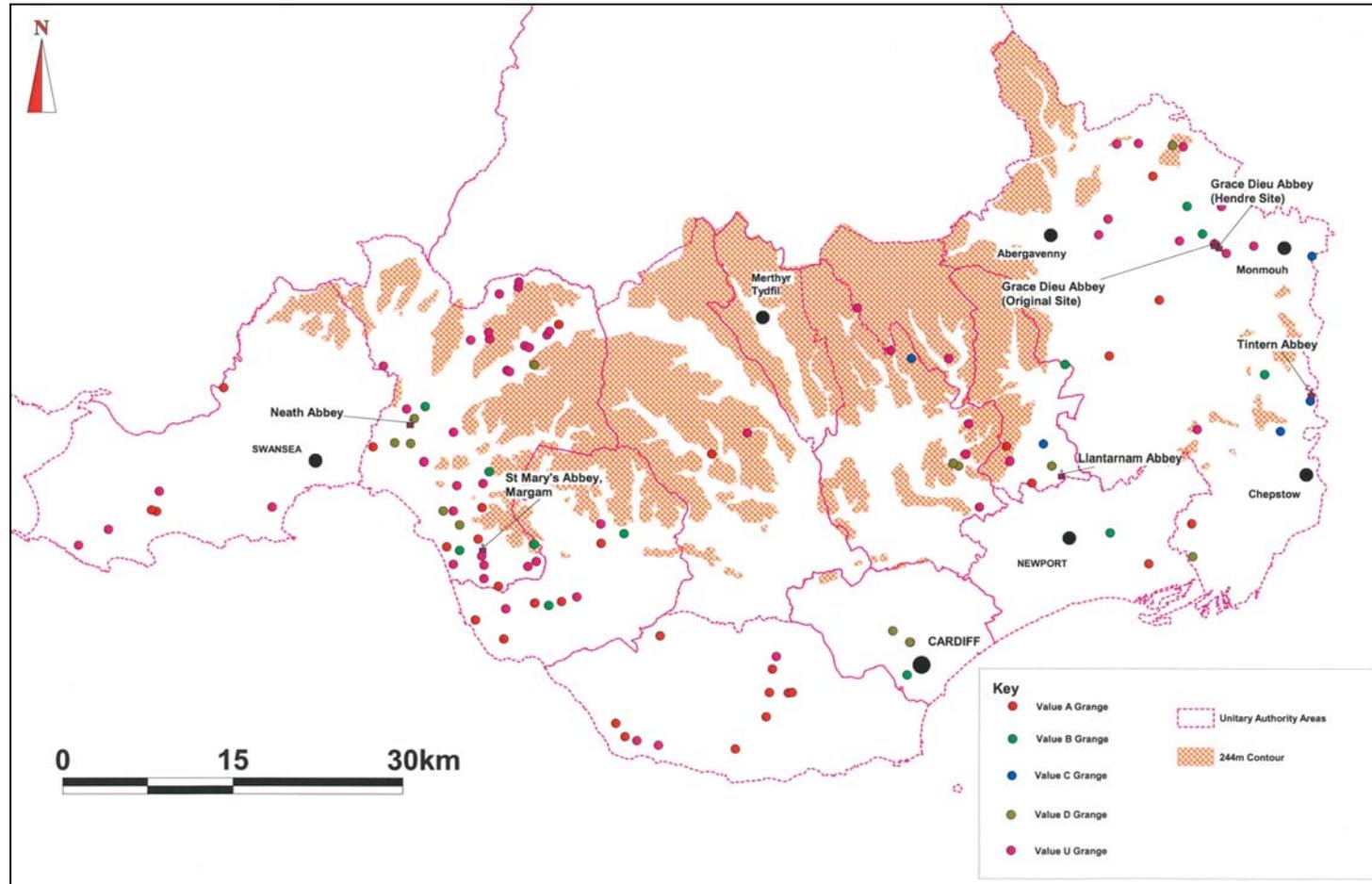


Figure 2: Cistercian grange sites assessed (119 interests: showing Overall Significance)

6. SITE VISITS

The number of visits initially planned was based on satisfaction of the project criteria, and details of ownership for potential access being traced. The site visits were to an extent hampered by inclement weather conditions (torrential rain and flooding in some areas). Of the 119 Cistercian sites assessed, 41 were selected for field visits (see Table 3, below), based on the analysis of details carried out during stage one of the assessment. A site visit was undertaken to the two grange sites that have been scheduled in their own right as granges for comparison and to assess current condition, and also investigate whether an extension to the area currently protected might be recommended; other core areas containing incidental scheduled and listed sites of relevance to the subject of granges were also included. Of some 39 letters sent to identified landowners (following a considerable and extensive effort to track down landowners using twofold Land Registry data searches) responses from landowners relating to just 14 sites were obtained. Using a combination of landowner permission, cold calling, and where possible recourse to public rights of way, some 24 grange sites were visited (marked by an asterisk in Table 3, below).

Table 3. Cistercian grange sites selected for field visits (41 interests)⁸

ID ⁹	Site Name ¹⁰	NGR	Site Status & Reference ¹¹	Monastic House
00157m 308464*	Stormy Grange	SS84738137	[Area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217]	Margam
00172m 19174	Llangewydd Grange	SS87058149	[Wider area (likely part of grange) incl. Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard Scheduled Ancient Monument GM237]	Margam
00201s 18739	Gelli Garn Grange	SS95757844	[Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317 (grade II)]	Neath
00229s 19355; 301203*	Monknash Grange	SS91837065	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143	Neath
00386s 19197*	Llanvithyn Grange	ST05117124	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595 (grade II) & Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610 (grade II)]	Margam
00399s 19289*	Marcross Grange	SS92656946	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375	Neath
00457g	More/Moor/Lower Grange	ST42838553		Tintern

⁸ Prior to landowner contact/permission - those sites visited are marked by an asterisk (21-23 sites).

⁹ PRN (with suffix w, m, s, or g); NPRN (number only); or New Sites (pre-fix CG)

¹⁰ Where duplicates sites are possible though not confirmed these have been left as individual sites at this stage to ensure inclusion

¹¹ For Core Area(s) only

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID ⁹	Site Name ¹⁰	NGR	Site Status & Reference ¹¹	Monastic House
00466g	Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange	ST42728846		Tintern
00558w 17592*	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	SN86800610	[Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867 (grade II*)]	Neath
00572w 19835*	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm	SN84660251		Margam
00706w*	Penhydd-Waelod (Lower Penhydd Grange)	SS802920		Margam
00714s 307705	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau	ST05657549		Margam
00760w 307270*	Hafod y Porth	SS80128986		Margam
00791w 19942*	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	SS81558286	[Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262 (grade II*)]	Margam
00792w	Hafodheulog Grange	SS84138463		Margam
00798s*	Greendown Grange	ST07067336	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	Margam
00900m 19971*	Skerr Grange	SS79547985	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Skerr House 11217 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360 (grade II)]	Neath
00902w	Walterston Grange	SS51458950		Neath
00905w 18495*	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange	SS73469857		Neath
00906w 19929 & 405224*	St Margaret's Grange	SS70509521 SS70209405 (revised)	[Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362]	Neath
00908m	Horgrove Grange	SS85948114		Margam
00909w 18462*	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site at Gellibenuchel	SN80670540		Neath
00925m 19170*	Llangeinor Grange	SS92558755	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings, 1 relevant: Church of St Ceinwyr 18635 (grade II*)]	Margam
00945w*	Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange)	SS80739305		Margam
00950g	Trelech Grange/Trelech Grange/Cilfethin	SO49190168		Tintern

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID ⁹	Site Name ¹⁰	NGR	Site Status & Reference ¹¹	Monastic House
01677g	Cold Grange	SO40952205		Dore
02042g* ¹²	Stavarney/Estavarney/Pe thlenny/Monkswood Grange	SO35350334	[Area incl. Estevarney Farmhouse Listed Building 16144 (grade II)]	Tintern
03717s (see 00798s)	Coed yr Abad Grange	ST074734	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	Margam
04603m 19480*	Nottage Court Grange	SS82047816	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Nottage Court Listed Building 11213 (grade II*); Ffynnon Fawr Listed Building 80911 (grade II)]	Margam
05199w	Crynant Grange, Suggested Site at Blaen- Nant	SN80760479		Neath
05201w (see 00902w)	Walterston Grange; Possible Site	SS51018963		Neath
05202w (see 00567w)	Resolven Grange; Possible Site at Melincourt	SN82290202		Margam
05278w	Rhydding Grange/Assart Grange	SS751988		Neath
05280w*	Crynant Grange; Suggested Location at Crynant Chapel	SN791047	Crynant Chapel (PRN 00525w), or Chapel of ease to the church of St Margaret Listed Building 82547 (grange II)	Neath
08324g	Cefn-Fynach/ Cefn Mynach (Kilsant) Grange, Pentre-Bach	ST28549207	[Area incl. Pentre-bach farmstead and outbuildings Listed Building 3126 (grade II*)]	Llantarnam
08325g*	Maestir Grange	ST23938994		Llantarnam
08329g* ¹³	Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange	SO39191930	[Area incl. post-medieval Llanvair Chapel Listed Building 24299 (grade II)]	Dore
08342g*	Treurgan (with Hendre)	SO447133		Grace Dieu
08343g	Secular Firmary Grange	SO521999	[Wider Core Area incl. Penterry House Listed Building 24049 (grade II)]	Tintern
08350g*	Bryngwyn Grange (Wern- y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y- Mynach)	SO398083	[Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099]	Llantarnam
08378g*	Manmoel Grange	SO179031		Llantarnam

¹² Re-visit initially planned, but later abandoned as unnecessary.

¹³ Re-visit initially planned, but later abandoned as unnecessary.

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

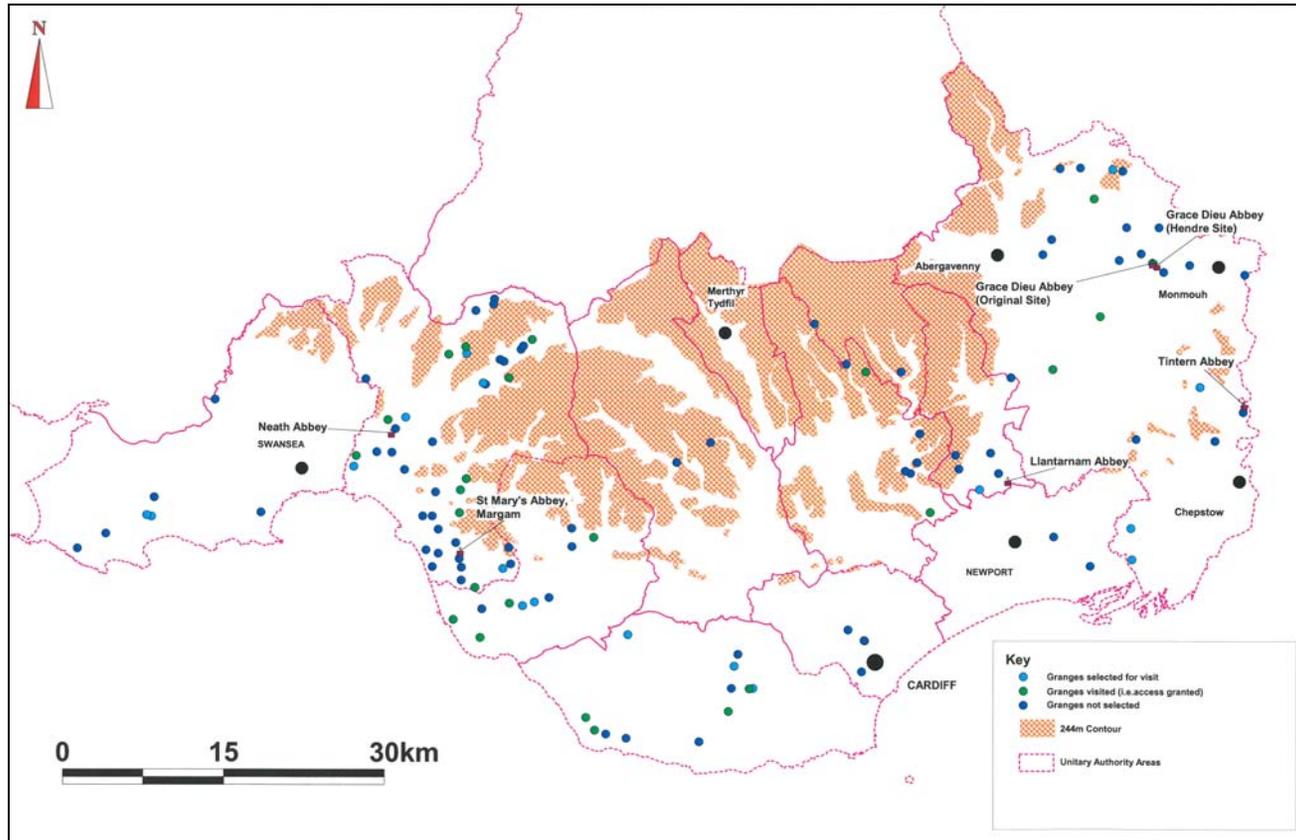


Figure 3: Sites selected for visits for the Cistercian grange project (40 interests: showing location)

7. GAZETTEER

Gazetteer of Visited Grange Sites:

PRN/NPRN 00157m/308464 **Site Name** STORMY GRANGE **NGR** SS84738137
Form Building Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217]

HER Description

Land at Stormy granted to Margam Abbey from 1261 or earlier. An earlier reference to the church at Stormy, from before the land was granted to the abbey, states clearly that it was built on a green field site (see Griffiths MS in HER). There were two granges, as recorded in sale of 1543: 'Coutbaghan alias Parva Stormy' and 'Stormy alias Magna Stormy'. Presumably the Villa Sturmi after it became Abbey property. In 1518 there is the record of the lease of the Grange of Court Bachan in the Manor of Stormy. See also Williams (2001, 306 no.94). Only one site has been identified as a grange of Stormy; this consists of three separate rectangular stone buildings, one which has served as a dwelling house, though that may not have been its original function, and another almost certainly a farm, set in a roughly circular enclosure (RCAHMW 1982, 233-5 MG31).

The grange site (NPRN 19,998), described in detail in the RCAHMW inventory, comprises three separate rectangular stone buildings in a roughly circular dry-stone walled enclosure about 60m in diameter, the E side of which had been largely destroyed by quarry hollows. The buildings within the enclosure comprised: a three cell-S range, aligned E-W, with evidence of a fireplace/bake-oven and the base of a newel staircase, considered to have been a dwelling (possibly adapted), to the W is a N-S range considered to be a barn (identified previously as the church by Grey in 1909), and to the E a further small building. Fragments of chamfered door or chimney-piece jambs were found on the ground in the western room of the S range. The RCAHMW inventory states that the layout of the group of buildings is indicative of an agricultural layout and that the architectural and ceramic evidence points to the re-use of a medieval monastic grange by lay owners in the 16th century (RCAHMW 1982, Vol. II, pt II (MG31), pp283-285; OS Record card: SS88SW27). The site is detailed on 1st-4th edition OS maps, noted as Stormy Grange, and shown as ruins on 4th edition OS map. Site obscured by mature trees on AP (Bowden and Roberts 2011).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The grange was divided into two units in 1518, these comprised the grange itself and Cwrt Bychan. See RCAHMW 1982, p283-4

A detailed survey of the area including both the Stormy Grange site and the Castle Mound of Stormy's Castle and the surrounding area, forming the core of the grange land was undertaken in 1983/4 by EB Griffiths, the results of this work provides considerable information on archaeological sites within the area, the landscape and the historical background, it also provides a detailed analysis of the cartographic material for the area. This report provides a useful basis for the study of the area and should be considered fully in any future in depth survey of the area (see FI File: Griffiths, EB, 1984, *The medieval Village and Monastic Grange at Stormy Down*, Unpublished Report).

NMR Description

Archaeological aerial reconnaissance on 10th January 2003 close to the scheduled motte at Stormy, recorded a set of earthworks lying just to the northwest that appear to represent the remains of a monastic grange. Although two grange sites are recorded at Stormy, the precise site of Cwrt Bychan has never been satisfactorily identified. The partial evidence from the oblique aerial photographs was cross-checked with historic vertical aerial photographs. It was thus found that originally a substantial polygonal earthwork enclosure stood to the northwest of Stormy motte, but is now bisected by two railway lines and a modern lane rendering it only partially visible in the landscape.

The polygonal earthwork enclosure, centred at SS 842817 measures approximately 294m east-west by 201m north-south. The modern air photographs show the subtle topography of the pasture well and it appears that this main moated enclosure was built across the course of an east-west stream, which was subsequently diverted or channelled into the outer moat, thence running off to the northwest where a modern day drain (marked on Ordnance Survey maps) continues to function. Offset to the east within this moated enclosure lies a rectangular building platform 36m x 31m, with an outer ditch, with a less well defined enclosure adjoining the eastern side of the outer enclosure. In the south-west angle of the main enclosure is a second building platform 20m x 18m, apparently lying on the north side of an east-west trackway or road. Modern field drains criss-cross the interior and both platforms show signs of having been ploughed.

T Driver

Stormy Castle = Nprn19997; Stormy building complexes I & II = Nprn15455, 19998.
Surface finds indicate 18-19th c. occupation, although the remains are thought to represent one of the medieval granges of Stormy - see Nprn308464 (Stormy moated site).

Sources: Os495card; SS88SW27;
RCAHMW 1991 Glamorgan III.1a, 61-64.

Associated with:
Stormy Castle (Nprn19997)
Stormy II (Nprn19998).

RCAHMW AP955060/67; 955223/49-50

J.Wiles 13.12.02

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description¹⁴

Two groups of visible remains exist in the wide shallow valley of the Nantffornwg to the N. of Stormy Down. At 8459 8154 is a large, rather flattened motte, designated 'Stormy Castle' on the O.S. map. Immediately S. of it, at 8460 8150, is a complex of grassgrown banks labelled 'Castle Outbuildings' on the map. These may, it is true, represent the Villa Sturmi of the charters, but they have the appearance of an abandoned farmstead of more recent date, and indeed 18th- and 19th-century pottery and cinders have been found in mole-casts on the site. Further to the S.E., at 8473 8138, against the base of the rising ground of Stormy Down, is the site designated 'Stormy Grange' on the map, and probably correctly so named (see plan, Fig.

¹⁴ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

152). This consists of three separate rectangular stone buildings in a roughly circular enclosure about 60m in diameter, the E. side of which has been largely destroyed by quarry hollows. The enclosure wall is of dry-stone, much ruined but with wall-faces still visible in places, about 1 m thick and 30-90cm high. Incorporated in it on the N. is a smaller enclosure, probably a sheepfold; this is rectangular with rounded corners, and measures 13.7m long internally from N. to S. by 9.1 m wide. It is surrounded by massive drystone walls, 1.5m thick and up to 90cm high, and has an entrance 2.7 m wide at the S.E. angle. Traces of old field-banks adjoin the enclosures on the N. and E.

Within the main enclosure are:

(i) On the S., a *building* of mortared rubble, 22.1m long internally from E. to W. by 6.1m wide. The walls are 55-60cm thick, and, with the exception of the E. wall of the central compartment, are nowhere more than 60cm high. The building is divided into three sections, the W. 3.6m long, the centre 6.6m, and the E. 8.1m. The central compartment is better preserved than the end ones, which have the appearance of being additions. It has certainly been used as a dwelling, though curiously enough no entrance is discernible. Its E. party-wall is about 1.8m thick and 1.2m high, and contains a fireplace 2.2m wide and 60cm deep, on either side of which is a large chamfered jamb-stone 90cm high. To the S. of the fireplace a niche 90cm wide and 75 cm deep, possibly for a winding stair, is contained in a projection of the S. wall. Fragments of chamfered jamb-stones have been found in the W. room, and a sherd of medieval pottery with ribbon decoration in the walling at the N.E. corner.

(ii) On the W., a *building* of mortared and roughly coursed rubble, 10.2m long internally from N. to S. by 5.4m wide. The walls are 1m thick; the side walls are much ruined but may both have contained opposing entrances; the S. end wall is 1.2m high; the N. gable stands internally 2.4m high, and externally about 3.4m high if the mass of fallen masonry at its base be discounted. This building looks much like a barn. A projecting portion in dry-stone on the N., much ruined, is probably an addition; it is 8.2m long internally, with walls 90cm thick and high.

(iii) On sloping ground to the N. of the E. compartment of the S. house is a much ruined *building* of mortared rubble, 7.5m long internally from E. to W. by 3.6m wide. The walls are 60cm thick and high. No details are preserved, but there may be one, or perhaps even two, entrances in the N. wall.

The grouping of the buildings suggests a farmyard layout. The S. building has clearly served as a dwelling-house though that may not have been its original function. The W. building was almost certainly a barn. The architectural and ceramic evidence point to a medieval date, or perhaps to a reuse of the monastic grange by lay owners in the 16th century. Thomas Gray recognised the site as that of Stormy Grange and indeed claimed that it included the chapel mentioned by Bishop Elias in 1234, but none of the existing remains seems appropriate to an ecclesiastical use. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 31) p283**

Williams Description (1990)

94. Stormy Grange (Tythegston, Glam.) - 847813, where chapel foundations visible; chapel, formerly parochial, received in early 13th cent., probable sheepfold here; by 1518 the grange was divided into two units -grange proper, and 'cwr-bychan'; see RCAHM (1982), 283-5. **Williams Ref & Page No 94 (Williams 1990, 50 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 94**

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Main elements as previously described. Field system and possible fish pond(s) noted in area between Stormy Grange and Stormy Castle site. The area is extensive and would benefit from a re-survey using the latest available methods and techniques; full topographic and geophysical survey is highly recommended.

PRN/NPRN 00172m/19174 **Site Name** LLANGEWYDD GRANGE **NGR** SS87058149
Form Building **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Wider area (likely part of grange) incl. Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard Scheduled Ancient Monument GM237]

HER Description

Llangewydd was granted to Margam in 1153; village depopulated and ruined. Remains of grange are in poor condition & apart from fragments of chamfered stone the site has no dateable architectural features. There is an old sluice nearby. The remains of the grange consist of a series of earthworks, with the mill represented by a ruined stone building. There were two chapels, one inside the court, and the other outside; Bishop Elias ordered the latter to be demolished c. 1235, though RCAHMW (1982, 288) believes that the building survived in a cottage at SS87218139 which survived into modern times. Williams (2001, 306 no.96) gives NGR as SS872814.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The grange is reported to have been situated in the field to the west and south of the 17th century house of Llangewydd Court (PRN 06312m; NGR SS8714 8138). The ground falls northward into the valley of the Nantffornwg, gently along the upper side, more steeply along the north side. The remains, consisting of mounds, hollows, scarps and platforms, with a good deal of tumbled stone lying about, extend in a band about 192m long from N.W to S.E (from SS8703 8139 to SS8719 8129) by 82m wide. On the north a sunken track leads down through the scarp to an extremely ruined and overgrown stone building located in a wooded area. A small ruined cottage formerly stood 82m east of Llangewydd Court, but has now been destroyed (HER FI file). The ruined remains of the mill are visible on 2012 mapping, the site is situated to the south of the railway line, from mapping the remains comprise ruined walls, the wheel pit, c. 4m by 1.3m, appears to survive at the S.E edge of the building. The leat also appears to survive just to the south of the wheel pit (Bowden, R).

NMR Description

Poorly preserved ruins of an L-shaped building, a c.25m by 8.0m E-W range, with a c.10m by 8.0m N-S block springing S from its E end; thought to be the remains of Llanguig Court, a post Reformation residence, successor to Llangewi grange, presented to Margam Abbey (Nprn132) in 1153.
(source Os495card; SS88SE7)

J.Wiles 11.12.02

Associated with:

Stormy Castle (Nprn19997)

Stormy II (Nprn19998).

RCAHMW AP955060/67; 955223/49-50

J.Wiles 13.12.02

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description¹⁵

The surviving remains at Llangewydd are as follows:

(i) The *grange* lay in the field to the W. and S. of the 17th-century house of Llangewydd Court (8714 8138). The ground falls northward into the valley of the Nantffornwg, gently at first, then more steeply further N. The remains, consisting of *mounds, hollows, scarps and platforms*, with a good deal of tumbled stone lying about, extend in a band about 192m long from N.W. to S.E. (from 8703 8139 to 8719 8129) by 82m wide. On the N. a sunken *track* leads down through the scarp to:

(ii) An extremely ruined and overgrown stone *building* in a little wood against the S. side of the railway (8705 8149). This was undoubtedly a *mill*; it stands on the N. bank of a swift-flowing stream which issues from a copious spring and is led along a channel revetted on both sides with stone walling. It appears to have consisted of a main rectangular block on the N., about 21.3m long externally from E. to W. by 6.7m wide, with walls 90cm thick and in places 3m high, of mortared and quite neatly coursed rubble (and to some extent hammer-dressed stones). The building had internal divisions but they are too ruined and overgrown for measurement; along the N. side are traces of a narrow projecting room or lean-to. From the E. end of the block an added wing projects for 8.5m to the S. and ends on the brink of the leat. It is 6.3m wide internally and has walls of mortared and roughly coursed rubble 50cm thick and up to 2.1m high. At the S. end, against the leat, is an opening 1.2m wide, on the E. side of which is a curious little chamber, internally 1.8m by 1.2m, with a doorway 70cm wide on the N. These arrangements had probably something to do with the housing of the mill-wheel. The building stands at the N.E. angle of a rectangular *enclosure* surrounded by a drystone wall 60-90 cm high.

(iii) A small ruined cottage stood formerly 82m E. of Llangewydd Court (at 8721 8139), but has now been destroyed. It was possibly the earlier *chapel* that lay 'outside the court' of the grange. O.S. records describe it as having been 16m long from E. to W. by 6m wide, divided into two rooms of equal size. The rubble walls were 1 m thick but only the W. gable remained standing and this reached a height of 6m.

(iv) The *church* pulled down by the monks, and its 'ancient cemetery,' are represented by the enclosure known as Cae'rheneglwys, 605m S.E. of Llangewydd Court (8755 8092). This crowns the summit of a low ridge with a wide outlook over the surrounding country. The enclosure is rectangular with rounded corners, the surrounding bank (overlain on the W. by a modern hedge) being very much ploughed down though still traceable. It measures about 79m long from N. to S. by 46m wide. Approximately at the centre a very faint platform, somewhat crescentic in plan, about 20m long from E. to W. by 10m wide, marks the site of the church. Two upright *stones* 2.7m apart, stand on the line of the enclosure bank on the S. and represent the original gateway of the *churtyard*. The W. *stone* is upright and measures 74cm long from N. to S. by 45cm wide, by 1.73m high; its head has been roughly shaped into a circular form 53cm in diameter, and in its S. edge are two bar-holes. The E. *stone* leans to the W.; it measures 79cm long from N. to S. by 50cm wide, by 1.62m high when upright; grooves on its W. face are probably natural. A smaller upright *stone* is incorporated in the hedge to the W.; its base measures 50cm by 25cm and it is 89cm high.

¹⁵ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

Further to the N. on the same hedge-line is a crossbase: a rectangular block of grey sandstone or fine grit, 66cm by 48cm, by 35cm high, with a central socket 18cm square by 13cm deep. A *stone* inscribed on one face with a Maltese cross in a circle, and on the other with four symmetrically arranged rings, was found in the same hedge-bank in 1894, and is now in the Margam Museum.' A disc-headed *cross* carved in relief, built into a barn at Laleston and transferred thence to Bridgend *ca.* 1885 (now in the National Museum of Wales), is also said to come from Cae'rheneglwys: as also is an *altar slab* in Laleston Church.

Other sites in the vicinity of the grange, which perhaps merit a brief mention, are:-

(v) Rees's *Map* marks a site called 'Ulf's Well' near the grange. This is probably the well, rebuilt in modern times, at 8670 8155, 480m W.N.W. of Llangewydd Court.

(vi) The site of the castle is unknown but was probably in the little wood known as Cae-porth, 395m S. of Llangewydd Court (8704 8098).

(vii) The curious little stone building called the 'Pound,' in the junction of three roads at 8716 8125, is a ruined and overgrown cottage.

(viii) See also wayside crosses R 0 20-1. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 34) p287**

Williams Description (1990)

96. Llangewydd Grange (Laleston, Glam.) - 872814, to SW of present Court Farm; in 1239 were two chapels here, one inside and one outside the court of the grange -latter perhaps at 872813, but no definite remains; water-mill (870814) and noted sheepcot attached to grange; the vill and church of Llangewydd itself (in Cae'r Hen Eglwys, 875809) were cleared by monks c.1202-18; see RCAHM (1982), 287-9. **Williams Ref & Page No 96** (Williams 1990, 50 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 96

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited; future visit recommended.

PRN/NPRN 00201s/18739 **Site Name** Gelli Garn Grange **NGR** SS95757844
Form Earthwork **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Area incl. Cross Base
at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317 (grade II)]

HER Description

Gelli-garn was a Neath Abbey grange; confirmation charter of 1208 mentions the church, which would therefore seem to predate the grange. The site is represented by the farm of Cwrt, which has some reused Sutton stone; part of a barn may be monastic in origin. Traces of the grange include a large rectangular enclosure with a wide spread bank and ditch, enclosing the farmhouse and buildings, including the dovecote (2362s) (RCAHMW 1982, 260-2 MG16). Williams (2001, 308 no.123) notes that the grange was close to Cwrt, and notes that it is known to have contained a chapel, mills and barns.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Site as previously described in considerable detail by the RCAHMW, no additional description required.

NMR Description

A sub-rectangular enclosure, 175m E-W by 125m, defined by a bank and ditch, followed by current field boundaries; within are ruins of a dovecote (Nprn37519), a possibly medieval barn (Nprn37518) and two small fishponds within the W side.

St Mary Hill, or Gelligarn grange, recorded as belonging to Neath Abbey in 1208, dispossessed 1536.

The enclosure appears to lie at the SE of a larger circuit, describing a figure, c.370m E-W by 350m.

To the E are possibly medieval remains, associated with St Mary's church (Nprn307549).

Source: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 260-262)

J.Wiles 20.12.02

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description¹⁶

The present house of Cwrt dates from ca. 1550 and apart from some re-used Sutton stone does not possess any features of monastic origin. On the N. side of the farmyard, however, is a barn with rubble walls 1m thick, battered at the base, in the W. gable end of which is a blocked round-headed doorway framed in ashlar, and in the adjoining N. wall a narrow slit, similarly framed and with internal splays. This portion of the buildings may be a relic of the grange, perhaps even the tithe barn mentioned in the Valor.

The farmhouse and buildings stand in the S.W. angle of a rectangular enclosure about 175m long from E. to W. by 125m wide, defined by a bank with external ditch. The interior is subdivided by ploughed-down field boundaries probably of post-medieval date. On the S. side, at 9581 7839, was an entrance where an orthostat forming the E. side of the gate is still visible. This enclosure appears to occupy the S.E. angle of a much larger enclosure, more easily discerned on air photographs than on the ground, extending W. to a S.W. angle at 9551 7832 and N. to a curved boundary whose apex is at 9564 7869. The area of the smaller enclosure is 5.4 acres and of the larger about 28 acres, and these figures should be compared with the two enclosures at Monknash (No. 17), 6 acres and 20 acres respectively. Within the smaller enclosure at Gelligarn, a little N. of the farmhouse, are:

(i) A much-ruined dovecot (9570 7845), circular, 5.7m in external diameter, with stone walls 1.2m thick, surviving 4.3m high to the springing of a domed roof, now gone. On the S.E. is an entrance 76cm wide with segmental arched head. The inner face of the walls is lined with the remains of nesting holes.

(ii) Two small fish-ponds, now preserved as marshy overgrown hollows about 1m deep. The N. pond is of irregular outline, about 11.5m by 8.5m. From a spring in it a small stream flows

¹⁶ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

S. into the S. pond, which lies 18.5m from the N. pond and is of triangular shape, about 15m long and wide, bounded on the S. by a modern wall.

To the E. of the enclosures, at Ty-mawr (9597 7851), a small area of scrub contains abundant traces of ruined buildings. Fragments of medieval dressed stones found in the rubble include the heads of a single and a double cusped window, and many pieces with a plain broad chamfer. This was probably the church of S. Mary mentioned in 1208 and 1291. In a clearing behind the scrub (9596 7852) is a circular stone-lined pond or cistern, 4.6m in diameter. Further still to the E., on the S. side of the road at Village Farm (9609 7856), a cross-base was found in 1963: a block of grit 75cm high, with base 69cm by 61cm; at 53cm above the base it begins to taper inwards to a top measuring 48cm by 40cm, with central socket 18cm square and 10cm deep. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 16) p260**

Williams Description (1990)

123. Gelli-garn Grange (St Mary Hill, Glam.) - 957784, where 'cwrt'; the now uninhabited house has doorways of about 1550; early grange was nearby, where old leat (which never dries) forms two sides of enclosure within which are remains of dovecot (noted in 1536) and two small fish-ponds; also proximate are evidences of former grange chapel (959785); grange had in 1291 two water-mills (locations uncertain but union of a series of leats suggests one, at least, at grange centre (957784) while another may have been at 949792), and a fulling-mill; a considerable stone-walled enclosure at early grange site may be foundations of granary/tithe-barn; see RCAHM (1982), 260-2. [A wayside cross stood close to the northern grange boundary (SS 960785). (Williams 2001, 308, No. 124a)]. **Williams Ref & Page No 123** (Williams 1990, 54, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 308, No. 123

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 00229s/19355; 301203 **Site Name** Monknash Grange **NGR** SS91837065
Form Building Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143
(Area also incl. 6 Listed Buildings)

HER Description

A grange of Neath Abbey, founded in the earliest years of the Abbey (from 1130). The remains of the grange consist of the ruins of several buildings including a dovecote and tithe barn. The outer enclosure is polygonal. To the SW and NW are several other enclosures. Williams (2001, 200 fig 93, 308 no.124) notes that it may be connected with Ffynnon Fair at SS906701 (PRN 00232s) and Ffynnon Mari at SS916705, both possible early wells.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Site as previously described in considerable detail by the RCAHMW, no additional description required.

NMR Description

1. A Cistercian monastic grange, attached to Neath Abbey, was established at Monknash around 1130 by Richard de Granville and continued until 1533.

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The visible remains today include a pentagonal enclosure, c.350m N-S by 360m, defined by scarps and banks, with remains of sub-divisions and traces of buildings. The ruins of a later barn (NPRN 37614) and grade II listed dovecote (NPRN 37613) also lie on the site.

see Glamorgan Inventory vol.3(2), 262-5.

J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 14 January 2003 (edited)

2. According to a charter of 1140 the early history of the grange may have involved the exchange of the originally granted land (or 140 acres of it) with the lord of Ogmore for a larger area, a gift which also included the site of a mill on the Ewenny River (1) (NPRN 414191). The extent of monastic land hereabouts is shown on Rees's map (2).

(1) A.G. Foster 'Two deeds relating to Neath Abbey', in W. Rees & H.J. Randall (eds.) *South Wales and Monmouthshire Record Society*, no.2 (1950), pp.201-2.

(2) W. Rees, *Map of South Wales & the March in the Fourteenth Century* (1932)

David Leighton, RCAHMW, 7 July 2011

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on Dec 8th 2010. MONKNASH GRANGE, GARDENS, ST DONATS1. The best preserved of these [medieval grange gardens] is Monknash, which lies close to the coast of Glamorgan (O.S. SS 9194 7057). Its enclosure of over 20 acres, comprises a basically concentric segmental arrangement of robbed walls, at least on the north and east where banks survive. It is watered by the Nash Brook, possibly includes a fishpond (E. Whittle pers. comm.) and preserves both the upstanding walls of a 'grange' building and a substantial dove-cote base (RCAM 1984, 262-5, fig. 144; FIG. 1). From Briggs 1990

2. It is presumed that at least some of the earthwork remains of Monknash Grange (Nprn19355) represent structured garden layouts.

J.Wiles 14.01.03

3. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XLIV, sheet 16 (1899).

C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 18th August 2006.

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description¹⁷

(i) The basic feature of the surviving remains of the grange (see Fig. 144) is a large quadrangular (or perhaps more correctly pentagonal) enclosure, measuring about 320m along the N.E. side which flanks the Heol Las, the road (on the line of the medieval 'green way') from Marcross to Monknash and on to St. Brides Major; 262m along the S.E. side; 214m along the S.W. side; and 159m and 85m respectively along the two stretches of the slightly angled N.W. side. The area thus enclosed is about 20 acres. The boundary has been destroyed by modern houses and walls along the S.E. side and the S.E. half of the N.E. side, but along the S.W. side and the remainder of the N.E. side it can be traced as a bank (doubled along the S.E. half of the S.W. side) 5-8m wide and 50-100cm high, and along the N.W. side as a ditch 5m wide and 1m deep. Within this, the N.W. and S.W. sides remain of a smaller and more strictly rectilinear enclosure, about 152m each way (6 acres), defined by a bank 5-7m wide and 1m high with external ditch 6-8m wide and 60-100cm deep. Through both enclosures the Nash Brook flows from N.E. to S.W.

(ii) The entrance to the enclosures lay on the N.E., at the site of the old Smithy on Heol Las (9189 7079) (A on the plan, Fig. 144). From this a cartway flanked by low banks (1.5-3m

¹⁷ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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wide and 20-60cm high) leads S. to a group of buildings (iii and iv below), mostly now surviving as low banks or wall footings, 1-2m wide and 30cm high.

(iii) On the W. side of the cartway (9183 7071), a small rectangular building, 12.2m by 7.6m (B), with traces of outbuildings.

(iv) Blocking the cartway at 9183 7068 (and hence presumably of late date), a ruined rectangular building (C), 14.6m by 9.1m, with ivy-grown walls of mortared stone 3m high and 70cm thick.

(v) At its S. end the cartway expands into a yard in which are the remains of two small rectangular buildings (vi and vii).

(vi) At 9182 7065; internally 7m by 4.3m (D). Only the N.W. wall still stands, of mortared rubble 1m thick, battered at the base, and 4m high. The other walls are traceable as grassgrown banks 2m wide and up to 1m high.

(vii) At 9182 7064; a building 9.1m wide (E), outlined by banks though stubs of stonework continue the side walls into the field to the S.W. of a modern wall crossing the building.

(viii) Free-standing at 9189 7069 is a rectangular platform(F), 19.5m long from N.E. to S.W. by 9.5m wide, and 1.2m high, evidently the site of a former building since the N.E. gable wall, 1m thick and 6m high, still survives built into a modern field wall. Outside (i.e. N.E. of) it is a sort of hood bank, 4m wide and 1m high.

(ix) The S. end of the site, between the inner and outer enclosures, contains a jumble of grassgrown hollows, banks and platforms.

(x) At 9186 7061 is a circular Dovecot of mortared rubble (G; Fig. 145) 4m in internal diameter and 5m high. The walls are 1.1m thick, and on the N.W. is a ruined doorway 90cm wide. The structure is roofless but the outer lip of a corbelled roof remains. Most of the inner wall facing has been removed but a few nesting boxes still survive.

(xi) The most impressive surviving feature at Monknash is the great Barn (H; Figs. 145-6) at the S.E. side of the enclosures (9192 7057). Though roofless and ruined, its vast size gives it pride of place among all the buildings of the Glamorgan granges. It measures internally 64.4m long from N.E. to S.W. by 10.4m wide. The walls are of mortared masonry of squarish blocks, roughly coursed, 1.2m thick with battered base. The S.E. side wall survives throughout its length, though somewhat masked by modern buildings, and averages 4m in height. Four ventilation slits with internal splays are visible in its S.W. half. The S.W. half of the N.W. side wall is similarly preserved, but its N.E. half has collapsed outwards to form a grassgrown mound 1m high in the field alongside the building. The S.W. gable remains only to a height of 2m, but the N.E. gable, though ivy-grown, survives to its full height and has angle buttresses and a central pilaster buttress, also a ventilation slit in each bay. There are two entrances with projecting porches in the S.E. wall, and traces of doorways opposing them in the N.W. wall. The N.E. porch is 15.2m from the N.E. end and is 7.3m wide and 6.5m deep; the S.W. porch (now incorporated in a dwelling-house) is almost centrally placed in the wall and is 7.1m wide and 6m deep. This great barn invites comparison with the medieval barns of England. It is almost exactly the same size as the recently excavated aisled barn at the home farm of Waltham Abbey in Essex, which was estimated to have a storage capacity of 2,500 cubic metres. Some of the English barns were even bigger, Beaulieu St. Leonards in Hampshire being 68m long, Abbotsbury in Dorset 83m, and Cholsey in Berkshire 92m.

(xii) A boundary bank known as the Clawdd y Mynach, 3.4m wide at the base and 90-120cm high, extends in a fairly straight line from the cliff edge at 9019 7084 north-eastwards to the Heol Las at 9149 7140, a distance of 1,423m. This is followed throughout by the boundary between the parishes of Monknash and Wick, and there seems no reason to disagree with the local tradition that it represents the N.W. limit of the monastic lands. In that case, sufficient information is available for an interesting experiment to be conducted. Certainly two, and probably three, of the bounds of Monknash grange are clearly indicated. The Clawdd y Mynach was the limit on the N.W., the cliff edge on the S.W., and probably the Heol Las on the N.E. It only remains to find the S.E. limit to discover the exact area of the grange lands and hence the size of the Glamorgan hide. A glance at the map shows that the most suggestive line is the boundary between the parishes of Monknash and Marcross, which runs S.W. from Pen-y-cae (9245 6960) along the N.W. lip of Cwm Marcross; and a further glance at Rees's Map shows his acceptance of this as the boundary of the grange in this direction.' The area of the block of land so delimited can be ascertained from the field areas given on the 25-in. O.S. map, and works out at 843.9 acres or 341.8 hectares. If from this are subtracted the monastic enclosure (20 acres) and the rough ground of Cwm Nash (21.5 acres), the remaining area is 802.4 acres. Divided by 10, this gives a carucate of 80.2 statute acres (32.5 hectares). At first sight this seems to provide proof that the Glamorgan hide or carucate was 80 acres or only two-thirds of the normally accepted figure of 120 acres. But if for the 4,840 sq. yds. of a statute acre are substituted the 3,240 sq. yds. of the Gwentian erw, the 'customary acre' derived from the old Welsh law codes, it is found that the carucate at Monknash contained 119.9 acres. This is a most satisfactory proof of two things: (i) the boundaries of the grange have been correctly identified, and (ii) the acreages given in the medieval documents of Glamorgan are in terms of the old Gwentian acre.

The following sites in the parish of Monknash may also signify, in name if not in material remains, the former presence of the monks of Neath:

(xiii) Cwrt-y-mynach, a farm on the Heol Las at 9141 7152.

(xiv) Clawdd-y-mynach, a farm at 9137 7097.

(xv) Ffynnon Mari, a well at 9165 7054.

(xvi) Mill Farm, just outside the S.E. side of the grange enclosure, at 9177 7049.

(xvii) The 'Old Corn Mill' (rebuilt), at the head of Cwm-Nash. 9088 7027.

(xviii) Ffynnon Fair, a spring in Cwm Nash at 9063 7010.

(xix) 'Site of Church,' in the fields S.E. of Cwm Nash at 9117 6978. (From Rees's Map).

Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 17) p262

Williams Description (1990)

124. Monknash Grange (Monknash, Glam. with lands in Marcross, Monkton and Wick) - 919705, the most outstanding grange site in Wales, comprehending some 840 acres, of which 20 acres are delineated by a pentagonal enclosure; large granary (over 64m long); base of dovecot; earthen banks/enclosures; grange chapel (but possibly not the present church nearby which was licensed for sacraments in 1607); another (deserted) church site occurs at 913697; three water-mills, one at least prob. sited near Blaen-y-cwm (908702); 'Mill Farm' by grange (917705) may relate to former windmill; the now diminutive earthwork of 'Clawdd y Mynach' bordered grange on north, and probably 'Heol Las' on the east; Ffynnon Fair occurs at 906701

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and Ffynnon Mari at 916705, and may have been early holy wells; note an ancient barn (undated) at Lower Monkton (92671 1), and 'cwrty-mynach' (914716), both in Wick parish; some land may have been held in Broughton; see RCAHM (1982), 262-5. **Williams Ref & Page No** 124 (Williams 1990, 54, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 308, No. 124

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

As previously described (visited for comparative purposes only).

PRN/NPRN 00386s/19197 **Site Name** Llanvithyn Grange **NGR** ST05117124
Form Earthwork **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Area incl. 2 Listed
Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595 (grade II); Gatehouse at
Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610 (grade II)]

HER Description

Llanvithyn Grange belonged to Margam (Williams 2001, 306 no.101), and was gradually enlarged at the expense of its lay neighbours. A grant of land about 1190 to enlarge the grange refers to an 'old churchyard' there; burials of probable pre-Norman date (AW1969, no.55; Arch Camb 1973, 147-53). It is clear from the same document that the grange chapel was newly built on a different site. The present site of the house of Llanvithyn almost certainly occupies the site of the grange buildings; before being remodelled in the 19th century it occupied two sides of a court; there are documentary accounts of a dairy which had walls 5m thick, and of a chapel of ease, a carving of three rabbits in a format representing the Trinity. Considerable remains of earthworks in fields to N and SE of the house, partly those of the pre-existing village. An air photograph search (W-AP-PR-03184f) was carried out, but did not produce any evidence for features which might date to the Early Medieval period. The field visit indicated that the earthworks to the east of the former Llanvithyn Farm appear to be hollow ways and house platforms – there is nothing here, and apparently nothing also to the north, to suggest Early Christian earthworks. The curvilinear earthwork identified by RCAHMW as the southern boundary of the grange was not apparent, and there was nothing else in the vicinity to suggest the position of any Early Christian site (Plate 31).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The area includes the deserted rural settlement and field system (PRN 00387s/NPRN 24323), equated to the medieval settlement of Bradington, a mound (PRN 01923s/NPRN 24477), possibly a pillow mound, the post-medieval manor house of Llanvithyn House (NPRN 18459) with its gate house and outbuildings, and the site of St Meuthin's Chapel (PRN 03798s), as well as the site of the early medieval monastic settlement Cattwg's College (PRN01022s), as well as various inhumation sites (incl. inhumation excavated by Lewis, JM & Knight, B in 1973).

NMR Description

No description on Coflein

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description¹⁸

The present house of Llanvithyn (0512 7125) almost certainly occupies the site of the grange buildings (see plan, Fig. 130). It was formerly an Elizabethan house (called Monkton in 1602), the residence of the Bassett family, and until alteration in 1866 'formed two sides of a court, laid out in gardens, and completed on the N. by a wall; and on the E., or entrance side, by a small but very compact late Tudor gate-house.' The 'dairy' (probably the cellar in the S. wing) is claimed to have walls 5m thick, and was perhaps an undercroft in the monastic buildings. One of Edward Lhuyd's correspondents informed him ca. 1696 that the house 'had in it formerly a Chappel of Ease which was demolished & converted into a cellar with this 30 years.' Built into the S. gable is a block of Sutton stone carved with a representation of three rabbits, their ears united to form a triangle (i.e. a symbol of the Trinity), chasing each other within a corded circle. The gatehouse is now a two-storey building bearing the date 1636. During the alterations of 1866 human remains were found in the orchard to the S. of the house, at 0515 7119, and the occupant of the house in 1913 is said to have dug up 'many scores of coffinless skeletons' in the kitchen garden. As recently as 1969 five Christian burials were found under the entrance passage in the main block of the house. These discoveries undoubtedly come from the 'old churchyard' of Bradington mentioned in the documents quoted above, a site which was pre-monastic and perhaps even Early Christian.

Two springs, to N.E. and S.W. of the house (0516 7128 and 0506 7122), qualify as candidates for the 'spring of Lanmeuthin' mentioned in the documents. The streams from them unite at 0517 7114, and the grange lands clearly lay around these three points.

Considerable remains of earthworks can be seen in field no. 0731 immediately N. of the house, and in the S. part of field no. 3026 to the S.E. of the house (see Fig. 130). The former, centred at 0508 7128, consist of three or four rectangular enclosures extending from W. to E.; they are shown on the 1878 O.S. map and are probably post-medieval. The latter group, centred at 0527 7118, comprise two or three crofts extending between the S. boundary wall of field no. 3026-and indeed slightly beyond the wall, the S. end of a building platform being visible in the adjoining field no. 3100-northward as far as a sunken lane, marked on the 25-in. map as a 'Path,' crossing the field eastwards from the farm buildings. These have perhaps more claim to be regarded as medieval, and may even represent some of the Bradington crofts taken over by the monks. For a fuller description of these sites, see DV 12.

The eastern boundary of the second group of crofts is a substantial scarp with external ditch. From its northern end at 0527 7121 it can be traced southward to 0525 7107, where it turns westward and runs to 0508 7103, turning then sharply to the N.N.W. Beyond the turn the earthwork is not preserved but its line is indicated by the boundary between the parishes of Llancarfan and Llanfytthin. At 0504 7122 its ditch reappears and is traceable northward as far as 0500 7130, where the parish boundary turns abruptly to the W. There seems little doubt that this embanked area represents the main enclosure of the grange. Unfortunately the N. side, and the N. half of the E. side, are not preserved. But if the farmhouse and buildings of Llanvithyn are assumed to be more or less central to the enclosure, its N.W. angle is probably represented by the sharp turn of the modern hedge at 0497 7135. This would give the enclosure a W. side of 330m and a S. side of 165m. It widens northward, and at the vanishing-point of the E. side is 220m wide. The N.E. angle can be assumed to lie somewhere in the large field no. 2239, perhaps about 0526 7140. This would give a N. side of some 290m and an E. side, like the W., of 330m. The area of the enclosure would then be approximately 18 acres which is the same order of size as at Monknash (20 acres).

¹⁸ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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The mills lay in the ravine of the Nant Llanarf to the E. of the grange. The water-mill was presumably a forerunner of the 'Llanvithyn Mill (Disused)' marked on the 1914 O.S. map (and still called 'Monastery Mill') at 0557 7125. The fulling-mill is represented by the 'Woollen Mill (Disused),' now called 'The Old Bakehouse,' further downstream at 0552 7113. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 38) p291**

Williams Description (1990)

101. Greendown Grange (Bonvilston, Glam.) - 062725, where long-house/barn today; RCAHM suggest grange centre may have been at site of old church in Llanarf, 056730, but this is doubtful; see RCAHM (1982), 293-4. And 102. Llanfeuthin Manor (Llanfeuthin, Glam.) - 051714, where the establishment of the grange meant eviction of population of Bradington; St Meuthin's Chapel here was built c.1190, but inherited a Celtic ecclesiastical site with cemetery; chapel was converted into a cellar in late 17th cent., lands incl. a 'great close' (1519) and 'monkyncom' alias 'tre'r-reghen'; two mills -water-mill (056713, the 'monkynmill' of 1536, where suit of mill was owed by the abbey's tenants in Bonvilston) and fulling-mill (055712, the 'tokyngmill' of 1536); see J. M. Lewis and B. Knight (1973), 147-53, and RCAHM (1982), 291-3. **Williams Ref & Page No 101 & 102 (Williams 1990, 51 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 101 & 102**

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

As previously described; however, the earthworks (terraces, enclosures/crofts and hut platforms) recorded under 00397s, whilst unploughed and grass covered, were noted to be in danger of being eroded by livestock (horses), especially during the saturated conditions. A survey of the features is highly recommended.

PRN/NPRN 00399s/19289 **Site Name** Marcross Grange **NGR** SS92656946

Form Earthwork **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** Scheduled Ancient
Monument GM375

HER Description

Earthworks to the south-west of Llan Farm, Marcross, interpreted by RCAHMW (1982, 258-60 MG15) as a monastic grange. The monks at Neath were given 14 acres of land in the fee of Marcros by Philip de Marcros in c1180-90. It was still extant in the 16th century when it was valued, together with the fees of 'Nashe' and 'Monketwone', for the Dissolution; Williams (2001, 308 no.124a) notes that Marcross and Monkton form the same unit by this date. Boundary details are unclear: RCAHMW suggest its location could have been the earthworks at SS 9265 6946 (00678s) Cadw have scheduled the site as the deserted medieval village, which RCAHMW locate further to the south-west.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

The monastic property at Marcross can probably be recognised in the complex of earthworks to the north-east of the village and extending on either side of the road known as the Heol

Felen. The maximum extent of the earthworks is about 320m from E. to W. by 230m, and they are mainly concentrated in two areas, one on the N. side of the Heol Felen, 220m long N.E.-S.W. by 85m wide, and the other to the S. of the road, 210m long N.E.-S.W. by 70m wide.

B.A.Malaws, 11 September 2001.

The earthworks and building foundations of the grange were photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 8th Dec 2010.

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description¹⁹

Despite uncertainties, the monastic property at Marcross (Figs. 121, 142) can probably be recognised in the complex of earthworks to the N.E. of the village, between the crossroads and the farm of Llan. The 'highway of Marcros' is probably the Heol Felen running from N.E. to S. W. through the village, and the 'boundary of the said monks' is presumably the S.E. limit of the grange of Monknash (No. 17), i.e. the Monknash-Marcross parish boundary. This would account for the joint entry in the *Valor*, since the two granges are adjacent to one another.

The visible remains (Fig. 142) are centred about 9267 6945 and extend on either side of the road known as the Heol Felen. They are grouped around two ponds, a western at 9263 6945 and an eastern at 9272 6945, and two springs called Ffynnon Gron (9262 6940) and Ffynnon y Coed (9274 6944). The maximum extent of the earthworks is about 320m from E. to W. by 230m, but these are the outside limits and they are mainly concentrated in two areas, one on the N. side of the Heol Felen, 220m long N.E.-S. W. by 85m wide, and the other to the S. of the road, 210m long N.E.-S.W. by 70m wide. Rectilinear enclosures or paddocks, outlined by banks from 4m to 8m wide and from 10cm to 2m high, are visible in both areas, but the remains of actual buildings can only be seen in the northern area. If the easternmost paddocks, on the S. side of the Heol Felen opposite the farm buildings of Llan, be excluded, it will be seen that most of the remains fall within a rectilinear enclosure measuring about 160m long N.E.-S.W. by 140m wide. This occupies about 5.5 acres, much the same size as the inner enclosure at Monknash. But there are indications that it formerly extended further to the N.W. Along its N.E. side it is bounded by a spread bank with external ditch, 132m in length from the N. roadside wall of the Heol Felen. At 74m from the wall this is interrupted by an entrance giving access to a sunken lane 7m wide, running at right-angles to the boundary for 150m to the S.W. (its N.W. side in fact is traceable for a total distance of 200m). In spite of the absence of visible remains to the N.W. of this lane, it seems likely that it once ran more or less medially through the grange enclosures which in that case would have extended right up to the parish boundary in the vicinity of Pen-y-cae (9246 6960). There is in fact a vestige of what may have been the N.W. boundary ditch of the grange a little S.E. of Pen-y-cae, running from N.E. to S.W. for 102m, from 9254 6958 to 9247 6951.

The best preserved building stands N. of the western pond, at 9263 6947, and is a ruined and roofless barn of mortared stone, about 26m long from N. W. to S.E. by 7m wide. Only the S.E. gable end (PL 37) and the S.E. portions of the side walls remain standing; the N.W. end disappears in a large mound which doubtless represents the collapse of the upper half of the building. The walls are 80cm thick, with splayed bases; the S.E. gable stands to a height of 4m and contains putlog holes and two slits with internal splays. To the W. of the pond, at 9261 6946, is a rectangular platform, doubtless a house base, 18m long from N.W. to S.E. by

¹⁹ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

7m wide, outlined by stony grassgrown banks 2m wide and 30cm high. Other building remains probably exist but are less easily recognisable.

The southern group of enclosures, S. of the road, is more ploughed down than the northern, and the extreme S. end of the area, at 9265 6938, has been disturbed by wartime structures.

One of the grange *mills* is possibly that recently discovered in the lower end of Cwm Marcross, at 9165 6855, and described under entry (MI 54). **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II** (MG 15) p258

Williams Description (1990)

124a. Marcross Grange (Marcross, Glam.) - 926694, listed separately by RCAHM (1982), 258-60, but was by the suppression one unit with Monknash; one of the water-mills noted in no. 124 may have been here at 916685; most of the grange falls within a rectilinear enclosure and incl. a barn and pond; NB the field surveys for nos. 124 and 124a on pp. 263 and 259 of the above-mentioned Inventory are worthy of especial note. **Williams Ref & Page No** 124a (Williams 1990, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 308, No. 124a

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

As previously described (visited for comparative purposes).

PRN/NPRN 00457g **Site Name** MORE/MOOR/LOWER GRANGE **NGR** ST42838553

Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

Marked by Rees as More Grange (Pill) extant in the 14th Century. Grange of Tintern. Had 2 caracutes of arable and 50 acres of meadow in 1291 (Williams 1976, 113, 121; 2001, 187 fig 84, 230-1 fig 104; 311-2 no.179). Williams (2001, 230-1 fig 104) has mapped extent from tithe free land in parish of Magor. Lower Grange is basically an oval (subdivided) predating the rest of the field layout.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

179. Moor Grange (Magor, Monm.) - 428855, 'Lower Grange' today, enclosed by ditch; site of former chapel now built over, identified by one source as being part of Merthyr Gerain, but this is very dubious; occasional post-Dissolution accounts also list a 'Magor Grange'; a weir, 'Earl's Gout' here. **Williams Ref & Page No** 179 (Williams 1990, 63 & 64); Williams 2001, 311, No. 179

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 00466g **Site Name** MERTHYR GERYN/MERTHYR GERAIN
GRANGE/UPPER GRANGE **NGR** ST42728846 **Form** Documents
Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence
Period Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

Merthyr Geryn was a grange of Tintern (Williams 1976, 113, 128-34; 2001, 201-3 fig 95, 311 no.178). Buildings and enclosures partly excavated and surveyed (Parkes and Webster 1974). Trial excavations revealed drystone walls c. 0.7m wide and standing 0.6-0.8m high with an earth/clay floor, roofed by stone tiles with ceramic ridge tiles; excavators believed that walls of this nature insufficient to carry a roof of this weight and that they were probably sills for a timber-framed superstructure; possible anchor points for crucks noted. Other walls excavated indicating the presence of a series of at least four adjoining or abutting buildings whose plan could not be recovered in the time available; believed to be agricultural from the absence of domestic debris (apart from in one barely sampled mortared building, and from the presence of a sheep burial; domestic buildings may lie beneath modern farm buildings. Pottery had a date-range of 12th-14th centuries. Associated with a series of walled enclosures and droeways with a gatehouse on the opposite of the complex to the excavated buildings. Redeposited human bone discovered at ST428883, ST 42698834), believed to derive from burials associated with the church. Parkes and Webster (1974, 146 n9) cast doubts on the continuity between the grange chapel and Merthyrgeryn church last mentioned in a list of impropriated churches in 1612, as the grange had been in lay hands from the late 14th century. Reference: Parkes, LN and Webster, PV. 1974, 'Merthyrgeryn: A grange of Tintern', *Archaeol Cambrensis* 123, 140-54. Upper Grange is shown on the tithe map as the W half of an oval (subdivided).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Documentary evidence indicates that at the centre of the grange lay a group of farm buildings, with the following elements: a granary, more than one byre, a piggery, ox house, sheep cote and hen-house. Webster has recently re-considered the interpretation of some of the features investigated in the 1970s; most notably that little reason now exists to regard the group of features formerly considered to be a gatehouse, as being such, though offers no new interpretation. The adjacent track is also now considered to be later in date. For a further account of the grange see: Webster, P, 2004, Merthyrgeryn: A Grange of Tintern Reconsidered: Monm. Antiq. Vol. XX (2004) Papers in Honour of David Henry Williams, 131-144.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁰

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

178. Merthyr Gerain Grange (Magor, and Undy, Monm.) - 427884, 'Upper Grange' today, where formerly granary, byres, stable, etc., stone-wall enclosure broken by 'gateways', water-mill proximate (429891); Merthyr Gerain Church (site uncertain) latterly belonged to the abbey; see L. N. Parkes and P. V. Webster (1974), 140-54, D. H. Williams (1965), 20-4. **Williams Ref & Page No** 178 (Williams 1990, 63 & 64); Williams 2001, 311, No. 178

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 00558w/17592 **Site Name** ABERPERGWM GRANGE; CAE CAPEL

NGR SN86800610 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange

Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status [Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867 (grade II*)]

HER Description Aberpergwm grange (Neath Abbey) is known from documentary sources (an Extent of AD1296). Two fields known as Cae Capel may represent its location. No visible remains (OS card SN 80 NE 7), but St Cadoc's church (PRN 01877w), probably the grange chapel, lies on the E side of the field. RCAHMW gives a slightly different NGR within the same fields (SN86820608). Also a 'cwr't' placename (Williams 2001, 307 no.118).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The 19th century house of Aberpergwm stands at SN06720625, on the N side of the Vale of Neath opposite Blaengwrach. The large field to the S (centred at SN86820608) is called Cae Capel, and this, though it exhibits no visible signs of antiquity, is very possibly the site of the grange. Some further confirmation is provided by the existence on the east side of the field (SN86990614) of the medieval Church of St. Cadoc, known in Welsh as Capel Aberpergwm. (HER FI file)

²⁰ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

NMR Description

[SN86820608] No further description on coflein .

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²¹

The 19th-century house of Aberpergwm stands at 8672 0625, on the N. side of the Vale of Neath opposite Blaengwrach. The large field to the S. (centred at 8682 0608) is called Cae Capel, and this, though it exhibits no visible signs of antiquity, is very possibly the site of the grange. Some further confirmation is provided by the existence, on the E. side of the field (8699 0614), of S. Cadoc's Church, known in Welsh as Capel Aberpergwm. The present church dates from 1809, but a chapel of ease stood here in Elizabethan times and probably earlier.' **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 5) p253**

Williams Description (1990)

118. Aberpergwm Grange (Neath Higher, Glam.) - c.866063; a 'cwrt' and chapel formerly ('Cae Capel' occurs at 868061); see RCAHM (1982), 253-4. **Williams Ref & Page No 118** (Williams 1990, 54, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 307, No. 118

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Field visit confirmed presence of undulating ground (also noted on aerial photographs) within field adjacent to St Cadoc's Church, likely to be the remains of grange, and also noted other sunken features, possible building platforms, within the surrounding fields to the E; the features were observed from the adjacent public road as access to enclosures not available at time of project. The N-S water course which divides the area in two, passing just E of the church was noted to be a canalised with dry- stone revetted banks – a drainage feature possibly of medieval origin.

PRN/NPRN 00572w/9835 **Site Name** HOUSE PLATFORMS, RESOLVEN GRANGE; POSSIBLE GRANGE SITE AT TY'N-Y-CWM **NGR** SN84660251

Form Earthwork **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

RCAHMW think that the house platforms in this location probably mark the position of Resolven Grange (Margam Abbey); one of three suggested sites. Williams (2001, 306 no.106) does not commit himself to a location. A change in location of the grange complex is known from documentary evidence, and a chapel is known on both sites. RCAHMW thinks that Melin Court (SN82290202) must mark the location of one phase, with the mill; and that the house platforms at SN84660251 (this PRN) on the mountain N of the Clydach Brook must mark another, particularly since a tradition was reported by Phillips (1925, 120) of a chapel here in a field called Cae Chapel (SN84840230), with parts of ancient gravestones. Rees marks it at SN825019 on his map of South Wales and the Borders in 14th century (PRN 567) but OS fieldworkers could not find any traces of it there.

²¹ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

See NPRN 15455

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²²

Several of the charters recite the bounds of the grange as lying between the Nant Gwrach on the N.E. and the Clydach Brook on the S.W., and between the R. Neath on the N.W. and a mountain ridgeway from Torbethel to Glyn-wrach or Blaen-wrach on the S.E.

The mountain road is probably that known to-day as the Cefn Ffordd (R0 4), still traceable from Banwen Tor y Betel (SS 823 998) to Blaengwrach (SN 8740 0410). The area thus delimited is (or rather was, being now mostly under forest) a vast sheep-run occupying the whole of Resolven Mountain. To identify the site of the actual farm buildings is less easy, but it is clear that they were shifted from an earlier to a later location. One of these, presumably the earlier since it is outside the area described above, was probably Melin Court (8229 0202), on the N. bank of the Melin Court Brook just above its confluence with the R. Neath. Here only the name survives as a reminder of the monastic farmhouse and mill. About 1190 the monks shifted their quarters; William, Bishop of Llandaff, stated that 'since they have moved their grange of Rossaulyn to a new place they can have a chapel there and celebrate divine service there, by his authority, as they were accustomed in the chapel where the grange was previously situated.' The identification of the new site is uncertain. Rees's *Map* appears to place it in the neighbourhood of Glyn Castle (8368 0270). But Phillips located it higher up the valley of the Clydach Brook, at Ty'n-y-cwm (8484 0230). He does not state his authority, but says that 'traditions of the Chapel and the field (Cae Capel) were not wanting to the grandfathers of the present generation. Some there were, like the late Evan Rees, who claimed to have seen pieces of ancient gravestones on the spot and to have marked the ichnography of the church itself.'

Phillips's statement takes on renewed interest in view of the recent discovery of several platform houses at the S.W. end of Resolven Mountain. These are described in detail under entry (PH 25). Though now sadly mutilated and mostly under forest, they may be taken to represent the last remains of the monastic grange. The best-preserved platform, about 18m long and 7m wide, is at 8466 0252, some 275m N.W. of Ty'n-y-cwm. Others, including perhaps one at Ty'n-y-cwm itself, are scattered about the slopes to the S.E. and E.S.E. over a total distance of 510m. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 18) p266**

Williams Description (1990)

106. Resolfen Grange (Resolfen, Glam.) - Extensive mountain area, where c.1185 monks changed the grange farm site; old chapel (?826018) gave way to new chapel (?848023, PRN 05268w where 'Cae Capel'); water-mill either at 831015 or 822020 (Melin Cwrt); grange had fishery in River Neath and 'honey stocks' between the Clydach and the Gwrach; grange was occupied by the Earl of Gloucester (1291-1329) and platform house sites noted here may date from settlement by his tenants; in 1452, the manor of Resolfen was exchanged for that of Newton Nottage (see No. 84 supra) but to what extent, and for how long, is unknown; see A.

²² Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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Evans (1979), 53, 57; RCAHM (1982), 266-7. **Williams Ref & Page No** 106 (Williams, 1990, 51 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 106

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Area visited though the platform hut settlement and most related features were found to be no longer visible or accessible due to impenetrable coverage of scrub woodland, thick undergrowth and brash, and dense forestry plantation.

PRN/NPRN 00706w **Site Name** PENHYDD-WAELOD (LOWER PENHYDD GRANGE)
NGR SS802920 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious,
ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval

Site_Status –

HER Description

Penhydd Grange (Margam Abbey) probably came into being 1210-18; quickly enlarged at the expense of neighbouring landholders. Divided into Upper and Lower Penhydd granges, the latter being Penhydd-waelod where an EC cross-inscribed slab found built into a barn (PRN 707w).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²³

There are no certain remains of either the upper or the lower grange to-day, but at Pen-hydd-fawr the two (formerly four) fields immediately N.W. of the farm buildings are called Cae Cwrt Uchaf and Isaf, and Cae Capel Mawr and Bach. These form a compact group centred at 8063 9310, and almost certainly represent the site of the upper grange and its chapel. Their S.W. limit is an old track called 'Neath Road' on the O.S. map, with a very large boundary bank along its N.E. side. At 8065 9302 is the S. gable end of a rectangular drystone building which measured more than 4.3m long and was 4.6m wide. The walls are 75 cm thick and form revetments 75 cm high against the enfolding ground. But it is impossible to say if the fragment is the last remains of the grange or only the ruin of an old farm building. The setting, at the head of the valley of Cwm Ifan-bach falling northward to the Afan, is perhaps the most beautiful of any of the Glamorgan granges. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II**

Williams Description (1990)

82. Penhydd Grange (Margam, Glam.) - 806931, where a chapel by 1234 and called 'Penydd neer' in 1707, field-names survive at Penhydd Fawr of 'Cae Cwrt' and 'Cae Capel'; old track ('Neath Road') passed grange centre; prob. a coal-working grange, in 1519 there was a coal-

²³ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

pit marked by two stones on bounds of Penhydd-waelod in the Gorse Moor; see RCAHM (1982), 289-90. **Williams Ref & Page No** 82 (Williams 1990, 49 & 52); Williams 2001, 305, No. 82 (but no mention of Penhydd-waelod itself)

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Post-medieval farmstead noted at site to N of current road to Bryn, on the S side of the road an associated field system likely of medieval origin, was noted within woodland. Otherwise no obvious signs of features of medieval date were noted.

PRN/NPRN 00714s/307705 **Site Name** Moated Homestead, Caerwigau
NGR ST05657549 **Form** Earthwork **Type** Moat; Deserted rural settlement
Broad Class Domestic; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status -

HER Description

PRN 00714s: The remains of a moated homestead, measures about 150ft square is surrounded by a wet moat. The moat is steep sided and flat bottomed, and in good condition apart from the infilled section. There are no visible building remains on the island. PRN 00711s: The church and vill of Cairwigau are the subject of an early 13th century grant to Margam Abbey. The church was probably defunct before the mid-13th century.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

A sub-rectangular enclosure, c.48m SW-NE by 54m, set in a shallow, wooded valley, defined by a moat, having an internal bank on the SE & SW, externally embanked on the N & NE.

(source Os495card; ST07NE30)

J.Wiles 27.01.03

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁴

Caerwigau moat is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, its angles to the cardinal points. On all but the N.E. side it is defined by marshy ditches and a counterscarp bank. The N.E. side is marked only by a scarp above marshy ground and seems to have been disturbed to furnish material for a modern hedge bank running along the greater part of its foot. The counterscarp bank does not appear to have ever continued around the marshy N.E. flank, but stops short of the N. angle and a little beyond the E. angle. It seems possible that a ditch was not required either on this side. Breaks in the counterscarp bank towards the centre of the N.W. side, and at the S. corner, are probably modern drainage cuts. A larger break in the S.E. side, about 9m from the E. corner, has a more ancient appearance, and constitutes the only, if slight, hint of an entrance. The island thus enclosed measures approximately 51.8m long from N.E. to S.W. by 48.8m wide. An internal bank follows the greater part of the N.W. side, continuing around the W. angle to fade out gradually along the adjacent half of the S.W. side. Elsewhere there is no internal bank.

²⁴ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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With the bank, the overall width of the defences on the N.W. is 14.9m; that on the S.E. and the part of the S.W. side without an inner bank is 11.6m. The defences are sharply defined and little disturbed, except on the N.E. There are no traces of buildings within, and none appears to be hidden by the light cover of trees and undergrowth. A slightly hollowed track skirts the site on the E., running N. along the top of the fall to the stream. The ditch enclosing the moat averages 1.5m in depth. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 45 & MS 6), pp 94-96**

Williams Description (1990)

100. Bonvilston Manor (Bonvilston, Glam.) - Incl. Demesne at Newdown, the Longge, Coedyr-abad (c.071732, now cleared), a noted sheepfold at 071742 ('Sheep's Court', today); lands were owned in Turbernesdown adjacent while for a time in 13th cent. Margam held Caerwigau (where a moated site, 056753, with perhaps proximate church and mill); see RCAHM (1982), 94-5, 293-4. **Williams Ref & Page No 100 (Williams 1990, 51 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 100**

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited; no access provided, and no public rights of way.

PRN/NPRN 00760w/307270 Site Name HAFOD Y PORTH NGR SS80128986

Form Building Type Grange Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence Period Medieval Site_Status –

HER Description

Documentary references 1261, 1336 and 1533; Speed's map of 1610 shows a chapel. Grange of Hafod-y-porth (Margam Abbey) lies in field called Waun-y-capel (slightly different NGR given by RCAHMW SS80078994 lies within the same field); series of earthwork features, including a rectangular building platform, enclosed within a NOTE partly curvilinear boundary bank. Williams (2001, 305 no.83) gives NGR as SS808899, but this is probably a misprint.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Area includes Chapel (PRN 05269w): An extinct chapel noted by Wade-Evans (1911, 51), presumably the chapel of Hafod y Porth Grange. A field called 'Waun-y-capel'; a rectangular building platform forming one of a series of earthwork features, enclosed within a partly curvilinear boundary bank. Chapel marked on Speed's 1610 map (Evans 2003-04).

The Royal Commission Inventory notes that moulded stones from the chapel are still found occasionally in the farm garden and its enclosing dry-stone wall, and concludes that the chapel probably stood in the garden immediately south of the farmhouse (RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 276 -7(MG26)). The NMR Coflein description states that the supposed chapel was reported destroyed by a cess-pit (see NMR description above for NPRN 307270).

The grange (PRN 00760w), including the chapel, is described as follows: A rectangular platform 16m N-S x 9m E-W at the centre of the enclosure known as Waun-y-capel. To the south is a faint terrace, to the south and southwest of which are N-S aligned banks, which culminate 37m to the south at a narrow rectangular enclosure 30m N-S x 50m E-W. All these features are contained within a large enclosure, c. 135m N-S, and occupy most of Waun-y-capel

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field, and extend into the narrow field on the SW (RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 276 - 7(MG26)).

NMR Description

Site of a grange of Margam Abbey (Nprn132). Earthworks and modern features indicate a banked, sub-oval enclosure, c.150m N-S by 125m, occupying a ledge on a spur of Mynydd Margam.

Earthworks within the enclosure indicate possible building sites, although the site of the supposed chapel was reported destroyed by a cess-pit (1983).

(source Os495card; SS88NW1)

J.Wiles 10.12.02

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

The surviving traces of the grange (Fig. 150) are now very much ploughed down. The main feature, about the centre of the Waun-y-capel field, is a rectangular platform, 16m long from N. to S. by 9m wide. Immediately S. of it is a faint terrace, S. and S.W. of which are banks running N.-S., culminating at 37m S. of the platform in what appears to be a narrow rectangular enclosure about 30m long from N. to S. by 15m wide. All these features are contained within a large enclosure, about 135m long from N. to S. but of uncertain width, occupying most of the Waun-y-capel field and extending into the narrow field on its S.W. side. Moulded stones, doubtless from the chapel, are still found occasionally in the farm garden and its enclosing dry built wall. The chapel probably stood in the garden immediately S. of the farmhouse. The mill must have stood on the Nant Cwm-y-garn, a stream flowing in a ravine some 210m S. of the farm. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II** (MG 26) p276-277

Williams Description (1990)

83. Hafod-y-porth Grange (Margam, Glam.) - 801899; chapel lay poss. In garden south of farmhouse where field- name of 'Waun-y-capel, chapel was marked by Speed (1610) and, less certainly, on Admiralty chart (of 1859), tradition of burials here; grange had millpond, barn, sheepfold, and series of enclosures; to west at Goytre were the 'Fredulles Mills' (water and fulling) on the Ffrwdwyllt (790898), one was perhaps the 'New Mill' of 1520; 'sea-coal' was obtained towards the estuary and wreck of sea was enjoyed on the shore of 'the lordship of Hafod-y-porth'. **Williams Ref & Page No** 83 (Williams 1990, 49 & 52); Williams 2001, 305, No. 83

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited during current project, description based on 2011 work (Bowden & Roberts 2011).

It is currently considered that the rectangular platform at the centre of Waun-y-capel field (at SS8006489939) is the most likely site for the chapel. The field visit established that this structure survives and appears to be largely as described by the RCAHMW, though a fence line has been placed diagonally across the site in recent years, which has likely caused some damage.

Aerial photographs, and the field visit noted that the area of the grange has been affected by recent development work that has removed/damaged some of the earthwork features recorded by the Royal Commission: the works include the excavation of large pond over the S part of the site, and the construction of a bungalow and a fenced garden area to the W within the NE part of the grange boundary. The latter development has impinged on the chapel and a

terraced area to the NE, shown on the RCAHMW plan (plan: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, fig. 150, p. 277).

PRN/NPRN 00791w/19942 **Site Name** LLANMIHANGEL FARM / ST MICHAEL'S GRANGE **NGR** SS81558286 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status [Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262 (grade II*)]

HER Description

The grange of St Michael is first mentioned in papal bull (Urban III) in 1186 as a grange of Margam Abbey. 1.5km W of Pyle Church, on the E bank of the River Kenfig at the point where it bends to the w after some distance flowing S to N. RCAHMW gives NGR as 81698287. In a charter of the time of Bishop William of Llandaff (1219-1229), mention is made of a grant by Walter Luvel to Margam Abbey of 5 acres of land "next the grange of S. Michael on the Hill [Michael-super-Montem], near the water to the west of the grange". On the strength of this it has been claimed that a monastic farm existed somewhere near Tondy or Aberkenfig, SS89834, but there is no other evidence for such a grange, and the topographical detail fits Llanmihangel, apart from the fact that it doesn't appear from the map to be on a hill. According to the Taxatio of 1291 and the Extent of Abbey Lands taken in 1326 the grange consisted of no less than 7 carucates of arable land, approximately 39 acres of meadow, a curtilage, a water mill (2780w), and a fulling mill (5102w). The name suggests it also had a chapel (5101w). At the dissolution in 1540 both the grange and fulling mill were sold to Sir Rice Mansel. The present farmhouse (5099w) dates to c. 1600, and remains of a conjectured tithe barn (5100w) still survive. An ECM (cross-slab PRN 807w) was found in the river bed N of here. Williams (2001, 306 no.92) mistakenly repeats the NGR of Llanmihangel Grange for this site. Nothing was seen which is likely to have been of Early Medieval date, but the excavation was well above the possible curvilinear enclosure (Evans 2003-04).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

In addition to the protected sites noted above, the area includes the following PRN and NPRN registers: Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange PRN 00791w (Grange- Medieval); Sculptured Cross, Llanmihangel Farm PRN 00807w (Cross - Early Medieval); Llanmihangel Granary PRN 02733w (Dovecote - Post-Medieval); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05099w/NPRN 19186 (Farmhouse - Post-Medieval); Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange PRN 05100w/NPRN 37586 (Medieval - Tithe barn); Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Chapel PRN 05101w (Medieval - Chapel); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05103w (Medieval - Building); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05104w (Unknown - Pond); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05105w (Prehistoric - Lithic implement); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05106w (Unknown - Ditch); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05107w (Unknown - Pond); Llanmihangel Farm PRN 05108w (Unknown - Boundary wall); and Llanmihangel Grange, Possible Early Christian Enclosure PRN 05670w (Early Medieval - Enclosure).

Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Chapel (PRN 05101w): suggested site of a chapel formerly belonging to St Michael's Grange, as indicated by its name. Further evidence may also be suggested from a fragment of 10th/11th century stone cross (PRN 807w), found in the river to the north of the present farmhouse in 1972 and now retained in the garden wall. Fragments of window tracery also preserved at the present farmhouse equally suggest a building of that kind. Most of the stones appear to have been found during ploughing in the north corner of the field to the SE of the former tithe barn (5100w). No reference to a chapel has been found

in the documentary record, though the Grange seems to have been poorly recorded in general (Evans 2003-04).

An appraisal (Channel Archaeology 1998, *Coed Hirwaun, Pyle, Off Site Foul Drainage: Archaeological Appraisal*) identified an area of terraces and quarries? (Site 4), located SE of Llanmihangel Farm. An evaluation carried out by Channel Archaeology in advance of a foul water rising main being inserted, saw 4 trenches excavated in the area of the earthworks at the E edge of the area; the excavations revealed a medieval building (PRN 05103w) evidenced by a 'series of walls, postholes and surfaces' and 'substantial wall-face or foundation of hard sandstone blocks, at least two courses in height'. It appeared to abut two further linear stone structures, and may also have abutted a layer of Pennant sandstone slabs to the east, many of which were re-used whole and broken roof slabs of medieval type, with a surface beneath containing charcoal. A thick deposit of yellow silty-clay, soil and rubble including roof slab fragments, formed a small platform. Evidence of postholes suggested later light structures imbedded into the flooring. Whether the features seen represented more than a single building, and were internal or external, could not be ascertained. Though limited, the dating evidence suggested a barn (or chapel? see PRN 05101w) rather than a medieval hall, and it was thought the building was in use for a long time with its final phase of usage in the post-medieval period.

A substantial section of damaged boundary wall (PRN05108w), c. 1m wide, faced by Mercian Mudstone with sandstone core, was also revealed during field evaluation of 1998 at the S end of the site; footings, 1.7m wide, of mixed sandstone, and foundation trenches were recorded. The wall was built of large stones up to 1m long and c.0.3m thick. The wall appeared to end at the edge of a ditch, from where, as indicated by the foundation trench, it probably changed direction to the SW. The wall is thought to represent a significant boundary enclosing the features, probably grange related, to the north-east (PRNs 05103-4w, 05107w). 'Other features revealed included at the E edge of a hollow a shallow gully (05106w), 1.25m wide and 0.25m at deepest, cut for a linear timber structure or as part of a drainage system, and an artificial feature (05107w) comprising compacted fills and stone rubble dumps (Ponsford, MW. 1998, *An archaeological evaluation at Llanmihangel Farm, Margam*, Channel Archaeology).

An evaluation was undertaken at the site of the medieval Great Barn within the farmyard at Llanmihangel, though this failed to identify any material of archaeological significance (Brewer, D & Turner, J, 2004, *An archaeological evaluation of Llanmihangel Farm, Margam, Neath Port Talbot* (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants)).

Aerial photographs indicate a considerable number of features within the fields S and E of the early post-medieval farmstead of Llanmihangel (including building platforms (previously considered to be quarries; given the lack of identifiable waste spoil or cut faces this interpretation is considered unlikely), platform huts, boundaries, drainage features, and a possible moated site).

NMR Description

Grange of Margam Abbey, first mentioned 1186, thought to have possibly succeeded an earlier ecclesiastical establishment, sold following church reform, 1540: the grange, mentioned in association with a mill & fulling mill to the S (Nprn24944), appears to have occupied the lower part of a valley running W-wards into the Afon Cynffig. The principal remaining feature is the ruinous great barn (Nprn37586 - at given NGR); carved stone has been ploughed-up from the NE part of the field to the S of the barn, where extensive earthwork features may represent several other buildings/ranges; a possible precinct bank is apparent in the same field, running c.140m ENE from approx. SS81648274, where it turns to

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the S, to the lane from the mill to the S, whose line it would appear to have followed for c.180m, turning to run WSW about an apparent rectangular enclosure, c.40m E-W by 30m, centred at SS81708295: a further earthwork feature, a round angled wedged-shaped, ditched, or banked enclosure, c.60m E-W by 30m, tapering to the E, centred at SS81548275, is cut by drains depicted by OS County series (Glamorgan. XXXIII.16 1876). A house of c.1600 (Nprn19186) in the W part of the site can be associated with modifications to the barn.

Source: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 280-282 [MG29].

RCAHMW AP871538/26

J.Wiles 08.10.04

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁵

The main interest of the site to-day is the survival-or at any rate partial survival-of the great barn (Fig. 151). At the beginning of the present century it was still standing in its entirety, but when Gray described it in 1905 its stone-tiled roof had collapsed. To-day only the S. gable end and parts of the W. wall survive. It was a large rectangular building of rubble masonry with lime mortar, 30.6m long internally by 7.6m wide. The walls are 1.1m thick at the base and (in 1905 were) 5.6m high to the eaves; the basal portions of the side walls were battered externally. Midway in the long sides were opposing doorways, 5m wide, with rabbeted jambs for the great wooden doors. 'The whole barn inside,' says Gray, 'is plastered to the ceiling; the openings for air and light are widely splayed inwards, with dressed Quarella stone-work, shaped to the splay.' Three of these narrow slits (now blocked) remain in the N. half of the W. wall, and one in the S. gable. The S. end also contained two rows of pigeon-holes, with ledges above the holes; but as these were similar to the ones in the N. gable of the house (which is of ca. 1600), they had probably been inserted.

The house, a building of the early 17th century, stands some distance (143m) W. of the barn, at 8155 8287. In the garden a small collection of carved Sutton stones (Fig. 151) provides a rather forlorn reminder of the former splendour of the grange, some of them being parts of window tracery with moulded cusps and ogees, of 14th-century type. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 29) p280**

Williams Description (1990)

92. St Michael's Grange (Margam, Glam.) - 816829 (Llanmihangel) where no remains of former chapel save two portions of window cusps, a Maltese Cross (of c. 1100) also lately found here; scant remains of great barn, formerly over 30 m length; two monastic mills on the Kenfig - water-mill (818824) and fulling-mill (at 'Pandy', 819823); land in Kenfig called 'portland' went with grange; see RCAHM (1982), 280-2. **Williams Ref & Page No 92** (Williams 1990, 50 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 92

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The field visit confirmed the description of features noted in the NMR & RCAHMW descriptions; also the great barn noted above has been demolished, and the later 19th century ranges on the site subsequently converted to dwellings.

²⁵ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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The field to the S of the barn, is largely as described in the NMR description: 'extensive earthwork features may represent several other buildings/ranges; a possible precinct bank is apparent in the same field, running c.140m ENE from approx. SS81648274, where it turns to the S, to the lane from the mill to the S, whose line it would appear to have followed for c. 180m, turning to run WSW about an apparent rectangular enclosure, c. 40m E-W by 30m, centred at SS81708295: a further earthwork feature, a round angled wedged-shaped, ditched, or banked enclosure, c. 60m E-W by 30m, tapering to the E, centred at SS81548275, is cut by drains....' The latter might represent the remains of a moated site.

Also noted were several stepped grass-covered building platforms, representing the remains of several building ranges (at least 7 possible ranges noted from aerial photographs) within the NE corner of the field (at SS8171282809) and nearby stone dumps, whilst along the face of the W facing slope at least two large grass-covered platforms were noted scarped into the hill side (also clearly visible on aerial photographs), which would have likely been occupied by substantial buildings. The longest is to the N (SS8164982789), and is 59.5m overall length E-W, by c. 26m overall width, that to the SW (at SS8161382751) is c. 39m overall length E-W by 30m overall width. The remains of a potential N-S range (SS8164082751), c. 50m by 10m, visible on aerial photographs, occupies the area between the two platforms.

PRN/NPRN 00792w/18915 **Site Name** HAFODHEULOG GRANGE
NGR SS84138463 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious,
ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

Documentary evidence from the reign of King John shows that there was a pre-existing chapel of Hafodheulog which was taken over when Margam Abbey established a grange here. Gray identifies this chapel with Capel Trisant (PRN 784w), which is possible but non-proven. The only possible monastic building still surviving on the main site is the barn. There are two outlying portions of the grange at SS84858506 and SS84678660. See also Williams (2001, 306 no.91).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

No description on Coflein

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁶

The only possible survival from medieval times at Hafodheulog itself is a barn measuring internally 16.8m long from N. to S. by 5.5m wide. The walls are 60cm thick; the S. gable and the W. side wall are pierced by putlog holes and cemented with sandy mortar. All door and window openings are modern, and the N. gable has been rebuilt. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II** (MG 32) p285

²⁶ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

Williams Description (1990)

91. Hafodheulog Grange (Margam, Glam.) - 841846, with water-mill, barn, and chapel; latter was prob. Capel-y-trisant (845854), in Margam's hands by 1217, it was previously a parochial chapel, and was sited on a platform cut in hillside at about 175 metres; Hendre Iago (c.849851) was an outlying portion of this grange; possibility of coal-mining at Aberbaiden (850847); see RCAHM (1982), 285-6. **Williams Ref & Page No** 91 (Williams 1990, 50 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 91

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 00798s **Site Name** GREENDOWN GRANGE **NGR** ST07067336
Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Area incl. Castle
Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]

HER Description

Greendown Grange (Williams 2001, 306 no.102) belonged to Margam, and is associated with Bonvilston, where the monks took over a manorialised vill and continued to work it without turning it into a grange proper. Nothing remains to indicate the site of the grange; Greendown farm is at 06157250, but two neighbouring localities worth consideration are: Possible chapel and graveyard marked by Rees and OS at 05667297 with rectangular grass-grown platform, with graveyard enclosure ditch noted in mid-20th century as a ditch partly enclosing the area to the S of the platform. Wood extending eastwards from ringwork at ST07067336, formerly called Coed yr Abad.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁷

The present farm of Greendown lies 1.5 km S. of the village of Bonvilston, at 0615 7250. Nothing remains to indicate the site of a grange, but two neighbouring localities are worth consideration:

(i) At a spot 675m to the N.W. the O.S. map (confirmed by Rees's Map) marks the former site of a 'Chapel and Grave Yard' (0566 7297). This lies in the adjoining parish of Llancarfan but may be mentioned here for convenience. It survives to-day as a rectangular grassgrown platform, 20m long from E. to W. by 14m wide, and 30cm high. The boundary of the

²⁷ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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graveyard no longer exists, but twenty years ago it could still be traced as a ditch 1.7m wide and 30cm deep, partly enclosing an area to the S. and S.E. of the platform.

(ii) At 1.25km N.E. of Greendown and 900m S.E. of Bonvilston Church (0706 7336) a ringwork exists which was possibly the castle of Simon de Bonville, the reputed Norman founder of Bonvilston. Stretching eastward from it is a wood now called Coed yr Aber, which the careful researches of G.O. Pierce have shown was formerly called Coed yr Abad or Abbatts Woode. At the end of the 17th century Edward Lhuyd noted that the R. Carfan 'hath its origo or spring in the parish Orvillston neare a certain place called Abbot's Castle.' This wood, centred at 074 734, is fairly dense and it is impossible to be certain that it does not contain any ruined buildings. But it may of course have been merely land that belonged to the abbot and was not necessarily the site of actual structures. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 39) p293**

Williams Description (1990)

101. Greendown Grange (Bonvilston, Glam.) - 062725, where long-house/barn today; RCAHM suggest grange centre may have been at site of old church in Lllancarfan, 056730, but this is doubtful; see RCAHM (1982), 293-4. **Williams Ref & Page No 101 (Williams 1990, 51); Williams 2001, 306, No. 102**

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Area of Greendown Grange including post-medieval settlement of Greendown, and Whitewell (possibly part of Moyl Grange) visited only. Well (PRN 03900s), c.2.7m by c.1.8m, noted to W of Whitewell farmstead at ST0602572703, with intact 'well head' structure limestone walling on three-sides. Part ruinous stone-built farmstead of Whitewell (PRN 01495s at ST06097281) a regional house with gable chimney and central chimney backing on to the entry, of two ranges across a yard, retains steeply raked gables/roof line, suggestive of 18th century or earlier date, pantile roofs.

PRN/NPRN 00900m/19971 Site Name SKER GRANGE NGR SS79547985
Form Building Type Grange Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence Period Medieval Site_Status [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360 (grade II)]

HER Description

Originally a grange of Margam Abbey, but sold at an early date to Neath Abbey. The site is now occupied by a large rambling house of c.1550. Though part of the old house is habitable, much of the interior is half-ruinous. Air photograph evidence of 1946-7 (CPE/UK 1871 & 2081) shows a number of vestigial earthworks in the vicinity of the monastic grange site, much of which has been subsequently ploughed out. In the yard to the south-west of Sker House, the positions of two additional demolished ranges have been identified; another possible building site lies to the south of the southern courtyard. The fields surrounding Sker House (to the west, south and south-east) contained several smaller enclosures and relict field boundaries, which pre-date the earliest plan of the farm, surveyed in 1814. It is possible that these relict features may reflect the arrangement of the monastic grange, though their dating cannot be confirmed. (GGAT Project A113). Blocked gate and barn may be partly medieval (RCAHMW 1982, 254-5 MG09). Williams (2001, 308 no.121) notes that field names include 'Abbots Close', and that the abbey also had lands in Cornelly and Newton Nottage.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

The grange or monastic estate, at Sker originally belonged to Margam Abbey, but passed to Neath Abbey in the twelfth century. In 1291 it was assessed at four carucates or ploughlands and twenty acres of arable. The grange was leased out by the later fifteenth century and was sold at the dissolution. The present great mansion (NPRN 19972) was built on the remains of the buildings in the later sixteenth century.

The main grange buildings appear to have been laid out around a walled court on the west side of the present house, which is itself based on a medieval range. The south gable of the barn range to the east contains medieval fabric.

Source: RCAHMW Glamorgan Inventory III.2 (1982), 254-5 [MG9]

John Wiles 14.02.08

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁸

The main medieval building at Sker (Fig. 141) may have been contained within a court which lies to the W. of the existing building (Pl. 36). The largest surviving feature of this period is the S. wall of the court, which stands about 6m high on the S. side.

Towards the W., in this side of the wall, there is a blocked gateway with remnants of plain-chamfered Sutton-stone jambs under a two-centred voussour relieving-arch; on the interior of the gateway, surviving stubs of wall on both sides suggest a gatehouse passage. Towards the E., the court wall contains two blocked openings which may have contained medieval windows. The wall continues to the E. where it is encased by the S. gable of the 16th century house, before dividing to run N.-S. along the line of the E. facade. It is possible that the whole of the main block of the house is based on medieval foundations; two blocked lights of an early date under the present windows of the great hall, centred at the height of the present floor of the hall, suggest a change in level has taken place which may correspond with some anomalies on the interior of the S. gable.

The outshut abutting the S.W. turret of the house also has blocked lights at a low level, one with Suttonstone jambs. To the S., in line with this outshut, the court wall has a further blocked doorway under a two-centred voussour arch.

On the W. of the court there is a fragment of a medieval gable containing a large oven in the side of the fireplace. A medieval date may also be inferred for the S. gable of the barn range, 80m N.E. of the house, which has a buttressed voussour arch. The Tithe Map of 1847 shows other buildings then existing that could have been medieval, but for which no evidence is now visible. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 9) p 254**

Williams Description (1990)

121. Sker Grange (Sker, Glam.) - 795798; Sker was sold to Neath by Margam about 1175 and forms a substantial extra-parochial area; tradition of a chapel (possibly recusant only) in building called Ty'r-ychen (796799); a blocked gateway and a barn may be partly medieval;

²⁸ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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field-names include 'Abbot's Close' and 'New Park'; Neath also had at least ten acres ('Tir Abbot') in Newton Nottage and lands in Corneli; for Sker see A. Leslie Evans (1956), 5-10, and RCAHM (1982), 254-5. **Williams Ref & Page No** 121 (Williams 1990, 54 & 55); Williams 2001, 308, No. 121

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The field visit confirmed the descriptions given above; the two ranges considered to belong to the grange identified in the area to the SW of the house were traceable as a terraced area with a notable scarp or change in levels – all details, however, were masked by tall vegetation (grasses). The barn range 'to the E of the house, Ty'r-ychen, shows signs of being constructed at various dates, and medieval fabric may be preserved within the surviving structure, in addition to that mentioned above – further investigation of this structure is required.

PRN/NPRN 00902w **Site Name** WALTERSTON GRANGE **NGR** SS51458950
Form Building Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** –

HER Description

Initial grant to Neath Abbey of 30 acres towards end of 12th century; whole fee of Walterston given to Neath by exchange; grange site probably Great Walterstone (SS51018963) = PRN or Little Walterston (SS51448950) this site. Although Neath came eventually to own the whole vill, the original grange, represented by tithe-free land, was the southern strip marked at its W extremity by a boundary stone (Williams 2001, 235 fig 109a, 308 no.129a).

At the southern extent of the Manor is a compact parcel of Tithe free land, indicating the site of the monastic farm. A late 17th century manorial survey confirms the existence of arable land, probably relating to Cistercian land improvement. The origin of the grange dates to the later part of the 12th century, a later deed confirms that the initial grant of William de Barrie comprised just 30 (customary) acres, and it is considered that the earlier part of the grange was focused on the farmstead of Little Walterston. With the transfer of the whole manor to Neath Abbey in the mid-13th century, it is likely the grange was considerably enlarged to the extent of the later Tithe free area. Following the dissolution around 1540, its lands including those of Walterston were sold to Richard Williams alias Cromwell of Huntingdonshire. The 1689 Manorial Survey refers to the area as 'the slenge', which included named fields: Great Croft, Reading, Harry-lays, Wheaton Park and Broad Parke, as well as Barn-Parke, which may have recorded the location of a monastic barn or granary (Toft 1996, 61). Several potential locations for the site of the main monastic grange building complex and associated settlement have been tentatively identified, including Little Walterstone: at Great Walterston, where a divided field retaining the element 'Hendy', shown on maps of 1785 and 1847, has been noted, and to the west the remains of a deserted rural settlement have been identified, surveyed by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW 1982, Glamorgan Vol. III, pt. 2, 219), these might represent the remains of a possible secular settlement serving the grange. Toft, LA. 1996, 'Walterston', Gower XLVII, 55-62.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description²⁹

The site of the grange was probably at one or other of the modern farms of Walterston (5144 8950) or Walterston Farm (5101 8963), on the N. slope of Cefn Bryn. A little to the W., around 508 897, are the houses and crofts of the deserted hamlet described under (DV 1). **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 8) p253-4**

DV 1.

The hamlet of Walterston or 'Villa Walter' (Fig. 120) was in existence in the late 12th century when it formed part of a knight's fee held as of the lord of Porteynon by William de Barri. The settlement included a chapel the site of which is now lost. About 1190, 30 acres of land at Walterston were leased to Neath Abbey, and ca. 1220 the whole fee was exchanged for 100 acres of the Abbey's lands at Hornblotton in Somerset. The monastic ownership does not seem to have affected the hamlet as it survived until the 19th century. See also No. MC 8. Although no buildings (except the nearby Walterston Farm) are shown on the 2-in. O.S. map of 1813, three houses are depicted on the Tithe Map of 1848. These had disappeared by the time of the first large-scale O.S. map of 1877. These facts would suggest that the hamlet was in decline in the 18th century and was finally abandoned about the middle of the following century. The site, located on marginal land on the edge of moorland, consists of a linear hamlet of six huts and crofts alongside a sunken trail which traverses the N. side of Cefn Bryn at about 120m above O.D.

(i) 5079 8966. Hut aligned E.-W., 12.8m by 5.4m overall. The associated croft situated to the N. is completely ploughed out.

(ii) 5082 8967. Hut aligned N.W.-S.E., 9.1m by 4.5m overall, within a narrow croft 40m by 12m.

(iii) 5083 8967. Two-roomed hut aligned N.-S., 12.1m by 6.7m overall, with croft 30m by 12m on E.

(iv) 5086 8966. Hut aligned E.-W., 9.7m by 7.6m overall. Croft 25m by 20m on N.

(v) 5091 8967. Hut aligned N.E.-S.W., 10.3m by 6.1m overall.

(vi) 5096 8965. Hut aligned N.-S., 8.5m by 5.4m overall, with large croft 40m by 30m on W.

Huts (i)-(iii) are shown on the 1848 Map. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (DV 1) p219**

Williams Description (1990)

129a. Walterstone Grange (Llanrhidian, Glam.) - perhaps at 510896 or 514895; the abbey came to own the whole vill, but only the lands of original grant (southern strip) endured tithe-free; see D. Rees (1984), 58-60, and RCAHM (1982), 253-4. [southern strip - marked at

²⁹ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

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western extremity by a boundary stone (SS 507899). (Williams 2001, 235, Fig. 109a, 308, No. 129a)]. **Williams Ref & Page No** 129a (Williams 1990, 55); Williams 2001, 308, No. 129a

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 00905w/18495 **Site Name** CWRT-RHYD-HIR GRANGE
NGR SS73469857 **Form** Building **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and
funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

Conjecture by RCAHMW (1982, 257 MG13) that Cwrt-rhyd-hir (Longford Court) the site of a Neath Abbey grange. No surviving evidence noted. Williams (2001, 307 no.114) links this with Cwrt-y-clafdy (the secular infirmary) at SS725977.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

AP features noted in field (centred on SS7327598412) to W of Longford Court farmstead – these appear to suggest possible water management features, drains and embankments, etc., and former watercourse.

NMR Description

No description on Coflein

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁰

Though the name is not found in the medieval documents, Gray Birch guessed, probably correctly that Cwrt-rhyd-hir, now Anglicised as Longford Court (7346 9857), 1.25km N.N.W. of the Abbey, was the site of a Neath grange, and it is marked as such on Rees's *Map*. Phillips' quotes a lease of 1543-44 showing that the property had been acquired by Sir Richard Cromwell who in turn leased 'the Grange or Court called Court-red-hire' to John Cradock. The present house is not earlier than the 19th century. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II** (MG 13) p257

Williams Description (1990)

114. Dyffryn Clydach Township (Llangatwg Nedd, Glam.) - Incl. Cwrt-rhyd-tir (Longford Court today, 734985) and Cwrt-y-clafdy (the secular infirmary, 725977), with the 'higher' and 'lower' mills on the Clydach at perhaps 739989 and 738981 respectively; see RCAHM (1982), 257. **Williams Ref & Page No** 114 (Williams 1990, 53); Williams 2001, 307, No. 114

³⁰ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

No features definitely datable to the medieval period were noted in exterior of the surviving farm buildings. It was not possible to confirm the exact nature of the features noted from the aerial photographs.

PRN/NPRN 00906w/19929 **Site Name** ST MARGARET'S GRANGE
NGR SS70509521 [SS70209405 (revised)] **Form** Building **Type** Grange **Broad**
Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status [Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362]

HER Description Grange of Cwrt Llan Margaret (Neath Abbey) mentioned in a survey of 1602 at or near Cwrt-y-Bettws. Possibly to be found at Penisa'r-coed farm, 235m N of St Margaret's chapel (PRN 00642w); 19th century farmhouse incorporates dressed Sutton stone, and with the adjacent farm buildings present an impressive square courtyard plan (Williams 2001, 149-50 fig 61, 307 no.108).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The area includes St Margaret's Chapel (PRN 00642w): Chapel of St Margaret's Grange, (SS70509398) belonging to Neath Abbey (Williams 2001, 149-50 fig 61, 308). First record of St Margaret's chapel in 1289; [partial] excavations before 1931 [by Hammond, G] revealed outline of a building; finds included a stoup, part of a piscina, tiles, stained glass and parts of three female skeletons (OS card OS 79 SW 5); walls still standing (Cadw Field Monument Warden report). Associated with St Margaret's Grange (PRN 906w) and St Margaret's well (PRN 907w).

Aerial photographs indicate a number features, potentially relating to the grange including the field enclosures themselves, and a number of relict enclosure banks and lynchets, as well as concentrations of linear drainage features, or ridge & furrow ploughing in the two large enclosures to the W of St Margaret's Chapel, other concentrations of ridge & furrow ploughing occur at the NW corner of the area. A number of quarry features and the deserted rural settlement (NPRN 405224) near the barn (PRN 01847w) are clearly visible. The latter group is a likely candidate for the main grange focus; the settlement (SS70189406) survives to be indicated as a farmstead on the OS surveyor's drawing of and the 1st edition 1-inch OS map of 1830 (OS 1st series sheet 37). On both maps this is the only settlement within the area; the later farmstead located to the E, i.e. the current farmstead of Penisa'r coed is not depicted on these maps indicating that this farmstead was likely re-located and constructed on an entirely new site, when built in 1829, despite re-using dressed stone, which is likely to have been gathered from the nearby chapel remains. The earlier settlement to the W (i.e. NPRN 405224) is shown as two buildings within an enclosure with two further buildings detached to the N, on the 1-inch 1st edition map the core farmstead/settlement is shown comprising 5 buildings (including the barn).

A geophysical survey was conducted in the area immediately adjacent to St Margaret's Chapel by Stratascan in 2004, this identified positive linear anomalies on a similar orientation to the chapel, suggesting cut features associated with the chapel, and several other positive linear and curvilinear anomalies were located in the area N and W of the chapel not reflecting current land boundaries and therefore considered to possibly relate to cut features or ditches of earlier land boundaries. A number of strong discrete positive anomalies, possibly relating to pits, were also noted (Donaldson, KT, 2004, *Geophysical Survey Report: St Margaret's*

Chapel, Llandarcy, Neath, Wales. Stratascan Job No: **J1930**. Stratascan). The associated evaluation by Cambria Archaeology at the E side of the field boundary revealed evidence of an informal linear metalled trackway constructed of pebbles and to the N a ditch cut, 0.25m deep by 1.0m wide within Trench 1; unfortunately these features lay to the E of the anomalies identified by Stratascan, and therefore a direct correlation could not be made. To the S at the S end of Trench 2 two archaeological features were noted: 2 interconnecting pits with a pottery sherd of medieval date(?) and further to the N four interconnecting pit like features and an associated posthole were recorded, the site has been tentatively interpreted as a corn dryer due to heat discolouration and quantities of charred grain and charcoal (Schlee, D. 2005, *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at St Margaret's Chapel Llandarcy Neath*).

NMR Description

No description on Coflein

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³¹

A survey of 1602 locates, either at or somewhere near Cwrt-y-bettws (below, No. 11) the grange of 'Cwrt Llan Margaret' with a barn, orchard and twelve closes containing a little over 38 acres, and a few acres of meadow.' This, if it be not a reference to Cwrt-y-bettws, may have been the farm now known as Penisa'r-coed (7050 9521), 235m N. of S. Margaret's Chapel. The farmhouse was rebuilt in 1829 and incorporates quoins and a window of white Sutton stone perhaps purloined from the earlier grange buildings; moreover the farm buildings have the impressive square courtyard plan that may indicate their descent from a monastic forerunner.

The Chapel is certainly medieval and is first mentioned in 1247. It stands on the top of a hillock overlooking Swansea Bay (7051 9399), and comprises the remains of a rectangular building of mortared and roughly coursed stone, about 24.4m long internally from E. to W. Its width is uncertain because the N. wall is completely destroyed, but a single surviving stone of what appears to be the N. W. angle would give it a width of about 6.1m. The walls are 90cm thick; the end walls are reduced to footings, but the S. wall survives in places 90cm high. The W. wall had a moulded plinth, and against the S. face of the S.W. angle are the remains of a buttress 90cm wide. Cut and chamfered stones, presumably from a W. window, lie scattered about at the W. end. At 3.7m from the W. end are the footings of a cross-wall 60cm thick. In the S. wall of the W. chamber thus formed is a semi-circular niche. The entrance to the Chapel is in the S. wall at 7.3m from the W. end; the gap is now 3 m wide but no jambs survive. Adjoining it on the E., and at 1.2m from it on the W., are traces of external buttresses 60cm wide with moulded plinths. At 7.3m from the E. end is the E. jamb of a window opening.

Moulded stones from doors or windows lie here and there about the site. At some time the S. wall has been heavily pointed with mortar. The Chapel stands in a tiny rectangular enclosure, only about 3m longer and wider than the building itself, surrounded by low grass grown banks. The site was partly excavated in 1924 by the Neath Antiquarian Society. Many carved blocks of 'Sutton stone' were found, together with encaustic floor tiles and roofing stones with peg holes.

St. Margaret's Well lay in the dingle to the E. of the Chapel (at 7058 9394); there are no structural remains and the water has been piped, but the spring still flows strongly. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 10) p255**

³¹ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

Williams Description (1990)

108. Coed-ffranc (Llangatwg Nedd, Glam.) - Township south of abbey; incl. Cwrt Llan Margaret (poss. at Penisca'r-coed, 705942) with St Margaret's Chapel and holy well in Cae'r Eglwys (705940); abbey had fishing on coast and in Crymlyn Bog; it appointed, in 1537, a Forester-General for Coed-ffranc, Graig-vychan, and Blaenhonddan; see RCAHM (1982), 255-6. **Williams Ref & Page No** 108 (Williams 1990, 53, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 307, No. 108

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The field visit confirmed the description of St Margaret's chapel, and also confirmed the nature of the original settlement of Penisa'r-coed and its later re-located 19th century successor. The likely site of the grange settlement is that of the deserted settlement/farmstead site (NPRN 405224); the later 19th century farmstead of the same name and its successor has been demolished following dilapidation, its site now a pile of overgrown rubble – nothing now remains visible of the dressed stone. The 19th century farm buildings set around a rectangular courtyard still stand, though nothing of early date was noted.

The deserted settlement site (NPRN 406224) to the W, was found to comprise a group of platforms set within a sub-rectangular precinct enclosure c. 58.5m by c. 44.5m with its main axis NW-SE, located just S of the standing remains of the barn (PRN 01847w). Three, possibly four platforms were identified cut into the slope on the W part of the enclosure, at the SW angle of the enclosure a further small structure was noted. At the E side of the enclosure two ranges of parallel and closely set platform houses, that to the E over 22.5m in length and c.8m wide, separated by a narrow passage were noted set apart from the other platforms by a track which transects the site SW-NE. A sub-rectangular (rhomboid) enclosure or pound c. 21m by c. 30m (?) was noted on the high ground to the W of the settlement, all within a tapering enclosure defined by a substantial embanked boundary, curvilinear to the W. The site and its associated enclosures require further investigation and detailed topographic survey.

Immediately ESE of the ruined barn PRN 01847w was an irregular-shaped sunken feature, considered to be a shallow quarry (but unconfirmed), with a slightly embanked pond feature at its E end.

Two outlying, but closely set, sites to the W: a house platform (04582w) associated with enclosures at SS7006394316 and a hut platform and possible sheepfold (04581w) at SS7002394280, are also possibly associated with grange activities.

The field visit identified additional features, such as the area of rough undulating ground immediately S of the chapel and E of the site of the burial ground which has the appearance of a building terrace with rubble stone dumping superimposed upon it, likely additional structures associated with the chapel. Other features newly identified in the area included a detached long hut settlement (SS7013994345) comprising at least two ranges: that upslope to the W c. 16m (E-W) by c. 4m, of two compartments; that to the NE a single cell structure c.8m (E-W) by c.6m, set within bracken. Another potential settlement site was noted on aerial photographs located to the E, set on a small knoll within bracken at SS7013994345 (but not visited on this occasion), the area is extensive and other settlement and agricultural features are likely to be identified by further in depth walkover survey.

'Upland Survey' transect walk-over survey across the area of the grange land, targeted topographic and additional geophysical survey are highly recommended. A building survey of the standing remains of the barn is also recommended.

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN/NPRN 00908m **Site Name** HORGROVE GRANGE **NGR** SS85948114
Form Building **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

Appears in the Taxatio of 1291 (Lunt 1926) as a grange of Margam Abbey. Nothing remains today at the house of Horegrove which can be connected with the buildings of the grange, although there is a probably reset four-centred pointed arch at the entrance to the kitchen garden. At the beginning of this century 2 upright monoliths stood but are no longer preserved. Williams (2001, 306 no.95) gives the NGR as SS859812. The remains of what were probably the buildings of the grange lie in woodland around the edge of a small field at SS86168128, although there is nothing to prove medieval date; more scattered layout, but very reminiscent of the structures at Stormy Grange. On the tithe map, the SE end of a NW-SE oval enclosure can clearly be seen, though it is broken up from about the middle of the oval by a series of yards and closes. A close immediately to the N of the remains of the oval, and not properly integrated into it, bears the name of Cae Sant (Evans 2003).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Aerial photographs indicate that the modern farmyard activities are impinging on the W edge of the grange area: the building noted at the SW corner of the field (8616 8128) in the RCAHMW description (see below) has been demolished.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³²

The present house of Horgrove or Haregrove (8604 8115) is a building of *ca.* 1600. Behind the house, the kitchen garden is entered through a stone arch with a four-centred pointed head with a broad chamfer, 90cm wide between the springs of the arch-perhaps a relic taken from the site of the grange. The remains of what were probably the buildings of the grange lie in woodland around the edge of a small field, 130m long from E. to W. by 95m wide (3 acres), N. of the house and N. of a wood called Cae pen-y-bryn. The main *building* (Fig. 153) is in the S.E. corner of the field (8616 8128) and is of mortared rubble, extremely ruined and choked with fallen stones. It measures externally 23.3m long from E. to W., but the W. room is an addition to the original building, which is 15.7m long by 6.9m wide, divided into two rooms measuring internally 5.6m long by 5.2m wide (E. room) and about 6.7m long by 5.2m wide (W. room, W. end very ruined). The walls vary in thickness, owing to their ruined condition, between 60cm and 1.7m, but where preserved appear to be about 85cm thick. Their heights also vary; the side walls are not more than 90cm high and in many places lower; the party-wall is 1.5m high, and the W. end wall 2.1m (for the E. gable, see below). The walling is too ruined for entrances to be preserved, but it seems likely there was a door in the S. wall of the E. room. In the N. wall of the same room, at 90cm above the ground, is a slit window 23cm wide and 40cm high. The most impressive feature of the building is the E. gable, which still stands to a height of 7.6m but looks very insecure. It contains a central fireplace 1.8m wide and 90cm deep, contained by side walls 50cm thick; the chimney breast has fallen and only the upper part of the chimney (though not the stack) is intact. Beneath the N. side wall of

³² Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

the fireplace a partly buried oven can be seen. At the back of the fireplace the end wall of the building has been broken through to form an opening 76cm wide and 1.06m high. The W. end of the building is an addition, slightly narrower (6.3m) than the original structure, forming a room 6.6m long internally by 4.6m wide; the walls, 90cm thick, are of larger blocks than the earlier walling, laid in rough courses. Along the S. side of the building is a *lane* or *corridor* 2.4m wide, flanked on the S. by a ruined drystone wall.

In the S.W. corner of the field (8606 8129) is another stone *building*, also aligned E.-W. but so ruined and overgrown that measurement is almost impossible; on a rough estimate it measures 25.3m long externally by 6.7m wide, and is divided into four compartments of approximately equal size. The walls are 90cm thick, and mostly 60cm high but the crosswalls and the W. gable stand to a height of 1.8 m. To the W. a sunken *track* 2.7m wide, flanked by rough stone revetments, can be seen running N.-S. through the wood.

Traces of what may have been a very long building, perhaps a *barn*, are visible in the edge of the wood on the N. side of the field (8607 8137). The boundary wall of the field appears to overlie its S. side; the N. side and E. end can be traced as low banks in the wood; the W. end is obscure. It measures about 55m long externally from E. to W. by 8.5m wide. But the general absence of fallen stonework may mean either that it was a timber structure, or that it was a long *pen* rather than a building. Various other *walls* are visible elsewhere in the wood but appear to have belonged to enclosures rather than buildings. In spite of their more scattered layout, the structures are very reminiscent of those at Stormy Grange (No. 31). The use of massive rough walling, the inclusion of at least one dwelling-house, the possible existence of a large barn, and the presence of wandering enclosure walls, are features common to both sites. But at Horgrove there is nothing to prove a medieval date, and the remains may represent the transitional period of lay ownership before the building of the present house. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 33) p286**

Williams Description (1990)

95. Horegrove Grange (Tythegston and Laleston, Glam.) - 859812, where no extant medieval remains; grange site is approached from west by a sunken track; see RCAHM (1982), 286-7. **Williams Ref & Page No 95 (Williams 1990, 50); Williams 2001, 306, No. 95**

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 00909w/18462 **Site Name** CRYNANT GRANGE; SUGGESTED SITE AT GELLIBENUCHEL **NGR** SN80670540 **Form** Building **Type** Grange
Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status -

HER Description

Crynant Grange (Neath Abbey) is known from documentary sources (extent of 1296) only and has not been located accurately; RCAHMW suggests two possible sites, on the assumption that the grange is named from the Crynant Brook: Gellibenuchel at SN80670540 (platform houses nearby) and Blaen-nant at SN80760479. However, since the publication of the relevant volume, Crynant chapel-of-ease (PRN 525w) has been confirmed as a medieval building. It may have been the grange chapel, but two chapels of ease, Creunant Isaf and Creunant Uchaf, were noted by Merrick in the last quarter of the 16th century (Merrick ed.

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

James 1983, 109). Williams (2001, 308 no.119) prefers a location at c SN791047, in the vicinity of Crynant chapel-of-ease.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

No description on Coflein

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³³

The modern village of Crynant is in the Dulais valley at and about 795 048, but the name of the grange is more likely to derive from the Crynant brook which enters the Dulais valley from the high ridge of Hirfynydd to the E. Two sites on the flanks of the Crynant valley recommend themselves as candidates:

(i) Gelli-benuchel (8067 0540), on a spur of Hirfynydd overlooking the N. side of the valley; and (ii) Blaennant (8076 0479), now abandoned and ruined in deep forest on the S. flank of the valley. The former possibility is rendered more likely by the proximity, on the brow of the slope overlooking the Dulais valley to the N. of Gelli-benuchel, of platform houses (PH 21-2) and their associated enclosures. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 3) p 252.**

(PH 21-2) Platform houses and enclosures on the W. side of HIRFYNYDD. at 290m above O.D. on ground falling to the N.W. See also Rejected Sites, No. iv:

(PH 21) 8053 0629. On ground falling steeply, just below the crest of the slope. 16.2m long by 8.5m wide; hood and terrace height 2.4m. Traces of the house remain: (i) stones at the base of the hood; (ii) inner facing slabs for a length of 1.5m near the S. angle; (iii) a stony bank 1 - 8m wide, marking the line of the N.E. wall; at 7.6m from the E. angle a sudden contraction in size may indicate the position of an entrance; (iv) the lower end wall, 6.7m long, visible just below the crest of the terrace as a roughly coursed wall of slabs 45cm high. (Green 29; lower site on his plan B, Fig. 2).

(PH22) 8058 0632. 16.8m long by about 9.8m wide though its N.E. side merges with the natural hillside. It is not as well-defined as (21); hood 30cm high, terrace 60cm high. The house itself is indicated by (i) a faint trace of the upper end bank, 90cm wide, at 90cm below the hood; (ii) a low bank 8.2m long and 90cm wide lining the crest of the terrace; (iii) a bank 45cm high forming the N.E. wall; this is interrupted 6-4m from the N. angle by a gap 1.2 m wide, probably marking the position of an entrance. (Green 30; upper site on his plan B, Fig. 2). Platform (22) lies within and near the W. angle of a large enclosure, outlined by a bank about 2.1 m wide and 30cm high, in places accompanied by a ditch varying from 1m to 2.4m in width. This is only one of a set of enclosures lying between 290m and 335m above O.D. and covering an area about 640m long from N.E. to S.W. by 300m wide. They extend N.E. as far as, and appear to include, the stone-walled paddocks connected with a ruined farmstead at 8103 0660 (see section LH, *Rejected Sites*, No. ii), which possibly occupies the site of an earlier platform house.

These sites may well represent the monastic grange of Crynant (MG 3). **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol III Part II (PH21-2) p 26**

³³ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

Williams Description (1990)

119. Crynant Grange (Dulais, Glam.) - c.791047; in latter days two chapels here ('ucha' and 'isa' in 1707) but not certain whether either was of monastic provenance; also latterly a mill; see RCAHM (1982), 252. **Williams Ref & Page No** 119 (Williams 1990, 54, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 308, No. 119

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

As previously described.

PRN/NPRN 00925m/19170 **Site Name** Llangeinor Grange **NGR** SS92558755
Form Building Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** –

HER Description

The upland grange of 'Eglwyskainwyr' (Margam Abbey) lay on the S. end of a mountain spur between the valleys of Garw & Ogwr. It originated in a grant to Margam Abbey. From the name, there was possibly a pre-existing church [?Llangeinor parish church PRN 910m]; the presumed site of the grange lies 73m E of the church, now occupied by the 17th century farmhouse called Cae Abbot. Williams (2001, 306 no.103) thinks there may have been two initial granges, Garw and Eglwys-geinor (Evans 2003).

Trysor notes that the site was originally a church which was 'gifted to the Benedictine Priory at Ewenny in 1141, by Maurice de Londres, the Norman Lord of Ogmere, to Ewenny Priory in 1141. In about 1215, William de Londres agreed to rent Llangeinor and its lands to the Cistercian Abbey at Margam, a document which was agreed upon at Cefn Machen, Llangeinor it seems.' It is at this period when the church became part of the monastic grange of Egliskainwyr (Eglwysgeinwyr) and was used as a chapel by Margam monks until 1337 upon failure to pay rent. Grazing rights to Mynydd Llangeinor mountain pastures were also owned by Margam Abbey, and it is also thought that Ty Abbot (possibly former tithe barn) and Cae Abbot were both connected to the grange. The grange is thought to have spanned from the southern tip of Llangeinor parish to the Garw and Ogwr rivers, bounded by the parish commons to the north (Trysor 2011).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

Grange of 'Egliskainwyr', originated in a grant to Margam Abbey, confirmed c.1215, property forfeited 1337: no visible remains; site thought to be that currently occupied by 'Cae Abbot' (Nprn18191).

AP coverage & historic mapping (OS County Series - Glamorgan. XXXIV.4 1876) may provide some indication as to location of this establishment; the now removed NW boundary of the field N of the churchyard shows as a broad parchmark with an apparent rounded angle where it meet the current road/track (at SS92448804), possibly the N angle of an enclosure, which then returned S along the line of the road; a rectangular area adjoining the churchyard on the W, 50m N-S by 30m, appears to survive as an earthwork; there are traces of at least

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

two small rectangular enclosures/fields, 30-40m across, immediately SE & E of 'Cae Abbot'; earthworks at SS92388794 may be quarrying features.

Associated with: chapel/church (Nprn401518).

Source: RCAHMW 1982 (Glamorgan III.2), 290-1 [MG37].

RCAHMW AP871541/9-14

J.Wiles 11.10.04

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁴

In view of the interesting historical references to the grange, it is disappointing that no visible remains of it are preserved. The church of S. Ceinwyr is at 9248 8794; though heavily restored in 1894, it is medieval in origin and is doubtless that which preceded the arrival of the monks. The presumed site of the grange lies 73m E. of 'it and is occupied by a 17th-century farmhouse called, appropriately enough, Cae Abbot. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II** (MG 37) p290-1

Williams Description (1990)

103. Eglwys-geinor (Llangeinor, Glam.) - Margam was granted all land in angle between the Garw and Ogmere rivers, but only portions were later tithe free; its 'lordship' here comprehended two initial granges -Garw (poss. at 905867) and Eglwys-geinor (poss. at TP Cae'r Abbot, 925879), and incl. Hen-llys (c.920884); abbey owned the Garw Mill (914877); see RCAHM, (1982), 290-1. **Williams Ref & Page No** 103 (Williams 1990, 51 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 103

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Previously described features noted and visited – no additional description.

PRN/NPRN 00945w **Site Name** PENHYDD FAWR (UPPER PENHYDD GRANGE)
NGR SS80739305 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious,
ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status -

HER Description

Penhydd Grange (Margam Abbey) probably came into being 1210-18; quickly enlarged at the expense of neighbouring landholders. Divided into Upper and Lower Penhydd granges, the former being Pen-hydd-fawr, where a pillar stone (PRN 00715w) was found built into a wall of the farmyard. Field names in the immediate vicinity of the farm buildings at Pen-hydd-fawr include Cae Cwrt and Cae Capel. See also Williams (2001, 305 no.92).

³⁴ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁵

There are no certain remains of either the upper or the lower grange to-day, but at Pen-hydd-fawr the two (formerly four) fields immediately N.W. of the farm buildings are called Cae Cwrt Uchaf and Isaf, and Cae Capel Mawr and Bach. These form a compact group centred at 8063 9310, and almost certainly represent the site of the upper grange and its chapel. Their S.W. limit is an old track called 'Neath Road' on the O.S. map, with a very large boundary bank along its N.E. side. At 8065 9302 is the S. gable end of a rectangular drystone building which measured more than 4.3m long and was 4.6m wide. The walls are 75cm thick and form revetments 75cm high against the enfolding ground. But it is impossible to say if the fragment is the last remains of the grange or only the ruin of an old farm building. The setting, at the head of the valley of Cwm Ifan-bach falling northward to the Afan, is perhaps the most beautiful of any of the Glamorgan granges. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II. (MG 35) p289-290**

Williams Description (1990)

82. Penhydd Grange (Margam, Glam.) - 806931, where a chapel by 1234 and called 'Penydd neer' in 1707, field-names survive at Penhydd Fawr of 'Cae Cwrt' and 'Cae Capel'; old track ('Neath Road') passed grange centre; prob. a coal-working grange, in 1519 there was a coal-pit marked by two stones on bounds of Penhydd-waelod in the Gorse Moor; see RCAHM (1982), 289-90. **Williams Ref & Page No 82** (Williams 1990, 49 & 52); Williams 2001, 305, No. 82

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The farmstead was noted to include early elements, e.g. drip mouldings, which indicate at least a likely 17th century date, other early dry-stone buildings (occupied), possibly in part of medieval origin, were also noted. The substantial dry-stone faced boundary bank noted by the RCAHMW survives, and dry-stone walling, remnants of the S gable of the building recorded by the RCAHMW were also noted in undergrowth.

The remains of field banks, visible as parch marks and scarps, which formerly divided the four enclosures, with the indicative place-names Cae Cwrt Uchaf and Isaf, and Cae Capel Mawr and Bach, immediately NW of the farmstead at Penhydd fawr were visited and photographed. No additional features were noted. A topographic survey and geophysics is recommended for this area.

³⁵ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN/NPRN 00950g **Site Name** TRELECH GRANGE/TRELLECH GRANGE/CILFETHIN **NGR** SO49190168 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange
Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status -

HER Description

Grange of Tintern, a Celtic site with prehistoric antecedents. Field names include Chapel Meadow and Bakehouse Meadow; grange delimited by boundary stones and wayside crosses, lands also held in adjacent Llanishen (Williams 2001, 311 no.171, Map 16). Chapel is PRN 00947g (Evans 2003). An oval enclosure, probably outlining the administrative centre of the grange is visible on the 1st edition OS map 1881, delineated on three sides by roadways and a field boundary on the western side. The field boundary has since been removed but the line can be seen on aerial photographs (Sue Hughes BWW199).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Aerial photographs indicate a ditched and banked NW-SE aligned linear boundary over 74m in length with a rounded angled return at its NW end at SO4925301729 in the grounds of and SW of Great house; the boundary feature appears to the NE side of an enclosure divided internally into three sub-areas by two 'internal' ditched features extending SW extending towards the lane and Old Chapel Farm, other potential features were also noted in the same field. Also noted on aerial photographs were indications of possible buried remains (a range of buildings?) at SO90991696 within the ploughed field W of Trellech grange Church (PRN 00947g) and its associated graveyard (PRN 08261g) and enclosure (PRN 09425g); the latter considered to be of Early Medieval origin.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

171. Trellech Grange alias Cilfethin (Trellech, Monm.) - 492017, its lands now forming a separate ecclesiastical parish; the present church (note the circular enclosure) is perhaps the grange chapel heavily restored; 'Chapel Meadow' occurs at 493017 and other field-names include 'Bakehouse Meadow'; a water-mill (4960 14), a sheepcot (478024) and a fish-pond (49601 5, if the mill- pond), whilst there are distinct earthworks c.493017; abbey held adjacent lands in Llanishen (? 475029). [Grange delimited by boundary stones and wayside crosses (Williams 2001, 311, No. 171)]. **Williams Ref & Page No** 171 (Williams 1990, 62, 63 & 64); Williams 2001, 311, No. 171

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN/NPRN 01677g **Site Name** COLD GRANGE **NGR** SO40952205
Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

A grange of Abbey Dore, probably by the mid-13th century; it was associated with the manor of Blackbrook, and for a time at least St Noye's chapel (PRN 01669g) at Blackbrook 'remitted to the abbot of Dore'. Some 230 acres tithe-free in 19th century (Williams 1976, 34 plan 4, 36). Williams (2001, 303 no.55) later gave an NGR of SO409222) for location, but this is further N than the present Cold Grange Farm. A document signed at a Grosmont vestry meeting in 1692 refers to 'the Tythe of the Cold Grange in the parish of Grossmound'. OS fieldworkers were unable to find any evidence for associated buildings at Cold Grange, at NGR given, where there was a comparatively modern barn and walled enclosure (OS card SO42 SW 13). For alternative site but less likely site see PRN 01684g (Evans 2003).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Aerial photographs indicate the barn and walled enclosure have been demolished and the area has been ploughed; the footings/base of the barn survives and a parchmark indicates the area of the enclosure.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW , Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

55. Cold Grange (Grosmont, Monm.) - 409222; some land here belonged perhaps to Grace Dieu Abbey. **Williams Ref & Page No** 55 (Williams 1990, 43); Williams 2001, 303, No. 55

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 02042g **Site Name**
STAVARNEY/ESTAVARNEY/PETHLENNY/MONKSWOOD GRANGE
NGR SO35350334 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious,
ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** Area
incl. Estevarney Farmhouse Listed Building 25138 (grade II)

HER Description

Stavarney Grange (PRNs 2040g-2042g), belonging to Tintern Abbey. Williams (2001, 312 no.182) gives the NGR as SO35032. Probable site of the grange, centred SO35350334, described by OS fieldworkers as a rectangular area oriented NE-SW and measuring 110m by 70m, apparently previously occupied by buildings and now covered by slight irregular unsurveyable undulations; defined on SE side by old field bank and on NW by a drainage ditch, is a precinct area with the site of the grange chapel (PRN 02040g). Site of Monk's House (02041g) at SO35300318 was a farmyard with no evidence of antiquity (OS card SO 30 SE 48).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The area includes site of chapel PRN 02040g/NPRN 96629, the attached rectangular NE-SW orientated area forming the grange core, both within the enclosure known as Chapel Meadow, and the site of the former building known as the Monk's House (PRN 02041g), as well as the post-medieval farmstead of Great Estavarney (PRN 02039g/NPRN 36964), a 17th century one and a half storey house, much altered in the 19th century.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

182. Estavarney Grange alias Monkswood (Llanbadog Fawr, Monm.) - 353032, where chapel site to east of present farm; fishing rights in Usk river adjacent. **Williams Ref & Page No** 182 (Williams 1990, 63 & 64); Williams 2001, 312, No. 182

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited during current project, description based on 2011 work (Bowden & Roberts 2011).

The Chapel: Estavarney was an estate of Tintern Abbey at the Dissolution. Two hundred yards east of the house [Stavarney] are the remains of a building, once a chapel (Bradney 1921, 71). The chapel may be represented by an irregular platform of loose stones 'immediately SW of its site', approx 10.0m NW-SE by 5.0m and 0.5m high with an oak tree growing on it (Williams 2001, 198 fig 91, 312 no.182). Not in Brook 1988 (OS record card, 1957, SO 30 SE 48; Evans 2003-04).

The site is shown on the 1st edition OS map extending SE of a curvilinear field boundary defining the NW side of Chapel Meadow, and named as Ancient Walls. A plan of 1949 by Kay (reproduced in Williams 1990, 113; note N arrow has incorrect orientation) shows the site of the chapel in detail, and also depicts the immediately adjacent grange features

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

identified at the time: banks and ditches and a small square depression. The chapel site is as described in Williams 2001 (see Williams 2001, 198 fig. 91 & 312, no.182); an oak tree takes up most of southern extent of the site and areas of loose stone remain visible.

The Grange: a number (at least two, possibly three, sites being identified) of fairly indistinct building platforms with building footings were noted (and photographed) to the W of the chapel, undulations to the E of chapel indicate the remains of further structures. Other buildings within the area to the N of the chapel are represented by further undulations and shallow depressions. These structures lie within a roughly rectangular raised area, grass-covered, defined by a sunken linear feature (drainage ditch or track way) at its NW side and an earthen bank along its SE side and a ditch feature beyond with the chapel lying between the two. The bounds of the area also appear to be marked by very mature trees.

Features not previously identified were noted during the rapid walk-over. As the area is extensive, to establish the exact nature of the site, a re-survey of the area is recommended to the latest methods, along with geophysics and targeted evaluation as appropriate.

PRN/NPRN 03717s (see also 00798s) **Site Name** Coed yr Abad Grange
NGR ST074734 **Form** documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious,
ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Area
incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]

HER Description

Wood, now called Coed yr Aber, but originally Coed yr Abbot; RCAHMW connect this with a reference in the 17th century by Lhuyd to Abbot's Castle, and suggest that it may have some connection with Greendown Grange (Margam Abbey), which is known to have been connected with Bonvilston (RCAHMW, 1982, 293-4).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Aerial photographs show the enclosure bank (PRN 03830s) approximately 164m in length (and possible ditch) which partially encloses and defines an extensive D-shaped raised area (on its S and E sides) adjacent to and S of the scheduled castle ringwork (SAM GM613; PRN 00696s; NPRN 227997), known as Bonvilston Ring, or the Soldier's Grave ringwork; an earlier investigator (see Ferrell 1989) was of the opinion that insufficient evidence was available to interpret the area as a bailey; however on the basis of the aerial photographic evidence, its size (c. 0.59 ha) and location would suggest this is the most appropriate interpretation (Ref: Ferrell, G. 1989, *Archaeology in and Around the Bonvilston and St Nicholas Area*).

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁶

The present farm of Greendown lies 1.5km S. of the village of Bonvilston, at 0615 7250. Nothing remains to indicate the site of a grange, but two neighbouring localities are worth consideration:

(i) At a spot 675m to the N.W. the O.S. map (confirmed by Rees's Map) marks the former site of a 'Chapel and Grave Yard' (0566 7297). This lies in the adjoining parish of Llancarfan but may be mentioned here for convenience. It survives to-day as a rectangular grassgrown platform, 20m long from E. to W. by 14m wide, and 30cm high. The boundary of the graveyard no longer exists, but twenty years ago it could still be traced as a ditch 1.7m wide and 30cm deep, partly enclosing an area to the S. and S.E. of the platform.

(ii) At 1.25km N.E. of Greendown and 900m S.E. of Bonvilston Church (0706 7336) a ringwork exists which was possibly the castle of Simon de Bonville, the reputed Norman founder of Bonvilston. Stretching eastward from it is a wood now called Coed yr Aber, which the careful researches of G.O. Pierce have shown was formerly called Coed yr Abad or Abbatts Woode. At the end of the 17th century Edward Lhuyd noted that the R. Carfan 'hath its origo or spring in the parish Orvillston neare a certain place called Abbot's Castle.' This wood, centred at 074 734, is fairly dense and it is impossible to be certain that it does not contain any ruined buildings. But it may of course have been merely land that belonged to the abbot and was not necessarily the site of actual structures. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 39) p293-294**

Williams Description (1990)

100. Bonvilston Manor (Bonvilston, Glam.) - Incl. Demesne at Newdown, the Longge, Coed-yr-abad (c.071732, now cleared), a noted sheepfold at 071742 ('Sheep's Court', today); lands were owned in Turbernesdown adjacent while for a time in 13th cent. Margam held Caerwigau (where a moated site, 056753, with perhaps proximate church and mill); see RCAHM (1982), 94-5, 293-4. **Williams Ref & Page No 100 (Williams 1990, 51 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 100**

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 04603m/19480 **Site Name** NOTTAGE COURT GRANGE
NGR SS82047816 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Area incl. Nottage Court Listed Building 11213 (grade II*); Ffynnon Fawr Listed Building 80911 (grade II)]

HER Description

Nogecout/Nodgcort/Noge Court Grange (Margam Abbey) in a series of Dissolution documents was undoubtedly Nottage Court; the present house c. 1600 (PRN 00197m) appears

³⁶ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

to have obliterated all traces of an earlier establishment. Williams (2001, 305 no.84) notes that there is a tradition of a chapel and burials here.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

Site of a grange of Margam abbey, presently (1955) occupied by a restored Tudor house (Nprn19479).

J.Wiles 06.12.02

RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁷

The location was undoubtedly that of Nottage Court, a fine house of *ca.* 1600 which appears to have obliterated all traces of an earlier establishment. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 25) p276**

Williams Description (1990)

84. Notteschecourt Grange (Margam, Glam.) - 803847, if at 'Notch Coarton' formerly near Nynnid (where remains of a chancel arch lately discovered) and where Early Christian stones found, note 'cwrty-bychan' nearby (805846); E. Lhuyd (1707) 111, 125, notes Margam as having a grange at Eglwys Newydd; an alternative site for this grange has been suggested at Nottage Court (821782 - parish of Newton Nottage) where Margam received lands in 1452, a tradition there of a chapel and burials; see RCAHM (1982) 276, 279-80; Arch. Camb. (1852), 231; and E. Lhuyd (1707) 111, 124. **Williams Ref & Page No 84** (Williams 1990, 49); Williams 2001, 305, No. 84

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

No medieval grange features were noted at the site.

PRN/NPRN 05199w Site Name CRYNANT GRANGE, SUGGESTED SITE AT
BLAEN-NANT NGR SN80760479 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange
Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status –

HER Description

Crynant Grange (Neath Abbey) is known from documentary sources (extent of 1296) only and has not been located accurately; RCAHMW suggests two possible sites, on the assumption that the grange is named from the Crynant Brook: Gellibenuchel at SN80670540 (PRN 909w) platform houses nearby) and Blaen-nant at SN80760479. However, since the publication of the relevant volume, Crynant chapel-of-ease (PRN 525w) has been confirmed as a medieval building. It may have been the grange chapel, but two chapels of ease, Creunant Isaf and Creunant Uchaf, were noted by Merrick in the last quarter of the 16th century

³⁷ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

(Merrick ed. James 1983, 109). Williams (2001, 308 no.119) prefers a location at c SN791047, in the vicinity of Crynant chapel-of-ease.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁸

The modern village of Crynant is in the Dulais valley at and about 795 048, but the name of the grange is more likely to derive from the Crynant brook which enters the Dulais valley from the high ridge of Hirfynydd to the E. Two sites on the flanks of the Crynant valley recommend themselves as candidates:

(i) Gelli-benuchel(8067 0540), on a spur of Hirfynydd overlooking the N. side of the valley; and (ii) Blaennant (8076 0479), now abandoned and ruined in deep forest on the S. flank of the valley. The former possibility is rendered more likely by the proximity, on the brow of the slope overlooking the Dulais valley to the N. of Gelli-benuchel, of platform houses (PH 21-2) and their associated enclosures. **Ref from RCAHMW , Vol. III Part II(MG 3) p 252.**

Williams Description (1990)

119. Crynant Grange (Dulais, Glam.) - c.791047; in latter days two chapels here ('ucha' and 'isa' in 1707) but not certain whether either was of monastic provenance; also latterly a mill; see RCAHM (1982), 252. **Williams Ref & Page No 119** (Williams 1990, 54, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 308, No. 119

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited (in deep forestry plantation)

PRN/NPRN 05201w **Site Name** WALTERSTON GRANGE, POSSIBLE SITE
NGR SS51018963 **Form Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** –

HER Description Initial grant to Neath Abbey of 30 acres towards end of 12th century; whole fee of Walterston given to Neath by exchange; modern grange probably Great Walterstone (SS51018963), this site, or Little Walterston (PRN 902w SS51448950). Although Neath came eventually to own the whole vill, the original grange, represented by tithe-free land, was the southern strip marked at its W extremity by a boundary stone (Williams 2001, 235 fig 109a, 308 no.129a).

³⁸ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Cartographic evidence records 'Hendy' at Great Walterston, indicating potential grange core (Toft 1996, 61.), RCAHMW have surveyed a deserted rural settlement slightly to the west, which if proved medieval might be associated with the operation of the grange (Toft 1996, 61). Toft, LA. 1996, Walterston, Gower XLVII, 55-62. Settlement site has been surveyed - see RCAHMW, 1982, Glamorgan Vol. III, pt 2, 219. See 00902w above.

Aerial photographs indicate extensive ridge & furrow ploughing across the wider area and indications of relict field boundaries and other features – the area is extensive and would repay further investigation including Lidar Survey, topographic survey and geophysics.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

The site of the grange was probably at one or other of the modern farms of Walterston (5144 8950) or Walterston Farm (5101 8963), on the N. slope of Cefn Bryn. A little to the W., around 508 897, are the houses and crofts of the deserted hamlet described under (DV 1). **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG 8) p253-4**

DV 1.

The hamlet of Walterston or 'Villa Walter' (Fig. 120) was in existence in the late 12th century when it formed part of a knight's fee held as of the lord of Porteynon by William de Barri. The settlement included a chapel the site of which is now lost. About 1190, 30 acres of land at Walterston were leased to Neath Abbey, and ca. 1220 the whole fee was exchanged for 100 acres of the Abbey's lands at Hornblotton in Somerset. The monastic ownership does not seem to have affected the hamlet as it survived until the 19th century. See also No. MC 8. Although no buildings (except the nearby Walterston Farm) are shown on the 2-in. O.S. map of 1813, three houses are depicted on the Tithe Map of 1848. These had disappeared by the time of the first large-scale O.S. map of 1877. These facts would suggest that the hamlet was in decline in the 18th century and was finally abandoned about the middle of the following century. The site, located on marginal land on the edge of moorland, consists of a linear hamlet of six huts and crofts alongside a sunken trail which traverses the N. side of Cefn Bryn at about 120m above O.D.

(i) 5079 8966. Hut aligned E.-W., 12.8m by 5.4m overall. The associated croft situated to the N. is completely ploughed out.

(ii) 5082 8967. Hut aligned N.W.-S.E., 9.1m by 4.5m overall, within a narrow croft 40m by 12m.

(iii) 5083 8967. Two-roomed hut aligned N.-S., 12.1m by 6.7m overall, with croft 30m by 12m on E.

(iv) 5086 8966. Hut aligned E.-W., 9.7m by 7.6m overall. Croft 25m by 20m on N.

(v) 5091 8967. Hut aligned N.E.-S.W., 10.3m by 6.1m overall.

(vi) 5096 8965. Hut aligned N.-S., 8.5 m by 5.4m overall, with large croft 40m by 30m on W.

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Huts (i)-(iii) are shown on the 1848 Map. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (DV 1) p219**

Williams Description (1990)

129a. Walterstone Grange (Llanrhidian, Glam.) - perhaps at 510896 or 514895; the abbey came to own the whole vill, but only the lands of original grant (southern strip) endured tithe-free; see D. Rees (1984), 58-60, and RCAHM (1982), 253-4. [southern strip - marked at western extremity by a boundary stone (SS 507899). (Williams 2001, 235, Fig. 109a, 308, No. 129a)]. **Williams Ref & Page No** 129a (Williams 1990, 55); Williams 2001, 308, No. 129a

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 05202w **Site Name** RESOLVEN GRANGE; POSSIBLE SITE AT MELINCOURT **NGR** SN82290202 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** –

HER Description

Otherwise known as Resolven Grange (Margam Abbey); movement of site known, both sites having chapels; one of three suggested sites. Williams (2001, 306 no.106) does not commit himself to a location. RCAHMW (1982, 266-7 MG18) thinks that Melin Court (SN82290202) this PRN must mark the location of one phase, with the mill; and that the house platforms at SN84660251 (PRN 00572w) on the mountain N of the Clydach Brook must mark another, particularly since a tradition was reported by Phillips (1925, 120) of a chapel here in a field called Cae Chapel (SN84840230), with parts of ancient gravestones. Rees marks it at SN825019 (PRN 567) but OS fieldworkers could not find any traces of it there.

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description³⁹

Several of the charters recite the bounds of the grange as lying between the Nant Gwrach on the N.E. and the Clydach Brook on the S.W., and between the R. Neath on the N.W. and a mountain ridgeway from Torbethel to Glyn-wrach or Blaen-wrach on the S.E.

The mountain road is probably that known to-day as the Cefn Ffordd (R0 4), still traceable from Banwen Tor y Betel (SS 823 998) to Blaengwrach (SN 8740 0410). The area thus delimited is (or rather was, being now mostly under forest) a vast sheep-run occupying the

³⁹ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

whole of Resolfen Mountain. To identify the site of the actual farm buildings is less easy, but it is clear that they were shifted from an earlier to a later location. One of these, presumably the earlier since it is outside the area described above, was probably Melin Court (8229 0202), on the N. bank of the Melin Court Brook just above its confluence with the R. Neath. Here only the name survives as a reminder of the monastic farmhouse and mill. About 1190 the monks shifted their quarters; William, Bishop of Llandaff, stated that 'since they have moved their grange of Rossaulyn to a new place they can have a chapel there and celebrate divine service there, by his authority, as they were accustomed in the chapel where the grange was previously situated.' The identification of the new site is uncertain. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II (MG18) p266-7**

Williams Description (1990)

106. Resolfen Grange (Resolfen, Glam.) - Extensive mountain area, where c.1185 monks changed the grange farm site; old chapel (?826018) gave way to new chapel (?848023, PRN 05268w where 'Cae Capel'); water-mill either at 831015 or 822020 (Melin Cwrt); grange had fishery in River Neath and 'honey stocks' between the Clydach and the Gwrach; grange was occupied by the Earl of Gloucester (1291-1329) and platform house sites noted here may date from settlement by his tenants; in 1452, the manor of Resolfen was exchanged for that of Newton Nottage (see No. 84 supra) but to what extent, and for how long, is unknown; see A. Evans (1979), 53, 57; RCAHM (1982), 266-7. **Williams Ref & Page No 106** (Williams, 1990, 51 & 52); Williams 2001, 306, No. 106

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

No medieval grange features noted.

PRN/NPRN 05278w Site Name RHYDDING GRANGE/ASSART GRANGE

NGR SS751988 Form documents Type Grange Broad Class Religious,
ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period Medieval**

Site_Status -

HER Description

Grange of Neath Abbey (Williams 2001, 307 no.112a). Presumably the post-medieval house the Rhyddings (PRN 02630w at SS75209897) may be on site of some of the grange buildings (Evans 2003).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Ridge & furrow ploughing noted near post-medieval farmstead on aerial photographs.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

112. Blaenhonddan Township - Partly cleared early (see no. 112a) but still seemingly well-wooded in 1537 (see no. 108). And 112a. Rhydding Grange (Llangatwg Nedd, Glam.) - 751988, alias Assart Grange. **Williams Ref & Page No** 112 & 112a (Williams 1990, 53); Williams 2001, 307, No. 112 & 112a

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 05280w **Site Name** CRYNANT GRANGE; SUGGESTED LOCATION AT CRYNANT CHAPEL **NGR** SN791047 **Form** Documents **Type** Grange
Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status -

HER Description

Crynant Grange (Neath Abbey) is known from documentary sources (extent of 1296) only and has not been located accurately; RCAHMW suggests two possible sites, on the assumption that the grange is named from the Crynant Brook: Gellibenuchel at SN80670540 (PRN 909w) platform houses nearby) and Blaen-nant at SN80760479. However, since relevant volume published, Crynant chapel-of-ease (PRN 525w) has been confirmed as a medieval building. It may have been the grange chapel, but two chapels of ease, Creunant Isaf and Creunant Uchaf, were noted by Merrick in the last quarter of the 16th century (Merrick ed. James 1983, 109). Williams (2001, 308 no.119) prefers a location at c SN791047, in the vicinity of Crynant chapel-of-ease (Refs: Merrick, R (ed. BL James), 1983, Morganiae archaio-graphia. South Wales Record Society; Williams, DH, 2001, The Welsh Cistercians)

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description⁴⁰

The site of the grange at Crynant chapel not noted, instead Crynant is given as follows:

The modern village of Crynant is in the Dulais valley at and about 795 048, but the name of the grange is more likely to derive from the Crynant brook which enters the Dulais valley

⁴⁰ Extract - description of physical remains only given; references to figures and plates relate to inventory. Footnotes have been omitted

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

from the high ridge of Hirfynydd to the E. Two sites on the flanks of the Crynant valley recommend themselves as candidates:

(i) Gelli-benuchel(8067 0540), on a spur of Hirfynydd overlooking the N. side of the valley; and (ii) Blaennant (8076 0479), now abandoned and ruined in deep forest on the S. flank of the valley. The former possibility is rendered more likely by the proximity, on the brow of the slope overlooking the Dulais valley to the N. of Gelli-benuchel, of platform houses (PH 21-2) and their associated enclosures. **Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II**

Williams Description (1990)

119. Crynant Grange (Dulais, Glam.) - c.791047; in latter days two chapels here ('ucha' and 'isa' in 1707) but not certain whether either was of monastic provenance; also latterly a mill; see RCAHM (1982), 252. **Williams Ref & Page No** 119 (Williams 1990, 54, 55 & 56); Williams 2001, 308, No. 119

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

No medieval features noted in area apart from Crynant Chapel of Ease - medieval elements noted in exterior.

PRN/NPRN 08324g **Site Name** CEFN-FYNACH/ CEFN MYNACH (KILSANT)
GRANGE, PENTRE-BACH **NGR** ST28549207 **Form** Documents
Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence
Period Medieval **Site Status** - [Area incl. Pentre-bach farmstead and outbuildings
Listed Building 3126 (grade II*)]

HER Description

Grange of Llantarnam Abbey; suggested by Williams (1976, 78; 2001, 304 no. 70) as possibly being the original site of the abbey itself. Brook (1988, 79) notes this as being the site of a chapel, but it is not included as a chapel site in Williams (1976, 81).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

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NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

70. Manor of Magna Porta (Llanfihangel Llantarnam, Cwmbran, Malpas, and Llangatwg-juxta-Caerleon, Monm.) - Incl. final abbey site (shown by excavation to have lain under, and adjacent to, the modern convent buildings at 312929), and where a number of burials lately uncovered during building operations; water-mill and fulling-mill (308932); tithe-barn (poss. post-medieval, 312930); Court Farm (formerly Ysgubor Grange, 303936); Gelli-las (with St Bridget's Chapel, 297953) now the Grange Industrial Estate; Pentre-bach (285921) was formerly Cefn-mynach Grange and poss. the first site of the abbey which stood in the former 'parish of Dewma'; in Henllys parish were Dorallt Grange (266940) and 'coitca mynachlog' (6.258943); also prob. Owned was property in Caerleon and a field nearby (336919); the former St Dial's (285953) prob. Had some connection with the abbey. **Williams Ref & Page No** 70 (Williams 1990, 46); Williams 2001, 304, No. 70

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 08325g **Site Name** MAESTIR GRANGE **NGR** ST23938994
Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** –

HER Description

A grange of Llantarnam, the modern Pont-y-mistir. Williams (1976, vii plan 1) shows this at around ST2390; mentioned in general lists of granges (Williams 1976, 88-9; 2001, 304 no.76), but no further detail. Pierce (2000, 135-7) identifies Maistir/Mayster with Pontymister Farm at SS23938994, which he suggests was the location of an Early Medieval monastic site (PRN 08438g).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Aerial photographs indicated parchmarks defining 3 sides of a rectangular enclosure, c. 110m by c. 80m across, and its main axis NW-SE, with potential internal earthwork features at ST2379589970.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

76. Maestir Grange (Risca, Monm.) - A water-mill (242898, built in 1204) at the modern 'Pont-y-mister', the site occupied by a Plastic Coating Works today; bounds of grange unknown but comprised three carucates in 1291; unidentified is 'Mahenel' Grange of the same period. **Williams Ref & Page No** 76 (Williams 1990, 47 & 48); Williams 2001, 304, No. 76

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The field visit viewed the area of a potential parchmark enclosure noted on aerial photographs which was found to be located on a steep undulating E facing slope. No definite features such as building platforms were noted, though a water course (SW-NE aligned running down slope at the location of the S end of the potential enclosure noted on aerial photographs).

PRN/NPRN 08329g **Site Name** LLANFAIR GRANGE/LLANFAIR CILGOED
GRANGE **NGR** SO39191930 **Form** Earthworks **Type** Grange
Broad Class Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval
Site_Status [Area incl. post-medieval Llanfair Chapel Listed Building 24299 (grade II)]

HER Description

Originally a hermitage dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, granted to Abbey Dore in the early 13th century by Hubert de Burgh together with the open space around it, six bovates of land and appurtenances in the Forest of Grosmont. Enlarged by purchase and exchange. As well as being a grange, it houses at first a cell of monks and later of secular chaplains. Extensive remains of buildings on a courtyard plan, and the chapel (PRN 01405g) (Williams 1976, 34 plan 4, 35; 2001, 201 fig 94, 303 no.56).

Abbey Dore's grange-cum-cell at Llanfair Cilgoed retains visible medieval remains (Griffiths, Hopkins & Howell 2008, 204)

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Area includes chapel site PRN 01405g, court and grange area including building platforms, precinct boundary embankment, terraces, ponds, as well as later post-medieval farmstead of Llanfair-green, likely constructed over main ranges of grange. Description of chapel PRN 01405g from GGAT111 project given below:

The remains of the chapel have internal measurements of 9.3m by 4.8m. It is orientated east-west and the walls now consist of turf covered banks which show a stone content. They average 1.5m wide and are up to 1.0m high. There are no visible remains of an entrance or of an enclosure. The interior is grass and nettle covered (Edwards, D 1957; OS record card). Chantry chapel, attached to Llanfair Cilgoed Grange, belonging to Abbey Dore (Williams 2001, 303 no.56).

Marked by Rees as a hermitage: church appropriated to a monastic house. OS card SO 31 NE 21 notes a chapel erected after the Norman conquest and in use up to the Reformation; and that a new chapel has been erected, but not on the same site, which was in a dingle; the new church was erected on higher ground to the NW of the old one, of which only the walls remained in the early 20th century (Bradney 1907, 122). This appears to be Brook's (1988, 81) Llanfair Cilgoed, but she gives NGR as SO393194 (Evans 2003-04).

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

The site is as previously described and surveyed (Richard Kay 1976, reproduced in Williams 1990, 128). Dry-stone facing survives to the interior of the basal courses of the W wall; the W wall contained an arched entrance to the chapel, depicted in a painting of c.1840 (reproduced in Williams 1995, 20).

Extending from the S side of the chapel is an associated sub-rectangular enclosure with stone-faced banks (see Kay's survey for details). Currently the site is set within a railed/fenced area, having been the subject of an excavation/survey, with an information panel close-by. Development has occurred over part of the grange land, immediately NE of the chapel, therefore potential threat levels are considered high. The entire surviving area of the grange including the ruined medieval chapel (see Williams 1990, 43-44, 117-118), is otherwise in good condition, and is a good example of its type.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

56. Llanfair Grange (Llanfair Cilgoed, Monm.) - 391193; cell with chantry chapel, poss. On site of an earlier hermitage; remains traceable of terraces, ponds, and courtyard wall; an aviary here; the chapel remained in recusant use into the 17th cent. **Williams Ref & Page No** 56 (Williams 1990, 43 & 44); Williams 2001, 303, No. 56

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited during current project, description based on 2011 work (Bowden & Roberts 2011).

The Chapel:

The site is as previously described and surveyed (Richard Kay 1976, reproduced in Williams 1990, 128). Dry-stone facing survives to the interior of the basal courses of the W wall; the W wall contained an arched entrance to the chapel, depicted in a painting of c.1840 (reproduced in Williams 1995, 20).

Extending from the S side of the chapel is an associated sub-rectangular enclosure with stone-faced banks (see Kay's survey for details). Currently the site is set within a railed/fenced area, having been the subject of an excavation/survey, with an information panel close-by. Development has occurred over part of the grange land, immediately NE of the chapel, therefore potential threat levels are considered high. The entire surviving area of the grange including the ruined medieval chapel (see Williams 1990, 43-44, 117-118), is otherwise in good condition, and is a good example of its type.

The Grange: the grange area (NW part) was found to be as previously described and surveyed by Kay in 1976 (see Williams 1990, 43-44, 117-118); terraces, ponds and building platforms

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

and the precinct bank on the W side were all recognizable, though some of the internal features are perhaps now less obvious than they were originally. The site is grassed over and in good stable condition currently used for grazing, and is a good example of its type.

The area to the N (part of the grange core) has been taken by a modern bungalow, and further E the post-medieval farmstead of Llanfair-green (now Llanfair Grange) and site of a fulling mill (PRN03797g) noted from documents are located within an area which appears to have been heavily altered by 20th century agricultural construction and activity, boundaries shown dividing the area in three main enclosures (that to the E an orchard) have been largely removed, the enclosures amalgamated and the area ploughed.

The area to the S appears to contain a parchmark indicating a rectangular enclosure/or drainage immediately S of the grange features recorded by Kay; Lidar shows the area covered by SW-NE aligned ridge & furrow ploughing.

PRN/NPRN 08342g **Site Name** TREURGAN (with Hendre) **NGR** SO447133
Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status**

HER Description

A Grange of Grace Dieu Abbey - Treurgan Grange fell within the medieval parish of Treurgan, now the division of Parc Grace Dieu. The site is considered to probably be the original site of the Abbey. The abbot's barn was at Treurgan (Williams 1976, 70-1); site contained 'court, cemetery, barn and close' (Williams 2001, 303 no.58), which would seem to be mostly related to the site's second use as a grange (Evans 2003).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The core areas⁴¹ include the following relevant sites:

Parc Grace Dieu Lodge (Remains of) (PRN 01542g): To the W of the Trothy is a farm (SO44861286) called Parkers Due (corruption of Parc Grace Dieu); this is the site of the original lodge, of which some traces are apparent, in a few fragments of hewn stone walls adjoining the dairy (1801).

Parc Grace Dieu (PRN 03182g): Building (SO44851275) built of brick above with vaulted cellar; 1 beam is chamfered and stopped. The screw press and horse-mill were still in position when investigated (AJ Parkinson 14.5.72/19.8.80).

Middle Hendre Farm, Beams (PRN 04743g): Beams at Middle Hendre Farm (SO455135) may have been taken from Grace Dieu Abbey (1454G) (Williams DH & Jenkins G/1970/Arch in Wales no43 p26).

Barn at Middle Hendre Farm (PRN 09160g): Post Medieval barn complex (SO45451358) at Middle Hendre Farm, largely timber-built, however, much modified and slate roof.

Hendre Farm Pillar Base (PRN 04741g): Large pillar base at Hendre Farm (SO457124) may have been taken from Grace Dieu Abbey.

⁴¹ Excludes area of SAM MM158

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

The current work identified AP features relating to a potential grange site included. NW of the farmstead of Parc Grace Dieu at SO4439613058 aerial photographs show an extensive area of rectangular features which appeared to represent the remains of a number of detached building ranges (possibly 7 or more), some having rounded corners – possibly remnants of grange buildings. The best-preserved and most obvious, a multi compartment rectangular building, c. 20.5m by 7.5m, appears to occupy a platform c. 28m by c. 15m (max), main axis WNW-ESE, is located lies at SO4440313103, immediately SE of the latter is a rectangular structure (building?), c. 22m by c. 14m with rounded angles, main axis N-S, possible entrance mid way along its W side, other potential rectangular buildings lie to the S and W. In addition from the angle of the two 'buildings' a boundary bank was noted running S for over 50m to turn W, this appears to define a sub-rectangular enclosure c. 57m by c. 27m, with rounded angles. Drainage features (possibly modern) were noted in the area further to the W.

Other features of potential interest were also noted to the N of Middle Hendre on a spur ridge comprising an irregular shaped enclosure (depicted on the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map) at the junction of three fields containing at the N a field barn/animal shelter, c. 9m by c. 4m, main axis NW-SE, entrance shown in SW side, and a roughly circular pond, c. 19.3m in diameter, at the SE corner of the enclosure. To the NW of the pond was a slightly scarped grass-covered scoop c. 10m by c. 14.5m, main axis SW-NE, a potential building platform (aerial photographs indicate a small rectangular earthwork feature, grass-grown banks, c. 4m by c. 4.5m within). On the ridge of the spur to the S and E of the pond parch marks indicate potential features (possibly geological). To the E within a shallow valley a stone-built bridge-like structure, a possible spring head, approx. 5m by 4m and less than 10cm above ground level, straddled the base of a dry grass-grown stream course at SO4549512819, to the S of which the water course appears to be piped.

A number of linear features (possible drainage) were also noted further N within the enclosures to the S of the second site of Grace Dieu Abbey (SAM MM158).

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

58. Treurgan (Parc Grace Dieu, Monm.) - c.447133; incl. prob. first abbey site (1226-33), court, cemetery, barn, and close called 'old abbey' sited 'in lordship of Raglan'; nearby was 'Parlour' Farm (443 12 1). Also, 59. Hendre (Llangatwg Feibion Afel, Monm.) - Incl. second abbey site (1236-1 536) at c.451132, now deeply buried below alluvium; a later residence was to occupy the site (c. 1700) and perhaps a barn; a water-mill may have been sited at c.443143 or c.449134 (where is still a pond); the Troddi brook nearby appears either to have changed course or been deliberately diverted, and other former water-courses are traceable; 'abbey bridge' occurs at 448134 and 'old hendre' at 463126. [59a. Cold Grange - Extra-parochial area marked 'Cold Grange' on tithe map (Williams 2001, 303)]. **Williams Ref & Page No 58 & 59** (Williams 1990, 44 & 45); Williams 2001, 303, Nos. 58, 59 & 59a

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Site of AP features N of Middle Hendre were visited. The enclosure noted on aerial photographs is viable as a parch mark and ploughed scarp, the barn/animal shelter has been demolished and remains survive as low footings most clearly on N & E sides where followed by extant field boundaries; here the remains survive up to c. 0.5m in height comprising a relatively narrow masonry wall (c. 0.25m) wide. The walling, of roughly coursed masonry, appears to be typical of post-medieval construction. Apart from one potential slight platform just N of the pond, a few other ephemeral features were noted within the enclosure, though these were not considered to be of great significance. The enclosure has the appearance of a post-medieval animal enclosure or fold, probably for the temporary holding of livestock at times for purposes such as shearing. No remains of definite medieval date were noted in the area.

The area of Grace Dieu Abbey (SAM MM158) itself previously dealt with under GGAT 111 in 2012, was not considered further. Access to Parc Grace Dieu farm itself was not available at time of field visit and site therefore not visited on this occasion, though photographs of the enclosure containing the potential remains of grange buildings noted from aerial photographs were taken from the adjacent public road – the field had recently been ploughed and nothing was visible of the features noted in the aerial photographs from the vantage point. It should be noted, however, this does not preclude the possibility of potential remains surviving at the site and further investigation, topographical survey, geophysics and evaluation is strongly recommended.

PRN/NPRN 08343g **Site Name** SECULAR FIRMARY GRANGE **NGR** SO521999
Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** [Wider Core Area incl.
Penterry House Listed Building 24049/17223 (grade II)]

HER Description

A grange of Tintern, located 1 mile W of the monastery above the Anghidy Valley. Called a manor in 1440 and a grange later, the site may have originated as a monastic hospital for local laypeople (Williams 1976, 120-1). Firmary Grove occurs at SO521999 (Williams 2001, 152 fig 65), and 'Chapel meadow' at ST522997 (Williams 2001, 311 no.169); postulated chapel has been given a separate PRN (Evans 2003).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The wider area of the Grange, considered to be focussed on Penterry Farm (now Penterry House LB 17223) contains several relict field systems and building platforms (e.g. 08104g, 07728g and 00765g) and other features which are likely to relate to grange activities; these also include areas of ridge & furrow ploughing, and are visible as earthworks, lynchets, scarps and parch marks on aerial photographs.

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

169. Secular Firmary Grange (Penteri, Monm.) - c.521999 where 'firmary grove' referring to the external infirmary of the abbey (cf. no. 114); precise site may be where modern Penterry House now stands (522997) where also a 'Chapel Meadow' and 'Hanging Acre'. **Williams Ref & Page No** 169 (Williams 1990, 62 & 63); Williams 2001, 311, No. 169

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

Not visited

PRN/NPRN 08350g **Site Name** BRYNGWYN GRANGE (WERN-Y-CWRT/TRE-MYNACH/TIR-Y-MYNACH) **NGR** SO398083 **Form** Documents; Earthworks
Type Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary; Agriculture and subsistence
Period Medieval **Site_Status** [Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099]

HER Description

A grange of Llantarnam, with earthworks at SO400084 (Bradney 1914, 104; Williams 2001, 304 no.75a). There is a cluster of post-medieval houses with names with monastic associations, Tre-Mynach (01875g, 01880g) Lower Tre-Mynach, and Wern-y-cwrt (02136g); there is however a motte here (PRN 1874g), so it would also have seemed to have been in lay ownership for at least part of the Middle Ages; however the moated site (PRN 02136g) could be related to the grange. There was also a Chapel Farm at SO398092, which is shown on the tithe map as occupying half an almond shaped enclosure. Report of post-med burials here (PRN 00810g) 'locally said to be the burial place of persons killed in the civil wars, under the earthen mound is a vaulted arch of brick, beneath which are the human remains' (Bradney 1914, 103).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

Aerial photographs indicate potential settlement features in the field to the E of the motte (PRN 01874g).

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

75. Manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn (Llanhilledd, Abersychan, Trefethin, Pontypool, Llanfihangel, Pont-y-rnoel, Mamheilad and Bryngwyn, Monm.) - Incl. Properties at Arail (212031), Hafodyrynys (where water-mill, 223989), grange of Mynachdy-y-waun (where 'court' at 305012) its western bounds uncertain, Bryngwyn Grange (infra); also lands in Bedwellte (e.g. Blaen Rhymney, and perhaps Manmoel- where chapel, court, mill, 180033). And 75a. Bryngwyn Grange alias Tir-y-Mynach (Bryngwyn, Monm.) - Tre Mynach occurs at 398083 with earthworks (400084) and a mill/ fish-pond dam (398086), the suggestion of a moated site (at 394086) has lately been doubted; note Wern-y-cwrt (393088) and Chapel Farm (398092) which may have been an early chapel site, and where a sequence of former fish-ponds exists; for this grange see I. Lambert (1978-9), 64-74. **Williams Ref & Page No** 75 & 75a (Williams 1990, 47 & 48); Williams 2001, 304, No. 75 & 75a

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The field visit viewed the mill/fish pond dam noted above, and the enclosures W of Great Tre-Mynach Farm, though apart from slight scarps/scoops little of significance was noted. Unfortunately permission for access to the potential moated site or the motte was not obtained at the time of the walk over survey. An attempt to view the motte via public footpath was also thwarted – the footpath access apparently removed by the construction of a house, however the potential settlement features noted on the aerial photographs within the enclosure E of the motte were viewed from the adjacent lane – indistinct undulations were noted that possibly could relate to settlement features – further investigation including topographical survey, geophysics and evaluation is recommended.

PRN/NPRN 08378g **Site Name** MANMOEL GRANGE **NGR** SO179031

Form Documents **Type** Grange **Broad Class** Religious, ritual and funerary;
Agriculture and subsistence **Period** Medieval **Site_Status** -

HER Description

Manmoel Grange, property of Llantarnam Abbey containing chapel, court, mill (Williams 2001, 304 No.75e). On Early Christian ecclesiastical site PRN 01978g (Evans 2003-04).

GGAT 129 Additional Description

The area contains the following sites:

Ty'r Capel (PRN 01981g): single storey farmhouse (SO17840318), whitewashed walls and stone tiled roof. Doors and windows have been replaced. Interior ceiling beams have 16th century type stops and rough chamfers. The eastern wall has a stone spiral staircase and internal chimney breast. There is a later Dairy wing added to the east of the main 'house' and modern extensions to the rear and porch. The name Ty'r capel has associations with a local tradition that the building was once a monastic property (*pers. comm.* owner 1957).

Chapel at Manmoel (PRN 08379g): Chapel of Macmoil (SO17840318), first mentioned in 1110 (Brook 1988, 77), in Life of St Cadoc so could be pre-Norman foundation. Identified with place-name Mamhole by Wakeman (in MS); the post-medieval house Ty'r Capel (PRN

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01981g) perpetuates record of chapel. OS fieldworkers unable to find any confirmation or site (OS card SO 21 SE 8).

Mac Moilo/Mapenoil/Mamhole (PRN 01978g): The first reference to Macmoilo (SO179031) come in the charters attached to the Life of St Cadoc (Wade-Evans 1932, 153 no.2), where Cadoc is alleged to have built a church with an altar within a rampart and sent his disciple Mac Moil to be its prior; The Life is dated by Wade-Evans (1944, xi) to c. 1110. Site now Ty'r Capel (Brook 1988, 77). Identified with place-name Mamhole by Wakeman (in MS). OS fieldworkers unable to find any confirmation or site (OS card SO 21 SE 8).

Oval Enclosure around Manmoel Hamlet (PRN 08605g): A possible oval enclosure (SO17800340) surrounding the present hamlet, part of which can still be traced on maps. An air photograph search (cover search W-AP-PR 03-133) was carried out, but the results were not particularly useful. In the immediate vicinity of the hamlet, a patchy light-coloured line appearing on 58/676 4302 at SO17820250 looked like wear on vegetation rather than anything archaeological; however, it could combine with field boundaries and roads to form seven-eighths of an almond-shaped enclosure. The field visit to the hamlet, undertaken as part of the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Survey, was made on rights of way to determine whether there was anything visible. There was nothing about the boundaries of the putative curvilinear enclosure around Manmoel village to distinguish them from any of the field boundaries within, or outside it (Evans 2003-04).

Areas of rough ground noted to the E of Ty Capel farmhouse from aerial photographs – potentially of interest?

NMR Description

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RCAHMW, Vol. III Description

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Ref from RCAHMW, Vol. III Part II

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Williams Description (1990)

75. Manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn (Llanhilledd, Abersychan, Trefethin, Pontypool, Llanfihangel, Pont-y-rnoel, Mamheilad and Bryngwyn, Monm.) - Incl. Properties at Arail (212031), Hafodyrynys (where water-mill, 223989), grange of Mynachdy-y-waun (where 'court' at 305012) its western bounds uncertain, Bryngwyn Grange (infra); also lands in Bedwellte (e.g. Blaen Rhymney, and perhaps Manmoel- where chapel, court, mill, 180033). **Williams Ref & Page No 75** (Williams 1990, 47 & 48); Williams 2001, 304, No. 75e

GGAT 129 Fieldwork Description

The field visit viewed the now heavily restored exterior (N & E sides in detail only) of the farmstead of Ty Capel (c.16th-19th century) and its detached barn (c. 18th(?)/19th century) - no medieval details were noted. It is likely, however, that the present farmstead at Ty Capel occupies the position of the medieval grange core. Enclosures to the N and S of the farmstead were accessed, where a boundary with a denuded boundary bank with mature hedge trees appears to be of some antiquity (SO1792703067). To the S of the latter was a damp area

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

(SO797203033) of approximately three shallow ponds, drained by linear drainage channels – the ponds appear to be natural and related to a spring line as opposed to definite man-made features.

8. SELECTED FIGURES AND PLATES

Figures

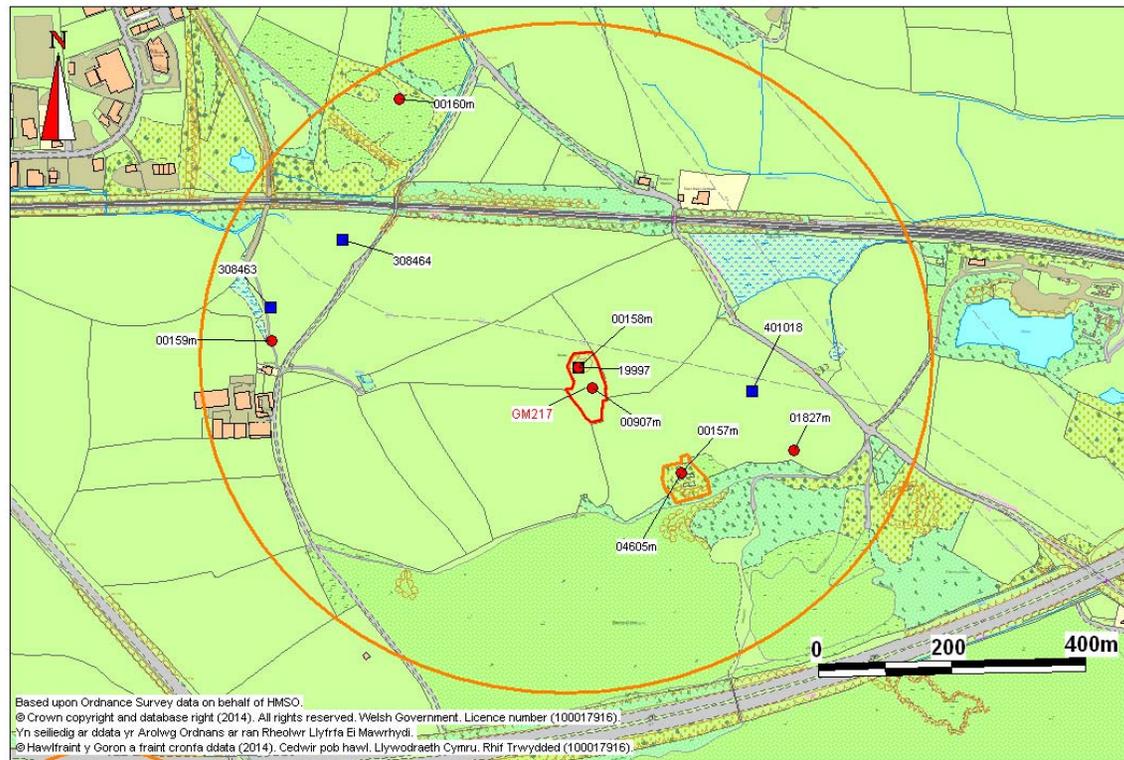


Figure 4: PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) [Area incl. Stormy Castle Motte Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

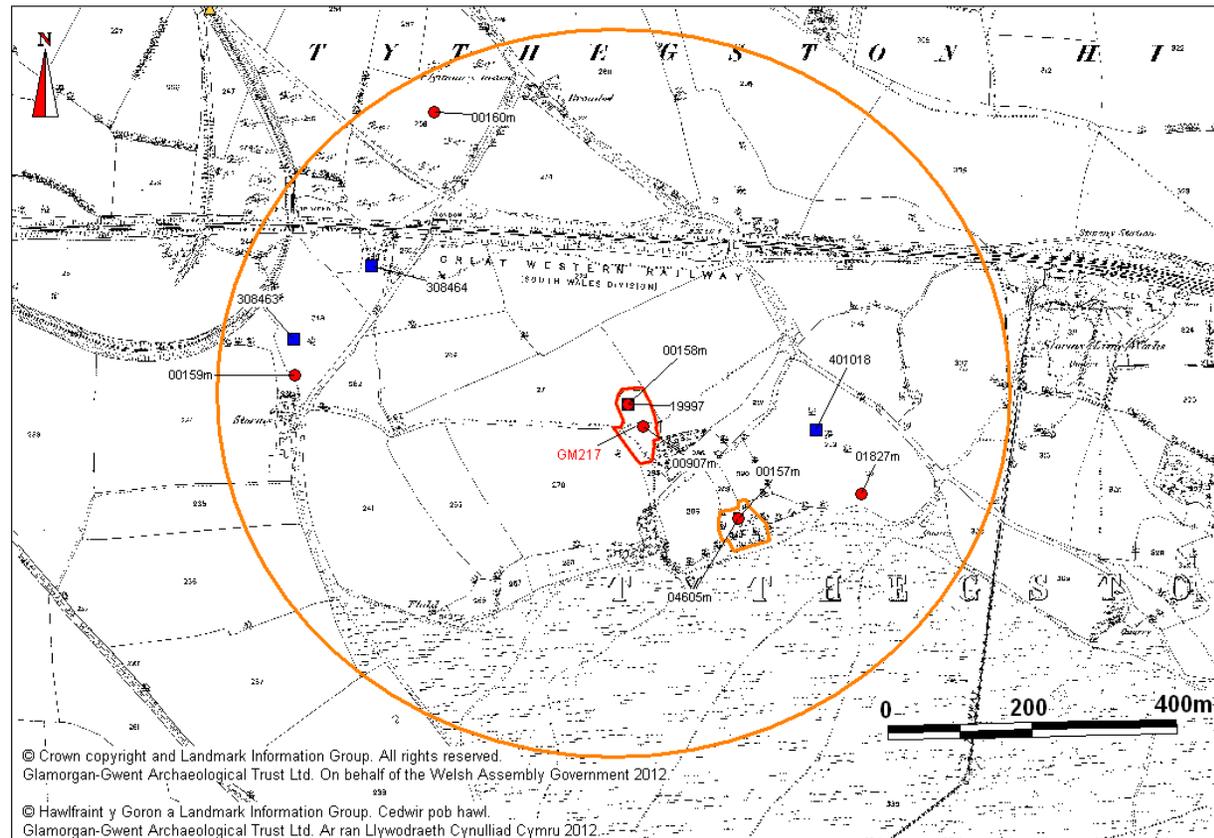


Figure 5: PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) [Area incl. Stormy Castle Motte Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

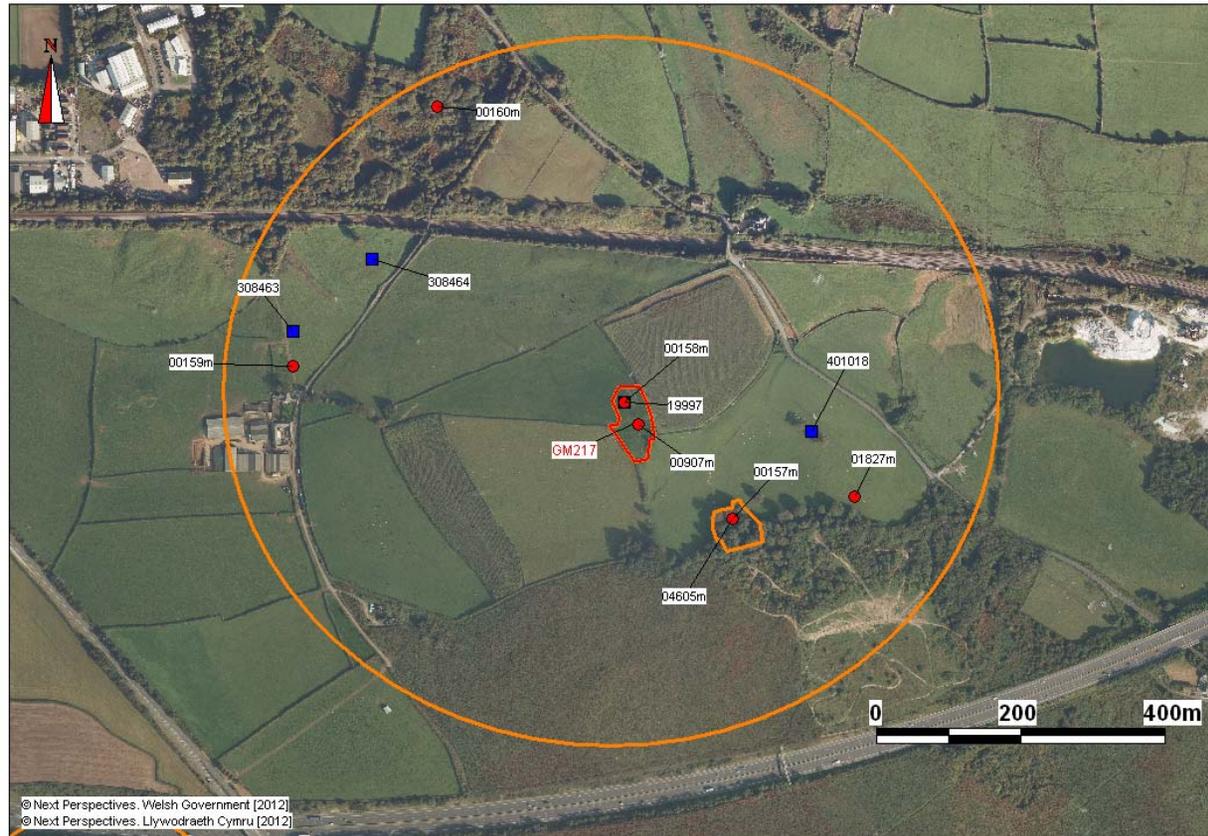


Figure 6: PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) [Area incl. Stormy Castle Motte Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

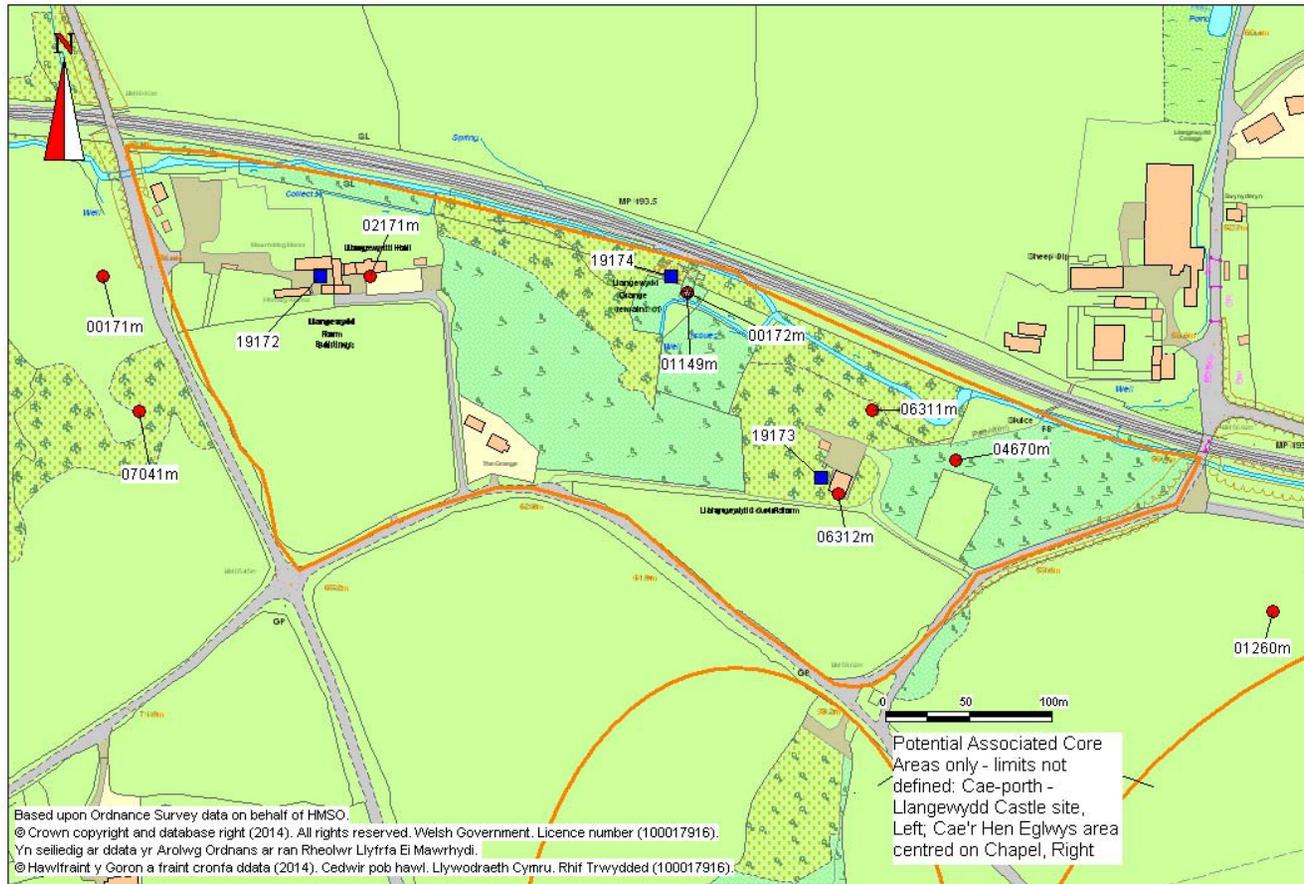


Figure 7: PRN 00172m (NPRN 19174) Llangewydd Grange (NGR SS87058149); core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

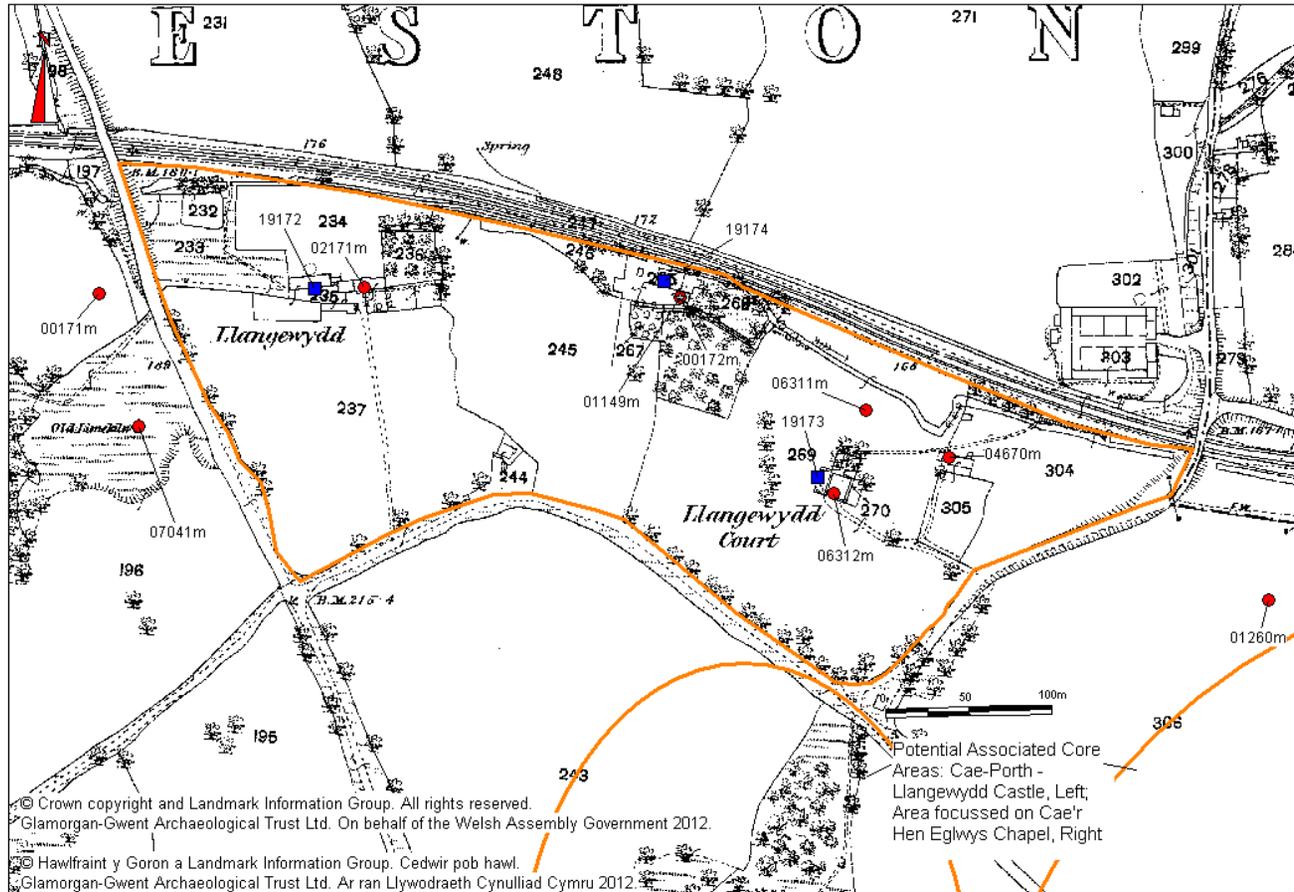


Figure 8: PRN 00172m (NPRN 19174) Llangewydd Grange (NGR SS87058149) with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

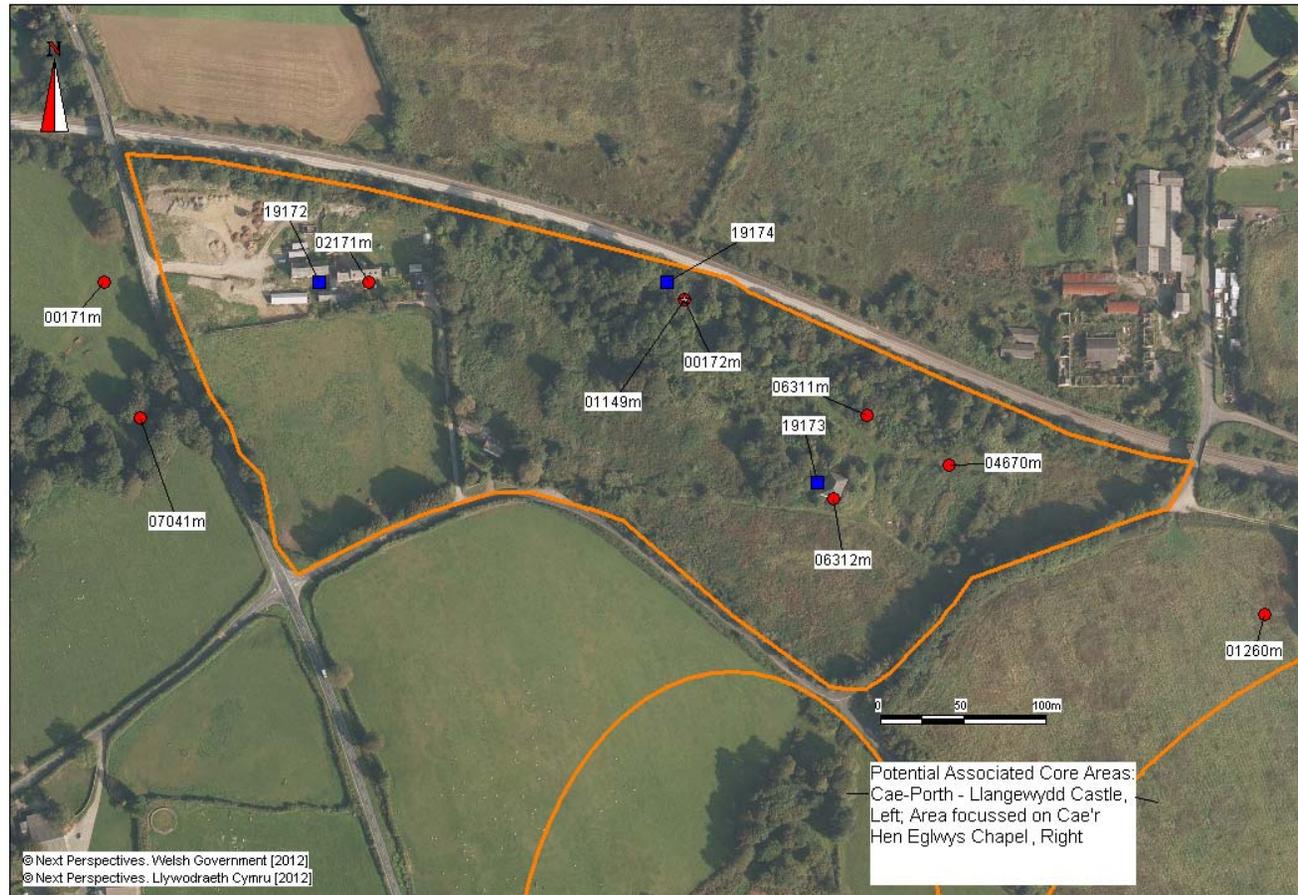


Figure 9: PRN 00172m (NPRN 19174) Llangewydd Grange (NGR SS87058149] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

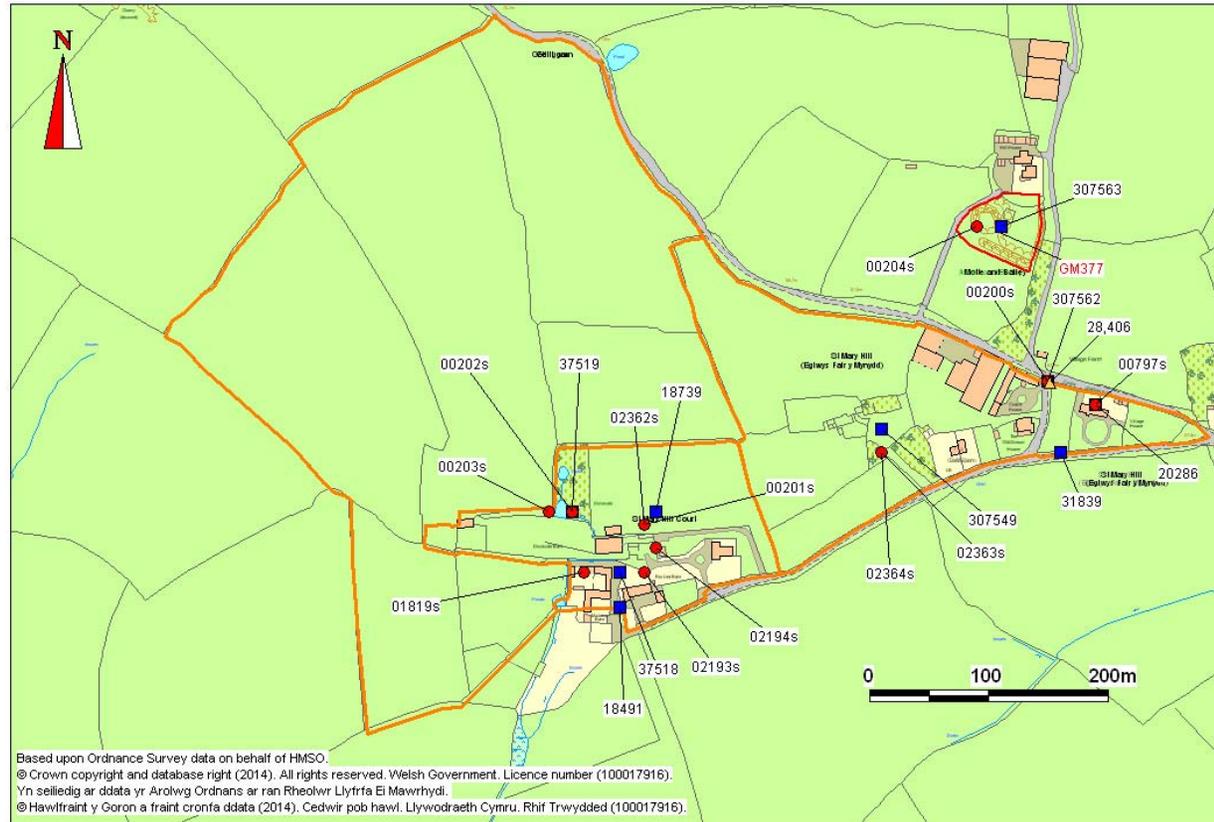


Figure 10: PRN 00201s (NPRN 18739) Gelli Garn Grange (NGR SS95757844) [Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317/28406 (grade II)]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

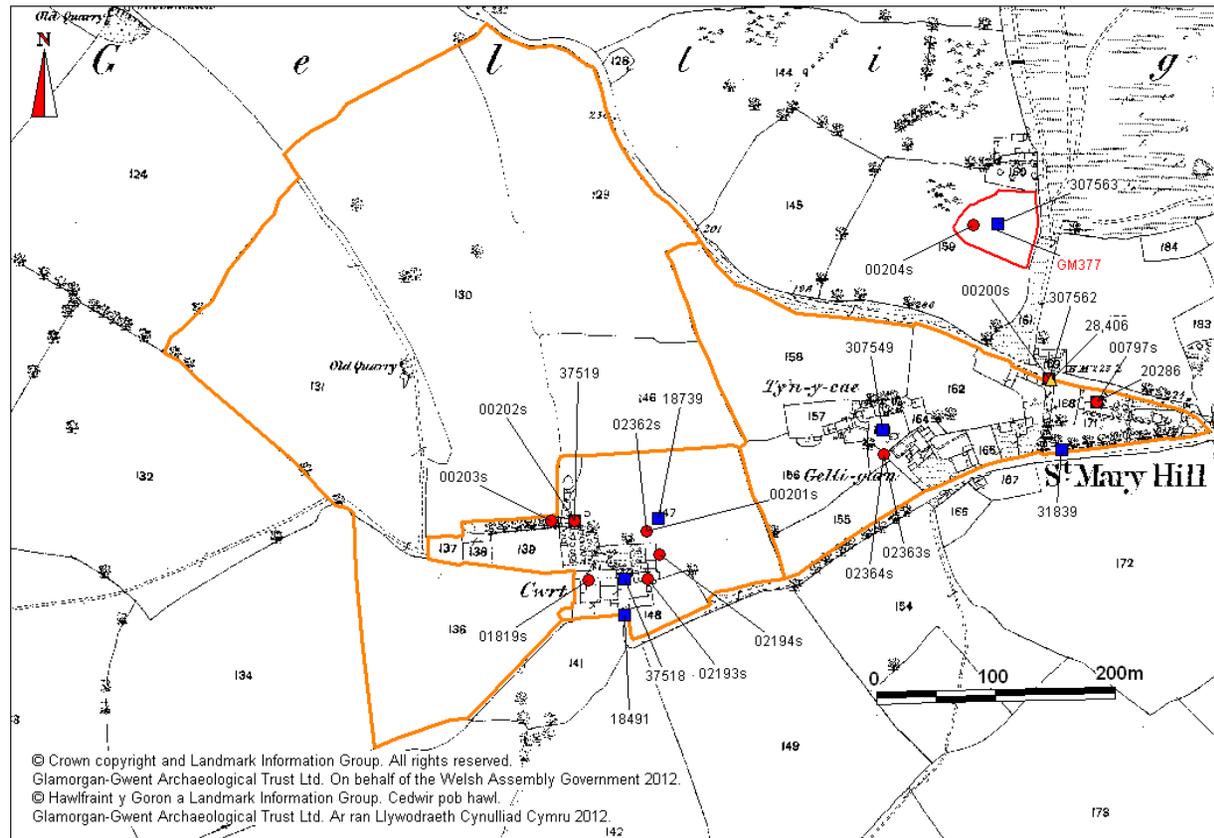


Figure 11: PRN 00201s (NPRN 18739) Gelli Garn Grange (NGR SS95757844) [Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317/28406 (grade II)] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent



Figure 12: PRN 00201s (NPRN 18739) Gelli Garn Grange (NGR SS95757844) [Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317/28406 (grade II)] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

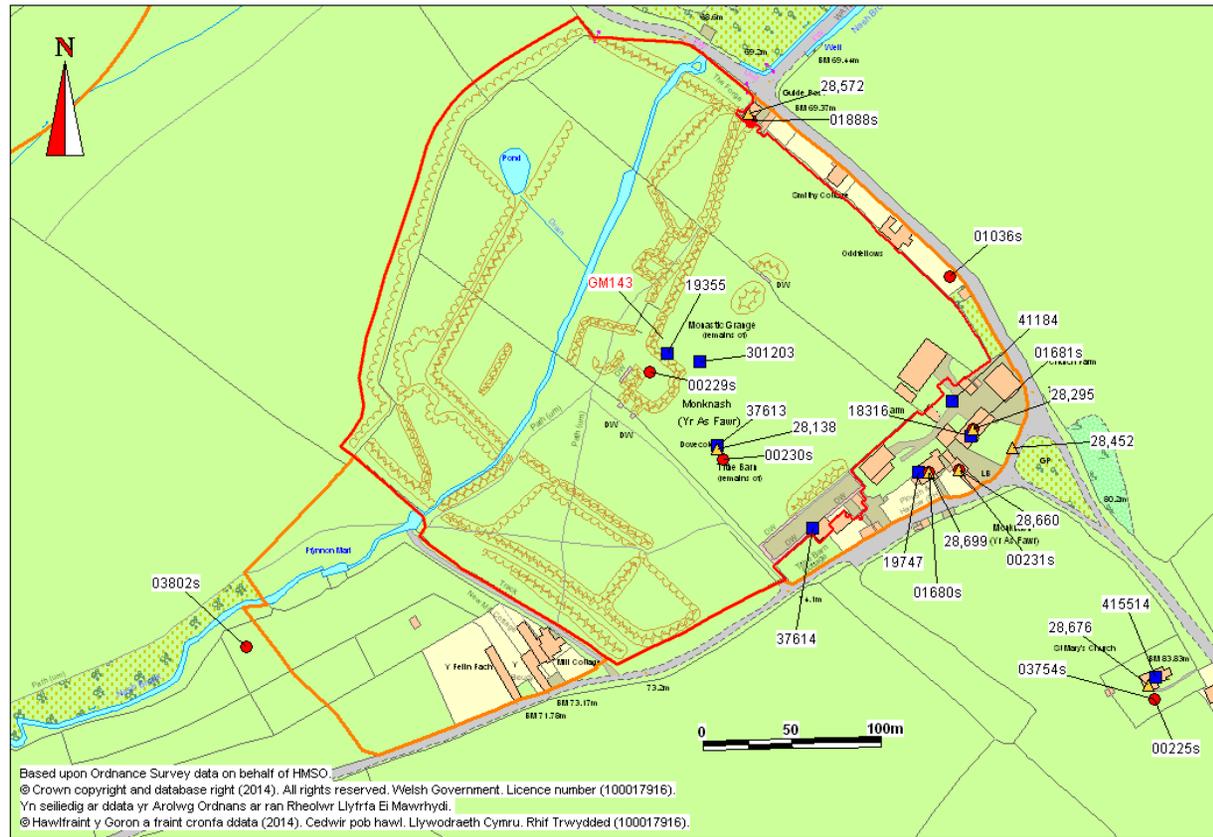


Figure 13: PRN 00229s (NPRN 19355; 301203) Monkash Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143 [area also incl. 6 Listed Buildings]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

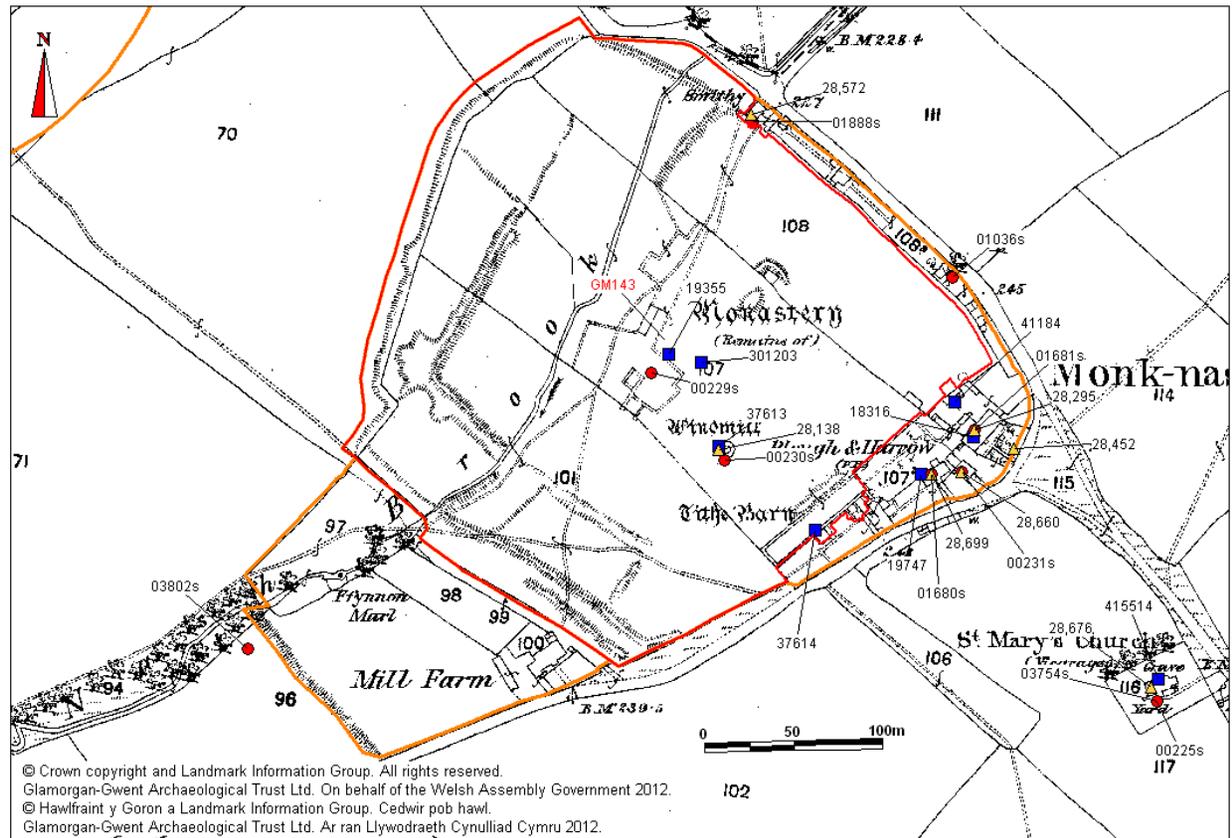


Figure 14: PRN 00229s (NPRN 19355; 301203) Monk-nash Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143 [area also incl. 6 Listed Buildings] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

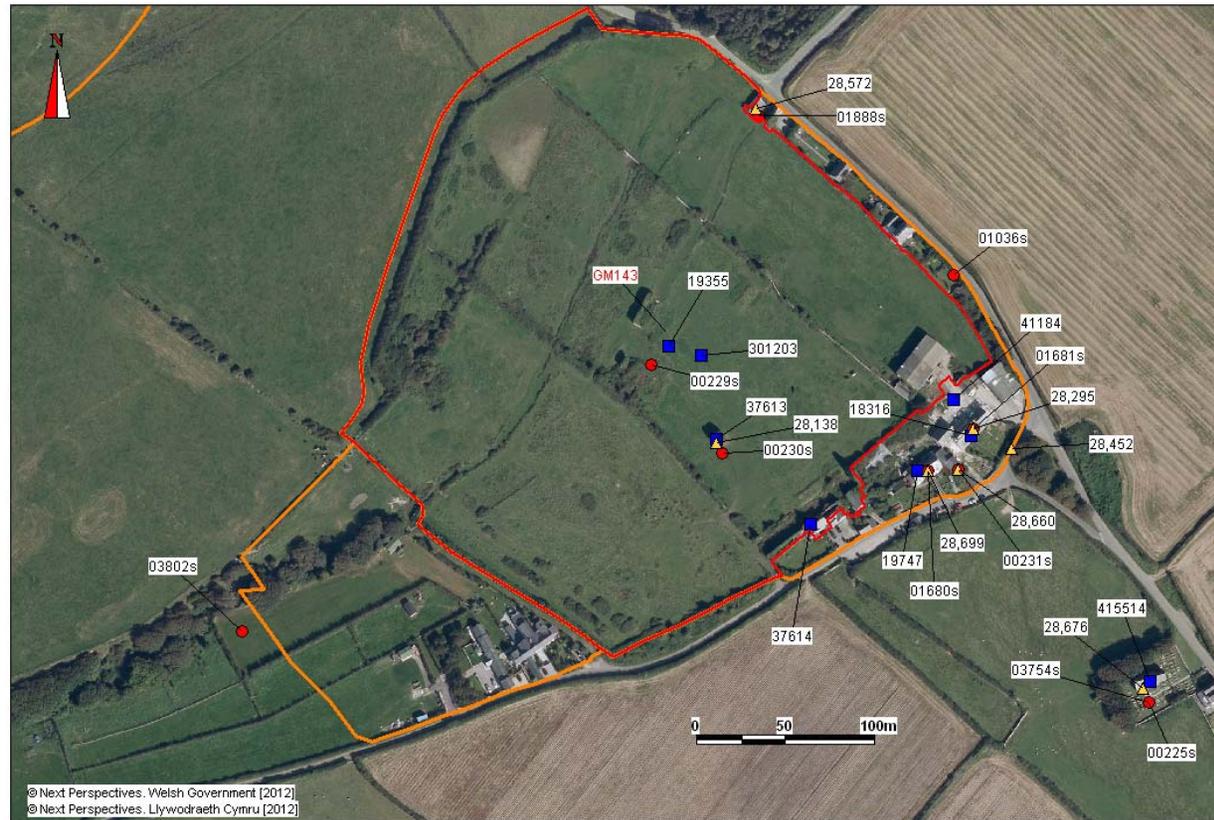


Figure 15: PRN 00229s (NPRN 19355; 301203) Monknaish Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143 [area also incl. 6 Listed Buildings] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

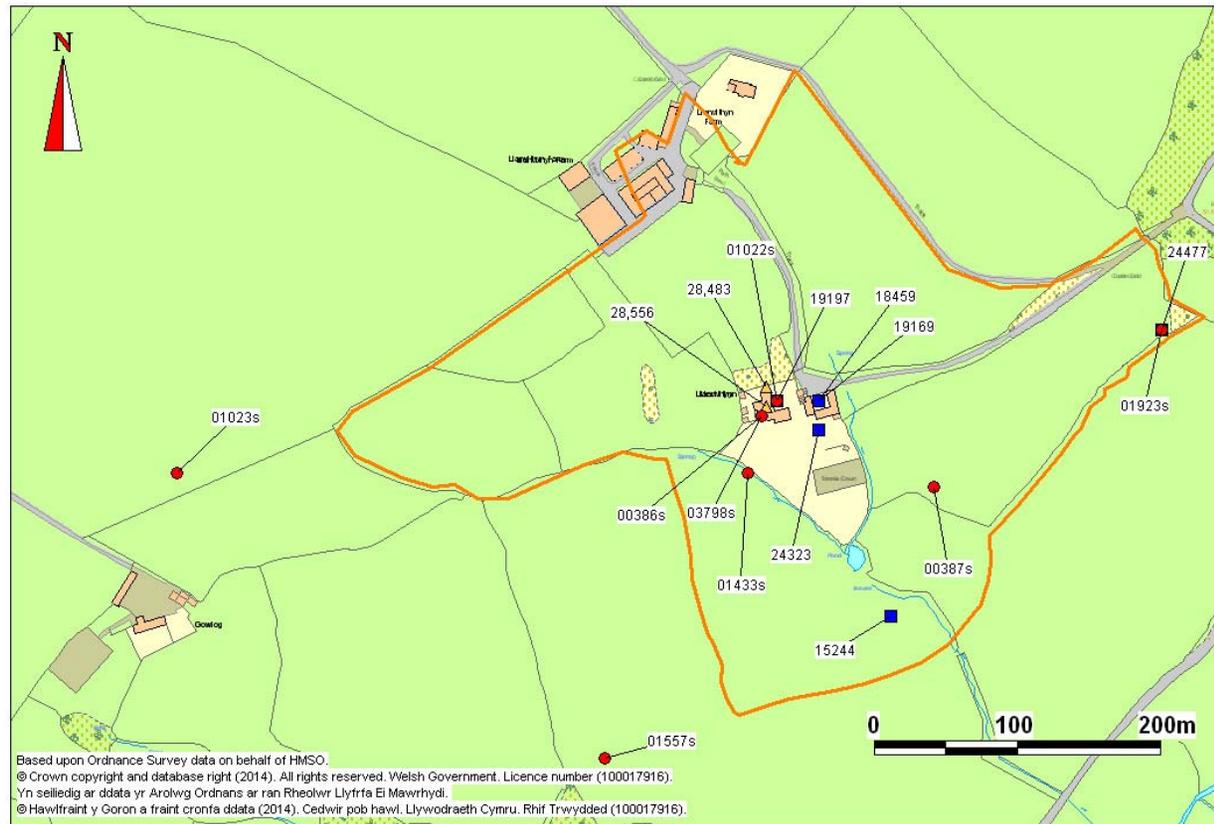


Figure 16: PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124) [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595/28483 (grade II); Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610/28556 (grade II)]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

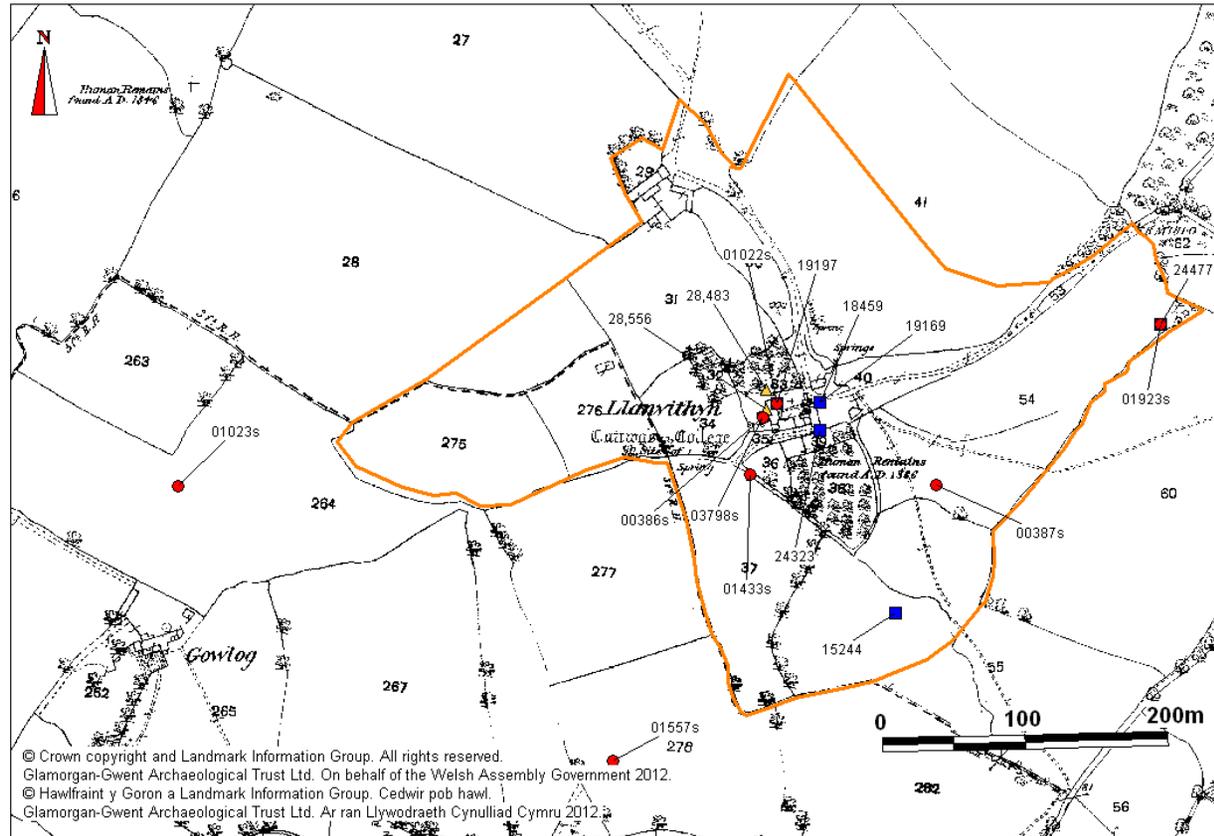


Figure 17: PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124) [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595/28483 (grade II); Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610/28556 (grade II)] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

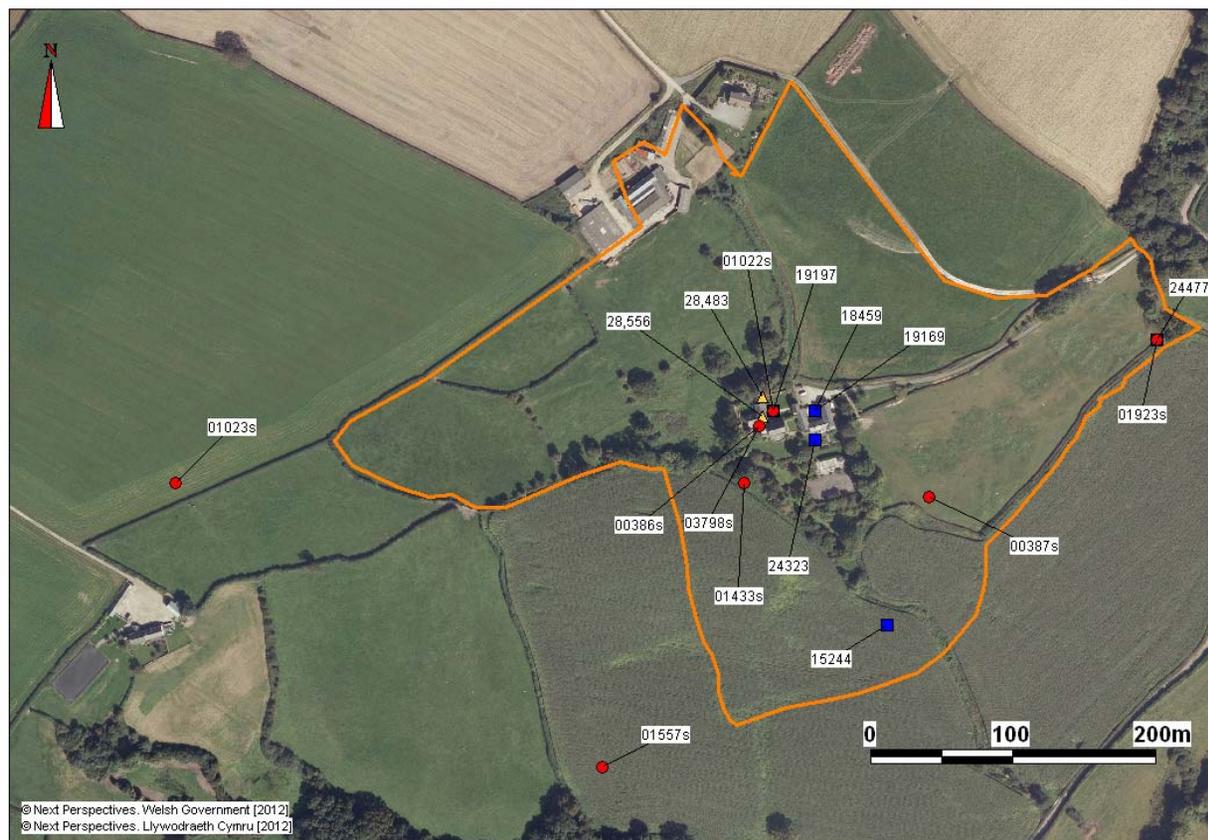


Figure 18: PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124) [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595/28483 (grade II); Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610/28556 (grade II)] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

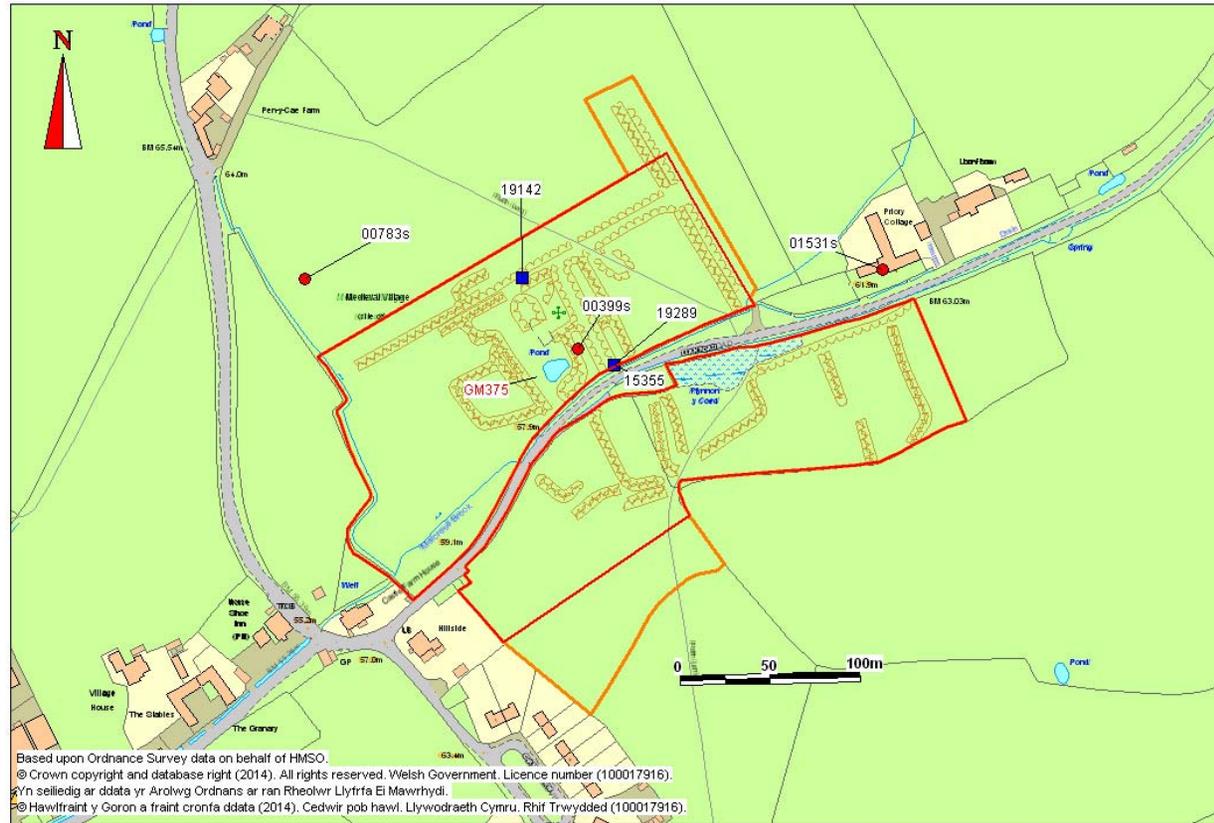


Figure 19: PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

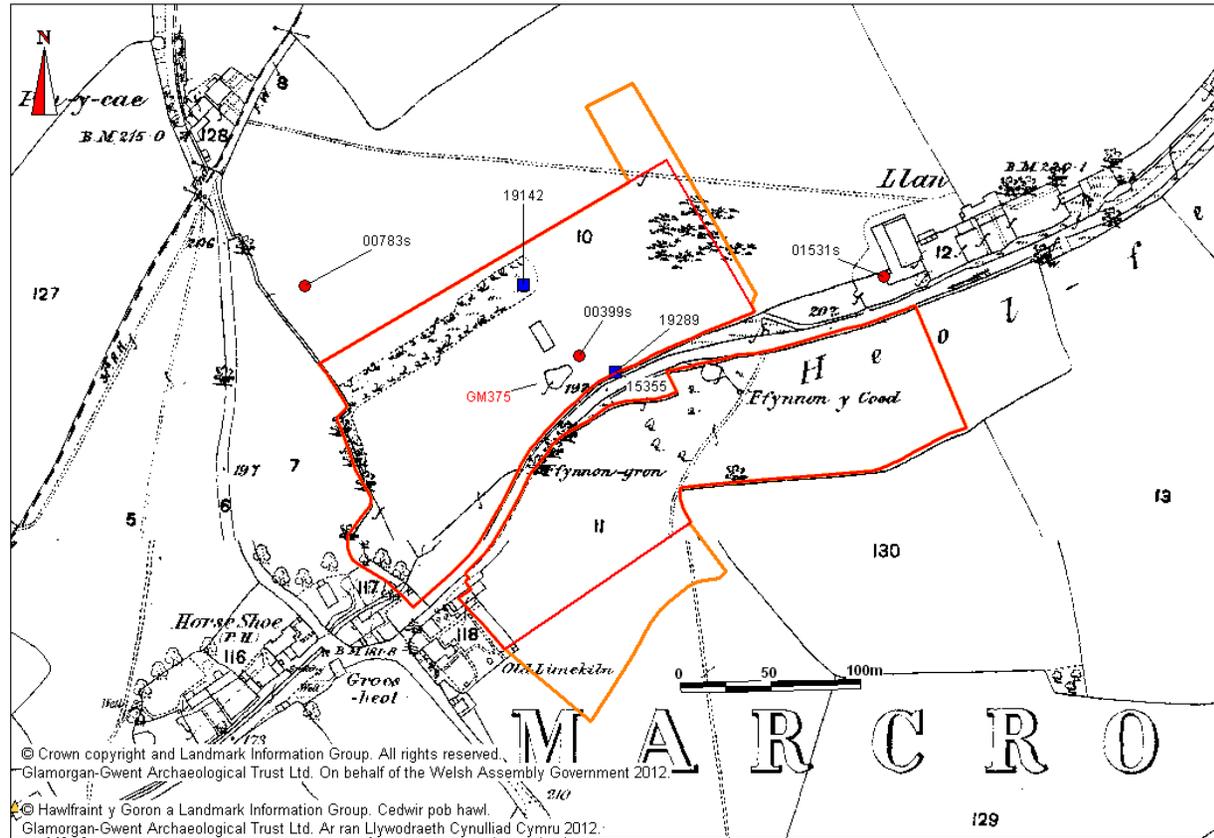


Figure 20: PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375 with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

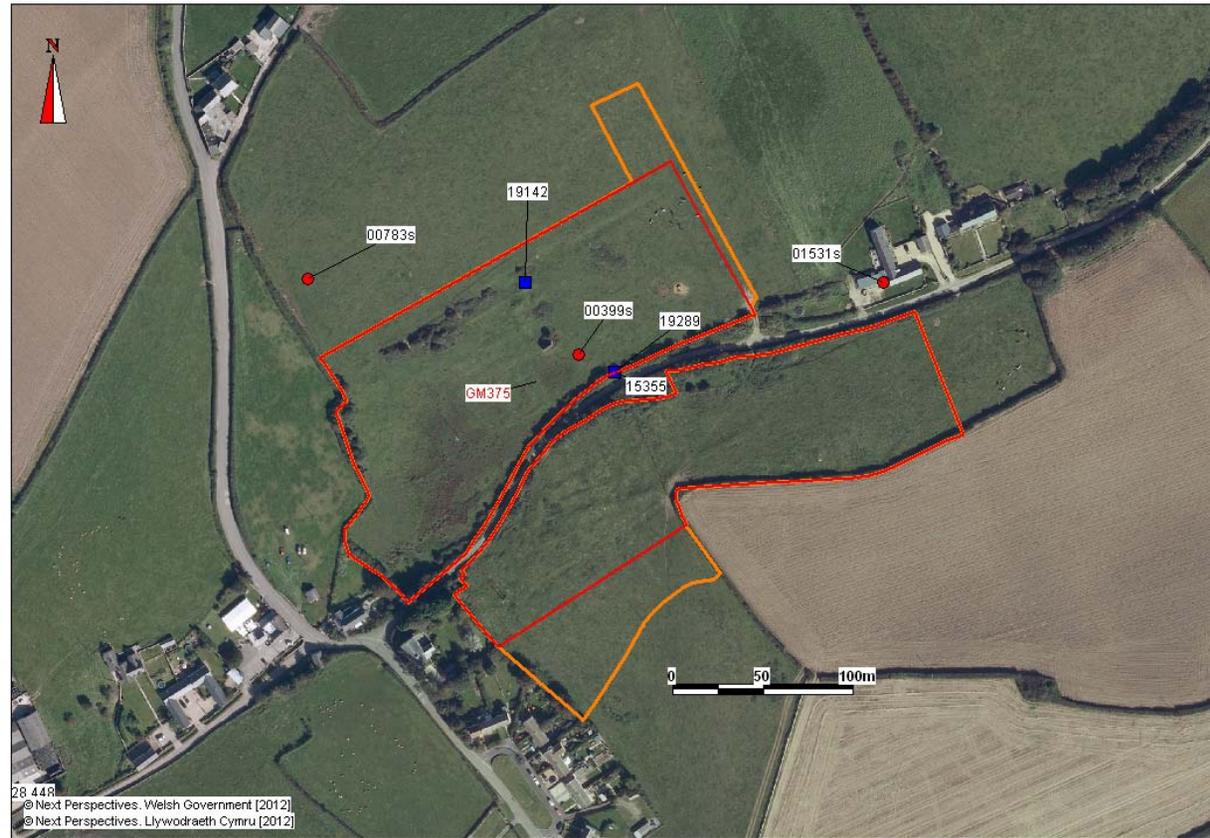


Figure 21: PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375 with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

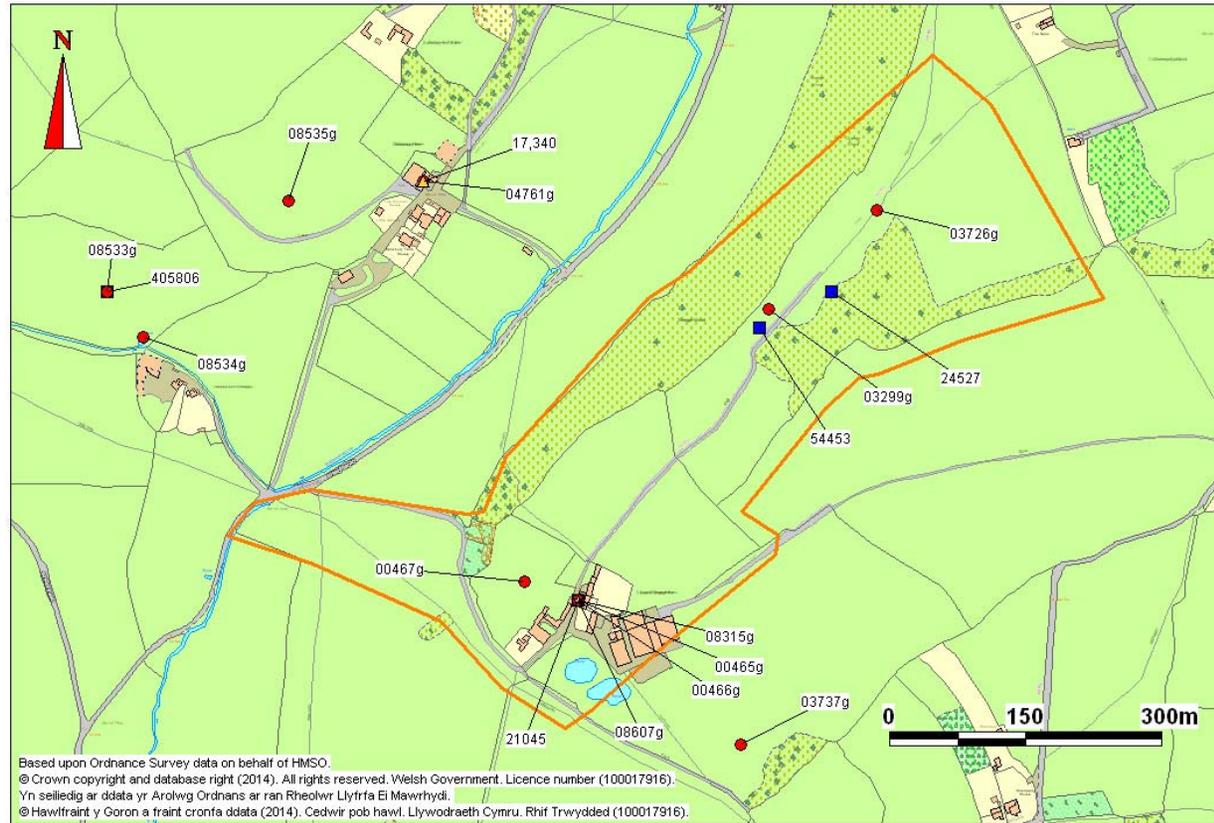


Figure 22: PRN 00466g Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange (NGR ST42728846); core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

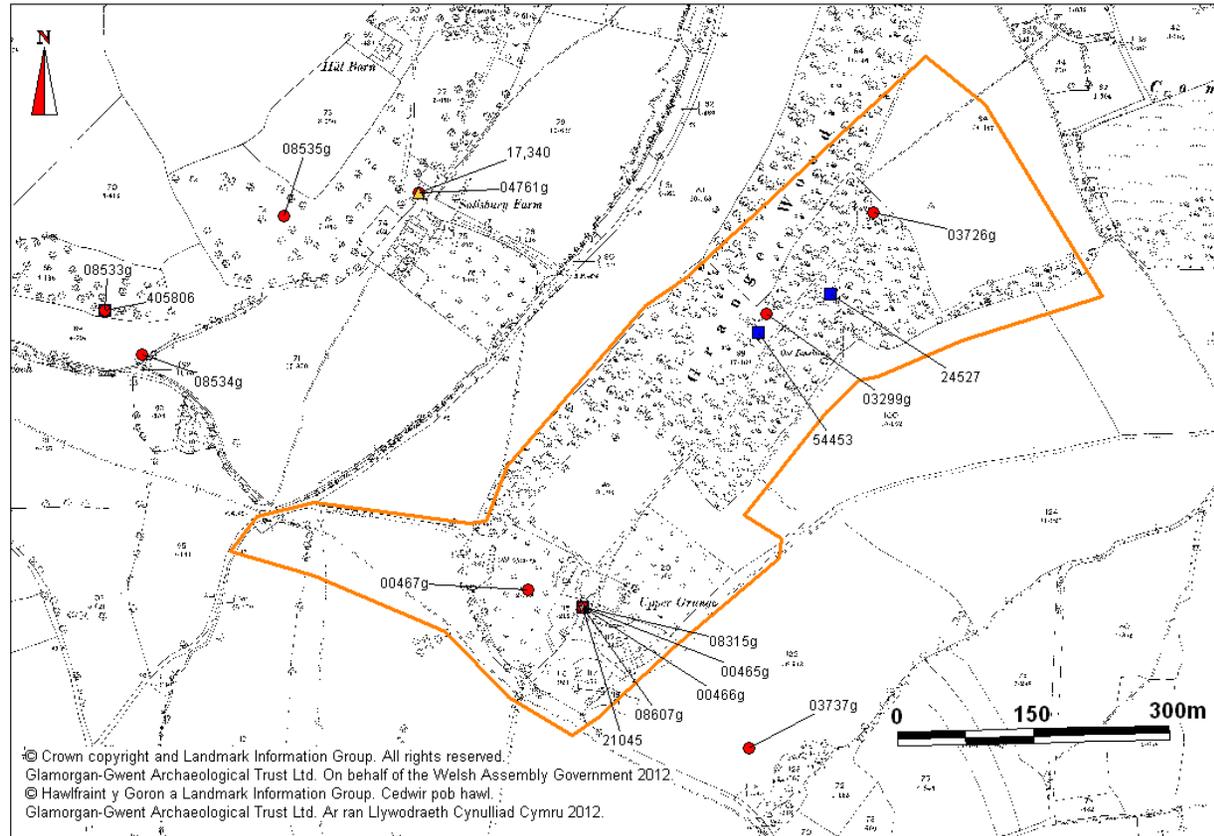


Figure 23: PRN 00466g Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange (NGR ST42728846) with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

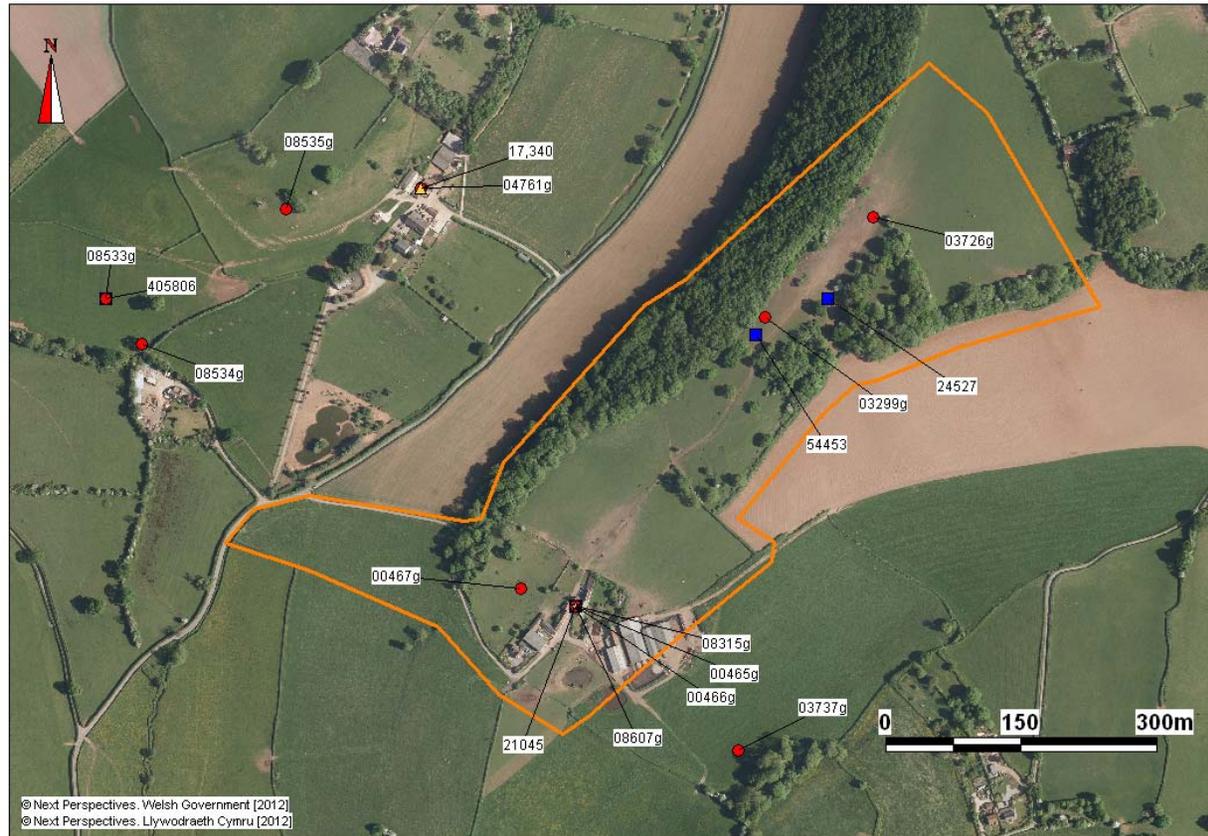


Figure 24: PRN 00466g Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange (NGR ST42728846) with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

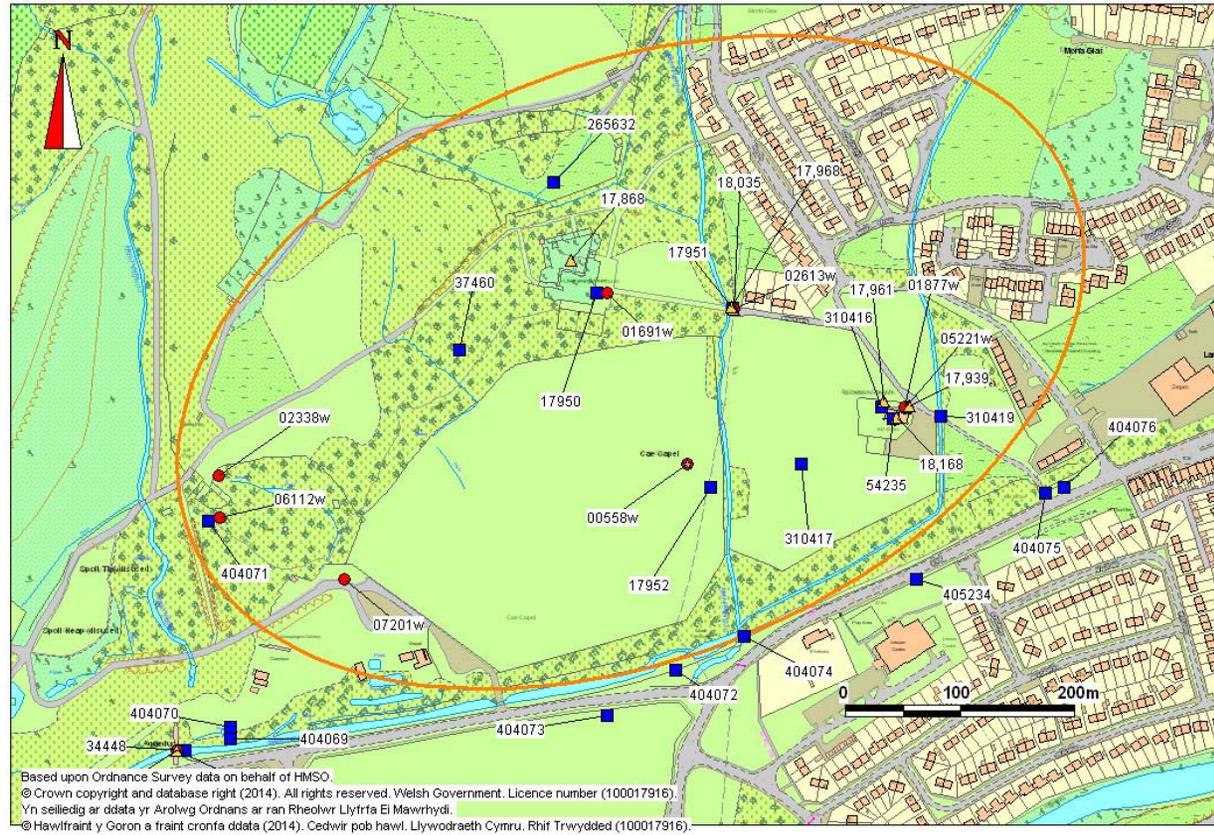


Figure 25: PRN 00558w (NPRN 17592) Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel (NGR SN86800610) Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867/18168 (grade II*); core area(s) orange – approximate only

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

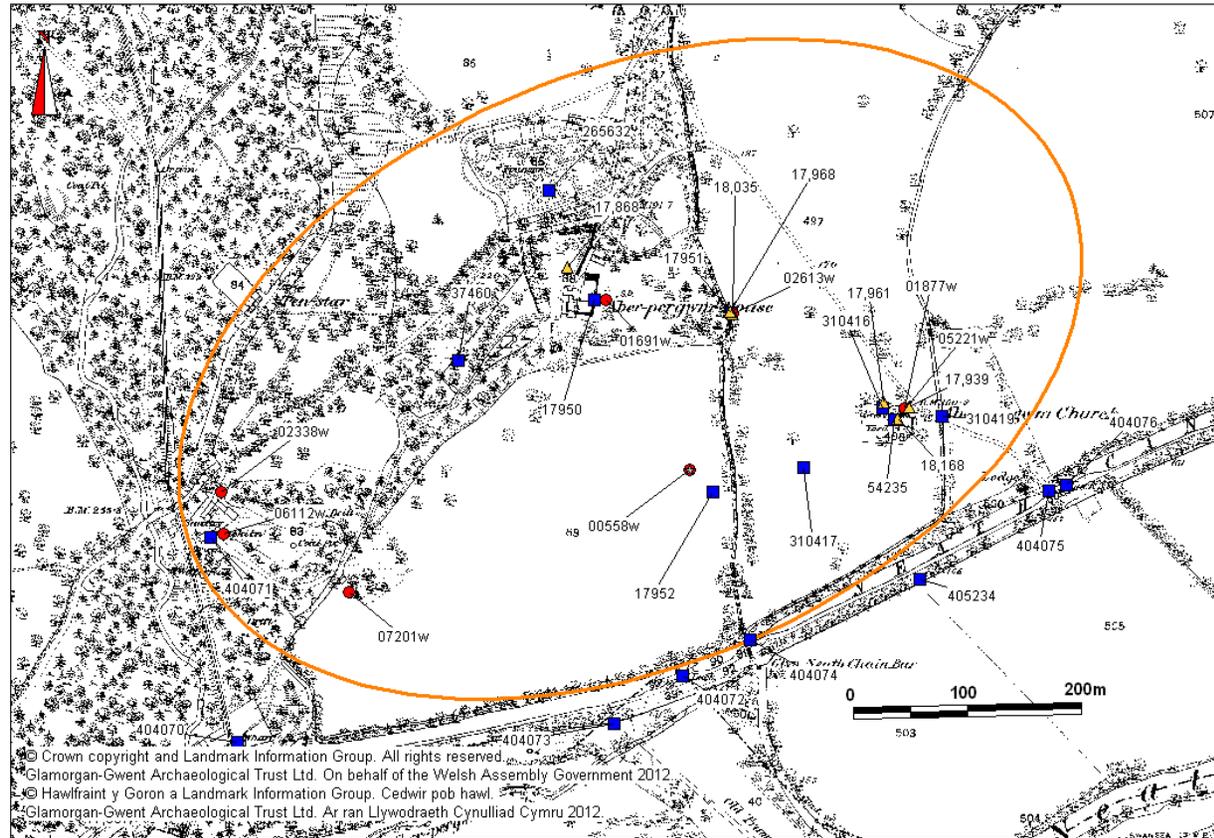


Figure 26: PRN 00558w (NPRN 17592) Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel (NGR SN86800610) Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867/18168 (grade II*) with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

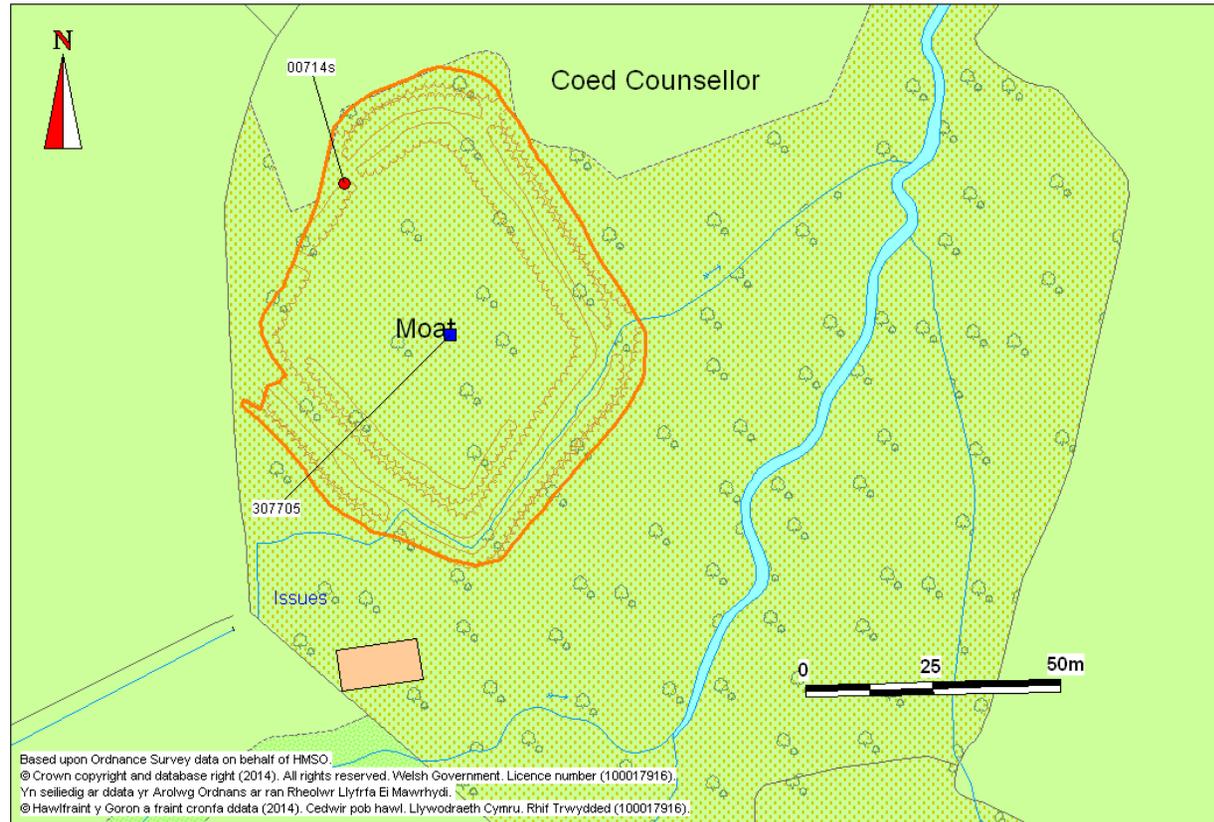


Figure 28: PRN 00714s (NPRN 307705) Moated Homestead, Caerwigau (NGR ST05657549); core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

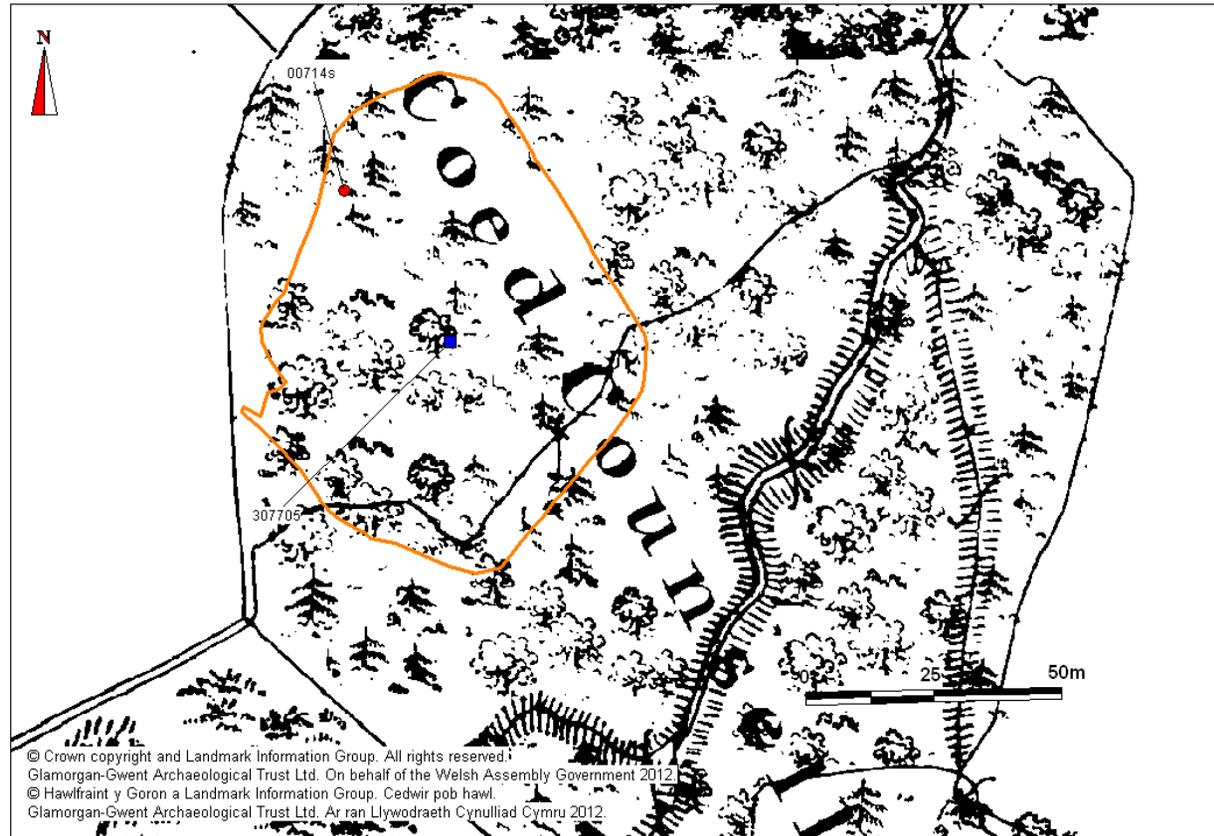


Figure 29: PRN 00714s (NPRN 307705) Moated Homestead, Caerwigau (NGR ST05657549) with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

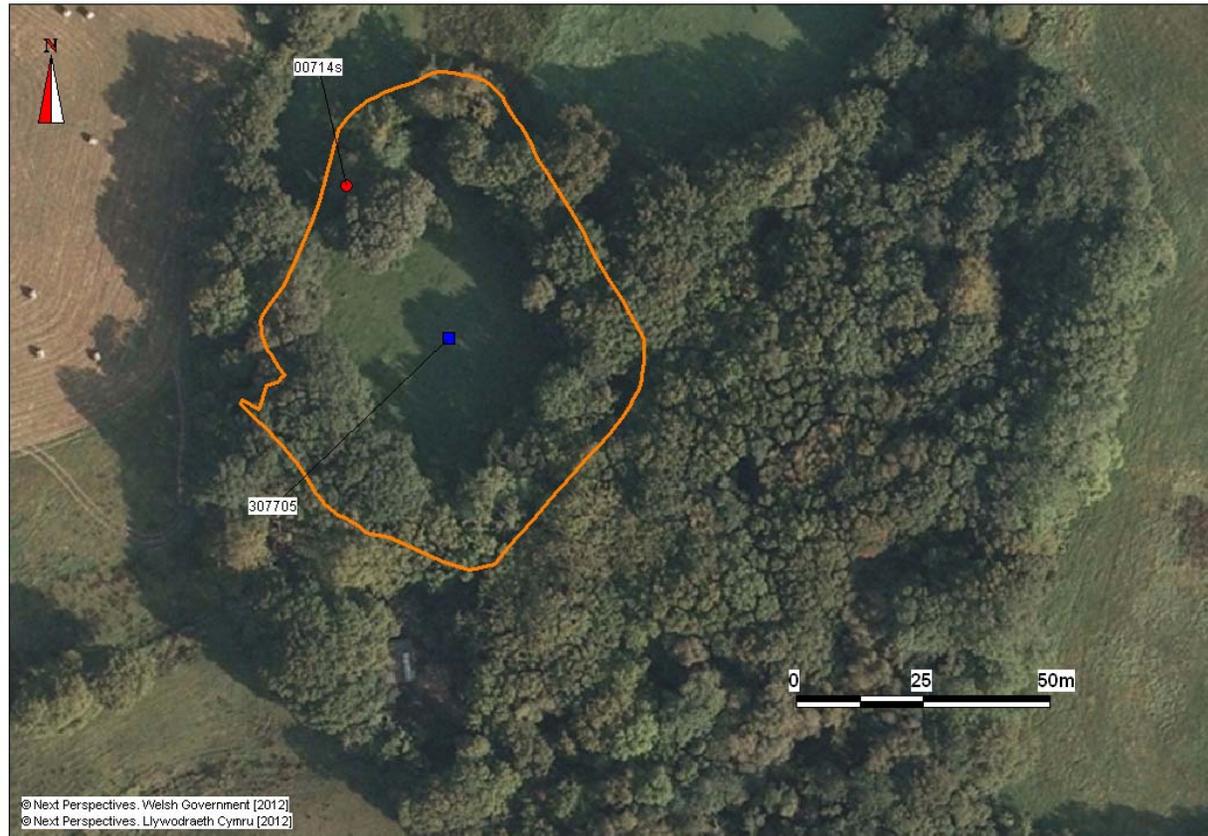


Figure 30: PRN 00714s (NPRN 307705) Moated Homestead, Caerwigau (NGR ST05657549) with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

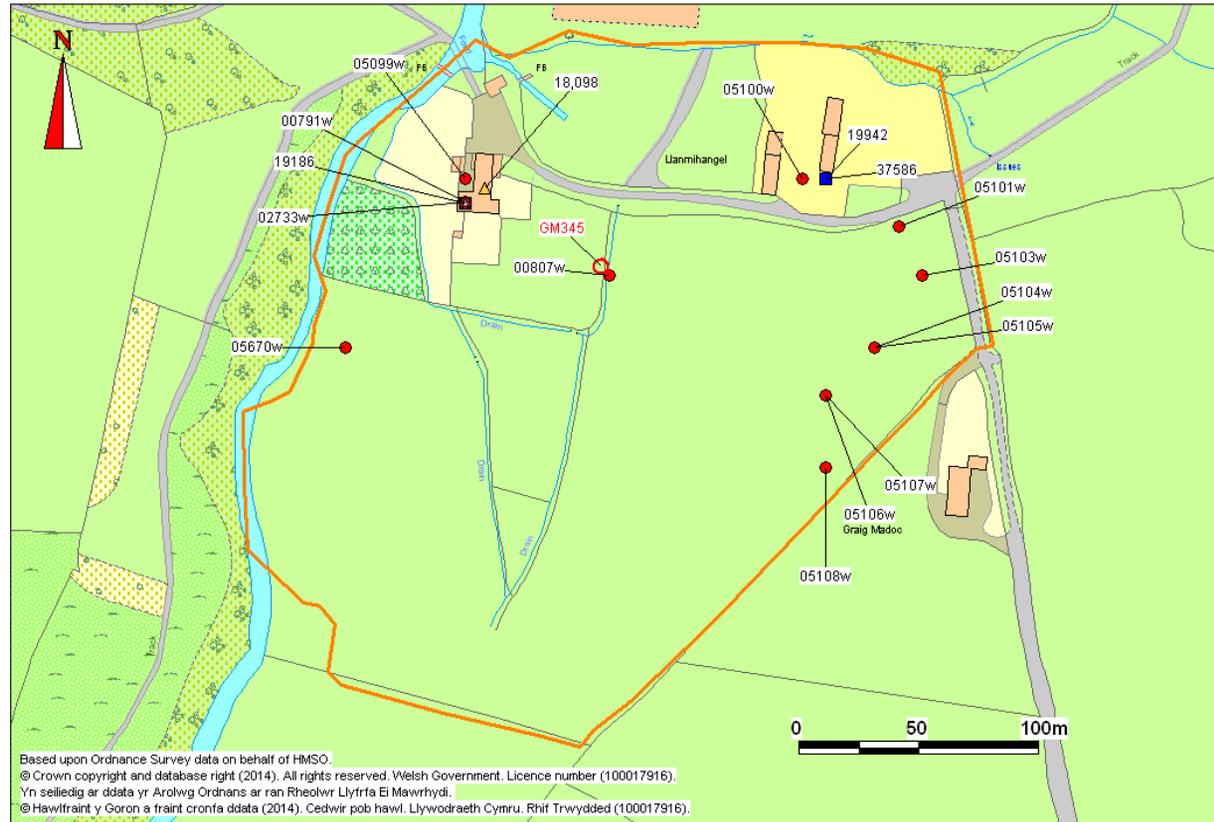


Figure 31: PRN 00791w (NPRN 19942) Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange (NGR SS81558286) [Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262/18098 (grade II*)]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent



Figure 33: PRN 00791w (NPRN 19942) Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange (NGR SS81558286) [Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262/18098 (grade II*) with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

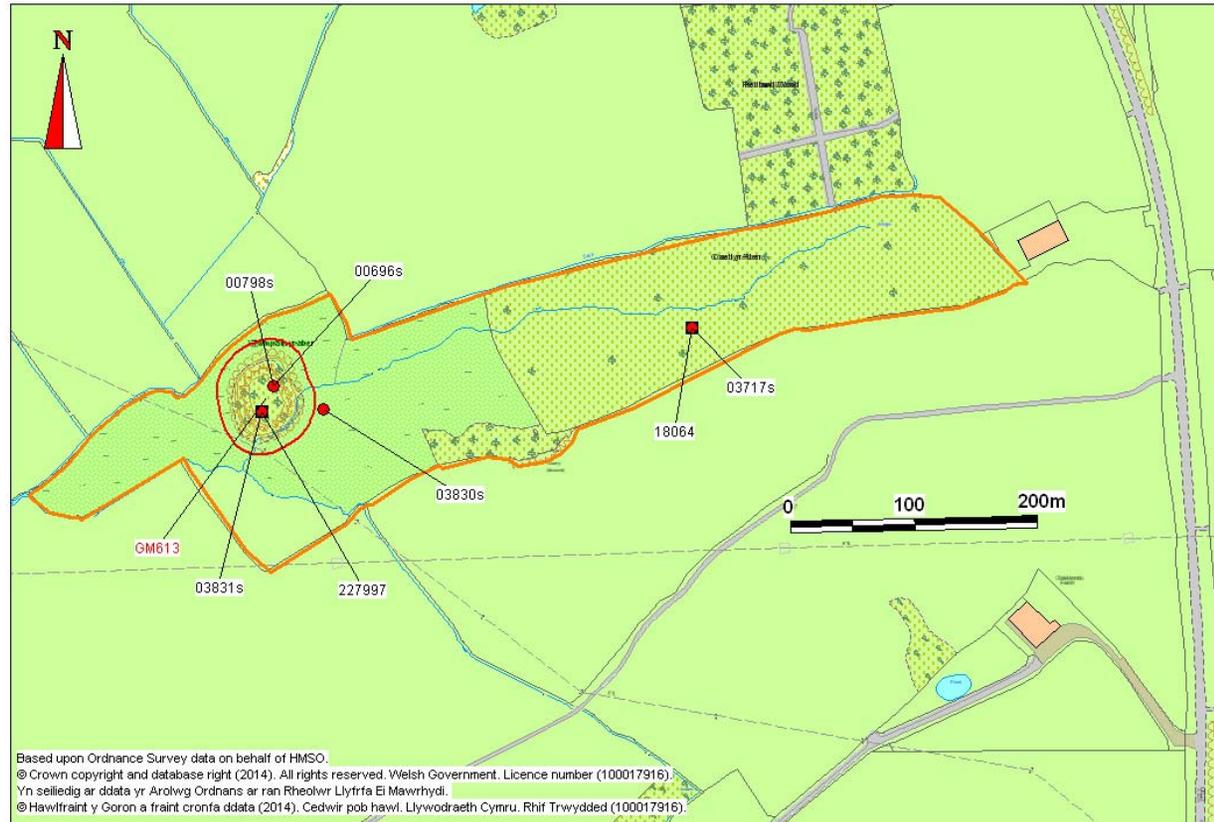


Figure 34: PRN 00798s (03717s) Greendown Grange (Coed yr Abad Grange) (NGR ST07067336) [Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

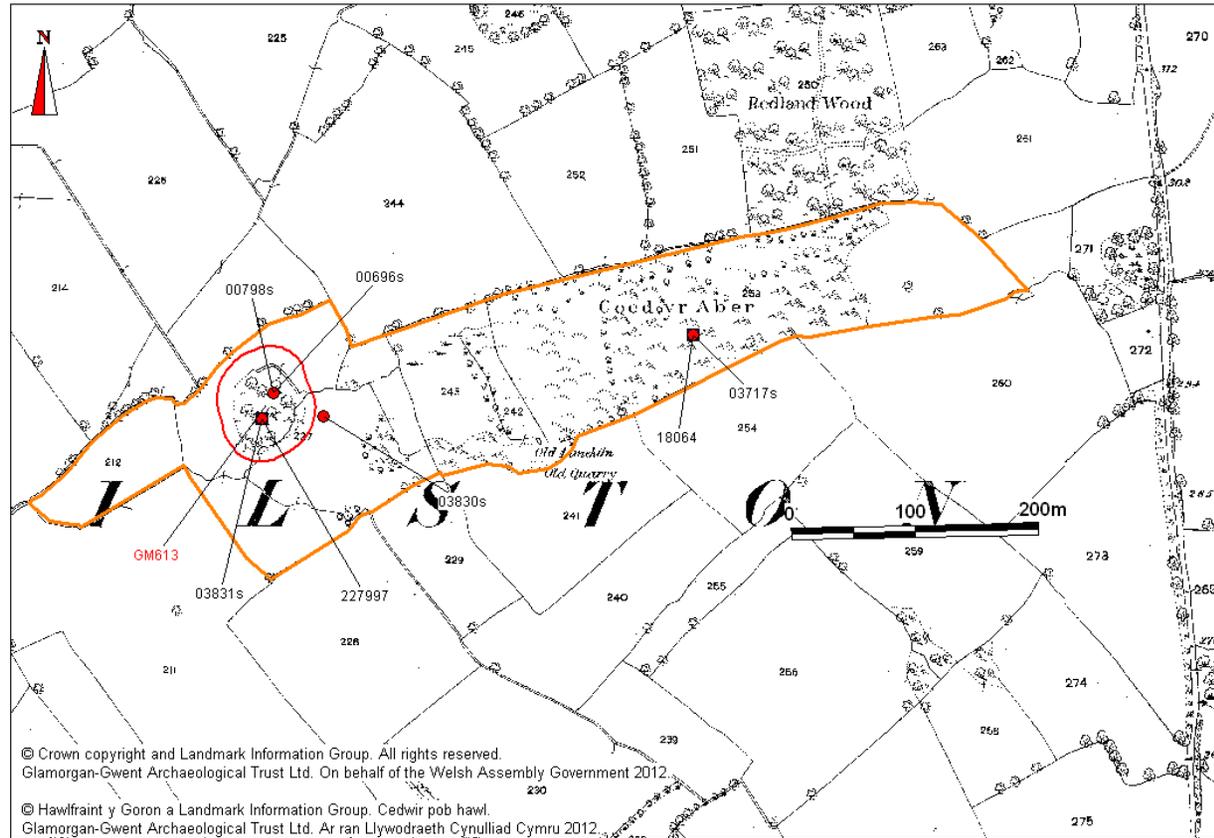


Figure 35: PRN 00798s (03717s) Greendown Grange (Coed yr Abad Grange) (NGR ST07067336) [Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

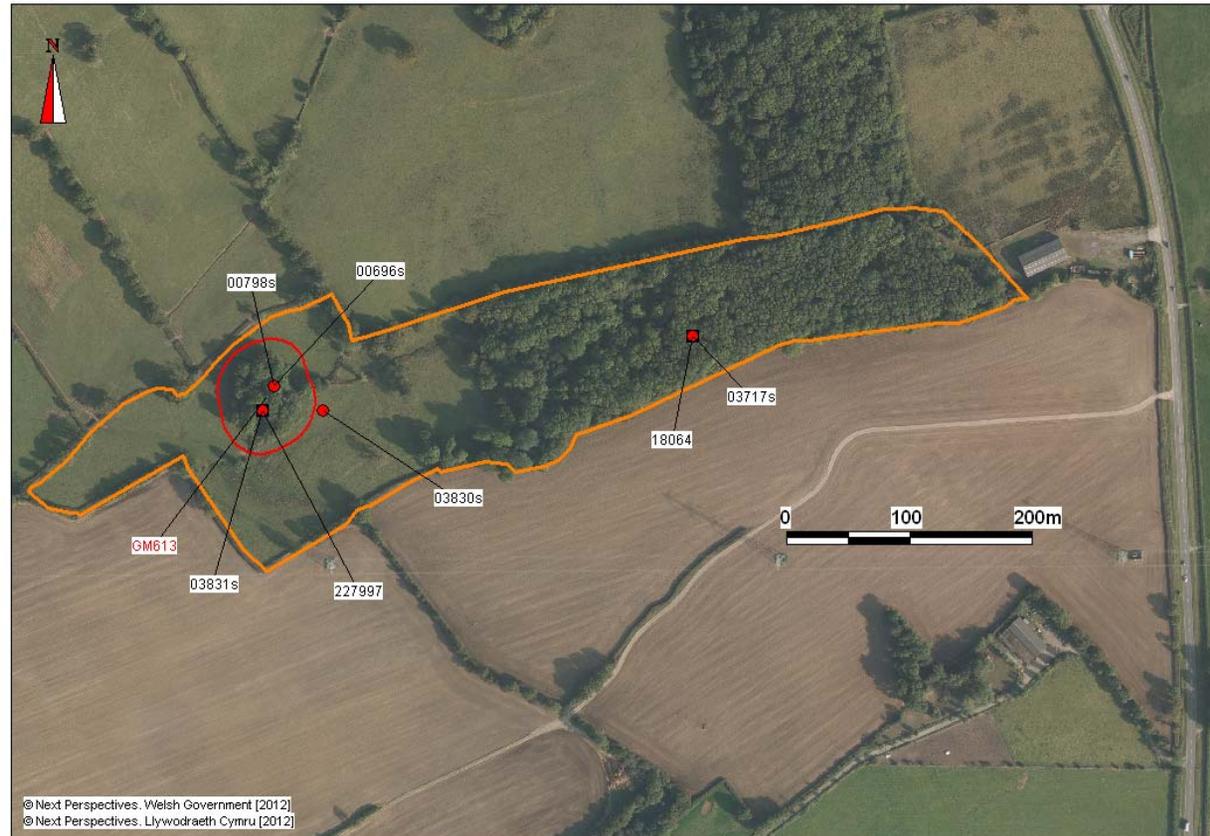


Figure 36: PRN 00798s (03717s) Greendown Grange (Coed yr Abad Grange) (NGR ST07067336) [Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

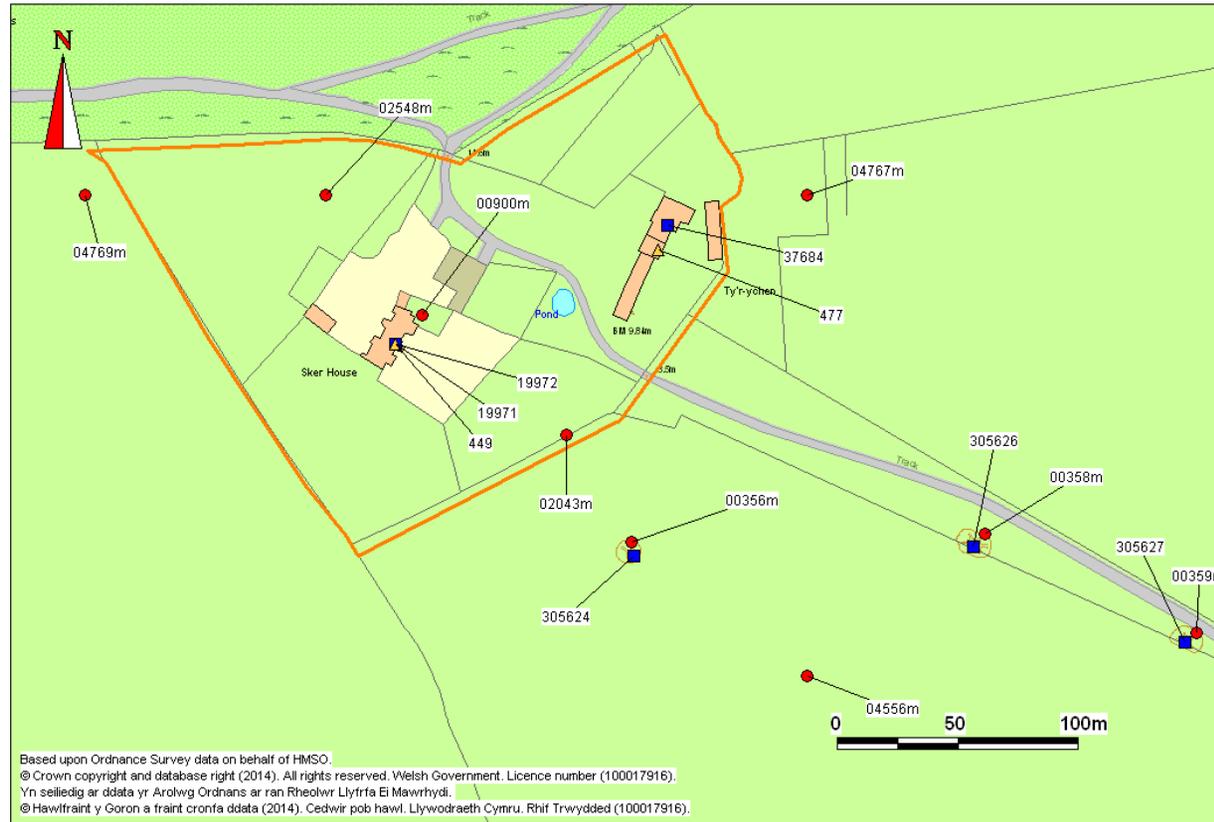


Figure 37: PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217/449 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360/447 (grade II)]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

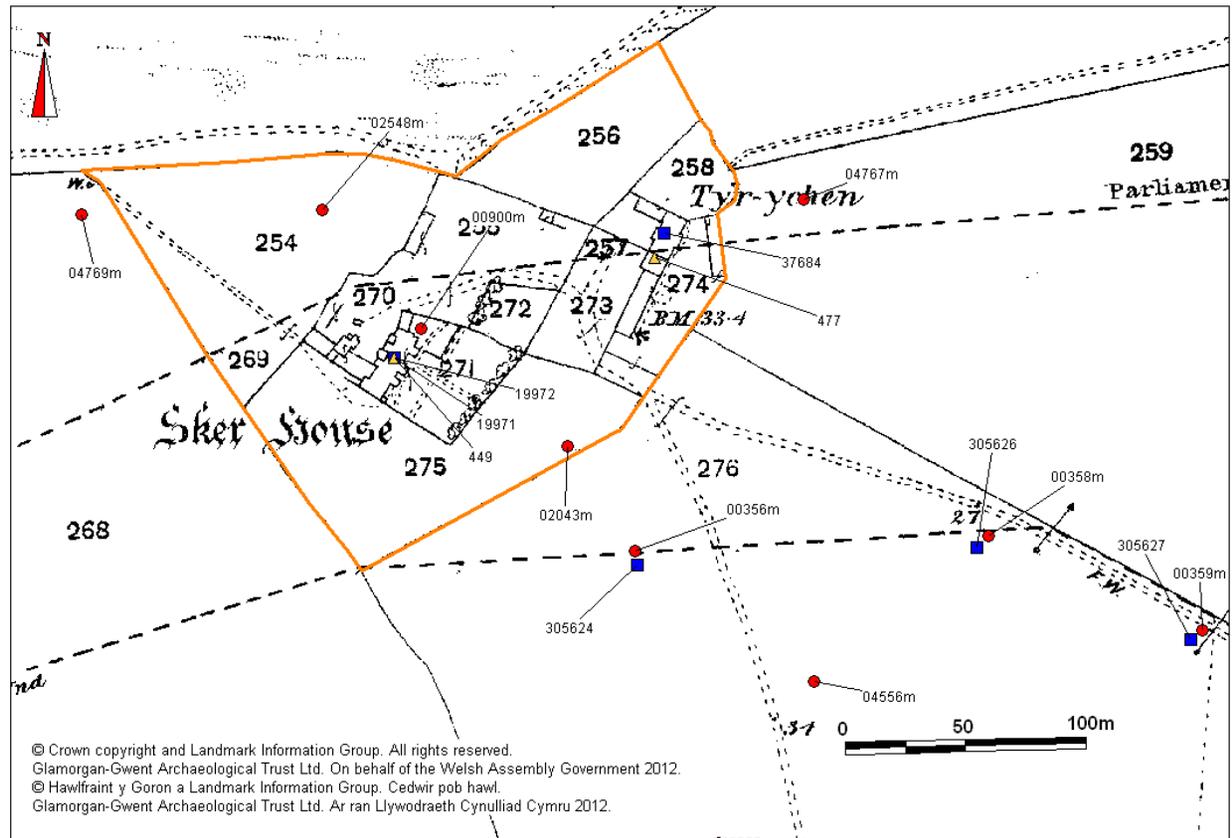


Figure 38: PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217/449 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360/447 (grade II)] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

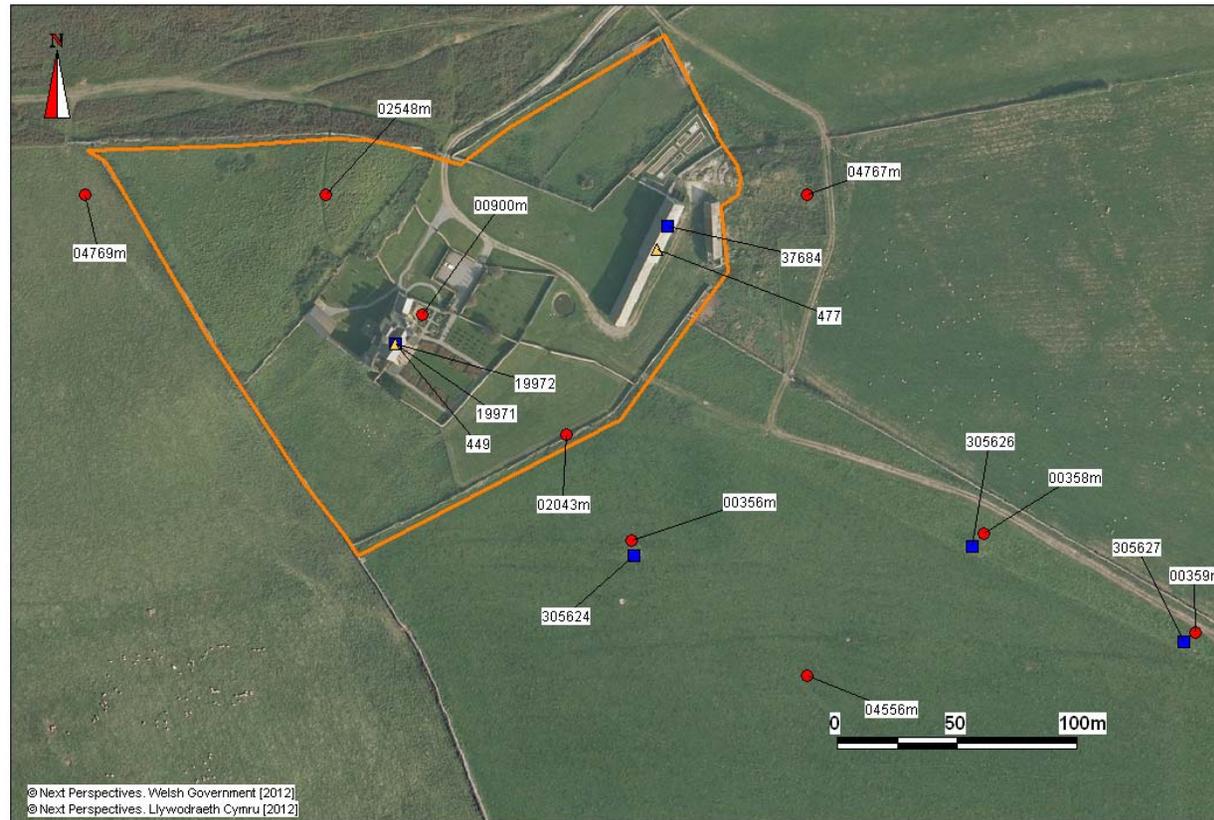


Figure 39: PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) [Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217/449 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360/447 (grade II)] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

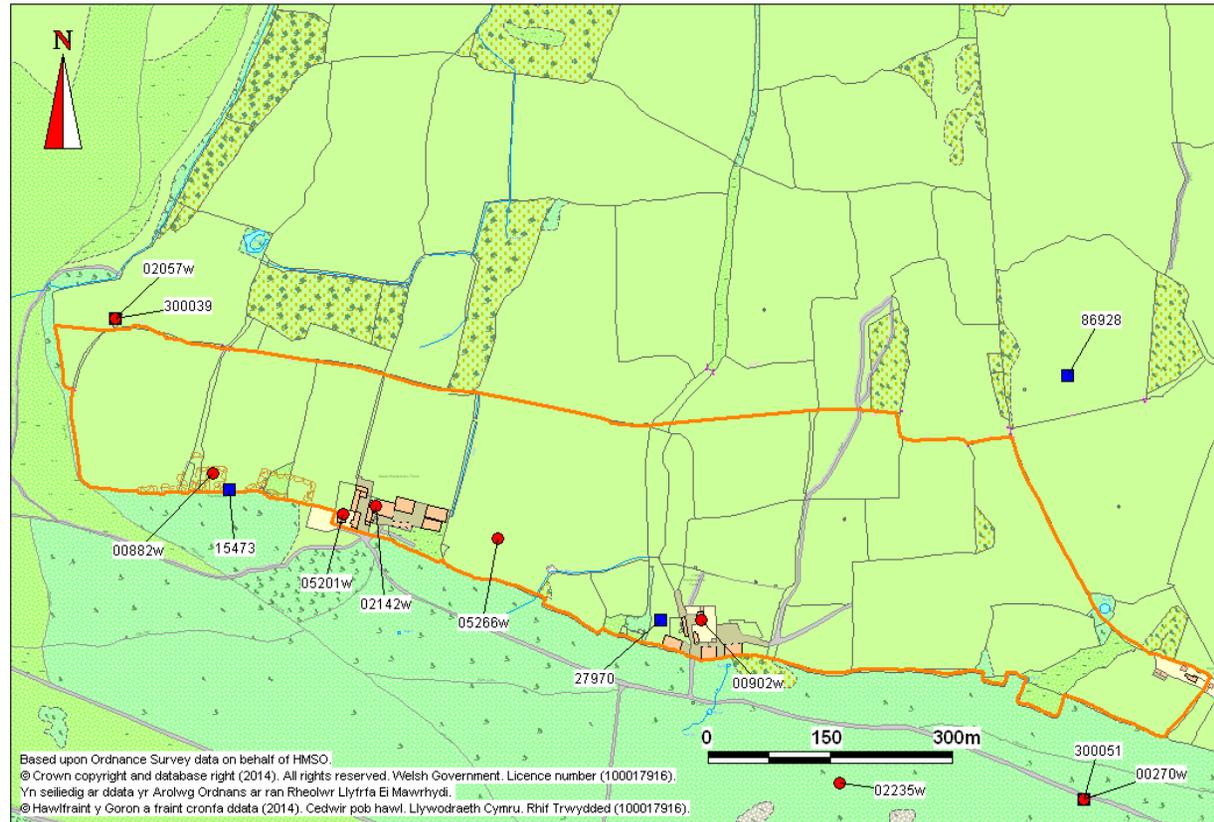


Figure 40: PRN 00902w (incl. 05201w Walterston Grange (NGR SS51458950); core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

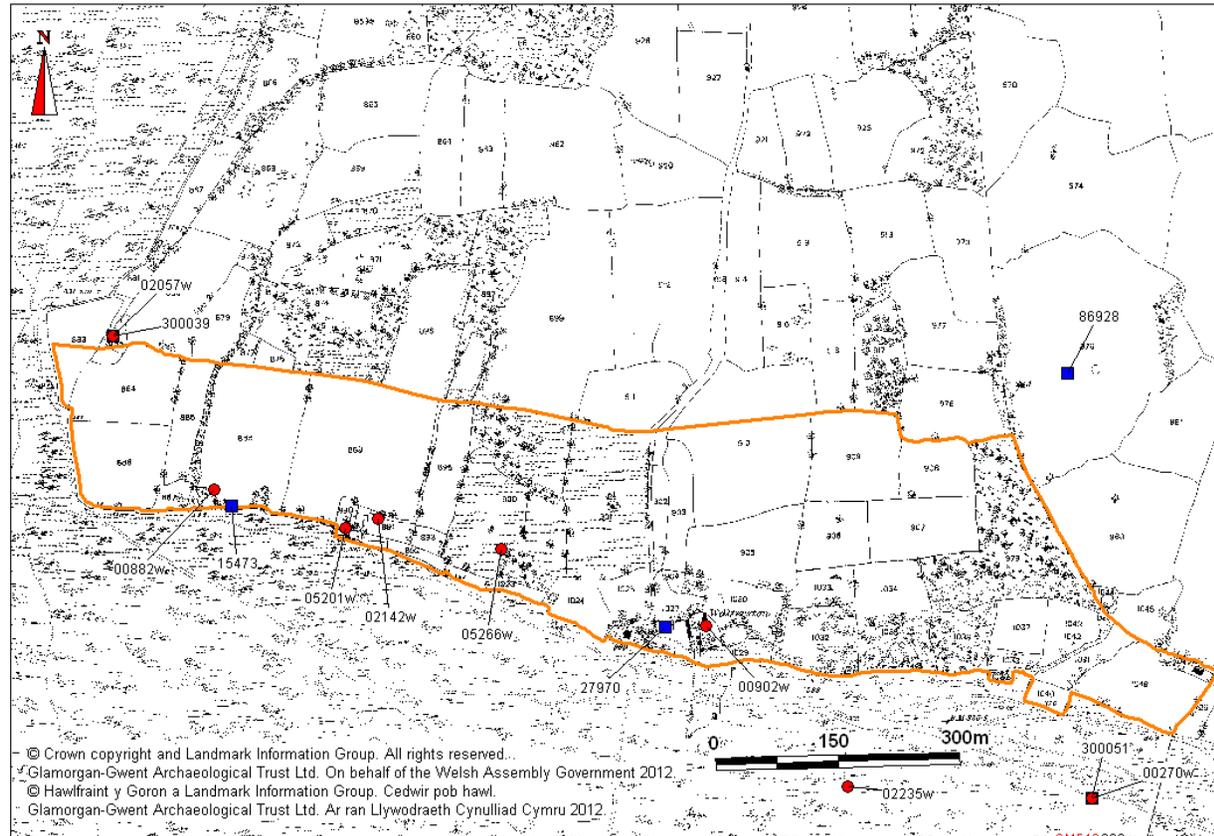


Figure 41: PRN 00902w (incl. 05201w Walterston Grange (NGR SS51458950) with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

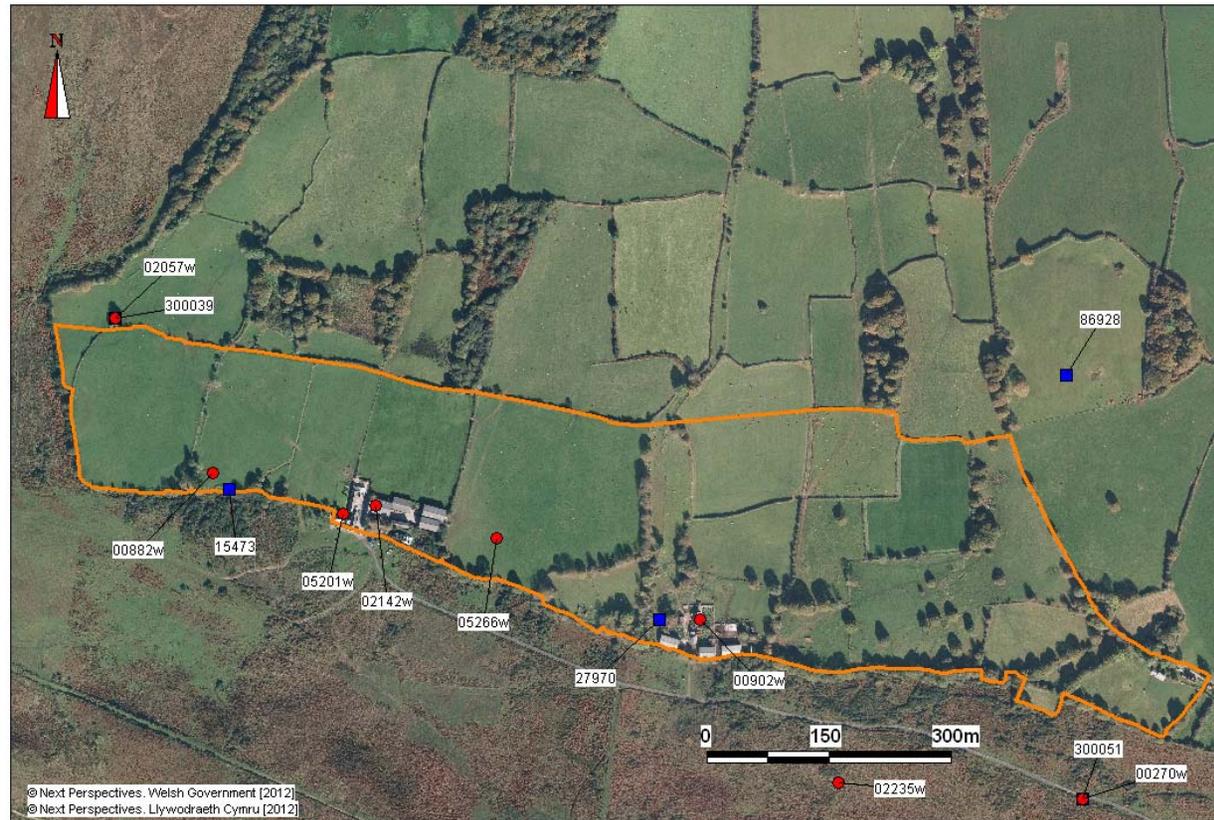


Figure 42: PRN 00902w (incl. 05201w Walterston Grange (NGR SS51458950) with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

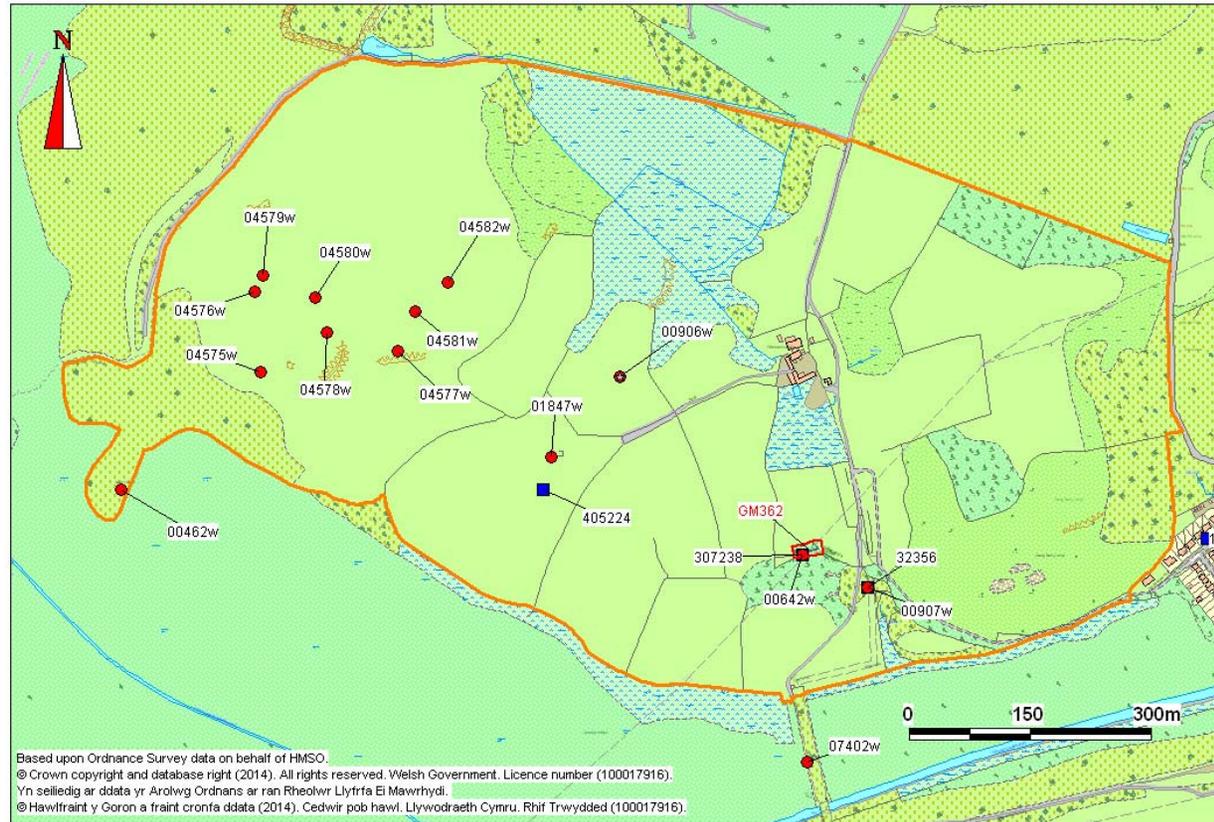


Figure 43: PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70209405) [Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

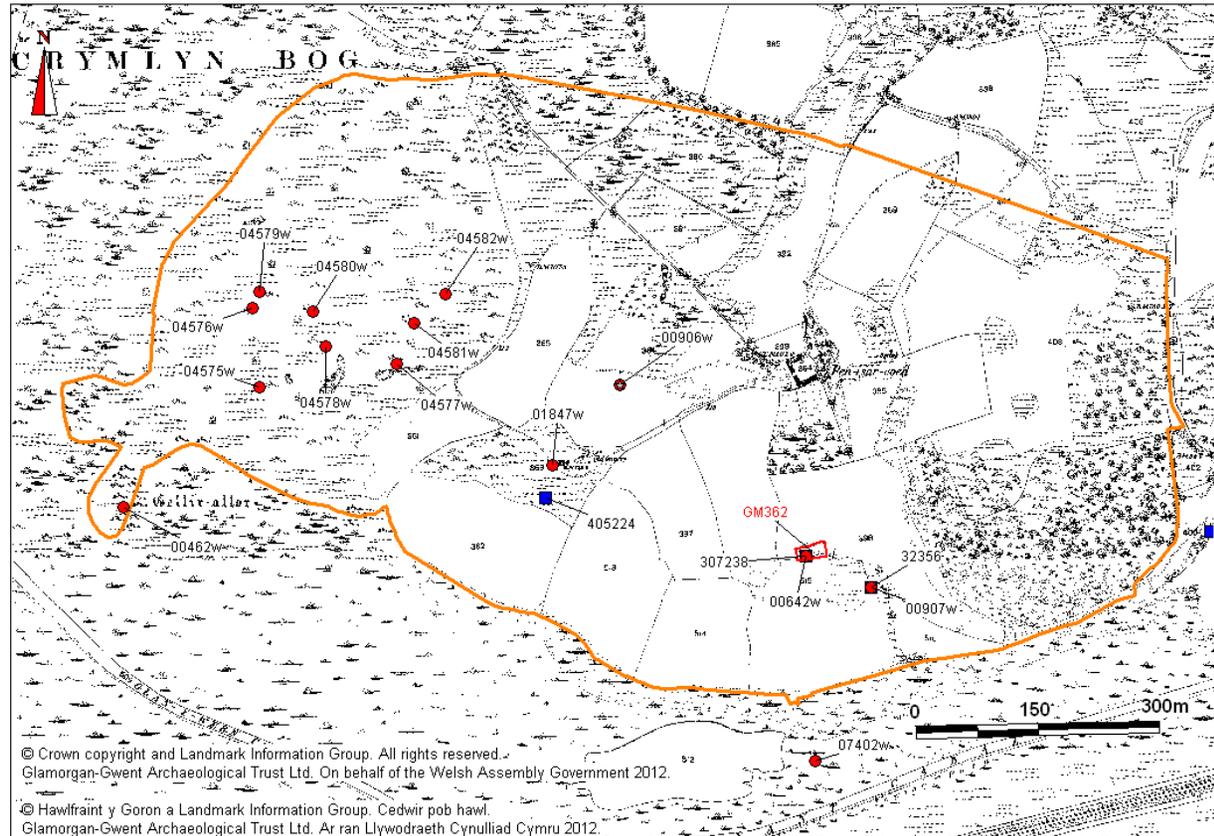


Figure 44: PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70209405) [Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

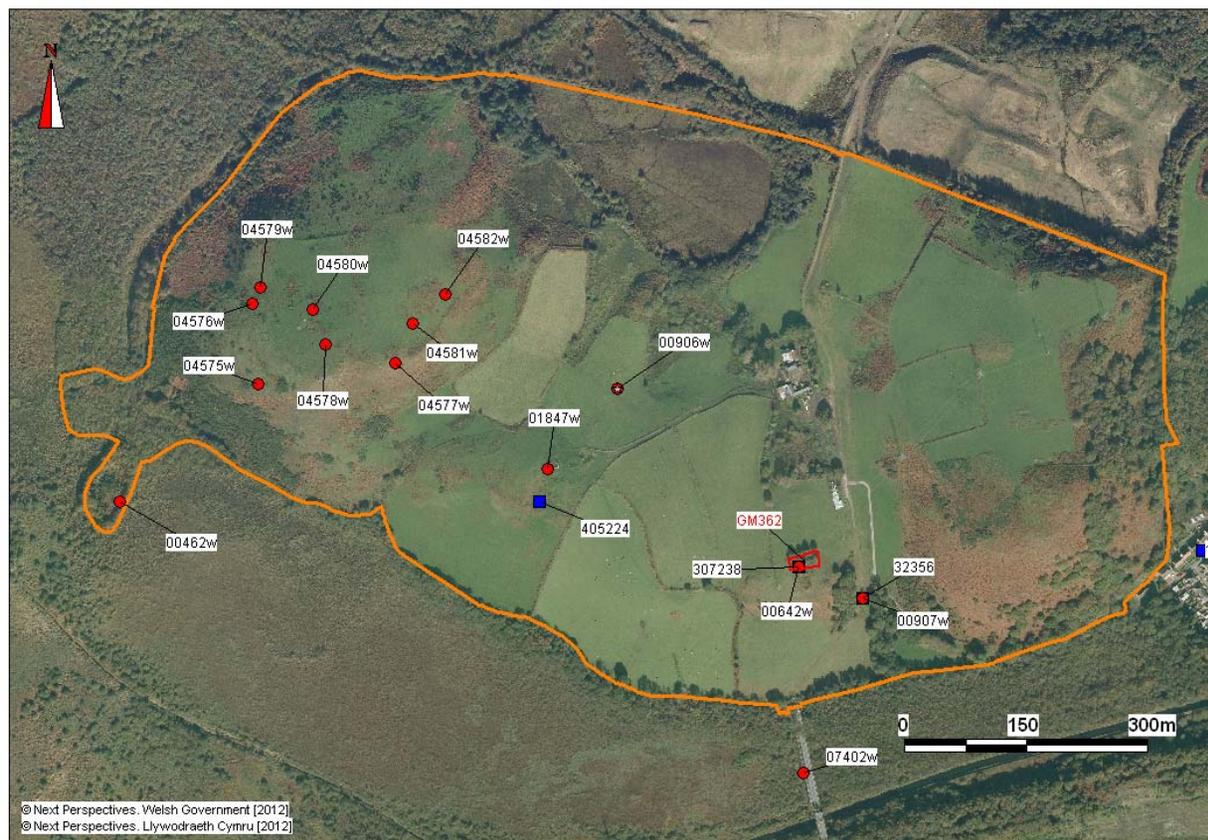


Figure 45: PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70209405) [Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

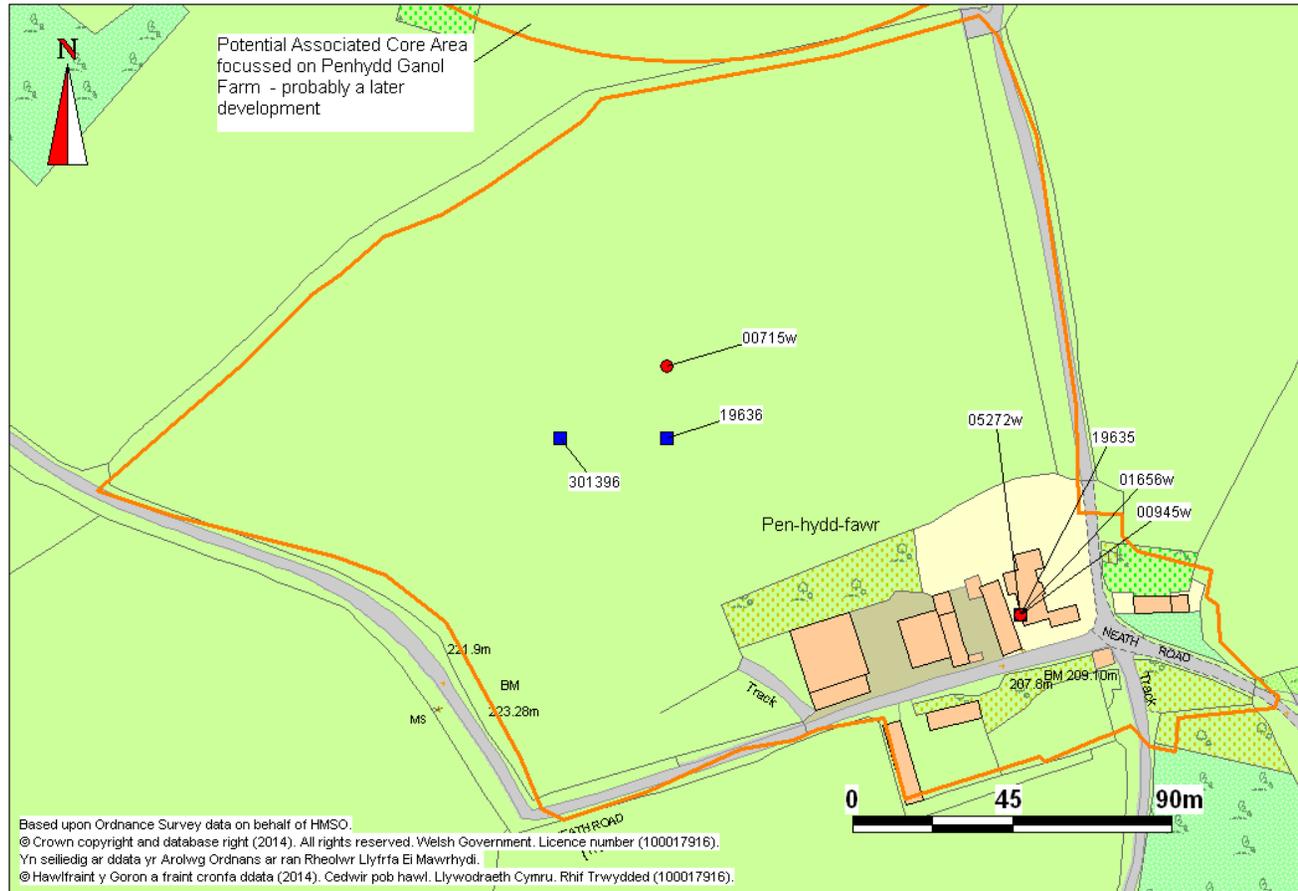


Figure 46: PRN 00945w Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange) (NGR SS80739305); core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

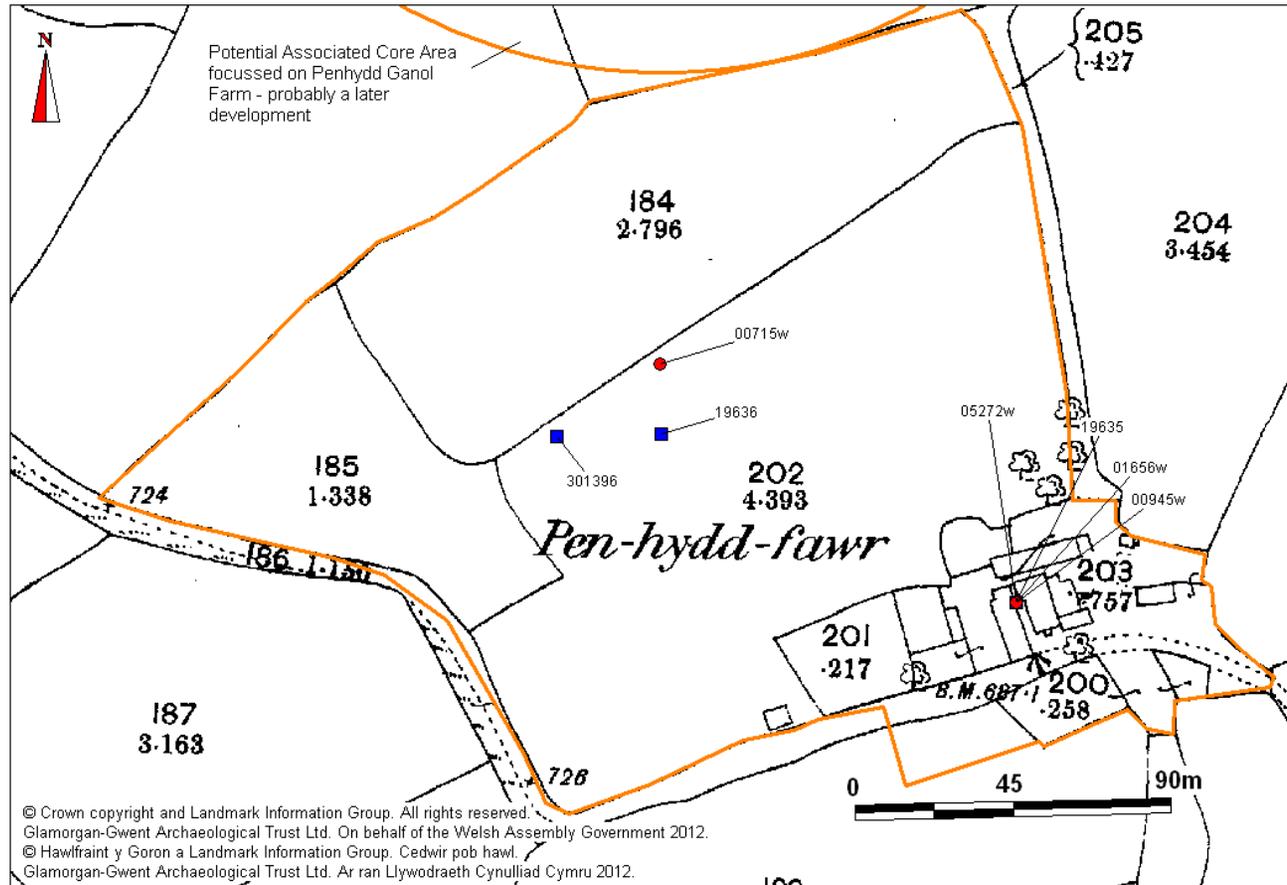


Figure 47: PRN 00945w Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange) (NGR SS80739305) with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

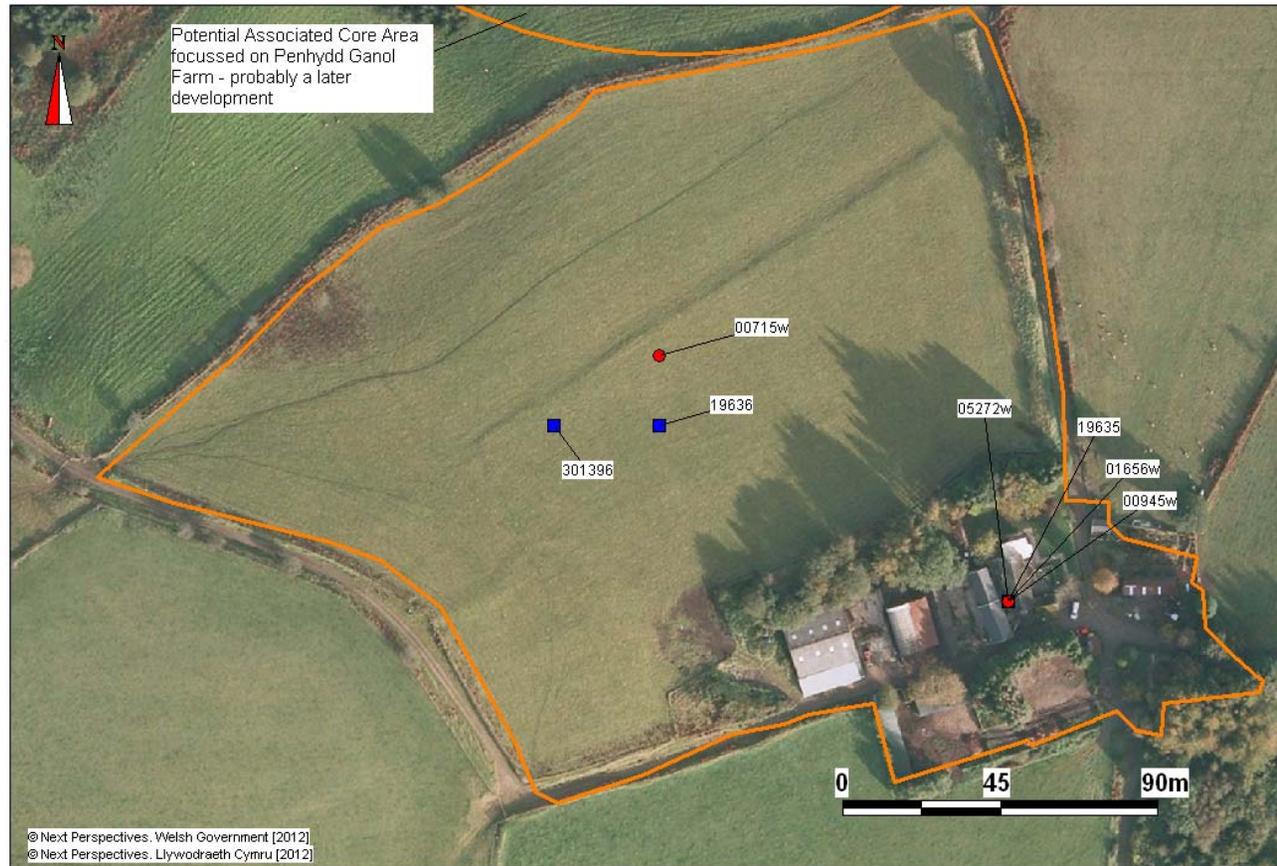


Figure 48: PRN 00945w Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange) (NGR SS80739305) with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

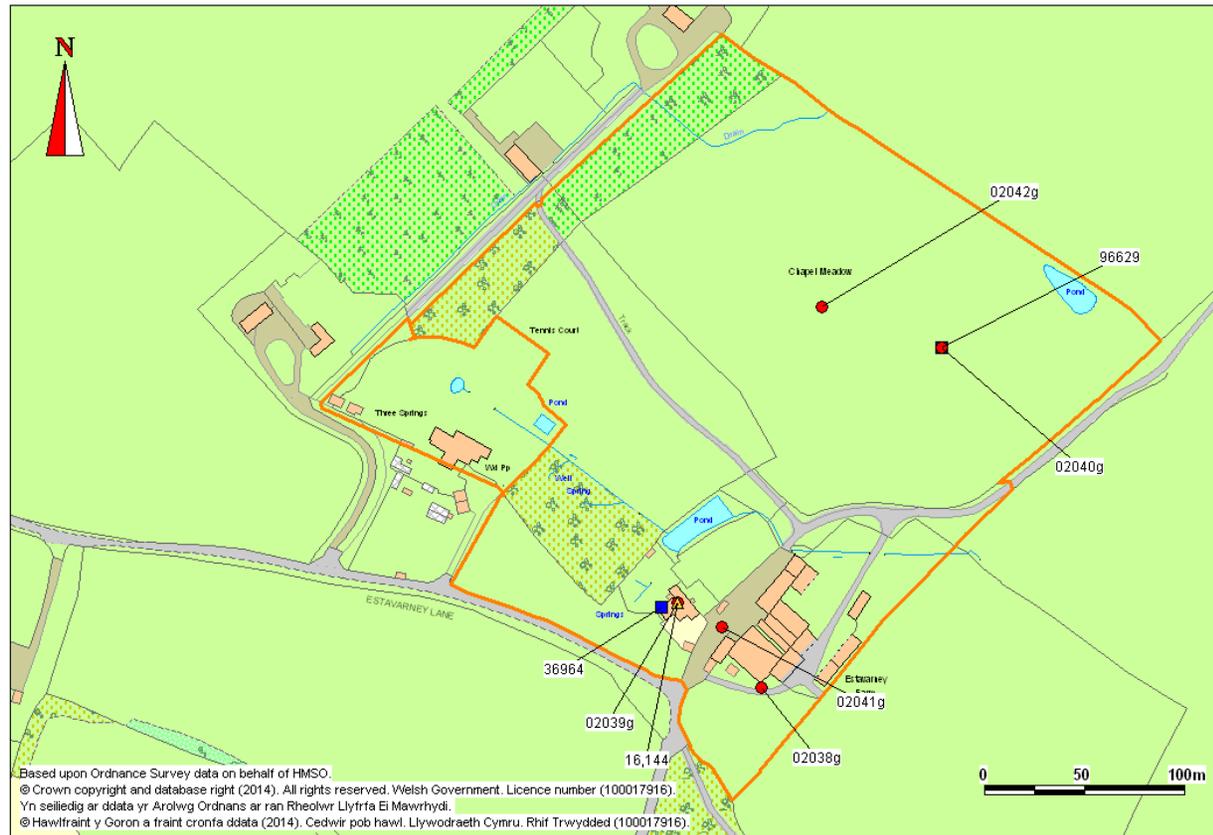


Figure 49: PRN 02042g Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkwood Grange (NGR SO35350334) [Area incl. Estavarney Farmhouse Listed Building 25138/16144 (grade II)]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

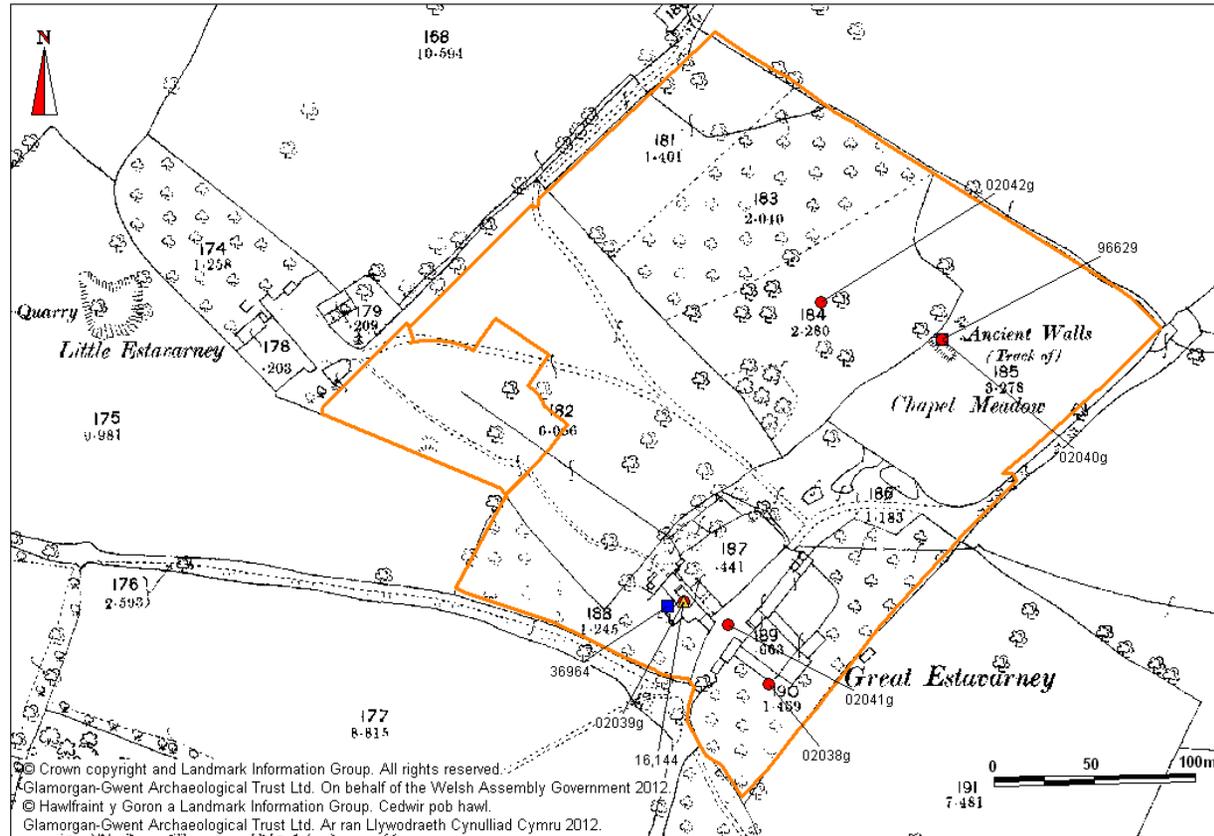


Figure 50: PRN 02042g Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange (NGR SO35350334) [Area incl. Estavarney Farmhouse Listed Building 25138/16144 (grade II)] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

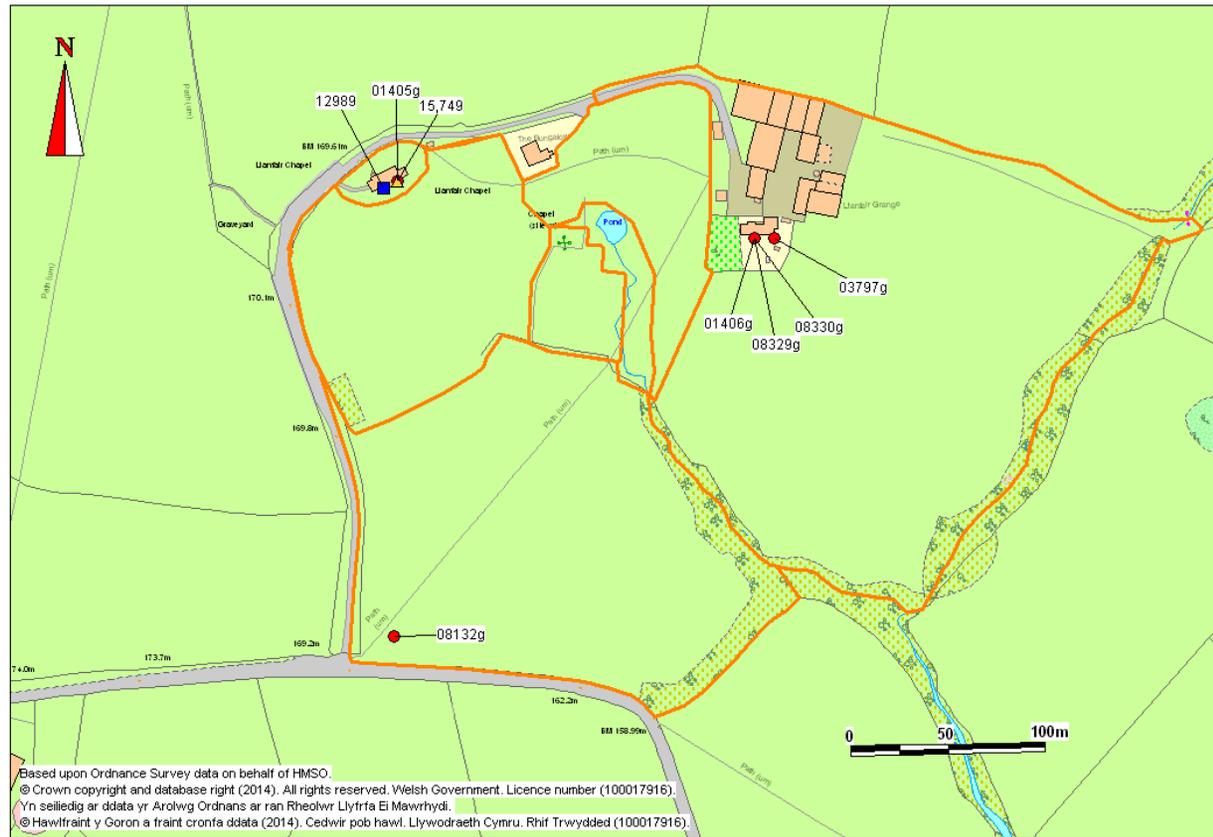


Figure 51: PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) [Area incl. post-medieval Llanfair Chapel Listed Building 24299/15749 (grade II)]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

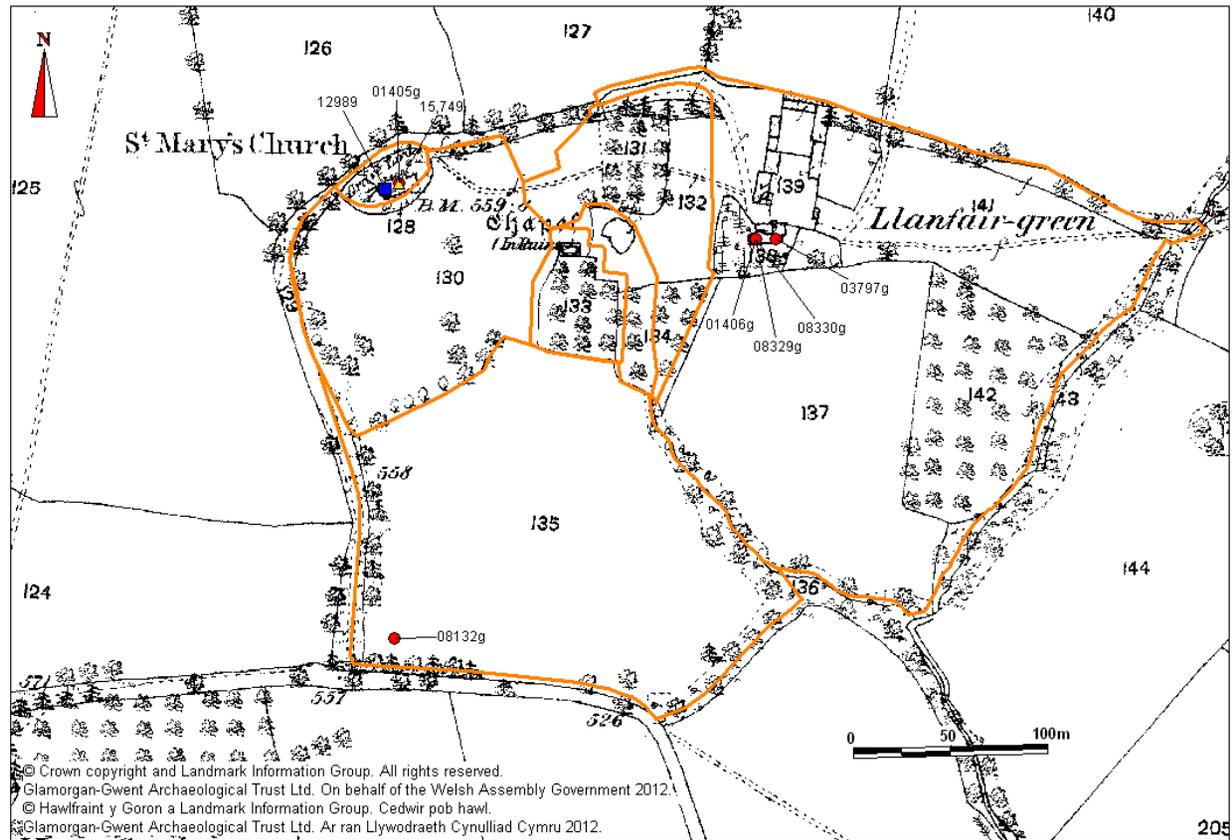


Figure 52: PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) [Area incl. post-medieval Llanfair Chapel Listed Building 24299/15749 (grade II)] with 1st edition OS map background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent



Figure 53: PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) [Area incl. post-medieval Llanfair Chapel Listed Building 24299/15749 (grade II)] with aerial photographic background

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

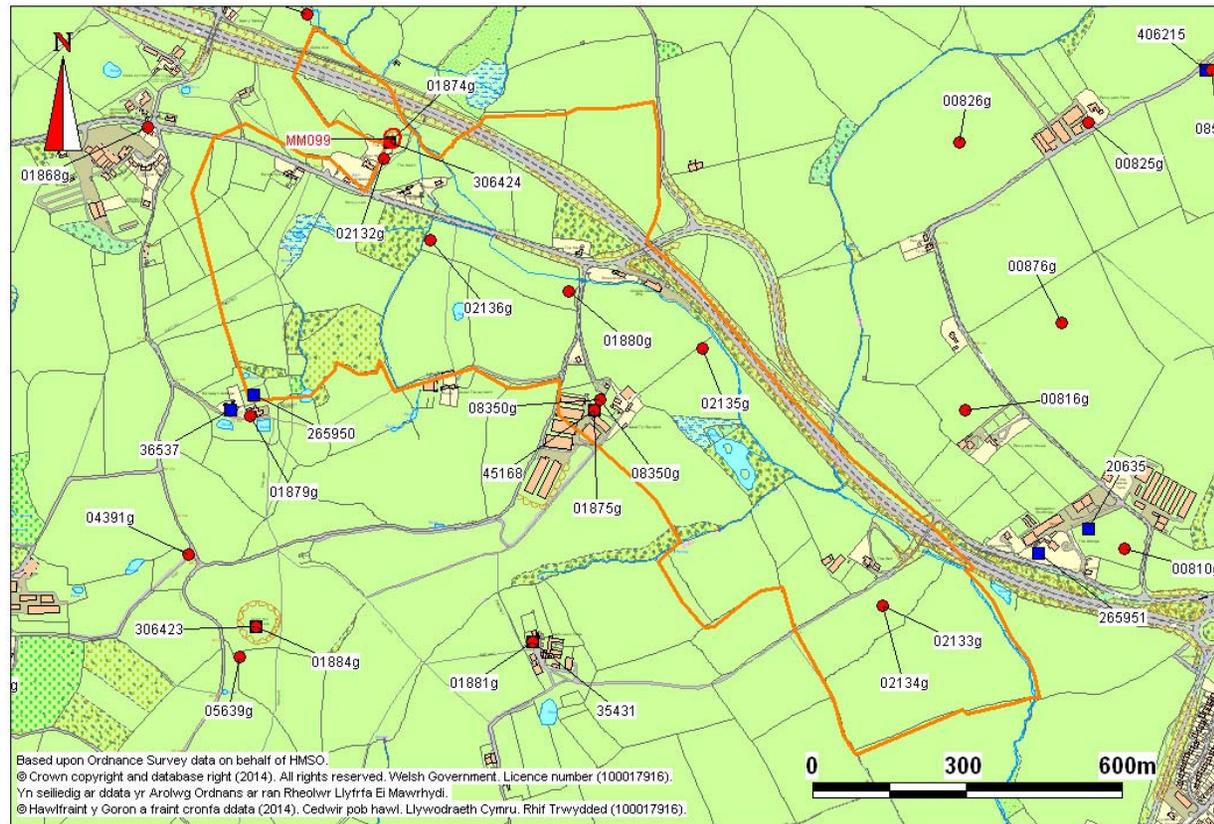


Figure 54: PRN 08350g Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach) (NGR SO398083) [Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099]; core area(s) orange

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

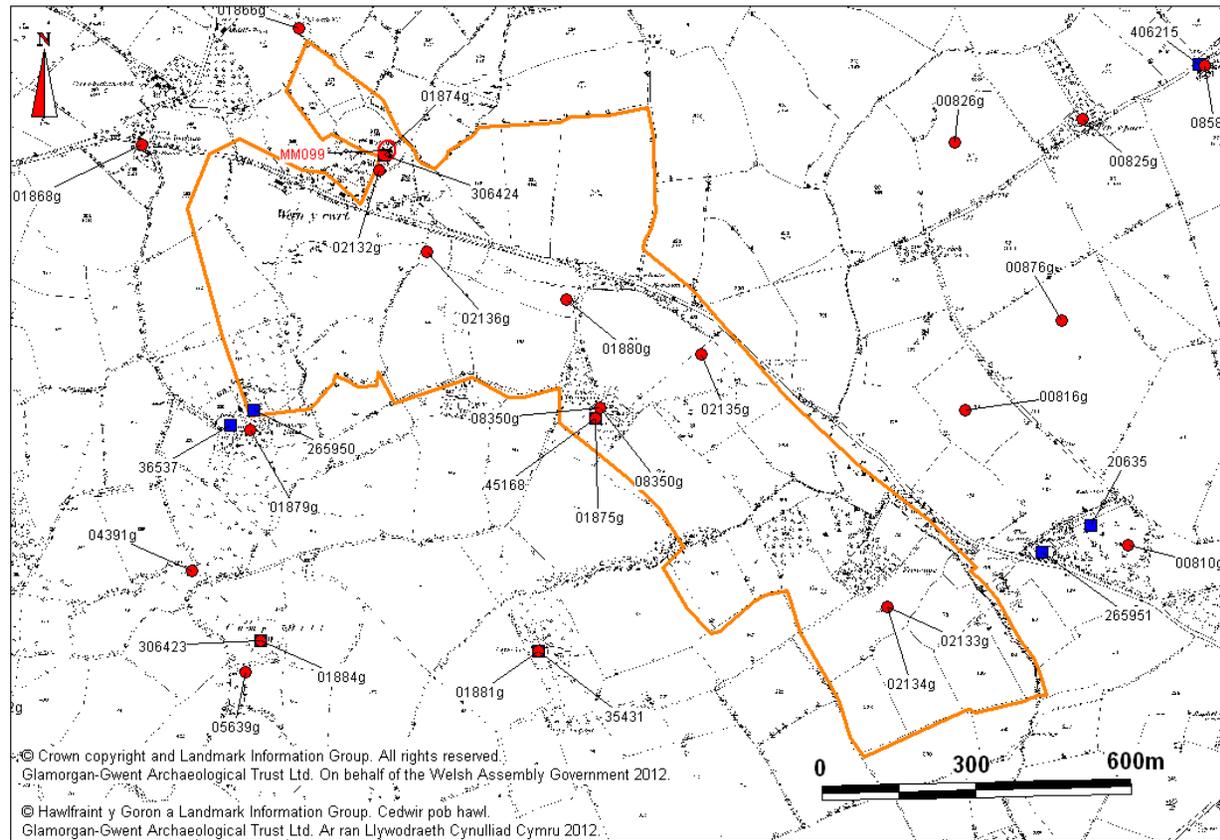


Figure 55: PRN 08350g Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach) (NGR SO398083) [Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099] with 1st edition OS map background

Plates



Plate 1. PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) [area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217] (1m scale), view to E



Plate 2. PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) [area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217] (1m scale), view to E



Plate 3. PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) [area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217] (1m scale), view to NE



Plate 4. PRN 00157m (NPRN 308464) Stormy Grange (NGR SS84738137) grange, S building (1m scale), view to SE



Plate 5. PRN 00229s (NPRNs 19355; 301203) Monknash Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143; view to Great Barn, view to SE



Plate 6. PRN 00229s (NPRNs 19355; 301203) Monknash Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143; dovecot with Great Barn beyond, view to ESE



Plate 7. PRN 00229s (NPRNs 19355; 301203) Monkash Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143, Dovecot and SW gable of Great Barn, view to ENE



Plate 8. PRN 00229s (NPRNs 19355; 301203) Monknash Grange (NGR SS91837065) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143; remains of agricultural building, view to N



**Plate 9. PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124) view to PRN 01923s,
E part of PRN 00378s, view to SE**



Plate 10. PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124) PRN 00378s view to SSE



Plate 11. PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124 PRN 00378s, view to S



Plate 12. PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124) PRN 00378s, view to S



Plate 13. PRN 00386s (NPRN 19197) Llanvithyn Grange (NGR ST05117124 PRN 00378s view to NE



Plate 14. PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375; S part of grange (1m scale), view to SW



Plate 15. PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375; building platforms, S part of Grange (1m scale), view to SW



Plate 16. PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375; remains of barn, N part of grange, view to WNW



Plate 17. PRN 00399s (NPRN 19289) Marcross Grange (NGR SS92656946) Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375; barn interior, N part of grange, view to SSE



Plate 18. PRN 00558w (NPRN 17592) Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel (NGR SN86800610) undulations (remains of grange) in field SW of church, view to SW



**Plate 19. PRN 00558w (NPRN 17592) Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel (NGR SN86800610)
sunken feature/platform in enclosure to E of church), view to N**



Plate 20. PRN 00791w (NPRN 19942) Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange (NGR SS81558286) Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262 (grade II), early post-medieval farmhouse, view to NW



Plate 21. PRN 00791w (NPRN 19942) Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange (NGR SS81558286) building platforms and stone rubble, conjectured chapel site, E of area. Near site of Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345 (1m scale), view to SSE



Plate 22. PRN 00791w (NPRN 19942) Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange (NGR SS81558286) series of large building platforms cut in W facing slope, SE of Llanmihangel Farmhouse (1m scale), view to N



Plate 23. PRN 00791w (NPRN 19942) Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange (NGR SS81558286) drainage channels, possible moated site, S of Llanmihangel Farmhouse (1m scale), view to N



Plate 24. PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) Listed Building Sker House 11217 (grade I), showing likely grange location on SW side of house, view to NW



Plate 25. PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) area of Grange buildings/court SW of house, note prominent scarp, view to NE



Plate 26. PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) blocked opening with dressed stone quoins (rebuilt arch) access to grange court? (SW wall of NW courtyard of Sker House), view to NE



Plate 27. PRN 00900m (NPRN 19971) Sker Grange (NGR SS79547985) Ty'r-ychen 11360 (grade II)] barn range incorporates early fabric, likely in part medieval, view to N



Plate 28. PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70509521) St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362, view to N



Plate 29. PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70509521) area of built-up land SW of St Margaret's Chapel, likely remains of adjacent buildings (1m scale), view to E



Plate 30. PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70509521) remains of long house, part of DMV (NPRN 405224) – likely focus of grange (1m scale), view to SSW



Plate 31. PRN 00906w (NPRN 19929) St Margaret's Grange (NGR SS70509521) barn (PRN 01847w) & sunken feature - old quarry? (1m scale), view to W



Plate 32. PRN 00945w Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange) (NGR SS80739305) enclosure thought likely location of grange and associated chapel, view to E



Plate 33. PRN 00945w Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange) (NGR SS80739305) sunken lane with massive boundary bank (left) likely delineating grange enclosure, Penhydd Fawr farmstead in distance, view to E



**Plate 34. PRN 02042g Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange (NGR SO35350334)
rectangular stone feature, with chapel site in background with tree (1m scale), view to NE**



**Plate 35. PRN 02042g Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange (NGR SO35350334)
sunken sub-rectangular hut feature adjacent to enclosure bank (1m scale), view to SW**



**Plate 36. PRN 02042g Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange (NGR SO35350334)
gable end footings of building SW of chapel (1m scale), view to SW**



Plate 37. PRN 02042g Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange (NGR SO35350334)'hood' scarp of building WSW of chapel (with tree), (1m scale), view to E



Plate 38. PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) grange chapel within fenced area, view to N



**Plate 39. PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) platform
NW of chapel (1m scale), view to NE**



Plate 40. PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) grange enclosure bank) on W side, view to S



Plate 41. PRN 08329g Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange (NGR SO39191930) undulating disturbed ground to S of Llanvair chapel, view to S



Plate 42. PRN 08350g Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach) (NGR SO398083) Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound (Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099) in distance (trees at left) with undulating ground in adjacent enclosure to SE, view to N



Plate 43. PRN 08350g Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach) (NGR SO398083) undulating ground in enclosure SE of Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound (Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099), view to E



Plate 44. PRN 08350g Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach) (NGR SO398083) low lying enclosures WNW of dam 01880g, moated site 02136g is located top right, view to W



Plate 45. PRN 08350g Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach) (NGR SO398083) dam 01880g left, view to SSE

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Where noted during the project the specific, major threats identified in relation to Cistercian grange sites were mainly from dereliction, and vegetation growth, and agricultural improvement. These are presented in Table 6 in Appendix III, along with specific recommendations for the sites selected for visits/visited.

A number of recommendations were made for sites selected for visits/visited (see Appendix III, Table 6 for details). Recommendations range from conservation and consolidation of the remains, to (topographic) survey, geophysics and building survey, presentation, whilst the provision of interpretation panels would benefit the two best preserved sites given the provision of access and suitable parking. Where sites are extensive and/or require significant works, the provision of site-specific conservation plans is suggested.

Whilst the existing level and detail of information available combined with field visits allowed some sites to be assessed with certainty, it was felt that most sites might benefit from further investigation that would include vegetation clearance and further survey (topographic and geophysics), and in some cases evaluation. These works would allow the condition and extent of surviving above and below ground remains to be better understood and allow a fuller assessment of significance, and conservation requirements.

There is some potential for community/outreach projects for most sites; however, take-up would depend on securing land owner agreement and would need to be subject to specific/stringent Health & Safety reviews, as the sites are mostly located on working farms.

The provision of information panels and the incorporation of Cistercian grange sites on heritage trails and other way-marked routes would have the effect of improving visitor experience, whilst providing an additional impetus to preserve the monuments for the future. This might be considered for sites with visible and understandable remains located on or close-by to public rights of way/permissive access routes, and where sufficient levels of information are available, for example to allow a reconstructive illustration of the workings to be produced. Consideration might be given to producing low-key information panels for a small number of such sites, where deemed appropriate and with the necessary land owner agreement. The provision of small-scale car parking (lay-by) might also be considered (e.g. at Marcross).

10. CONCLUSIONS

The initial scoping project (GGAT102, Roberts 2010) identified c.131 sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) relating to grange/monastic agricultural sites. The data refinement, filtration and appraisal undertaken at the start of the current project reduced the number to 119 sites to be assessed for the purpose of the study.

Of the total 119 Cistercian grange sites assessed in detail for this project, 32 (26.89%) of the total resource selected, are currently protected (at least in part) as Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings, though only two sites (1.68%) were protected as granges as Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their own right. In terms of significance, two were assessed as being of National significance, 29 sites were of potential National Significance, and a further 15 sites were considered to be of at least Regional Significance, whilst the remainder were considered to be of Local, Minor, or Unknown Significance. The figures indicate that around 26.05% of the selected resource was considered to be of National Significance/potential National Significance, and 12.6% was likely to be of potential Regional Significance.

Whilst geographic distribution and type were an interesting factor, these were not considered the overriding defining factor in determining significance. The long periods of sustained use, re-use and re-development that grange sites experienced (predominantly for agriculture), in many cases resulted in the removal/loss of visible medieval features, whilst others were noted to retain vestiges of medieval or immediate post-medieval features within occupied buildings. The most important and defining factors, therefore, were seen to be the survival of medieval features/structures (mostly earthworks) and their condition.

All the 119 sites were assessed to examine whether accurate digital polygons showing the presumed extent of their core areas could be created. The main sources consulted for the creation of the polygons were aerial photographs (Next Perspectives), historic mapping (e.g. 1st and 2nd edition OS maps and modern digital mapping). Information from the HER, NMR, and Cadw was also consulted, as were survey details from a variety of secondary sources (RCAHMW, Williams 1990 & 2001, and various unpublished reports, etc.). In total 162 polygons for grange cores and potential grange cores were created, including those for the 119 Cistercian granges. Where it was not possible to identify the exact extent of a grange core with certainty then a likely extent(s) was shown as a circle or oval based on available information to check against PRN/NPRN data for medieval sites.

Additional polygons (116 in number) were also created to map the extent of the grange land holdings (after Williams 1990 & 2001) ostensibly to search for additional grange cores and to verify grange locations and boundaries.

Of the 119 Cistercian grange sites assessed 41 were selected for visits, though only 24 were successfully visited for reasons of access/land owner permission; additional field visit descriptions, condition description, threats, and management recommendations were made. Details are presented within the body and appendices of the report.

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Recommendations for consideration for protection through scheduling, and potential extension of areas currently protected will be made. These recommendations will form the basis of a separate scheduling report.

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Appendix I Summary of Stage 2 Appraisal

Table 4a. Stage 2 Appraisal of Cistercian grange sites by type: 119 interests

ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Grange Features (earthworks/ruins)
00106g 307835	Llanderfel Cell (Pilgrimage Chapel & Tavern)	-	-	-	Chapel & enclosure bank
00110g	Llantarnam Grange (Gelli-Las)	-	-	X	
00132g	Trefcarn Grange, Abercarn	-	-	-	
00149m 15335; 19101	Kenfig Grange	-	-	-	Besanded
00157m 308464	Stormy Grange	-	X	X	Various: DMV –buildings + chapel(?) within enclosure, motte and platform houses
00172m 19174	Llangewydd Grange	-	X	-	Various: platforms, chapel site(s), mill, related features include church & churchyard enclosure - 'Cae'rheneglwys', assoc. inscribed stones (sites of), possible castle motte?
00201s 18739	Gelli Garn Grange	X	-	-	Various: considerable stone walled enclosure, granary/tithe barn, dovecot, 2 small fish ponds
00229s 19355; 301203	Monknash Grange	X	-	X	Various: dovecot, barn, other buildings, substantial enclosure bank
00386s 19197	Llanvithyn Grange	-	-	X	DMV (hut platforms & terracing, field banks etc.)
00399s 19289	Marcross Grange	X	-	-	Various: enclosure banks, barn, platforms, DMV
00457g	More/Moor/Lower Grange	X	X	-	APs indicate possible moated site (not previously known) to E, outside of the identified Cistercian grange holding
00466g	Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange	X	-	-	Various
00485s 37490	Orchard Grange	-	-	-	Exact location unconfirmed but DMV/field system noted in area might relate to former grange. Part scheduled.
00542w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site	-	X	X	
00550m	Pistyll Goleu	-	-	-	
00558w 17592	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	X	X	-	Platforms
00566w	Hirrole Grange; Possible Site	X	-	-	
00567w	Rossaulyn Grange	-	-	X	
00572w 19835	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm	-	-	-	Platform huts, walling
00578m	Mynachdy Penrhys	-	-	X	Well head (chapel)
00594w	Court Sart	X	-	-	
00595w	Cwrt-y-Bettws/Cwrt Betws Grange	X	-	-	
00635g	Grange of Scybor Court/Ysgubor Grange	-	-	-	
00706w	Penhydd-Waelod (Lower Penhydd Grange)	-	-	-	
00714s 307705	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau	-	-	-	Moated site
00725w	Grangia De Melis	-	X	-	
00730w	Llanbugeilydd Grange, Possible Site at Maes-y-Court	X	-	-	
00736w	Groeswen Grange; Whitecross Grange	-	X	X	
00738s 19242	Llystalybont Grange (Llantarnam)	X	-	-	

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Grange Features (earthworks/ruins)
00738w 20041	Theodoric's/Terrys Grange	X	-	-	Building
00739s	Llystalybont/Cibwr/Heath Grange (Margam)	-	-	-	
00740w	Hen Biniwn; Middle Burrows Grange; New Grange	X	-	-	Gable wall remnant of range of buildings around 3 sides of court
00744w	Grugwallt Grange (Cryke Grange)	-	X	-	Chapel, holy well, mill/19 th century folly
00760w 307270	Hafod y Porth	-	X	-	Enclosure with platforms, chapel site
00766g/00767g	Rogerstone Grange	X	-	-	Well site?
00786w	Eglwys Nunydd	-	X	-	Inscribed stones (site of), barns (sites of)
00791w 19942	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	-	X	-	Platforms, chapel(?), moated site(?), Inscribed stone (site of)
00792w 18915	Hafodheulog Grange	-	-	X	Chapel (capel Trisant)
00798s	Greendown Grange	-	X	-	DMV? Motte, chapel
00899w 18500	Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange	-	X	-	Chapel
00900m 19971	Sker Grange	X	-	-	Walling (part of Sker House), terraced court SW of house? Features? SE of complex
00900w 19608	Paviland Grange	X	X	-	Enclosures
00902w	Walterston Grange	X	-	-	DMV, other AP features noted including enclosures, field systems etc.
00903w 28109	Ynys Afan Grange	-	-	-	02042w platform house possibly related
00904w	Court Herbert Grange/Cwrt Herbert	X	X	-	Enclosure bank SE of grange (presumed destroyed)
00905w 18495	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange	-	-	X	
00906m 20032	Tanglwst Grange	-	X	-	chapel
00906w 19929	St Margaret's Grange	X	-	-	DMV; house/hut platforms, barn, chapel
00908m	Horgrove Grange	X	-	-	Range of buildings around court, incl. barn, pens
00908w 19837	Rheola Grange	-	-	-	
00909w 18462	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site at Gellibenuchel	-	-	-	Platform huts(?), post-medieval farmstead
00910w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Rhyd-y-Pwllau	-	-	-	
00911w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Blaen-Nantmelyn	-	-	-	post-medieval farmstead
00925m 19170	Llangeinor Grange	-	-	X	Platforms, barn
00945w	Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange)	-	X	-	Remnant of drystone building? Inscribed stone (site of), APs indicate field system
00950g	Trelech Grange/Trellech Grange/Cilfethin	X	X	-	Chapel (not ruined)
01030m 18808	Glyn Garw Grange	-	-	-	
01141g	Site of Grange Near Tintern/Porthcaseg Manor	-	-	X	
01237s	The Grange of The Moor	X	-	-	
01660g	Lincoyt Grange	-	-	-	

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Grange Features (earthworks/ruins)
01677g	Cold Grange	X	-	-	Post-med farmstead – reduced ruins
01684g	Cold or Blackmore Grange	-	-	-	
02042g	Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange	-	X	X	Low footings and building platforms were noted in a previous visit for GGAT 110, chapel
03215w	Cillybion Grange	X	-	-	
03717s (see also 00798s)	Coed yr Abad Grange	-	-	X	Motte, enclosure on APs
03801s	Cibwr Grange/Heath Grange	X	-	-	
03803s	Moyl Grange	-	-	-	Liege castle, chapel site
04603m 19480	Nottage Court Grange	X	-	-	Possible related features in E enclosure, listed well situated to the SE.
04671m	Glyn Garw Grange	-	-	-	
05199w	Crynant Grange, Suggested Site at Blaen-Nant	-	X	X	
05200w/00559w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Maes-Gwyn Farm	X	-	-	
05201w	Walterston Grange, Possible Site	-	-	-	
05202w	Resolven Grange; Possible Site at Melincourt	-	-	-	
05203w	Llanfugeilydd Grange, Possible Site At Cwrt-y-Defaid	-	-	-	
05204w	Hendriago	-	-	-	
05205w	Hafod-Decca	-	-	-	
05278w	Rhydding Grange/Assart Grange	-	X	-	Post-medieval farmstead on site of grange survives in ruins.
05279w	Cefn Saison Grange	X	X	-	Ploughing, Enclosures (outside core)
05280w	Crynant Grange; Suggested Location at Crynant Chapel	-	X	X	
05281w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Pwll-Faron	-	-	-	
08321g	Pwll-Pen/Pwll-Pan (Grangia De Pulpen)	X	-	-	
08324g	Cefn-Fynach/Cefn Mynach (Kilsant) Grange, Pentre-Bach	-	-	-	
08325g	Maestir Grange	-	X	-	
08326g	Rhyswg Grange	-	-	X	
08327g	Cil-Lonydd/Cilonydd Grange	X	-	-	
08328g	Mynachty-Tir-Waun/Mynachdy'r-Waun Grange	-	-	-	Evidence of ridge and furrow/ploughing in adjacent enclosures.
08329g	Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange	X	-	-	Various: platforms, chapel, terraces, enclosure, etc.
08331g	Llyncoed/Campston Grange	X	-	-	
08332g	Morlais Grange/Mynachty	-	X	-	
08333g	Penrhos Grange	-	X	-	
08334g	Coed Ythan Grange	-	-	-	
08335g	Cold/Le Cole Grange	-	-	-	
08336g	Crug-yr-Onnen Grange	-	X	-	
08337g	Beaulieu Grange	-	-	-	
08339g	Inysed Vaughan Grange	-	-	-	
08340g	The Grange	-	-	-	
08341g	Grangefield on Greenmoor, Redwick	X	-	-	Moated site
08342g	Treurgan (with Hendre)	-	-	X	Ploughing, platforms? Early post-medieval buildings (Grace Dieu) with possible medieval origins
08343g	Secular Firmary Grange	X	-	-	Various: possible settlement & field systems etc. noted on APs
08344g	Rudding Grange/Ruding Grange	X	-	-	
08348g	Llan-y-Mynach	-	X	-	
08350g	Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach)	-	-	X	Moated site, motte, dam, drainage features, possible mill site

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ID	Site Name	Type I	Type II	Type III	Grange Features (earthworks/ruins)
08370g	Trefcarn Grange (Chapel Farm, Abercarn)	-	X	-	
08372g	Dorallt Grange	-	-	-	
08374g	Arail Grange	-	-	-	
08375g	Blaen Rhymney Grange	-	-	-	
08376g	Blaen Rhymney Grange (Tir-Cwrt Site)	-	-	-	
08378g	Manmoel Grange	-	-	-	Field system? Fishponds?
CG001	Rhymney Grange/Mynachty, Bassaleg	-	-	-	
CG002	Mynachty Grange	-	-	-	
CG003	Morfa Mawr Grange	-	-	-	
GC004	Court Colman	-	-	-	
GC005	Ynysymwn Township	-	-	-	
GC006	Hendre Hertfotte Grange	-	-	-	
GC007	Pendeulwyn	-	-	-	
GC008	Tir-yr-Abad	-	-	-	
GC009	Capel	-	-	-	
GC010	Grange, West Cross	-	-	-	
GC011	Berry	-	-	-	

Table 4b. Stage 2 Appraisal of Cistercian grange sites by known elements: 119 interests

ID	Site Name	Grange Chapel	Burials	Living Quarters	Farm-house ⁴²	Barn	Fulling Mill	Mill	Wind-mill	Granary	Iron Forge	Coal Mine	Lead Mine	Platform Houses	Dove-cot	Fish Pond	Sheep-cot	Precinct Walls	Field System	Tavern & Guest-house	Other Features /notes
00106g 307835	Llanderfel Cell (Pilgrimage Chapel & Tavern)	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	
00110g	Llantarnam Grange (Gelli-Las)	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00132g	Trefcarn Grange, Abercarn	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bridge
00149m 15335; 19101	Kenfig Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00157m 308464	Stormy Grange	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	Enclosure
00172m 19174	Llangewydd Grange	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
00201s 18739	Gelli Garn Grange	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	Granary tithe barn, considerable stone walled enclosure, uninhabited house with doorways dated to 1550.

⁴² Note not complete - most granges would have originally have had farmhouse or similar - only checked where documentary or other reference made

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Grange Chapel	Burials	Living Quarters	Farm-house ⁴²	Barn	Fulling Mill	Mill	Wind-mill	Granary	Iron Forge	Coal Mine	Lead Mine	Platform Houses	Dove-cot	Fish Pond	Sheep-cot	Precinct Walls	Field System	Tavern & Guest-house	Other Features /notes
00229s 19355; 301203	Monknash Grange	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	Enclosure, deserted church site, 3 watermills,
00386s 19197	Llanvithyn Grange	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	Cemetery, abandoned vill
00399s 19289	Marcross Grange	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rectilinear enclosure
00457g	More/Moor/Lower Grange	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00466g	Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	Byres stable
00485s 37490	Orchard Grange	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	If east orchard site chapel, dovecot etc.
00542w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00550m	Pistyll Goleu	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00558w 17592	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00566w	Hirrole Grange; Possible Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00567w	Rossaulyn Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00572w 19835	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep walk, old chapel, new chapel (Cae'r capel) watermill, grange, fishery, honey stocks
00578m	Mynachdy Penrhys	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Healing well, cemetery (placename evidence), site partly destroyed by housing development.
00594w	Court Sart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00595w	Cwrt-y-Bettws/Cwrt Betws Grange	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fish weirs
00635g	Grange of Scybor Court/Ysgubor Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00706w	Penhydd-Waelod (Lower Penhydd Grange)	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00714s 307705	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moated site, possible chapel (documentary only)

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Grange Chapel	Burials	Living Quarters	Farm-house ⁴²	Barn	Fulling Mill	Mill	Wind-mill	Granary	Iron Forge	Coal Mine	Lead Mine	Platform Houses	Dove-cot	Fish Pond	Sheep-cot	Precinct Walls	Field System	Tavern & Guest-house	Other Features /notes
00725w	Grangia De Melis	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sea walls, drainage system
00730w	Llanbugeilydd Grange, Possible Site at Maes-y-Court	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00736w	Groeswen Grange; Whitecross Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00738s 19242	Llystalybont Grange (Llantarnam)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tucking mill, farmhouse possibly survives near the railway called Mynachdy fach
00738w 20041	Theodoric's/Terrys Grange	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fish weirs
00739s	Llystalybont/Cibwr/Heath Grange (Margam)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00740w	Hen Biniwn; Middle Burrows Grange; New Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00744w	Grugwallt Grange (Cryke Grange)	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Holy well
00760w307270	Hafod y Porth	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	
00766g/00767g	Rogerstone Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00786w	Eglwys Nunydd	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00791w 19942	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00792w 18915	Hafodheulog Grange	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00798s	Greendown Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Well (Whitewell)
00899w 18500	Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00900m 19971	Sker Grange	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00900w 19608	Paviland Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	Two mills
00902w	Walterston Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	Deserted hamlet
00903w 28109	Ynys Afan Grange	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00904w	Court Herbert Grange/Cwrt Herbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
00905w 18495	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00906m 20032	Tanglwst Grange	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00906w 19929	St Margaret's Grange	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Well

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Grange Chapel	Burials	Living Quarters	Farm-house ⁴²	Barn	Fulling Mill	Mill	Wind-mill	Granary	Iron Forge	Coal Mine	Lead Mine	Platform Houses	Dove-cot	Fish Pond	Sheep-cot	Precinct Walls	Field System	Tavern & Guest-house	Other Features /notes
00908m	Horgrove Grange	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00908w 19837	Rheola Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00909w 18462	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site at Gellibenuchel	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00910w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Rhyd-y-Pwllau	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00911w	Blaendulais Grange; Possible Site at Blaen-Nantmelyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00925m 19170	Llangeinor Grange	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00945w	Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange)	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
00950g	Trelech Grange/Trellech Grange/Cilfethin	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	
01030m 18808	Glyn Garw Grange	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
01141g	Site of Grange Near Tintern/Porthcaseg Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
01237s	The Grange of The Moor	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	Sea walls
01660g	Lincoyt Grange	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
01677g	Cold Grange	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	Well
01684g	Cold or Blackmore Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
02042g	Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fishery
03215w	Cillybion Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
03717s (see also 00798s)	Coed yr Abad Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
03801s	Cibwr Grange/Heath Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
03803s	Moyl Grange	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
04603m 19480	Nottage Court Grange	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
04671m	Glyn Garw Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05199w	Crynant Grange, Suggested Site at Blaen-Nant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05200w/00559w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Maes-Gwyn Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05201w	Walterston Grange, Possible Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05202w	Resolven Grange; Possible Site at Melincourt	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fishery
05203w	Llanfugeilydd Grange, Possible Site At Cwrt-y-Defaid	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05204w	Hendriago	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05205w	Hafod-Decca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05278w	Rhydding Grange/Assart Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Grange Chapel	Burials	Living Quarters	Farm-house ⁴²	Barn	Fulling Mill	Mill	Wind-mill	Granary	Iron Forge	Coal Mine	Lead Mine	Platform Houses	Dove-cot	Fish Pond	Sheep-cot	Precinct Walls	Field System	Tavern & Guest-house	Other Features /notes
05279w	Cefn Saison Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upland enclosures (bee enclosures?)
05280w	Crynant Grange; Suggested Location at Crynant Chapel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05281w	Pwllwernen Grange, Possible Site at Pwll-Faron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08321g	Pwll-Pen/Pwll-Pan (Grangia De Pulpen)	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08324g	Cefn-Fynach/Cefn Mynach (Kilsant) Grange, Pentre-Bach	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08325g	Maestir Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08326g	Rhyswg Grange	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08327g	Cil-Lonydd/Cilonydd Grange	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Well
08328g	Mynachty-Tir-Waun/Mynachdy'r-Waun Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19th century farm buildings may be situated on site of grange.
08329g	Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08331g	Llyncoed/Campston Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08332g	Morlais Grange/Mynachty	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08333g	Penrhos Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08334g	Coed Ythan Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08335g	Cold/Le Cole Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08336g	Crug-yr-Onnen Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08337g	Beaulieu Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08339g	Inysed Vaughan Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08340g	The Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08341g	Grangefield on Greenmoor, Redwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08342g	Treurgan (with Hendre)	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cemetery, court
08343g	Secular Firmary Grange	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08344g	Rudding Grange/Ruding Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drainage system.
08348g	Llan-y-Mynach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08350g	Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach)	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Moated site, dam. Chapel farm may have been an early chapel site, fishpond also at Chapel Farm.
08370g	Trefcarn Grange (Chapel Farm, Abercarn)	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Grange Chapel	Burials	Living Quarters	Farm-house ⁴²	Barn	Fulling Mill	Mill	Wind-mill	Granary	Iron Forge	Coal Mine	Lead Mine	Platform Houses	Dove-cot	Fish Pond	Sheep-cot	Precinct Walls	Field System	Tavern & Guest-house	Other Features /notes
08372g	Dorallt Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08374g	Arail Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08375g	Blaen Rhymney Grange	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08376g	Blaen Rhymney Grange (Tir-Cwrt Site)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08378g	Manmoel Grange	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court
CG001	Rhymney Grange/Mynachty, Bassaleg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CG002	Mynachty Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CG003	Morfa Mawr Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC004	Court Colman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC005	Ynysymwn Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC006	Hendre Hertfotte Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC007	Pendeulwyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC008	Tir-yr-Abad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC009	Capel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC010	Grange, West Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GC011	Berry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appendix II Other Data

Table 5. Summary of NMR sites (29 NPRNs) appraised (information courtesy of the RCAHMW)

PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00106g	307835	Llanderfel Cell (Pilgrimage Chapel & Tavern)	ST263953	<p>LLANDERFEL CHURCH NGR: ST26399529 Site Description: Footings of an "L"-shaped building, having a sub-divided N-S range, c.17.3m by 7.75m, with a c.14m E-W by 7.6m chamber on the N of the E side.</p> <p>Site associated with a medieval chapel, and now scheduled as such.</p> <p>T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2nd April 2009.</p>
00149m	15335; 19101	Kenfig Grange	SS80188268	<p>1. The fortified Medieval borough was in existence by 1140-47. It became choked by sand from the fifteenth century and the corporation was abolished in 1883.</p> <p>The rampart and ditch enclosing the borough described a quadrilateral figure, roughly 200m square with the castle (NPRN 300455) at the northern angle.</p> <p>The church of St James stood outside the walls to the south (NPRN 307338) where there was an extensive suburb.</p> <p>There were 142 burgages or house plots, in 1314.</p> <p>Remains of foundations (NPRN 19101), possibly medieval, are visible in the area.</p> <p>J.Wiles 11.12.02 (description for medieval town) NPRN 19101 Traces of stone building foundations, 25.5m north-east to south-west by 6.3m, are thought to be the remains either of a medieval monastic grange, or a post medieval farmhouse.</p> <p>Source: RCAHMW Glamorgan Inventory (1982), 278</p> <p>Associated with: Kenfig town (NPRN 15335)</p> <p>J.Wiles 13.12.02</p>

⁴³ PRN name given

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00157m	308464	Stormy Grange	SS84738137	<p>Archaeological aerial reconnaissance on 10th January 2003 close to the scheduled motte at Stormy, recorded a set of earthworks lying just to the northwest that appear to represent the remains of a monastic grange. Although two grange sites are recorded at Stormy, the precise site of Cwrt Bychan has never been satisfactorily identified. The partial evidence from the oblique aerial photographs was cross-checked with historic vertical aerial photographs. It was thus found that originally a substantial polygonal earthwork enclosure stood to the northwest of Stormy motte, but is now bisected by two railway lines and a modern lane rendering it only partially visible in the landscape.</p> <p>The polygonal earthwork enclosure, centred at SS 842817 measures approximately 294m east-west by 201m north-south. The modern air photographs show the subtle topography of the pasture well and it appears that this main moated enclosure was built across the course of an east-west stream, which was subsequently diverted or channelled into the outer moat, thence running off to the northwest where a modern day drain (marked on Ordnance Survey maps) continues to function. Offset to the east within this moated enclosure is a rectangular building platform 36m x 31m, with an outer ditch, with a less well defined enclosure adjoining the eastern side of the outer enclosure. In the south-west angle of the main enclosure is a second building platform 20m x 18m, apparently lying on the north side of an east-west trackway or road. Modern field drains criss-cross the interior and both platforms show signs of having been ploughed.</p> <p>T Driver</p> <p>Stormy Castle = Nprn19997; Stormy building complexes I & II = Nprn15455, 19998. Surface finds indicate 18-19th c. occupation, although the remains are thought to represent one of the medieval granges of Stormy - see Nprn308464 (Stormy moated site).</p> <p>Sources: Os495card; SS88SW27; RCAHMW 1991 Glamorgan III.1a, 61-64.</p> <p>Associated with: Stormy Castle (Nprn19997) Stormy II (Nprn19998).</p> <p>RCAHMW AP955060/67; 955223/49-50</p> <p>J.Wiles 13.12.02</p>

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00172m	19174	Llangewydd Grange	SS87058149	<p>Poorly preserved ruins of an L-shaped building, a c.25m by 8.0m E-W range, with a c.10m by 8.0m N-S block springing S from its E end; thought to be the remains of Llanguig Court, a post Reformation residence, successor to Llangewi grange, presented to Margam Abbey (Nprn132) in 1153. (source Os495card; SS88SE7) J.Wiles 11.12.02 Associated with: Stormy Castle (Nprn19997) Stormy II (Nprn19998).</p> <p>RCAHMW AP955060/67; 955223/49-50</p> <p>J.Wiles 13.12.02</p>
00201s	18739	Gelli Garn Grange	SS95757844	<p>A sub-rectangular enclosure, 175m E-W by 125m, defined by a bank and ditch, followed by current field boundaries; within are ruins of a dovecote (Nprn37519), a possibly medieval barn (Nprn37518) and two small fishponds within the W side.</p> <p>St Mary Hill, or Gelligarn grange, recorded as belonging to Neath Abbey in 1208, dispossessed 1536.</p> <p>The enclosure appears to lie at the SE of a larger circuit, describing a figure, c.370m E-W by 350m. To the E are possibly medieval remains, associated with St Mary's church (Nprn307549).</p> <p>Source: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 260-262)</p> <p>J.Wiles 20.12.02</p>

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00229s	19355; 301203	Monknash Grange	SS91837065	<p>1. A Cistercian monastic grange, attached to Neath Abbey, was established at Monknash around 1130 by Richard de Granville and continued until 1533.</p> <p>The visible remains today include a pentagonal enclosure, c.350m N-S by 360m, defined by scarps and banks, with remains of sub-divisions and traces of buildings. The ruins of a later barn (NPRN 37614) and grade II listed dovecote (NPRN 37613) also lie on the site. see Glamorgan Inventory vol.3(2), 262-5.</p> <p>J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 14 January 2003 (edited)</p> <p>2. According to a charter of 1140 the early history of the grange may have involved the exchange of the originally granted land (or 140 acres of it) with the lord of Ogmore for a larger area, a gift which also included the site of a mill on the Ewenny River (1) (NPRN 414191). The extent of monastic land hereabouts is shown on Rees's map (2).</p> <p>(1) A.G.Foster 'Two deeds relating to Neath Abbey', in W.Rees & H.J.Randall (eds.) South Wales and Monmouthshire Record Society, no.2 (1950), pp.201-2.</p> <p>(2) W.Rees, Map of South Wales & the March in the Fourteenth Century (1932)</p> <p>David Leighton, RCAHMW, 7 July 2011</p> <p>Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on Dec 8th 2010. MONKNASH GRANGE, GARDENS, ST DONATS1. The best preserved of these [medieval grange gardens] is Monknash, which lies close to the coast of Glamorgan (O.S. SS 9194 7057). Its enclosure of over 20 acres, comprises a basically concentric segmental arrangement of robbed walls, at least on the north and east where banks survive. It is watered by the Nash Brook, possibly includes a fishpond (E. Whittle pers comm.) and preserves both the upstanding walls of a 'grange' building and a substantial dove-cote base (RCAM 1984, 262-5, fig. 144; FIG. 1).</p> <p>From Briggs 1990</p> <p>2. It is presumed that at least some of the earthwork remains of Monknash Grange (Nprn19355) represent structured garden layouts.</p> <p>J.Wiles 14.01.03</p> <p>3.This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XLIV, sheet 16 (1899).</p> <p>C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 18th August 2006.</p>
00386s	19197	Llanvithyn Grange	ST05117124	no description on Coflein
00399s	19289	Marcross Grange	SS92656946	<p>The monastic property at Marcross can probably be recognised in the complex of earthworks to the north-east of the village and extending on either side of the road known as the Heol Felen. The maximum extent of the earthworks is about 320m from E. to W. by 230m, and they are mainly concentrated in two areas, one on the N. side of the Heol Felen, 220m long N.E.-S.W. by 85m wide, and the other to the S. of the road, 210m long N.E.-S.W. by 70m wide.</p> <p>B.A.Malaws, 11 September 2001.</p> <p>The earthworks and building foundations of the grange were photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 8th Dec 2010.</p>

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PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00485s	37490	Orchard Grange	ST02406838	A rubble-built rectangular building, 14m east-west by 7.5m, currently adapted for use as a barn, but with large dressed-stone openings in the north & south walls, indicating that this was originally the gatehouse to the early 16th century Castleton house, set some 75m to the south across what is thought to have been an open court. Source: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan, the Greater Houses, 192. J.Wiles 22.01.03
00558w	17592	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	SN86800610	[SN86820608] No further description on coflein
00572w	19835	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm	SN84660251	See NPRN 15455
00714s	307705	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau	ST05657549	A sub-rectangular enclosure, c.48m SW-NE by 54m, set in a shallow, wooded valley, defined by a moat, having an internal bank on the SE & SW, externally embanked on the N & NE. (source Os495card; ST07NE30) J.Wiles 27.01.03
00738s	19242	Llystalybont Grange (Llantarnam)	ST16307890	No description on Coflein
00738w	20041	Theodoric's/Terrys Grange	SS77018637	WALLPAINTINGS; documentary sources refer to a room with plastered walls bearing a painted border. Source RCAHMW Inventory Glamorgan III, part II, MG20. 2004.03.11/RCAHMW/SLE Wall painting: Ruined building excavated near Abbey Steelworks, Margam. Plastered walls having a painted border, mainly in black but with traces of red and another colour (blue or green -too badly altered for certainty).
00760w	307270	Hafod y Porth	SS80128986	Site of a grange of Margam Abbey (Nprn132). Earthworks and modern features indicate a banked, sub-oval enclosure, c.150m N-S by 125m, occupying a ledge on a spur of Mynydd Margam. Earthworks within the enclosure indicate possible building sites, although the site of the supposed chapel was reported destroyed by a cess-pit (1983). (source Os495card; SS88NW1) J.Wiles 10.12.02

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PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00791w	19942	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	SS81558286	<p>Grange of Margam Abbey, first mentioned 1186, thought to have possibly succeeded an earlier ecclesiastical establishment, sold following church reform, 1540: the grange, mentioned in association with a mill & fulling mill to the S (Nprn24944), appears to have occupied the lower part of a valley running W-wards into the Afon Cynffig.</p> <p>The principal remaining feature is the ruinous great barn (Nprn37586 - at given NGR); carved stone has been ploughed-up from the NE part of the field to the S of the barn, where extensive earthwork features may represent several other buildings/ranges; a possible precinct bank is apparent in the same field, running c.140m ENE from approx. SS81648274, where it turns to the S, to the lane from the mill to the S, whose line it would appear to have followed for c.180m, turning to run WSW about an apparent rectangular enclosure, c.40m E-W by 30m, centred at SS81708295: a further earthwork feature, a round angled wedged-shaped, ditched, or banked enclosure, c.60m E-W by 30m, tapering to the E, centred at SS81548275, is cut by drains depicted by OS County series (Glamorgan. XXXIII.16 1876).</p> <p>A house of c.1600 (Nprn19186) in the W part of the site can be associated with modifications to the barn.</p> <p>Source: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 280-282 [MG29].</p> <p>RCAHMW AP871538/26</p> <p>J.Wiles 08.10.04</p>
00792w	18915	Hafodheulog Grange	SS84138463	No description on Coflein
00899w	18500	Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange	SN57330046	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circa 1800 farmhouse. 2. C1800 farmhouse built on the site of the medieval grange of Neath abbey. 2003.03.17/RCAHMW/SLE
00900m	19971	Skер Grange	SS79547985	<p>The grange or monastic estate, at Sker originally belonged to Margam Abbey, but passed to Neath Abbey in the twelfth century. In 1291 it was assessed at four carucates or ploughlands and twenty acres of arable. The grange was leased out by the later fifteenth century and was sold at the dissolution. The present great mansion (NPRN 19972) was built on the remains of the buildings in the later sixteenth century.</p> <p>The main grange buildings appear to have been laid out around a walled court on the west side of the present house, which is itself based on a medieval range. The south gable of the barn range to the east contains medieval fabric.</p> <p>Source: RCAHMW Glamorgan Inventory III.2 (1982), 254-5 [MG9]</p> <p>John Wiles 14.02.08</p>
00900w	19608	Paviland Grange	SS44558650	No description on Coflein
00903w	28109	Ynys Afan Grange	SS779918	<p>The site of the parish church of Michaelston-super-Afan. A possible location of 'Enys-Auene' grange, listed amongst the possessions of Margam Abbey (Nprn132).</p> <p>(source Os495card; SS79SE37)</p> <p>J.Wiles 03.12.02</p>

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PRN	NPRN	Site Name ⁴³	NGR	NMR Description
00905w	18495	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange	SS73469857	No description on Coflein
00906m	20032	Tanglwst Grange	SS82208085	No description on Coflein
00906w	19929	St Margaret's Grange	SS70509521 [note inaccurate - revised to SS70209405]	No description on Coflein
00908w	19837	Rheola Grange	SN83850421	Rheola Grange is recorded in 1295 as belonging to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Clare. RCAHMW 2008
00909w	18462	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site at Gellibenuchel	SN80670540	No description on Coflein
00925m	19170	Llangeinor Grange	SS92558755	<p>Grange of 'Egliskainwyr', originated in grant to Margam Abbey, confirmed c.1215, property forfeited 1337: now visible remains; site thought to be that currently occupied by 'Cae Abbot' (Nprn18191).</p> <p>AP coverage & historic mapping (OS County series - Glamorgan. XXXIV.4 1876) may provide some indication as to location of this establishment; the now removed NW boundary of the field N of the churchyard shows as a broad parchmark with an apparent rounded angle where it meet the current road/track (at SS92448804), possibly the N angle of an enclosure, which then returned S along the line of the road; a rectangular area adjoining the churchyard on the W, 50m N-S by 30m, appears to survive as an earthwork; there are traces of at least two small rectangular enclosures/fields, 30-40m across, immediately SE & E of 'Cae Abbot'; earthworks at SS92388794 may be quarrying features.</p> <p>Associated with: Chapel/church (Nprn401518).</p> <p>Source: RCAHMW 1982 (Glamorgan III.2), 290-1 [MG37].</p> <p>RCAHMW AP871541/9-14</p> <p>J.Wiles 11.10.04</p>
01030m	18808	Glyn Garw Grange	SS90538668	No description on Coflein
04603m	19480	Nottage Court Grange	SS82047816	Site of a grange of Margam abbey, presently (1955) occupied by a restored Tudor house (Nprn19479). J.Wiles 06.12.02

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Appendix III Threats and Recommendations

Table 6. GGAT 129 Site specific threats and recommendations (41 interests)

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00157m 308464	Stormy Grange	[Area incl. Scheduled Ancient Monument GM217]	Very High/High	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; scrub woodland incursion, tree root growth/tree fall	Subject to landowner agreement revised survey (to include geophysics of wider area); management agreement (e.g. to include reduction in stock on monument; woodland management under archaeological supervision); site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice

⁴⁴ For Core Area(s) only

⁴⁵ Condition of ruinous, earthwork or buried remains only – excludes standing/occupied buildings.

⁴⁶ This would be subject to landowner agreement. Similarly any community project (to undertake survey or other work) would need prior permission of / arrangement with the respective landowner(s) and have not been identified here specifically.

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00172m 19174	Llangewydd Grange	[Wider area (likely part of grange) incl. Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard Scheduled Ancient Monument GM237]	High?	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; scrub woodland incursion, tree root growth/tree fall; dereliction of site (re. ruinous buildings); any potential redevelopment/'restoration' of ruinous structures; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); any 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction, woodland creation; dumping of material in vicinity of SAM GM237; vehicular erosion	Subject to landowner agreement survey (to include geophysics) of various core areas; management agreement; site inspection required (access not available at time of visit); site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00201s 18739	Gelli Garn Grange	[Area incl. Cross Base at St Mary Hill Listed Building 81317 (grade II)]	High?	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; farm yard extension; modern garden incursion; any building development within enclosure; dereliction of site (re. ruinous building); any potential redevelopment/'restoration' of ruinous structures; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); any 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction, woodland creation	Subject to landowner agreement revised survey (to include geophysics); building survey of ruinous structures; conservation work as necessary; potential targeted evaluation; management agreement; site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice
00229s 19355; 301203	Monknash Grange	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM143 (Area also incl. 6 Listed Buildings)	Very High	Dereliction of standing buildings – e.g. ivy growth; animal/livestock erosion	Subject to landowner agreement remedial conservation of standing structures; management agreement (on managing vegetation cover & livestock); site specific conservation plan; presentation of remains to the public (e.g. provision of display signs), provision of access and creation of small layby car park subject to agreement of land owner

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00386s 19197	Llanvithyn Grange	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13595 (grade II); Gatehouse at Llanvithyn Farmhouse, Llanvithyn Listed Building 13610 (grade II)]	High	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; unsupervised restoration of farmstead/conversion of agricultural buildings; any 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction, woodland creation; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Revised survey (to include geophysics); management agreement (e.g. to include reduction in stock on monument); provision of information/advice (incl. building conservation advise); preservation and conservation of post-medieval buildings at Llanvithyn - any works affecting buildings at Llanvithyn to be subject to full buildings survey and WB as a minimum
00399s 19289	Marcross Grange	Scheduled Ancient Monument GM375	Very High	Dereliction of standing buildings – e.g. ivy growth; animal/livestock erosion; minor scrub woodland incursion	Remedial conservation of standing structures; management agreement (on managing vegetation cover & livestock); site specific conservation plan; presentation of remains to the public (e.g. provision of display signs), provision of access and creation of small layby car park subject to agreement of land owner

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00457g	More/Moor/Lower Grange		Moderate	Agricultural improvement (incl. drainage, potential insertion of farm tracks, restoration conversion of older buildings on site)	Monitor
00466g	Merthyr Geryn/Merthyr Gerain Grange/Upper Grange		High	Agricultural improvement (incl. drainage, potential insertion of farm tracks, restoration/conversion of older buildings on site); animal/livestock erosion; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction, woodland creation;	Revised survey (to include geophysics); management agreement (e.g. to include advise on archaeologically sensitive areas); potential targeted evaluation subject to landowner agreement; site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice
00558w 17592	Aberpergwm Grange; Cae Capel	Area incl. 5 Listed Buildings most relevant is St Cadoc's church Listed Building 11867 (grade II*)]	High/Moderate	Agricultural improvement animal/livestock erosion	Survey (to include geophysics); potential targeted evaluation; management agreement (manage stock levels across site); provision of information/advice
00572w 19835	House Platforms, Resolven Grange; Possible Grange Site at Ty'n-y-Cwm		Moderate/low	Forestry plantation operations (i.e. felling, planting); lack of careful management	Monitor woodland activities – management agreement

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00706w	Penhydd-Waelod (Lower Penhydd Grange)		Moderate	Dereliction of standing buildings; potential re-development of area; potential future road widening/diversion; restoration of farmstead/conversion of older agricultural buildings	Monitor; building survey/WB on any future development affecting buildings (Penhydd-Waelod)
00714s 307705	Moated Homestead, Caerwigau		High?	Dereliction of site, scrub woodland incursion	Management agreement (re forestry activity); inspection required (full access not available at time of visit - provision of footpath access?); conservation of site to include scrub removal; provision of information/advice

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00760w 307270	Hafod-y-porth		High/Moderate	Development – garden extension; animal erosion (horses)	Monitor (as a minimum; provision of information/advice); management agreement (on managing vegetation cover & livestock); site specific conservation plan - remedial conservation of earthworks if required; survey & evaluation of chapel subject to agreement of landowner; presentation of site to the public (e.g. provision of display signs; heritage trail)?
00791w 19942	Llanmihangel Farm / St Michael's Grange	[Area incl. Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument GM345; Llanmihangel Listed Building 23262 (grade II*)]	High	Agricultural improvement; minor animal/livestock erosion; potential development/extension of stud farm facilities; potential insertion of farm tracks; 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; dereliction of standing buildings; any unsupervised restoration of surviving early post-medieval farmstead; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Survey (to include geophysics); potential targeted evaluation; management agreement (e.g. manage stock levels across site); site specific conservation plan; preservation/conservation of Llanmihangel farmstead - full building survey/WB on any works affecting standing building (Llanmihangel); provision of information/advice

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00792w 18915	Hafodheulog Grange		Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Monitor
00798s	Greendown Grange	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	Very High - Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; scrub woodland incursion at motte site; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings (Whitewell farmstead range)	Revised survey (to include geophysics of wider area); management agreement; inspection required (provision of footpath access?); building survey/WB on any future development (Whitewell); site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice
00900m 19971	Sker Grange	[Area incl. 2 Listed Buildings: Sker House 11217 (grade I), and Ty'r-ychen 11360 (grade II)]	High/Moderate	Any ground disturbing works; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; any 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm);	Maintain as current (management agreement); survey area (to include geophysics); possible evaluation; provision of information/advice

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00902w	Walterston Grange		High - Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; scrub woodland incursion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); any 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction	Maintain as current (management agreement); inspection required (full access not available at time of visit); revised survey of wider area (to include geophysics); building survey/WB on any future development (Buildings at Walterston); site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice
00905w 18495	Cwrt-Rhyd-Hir Grange		Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; dereliction of standing buildings/redevelopment of site; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; building survey/WB on future development (Cwrt-Rhyd-hir farm buildings)
00906w 19929	St Margaret's Grange	[Area incl. St Margaret's Chapel Scheduled Ancient Monument GM362]	Very High/High	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; dereliction of standing remains; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction	Management agreement(to include conservation of standing remains, e.g. chapel site and barn); survey of settlement and wider area around chapel(to include geophysics); walk over survey of wider area; site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00908m	Horgrove Grange		Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; extension of modern farmyard facilities to the E; dereliction of standing remains; scrub woodland incursion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; provision of information/advice; inspection of site required (full access not available at time of visit); building survey/WB on future development (Horegrove)
00909w 18462	Crynant Grange; Suggested Site at Gellibenuchel		Moderate/Unknown	Dereliction of standing buildings; agricultural improvement; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; building survey/WB on any future development (Buildings at Gellibenuchel)
00925m 19170	Llangeinor Grange		Moderate/Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; any potential future road widening/diversion schemes; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Management agreement (to include conservation of standing remains, e.g. remains of barn); survey of area adjacent to barn (to include geophysics); building survey/WB on any future development (Cae Abbott Farm); provision of information/advice

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
00945w	Penhydd Fawr (Upper Penhydd Grange)		Moderate	Agricultural improvement; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction	Survey of area adjacent to farmstead (to include geophysics); management agreement; building survey/WB on future development (Penhydd Fawr)
00950g	Trellech Grange/Trellech Grange/Cilfethin		Moderate/unknown	Any potential ground disturbing activities; garden improvements; agricultural improvement; and any potential 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Survey of area adjacent to farmstead (to include geophysics); inspection required (access not available at time of visit) management agreement; building survey/WB on future development (older buildings of Trellech)
01677g	Cold Grange		Moderate?	Agricultural improvement (e.g. deep ploughing)	Monitor

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ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
02042g	Stavarney/Estavarney/Pethlenny/Monkswood Grange	Area incl. Estevarney Farmhouse Listed Building 25138 (grade II)	Very High	Agricultural improvement (e.g. change from permanent pasture to arable, any form of ploughing, new drainage, shed or track construction); animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Survey (to include geophysics); potential targeted evaluation; management agreement (e.g. manage stock levels across site); preserve as current post-medieval farmstead, & older surviving farm buildings - full building survey/WB on any works affecting standing buildings (Estevarney); provision of information/advice
03717s (see also 00798s)	Coed yr Abad Grange	[Area incl. Castle Ringwork ENE of Ty'n-y-coed Scheduled Ancient Monument GM613]	Very High - Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; scrub woodland incursion at motte site; forestry operations (felling/replanting)	Revised survey (to include geophysics of wider area); management agreement; inspection required (provision of footpath access?)

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
04603m 19480	Nottage Court Grange	[Area incl. Nottage Court Listed Building 11213 (grade II*); Ffynnon Fawr Listed Building 80911 (grade II)]	Moderate	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; maintain as current
05199w	Crynant Grange, Suggested Site at Blaen-Nant		Moderate/Low	Forestry plantation operations (i.e. felling, planting); lack of careful management	Monitor; Management agreement (re forestry activity)
05201w (assoc. with 00902w)	Walterston Grange, Possible Site		High - Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; scrub woodland incursion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Maintain as current (management agreement); inspection required (access not available at time of visit); revised survey of wider area (to include geophysics); potential evaluation of possible site; building survey/WB on any future development (Buildings at Walterston); site specific conservation plan (as pt of 00902w); provision of information/advice

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
05202w	Resolven Grange; Possible Site at Melincourt		Unknown	Agricultural improvement; any future housing development	Monitor
05278w	Rhydding Grange/Assart Grange		Unknown	Agricultural improvement; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; building survey/WB on any future development (Buildings at Rhydding/Assart Grange); provision of information/advice
05280w	Crynant Grange; Suggested Location at Crynant Chapel		Low - Unknown	Ground disturbing activities within surrounding area	Monitor
08324g	Cefn-Fynach/ Cefn Mynach (Kilsant) Grange, Pentre-Bach	[Area incl. Pentre-bach farmstead and outbuildings Listed Building 3126 (grade II*)]	Unknown	Agricultural improvement; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; preserve as current post-medieval farmstead, & farm buildings - full building survey/WB on any works affecting buildings (Pentre bach); provision of information/advice
08325g	Maestir Grange		Low - unknown	Agricultural improvement; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
08329g	Llanfair Grange/Llanfair Cilgoed Grange	[Area incl. post-medieval Llanvair Chapel Listed Building 24299 (grade II)]	Very High/High	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings ; 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Survey area surrounding medieval chapel site (to include geophysics); potential targeted evaluation; management agreement (e.g. manage stock levels across site); preserve as current post-medieval farmstead, older surviving farm buildings & chapel - full building survey/WB on any works affecting standing buildings (Llanvair); site specific conservation plan; provision of information/advice

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
08342g	Treurgan (with Hendre)		Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; dereliction of standing buildings (e.g. at Parc Grace Dieu) ; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm)	Monitor; further inspection of Grace Dieu site required (full access not available at time of visit); targeted topographic survey (including geophysics) on potential AP sites noted within area; targeted limited evaluation; management agreement as necessary; preserve as current /conserve area's older buildings - building survey/WB on any works affecting older standing buildings (at Parc Grace Dieu and sites with Hendre place-names), as a minimum; possibly provide site specific conservation plan following further inspection if required; provision of information & advice to landowner(s)

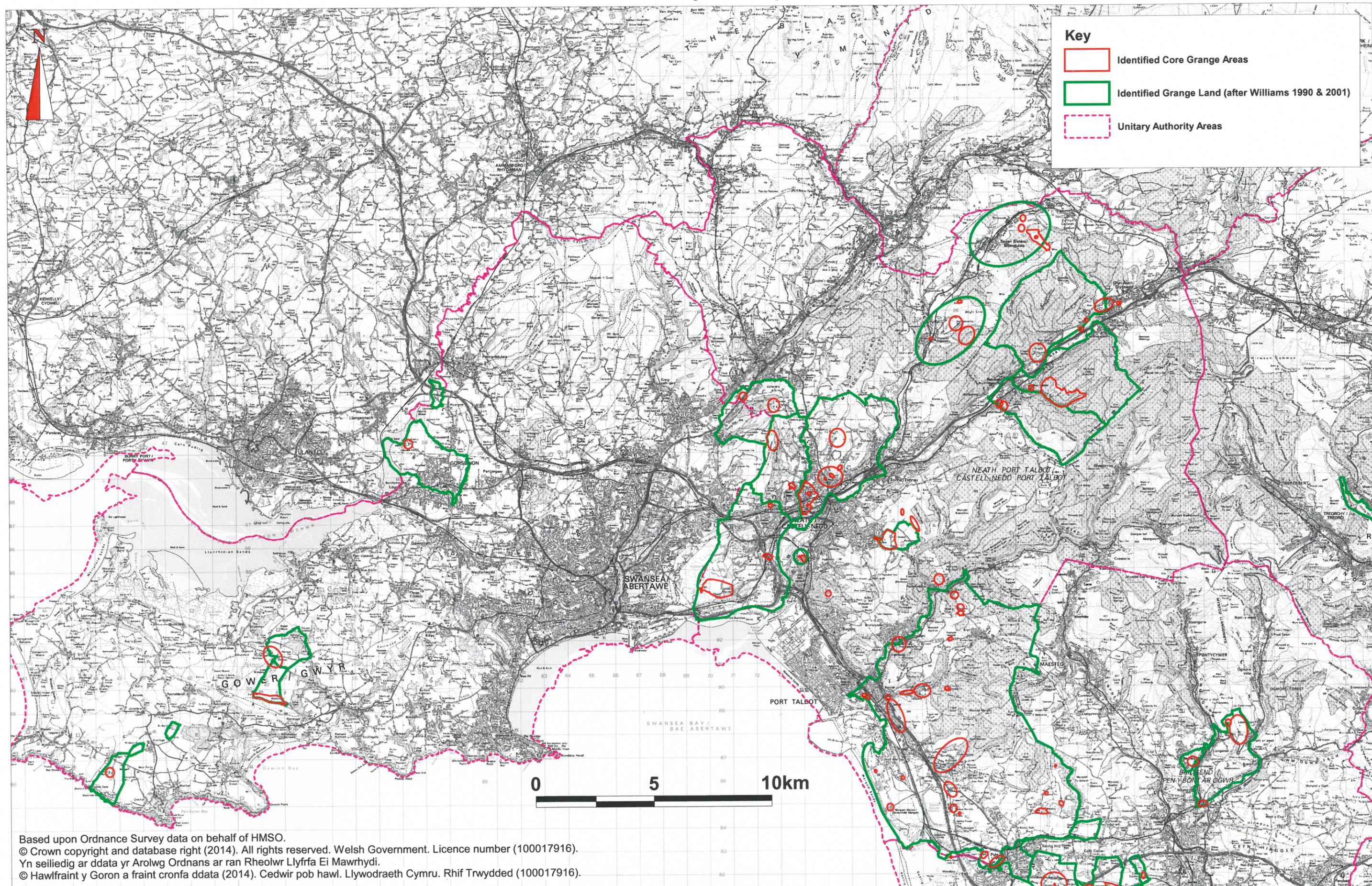
GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
08343g	Secular Firmary Grange	[Wider Core Area incl. Penterry House Listed Building 24049 (grade II)]	Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings; any future green energy development (e.g. solar park, wind farm); 'environmental' habitat creation schemes – e.g. pond construction	Monitor; inspection of Secular Firmary site required; targeted topographic survey (including geophysics) on potential AP sites noted within area; targeted limited evaluation; management agreement as necessary; preserve as current /conserve area's older buildings - building survey/WB on any works affecting older standing buildings (e.g. at Penterry), as a minimum; possibly provide site specific conservation plan following further inspection if required; provision of information & advice to landowner(s)

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

ID	Site Name	Site Status & Reference ⁴⁴	GGAT129 Condition ⁴⁵	GGAT129 Threats	GGAT129 Management Recommendations ⁴⁶
08350g	Bryngwyn Grange (Wern-y-Cwrt/Tre-Mynach/Tir-y-Mynach)	[Core Area incl. Wern-y-Cwrt Castle Mound Scheduled Ancient Monument MM099]	High - unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; any future potential housing development; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; inspection of moated site and motte required (full access not available at time of visit); targeted topographic survey (including geophysics) on potential AP sites noted within area; targeted limited evaluation; management agreement as necessary; preserve as current /conserve area's older buildings - building survey/WB on any works affecting older standing buildings (e.g. at Penterry), as a minimum; site specific conservation plan; provision of information & advice to landowner(s)
08378g	Manmoel Grange		Moderate - Unknown	Agricultural improvement; animal/livestock erosion; restoration/conversion of agricultural buildings	Monitor; building survey/WB on any works affecting standing buildings (Ty Capel farm, Manmoel), as a minimum; provision of information/advice

Appendix IV Grange Land Holdings and Core Grange Area Mapping



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Figure 56: Grange Land (after Williams 1990 & 2001) and Identified Core Grange Areas (West)

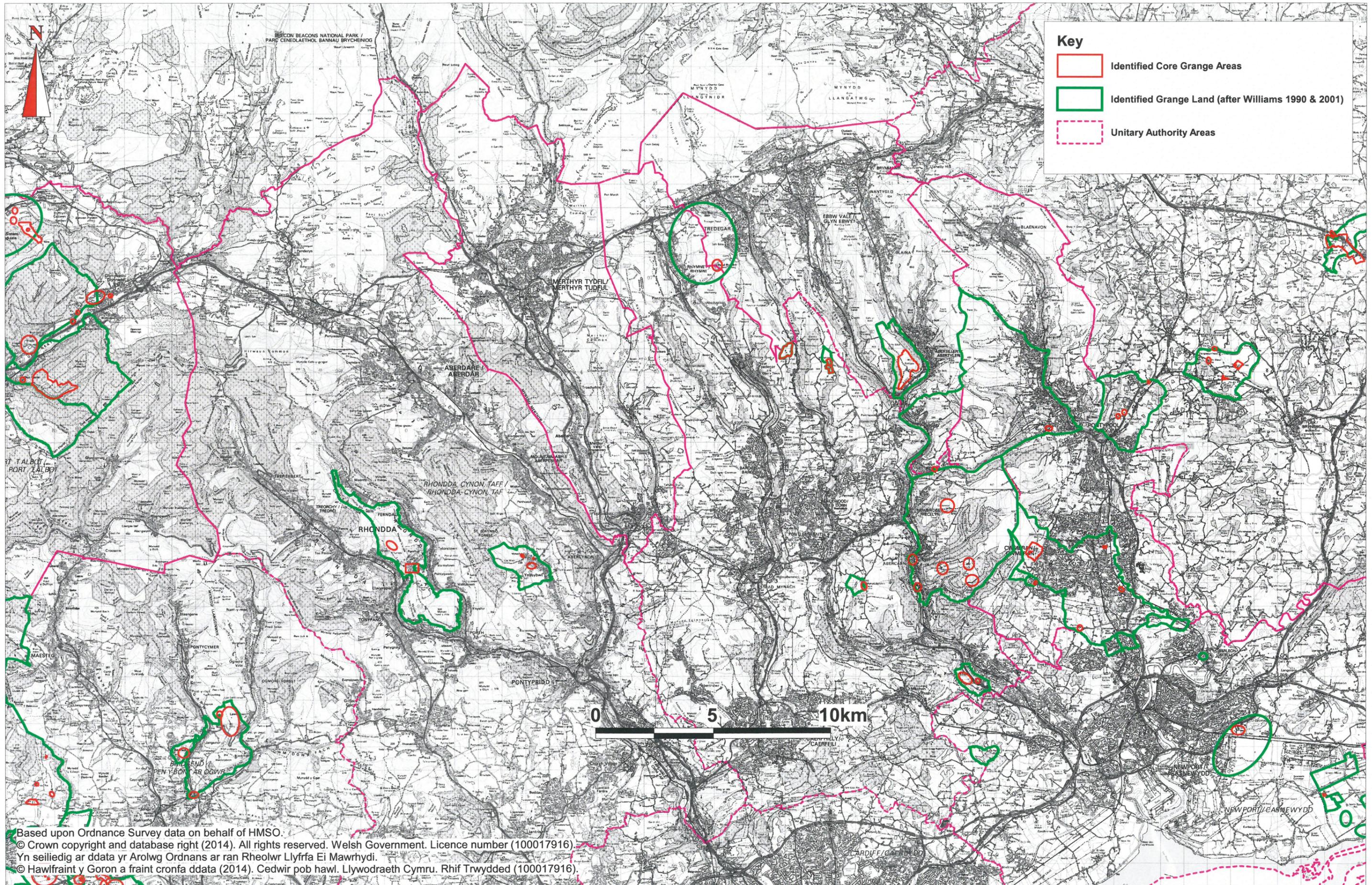
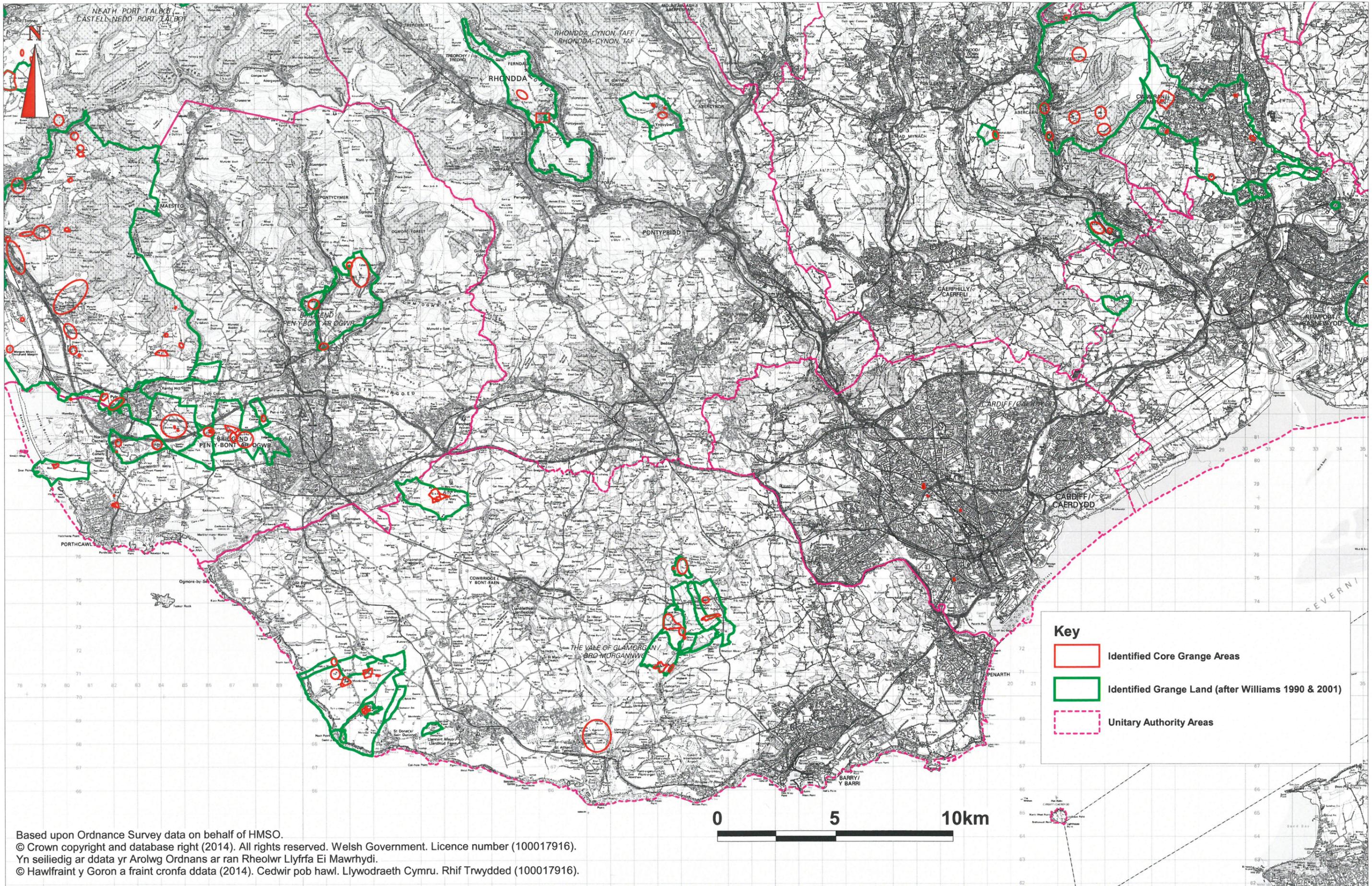


Figure 57: Grange Land (after Williams 1990 & 2001) and Identified Core Grange Areas (North)

GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent



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Figure 58: Grange Land (after Williams 1990 & 2001) and Identified Core Grange Areas (South)

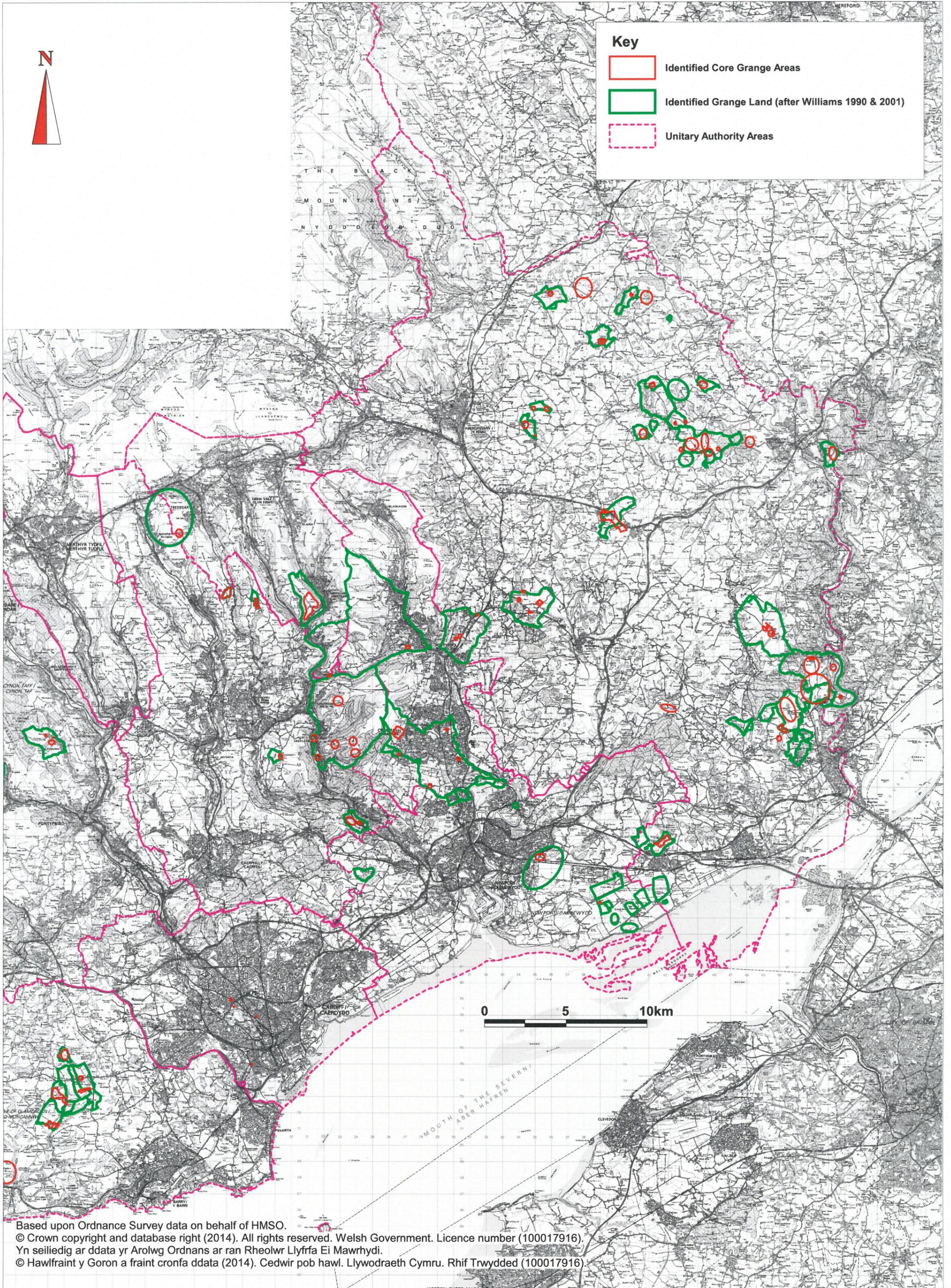


Figure 59: Grange Land (after Williams 1990 & 2001) and Identified Core Grange Areas (East)



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd**



QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent

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Report prepared by: Richard Roberts

Position: Project Manager

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Date: 20/06/14

Report checked and authorised by: Dr Edith Evans

Position: Heritage and Outreach Manager

Date: 20/06/14

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.