

County of South Glamorgan



LLANFAIR

COUNTY TREASURES SURVEY



Historical Preface : Llanfair

The community of Llanfair comprises the two Community Wards of Llanfair, containing Llandough and St. Mary Church, and St. Hilary. Prior to April 1982, these Wards were full administrative Communities in their own right.

The geology of the Llanfair area varies from the hard, Carboniferous limestones, which form the high ground of St. Hilary Down, to the younger, softer, Liassic limestones around St. Mary Church, which are typical of the undulating plateau of the southern Vale of Glamorgan. Between these is a series of rocks - the Triassic and Rhaetic - which represent a period when material was being deposited in a shallow sea against eroded "islands" of Carboniferous rocks. More recently, the beds have been uplifted and tilted southwards: the heat and pressure involved in this process have created veins of minerals, such as the lead which was worked near St. Hilary in the 18th century.

The area is divided virtually in half by the

River Thaw, which was traditionally the boundary between the old Communities of Llanfair and St. Hilary. This very attractive, meandering river is the major natural waterway in the central Vale of Glamorgan, flowing from where it rises at Ton Brigam to an outfall at Aberthaw entirely within the County. It flows slowly within a flat, wide, fertile valley (the alluvial deposits being up to sixty feet deep) and through generally steep-sided valleys - the result of fast flowing meltwater rushing down from upland glaciers during the last Ice Age. It is consequently the dominating topographical feature in the area. Springs emanating from strata beneath the Lias limestone, such as those south of The Herberts, flow into the river from otherwise dry hillsides. The frequency of place names including such words as "Ffynnon" (Well) and "Coed" (Wood) thus indicate the geographical character of the area.

The River Thaw is also the site of the earliest verifiable settlement in the area - Howe Mill Enclosure - dating from the Iron Age, of which little remains.

It is certain that the area was little populated until Roman times, when Cowbridge was established as a major settlement. There is, however, no direct evidence of Roman occupation in the Llanfair area itself. Cowbridge (Bovium to the Romans) was joined to the important fortress at Caerleon (Isca Silurum) by a road which runs along the ridge which the A48 now follows, crossing St. Hilary Down at its highest point.

The names of the major settlements testify to religious origins. For instance, Llandough is translated as "parish of Dochdwy": St. Dochdwy, or Dochau, or Docco, was a Celtic saint who founded a monastery in Llandough (Llandough Fawr) and then another on a site near Penarth (Llandough Fach) in

the 5th century. The latter grew at the expense of the former, but was closed by the Normans six centuries later. Llanfair also means "Mary's parish"; so when the Normans arrived in the late 11th century, establishing churches in villages and manors without them and replacing the names of obscure Welsh saints by the names of more generally recognisable ones, it was inevitable that one of the earliest should be dedicated to St. Mary - hence St. Mary Church. The site they chose to found the church on was probably a former pagan worshipping and defensive site. The ancient holy well nearby almost certainly also had pre-Christian origins, and again was subsequently attributed to St. Mary. A number of pre-Norman, carved stone crosses, or calvaries, of which only the socket stones and steps survive as a result of damage during the Reformation, are to be found in the area.

Settlements in Llanfair are of a classically nucleated form, with a concentration of dwellings in tightly knit communities, generally centred around the church (St. Hilary, St. Mary Church, Llandough), and a few dispersed farms (The Cot, Fishweir, Howe Mill, etc.) separated by extensive tracts of farmland.

The reasons for this are agricultural. The Normans seized the richest land - the "Bro" ("Fro Morgannwg" means "Vale of Glamorgan") rather than the higher, upland "Blaenau" to the north. They imposed a manorial system on this part of Wales, the manor including the village, its open fields and individual holdings, and a larger area of uncultivated land beyond. The most natural and convenient position for a settlement would therefore be right in the middle of this land. Also, arable farming required co-operation in the use of man and machinery - particularly the eight ox plough team. Several

households contributed oxen and equipment to make up such a team, so it was logical that they should live near to one another. The local market for all produce was Cowbridge.

A number of factors altered this situation. The plague (Black Death) of 1349 and rebellion by Owain Glyndwr resulted in desertion of villages: little rent could therefore be collected by the manor. This led not only to a decline in the manorial system but also to a decline in the "common" or "open field" approach to agriculture. In addition, the enclosure movement (partitioning of small, individually owned fields, usually by hedgerows) in the 15th and 16th centuries was very strong in Glamorgan. Finally, the growth of large estates owned by rich and influential families began to dominate local life and the development of the landscape.

As early as 1262, the Bassetts, locally the most influential family, had been mentioned as Lords of St. Hilary. They became established at Beaupre Castle. Sir Philip Bassett was Lord Chief Justice of England during the reign of King John: the first draft of the Magna Carta was thus drawn up at Beaupre. The comparative peace and prosperity of the Tudor period is reflected in the number and size of large houses in this part of the Vale of Glamorgan. Beaupre itself was greatly enlarged and embellished in Renaissance tradition, with Ionic, Doric and Corinthian elements used in the creation of the lavish porch. The partially ruined chapel, and particularly the porch, exemplify the extent of the newly found wealth of the great Vale families. Many of these were Royalists, and were represented at the Civil War Battle of St. Fagans (1648). The restoration of Charles II to the throne after the years of the Commonwealth did not, however, mean a return to the status quo: the Bassetts - in

common with the Herberts and Thomases - left the Vale for mansions in the south of England. Tenant farmers soon took over their estates, and the area settled into a period of quiet, agrarian productivity.

The Industrial Revolution hardly affected Llanfair, apart from indirectly. In 1892 the Cowbridge and Aberthaw branch of the Taff Vale Railway was completed, following the Thaw Valley. There was a station at St. Marys Church Road (near Gigman Bridge), a small platform near St. Hilary (ST00997264) and siding for trucks to be loaded with limestone directly from Beaupre (Longlands) Quarry. There were certain other changes in the Victorian era, though, such as the construction of large houses like New Beaupre and restoration of the churches at St. Hilary and St. Mary Church.

It was not until the post-war period, however, that major changes to the area occurred. Improvements to

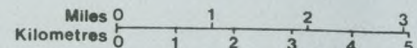
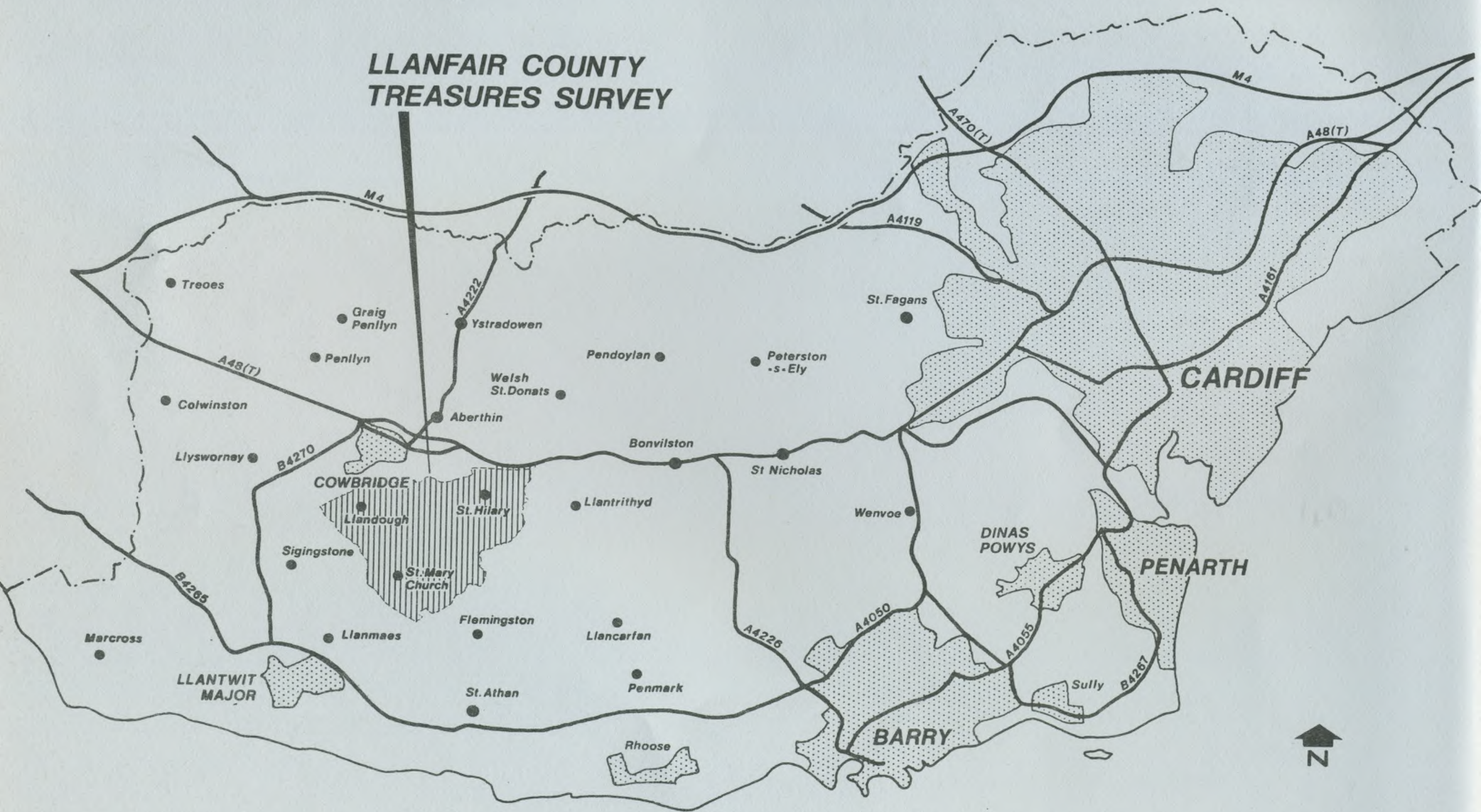
the A48 into Cardiff brought these quiet rural villages to the attention of commuters: houses and private estates (such as at Llandough) began to spring up. Declaration of a Conservation Area at St. Hilary in the seventies and other restrictions to further expansion of the villages, however, prevented them from being swamped by new housing.

Today, the Llanfair area is one of the most attractive and sought after parts of the Vale. Old buildings are being restored and modernised - generally without detriment to their character and charm. The Llanfair countryside and the three villages are becoming more prosperous, yet without being spoilt. The area is, therefore, increasingly one of the most attractive in the Vale of Glamorgan to visit and to explore.



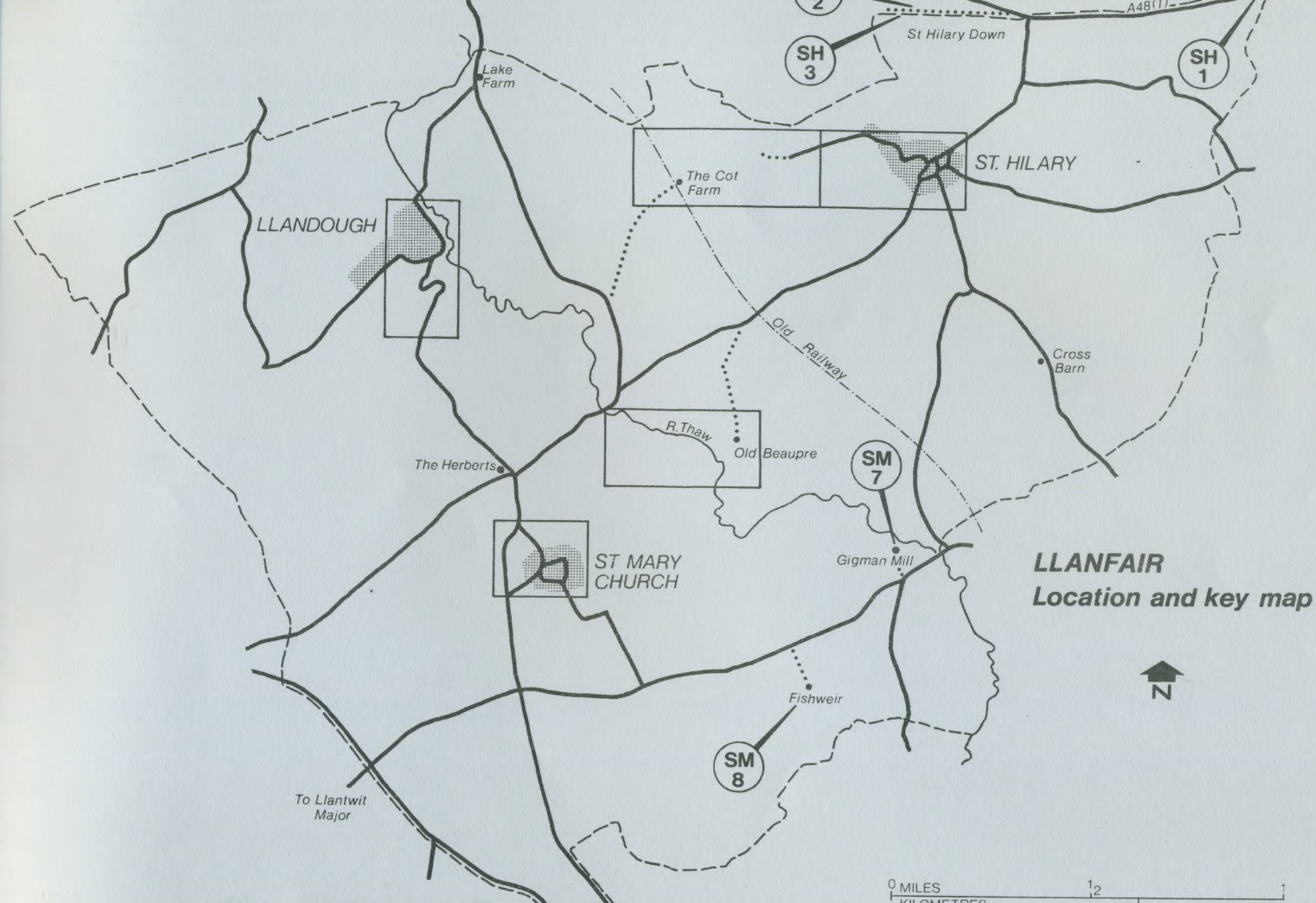
*Little Hall Cottage, Lychgate and
St Hilary Church, St Hilary*

LLANFAIR COUNTY TREASURES SURVEY

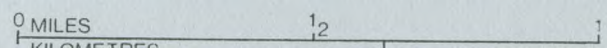




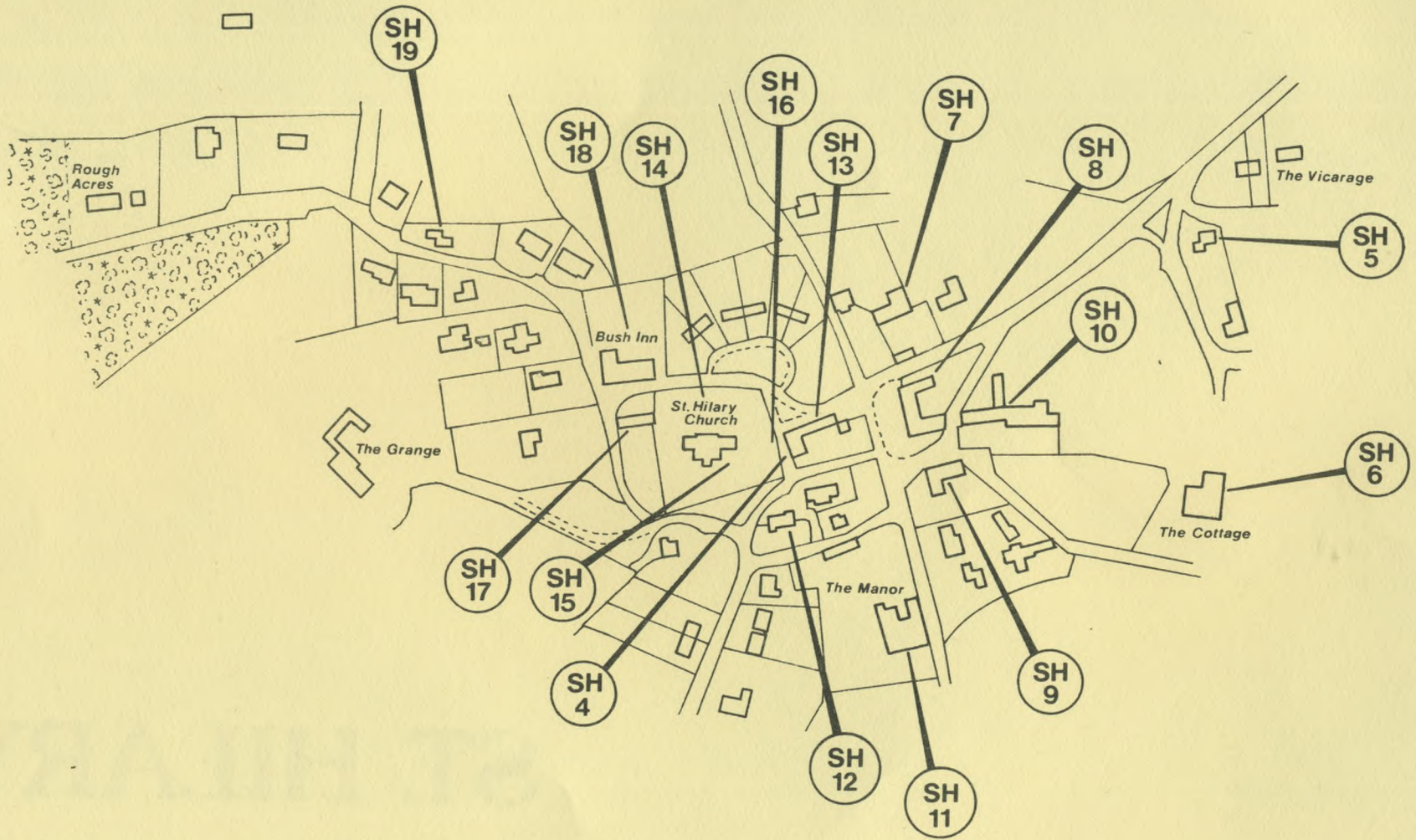
Kninkin Cottage, St. Hilary

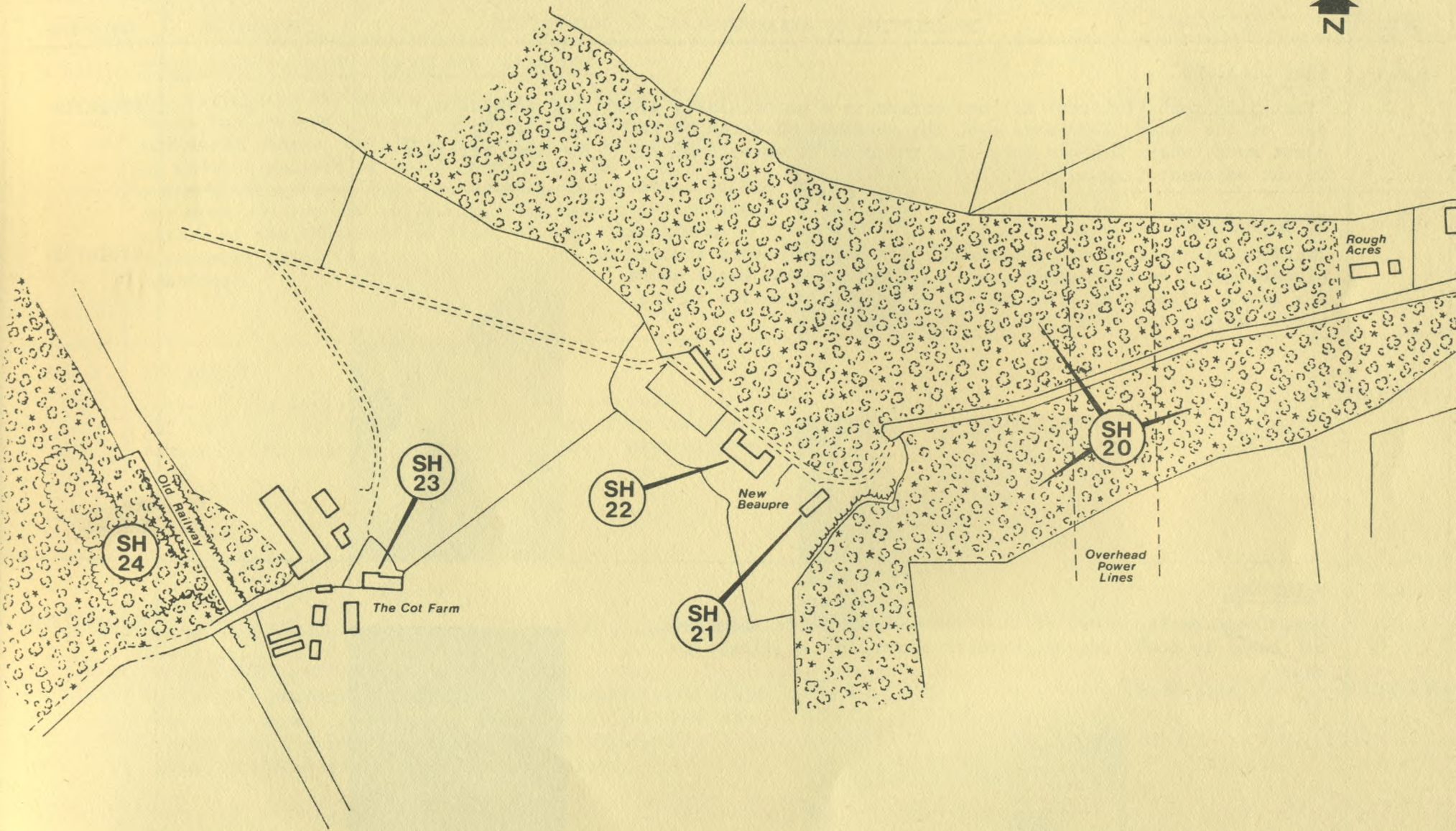


LLANFAIR
Location and key map

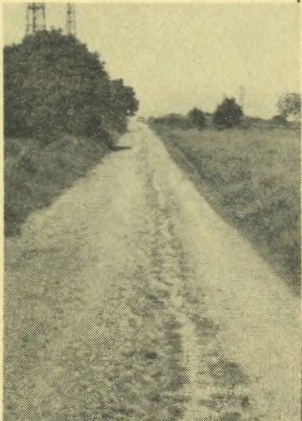



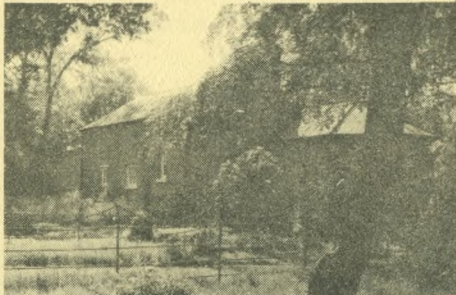

ST. HILARY


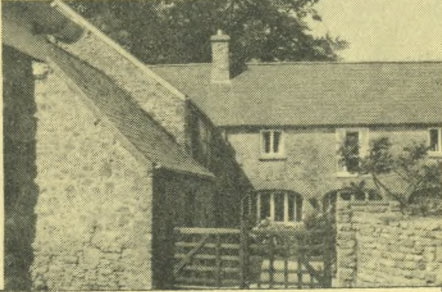











SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.H.1	<p><u>PANT YLLADRON</u> (20.1)</p> <p>"Pant Ylladron" (Thieves' Hollow) refers to a particularly gloomy and forbidding part of the road. 200 years ago, the road was bordered on each side here by a dense wood, where highway robberies and murders were committed. The name persists in the adjacent farmhouse.</p>		ST029739
S.H.2	<p><u>ROMAN ROAD AND VIEWPOINT</u> (4., 23.2)</p> <p>The line of the former Roman road to Cowbridge reaches its highest point on St. Hilary Down - 134 metres (440 feet) above sea level. Excellent views to valley heads and hearts to the north, across the rural Vale of Glamorgan.</p>		ST016738
S.H.3	<p><u>MILESTONE</u> (11.3)</p> <p>Positioned on the crest of St. Hilary Down. Date uncertain. Distances to Cowbridge and Cardiff shown, but difficult to read.</p>		ST01477388






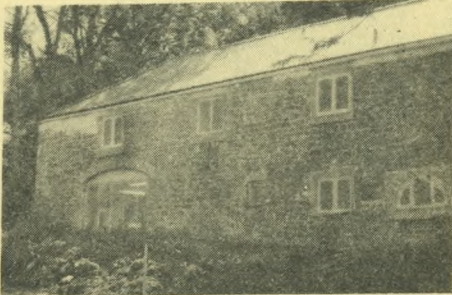
SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.H.4	<p><u>ST. HILARY : STREET LAYOUT AND CHARACTER</u> (19.1, 22.3)</p> <p>The village of St. Hilary comprises a network of small lanes and streets - a pattern which originated in mediaeval times. Into this closely knit environment is woven a pattern of trees, many of which form a focal point within the village and provide an admirable foil for both old and new buildings. The generally compact nature of the Conservation Area, with its integrated treescape, gives it a special value in the wider landscape.</p> 	Conservation Area Tree Preservation Order	ST016732
S.H.5	<p><u>THE LODGE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Formerly the lodge to the Manor. Although small, it has been much altered, especially in the 19th century. Single storey extension, circular in plan, with hipped roof.</p> 		ST01877337
S.H.6	<p><u>THE COTTAGE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Early 19th century. Whitewashed, roughcast, with slate roof and eaves. Two storey, hipped roof. Windows are sashed with glazing bars, some openings blocked. Glazed verandah along part of ground floor.</p> 	Local list	ST01877324



SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.H.7	<p><u>THE BARN</u> (10.3)</p> <p>A recently restored, stone tithe barn, but retaining much original character. Formerly single storey with external stone stairs. Slate roof. Ventilator slits. Entries and window openings with bricks on edge of arches. Yard formerly cobbled.</p> 		ST01717333
S.H.8	<p><u>THE OLD FARM</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Modernised farmhouse around paved courtyard. Rubble walls with slate roof. Arched, three-centred windows in ground floor. External stairs to upper floor of barn to south of complex.</p> 		ST01727328
S.H.9	<p><u>THE FARM</u> (10.3)</p> <p>17th century house of three main units. Central hall, with parlour to east, and kitchen room to west. Two-storeyed over hall and parlour, but higher over kitchen. Originally with dressed stone, hollow chamfered, arch-headed mullion windows with drip-stones. Tudor arched doorways. Winding, stone stairs. Large, open fireplaces and beamed ceilings.</p> 		ST01737325

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.H.10	<p><u>POST OFFICE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>17th century house with Tudor arched, dressed stone, chamfered doorways and beamed ceilings. Stone walls and front gable windows.</p> 		ST01767328
S.H.11	<p><u>THE MANOR</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Tudor farmhouse with beamed ceilings and original chimneys with major additions dating from early and late 18th century. Also late 19th century alterations. Frontage predominantly painted render. 18th century, two storey, segmented bay with hipped roof. Porch recently added to west elevation from Verlands at Cowbridge. Ha ha in garden.</p> 		ST01727317
S.H.12	<p><u>MANOR COTTAGES</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Formerly servants' cottages for staff at the Manor. Porch to north elevation. Stone construction with dripstones above windows. Roof pitch altered in 19th century; building of earlier origin.</p> 		ST01657323

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.H.13	<p><u>LITTLE HALL COTTAGE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>17th century, restored and partly modernised, stone residence with thatched roof, with "eyebrows". Rubble. Three stone stacks. Two storey, with modern casement windows. Central, later door. Lower height wing set back, with one window, diamond-paned and leaded. External structure possibly oven.</p> 	Local list	ST01677327
S.H.14	<p><u>ST. HILARY'S CHURCH</u> (8.3)</p> <p>1290. Mainly decorated and perpendicular. Nave, chancel, south aisle, 19th century south porch, embattled west tower with diagonal buttresses and two-light, square-headed bell-chamber openings. Norman font, 13th and 14th century effigies of the Bassett family and one unknown man. 12th century marble reredos of Last Supper. 12th century stained glass windows.</p> 	Listed Building Grade B	ST01627326
S.H.15	<p><u>ST. HILARY'S CHURCHYARD : CALVARY</u> (8.5)</p> <p>Cross with socket stone on calvary of four steps. Recent shaft of sandstone. Formerly sited elsewhere in the village.</p> 		ST01637325

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF
S.H.16	<p><u>LYCH GATE</u> (10.5)</p> <p>Carved oak lych gate with pitched, tiled roof. 20th century. Erected in memory of George Montgomery Traherne, and built for a cost of £200.</p>		ST01647
S.H.17	<p><u>PIGSTY</u> (10.4)</p> <p>Circa 1700. Circular, stone pigsty of "bee-hive" type, with a conical, stone roof. In garden of Church Cottage.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	ST015773
S.H.18	<p><u>THE BUSH INN</u> (10.3)</p> <p>17th century or possibly earlier origin, later alterations. Rubble, two stone stacks. Two storey building. Casement windows have glazing bars; some are diamond-paned. Central, gabled porch with tiled roof. Inn roof thatched, with "eyebrows". Internal, two-centred, arched doorway. Large fireplace with winding stone stair at side.</p> 	Local list	ST015773

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF
S.H.19	<p><u>KNINKIN COTTAGE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>15th century, two storey, stone cottage with thatched roof and stack, square-headed, diamond-paned casement windows, with central, square-headed doorway. Recent, single storey extension with lean-to roof.</p> 		ST014773
S.H.20	<p><u>LEAD MINES</u> (15.2)</p> <p>In Coed y Tor Wood there are numerous shafts of former lead-mines. Also bell mines (often collapsed) and spoil heaps. Some of these may be post-mediaeval in origin. Great care must be taken if these are to be explored: do not attempt to do so unaccompanied.</p>		ST012733
S.H.21	<p><u>COED Y TOR, NEW BEAUPRE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Former out-buildings with hay loft to New Beaupre. Once cobbled courtyard bounded to south-east by quarry sides. Newly restored. Rubble walls. Barn door with voussoir arch.</p> 		ST0097732

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF
S.H.22	<p data-bbox="211 147 392 173"><u>NEW BEAUPRE</u></p> <p data-bbox="211 194 1019 352">19th century, newly restored property. Large, sash windows with glazing bars in double bay front. Porch between bays. Courtyard separating main building from servants' quarters behind high wall. East and west wings also occupied.</p> 	(10.3)	ST0094
S.H.23	<p data-bbox="211 572 607 598"><u>THE COT FARM, NEW BEAUPRE</u></p> <p data-bbox="211 619 1042 711">An attractive, whitewashed farmhouse and grouped out-buildings, which can be viewed across open fields, and which nestle under a wooded slope.</p> 	(19.4)	ST00773
S.H.24	<p data-bbox="211 997 480 1023"><u>LONG GROVE QUARRY</u></p> <p data-bbox="211 1044 1450 1137">A former limestone quarry, abandoned after the Second World War. Now overgrown and virtually inaccessible. Once connected to former Taff Vale Railway, Aberthaw Branch.</p>	(16.3)	ST00573

ST. MARY CHURCH



Howe Mill Farm

SM 1

SM 2

SM 3

SM 4

SM 5

SM 6




R. Thaw



Old Beupre






SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.M.1	<u>HOWE MILL ENCLOSURE, OLD BEAUPRE</u> (3) Iron Age enclosure with faint external banks.		ST004721
S.M.2	<u>FISH PONDS, OLD BEAUPRE</u> (12.3) The earthwork remains of a series of 16th century fish ponds running parallel with the upper reaches of the River Thaw. Possible mill site at lower, south end.		ST007721
S.M.3	<u>DESERTED MEDIAEVAL VILLAGE, OLD BEAUPRE</u> (10.2) In the field north-west of Old Beaupre are the remains of a mediaeval village, with several small, square and rectangular enclosures bounded by banks. Indistinct traces of probable building platforms, and a grassed trackway. An area of mediaeval depopulation. Numerous stone foundations to east and south-east may be ancillary building sites of Old Beaupre Castle. These may be of a later date.		ST00847209
S.M.4	<u>OLD BEAUPRE CASTLE</u> (9.3, 20.1) Tudor courtyard great house. Gatehouse of 1585, from which a wall walk connects to the main block. Renaissance porch in courtyard of classical orders dated 1600 fronts the Great Hall and chambers. West wing of circa 1580 added by the Bassett family. Towers on the east, with vaulted undercrofts of mediaeval date, are part of the earlier, fortified house. One porch bears, in Welsh, the motto "Better death than dishonour" - later adopted by the Welch Regiment. Magna Carta was probably drafted here.	Listed Building Grade I Ancient Monument	ST009720



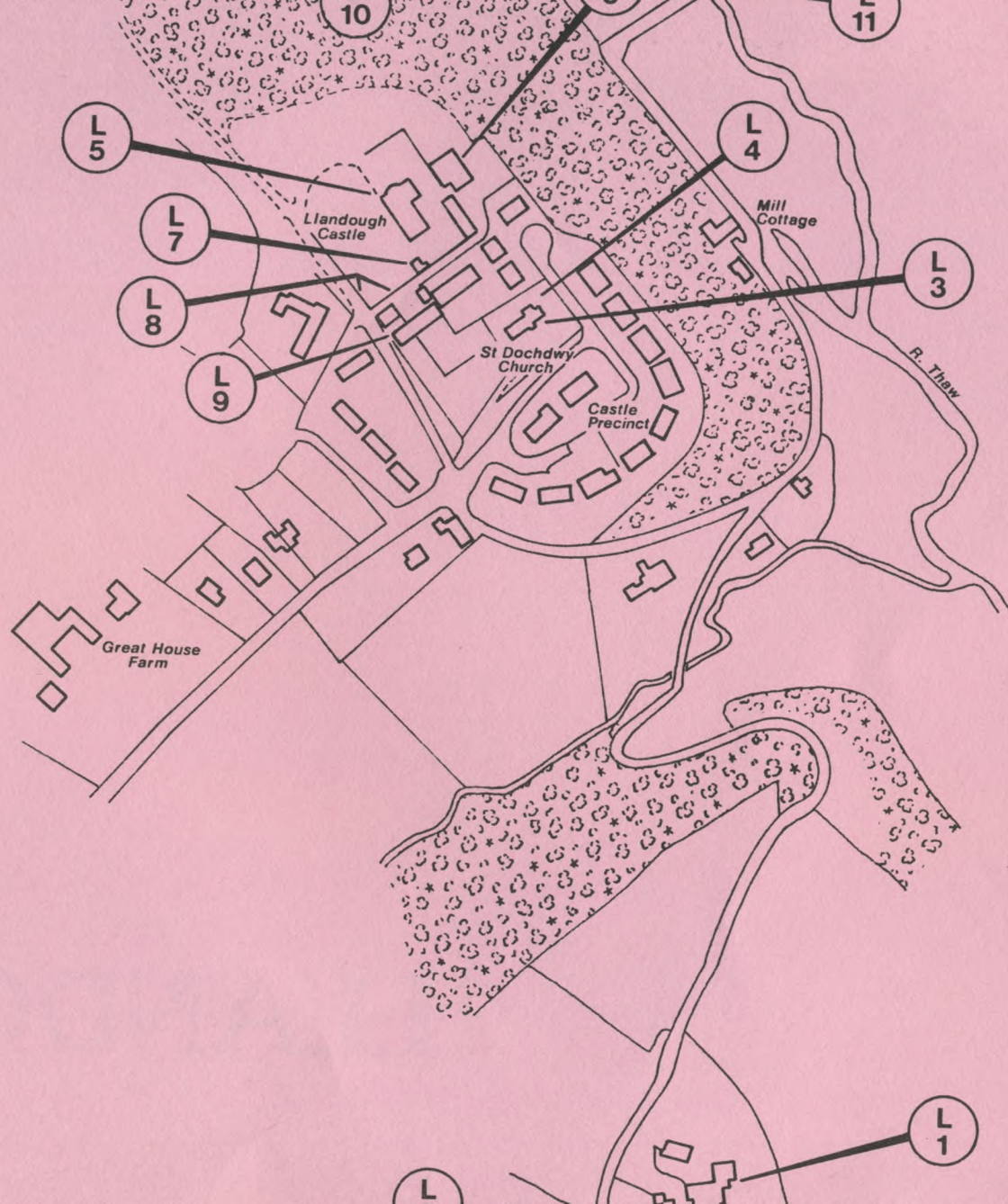
SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF
S.M.5	<p><u>OLD BEAUPRE FARMHOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS</u> (10.3)</p> <p>The occupied portion of the old castle. It is much altered, with cement-rendered frontage and modern windows, and a flight of outside, stone steps. Also, narrow, pointed arch, stone door-frame. Former castle grain store forms part of the dwelling. Internal beams, oak-panelled room, vaulted ceilings. Interior not accessible. Interesting outbuildings of 13th century origin, probably part of former castle. Also, former chapel of rubble with slate roof and small, mediaeval window in north wall.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II (House) Local list (Outbuildings)	ST009720
S.M.6	<p><u>BARN, OLD BEAUPRE</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Mediaeval, roofless barn with large, stone-arched doorways in long sides. Possible remains of circular dovecot to the east.</p> 	Local list	ST009171
S.M.7	<p><u>GIGMAN FARM</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Three storey mill at lower end of house (occupied), with attic window dating from earlier period than the house itself. Part of the mill stone-fronted; house and the rest painted render. Joist beams apparent. Ogee doorhead.</p> 		ST015717



SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
S.M.8	<p data-bbox="204 151 492 177"><u>FISHWEIR FARMHOUSE</u></p> <p data-bbox="1426 151 1514 177">(10.3)</p> <p data-bbox="204 200 1079 507">Mid 16th century with later alterations. Some casement windows, but largely original, dressed stone. Two Tudor arch-headed, mullion windows in first floor; two English, twin lancets in ground floor. Later porch with chamfered, Tudor arched doorway. Internally, very large open fireplaces, stone inset seats, a mural stone stair, and beamed ceiling. Tudor decorative plaster frieze to great chamber on first floor. 17th century tithe barn nearby reputed to be tallest in Wales.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	ST01207107
S.M.9	<p data-bbox="204 544 492 570"><u>CHURCH OF ST. MARY</u></p> <p data-bbox="1438 544 1514 570">(8.3)</p> <p data-bbox="204 593 1013 870">13th and 14th century Early English exterior, much restored in 19th century. 19th century south porch with early stoup. Nave, chancel, unbuttressed west tower with embattled parapet on corbels. Plain, two-light bell chamber windows. Base of old cross in churchyard. Unusual chancel "weeps" to south: usually, weeping chancels are angled to the north. Norman door and font. Remnants of rood loft. Four bells.</p> 	Listed Building Grade B	ST00147157
S.M.10	<p data-bbox="204 1096 533 1121"><u>ST. MARY'S CHURCHYARD</u></p> <p data-bbox="1418 1096 1514 1121">(19.5)</p> <p data-bbox="204 1145 1412 1202">This roughly circular churchyard on strategically elevated position indicates pre-Christian origins.</p>		ST001715



SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF
S.M.11	<p><u>ST. MARY'S CHURCHYARD : CROSS</u> (8.5)</p> <p>Calvary of three steps by church, surmounted by the socket stone of a mediaeval churchyard cross.</p> 	Listed Building Grade B	ST00147159
S.M.12	<p><u>CHURCH COTTAGE (OLD RECTORY)</u> (10.3)</p> <p>13th century and later mediaeval. Two storey, with high pitched, slate roof and dormer windows. Ground floor has Tudor windows, with drip moulds and trefoil-headed lights. First floor has two Early English twin lancets, with round centre shafts. Internally, large fireplaces and beamed ceilings. Purported to be the second oldest inhabited rectory in Wales.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	ST00167159
S.M.13	<p><u>ST. MARY'S WELL</u> (11.2, 20.1)</p> <p>An ancient holy well of indeterminate age and origin. Stone, water-collecting dams remain near mouth of covered well.</p> 		SS99987184




LLANDOUGH



LLANDOUGH Inset



SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
L.1	<p><u>RECTORY</u> (10.3)</p> <p>A modernised rectory, but retaining winding stair, Tudor doorhead, chamfer and hollow stop to beams.</p>		SS99647251
L.2	<p><u>CHURCH HALL</u> (8.3)</p> <p>19th century, neo-Gothic construction in former grounds of rectory.</p> 		SS99627250
L.3	<p><u>ST. DOCHDWY'S CHURCH</u> (8.3)</p> <p>A small church of mediaeval origin, features much restored in 19th century. Nave, chancel, south porch, bell-cot at west end. One original, trefoiled lancet; plain chamfered, round-headed opening to south inner door. Contains memorial brass to Bettina Welsh. Interior not accessible.</p> 	Listed Building Grade B	SS99547294

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
L.4	<p data-bbox="206 151 588 177"><u>ST. DOCHDWHY'S CHURCHYARD</u></p> <p data-bbox="1422 151 1514 177">(20.1)</p> <p data-bbox="206 198 1473 323">During excavations of foundations about 20 feet from the churchyard, 10-12 human skeletons were found lying in separate graves, lying east to west, except three, which lay together. Although this was probably the earlier churchyard, it has been suggested that this was once the site of a battle.</p>		SS995729
L.5	<p data-bbox="206 439 461 464"><u>LLANDOUGH CASTLE</u></p> <p data-bbox="1438 439 1514 464">(9.3)</p> <p data-bbox="206 485 1075 731">House known as Llandough Castle includes a 15th century castle turret and 15th century walling to adjacent south-west wing, extended probably in late 16th and 17th century, and now incorporating 18th century internal features. Footings of wall connecting turret to gatehouse still remain. Many other features of interest still exist, such as late 16th century doorway, large 19th century conservatory, etc.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	SS99477300
L.6	<p data-bbox="206 946 558 972"><u>LLANDOUGH CASTLE FLATS</u></p> <p data-bbox="1422 946 1514 972">(10.3)</p> <p data-bbox="206 993 983 1079">North-westernmost wing of Llandough Castle Flats comprises north-eastern bay of former two storey, six bay, rear wing of Llandough Castle.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	SS99507302

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID REF.
L.7	<p><u>GATEHOUSE TO LLANDOUGH CASTLE</u> (10.4)</p> <p>Remains of mediaeval castle situated adjacent to present, 19th century house. Three storey gatehouse of 15th century origin with mainly 16th century features - moulded stone window-frames with drip moulds, and a double archway. Formerly connected to turret of main house.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	SS99487297
L.8	<p><u>WALLS AND RAILINGS SURROUNDING LLANDOUGH CASTLE</u> (9.4)</p> <p>Tall pair of stone gate piers to north-east of Gatehouse with ball finials. 19th century iron gates and railings. 15th century north-east wall and later, castellated wall on top of grass embankment.</p> 	Listed Building Grade II	SS994729
L.9	<p><u>CASTLE MEWS</u> (10.3)</p> <p>Two storey rubble farmhouse with five dormer casement windows and slate roofs. Adjacent coach-house is built of same materials and overlooks a cobbled stone forecourt. Both are outbuildings to the castle.</p> 		SS99487295

SITE	DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE	PROTECTION	GRID R
L.10	<p><u>COED Y CASTELL</u></p> <p>Mixed deciduous woodland in and around castle grounds (hence the name - "Castle Wood") containing paths, wells, and stream which has been dammed for ornamental and fishery reasons.</p> <p>(21.3)</p> 	Tree Preservation Order (part)	SS99473
L.11	<p><u>VALLEY OF THE RIVER THAW</u></p> <p>At this point, the road to Cowbridge from Llandough crosses the River Thaw. There is a parking space nearby. The attractive Thaw is in its maturity here, with meanders and ox-bow lakes downstream, a flat, fertile valley floor, and steeply eroded sides on the outside of river bends. A beautiful river throughout its length to its outfall at Aberthaw, the valley sides are typically wooded and valley floor grazed. Traditionally the boundary between St. Hilary and Llanfair.</p> <p>(21.2, 23.3)</p> 		SS99673

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