

Appendix 1: Case study selection - desk-based assessment

Monastic house	Monastic order	Notes on history and estates	Landscape character and pay type	Previous landscape study/ recording	Score (Limited 5, significant 1)	Availability of archive and research materials	Score (Excellent 5, poor 1)
Llanthony Prima Priory, Monmouthshire	Augustinian	First Augustinian house founded in Wales, in 1108, of fluctuating wealth. Cell established in Gloucester in 1136, became separate institutions then reunited with the Gloucester site becoming the mother house in 1481. Core local manors, mills and spiritualities in Monmouthshire (Cwmyoy/ Honddu Slade, Oldcastle, Redcastle and Stanton) and Herefordshire (Bishop's/ Canon's Frome, Burghill, Fawley, Foxley, Llanwarne, Newton, Walterstone, Widemarshmoor in Hereford, Yarsop), and extensive lands in Ireland. Chapels, churches, tithes and other lands in Herefordshire (Brinsop, Burybarn, Clodock, Cusop, Eardsley, Ffwyddog, Fossecombe, Howton, Kenderchurch, Langamam, Llanveynoe, Longtown, Nethersfield, Olchon, Oldcourt, Orcop, Pen-y-parc, Peterchurch, Rowlestone, Stanton Lacy, Stretton, Trelandon, Trewern, Ullingswick, Weobley, Whitewall, Yanefare, Yazor) and Monmouthshire (Llancillo, Trewyn).	Priory in upland Black Mountain setting, outlying holdings across Monmouthshire and Herefordshire mainly in bocage landscape	Procter's MSc dissertation and subsequent journal articles (2007a, 2007b, 2012) provide a preliminary overview of the impact of the priory on its surrounding environs. Evans' articles (1980, 1984) on the archaeological investigation of the Priory site in 1978 confirmed that the house's economy, management of estates and landscape development had not been addressed. A precinct survey has been produced.	3	Reasonable amount of primary sources - including a contemporary history (Brit Lib), though no cartulary (except for Irish holdings). Good availability of other land grants and charters, manorial court rolls, possessions at Dissolution, estate and legal records, estate maps (Procter/ GA/ Monastic Wales/ NA). Good amount of secondary sources, including Rhodes listings of holdings (1989) Knight and McGraghan papers (GA) and a number of historical journal articles covering history of priory, its priors, architecture, library etc. Hogan book, 2007, on lands in Ireland (Procter/ Monastic Wales).	4
Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire	Cistercian	Second Cistercian house in Wales, founded in 1131 with a sizeable religious community throughout its monastic history (due to relatively safe location for the Marches frontier area close to Chepstow castle) and daughter houses at Kingswood Abbey in Gloucestershire and Tintern Secunda in Wexford, Ireland. Large precinct (27 acres) with access to the river Wye and development of a surrounding settlement during the monastic period. Wealthiest monastic house in Wales at the Dissolution, prosperity based on significant landed possessions with a mixed economy of arable production (3000 acres) and sheep (3000), cattle, pigs and horses: at least 10 granges - Moor (Lower), Merthyrgeryn (Upper), New Grange (Greenmoor), Rogerstone, Rudding, Secular Firmery (also infirmary), Trellech and Monkswood or Estavarney (in Gwent) and Ashwell, Brockweir, Modesgate and Woolaston (in Glos.); manors at Porthcaseg, Woolaston, Hewelsfield, Aluredeston and Plataland (Newchurch). Most valuable possession was manor of Acle in Norfolk. Industrial activity eg ironworks in Angidy valley. Also other smaller landed possessions and considerable local rights of pasture and wood for fuel in Dean and Wentwood, fishing rights and weirs on the Wye and Severn etc. Tithes from a number of parishes and church possessions eg Redwick, Howick. Recorded disputes over land with local houses at Dore, Goldcliff, Grace Dieu, Llantarnam and Llanthony, as well as with daughter house at Kingswood and neighbouring Royal Forest of Dean (Williams/ Burton and Stober).	Estates and granges on both the Welsh and English sides of the River Wye in an undulating bocage landscape; also granges in estuarine setting of Gwent and Severn Levels.	Williams has researched and mapped the abbey's estates, including more detail for individual estates eg Rogerstone, HLC analysis for Lower Wye Valley Historic Landscape area and Rippon has included an analysis of the field systems etc of estates in work on the the Gwent Levels landscape, 1996, 2008. Otherwise, some archeological fieldwork but limited landscape focus: various precinct surveys and excavations during 1980s and 1990s, Blockley, Courtney, Schlee; Merthyrgeryn (Upper Grange) - field survey and limited excavation in the early 1970s, Parkes and Webster. Fulford et al recorded a 12th c quay at Woolaston on the Severn capable of handling sea-going vessels and river craft, 1992. Earthwork surveys conducted at Estavarney Grange and Grangefield (New Grange) (ADS/GGAT/ BIAB). No analysis of post-Dissolution history of estates/ landscapes.	3	Reasonable amount of primary sources - No cartulary/ history. Badminton papers include Porthcaseg and Trellech manorial documents (NLW) and good availability of other land grants and charters, manorial court rolls, possessions at Dissolution, estate and legal records, Crown Commissioner Estate papers (Williams/ Glos Archives/ GA/ Monastic Wales/ NA). Reasonable amount of secondary sources - including history of abbey and economy well recorded by Williams, also several articles and books mainly on history and architecture of the abbey (notably by Robinson), excavations at abbey and ironworks (BIAB/ ADS/ GGAT). Large volume of articles, web resources and exhibition on Tintern abbey and art/ Romantic movement etc (Monastic Wales/ NLW).	4

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Llantarnam Priory, Monmouthshire	Cistercian	Daughter house of Strata Florida Abbey founded in 1175 or 1179, moved from earlier site in late 12th c. (known until then as Caerleon, also known colloquially as Deuma). Generally relatively poor but with significant lands and granges (inc 1800 acres of arable? land, Burton and Stober), particularly north and west of the abbey in the uplands of eastern Glamorgan: manors of Pen Rhys, Wentsland and Bryngwyn, Mynyddislwyn, Magna Porta (home manor); 13? granges: Dorallt, Arael, Pwl-pan, Cil-lonydd, Rhyswg, Maestir, Pwl-pan, Bryngwyn, Court (Scybor), Brogwyn, Mynachty-tir-Waun, Gelli-las, Llystalybont, Cefn-y-fynach or Pentre-bach, Manmoel, St Dials?. Chapels at Llanderfel, Cil-lonydd, Abercarn, Bryngwyn, Pwl-pan, Gelli-las, St Dial's. Some estates were leased out towards the end of the abbey's history (Williams). Churches and chapels paying tithes eg St Gwnog, LLANHILLETH	Much of the abbey's lands were in an upland setting, well-wooded, stretching a long distance to the Rhondda valley. Land morer adjacent to the abbey was in bogage country, now semi-urban, post-industrial.	David Standing - Masters dissertation on water management for the abbey; excavations at Priory site by Mein, 1977-1982 unreported. Grange sites: excavations at Pen Rhys, 1947-48; earthwork survey of features including mill pond at Bryngwyn Grange, and site plan of Llanderfel Grange and pilgrimage centre (Williams, 1995, 18); lands of Mynyddislwyn grange were included in an analysis of the historic landscape in the Man-Moel district of Gwent in advance of a landscape restoration project (Gray, 1999). Trial excavations at Llantarnam DMV site, 1993 (ADS/ GGAT). Desk-based assessment of site of 'Llantarnam' grange (Gelli-las), Cwmbran prior to development, Pannett, 2009 (GGAT). Articles on other Llantarnam grange sites, Osborne and Hobbs, 1999, 2005, 2008, Week, 2002 (Monastic Wales). HLC-funded Ancient Cwmbran & The Cistercian project, led by local residents - no website or publications to date (Wikipedia). No analysis of post-Dissolution history of estates/ landscapes.	3	Limited primary sources - no cartulary/ abbey history or manorial/ grange accounts (Williams); some manorial court rolls for Abercarn, Wentsland and Bryngwyn (GA); some post-Diss estate sale and legal documents (NA/ WA). Reasonable amount of secondary sources - including history of abbey and economy well recorded by Williams, articles on Pen Rhys grange and pilgrimage site and Llantarnam granges, Gray (BIAB), history of abbey, Waters and Dovey, 1956 (GwA).	3
Dore Abbey, Herefordshire	Cistercian	Daughter house of Morimond Abbey, Champagne of modest wealth, founded in 1147. Large number of granges in fertile Golden Valley, Herefordshire (Morehampton, New, Newbridge, Blakemore, Kingstone, Hollings, Bacton, Whitewall, Godway, Benfield), with other outliers in Gwent (Lyncoed or Campston, Cold, Llanfair, Morlais) and at some distance in Brecknockshire (Gwenddwr, Wemddyfwg, Trawscoed (Cantrefselyf)- failed daughter house that became a grange) and manors at Dore, Benitrou, Holme Lacy and Albrighton (Williams).	Abbey sited in fertile Golden Valley, with extensive local lands in bogage landscape, also in outlying Welsh mountainous areas.	Royal Commission report, 1930. Archaeological and building reports on abbey site, 1980, 2000, 2001, 2009. Report recording archaeological investigations of the site of the grange and chapel of Llanfair, 1980 (BH Online), survey of whole site, results included in CADW information boards (report published - if so where?). Gwenddwr and Crickadam (possible holding of Dore) settlement surveys by CPAT. CPAT report on Trawcoed daughter house/ grange, 2011. No analysis of post-Dissolution history of estates/ landscapes.	3	Significant primary sources, including charters and deeds, grants of land, survey of demense lands and other legal and property documents (NA). Significant secondary sources eg Williams articles/ books, 1997 history of abbey, mostly relating to abbey buildings and history (BIAB/ NMR/ HER).	4
Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire	Cistercian	Founded in 1148. A number of granges: Dymock, Littledean, documented cell but probably only a grange at Regil, Somerset, St White's near Cinderford, Walmore (ADS/ NMR). Granted part of 'home' manor of Blaisdon (BH Online).	Edge of Forest of Dean, bogage landscape.	Archaeological evaluation at abbey site (BIAB). Archaeological evaluation of The Old Grange, Littledean, 2007 (ADS). Archeological evaluation at St White's grange site, 2004 (BIAB).	4	Extensive primary sources - cartulary in BL and translation published in 1887, Crawley-Boevey - deeds, manorial records, family and estate papers, and other legal and estate papers, plans and maps (NA). Secondary sources - late 19th c article, limited later sources.	4

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Brecon Priory, Brecknockshire	Benedictine	Daughter house granted to monks of Battle Abbey, 1093. Also a Friary in Brecon. Granted church and town of Brecon, and an important landowner in the region eg Priory manor, manor of Gwrlodde, land in Llanywern, Trefecca Fawr, Trewalkin/ Mynydd Troed and elsewhere and tithes from various churches including Talgarth and Liangorse (CPAT). Relatively high income at Dissolution, dependent on income from churches and tithes.	Urban setting for priory, upland and bocage landscape.	Royal Commission report on cathedral building, 1994, further arch investigation, 2003 and town survey, 1993. Included in CPAT report on monastic assets in region. All focussed in church and precinct. Brief CPAT report on Llanywern.	4	Good primary sources, including cartulary , manor records, list of possessions at Dissolution + eg records suggesting that during the first few decades of the 13th century the monks of Brecon Priory were extending the land they held at Trewalkin by clearing woodland in the direction of Mynydd Troed (CPAT, Monastic Wales, NA, NLW). Reasonable secondary sources, relating to history of church/ priory and possessions (ADS, BIAR).	4
Grace Dieu Abbey, Monmouthshire	Cistercian	Small, poor daughter house of Dore Abbey founded in 1226, by which time wave of Cistercian houses granted large tracts of land was over. Initial site was soon abandoned - exact location not known, but thought to be somewhere around Grace Dieu Park (the abbey's Treurgan grange). New site was on the eastern bank of the Trothy. Not a large land-owning house - local holdings on both sides of River Wye - local Monmouthshire granges at Penrhos, Wyesham, Treurgan, Inyzed Vaughan (Hendre), Coed Ythan, Coldgrange, Crug-yr-onen and Wyesham; manor at Stowe (St Braivel's) and Penyard in Forest of Dean, also rights to mine and smelt iron here; other property, including extensive woodland, in Skenfrith and other local parishes; also land at Colrugge and Aston in Herefordshire (Williams). Several holdings were sold during times of financial difficulty in 15th c. Tithes from a number of local chapels and churches, including Penrhos, Trivel and Skenfrith (Williams).	Bocage landscape in Wye Valley and Forest of Dean.	Monmouth Arch Society carried out small-scale excavation at abbey site in 1970 and Phillips and Hamilton conducted a geophysical survey at the site in 2000. No other fieldwork or research has been carried out for either the abbey site or its wider landscape of holdings.	5	Primary sources - no cartulary or abbey history; some deeds and other legal, possession records etc (NA); recorded by Leland; journal article on primary documents of the abbey (Monastic Wales). Reasonable secondary sources - history and estates well recorded by Williams, articles following fieldwork on abbey site by Williams and Phillips & Hamilton, Cyril Hart Forest of Dean papers in Glos Archives includes notes on Stowe grange (NA).	3
Abergavenny Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Founded c1100 as alien cell of St Vincent Le Mans abbey in France, gaining independence in the 15th C. Closely associated with Marcher Lords of Abergavenny castle. Small but reasonably prosperous house with considerable endowments. Priory initially granted a township, a mill, fishing rights and a church with further churches and tithes; 240 acres and 2 mills by 1291. Most of income from churches and tithes.	Urban setting for the Priory.	Arch investigation in precinct in 1999/2000 during development of the 'Priory Centre'.	5	No record of an extant cartulary. On-line search produced reasonable number of primary source references, including list of possessions at Dissolution, Nevill family archive, manorial records for Abergavenny and Hardwick (NA), Baker Gabb, Milbourne family papers + estate records (NLW). Some limited secondary sources, mostly church histories including 2015 book (Monastic Wales, NLW). Limited GGAT records - church, chapel possessions and deer park.	3
Aconbury Priory, Herefordshire	Augustinian	A nunnery for sisters of the Order of St John of Jerusalem was founded in the reign of King John, and was still recorded as such in 1237, a hospital being attached to it. It probably became an Augustinian monastery soon after this date. The priory church, now the parish church of St John, was built circa 1230-40. Primary purpose of care for sick and poor. Possessions included Rowlestone manor, 30 acres of woodland at Holme Lacy and some other manors in Herefordshire, Glos, Salop (Ewyas Lacy Research Group, NA).	Wooded undulating agricultural area south of Hereford.	Royal Commission field visit to priory site only.	5	On-line search produced reasonable number of primary source references, including cartulary , 1216 charter granting land for foundation, record and granting of possessions, Guy's Hospital papers (NA). Limited number of secondary sources (HER).	4

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Chepstow Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Earliest Norman priory in Wales, established before 1071. Alien daughter house of Corneilles abbey in France, then independent from 1440s. Urban house with small local holdings (200 acres in 1291 (Taxatio)). Churches/ chapels at PWLL MEURIG, Mounton, St Thomas' (Chepstow), Newchurch, Howick.	Urban setting for priory, in lower Wye valley.	Excavations at priory site, 1973-4 (Monastic Wales).	4	Limited primary sources, including charters, surveys, list of possessions at Dissolution (NA, NLW). Limited secondary sources, relating to church history (BIAR, Monastic Wales).	2
Monmouth Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Relatively wealthy alien priory of St Florent près Saumur abbey (Anjou) founded 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 (Coflein/ Monastic Wales). Only alien priory in Wales to have a daughter houses planned - granted land in Radebanc (location unknown) but no record of the proposed establishment (Burton and Stober). Estate holding at Marstow (NLW), Priory mill (Archwillio/ GGAT). 480 acres of arable land in 1291; most income from churches and urban property (Burton and Stober).	Urban priory in Monmouth town	2003 watching brief report on site of priory (BIAB). Mill site included in desk-based assessment, Bowen, 2009 (Archwillio/ GGAT). Article of estate at New Court, Marstow, 2007 (NLW).	3	Primary sources - reasonable number of legal etc documents (NA). Secondary sources - some refs in histories of Monmouth and ecclesiastical sites in Monmouthshire, Williams article on suppression of the priory, 1977 (Archwillio/ GGAT/ Monastic Wales), Clarke article on history of priory, 2003 (NLW).	3
Goldcliff Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Wealthiest Benedictine house in South Wales in 13th c, founded in 1113 as a cell of Bec Abbey in Normandy later became a dependency of Tewksbury abbey, disestablished in late 15th c, holdings taken on by Eton College and other local houses. Local manors at Goldcliff, Nash and Coldra, St Julian's and some in Devon and Somerset (accessed via port). Owned churches and chapels at Goldcliff, Christchurch, Peterston, Mount St Albans, Nash, Porton (possibly on site of current Whitson church or lost to encroachment of sea), St Julians, Undy (ADS/GGAT).	Priory located on a promontary island of higher coastal land within the estuarine setting of the Gwent Levels.	Initial assessment of location of estates as part of Rippon's study of Gwent Levels landscape, 1996, 2008. Archaeological assessment by GGAT, 1997 on proposed site of the Gwent Levels Wetlands Reserve - evidence of Roman drainage systems, no evidence of monastic features (Archwillio/ GGAT).	3	Limited primary sources - no cartulary/ history; small number of manorial charters and deeds held by Eton College, references in legal documents etc (Monastic Wales/NA/NLW). Limited secondary sources - Williams article on priory history, 1971 (Monastic Wales).	2
Craswall Priory, Herefordshire	Grandmontine	Small house, one of only three of this order in England. Alien priory founded for the Order of Grandmont c. 1220-25, survived the general suppression of alien monasteries and continued until 1462; limited local holdings only, including manors of Craswall, Mansell Lacy (NA, EL Study Group).	Sited in remote upper Monnow valley on edge of Black Mountains: upland and bocage landscape.	Limited excavation of priory site in early 20th c and 1962. RC plan of ruins, 1928. Earthwork survey of priory precinct and surrounding landscape, 1977, Kay? (Aston). Archaeological work was carried out at priory site prior to and during consolidation - archive index, a detailed survey of the areas to be consolidated, and the supervision of any protective	3	Primary sources: A collection of documents spanning 3.5 centuries relating to the Manor of Craswall is lodged in the Penpont and Maybery manuscript collections at the NLW (HER); limited manorial and legal records (NA). Reasonable collection of secondary sources: inc. early 20th	3
Llangua Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Small cell of Lire in Normandy, founded before 1183; dissolved as an alien house in 1420 and annexed to the Carthusian priory at Sheen (Surrey) (GGAT). Manor of Llangua (BH online). 480 acres of arable land in 1291, tithes from parish of Troy (Burton and Stober).	Bocage landscape at Monmouthshire/ Herefordshire border.	None found.	5	Primary sources - some limited legal documents (BH online). Secondary sources - Hockey history of the priory article (1990) (Monastic Wales).	2
Newport Friary, Monmouthshire	Austin	Only house of the Austin Friars, founded 1377. Holdings not known?	Urban friary now in urban location of central Newport	Reference in 1991 Usk Barrage Archaeological Assessment and trial excavation at possible site of friary (probably wrong site) in 1989 (Archwillio/ GGAT).	4	Little reference to primary sources (Monastic Wales). Some secondary sources related to history of friary and its suppression, including Newport Past website (Monastic Wales).	2
St Kynemark's Priory, Monmouthshire	Augustinian	Small priory, exact origins unknown, probably founded in 13th century (though with possible earlier origin) and dissolved in 1535. 142 acres of land at 1491 (Monastic Wales/ Coflein/ GGAT). Possessions included the manor of Lancaut, including a weirhouse (Glos.).	Priory site in urban setting on edge of Chepstow	Journal article on excavation at priory site which found traces of building structures prior to development of site, 1965.	5	Little reference to primary sources (Monastic Wales). No secondary sources specific to the priory.	1
Usk Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Only Benedictine house for nuns founded prior to 1135, suppressed in 1536. Income mainly from local churches (Usk, Raglan, Mathenni, Llanbadog and Llanfihangel Pont-y-Moel).	Urban nunnary now on edge of town of Usk	Articles following excavations around the priory church, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2000 (Monastic Wales).	4	Secondary sources - articles on excavations by Williams etc, as well as referenced in a number of published work on nunneries and women in monasteries (Monastic Wales).	2
Bassaleg Priory, Monmouthshire	Benedictine	Founded as a cell of Glastonbury Abbey before 1107. Ceased to be a monastic foundation before 1252, holdings inherited by Llantarnam Abbey.	Semi-urban location on edge of Newport.	None found.	5	Limited evidence of primary sources. Secondary sources - history article by Copplestone-Crow (1998) (Monastic Wales).	1

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Clifford Priory, Herefordshire	Cluniac	The Cluniac Priory was founded as a cell of Lewes in 1129-30 (NMR). Holdings in Herefordshire, Brecknockshire and Radnorshire: Hay, Frampton-on-Severn, Clifford, Hardwick, St. Oswald's, Middlewood, Bach, Dorstone; churches at Bronllys, Llandefalle; tithes from Porthamel (NA).	Bocage setting in Wye valley north of Hereford.	Royal Commission field visit to priory site only, 1972.	4	Reasonable collection of primary sources: manor court records, legal documents (NA). No secondary sources found, except RC field visit report.	2
Flanesford Priory, Herefordshire	Augustinian	Small house, founded in 1346 by Sir Richard Talbot. Dissolved in 1537.	Bocage setting in Wye valley south of Hereford.	None found.	5	Limited evidence of primary or secondary sources.	1
Malpas Priory, Monmouthshire	Cluniac	Small house. The ecclesiastical history of Malpas seems to have begun c 1122, as a Cluniac cell attached to Montacute in Somerset (Archwillio).	Semi-urban location on edge of Newport.	None found.	5	Limited evidence of primary sources - cartulary for mother house - Montacute. Secondary sources - history article by Copplestone-Crow (1998) (Monastic Wales).	1
Kilpeck Priory, Herefordshire	Benedictine	Small cell, founded in 1134 and dissolved in 1428 when the cell was united to Gloucester. Record for Broadford (Broadward) as a holding (NA). No information on other holdings found - presumably Kilpeck church and manor?	Bocage landscape of Archenfield, SW Herefordshire.	None found.	5	Some limited primary sources (legal documents, tithe map ref to priory site) (NA). No secondary sources found.	1

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Monastic house 2	Heritage and conservation designations and value (High 3, low 1)	Score (High 3, low 1)	Post-Dissolution history	Score (High mix 3, low mix 1)	Physical evidence of granges, manorial farmsteads and other monastic landscape features	Score (Significant 5, limited 1)	Communication network	Score (Extensive 3, limited 1)
Llanthony Prima Priory, Monmouthshire	Priory ruins are a scheduled monument in care of Cadw. Local Monmouthshire estates in Brecon Beacons National Park.	3	Priory and local Monmouthshire estates bought by Sir Nicholas Arnold at Dissolution remained as a single estate up to 19th century, through several phases of ownership (mostly absentee landlords). Landor made attempts to convert to a designed parkland/ country house landscape in early 19th century. Priory became a ruin - still substantial today and in stewardship of Cadw since 1951. Other estates dispersed after Dissolution.	3	Ruins of priory (largely from 12th - 14th c) and part of precinct are a major Cadw owned and managed heritage site, including remains of other infrastructure eg gate house, fishponds, tithe barn earthworks. Also extant churches (eg Cwmyoy, Clodock etc), chapels (Oldcastle, Stanton) and earthwork evidence of chapels (eg Trewyn), mill sites, water management systems. Large number of farmsteads, field systems, areas of woodland etc across the local Monmouthshire and Herefordshire estates which may have monastic antecedents with potential for future research, including possible 'grange' farmsteads at Pentwyn (possibly Redcastle) and the upper Olchon valley (Procter).	5	Track to Llangorse lake for fishing rights, tracks radiating out from Priory to dispersed estates. Pilgrimage routes eg from Trewyn, over Gospel Pass to Hay.	3
Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire	Abbey ruins and iron workings in Angidy valley are scheduled monuments in care of Cadw and, with many of holdings, in Wye Valley AONB and Lower Wye Valley Historic Landscape area. Other holdings in Gwent Levels Historic Landscape area and Dean National Forest Park.	3	Abbey and local possessions granted to earl of Worcester at Dissolution (later Duke of Beaufort), with a sizeable community staying on at abbey and settlement, also later colonised by iron workers from the Angidy valley. At Monkwood, a 17th c mansion house, Great Estervarney, was built (ADS/ GGAT). Abbey ruins came into the possession of the Office of Works in 1901 and now managed by Cadw.	3	Ruins of abbey (largely from 13th and 14th c) and part of precinct are a major Cadw owned and managed heritage site; also remains of other infrastructure eg gate house, hospice, precinct wall, water management systems, chapel and surrounding settlement, iron workings, quarries, mills, fishponds and weirs in Angidy valley (in Portcaseg manor), ferry across Wye etc . Evidence of significant development of land, eg assarting on landed estates and conversion to arable land, drainage of marshland, enclosure for large sheep flocks. Sheepcotes recorded at Merthyrgeryn, Woolaston, Porthcaseg, Modesgate and Trellech. Sites of many of the abbey's granges remain as extant farmsteads eg Moor, Merthyrgeryn, Rogerstone, Ridding, Trellech, Monkwood and Woolaston. Merthyrgeryn - remains of a Cistercian grange landscape have been identified, including evidence of grange barns, field systems and droveways. Also, earthwork remains of moated site of New Grange at Grangefield farm and possible enclosure of manor house at Porthcaseg. Physical evidence of chapels at Moor, Woolaston, Monkwood, Trellech and also recorded at Merthyrgeryn, Modesgate and Rogerstone. Secular Firmery grange/ infirmary site in Angidy valley not located. Abbey also had mills recorded at Angidy, Ashwell, Woolaston, Rogerstone, Merthyrgeryn, Brockweir, Aluredeston, Acle and in the Forest of Dean (Williams/ ADS/GGAT).	5	Abbey was a place of pilgrimage with geographically dispersed estates. The Stony Way (first recorded 1451) - major cobbled routeway linking the abbey with granges and outlying farms. Riverine communication via River Wye, including ferry link with properties in England and shipping to Bristol and also trading via the abbeys quay on the Severn at Woolaston. Communication with Kingswood Abbey, daughter house in Gloucestershire. Turnpike road (now A466) driven through the ruinous abbey precinct.	3

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Monastic house 2	Heritage and conservation designations and value (High 3, low 1)	Score (High 3, low 1)	Post-Dissolution history	Score (High mix 3, low mix 1)	Physical evidence of granges, manorial farmsteads and other monastic landscape features	Score (Significant 5, limited 1)	Communication network	Score (Extensive 3, limited 1)
Llantarnam Priory, Monmouthshire	House occupying site of abbey is listed. Estates in areas of high conservation value around urban fringe of Newport and eastern South Wales valleys post-industrial area.	3	Materials from abbey buildings incorporated into an Elizabethan mansion on the site built by the Morgan family who purchased all the estates and lands of the abbey, then rebuilt in 1837 - building occupied by a nunnery since 1946 (Williams). Abbey precinct incorporated in parkland. Monastic landscape features in Magna Porta manor and St Dial's and Gelli-las granges incorporated into Cwmbran new town development and post medieval change due to industrial development in the area. Deforestation eg Wentsland and Bryngwyn manor due to development of iron industry at Pontypool (Williams).	3	Abbey site now occupied by a nunnery in a 19th c mansion house, with an adjacent medieval tithe barn and other remnants of the precinct eg water management systems in 19th c parkland and gardens. Location of some of grange holdings have not been identified. Building and enclosure remains at Pwl-pan grange site, medieval long-houses and barns at Rhyswg grange site. Evidence of enclosure/ assarting at Pwl-pan and Llanderfel. Large tracts of upland pasture for large sheep flocks. Medieval barns at Cil-lonydd (and chapel field ADS/GGAT) and St Dial's. Seven mills recorded, including home mill in Magna Porta manor, two at Llanhilleth, four in Mynyddislwyn. Remains of St Derfel's chapel and enclosure at Llanderfel. Possible mine workings at Llanderfel. Fishery at Aberavon and fishing rights on the Usk (Williams). Extensive building by Morgan family at Cefn-y-fynach grange, became settlement of Pentre-bach with extant Tudor buildings (Williams, M). Mynachty grange - possible site of Basseleg Priory, cell of Glastonbury subsumed into lands of Llantarnam, Mynachty Wood adjoins eastern portion of present Park Wood (ADS/GGAT). Abercarn grange chapel possibly converted to Chapel Farm (ADS/GGAT). Court grange now extant Court Farm (ADS/GGAT). Llystalybont grange now covered by housing, but Mynachdy - fawr farm still stands (ADS/GGAT). Maestir grange site at Pontymister farm (ADS/GGAT). Rhyswg grange site - still extant farmstead of Rhyswg Fawr or Rhyswg Ganol (ADS/GGAT).	5	Pilgrimage routes to major shrine/ healing well at Pen Rhys grange (Gray, 1997 article retracing the route and HTV programme, 2002) and St Derfel's chapel at Llanderfel, high on the slopes of Mynydd Maen (approached by a sunken way) (Williams). Route of old main road to Newport can be traced in parkland around abbey (Williams, M).	3
Dore Abbey, Herefordshire	Church still functioning, grade 1 listed.	2	Abbey (and estates?) granted to Sir John Scudamore at Dissolution. Abbey church became parish church for Abbey Dore. High potential for analysing post-Dissolution impact of estates and granges in Golden Valley eg Morehampton grange converted to park in 16th c.	3	Williams detailed research on the economic history of the estates of the abbey. Plan of Golden Valley settlements owes much to the activities of the abbey in setting up its network of granges. Significant impact on landscape of Golden Valley (Rowley): Holling Grange and Grange Farm, Abbey Dore are extant farmsteads (NMR); Morehampton Park Farm - medieval moated site, Whitfield park - ornamental lake may have been monastic millpond; ruin of St Noes chapel, Blackbrook; Trivel Wood was extensive woodland and former royal hunting forest (2013 acres), the abbey owned half of it and practised extensive assarting (Rowley). A number of granges in north Gwent, of most little is known (Williams): Trawcoed grange - medieval moated site, fishpond, mill site (CPAT). Gwenddwr - possible grange and mill sites, Llanfair - extensive remains of grange buildings (ADS/ CPAT), Cold Grange Farm - extant but grange site not known (ADS/ CPAT), Llyncoed or Campston - possible grange site (ADS/ CPAT), Morlais - possible grange and chapel sites (ADS/ CPAT); Wernddyfwg - possible grange and mill sites; Gwenddwr grange - exact location not known (ADS/ CPAT). Right to graze and gather wood in Maes-coed (EL Study Group).	5	Large number of granges - Golden Valley and outliers in Wales would have required extensive communication network - therefore significant potential for analysis.	2
Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire	Some of holdings in Forest of Dean National Forest Park.	2	The site was granted to Sir William Kingston at Dissolution, whose son, Sir Anthony (died 1556), converted part of the abbey buildings to a residence. In 1683 the site passed to William Boevey, who began the formal garden here, shown in Kip's view of around 1712. In the late-18th century the house was rebuilt, the gardens landscaped and, perhaps, the deer park created. Remained Boevey family seat until 1960 (ADS). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	3	Parts of the abbey still survive as extant buildings incorporated into a house which was altered post 1647, possible pond and other features relating to post-med iron working at abbey site; woodland at Abbot's Woods. Grange Court extant on site of Waimore grange (ADS/ NMR). Regilbry grange - located in the vicinity of Regilbry Court Farm, Regilbry Farm, or Regilbry Court (ADS). The Grange nr Cinderford demolished 1927, St White's grange (ADS/ BIAB). The Old Grange, Dymock - core of the present mansion has remained substantially unchanged since the 15th century (ADS). The Old Grange, Littledean - site of grange (ADS).	4	Holloways recorded - possible routes to and from abbey (ADS). Granges would have required communication network - therefore significant potential for analysis.	2

Appendix 1: Case study selection - desk-based assessment

Monastic house 2	Heritage and conservation designations and value (High 3, low 1)	Score (High 3, low 1)	Post-Dissolution history	Score (High mix 3, low mix 1)	Physical evidence of granges, manorial farmsteads and other monastic landscape features	Score (Significant 5, limited 1)	Communication network	Score (Extensive 3, limited 1)
Brecon Priory, Brecknockshire	Surviving Priory buildings are not scheduled but some are listed. Some of holdings in BB National Park.	2	Church became Brecon parish church, now cathedral.	1	Church now cathedral, plus the most comprehensive group of conventual buildings remaining habitable in Wales: beside the C13 and C14 church there are the prior's lodging, guest house (?), a tower (now the canony), almonry, tithe barn, sections of precinct wall and other remains of precinct, priory mill on edge of town; fulling mill now destroyed; Hay-on-Wye and Llanywern churches. Fishing rights at Llangorse. Fishponds to the north of Trefecca Fawr appear to be those mentioned in a charter of the 1170s in a charter granting land to Brecon Priory. enclosed land perhaps already extended to the margins of the mountain land by the middle of the 13th century (ADS/CPAT). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	3	Priory was on pilgrimage route (Monastic Wales)	2
Grace Dieu Abbey, Monmouthshire	Abbey site not scheduled. Some of estates in Wye Valley AONB.	2	Holdings sold off to different owners at Dissolution, with abbey site eventually bought by Sir Thomas Herbert who probably used the stone of the abbey to build house at Parc Grace Dieu, at what is now a farm called Parker's Due (Tre-urgan manor) where a deer park was developed (within which is thought to be site of the original abbey). No record of the abbey buildings by the 18th c. (Williams/ Archwilio/ GGAT).	2	No upstanding remains of abbey, location recorded in Abbey field (and nearby Abbey bridge) next to river Trothy; nearby chapel field name may indicate original site (Archwilio/GGAT). 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 (GGAT record referring to grange at Hendre?). Williams comments that locating some of the Monmouthshire holdings none too easy but provides some information on location of granges, woods, quarries, mills etc based on documentary evidence, place-name evidence (Williams).	3	Williams notes a track from Penrhos grange to Parc Grace Dieu.	1
Abergavenny Priory, Monmouthshire	Precinct maintained by District Council as 'Priory Centre'. Some holdings in Brecon Beacons National Park.	1	Church became the Abergavenny parish church of St Mary's at Dissolution.	2	Priory church survives as the parish church of Abergavenny, along with priory house, tithe barn and limited other precinct remains. Manor of Hardwick was a possession (GGAT). Abergavenny Priory Deer Park is a well-preserved medieval deer park laid out on the south-east flank of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Much of the boundary bank and ditch and some of boundary wall are still in place (GGAT/ ADS). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	3		1
Aconbury Priory, Herefordshire	Priory site not designated. Some of estates in Wye Valley AONB and Lower Wye Valley Historic Landscape area.	1	Priory largely destroyed or converted into a mansion house and parish church at Dissolution (HER).	2	Land granted for establishment of nunnery in Aconbury forest: three carucates of land (c. 360 acres) to be assarted and cultivated. The Priory stood high on woody summit of Aconbury Hill, a building of very considerable size, although little of the conventual edifice remains except a few fragments built into the Court House or incorporated with the Church; fishponds, some earthworks visible in surrounding fields, holy well + some other HER records which may relate to the Priory (HER). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	3		1

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Monastic house 2	Heritage and conservation designations and value (High 3, low 1)	Score (High 3, low 1)	Post-Dissolution history	Score (High mix 3, low mix 1)	Physical evidence of granges, manorial farmsteads and other monastic landscape features	Score (Significant 5, limited 1)	Communication network	Score (Extensive 3, limited 1)
Chepstow Priory, Monmouthshire	Some of holdings in Wye Valley AONB and Lower Wye Valley Historic Landscape area.	2	Church became Chepstow parish church.	2	No upstanding remains of priory outside of parish church. Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	2		1
Monmouth Priory, Monmouthshire	Priory site listed.	2	Church became St Mary's parish church - rebuilt in 18th and 19th c. Priory buildings still extant as a conference and events facility (Monastic Wales). Priory lodgings became part of Prior Street School (Archwilio/ GGAT).	2	St Mary's parish church in Monmouth is the priory church. Extant priory buildings now a conference facility. Extant priory mill on river Monnow below Monmouth castle (Archwilio/ GGAT). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	2	Monk Street as shown on Speed's map of Monmouth 1610 (Archwilio/ GGAT).	1
Goldcliff Priory, Monmouthshire	Priory site not scheduled; site and immediate local holdings in Gwent Levels Historic Landscape area.	2	St Julian's manor became centre of a country seat of the Herbert family, 15th-18th c. Some holdings subsumed by urban development (eg St Julian's manor, house, site of chapel built over by a Newport housing estate in the 1970s).	2	Well-preserved earthworks around Hill Farm site of priory (ADS/ GGAT). Goldcliff Pill - probably medieval quay used by the priory and evidence of landing stage at nearby Clifton; fishery at Goldcliff probably medieval, evidence of drainage of local holdings in Gwent Levels e.g. Monks Ditch and probable involvement in construction/ maintenance of sea walls from Goldcliff to Caldicot (ADS/Archwilio/ GGAT). Scheduled moated site close to Goldcliff, possible site of a chapel (Archwilio/ GGAT). Actual location of much of local estates not known.	3	Travel route across Bristol Channel to holdings in Devon and Cornwall from quay at Goldcliff Pill.	1
Craswall Priory, Herefordshire	Edge of BB National Park; not all of the priory site is scheduled.	1	In 1441 it was given to God's House, Cambridge which was afterwards united to Christ's College.	2	Ruined church and claustral buildings, left standing to fall gradually into ruins or to be used as a quarry. Surrounding landscape includes fishponds, pillow mounds, building platforms, precinct boundary, mill (HER/ NMR). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	3		1
Llangua Priory, Monmouthshire	None.	1	Great House built on site reuses some ashlar blocks (GGAT).	1	Priory thought to be on site of Llangua Great House, 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 (GGAT). Remains of the fourteenth-century priory church are now preserved as the parish church of St James, Llangua. These remains	2	Lane from the church to Great House is known as Monks Way (GGAT).	1
Newport Friary, Monmouthshire	None.	1	Friary buildings survived until demolition in 1860, site now occupied by Newport bus station (not alternative site referred to in HER) (ADS/ Newport Past website).	2	No extant remains of friary except some parts of friary wall (ADS).	1	None found.	1
St Kynemark's Priory, Monmouthshire	None.	1	Church continued to be used after Dissolution at least until 17th c (ADS). Site now covered by a modern housing estate (Burton and Stober).	1	No remains of priory site (Burton and Stober). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	2	None found.	1
Usk Priory, Monmouthshire	Church still functioning, listed.	1	Priory church has served as parish church since Dissolution (Monastic Wales).	1	Parts of priory church still extant in parish church, gatehouse has also survived (Monastic Wales). Some of the precinct appears to have been perpetuated in the modern streets and property boundaries (Coflein).	1		1
Bassaleg Priory, Monmouthshire	Church still functioning, listed.	1	Priory possibly converted into St. Basil's parish church, Bassaleg.	1	No known standing remains of priory (possibly incorporated into St. Basil's parish church).	1		1

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Monastic house 2	Heritage and conservation designations and value (High 3, low 1)	Score (High 3, low 1)	Post-Dissolution history	Score (High mix 3, low mix 1)	Physical evidence of granges, manorial farmsteads and other monastic landscape features	Score (Significant 5, limited 1)	Communication network	Score (Extensive 3, limited 1)
Clifford Priory, Herefordshire	None.	1	No reference found.	1	Priory Farm now stands on the site of the old Priory and incorporates part of a 14th-century building which presumably formed part of the monastic buildings, traces of a series of fish-ponds, and N.E. of them is some irregular terracing which probably indicates the site of former buildings (BH Online/ NMR). Earthworks of water management complex, includes drainage channels and a small area of what appears to be water meadow fed by a central leat (HER). Potential for monastic landscape features in outlying estates.	2		1
Flanesford Priory, Herefordshire	Refectory and other surviving buildings Grade I listed.	2	Priory passed into ownership of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury at Dissolution and subsequently became a farmhouse and more recently self-catering holiday lets.	1	Refectory and other surviving buildings incorporated into post-medieval farmstead. Other holdings not known.	1		1
Malpas Priory, Monmouthshire	None.	1	Church (St Mary's) ruinous until rebuilding in mid-19th c (Archwillio/GGAT).	1	No standing remains of priory.	1		1
Kilpeck Priory, Herefordshire	None.	1	No reference found.	1	There are no traces of any earthworks at the priory site, although formerly there was a platform 70 yards SW of a 17th c house and barn which may have been related (ADS/ NMR).	1		1

Appendix 1: Case study selection - desk-based assessment

Monastic house 3	Cultural history (e.g. artistic, folklore and literary)	Score (Rich, 5, poor 1)	Current 'risks' of landscape degradation and fragmentation	Score (High 3, low 1)2	Access and ownership considerations	Score (Good 3, poor 1)	Total score (out of 36)	Full archive checklist search
Llanthony Prima Priory, Monmouthshire	Visited by Gerald of Wales, 1181 who described the priory's location and William Coxe, 1801. The priory ruins have been a major touristic destination since Romantic period of late 18th/ early 19th c - owned by Walter Savage Landor who was a significant Romantic era poet, paintings by Buck brothers, Turner and many others. The Llanthony valley has often attracted artists and bohemians eg establishment of Llanthony Abbey at Capel-y-ffin in late 19th c, occupied by the sculptor and typographer Eric Gill who established a bohemian artistic-religious community in the 1920s. Alfred Watkins, the originator of the theory of ley lines included Llanthony and many local sites in his famous book, <i>The Old Straight Track</i> . More recently <i>Llanthony and its environs</i> have appeared in novels by Raymond Williams, Bruce Chatwin, Iain Sinclair and Owen Sheers and poetry by Allan Ginsburg. There are also a number of folklore stories relating to the priory site and environs.	5	None known.	1	Public access to the priory and precinct managed by Cadw. Some of estates occupy land owned by the BB National Park. RoW access only for other holdings.	3	30	6/1/2016
Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire	Visited by early antiquary, William Worcester in 1478 and Richard Colt-Hoare in 1798. The abbey ruins have been a major touristic destination since Romantic period of late 18th/ early 19th c - written about by Gilpin, Wordsworth visited and wrote famous 'Tintern' in <i>Lyrical Ballads</i> , paintings by Buck brothers, Turner and many others. Charles Heath topographical description of Tintern and district, 1799. 'The Troubled Spirit of Tintern' in <i>Lord Halifax's Ghost Book</i> , 1936. Custom of visiting the abbey at the Harvest Moon and a number of other folklore legends associated with the abbey. Large volume of articles, web resources and exhibition on Tintern abbey and art/ Romantic movement etc (Monastic Wales/ NLW). Large number of photographs, prints etc of abbey in archives (NA/ GA/ ADS/GGAT/ NLW).	5	None known.	1	Public access to the abbey and precinct managed by Cadw. RoW access only for holdings.	3	30	10/12/2015

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Monastic house 3	Cultural history (e.g. artistic, folklore and literary)	Score (Rich, 5, poor 1)	Current 'risks' of landscape degradation and fragmentation	Score (High 3, low 1)	Access and ownership considerations	Score (Good 3, poor 1)	Total score (out of 36)	Full archive checklist search
Llantarnam Priory, Monmouthshire	William Coxe visited in 1801 and commented on remains of abbey incorporated into mansion and grounds. Contemporary interest in pre-industrial history of Cwmbran - see TV programme on pilgrimage route etc.	3	Development threats (e.g. new roads, housing, industrial and retail) to landscapes on urban fringe.	3	Abbey site privately owned. RoW access only for holdings.	1	27	9/12/2015
Dore Abbey, Herefordshire	Golden valley an inspiration for CS Lewis. Golden valley features heavily in writings of Kilvert and Watkins.	3	None known.	1	Public access to church. RoW access only for holdings.	2	25	8/12/2015
Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire	Kip's painting of Flaxley Abbey, 1712.	2	None known.	1	Abbey site privately owned. RoW access only for holdings.	1	23	8/12/2015

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Brecon Priory, Brecknockshire	Gerald of Wales, 1188. Camden and Leland references to Llangorse. Flourishing of medieval and post-med Welsh poetry on subject of Brecon/Llangorse area. Antiquarian interest in the area, including John Aubrey. Painting by Buck & Buck, 1740-42 and other 18th/19th c paintings. Gilpin visited 1770.	3	None known.	1	Public access to church. RoW access only for holdings.	2	21	17/12/15
Grace Dieu Abbey, Monmouthshire	William Coxe visited in 1801 and commented on a ruined barn and other remnants reputed to be from the abbey.	2	None known.	1	Abbey site privately owned, Offa's Dyke National Trail passes through the field. RoW access only for holdings.	2	20	2/12/2015
Abergavenny Priory, Monmouthshire	Gerald of Wales, 1188. Colt-Hoare painting of town including priory, 1793. William Coxe tour, 1801. Gilpin visited 1770.	2	None known.	1	Public access to the church and tithe barn. RoW access only for holdings.	2	20	2/12/2015
Aconbury Priory, Herefordshire	No evidence found.	1	None known.	1	Public access to church, other parts of precinct on private land. RoW access only for holdings.	2	19	3/12/2015

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Chepstow Priory, Monmouthshire	Gilpin visited Chepstow, 1770, William Coxe, 1801.	2	Urban/ semi-urban location means higher development threat.	2	Public access to church. RoW access only for holdings.	2	17	17/12/15
Monmouth Priory, Monmouthshire	Geoffrey of Monmouth may have served at the Priory (Wikipedia). William Coxe visited in 1801. A number of antiquarian engravings of priory buildings (NLW).	2	Urban/ semi-urban location means higher development threat.	2	Public access to church. RoW access only for holdings.	2	16	8/12/2015
Goldcliff Priory, Monmouthshire	Folklore stories of smuggling and wreck plunder at Goldcliff, including smugglers tunnels to priory (Palmer).	2	None known.	1	Priory site privately owned.	1	15	5/1/2016
Craswall Priory, Herefordshire	None found.	1	None known.	1	No public access to priory site, on private land. RoW access only for holdings.	1	15	5/1/2016
Llangva Priory, Monmouthshire	None found.	1	None known.	1	Priory site privately owned.	1	15	6/1/2016
Newport Friary, Monmouthshire	Mentioned by William Coxe, 1801.	1	Urban/ semi-urban location means higher development threat.	2	No public access to priory site.	1	15	6/1/2016
St Kynemark's Priory, Monmouthshire	Mentioned by William Coxe, 1801.	1	Urban/ semi-urban location means higher development threat.	2	Priory site now a housing estate.	1	14	5/1/2016
Usk Priory, Monmouthshire	Championed by the 15th c Welsh chronicler, Adam of Usk, who was buried at the priory. Mentioned by William Coxe, 1801.	1	Urban/ semi-urban location means higher development threat.	2	Public access to church.	2	14	5/1/2016
Bassaleg Priory, Monmouthshire	None found.	1	None known.	1	Public access to church.	2	14	5/1/2016

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Clifford Priory, Herefordshire	Possible reference in novel by Mary Young, 1799.	1	None known.	1	No public access to priory site, on private land. RoW access only for holdings.	1	13	5/1/2016
Flanesford Priory, Herefordshire	None found.	1	None known.	1	Priory site privately owned.	1		
Malpas Priory, Monmouthshire	William Coxe visited in 1801.	1	None known.	1	Public access to church. RoW access only for holdings.	2		
Kilpeck Priory, Herefordshire	None found.	1	None known.	1	Priory site privately owned.	1		