

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Ansmere (1199)		?	Cwmyoy	Part of ridge on western side of Vale of Ewyas	N	N			Place-name on boundary of land grant to priory. Disappears as a name in the post-medieval period.	King John Charter, 1199
Asharesway (Askaresweye, 1325)	Ash way? (Mod E)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	Not known	N	N			Place-name on boundary of land grant to priory. Disappears as a name in the post-medieval period.	Edward II Charter, 1325
Bal-bach (Ball-fach, 1814)	Little summit (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO274266	Y	N				Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Bal-mawr (Van-vaure, 1612; Ball-fawr, 1814)	Great summit (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO267271	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Black Lion Inn (New Inn, 1720)	Black lion inn (Mod E)	Inn	Cwmyoy	SO299234	N	N			Possible site of medieval tavern.	OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Blacksmiths Anvil (Inon-y-gof, 1814; Gofeinon)	Blacksmiths anvil (originally W, now Mod E)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO250302	N	N				Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Broadley (Bradley, 1899)	Broad clearing (OE)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO283285	N	N			Possible medieval valley farm. Leased with Hoel-y-parc in 1799 and subsequently became the same holding.	Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Bugley Meadow	Shepherd's (from <i>bugail</i> ) meadow (W)	Sheephouse/ field	Cwmyoy	SO289275	N	N			Possible earthworks of priory demesne sheep cote. See rapid survey record at appendix 7. Alternative origin of name - from adjacent Bugle bridge (built in 1827), when horse and carriage sent to pick up visitors, bugle sounded when crossing bridge on return to alert The Court to their arrival (Valley Views Magazine, 2007).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Bwlch-bach (Van-vache, 1612; The Notch, modern)	Little pass (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO263286	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Bwlch-isaf (Pen-y-bulch, 1624)	Lower pass (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO267277	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1624
Cefn-casgeg (Kevencassege, 1612)	Stone ridge (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	Ridge on eastern side of valley	N	N			Same name may also apply to ridge on opposite side of valley (from 1325 charter, see below). Disappears as a name after the 17th century.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Cefn-casgeg (Kevon-tasset, 1324; Kenen-taffet, Kevencassec and Keenentesset, 1325)	Stone ridge (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	Ridge on western side of Vale of Ewyas	N	N			Place-name on boundary of land grant to priory. Disappears as a name in the post-medieval period.	Edward II Charter, 1325
Cefn-fawr (Keven-vaur, 1675)	Great ridge (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	Ridge on western side of Vale of Ewyas (collective name?)	N	N			Disappears as a name after the 17th century.	Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1675
Cefn-fordd-fawr (Ruggeweye, Ruggewey, 1325; Y-kevenforth-vawr, 1592; Y-gevenforth-vawr, 1593; Keven-y-for-the-vawre. 1604/5; Keven-fordd, 1675)	Great ridge road (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	Ridgeway on western ridge of Vale of Ewyas	N	N			Trackway on boundary of land grant to priory (west ridge). Disappears as a name after the 17th century.	Edward II Charter, 1325; Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1592, 1593, 1604/5, 1675
Chwarel-y-fan (Quarrell-y-van, 1705)	Quarry of the high place (W)	Quarry	Cwmyoy	SO258294	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1705
Coed Farm (Ty'n-y-coed, 1799)	Wood farm or the wood house (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO298226	Y	Y			Possible medieval farmstead (home of the priory estate woodward?). Grade II listed 16th century cross-passage longhouse.	Llanthony Estate Sale Particulars, 1799
Coed-cwm-iou	Cwmyoy wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO3022	Y	Y			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Coed-graig-ddu	Black rocks wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO2926	Y	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Coed-mawr (Great Wood, 1814; Big Wood, 1852)	Great or big wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	Band of woodland on the east side of the valley above Llanthony (remnants include Loxidge wood, The Grove, Wiral wood, Big wood)	N	N			Demense coppice wood around northern boundary of priory precinct. Field names indicative of location: Bigwood Meadow, Bigwood Pasture, Lower and Upper Big Wood Field (Maes y berrin).	Llanthony Estate Sale Particulars, 1799; Landor Letters, 1814; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Coed-robin	Robin's (pers. name?) wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO2823	Y	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Coed-ty-canol	Middle house wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO2824	Y	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Coed-tyle	Hillside wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO2922	Y	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Coed-y-cerrig (Coyed-de-kerruk, 1568; Coed y Kerrige (1612), Coed y keving (1705), Court y kerrig (1814)	Wood of the stones (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO298217	N	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Manor Court Baron, 1568; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612, 1705
Common Field	Common field, possibly indicating the common arable infield of the medieval infield-outfield system	Field	Cwmyoy	SO299265	N	N			Maes y berrin. Also The Common (Nyadd, Cwmyoy Farm).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Court Farm (Greate House; Llanthony Court Farm, 1799; The Court; Abbey Farm)	Priory court farm (Mod E)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO288278	Y	Y			Seventeenth century house with probable sixteenth century origins, successor to the priory's home farm occupying the monastic court alongside the priory precinct. 1799 letting included the mill and Bradley ucha. Small blocks of fields on edges of the holding named as Abbey Holding on 1953 Llanthony Estate map.	Llanthony Estate Sale Particulars, 1799; Charles Knight Papers
Cross Field (Cae Cross Will; Cae Gros, 1852)	Field containing or near a cross (Mod E, W)	Cross/ field	Cwmyoy	Various	N	N			Possible sites of way-side crosses. Examples at: Cross Field (SO282278) (Cwm-bwchel); Cross Field (SO301233) (Pen y wern); Cae Cross Will (from groes and road from heol) or cross-roads (W)) (SO289258) (Upper Henllan); Cae Gros (from groes) (SO292239) (The Darren); Crow yr Eglewis (from groes) (Redcastle, location not known).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Cwm siarpal (Sharpwell Dingle, 1852)	Valley of the (possibly) chariot hall (from <i>siar</i> ) (W) or share (from <i>siar</i> ) summit (from <i>bal</i> ) (W), or sharp hill (ME)	Valley	Cwmyoy	SO291288	N	N				Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Cwm-bwchel (Cwm-buchyll, 1814; Cwm-buchiel)	Valley of the shepherd or herdsman (from <i>bugail</i> ) or pass (from <i>bwch</i> ) or buck (from <i>bwch</i> ) (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO283274	Y	Y			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Farmstead name perhaps indicative of a sheep station functionality. Not included in 1799 sale (already out of Llanthony Estate?).	Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Cwm-bwchel (Cwm-bugail, 1852; Cwm-buchiel)	Valley of the shepherd or herdsman (from <i>bugail</i> ) or pass (from <i>bwch</i> ) or buck (from <i>bwch</i> ) (W)	Valley	Cwmyoy	SO280272	N	N				Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Cwm-coed-cerrig	Valley of the wood of the stones (W)	Valley	Cwmyoy	SO3021	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Cwm-iau	Valley of the yoke (W)	Valley	Cwmyoy	SO3023	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Cwmyoy	Valley of the yoke (from <i>cwm iau</i> ) (W)	Hamlet	Cwmyoy	SO298234	N	N			Site of medieval settlement around church and manor farms. Post-medieval hamlet with some possible earthworks, but no medieval features have been recorded.	OS Old Series Map, 1830; OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Cwmyoy (Commiou, 1127; Comyoynne, 1535; Comyoynne in Hothneyslade, 1538; Comyoynne in Hetheneyslade, 1540; Comyoynne in Hothneyslade, 1540; Comyoynne in Hothnesland, 1606; Comyoynne, Comyoynne, 1610, 1638; Llanthony and Comyoynne alias Comyoynne, 1623; Comyoynne, 18th c)	Valley of the yoke (from <i>cwm iau</i> ) (W)	Manor (see Hondyslade/ Hochayslade below)	Cwmyoy	Cwmyoy, Monmouthshire (SO299234)	N	N	c1108; Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas Lacy	Held at Dissolution	Manor, church (St Martin), Honddu fish weirs, oblations of pilgrims to the image of the Lord of St. Leonards; Lands 'between the mountains of Irisebroke and Ansmere' (Irish brook = Nantgywyddel) (1199). Cwmyoy, Llanthony or Hothneyslade (see below) used seemingly interchangeably as the name of the manor.	King John's Charter, 1199; King Edward II's Charter, 1325; Norwich Taxation, 1254; Calendar of the Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester, 1457-1466, 1501-1525; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Cwmyoy Farm (The Farm)	Valley of the yoke (from <i>cwm iau</i> ) (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO299232	Y	N			Cwmyoy manor farm leased to 'Philip ap Nichole & Wenham his Wife & to John & William their Sons' prior to Dissolution (may be on this site or Neudd farm). Mentioned in the 1700 will of Thomas Gundy, although the surviving farmhouse is of eighteenth century origin. Bought by Edward and William Whitcott in 1799 ie not sold to Sir Mark Wood with rest of Llanthony Estate. Field names of note: Ox Pasture.	Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Cwmyoy fish weirs	Fish weirs (Mod E)	Fish weir	Cwmyoy	SO298228	N	N	Before 1199; Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas Lacy	Held at Dissolution	Possible site of Cwmyoy fish weirs on the river Honddu, a holding of the priory.	King John Charter, 1199
Cwmyoy mill	Mill (Mod E)	Mill	Cwmyoy	SO300228	Y	Y	Not known	Held at Dissolution	Mill ruins, earthworks and leate in fields called Mill and Mill Piece. Other possible mill sites and earthworks at: Old Mill Meadow, including a hollowed trackway, possible earthwork platforms and a side-channel off the river (SO296234), Cae Pandy (fulling mill), including a ford, dried-up channels (SO291237).	List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Cwraurwaun (Waun-cwraur)	Quarry on the moorland (W)	Quarry	Cwmyoy	SO311252	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Cwrwm (Rhiw-arw, 1830)	Ale or beer (from <i>cwrw</i> ) or hart/ stag (from <i>carw</i> ) (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO305279	N	N			Name of saddle/ pass over which passed the main monastic route between priory and Longtown. Marked by a cairn. Possible site of medieval waymarking cross.	Book of Llandaff; OS Old Series Map, 1830; OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Daren Uchaf (Darren, 1799)	Upper rocky hillside (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO294244	N	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farm. Grade II listed late 15th century open hall-house.	Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799
Darren (Darran, 1814)	Rocky hillside (W)	Crags	Cwmyoy	SO297245	N	N				Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Dial-garreg (Dial-karreg, 1814)	Revenge stone (W)	Stone cross	Cwmyoy	SO283240	N	Y			Medieval stone cross memorialising murder of William de Clare, Marcher Lord.	Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Dol (dole, dolu, dolau, 1852)	Common meadow in which strips are distributed or doled out (W) (same as English 'dole')	Field	Cwmyoy	Various	N	N			Possible evidence of common meadows. Examples field names include: Dol grone (possibly grain, from gronyn, meadow) (Troedrhgow); Dol Vawr (great, from fawr, meadow) (Llwyn Badarn); Dolau (Tyrewen); Dolu (Ty hwnt yr bwch); Lower Dole (Garn fawr); and the farmstead names of Dol Alice and Dol Gilbert.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Errion (Errewen, Errule, Erewin, Eriu, Maserwin, 1852)	Acre, perhaps indicating arable strips (from <i>erw</i> ) or possibly steep path, hillside or slope (from <i>y rhiw</i> )	Field	Cwmyoy	Various	N	N			Possible evidence of arable strip farming. Examples include: Maes errion (Lower Henllan); Lower and Upper maserwin, Meas errewen (Troedrhewmon).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Ffwdog (Ffwithog, 13th c; Ffawyddog, Feotheke, 1535; Ffothiog, 1538; Feotheck, 1540; Feothop, 1540; Fothh, 1610; Fothok, 1610; Fwthog, Toothog, Fwdog Mountain, 1814)	Beech trees (from <i>ffawydd</i> ) (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO287234	N	N			Section of high ridge above Cwmyoy. Became a detached section of Herefordshire (and England) at the Acts of Union, 1536-43.	Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Speed's Map of Monmouthshire, 1610; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowned; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Gaer Pitch (Hewly-keven, 1653; Heol-y-cefn)	Steep road to the fort or road to the ridge (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO311222	N	N				Cwmyoy Wills, Harley Archive
Garn-wen (Crosse-vayne, 1612)	White cairn (W)	Hill/ ridge and prehistoric standing stones circle	Cwmyoy	SO281256	Y	Y			Site of large cairn, perhaps site of supposed ancient Ewyas watchtower.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Graig Hill (Twyn-sych, 1814, Cwmyoy Graig)	Rocky or dry hill (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO300247	N	N				Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Graig-ddu	Black rocks (W)	Crag	Cwmyoy	SO288265	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Graig-ddu-fawr	Great black rocks (W)	Woodland	Cwmyoy	SO293262	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Grywne (Groyney, 1612; Gronoy or Gronow, 1667); Growney, 1705)	Ridge (from <i>grymau</i> ) (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO255297	N	N			Ridge on western side of Vale of Ewyas forming part of boundary of Cwmyoy manor. Ridge gives name to the next valley and stream to the west, <i>Grywne Fawr</i> .	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Ewyas Lacy Manor Survey, 1674, 1705
Gwillen (Guillen, Gwenllian)	White or blessed (from <i>gwyn</i> ) narrow strip (from <i>llain</i> ) or possibly personal name (Gwillim) or witch, goblin (from <i>qwillion</i> )	Field	Cwmyoy	Various	N	N			Possible evidence of arable strip farming. Examples include: Cae Guillen, Cae Gwillen (Lower and Middle Henllan).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Henllan (Henthlan, 1781; Lower or Upper Henllan)	Old enclosure, church or sacred place (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO292259	N	N			Possible medieval valley farm. On site now occupied by either Lower or Upper Henllan. Postulated as one possible site of Saint David's original early medieval chapel.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781
Henthoor (Hentheew, Henthowre, 1612)	Old water? (from <i>dwr</i> ) (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO312224	N	N			Stream forming part of boundary between Cwmyoy and Trewyn manors.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Hoel-y-parc (Hew-ly-park, 1781; Haul-y-park, 1852; Hew-ly-park)	Road or lane of the park (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO284284	N	N			Place-names hints at location of possible monastic game park. Leased with Broadley and subsequently became the same holding.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781
Horsley (x2), Horse Field	Land on which horses are kept (Mod E)	Field	Cwmyoy	SO285278	N	N			May be indicative of use for housing the priory's horses.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Hothneyslade/ Hondyslade (Huchyslade, 1535; Hothneyslade, Hochayslade, Hondyslade, 1540; Hondyseslade, 1545; Honyslate, 1558; Hothnesland, 1606; Llanthony Slade; Hothenay Slad)	A combination of <i>Honddu/Hotheny</i> (the valley's river), and either <i>lled</i> (Welsh for 'wide') or <i>slade</i> (Old English for 'wide marsh'); perhaps incorporating <i>Ewyas/ Ewias</i> (historic name of the district)	Manor	Cwmyoy	Various	N	N	See individual manors	Held at Dissolution	Collective name for the Priory's manorial possessions in the Vale of Ewyas: Cwmyoy, Oldcastle, Redcastle and Stanton; also used as an alternative name for the valley. Steward of the manor was a position of high standing in the district, with a salary of 40s a year in the early 16th century when occupied by David ap Gwilym ap Morgan, James Nicols and William Vaughan. Morgan was a member of the gentry, lord of the manors of Llanddewi Skirid (Monmouthshire) and Arkstone in Kingstone (Herefordshire), with other lands in Herefordshire, also a Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of the county. The role was also coveted by Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert and the King's chamberlain, and his son Henry.	Calendar of the Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester, 1457-1466, 1501-1525; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Harleian Index, Harley Archive
Llanerth Lase (1622)	Long (from <i>llaes</i> ) patch, piece or narrow strip (from <i>llain</i> ) (W)	Field	Cwmyoy	Nantygwidel (actual location not known)	N	N			Possible evidence of arable strip farming.	Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1711
Llanthony (Llanddewi-nant-honddu, Llandewi-nanthodeni)	The church of St David on the Honddu brook (W)	Hamlet	Cwmyoy	SO287276	Y	N			Settlement between priory precinct and river Honddu. Place-name predates the priory, indicating an existing settlement may have been located here. No record of medieval features, except monastic mill.	Gerald of Wales, 1188
Llanthony Abbey Hotel (Travellers' Rest (19th century))	Llanthony abbey hotel (ME)	Hotel	Cwmyoy	SO288278	Y	Y			Post-medieval hotel, previously a shooting lodge, including medieval fabric from abbot's lodge and parlour, canon's accommodation and cellarium.	
Llanthony Priory (Prima/ in Wales/ in Wallia) (Llanddewi-nant-honddu or Llandewi-nanthotheni (predates the foundation of the Priory); Lantonia, 1538; Llanthony, 1540; Llanthonia Prima, 1540; Nanthonddye, 1545; Llanddewi Nanthodeni; Llan Nanthondy; Llanthonddye; Llanhodenei; Llanfihangel Nanthodnu; Lantoni; Lantonia; Lanton; Llanthony in Wallia/ Wales ; Llanthony Abbey, 1852)	The church of St David on the Honddu brook (from <i>Llanddewi-nant-honddu</i> ) or simply the Honddu brook (from <i>Nanthotheni</i> ) (W)	Priory	Cwmyoy	Llanthony, Monmouthshire (SO288278)	Y	Y	c1108; Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas Lacy	Held at Dissolution	Ruins are a scheduled ancient monument, managed by Cadw. Precinct includes gatehouse, fishponds, dovecote, tithe barn/ farm earthworks, sections of a boundary garth wall with defensive features including a look-out buttress (an upstanding section of old wall on the other side of the Honddu, SW of the supposed perimeter may indicate a larger extent). Outer enclosure land included park. Precinct field names of interest: Abbey Meadow, Yew tree pasture; parkland field names may be indicative of monastic park: Grove, The Park; also nearby Ox Pasture. Clapper, Lower Warren, The Warren indicate rabbit warrens, whilst two nearby long parallel earthworks on a steep slope on the side of Loxidge Tump have been postulated as the remains of pillow mounds for keeping rabbits, common on upland slopes during the medieval period.	King John's Charter, 1199; King Edward II's Charter, 1325; Norwich Taxation, 1254; Calendar of the Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester, 1457-1466, 1501-1525; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Llanthony water mill	The church of St David on the Honddu brook mill (W)	Mill	Cwmyoy	SO287277	N	Y	c1108; Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas Lacy	Held at Dissolution (mill cottage annexed in the tenure of Ralph Taverner)	Mill Field (SO287277) holds a mill pond and leat running from tributaries of the Honddu.	Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Llanthony Wood	The church of St David on the Honddu brook wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO293265	N	N			Medieval coppice wood.	OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Llanthony, St Davids Church	The church of St David on the Honddu brook (W)	Church	Cwmyoy	SO289278	N	Y			Parish church for upper part of Cwmyoy following the Dissolution of the priory, on site of priory infirmary and chapel.	

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Llwybr-y-bwch (Rhiw Pyscod; Lloyber-y-bulck, 1624; Lliobyr-y-tiolk, 1700; Fish Path)	Path of the pass (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO282274	Y	N			Part of Rhiw Pyscod (fish path) monastic route between priory and Llangorse Lake. See rapid survey record at appendix 7. From Balbach the route probably dropped down into the Grwyne Fawr valley and followed the old route up to over the head of valley and down the northern scarp of the Black Mountains at Rhiw Constab; from here there are a number of possible ways to Llangorse, perhaps passing the one-time Llanthony cell at Llaneileu Court. Cwrt-y-prior ('court of the prior') Capel ('chapel') or Llanbellin ('bailliff' or 'court, yard') also provide possible place-name evidence of monastic connection near to Llangorse and could be the site of a priory base for the lake. Listed in the HER as 'Mountain Road'. LiDAR/ Digimap Aerial reveals rectilinear enclosure outline just north of top of Cwm-bwchel path before it reaches Bal-bach pass. A possible fish house was observed near the path on a field visit with Professor Andrew Fleming on a promontory at confluence of Cwm Bwchel stream and Honddu, with 2-3 layers of revetments and possible building rubble.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1624
Llwybr-ygha (Lloybir-ycha, 1714/5)	Upper path (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO307247	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1714/5
Llwyn-celyn (Tyr-y-kellyn, 1624; Tyr-y-kelin, 1655; Tir-llwyn-kellin, Tir-llwyn-celin, Tir-celyn, Tŷr-llwyn-celin, 1740; Llwyn-celon, 1814)	Land of the holly bush or grove (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO309218	N	Y			Probable medieval valley farm. A Grade I listed late-medieval open hall-house, a rare survival of a farmstead with intact early 15th century fabric. Known by this name since at least 1597 and home to the well-established Watkins and George families until the late-eighteenth century. Grade II listed 17th century barn. The Landmark Trust has recently purchased the house and is in the process of restoring its surviving historic fabric. Possible medieval lynchets in fields on hillside above the farm.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1624; Cwmyoy Will, 1655
Llynebach, Llyne Maw (1622)	Small patch, piece or narrow strip, indicating arable strips (from <i>llain</i> ) or pool or pond (from <i>llyn</i> ) or grove or bush (from <i>llwyn</i> ) (W)	Field	Cwmyoy	Nantygwiddel (Actual location not known)	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1711
Lower and Upper Cae Mellin	Field containing or near a mill (from <i>melin</i> ) (W)	Field	Cwmyoy	SO273297	N	N			Mill field-names at Troydinglace farmstead.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Loxidge (Lociau; Loxid, 1799; Loxy, 1814; Loxhead or Oxhead)	Probably shelter or refuge (from <i>lloccsau</i> ) or fold or pen (from <i>lloc/llovi</i> ) or shelter (from <i>lloches</i> ) (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO285286	N	N			Post-medieval farmstead, name probably from enclosure on hillside (see below).	Llanthony Estate Sale Particulars, 1799; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Loxidge Tump (Loxy Tump, 1830; Loxey Tump)	Probably shelter or refuge (from <i>lloccsau</i> ) or fold or pen (from <i>lloc/llovi</i> ) or shelter (from <i>lloches</i> ) hill (from <i>twmpath</i> ) (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO286289	N	N			Includes a bell-shaped enclosure and ruined building, possible medieval sheep station (SO286287). See rapid survey record at appendix 7.	OS Old Series Map, 1830
Loxidge Wood (Loxy Wood, 1852)	Probably from shelter or refuge (from <i>lloccsau</i> ) or fold or pen (from <i>lloc/llovi</i> ) or shelter (from <i>lloches</i> ) (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO286285	N	N			Remnant of priory Great Wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Maes-y-ffin (Maes y felin, 1799)	Open meadow, field or ploughland of the border (or mill) (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO259308	N	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farm.	Llanthony Estate Sale Particulars, 1799
Meas-y-beran (Maesy-beran, 1720; Maes y berrin)	The open share or plough-land (from <i>berran</i> ) field or meadow (W). Alternatively, derived from orchard (from <i>berllan</i> ) or Bevan family name? (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO299266	N	N			Possible medieval valley arable farm. Farm increased in size after 1799. Common Field field-name and farmstead name suggest origin as share-land arable steading, with possible ridge and furrow evidence in fields around this farmstead and Weild.	Harleian Index, Harley Archive
Monks Pool	Pool associated with monks (Mod E)	River pool	Cwmyoy	SO291273	N	N			Pool below Bugle Bridge, south of the priory. Reached by stone path from road. Possibly connected to possible sheep dipping site on other side of post-medieval bridge.	Mason, 1975
Nant-bwchel (Nant-bychell, 1604/5)	Shepherd's stream/ steep ravine (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO280272	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1604/5
Nant-cwmyoy (Nantyooy, 1714/5)	Stream of the yoke	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO307247	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1714/5
Nant-iau (Nante-yoye, 1592)	Yoke stream (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO306237	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1592/3
Nant-siarpal (Nant sharpall, 1601)	Stream of the (possibly) chariot hall (from <i>siar</i> ) (W) or share (from <i>siar</i> ) summit (from <i>bal</i> ) (W), or sharp hill (ME)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO291288	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1601

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowned; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Nant-y-carnau	Stream/ steep ravine of the cairn (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO274286	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Nant-y-carnau (Nanticarn, 1781; Nat-y-carn)	Stream/ steep ravine of the cairn (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO273285	Y	Y			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farm. Farm amalgamated since 1799.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781
Nant-y-derwen (Nant-y-dderwen, 1604-5)	Stream/ steep ravine of the oaks (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	? One of streams/ gully's on west side of Vale of Ewyas	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1604/5
Nant-y-ffin (Autefyn, Antefin, 1325; Nant-y-ffine or ffyne, 1612; Nantifin, 1781)	Stream/ steep ravine of the border (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO262313	N	N			Stream forming part of Cwmyoy manor northern boundary/ county boundary, probably of ancient origin. Also nearby Nant-vision (Nant-ffyshant) stream, above Vision/ Vishant farm nearby named for this stream, rather than association with 'vision' at Llanthony Abbey at Capel-y-ffin.	King Edward II's Charter, 1325; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612;
Nant-y-gwyddel (Iresbroke 1199; Irish Brooke, 1515; Nant-y-gwythill, 1622, 1717; Nant y gwithel, 1703; Nant-y-gwisel)	The Irishman's stream/ steep ravine (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO275281	N	N			Place-name on boundary of land grant to priory.	King John's Charter, 1199; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1624
Nant-y-gwyddel (Nant-y-gwihell, 1703; Nant-y-geiddel, 1840)	The Irishman's stream/ steep ravine (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO277282	Y	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Place-name could relate to the priory's possessions in Ireland or an earlier Irish settler.	Llanthony Estate Tenant Dispute, 1703; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Nant-y-menyn	Stream/ steep ravine of the (possibly) ancient division of land (from <i>meanor</i> ) (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy	SO313226	N	N			Stream forming part of boundary between Cwmyoy and Trewyn manors, part of ancient boundary of Ewyas.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Neuadd (Noia, 1568; Nyadd, 1852)	Hall (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO295233	N	N			Possible medieval valley farm, first recorded in 1568 as Noia, leased to William George. Cae pandy (fulling mill), may indicate sites of old mills. Field name Cae Scybor (barn), alongside postulated eastern valley routeway, may relate to Lower Cwmyoy manor tithe barn (SO294239).	Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1568; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Noyaddlwyd (Noyalewd, 1781; Neuaddlwyd, 1799; Nyadd Llwyd, 1852)	Grey hall (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO283252	N	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Possible medieval strip lynchets observable near farmstead.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781; Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799
Old Roadway	Route of old roadway (Mod E)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO295276	N	N			Main medieval routeway to the priory from Hatterall Hill and Longtown, still largely visible as series of disused holloways, though not a Public Right of Way. Nearby ruined farmstead of Footway (footpath (Mod E) or possibly foot of the way (from <i>troid</i> ) or originating from <i>ffordd</i> (meaning 'way, road') (W).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Pen-yr-heol (Pen y' heol, 1799)	End or top of the road	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO296227	N	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Grade II listed farmhouse with late medieval fabric.	Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799
Pont Rhys Powell (Pont Rees Powell, 1667)	Rhys Powell Bridge (W)	Bridge	Cwmyoy	SO313222	Y	N			Site of medieval crossing on important E-W routeway into Wales and valley road to Llanthony. Now crossed by Grade II listed 17th century bridge.	Ewyas Lacy Manor Survey, 1667
Rhiw'r-mwnt	Steep peat track (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO285273	N	N			Peat tracks on opposite side of valley from priory. Suggested as possible sledge tracks for transporting building materials for the priory.	Watkins, 2005b
Rhiw-arw (Rhiw-cwrwm; Rue-corowe or corwe, 1612; Heule y Rhiw Currow, 1674; Beer path, modern name)	Ale or beer (from <i>cwrw</i> ) or hart/ stag (from <i>carw</i> ) track (W), from name of ridge over which the track passes rather than use of path to transport beer, or hart/ stag (from <i>carw</i> ) or rough (from <i>garw</i> ) track (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO298276	N	N			Part of monastic route between priory and Longtown. 'Beer path' now used, probably incorrectly, for rhiw down from Hatterall ridge to priory (above Old Roadway main route - see above). Rhiw-arw more accurately the name of the track down the other side of the ridge to Longtown, from the Rhiw-cwrw pass (see above). A field adjacent to the start of this track's ascent has the historic name of Rhiw Cwrw.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Ewyas Lacy Manor Court Book, 1674
Rhiw-ferren or ferien (Rewe-ferren or ferien, 1593)	? steep track (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	Not known	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1593
Rhiw-gou (Rue-goy, 1612; Zig zag path, modern)	Hollow (from <i>goy</i> ) steep track (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO284244	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Rhiw-heanes (Rewe heanes, 1568)	Old? (from <i>heol</i> ) steep track (W)	Track	Cwmyoy	Not known	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1568
Rhiw-y-fan (Rue-van, 1604-5)	Slope of the high place (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO221341	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1604/5
Rhiw-y-mirch (Rue-ye-mirch, 1653; Reiw yr meirch, 1711; Hewle-y-meirch, 1731; Queens Pitch)	Steep road of the horse or stallion (from <i>march</i> ) (W), or of the boundary (from <i>mearc</i> OE or <i>march</i> , Norman-French)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO297223	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1653; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1711
Rhullan (Rullan)	Old enclosure, church or sacred place steep road (from <i>rhiw</i> ) (W)	Bridge and ford	Cwmyoy	SO291247	N	N			Ford on old eastern valley road between Cwmyoy and Llanthony.	Valley Views Magazine, 1988
Rhyd-yr-Honddu (Rhyd-werrenn, 13th c; Rhyd-feren (or Ifecen?), 1597; Rhud-yr-nnw, 1809; Rhyd-y-rono; Rhyd-rnw; Rhyd-ynow; Rhyd-yr-ynow; Tredunno; Rhyd, 1830)	Ford of the Honddu or Gronow's (personal name) ford or Grwyne (the neighbouring valley) ford or pebbly ford (W)	Bridge and ford	Cwmyoy	SO289243	Y	N			This <i>rhyd</i> ('ford'), which has now been superseded by a bridge and in earlier incarnations is either named after an old local personal name (Gronow) or the neighbouring Grwyne valley (previously known as Grono or Gronwy), seems to be an ancient crossing place both for this track and a route westwards into Grwyne.	Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1597; Rees Map of South Wales and in the Border in the Fourteenth Century, 1932; McGraghan Papers.
Ridgeway (east) (Ruggewey, Ruggewey, 1325)	Ridgeway (Old E)	Track	Cwmyoy	SO304278	N	N			Trackway on boundary of land grant to priory (east ridge). Disappears as a name in the post-medieval period.	Edward II Charter, 1325

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Siarpal (Sharpall, 1601; Sharpall, 1759; Sharpal, 1781; Sharpole, 1852; Siarpol, Sharpwell, The Sharple, Sharp Hill, Sharpil, Sharpil, The Grove, early 19th c)	Possibly chariot hall (from <i>siar</i> ) (W) or share (from <i>siar</i> ), and pit, pool or pond (from <i>pwll</i> ) or summit (from <i>ba</i> ) (W), or sharp hill or sharp hill hall (ME)	Farmstead/ Mansion house	Cwmyoy	SO291286	Y	N			Walter Savage Landor constructed his unfinished house, The Grove at Siarpal, probably built on the site of an existing upland small-holding: Siarpal, recorded as a farm of 2 acres in 1799. Siarpal was occupied by the Williams family prior to Landor and the farmstead may have previously had a higher status: a late-eighteenth century family tablet in Cwmyoy church referring to it as Sharp Hall. Field names: Sharpole Pasture x2, Sharpole Meadow. Landor described The Grove (or plans) as comprising a large dining room, drawing-room, library, six family bedrooms and six servants, with additional quarters and his offices at the priory.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781; Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
St Martin's Church, Cwmyoy	Valley of the yoke (from <i>cwm iau</i> ) (W), St Martins church (ME)	Church	Cwmyoy	SO298234	Y	Y	c1331; not known	Held at Dissolution	Parish church for Cwmyoy manor. Grade I listed with medieval tower and other 12th century features and medieval churchyard cross.	Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Trefolog (Trevolog, 1781; Trevelog, 1799, Trevollog, 1852; Tyvolog)	Farmstead at place covered in dock leaves (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO278297	Y	Y			Possible medieval valley farmstead. Farmhouse includes possible late medieval fabric. Sychtre (dry farmstead, SO273291) on the opposite side of the valley may also be a medieval farmstead.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781; Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Twyn-y-gaer (Gares, 1324; Gare, 1612; Gaer)	Fort on the knoll (W)	Fortification	Cwmyoy	SO294219	Y	Y			Iron Age hill-fort on western promontary at mouth of Vale of Ewyas through which the boundary of Cwmyoy manor passes.	King Edward Charter, 1324; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; OS Old Series Map, 1830
Ty-hwnt-y-bwlch (Ty-hwnt-ir-bwlch, 1814)	Far house in or beyond the pass (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO303239	Y	Y			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Grade II listed farmhouse with 16th century origins, including porch archway and other medieval fabric thought to have been reused from Llanthony Priory.	Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Tyle-ffarding Wood (Tyle-ffarding Wood, 1852)	Hillside road or way wood (W)	Wood	Cwmyoy	SO287257	N	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Vision, The (y-faes-sian; Vishen, 1781; Vishan, 1852)	Border (from <i>ffyshant</i> ) or little (from <i>vechan</i> ) (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO267310	N	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Grade II listed farmhouse, rebuilt in 19th century but at least c1700, probably late medieval in origin. Local telling that named after a 19th century 'vision' at nearby Llanthony Abbey is incorrect.	Earl of Oxford Rent Book, 1781; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Waun-vraith (Weun-vraith, c740)	Moorland (from <i>gwaun</i> ) rough pasture (from <i>ffrith</i> ) or promontary (from <i>braich</i> ) (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy	SO306256	N	N			Early medieval reference to portion of Hatterall Hill.	Llandaf Charter (Clodock), c740
Weild (Weeld, 1799; Wiald, 1814; Weuld, 1830; Wield, 1852; Weuld, 1882)	Possibly road (from <i>heol</i> ) (W) due to location or watch tower (from <i>gwyldy</i> ) (W)	Farmstead	Cwmyoy	SO298258	N	N			Possible medieval valley farm, located on eastern valley routeway to priory. Amalgamated with Lower Henllan by 1953 and farmstead now in ruins. A large stone structure known as Ewyas Tower exists high on the western ridge in the lower part of the valley; this may take its name from a function as a watchtower, but it is on the opposite side of the valley to Weild and so does not have a spatial relationship with the farmstead .	Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814; OS Old Series Map, 1830; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Wiral (Y wirral, 1703; Wyrall, 1781; Whirral, 1799; Whirrell, Wirral, 1852)	Quarry (from <i>chwarel</i> ) (W)	Farmstead/ wood	Cwmyoy	SO293282	N	N			Farmstead and wood named for sandstone quarries along the hillside above Llanthony, likely source of building materials for the priory. Woodland part of priory Great Wood. Field name: Old Whirrell meadow x 2	Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814; OS Old Series Map, 1830; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Ynis (1612) (Ynnis, 1719)	Water meadow with water course on more than one side, rising ground or island (W)	Field	Cwmyoy, Oldcastle, Redcastle, Stanton	Various	N	N			Possible evidence of common meadows. Field name examples are numerous for meadows alongside the river Honddu including: Ynus Cwrgy, Ynis Porth (Treveddew); Ynis Dwynt (Nyadd Llwyd); Ynis Meadow (Maes y berrin); Ynis y Gove (Glandwr); Ynnis y Gorge	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Cwmyoy Lease, 1719; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Rhiw-capel (Rewe-chapple, 1592/3) Cefn-coed (Cefn-coed Ewas; Keven Ewyas, 1667; Keven-coed-Ewyas. 1705)	Chapel steep track (W) Ewyas wood ridge (W)	Track Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy or Oldcastle? Cwmyoy, Fwddog	Not known SO285235	N N	N N			Historic name for part of Fwddog ridge on the western side of the Vale of Ewyas, forming part of the Cwmyoy manor boundary.	Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1592/3 Ewyas Lacy Manor Survey, 1667, 1705
Poorcas (Purcas, 1612; Purchas, 1699; Purchass, 1754; Poorcat, Pulcas, Puscas, 1852)	Field of the purchase from the Lord's waste (W)	Field	Cwmyoy, Oldcastle	Various	N	N			Piecemeal intake and enclosure of common land from waste and wood pasture. Probably commenced in the later medieval period. Examples: Cae yr purcaswenith (Llwyn-celyn), Cae'r Purcas/ Cae yr Purchas Newydd (Llwyn-celyn); y Purchass Gwin; y Purchass Kenoll; Poorcas (Cwm Bugail, Nant y cam, Nant y gwithel, Lower Sychre, Troedrhwmon, Tyrewen); Gunters Poorcat (Gunters); Pulcas (Blaenyoy, Nyadd, Perthy crwn, The Gaer); Purcas (Ty hwnt yr bwch), Puscas (Pen y mair Kydd Isha).	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1711; Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1754; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Mountain Wall	Mountain wall (ME)	Boundary wall	Cwmyoy, Oldcastle, Stanton	Various	N	N			Noticeable continuous boundary structure throughout the Black Mountains demarcating the divide between open common terrain and farmed land, probably late-medieval/ early medieval formalising of long-standing, though variable, land-use demarcation. First referenced in 1561, with 17th century references to the 'stone wall' and 'murum lapidum'. Similar features often known as the penclwydd ('top of bank, hedge or fence') in upland Wales and 'head dyke' in the north of England. Pen-y-clawdd, name of medieval farmstead just south of Stanton.	Crickhowell Manor Survey, 1561; Austin, 2014; Hodges, 2015
Hatterall Hill (At y Heu, c730; Hatiram, 1137; Hatyre, 12th c; Hateroll, 1325; Haterhill, 1566; Hatherall, 1574; Hattrell, 1612; Hateral, 1830; Hatyrel, Hatterras, 1905; Hateral, Hatterrall)	Hill towards the sun (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy, Oldcastle, Trewyn		N	N			Ancient name for the southern part of the east ridge above the Vale of Ewyas, forming part of the boundary of Cwmyoy manor; historically often used to describe the whole ridge or eastern part of Black Mountains.	Llandaff Charter (Clodock), c730; William of Wycombe History of Llanthony, 1137; Edward II Charter, 1325; Ewyas Lacy Manor Survey, 1566; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612, 1624; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1830
Twyn-ilech (Twyn-ljch, 1814)	Slate or broad stone knoll (W)	Hill/ ridge	Cwmyoy, Oldcastle and Trewyn	SO315242	N	N			Hill-top on which boundaries of Cwmyoy, Oldcastle and Trewyn meet.	Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Ewyas, Vale of (Cwmyoy; Cwm Evas/ Eyas; Llanthon Ddye; Honddu Valley; Llanthony Valley; and see Hondyslade/ Hochayslade above)	Sheep district (W) or place of battle (from <i>gwyas/ gwias</i> ) (W) or place or vale of yew trees (from <i>yw ys</i> ) (W) or hind or deer (from <i>ewid</i> ) (W)	Valley	Cwmyoy, Redcastle, Stanton		N	N			Historic name for the valley in which the priory is located. Name derives from early medieval kingdom of Ewias, which later became part of Norman Marcher lordship of Ewyas Lacy. Upper part of valley beyond medieval chapel at Capel-y-ffin ('chapel of the boundary', W) in the Glynbwch manor/ lordship, known as Glyn-fach (Glinhothney, 1340; Glynhodni, Glynhoddu), including the Bwlch-yr-efengyl pass (Gwartha-bwlch-yr-y-fingel, 12th c; Vineyl?, 13th c; the Gospel Pass, modern), 'the gospel pass or pass of the evangelist' (W); Ffynnon-y-parc (Park, 13th c; Bocalt), 'Spring or well of the park (W)'; Glyn-bwch (Buck valley, W); Parc-bach (Park-bach, 1667; Park-back, 1705), little park, W.	
Honddu, Afon or River (Hodani, 12th c; Nant Hotheni, 13th c; Hoddni, 1566; Hotheny, 1612; Hothny, 1638; Hodoni, Hodeni, Hondy)	Quiet black river or stream (W)	River	Cwmyoy, Redcastle, Stanton		N	N			River flowing through the Vale of Ewyas from which the priory partly takes its name.	William of Wycombe History of Llanthony, 1137; Gerald of Wales, 1189; Ewyas Lacy Manor Survey, 1566; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Nant-ddu (Ffynnon-fechan, 10th century; Nante-ddy, 1612; Nant-fechan)	Black stream/ steep ravine (W)	Stream	Cwmyoy, Stanton	SO305215	N	N			Stream forming part of boundary between Cwmyoy and Stanton manors, part of ancient boundary of Ewyas.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Millbrook (Ty-pen-y-bont, 1848)	Mill brook (Mod E)/ House at the end of the bridge (W)	House (previously an inn)	Llanfihangel Cruorney	SO325208	Y	Y			Late 16th century house, associated with the possible medieval inn of Millbrook. Part of an 'instructive vernacular group' of buildings clustered around Llanfihangel Cruorney Bridge with late-medieval features, one of the key gateways to the priory and its estate. The nearby Skirrid Mountain Inn which has been claimed to be 'the oldest inn in Wales' with eleventh century origins, is actually a mid-to-late-seventeenth century building.	Llanfihangel Cruorney, 1848
Clydd, Upper (Cloyd-clyth, 1612; Tyr-y-clyth, 1626)	Sheltered (from <i>clyd</i> ) and/ or gate to mountain (from <i>clwyd</i> ) (W)	Farmstead	Oldcastle	SO320236	N	N			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farmstead. Field name: Sheepcot meadow.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Oldcastle Will, 1626; Oldcastle Tithe Map, 1839
Coed-y-clydd (Cowed-y-cylthe, 1593)	Sheltered (from <i>clyd</i> ) wood or wood of the mountain gate (from <i>clwyd</i> ) or hazel trees (from <i>cyl</i> ) (W)	Wood	Oldcastle	SO323234	N	N			Medieval coppice wood.	Cwmyoy Manor Court Book, 1675
Darren-y-clydd (Tarren-y-clythe, 1592)	Sheltered (from <i>clyd</i> ) rocky hillside or gate to mountain (from <i>clwyd</i> ) rocky hillside (W)	Crags	Oldcastle	SO318235	N	N				Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1592/3
Ffynnon-bist (c740)	Bist? spring or well (W)	Stream	Oldcastle	SO329258	N	N			Stream forming part of Oldcastle manor boundary.	Llandaff Charter (Clodock), c740
Nant-fforc (Nant-fork, 1624; Nant-jacke, 1675)	Fork stream/ steep ravine (probably from <i>fforc</i> or <i>fforch</i> ) (W)	Stream	Oldcastle	Not known	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1624; Cwmyoy Manor Court Book, 1675
Nant-y-mair	Stream/ steep ravine of St Mary (from <i>Mair</i> ) or the rocks (from <i>maen</i> ) (W)	Stream	Oldcastle	SO326243	N	N				OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Old Roadway	Route of old roadway (Mod E)	Track	Oldcastle	SO323247	N	N			Routeway from Oldcastle to Hatterall Hill/ priory/ Olchon Valley.	Oldcastle Tithe Map, 1839

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Oldcastle (Vetus Villa, 1127; Uetus Castellum, 1131; Oldville, 1199; Oldecastell, 1535; Oldecastle, 1538; The Old Castle, 1610; The Old Towne, 1610; Ouldcastle, 1612; Oldcastelle, 1623)	Old castle (Mod E), or possibly from <i>hen gastell</i> (W)	Hamlet/ manor	Oldcastle	SO325245	N	N	c1108; Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas Lacy	Held at Dissolution	An early gift from Hugh de Lacy, a small manor centred on Oldcastle Court and St. John's Church clustered around the earthworks of a motte fortification, Oldcastle and occupied a rectangle of land from the River Monnow to the top of Hatterall Hill that now forms the eastern-most portion of Wales in the upper Monnow Valley. Field names indicating previously wooded land: Stony Hirst (wooded hill, OE), Lower and Upper Coed yr Hirst (wood of the wooded hill, hybrid).	Purported Llanthony Prima charter confirming the gifts of Hugh de Lacy, Payn fitz John, and Nigel fitz Erfast, before 1127; Charter confirmation by Pope Innocent II, 1131; Norwich Taxation, 1254; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I, 1279; Taxatio Ecclesiastica Pope Nicholas, 1291; Calendar of the Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester, 1457-1466, 1501-1525; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; Court of Augmentations Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Oldcastle Court (Old Castle, 1814; The Court; Court Farm, Court House, 1852)	Oldcastle manorial court (Mod E)	Farmstead	Oldcastle	SO325245	Y	Y			Late 17th century Grade II listed manor house and barn, probably on site of medieval manor court. Medieval motte and bailey fortification adjacent. Field-names of note: Lords Meadow, Sheepcot Meadow.	Budgens Black Mountains Map, 1814; Oldcastle Tithe Map, 1839
Oldcastle mill	Oldcastle mill (Mod E)	Mill	Oldcastle	SO328238	N	N			Possible site of medieval mill and millponds in field named Cae Hen Felin (old mill).	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Oldcastle, St John the Baptist Church	Old castle (Mod E), St John the Baptist church	Church; 'farmed out' rectory by 1535, with Walterstone	Oldcastle	SO325245	Y	Y	Not known; constructed by priory?	Held at Dissolution	Rebuilt in the mid-19th century but with surviving 12th century fabric. Deconsecrated in 1987 and now a Grade II listed private house.	Taxatio Ecclesiastica Pope Nicholas, 1291; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Common Field	Common field, possibly indicating the common arable infield of the medieval infield-outfield system	Field	Redcastle	SO317217	N	N			Part of The Birches farmstead. Also adjacent fields named The Common/ Little Common	Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Crow yr Eglewis (or Rglewis), 1580	The church (from <i>eglwys</i> ) cross (from <i>croes</i> ), round (from <i>crwn</i> ) or plain (from <i>croyw</i> ) (W)	Field	Redcastle	Somewhere along Redcastle bounds along River Honddu (actual location not identified)	N	N			1.5 acre enclosure, 'in length between the land of John Price John Lloyd at one end and the torrent called Nant y Wrach at the other end and in width between the land lately held by Jenkin Philip Morgan as one side and the aforesaid Nant y Wrach on the other side.' A John Price (relation?) leased the tenement at Kildare (see below) in 1699, possible link with this location? Perhaps field containing or near a church cross, or possible site of Redcastle church?	Cwmyoy Court Roll, 1609; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Higher part of the demeanes of Redcastle, 1612	Demense land (ME)	Manor demense	Redcastle	Treveddw Farm (upper fields)	N	N			Pasture land above Treveddw farm and up to boundary with Trewyn manor/ parish.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Inis-agoredd	Open meadow (W)	Field	Redcastle	Treveddw Farm (riverside meadow)	N	N			River-side meadows at boundary with Trewyn manor/ parish.	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Inis-y-prior, 1612 (Ynnis-vawr or Ynnis-dan-y-gewle, 1719)	Water meadow of the prior or; the big (from <i>fawr</i> ) water meadow; or meadow below the boundary (from <i>cywlad</i> ) darkness (from <i>gwyll</i> )? (W)	Field	Redcastle	Bridge or Treveddw Farm? (actual location not known)	N	N			Meadows along Honddu east from Pen y Bont to 'Redcastle' motte and boundary with Trewyn manor/ parish; possibly around fields 1276/77 on Cwmyoy tithe map	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Cwmyoy Lease, 1719; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Kildare (1699)	Possibly hermitage, retreat, corner (from <i>cil</i> ) or cell or chamber (from <i>cei</i> ) water (from <i>dwr</i> ) or oaks (from <i>derw</i> ) (W). Unlikely to be an Irish name, though Cil Dara in Irish has broadly the same meaning ('church of the oak')	Ruined building	Redcastle	SO332218	N	N			Long abandoned remains of two buildings (one possibly older), on a possible site of Redcastle church (see rapid survey record at appendix 7). Site is adjacent to the motte of 'Redcastle' as at nearby Oldcastle. Site of a house leased to John Price in 1699. Cottage and garden recorded on the tithe map (pre-dating the railway embankment now encroaching on the site), suggesting a post-medieval dwelling on the site, perhaps constructed on the site (and reusing materials from) an earlier building (a post-medieval cottage or the long-abandoned monastic church?) Isabel McGraghan Collection - notes suggest origin of name as perhaps site of short-lived cottages of Irish workers constructing the Abergavenny - Hereford railway, which passes by, though the railway embankment encroaches on the site which predates it. Mrs James at Treveddw Farm confirmed that the Kildare farmers cottage still had a roof in the 1950s but had been unoccupied ever since.	Cwmyoy Lease, 1699; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852
Llwbwlwygy (Lloyber-ugha?-lloythgie, 1612)	Path of the pleasant grove or famish, fatiguing (ie in a remote spot) (W)	Track	Redcastle	? Near Little Llwygy	N	N				Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Llwygy (Grwgy, 1566; Llwygee alias Gwrgee, 1705; Llwygu (dingle), 1814)	Pleasant grove or famish, fatiguing (ie in a remote spot) (W)	Stream	Redcastle	SO314222	Y	Y				Ewys Lacy Manor Survey, 1566, 1667, 1705
Llwygy, Little (Lloythgie, 1593; Lloygye, 1668; Pen-llwygy, Llwygu, 1799)	Pleasant grove or famish, fatiguing (ie in a remote spot) (W)	Farmstead	Redcastle	SO317222	Y	Y			Possible medieval <i>nant</i> farm. Grade II listed farmhouse in two sections, the older being early 16th century, claimed by Fox and Raglan to be 'The only example of a mediaeval one-roomed house open to the roof in Monmouthshire', extended c1610 when barn also probably constructed.	Cwmyoy Court Baron, 1593; Cwmyoy Manor Court Book, 1668; Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799
Mote (The), 1699 (The Moat, 1852)	The motte (Mod E)	Earthwork/ field-name	Redcastle	SO331217	N	Y			Contains earthwork of probable medieval motte and bailey fortification (Scheduled Ancient Monument, classed as of national importance), possible derivation of Redcastle manor name and focus of the manorial nucleus. Marked as Roman tumulus on the OS 1st edition map of 1887. Large field on opposite side of River Honddu has significant earthworks and paleo-channels: LIDAR reveals as probably earlier course of river, could also be earthworks of a settlement or enclosures?	Cwmyoy Lease, 1699, 1719; Cwmyoy Tithe Map, 1852; OS 1st Edition Map, 1887
Redcastle (Rethresanc, 1127; Rederessu, 1131; Rubro Castro near Monnow, 1535; Rubro Castro; 1538; Rebeum Castrum, 1540)	Red castle (Mod E); possibly originally from <i>rhudd</i> ('red') and <i>gweryllu</i> ('camp') (W).	Manor and church (vicarage in 1291, 'farmed out' rectory by 1535)	Redcastle	SO328218	N	N	1127; Brian fitz Count, Lord of Abergavenny	Held at Dissolution	An early gift from the lord of Bergavenny, a small manor occupying a fertile block of rising land bounded by the river Honddu to the south and west, as it curves eastwards at the mouth of the Vale of Ewys, and the pass carrying the ancient east to west route into Wales and other Bwlch Trewyn territory to the north and east. Manorial centre around Treveddw Farm and The Motte earthwork. No longer extant as a place-name, the sub-manor of Redcastle and its church have previously been unlocated.	Purported Llanthony Prima charter confirming the gifts of Hugh de Lacy, Payn fitz John, and Nigel fitz Erfast, before 1127; Charter confirmation by Pope Innocent II, 1131, Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I, 1279; Taxatio Ecclesiastica Pope Nicholas, 1291; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Redcastle church	Red castle (Mod E)	Church (farmed out rectory by 1535)	Redcastle	SO334221	N	N	Not known; constructed by priory?	Held at Dissolution	Earthworks indicating possible site of medieval church and manorial settlement? Land-owner permission for rapid survey but site fenced off and occupied by herd of cattle so unable to carry out when visited (See Kildare/ Treveddw for alternative possible sites).	Taxatio Ecclesiastica Pope Nicholas, 1291; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Index to Harleian Collection, 1606; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Redcastle ground (1612)	Demense land (Mod E)	Manor demense	Redcastle	Treveddw Farm (lower fields)	N	N			Demesne land of Redcastle manor around the motte, south of Treveddw farm	Cwmyoy Manor Survey, 1612
Strawberry Cottage Wood	Strawberry cottage wood (Mod E) or possibly from wood (from shaw) by the defended manor house (from bury) (Mod E)	Wood	Redcastle	SO315215	N	N			Medieval coppice wood.	OS 1st Edition Map, 1887

Appendix 4: Llanthony - gazetteer of monastic landscape features (case study area)

Monastic holding or landscape feature name (with variant spellings/ first dates for these)	Name meaning (Mod E = Modern English, OE = Old English, W = Welsh)	Monastic holding or landscape feature type	Manor containing the feature	Location (including current civil parish/ community and county/ unitary authority, and OS grid reference if known)	HER entry	NMR entry	Date endowed; donor	Held at Dissolution or earlier disposal	Notes	Sources
Treveddw, Lower (Trefedw, 1799; Trevedow, 1814)	House of the birch trees (W)	Farmstead	Redcastle	SO328218	N	Y			Possibly the site of the medieval manor house (and church?) of Redcastle. Original three-storey high-status farmhouse in ruin and long unoccupied when demolished in 1951, to make way for modern farm buildings. Old house had stone staircase behind the fireplace. Grade II listed late 17th century barn at nearby Treveddw Farm. James family have lived at Treveddw Farm since the 1860s; Mrs James still living at the farm had no knowledge of any link with medieval Redcastle.	Llanthony Estate Sales Particulars, 1799; Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814
Ynnis Skybor Degoom	Tithe (from <i>degwm</i> ) barn water meadow (W)	Field	Redcastle	Trefedw Farm (actual location not known)	N	N			Meadows along Honddu east from Pen y Bont to boundary with Trewyn manor/parish. Suggests a tithe barn in Redcastle manor?	Cwmvoy Lease, 1719
Llanvihangel Crucorney Bridge (Lanvihangel Kilcorneys Bridge, 1612; Pen-y-bont)	Church of Michael the archangel, on the corner or retreat (from <i>cil</i> or <i>cornal</i> ) of the rocky hill or knoll (from <i>crug</i> ) (W) bridge (ME)	Bridge	Redcastle, Llanvihangel Crucorney	SO325208	N	Y			Post-medieval bridge at ancient crossing point of River Honddu on main route into the Vale of Ewys from the south, on boundary of Redcastle manor and Llanvihangel Crucorney manor. Llanvihangel Crucorney (Michaelston, 13th c; Michaelchurch Crucorne, 1610, 1638; Michelstone or Michaelchurch in Lanvihangel Kilcorne, 1633; Llanvihangel Crugorney) settlement outside of priory land but seat of Arnold family who became lords of Llanthony's local estates after the Dissolution. The hill or knoll referred to in the place-name is a low ridge of glacial moraine which redirected the course of the River Honddu from south to east at the end of the last Ice Age.	Cwmvoy Manor Survey, 1612
Nant-y-wrach (Nant-y-wrach, 1624) Bryn-arw (Bryngarw, 1347; Brynaro (1801)	Stream/ steep ravine of the ? Rough (from <i>garw</i> ) hill (W)	Stream Hill	Redcastle? Stanton	Not known SO302206	N N	N N			Possibly name given to the area (running from the slopes of Bryn-arw hill to the River Honddu) which became the manor of Stanton.	Cwmvoy Manor Survey, 1624 Inspeximus of Reynold de Bruce Charter, 1347; OS Old Series Map, 1830
Stanton (Stanton in Went, 1347; Staunton de Wenta, 1401; Staunton in Guenta, 1535; Staunton, 1538; Staunton in Guenth, 1540; Staunton; Stanton, 1612)	Farmstead on stony ground, possibly named after Staunton Lacy in Shropshire, an estate of Llanthony Priory (Old E)	Manor	Stanton	Stanton, Monmouthshire (SO312214)	N	N	c early 13th century; Reginald de Braose (Reynold de Bruce)	Held at Dissolution	the side of the mountain Bryngarw and the Village of Stanton in Went'. Bryngarw probably same as or added to gift of land at Banarau. Inspeximus charter of 1347 confirmed gifting Stanton to the priory from Reginald de Braose, an early-thirteenth century lord of Bergavenny, is probably reconfirming an earlier endowment. Pronounced 'Staunton' in local Gwentian Welsh dialect.	Inspeximus of Reynold de Bruce Charter, 1347; Cwmvoy and Lands of Llanthony Abbey, 1401; Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; Court of Augmentations Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540
Stanton Chapel	Farmstead on stony ground, possibly named after Staunton Lacy in Shropshire, an estate of Llanthony Priory (Old E)	Chapel	Stanton	SO312214	N	Y	c 13th century; constructed by priory	Held at Dissolution	Grade II listed 13th century remains of a chapel, later converted into a cow house.	Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; Henry VIII grant to Nicholas Arnold, 1538; List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses (List of Ministers Accounts Part II - Henry VII and Henry VIII), 1540; Court of Augmentation Lease to Nicholas Arnold, 1540; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1693
Stanton Manor Farm (Stanton, 1814; Upper Stanton, 1830)	Farmstead on stony ground, possibly named after Staunton Lacy in Shropshire, an estate of Llanthony Priory (Old E)	Farmstead	Stanton	SO312214	Y	Y			17th century Grade II listed farmhouse. Probably the site of the medieval manor house of Stanton. Possible medieval strip lynchets in fields on hillside above farmstead.	Budgen Black Mountains Map, 1814; OS Old Series Map, 1830



















