

GGAT 111:Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

March 2012

A report for Cadw
by Rachel Bowden BA (Hons) and
Richard Roberts BA (Hons)

GGAT report no. 2012/019
Project no.GGAT 111



The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd
Heathfield House Heathfield Swansea SA1 6EL

CONTENTS	Page Number
SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. METHODOLOGY	6
3. SOURCES CONSULTED.....	9
4. RESULTS	10
Desktop Appraisal.....	10
Stage 1 Assessment.....	10
Stage 2 Assessment.....	16
5. SITE VISITS.....	21
6. GAZETTEER	25
Gazetteer of Visited Sites:	25
7. RECOMMENDATIONS	99
8. CONCLUSIONS.....	101
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY	103
Appendix I	104
Appendix II	107
Appendix III.....	109
Appendix IV.....	123
Appendix V	125

Figures

Figure 1: Distribution of Medieval Monastic Sites, Unprotected and Protected (those directly protected only shown).....	11
Figure 2: Distribution of Protected Medieval Monastic Sites (PRNs labelled).....	12
Figure 3: Distribution of Medieval Monastic Sites by Denomination.....	13
Figure 4: All Medieval Monastic Sites Showing Overall Significance	17

Tables

Table 1. Medieval Monastic Sites (58 PRNs)	14
Table 2. Results of Assessment: Medieval Monastic Sites (58 PRNs)	18
Table 3. Medieval Monastic Sites Selected for Field Visits (27 sites)	21
Table 4. Summary of Revised Scoping Exercise Results: Medieval Monastic Sites	104
Table 5. GGAT 111 Polygon Information Medieval Monastic sites	107
Table 6. NMR Information	109
Table 7. Summary of Stage 2 Assessment Results: Medieval Monastic sites (27 Sites).	123
Table 8. Protected Monastic sites visited (14 sites)	125
Table 8a. Monastic sites visited (13 sites) with partial or no protection giving denomination and associated Monastic Houses	127

SUMMARY

Following on from a scoping project conducted in 2010, which included ecclesiastical sites of the medieval and post-medieval periods, a project to look at Medieval Monastic sites in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by GGAT, on behalf of Cadw. The project entailed a further desktop assessment of some 58 Monastic sites, with specific emphasis on 27 sites identified as satisfying set criteria, i.e. identified as potentially retaining structural elements. The assessment adopted a two staged approach: first identifying Medieval Monastic sites already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also identify geographical and typological gaps in the protection of the resource and secondly applying established criteria to access the overall significance of the resource.

The work established that 33 of the 58 monastic sites were protected, and that a high threshold had been previously established, with the best surviving and most complex elements of the resource already protected either through scheduling or listing.

Of the sample of 58 monastic sites assessed, 21 sites were considered to be of national significance, with a further 6 of at least potential national significance, whilst 10 were identified as being regional, or potentially of regional, significance. The remainder ranged from regional to local and/or unestablished significance. Of the 58 sites assessed 27 sites were visited; details are presented in the gazetteers within the report. Recommendations for further archaeological investigations and conservation have been made, whilst recommendations for consideration for protection, and extensions to existing scheduled areas will form the basis of a separate annex report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Southeast Wales has a rich heritage of medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most remains unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods, but are currently little understood.

Recent work on Medieval Monastic sites has included Robinson's comprehensive architectural survey of the major Cistercian Abbey Churches in Wales, Proctor's dissertation on Llanthony Priory, which looked specifically at the impacts on the landscape of the monastic establishment, and work undertaken on the Benedictine priories at Abergavenny and Usk and at two hospitals or hospices, at Swansea and Trellech.

The history of monasticism is inseparable from the religious, cultural, economic, political, literary and urban history of Wales during the period between the arrival of the Normans in the late eleventh century and the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the sixteenth century.

Fundamental to monastic life were the monastic buildings, which were laid out to an established pattern. The church usually lay on the north side, aligned east-west. The cloister was the nucleus of the monastery, with a range of buildings on the east, west and south sides, including kitchens, monks' dormitories, refectory and the abbot's apartments. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the buildings were stripped of their valuables, and plundered for re-usable building materials and left to fall into ruin. Some monastic churches were reused as parish churches, e.g. Margam Abbey, at other sites, the extensive ruins of the monastic enclosures were either altered to the needs of secular use as the centers of new estates their buildings adapted to domestic and agricultural use, as happened at Llanthony, Llantarnam, Neath, Margam and elsewhere.

There were also established in southeast Wales a number of other religious houses and buildings that did not belong to the more commonly found group of monasteries. Surviving remains of and historical references to, nunneries, hospitals/hospices and hermitages give an idea of the range of medieval religious buildings requiring archaeological assessment; following the Reformation many of the monastic churches were re-developed as parish churches, while the monastic buildings were frequently sold off and developed for secular uses, becoming the focus of post-suppression estates or agricultural holdings, such as at Margam and Neath, and to a lesser extent Llanthony, or minor gentry houses in urban settings, as happened at Abergavenny and Usk.

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

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

The aim of the project was to use the HER, NMR, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with monastic sites of the medieval period. An initial scoping study (GGAT102) had collated a list of sites (i.e. Abbey, Friary, Hospital/Hospice, Monastery, Nunnery, Priory) that required a desktop appraisal and/or field visit. The data held within the HER at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all monastic sites of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date.

The scoping project identified *c*62 ‘major’ monastic sites (e.g. Abbey, Friary, Hospital/Hospice, Monastery, Nunnery, Priory) of which 46 are unprotected. The resulting record was then further filtered to remove sites that were:

- Still in use
- The documentary evidence is vague
- Post-date AD1750
- Early Medieval sites (visited as part of early medieval Ecclesiastical project)

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- Redundant
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

And as a result the figure of 62 Monastic sites were reduced to a final figure of 58 sites and these were rapidly assessed; the identification and digital mapping of conventional boundaries and features based on cartographic/documentary and aerial photographic analysis has also been undertaken.

In some cases recommendations were made for the undertaking a variety of archaeological/conservation works including detailed survey such as geophysics so that the extent of the archaeology might be ascertained. The boundaries of the nine existing Scheduled Ancient Monuments were also reviewed, and where the scheduled area appeared anomalous or too tight to the building then recommendations will be made for adjustment in a separate report.

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

1.2 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Cadw and undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) in their remit as the regional archaeological body responsible for the understanding and preservation of the archaeological resource in southeast Wales.

The Trust would like to thank the staff of the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, in particular Penny Icke, and Central Register for Aerial Photography for Wales (CRAPW) in particular Tina Moseley and Vivien Davies. The Trust would also like to thank Rick Turner, and Jonathan Berry of Cadw for providing comments, guidance and advice during the project. The trust would also like to thank Toby Driver of the RCAHMW for bringing to our attention and providing copies of recent aerial photographs taken of Goldcliff Priory.

The report has been prepared by Rachel Bowden and Richard Roberts, with some assistance of other staff of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, notably Charina Jones, Historic Environment Record Manager. The digital mapping was created by Rachel Bowden and Richard Roberts. Map illustrations for the report were prepared by Rachel Bowden. The photography for the project was undertaken by Richard Roberts.

1.3 Copyright Notice

The copyright of this report is held by Cadw and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. The maps are based on Ordnance Survey mapping provided by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: 100017916 (2011).

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological framework of the project was established through consensus between the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and Cadw, during meetings of the Post-medieval Working Group convened during 2010-11.

The project used data from the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval Monastic sites that are no longer in ecclesiastical or other use.

Identified tasks

- Desktop appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all 58 sites.
- Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in HER.
- Identify and contact landowners.
- Field visits to 27 sites (including a small sample of SAMs for comparative purposes) to assess condition/significance.
- Update digital data.
- Production of short report including details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer. Separate annex report to detail scheduling recommendations.
- Printing and binding.
- Integrate new data in HER (HER enhancement).
- Preparation of HER polygons.

An initial scoping study has collated a list of sites that require a desktop appraisal and/or field visit. The data held within the HER at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all monastic sites of medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that are:

- Still in ecclesiastical use or converted to agricultural or domestic/other use.
- The documentary evidence is vague
- Post-date AD1750
- Early Medieval sites (visited as part of early medieval Ecclesiastical project)

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous etc)
- Redundant
- SAM/ Listed Building
- Good documentation evidence available
- Good locational information

These data refinements produced a final list of sites of 58 sites that met the above criteria. The overall objective of the project was to examine medieval Ecclesiastical sites not previously covered in recent surveys and to include:

- An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southeast Wales.
- Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.

- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- Enhancement of the Regional HER.

An element of targeted fieldwork also formed part of the project; the field visits allowed the condition and significance of the resource to be fully assessed, and allowed the preparation site-specific conservation and management recommendations and scheduling proposals. A proforma, specifically devised, was used for field recording, and the resultant field records transferred later to a database (MSAccess 2000) compatible with the regional HER. Digital mapping (point data) of ecclesiastical sites were checked and updated with the level of detail increased (using MapInfo 9). Polygon data was created for the 58 selected sites where possible; these polygons identify the presumed extent of the sites and any associated features e.g. churches, some of which were later adapted as parish churches.

Scheduling Criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96 was applied:
For this project the period had been set and the type has been established as not being rare. The Diversity and Potential criteria were considered to be of little relevance.

This left:

1. Survival/Condition: survival in plan must be pretty complete, but the condition of any superstructure need not be.
2. Group Value: especially close associations with granges, or other settlement, major monastic sites, wells, ECMs or prehistoric monuments
3. Documentation: Pre-1750 written evidence for use.
4. Fragility/Vulnerability: sites that are threatened or where the structure was decaying. If a site is already listed then it should not be vulnerable.

A simple matrix with these four criteria and the list of well sites that have passed the preliminary sort was prepared. A scoring system of 1-5 - low to high or poor to good was devised to produce a ranking of sites; this is given below:

GGAT111 Scoring System

Documentation: Pre-1750 written evidence for use (High-Very High).

1 – None: No relevant material available

2 – Low: Little relevant material, or only modestly important sources available, i.e. through association and hearsay only

3 – Moderate: some relevant material, or moderately important sources, available, i.e. cartographic reference/19th or early 20th century reference

4 – High: a considerable quantity of relevant material or moderately important sources available, i.e. cartographic evidence and early references, including pre-1750 written evidence.

5 – Very High: Complete documentary record, or exceptionally important sources available, i.e. wide-range of references including Antiquarian descriptions (including pre-1750 written evidence) illustrations and more recent survey (including excavation).

Group value: especially where identifiable ‘precinct’ survives, and/or links to related monastic sites/features, also close associations with granges, or other settlement, other monastic sites, wells, ECMs or prehistoric monuments.

1 – None: No nearby associated elements on HER/NMR

2 – Low: Associated with one of the above elements on HER/NMR

3 – Moderate: Associated with two of the above elements on HER/NMR; or associated with one protected element

4 – High: Associated with three of the above elements on HER/NMR; or associated with two protected elements

5 – Very High: Associated with four or more the above elements on HER/NMR; or associated with three or more protected elements

Survival/condition: survival in plan must be pretty complete, condition of any superstructure less so.

1 – Poor: Substantially destroyed/site now largely lost

2 – Low: Damaged, plan incomplete with little coherence of remains

3 – Moderate: Partially intact, plan partially visible and coherent with superstructure remains surviving

4 – High: Substantially intact, plan largely complete and coherent with moderate-good remains of superstructure surviving

5 – Very High: Intact, plan complete with good to very good superstructure remains surviving

Fragility/Vulnerability: Sites that are threatened or where the structure is decaying. If a site is already listed then it should not be vulnerable.

1 – None: Robust/unlikely to be damaged (e.g. Listed sites or scheduled sites)

2 – Low: Insignificant level of fragility/vulnerability (sites with low levels of threat)

3 – Moderate: Moderate level of fragility/vulnerability (including sites under long term threat of damage/collapse)

4 – High: Fragile/vulnerable (including sites under medium term threat of damage/collapse)

5 – Very High: Very fragile/vulnerable (including sites under imminent/short term threat of damage/collapse)

The above criteria were used to evaluate the overall significance of the individual interests.

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

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

3. SOURCES CONSULTED

Sources consulted primarily included the Historic Environment Record (HER) held at GGAT, Swansea, and National Monument Record (NMR), held at the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. The online HER, relevant data and information held by the RCAHMW (NMR records and the online Coflein resource) were accessed as was up-to-date information on scheduled and listed building held by Cadw, this information was supplemented by other readily available primary and secondary data.¹ The searches of the NMR data provided through Endex was augmented by information held on ‘Coflein’, the RCAHMW’s digital web resource. In addition the NMR collection records were also consulted as were their aerial photographic sources. Additional aerial photographs held at CRAPW, Cardiff were also consulted.

Analysis of Historic Maps, the first to third edition 25-inch OS maps (LANDMARK Historic Mapping), in conjunction with consultation of digital aerial photographic material was also employed, to check for example on whether a site might survive, had been moved/rebuilt, etc.

The most significant sources consulted are presented in the Bibliography Section. The work also drew heavily on evidence provided by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS mapping (c.1877, 1899, and 1918-19).

¹ E.g. General summaries of recent archaeological work and the current knowledge available on the extent of monastic precincts, and monastic buildings, include Robinson 2006, Williams 2001, and Williams 2008, the two former concentrate on Cistercian sites, whilst the latter covers the geographic area of Gwent. An overview of medieval ecclesiastic architecture in Glamorgan and Gower has been produced by Butler 1971, whilst the history of the church in medieval Glamorgan has been handled by Cowley and Glanmor Williams 1971, though both are a little out of date. Details on specific individual sites can be gleaned from various publications and periodicals, e.g. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, *Archaeology in Wales*, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, *Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales*, *Monmouthshire Antiquary*, *Transactions of the Neath Antiquarian Society*, among others.

4. RESULTS

Desktop Appraisal

The final selection of 58 sites comprised of the following site types:

Site Type	Number of sites
Abbey	6
Cemetery	2
Church	1
Churchyard	1
Ecclesiastical building	2
Enclosure	2
Friary	1
Gatehouse	5
Guest house	1
Hospice	1
Hospitals	13
Monastery	4
Priory	18
Watermill (Monastic)	1

These sites were researched and assessed during this project. The appraisal utilised further analysis of the digital HER data, and paper records, referring to secondary sources as necessary. Further in-depth analysis took into account whether a site was already protected, checking against the latest information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and Listed Buildings data, whether the site could be accurately located, and whether current survival could be confirmed from existing descriptions. A further review of period, association, and the existence of surviving remains based on the paper records and other available sources, was also included in the appraisal. The results are summarised in table form in Appendix I, below.

As part of this process NMR Searches were undertaken and the NMR was checked for relevant information on the selected 58 sites, using a combination of the information available through the ENDEX agreement, a search on Coflein, the RCAHMW's website, and by direct consultation with the NMR. Further information was directly available for 34 sites and digital and paper source material were collated as a result of the search. The 58 sites selected, were then subject to a two staged assessment:

Stage 1 Assessment

This assessment identified sites that were already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also allow typological and geographical gaps to be identified. The results of Stage 1 identified that 33 interests out of the 58 retained were protected to some degree (including parts of, and closely associated features); of these, 14 were Listed Buildings and 9 were Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), and 10 sites were both scheduled and listed.²

² Two duplicates sites: a listed building, and a site scheduled and listed are included in the figures.

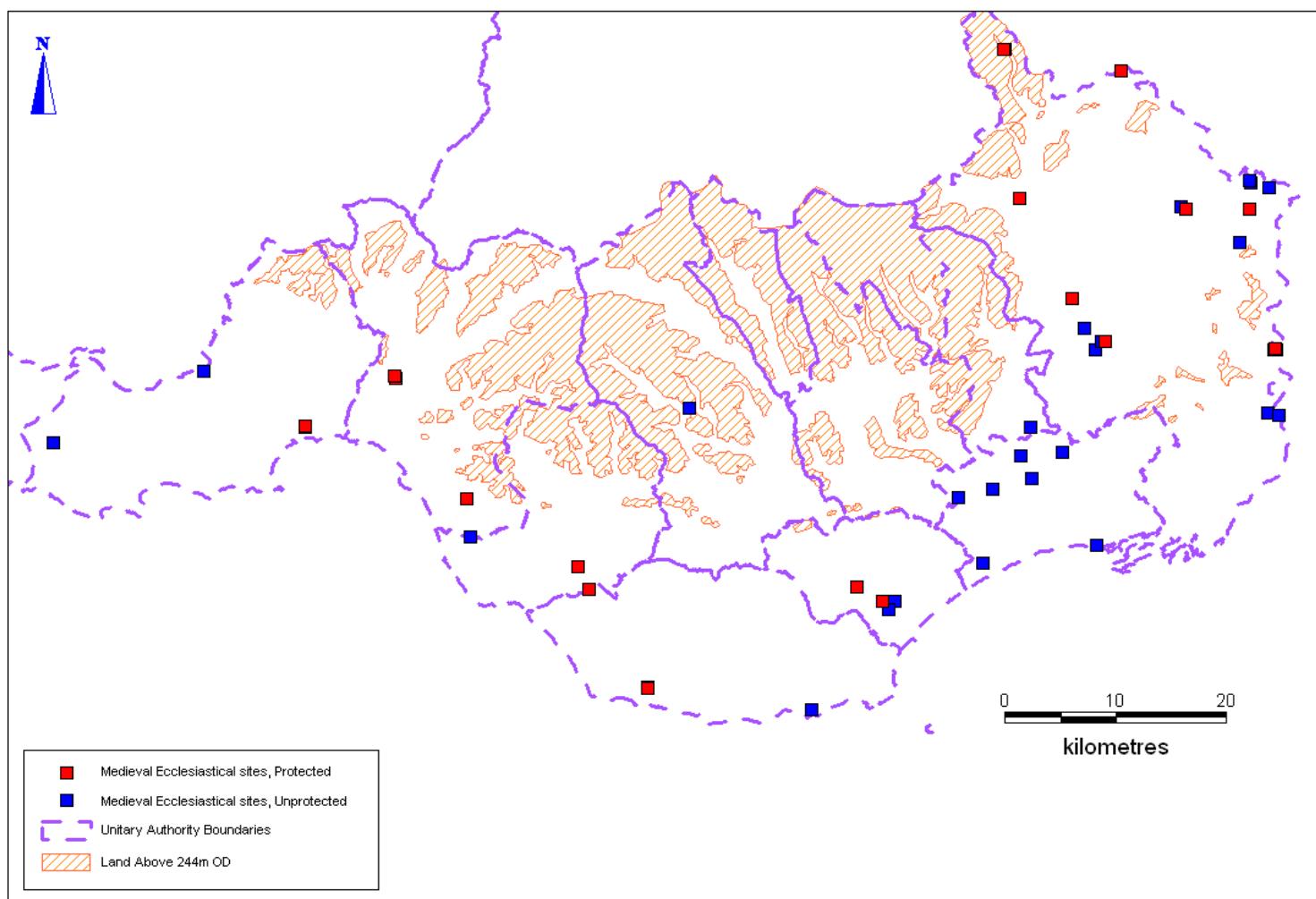


Figure 1: Distribution of Medieval Monastic Sites, Unprotected and Protected (those directly protected only shown)

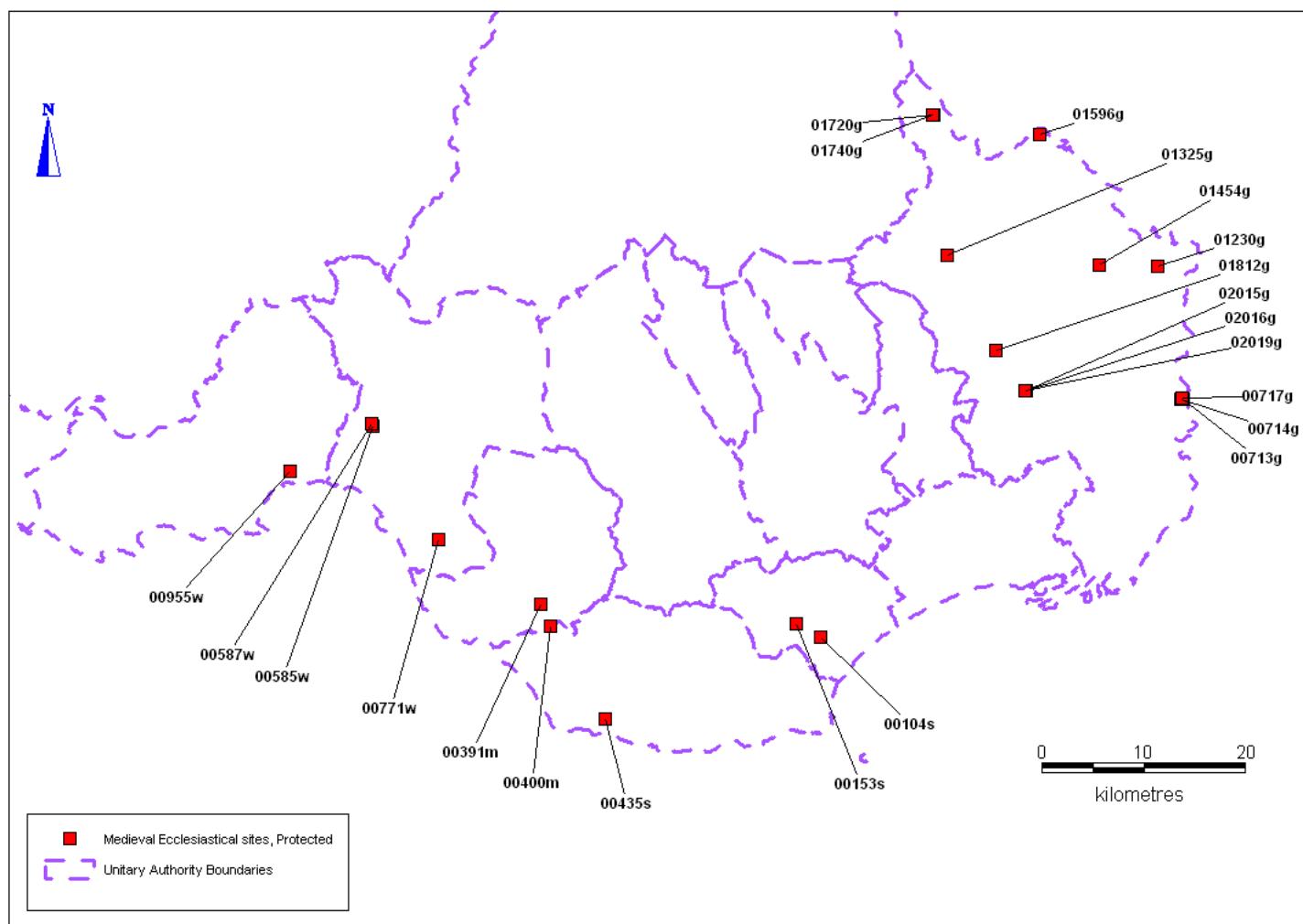


Figure 2: Distribution of Protected Medieval Monastic Sites (PRNs labelled)

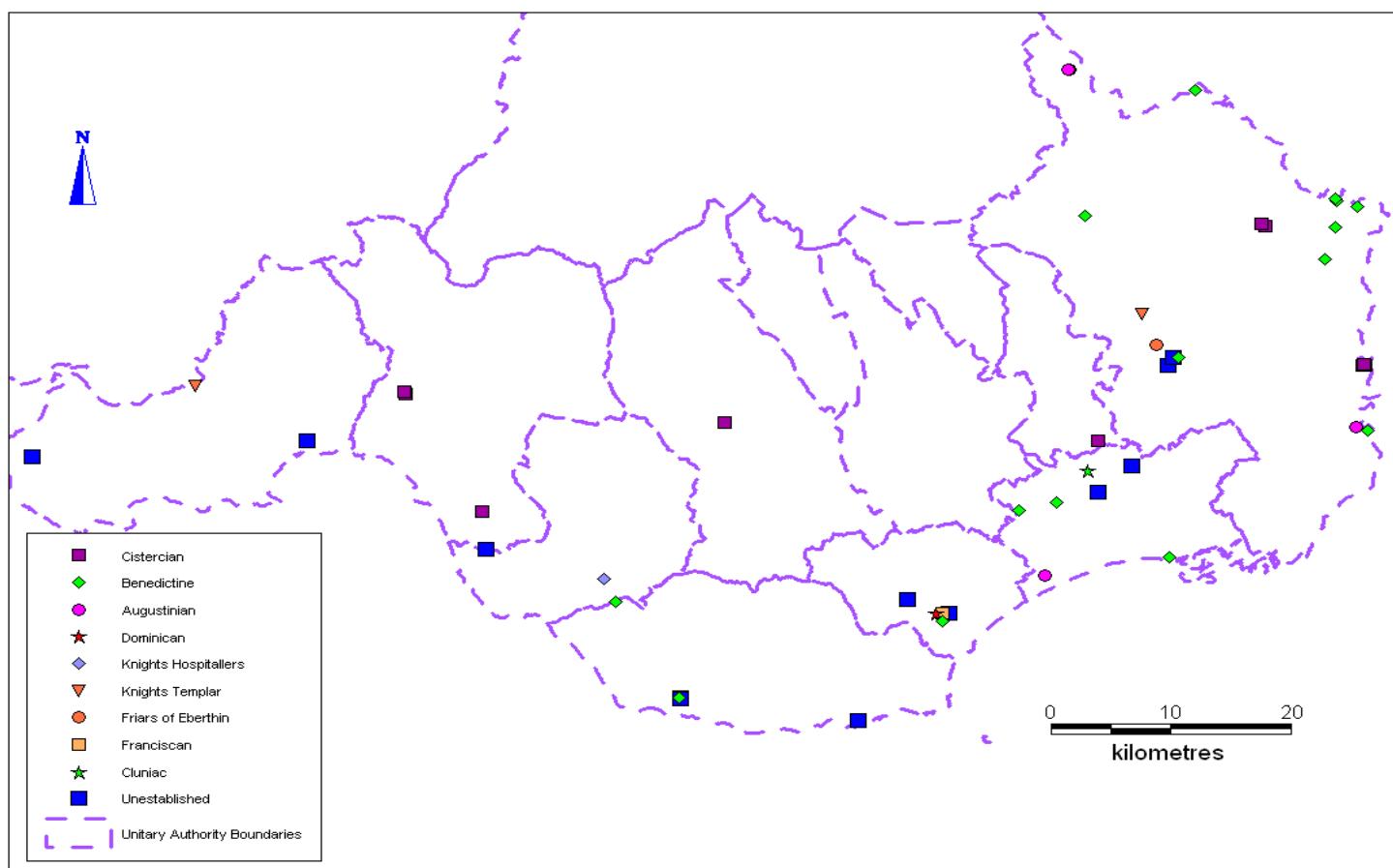


Figure 3: Distribution of Medieval Monastic Sites by Denomination

A list of sites, which shows the incidence of scheduled and listed sites is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1. Medieval Monastic Sites (58 PRNs)

Prn	Name	Ngr	Broadclass	Type	Status
00021g	MONASTERY OF ST PETER ON THE MOOR	ST26848020	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Monastery	-
00026g	BASSELEG PRIORY (MYNACHTY WOOD SITE)	ST24648637	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	-
00046g	BASSALEG PRIORY	ST27748712	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed building (church)
00104s	BLACK FRIARS PRIORY	ST17787669	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
00105s	GREYFRIARS PRIORY	ST18307667	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	-
00130s	LEPER HOUSE	ST18877667	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
00143s	BENEDICTINE PRIORY AT CARDIFF	ST18317597	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	-
00150m	LEPER HOSPITAL	SS80498271	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
00153s	2 HEOL FAIR; BLACK HALL	ST15417802	Health and Welfare	Hospital	Listed building
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	ST31228807	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Friary	-
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	ST37138196	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	-
00391m	THE HOSPICE; THE TEMPLARS HOUSE	SS90297992	Health and Welfare	Hospital	Listed building (also part of Registered park and garden)
00400m	EWENNY PRIORY	SS91207780	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
00431w	HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID; CROSS KEYS INN DUPLICATE SITE	SS65649290	Health and Welfare	Hospital	Listed building
00435s	LLANTWIT MAJOR GATEHOUSE	SS96556865	Unassigned	Gatehouse	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
00439s	MONASTERY FIELD	SS96536868	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Monastery	Scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings
00474s	COLLEGE TERRACE	SS96586875	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Ecclesiastical building	-
00546g	CAERLEON PRIORY	ST34019051	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	-
00554s	BARRY ISLAND ABBEY	ST11346663	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Abbey	-
00585w	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	SS73789736	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Abbey	Scheduled ancient monument
00587w	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	SS73699758	Unassigned	Gatehouse	Scheduled ancient monument
00624g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY	ST31179290	Religious, Ritual and	Abbey	Parts Scheduled

Prn	Name	Ngr	Broadclass	Type	Status
			Funerary		and listed.
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	ST30299016	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Monastery	Listed Buildings
00713g	TINTERN ABBEY	SO53300003	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Abbey	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
00714g	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	SO53100000	Unassigned	Enclosure	Scheduled ancient monument
00717g	WATERGATE	SO53230013	Unassigned	Gatehouse	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
00718g	GUEST HOUSE	SO53200002	Domestic; Religious, Ritual and Funerary; Commercial	Guest house	Scheduled ancient monument
00766w	CRYKE MILL, MARGAM		Industrial	Water mill	-
00771w	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	SS80188626	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Monastery	Scheduled ancient monument
00955w	CROSS KEYS INN (HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID)	SS65659297	Health and Welfare	Hospital	Listed building
01163g	ST KYNEMARK'S PRIORY	ST52619422	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	-
01184g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, CHEPSTOW	ST53559392	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed Building (church)
01230g	PRIORY STREET SCHOOL	SO50871301	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed building
01239g	ST JOHNS & HOLY TRINITY HOSPITALS, MONMOUTH	SO5010	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
01325g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	SO30131411	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Scheduled ancient monument
01454g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (HENDRE SITE)	SO45121310	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Abbey	Scheduled ancient monument
01596g	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	SO39272591	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed building
01720g	LLANTHONY PRIORY	SO28852785	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
01740g	LLANTHONY FAWR; LLANTHONY PRIORY GATEHOUSE	SO28702786	Unassigned	Gatehouse	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	SO34900480	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Church	Listed building
01927w	LLANGENYDD PRIORY (ST CENYDD'S CHURCH, LLANGENYDD)	SS42879141	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed building (church)
02011g	OLD BRIDEWELL	SO37490078	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
02015g	USK PRIORY; ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, USK	SO37900080	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed building
02016g	THE PRIORY; PRIORY (HOUSE), USK	SO37910078	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Priory	Listed building
02019g	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	SO37840079	Unassigned	Gatehouse	Scheduled ancient monument, listed

Prn	Name	Ngr	Broadclass	Type	Status
					building
02043g	EBERTHIN HOSPITAL	SO3602	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
02066g	SITE OF HOSPITAL IN MONMOUTH	SO3700	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; CHAPEL FARM	SO52701500	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
02270g	ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SITE OF) DUPLICATE?	SO50991548	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
02785w	THE SANCTUARY	SS56439805	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Ecclesiastical building	-
04654m	EWENNY PRIORY DUPLICATE SITE	SS91207780	Religious, ritual and funerary	Priory	Scheduled ancient monument, listed building
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	ST00299459	Health and welfare	Hospice	-
04864g	ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SITE OF) DUPLICATE?	SO509157	Health and Welfare	Hospital	-
08166g	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	SO34900480	Religious, ritual and funerary	Churchyard	Listed Buildings
08338g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (ORIGINAL SITE)	SO447133	Religious, ritual and funerary	Abbey	-
08369g	CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURGAN GRANGE	SO447133	Religious, ritual and funerary	Cemetery	-
08371g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY	ST31179290	Religious, ritual and funerary	Cemetery	-
09578g	INNER COURT AT LLANTHONY PRIORY	SO28852777	Monument	Enclosure	Scheduled Ancient Monument

Stage 2 Assessment

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

The results of this exercise are summarised in Table 2, below, and Appendix IV, Table 7. Figures 4, below, show the distribution of sites by significance.

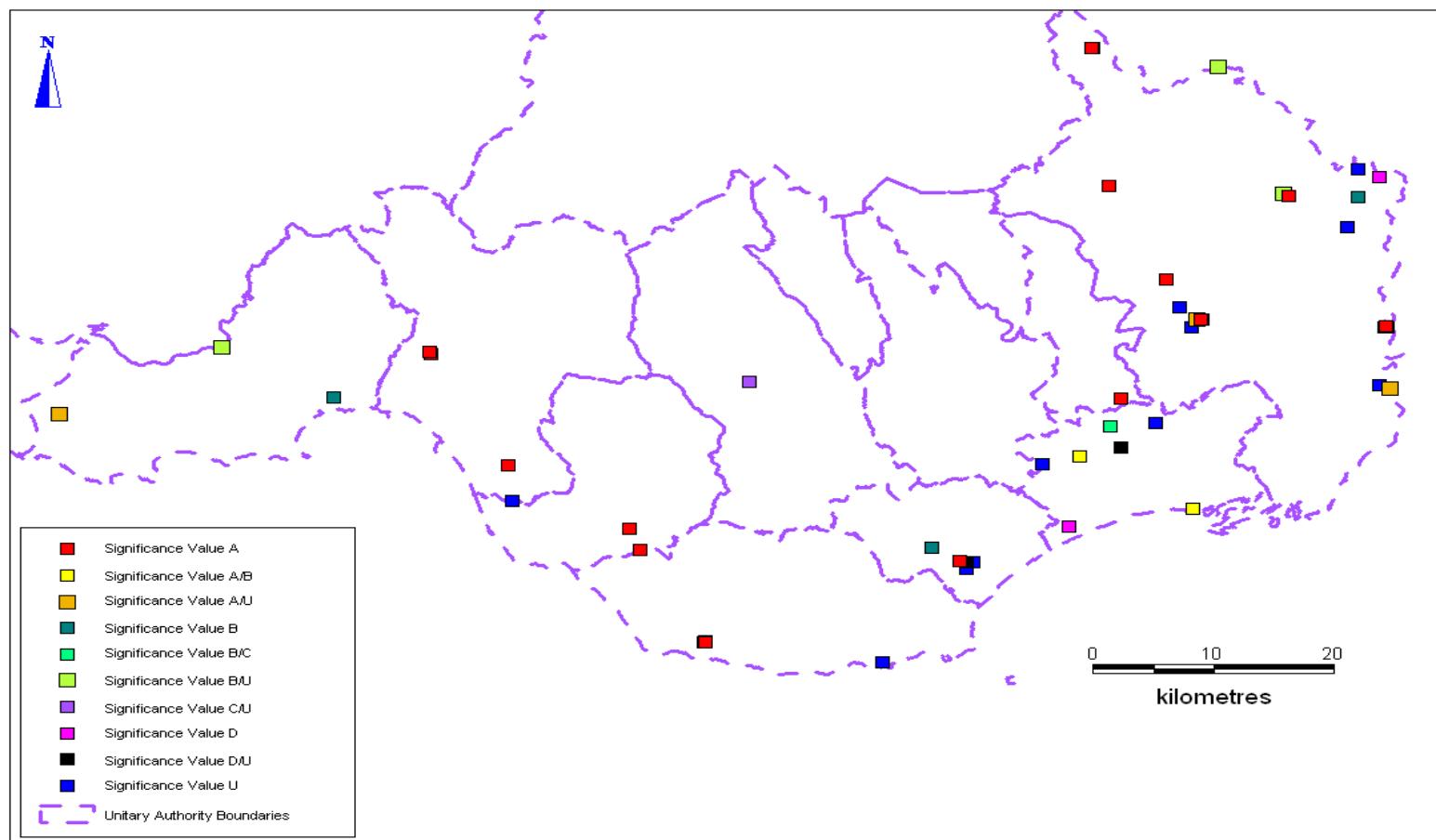


Figure 4: All Medieval Monastic Sites Showing Overall Significance

The overall results of the appraisal are presented below (See Appendix IV for the full summary). Of the 58 monastic interests assessed 9 are scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs), 14 are listed buildings and 10 are both listed and scheduled. Twenty-one interests are considered to be of national significance (Category A: 8 SAMs, three listed buildings and 10 sites that are both listed and scheduled), three are considered to be of borderline national/regional significance (Category A/B: including one listed building). Three interests are considered to be of potential national significance, though this significance is not fully established (Category A/U: including one listed building). Five are considered to be of regional significance (Category B: including four listed buildings). Two interests are considered to be of borderline regional/local significance (Category B/C: both listed buildings) and three of potential regional, though partly unestablished significance (Category B/U: including a listed building). The remaining interests are considered to be either of minor or unknown significance (Category C, D and U, or combinations thereof) on current levels of information. Three interests were found to be duplicate sites.

Table 2. Results of Assessment: Medieval Monastic Sites (58 PRNs)

prn	Name	Archaeological significance
09578g	INNER COURT AT LLANTHONY PRIORY	A
02019g	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	A
00771w	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	A
00718g	GUEST HOUSE	A
00713g	TINTERN ABBEY	A
00714g	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	A
00585w	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	A
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	A
01325g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	A
01740g	LLANTHONY FAWR; LLANTHONY PRIORY GATEHOUSE	A
00624g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY	A
00435s	LLANTWIT MAJOR GATEHOUSE	A
00587w	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	A
00439s	MONASTERY FIELD	A
00400m	EWENNY PRIORY	A
00391m	THE HOSPICE; THE TEMPLARS HOUSE	A
00104s	BLACK FRIARS PRIORY	A
00717g	WATERGATE	A
02015g	USK PRIORY; ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, USK	A
01454g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (HENDRE SITE)	A
01720g	LLANTHONY PRIORY	A
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	A/B
00766w	CRYKE MILL, MARGAM	A/B
00046g	BASSALEG PRIORY	A/B
01927w	LLANGENYDD PRIORY (ST CENYDD'S CHURCH, LLANGENYDD)	A/U
02011g	OLD BRIDEWELL	A/U
01184g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, CHEPSTOW	A/U
00153s	2 HEOL FAIR; BLACK HALL	B
08371g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY	B
01230g	PRIORY STREET SCHOOL	B

prn	Name	Archaeological significance
02016g	THE PRIORY; PRIORY (HOUSE), USK	B
00955w	CROSS KEYS INN (HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID)	B
08166g	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	B/C
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	B/C
02785w	THE SANCTUARY	B/U
01596g	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	B/U
08338g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (ORIGINAL SITE)	B/U
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	C/U
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; CHAPEL FARM	D
00021g	MONASTERY OF ST PETER ON THE MOOR (?); (ST PETER'S CHURCH, PETERSTONE)	D
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	D/U
00105s	GREYFRIARS PRIORY	D/U
02270g	ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SITE OF DUPLICATE?)	Duplicate site
00431w	HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID; CROSS KEYS INN DUPLICATE SITE	Duplicate site
04654m	EWENNY PRIORY DUPLICATE SITE	Duplicate site
00143s	BENEDICTINE PRIORY AT CARDIFF	U
01239g	ST JOHNS & HOLY TRINITY HOSPITALS, MONMOUTH	U
01163g	ST KYNEMARK'S PRIORY	U
00026g	BASSELEG PRIORY (MYNACHTY WOOD SITE)	U
00546g	CAERLEON PRIORY	U
08369g	CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURGAN GRANGE	U
00130s	LEPER HOUSE	U
00150m	LEPER HOSPITAL	U
02043g	EBERTHIN HOSPITAL	U
00474s	COLLEGE TERRACE	U
00554s	BARRY ISLAND ABBEY	U
04864g	ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SITE OF DUPLICATE?)	U
02066g	SITE OF HOSPITAL IN MONMOUTH	U

During the assessment work, undertaken for the project, the monastic sites were also rapidly examined to attempt to establish their core areas, where possible inner and/or outer precincts,³ using a combination of readily available secondary sources, historic mapping (specifically the 1st edition OS map, though other maps such as Tithe maps and estate plans were also consulted where easily accessible), and aerial photograph sources.⁴ As a result 33 polygon areas were created to define monastic core areas and identified precincts, 19 of these related to currently un-protected monastic sites, 5 related to sites currently protected by scheduling (i.e. SAMs), 3 of which had elements which were also listed, and 9 sites which are currently protected as listed buildings. The details of the polygon areas, where visited, are reproduced in the

³ The Claustral layout of Welsh Cistercian sites has been examined previously (most recently by Williams 2001, 99-119 and Robinson 2006, 147-163). General information on Monastic precincts is presented in Aston 2000, 107-14; Coppack 1990, 100-28; Coppack 1998, 95-111; Dickinson 1961, 5-10; Gilyard-beer 1976, 43-6; Thompson 2001, 105-25; and Williams 1998, 199-209. The evidence of wider precincts, and constituent elements, from Cistercian sites, including those in Wales, is presented and discussed at length in Robinson 2006, 163-168 and 282-283. Newman 2000, 19-24, and Newman 1995, 38-41, contains architectural overview of medieval monastic architecture and details site remains and layouts under the gazetteers.

⁴ It should be noted that original in-depth research was beyond the scope of the present project and therefore not undertaken.

gazetteer section. In total 17 of the sites visited required new polygons areas, whilst 16 polygons were also created for sites not visited (details of which are contained in the project data, and will be transferred to the Regional HER).

5. SITE VISITS

The number of visits initially planned was based on availability of ownership details and responses to requests to access.

Of the 58 Medieval Monastic sites identified, 27 were selected for field visits (see Table 3, below), based on the analysis of details carried out during stage one of the assessment.

Table 3. Medieval Monastic Sites Selected for Field Visits (27 sites)

Prn	Nprn	Name	Ngr	East	North
00046g	220,349	BASSALEG PRIORY	ST27748712	327740	187120
00284g	307,861	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	ST37138196	337130	181960
00439s	307,122; 18,837; 37,592; 307,457; 307,455	MONASTERY FIELD	SS96536868	296530	168680
00585w	133; (307,225)	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	SS73789736	273780	197360
00587w	307,225	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	SS73699758	273690	197580
00624g	307,898; 43,276 (assoc); 307,909 (assoc);	LLANTARNAM ABBEY	ST31179290	331170	192900
00642g	220,948	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	ST30299016	330290	190160
00713g	359; incl. 20,771	TINTERN ABBEY	SO53300003	353300	200030
00714g	275,975	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	SO53100000	353100	200000
00717g	276,003	WATERGATE	SO53230013	353230	200130
00718g	-	GUEST HOUSE	SO53200002	353200	200020
00766w	-	CRYKE MILL, MARGAM			
00771w	132; (308,859; 308,863; 302,498; 37,604)	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	SS80188626	280180	186260
01325g	20,703; 20,699; 377; 43,353	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	SO30131411	330130	214110
01454g	306,498; 400,298 (assoc); 400,297 (assoc); 20565	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (HENDRE SITE)	SO45121310	345120	213100
01596g	(assoc. 307,308)	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	SO39272591	339270	225910
01720g	95,238; 45,091; 307,311 (Church - in use); 36,725	LLANTHONY PRIORY	SO28852785	328850	227850
01740g	401,607	LLANTHONY FAWR; LLANTHONY PRIORY GATEHOUSE	SO28702786	328700	227860
01812g	307,345	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	SO34900480	334900	204800
02015g	222,262; 20,700; 20,702; 307,179 (p-med garden)	USK PRIORY; ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, USK	SO37900080	337900	200800
02019g	20,702, 20700, 22262	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	SO37840079	337840	200790
02266g	36,612	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; CHAPEL FARM	SO52701500	352700	215000
04669m	307,763 (assoc)	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	ST00299459	300290	194590
08166g	-	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	SO34900480	334900	204800
08338g	-	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (ORIGINAL	SO447133	344700	213300

Prn	Nprn	Name	Ngr	East	North
		SITE)			
08369g	-	CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURGAN GRANGE	SO447133	344700	213300
08371g	-	LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY	ST31179290	331170	192900

Details of these sites, along with updated descriptions, photographs and plans are presented in the Gazetteer Section; the distribution of sites selected for field visits are illustrated in Figures 5 and 5a, below.

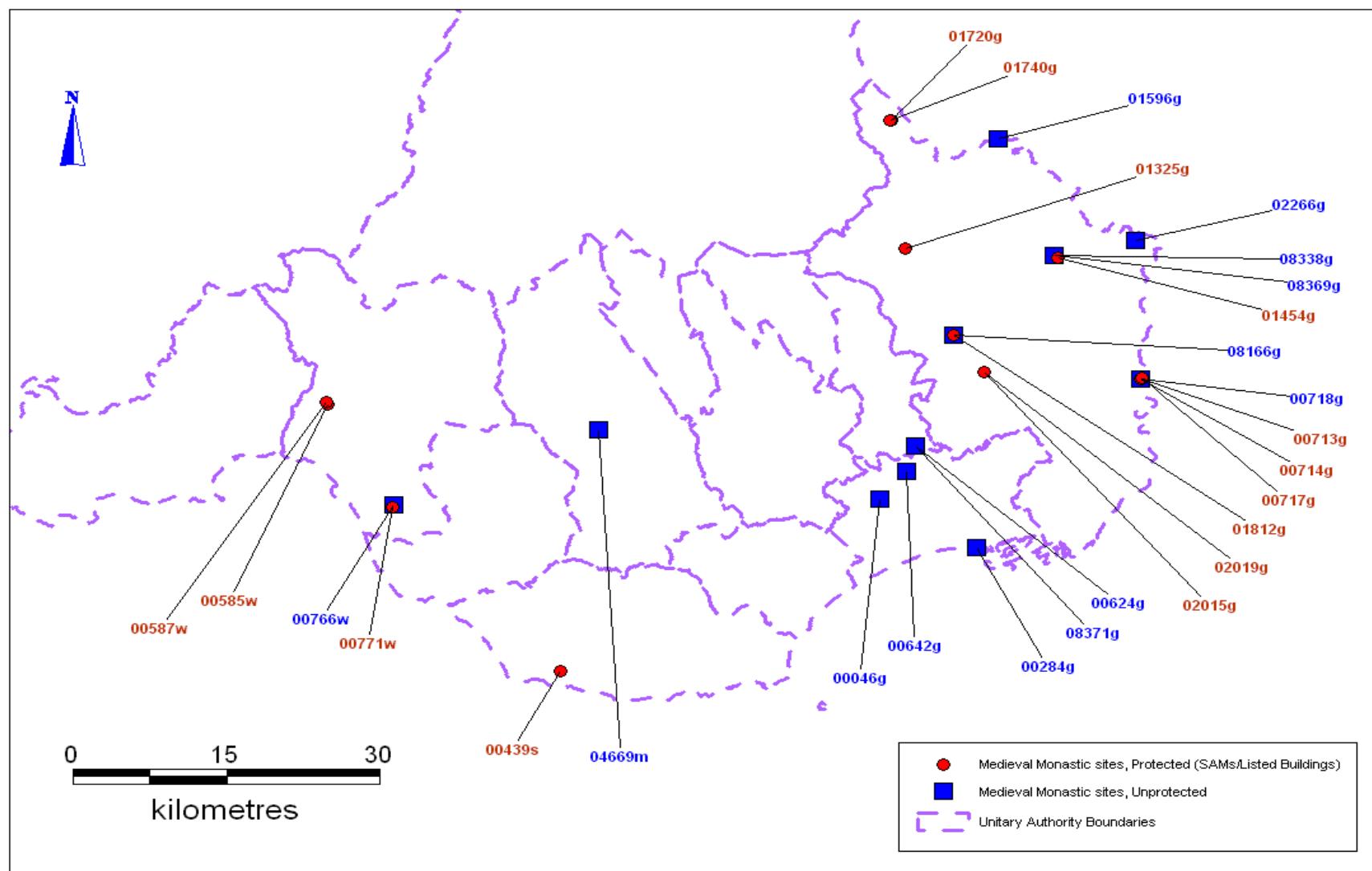


Figure 5: Map of Medieval Monastic Sites Selected for Site Visits

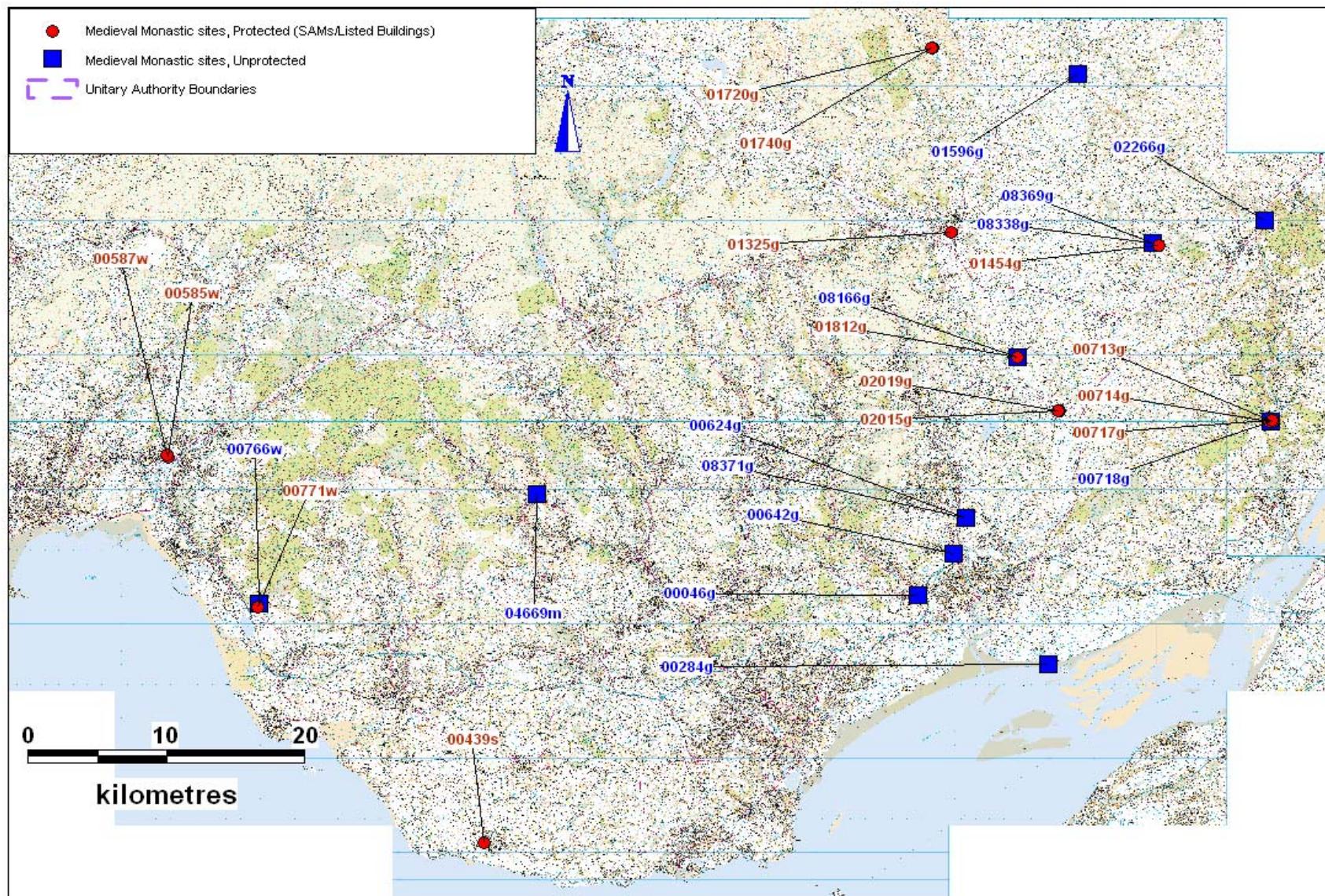


Figure 5a: Map of Medieval Monastic Sites Selected for Site Visits

6. GAZETTEER

Gazetteer of Visited Sites:

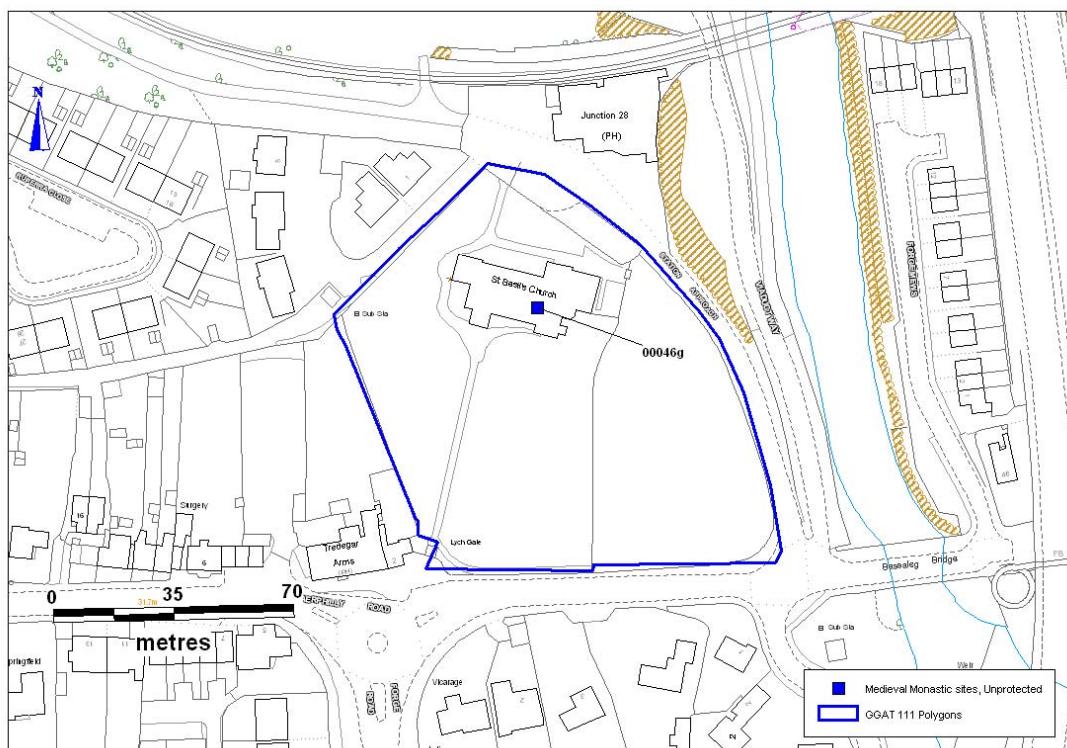
Prn	00046g
Nprn	220,349
Associated PRN sites	00045g, 00047g, 08143g, 00047g, and 08309g
Name	BASSALEG PRIORY
Ngr	ST27748712
HER description	A monastic cell, founded 1116, dissolved 1235, dependent on Glastonbury. This house was left to farm before 1235. OS card ST 25 NE 7 marks the site of the parish church (PRN 45g) as the probable site of the monastery, but there is an alternative at Mynachdy. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04
NMR description	Built in the Gothic style, long-wall entry type. A prominent feature of this Church is the integral tower. Present status [2002]: unknown St Basil's Church - perpendicular style part rebuilt, modern additions: Probable site of Bassaleg priory, founded 1116, dissolved ca.1235.
GGAT 111 Additional description	An ancient clas site, Bassaleg was transferred by Robert de la Haie to the Benedictines at Glastonbury, between 1100 and 1105, along with its dependencies Machen, Bedwas, Mynyddiswyn and Mamoeil, and its Chapels, Coedkernew and <i>Pulcrud</i> ; Williams dates the endowment more precisely to 1104, and notes the site probably lay on the River Ebbw, though an alternative site at Mynachdy on the Rhymni had also been suggested. By 1240 the monks were recalled from Bassaleg, and the site was leased, along with its lands and appropriated churches to the Bishop of Llandaff; later the churches and tithes of Bassaleg passed to the Cistercians of Llantarnam (Crouch 2008, 20; Williams 2008, 189). The area representing the probable site of the former monastic cell, known as Bassaleg Priory, as mapped from 1st ed OS, takes in the current extent of the churchyard (PRN 08143g) and associated buildings: church (PRN 00045g: the church of St Basil; Listed Building Grade II* ref: 2913) and lych gate, both surviving, and the sites of several buildings depicted on the 1 st edition OS map, no longer extant: a complex of three buildings to the N of the priory church, and a linear structure/building with six adjacent internal compartments/bays, located at the S edge of the church yard. The site of a chapel (PRN 00047g) in Gothic perpendicular style, formerly existed just S of the church (Coxe 1811, 59; Glynn 1902, 83). It should be noted the exact site of the priory has not been further established by the current project.
Form	Documents
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	1
Survival/condition	1
Fragility/Vulnerability	3
Overall Significance	A/B



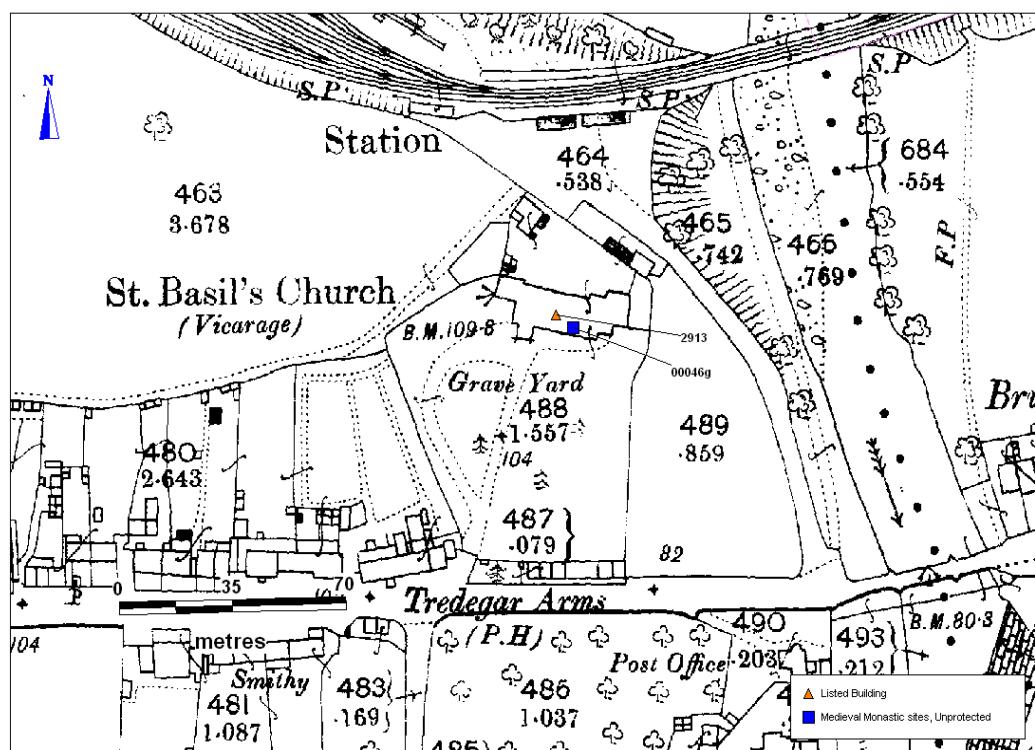
Plate 1: St Basil's Church (PRN 00046g), view to the S



Plate 2: St Basil's Churchyard, view to the SW



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronna ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronna ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00284g
Nprn	307,861
Associated PRN sites	00274g
Name	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY
Ngr	ST37138196
HER description	A conventional priory. Founded by Robert de Chandos shortly before 1113; confirmed by Henry I. A daughter house of Bec (Benedictine), but after suppression of alien priories granted initially to Tewksbury in 1442, and then to Eton in 1450; after reversion to Tewksbury, regranted to Eton in 1461 (Bradney 1932, 272-5). Remains of a stone wall, which may represent part of the Priory extends at an angle from beneath the footings of the present barn. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	<p>1. The Benedictine Priory of St Mary Magdalene once occupied this low sea-washed hill rising from the Gwent levels. The Priory was founded in 1113 as a dependent cell of Bec Abbey in Normandy. At this time the levels it overlooks were uncultivated marshland. There were originally twelve monks and a prior, all drawn from Bec. In 1295 there were twenty-five monks. The Priory held extensive estates in Gwent, as well as manors in Somerset and Devon. It also owned fisheries and drew profits from mills and parish churches. Its later history was troubled. The church, which also served the parish, was damaged in 1424 after which the present parish church was built (NPRN 307350). The Priory suffered on account of the French wars from the late thirteenth century and in 1442 it was suppressed as an alien priory and became a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. It later passed to Eton College and monastic life had ceased by 1467. Towards the end there were only eight monks. There are now few traces of the Priory. A 5-6m square building, now gone, south of Hill Farm farmhouse is labelled 'Priory (remains of)' on the 1st edition OS County series mapping (Monmouth. XXXIV.15 1883) and traces of a 1m wide wall were recorded beneath the barn in 1957. There is said to be an ancient cellar below the farmhouse. Comprehensive parchmarks were noted in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Source: Williams in the Monmouthshire Antiquary III.1 (1970-71), 37-54 John Wiles 04.02.08</p> <p>2. Royal Commission aerial photography on 24th May 2010 recorded parched building foundations of a substantial building on the south side of a larger enclosure. The building, comprising a central block with flanking wings, measures overall approx. 37m east-west by 11m north-south, and sits on the south side of a bivallate earthwork enclosure measuring approx. 75m square. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 8th June 2010.</p>

GGAT 111 Additional description

The priory of Goldcliff, founded in 1113, by Robert de Cados as a cell of the great abbey of Bec near Rouen, was located on a promontory of land, effectively an island on the edge of the reclaimed Gwent Levels; its proximity to the sea lead to damage from floods and gales in 1424, when a portion of the nave of the priory church used by parishioners collapsed and a separate parochial church was built a mile inland (see Williams 1970-1; Williams 2008, 189). Williams notes that a deed referring to Goldcliff Priory in 1467, just after its suppression, refers to 'the new hall, new parlour, kitchen and all rooms attached to the cloister, the long room called the brewhouse, the barns and stables.' (Williams 2008, 201).

The site visit confirmed the existence of well-preserved earthworks in the enclosure E of Hill Farm as described by the Royal Commission in 2010. The enclosure is currently set down to pasture. At the S of the enclosure (ST 37214 81976, 4.3m accuracy) are earthworks set of an E-W aligned linear platform slightly scarped into the gentle N facing slope at its upper edge, these form a linear range of 3-4 closely set E-W aligned buildings, that to the E, appears to have a N-S cross-wing at its E end, the S extent of which partly underlies the access road to Hill Farm. The walls of the buildings are visible as low banks and parch marks. From W to E the dimensions of the buildings are as follows: a small platform/building 7m E-W by 4m N-S, adjacent to this a larger building 12m E-W by 9.8m N-S with well defined banks/parchmarks and a wall line projecting to the S from the S wall, separated by an area of level ground, another building on the aerial photographs, is a further large building, 12.8m E-W by c 9m N-S? and to the S a slightly projecting wing 9.25m E-W by over c. 20m N-S. This range of buildings forms the S side of a large rectangular yard/enclosure. The E side of the enclosure is defined by a substantial N-S aligned broken linear bank, 3m in width, spread, which 'steps' down the slope in approx 6 stages, with a possible entrance 1.5m wide at the mid point, which is in line with a slight sunken E-W aligned track, which divides the yard/enclosure into upper and lower sections. To the E of the bank are indications of series of slight terraced platforms, possibly the remains of a former N-S linear range of buildings. To the W of the bank is a slightly sunken linear depression. Along the lower N edge of the enclosure is a low, and well-spread E-W aligned bank, to the N of which is an area of undulations extending N to the modern track. The ranges of buildings to the S are likely to represent the Monastic buildings, which would have included the Refectory, Dormitory, and Kitchen. To the W of the enclosure is Hill Farm, said to include an ancient cellar/undercroft – this is likely to have been the Prior's Lodging. The actual position of the Priory Church has not yet been confirmed, though according to traditional norms it is likely to have been located N of the Monastic buildings. Approximately 15m to the N of the monastic buildings are indications of a possible structure, which might equate to the Priory Church - visible as slight parallel earthworks, roughly aligned E-W, with an E end, is just visible on the aerial photograph taken by the RCAHMW in 2010; however, this would need to be proved through geophysical survey and trial trenching.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Within the enclosure to the W of Hill Farm (at ST37102 82046, 2.9m accuracy) the field visit recorded an isolated sub-circular/slightly D-shaped grass-covered scarped platform, aligned roughly E-W, 19m E-W by 13m N-S (9.5m E-W by 6.2m N-S internally), with slight banking 0.5m in height at the E and W sides, set on a NE facing slope. The S scarped-side of the platform is sheltered by a curved bank, spread to 5m in width, c.4m distant above and from the scarp. To the N and E of the platform are low rectilinear banks, c. 2.2m wide, forming an L-shape, possibly the ploughed out remains of an associated yard or enclosure. An entrance gap, 3m wide, associated with a slightly sunken track, is located within the SW-NE aligned bank close to the NE corner of the enclosure (at approx. 31m distance from the platform), which makes a return towards the SSE towards the platform. The 2010 RCAHMW aerial photograph shows this site as a circular feature with an outer concentric bank, and adjoining to the N a rectangular E-W aligned platform or building. Given its nature, this site is likely the remains of an agricultural building of medieval date associated with the nearby Goldcliff Priory, the sub-circular platform indicated by the Aerial photographic evidence suggests a dovecot, or windmill.

A visit to the dwelling (the Round House) constructed (post-2004) on the site of the barn, where a 1m wide wall was recorded in 1957, revealed fragments of decorated medieval masonry of 13th/14th century date (in the *Early English Style*) recovered during the construction of the current dwelling, including a piece of rounded shaft and a corbel, probably for a window. This moulded material apparently came from an NNE-SSW aligned wall, against which agricultural structures (including a barn) had been erected during the 19th century; it is likely this material represents re-use of medieval material salvaged from the Priory during the early post-medieval period.

The main polygon area for the site takes in the area to the W and E of Hill Farm. Hill Farm has been given its own polygon, as has the area to the S (i.e. including the Light Beacon and the Round House), as it is likely that the monastic building complex extended into this area. It should be noted that these boundaries are limited by the extent of current information, for example elements of the complex may also have extended further to the SE, taking in the area around Fish House. The site requires further geophysical survey and targeted trial excavation to establish its full extent, and to confirm the exact nature of the remains.

Form	Documents
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	2
Survival/condition	2
Fragility/Vulnerability	3
Overall Significance	A/B



Plate 3: W area of Goldcliff Priory, showing isolated building platform, view to the NW



Plate 4: W area of Goldcliff Priory, showing area of associated enclosure, view to the SE

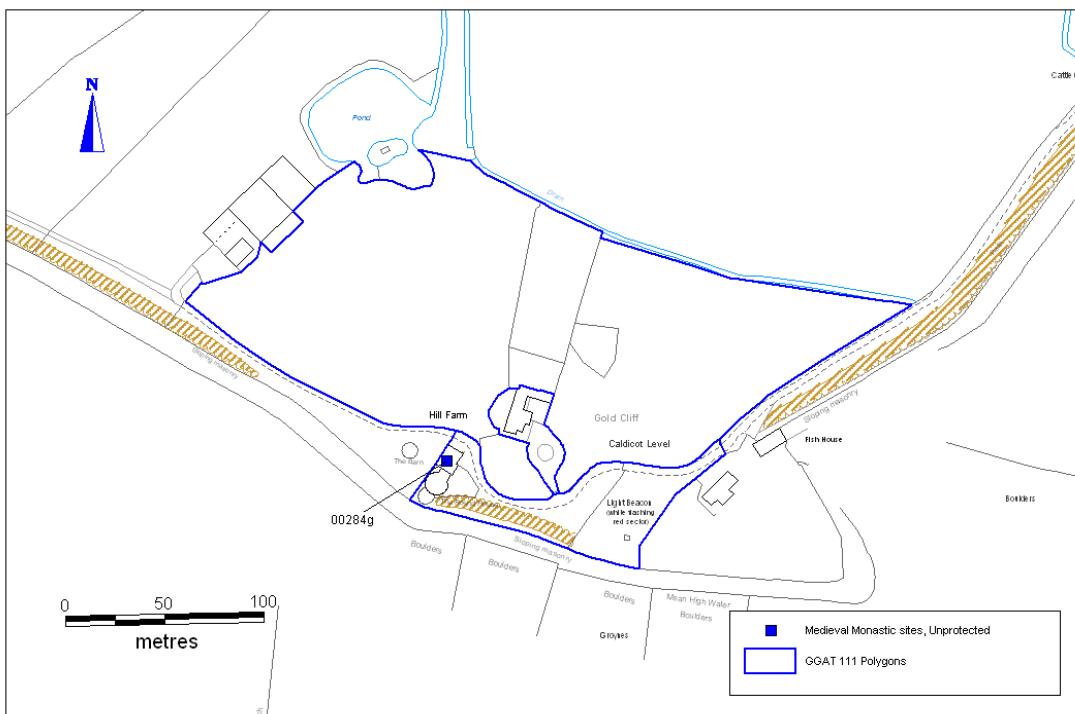


Plate 5: E area of Goldcliff Priory, showing building platforms, S range, view to the NW

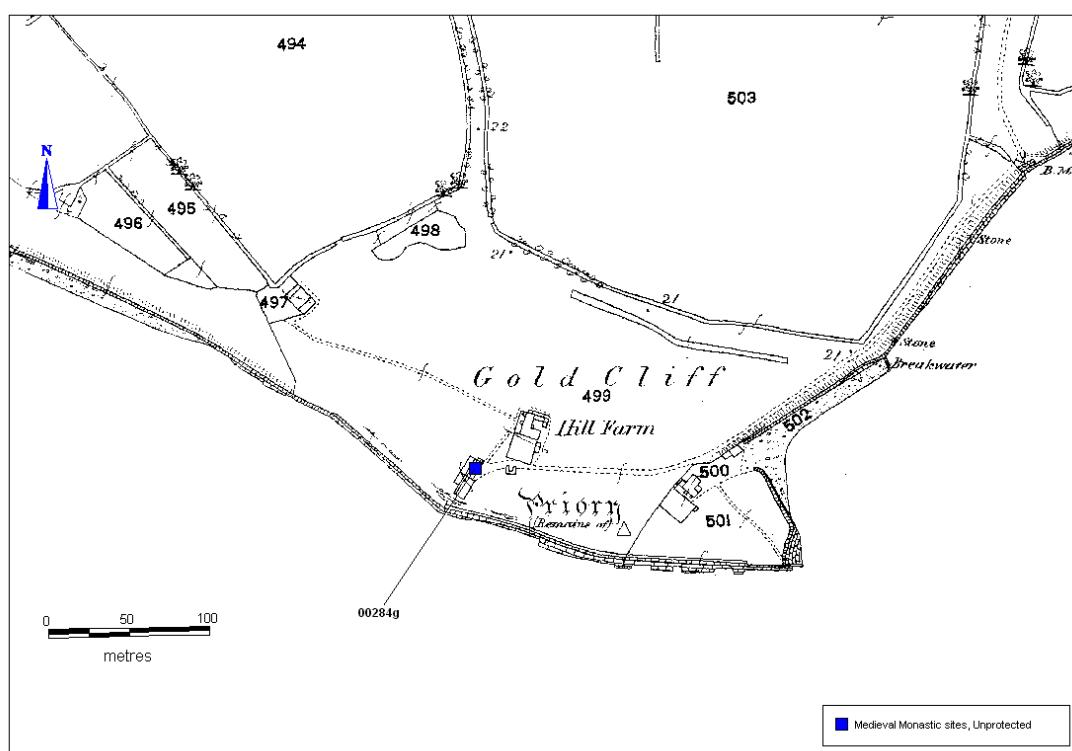


Plate 6: E area of Goldcliff Priory, showing earthworks, E range, view to the NE

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00439s
Nprn	307,122; 18,837; 37,592; 307,457; 307,455
Associated PRN sites	00434s-00438s; 00476s(?)
Name	MONASTERY FIELD
Ngr	SS96536868
HER description	A bakehouse and other domestic buildings were found in Monastery Field these buildings are part of a large complex of buildings. Part of Llantwit Major Grange group Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4). Within Monastery field possible rooms, a complex of rubble walls, a possible enclosure wall and open yard have been found during an excavation carried out 1912-1914. Several finds were also discovered which suggest the rooms were utilitarian only (PRN 00434s: Evans, EM. 2003, Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment: 1317; Nash-Williams, V. 1950, The Medieval Settlement at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, 14, 313-333; RCAHMW, 1982, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, III, ii Pt2 p299-303; Wade-Evans, AW. 1941, Archaeol Cambrensis, Vol 96, Pt2 pp195-60).
NMR description	Llantwit Major Grange was a grange of Tewkesbury Abbey from the early 12th century to 1539. It consists of a series of enclosures measuring c.300m NNW-SSE by at most 88m, defined by scarpes or banks and ditches, extending north-south on the west of the Ogney Brook. It was excavated in 1912-14 and 1937. (Sources: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 299-303). Includes: Dovecote (Nprn37592) Gatehouse (Nprn307455) Tithebarn (Nprn307457). Associated with: St Illtyd's church (Nprn171). J.Wiles 18.12.02 (sources: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 299-303).

GGAT 111 Additional description

The building remains noted at the site consist of vague grass-covered platforms and slight depressions (OS Record card 1956).

In the early 12th century the church of Llantwit Major with all its lands was granted to the Benedictine Abbey of Tewkesbury, which established a grange here. It was dissolved in 1539, later the property was transferred to Gloucester Cathedral. According to a document dated 1450, the grange and outbuildings seem to have stood on both sides of the present road (Church Lane). It mentions a rectory, oxhouse, columbarium and other buildings. Parts of the site have been excavated by J.W.Rodgers in 1912-14 and V.E.N Williams in 1937. The buildings uncovered were presumed to be the rectory, oxhouse and stables mentioned in the 1450 document. Finds from the excavations mainly consisted of pottery and indicated that occupation extended from around 1100 to the 16th century (OS 1955).

The entire Monastery Field complex is protected as scheduled ancient monuments (SAM Gm142, Gm141, and Gm140), and has a duplicate reference: PRN 00434s - Llantwit Major Monastic Settlement (Site of); the area includes the following sites:

Llantwit Major Gate House (PRN 00435s) – standing building, Scheduled ancient monument (SAM ref. Gm141) and Listed building, Grade II* (ref. 13254), N area of Monastery Field
Tithe Barn (PRN 00436s) – site of (demolished), S area of Monastery Field
Llantwit Major Dovecot (PRN 00437s) – standing building, Scheduled ancient monument (SAM ref. Gm140) and Listed building, Grade II* (ref. 13253), S area of Monastery Field
Bishops' Palace (PRN 00438s) – a complex of earthworks, N area of Monastery Field
Abbots' Mill (PRN 00476s) - a mill site, location unidentified, N area (?) of Monastery Field

The Bishops' Palace complex (PRN 00438s) was partially explored in 1937 by Nash-Williams. Work included cutting sections through the main embankments which separated the Monastery Field (PRN 00438s: OS Record Card/OS//1968/SS 96 NE 37; Rodger, JW. 1915, Archaeol Cambrensis, Vol p142, Pt4 pp319-23; Nash-Williams, VE. 1952, Bull Board Celtic Stud, Vol 14; Nash-Williams, VE. 1937, Archaeol Cambrensis, Vol 92; OS Record Card/OS//1982/SS 96 NE 37/ p330; Evan, EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project).

The area is covered by four SAM Polygons.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Group Value	5
Survival/condition	2
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A



Plate 7: Monastery field (N), gatehouse (SAM Gm141), view to the NW



Plate 7a: Monastery field (N), area of Bishop's Palace (SAM Gm142), view to the N

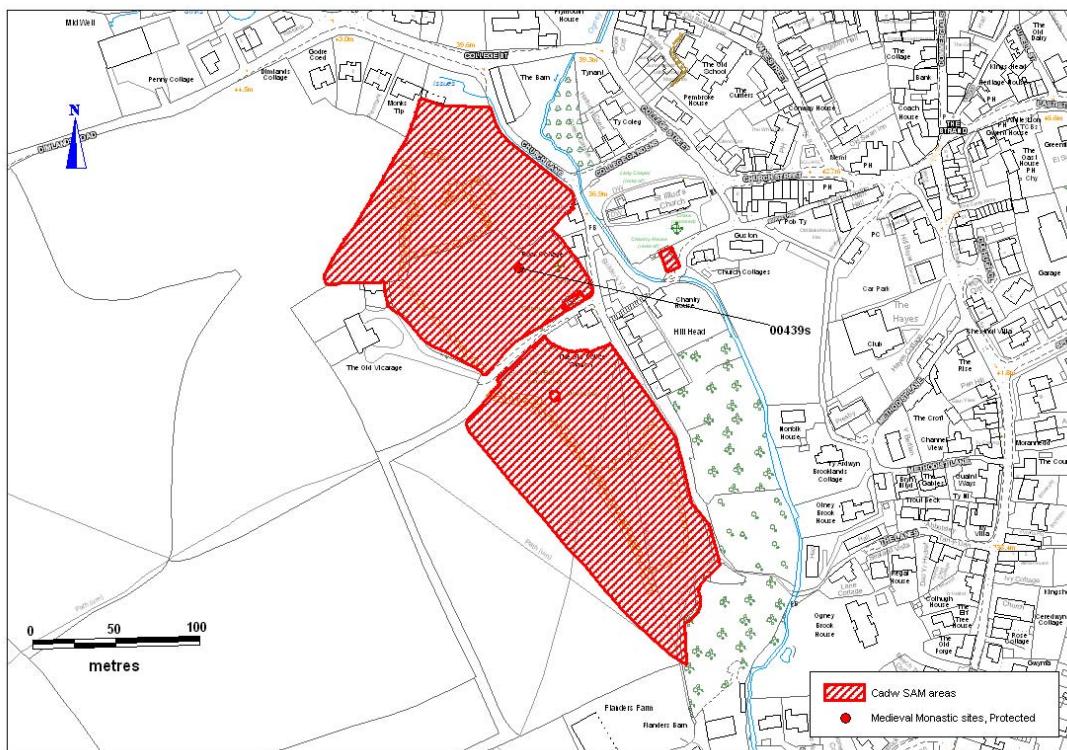


Plate 8: Monastery field (S), showing dovecot (SAM Gm140), view to the N

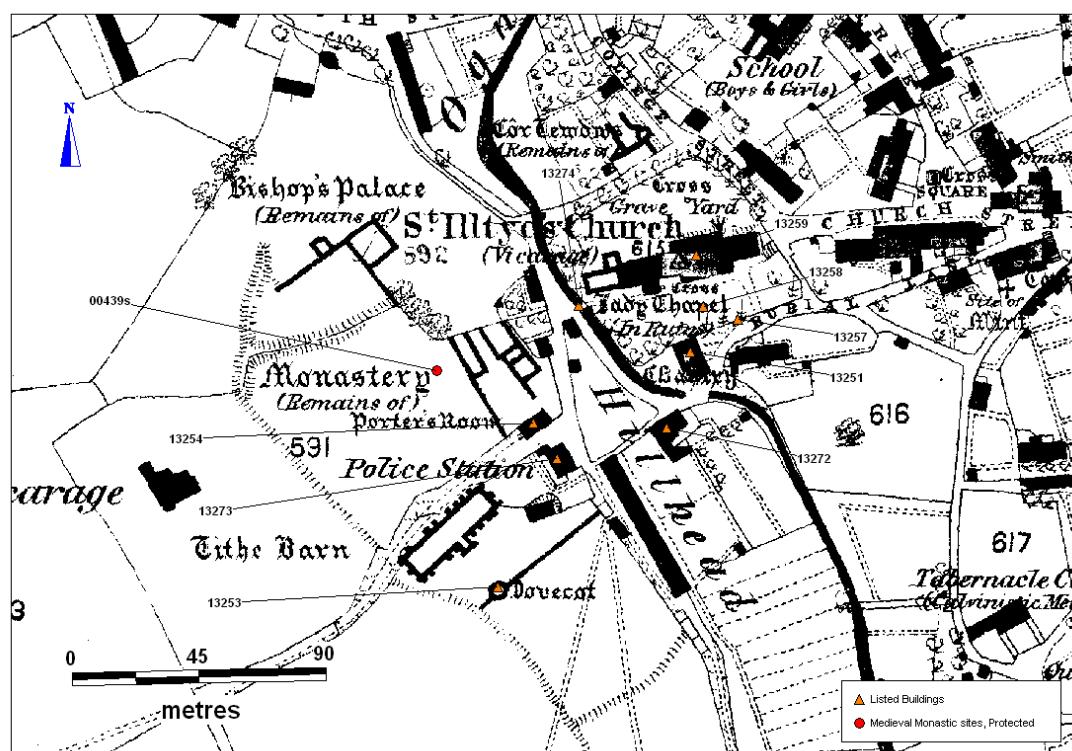


Plate 8a: Monastery field (S), showing area of enclosures (SAM Gm142), view to the SE

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00585w
Nprn	133; 307,225
Associated PRN sites	00587w
Name	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE
Ngr	SS73789736
HER description	A Cistercian abbey founded in 1129-30 by Sir Richard Granville, for 12 Savignian monks and an abbot, but in 1147 was handed over to Cistercian order. Always considered an entirely Norman foundation, but in view of presence on an ECM (PRN 00805w) built into a wall at the abbey, the proximity to Cwrt Herbert ECM (00588w) and Neath Roman fort may have a pre-Norman origin. About 0.9km from W side of Roman fort and less than 0.5km from find site of ECM - all of these are within the block of land which formed the original grant (bounded by Rivers Neath, Clydach and Tawe and Pwll Cynan brook) Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	Neath Abbey was initially founded in 1130 for a community of Savigniac monks and in 1147 was absorbed into the rapidly expanding Cistercian monastic order. By the end of the twelfth century a stone church and accompanying cloister buildings were completed. From the early 1220s, the monks began to outgrow these early structures and began a process of rebuilding, with a new abbey church being commissioned in the late thirteenth century. The abbey was suppressed in 1539 and the Tudor family began to build a house over the south-east corner of the former monastic complex, which remained in use until it was abandoned and fell into decay in the early eighteenth century. As industry began encroaching upon the site, the buildings became more ruinous, covered in screens of brambles and ivy. The site was first explored and cleared in the first half of the twentieth century and in 1944 the ruins were placed in the care of the state.

Source: Robinson, D.M. 2006. Neath Abbey: CADW

The northern part of Neath Abbey gatehouse, including the porter's lodge, is a roofless, single storey ruin. Thought to include 12th century fabric (Butler 1976, 27).

Part of:

Neath Abbey (NPRN 133).

J.Wiles 02.12.02

307225: NEATH ABBEY, GATEHOUSE SS73699758:

GGAT 111 Additional description

At Neath the church was sited on the highest part of the precinct, the cloister ranges lay to the S on slightly lower ground (Butler 1976a, 13). Significant monastic remains survive with a later Elizabethan house superimposed over the entire SE corner of the site, incorporating the S half of the monastic dormitory range and the parallel latrine blocks, both of which had been converted to create the Abbot's residence c. 1500, and to the N the remains of the abbey's principal gatehouse (12th century and later).

The visible monastic remains largely date from phases of rebuilding carried out from the early 13th to the mid 14th century; the earliest standing remains comprise the ten-bay cloistral range (the lay brothers' quarters) thought to date from the 1170s, whilst all traces of the assumed 12th century church have disappeared.

The core site includes a large cruciform church (c.1280-1330) at the N of the cloister, to the W of the cloister, the lay brothers' quarters (common room and refectory), whilst on the S and E sides of the cloister are the monastic quarters (largely c.1220-1250); these comprise a long range, which extends S from the S transept and incorporates the sacristy, chapter house and parlour and separated by a passage, the monks' day room (dormitory undercroft), adjacent to the W, and S of the cloister, are the warming house, monks refectory and kitchen, whilst to the E is a parallel range, the monk's latrine, connected by a bridge to the monks' dormitory.

The core complex was the subject of exploratory excavations from 1833, with major clearance excavations carried out during 1924 and 1934, which resulted in the removal of considerable debris overburden – this material, which includes considerable quantities of moulded fragments, now lies overgrown along the E boundary of the site and remains to be investigated. Further clearance and conservation occurred after the site was placed in the guardianship of the state in 1944. The church and main cloister buildings (c. 1ha in area), along with the abbey gatehouse, are together scheduled as an ancient monument (Gm6). The boundary of the scheduled area represents a small part of the entire medieval precinct (Robinson 261-267). The monastic cemetery has been located on the N side of the church; a watching brief on a pipe trench carried out in 2001 through the area recorded two burials (Milne 2001a and 2001b).

The wider area which formerly formed part of the abbey precinct, especially to the N, S and W have been heavily altered by intense industrial development, from the first half of the 18th century, and later urban encroachment, to such an extent that the abbey's gatehouse is now isolated from the core monastic complex. The E boundary of the monastic complex is formed by the River Clydach, which also formed the parish boundary.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	3
Survival/condition	4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A



Plate 9: Neath Abbey, view to the SE



Plate 10: Neath Abbey, view to the N

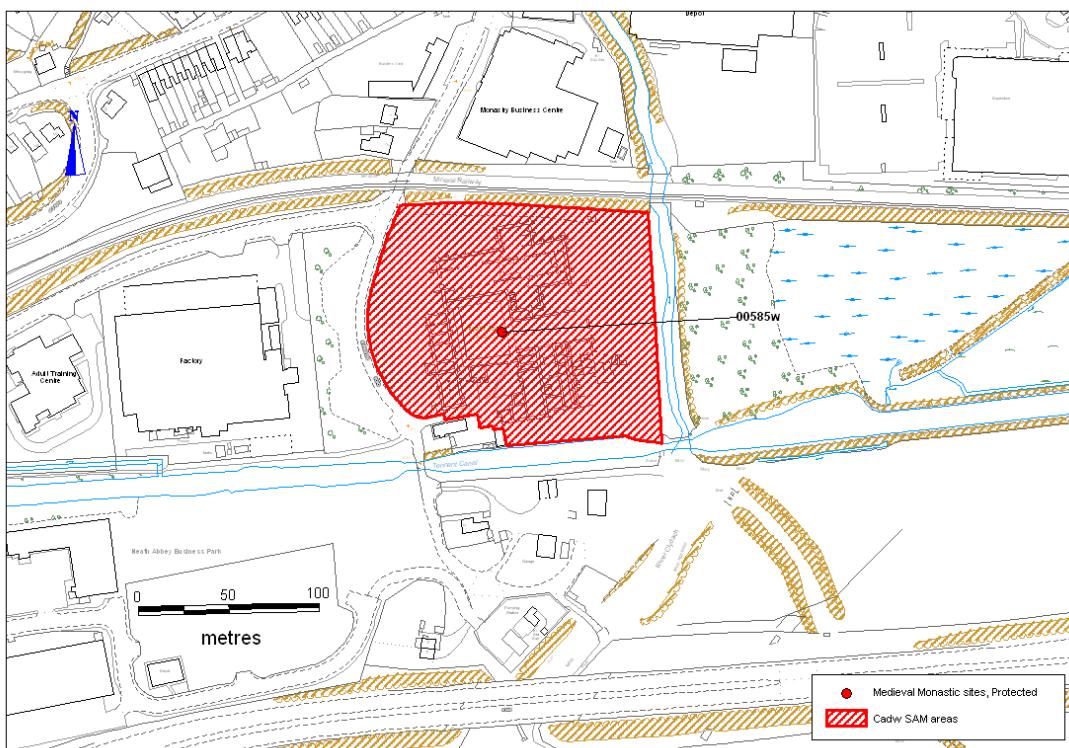


Plate 11: Neath Abbey, view to the W

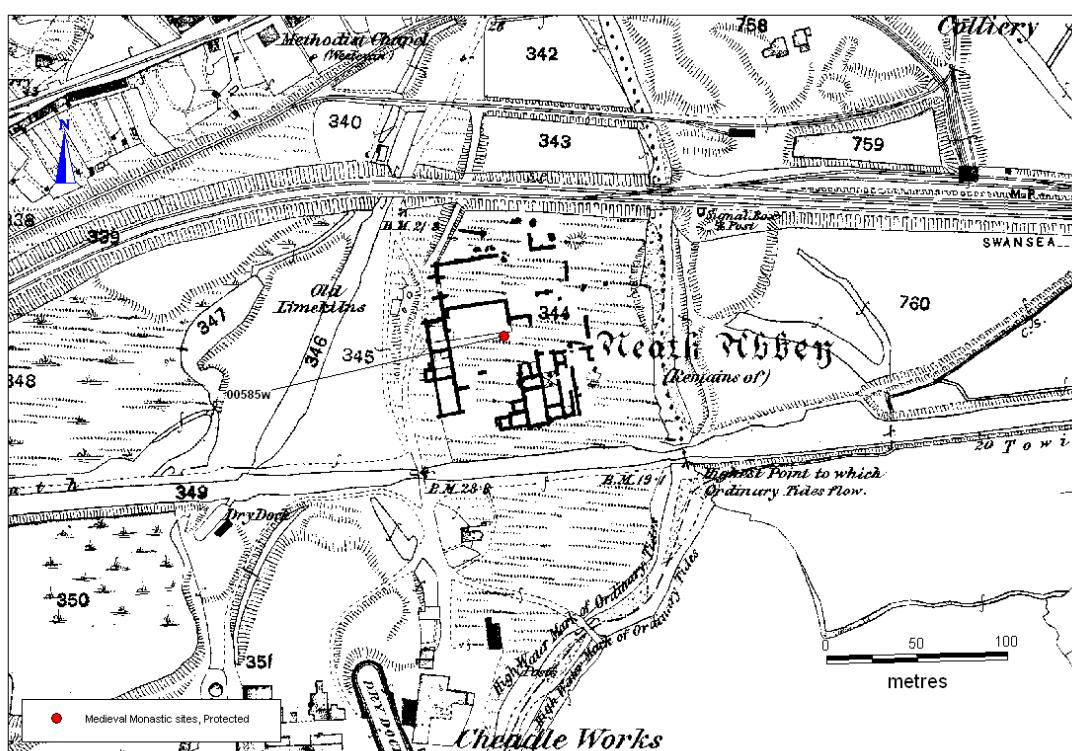


Plate 12: Stock pile of stone at the eastern boundary of Neath Abbey, view to the NNE

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00587w
Nprn	307,225
Associated PRN sites	00585w
Name	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE
Ngr	SS73699758
HER description	<p>Neath Abbey gatehouse was erected by Richard de Granville between 1129 and 1130. In 1147 the abbey became Cistercian. The Welsh ravaged it in 1200 and in 1539 it was further damaged during the Reformation and Dissolution of the Monasteries under Henry VIII. The remains consist of the north side of the gatehouse. It is a single storey, stone-rubble building with walls 0.8m thick and from 2.5m to 5.0m high. It is divided by a masonry wall into 2 rooms with a communicating door space at the north end. The interior, which is partly stone-flagged, is from 1m to 2m below the present outer level. There is a round-headed freestone doorway in the east end. The south wall of the structure is best preserved and incorporates two large plain windows with pointed arches at the west end.</p>
NMR description	<p>The northern part of Neath Abbey gatehouse, including the porter's lodge, is a roofless, single storey ruin. Thought to include 12th century fabric (Butler 1976, 27). Part of: Neath Abbey (NPRN 133). J.Wiles 02.12.02</p>
GGAT 111 Additional description	
<p>The building is as described previously, but now appears to be in the early stages of neglect – vegetation is starting to colonise the masonry - and would benefit from general maintenance/conservation. The site would also benefit from an interpretation panel to detail the buildings function, plan and original form and link it to the main Neath Abbey Site.</p> <p>The Hope and Anchor Inn, given its location just within the monastic precinct immediately E the gatehouse, may have had monastic origins, perhaps as a monastic guest house – though this has not been confirmed. It is depicted on the 1st edition OS map with a similar footprint to the extant E-W aligned building, though then having an additional L-shaped range adjoining to the W, with external lateral stair abutting the projecting S wing – a possible stable block with store above.</p>	
Part of/assoc with 01859w. SAM Polygon.	
Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	3
Survival/condition	4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

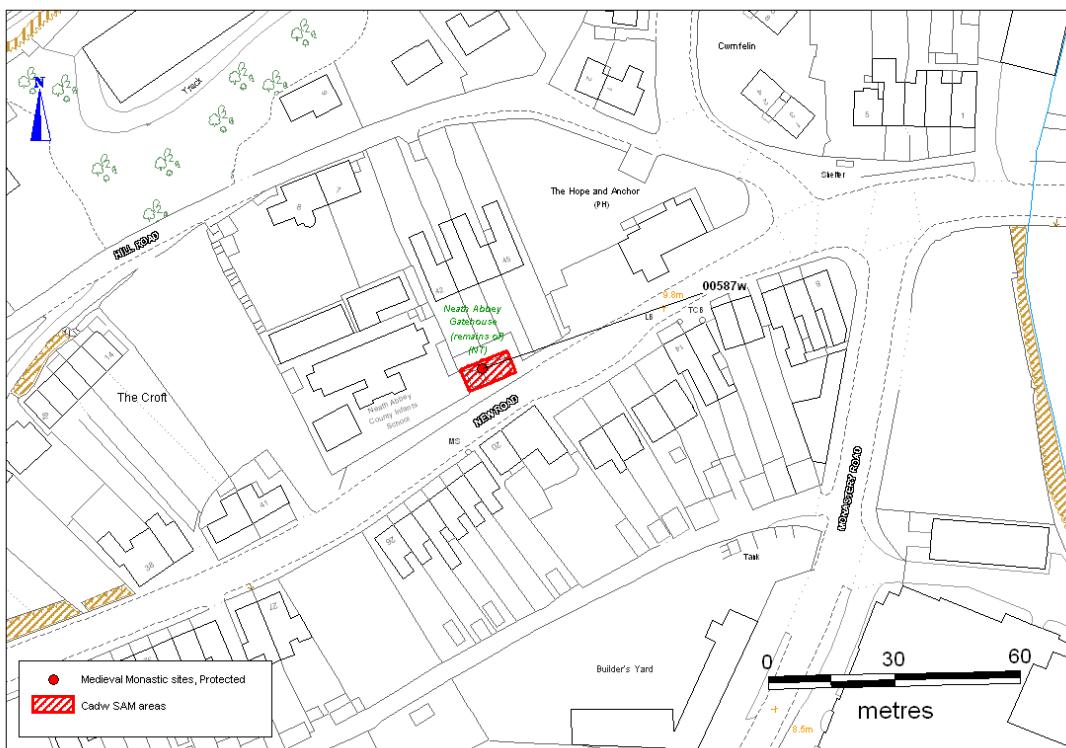


Plate 13: Neath Abbey gatehouse, view to the N

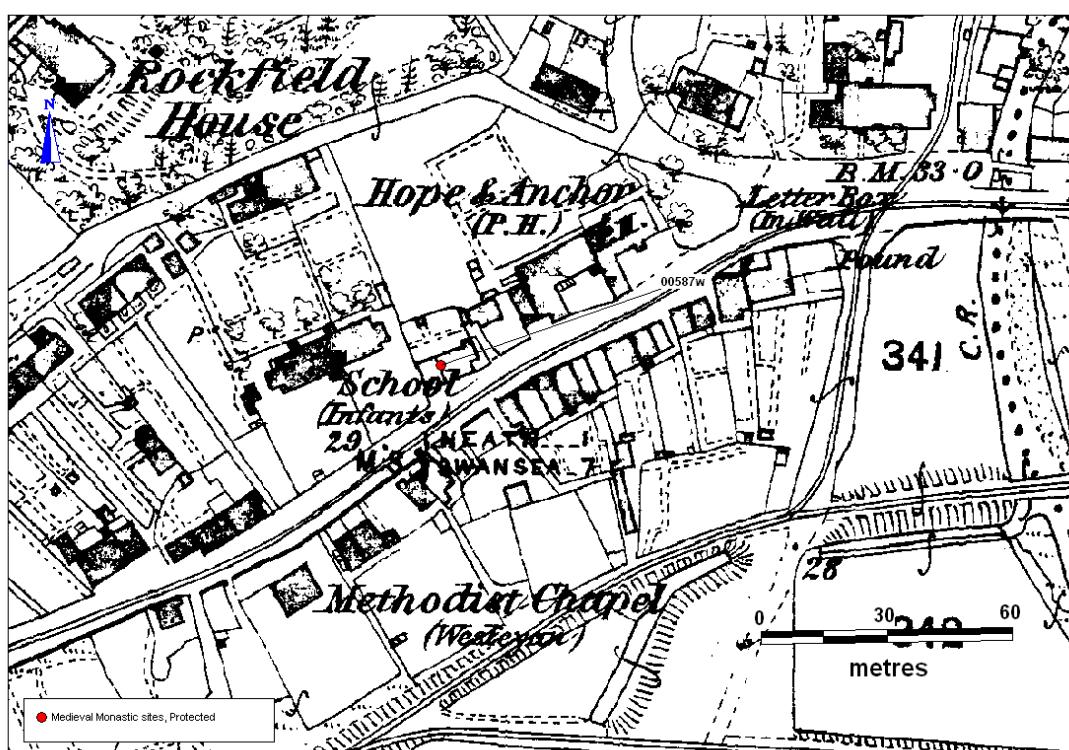


Plate 14: Neath Abbey gatehouse, view to the NW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00624g
Nprn	307,898; 43,276 (assoc); 307,909 (assoc.)
Associated PRN sites	08371g; 00627g; 00630g
Name	Llantarnam Abbey
Ngr	ST31179290
HER description	The building is now a convent, and appears to have no visible remains of the Abbey or Elizabethan house. The mother superior agreed that the yard centred at ST31199291 was probably the site of the cloister and that the surrounding stables probably covered the site of the cloisters, but there is no definite supporting evidence (Quinnell 1953). The abbey was a Cistercian house founded in c1195 by Howel ap Iorwerth, Sir Howel of Caerleon and dedicated to St Mary. Property conferred upon the monastery included the manors of Magna Porta, Wentsland & Bryngwyn. See also PRNs 00625g and 00627g. Williams (2001, 304 no.70) notes this as the Magna Porta site, associated with burials. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	Abbey of the Blessed Virgin, Llantarnam, founded c.1175 - not necessarily on this site - dissolved 1536. Some fabric from the abbey, or from the 16th c. house that succeeded it is thought to be incorporated in the present house (Nprn45089). It is possible that the nineteenth c. park about the house may have developed from a medieval park (Nprn307909). There are ruins of a med. tithe barn (Nprn43276) to the NE of the house and the church, formerly a chapel, to the W (Nprn307297) has been associated with the abbey. (sources: Os495card; ST39SW10;Williams 1969; Long Text attached to Nprn266020)

GGAT 111 Additional description

According to the chronicle compiled at its mother house, Strata Florida, Llantarnam Abbey was established by the Welsh lord of Caerleon, Hywel ab Iorwerth in 1179, initially at a temporary location (variously Nant Teyrnion, Dewma, Caerleon-on-Usk), from 1266 the name Llantarnam appears in the sources.

Robinson notes that there is nothing of obvious medieval origin surviving above ground at the site of Llantarnam Abbey, which is now occupied by an early 19th century house. Limited excavations (as yet unpublished) carried out in 1977-82 by AG Mein revealed disturbed medieval foundations – possibly relating to the E end of the presbytery, the E front of the S transept, and a portion of what appears to have been the sacristy. A sketch plan by Mein (reproduced in Williams 2001, 288) shows a church of strange dimensions, a short but proportionally wide presbytery projects from formal transepts, and there is an aisled nave of six or seven bays. A cloister is shown S of the nave, but its location is queried. The church is shown to lie beneath the NW corner of the house and its enclosed courtyard. Robinson suggests the reconstructed overall dimensions of the church would be c.58m in length by a width of 42m across the transepts (Robinson 2006, 248-250).

It is known from documentary sources that the abbey was seriously damaged by fire towards the end of the 14th century, and Abbot John ap Gruffudd (c.1377-1400) is credited with overseeing the restoration, further work including arches from the church into the cloister and within the church, was carried out during the early 16th century. On suppression in 1536, the site was actively dismantled, though a house was constructed on the site in 1554 using material from the abbey after it was purchased by William Morgan of Caerleon, and his son Edward (d.1634) later made additions to the house. The Rev William Coxe in the late 1790s described the house, as it was prior to the 19th century rebuilding, as follows:

‘...The only remains of the ancient structure are the stone cells, converted into stables, the walls of the garden, and a beautiful gothic gateway, which is still called Magna Porta, and was the grand entrance.’

The house was rebuilt in 1834-5 in the Elizabethan style for the Morgan heir, Richard James Blewitt by TH. Wyatt (1807-80). The current main gateway (also known as Magna Porta) to the estate dates to 1836 and the construction of the Turnpike Road, this lies to the W, beyond the dual carriage way and the polygon area defined for the purpose of the study. The house and gateway are listed together as Grade II (ref number 3127; also under 85246 (house), and 81871(gatehouse)).

In the meadow to the NW of the driveway to the house, mortared foundations of two substantial stone buildings constructed of re-used medieval material, with a cobbled area between, have been identified as part of the post-medieval stable complex depicted on the Aram map of 1779. Further to the W, the site of a possible gatehouse has also been identified (Mein 1982), at c. ST3101592945. To the N of the house are the roofless remains of a great eleven-bay stone barn (PRN 00627g; SAM ref. MM137I Listed grade II ref. 3128), named as a Tithe Barn on the 1st edition OS map; considered usually to be medieval in date, Mein argues it should be attributed to the 18th century.

The garden (06105g) and surrounding 19th century park are included in the register of parks and gardens of historic interest in Wales (Grade II). Various post-medieval garden features are protected

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent
through listing (see plan below), though not detailed here.

Polygon takes in extent of known core features, including the site of possible fish ponds identified by Standing, though does not cover the extensive ‘outer precinct’ in full, and excludes related features S of the Dowlais Stream and W of the - based on 1st ed OS map/digitised using Mastermap.

Form	Documents
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	5
Survival/condition	3/4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2/3
Overall Significance	A

Prn 08371g

Nprn -

Associated PRN sites 00624g; 00627g; 00630g

Name LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY

Ngr ST31179290

HER description Burials associated with the main (Magna Porta) site of Llantarnam Abbey (Williams 2001, 304 no.70)
Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)

NMR description -

GGAT 111 Additional description Part of 00624g/00630g.

Form	-
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	2
Survival/condition	1
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	B



Plate 15: Llantarnam Abbey, 19th century House, view to W



Plate 16: Area to the W of Llantarnam Abbey, showing site of possible gatehouse identified by Mein, view to SE

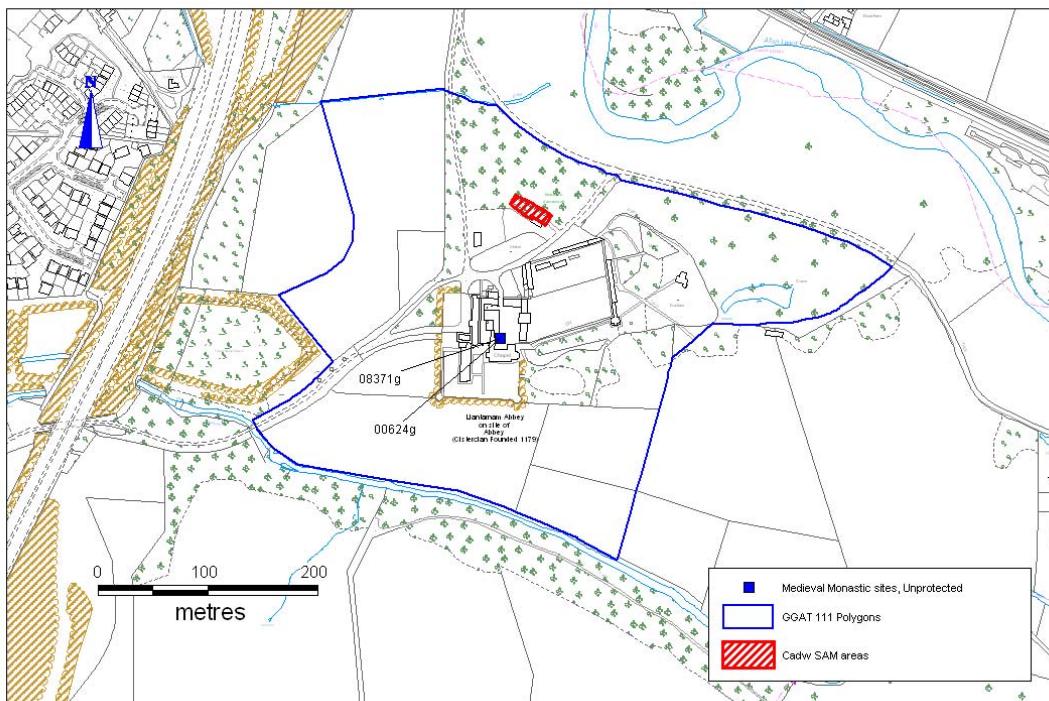


Plate 17: Stockpile of recovered decorative stone at SE end of barn

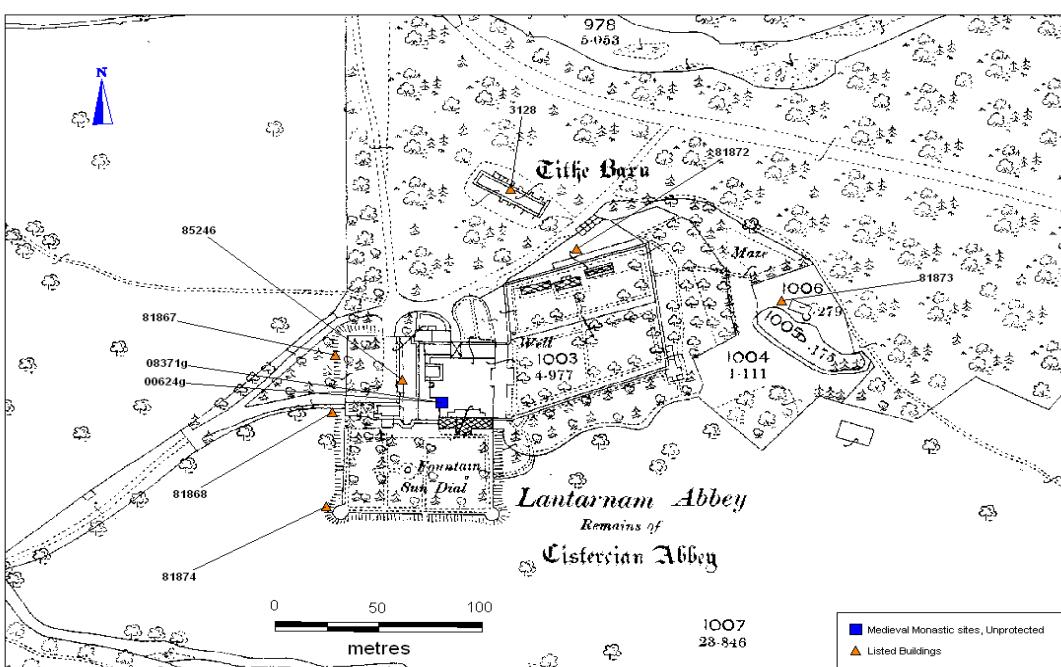


Plate 18: Overgrown remains of the Great Barn, Llantarnam Abbey, view to NE

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
© Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00642g
Nprn	220,948
Associated PRN sites	-
Name	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S,
Ngr	ST30299016
HER description	The ecclesiastical history of Malpas seems to have begun c1122, as a Cluniac cell attached to Montacute in Somerset (Brook 1988, 74, 81, Davies 1953, 69-70). According to the Taxation of Norwich, it possessed 53 acres of land (Cowley 1977, 273) and the tithes of the parish church, which may or may not imply that the monastic church was also parochial. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	Built in the Early English style, gable entry type. Present status [2002]: unknown P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 11.12.2002. Church in Norman style built 1850 on site of previous church, consisting of nave and chancel. W window of old church is incorporated into present fabric. Site of Cluniac cell, founded 1122, dissolved 1539, remains of conventional buildings noted 1849, some indication of these is possibly preserved in the layout of the SE churchyard wall. Present plan would indicate an original, sub-rectangular enclosure, c.62m across. (Source Os495card; ST39SW24) J.Wiles 17.02.03

GGAT 111 Additional description

The foundation of the priory at Malpas is attributed to Robert de la Haie, and took place sometime between 1107 and c.1110, when he was lord of the whole cantref of Gwynllg, and according to a 12th century charter the church was dedicated to a saint given as St Triac(e), which has been equated to St Brioc (Coplestone-Crow 1998, 8-10; Williams 2008, 189); though little is known of the site's history, early dedication suggests the church possibly had earlier origins than the later dedication to St Mary, would indicate.

Malpas Priory was suppressed in 1547, when it comprised a prior and two monks and was valued at just over £15 per annum. The illustration of 1800 by RC Hoare (in Coxe 1801), shows the church as a simple gable-entry structure, a single(?) cell structure with a lean-to side aisle, constructed in the Romanesque style (not the Early English style noted in the NMR description), having an imposing Romanesque rounded arched entrance with chevron decoration, with eave level string course and a similar arched window above, the gable surmounted by a gabled belfry with paired round-arched openings. The lean-to aisle on the S side of the church has an arched doorway almost halfway along its lateral wall; a N-S aligned wing of the farmhouse appears to have connected to the aisle (Coxe 1801). In 1849, when in a ruinous state, the church was rebuilt on original lines (in the Neo-Romanesque style of the day) by the Rev. Thomas Protheroe, apparently re-utilising original carvings where they survived (Coplestone-Crow 1998). The churchyard is curved on the N and E sides; the 1st edition shows an outer curved boundary running E from the road, closely paralleling the N and E sides of the churchyard, the narrow strip between appears to have provided the access route to the Vicarage to the S of the church, and the boundary continues S before turning in a wide arc to continue W in a straight line to the road, and encloses the grounds of the Vicarage. The 1st edition OS details, in addition to the L-shaped range of the Vicarage, a further range of buildings, possibly agricultural, within the grounds adjacent to the W boundary, these have now vanished. According to Bradney the vicarage at Malpas stands on the site of the monastic buildings of the Priory; originally connected to the church by a 'covered way', the monastic buildings were later used as a farm, and finally converted to a vicarage in 1861 (Bradney 1995, 123-124).

Both the church and the vicarage are listed buildings. The area takes in the old churchyard and the adjacent vicarage site and has been mapped from 1st ed OS.

Form	Documents
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	1
Survival/condition	1
Fragility/Vulnerability	3
Overall Significance	B/C

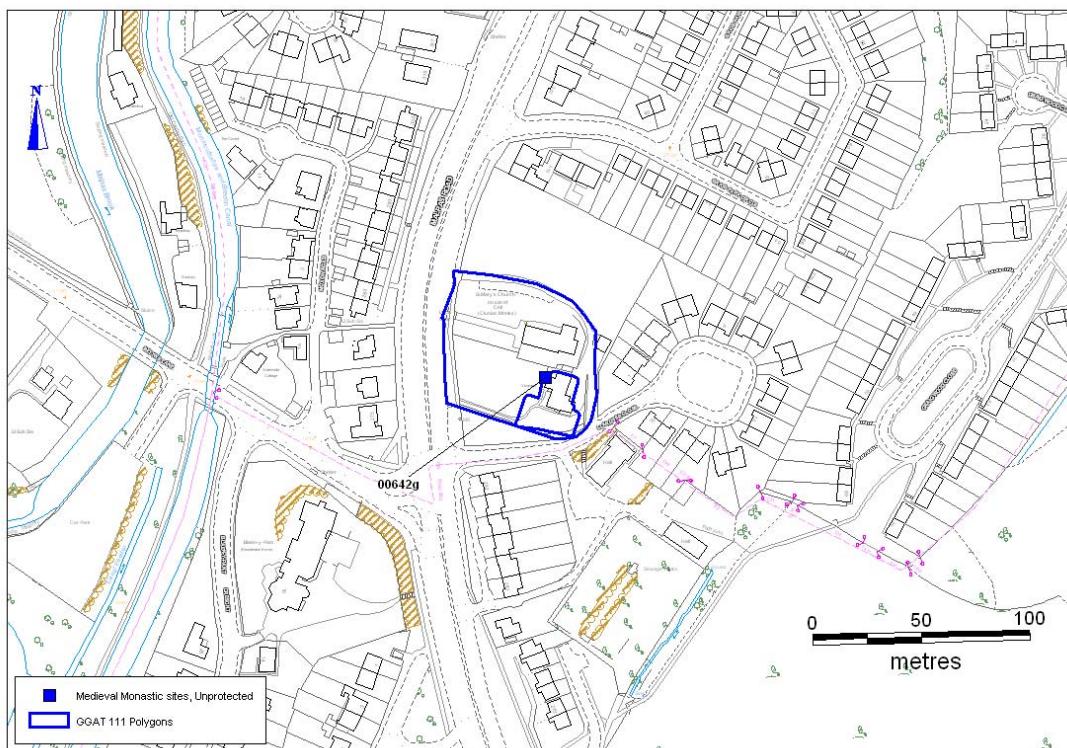


Plate 19: St Mary's Church, view to the SW

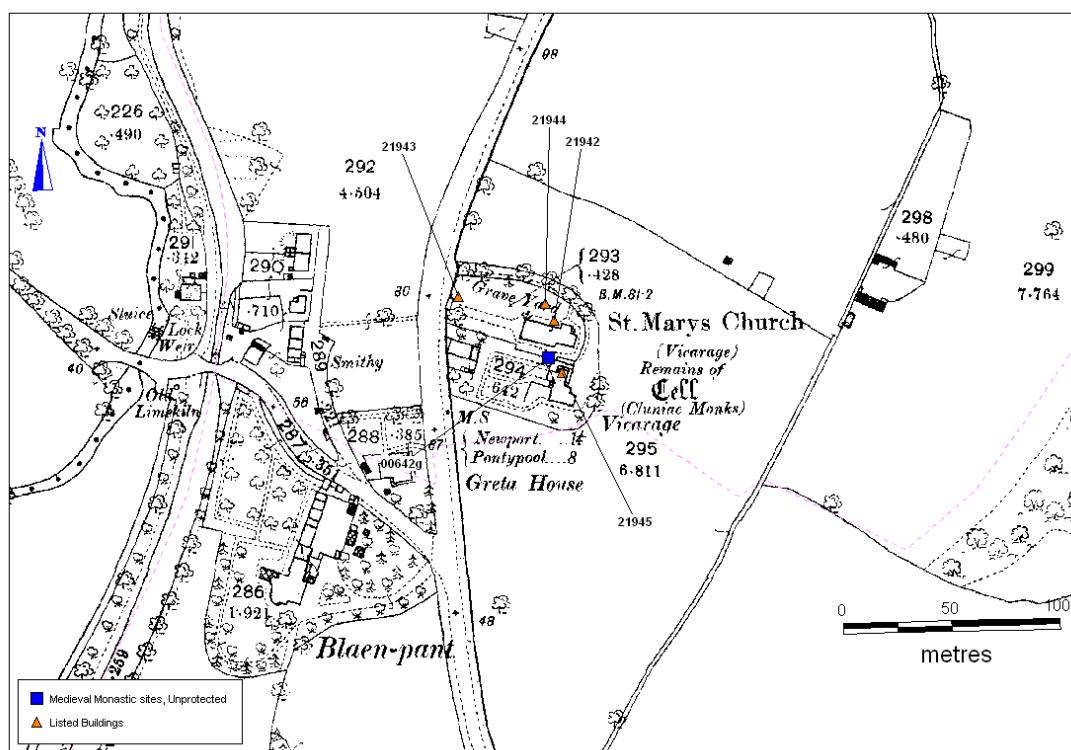


Plate 20: St Mary's Church, view to the NW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00713g
Nprn	359; incl. 20,771
Associated sites	00717g, 00714g, 00718g
Name	TINTERN ABBEY
Ngr	SO53300003
HER description	The abbey was founded in 1131 for Cistercian monks and dedicated to St Mary, on land given by Walter Fitz, Lord of Chepstow. Before this date Tintern has no known history. (01 Evans)
NMR description	<p>Tintern Abbey was founded in 1131 by Walter fitz Richard of Clare, the Anglo-Norman lord of Chepstow. The Abbey was colonised by a group of monks from the abbey of l'Aumone in France and was only the second Cistercian plantation in Britain. At first, the monks lived and worshipped in a temporary arrangement of timber buildings but by the middle of the twelfth century they had erected a modest stone church and associated cloister ranges. An expansion of the monastic buildings resulted from a growth in the community during the first half of the thirteenth century. Building of the Gothic church which still dominates the lower Wye Valley commenced in 1269. It was consecrated in 1301 and almost certainly in the presence of the patron, Roger Bigod, the fifth earl of Norfolk. A departure from the early Cistercian ideals was witnessed during the later Middle Ages, exacerbated by the impact of the Black Death (1348-49) and by the effects of the Welsh uprising under Owain Glyndŵr (1400-15).</p> <p>There were further limited building programmes carried out until the reign of King Henry VII in the early sixteenth century. Tintern was later surrendered to the king's visitors in September 1536, during the first round in the suppression of the monasteries. A few months later the buildings and local possessions were granted to Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. He began to lease out portions of the site and soon the abbey environs were crowded with cottages and early industrial buildings. The ruins of Tintern Abbey were largely forgotten until the late eighteenth century, when they were discovered by the artists and poets of the Romantic age. In 1901 it was saved when it was purchased by the Crown. Source: Robinson, D.M. 2002. Tintern Abbey: CADW</p> <p>RCAHMW, February 2011. 20,771: ST53209995.</p> <p>NAR SO50SW6.2</p> <p>1. Stone. Stone slate roof. 13th century window and 19th century similar window. Contains part of 13th century chapel connected with the Priory. 2. Gate chapel of Tintern Abbey (Nprn359).</p>
	RCAHMW AP945064/60

GGAT 111 Additional description

A full description of this extensive site is beyond the scope of the current project, and has been undertaken elsewhere (see Robinson 2002, and Robinson 2006, 277-287). The inner precinct of Tintern Abbey contains the Abbey Church, and the principal monastic buildings, including the guest house/guest hall area of the inner court excavated 1979-81 (Courtney 1989, 99-141). These sites, c. 3.2ha in area, are together guardianship sites and scheduled ancient monuments (SAM ref. MM102). The gate to the inner precinct, the Inner Gatehouse, had its own chapel, St Anne's, now converted into a dwelling (Grade II listed, ref 2051). The outer precinct encompasses the inner precinct and retains the remains of a Watergate, separately scheduled (SAM ref. MM265), a further gatehouse in the outer precinct wall may have been located just W of the Guest House area, off the route known as the 'Stony way'. Various stretches of the outer precinct wall also survive and are protected (SAM ref. MM157).

The polygon area reflects the extent of the outer Precinct area based on 1st edition OS map, and partly corrected to MasterMap mapping. Mapping of area follows boundaries noted by Williams 1990; Williams 2001, and in Robinson 2006, among others.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	5
Survival/condition	4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00714g
Nprn	275,975
Associated sites	00713g, 00717g, 00718g
Name	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL
Ngr	SO53100000
HER description	- Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	-

GGAT 111 Additional description

Stretches of the outer precinct wall associated with Tintern Abbey (PRN 00713g). The identified stretches are all currently protected (SAM ref. MM157). No additional stretches were identified during the field visit. It was noted that the wall is in need of conservation/consolidation in places; in particular the stretches at the S edge of the precinct adjacent to Long Way, which are being undermined by tree roots.

Part of 00713g (see above)

Form	Other Structure
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	4
Survival/condition	3
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00717g
Nprn	276,003
Associated sites	00713g, 00714g, 00718g
Name	WATERGATE
Ngr	SO53230013
HER description	Beside the Anchor Hotel is a medieval gateway leading to the slipway of the old ferry across the river Wye, one of the two known entrances into the medieval precinct of Tintern Abbey.
NMR description	NAR SO50SW6.4 Watergate to the precinct of Tintern Abbey (Nprn359). RCAHMW AP945064/60 Watergate to the precinct of Tintern Abbey (Nprn359). RCAHMW AP945064/60

GGAT 111 Additional description

Part of 00713g (see above)

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	4
Survival/condition	4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00718g
Nprn	-
Associated sites	00713g, 00714g, 00717g
Name	Guest house
Ngr	SO53200002
HER description	Building foundations, possibly including the remains of the guest house, found to the west of the Abbey church.
NMR description	-

GGAT 111 Additional description

Part of 00713g (see above)

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	4
Survival/condition	2
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A



Plate 21: Tintern Abbey, view to the NE



Plate 22: Tintern Abbey, view to the SW

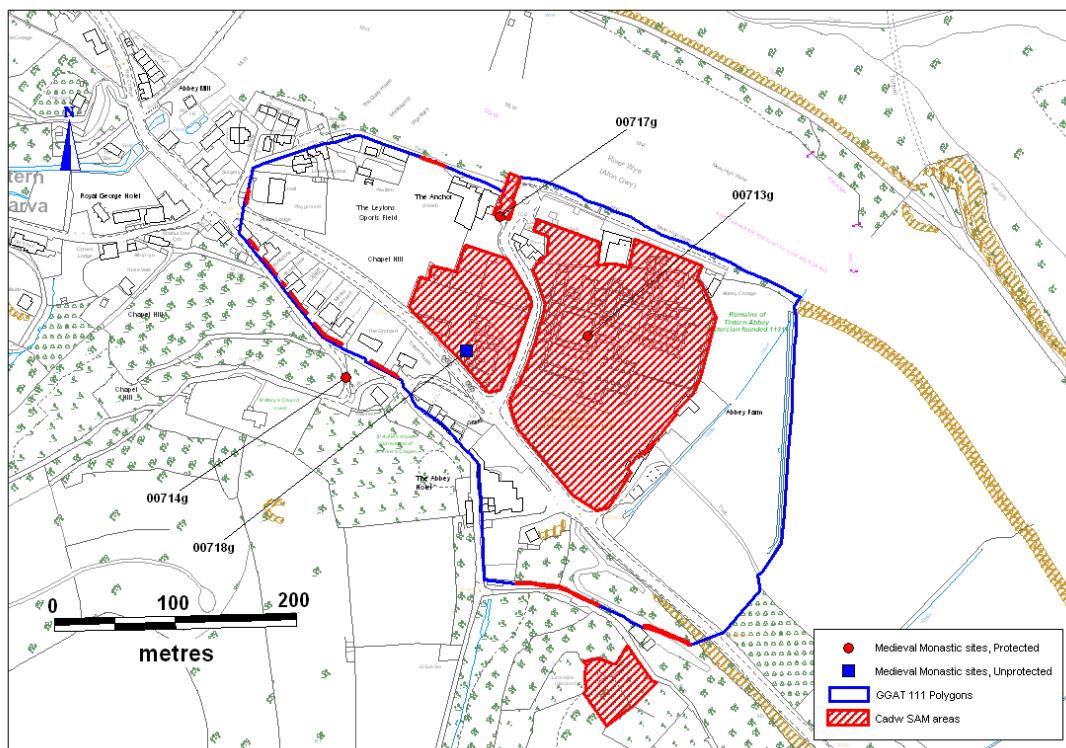


Plate 23: Watergate, Tintern Abbey, view to the SSW

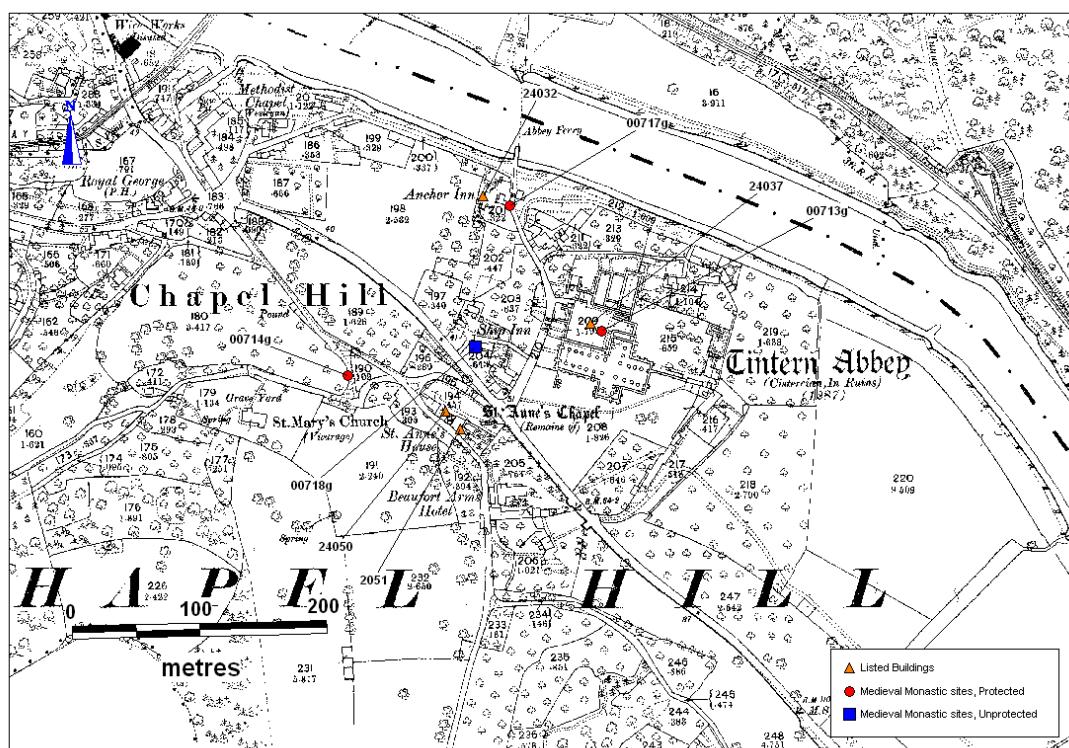


Plate 24: Tintern Abbey precinct wall, section W of Watergate, view to the SW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
© Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00766w
Nprn	-
Associated sites	00771w
Name	Cryke Mill, Margam
Ngr	SS80298652
HER description	Remains of Cryke Water Mill. The building platform 17m long by 7m wide, cut into hillside to a depth of 3.0m on the NW. There's a pointed window with moulded frame and centre mullion in W end wall. Once fed by streams Cwm Philip, Cwm Maeleg, Cwm Bath.
NMR description	-

GGAT 111 Additional description

Remains of mill which might have a monastic origin (Robinson 2006, 257; Evans 1996, 33). Likely to be outside the outer precinct of Margam Abbey. The mill is located mid-way along the W bank of the mid-19th Century Fish Pond (which supplied fountains to the S of the Orangery at Margam), just N of the graveyard enclosure at Margam Abbey, and the remains comprise of an ivy-clad rectangular structure, c.19.2m by 6.6m, aligned SSW-NNE with an almost complete S gable end (shown on 1st edition OS map), rubble stone construction, with a three-light gothic window set in it. The site is currently Listed (Grade II). No polygon created.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	2
Group Value	2
Survival/condition	3
Fragility/Vulnerability	4
Overall Significance	A/B

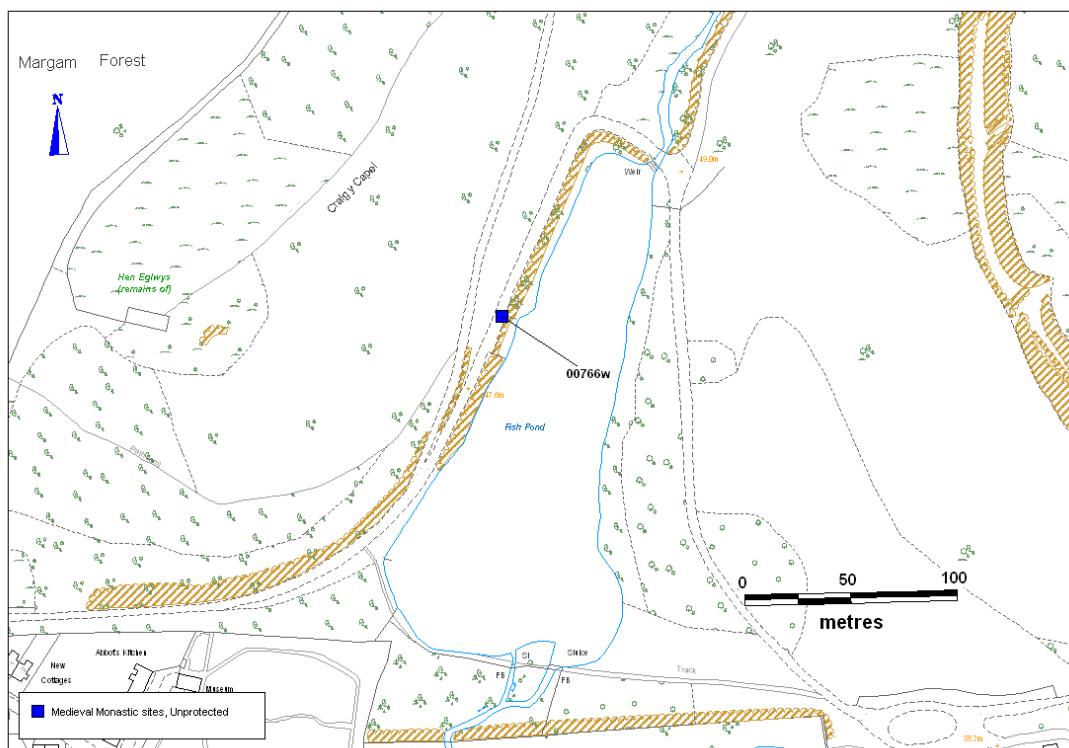


*Plate 25: Cryke mill, Margam,
view to S*

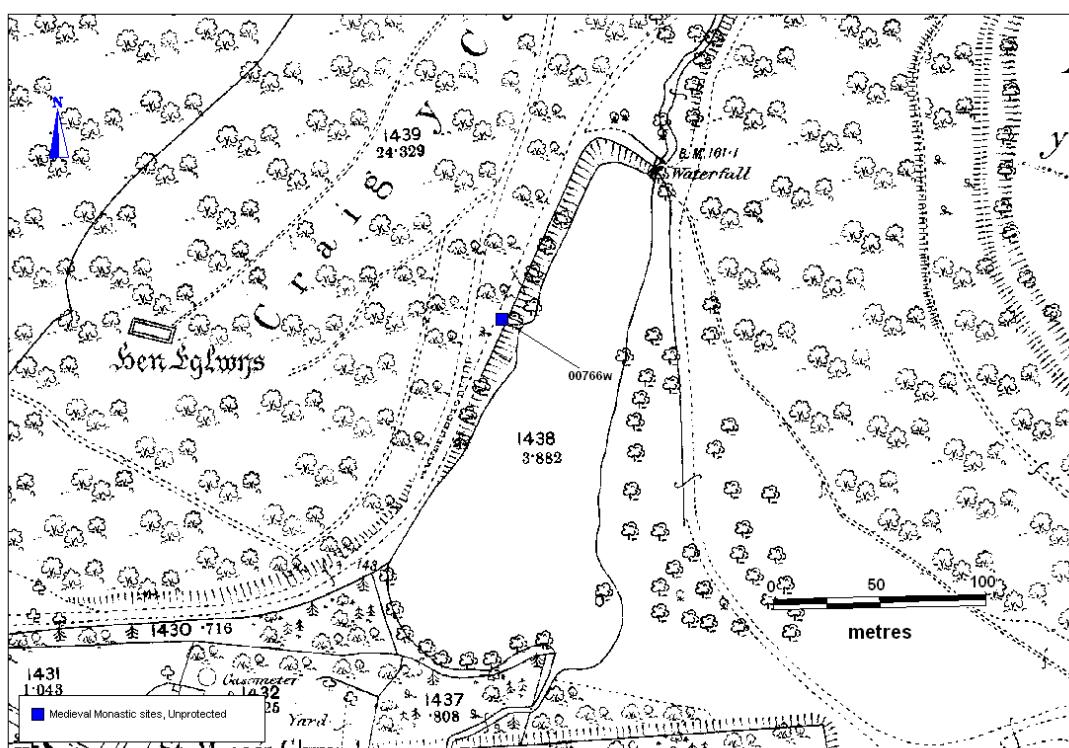


*Plate 26: Cryke mill, Margam,
view to NNE*

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronicaidd (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
© Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynlliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	00771w
Nprn	132; (308,859; 308,863; 302,498; 37,604)
Associated PRN sites	00766w
Name	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY
Ngr	SS80188626
HER description	This is a general number for Margam Abbey. Conventual priory. A Cistercian Monastery founded by Robert of Gloucester in 1167 and dissolved in 1536. Present day abbey roughly occupies area of nave of original church and is mostly ruinous. Restored twelve sided chapter house c1200. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites
NMR description	The remains of the Cistercian abbey at Margam, founded around 1147 and dissolved in 1536, are thought to have occupied the site of an earlier monastic site. The western part of the nave of the monastic church is preserved, though much altered (NPRN 302498). The traces of the remainder of the church are apparent and other remains include the roughly 19m diameter dodecahedron Early English chapter house (NPRN 308863), with some ruins of the dorter and rerdorter to the south (NPRN 308859). RCAHMW, February 2011

GGAT 111 Additional description

The extent of the monastic precinct at Margam Abbey is no longer clear - alterations made for post-medieval house and for the 18th/19th Century Park have largely obscured S and W sides of the monastic complex. Apart from topographical indications nothing remains of the precinct boundary, though there is a reference in 1532 to a 'great gate', SE of the church, a medieval gatehouse (probably the inner gate) survived as part of the post-suppression house, built from 1552, but was destroyed in 1744 (Robinson 2006, 257).

The surviving standing remains at Margam include the Nave of the Abbey church (c.1150-80), utilized as a parish church, St Mary's. Partial footings remain of the choir, presbytery and S transept (all 1220-1250), the ruinous remains of the chapter house, its vestibule and adjacent sacristy and the remains of the possible bridge to the monastic latrine block (all 1203-1230). The cloister lies between in the angle of the Nave and the S transept, whilst the Monks day room (dormitory undercroft extended S of the chapter house vestibule as part of the same range. A summary of early archaeological investigation has been summarized elsewhere (see Robinson 1993; Robinson 2006), the most recent include minor excavations (1974-5) undertaken on the N side of the orangery, which revealed monastic-period walls and drains, remains associated with the S claustral ranges (Jones 1981, 59-69), whilst GGAT carried out a trial excavation of the Orangery car park (1979), and found monastic buildings at some distance from the Abbey, GGAT also undertook an evaluation of the Presbytery and east range in 2001. An area of around 0.7ha is currently scheduled (GMS); Robinson indicates this is currently insufficient (Robinson 2006). St Mary's Church is Listed Grade A (ref. 14148); the ruins of the chapter house are Grade I, as are the east range ruins, whilst the 18th century Orangery is Listed Grade I (ref. 14152). The Park and garden at Margam, encompassing the Abbey and its precinct, are included on the register of parks and gardens of historic interest in Wales (Grade I).

The general area of the precinct remains unclear from current levels of information, though it is likely to have been extensive, for this reason a core area, including the likely area of the W and S claustral ranges to the W of the SAM area has been defined, while outer areas to the W and E have been defined to cover the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the now demolished post-suppression house (as shown in a sketch of 1684 and in two late 17th early 18th century paintings) to encompass main spread of known archaeological features – it is likely the full outer precinct was much larger, possibly equating to the area depicted on Emanuel Bowen's map of 1729, with the park to E of the house and the Grove to the W (i.e. the SW corner of the later post-medieval park), although this is unconfirmed (Cadw, ICOMOS UK 2000, 102-113). Geophysical survey and further archaeological investigation would be needed to establish the full extent of the monastic complex and its inner precinct.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4
Group Value	5
Survival/condition	3
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

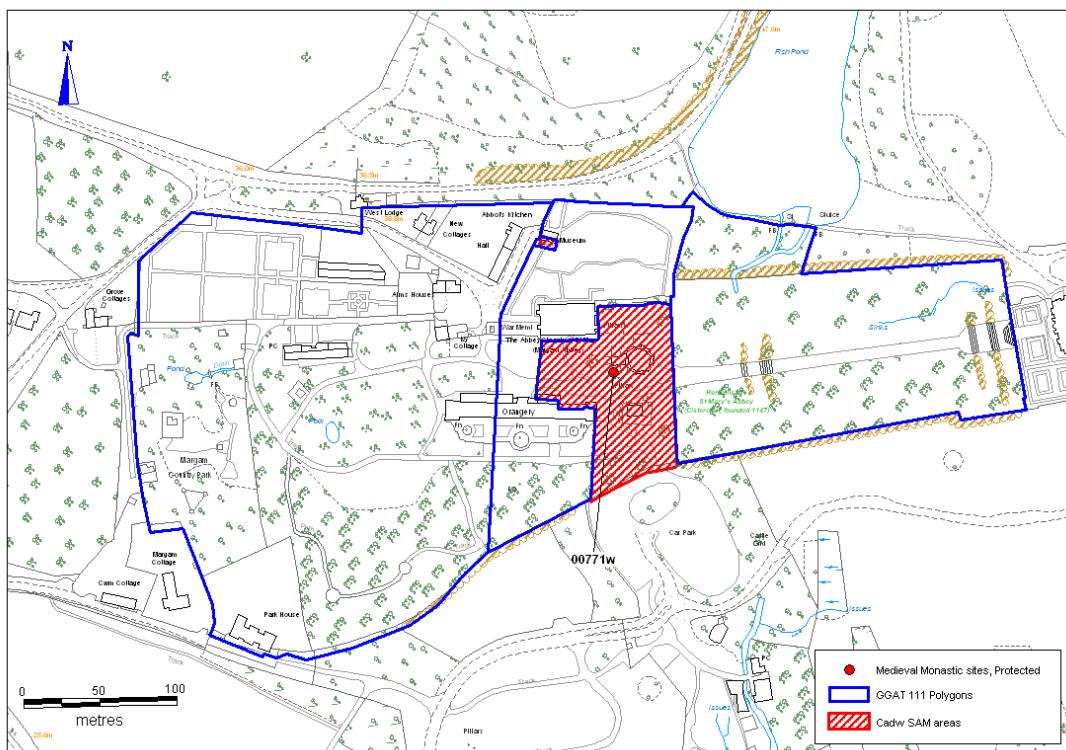


Plate 27: Chapter House, Margam, view to the N

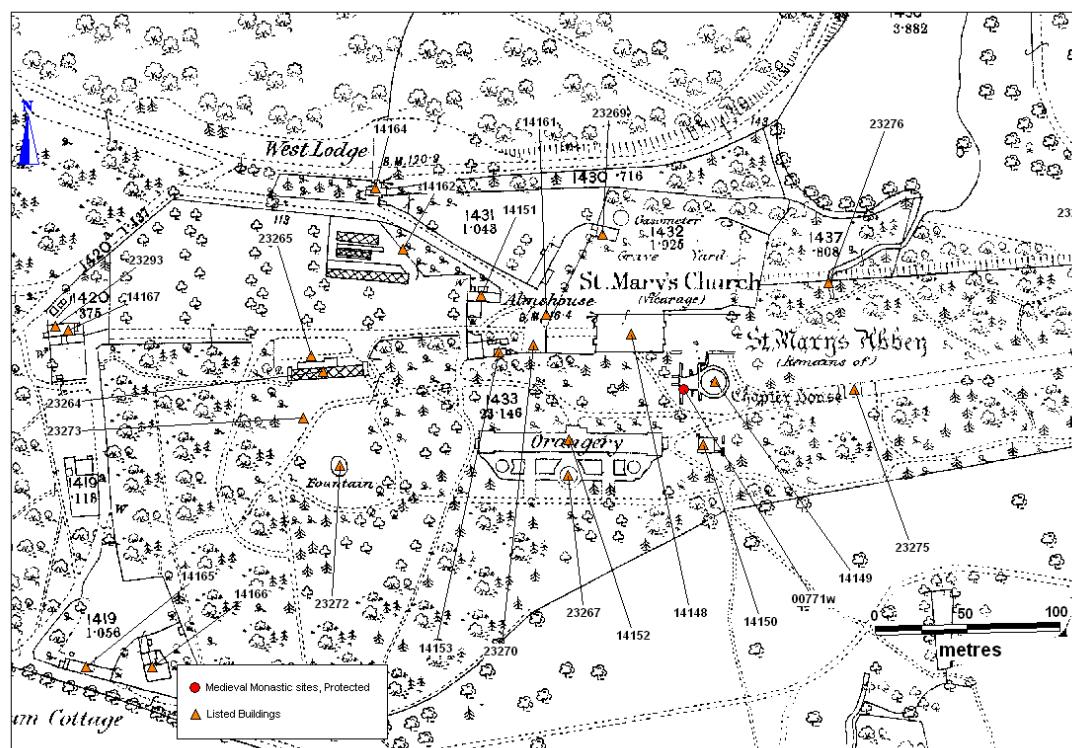


Plate 28: St Mary's Church, Margam, view to the E

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	01325g
Nprn	20,703; 20,699; 377; 43,353
Associated PRN sites	-
Name	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY
Ngr	SO30131411
HER description	Benedictine priory (of conventional status), founded 1087-1100. Apart from the church the remains of the Chapter House are the only surviving portions of the monastic establishment. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	The conventional buildings of St Mary's Priory (Benedictine), Abergavenny (established in about 1100, suppressed 1535), arranged about a cloister, 35m by 25m overall, to the south of the church (Nprn377); adapted as a private residence after 1535 (Nprn20699), demolition in 1953 left only the base of the exterior wall and the much altered chapter house. Associated with the tithe barn standing 24m to the west (Nprn43353). (source Os495card; SO31SW1) 20,699: SO30091411; NAR SO31SW1
	<p>Following the dissolution the conventional buildings of Abergavenny Priory (Nprn20703) were adapted as a private residence; prior to demolition in 1953, the house had a three storey Georgian south front, with a hipped slate roof and a central door with wood pediment and three-quarter columns; there was a wood eaves cornice with frieze enriched with swags. St Mary's Church was originally the conventional church of the Benedictine Priory in Abergavenny. It was founded in about 1100 and became the parish church following the dissolution in 1536. It is built in the Gothic style, is of gable entry type, and built mostly of red sandstone rubble. There are also dressings in white limestone, particularly the tower quoins. A prominent feature is the integral tower. Architecturally it is mostly decorated and perpendicular. There are fine tombs from the thirteenth to seventeenth centuries, fourteenth to fifteenth century choir stalls and a rare fifteenth century Jesse figure carved in oak with great skill. The church was restored in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>A number of wall paintings are recorded including painted tombs in the Herbert Chapel, a gilt rood loft (now destroyed), Royal Arms of around 1700 above the arch in the south chapel, and painted texts in the vestry. (Undated notes by A.J. Parkinson).</p> <p>RCAHMW, February 2011</p> <p>Associated with:</p> <p>Medieval & later borough (Nprn96275).</p> <p>RCAHMW AP94-CS 0575</p> <p>RCAHMW AP945076/48; 965103/57</p> <p>J.Wiles 13.09.02</p>

GGAT 111 Additional description

The Priory Church is now used as the parish church, St Mary's. The site of Priory House (converted from the monastic buildings and later demolished in 1953) has recently been redeveloped as the Priory centre. The associated Tithe barn, which retains inserted 18th century round windows, has been restored and converted as a part of the community centre.

The S and E claustral ranges were the subject of archaeological investigations carried out in 1999-2000 for the construction of the Priory Centre; this work recorded a stretch of medieval masonry beneath the S wall of the 16th-18th century house, part of the S range containing the monastic 'frater' or refectory, where the remains of a raised dias were also found. Of the monastic buildings only the chapter house, part of the E claustral range, now stands above ground; the E wall of the chapter house, though altered between the 16th and 18th century, has been found to retain three original early 14th century arched openings (later blocked) at ground floor level and on the level above a window opening, which is round headed externally, whilst S of the Chapter house, where the E range joins the S range, a narrow passage (or Slype) has been tentatively identified. The W range, likely to have contained the Prior's lodging, or a guest house, remains uninvestigated; in the remaining section of the W wall are a doorway with a four-centred arch, which formerly provided access to the cloister via a passage (Lawler 1995 GGAT Report No. 95/081; Blockley 1999 CAP Report No. 91; Jones 2000 CAP Report No. 108; and Jones, R, 2000, 'Abergavenny Priory' in Church Archaeology Vol 4, 81).

Cadw mapping data confirms the area of the former Priory House remains scheduled (SAM Mm103), despite the site's redevelopment. Polygon area mapped using 1st ed OS map, area takes in core surviving area of the Priory, and the surrounding land as it existed by the survey of the 1st edition OS map, including an area recently developed for flats (Priory Gardens); the original extent of the monastic precinct is likely to have extended to cover the area between the streets known as Monk Street, Lower Monk Street, and Beili Priordy on its SW, NW and NE sides, while the boundary to the SE is likely to have been the mill race.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Documentation	3
Group Value	5
Survival/condition	2
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

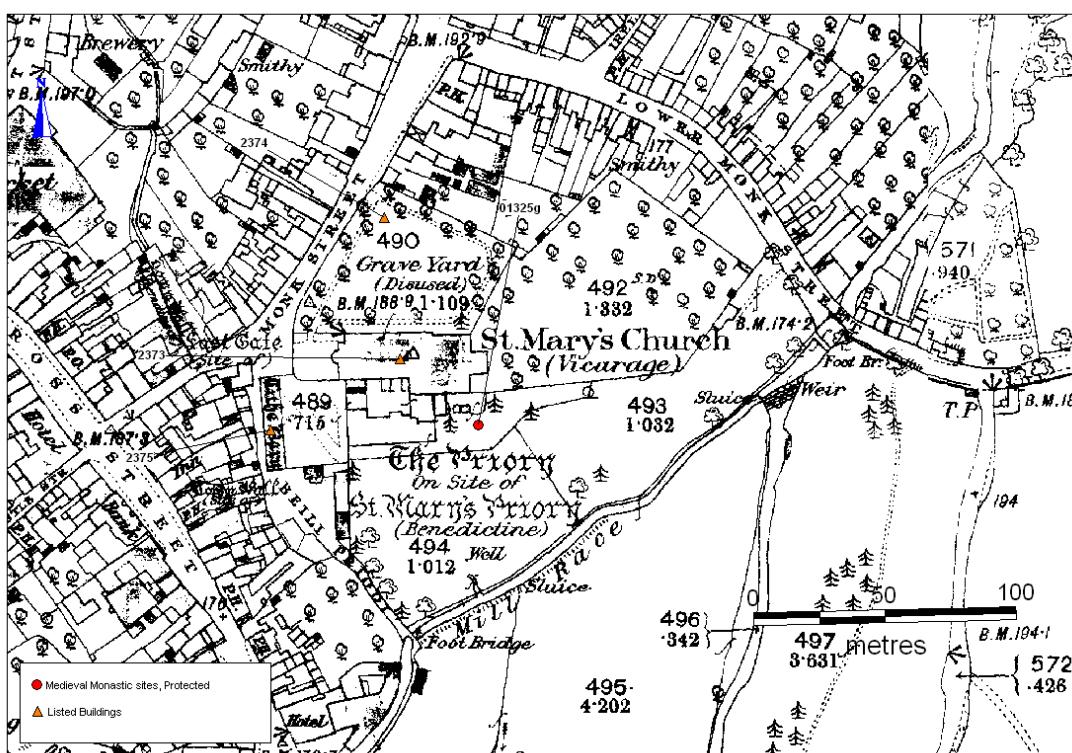
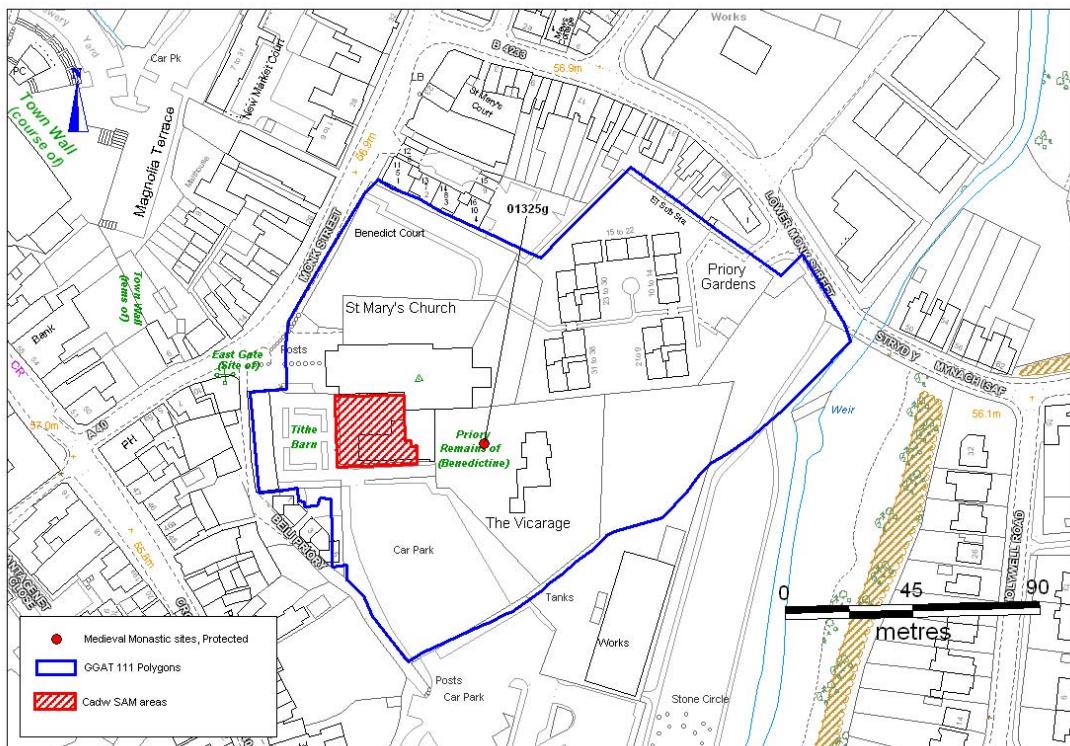


Plate 29: Area of cloister, view to the NE



Plate 30: St Mary's Church, view to the S

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	01596g
Nprn	(assoc 307,308)
Associated PRN sites	-
Name	GREAT HOUSE, LLANGUA
Ngr	SO39272591
HER description	Benedictine priory, cell of Lire in Normandy, founded before 1183; dissolved as an alien house in 1420 and annexed to the Carthusian priory at Sheen (Surrey). Great House built on site reuses some ashlar blocks. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04
NMR description	ST CIWA'S, LLANGUA Built in the Early English style, long-wall entry type. Present status [2002]: unknown P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 12.12.2002

GGAT 111 Additional description

Re-used stone has been found at Great House Farm, and the lane from the church to the House is known as Monk's Way; though this evidence suggests Great House is a likely contender for the site of the priory, this has, however, not been confirmed. Other postulated locations being the area around Llangua Church, undulations were noted in the adjacent field to the S of the church, which might repay further investigation, whilst field name evidence indicates alternative locations for the Priory, with a cluster towards the S of the parish Aerial photographic searches have unfortunately been unhelpful in confirming the location (Williams 2000, 46; see also Williams 2008, 188).

Polygons have been drawn based on the church its adjacent enclosure and the core of Great House Farm, based on the 1st edition OS mapping.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	2
Survival/condition	1
Fragility/Vulnerability	3
Overall Significance	B/U

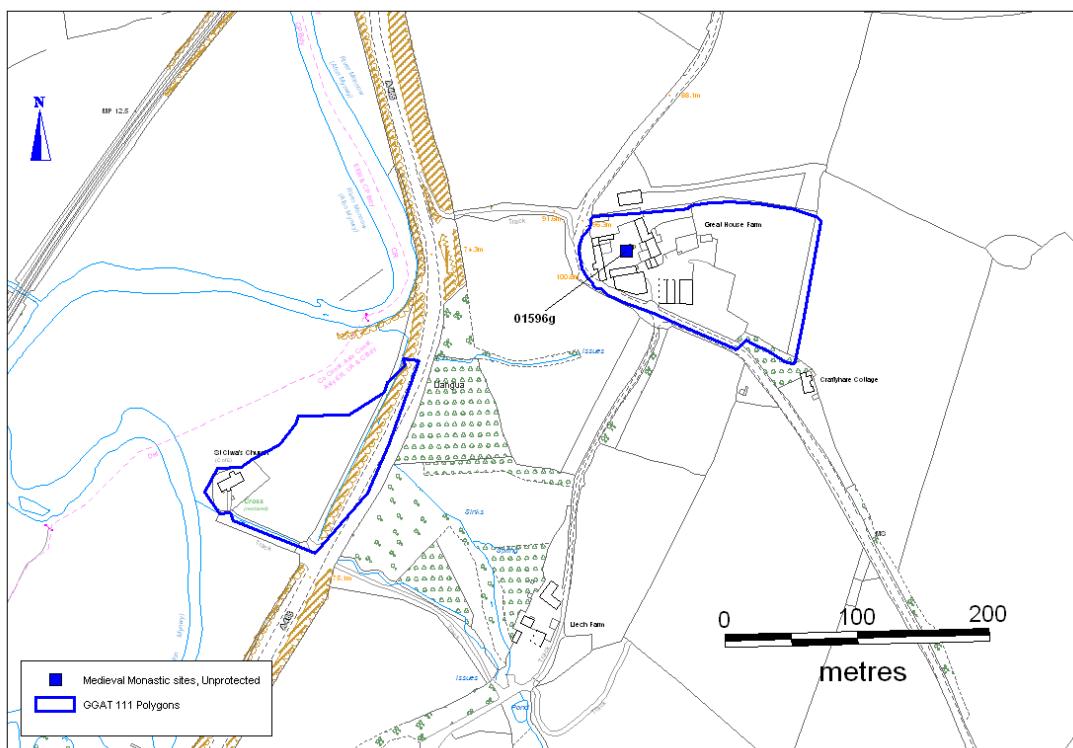


Plate 31: Great House, view to the NW

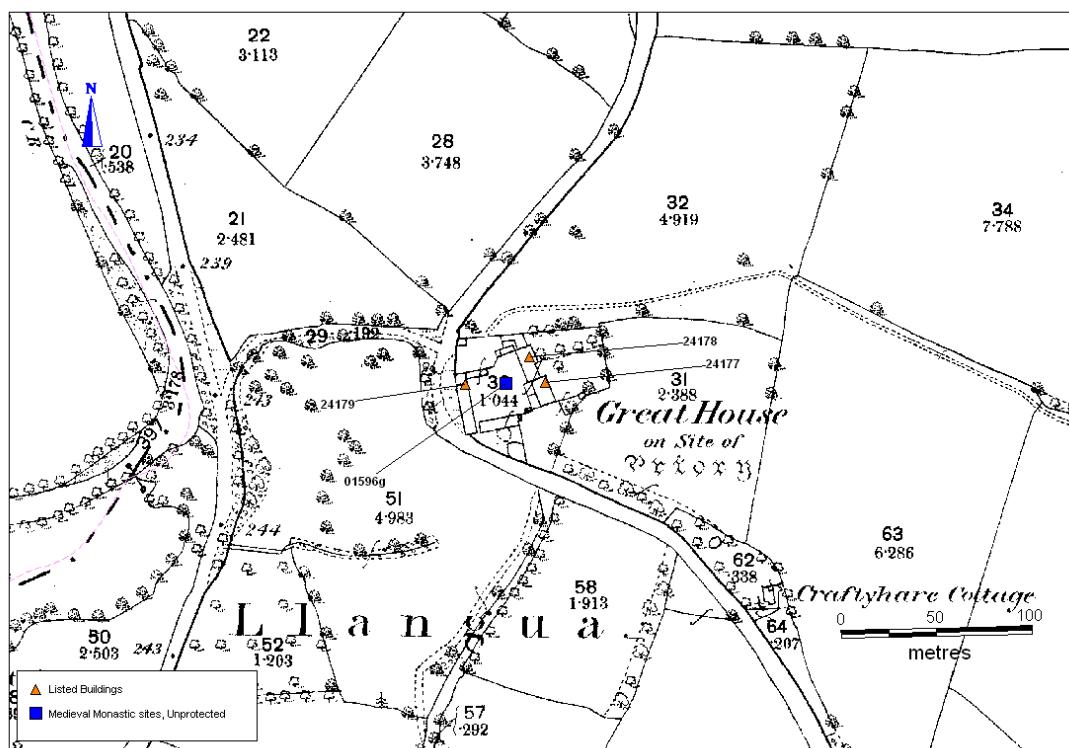


Plate 32: St Ciwa's Church, view to the NW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
© Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	01720g
Nprn	95,238; 45,091; 307,311; 36,722
Associated PRN sites	01740g, 01733g, 01734g, 09578g
Name	LLANTHONY PRIORY
Ngr	SO28852785
HER description	A conventional priory. Community founded at the very end of the 11th century by William, a former knight of Hugh de Lacy, with a few companions; joined in 1103 by a hermit Ermisius. Church consecrated in 1108; community adopted Augustinian rule, but was probably not fully established before 1118 (Cowley 1977, 30). Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	A church of a hermitic community later regularised as an Augustinian priory. It was consecrated in 1108 and is said to have replaced a chapel of St David. It was dissolved in 1538. The complex that is now visible was built from the later twelfth century onwards. There are ruins of the church and chapter house, with a western claustral range now incorporated into hotel (NPRN 45091). The parish church to the south (NPRN 307311) and possibly also a farmhouse (NPRN 36725) are thought to represent the infirmary and chapel. Remains of an outer court (NPRN 306272) and gatehouse (NPRN 401607) lie to the west of the main complex, with remains of fishponds and a dovecote to the south and south-east (see Nprn266080). A post-medieval mill to the south-west is thought to be on site of the monastic mill, with earthworks of a pondbay recorded to the north-west (see Nprn40065). Source: Evans 1980 (Mon, Ant. 4), 5-43. J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 3 September 2002. Source: Evans 1980 (Mon, Ant. 4), 5-43.

GGAT 111 Additional description

The precinct of the monastic complex at Llanthony Priory extended to c. 16 ha and comprised a core 'inner' area encompassing the church and main monastic buildings surrounding the cloister, and possibly the infirmary and associated chapel (currently in use as the Parish Church, St David's), and its enclosure, and an outer area for agricultural activities. Detailed descriptions of main monastic buildings are available elsewhere (e.g. Evans 1980 and 1984, and Newman 2000).

To the SW of the core is an area of the precinct known as the Inner Court, which contained the monastic gardens and orchards (c. 12 acres in extent), the remains of the dovecote, rere dorter, and three fish ponds (one surviving) are located at the N edge of this area, close to the monastic core. The 'outer' area extended in an arc from the W of the monastic core complex to the SE. Near the W corner of the precinct is a single surviving gatehouse (converted into a barn), standing and roofed, adjacent are surviving sections of walling, elsewhere the precinct boundary survives as earth and stone banks, and scarp, fossilized in the agricultural landscape. To the E of the gatehouse an embanked track leads W towards the remains of a possible inner gate to the inner monastic core, just NW of the infirmary site (after Proctor 2007; Evans 1984).

The outer area is divided into a North enclosure and South enclosures (after Evans 1984). Within the North enclosure to the NW of the church is a rectangular Outer Court with the remains of the Priory's main estate barn, the 'Tithe barn', at its SW edge. Beyond the precinct boundary, to the S, is a corn mill, the possible site of a monastic mill and the remains of a probable millpond. A number of areas have been identified as being suitable for geophysical survey at Llanthony Priory: the area of the 'Tithe' barn/Outer court and the Trackways, and the Fish Ponds (Proctor 2007).

The area of the monastic core, the Inner Court and the North enclosure with its Outer Court are currently protected through scheduling (SAM ref. MM004), and are covered by the SAM polygon. The polygon area defined for the current project takes in the Abbey Hotel, and farm and St David's Church, excluded from the SAM, and also the area of the South enclosures, to the SE of the Priory monastic complex, though follows the surviving boundary slightly to the E (after Proctor 2007), for convenience.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	5
Survival/condition	4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	01740g
Nprn	401,607
Associated PRN sites	01720g, 01733g, 01734g
Name	LLANTHONY FAWR; Llanthony Priory Gatehouse
Ngr	SO28702786
HER description	The gatehouse stands on the edge of the churchyard, to the W of the Church and is the entrance to the Priory House. It is a roofed gabled building of uncoursed stone.
NMR description	NAR SO22NE11. Gatehouse to outer court (Nprn306272) to Priory (Nprn95238); depicted as 'Lodge - remains of' on OS County series (Monmouth. I.15 1882).
	2. Originally built as the great gatehouse to Llanthony Priory. Characteristic of the later medieval period. Extended and remodelled as a barn during two periods, the first during the C17/C18, the other in the C19. Red sandstone construction with stone tiled roof. Features two C14 cusped windows, and one C13 window in Early English style. Interior has much earlier medieval look than exterior, suggesting C12, with half columns and the springing of the vault surviving. (Source CADW listed buildings database) J Hill 16.09.2003

GGAT 111 Additional description

Part of 01720g. From OS record card: The side walls of the gatehouse are 4m high, the whole building has been converted into a barn with a modern roof.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	3
Survival/condition	5
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A



Plate 33: Llanthony Priory, view to the SE



Plate 34: Llanthony Priory, view to the NE

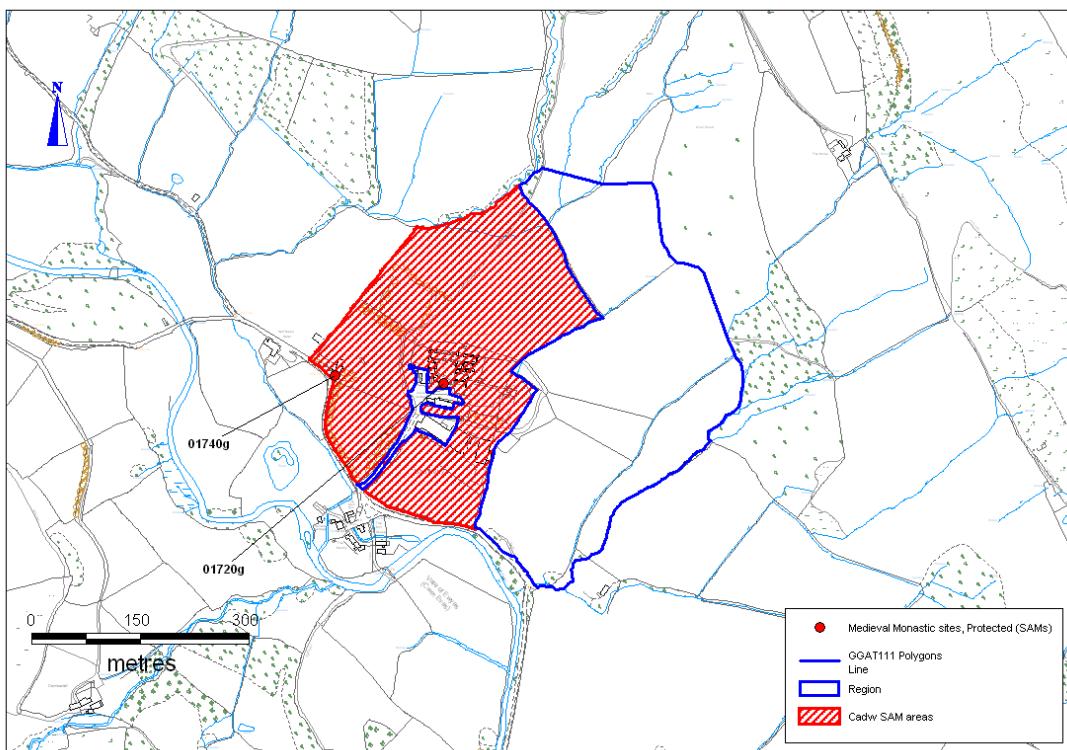


Plate 35: Llanthony Priory gatehouse, view to the WNW

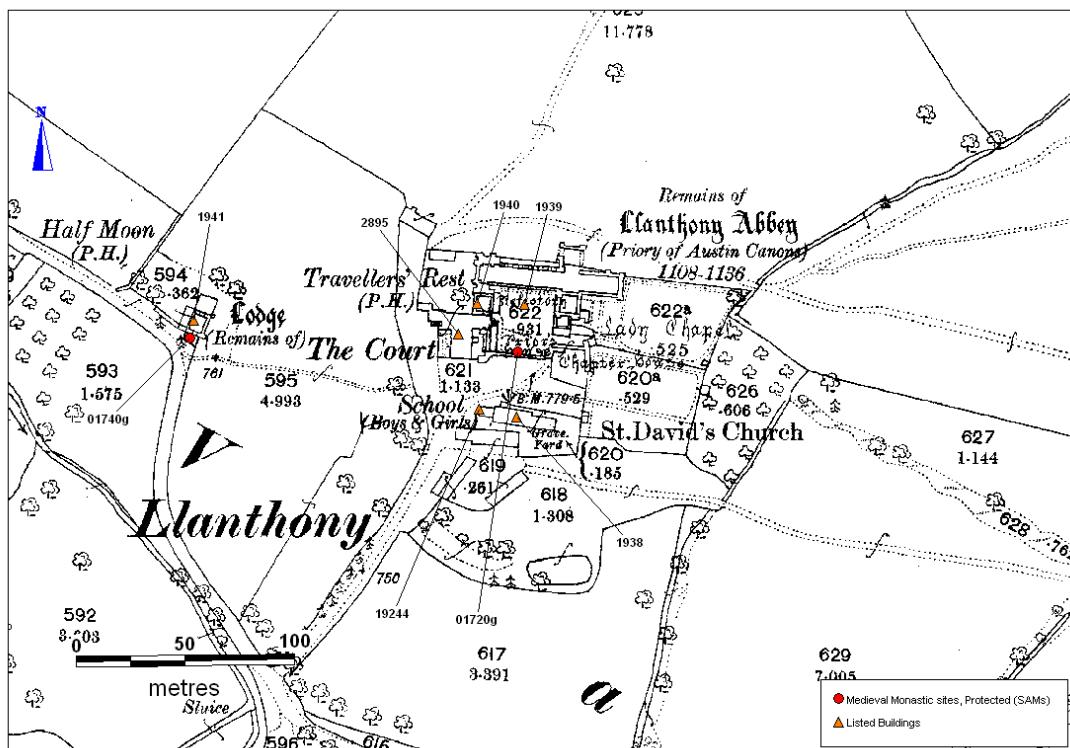


Plate 36: Llanthony Priory gatehouse, view to the NNW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
© Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronafa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
© Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	01812g
Nprn	307,345; 36,646
Associated PRN sites	08166g, 01797g,
Name	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS
Ngr	SO34900480

HER description The placename of Kemeys Commander indicates a connection with the Templars, confirmed by the Norwich Taxation (1254) in which the first mention of the church occurs (Brook 1988, 77; Davies 1953, 99). The dedication is to All Saints, and the churchyard is square; there is nothing to indicate a pre-Norman foundation. The walls are constructed from small river boulders and irregular blocks of various local sandstones. The dressings are mainly of coarse-grained fawn sandstone. The building has suffered from ground movement, now most noticeably visible in the bellcote which is leaning out of the vertical. The most likely explanation for this is that the building is situated over burials or, given the position of the church on the floodplain of the River Usk, over peat deposits. Either of these have archaeological implications if it should become necessary to underpin the walls. The cracks resulting from this ground movement, together with the type of construction, make it difficult to identify for certain alterations to the fabric, although detailed examination with the joints raked out would probably result in a clearer picture. Only those alterations which can be clearly be seen at present have been recorded here; more doubtful ones are not noted. The church as it now exists is a plain box of a building, consisting of nave with integral chancel and a bellcote on the W gable, and a W porch. That it had a rood loft of about the same date is shown by the presence of the loft window in the S wall, and the survival of fragments of the screen (Crossley and Ridgway 1959, 38-9). A straight joint on the S wall immediately W of the screen and almost underneath the E jamb of the loft window probably represents the E jamb of the lower door to the stairs. There hardly appears to be room at the side for an upper door at the end of a straight flight of steps, and access to the loft was probably by a spiral staircase in the thickness of the wall. The existing openings are 15th-16th century. Both these and the screen appear to be the result of a reconstruction of the building which took place at this time, rather than dating the construction of the building itself. The evidence for this is the arch which can be seen built into the top of the N wall immediately to the W of the screen; from its irregularity of the line of voussoirs of which it is composed it is more likely to have been a relieving arch than a rear arch, but it is not possible to be certain of this since none of the opening is now visible. This is too close to the screen to allow room for the loft which can be shown from the stops along the headbeam to have projected on its W side, and the opening was probably blocked when the screen was constructed. The only other earlier opening of which there are traces is a plain narrow rectangular slit in the N wall of the chancel. Most of the existing openings are stylistically similar and are probably of the same date, but the S window of the chancel both stylistically different, with 4-centred heads to the lights rather than ogees, and also the only window which shows clear signs of having been inserted. The porch is rather crudely constructed from massive baulks of timber pegged together; subsequent patches have been nailed on. The collars are noticed, indicating a date before c 1700. There is no ceiling. There is a single purlins on either side supported by arched windbraces, like those in the nave roof of Llanthony parish church. There is nothing to indicate the date of the bellcote. A medieval altar-stone has been reset on a modern ashlar base. The font also appears to be medieval, but otherwise the fittings are Victorian or later. Most of the central gangway of the nave, and the whole of the chancel W of the altar rail, have been covered in fitted carpet, so it is not possible to check the inscriptions on flat slabs recorded by Bradney. Wright (1938a, 69-70) notes two uninscribed bells, one medieval, of 13th century date, and the other modern.

NMR description

Built in the Gothic Decorated style, gable entry type. Present status [2002] : unknown

P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 13.12.2002

GGAT 111 Additional description

The church of All Saints at Kemys Commander (PRN 01812g, NPNR 307345) is Listed Grade II* (ref. 2626), as is the churchyard wall with its stiles and gate, Grade II (ref. 2628).

Grass covered earthworks noted within enclosure to the S of Church Farm (PRN 01797g, NPNR 36,646) include building platforms and banks (viewed from adjacent lane). The area of the 16th century Church farm, also known as Church House, a Listed building (grade II*, ref. 36646), and the former parsonage for the church, is the most likely site of the medieval buildings associated with the church, the surrounding area would benefit from a geophysical and topographical survey.

Also included within the 'potential outer area' are the group of early post-medieval cottages (PRN2876g; NPNRs 36,531, 45,004, and 45,006), located to the W of Church House on the opposite site of the lane; two of these are currently Grade II listed buildings (refs. 2633 and 2733). Polygons for the church, the churchyard and the potential outer area, have been mapped based on the 1st ed. OS map.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	4

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Group Value	1
Survival/condition	4
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

Prn 08166g

Nprn -

Associated PRN sites 01812g, 01813g

Name KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD

Ngr SO34900480

HER description The churchyard is flat and square in shape, now and on the tithe map of 1841. The present boundary is a coursed rubble wall, and the main entrance is at the W end of the N side, from where a path leads to W porch; there are also stiles in the N and E walls. The churchyard cross survives (PRN 01813g). Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)

NMR description -

GGAT 111 Additional description

The churchyard wall with its stiles and gate, is listed Grade II (ref. 2628). The churchyard contains the remains of a medieval churchyard cross (PRN 01813g); comprising a badly damaged socket stone on two heavily restored steps). See also 01812g.

Form -

Period Medieval

Documentation 3

Group Value 2

Survival/condition 4

Fragility/Vulnerability 2

Overall Significance B/C



Plate 37: All Saints' Church and churchyard, Kemys Commander, view to the NNE

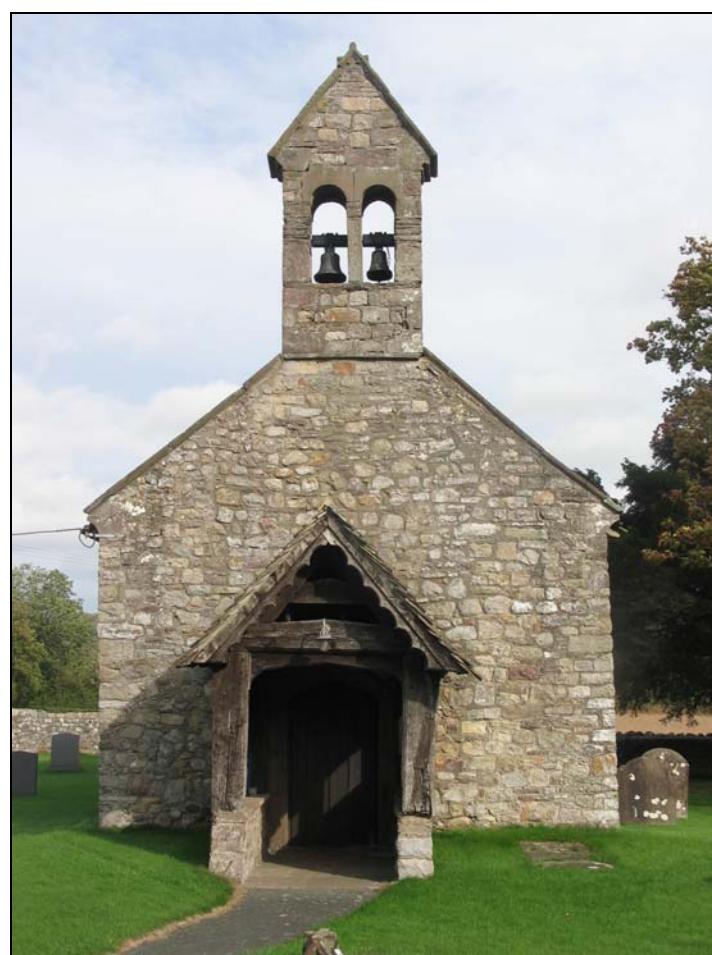
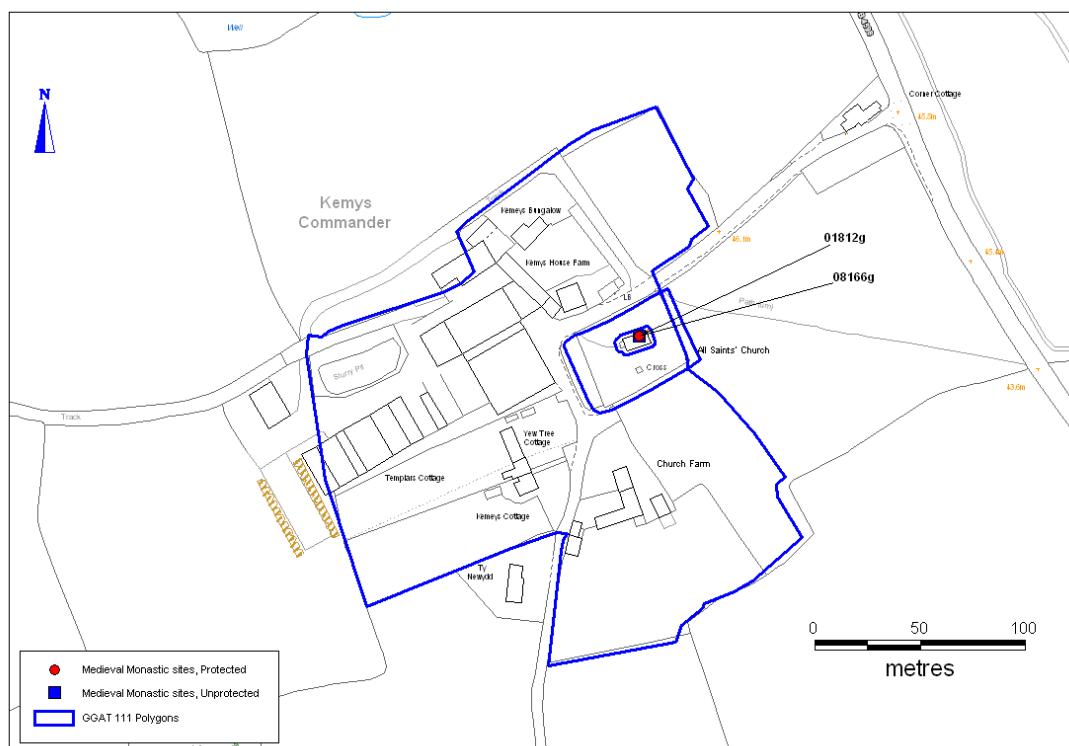
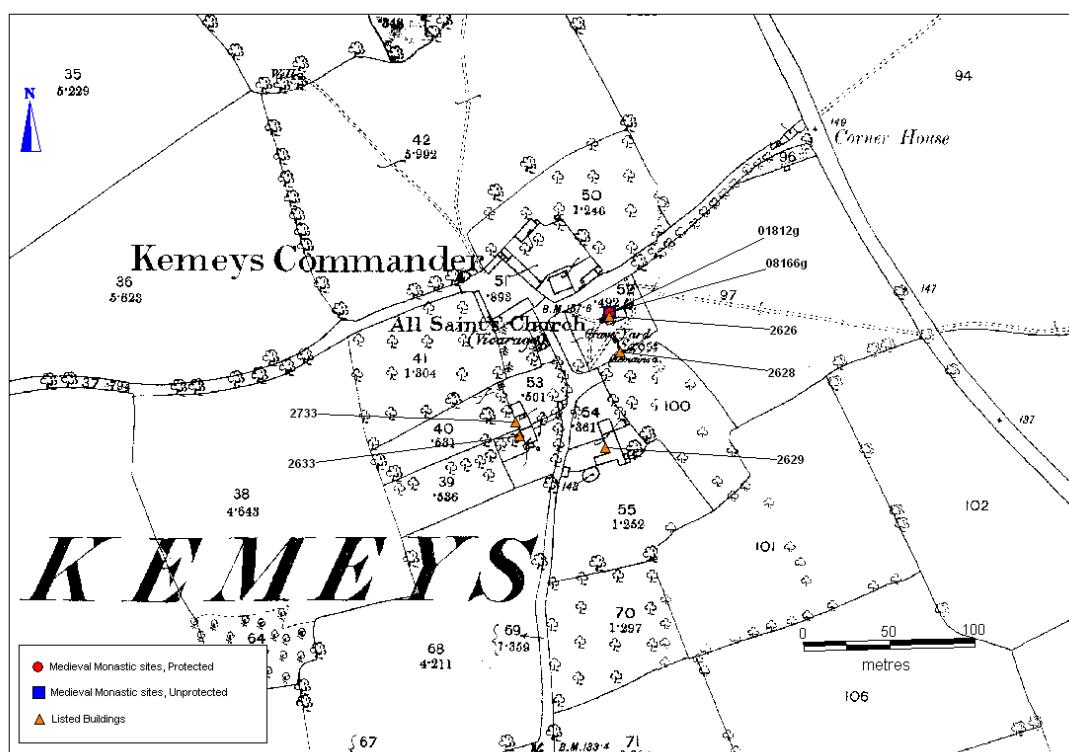


Plate 38: All Saints' Church, Kemys Commander, view to the NE

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	02015g/02016g/02018g
Nprn	222,262; 20,700; 20,702; 307,179
Associated PRN sites	02019g, 02017g,
Name	USK PRIORY; St Mary's Priory Church, Usk
Ngr	SO37900080
HER description	<p>PRN 02015g-02019g are various components of a Benedictine nunnery, founded probably in the third quarter of the twelfth century (Mein 1986, 40). Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4). The key relevant PRN descriptions are as follows:</p> <p>PRN 02018g Description: Usk church is first mentioned in 1256 (Brook 1988, 84); it was a Benedictine nunnery, founded probably in the third quarter of the twelfth century (Mein 1986, 40), but was also used as the parish church. The monastic church was cruciform in plan, but the transepts and the original chancel were demolished at some time after the Reformation leaving the tower at the E end. The present chancel is made up of the eastern-most bay of the original nave, now the choir, with the crossing as the sanctuary. For greater coherence of description the church elements are dealt with under their original function and there is thus no separate entry for the chancel. The church as it now exists is made up of nave, chancel as described above, N aisle of 3 bays, E tower, two porches (N and W) giving entrance to the N aisle, and a vestry built on the site of the original N transept. Before the reformation there was a chantry in the parish church as well as other chapels and chantries in the abbey's sections (Bradney 1921, 48-9; Davies 1953, 140), and in 1844 the nave was extended to the W to provide room for a gallery, of which the only survival is the stair turret in the corner between the nave and the N aisle. Gwent Record office holds a series of papers connected with the restorations carried out in the 19th century, but there was insufficient time to consult these. These may clarify some problems, particularly the question of the windows of the N aisle.</p> <p>The southern side of the exterior of the church is not open to inspection, as it is only visible from private ground; Williams (1886, 90) suggests that formed part of the Norman fabric. Part of the exterior of the church, especially the N aisle, are obscured by mortar and the remains of render. On the inside the walls have been stripped of plaster, but have been finished with ribbon pointing which makes the nature of the masonry difficult to assess. Where the masonry can be seen, it consists largely of coursed rubble in red sandstone of both coarse and fine-grained varieties, but it is not generally possible to identify building periods from the masonry, apart from the porches, which are faced with limestone ashlar on the outside and coursed rubble of narrow blocks internally, and the Victorian addition to the nave, which is constructed of squared rock-faced blocks set in snecked courses. Most of the dressings are of limestone, but red sandstone was used for some architectural details, most notably the arches of the Norman crossing and somewhat later N aisle.</p> <p>The earliest visible parts of the structure are the crossing and tower, which date to the 12th century and are probably part of the original abbey church. The tower appears to be largely of one build, except that there is a straight joint between it and the stair turret below the top stage, where they are bonded together. The N aisle is possibly of 13th century date, from the form of the arcade, but the present windows appear to have been reconstructed during the Victorian period; all the stonework around the windows has been renewed. All the windows are now of the same size and form, but the drawing in Coxe (1802) shows the NW window of the N aisle as much narrower than the NE window. If any of the detail of fenestration which now exists copies an earlier window or windows, it suggests a 15th century date. The door from the ?15th century N porch is a clear insertion. Most of the remaining architectural features, the porches, nave windows and screen, are all 15th or early 16th century in date. The rood screen is of similar date; it extends across the nave and N aisle, at the W side of the E-most bay of both. It has been much restored and is probably not in its original position; the probable remains of the doors can be seen in the E wall of the N aisle. It appears to have been made in Gloucester and Somerset, rather than being a local production (Crossley and Ridgway 1959, 67-9).</p> <p>At some stage after the dissolution of the abbey, the original chancel and transepts were pulled down. Coxe shows the school which was built on the site of the N transept; this was considerably larger than the vestry which now occupies this position. He also shows that a building was constructed against the W end of the nave; the S wall of this, which appears to be continuous with the S wall of the nave, seems to have been reused when the nave was extended, as no straight joint is apparent internally; it is therefore probably monastic in origin.</p> <p>Coxe's drawing shows the nave as being of the same length as the N aisle, before it was lengthened in 1844, to provide a gallery for the organ. The gallery was removed, and the organ taken down and put in the N aisle in 1876; it was replaced by the present organ, from Llandaff Cathedral, in 1899. The 1870s saw a series of repairs and modifications to the church (GRO 104.16, 25, 26), including modifications to the tower in 1875. A drawing by Mrs Bagnell Oakely (nd, no 46) shows the E wall of the tower with another window or niche on either side of the pair of openings in the top stage; the E window at that stage consisted of a single lancet inserted in the blocked crossing arch.</p> <p>Most of the internal fittings are Victorian or later, but the church retains the parish chest, post-medieval altar rails and parts of an early pulpit or pulpits (the present font cover is noted on an information sheet in the church as being the 18th century pulpit sounding board). Not all the wall tablets were recorded by Bradney; they have now mostly been moved to the W wall of the nave. It was not possible to check the flat slabs which he recorded because of the carpet, but again there appear to be discrepancies. Wright (1940, 240-1) notes a ring of six bells dated 1713, six of which were recast in 1925 when two</p>

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

others were added, and a ting-tang of 1854.

References

- Bagnall-Oakeley, M E, nd, Nooks and corners of old Monmouthshire: A catalogue of drawings by Mary Ellen Bagnall-Oakeley (1833-1904) Monmouth Museum, Market Hall, Priory St
 Bradney, J A, 1921, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol III pt i; The Hundred of Usk (part 1)
 Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84
 Coxe, W, 1801, An historical tour in Monmouthshire
 Crossley, F H, and Ridgway, M H, 1959, Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. Part ten, Section XIII: Monmouthshire Archaeol Cambrensis 108, 14-71
 Davies, E T, 1953, An ecclesiastical history of Monmouth. Risca
 Mein, A G, 1986, Norman Usk: The birth of a town. Usk
 Williams, S W, 1886, Architectural notes upon Usk Church, Monmouthshire, Archaeol Cambrensis, 5 ser 3, 90-3
 Wright, A, 1940b, The church bells of Monmouthshire, Archaeol Cambrensis, 95, 229-42 (240-1)
 Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

RN 2017g Description:

Bradney (1921, 47-8) notes that the chapels of St Mary Magdalene and St Radegund must have lain within the monastic precinct of the nunnery at Usk. The wording of the documents he quotes makes this certain for St Redegund, but not quite as convincing for St Mary Magdalene.

Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

NMR description

Thought to have originally been an aisleless cruciform church, having a central, crossing tower and eastern apse, St Mary's church, Usk has now been extended to the west, has had a northern aisle added and lost its south and eastern limbs; the church is thought either to have been built *de novo* for the Benedictine priory (see Nprn20700), in about 1135, or to have been adapted as a conventional church at that time; it was extensively altered following the Reformation and the dissolution of the Priory. There are two elegant late Gothic porches, the one on the north side having a finely carved and moulded entrance arch and a two bay interior with decorative vaulting and stone foliage. There is a large organ dated 1862, and 18th century pulpit and altar rails. (source Os495card; SO30SE32.1)

J.Wiles 03.02.05

(source Os495card; SO30SE32.1)

GGAT 111 Additional description

The History of the Priory Church (PRN 02018g; Nprn 222,262), a Listed building, grade I (ref. 2123) is covered in detail elsewhere (see above), following its surrender to the Crown in 1536, the conventional church, until then only partly used as a parish church, was converted in full to parish use. The building was found to be too large and the presbytery and S transept, surplus to requirement, were demolished or allowed to collapse. The N transept was spared and later became a school, whilst the crossing below the tower was used for many years as a barn. In 1544 the sites of the presbytery, S transept and the adjoining conventional buildings to the S, and the remaining Priory lands were sold. Excavations in 1964, within the Garden of Rest identified the N and S walls of the chancel (Mein 1993), whilst further excavations carried out in 1987 investigated site of the presbytery the monastic cemetery close by. These excavations revealed the line of a N-S robbed out wall, 9.5m in length on the line of the boundary between the Garden of Rest and the Duke's Yard, indicating that the presbytery would have measured 22.6m in length, the same as the medieval nave, and therefore the church would have had a symmetrical plan. The work also established the extent of the monastic cemetery, and identified 73 burials believed to date from between the 13th and 16th centuries, while revealing a concentration of burials near presbytery and the High Alter (Maylan 1993 29-42). Archaeological work has also identified the full extent of the Priory's N transept, locating its NE corner 6.15m N of the vestry (Mein 1994).

Remains of the conventional buildings of the Benedictine Nunnery at Usk are considered to form part of the central NE-SW range of the 16th century House known as the Priory (PRN 2016g), a grade II, listed building (ref. 2125). Priory House, observed from the adjacent Priory grounds, appears to be currently in a poor state of repair; the building is shrouded in scaffolding and work appears to have been halted for some time. The associated stable block (Nprn 412,093), E of the house, is in a semi-derelict roofless state. The site of Priory House itself was not directly visited during the current study, as permission to access, though sought, was not gained.

The full extent of the Priory precinct, based on historic mapping (Tithe 1846) appears to have been an L-shaped enclosure extending from Maryport Street in the W to Church Street, Priory Street, and Four Ash Street in the N and E, the S of the area bound by curved boundary, followed by the track known as Pook Lane.

Much of the Priory precinct has been lost to development during the 20th century; the W side of the precinct has been lost to the Priory Gardens Estate, whilst the areas to the N and E have also seen urban encroachment. For this reason it was decided to illustrate the core Priory precinct as surviving, by polygon, as opposed to presenting a polygon covering the former precinct boundary. The polygon map, while based on 1st edition, has redrawn to take into account the latest development and boundaries and mapped from Mastermap. A separate polygon has been drawn for the Priory church.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	4
Survival/condition	5
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A

Prn	02019g
Nprn	20,702, 20700, 22262
Associated PRN sites	02015g, 02016g
Name	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK
Ngr	SO37840079
HER description	Situated beside the main entrance to St Mary's churchyard, the building is two-storey, gable ended, with wide round-headed inner and outer arches. Believed to be of 16th century date or possibly post-dissolution. (Newman 2000)
NMR description	Gatehouse to Usk Priory (Benedictine Nuns: see Nprn20700), founded in about 1135, dissolved 1536: the gate passage has round-headed arches and a side door, whilst the upper two stories have mullioned windows and pointed gables, apparently early 16th century. J.Wiles 03.02.05 (source Os495card; SO30SE32.4)

GGAT 111 Additional description

The gatehouse to Priory was replaced by the present structure in the early 16th century – the current building has been dated on stylistic grounds – the lack of cusps in the window heads, and plain semi-circular archway typical of the revival Romanesque style during the 16th century (Morant 1995, 167, 212, Pl. 4). Mein argues that a date towards the end of the 15th century is likely. Gateway provided access to the conventional buildings, located on the S side of St Mary's Church, and following the suppression of the Priory in 1536, to the Post-dissolution House. Mein notes a blocked door way visible on the outside of the E wall towards the S or rear end as a possible postern gate giving access to a gatekeeper's lodge, he also notes a vertical scar noted in the W wall of the gatehouse which is likely to be the remnant of the N wall of a building of some height with a pitched roof and a doorway arch springing from the W wall of the gatehouse at ground level, and interprets this as either a stables, and/or chapel probably for male lay visitors (Mein 2000, 66-68). The gatehouse is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (SAM ref. MM090) and is a listed building, Grade I (ref. 2126). Associated with PRN 02016g.

Form	Building
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	4
Survival/condition	5
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	A



Plate 39: St Mary's Church, Usk, view to SW



Plate 40: St Mary's Church, Usk, view to SE



Plate 41: Usk Priory Gatehouse, view to the S

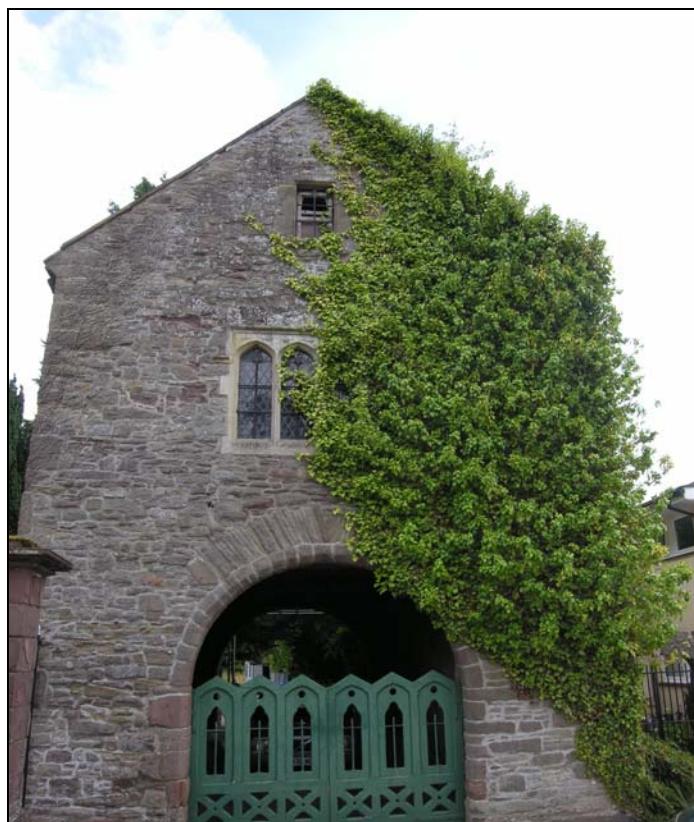
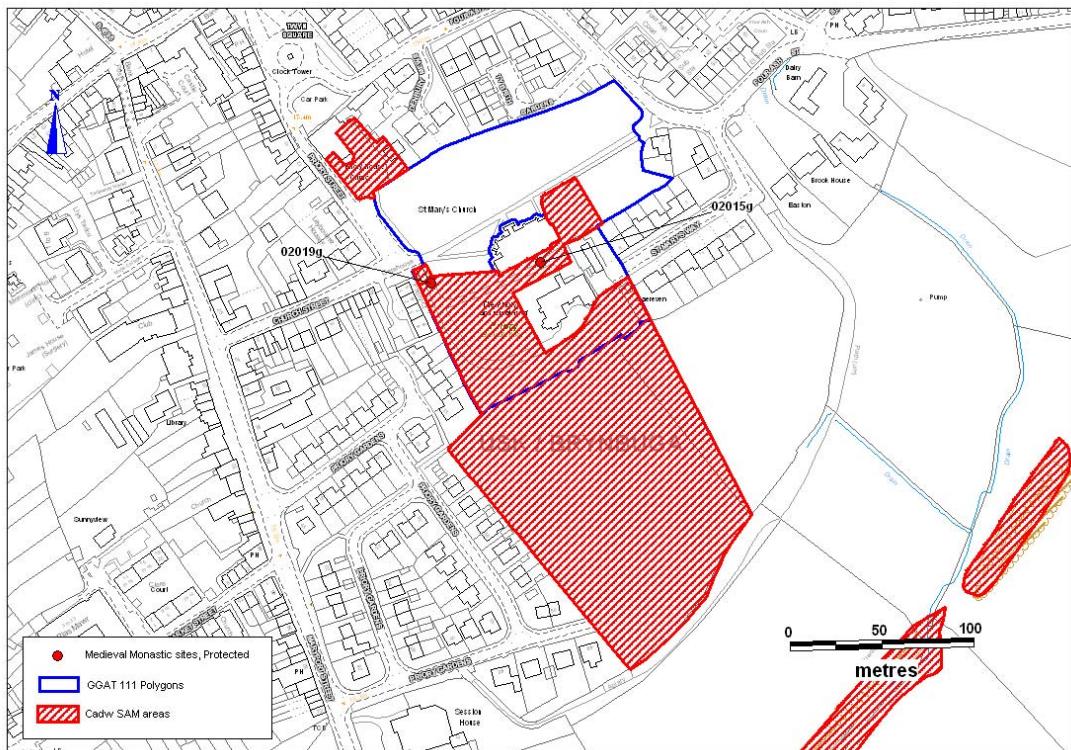
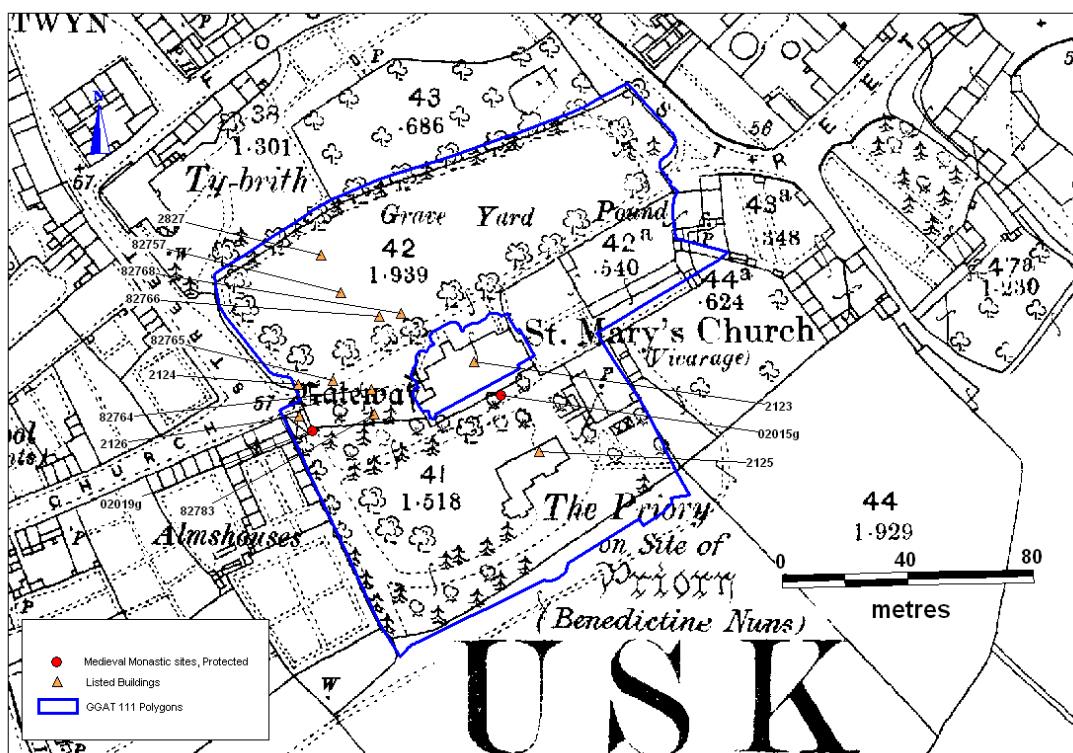


Plate 42: Usk Priory Gatehouse, view to the SE



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronna ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronna ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn 02266g

Nprn 36,612

Associated PRN sites -

Name ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; Chapel Farm

Ngr SO52701500

HER description 2266g-2268g marks the position of a hospital and chapel of St Michael of Norman foundation (Arch Camb 1909, 32). Foundation date given as 1464 in Knowles and Hadcock 'Medieval religious houses in England and Wales' 1953, 291. Also identified (as Church Farm) with the 13th century Trinity Hospital, described in its foundation charter as being 'without the east gate of Monmouth', and with apparently the same land as St Michael's in 1548 when it was dissolved (Smart, W J, 'Where Wye and Severn flow' 1949, 116-8 (OS card SO 51 NW 11) Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)

NMR description Chapel Farm was possibly a grange to the monastery of Monmouth. OS mapping gives it as the site of St Michaels chapel and hospital.

GGAT 111 Additional description

The site of Chapel Farm is very overgrown, and now in a very poor state of preservation. Two areas/possible building platforms? survive in a very disturbed state, and whilst masonry rubble remains, this material is likely to relate to the post-medieval Farm. Nothing survives to confirm or illustrate the medieval origins of the site. There was polygon area of Chapel Farm has been mapped from 1st ed OS map.

Form	Documents
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	2
Survival/condition	1
Fragility/Vulnerability	3
Overall Significance	D

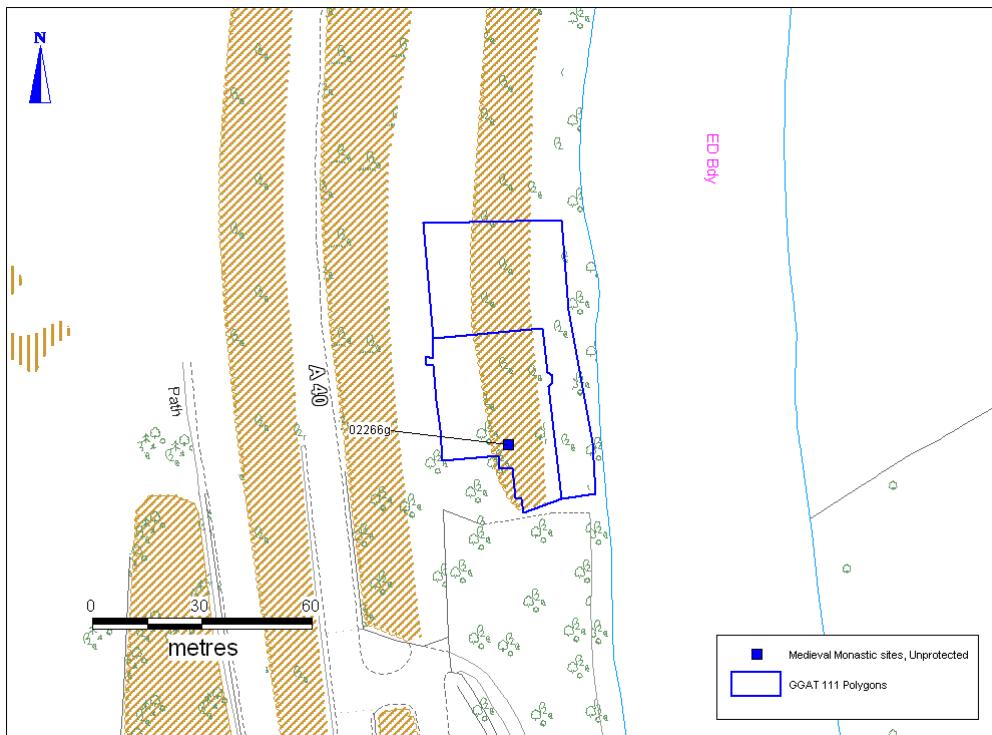


Plate 43: Area of St Michael's Hospital, view to the S

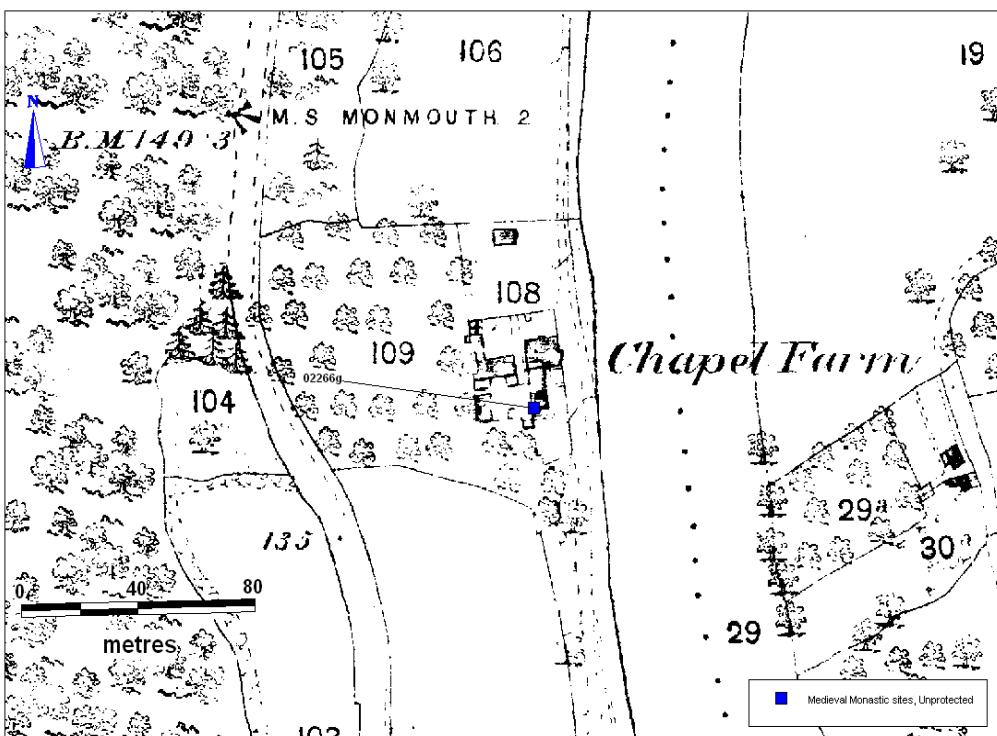


Plate 44: Area of St Michael's Hospital, view to the N

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	04669m
Nprn	307,763 (assoc.); 225,774 (assoc.); 19,669 (assoc.)
Associated PRN sites	00937m
Name	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS
Ngr	ST00299459
HER description	Pilgrims' hospice associated with the St Mary's Well shrine at Penrhys (Williams 2001, 149) Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)
NMR description	MYNACHDY PEN-RHYS, POSSIBLE CHAPEL (REMAINS OF) Excavations, in 1912, revealed the plan of a rectangular stone building, c.25.5m by 9.5m, thought to have been a chapel, subsequently used as a barn. A single fragment of stone wall remains visible. (source Os495card; ST09SW3) Associated with: Ffynnon Fair (Nprn225774) J.Wiles 03.02.03

GGAT 111 Additional description

The site of the actual hospice, part of the wider pilgrimage site of Penrhys, and property of the Cistercian Abbey of Llantarnam, is thought to have been located to the NE of the area and was located at the now-demolished post-medieval farmstead Pen-rhys Uchaf, formerly Ty'r Rostry - the tavern or hospice of the cell recorded at the Dissolution. (Ward 1914, 258, 362, 371; Williams 1984, I, 178-9; Williams 1990, 12, 34, 48, 142).

Associated features include a chapel site and a wellhead chapel and well. The site, considered to be the pilgrimage Chapel, which was later used as a barn, has been identified in the place-name *Cae'r Eglwys* (whilst the names Y Fynwent and *Erw Beddau* indicate associated burials); the chapel appears to have been set within and at the S angle of a rectangular enclosure, the SW and SE boundaries of which have been identified and are illustrated in a plan by Ward reproduced in Williams 1990. (Ward 1914, 258, 362, 371; Williams 1984, I, 178-9; Williams 1990, 12, 34, 48, 142). Above-ground remains of the chapel survive and comprise a short length of E-W aligned walling; this is the fragmentary remains of the W end of the N wall of the site, identified as being a chapel/barn after excavation in 1912. Closely associated are the well-preserved standing remains of the wellhead chapel of St. Mary's Well or Ffynnon Fair (PRN 00937m; NPNR 225,774), listed building grade II (ref. 13113), located to the SW.

The possible pilgrimage Chapel site, located at ST0022394618, has been mapped from the 1st ed OS map (see GGAT110 for details). The plan of the site has been broken down into 3 polygon areas based on the 1st edition OS mapping and survival: a core area containing the site of possible Pilgrimage Chapel, located at the NW of the group; an extensive area to S containing St. Mary's Well or Ffynnon Fair and its wellhead Chapel (PRN 00937m; NPNR 225,774), listed building grade II (ref. 13113), and a possible house platform, depicted on the 1st edition OS map as an L-shaped structure scarped into the hill side at ST0007494486; and an area to the N, which contains the site of the former Post-medieval Farmstead Pen-rhys Uchaf (also Pen- Rhys-ap-Tewdwr; NPNR 19,669) - this area has been altered by housing and road development, which is likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains. Slight indications on recent aerial photographs of other features in the area, were noted including linear banks; these were not, however, confirmed on the ground at the time of the field visit, due to dense vegetation cover.

Form	-
Period	Medieval
Documentation	3
Group Value	3
Survival/condition	1
Fragility/Vulnerability	2
Overall Significance	C/U

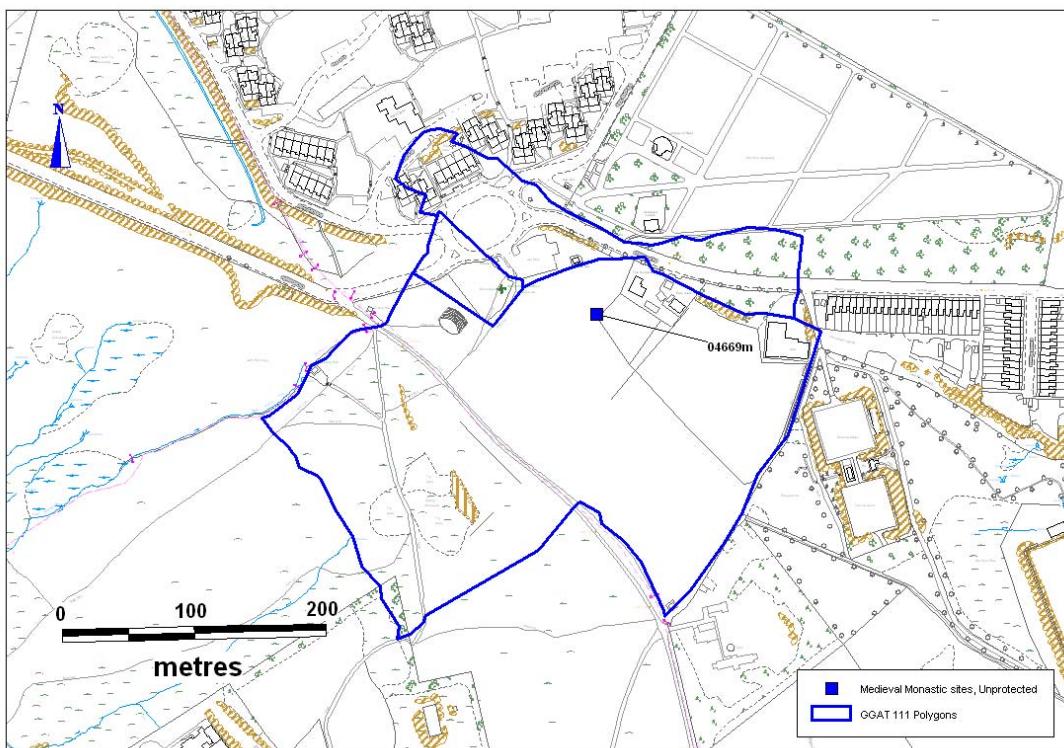


Plate 45: Penrhys, view to the NW

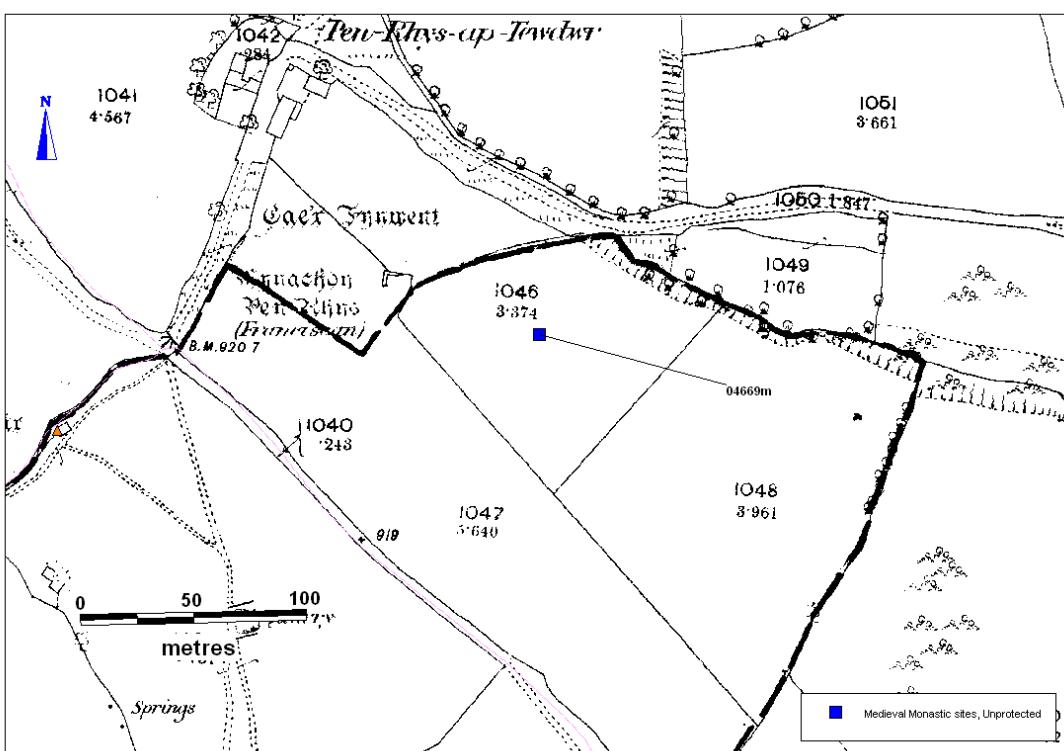


Plate 46: Fragment of walling, part of possible Pilgrimage Chapel, at Penrhys, view to the SW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronfa ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	01454g
Nprn	306,498; 400,297 (part of); 400,298 (assoc.); 20,565 (assoc.)
Associated PRN sites	08338g
Name	GRACE DIEU ABBEY
Ngr	SO45121310
HER description	<p>The second site of Grace Dieu Abbey (Williams 2001, 303 no.59). Founded by the Cistercian monks of Dore on 24th April 1226 (Brook 1988, 78; Williams 1976, 59) although the first buildings were probably completed in 1225. In 1233 the monastery was attacked by the Welsh and completely destroyed. It was rebuilt on another site in 1236 and may have been moved to a third site in 1276. At the time of its dissolution in 1536 the community consisted of only 2 monks. The site of the original monastery, originally reported as 'not known' has now been located by Williams (2001, 303 no.58) on the site of the later Treurigan Grange; there is some doubt as to the exact position of the final site.</p>
NMR description	<p>Grace Dieu Cistercian abbey was initially founded in 1226, destroyed in 1233 and subsequently reconstituted on a new site, possibly moved once more after troubles in 1276. It was dissolved in 1536. The final site of the abbey is uncertain, given NGR taken from OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881); a trial excavation and geophysical survey have concentrated on this site, but the results have been inconclusive (see Nprn 400298). NPRN 400298 Features apparent in an area explored by trenching & geophysical survey (Williams 1971 (Monmouth Antiquary 3.1), 55-8; Phillips & Hamilton 2000 (Monmouth Antiquary 16), 51-4) indicate building/enclosure complex, c.48m E-W by 35m, including rectilinear building/structure c.20m across.</p> <p>Features explored in this area were thought to relate to a house of c.1670-1730, incorporating med. building material. The site of a barn, associated with the abbey, noted as recently demolished in 1860, is depicted in this area by OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881). Associated with: Abbey (Nprn306498) Leat (Nprn400297).RCAHMW AP94-CS 0382</p> <p>RCAHMW AP945053/53-4 J.Wiles 05.05.04</p> <p>Parc Grace Dieu, across the Troddi (Nprn20565), has been associated with the monastery, the buildings there are late 17th-early 18th century.(source Os495card; SO41SE19)</p> <p>Aerial photography shows little besides recent drainage features; a probable leat crossing the site (Nprn400297) and features that can be associated with a later house (Nprn400298). Several parallel linear features, running ENE-WSW across the SE corner of the field to the N, may be associated with the abbey buildings.</p> <p>RCAHMW AP94-CS 0382RCAHMW</p> <p>AP945053/53-4 J.Wiles 0505.04 The final site of the abbey is uncertain, given NGR taken from OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881); a trial excavation and geophysical survey have concentrated on this site, but the results have been inconclusive (see Nprn400298). Parc Grace Dieu, across the Troddi (Nprn 20565), has been associated with the monastery, the buildings there are late 17th-early 18th century. (Source Os495card; SO41SE19)</p>

GGAT 111 Additional description

Small-scale exploratory excavations carried out in Abbey Meadow have confirmed the general location of the Abbey, though no trace of the principal buildings were recovered (Williams, DH, 1970-8a 'Grace Dieu Abbey: an exploratory excavation', Monmouthshire Antq, 3, 55-8). A geophysical survey undertaken in early 2000 – in less than ideal conditions broadly confirmed the general location, and suggested Multi-phase occupation of the site, though again was inconclusive on the location of the principal monastic buildings and the church, though did identify a number of features, including rectangular structure with possible internal divisions at the NW of the survey area, a further rectangular feature at the SW of the survey area, which extends N and W beyond the area surveyed, and at the E of the area a series of features aligned NNE, either flagged floors or piers (Phillips, N and Hamilton, M 2000, 'Geophysical survey at Grace Dieu Abbey', Monmouthshire Antq, 16, 51-4). The poor results have been blamed on deep alluvial deposits, though Phillips and Hamilton emphasize the need for a more comprehensive survey to improve the results. A single out of situ carved fragment, a capital, said to be derived from the abbey has been identified at Hendre Farm to the S at SO457125 (Robinson 2006, 247-248, 347-348).

The area of raised ground (not previously investigated) to the N of survey area subjected to the geophysical survey is steeply scarped to the S and E and is slightly at odds with the NW-facing slopes associated with the NE-SW trend of the stream system as it approaches the Afon Troddi; this raised area is unusual and should be a prime target for any future survey. It should be noted that in Cistercian complexes the usual position for the church in relation to the monastic buildings is on the N side. Only further investigation will confirm whether the raised area represents the collapsed remains of a major monastic building(s), possibly the church itself.

The area would therefore benefit from further geophysical survey using the latest techniques, extended to cover the area to the W and E to investigate the anomalies identified in 2000, and also into the area of the raised ground along the N boundary of Abbey Meadow and extended into the adjacent enclosure(s) to the N.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Form Earthwork

Period Medieval

Documentation 3

Group Value 5

Survival/condition 2

Fragility/Vulnerability 2

Overall Significance A

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn 08338g

Nprn -

Associated PRN sites 01454g, 08369g

Name Grace Dieu Abbey (Original Site)

Ngr SO447133

HER description Original site of Grace Dieu Abbey (Williams 2001, 303 no.58). Described as 'old abbey site in lordship of Raglan'; the abbey was later moved (PRN 01454g) and this site was used for Treurgan Grange (Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)

NMR description -

GGAT 111 Additional description

Post-medieval enclosures containing the original location of Grace Dieu Abbey as indicated on the HER, mapped from 1st edition OS. The adjacent area to the N and S may also contain associated features.

The area, especially adjacent to Abbey Cottage, might benefit from geophysical survey using the latest techniques.

Form -

Period Medieval

Documentation 3

Group Value 3

Survival/condition 1

Fragility/Vulnerability 2

Overall Significance B/U

Prn 08369g

Nprn -

Associated PRN sites 01454g, 08338g

Name CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURGAN

Ngr SO447133

HER description Cemetery attached to first site of Grace Dieu Abbey, later Treurgan Grange (Williams 2001, 303 no.58) Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr4)

NMR description -

GGAT 111 Additional description Polygon for PRN 08338g includes site of 08369g.

Form -

Period Medieval

Documentation 3

Group Value 3

Survival/condition 1

Fragility/Vulnerability 2.

Overall Significance U

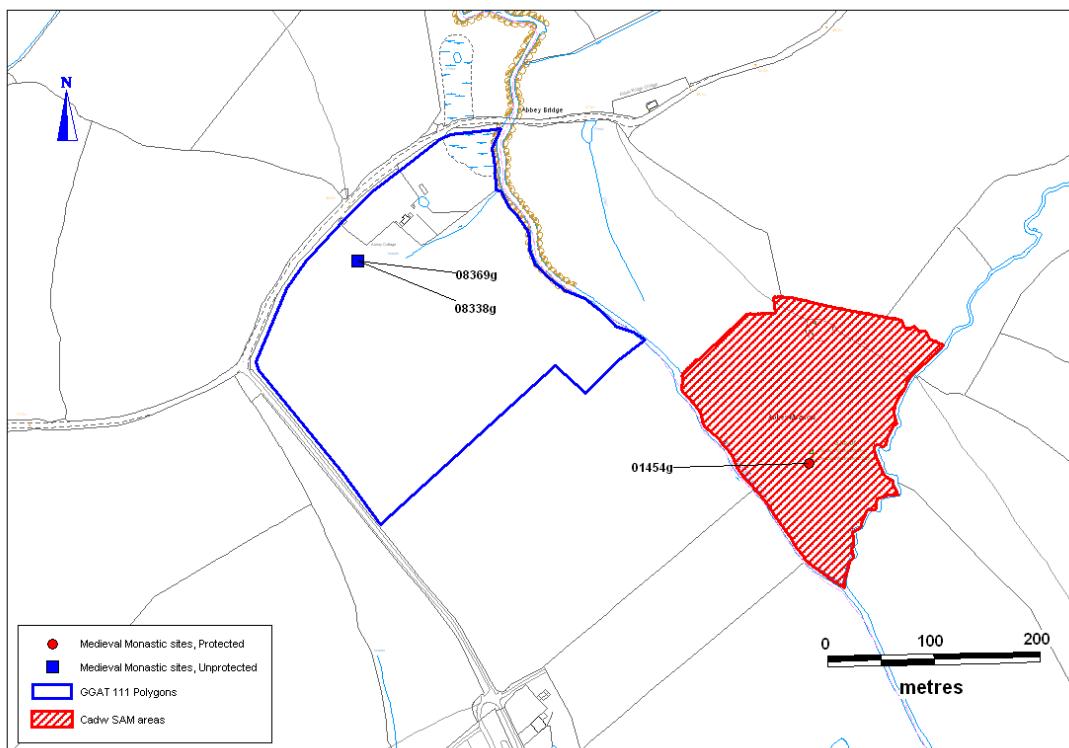


Plate 47: Grace Dieu Abbey (Abbey Meadow site), view to the N

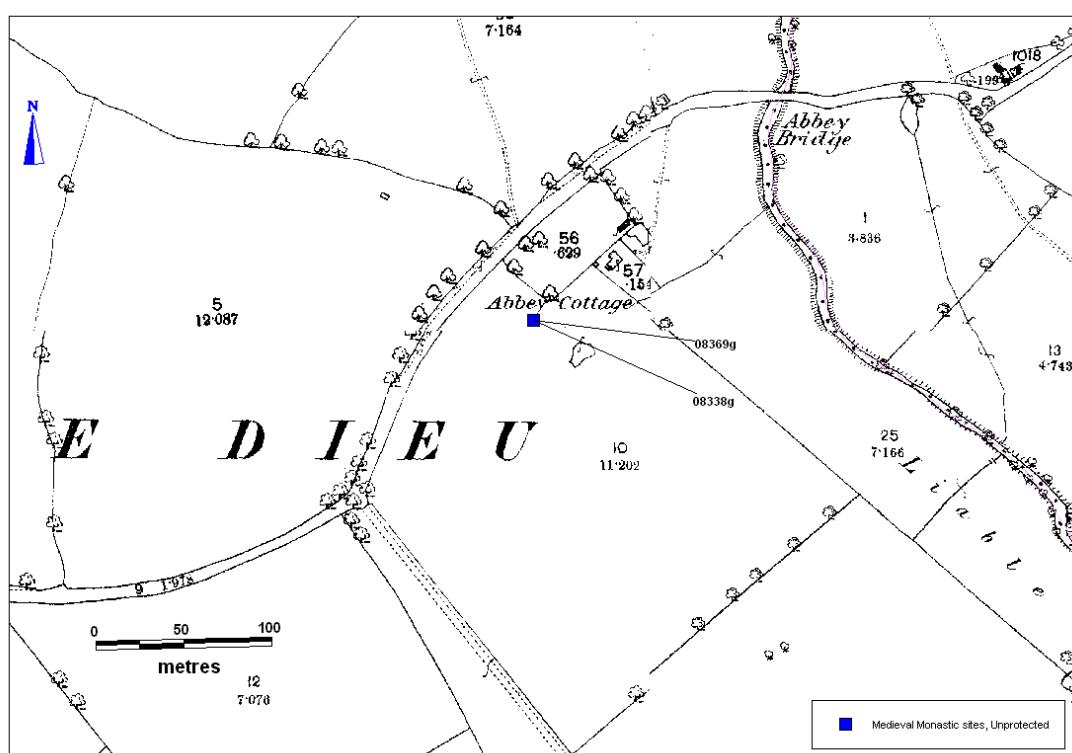


Plate 48: Grace Dieu Abbey (Abbey Meadow site), view to the NW

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).



© Crown copyright and database right (2011). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916).
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a faint cronica ddata (2011). Cedwir pob hawl. Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhif Trwydded (100017916).
 © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved.
 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. On behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government 2011.
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a Landmark Information Group. Cedwir pob hawl. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 2011.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations for further works to be undertaken to visited sites have been made and are detailed below. Whilst most sites visited were located with certainty, some were difficult to assess from a field visit alone. A full assessment of these sites can only be achieved by a programme of further investigation that would include survey work such as geophysical, topographic survey and, if relevant, evaluation work. These works would allow a better assessment of their scale/extent, the nature and condition of buried remains and their likely significance and in addition would further aid our understanding of these sites.

For a number of sites where the existence of earthworks have been established both topographic and geophysical survey are recommended to improve levels of existing knowledge and help fully establish their extent; most significantly for Goldcliff Priory (Prn 00284g), where the presence of extensive earthworks and parch marks were noted in recent aerial photographs, and at Grace Dieu Abbey original site (Prn 08338g), where information as to the full nature and extent of the site remains at best scant, despite small scale archaeological investigation carried out 1970-1 and geophysical survey undertaken in 2000. Indeed geophysical survey, carried out using the latest techniques, might also increase the information available on the development of sites with standing remains, for example Margam Abbey and Neath Abbey.

Geophysical and topographic survey is also recommended for areas in the immediate vicinity of three sites: Llantarnam Abbey (Prn 00624g), Pilgrims' hospice at shrine of Penrhys (Prn 04669m) and All Saints' Church at Kemeys Commander (Prn 01812g), in particular the area to the south of Church Farm. It is hoped that these works will enhance the level of information available on the sites themselves allowing their extent and nature to be confirmed, and provide additional information on related features, whilst placing them in the context of their setting and the wider landscape. Field walking of ploughed fields in the vicinity of all sites, but in particular Llantarnam Abbey (Prn 00624g), Kemeys Commander (Prn 01812g), and Goldcliff Priory (Prn 00284g) might help reveal further evidence as to the extent of these sites.

Targeted small-scale evaluation work (with some potential for community/outreach element) has been recommended for Goldcliff Priory (Prn 00284g), but also this could be used to confirm the results of geophysical survey at other sites.

Conservation works are recommended for two sites, these being Cryke Mill (Prn 00766w) and the tithe barn at Llantarnam Abbey. Conservation works are required to stop any further deterioration to their condition and to ensure their long-term survival. The necessary remedial works should comprise sensitive conservation of masonry and other fabric by professional building conservators as part of a programme of archaeological works.

Consideration might also be given to improving existing/creating new signage for three sites these being St Mary's Abbey, Margam (Prn 00771w), Neath Abbey gatehouse (Prn 00587w) and Pilgrims' hospice at shrine of Penrhys (Prn 04669m). Improved signage would provide further information and aid interpretation of the sites and in turn improve visitor experience.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

A number of graveyards associated with former monastic church sites might also benefit from graveyard surveys, particularly those retaining early post-medieval gravestones, possible contenders include: St Mary's Priory Church, Usk (Prn 02015g), Kemeys Commander Churchyard (Prn 08166g), St Basil's Church (Prn 00045g) at the site of Bassaleg Priory, St Mary's Church (00641g) at the site of Cluniac cell at Malpas and St Ciwa's Church (Prn 04912g). The potential for community/outreach elements to these projects might be explored.

8. CONCLUSIONS

From the total of 58 Ecclesiastical sites assessed as part of this project thirty-three were found to be protected, this establishes that 57.9% of assessed sites are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and/or Listed Buildings.

The data refinement undertaken as part of the current project reduced this to 58 sites, of which nine were confirmed as retaining earthwork/ruinous structures, whilst sixteen retained some form of buried remains. Thirty-one sites are now recorded as retaining upstanding structural elements and sixteen retained some form of confirmed buried remains. Whilst ten of the 58 sites appraised were found to still be in ecclesiastical use and it is now known that three sites have been destroyed.

A bias was noted in the geographic distribution to areas of better agricultural land, for example Monmouthshire, and the coastal strip around Margam and Neath. A concentration of sites was also noted in Newport and Cardiff, close to the productive lands of the Vale and the Gwent Levels.

Of the 58 sites assessed, twenty-one sites (including 8 SAMs, 10 SAMs/LBs and three LBs) were assessed as being of national significance, four were bordering national/regional significance, five of regional significance and two sites were of potential regional significance. The remaining sites were of local interest or unknown/unestablished significance.

All sites were assessed to examine whether accurate digital polygons of the Ecclesiastical sites showing the presumed core areas could be created. The main sources consulted were aerial photographs, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition OS maps and modern maps. Information from the HER, NMR was also consulted. In total forty-seven polygons were created, some of these cover the extent of associated features e.g. Churches. For a few sites there was insufficient information to create a polygon, this was mainly due to discrepancies over accuracy of grid references.

Of the 58 sites assessed twenty-seven sites were visited. Where possible recommendations were made for sites visited in the field. A proportion of the sites, however, were found difficult to assess on the basis of field visits and existing levels of information; these sites would benefit from further archaeological works, both non-intrusive and minor evaluation trenching, is recommended. It is envisaged that a programme of survey work including geophysical, and topographic survey; confirmation of the survey results, where required, could then be undertaken through small-scale trial evaluation. The latter work might form the basis of community projects. Conservation works have also been recommended for sites where the condition of the site is considered to be fragile and under threat. Graveyard surveys and small-scale evaluation work with potential for community/outreach element has been recommended for several sites. Improved signage has also been recommended for several sites where appropriate, this is believed to be beneficial in providing further information and aiding interpretation of sites and this in turn would improve visitor experience.

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

A number of the sites of national significance will be recommended for consideration for protection through scheduling and these details will be provided in a separate scheduling report.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Various minor articles from journals including *Archaeology in Wales*, *Monmouthshire Antiquary and Archaeology Cambrensis* have been consulted (details are retained in the project database). The main overarching secondary sources, and a few select sources, are listed below:

- Aston, M. 2000, *Monasteries in the Landscape*, Stroud.
- Bradney, J, 1907-1932, *A History of Monmouthshire*, Vol 1-5. Reprinted 1993: Merton Priory Press.
- Butler, LAS. 1971, ‘Medieval Ecclesiastical Architecture in Glamorgan and Gower’ in Williams, *Glamorgan County History Vol.III: The Middle Ages*, 379-416.
- Cadw, ICOMOS UK, 2000, *Glamorgan Register of landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales Part 1: Parks and Gardens*.
- Coppack, G. 1990, *Abbeys and Priories*, London.
- Coppack, G. 1998, *The White Monks: Cistercians in Britain 1128-1540*, Stroud.
- Coxe, 1801, Tour in Monmouthshire.
- Cowley, F. 1977, *Studies in Welsh History: The Monastic Order in South Wales 1066-1349*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Cowley, F. and Williams, G, 1971, ‘The Church in Medieval Glamorgan’ in Williams, *Glamorgan County History Vol.III: The Middle Ages*, 87-166.
- Dickinson, JC. 1961, *Monastic Life in Medieval England*, London.
- Evans, EM. 2003, *Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites in southeast Wales: Desk-based assessment*, GGAT Report 2003/030.
- Gilyard-beer, R. 1976, *Abbeys: An Illustrated Guide to the Abbeys of England and Wales*, 2nd edition, London.
- Griffiths, R. A. Hopkins, T. and Howell, R. (Ed.) 2008, *The Gwent County History: Volume 2 The Age of the Marcher Lords, c.1070-1536*. University of Wales Press.
- Maylan, CN. 1993, Excavations at St Mary’s priory, Usk (reprint from *The Monmouthshire Antiquary*) Vol IX (1993).
- Newman, J. 1995, *The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan*. University of Wales Press.
- Newman, J. 2000, *The Buildings of Wales: Gwent/Monmouthshire*. University of Wales Press.
- Proctor, E. 2007, *Llanthony Priory in the Vale of Ewyas: The landscape impact of a medieval priory in the Welsh Marches*.
- RCAHMW. 1982, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan*. Volume III: Medieval Secular Monuments Part II: Non-defensive. HMSO, Cardiff.
- Rees, SE. 2004, ‘Benedictine Houses in South East Wales: Continuity and Conservation’, *Monmouthshire Antiquary* 20 (2004), 83-94.
- Roberts, R. 2010, *GGAT 102 Medieval and Post-medieval Scoping Project* (unpublished GGAT report).
- Robinson, DM. 2006, *The Cistercians in Wales: Architecture and Archaeology 1130-1540*. The Society of Antiquaries in London.
- Thompson, M. 2001, *Cloister, Abbot and Precinct in Medieval Monasteries*, Stroud.
- Williams, DH. 1984, *The Welsh Cistercians*. Vols 1 & 2, British Library.
- Williams, DH. 1990, *Atlas of Cistercian lands in Wales*. HMSO, Cardiff.
- Williams, DH. 1998, *The Cistercians in the Early Middle Ages*, Leominster.
- Williams, DH. 2001, *The Welsh Cistercians*. Gracewing.
- Williams, DH. 2008, ‘The Religious Orders’ in Griffiths et al., *The Gwent County History: Volume 2 The Age of the Marcher Lords, c.1070-1536*, 183-216.
- Williams, G. 1971, *Glamorgan County History Vol.III: The Middle Ages*.

Cartographic sources:

- 1st Edition OS map (1877) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)
- 2nd Edition OS map (1899) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)
- 3rd Edition OS map (1918-19) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)
- 4th Edition OS map (1937) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)

Appendix I

Table 4. Summary of Revised Scoping Exercise Results: Medieval Monastic Sites

Prn	Name	Ngr	Status	Reference	Grade	Document only	Earthwork/Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Building	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Converted 1 (barn or outbuilding)	Converted 2 (Farm, cottage, house)	Destroyed	Demolished	Site likely to be damaged
00021g	MONASTERY OF ST PETER ON THE MOOR; (ST PETER'S CHURCH, PETERSTONE)	ST26848020	(associated church only)	(2938)	(I)	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
00026g	BASSELEG PRIORY (MYNACHTY WOOD SITE)	ST24648637	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00046g	BASSALEG PRIORY	ST27748712	Listed building (church)	(2913)	(II*)	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
00104s	BLACK FRIARS PRIORY	ST17787669	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	GM173, 13663	II	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00105s	GREYFRIARS PRIORY	ST18307667	-	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00130s	LEPER HOUSE	ST18877667	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00143s	BENEDICTINE PRIORY AT CARDIFF	ST18317597	-	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00150m	LEPER HOSPITAL	SS80498271	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00153s	2 HEOL FAIR; BLACK HALL	ST15417802	listed building	13725	II	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	ST31228807	-	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	ST37138196	-	-	-	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
00391m	THE HOSPICE; THE TEMPLARS HOUSE	SS90297992	registered parks and gardens, listed building	PGW;11311	II*	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
00400m	EWENNY PRIORY	SS91207780	listed building	11250	I	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
00431w	HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID; CROSS KEYS INN DUPLICATE SITE	SS65649290	see prn 00955w	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00435s	LLANTWIT MAJOR GATEHOUSE	SS96556865	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	GM141; 13254	II*	No		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
00439s	MONASTERY FIELD	SS96536868	scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings	GM142; GM141; and GM140; 13253; 13254	II*; II*	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
00474s	COLLEGE TERRACE	SS96586875	-	-	-	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
00546g	CAERLEON PRIORY	ST34019051	-	-	-	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
00554s	BARRY ISLAND ABBEY	ST11346663	-	-	-	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
00585w	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	SS73789736	scheduled ancient monument	GM006	-	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
00587w	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	SS73699758	scheduled ancient monument	GM006	-	No		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Prn	Name	Ngr	Status	Reference	Grade	Document only	Earthwork/Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Building	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Converted 1 (barn or outbuilding)	Converted 2 (Farm, cottage, house)	Destroyed	Demolished	Site likely to be damaged
00624g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY	ST31179290	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	MM137; 85246; 81868; 81872; 3128	II*; II; II; II	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	ST30299016	Listed buildings (church & vicarage)	(21942; 21945)	(II; II)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
00713g	TINTERN ABBEY	SO53300003	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	MM102; 24037	I	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
00714g	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	SO53100000	scheduled ancient monument	MM157	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00717g	WATERGATE	SO53230013	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	MM265, 24032	II	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00718g	GUEST HOUSE	SO53200002	scheduled ancient monument	MM102	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00766w	CRYKE MILL, MARGAM	-	-	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00771w	MARGAM ; ST MARY'S ABBEY	SS80188626	scheduled ancient monument	GM005	-	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
00955w	CROSS KEYS INN (HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID)	SS65659297	listed building	11635	II	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
01163g	ST KYNEMARK'S PRIORY	ST52619422	-	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
01184g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, CHEPSTOW	ST53559392	Listed building (church)	(2594)	(I)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
01230g	PRIORY STREET SCHOOL	SO50871301	listed building	2323	II*	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
01239g	ST JOHNS & HOLY TRINITY HOSPITALS, MONMOUTH	SO5010	-	-	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
01325g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	SO30131411	scheduled ancient monument; listed building (church & barn)	MM183; (2373; 2375)	(I; II*)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
01454g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (HENDRE SITE)	SO45121310	scheduled ancient monument	MM158	-	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
01596g	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	SO39272591	listed buildings (church)	24177; (1958)	II*; (II*)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
01720g	LLANTHONY PRIORY	SO28852785	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	MM004, 1939	I	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
01740g	LLANTHONY FAWR; LLANTHONY PRIORY GATEHOUSE	SO28702786	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	MM004, 1941	I	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	SO34900480	listed building	2626	II*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
01927w	LLANGENYDD PRIORY (ST CENYDD'S CHURCH, LLANGENYDD)	SS42879141	listed building (church)	(11527)	(II*)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
02011g	OLD BRIDEWELL	SO37490078	-	-	-	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

Prn	Name	Ngr	Status	Reference	Grade	Document only	Earthwork/Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Building	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Converted 1 (barn or outbuilding)	Converted 2 (Farm, cottage, house)	Destroyed	Demolished	Site likely to be damaged
02015g	USK PRIORY; ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, USK	SO37900080	listed buildings (church)	2125; (2123)	II; (I)	No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
02016g	THE PRIORY; PRIORY (HOUSE), USK	SO37910078	listed building	2125	II	No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
02019g	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	SO37840079	scheduled ancient monument, listed building	MM090, 2126	I	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
02043g	EBERTHIN HOSPITAL	SO3602	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
02066g	SITE OF HOSPITAL IN MONMOUTH	SO3700	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; CHAPEL FARM	SO52701500	-	-	-	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
02270g	ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SITE OF DUPLICATE?)	SO50991548	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
02785w	THE SANCTUARY	SS56439805	-	-	-	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
04654m	EWENNY PRIORY DUPLICATE SITE	SS91207780	see Prn 00400m	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	ST00299459	-	-	-	Yes		Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
04864g	ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SITE OF DUPLICATE?)	SO509157	-	-	-	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
08166g	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	SO34900480	listed buildings	2628	II	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
08338g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (ORIGINAL SITE)	SO447133	-	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
08369g	CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURGAN GRANGE	SO447133	-	-	-	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
08371g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY	ST31179290	-	-	-	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
09578g	INNER COURT AT LLANTHONY PRIORY		scheduled ancient monument	MM004	-	No		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Appendix II

Table 5. GGAT 111 Polygon Information Medieval Monastic sites

Polygon ID	Name	Review polygon	Her description	RC description	OS	OS Date	AP	Notes	Denomination	Association
00021g	MONASTERY OF ST PETER ON THE MOOR	No	No	No	Yes	1883-1920	No	Covers extent of structures shown on 3rd Edition OS	Augustinian	Bristol Abbey of St Augustin
00021g	MONASTERY OF ST PETER ON THE MOOR	No	No	No	Yes	1883-1920	No	Covers surrounding boundary	Augustinian	Bristol Abbey of St Augustin
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	No	No	No	Yes	1882-2011	No	Digitised from OS & buffered by 2m	Knights Templar	-
01812g/08166g	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	No	No	No	Yes	1882-2011	No	Polygon covers area of chapel yard	Knights Templar	-
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No	Digitised from OS & buffered by 2m	Cluniac	Montacute, Somerset
00046g	BASSALEG PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No	Digitised from 1st ed OS	Benedictine	Gloucester Abbey
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No		Benedictine	Monmouth
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	No	No	No	No		No	Polygon covers the presumed extent of outer area	Knights Templar	-
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	No	No	No	Yes	1877	No	Polygon covers the core area of 04669m	Cistercian	-
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	No	No	No	Yes	1887	No	Polygon covers area to S of 04669m	Cistercian	-
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	No	No	No	Yes	1887	No	Polygon covers area to N of 04669m	Cistercian	-
08338g	Grace Dieu Abbey (Original Site)	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No		Cistercian	-
00391m	THE HOSPICE; THE TEMPLARS HOUSE	No	No	No	Yes	1877-2011	No	Digitised from OS & buffered by 2m	Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem	-
00153s	2 HEOL FAIR	No	No	No	Yes	1880	No	Digitised from OS & buffered by 2m	-	-
01927w	LLANGENYDD PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1879-2011	No	Polygon covers Llangennydd Church and the adjacent building known as 'College'	-	-
01230g	PRIORY STREET SCHOOL	No	No	No	Yes		No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS covers later church	Benedictine	-
01230g	PRIORY STREET SCHOOL	No	Yes	No	Yes	-2011	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS, covers presumed extent of original Church	Benedictine	-
01184g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, CHEPSTOW	No	No	No	Yes	1877	No		Benedictine	-
01163g	ST KYNEMARK'S PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1887	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS & buffered by 4m. Area now built over.	Augustinian	Llandaff/later independent Priory
00955w	CROSS KEYS INN (HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID)	No	No	No	No		No		-	St Davids
00955w	CROSS KEYS INN (HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID)	No	Yes	No	Yes	1879-2011	No	Polygon covers the presumed extent of the precinct	-	St Davids
00400m	Ewenny Priory	No	No	No	Yes	1878	No		Benedictine	Gloucester
02785w	THE SANCTUARY	No	No	No	Yes	1879	No		Knights Templar	-
00546g	CAERLEON PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1883-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers potential associated outer area.	-	-
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	No	No	No	Yes	1883	No		-	-
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	No	No	No	Yes	1883	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS, polygon covers area of Friar's Field (S)	-	-
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	No	No	No	Yes	1883	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS, polygon covers core extent of site	-	-
00196g	AUSTIN FRIARY	No	No	No	Yes	1883	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS, polygon covers area of Friars Field (N)	-	-
00143s	BENEDICTINE PRIORY AT CARDIFF	No	No	No	Yes	1880-2011	No	Digitised from OS, likely to be the same site as St Mary's Church, its former 'site of' is noted on the 1st edition OS map at ST1830076016.	Benedictine	Tewkesbury Abbey
00105s	GREYFRIARS PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1880	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers core of Priory	Franciscan	-

Polygon ID	Name	Review polygon	Her description	RC description	OS	OS Date	AP	Notes	Denomination	Association
00105s	GREYFRIARS PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1880	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS, polygon covers boundary of the grounds as shown on 1st Edition.	Franciscan	-
00624g	Llantarnam Abbey	No	No	No	Yes	1882-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers approximate boundaries of core features	Cistercian	-
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	2011	No		Benedictine	Bec Abbey, Normandy
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	2011	No	Polygon covers area now built over	Benedictine	Bec Abbey, Normandy
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS	No	No	No	Yes	1883-2011	No		Cluniac	Montacute, Somerset
00771w	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	No	No	No	Yes	1877-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers W part of Monastic curtilage	Cistercian	-
00771w	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	No	No	No	Yes	1877-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers E part of Monastic curtilage	Cistercian	-
00771w	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	No	No	No	Yes	1877-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers the core area	Cistercian	-
01325g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	No	No	No	Yes	1881-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon excludes SAM area	Benedictine	-
01596g	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	No	No	No	Yes	1889	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS & buffered by 2m	Benedictine	Lire (Lyre), Normandy
01720g	LLANTHONY PRIORY (LLANTHONY PRIMA)	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No	Digitised from 1st Edition OS, the polygon covers the full extent of the precinct as described by Procter 2007.	Augustinian (previously hermitic)	-
02015g	USK PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	2011	No	Digitised from OS & buffered by 2m excludes SAM area	Benedictine	-
02015g	USK PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes	1882-2011	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers Priory and associated St Mary's Church	Benedictine	-
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No	Digitised from OS, polygon covers extent of outer court	Benedictine	Monmouth
02011g	OLD BRIDEWELL	No	No	No	Yes	1882	No	Digitised from 1st Ed OS & buffered by 2m	-	-
00713g	TINTERN ABBEY	No	No	No	No	No	No		Cistercian	I'Aumone Abbey, France
00104s	BLACK FRIARS PRIORY	No	No	No	Yes		No	Polygon created that covers an extended area to N and E of current SAM boundary.		

Appendix III

Table 6. NMR Information

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
00021g	220,324 (assoc?)	ST26848020	MONASTERY OF ST PETER ON THE MOOR; (ST PETER'S CHURCH, PETERSTONE)	<p>St Peters Parish Church - Mid C15 church in Perpendicular style, restored in 1606 after The Great Flood, and again in 1887 by Sir George F.R. Walker Bart in memory of his wife, Fanny Henrietta, third daughter of the Baron Tredegar. The site is said to have monastic origins.</p> <p>Large, Perpendicular aisled church with three staged W tower, vestry and S porch. Constructed of coursed liassic limestone with random blocks of pink sandstone. Gabled slate roof to nave and chancel with decorative cross finials to gable ends. The nave steps up from the chancel with a steeply pitched roof. Flat roof with parapet to aisles and porch. Three-light, cusped windows with Perpendicular tracery above to aisles and tower. All C15, with some restoration. The chancel was rebuilt, and the vestry added in the late C19. The E window is three-light with debased Perpendicular tracery above. The S side of the chancel is lit by two C19 windows in Perpendicular style with a central narrow priests doorway. The N and S aisle are lit by five, three-light windows with hoodmoulds and square label stops; three to the S side and one to each end. The S aisle is supported by four equally spaced, staged buttresses, while the N aisle is supported by an angled buttress at each end. The S porch is C15, flat roofed, two storey, with crocketed finials and gargoyles beneath the parapet. The S doorway is pointed, complexly moulded with a deeply projecting hoodmould, and simple stops, beneath a relieving arch. Above is a C19 lancet with arched hoodmould over. The inner doorway is similar with large square label stops set beneath a pink and white limestone voussoired arch. Above is a simple niche set into the wall, now empty. The porch has a flat, C19 boarded roof, with embattled wallplate and transverse ribs, which spring from the wall, supported on five carved, corbel heads to each side, depicting angels, a king, grotesques and a bishop (one has been replaced). The W tower is three staged, with five staged, diagonal buttresses with crocketed pinnacles to each corner. Highly decorative West country style, crenellated parapet of blind tracery with crocketed corner finials. A carved figure of a saint (possibly one of the Apostles) is set within the central crenellation of each face of the tower. To the NE corner is an polygonal stair turret which rises above the parapet and is crenellated and decorated with matching blind tracery. The stringcourse beneath the parapet has two gargoyles set within it to each face. The stair tower has five stairlights. Louvred C15 belfry windows to each face. The S face has two C19 lancets and a single matching one to the N side. The W window is C15 with deeply projecting hoodmould and square label stops. The W doorway and</p>	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				window have naturalistically carved leaves to the outer reveal. Small C19 vestry on the N side of the chancel, lit on the E side. (Source: Cadw Listings database) S Garfi 26/10/06	
00046g	220,349	ST27748712	BASSALEG PRIORY	Built in the Gothic style, long-wall entry type. A prominent feature of this Church is the integral tower. Present status [2002] : unknown St Basil's Church - perpendicular style part rebuilt, modern additions: Probable site of Bassaleg priory, founded 1116, dissolved ca.1235. condition=Restored	Yes
00104s	307,772	ST17787669	BLACK FRIARS PRIORY	Following excavations, in 1887, the plan of the Dominican Priory was laid out in dwarf brick walls as part of the landscaping of Bute Park (Nprn301558). These wall trace a complex, measuring c.76m north-south by 55m, laid out about a cloister, with the conventional church on the south and a second court to the north. The Priory was established in 1242 and following dissolution in 1538, was let out as a low-status multiple-occupancy complex, being demolished in the early 19th century.source Os495card; ST17NE4) RCAHMW AP955172/46, 51 J.Wiles 04.02.03.	Yes
00105s	301,262	ST18307667	GREYFRIARS PRIORY	Remains of Franciscan Friary of the Grey Friars, established c.1280.RCAHMW, 2009. RCAHMW, 2009.	Yes
00153s	18,035	ST15417802	2 HEOL FAIR; Black Hall	Originally a C13/C14 first floor hall set above a basement. Some of the medieval fabric has been incorporated into the North-east wall of a modern house built c.1900. Three blocked medieval windows remain visible, that to the ground floor small and rectangular, and two to the first floor, both of which consisted of two trefoil-headed lights in a two-centred arch. (Source: Site file GL/DOM/ST17NE, from notes by C.J. Spurgeon) J Hill 10/03/2004 J Hill 10/03/2004	Yes
00196g	307,857	ST31228807	AUSTIN FRIARY	House of Austin Friars, established c.1377, dissolved 1538.Vestiges of the friary buildings appear to have survived into the 20th c., notable possible fragments of the precinct walls (Os495card; ST38NW45). Following 1.20th c. redevelopment the alignments of these walls are no longer preserved and it should be supposed that there are no current remains. J.Wiles 13.02.03	No

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
00284g	307,861	ST37138196	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	<p>1. The Benedictine Priory of St Mary Magdalene once occupied this low sea-washed hill rising from the Gwent levels.</p> <p>The Priory was founded in 1113 as a dependent cell of Bec Abbey in Normandy. At this time the levels it overlooks were uncultivated marshland. There were originally twelve monks and a prior, all drawn from Bec. In 1295 there were twenty five monks. The Priory held extensive estates in Gwent, as well as manors in Somerset and Devon. It also owned fisheries and drew profits from mills and parish churches. Its later history was troubled. The church, which also served the parish, was damaged in 1424 after which the present parish church was built (NPRN 307350). The Priory suffered on account of the French wars from the late thirteenth century and in 1442 it was suppressed as an alien priory and became a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. It later passed to Eton College and monastic life had ceased by 1467. Towards the end there were only eight monks.</p> <p>There are now few traces of the Priory. A 5.0-6.0m square building, now gone, south of Hill Farm farmhouse is labelled 'Priory (remains of)' on the 1st edition OS County series mapping (Monmouth. XXXIV.15 1883) and traces of a 1.0m wide wall were recorded beneath the barn in 1957. There is said to be an ancient cellar below the farmhouse. Comprehensive parchmarks were noted in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Source: Williams in the Monmouthshire Antiquary III.1 (1970-71), 37-54</p> <p>John Wiles 04.02.08</p> <p>2. Royal Commission aerial photography on 24th May 2010 recorded parched building foundations of a substantial building on the south side of a larger enclosure. The building, comprising a central block with flanking wings, measures overall approx. 37m east-west by 11m north-south, and sits on the south side of a bivallate earthwork enclosure measuring approx. 75m square.</p> <p>T. Driver, RCAHMW, 8th June 2010.</p> <p>Source: Williams in the Monmouthshire Antiquary III.1 (1970-71), 37-54.</p>	Yes
00391m	19,927	SS90297992	THE HOSPICE; THE TEMPLARS HOUSE	15th century painted rubble. Slate roof. Projecting gabled porch with stone archway. Interior stone arcade.	Yes
00431w	18,453	SS65649290	HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST	Said to have been built 1332, and to contain fragments of St. David's Hospital. Rubble. 3 storey. Slated. 2 gables.	Yes

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
			DAVID;CROSS KEYS INN DUPLICATE SITE	<p>2. Originally a first floor long house of L-shaped plan dating from C14th. Largely altered in C17th. Possibly formed part of the Hospital of the Blessed St David, built by Henry Gower, Bishop of St Davids. Later in possession of Herbert family.</p> <p>Main block aligned parallel to St Mary's Street and with a rear wing to the north. Two storey frontage with twin three storey gables. Tall parapet with low stack to right gabled end. Two and three light moulded, timber mullioned windows with overall dentilled lintels, leaded glazing, moulded cills. Two storey and attic rear gabled wing retains medieval freestone lancets, single with chamfered surround to attic, cusped pair to first floor and cusped single light to ground floor.</p> <p>(08/10/2003 KAA)</p>	
00435s	307,455	SS96556865	LLANTWIT MAJOR GATEHOUSE	<p>Gatehouse to the north part of Llantwit Major grange (Nprn307122). A largely intact thirteenth century, two storied rectangular building, 11.1m E-W by 5.4m, with pointed door and gate arches in north and south facades, and a modern slate roof.</p> <p>(source Os495card; SS96NE3.1) J.Wiles 18.12.02</p>	Yes
00439s	307,122; 18,837; 37,592; 307,457; 307,455	SS96536868	MONASTERY FIELD	<p>Llantwit Major Grange was a grange of Tewkesbury Abbey from the early 12th century to 1539. It consists of a series of enclosures measuring c.300m NNW-SSE by at most 88m, defined by scarpes or banks and ditches, extending north-south on the west of the Ogney Brook.</p> <p>It was excavated in 1912-14 and 1937. (Sources: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 299-303.</p> <p>Includes: Dovecote (Nprn37592) Gatehouse (Nprn307455) Tithebarn (Nprn307457).</p> <p>Associated with: St Illtyd's church (Nprn171). J.Wiles 18.12.02</p> <p>(sources: RCAHMW 1982 Glamorgan III.2, 299-303.</p>	Yes
00585w	133; (307,225)	SS73789736	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	Neath Abbey was initially founded in 1130 for a community of Savigniac monks and in 1147 was absorbed into the rapidly expanding Cistercian monastic order. By the end of the twelfth century a	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				<p>stone church and accompanying cloister buildings were completed. From the early 1220s, the monks began to outgrow these early structures and began a process of rebuilding, with a new abbey church being commissioned in the late thirteenth century. The abbey was suppressed in 1539 and the Tudor family began to build a house over the south-east corner of the former monastic complex, which remained in use until it was abandoned and fell into decay in the early eighteenth century. As industry began encroaching upon the site, the buildings became more ruinous, covered in screens of brambles and ivy. The site was first explored and cleared in the first half of the twentieth century and in 1944 the ruins were placed in the care of the state.</p> <p>Part of: Neath Abbey (NPRN 133).</p>	
00587w	307,225	SS73699758	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	<p>The northern part of Neath Abbey gatehouse, including the porter's lodge, is a roofless, single storey ruin. Thought to include 12th century fabric (Butler 1976, 27).</p> <p>Part of: Neath Abbey (NPRN 133).</p> <p>J.Wiles 02.12.02</p>	Yes
00624g	307,898; 43,276 (assoc); 307,909 (assoc);	ST31179290	Llantarnam Abbey	<p>Abbey of the Blessed Virgin, Llantarnam, founded c.1175 - not necessarily on this site - dissolved 1536.</p> <p>Some fabric from the abbey, or from the 16th c. house that succeeded it, is thought to be incorporated in the present house (Nprn45089).</p> <p>It is possible that the nineteenth c. park about the house may have developed from a medieval park (Nprn307909).</p> <p>There are ruins of a med. tithe barn (Nprn43276) to the NE of the house and the church, formerly a chapel, to the W (Nprn307297) has been associated with the abbey.</p> <p>(sources: Os495card; ST39SW10; Williams 1969; Long Text attached to Nprn266020)</p> <p>J.Wiles 17.02.03</p>	Yes
00642g	220,948	ST30299016	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	<p>1. Built in the Early English style, gable entry type. Present status [2002]: unknown</p> <p>P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 11.12.2002. Church in Norman style built 1850 on site of previous church, consisting of nave and chancel.</p> <p>W window of old church is incorporated into present fabric.</p>	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				<p>Site of Clunic cell, founded 1122, dissolved 1539, remains of conventional buildings noted 1849, some indication of these is possibly preserved in the layout of the SE churchyard wall.</p> <p>Present plan would indicate an original, sub-rectangular enclosure, c.62m across. (source Os495card; ST39SW24)</p> <p>J.Wiles 17.02.03</p> <p>2. Church in Norman style built 1850 on site of previous church, consisting of nave and chancel. W window of old church is incorporated into present fabric.</p>	
00713g	359; incl 20,771	SO53300003	TINTERN ABBEY	<p>Tintern Abbey was founded in 1131 by Walter fitz Richard of Clare, the Anglo-Norman lord of Chepstow. The Abbey was colonized by a group of monks from the abbey of l'Aumone in France and was only the second Cistercian plantation in Britain. At first, the monks lived and worshipped in a temporary arrangement of timber buildings but by the middle of the twelfth century they had erected a modest stone church and associated cloister ranges. An expansion of the monastic buildings resulted from a growth in the community during the first half of the thirteenth century. Building of the Gothic church which still dominates the lower Wye Valley commenced in 1269. It was consecrated in 1301 and almost certainly in the presence of the patron, Roger Bigod, the fifth earl of Norfolk. A departure from the early Cistercian ideals was witnessed during the later Middle Ages, exacerbated by the impact of the Black Death (1348-49) and by the effects of the Welsh uprising under Owain Glyndŵr (1400-15).</p> <p>There were further limited building programmes carried out until the reign of King Henry VII in the early sixteenth century. Tintern was later surrendered to the king's visitors in September 1536, during the first round in the suppression of the monasteries. A few months later the buildings and local possessions were granted to Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. He began to lease out portions of the site and soon the abbey environs were crowded with cottages and early industrial buildings. The ruins of Tintern Abbey were largely forgotten until the late eighteenth century, when they were discovered by the artists and poets of the Romantic age. In 1901 it was saved when it was purchased by the Crown.</p> <p>Source: Robinson, D.M. 2002. Tintern Abbey: CADW</p> <p>RCAHMW, February 2011. 20,771: ST53209995. NAR SO50SW6.2</p> <p>1. Stone. Stone slate roof. 13th century window and 19th century similar window. Contains part of</p>	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				13th century chapel connected with the Priory. 2. Gate chapel of Tintern Abbey (Nprn359). RCAHMW AP945064/60	
00714g	275,975	SO53100000	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	No specific details on coflein	Yes
00717g	276,003	SO53230013	WATERGATE	NAR SO50SW6.4 Watergate to the precinct of Tintern Abbey (Nprn359). RCAHMW AP945064/60 Watergate to the precinct of Tintern Abbey (Nprn359). RCAHMW AP945064/60	No
00771w	132; (308,859; 308,863; 302,498; 37,604)	SS80188626	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	The remains of the Cistercian abbey at Margam, founded around 1147 and dissolved in 1536, are thought to have occupied the site of an earlier monastic site. The western part of the nave of the monastic church is preserved, though much altered (NPRN 302498). The traces of the remainder of the church are apparent and other remains include the roughly 19m diameter dodecahedron Early English chapter house (NPRN 308863), with some ruins of the dorter and rerdorter to the south (NPRN 308859). RCAHMW, February 2011	Yes
00955w	18,453	SS65659297	CROSS KEYS INN (HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED ST DAVID)	Said to have been built 1332, and to contain fragments of St. David's Hospital. Rubble. 3 storey. Slated. 2 gables. 2. Originally a first floor long house of L-shaped plan dating from C14th. Largely altered in C17th. Possibly formed part of the Hospital of the Blessed St David, built by Henry Gower, Bishop of St Davids. Later in possession of Herbert family. Main block aligned parallel to St Mary's Street and with a rear wing to the north. Two storey frontage with twin three storey gables. Tall parapet with low stack to right gabled end. Two and three light moulded, timber mullioned windows with overall dentilled lintels, leaded glazing, moulded cills. Two storey and attic rear gabled wing retains medieval freestone lancets, single with chamfered surround to attic, cusped pair to first floor and cusped single light to ground floor. (08/10/2003 KAA)	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				(08/10/2003 KAA)	
01184g	221,488 (St Mary's church 04027g)	ST53559392	ST MARY'S PRIORY, CHEPSTOW	<p>1. Built in the Romanesque style, gable entry type. A prominent feature of this Church is the integral tower. Present status [2002] : unknown</p> <p>Church much restored in the 19th C. but incorporating features of the Medieval building, such as the fine Norman entrance arch.</p> <p>GME, 05/08/1999 2. Conventual church of Benedictine priory, founded by 1071, dissolved 1536, subsequently in use as the parish church.</p> <p>Only the W arch appears to remain from this church, the remainder having been episodically rebuilt from the 18th c.</p> <p>Excavations to the S, 1972 & 1974, revealed elements of the priory buildings. (source Os495card; ST59SW47)</p> <p>J.Wiles 28.02.03 3. Built in the Late 20th c style. Present status [2003] : unknown P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 09.01.2003</p> <p>4. Parish church originally Church of Benedictine Priory. Only remaining portion of early Norman fabric are west front and skeleton of nave. Central tower collapsed in 1701 and was rebuilt over west front in C18. Church heavily restored in 1841 and again in 1890. Constructed of part rubble and part ashlar with slate roof. Consists of W tower, nave, N and S transepts, chancel, and NE vestry. Two good tombs, one 1549 and one 1620. Many fragments of Norman work. (Source CADW listed buildings database)</p> <p>J Hill 17.09.2003</p> <p>5. Wallpaintings; Royal Arms painted on wood (Victorian) noted by Pardoe in 1977. Source; undated notes by D.J. Roberts. 2004.04.16/RCAHMW/SLE</p>	Yes
01230g	31,982; 13,001 (assoc church 01231g);	SO50871301	PRIORY STREET SCHOOL	<p>Stone building originally of C15 date. Former Priors' Lodging, but much altered with later additions. Two storeys, generally in Gothic style with mullioned windows. One oriel window survives intact, generally known as Geoffrey of Monmouth's window.</p> <p>Associated with: St Mary's Church (Nprn13001).Additional Note, A late C15th fireplace has recently been uncovered at the east end of the hall's south lateral wall, a few feet below the present first-floor. The splayed fireplace is built of three dressed-stones with chamfer moulding to flat head and jambs with broach stops. The moulding has a hollow, fillet, ogee and round and the flat areas are diagonally dressed. The head stone is massive and contains 3 pairs of square holes for fixings or mantle and the splays are of a single stone. This fireplace is at a slight angle to the hall and appears to be aligned with the wing. Perhaps it once</p>	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				<p>continued into the present hall and heated a smaller room.</p> <p>The hall retains a number of collar trusses seated on corbels which appear to be C17th, although it presumably had a Victorian re-build.</p> <p>A 2-storey detached range to east of the hall, at right-angles may have been a kitchen as it has a similar late C15th, plain-chamfered broach stop fireplace in its gable-end, and a very tall stone chimney stack</p> <p>Visited, Geoff Ward, 13/06/2002. St Mary's Church (Nprn13001).</p> <p>Additional Note, A late C15th fireplace has recently been uncovered at the east end of the hall's south lateral wall, a few feet below the present first-floor. The splayed fireplace is built of three dressed-stones with chamfer moulding to flat head and jambs with broach stops. The moulding has a hollow, fillet, ogee and round and the flat areas are diagonally dressed. The head stone is massive and contains 3 pairs of square holes for fixings or mantle and the splays are of a single stone. This fireplace is at a slight angle to the hall and appears to be aligned with the wing. Perhaps it once continued into the present hall and heated a smaller room.</p> <p>The hall retains a number of collar trusses seated on corbels which appear to be C17th, although it presumably had a Victorian re-build.</p> <p>A 2-storey detached range to east of the hall, at right-angles may have been a kitchen as it has a similar late C15th, plain-chamfered broach stop fireplace in its gable-end, and a very tall stone chimney stack</p> <p>Visited, Geoff Ward, 13/06/2002. 13001: SO50891297. St Mary the Virgin Church was founded as an alien priory before 1086, with the current church being dedicated in 1101 or 1102. It was refounded as an independent priory in 1415, and then dissolved in 1540. The church was largely rebuilt in the eighteenth century and again in 1881. The principal remaining medieval feature is the fourteenth century tower, which apparently incorporates some twelfth century features. The school buildings to the north (NPRN 31982) are thought to incorporate elements of the medieval prior's lodging.</p>	

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
01325g	20,703; 20,699; 377; 43,353 (assoc Tithe Barn 0608)	SO30131411	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	<p>J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 10 September 2004.</p> <p>The conventional buildings of St Mary's Priory (Benedictine), Abergavenny (established in about 1100, suppressed 1535), arranged about a cloister, 35m by 25m overall, to the south of the church (Nprn377); adapted as a private residence after 1535 (Nprn20699), demolition in 1953 left only the base of the exterior wall and the much altered chapter house.</p> <p>Associated with the tithe barn standing 24m to the west (Nprn43353). (source Os495card; SO31SW1) 20,699: SO30091411; NAR SO31SW1</p> <p>Following the dissolution the conventional buildings of Abergavenny Priory (Nprn20703) were adapted as a private residence; prior to demolition in 1953, the house had a three storey Georgian south front, with a hipped slate roof and a central door with wood pediment and three-quarter columns; there was a wood eaves cornice with frieze enriched with swags. 377 St Mary's Church, Abergavenny; SO30101413</p> <p>St Mary's Church was originally the conventional church of the Benedictine Priory in Abergavenny. It was founded in about 1100 and became the parish church following the dissolution in 1536. It is built in the Gothic style, is of gable entry type, and built mostly of red sandstone rubble. There are also dressings in white limestone, particularly the tower quoins. A prominent feature is the integral tower. Architecturally it is mostly decorated and perpendicular. There are fine tombs from the thirteenth to seventeenth centuries, fourteenth to fifteenth century choir stalls and a rare fifteenth century Jesse figure carved in oak with great skill. The church was restored in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>A number of wall paintings are recorded including painted tombs in the Herbert Chapel, a gilt rood loft (now destroyed), Royal Arms of around 1700 above the arch in the south chapel, and painted texts in the vestry. (undated notes by A.J. Parkinson).</p> <p>RCAHMW, February 2011</p> <p>Associated with: Medieval & later borough (Nprn96275). RCAHMW AP94-CS 0575 RCAHMW AP945076/48; 965103/57 J.Wiles 13.09.02</p>	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
01454g	306,498; 400,298 (assoc); 400,297 (assoc); 20565	SO45121310	GRACE DIEU ABBERY (HENDRE SITE)	<p>Grace Dieu Cistercian abbey was initially founded in 1226, destroyed in 1233 and subsequently reconstituted on a new site, possibly moved once more after troubles in 1276. It was dissolved in 1536. The final site of the abbey is uncertain, given NGR taken from OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881); a trial excavation and geophysical survey have concentrated on this site, but the results have been inconclusive (see Nprn400298).NPRN 400298 Features apparent in area explored by trenching & geophysical survey (Williams 1971 (Monmouth Antiquary 3.1), 55-8; Phillips & Hamilton 2000 (Monmouth Antiquary 16), 51-4) indicate building/enclosure complex, c.48m E-W by 35m, including rectilinear building/structure c.20m across.</p> <p>Features explored in this area were thought to relate to a house of c.1670-1730, incorporating med. building material.</p> <p>The site of a barn, associated with the abbey, noted as recently demolished in 1860, is depicted in this area by OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881).</p> <p>Associated with: Abbey (Nprn306498) Leat (Nprn400297).RCAHMW AP94-CS 0382 RCAHMW AP945053/53-4 J.Wiles 05.05.04</p> <p>Parc Grace Dieu, across the Troddi (Nprn20565), has been associated with the monastery, the buildings there are late 17th-early 18th century.(source Os495card; SO41SE19)</p> <p>Aerial photography shows little besides recent drainage features; a probable leat crossing the site (Nprn400297) and features that can be associated with a later house (Nprn400298). Several parallel linear features, running ENE-WSW across the SE corner of the field to the N, may be associated with the abbey buildings.</p> <p>RCAHMW AP94-CS 0382RCAHMW AP945053/53-4J.Wiles 0505.04 The final site of the abbey is uncertain, given NGR taken from OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881); a trial excavation and geophysical survey have concentrated on this site, but the results have been inconclusive (see Nprn400298).</p> <p>Parc Grace Dieu, across the Troddi (Nprn20565), has been associated with the monastery, the buildings there are late 17th-early 18th century. (source Os495card; SO41SE19)</p> <p>RCAHMW AP94-CS 0382 RCAHMW AP945053/53-4</p>	Yes

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				<p>J.Wiles 0505.04 Features apparent in area explored by trenching & geophysical survey (Williams 1971 (Monmouth Antiquary 3.1), 55-8; Phillips & Hamilton 2000 (Monmouth Antiquary 16), 51-4) indicate building/enclosure complex, c.48m E-W by 35m, including rectilinear building/structure c.20m across.</p> <p>Features explored in this area were thought to relate to a house of c.1670-1730, incorporating med. building material.</p> <p>The site of a barn, associated with the abbey, noted as recently demolished in 1860, is depicted in this area by OS County series (Monmouth. XIV.2 1881).</p> <p>Associated with:</p> <p>Abbey (Nprn306498)</p> <p>Leat (Nprn400297).</p> <p>RCAHMW AP94-CS 0382</p> <p>RCAHMW AP945053/53-4</p> <p>J.Wiles 05.05.04</p>	
01596g	(assoc 307,308?)	SO39272591	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	<p>ST CIWA'S, LLANGUA</p> <p>Built in the Early English style, long-wall entry type. Present status [2002]: unknown</p> <p>P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 12.12.2002</p>	Yes
01720g	95,238; 45,091; 307,311 (Church - in use); 36,725	SO28852785	LLANTHONY PRIORY	<p>A church of a hermitic community later regularised as an Augustinian priory. It was consecrated in 1108 and is said to have replaced a chapel of St David. It was dissolved in 1538. The complex that is now visible was built from the later twelfth century onwards.</p> <p>There are ruins of the church and chapter house, with a western claustral range now incorporated into hotel (NPRN 45091). The parish church to the south (NPRN 307311) and possibly also a farmhouse (NPRN 36725) are thought to represent the infirmary and chapel. Remains of an outer court (NPRN 306272) and gatehouse (NPRN 401607) lie to the west of the main complex, with remains of fishponds and a dovecote to the south and south-east (see Nprn266080). A post-medieval mill to the south-west is thought to be on site of the monastic mill, with earthworks of a pondbay recorded to the north-west (see Nprn40065). Source: Evans 1980 (Mon, Ant. 4), 5-43.</p> <p>J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 3 September 2002.</p>	Yes
01740g	401,607	SO28702786	LLANTHONY FAWR; Llanthony	NAR SO22NE11. Gatehouse to outer court (Nprn306272) to Priory (Nprn95238); depicted as 'Lodge - remains' on OS County series (Monmouth. I.15 1882).	Yes

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
			Priory Gatehouse	2. Originally built as the great gatehouse to Llanthony Priory. Characteristic of the later medieval period. Extended and remodelled as a barn during two periods, the first during the C17/C18, the other in the C19. Red sandstone construction with stone tiled roof. Features two C14 cusped windows, and one C13 window in Early English style. Interior has much earlier medieval look than exterior, suggesting C12, with half columns and the springing of the vault surviving. (Source CADW listed buildings database) J Hill 16.09.2003	
01812g	307,345	SO34900480	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	Built in the Gothic Decorated style, gable entry type. Present status [2002] : unknown P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 13.12.2002	Yes
01927w	301,267 (assoc)	SS42879141	LLANGENYDD PRIORY (ST CENYDD'S CHURCH, LLANGENYDD)	Mainly C13, C14, thought to originate from C12. Earliest work is the east wall of the tower. ex NMR index card.	Yes
02011g	31,987	SO37490078	OLD BRIDEWELL	Medieval building with open roof; incorporated with House of Correction during 18th century.	Yes
02015g	222,262;20,700; 20,702;307,179 (p-med garden)	SO37900080	USK PRIORY; St Mary's Priory Church, Usk	Thought to have originally been an aisleless cruciform church, having a central, crossing tower and eastern apse, St Mary's church, Usk has now been extended to the west, has had a northern aisle added and lost its south and eastern limbs: the church is thought either to have been built de novo for the Benedictine priory (see Nprn20700), in about 1135, or to have been adapted as a conventional church at that time; it was extensively altered following the Reformation and the dissolution of the Priory. There are two elegant late Gothic porches, the one on the north side having a finely carved and moulded entrance arch and a two bay interior with decorative vaulting and stone foliage. There is a large organ dated 1862, and 18th century pulpit and altar rails. (source Os495card; SO30SE32.1) J.Wiles 03.02.05	Yes
02016g	20,700	SO37910078	THE PRIORY; Priory (House), Usk	The central range of the present house of Priory, Usk, shows some original 16th century stone mullion windows with stone bearing arches, possibly representing the southern claustral range of the Benedictine Priory, founded in about 1135, and dissolved 1536. Wings to east and south are 19th century additions, contemporary with a major reconstruction of the central range. Other surviving elements of the medieval priory (for Benedictine nuns) are the church (Nprn22262) and gatehouse	Yes

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	Nprn	Ngr	Name	NMR description	Additional NMR info
				(Nprn20702), whilst something of the precinct appears to have been perpetuated in the modern streets and property boundaries. (source Os495card; SO30SE32.3) RCAHMW AP94-CS 0409 RCAHMW AP945057/46 J.Wiles 03.02.05	
02019g	20,702	SO37840079	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	Gatehouse to Usk Priory (Benedictine Nuns: see Nprn20700), founded in about 1135, dissolved 1536: the gate passage has round-headed arches and a side door, whilst the upper two stories have mullioned windows and pointed gables, apparently early 16th century. (source Os495card; SO30SE32.4)	Yes
02266g	36,612	SO52701500	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; Chapel Farm	Chapel Farm was possibly a grange to the monastery of Monmouth. OS mapping gives it as the site of St Michaels chapel and hospital.	Yes
02785w	19,947	SS56439805	THE SANCTUARY	(N/A?)The Sanctuary is an eighteenth-century house much altered but said to retain particularly good early nineteenth-century interiors. Source: Cadw list description RCAHMW 2010	Yes
04669m	307,763 (assoc)	ST00299459	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	MYNACHDY PEN-RHYS, POSSIBLE CHAPEL (REMAINS OF) Excavations, in 1912, revealed the plan of a rectangular stone building, c.25.5m by 9.5m, thought to have been a chapel, subsequently used as a barn. A single fragment of stone wall remains visible. (source Os495card; ST09SW3) Associated with: Ffynnon Fair (Nprn225774) J.Wiles 03.02.03	No

Appendix IV

Table 7. Summary of Stage 2 Assessment Results: Medieval Monastic sites (27 Sites).⁵

prn	Name	Documentation	Group Value	Survival/condition	Fragility/vulnerability	Archaeological significance
00771w	MARGAM; ST MARY'S ABBEY	4	5	3	2	A
00439s	MONASTERY FIELD	3	5	2	2	A
00587w	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	4	3	4	2	A
02019g	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	3	4	5	2	A
01740g	LLANTHONY FAWR; LLANTHONY PRIORY GATEHOUSE	3	3	5	2	A
00717g	WATERGATE	4	4	4	2	A
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	4	1	4	2	A
00585w	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	4	3	4	2	A
00624g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY	3	5			A
00718g	GUEST HOUSE	4	4	2	2	A
00714g	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	4	4	3	2	A
01454g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (HENDRE SITE)	3	5	2	2	A
01720g	LLANTHONY PRIORY	3	5	4	2	A
02015g	USK PRIORY; ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, USK	3	4	5	2	A
01325g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	3	5	2	2	A
00713g	TINTERN ABBEY	4	5	4	2	A
00766w	CRYKE MILL, MARGAM	2	2	3	4	A/B
00046g	BASSALEG PRIORY	3	1	1	3	A/B
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	3	2	2	3	A/B
08371g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY	3	2	1	2	B
08166g	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	3	2	4	2	B/C

⁵ See pp 7-8, above, for scoring values

prn	Name	Documentation	Group Value	Survival/condition	Fragility/vulnerability	Archaeological significance
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	3	1	1	3	B/C
01596g	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	3	2	1	3	B/U
08338g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (ORIGINAL SITE)	3	3	1	2	B/U
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	3	3	1	2	C/U
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; CHAPEL FARM	3	2	1	3	D
08369g	CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURGAN GRANGE	3	3	1	2	U

Appendix V

Table 8. Protected Monastic sites visited (14 sites)

Prn	Name	Ngr	Earthwork /Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Churchyard In use	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Converted (barn/ outbuilding)	Converted (Farm/ cottage/ house)	Status	Denomination	Association
02015g	USK PRIORY; ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, USK	SO37900080	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	LB	Benedictine	-
01812g	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AT KEMEYS COMMANDER	SO34900480	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	LB	Knights Templar	-
00587w	NEATH ABBEY GATEHOUSE	SS73699758	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	SAM	Cistercian	-
02019g	PRIORY GATEHOUSE, USK	SO37840079	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	SAM/LB	Benedictine	-
01740g	LLANTHONY FAWR; LLANTHONY PRIORY GATEHOUSE	SO28702786	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	SAM/LB	Augustinian (previously hermitic)	-
00717g	WATERGATE	SO53230013	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	SAM/LB	Cistercian	-
00585w	NEATH ABBEY AND GATEHOUSE	SS73789736	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	SAM	Cistercian (previously Savignian)	-
00771w	MARGAM ; ST MARY'S ABBEY	SS80188626	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	SAM/LB	Cistercian	-
00714g	TINTERN ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	SO53100000	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	SAM	Cistercian	-

GGAT 111 Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Prn	Name	Ngr	Earthwork /Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Churchyard In use	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Converted (barn/ outbuilding)	Converted (Farm/ cottage/ house)	Status	Denomination	Association
01325g	ST MARY'S PRIORY, ABERGAVENNY	SO30131411	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	SAM/LB	Benedictine	-
01454g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (HENDRE SITE)	SO45121310	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	SAM	Cistercian	-
01720g	LLANTHONY PRIORY	SO28852785	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	SAM/LB	Augustinian (previously hermitic)	-
00713g	TINTERN ABBEY	SO53300003	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	SAM/LB	Cistercian	I'Aumone Abbey, France
00439s	MONASTERY FIELD	SS96536868	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	SAM/LB	Benedictine	Tewkesbury Abbey

Table 8a. Monastic sites visited (13 sites) with partial or no protection giving denomination and associated Monastic Houses

Prn	Name	Ngr	Earthwork /Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Churchyard In use	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Destroyed	Demolished	Denomination	Association
00046g	BASSALEG PRIORY	ST27748712	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Benedictine	Gloucester Abbey
00624g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY	ST31179290	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Cistercian	-
00642g	CLUNIAC CELL AT MALPAS; ST MARY'S, MALPAS	ST30299016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Cluniac	Montacute, Somerset
00766w	CRYKE MILL, MARGAM		No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	-	-
01596g	GREAT HOUSE. LLANGUA	SO39272591	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Benedictine	Lire, Normandy
00718g	GUEST HOUSE	SO53200002	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Cistercian	I'Aumone Abbey, France
02266g	ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL; CHAPEL FARM	SO52701500	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Benedictine	Monmouth
04669m	PILGRIMS' HOSPICE AT SHRINE OF PENRHYS	ST00299459	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Cistercian	-
08166g	KEMEYS COMMANDER CHURCHYARD	SO34900480	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Knights Templar	-

Prn	Name	Ngr	Earthwork /Ruinous remains	Buried Remains	Churchyard In use	Building (occupied)	Building (unoccupied)	Destroyed	Demolished	Denomination	Association
08338g	GRACE DIEU ABBEY (ORIGINAL SITE)	SO447133	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Cistercian	-
08369g	CEMETERY AT GRACE DIEU/TREURG AN GRANGE	SO447133	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Cistercian	-
08371g	LLANTARNAM ABBEY CEMETERY	ST31179290	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Cistercian	-
00284g	GOLDCLIFF PRIORY	ST37138196	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Benedictine	Bec Abbey, Normandy



QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: GGAT 111: Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Report Date: April 2012

Report Number: 2012/019

Report prepared by: Richard Roberts/Rachel Bowden

Position: Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

Date: 30/03/2012

Illustrations prepared by: Richard Roberts/Rachel Bowden

Position: Project Manager/Project Archaeologist

Date: 30/03/2012

Illustrations checked and authorised by: Paul Jones

Position: Senior Illustrator

Date: 05/04/2012

Report checked and authorised by: Andrew Marvell

Position: Chief Executive

Date: 05/04/2012

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