

## Summary of key characteristics of the case study landscapes

	Llantarnam	Llanthony	Tintern
<i>Pre-monastic landscape</i>	Long-established dispersed settlement farming valley sides, with more marginal areas of woodland, marshy plain and upland common. Native Welsh lordship at the edge of Norman Marcher expansion.	Upland valley characterised by wood-pasture, woodland and open common with long-standing dispersed farmsteads on valley sides, on periphery of Norman Marcher lordship.	Woodland dominated river valley with long-standing estates cultivating the high plateau on either side. Integrated into manorial structure of Norman Marcher lordship.
<i>The monastic period:</i>			
<i>History</i>	Abbey established and lands endowed by Welsh lord as a daughter house to Strata Florida. Little recorded history. Initial temporary site not conclusively identified. Middle-ranking Cistercian abbey that suffered due to decline in Welsh lordly support and struggled financially in its later period.	Priory established and lands endowed by Anglo-Norman lord in a frontier setting, surrounded by a relatively hostile local population. Contemporary history well chronicled. Declined after daughter house established in the more stable location of Gloucester, which eventually became dominant.	Abbey established and lands endowed by Anglo-Norman lord. With generous benefactors became one of the major Cistercian abbey's in south-east Wales, though saw a later decline in fortunes in common with most such houses.
<i>Estates and holdings</i>	Case study landscape focussed on the abbey home manor incorporating several granges. Further granges across western Monmouthshire, several in an upland setting, and further west into Glamorgan.	Case study landscape around the priory fully manorialised, with a relatively large number of other manors and portions of tithes spread mainly across south-western Herefordshire. Relatively few holdings in Wales.	Case study landscape focussed on a ring of granges around the abbey established within pre-existing Anglo-Norman manors on both the English and Welsh sides of the Wye. Further granges consolidate the abbey's land holdings in the lower Wye

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			Valley and along the estuarine Severn Levels of Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.
<i>Precinct and environs</i>	Little known about the configuration of and functions within the precinct or its boundaries. Church and settlement nearby. Abbot's park south of the precinct, adjacent to Caerleon hunting grounds and part of wider lordly landscape.	Discreet precinct, bounded by walls and natural terrain, with inner court of main claustral and ancillary buildings with extensive outer court largely focused on agricultural activity.	River-side precinct housing extensive claustral and ancillary buildings, with a busy outer court and emerging settlement beyond the precinct walls.
<i>Farmsteads, settlement and land tenure</i>	Grange farms, initially worked by lay brothers – later tenants, with some outlying secondary farmsteads and tenanted farms in the wider manor; growing settlement around the abbey precinct. Place and farmstead names largely Welsh but with some English representation (largely early modern).	Larger valley farmsteads supplemented by 'spring-line' farms higher up valley sides in dispersed settlement pattern with hamlets forming manorial foci. Mostly copyholder tenants with significant common rights and influence on manor court business. Place and farmstead names mostly Welsh but with significant English representation (including some of the older steadings).	Grange farms, initially worked by lay brothers – later tenants, with some outlying secondary farmsteads and tenanted farms in the wider manor; growing settlement around the abbey precinct and grange at Brockweir. Place and farmstead names mixed English and Welsh on the welsh side of the Wye; exclusively English on the east side.
<i>Field systems and agricultural land-use</i>	Wooded lowland marsh cleared for arable granges. Hillside farming expanded into grange and sub-farm units	Blocks of arable closes and paddocks, farmed on infield-outfield system, around farmsteads, probably	Granges composed of significant areas of arable closes and pasture fields, assarted from predominant

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	farmed on infield-outfield system. Significant assarting of upland woodland to create new grange units for sheep farming. Largely Welsh field names.	significant assarting during monastic period though not recorded; large open meadows on lower ground alongside rivers. Field names mostly Welsh but with significant English or hybrid representation (particularly around the priory).	woodland and intensively farmed, much of which lies on gently undulating high plateau. Meadows along narrow valley floor. Cultivated land often demarcated from surrounding woodland and common by walls. Field names mostly Welsh but with significant English or hybrid representation (particularly around the abbey) on the Welsh side of the Wye; no Welsh field names found on the eastern side of the Wye.
<i>Woodland, wood-pasture and commons</i>	Some lowland woods retained for coppicing and other resources. Unenclosed wood-pasture retained on hill-sides for grazing. Woodland retained on steeper slopes. Open upland common used for summer grazing.	Most of valley sides largely unenclosed wood-pasture grazing land for cattle and sheep with significant sections of woodland managed for timber and wood resources etc, open common rough land on higher ground used for summer grazing.	Grange farms encompassed by large areas of woodland, often on steep valley sides, much coppiced to provide resources for the abbey, much with common rights of access and exploitation; areas of open sheep walk wood-pasture.
<i>Other landscape features</i>	Limited mineral exploitation of upland commons. Several weirs on Afon Lwyd and quayside on Usk.	High concentration of churches and chapels in hamlets. Several mills and fishing rights along river. Quarries for stone on hillsides around priory.	Important fishing rights along Wye with abbey managing several weirs. Abbey mill, tannery and possible proto-industrial activity in the outer precinct with iron-ore mined locally.

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<i>Communication routes</i>	Important late-medieval pilgrimage route linked the abbey with the shrine at Penrhys, an abbey holding in the Rhondda valley to the west. Other routes linked the abbey with the upland common, its quayside on the Usk and the lordship centre at Caerleon.	Priory linked to long-established high ridgeways through the Black Mountains via steep rhiw tracks, with main routeways to the precinct well-constructed. Lower level route down valley through main agricultural land linking priory with local estates and wider world.	Wye was an important communications artery for transporting goods, supplies and people to and from estates, Bristol and wider world. Land communication along well-engineered named routes linking abbey with its estates and wider trade and travel network.
<i>Medieval perceptions of the landscape</i>	Limited contemporary evidence. Some native Welsh poetry describes the pilgrim centre at Penrhys and route to it from the abbey.	Priory chronicle, Gerald of Wales and William of Worcester provide valuable contemporary commentary on the priory and its landscape setting.	Limited contemporary evidence.
<i>The Dissolution to the present day:</i>			
<i>Post-Dissolution history</i>	Abbey converted to a mansion house by the inheritor of the abbey estate, local noble William Morgan. Remained in family into the nineteenth century, when a new house and country estate developed. Estates broken up with house remaining as a country residence up to WW2. House became a private nunnery in the post-war period.	Priory and estates purchased by Sir Nicholas Arnold, local noble. Passed through different ownership, often absentee landlords, though estate remained largely intact, into the twentieth century. Estate broken-up in post-WW2 period. Priory ruins remain privately owned but under stewardship of Cadw.	Abbey and estates purchased by Henry Somerset. Family became Dukes of Beaufort and the estate remained intact as part of Beaufort estate until broken up in late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Abbey ruins in the hands of the state since the early twentieth century and subject to significant conservation work, now managed by Cadw.
<i>Precinct and environs</i>	Little remaining of monastic buildings and precinct.	Priory buildings never became a high-status residence,	Abbey only partially inhabited; it and the precinct largely

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	<p>Encompassed within a post-medieval gentry and later nineteenth century designed parkland landscape, with a mansion house (later rebuilt) occupying the abbey site. Village developed around the nearby parish church.</p>	<p>though encroached by a farmhouse and hotel and Walter Savage Landor attempted to convert into a country residence, and subject to gradual ruination; outer court used for agriculture though partially transformed into parkland in early nineteenth century. Hamlet developed outside precinct wall.</p>	<p>divided piecemeal into smallholdings and orchards into the nineteenth century. Early industrial activity commenced, stimulating settlement development around the precinct site. Early efforts to tidy-up and conserve the ruins by Duke of Beaufort in the late eighteenth century as the abbey a became popular visitor attraction. Touristic infrastructure developed around abbey site in late twentieth century.</p>
<i>Wider estate landscape</i>	<p>Granges remained as farm units though reduced in size by establishment of smaller farmsteads on their margins, with land-use template set during the monastic period largely remaining in place. Piecemeal enclosure of open wood-pasture and meadowlands, with further encroachment onto upland common during eighteenth and nineteenth century.</p>	<p>Successive lords of the manor either unsuccessful or uninterested in leading innovation and change in agricultural activity; powerful corpus of local copyholder tenants progressively enclosed valley land, developed new farmsteads and encroached common land on a piecemeal basis during sixteenth to eighteenth century. Attempted parliamentary enclosure of uplands never enacted. Wood</p>	<p>Land-use and farm unit template set during monastic period largely followed during successive centuries, though with declining arable activity into the twentieth century. Some assarted land returned to woodland; significant plantation during nineteenth and twentieth century.</p>

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		cover progressively reduced into the early twentieth century.	
<i>Communication routes</i>	Main monastic routes remained in use during post-medieval period. New canals and railways accompanied nineteenth century industrial development. Upgraded and new roads during development of Cwmbrân new town, with many medieval ways falling into disuse or marginal use.	Connecting valley-side 'parish roads' became main communication routes for local movement, with many old ways to priory falling into disuse or becoming backwater footpaths. New valley through road developed in the early nineteenth century. Thick network of recreational walking paths remains in use.	River Wye remained an important communication artery, used for industrial activity and, later, tourism. Roads to the abbey generally fell into disrepair and used for local traffic only, with a new turnpike road driven through the valley and abbey precinct in the early nineteenth century.
<i>Industrial and urban landscape</i>	Area subject to intense industrial development in nineteenth century with settlements increasing in size. Major urbanisation of much of the Magna Porta took place with development of Cwmbrân new town in the post-WW2 period. Abbey precinct increasingly encroached upon.	No industrial activity other than localised quarrying for building stone and milling.	Significant industrial activity based on (initially) local iron-ore, charcoal and water resources along the Angidy Valley above the abbey site.
<i>Designed landscape</i>	Abbey park and gardens initially developed into gentry landscape. Reconfigured into a country house and sporting landscape in nineteenth century; retained woodland in	Walter Savage Landor's ambitious plans to transform the priory and its surroundings into a high-status country house and parkland were largely unrealised but their	Precinct site tidied up during late eighteenth century as nascent tourism began to emerge, but no other significant wider landscape development.

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	park interspersed with new arable fields.	legacy remains in the landscape.	
<i>Folklore and perceptions of the local population to the landscape</i>	A number of local stories and myths relating to the abbey and its history.	A number of local stories and myths relating to the priory and its history.	A number of local stories and myths relating to the abbey and its history.
<i>Artistic and written responses and perceptions of the landscape</i>	As abbey saw early conversion to a mansion and little monastic fabric remains, it has never become subject to significant artistic interest.	Limited early topographical responses to the priory. Became an outlier on the early Romantic-era tourist circuit, with the priory and valley becoming a magnet for artistic and bohemian visitors and residents into modern times. Large number of artistic representations of the priory and its landscape and setting for a number of diverse written works and audio-visual output.	A prominent feature in the Wye Valley Tour, which helped to popularise Romantic-era tourism. The abbey became a popular subject for paintings, poems and guidebook and has remained so. The wider landscape is often merely a backdrop to the abbey and other sites along the Wye.
<i>Modern perceptions of the landscape</i>	As above – the abbey site has never become a touristic heritage location, though local interest in its history, particularly the pilgrims route to Penrhys has recently increased. The abbey retains a discernible but low-key position in the modern sense of place.	The priory is a fairly low-key heritage site, a centre-piece to walking, camping and other outdoor pursuits in the Black Mountains; valued by those who know it as something of a ‘hidden gem’ within the Brecon Beacons National Park. The wider monastic landscape is little promoted.	Owned and managed by Cadw, the abbey is a major and well-visited heritage attraction, a hub for walking trails and heritage drives around the Wye Valley. As above the wider landscape is often seen as the backdrop to the abbey or viewed in a ‘natural beauty’ context rather than understood in its historical context.