Malefant Castle (GM626), Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan CF61 2XR

Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording and Watching Brief



By

Richard Scott Jones *(BA, MA, MCIfA)*

June 2024

HRS Wales
Report No: 274
(V1)

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By

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Date: June 2024

HRSW Report No: 274 (V1)

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Non Technical Summary

This report details the results of a program of archaeological building investigation and recording (ABIR) and archaeological watching brief undertaken at the scheduled monument of Malefant Castle (GM626), Llanmaes, Glamorgan (NGR: SS 98170 69440) prior to and during vegetation removal and masonry consolidation of the standing remains.

This report has been prepared by Richard Scott Jones (BA, MA, MCIfA) of Heritage Recording Services Wales for Cadw.

The specific objectives of the work were to i) Interpret and create a lasting record of the standing remains prior to the remains being consolidated ii) to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

The archaeological Investigation and recording and monitoring during consolidation works managed to create a lasting record of the standing remains of Malefant Castle prior to the catastrophic collapse of part of the Southwest wall and the subsequent dismantling of the monument to a safe height.

Although no new great discoveries were made of the monument during the consolidation work and prior to the dismantling, the work did however reveal the position and form of a former medieval drainage scupper in the SW wall as well as the position of a former timber support corbel within the interior, which likely helped to support a former conical roof. Both these architectural features offer further insight into the visual appearance of this section of the fortified manor or tower house of Malefant Castle, a monument that sadly fell to the ravages of nature and stone robbing over centuries of neglect.

Crynoldeb Annhechnolegol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar ganlyniadau rhaglen o ymchwilio a chofnodi adeiladau archaeolegol (ABIR) a briff gwylio archeolegol a gynhaliwyd ar heneb gofrestredig Castell Malefant (GM626), Llan-maes, Morgannwg (NGR: SS 98170 69440) cyn ac yn ystod symud llystyfiant a atgyfnerthu gwaith maen o'r olion sy'n sefyll.

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan Richard Scott Jones (BA, MA, MCIfA) o Wasanaethau Cofnodi Treftadaeth Cymru ar gyfer Cadw.

Amcanion penodol y gwaith oedd i) Dehongli a chreu cofnod parhaol o'r olion sy'n sefyll cyn cyfuno'r olion ii) sefydlu a sicrhau bod gwybodaeth ar gael am yr adnodd archeolegol sy'n bodoli ar safle.

Llwyddodd yr ymchwiliad archaeolegol a'r cofnodi a'r monitro yn ystod y gwaith cydgrynhoi i greu cofnod parhaol o weddillion Castell Malefant cyn i ran o wal y De-orllewin gwympo'n drychinebus a datgymalu'r heneb i uchder diogel wedi hynny.

Er na wnaethpwyd unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau gwych newydd o'r heneb yn ystod y gwaith cydgrynhoi a chyn y datgymalu, fodd bynnag, datgelodd y gwaith leoliad a ffurf hen sgwper draenio canoloesol yn y wal dde-orllewinol yn ogystal â safle hen gorbel cynnal pren. y tu mewn, a oedd yn debygol o helpu i gynnal hen do conigol. Mae'r ddwy nodwedd bensaernïol hyn yn cynnig cipolwg pellach ar ymddangosiad gweledol y rhan hon o faenor neu dŷ tŵr caerog Castell Malefant, cofeb a syrthiodd yn anffodus i ddifrod natur a lladrata carreg dros ganrifoedd o esgeulustod.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report details the results of a program of archaeological building investigation and recording (ABIR) and archaeological watching brief undertaken at the scheduled monument of Malefant Castle (GM626), Llanmaes, Glamorgan (NGR: SS 98170 69440) prior to and during vegetation removal and masonry consolidation of the standing remains.

1.2 This report has been prepared by Richard Scott Jones (*BA, MA, MCIfA)* of Heritage Recording Services Wales (henceforth HRS Wales) for Cadw.

1.3 The specific objectives of the work were to:

- Interpret and create a lasting record of the standing remains prior to the remains being consolidated;
- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

1.4 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:

- *Appendix I*: Figures;
- *Appendix II:* Photo plates
- *Appendix III:* Interim report on results of evaluation trenches within interior of castle.
- *Appendix IV:* Archive Cover Sheet

Site Location & Description *(Figures 1 - 5)*

1.5 The designated Malefant Castle (GM626), also known as Llanmaes Castle, consists of the standing remains of a late medieval fortified manor house or castle of the De Malefant family. The castle remains are located approximately 110m southeast of the church of St Catwg in the small village of Llanmaes, positioned approximately 12km west of Barry, approximately 9km southeast of Bridgend, and approximately 4km south of Llanblethian in the Vale of Glamorgan, centered on NGR: SS9817069440. Historical documents suggest that the castle seems to have become abandoned at some time in the 17th Century and from then on it began to fall into decay. the castle having become covered in ivy over time, masonry robbed to accommodate the construction of neighboring farm buildings in the 18th and 19th Centuries and almost lost cartographically and visually. The remains of the castle are now in a hazardous state and in desperate need of consolidation.

1.6 Topographically, the castle is located on a gentle southwest facing slope, at 50m OD, overlooking Llanmaes Brook. The castle remains now have an urban setting, positioned between the gardens of three neighboring properties, Quarry House, Malefant Grange and Great House Farm to the northeast The remains consist of a ruined rectangular masonry tower, which measures 14.4m NE-SW x 8.4m externally. The walls, built of lime-mortared Lias limestone rubble, are 1.5m (5ft) thick. The most prominent surviving section, which stands to a height of 8.5m, includes the west angle, formed of dressed Sutton Stone and Lias limestone quoins, and adjacent section of the south-west wall. Adjacent to the west angle the northwest wall stands to a height of c. 8.5m for c. 2.5m. The remainder of the NW wall has been lost and replaced by a later boundary wall. The later wall does not follow the exact line of

the medieval wall, but turns ENE across the predicted line of the tower wall. A 3m length of the footings of the medieval wall, which is not overlain by the later wall, is evident in the adjacent lawn. The south-west wall stands to a height of c. 8.5m for c. 4m from the west angle and is pierced by putlog holes.

1.7 The monument is of national importance as a documented defended manorial residence of the Malefant family which occupied the second rank of Glamorgan medieval nobility. The castle forms an important high status element within the wider medieval landscape and early settlement of Llanmaes and shares group value with a variety of other defended houses and minor castles in the Vale of Glamorgan. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. It has the potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval domestic and defensive architecture.

1.8 The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around it within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is rectangular in shape on plan and measures 14.4m from NE to SW by 8.4m transversely.

Conservation Works

1.9 Mann Williams, acting as consulting civil and structural engineering agents for David Williams of Great House Farm, Llanmaes, were commissioned to deliver consolidation works to the standing remains of Malefant Castle. Generally this conservation work entails eight key elements:

1) Erection of scaffolding

Dismantle existing scaffolding. The erection of new free standing independent scaffolding around the standing remains. No scaffolding fixings or support is to be taken from the masonry. No excavations are permitted on site for scaffold bases UNO. Spreader boards are to be used to evenly distribute loads to the ground surface.

2) Collapsed Masonry

Carefully dismantle collapsed areas of masonry and sort to facilitate reuse on site. To be undertaken under archaeological watching brief.

3) Rebuild Face

Rebuild face of wall to match existing coursing and jointing using salvaged stone. Pin new face back to existing core with stainless steel pins as required, to be driven/drilled into existing corework and built into new bed joints, to achieve structural integrity of new face.

4) Remove embedded vegetation

All existing soft vegetation to be removed along with all easily removable stems and root systems. Penetrating stems and roots to be reviewed with engineer and Cadw officer present. Do not dismantle masonry to enable removal of roots or stems without instruction from the engineer. Any masonry dislodged during vegetation removal is to be recorded, marked on a ‘hidden’ face with its

location and set aside for reinstatement (subject to agreement with engineer). Vegetation (including soil and other organic matter) along top of structure to be excavated under archaeological watching brief.

5) Overhang

Allow to install temporary propping to overhang in advance of vegetation removal to maintain structural stability. Details of stabilisation of overhang to be agreed following vegetation removal. Any remaining overhanging masonry exposed elsewhere than indicated during vegetation removal to be reviewed by engineer and structural repairs agreed.

6) Consolidate loose masonry

With all vegetation and loose debris removed, rebuild wall in small sections using salvaged stone and new mortar where required. Corework to be consolidated as corework, facing stonework to be consolidated as facework. Allow for 75% of consolidation generally to SW face.

7) Re-pointing

Re-point with agreed mortar with the joint finish being agreed with the engineer. Allow for 90% of re-pointing generally to SW face. Mortar samples to be taken prior to re-pointing and mix approved by Cadw officer.

8) Cap with rough-racking to enable water shedding

With all vegetation and loose debris removed and all loose stone set aside for re-use, cap top surfaces with rough racking – top of wall to be rebuilt using salvaged stone and new mortar, the wall being profiled to shed water away from the wall top and onto the wall faces below.

Consolidation Consent Conditions

1.5 In order to consent to the proposed consolidation works, an award of funding was granted by the Welsh Government in relation to Ancient Monument GM626 - Llanmaes Castle (Malefant Castle), to undertake Stage 2 vegetation removal and masonry consolidation - under reference zA10809405 X.C32.AMO on the 24th July 2023.

1.6 Attached to this funding there are a set of archaeological pre-conditions:

v) That the applicant shall afford access at all reasonable times to any Cadw official, or archaeologist nominated by Cadw to monitor progress of the works.

vi) That the application shall notify Cadw of the proposed date of commencement of works.

vii) That the works shall be carried out in accordance with the plans and documents submitted to Cadw on 28 June 2023. No variations from these plans are permitted unless they have been authorised in advance in writing by Cadw.

viii) No works including site clearance shall commence until Cadw has been informed in writing of the name of an appropriately qualified archaeologist who will be carrying out an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation works and historic building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by Cadw. No work shall commence until Cadw has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is acceptable. A draft digital copy of the archaeological report shall be submitted to Cadw for approval within twelve weeks of the project being completed.

xiii) That the applicant's archaeologist will be present during the clearance of the wall heads and any dismantling works in order to record unknown archaeological or architectural evidence. The archaeologist will be given sufficient time to investigate and record before conservation works recommence.

xiv) That Cadw's representative shall be invited to attend a site meeting prior to the commencement of the project and at regular intervals thereafter to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that have been established for archaeological mitigation/building recording.

xv) That any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the works shall be retained in-situ and reported to Cadw's Historic Environment Branch within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance by Cadw.

2 Mitigation

Aims & Objectives

2.1 In order to mitigate against any potential negative effects as a result of the conservation proposals, the proposed archaeological works consisted of two main elements.

2.2 A) *Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* - historic building investigation & recording to an equivalent of Historic England's Level 3 standard is to be undertaken on all elevations and other architectural features affected by the conservation works (to include cross sections and ground plans This is an analytical record, which involves three parts:

i) An introductory written account of the standing remains, an analytical description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. Use of readily available

documentary sources, such early Ordnance Survey maps and published sources, to include any useful antiquarian drawings or engravings;

ii) A full high resolution photographic record of the standing remains of all internal and external elevations as well as detail photographs of any other significant internal or external features such as former doorways, windows etc;

iii) A drawn measured record of all elevations and significant features associated with the standing remains. These illustrations will include any of the following features if encountered during the investigation:

- Potential window or doorway details;
- Potential stone string courses showing individual stones
- Corbels
- Corbel strings showing individual corbel stones and the corbel string supporting corbel stones.
- Putlog holes and beam sockets.
- Quoin stones, lintels and voussoirs including recessed details.
- Cracks and fissures.
- Projecting stones and strings.
- Spaces where individual stones or groups of stones are missing.
- Incised graffiti, masons' marks and other markings;
- Areas of repair and/or conservation;
- The profile of all laterally connecting walls; and
- All other relevant architectural details such as the survival of render, plaster, painted surfaces, the survival of window glass etc.

2.3 The reasons for the standing building recording were:-:

- To seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

2.4 The ABIR will also included high resolution photography of each elevation following removal of vegetation and whilst scaffolding was in place, with a view to creating a full 3D digital model of the standing remains or else a series of 3D digital models of each vertical elevation, given that scaffolding was in place which both screened and limited accessibility for recording of the historic fabric which rendered a single full model not difficult.

2.5 B) *Archaeological Watching brief* – As well as the program of standing building recording and investigative work, a strict archaeological watching brief was maintained during:

i) Excavation of collapsed masonry and debris at ground level within raised former internal area;

iii) Dismantling of collapsed masonry from SW elevation wall tops;

iv) Removal of soil and debris from all wall tops.

2.6 Reasons for this watching brief are:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

2.7 The objective of the watching brief was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

2.8 In the event that significant archaeological remains were exposed, work was to be ceased until the Cadw Inspectorate had an opportunity to visit the site and assess the significance of the archaeological remains. It may then have been necessary to review the proposed construction methodology, in order to mitigate any adverse archaeological impact.

3 Methodology

3.1 The archaeological building investigation & recording and watching brief was undertaken by HRS Wales staff using current best practice from the 26th September 2023 until June 2024.

3.2 All work was undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CI*f*A) and followed the CI*f*A Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (CI*f*A 2014). Richard Scott Jones (*BA, MA, MCIfA)* undertook and managed the project.

3.3 Recording was carried out using HRS Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

3.4 Any required plans and sections were either drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

3.5 All features identified will be tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.

3.6 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and high quality JPEG formats. All RAW formats were exported into TIFF files in preparation for archiving.

3.7 *3D Photogrammetry*

3.8 Given that access to the face of the elevations of the monument was only available from the scaffold and the limited space did not allow the scaffold levels to be wide, The 3D modeling was undertaken using a DSLR with a 10mm wide angle lens with all files saved as medium resolution .jpegs. Once images were appropriated of the elevation at each scaffold level, the files were then imported into a 3D modeling package 3D Zephyr Lite. From here a 3D model was generated of each appropriated scaffold level and then each level was merged using control points thus creating one entire elevation.

3.9 Unfortunately, due the partial collapse of the southwest wall in mid December 2023, only images of the external NW and SW elevations and the upper internal level of the NW and SW walls were appropriated for 3D model generation.

4. Historical & Archaeological Background

4.1 Malefant Castle, also known as Llanmaes Castle, is the remains of a medieval fortified manor house , castle or Welsh Tower House. The Tower House was a fortified stone house built between the early 14th and 15th centuries and were prevalent in Ireland, Scotland and to a lesser extent in England. Within Wales however they are far less common. Known examples of Welsh Tower Houses exist in Pembrokeshire (The Old Rectory, Angle;), Breconshire (The Tower, Scethreog; The Tower, Talgarth), Denbighshire (Bodidris, Llandegla) Monmouthshire (Kemys Manor, Newport), Glamorgan (Oxwich Castle; Weobley Castle, Gower), Flintshire (Rheinallt ap Gruffydd's Tower, Brocoed, Mold), Merioneth (Ty Gwyn, Abermo), Montgomeryshire (Powis Castle) and Caernarfonshire (Penrhyn Castle).

4.2 Welsh Tower Houses were not particularly large establishments, and generally had three storeys above an undercroft, although smaller examples did exist, such as the example at Carswell in Pembrokeshire. The three storey Tower House, such as the Old Rectory at Angle in Pembrokeshire, were likely built before 1400, given that it has arrow slits rather than early examples of gun ports in the elevations.

4.3 Of all existing research undertaken on the remains of Malefant Castle, the most comprehensive has to be the Royal Commission's entry in its *Glamorgan Inventory: Medieval Secular Monuments, Later Castles, Volume 3 Part 1b (2000),* in the section on Tower Houses. The entry on Malefant Castle has been included below. A further ground plan and elevation plan from the same inventory entry has also been reproduced in Figure 5 within Appendix I.

‘The vestiges of a formerly lofty rectangular tower lie about 110m S.E. of the parish church of St Catwg in the small village of Llanmaes. The remains are set back from the village street behind a modern house and beside the buildings of Great Farm. Across the street to the S.W., the Llanmaes Brook skirts one side of the village, flowing south-eastwards, and dividing Llanmaes manor from the demesne manor of Llantwit Major, centred on the town of that name, 1.6km to the S.W. Llantwit Major abuts Llanmaes to the W. and S. Rated at one knight's fee, Llanmaes extended to the whole of the parish of Llanmaes, and according to a judgment in 1567, it also extended into the lesser contiguous parishes of Llanmihangel, on the N., and Eglwys Brewys, on the S.E. Lo the N.E., it marches with the Walsh manor of Llandough and St Mary Church (TH 2), and to the S.E. with the Nerber lands of St Athan.

Descent

The knight's fee of Llanmaes was probably established in the 12th century by the de Sully family of Sully and Wenvoe, who are thought to have appeared in the Liber Niger returns of 1166 under another name, possibly in the person of Gilbert de Grinemare, who held two fees. 'Grinemare' may well be reflected in the Sully field-name 'Grimson Glebe', suggesting that the lost 'Grenemarestun' of Bishop Nicholas's confirmation to Lewkesbury (1173-83) was Sully. On this reasoning, Sully and Wenvoe, where the abbey enjoyed two-thirds of the tithes, were the two fees held by Gilbert in 1166. In 1199, Walter de Sully was the first of that name to appear in Glamorgan, and by the mid 13th century his successors as lords of Sully and Wenvoe were sharing the fee of Llanmaes with their neighbours, the Constantines of Cosmeston. No record indicates how early Llanmaes was established as a fee, but its central position in the Vale of Glamorgan, abutting the Llantwit Major demesne, would suggest an early foundation. The fact that ward silver in respect of the two portions of Llanmaes continued to be paid direct to the chief lord would suggest that the division of the fee may have originated when a founding fine ended in co-heiresses, or when the lesser portion had been given with a daughter's marriage to a Constantine; a simple grant to another party would have created a sub-fee. No early castle has been identified within the manor of Llanmaes. In Glamorgan, an early castle would normally be found near the parish church, which here incorporates Norman fabric and retains a Norman font, and in the Vale of Glamorgan, it would have been a castle-ringwork. Firm evidence for the descent of the two portions of Llanmaes begins with the extent of the county of Glamorgan made in 1262. Llanmaes fee was then valued at £15, being the total in respect of two thirds held by Walter de Sully (£10), and one third held by the heir of Gilbert de Constantine. The site of Llanmaes Castle appears to have been part of the Sully portion.

In 1307, it appears that Raymond de Sully was rendering 6s. 8d. in respect of ward silver for the whole fee, and rendering suit every month at the county court. In 1314, Raymond de Sully returned for two parts, valued at £20, and Lhomas Constantine for the third part valued at £5.

Raymond de Sully died between 1314 and 1317. The last of his name, his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, was the wife of William de Braose. In 1317, when Hugh Despenser the younger became lord of Glamorgan, William and Elizabeth were holding the larger portion of Llanmaes, and the lesser Constantine portion had reverted to the chief lord. William and his wife, now named Alicia, are listed in Despenser's Survey of 1320, their two thirds of a fee at Llanmaes again valued at £20; their holding extended to Eglwys Brewys, for that parish incorporated some of the nine plough lands within the manor.

The marriage of William de Braose and the Sully heiress was apparently childless. He is said to have died around 1331, when the Llanmaes holding was obtained in some way by the Flemings. The line of tenure of the Flemings is confused, but by one account it ended with Sir John Fleming, whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, died without issue in 1382. Her heirs are said to have been sisters of her grandfather, William Fleming, one being another Margaret, widow of William Malefant of Upton, Pembs. Around this period, the Llanmaes portion, along with St Georges and Wenvoe, certainly passed to Margaret's heirs, the Malefants of Upton.

Thomas Malefant held the Llanmaes fee in the Beauchamp Survey of 1429, and seemingly rendered the full 6s. 8d. as ward silver in respect of the whole fee to the bailiff of Westthawe in 1425-6, although the chief lord still held the lesser portion. Thomas Malefant died in 1438, and was succeeded in turn by Edmond and John Malefant. John married a daughter of Mathew Cradock of Swansea, but died without issue around 1488, when his estates escheated and were granted to Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, only to escheat again to the crown on the latter's death in 1495.

Llanmaes and the other possessions of the Malefants in Glamorgan were now termed 'The Malefant Lands'. These lands were leased to Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester, in 1503, but remained with the crown until they were granted to William Herbert, later earl of Pembroke, in 1550. During the final period of royal tenure, Leland noticed Llanmaes and its castle in the 1530s: '*There is a Castelle almost standing on an even grounde half a mile from Lanitude by est north est caullid Llanvais. It is almost al doun. It longgith now to the King. It was in hominum memoria the Maleinfauntes, ther communely caullid the Malifauntes*.' Llanmaes figures in 1546 in a list of knights' fees 'held by castle guard and knight service', but paying the commuted ward silver payment of 6s. 8d.

Llanmaes was only a small part of the holdings acquired by the Herberts in Glamorgan, and there is no evidence to suggest that they restored the ruined castle noticed there by Leland. What remained was marked as a castle on Saxton's map of Glamorgan (1578), and was listed as a castle by Merrick (ca.1580), and George Owen (1594). The next notice of Lanmaes Castle is by Iolo Morganwg in the late 18th century. He observed that, *'There is nothing to be seen that can determine the*

date or stile, but the remains of a segment arch (in the Roman stile) in very strong thick walls1. Iolo also remarked in 1788 that '.... it is now overgrown with very ancient ivy. Some plastering still remains on the walls, and appears to be of very good mortar'. United as 'Llanmaes Malefaunte and Bedforde' under the Herberts, the manor eventually passed to the Butes, as observed by Carlisle in 1811, who also noticed the ruins of the castle, which were again noted by Lewis in 1833.

Description

The surviving visible fabric of Llanmaes Castle is limited to sections of walling which define a rectangular tower aligned N.E.-S.W. and measuring externally 14.4m by 8.4m. Only the W. angle and sections of the flanking N.W. and S.W. walls rise appreciably above ground, but the outline of the rest of the building is clearly marked by visible sections of the lower parts of the other walls where they are not buried in a mound of debris which covers the structure to a depth of about 1.5m. The walls are 1.5m thick and built of good random Lias limestone rubble set in strong, sandy lime mortar. The W. angle and a substantial section of the S.W. wall survive to a height of about 8.5m. Pierced by putlog holes, the outer faces of the wall sections rise vertically to a height of about 4m and then slope back inwards. The W. angle is formed of dressed Sutton Stone and Lias limestone blocks, but no windows or loops are in evidence. Within the tower, the facing of the walls has been removed from the lower levels, exposing the rubble and mortar core, but above the robbing there is overhanging facing which retains traces of plastering. The basement of the tower was entered through a door near the S. angle. The dressings of the door have been removed, but a deep draw-bar socket pierces the end of the upstanding section of the S.W. wall, and there is the springing of a segmentally-headed rear-arch, which was probably the 'segment arch ... in the Roman stile' noted by Iolo Morganwg.

The proportions of the tower suggest that its upper floor would have accommodated a hall and solar. There are no traces of an internal stair to the upper floor. It is probable that the basement served for storage, and that an external stair rose to the hall.

The adjacent modern farmyard to the E. may occupy the site of a court attached to the tower. At SS 9822 6945, there is a range of outbuildings incorporating a barn which may be of late-medieval date. Modernised and mutilated, it measures 13.5m by 8m overall, and is aligned N.W.-S.E. Its walls are 0.8m thick, and are built, like the tower, with random Lias limestone rubble. Its lateral walls are pierced by double rows of putlog holes, and it has good Lias limestone quoins. The barn was originally entered through opposed doors in the lateral walls, each 1.3 m wide and provided with drawbar sockets. The openings retain traces of the in-filled rebates for dressed stone door-frames which have been removed. Former

rear-arches to these doors have been replaced by timber lintels. Although the general plan of the building is typical of a barn, its relatively small doors, which could be secured on the inside, might suggest that the building originally functioned as a detached retainers' hall which later served as a barn (cf. East Orchard, Vol. III, Part 2, MH13).

The date of the Llanmaes Tower is difficult to ascertain; it retains no dressings or other architectural details. During the survey of Great House (Vol. IV, Part 1, No. 31), 90m N.W. of the site, a dressed sandstone block lying loose in the garden incorporated an oillet of an arrow-slit, possibly removed from Llanmaes Castle. If this was the case, it would seem to indicate a late-medieval date. Although the dimensions of Llanmaes Tower (14.4m by 8.4m) are close to those of the 12th-century keeps at Fonmon (13.8m by 8m) and Ogmore (14m by 9.7m), its walls are too thin for it to be considered as a similar structure. It dates probably to the 14th or 15th century, as might be indicated by its alternative name, Malefant Castle, which alludes to its undoubted lords for much of that period'. (in RCAHMW its Glamorgan Inventory: Medieval Secular Monuments, Later Castles, Volume 3 Part 1b (2000)).

4.4 Although marked clearly as the Malefant castle on the early OS map of 1877, by the time of the OS 2nd edition in 1907, the castle is not marked and subsequently over time the remains of the castle have become covered in ivy and have become almost lost cartographically and visually.

4.5 The remains of the castle are now in a hazardous state and in desperate need of consolidation.

4.6 *Cadw Scheduling Entry*

Llanmaes Castle (Malefant Castle)

A Scheduled Monument in Llan-maes (Llan-faes), Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)

OS Eastings: 298170
OS Northings: 169450
OS Grid: SS981694
Entry Name: Llanmaes Castle (Malefant Castle)
Scheduled Date: 11 May 2017
Source: Cadw
Source ID: 4394
Cadw Legacy ID: GM626
County: Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)
Community: Llan-maes (Llan-faes)
Built-Up Area: Llanmaes
Traditional County: Glamorgan

Description

The monument comprises the remains of a medieval fortified manor house or castle of the De Malefant family. It is located on a gentle SW-facing slope, at 50m OD, overlooking Llanmaes Brook. It consists of a ruined rectangular masonry tower, which measures 14.4m NE-SW x 8.4m externally. The walls, built of lime-mortared Lias limestone rubble, are 1.5m thick. The most prominent surviving section, which stands to a height of 8.5m, includes the west angle, formed of dressed Sutton Stone and Lias limestone quoins, and adjacent section of the south-west wall. Adjacent to the west angle the northwest wall stands to a height of c. 8.5m for c. 2.5m. The remainder of the NW wall has been lost and replaced by a later boundary wall. The later wall does not follow the exact line of the medieval wall, but turns ENE across the predicted line of the tower wall. A 3m length of the footings of the medieval wall, which is not overlain by the later wall, is evident in the adjacent lawn. The south-west wall stands to a height of c. 8.5m for c. 4m from the west angle and is pierced by putlog holes. Much of the southern portion of the SW elevation has been lost, although the inner face of a drawbar socket described in the RCAHMW Inventory indicates the location of a doorway adjacent to the now lost southern angle.

The monument is of national importance as a documented defended manorial residence of the Malefant family which occupied the second rank of Glamorgan medieval nobility. The castle forms an important high status element within the wider medieval landscape and early settlement of Llanmaes and shares group value with a variety of other defended houses and minor castles in the Vale of Glamorgan. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. It has the potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval domestic and defensive architecture.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around it within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is rectangular in shape on plan and measures 14.4m from NE to SW by 8.4m transversely.

4.7 *RCAHMW Coflein Entry*

Llanmaes Castle;Malefant Castle (NPRN 300347)

Map Reference: SS96NE
Grid Reference: SS 98170 69440
Unitary (Local) Authority: The Vale of Glamorgan
Old County: Glamorgan
Community: Llan-maes
Type Of Site: TOWER HOUSE
Period: Medieval
Description:
Ruins of a rectangular building, thought to have been a late-medieval defensible hall or tower. Farm buildings to the E are suggested to have preserved something of the layout of a medieval court (see Nprn307477). (source: RCAHMW 2000, 431-4) J.Wiles 19.12.02.

4.8 *Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record Entry*

Llanmaes Castle (Malifant Castle)

Primary Reference Number (PRN) : 00443s

Trust : Glamorgan Gwent

Community : Llan-maes

Unitary authority : Vale of Glamorgan

NGR : SS9817069440

Site Type (preferred type first) : Medieval Castle

Status : Scheduled Monument , UA Local List (Adopted)

Summary :

Remains of a fortified manor house or castle formerly of the De Malefant family dating to the medieval period. Above ground remains consist of a ruined rectangular masonry tower, comprised of lime mortared limestone rubble approximately 14m x 8m NE-SW.

Description :

Remains of a fortified manor house or castle formerly of the De Malefant family dating to the medieval period. Above ground remains consist of a ruined rectangular masonry tower, comprised of lime mortared limestone rubble approximately 14m x 8m NE-SW.

Former fortified manor house. Only part of one tower remains. The surviving sections of walling indicate a rectangular tower aligned North East - South West measuring 14.4m by 8.4m. The walls are 1.5m thick and are of lias limestone set in lime mortar. The dimensions are close to those of the twelfth century keep. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).

5. Cartographic Sources *(see Figures 6 - 15)*

5.1 *John Speed Map of Glamorgan (1610)*

5.2 This early 17th Century map clearly marks the village of Llanmaes, but is not detailed enough to show the castle itself.

5.3 *OS Surveyors Drawing (1820)*

5.4 This early Ordnance Survey surveyors drawing shows the village of Llanmaes and appears to mark the remains of Malefant Castle in red. However, this early OS map doesn't annotate this building as castle remains.

5.5 Tithe Map and apportionment of the parish of Llanmaes (1843)

5.6 This mid 19th Century map for the parish of Llanmaes clearly shows all of the domestic buildings within the village of Llanmaes. However, although a few of the farm buildings attached to Great House Farm are also shown, the remains of Malefant Castle are only marked as walls or boundaries with no reference to the castle itself. According to the tithe apportionment the position of the standing remains was shared between apportionment numbers 223 and 225. This land was owned by the 'Earl of Dunraven' and was tenanted by one 'John Jenkins'. Apportionment number 223 is described as 'Castle Court Fferm Yard etc'. Interestingly the long stone barn located northeast of the remains of Malefant Castle are shown in existence at this time, suggesting that the robbing of much of the stonework from Malefant Castle for use in this stone barn was undertaken prior to 1843, suggesting that this stone robbing occurred at some time in either the 17th or 18th Centuries.

5.7 *Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1877 - 1885) (1:10560)*

5.8 The first edition OS map of 1877 – 1885 is the first map to cartographically acknowledge the existence and position of Malefant Castle, marked as 'Malefant (remains of)' and shown as a rectangular area of walling. Other significant sites marked include the site of 'Bedford Castle' positioned to the south-west, the 'Brown Lion (PH)' public house positioned immediately to the west, the village church of 'St. Cattwgs' and 'Great House', positioned to the north-west. Although the long stone barn is shown on this first edition map series, the range of farm buildings immediately east of the standing remains of the castle are not present.

5.9 *Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1900) (1:10560)*

5.10 This second series shows much the same layout as the earlier series, however a new range of farm buildings have now appeared immediately east of the ruins of the castle. It also of significance to note that on this second edition series, Malefant Castle is no longer marked with no annotation indicating the castle's existence, which may well suggest that the ruins of the castle had by this time been further robbed extensively of masonry stone, so much so that by 1900 very little now remained of the castle layout to warrant citation by the Ordnance Survey. Also worth mentioning is the appearance of a small unroofed structure positioned very close to the ruins of the castle to the southeast.

5.11 *Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition Map (1:10560)*

5.12 Much the same as the earlier map series. However, the OS appears to have now made a correction to its earlier map series and although it doesn't mention Malefant Castle in any text form, it has now marked the standing ruins of the castle as a heavy black mark.

5.13 *Ordnance Survey 1919 Edition Map (1:2500)*

5.14 This more detailed later OS map series now remarks 'Malefant Castle (Remains of)', but only shows the existing up-standing remains of the castle. Interestingly, this more detailed map also shows an area of apparent quarrying immediately southwest of the ruins, delineated by hachures.

5.15 *Ordnance Survey 1947 Edition Map (1:10560)*

5.16 No great change from the earlier map series, apart from on this six inch series the castle ruins are again only shown as a heavy black mark with no delineated text.

5.17 *Ordnance Survey 1964 Edition Map (1:10560)*

5.18 No great change from the earlier map series, apart from on this six inch series the castle ruins are again only shown as a heavy black mark with no delineated text. At this time nether Malefant Grange of post 1970.

6 Results of Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording and Watching Brief *(See Figures 16 – 29)*

6.1 The ABIR was undertaken at Level III

6.2 *General Description*

6.3 The specific objectives of the ABIR work were to undertake a program of archaeological standing building investigation and recording of the remaining NW and SW walls of the monument. Due to the monument's position, sited immediately between the two residential properties of Malefant Grange and Quarry House, but also on land owned by Great House Farm, access to view the ruins by the general public is limited to views from the public road. As such part of the recording program was to appropriate photos for the creation of a 3D model, which could be viewed on line.

6.4 Prior to the start of the project, the monument was covered extensively in thick ivy at the upper level on its external elevations and thick ivy on all of the internal elevations. Preliminary investigation of the external elevation also revealed that a great part of the lower section of the SW wall had had its facing stones robbed, thus exposing deep pockets of exposed wall core. Preliminary investigation of the internal elevations also revealed that great swathes of the internal facing stones had also been robbed, all stones probably have been reused in farm buildings within Great House Farm. Access to the interior of the monument was gained from Great House Farm via a muddy path leading directly to the monument up and over a large mound of overburden of fallen masonry and accumulated vegetation.

Ivy Removal and Dismantling of Monument

6.5 The first task for consolidation work was the removal of all of the ivy vegetation from the monument that was significantly compromising the fabric of the monument and causing a serious risk of collapse of the standing remains. Removal of ivy from the monument was undertaken from late September 2023 and initially entailed cutting mature ivy from the top section of the external elevations, the wall tops and the internal elevations. Following the removal of ivy from the external elevations, investigation and recording of the now revealed elevation was undertaken, whilst further removal of ivy was removed from the internal elevations and wall tops. Removal of the initial *soft* vegetation (leaves) from the monument's internal faces revealed that the impact on the monument from the ivy was very severe, with mature roots, some 10cm in diameter, had penetrated deep into the core fabric of the walls, with the greater

part of the original facing stones from both internal elevations having fallen away and robbed for use elsewhere. Inspection of the internal elevations also revealed that portions remaining at the upper sections. Below these areas however, both walls were exposed wall core only, with some lower exposed wall core sections suggesting that the once 5ft thick walls were now only perhaps 2ft thick in places, which made the monument at high risk of collapse. This reveal prompted a series of two small evaluation trenches to be inserted at ground level within the interior of the monument to ascertain the depth where facing stones still exist in order to help inform possible further consolidation works. The interim report on the results of these evaluation trenches is included Appendix III.

6.6 Unfortunately, following removal of thick vegetation from the wall tops, on the 9th December 2023, after a night of heavy rain and winds, disaster happened, a large section, perhaps some 6-7 tons of the SW wall fell away in the early hours. Thankfully the scaffolding acted as a cage and the fallen masonry was held retained within the scaffold enclosure, with no damage to any individuals and neighbouring properties.

6.7 Following the partial collapse of the SW wall, emergency scaffold was erected immediately around the monument and all work on the site was halted for four months, whilst all options were explored by the design team to consider the best way forward.

6.8 Finally in late March 2024, following further emergency re-scaffolding, the decision was made to remove the collapsed masonry from around the standing remains and dismantle the monument down to a safe height where the risk to neighbouring properties and individuals was greatly reduced. This dismantling work was undertaken by Ibex Technical by suspending skilled workers from a cherry picker. Both the NW and SW walls of the monument have now been reduced from a former height of approximately 9.5m to a height of only approximately 4.5m.

A) External Elevations

6.9 Prior to the partial collapse of the SW wall and the eventual dismantling of the monument to a safe height, the archaeological building investigation & recording managed to create a lasting record of the external elevations of the standing remains of Malefant Castle, including the generation of a 3D model. The architectural features that had survived in these two walls included put-log holes, the remains of a medieval drainage scupper and one internal corbel at the upper level.

Southwest Facing External Elevation

6.10 Following removal of the ivy and vegetation from the Southwest facing external elevation, the standing remains measured approximately 9.5 meters in height and approximately 7.5m in width. The northern end of this elevation was abutted by a low post medieval stone wall capped with cement, whereas the

southern end, consisting of only a low ivy covered rubble wall, stood with the garden attached to Quarry House.

6.11 The main features noted in this elevation was the remains of seven (7) put-log holes, two at the lower level and the remaining within the central part of the elevation. None of these put-log holes were deeper than 1.32m in depth, with the shallowest being only 0.71m in depth, but on average, the depth being approximately 0.98m. Whether any of these put log holes originally ran the complete 1.5m (5ft) depth of the medieval wall is impossible to say given that only wall core exists on the internal elevations. However, of all the put-log holes, perhaps put-log hole No.1 may be the best candidate for an all-through put-log hole at 1.32m in depth.

6.12 All quoin stones at the far northern corner of the elevation were constructed from a blue lias limestone, which a very brittle stone and easily shattered, as demonstrated in a number of the surviving quoin stones, where the weight of the surviving walling and weathering over time had left many of the quoins with significant structural cracks. Only around twelve of the corner quoin stones had survived with all of the upper section quoins missing, either crumbled away or else more likely robbed centuries ago..

6.13 The lower central section and southern section of the SW facing external elevation had large pockets of exposed wall core and the position of these exposed pockets, at head and shoulder height, suggest that these too were robbed at some time or other.. At the far southern end of this elevation at ground level is the remains of a former doorway opening, approximately 1.20m in width. The RCAHMW in the Glamorgan Inventory in 2000 and their survey undertaken in1973 noted the existence of a draw bar slot to the left of this opening, however sadly evidence for this draw bar slot is only now discernable with the eye-of-faith, continued erosion of the monument in this area having reduced any possible evidence to wall core only. The opening for this former medieval doorway has now been filled with dry-stone walling which now forms part of a garden wall serving Quarry House.

6.14 Initial clearing of the ivy from the top section of this elevation and the wall top, revealed the broken remains of a medieval drainage scupper, only an approximately 0.23m stump surviving, suggesting that the original scupper very probably once extended a further 0.25m – 0.30m away from the wall. The remains of this scupper was removed from the top of the wall during the dismantling work and it has now been repositioned at the top of the reduced walling for safe keeping.

6.15 Another feature noted on top of the wall, briefly prior to the full removal of vegetation and the partial collapse of the SW wall, was what appeared to be a series two or three facing stones upstanding and still in place toward the internal side, but set back a facing stones width, possibly indication a former double faced internal elevation. Either this was undertaken as a way to strengthen the walling or else it is a remnant of some form of former crenellation. Unfortunately this feature fell and was destroyed during the partial collapse of the walling.

6.16 During consolidation work at the base of this wall, wherein new stone was being reintroduced to the exposed wall core, clearance of loose material at the base of the wall managed to recover a handful of 19th Century material in the form of glass and pottery fragments, none earlier than the mid to late 19th

century, suggesting that the facing stones had been removed from this section of the wall prior to the 19th century. Clearance of loose material from the base of the wall also revealed that the modern asphalt surface lies at least 0.30-0.40m above the base of the surviving walling. This clearance also revealed that at this 0.30m – 0.40m depth the facing stones of the SW wall are still in place.

Northwest Facing External Elevation

6.17 This elevation represents the longest side of the monument and occupies the garden of Malefant Grange and forms part of a garden boundary wall. Following removal of the ivy and vegetation from the Northwest facing external elevation, the standing remains measured approximately 8.9 meters in height. The full width of this elevation measures just over 14 meters in length, but only an approximate 4m stands to the greater height, the remaining part of the wall only standing to 2 meters.

6.18 With the ivy fully removed from the highest part of the standing remains, the only features noted in this external elevation included eight (8) put-log holes, none deeper than 1.20m in depth, with the shortest measuring only 0.55m in depth. Again, as with the SW wall, whether any of these put log holes originally ran the complete 1.5m (5ft) depth of the medieval wall is impossible to say given that only wall core exists on the internal elevations. However, of all the put-log holes, perhaps put-log hole No.1 may be the best candidate for an all-through put-log hole at 1.21m in depth.

6.19 Regarding quoin stones, only eleven (11) survive, with all others having either fallen or been robbed over time.

6.20 The upper section of this elevation has lost all of its facing stones and all that remained before the dismantling was exposed wall core for a height of approximately 1.5m. As with the SW wall, the top corner of the wall has suffered somewhat with no quoin stones remaining and again only wall core exposed. During clearance of ivy from the wall tops of this wall, no further features were noted.

6.21 Lastly, an investigation of the surviving lower section of garden walling to the southeast revealed a large section of modern wall repair. However, directly below this modern repair the original medieval fabric still survives continuing to the southeast.

B) Internal Elevations

6.22 Both internal elevations of the tower had suffered extensively from robbing of facing stones over the centuries as well as from a significant amount of ivy that had obviously taken root a long time ago and managed to burrow into the exposed wall core all the way up to the upper sections thus compromising the greater part of the structure.

6.23 Given that the medieval walls of the manor/tower have collapsed and material robbed over time from within the interior, there is a considerable mound of overburden, perhaps some 2 meters in depth. Prior to the erection of scaffolding within the interior of the structure an area of ground was cleared to create a flat platform for scaffold boarding. This work was monitored archaeologically. Apart from earth and

occasional fragments of rubble core, no finds of any significance were recovered from this clearance work.

Northeast Facing Internal Elevation

6.24 Following the removal of the soft vegetation and the cutting of a number of ivy roots from this internal elevation of the SW wall, it became clear that only the top approximately 1.5m section of wall still had its facing stones surviving, the remaining part of the wall being only exposed wall core, all facing stones below this point having been robbed for reuse in the Great House farm buildings. Other than the facing stones themselves, the only feature of significance was the reveal of a stone corbel cut from blue lias limestone. This corbel was positioned nestled in the corner of the two walls, but inserted into the NW wall. This corbel likely served as a former timber support for a possible conical roof as surmised by the RCAHMW in their survey in the 1973. Given the position of this corbel in relation to the surviving facing stones, may suggest that this section of walling may well have been the position of an architectural shoulder of crenellations.

6.25 Unfortunately part of the SW wall collapsed before any further full record was made of the internal elevation of this SW wall. However a record had been made including a 3D model of the upper section of surviving walling prior to collapse.

Southeast Facing Internal Elevation

6.26 Following the removal of the soft vegetation and the cutting of a number of ivy roots from this internal elevation of the NW wall, it became clear that only a small patch of facing stones survived in the upper section at the far west end toward the internal corner of the wall where it joins the SW wall. Below this point and to the east of, all facing stones had been robbed for reuse in the Great House farm buildings. Other than the facing stones themselves, the only other feature of significance was the reveal of the same stone corbel cut from blue lias limestone already mentioned above in the section of the internal elevation of the SW wall. This corbel was positioned nestled in the corner of the two walls, but inserted into the NW wall.

6.27 The only other feature noted in this internal elevation was a fragment (approx. 20cm x 10cm) of perforated grey roofing slate that was embedded within the fabric of the exposed wall core at the upper section, suggesting that the slate must have been reused from an earlier medieval building.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological Investigation and recording and monitoring during consolidation works managed to create a lasting record of the standing remains of Malefant Castle prior to the catastrophic collapse of part of the Southwest wall and the subsequent dismantling of the monument to a safe height.

7.2 Although no new *great* discoveries were made of the monument during the consolidation work and prior to the dismantling, the work did however reveal the position and form of a former medieval drainage

scupper in the SW wall as well as the position of a former timber support corbel within the interior, which likely helped to support a former conical roof. Both these architectural features offer further insight into the visual appearance of this section of the fortified manor or tower house of Malefant Castle, a monument that sadly fell to the ravages of nature and stone robbing over centuries of neglect.

8 Acknowledgements

Thanks to: the owners of Malefant Grange and Quarry House and the Cadw team for allowing access to the monument for investigation and recording and hence the compilation of a lasting record of the standing remains for historical archiving purposes.

9 Bibliography & References

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- *Tithe Map and apportionment of the parish of Llanmaes (1843)*
- *Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1877 - 1885) (1:10560)*
- *Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1900) (1:10560)*
- *Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1914) (1:10560)*
- *Ordnance Survey 1919 Edition Map (1:2500)*
- *Ordnance Survey 1947 Edition Map (1:10560)*
- *Ordnance Survey 1964 Edition Map (1:10560)*
- *OS Landranger (1:50,000)*
- *OS Explorer (1:25,000)*
- *OS Aerial Photo (OS 2022)*
- Map/Rees W/1932/S Wales and the Border in C14/SE Sheet

APPENDIX I:
Figures



Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date:	Mayl 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**	

Figure 1.

Location Map (OS Landranger 1:50,000)

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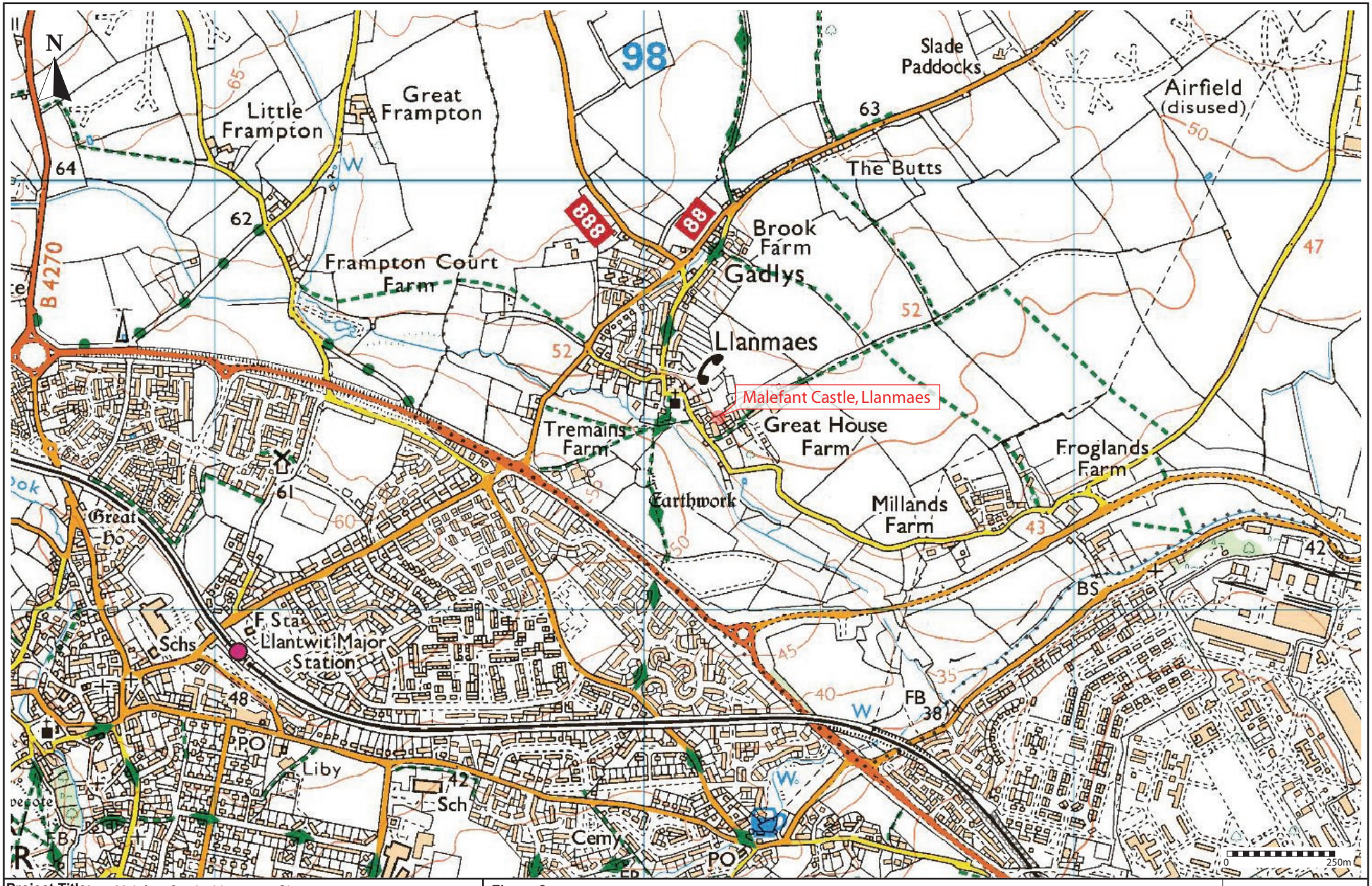

Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	**Figure 2.** Location Map (OS Explorer 1:25,000)	
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**	

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Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		**Figure 3.** OS Aerial Photo (2022)
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

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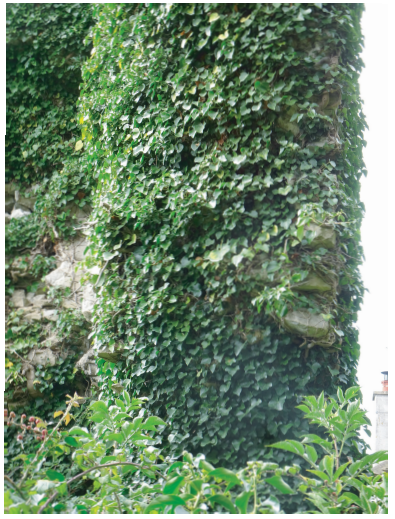
a) Southwest Facing External Elevation



b) Northwest Facing External Elevation



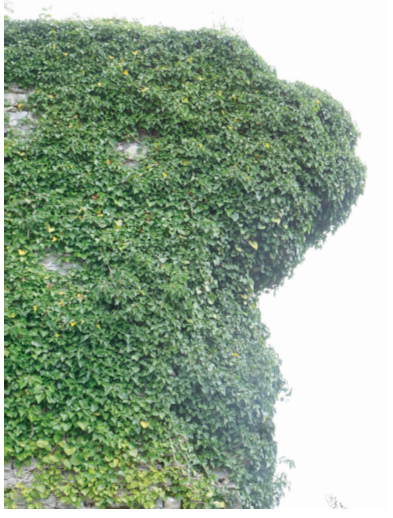
c) Northeast Facing Internaal Elevation.



d) NE side of Northwest Facing elevation.



e) Upper section of Southwest Facing External Elevation.



f) Upper southern end of Southwest Facing External Elevation



g) Upper section of Internal Northeast Facing Elevation.

0 20m

Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024		**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**

Figure 4.

Photos of Malefant Castle, Llanmaes showing density of ivy growth covering monument prior to proposed remediation work in August 2023 *(Copyright Mann Williams)*.

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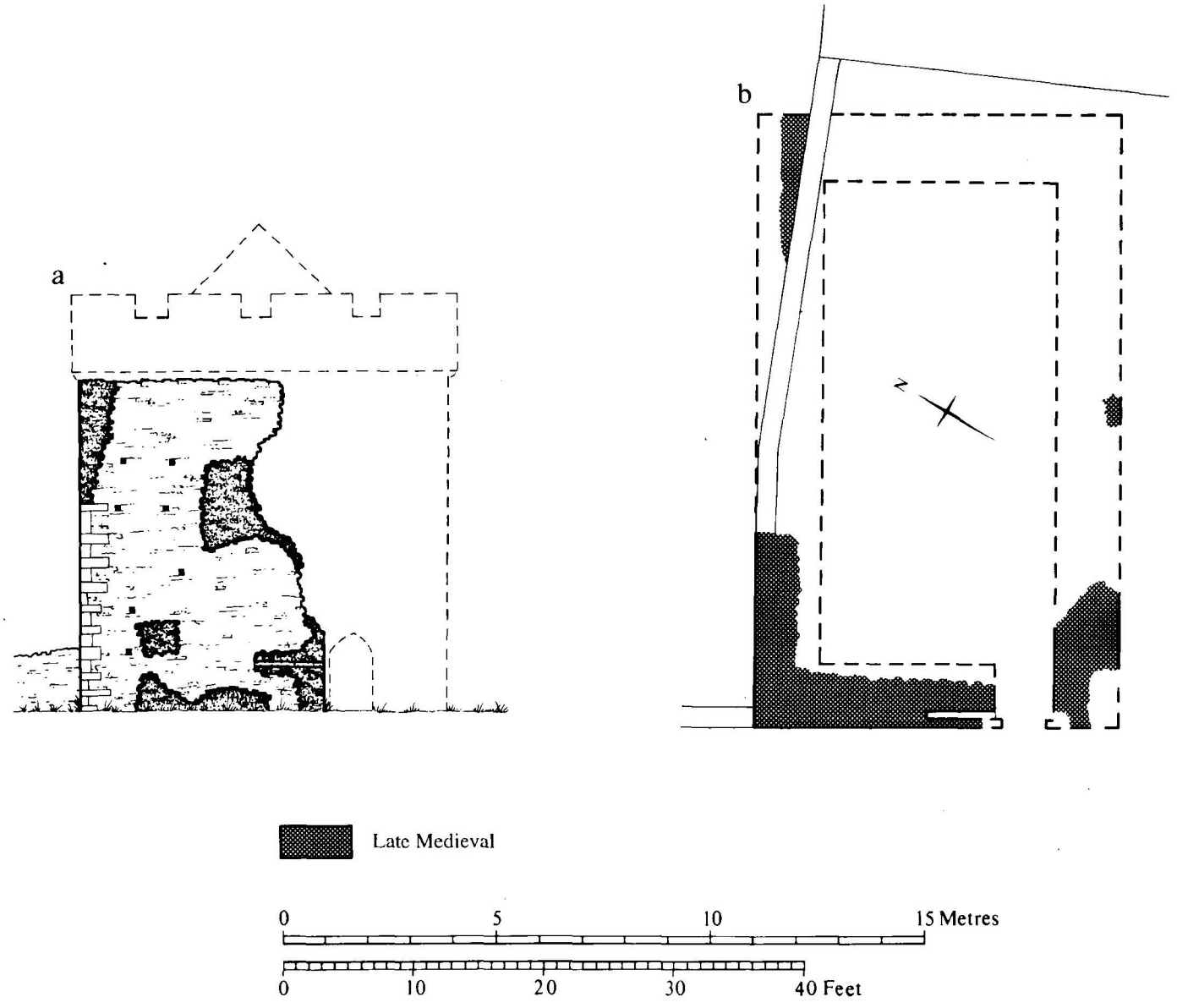
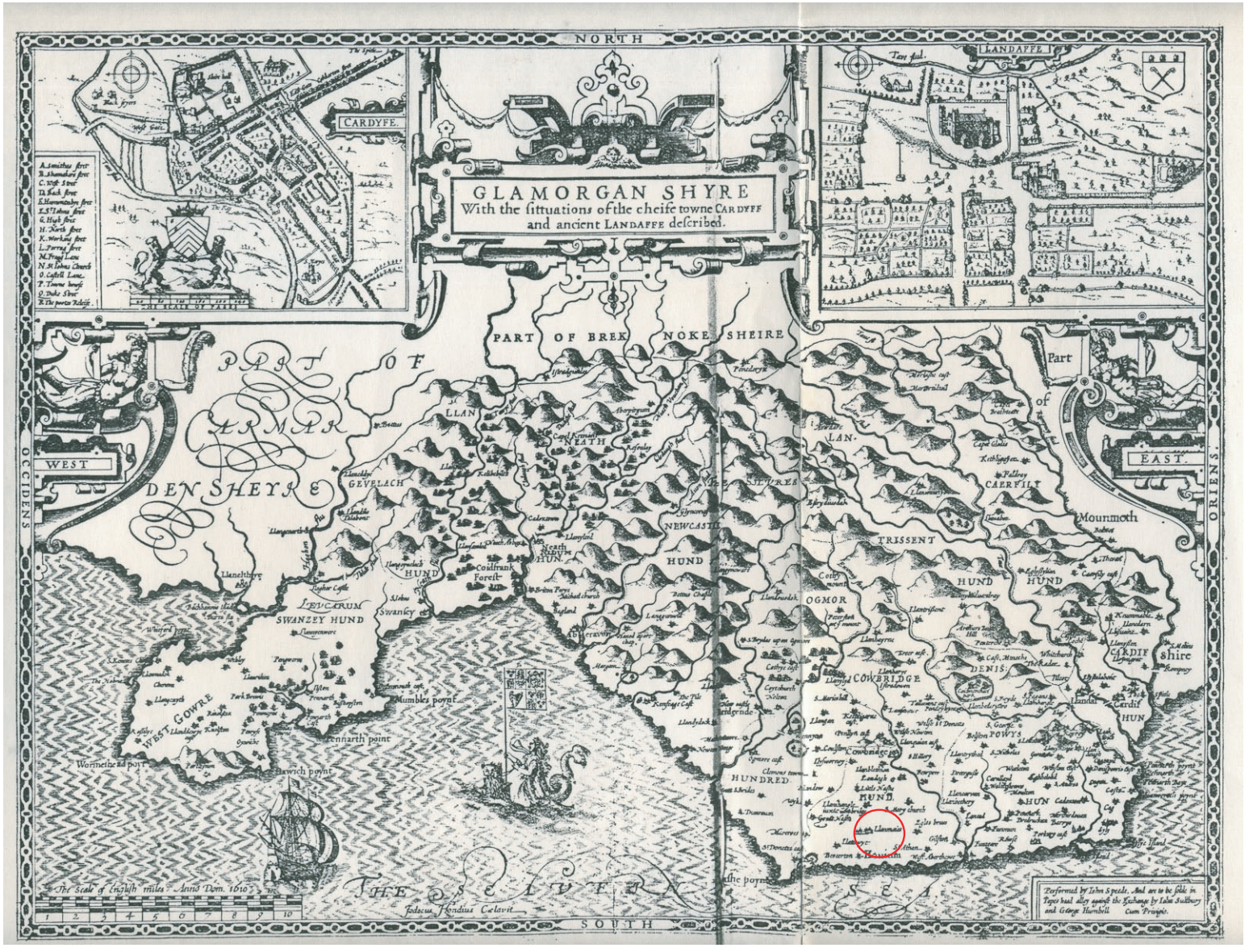


Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 5.

RCAHMW Interpretive Ground Plan and Southwest facing external elevation of the vestiges of the rectangular Tower at Malefant Castle *(from Glamorgan Inventory Vol 3 Part 1b_437)*

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	**Figure 6.**	John Speed 1610 Map of Glamorganshire, with Llanmaes highlighted.
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**	

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

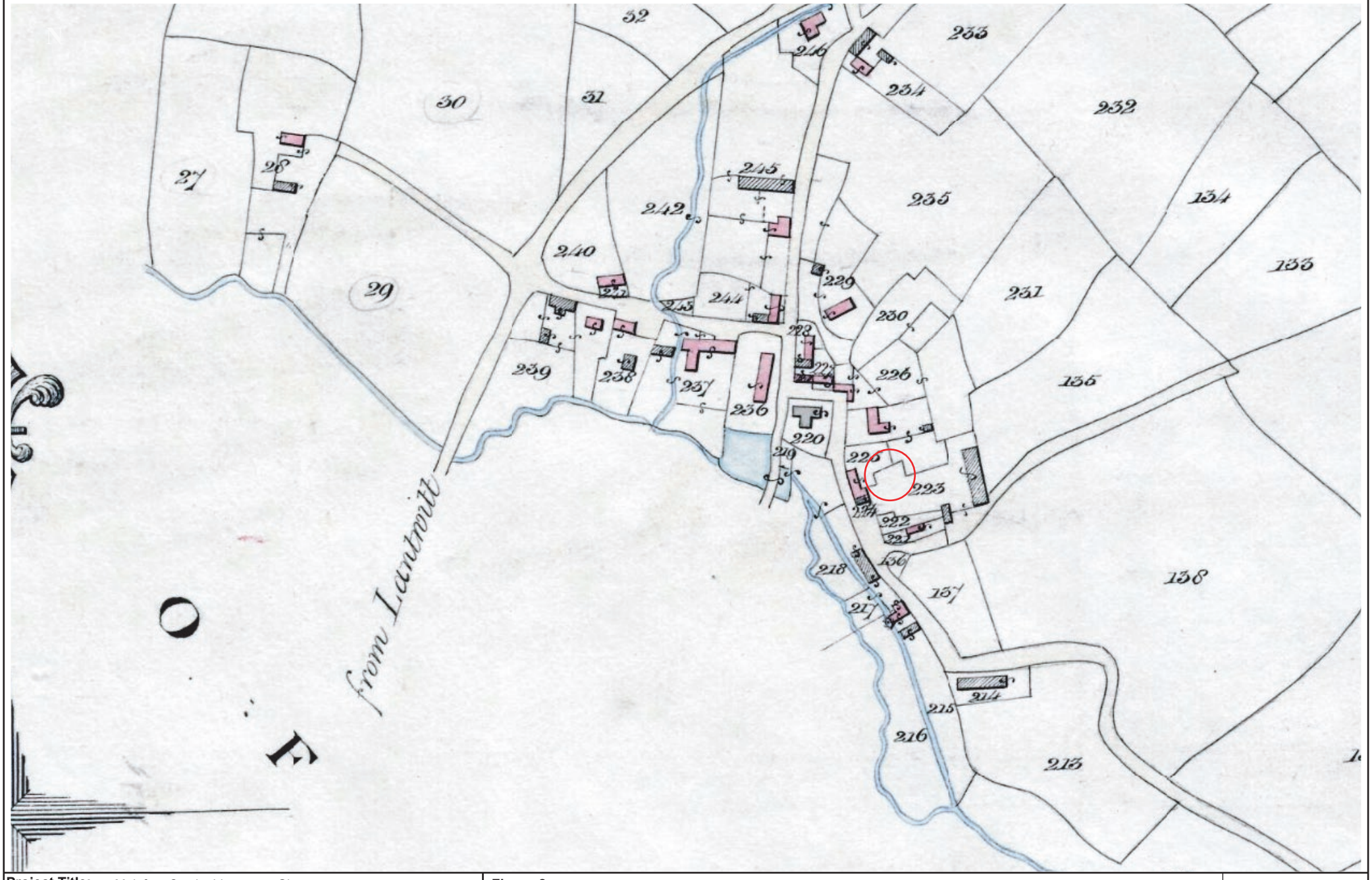


Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 7.

OS Surveyors Drawing (1820) showing village of Llanmaes with Great House Farm and ruins highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

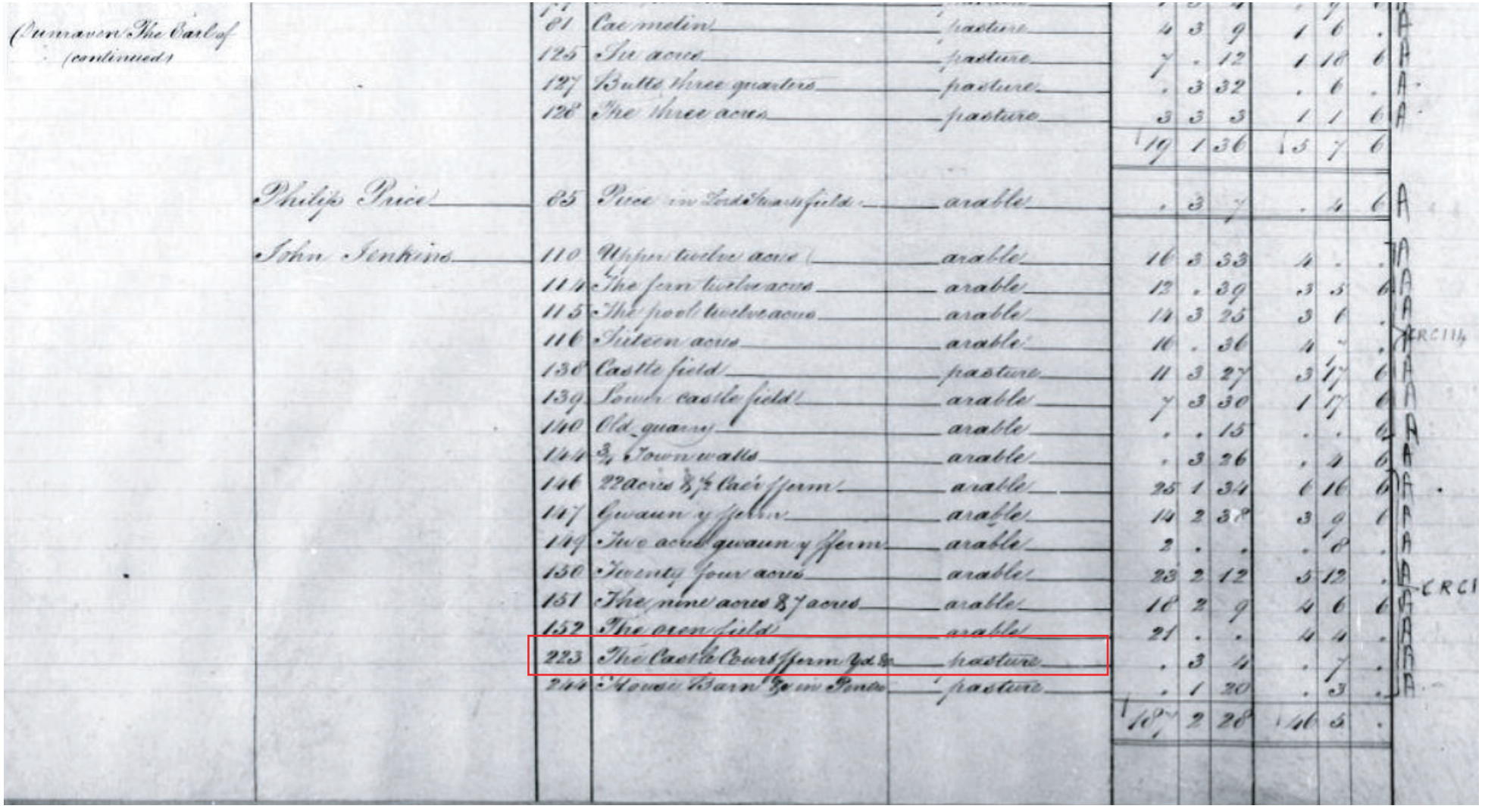


Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 8.

Tithe Map for Llanmaes Parish (1843) showing village of Llanmaes with Malefant Castle ruins highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



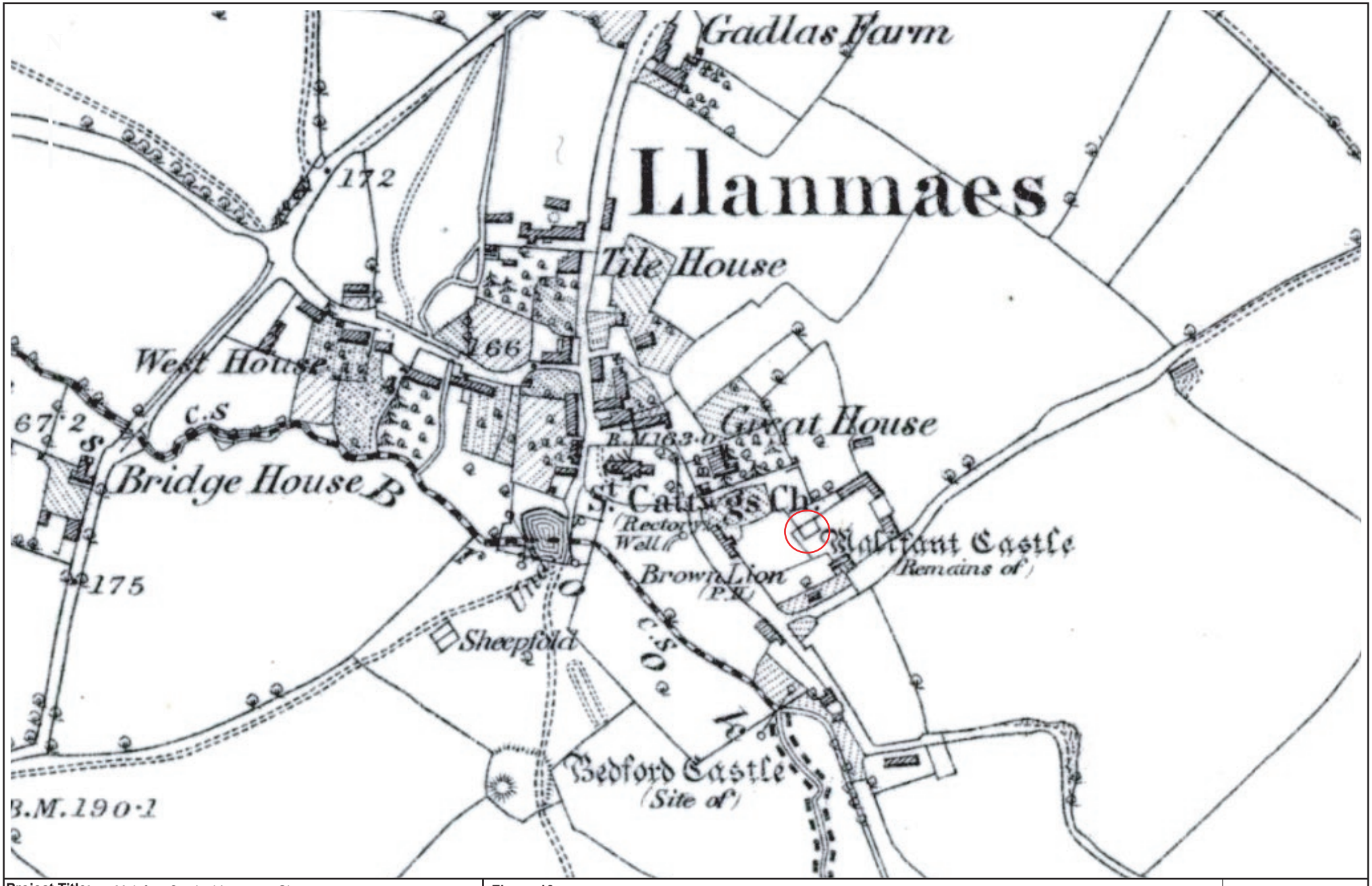
Dunraven The Earl of (continued)		81	Cae melin	pasture	4	3	9	1	6	.	A
		125	Six acres	pasture	7	.	12	1	18	6	A
		127	Butts three quarters	pasture	.	3	32	.	6	.	A
		128	The three acres	pasture	3	3	3	1	1	6	A
					19	1	36	5	7	6	
	Philip Price	85	Piece in Lords Transfields	arable	.	3	7	.	4	6	A
	John Jenkins	110	Upper twelve acre	arable	16	3	33	4	.	.	A
		114	The fern twelve acres	arable	13	.	39	3	3	6	A
		115	The pool twelve acres	arable	11	3	25	3	6	.	A
		116	Sixteen acres	arable	16	.	36	4	.	.	A
		138	Castle field	pasture	11	3	27	3	17	6	A
		139	Lower castle field	arable	7	3	30	1	17	6	A
		140	Old quarry	arable	.	.	15	.	.	6	A
		144	½ Town walls	arable	.	3	26	.	4	6	A
		146	22 acres ½ ½ Cae ffarm	arable	25	1	34	6	16	6	A
		147	Gwaun y ffynon	arable	14	2	38	3	9	1	A
		149	Two acres gwaun y ffynon	arable	2	.	.	.	8	.	A
		150	Twenty four acres	arable	23	2	12	5	12	.	A
		151	The nine acres & 7 acres	arable	16	2	9	4	6	6	A
		152	The open field	arable	21	.	.	4	4	.	A
		223	The Castle Court ffarm ½ & ½	pasture	.	3	11	.	7	.	A
		244	House Barn ½ in Pond	pasture	.	1	20	.	3	.	A
					187	2	20	146	5	.	

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 9.

Tithe Apportionment for Llanmaes Parish (1843) showing apportionment number 223, Landowner the Earl of Dunraven; Tenanted by one John Jenkins.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

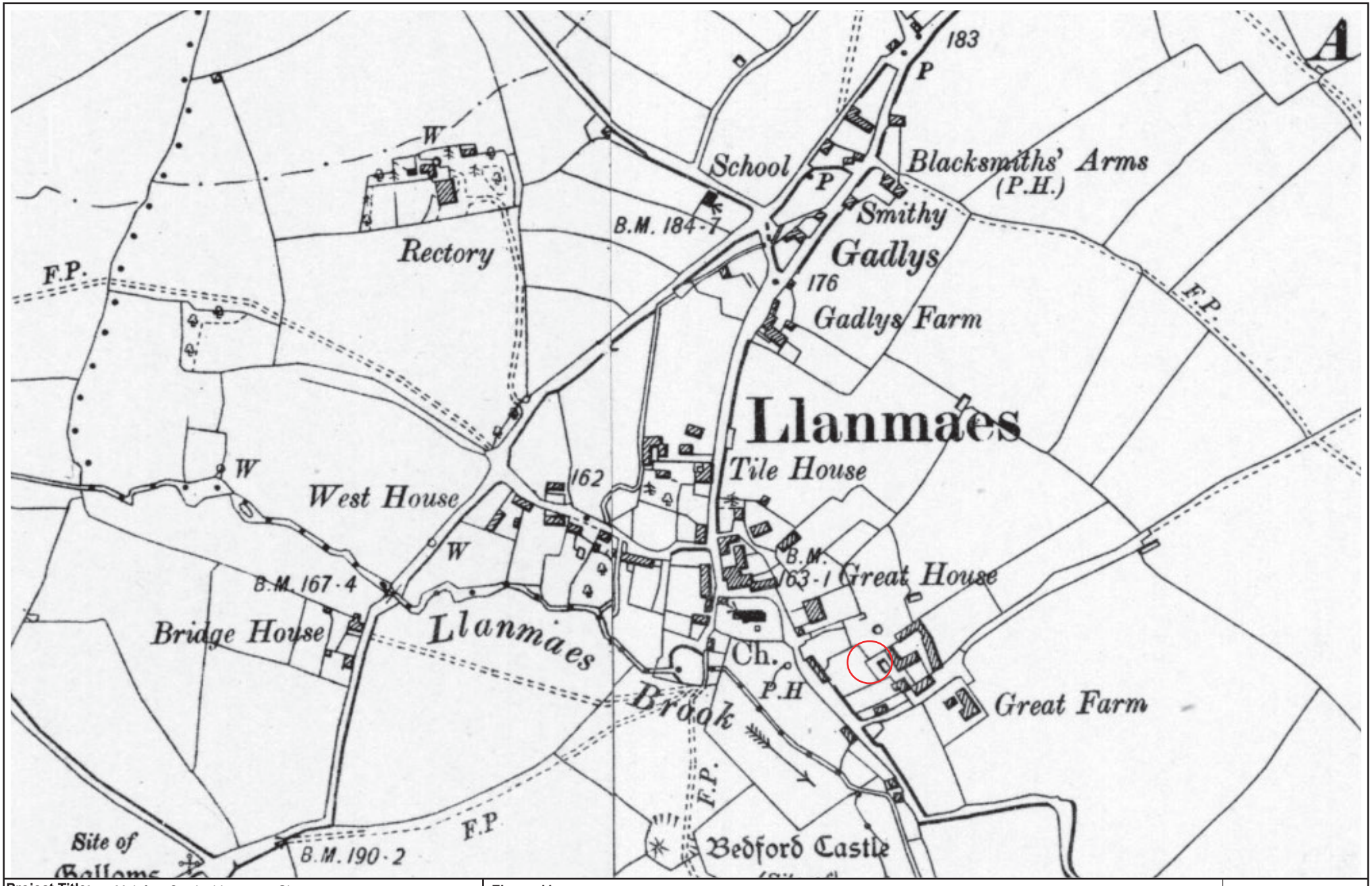


Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 10.

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1877 - 1885) (1:10560). Ruins of Malefant Castle highlighted

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

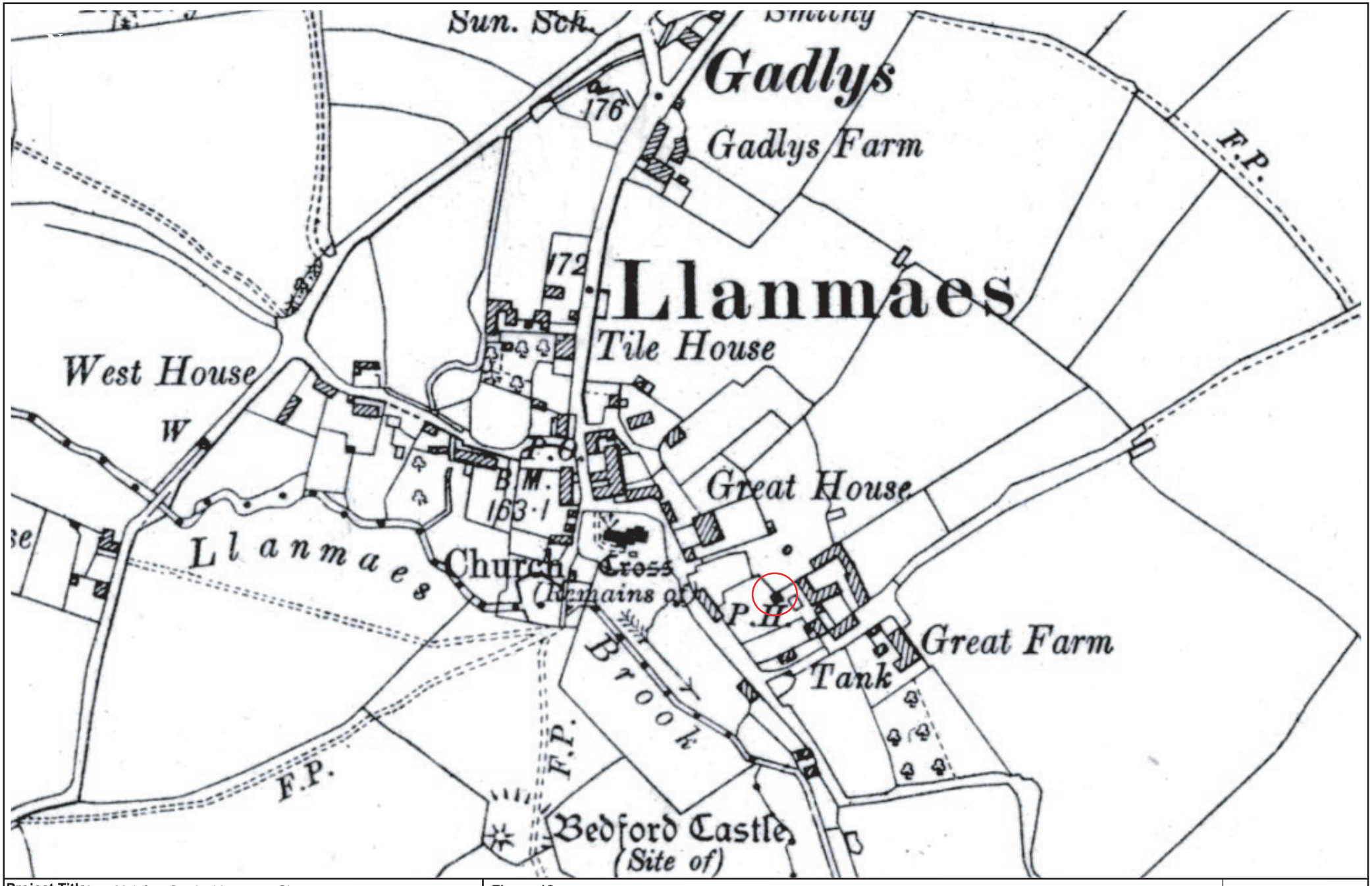


Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**	

Figure 11.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1900) (1:10560). Ruins of Malefant Castle highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

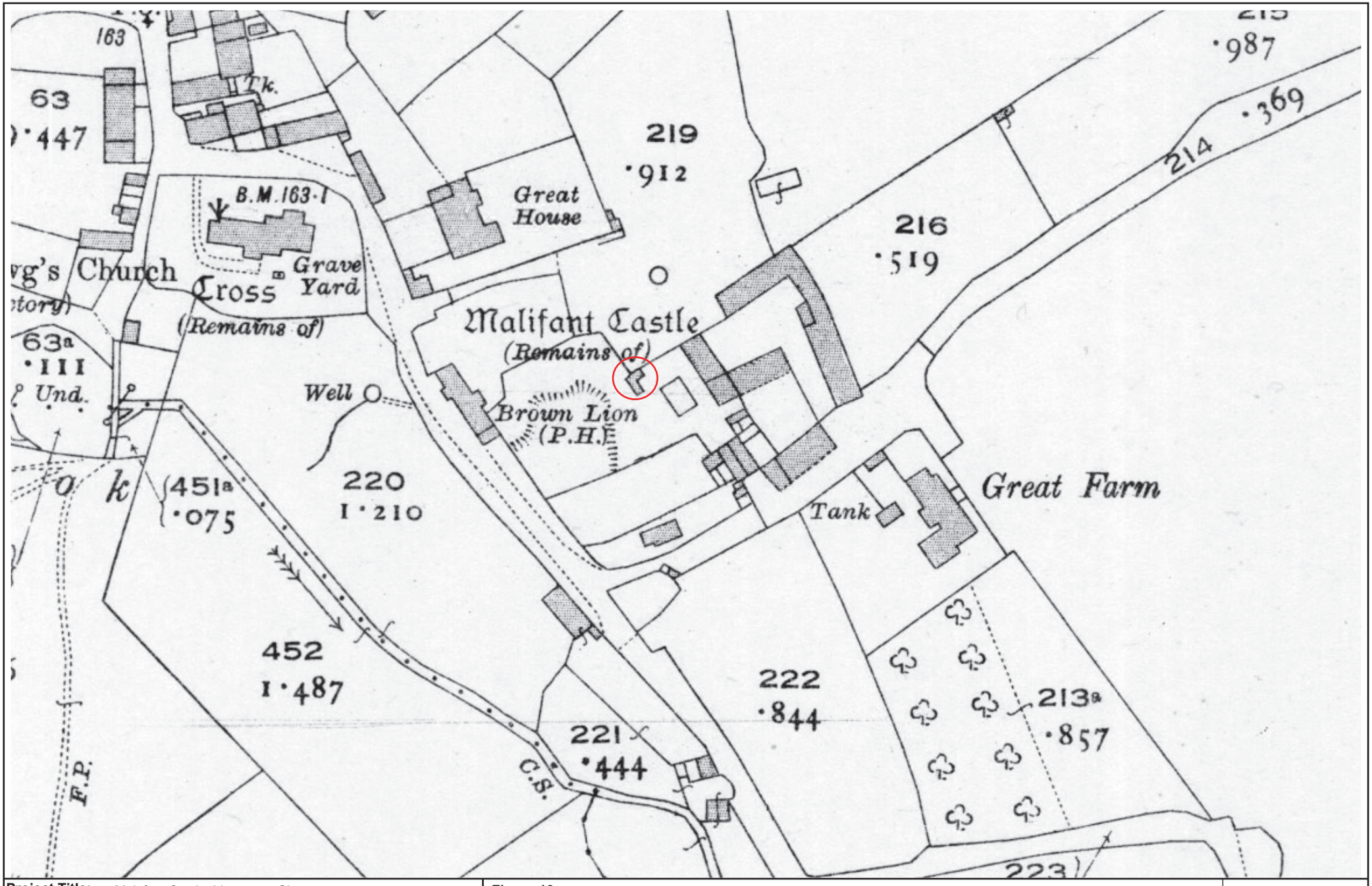


Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024		**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**

Figure 12.

Ordnance Provisional Edition Map (1914) (1:10560). Ruins of Malefant Castle highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

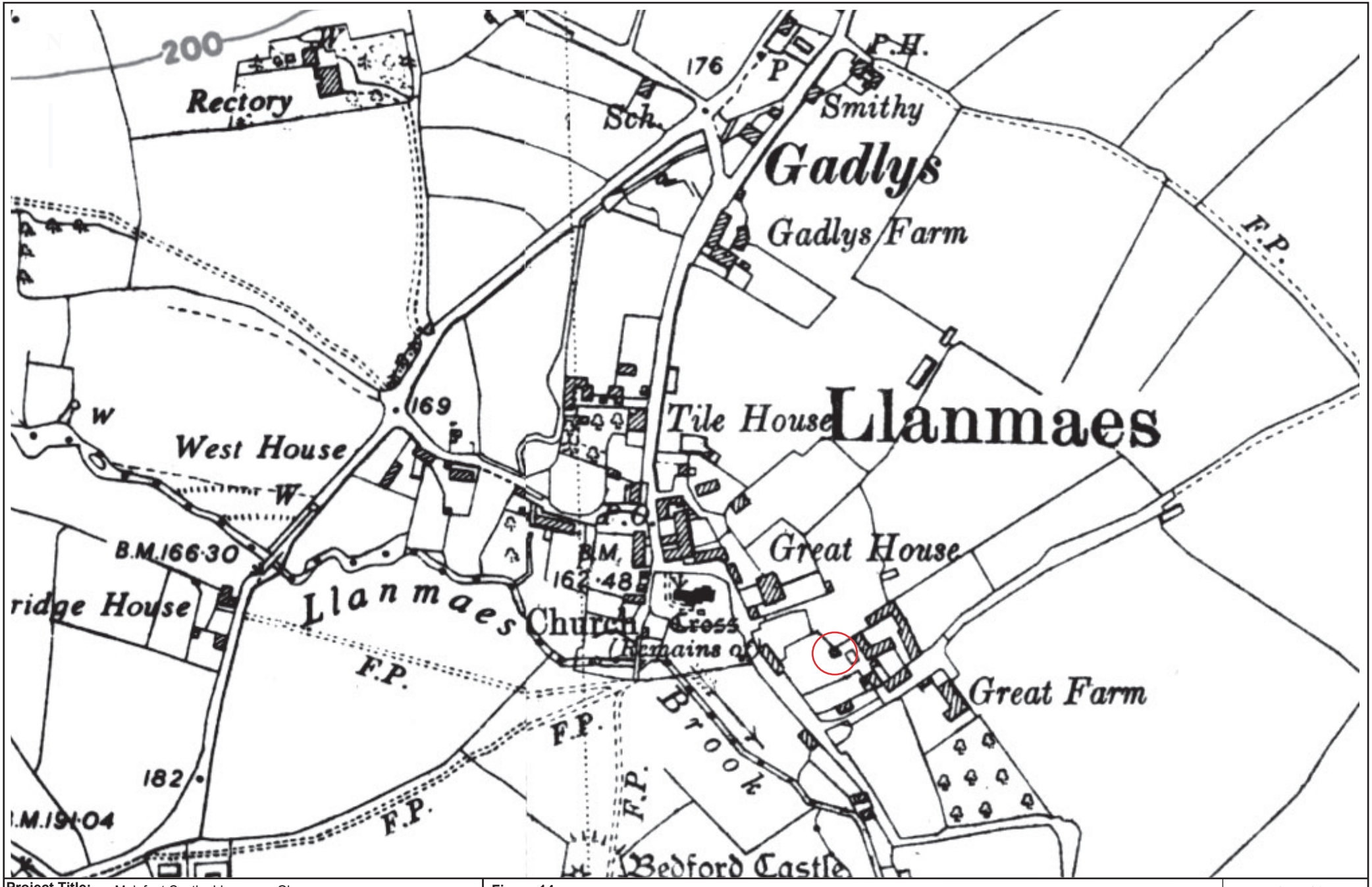


Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**	

Figure 13.

Ordnance Provisional Edition Map (1919) (25 inch). Ruins of Malefant Castle highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

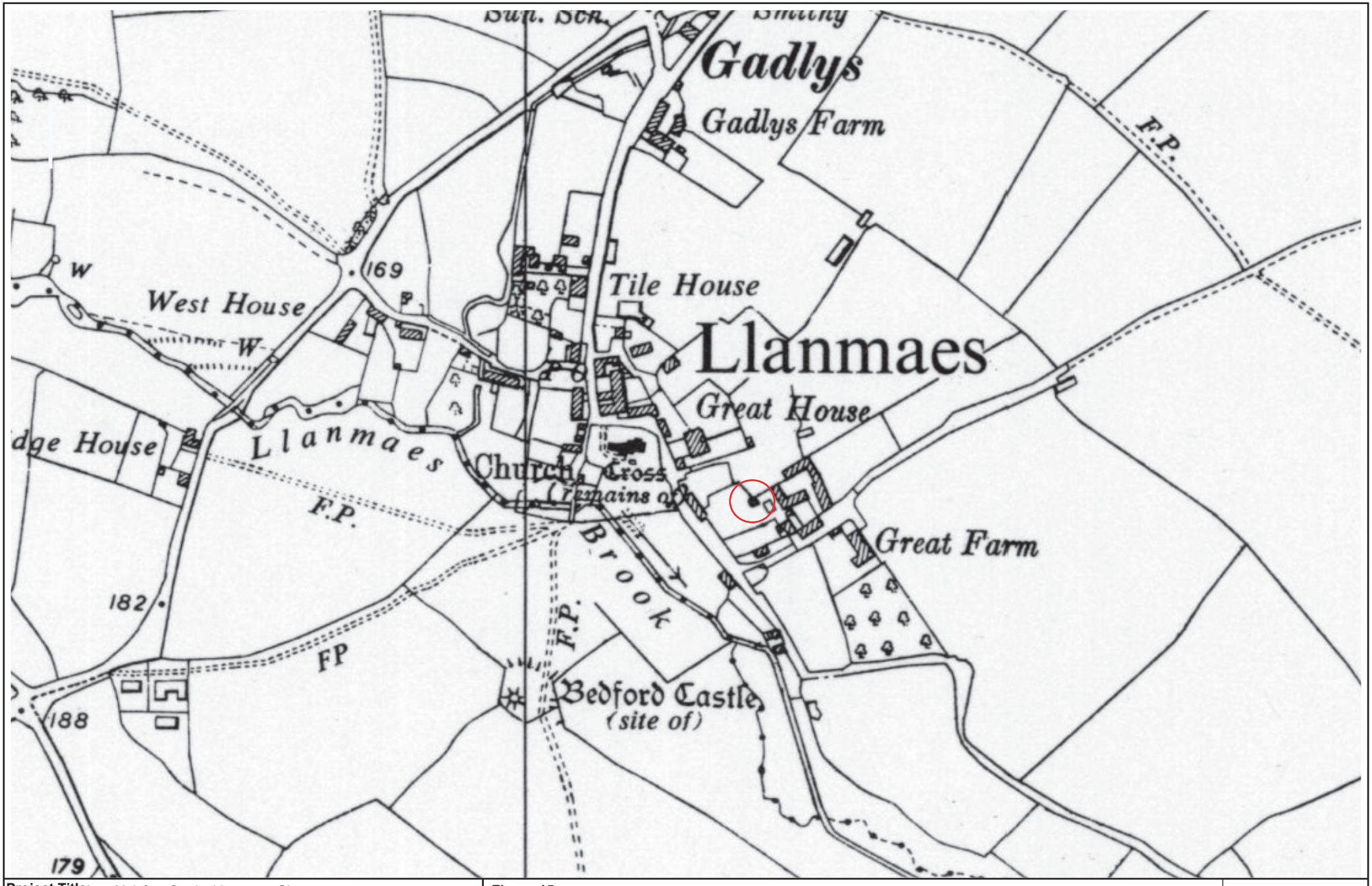


Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**

Figure 14.

Ordnance 1947 Edition (1:10560). Ruins of Malefant Castle highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

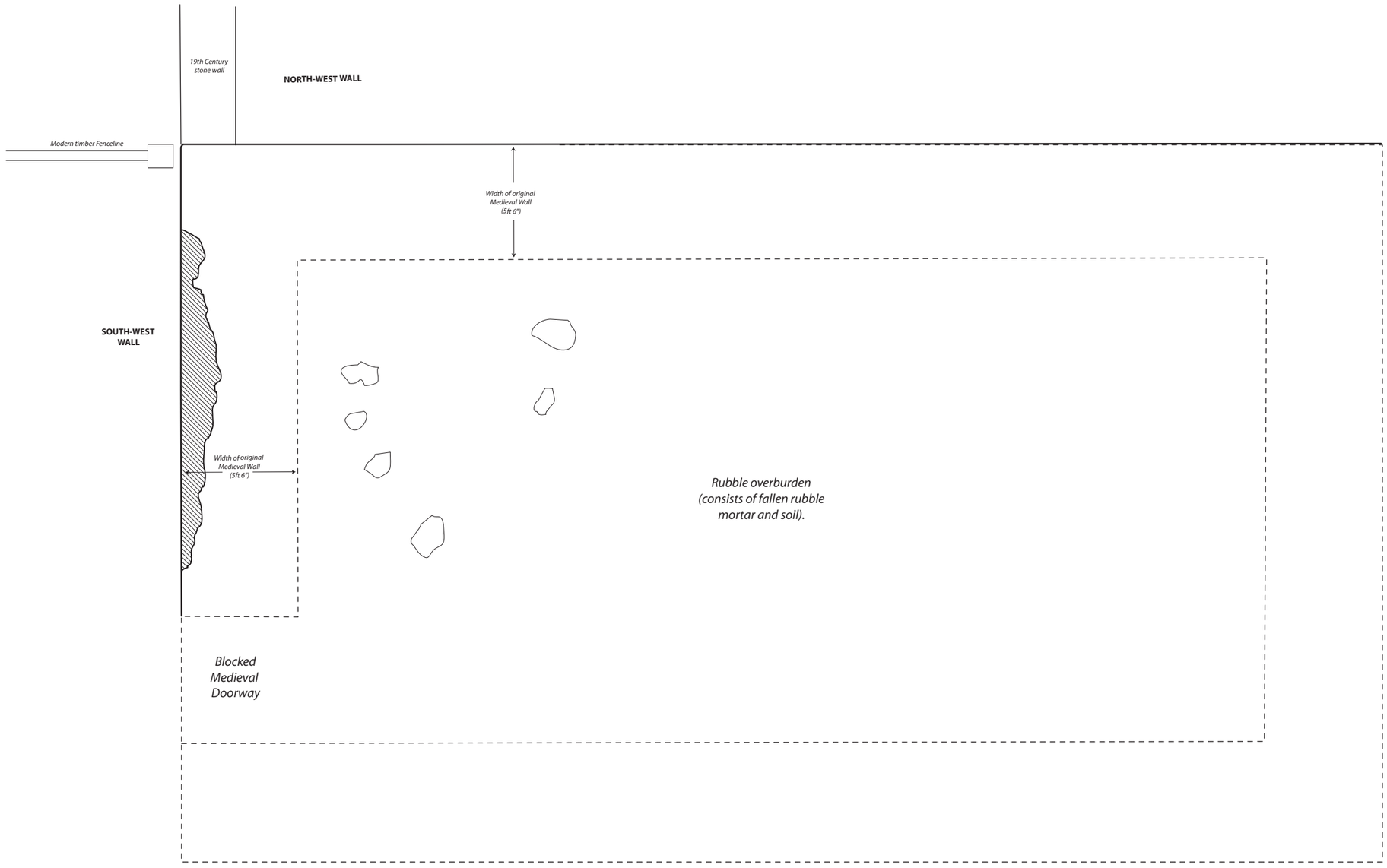


Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**

Figure 15.

Ordnance 1964 Edition (1:10000). Ruins of Malefant Castle highlighted.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



Legend

- Exposed wall core
- Wall fabric

Scale Bar

0 5 10 ft

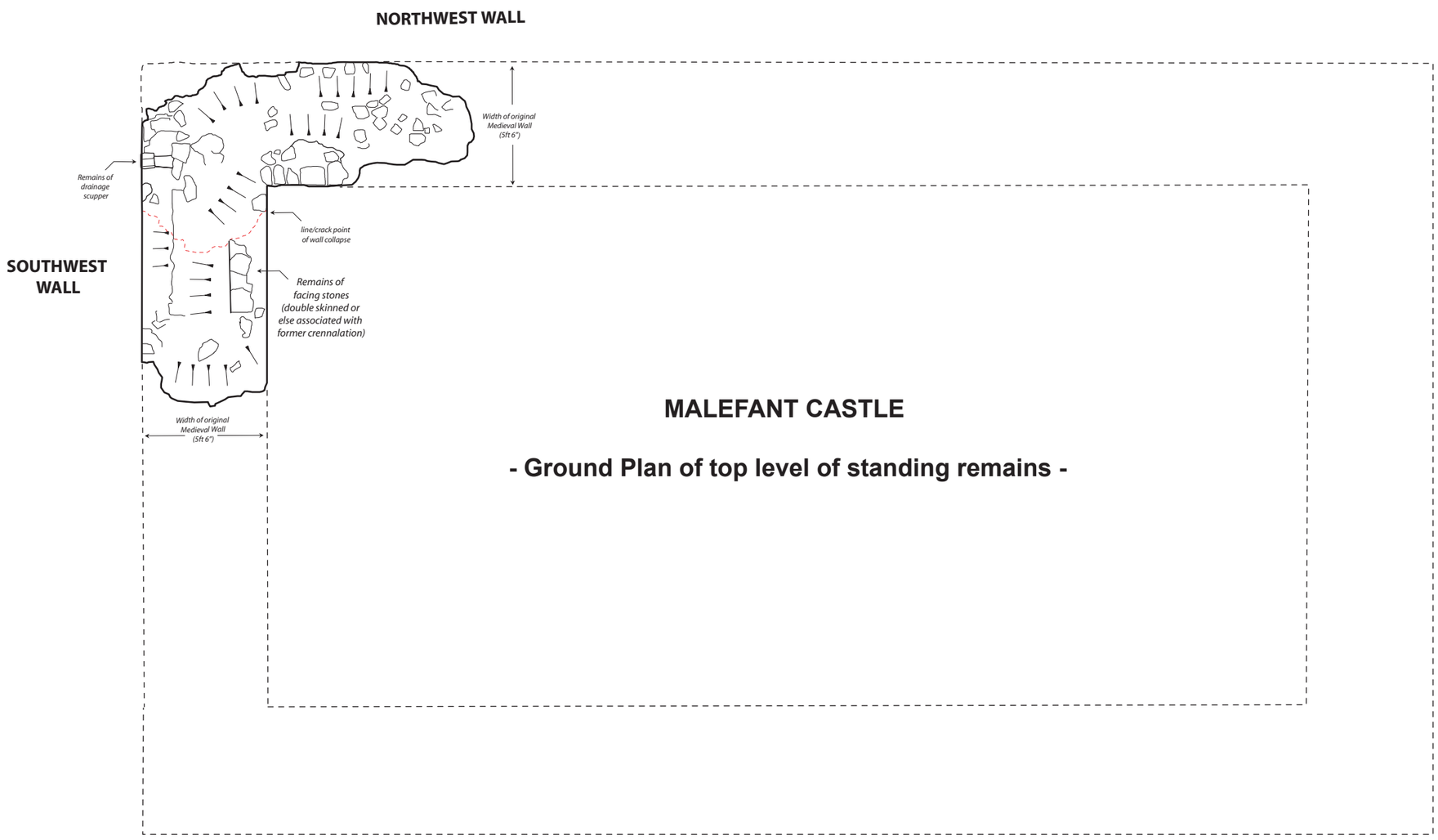
0 1 2 Meter

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 16.

Ground Plan of Malefant Castle ruins at Ground Level.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 17.

Ground Plan of top level of standing remains at Malefant Castle prior to partial collapse of SW wall and emergency dismantling.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

Scale Bar

0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter

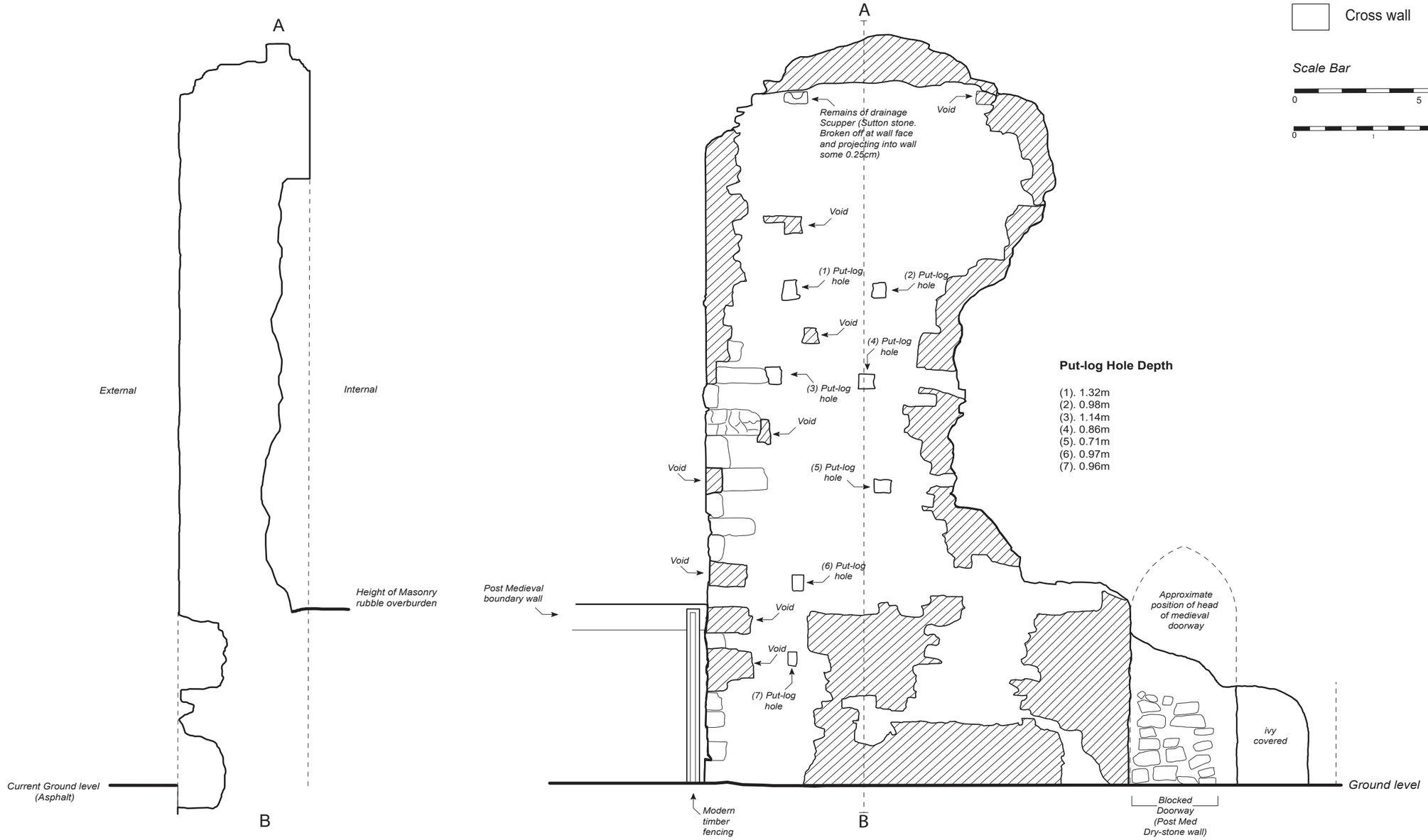


Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 18.

2D spliced image of Southwest Facing External Elevation prior to collapse and dismantling.
Generated from 3D model of external elevation from scaffolding following approx. 90% ivy removal .

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



Section A-B (Looking NW)

Legend

Exposed wall core

Cross wall

Scale Bar

0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter

Put-log Hole Depth

(1). 1.32m
(2). 0.98m
(3). 1.14m
(4). 0.86m
(5). 0.71m
(6). 0.97m
(7). 0.96m

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 19.

Southwest Facing External Elevation and Section A-B prior to partial collapse and dismantling.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

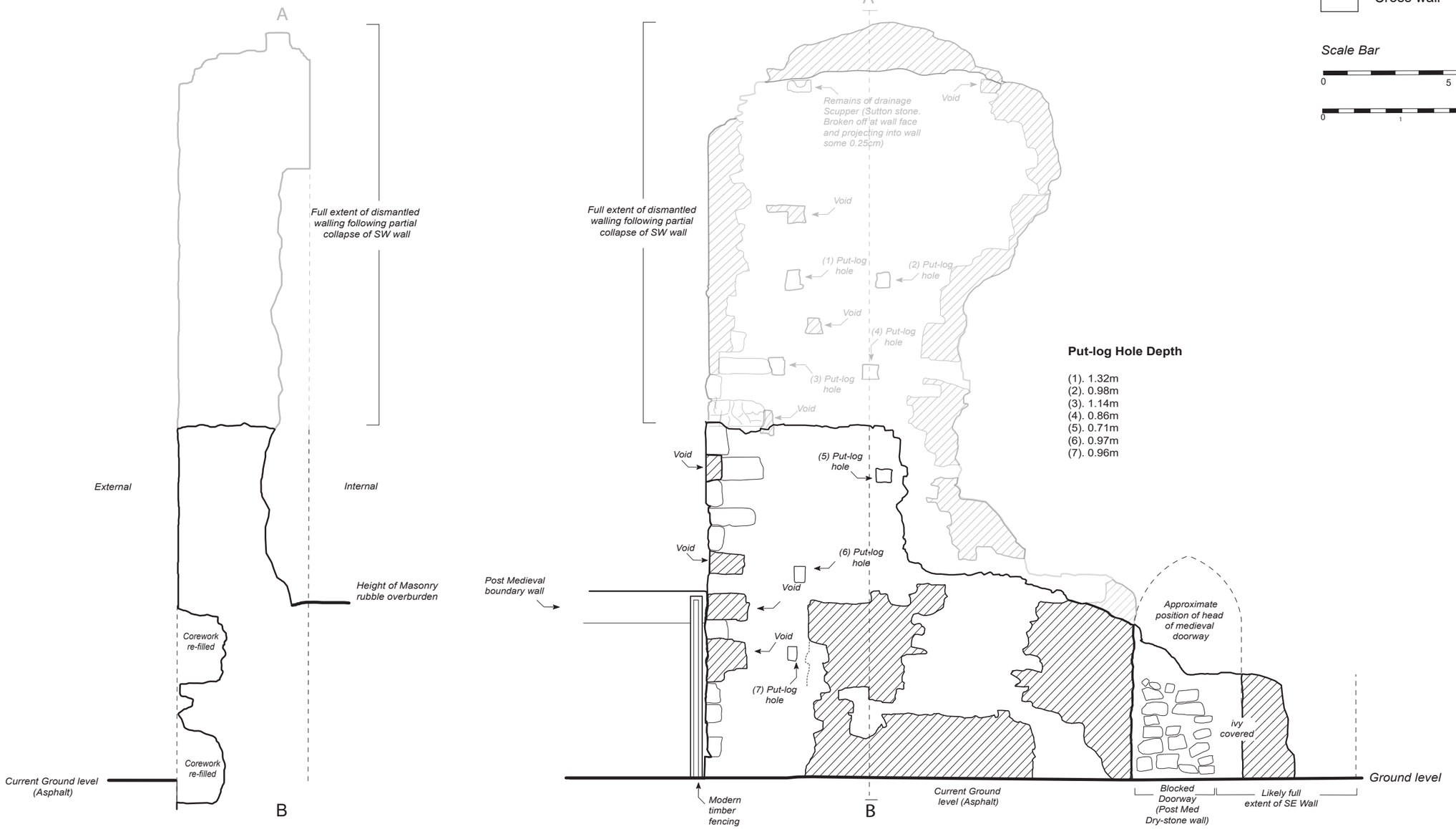
Legend

- Exposed wall core
- Cross wall

Scale Bar

0 — 5 — 10 ft

0 — 1 — 2 Meter



Section A-B (Looking NW)

Put-log Hole Depth

(1). 1.32m
(2). 0.98m
(3). 1.14m
(4). 0.86m
(5). 0.71m
(6). 0.97m
(7). 0.96m

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 20.
Southwest Facing External Elevation and Section A-B following partial wall collapse and later dismantling.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

Scale Bar

0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter



0 0.50 1 Meter

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 21.

Screenshot of 3D generated model of Northwest Facing External Elevation prior to partial collapse of SW wall and dismantling, following approx. 90% ivy removal .

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

Legend

Exposed wall core

Cross wall

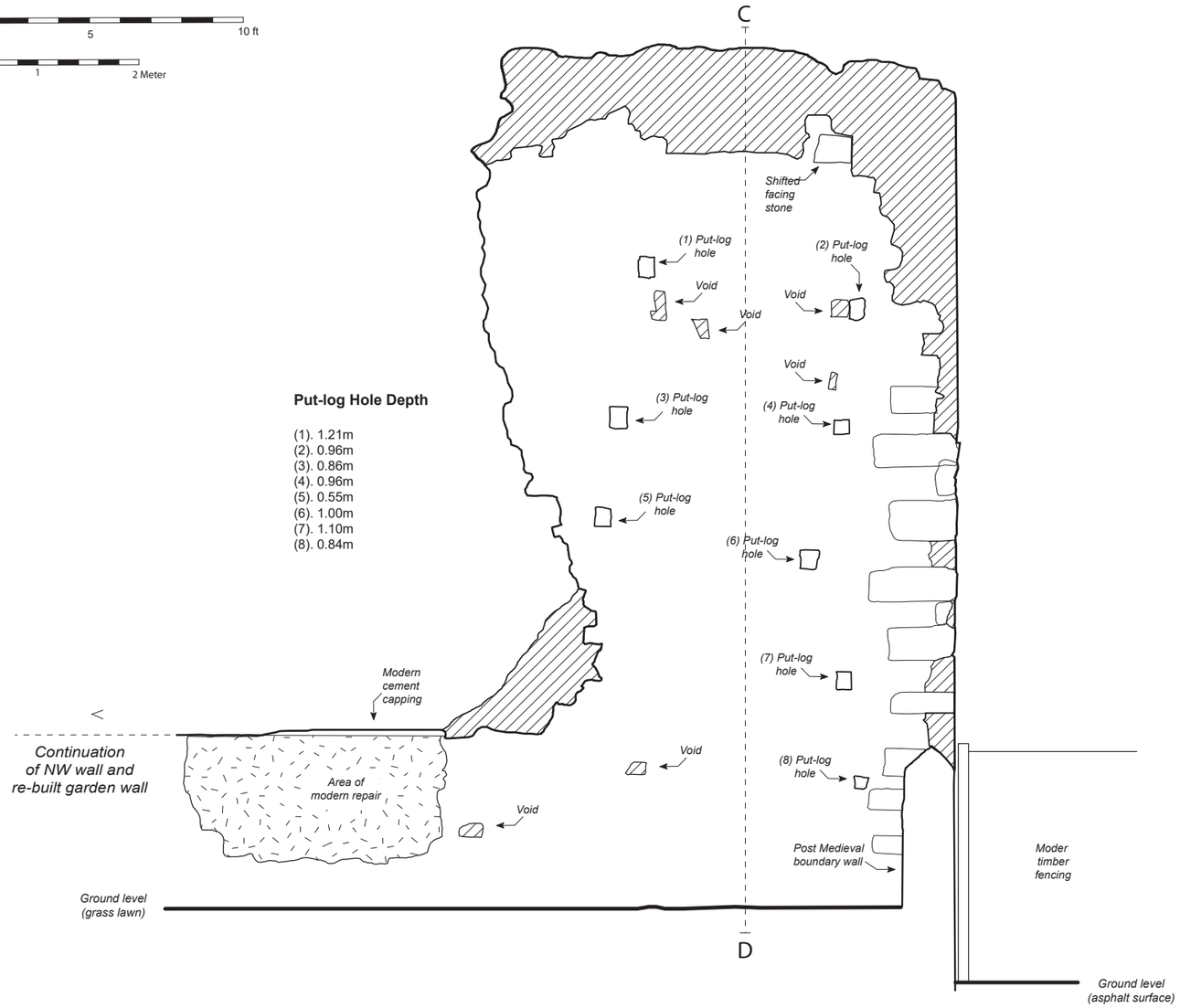
Scale Bar

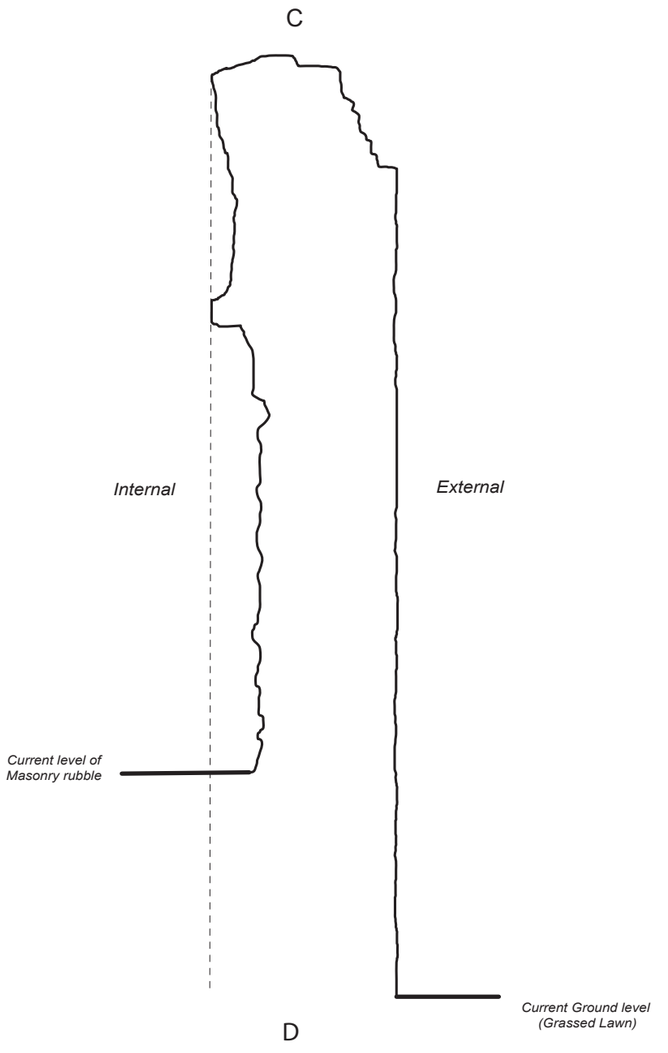
0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter

Put-log Hole Depth

(1). 1.21m
(2). 0.96m
(3). 0.86m
(4). 0.96m
(5). 0.55m
(6). 1.00m
(7). 1.10m
(8). 0.84m





Section C-D (Looking SW)

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 22.

Northwest Facing External Elevation and Section C-D prior to collapse and dismantling.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

Legend

Exposed wall core

Walling

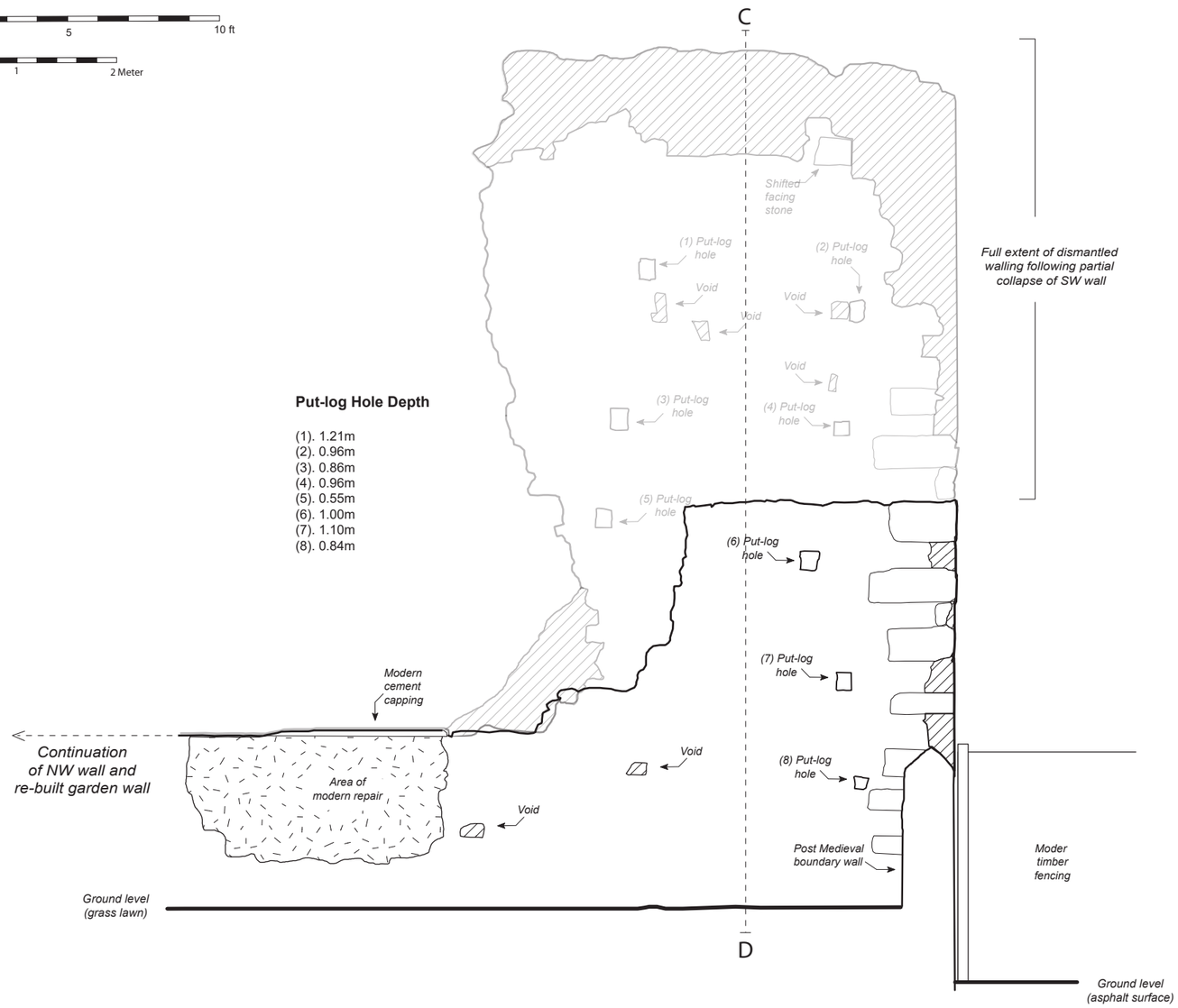
Scale Bar

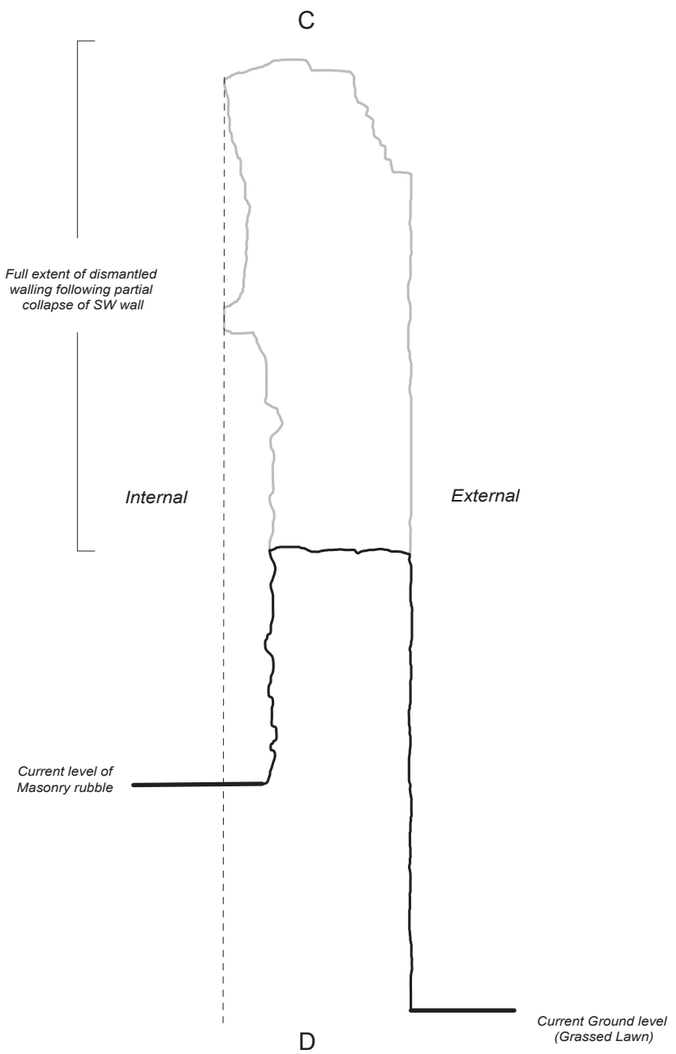
0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter

Put-log Hole Depth

(1). 1.21m
(2). 0.96m
(3). 0.86m
(4). 0.96m
(5). 0.55m
(6). 1.00m
(7). 1.10m
(8). 0.84m





Section C-D (Looking SW)

Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date:	May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:**	1:50
Drawn by:	RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 23.

Northwest Facing External Elevation and Section C-D following collapse of SW wall and dismantling to safe height.

HRS
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Legend

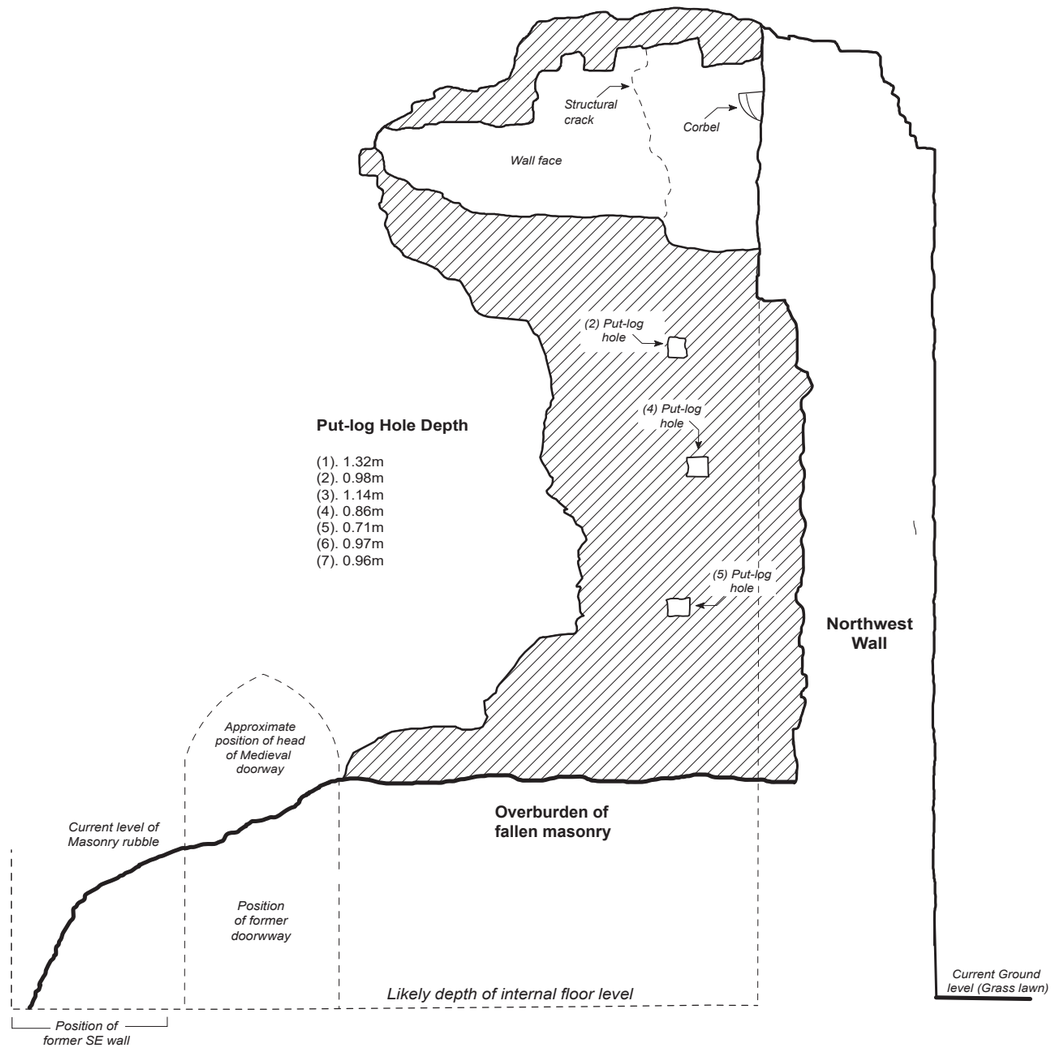
Exposed wall core

Cross wall

Scale

0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter



Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50	
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 24.

Northheast Facing Internal Elevation of Southwest wall prior to dismantling.

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

Legend

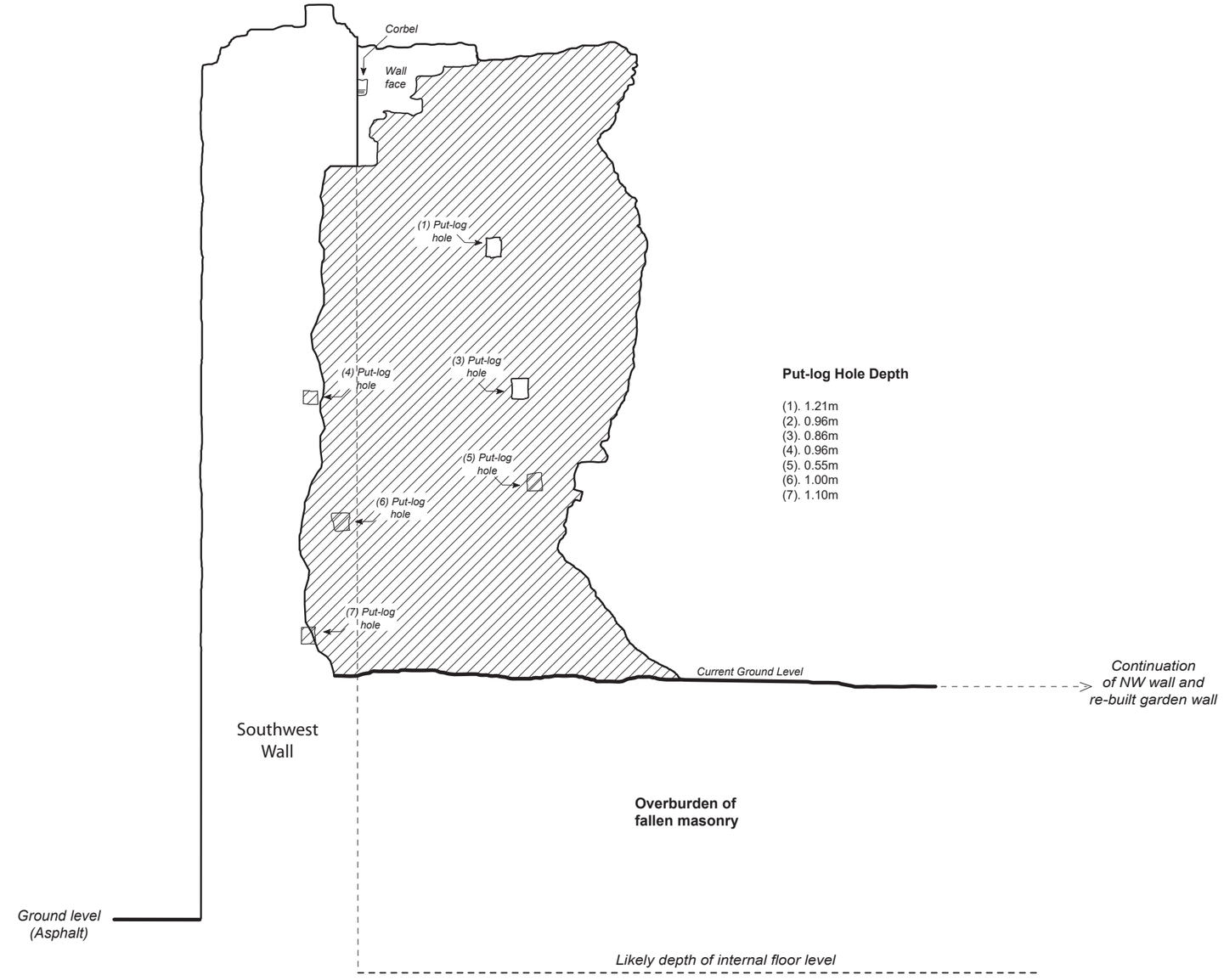
Exposed wall core

Cross wall

Scale Bar

0 5 10 ft

0 1 2 Meter



Put-log Hole Depth

(1). 1.21m
(2). 0.96m
(3). 0.86m
(4). 0.96m
(5). 0.55m
(6). 1.00m
(7). 1.10m

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 25.

Southeast Facing Internal Elevation of Northwest wall prior to dismantling.

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a) Southwest facing elevation



b) Norhwest facing elevation



c) Oblique view (Looking East)

Scale Bar

0 1 2 3 4 5 (Meters)

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		**Figure 26.** Screenshots of 3D modelling of standing remains orior to partial collapse and dismantling.
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A3)**:** 1:50	
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

HRS
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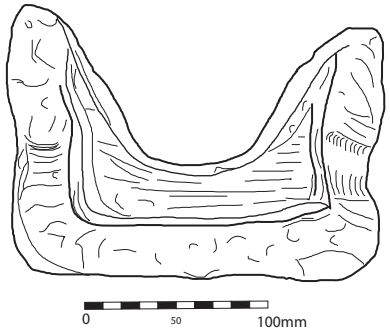
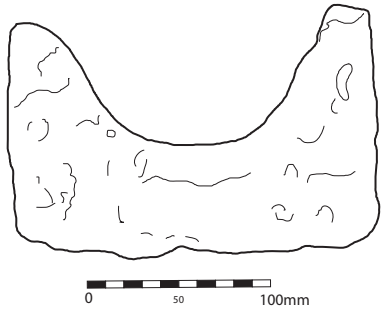
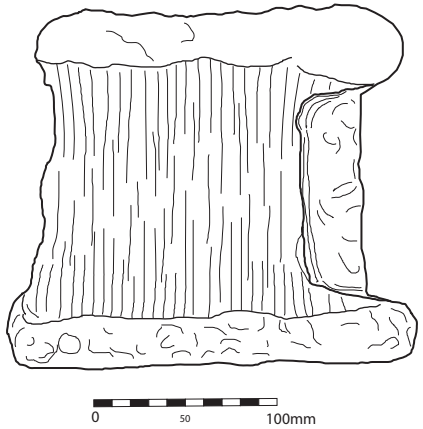


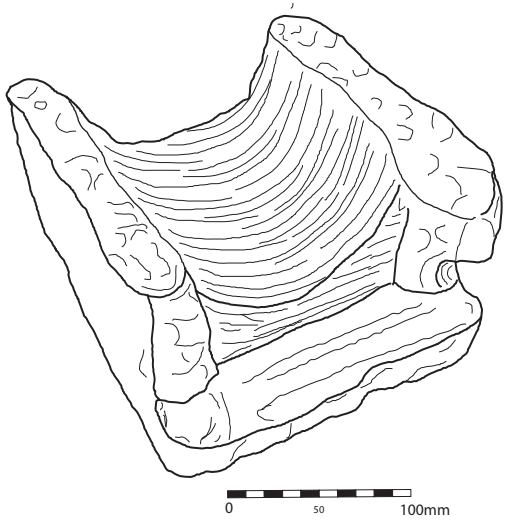
i) Unbroken end of drainage scupper. End held within core fabric.



ii) Broken end of drainage scupper. End protruding from wakk face. Likely extended a further c. 30cm.



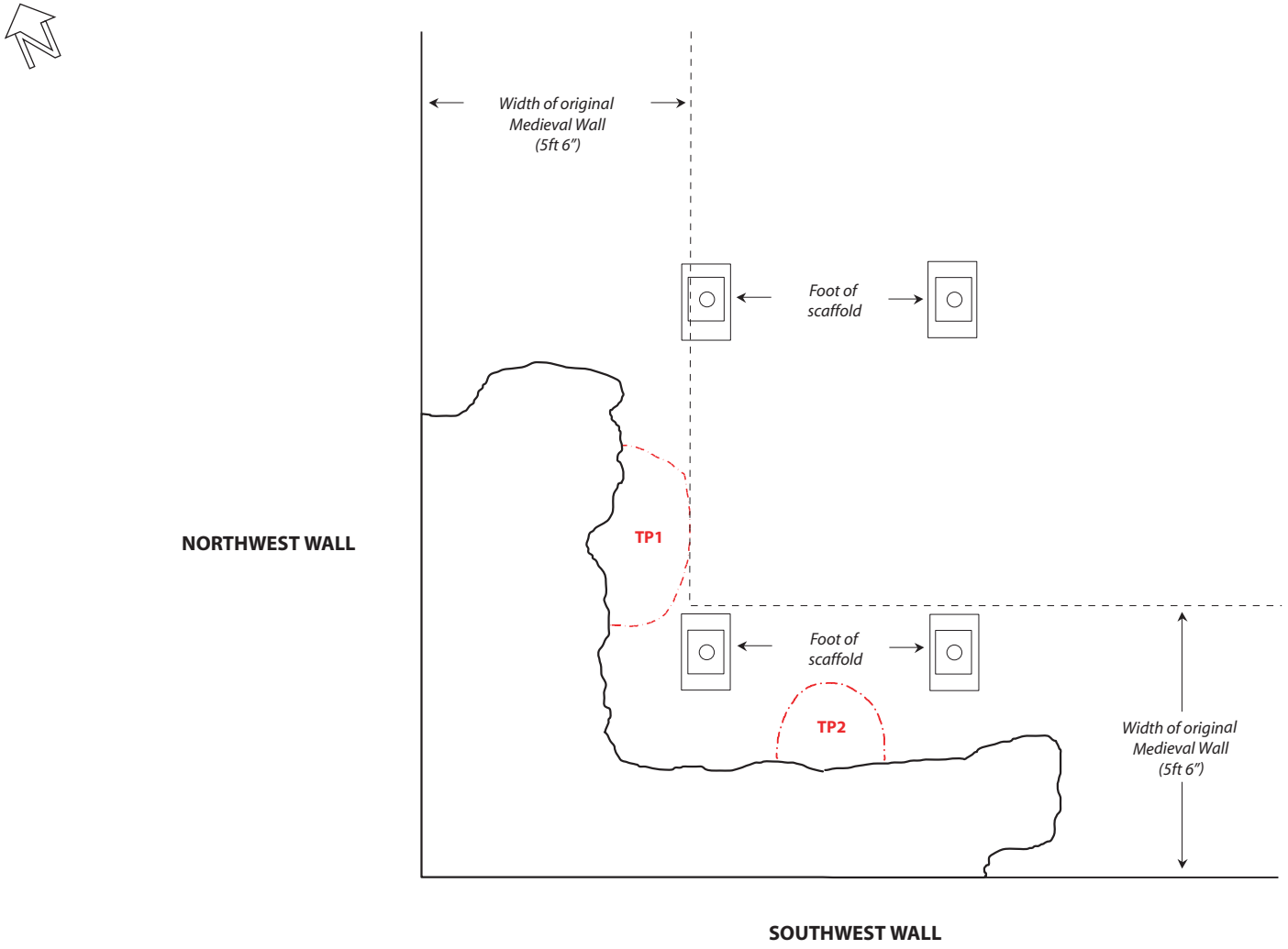
iii) Overhead view of drainage scupper.



iv) Oblique view of unbroken end of drainage scupper.

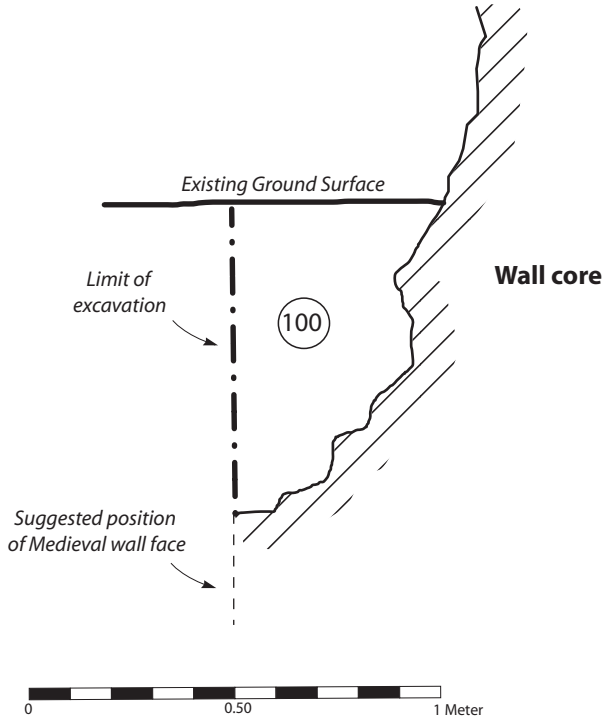
Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan		**Figure 27.** Illustrations of removed Medieval drainage scupper from top of SW wall.
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	**Figure 28.** Ground plan showing location of evaluation trenches within interior of tower.
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR



- Northeast Facing Section of Trial Pit 1 -

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes, Glamorgan	**Figure 29.** Northwest Wall - Northeast Facing Section of Trial Pit 1 within interior of tower.
Date: May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

HRS
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

APPENDIX II:
Photo plates



Plate 01. Malefant Castle - Southwest facing elevation prior to start of remediation work.



Plate 02. Malefant Castle - Northwest facing elevation prior to start of remediation work.



Plate 03. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle between and behind properties of Malefant Grange and Quarry House. Prior to remediation work in 2022. Looking NE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle,Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**
Date Taken: Aug - Sept 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	01 - 03
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 04. Malefant Castle - Southwest facing elevation with scaffolding erected.



Plate 05. Malefant Castle - Northwest facing elevation with scaffold erected.



Plate 06. Malefant Castle - Lowest section of Northwest facing elevation within garden of Malefant Grange. Looking eastward.

Project Title: Malefant Castle,Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 26th Sept 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	04 - 06	HRS
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 07. Malefant Castle - 19th Century wall attached to southern end of Northwest facing elevation. Lookingsouth.



Plate 08. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains with scaffold erected. Looking Southwest.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Sept - Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	07 - 08	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 09. Malefant Castle - Top section of Southwest wall following removal of ivy from wall face. Looking NE.



Plate 10. Malefant Castle - Remains of drainage scupper made from Sutton Stone at top of Southwest wall following removal of ivy from wall face and partial removal from wall top. Looking E

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Sept - Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	09 - 10	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 11. Malefant Castle - Remains of drainage scupper made from Sutton Stone at top of Southwest wall following removal of ivy from wall face and partial removal from wall top. Looking NE.



Plate 12. Malefant Castle - Top section of Northwest wall following removal of ivy from wal face and partial removal from wall top. Looking S.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**
Date Taken: Sept - Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	11 - 12
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 13. Malefant Castle - View of bottom of Southwest facing external elevation prior to consolidation works (re-filling of wall face). Looking NE



Plate 14. Malefant Castle - View of bottom of Southwest facing external elevation prior to consolidation works (re-filling of wall face). Looking NW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Sept - Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	13 - 14	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 15. Malefant Castle - View of bottom of Southwest facing external elevation prior to consolidation works (re-filling of wall face). Looking SE



Plate 16. Malefant Castle - View of far southern end of bottom of Southwest facing external elevation showing position of former doorway in tower filled with dry-stone walling. Looking ESE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023 - May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	15 - 16	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 17. Malefant Castle - View of far southern end of bottom of Southwest facing external elevation showing position of former doorway in tower filled with dry-stone walling. Looking ESE.



Plate 18. Malefant Castle - Working shot during consolidation work at base of southwest facing external elevation. Looking NW.



Plate 19. Malefant Castle - View of area of base of Southwest facing externaal elevation showing irregular shaped currb stones placed within exposed wall core. These are likely 20th Century in origin and associated with the laying of the modern asphalt surface. Looking NW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	17 - 19	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 20. Malefant Castle - Selection of late 19th Century finds recovered from base of Southwest facing externaal elevation following removal of modern curb stones and general clearance of loose soil.



Plate 21. Malefant Castle - View of area of base of Southwest facing external elevation following removal of modern curb stones. Looking SW.



Plate 22. Malefant Castle - View of area of base of Southwest facing external elevation following removal of modern curb stones. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	20 - 21	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 22. Malefant Castle - Working shot during ground clearance and removal of some loose material from interior of standing remains in order to create a flat platform area for scaffold boarding. Looking SW.



Plate 23. Malefant Castle - Cleared for scaffold boarding within internal area of standingg remains. Looking SW standing remains in order to create a flat platform area for scaffold boarding. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	22 - 23	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

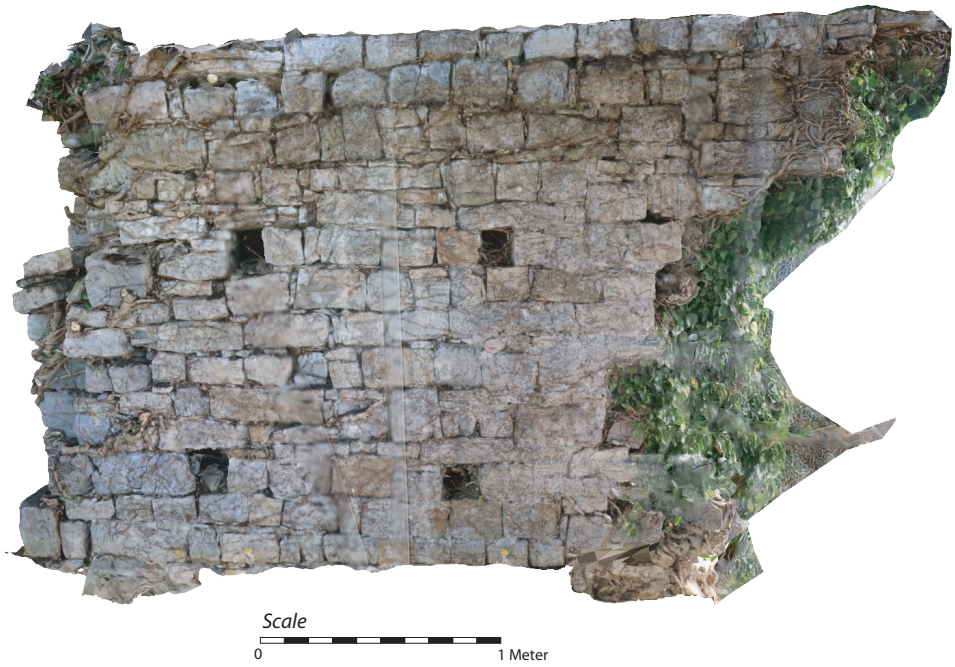


Plate 24. Malefant Castle - Screen shot of generated 3D model of second scaffold level from top of SW facing external elevation following ivy removal. Looking NE.



Plate 25. Malefant Castle - View of third level of scaffold from top of SW facing external elevation following ivy removal. Looking NE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates** 24 - 25
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

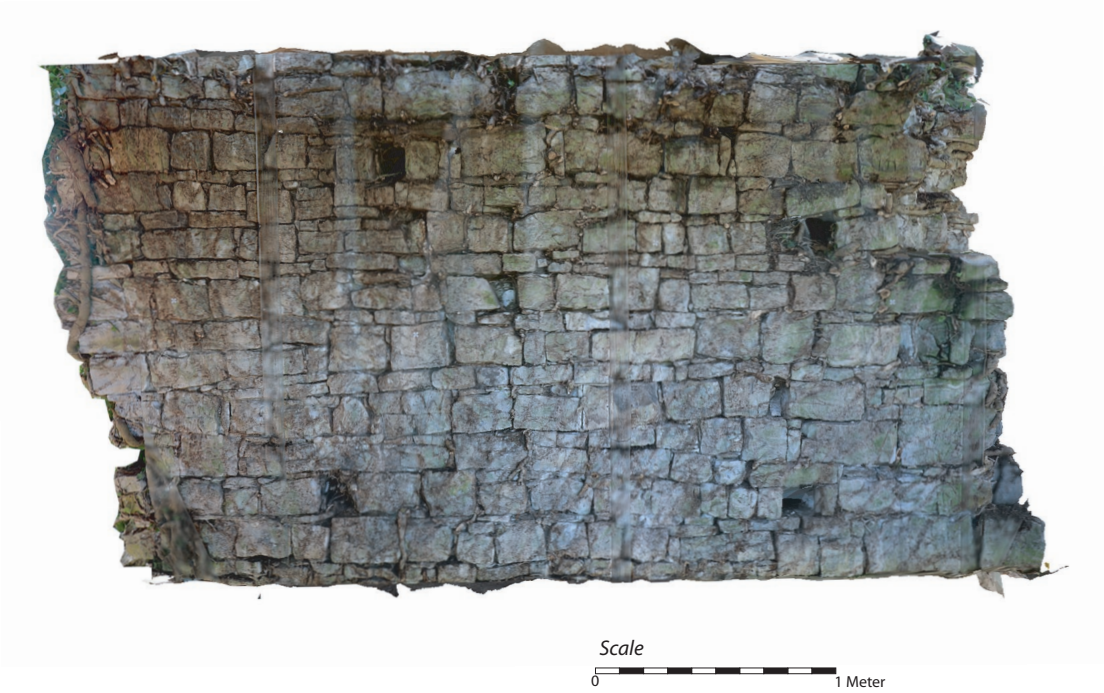


Plate 26. Malefant Castle - Screen shot of generated 3D model of second scaffold level from top of NW facing external elevation following ivy removal. Looking SE.



Plate 27. Malefant Castle - View of third level of scaffold from top of SW facing external elevation following ivy removal. Looking NE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates** 26 - 27
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 28. Malefant Castle - Oblique view of NW and SW facing external elevations from third level from top of scaffolding. Looking E.



Plate 29. Malefant Castle - Screenshot of genertated 3D Model of central section (third level from top of scaffold) of NW facing external elevation. Looking SE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	28 -29	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 30. Malefant Castle - Screenshot of genertated 3D Model of base of NW facing external elevation. Looking SE.



Plate 31. Malefant Castle - Screenshot of genertated 3D Model of base of SW facing external elevation. Looking NE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	30 - 31	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 32. Malefant Castle - Working shot during removal of ivy from top of walls. Looking NW.



Plate 33. Malefant Castle - Working shot during removal of ivy from top of walls. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	HRS
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	32 - 33	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 34. Malefant Castle - Remains of early roof slate found embedded within fabric core in NW wall at top level.



Plate 35. Malefant Castle - View of remains of corbel stone of blue lias stone. Positioned at corner of internal NW and SW wall. Likely held timber supporting conical tower. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	34 - 35	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 36. Malefant Castle - Remains of internal wall plaster at top section of internal SW wall. Looking SW.



Plate 37. Malefant Castle - View of upper section of NE facing internal elevation of SW wall following ivy removal. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 24th Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	36 - 37	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 38. Malefant Castle - Top of SW wall following further ivy removal. Note remains of drainage scupper. Looking E.



Plate 39. Malefant Castle - Top of SW wall following further ivy removal. Note remains of apparent double skinning of wall face. Looking NW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 24th Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	38 - 39	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 40. Malefant Castle - Top of NW wall following further ivy removal.. Looking S.



Plate 41. Malefant Castle - Top of NW wall following further ivy removal.. Looking SE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 24th Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	40 - 41	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 42. Malefant Castle - Screenshot of generated 3D model of internal NE facing elevation of SW wall. Note position of crack/fissure highlighted in red. Looking SW.



Plate 43. Malefant Castle - Screenshot of generated 3D model of internal SE facing elevation of NW wall. Looking SE.

Project Title:	Malefant Castle, Llanmaes	**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken:	24th Oct 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	42 - 43
Appropriated by:	RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 44. Malefant Castle - View of evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation. Looking NW.



Plate 45. Malefant Castle - View of evaluation Trench 2 prior to excavation. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 7th Nov 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	44 - 45	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 46. Malefant Castle - Working shot during excavation of evaluation Trench 1. Looking NW.



Plate 47. Malefant Castle - Working shot during excavation of evaluation Trench 2. Looking S.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 7th Nov 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	46 - 47	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 48. Malefant Castle - View of evaluation Trench 1 following excavation.



Plate 49. Malefant Castle - View of evaluation Trench 2 following excavation.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 7th Nov 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	48 - 49	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 50. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry and scaffold on 9th December 2023. Looking W.



Plate 51. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry and scaffold on 9th December 2023. Looking S.



Plate 52. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry and scaffold on 9th December 2023. Looking SW.



Plate 53. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry and scaffold on 9th December 2023. Looking NW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 7th Nov 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	50 - 53	HRS
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 54. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry and scaffold on 9th December 2023. Looking S..



Plate 55. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry and scaffold on 9th December 2023. Looking S.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 7th Nov 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	54 - 55	HRS
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 56. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry in SW wall on 9th December 2023. Looking E.



Plate 57. Malefant Castle - View of partial collapse of SW wall on 9th December 2023. Looking N.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 7th Nov 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	56 - 57	HRS
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 58. Malefant Castle - View of collapsed masonry in SW wall on 9th December 2023. Looking E.



Plate 59 Malefant Castle - View of partial collapse of SW wall on 9th December 2023. Looking S.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th Dec 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	58 - 59	HRS
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 60. Malefant Castle - View of emergency scaffolding erected on 12th Dec 2023 following partial collapse of SW wall. Looking SE.



Plate 61 Malefant Castle - View of emergency scaffolding erected on 12th Dec 2023 following partial collapse of SW wall. Looking SE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	HRS
Date Taken: 12th Dec 2023	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	60 - 61	
Appropriated by:	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 62. Malefant Castle - View from cherry picker in preparation for dismantling of collapse and monument to safe height. Looking W.



Plate 63. Malefant Castle - View from cherry picker in preparation for dismantling of collapse and monument to safe height. Looking W.



Plate 64. Malefant Castle - View from cherry picker in preparation for dismantling of collapse and monument to safe height. Looking W.



Plate 65. Malefant Castle - View from cherry picker in preparation for dismantling of collapse and monument to safe height. Looking W.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 22nd March 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	62 - 65	HRS
Appropriated by: DR (Ibex)	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 66. Malefant Castle - View from cherry picker in preparation for dismantling of collapse and monument to safe height.



Plate 67. Malefant Castle - View drainage channel and scupper during dismantling of SW wall. Taken by Ibex from cherry picker. Looking SW.



Plate 68. Malefant Castle - View of wall tops during dismantling works. Taken from cherry picker.



Plate 69. Malefant Castle - View of wall tops during dismantling works. Taken from cherry picker.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 22nd March 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	66 - 69	HRS
Appropriated by: DR (Ibex)	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 70. Malefant Castle - View of NE and SE facing internal elevations following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking SW.



Plate 71. Malefant Castle - View of NE and SE facing internal elevations following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	70 - 71	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 72. Malefant Castle - View of NW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking E.



Plate 72. Malefant Castle - View of NW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking SE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	72 - 73	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 74. Malefant Castle - View of NW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking S.



Plate 75. Malefant Castle - View of SW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking NE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	74 - 75	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 76. Malefant Castle - View of SW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking NE.



Plate 77. Malefant Castle - View of SW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall. Looking N.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	76 - 77	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 78. Malefant Castle - View of SW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall and removal of further ivy from former doorway at fsouthern end of tower. Looking NE.



Plate 79. Malefant Castle - View of SW facing external elevation following dismantling of standing remains after partial collapse of SW wall and removal of further ivy from former doorway at fsouthern end of tower. Note doorway is blocked by sry stone walling. Looking S.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	78 - 79	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 80. Malefant Castle - Remains of medieval drainage scupper recovered from SW wall.



Plate 81. Malefant Castle - Remains of medieval drainage scupper recovered from SW wall.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	80 - 81	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 82. Malefant Castle - Remains of medieval corbel recovered from SW wall.



Plate 83. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains from public road following dismantling to safe heighyt. Looking NE.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 23rd April 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	82 - 83	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 84. Malefant Castle - Great House Farm Barn 1. Looking N .



Plate 85. Malefant Castle - Great House Farm Barn 2. Looking SW.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th May 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	84 - 85	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 86. Malefant Castle - Great House Farm Farmhouse . Looking E .



Plate 87. Malefant Castle - View of standing remain sof Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Looking southwest.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 9th May & 10th June 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	86 - 87	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 88. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Looking southwest.



Plate 89. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Looking west..

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 10th June 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	88 - 89	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 90. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Looking southwest.



Plate 91. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Looking west..

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 10th June 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	90 - 91	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 92. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Northwest facing external elevation. Looking southeast.



Plate 93. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Looking southeast..

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 10th June 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	92 - 93	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 94. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Southwest facing external elevation. Looking northeast.



Plate 95. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. Southwest facing external elevation. Looking northeast.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 10th June 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	94 - 95	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 96. Malefant Castle - View of standing remains of Malefant Castle following dismantling and consolidation. View of monument from public road between Quarry House and Malefant Grange. Looking northeast.

Project Title: Malefant Castle, Llanmaes		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 10th June 2024	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	96	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

APPENDIX III:
Interim Report on Results of Evaluation Trenches

HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR

Malefant Castle (GM626), Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan CF61 2XR'

Archaeological Watching Brief

Interim Report

"Results of 2 x Investigative trenches excavated within the interior of Malefant Castle, Llanmaes to help inform consolidation works "

Planning Ref:

Welsh Government Funding Award:
Ref: zA10809405 X.C32.AMO

Listed Building Consent:

Prepared for:
Mann Williams
Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers
53 Mount Stuart Square,
Cardiff,
CF10 5LR

On behalf of:

Date:
8th November 2023

HRS Wales
Egwyl,
Llwyn-y-groes,
Tregaron
Ceredigion SY25 6QE

Telephone: 01570 493759
E-mail: richard@hrswales.co.uk

1 Introduction

1.1 This Interim Report details the results of two small investigative trenches excavated within the former internal area of the standing remains of the designated Malefant Castle, Llanmaes,Vale of Glamorgan. These two (2) small trenches were excavated in order to help inform further consolidation works.

2 Site Location & Description

2.1 The designated Malefant Castle (GM626), also known as Llanmaes Castle, consists of the standing remains of a late medieval fortified manor house or castle of the De Malefant family. The castle remains are located approximately 110m southeast of the church of St Catwg in the small village of Llanmaes, positioned approximately 12km west of Barry, approximately 9km southeast of Bridgend, and approximately 4km south of Llanblethian in the Vale of Glamorgan, centred on NGR: SS9817069440.

2.2 Topographically, the castle is located on a gentle southwest facing slope, at 50m OD, overlooking Llanmaes Brook. The castle remains now have an urban setting, positioned between the gardens of three neighbouring properties, Quarry House, Malefant Grange and Great House Farm to the northeast The remains consist of a ruined rectangular masonry tower, which measures 14.4m NE-SW x 8.4m externally. The walls, built of lime-mortared Lias limestone rubble, are 1.5m thick. The most prominent surviving section, which stands to a height of 8.5m, includes the west angle, formed of dressed Sutton Stone and Lias limestone quoins, and adjacent section of the south-west wall. Adjacent to the west angle the northwest wall stands to a height of c. 8.5m for c. 2.5m. The remainder of the NW wall has been lost and replaced by a later boundary wall. The later wall does not follow the exact line of the medieval wall, but turns ENE across the predicted line of the tower wall. A 3m length of the footings of the medieval wall, which is not overlain by the later wall, is evident in the adjacent lawn. The south-west wall stands to a height of c. 8.5m for c. 4m from the west angle and is pierced by putlog holes.

2.3 The monument is of national importance as a documented defended manorial residence of the Malefant family which occupied the second rank of Glamorgan medieval nobility. The castle forms an important high status element within the wider medieval landscape and early settlement of Llanmaes and shares group value with a variety of other defended houses and minor castles in the Vale of Glamorgan. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. It has the potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval domestic and defensive architecture.

2.4 The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around it within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is rectangular in shape on plan and measures 14.4m from NE to SW by 8.4m transversely.

2.5 In total two (2) trenches were excavated in the internal area of the standing remains (see Fig 1).

3 Aims & Objectives

3.1 Whilst undergoing the initial phase of consolidation work on the standing remains, the preliminary removal of ivy vegetation, from both the external and internal elevations, it was discovered that ivy had significantly impacted the core fabric in a number of locations, with some roots approx. 10cm in diameter and a large network of smaller roots also penetrating deep within the walls core, so much so that in a number of areas the ivy was actually offering support to some areas of the fabric. Although the external facing stones of both standing walls are still in place, the internal facing stones, at both ground level and halfway up the wall are now absent, with only the wall core visible. The greater part of the internal facing stones at the upper level are however still intact, with ivy penetration being significantly less at this upper level than the middle and lower sections of both walls. It is very likely that the ivy in these middle and lower areas has been the primary cause of the loss of facing stones, coupled having been clearly reused in the farm buildings of Great House Farm.

3.2 Continued removal of ivy from the west wall also revealed that there was some significant overhang of fabric on the southern end of the west wall at upper level, and this overhang of fabric in conjunction with the loss of internal facing stones and wall core and significant ivy roots compromising the remaining fabric, there is some concern as to the stability of the standing remains with a risk of masonry collapse considered a real possibility. Further adding to this concern was the fact that at the lowest internal level, some 1.8m above ground level on the western external side, the loss of facing stones on both the external side and on the internal side had made the width of parts of the lower section of the south-west wall significantly thinner than the main walling which is approximately 5ft 6 inches (1.65m) in thickness.

3.3 In response to these structural concerns, consolidation work, including the further removal of ivy was halted on the standing remains in order to review the consolidation methods.

3.4 In view of the instability of the monument and the future durability of the repairs, the following potential options suggested have been offered by the design team to address the structural concerns.

1. Retain top of wall – retains architectural features, retains top-heavy mass distribution.
2. Remove top of wall [and overhang] – loss of architectural features; would require iBex to clear off top and Archaeologist (HRS Wales) to undertake upgraded detailed recording to Historic England level 4 equivalent prior to dismantling; would provide material for reconstruction of masonry below; would reduce risk to neighbour's property from falling masonry. The carved water trough and other architectural features would go to a museum.
3. Install vertical anchor/s to external corner, in order to introduce tensile capacity. iBex believed this was do-able with mining barrels, but there is a question over its potential effectiveness a means of improving stability.
4. Apply a shelter coat lime render/limecrete finish to the exposed 'internal' corework – this would provide some protection to the corework, but would have a limited life and would not restore the lost wall thickness, and therefore not as effective as reconstruction of facing masonry. May be beneficial to apply once works are complete.

3.5 It has been agreed that, if practically and financially achievable, reconstruction of the facing stonework to the internal face is ultimately required to return longterm stability and durability to the monument. This reconstruction will require either finding a 'shelf' at or near existing internal ground level to build from, or constructing one. This will require investigation works as follows:

1. Trial pits – The excavation of 2 x Trial Pits, each measuring approximately 0.40m – 0.50m and to a maximum depth of 1m depth. Each trial pit will be positioned perpendicular to the internal face of the walls, to investigate presence of corework or facework below internal ground level. The results of this excavation will be written up into an interim report and used to help inform the options suggested above.

3.6 Following the excavation of the trial pits, If the wall is found to step back out providing a suitable shelf to construct from, then internal facing stonework is to be reconstructed. This will also raise the issue of stonework sourcing, and pointing.

3.7 If there is no suitable shelf to construct from, the intention is to consider construction of a platform supported on mini piles. This could be of concrete or stainless steel, cantilevered out from the piles to provide support to the internal face of the walls. This will require removal of the existing scaffolding to enable access.

3.3 The following section offers the results of the 2 x trial pits undertaken within the interior of the standing remains. For the location of trial pits see Figure 1 below.

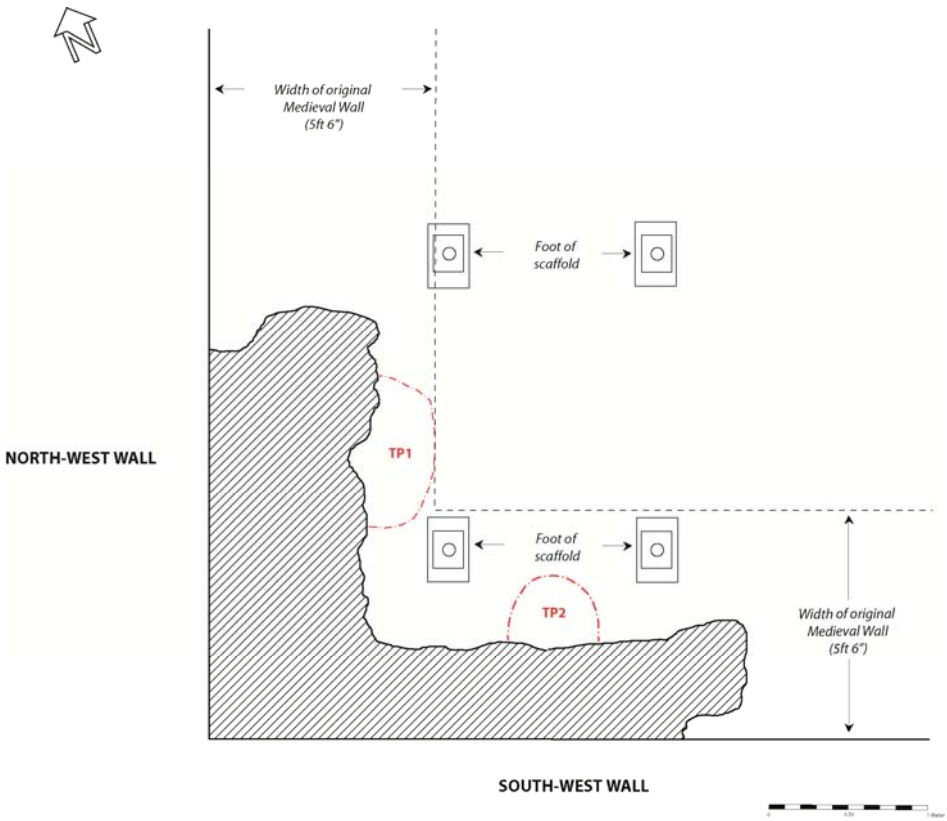


Figure 1. Trial Pit locations

4 Results of Trial Pit Excavation

4.1 The numbers in ( ) refer to contexts encountered during excavation. For details of contexts see Context Register.

4.2 At the time of excavation of both trenches the weather was sunny and dry. Each trench was positioned directly below existing scaffolding on the former internal side of the standing remains of Malefant Castle. Being positioned below the scaffold, each trench had to be positioned between the footpads of each scaffold plate in order to avoid compromising the scaffold. Following excavation of each trench, each trench was re-filled with the same material.





Plate 1 & 2 Position of trial pits, each marked by survey poles and working shot during excavation Trial Pits 1 and 2

Trial Pit 1 (TP1)

4.3 This first trench was positioned mid way along the internal face of the north-west wall and measured approximately 0.75m x 0.40m and reached a maximum depth of only 0.75 - 0.80m.

4.4 Within this trench there was only one deposit of overburden encountered (100). This deposit comprised of a mid to dark sandy soil intermixed with irregular shaped rubble. Although the greater part of the loose deposit comprised of loose rubble and degraded sandy lime mortar from the medieval wall core that had fallen down, the colour of the soil suggested that the area had very likely been used at some time or other to deposit garden waste, which would explain the darkness of the soil inter-mixed with the deposit. Dateable finds from this deposit included two fragments of 20th Century white china, one fragment of hand painted blue on white early 19th Century pottery and a small length of 20th Century clear plastic. As this loose soil deposit was removed it became apparent that the medieval wall core was stepping outwards to the south, suggesting that the wall core was present to the full width of the original wall. Although the original wall facing stones were not exposed within the trench, the line of the existing facing stones on the above scaffold level do suggest that the facing stones are still present at the southern edge of the trench at about 0.75m below the existing ground level in this area. Given this discovery this would suggest that the wall in this location would provide a suitable shelf to re-construct from and offer further stability to the north-west wall.



Plates 3 & 4. Trial Pit 1 (TP1) following excavation

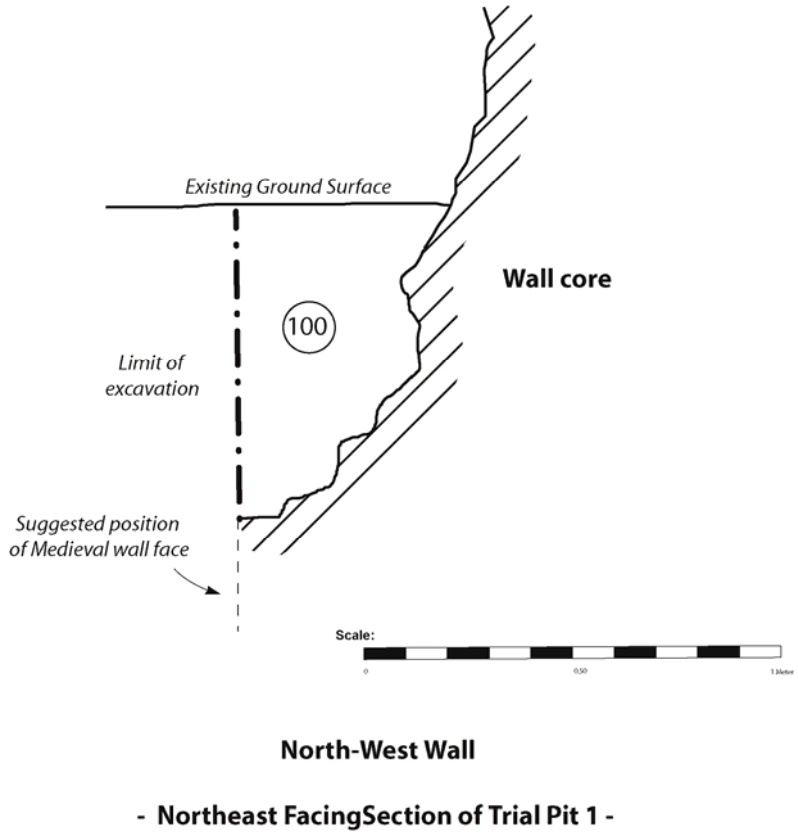


Figure 2. Trial Pit 1 – Northeast Facing Section

Trial Pit 2 (TP2)

4.5 This second trench was positioned mid way along the internal face of the south-west wall and measured approximately 0.50m in diameter and reached a depth of 1m.

4.6 As with the first trench, only one deposit of overburden was encountered (200). This deposit comprised of a mid to dark sandy soil intermixed with irregular shaped rubble of varying size, from 0.10m to 0.30m in size.

Again, as with the first trench (TP1), although the greater part of the loose deposit comprised of loose rubble and degraded sand and lime mortar from the medieval wall core that had fallen over the last century or so, the colour of the soil in this trench also suggested that the area had very likely been used at some time or for tipping garden waste. No dateable finds were recovered from within this trench. This trench managed to reach a depth of 1m at it deepest point and no original medieval wall core was found to step out from the standing wall. However, wall core was evident continuing downwards roughly in line with the existing wall core at the current ground surface. This suggests that any surviving in situ facing stones and wall core that does step outward are further down from the 1 meter mark in this location against the south-west wall.





Plates 5 & 6. Trial Pit 2 (TP2) following excavation

5 Conclusions & Recommendations

5.1 The excavation of the two investigation trenches within the former internal area of the standings remains of Malefant Castle, have been useful, in that they have helped inform the character of the buried walling on the internal side of the north-west and south-west walls, and as such will help to inform the design of any future consolidation works to ensure stability and durability of the standing remains.

5.2 Although the trench (TP2) against the internal face of the south-west wall did not expose any wall stepping outwards at a depth of 1m, the first trench (TP1) did reveal that the north-west internal walling does step out further and appears to be stepping out to its full width at approximately at 0.75m depth and as such this would allow a suitable ‘shelf’ on which to rebuild the wall to ensure its further stability.

5.3 Given that the second trench (TP2) against the south-west wall revealed a lack of facework at a depth of 1m, the question that now needs addressing will be how to accommodate the re-construction of the north-west wall with the south-west wall? One option was the suggestion of re-constructing the base of the north-west wall whilst also incorporating a stainless steel plate that runs into the wall core of the south-west wall, thereby constructing a ‘shelf’ on which to offer support to rebuild the south-west wall.

5.4 Any further work in this area to rebuild the lower section of walling on both walls will require the existing scaffold to be removed and the manual excavation of at least a 2-3m square area of the existing

overburden in the area of the trial pits to allow the full re-construction of the walling at the lower level, to at least a depth of 1 meter. Given the results from the trial pits, the overburden consists entirely of sandy soil intermixed with fallen masonry. Any rubble encountered and recovered from this excavation work can be stored for re-use and used for reconstruction. This work will need to be undertaken under archaeological watching brief conditions and this work will also need to be incorporated into a revised Written Scheme of Investigation to accompany the Schedule Monument Consent

APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Malefant Castle (GM626), Lanmaes, Glamorgan.

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

Site Name:	Malefant Castle (GM626), Lanmaes, Glamorgan.
Site Code:	MC/2023/ABIR
NPRN:	300347
PRN:	00443s
SAM No.	GM626
Listed Builing:	-
Other Ref No.	HRSW Rpt No. 274
NGR:	SS 98170 69440
Site Type:	Medieval Tower House
Project Type:	Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording and Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Date(s):	Sept 2023 - June 2024
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	Cadw
Location of Duplicate Archive:	RCAHMW
Number of Find Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Ref:	N/A
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to Access:	None



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