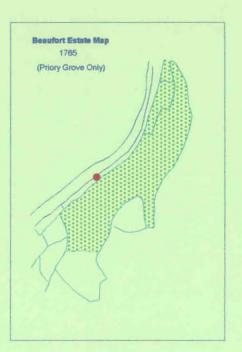
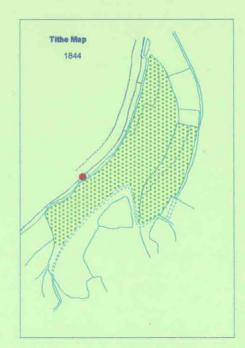
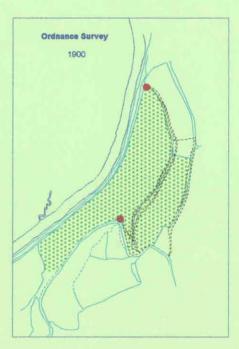
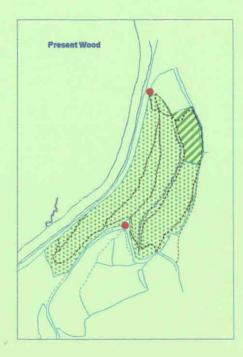
THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHEAOLOGICAL TRUST

Priory Grove, Monmouthshire ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT









CPAT REPORT No 211

CPAT Report No 211

Priory Grove, Monmouthshire ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

David Thomas December 1996

Report for the Woodland Trust

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179 copyright CPAT 1996

1. Introduction

- 1.1 CPAT Contracting was commissioned in November 1996 by the Woodland Trust to undertake an archaeological and historical assessment of Priory Grove near Monmouth (centered on SO 528140). The site formerly consisted of two distinct woods known as Priory Grove and Lady Grove.
- 1.2 The site covers a total area of approximately 35ha and lies within the Fidler's Elbow Site of Special Scientific Interest. It was acquired by the Woodland Trust in 1993 and is being actively managed to enhance its wildlife, recreational and landscape value. In particular this includes re-establishment of coppice in selected areas.
- **1.3** The archaeological and historical survey is designed to place the wood in its historic context, and to identify sites of archaeological interest for management purposes. Any specific management advice should be sought from the relevant archaeological curator, in this case the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

2 Sources and Methods

- 2.1 The regional Sites and Monuments Record held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was consulted as were the records of the Monmouth Archaeological Society and the Dean Archeological Group.
- 2.2 A search was made of readily available documentary and cartographic sources, including eighteenth-century estate maps and documents, the tithe map and apportionment, and early editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" and 6" series. The records of the Woodland Trust were also used, including stock map information which noted the position of some charcoal burning hearths.
- 2.3 A rapid field assessment was carried out using the results of the desk-top survey. This identified the sites and their condition, but because of limited time and difficulty of access caused by undergrowth a systematic transect approach to fieldwork was not adopted. This means that there may be further archaeological sites within the wood which were not identified.
- 2.3 The cartographic sources were digitised using AutoCAD software onto the Woodland Trust stockmap along with sites identified during fieldwork. The database was created in Foxpro using the FastMAP GIS system and linked to the map base. The presentation of the mapped data in this report was created through the Mapinfo GIS system. The digital results of the project will be made available to the Woodland Trust.

3 Landscape and Historic Background

- 3.1 The western boundary of Priory Grove is formed by Hadnock Road and runs parallel to the eastern bank of the River Wye. The wood rises to a ridge at approximately 100m OD, then falls on the eastern side to a small stream which forms the boundary with Lady Grove. The eastern edge of Lady Grove lies on a former trackway, the other side of which is agricultural land. The local geology is red sandstone.
- 3.2 Apart from a larch plantation to the north of Lady Grove the wood consists of broadleaved trees, including extensive areas of former small-leaved lime coppice. The presence of the small-leaved lime, and other indicators suggest that the wood is ancient woodland, one which has had continous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD.

- 3.3 There is no direct evidence for the date of major woodland clearance in this area although much of Wales had lost its woodland cover by the end of the Iron Age. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the area around Priory Grove is indicated by a number of flint and chert artefacts recovered during field walking in the surrounding agricultural land by the Monmouth Archaeological Society. Significant finds include a chert scraper at SO 52861332, and various flint finds which include those from near Great Warfield (SO 52581330, SO 52781308, SO 52831330) (Clarke 1984, 15).
- 3.4 There is a great deal of evidence pointing to the exploitation of the iron deposits in the vicinity of Priory Grove during the Roman period. A furnace base was excavated during work at Hadnock Villa (SO 535151) and other furnaces associated with Roman artefacts have been recorded near Conegre Barn (SO 53621454; SO 53241395; and SO 53101385), Lower Warfield (SO 529136) and Great Warfield (SO 52851310) (Walters 1991, 18-19; Clarke 1981, 5). A certain level of woodland management is implied by these sites as the furnaces would have consumed a large amount of charcoal.
- **3.5** Priory Grove lies just outside the boundary of the medieval Royal Forest of Dean and, although there is no direct evidence, was probably associated with the Benedictine priory in Monmouth. A document dated to around 1166 mentions that Baderon of Monmouth exchanged three forges on the banks of the Wye with the priories land at Hadnock (Clarke 1981,1). Documentary evidence from elsewhere in England and Wales shows that ecclesiastical management of woodland, including coppicing, was very sophisticated, although this is more often associated with the Cistercian order (Linnard 1982,45-50). References to charcoal burning are abundant in the medieval records of Dean, including references to a wood called Hadnock (Hart 1987,44).
- 3.6 Following the dissolution of the monasteries the woodland would have passed into private lands. Documentary and cartographic sources referring to Priory Grove and Lady Grove begin in the late 18th century. At this time the two woods were in different hands. Priory Grove was part of the Duke of Beauforts's extensive estate while Lady Grove and an area in the northern part of Priory Grove belonged to the Griffin family based at Hadnock Court. Priory Grove is shown on a map of the Duke of Beaufort's Monmouth Manor and Mitchel Troy Estate dated 1765 (Fig 2), with its boundary much as it is today. The only major difference is that the Staunton Road does not appear to have been constructed and Priory grove included part of the modern Garth wood which now lies to the east of the road. A valuation of timber from a felling of Lady Grove in 1770 recorded that Lady Grove then covered approximately 16.5 acres, similar to its area today (National Library of Wales Miscellaneous Records III, 42-3).
- 3.7 The eighteenth-century documentary and cartographic records give important information on how the woodland was managed. It is clear that, unlike the surrounding agricultural land which was tenanted out, both the woods were retained directly by the respective landowners and managed as coppice. The whole of the coppice in Lady Wood appears to have been felled in 1770 yielding 34-36 cords. This yield of approximately 14.25 cords per acre compares with yields recovered in modern times (Watkins 1990, 87). The document in which the valuation of Lady Wood occurs also includes valuations from a number of other woods felled at different dates suggesting a rotation system of felling. Lady Grove therefore seems to have been one part of an integrated management system which included other woods on the Griffin estate, a type of system which is well known from elsewhere in Britain (Rackham 1990, 82-3).
- 3.8 The nineteenth-century maps, including the tithe and early editions of the Ordnance Survey, show the minor changes which have taken place to the wood over the past 230 years. The Staunton road had been built by 1844, the date of the tithe survey (not copied in this report because of copyright reasons), and this now formed the eastern boundary between Priory Grove and Garth Wood. The houses at Fidler's Elbow and Hadnock Cottages are not shown on the tithe survey, but are recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" series surveyed in 1880 (Fig 3). The Staunton road appears to have been re-aligned to go to the south of the new Fidler's Elbow house. The extension of the Monmouth railway over the Wye in the 1860s caused a slight realignment of the Hadnock road which, as well as removing a house site shown on the earlier maps, encroached on the western

side of Priory Grove. The eastern side of Lady Grove included the 'Roman Road' which lay outside the wood according to the tithe map. This probably reflects the fact that it was no longer used as a major route. The second edition of the Ordnance Survey, revised in 1900, shows no difference to the first edition map (Fig 4).

- **3.9** The woodland itself is simply described as wood on the tithe apportionment and is depicted as deciduous woodland on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map. The tithe map shows two internal boundaries in the wood as well as the division between Lady Grove and Priory Grove. The division in Priory Grove corresponds to the block under the ownership of the Griffin estate shown on the 1765 map and may reflect a continued division of ownership. Unfortunately a large part of the tithe apportionment is illegible, including the ownership details of the wood. The early editions of the Ordnance Survey map show a series of rides which correspond with some of the present rides.
- **3.10** The major change in the boundaries between the second edition of the Ordnance Survey map and the modern wood is the inclusion of the larch plantation to the north of Lady Grove. This area was agricultural land on the tithe and early editions of the Ordnance Survey, and the acreage given for the wood in the 1775 document similarly suggests that it was not wooded at that time.
- 3.11 The digitising of the cartographic sources and rectification to modern co-ordinate values enables a direct comparison to be made of the development of the wood over the past 230 years. The results are presented in Fig 5.

4 Archaeological Features

- 4.1 The boundaries of the wood to the west and south of the wood are formed by the Hadnock and Staunton roads, apart from the stretch between Staunton road and Hadnock road which is a low bank approximately 0.5m high (Site 1). The boundary on the northern side of the wood between Hadnock cottage and the larch plantation is a slightly higher bank c. 1m high (Site 2). Where the Hadnock road has been realigned due to the constructuion of the railway it has been revetted with stone (Site 3).
- 4.2 The eastern boundary of Lady Grove lies on a holloway (Site 4) described as a Roman Road on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map. Locally it is known as the Royal Road and said to be one of the main routes out of the Royal Forest of Dean. The actual origin of the feature cannot be determined but its considerable depth (between 3-4m towards the south) suggests that it was an important routeway for a considerable period of time, perhaps until the building of the present Staunton road sometime between 1765 and 1844. By 1880 when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed it appears to have gone out of use as it is included as part of the wood. It is much better preserved in the woodland than in the surrounding agricultural land where it has been largely ploughed away, particularly to the south-east. A recent ride runs to the west of the feature in the southern part of Lady Grove but in the larch plantation the ride follows the line of the hollow way.
- **4.3** A low stone built wall (Site 10) lies on the western side of the holloway within the larch plantation. This probably relates to the former field boundary marked on the tithe map.
- 4.4 The woodland rides are not well sunken or metalled, but those on either side of the stream which forms the boundary between Priory Grove and Lady Grove are shown on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (Sites 5-6). The ride along the top of the ridge is not shown on the maps but is lined with pollarded beech (Site 7). No other internal boundary features were identified, and those marked on the tithe map (Sites 8 and 9) could not be located, perhaps because they were only temporary features.
- 4.5 Eighteen charcoal burning hearths have been identified in the woodland (Sites 11-28). Ten of these were located during species identification work by the Woodland Trust in 1986. Of these ten six were re-located during the survey along with eight new sites. There are undoubtedly more unlocated

sites because the wood was not walked intensively. The date of the hearths cannot be determined but archaeological work in the surrounding fields has shown a large amount of iron smelting taking place from at least the Roman period onwards which implies a significant local demand for charcoal.

4.6 Two quarries are situated on the western side of Priory Grove adjacent to the Hadnock road (Sites 29-30). It is assumed that these are related to the construction of the railway and the re-alignment of the road. Smaller pits (Sites 31-32) of unknown use were also identified and a pit to the south-east of Hadnock Cottages (Site 33) is a bottle dump associated with the house.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Priory Grove and Lady Grove are ancient woodland sites with a long history of coppice management. This can be demonstrated not only by the surviving species in the wood but also by direct cartographic and documentary references from 1765 onwards. The association of the wood with Monmouth Priory and the abundance of iron furnaces in the vicinity dating from at least the Roman period onwards also suggest that the woodland management has a long history.
- 5.2 The cartographic sources show that with the exception of the Staunton road only minor changes to the woodland boundaries have taken place over the past 230 years. Surviving archaeological features include a deeply sunken hollow way which could be of at least Roman date and eighteen recorded charcoal hearths reflecting the long history of woodland management.

6. Acknowledgements

CPAT wishes to thank Jerry Langford of the Woodland Trust for his help during the project. Invaluable information was also provided by Major Waller of Hadnock Court, Mr Keith Kissack of Monmouth and in particular Mr Stephen Clarke of the Monmouth Archaeological Society. Mark Walters of CPAT provided various sources and his own knowledge of the Forest of Dean. Thanks also to to the staff of the National Library of Wales fir their help and permission to reproduce Figs 2, 3 and 4.

7. Bibliography

Cartographic

1765 Map of the Duke of Beaufort's Monmouth Manor and Mitchel Troy Estate Vol 9, no 4. (National Library of Wales).

1844 *Tithe Map of Dixton Newton parish, Monmouthshire.* (Public Record Office, London ref IR/30/24/24; Copy held at National Library of Wales).

1880 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map. Monmouthshire IX, 13. (Held at National Library of Wales on Microfiche).

- 1880 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map. Monmouthshire IX SW. (National Library of Wales).
- 1900 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" map. Monmouthshire IX, 13. (National Library of Wales).
- 1900 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" map. Monmouthshire IX SW. (National Library of Wales).

Unpublished Documentary

c. 1775 Statistics of Timber Cut in Parish of Dixton 1755-1775. (National Library of Wales Miscellaneous Records Vol III No 42-3; 2/FN/23/01).

Walters, Bryan. (1991) The Forest of Dean Iron Industry. 1st to 4th centuries AD. (Unpublished M.Phil thesis submitted to the Open University).

Published Sources

Clarke, S. (1981). Early Iron Working in and around Monmouth. *Monmouth Archaeological Society* Newsletter 11, 1-12.

Clarke S. (1984). Review of field work 1983. Monmouth Archaeological Society Newsletter 14, 2-16

Cooper, Rod (1992). Abbeys and Priories of Wales. Christopher Davies (Publishers) Ltd, Swansea.

Hart, C.E. (1987). The regard of the Forest of Dean in 1282. Translation, Comments and Notes. The Forest of Dean Local History Society.

Linnard, W. (1982). Welsh Woods and Forests: History and Utilization. National Museum of Wales.

Rackham, Oliver. (1990). Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape (Revised Edition). Weidenfeld and Nicholson

Watkins, Charles. (1990). Woodland Management and Conservation. David and Charles, Newton Abbot.

Prepared by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the Woodland Trust

CPAT Report No 211

Site No: Site type: Woodl Form: Earthw		Priory Grove Boundary y	Period: Unknown	SO5229513549 Visit on: 09/12/96
Woodland Bank	between Had	nock Road and Staunton Ro 65. It is a low bank approxin	oad. The bank has formed the south nately 0.5 metres high	western boundary of
Site is well prese	rved with no	obvious threats.		
Site No: Site type: Woodl Form: Earthw Bank forming the since at least 176	vork e woodland b	oundary between Hadnock C	<i>Period:</i> Unknown Cottages and the larch plantation. Ha	SO5289914408 Visit on: 09/12/96 as formed the boundary
The bank is well	preserved ar	nd there are no obvious threa	ats	
Site No: Site type: Revetr Form: Structu Revetment of Ha up to approximat	ire idnock Road	Hadnock Road Revetmen	t <i>Period:</i> Modern wing the construction of the railway i	SO5260713919 Visit on: 09/12/96 n the 1860's. Stone built
No obvious threa	t.			
Site type: Hollow		Royal Road Hollow Way	Period: Roman ?	SO5305413959 Visit on: 09/12/96
A deeply sunken as the Royal Roa	holloway ma d, and thoug Grove. Its p	ht to be one of the main exit	the Ordnance Survey as a Roman ts from the Royal Forest of Dean. Th rmined but its depth, up to 3-4m in p	ne site forms the eastern
recent ride runs a	along the wes		gricultural land where it has been re le south of Lady Grove but lies on to	
Site type: Woodla Form: Earthw A ride marked on	ork the early ed	Lady Grove Ride itions of the Ordnance Surve no obvious threat.	Period: Unknown ey. It is neither sunken or metalled.	SO5289013888 Visit on: 09/12/96
Site type: Woodla Form: Earthw A ride marked on	ork the early ed	Priory Grove Ride itions of the Ordnance Surve no obvious threat.	Period: Unknown ey. It is neither sunken or metalled	SO5287213911 Visit on: 09/12/96
oun bonig used a	o a nuo with	no obvious tricat.		

Prepared by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the Woodland Trust

CPAT Report No 211

trees.	vork not marked o	Priory Grove Woodland I on the early editions of the C no obvious threat.	Ride II <i>Period:</i> Unknown Ordnance Survey. It is marked in pla	SO5285214010 Visit on: 09/12/96 ces by pollarded beech
		no obvious tineat.		
An internal divis	nentary on of Priory	which first appears on the 1	undary <i>Period:</i> Unknown 765 map of the Duke of Beaufort's e ot located during the field visit.	SO5276014130 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 state when it the boundary
Not located				
	nentary		ndary Period: Unknown ature could be seen during the field	SO5296013933 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 visit.
Site type: Field E Form: Earthy	vork ked on the ea		<i>Period:</i> Unknown e Survey. It survives as a low stone	SO5307414177 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 wall.
Site No: 11 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth I SO5237113535 Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96 Form: Earthwork Earthwork Charcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust during species identification. Located during the field survey, it roughly circular and cut into the slope on its eastern side. It measures between 5-6m across and the surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal.				
Well preserved a	ind no obviou	is threat.		
Site No: Site type: Charco	2	Priory Grove Charcoal He	earth II Period: Unknown	SO5245913702 Visit on: 09/12/96

Prepared by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the Woodland Trust

CPAT Report No 211

Site No:13Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth IIISO5253713702Site type:Charcoal Burning HearthPeriod:UnknownVisit on:09/12/96Form:EarthworkCharcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust close to the Staunton road during species identification. Located during the field survey, it roughly circular and cut into the a very steep slope on its eastern side. It measures between 5-6m across and the surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal.Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 14 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth IV SO5258013747 Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96 Form: Earthwork Charcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust during species identification. Located during the CPAT site visit. It lies on a flattened area and has not been cut into the slope. The surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No:15Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth VSO5275313740Site type:Charcoal Burning HearthPeriod:UnknownVisit on:09/12/96Form:EarthworkCharcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust during species identification. Located by CPAT during the field visit, itlies on an east facing slope and is cut into the slope on the western side. It measures c. 4-5m across and thesurrounding earth is blackened with charcoal.Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 16 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth VI SO5271514029 Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96 Form: Earthwork Charcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust during species identification. Located during the CPAT site visit. It lies on a steep westfacing slope and has been cut into the sloe on its eastern side. It is elliptical in shape measuring c. 5m E-W and c. 6m N-s. The surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat. Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No:17Priory Grove ChareSite type:Charcoal Burning HearthForm:EarthworkCharcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust duriNot located.	Period: Unknown	SO5281114208 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 I during the CPAT site visit.		
Site No: 18 Priory Grove Chard Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Form: Earthwork Charcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust duri Not located.	Period: Unknown	SO5280714333 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 I during the CPAT site visit.		

Prepared by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the Woodland Trust

CPAT Report No 211

Site No: 19 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth IX Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Form: Earthwork Charcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust during species identification. Unlocated during to the species identification. Not located.	SO5278114154 Visit on: 09/12/96 the CPAT site visit.
Site No: 20 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth X Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. It lies on a west facing slope, and is cut interestern side. It is roughly circular and measures c.6m across. The surrounding ground surface charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.	
Site No: 21 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XI Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. Cut into a steep west facing slope on its excircular. It is about 3-4m across and the surrounding earth is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.	SO5260713840 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 astern side it is roughly
Site No: 22 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XII Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. Roughly circular and cut into an east facin c.5m across. The surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.	SO5284813894 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 Ig slope. It measures
Site No: 23 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XIII Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. Roughly circular and cut into an east facin c.5m across. The surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.	SO5293314218 Visit on: 09/12/96 ng slope. It measures
Site No: 24 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XIV Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit.Roughly circular and cut into a slight east f c.6m across. The surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.	SO5293014268 <i>Visit on:</i> 09/12/96 facing slope. It measures

Prepared by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the Woodland Trust

CPAT Report No 211

Gazetteer of Sites

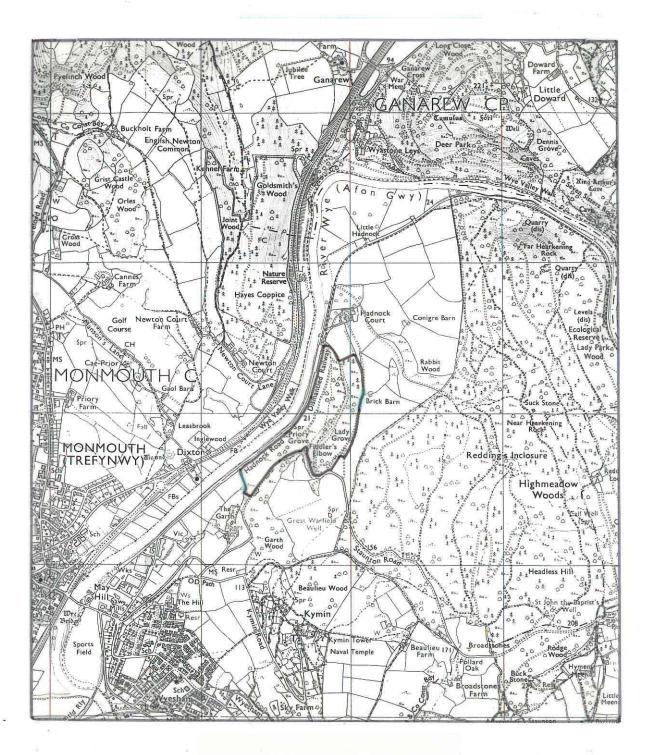
Site No: 25 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XV SO5291214327 Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96 Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. Roughly circular it lies on a slight north-east facing slope. It measures c.5m across and the surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 26 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XVI	SO5282713686			
-	Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96			
<i>Form:</i> Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. The only one to be identified in Lady Grove, although there are undoubtedly more. It measures c.5-6m across and the surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal. It is cut into a slight west facing slope.				
Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 27 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XVI	SO5276513795			
	Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96			
Form: Earthwork Charcoal burning hearth identified during field visit. Roughly circular in shape it is cut into an east facing slope. It measures c. 5m across and the surrounding ground surface is blackened with charcoal.				
Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 28 Priory Grove Charcoal Hearth XVI				
Site type: Charcoal Burning Hearth Period: Form: Earthwork Period	Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96			
Charcoal Hearth identified by Woodland Trust during species ident	fication. Not located during CPAT site visit.			
Not located.				
Site No: 29 Priory Grove Quarry I	SO5273014087			
Site type: Quarry Period:				
Form: Earthwork				
Quarry, probably constructed in the 1860s when the railway was co	nstructed and the Hadnock Road realigned.			
Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 30 Priory Grove Quarry II	SO5272314067			
Site type: Quarry Period:	Modern Visit on: 09/12/96			
Form: Earthwork				
Quarry, probably constructed in the 1860s when the railway was constructed and the Hadnock Road realigned.				
Well preserved and no obvious threat.				
Site No: 31 Priory Grove Pit I	SO5278214134			
	Unknown Visit on: 09/12/96			
Form: Earthwork A small steeply sided pit of unknown use. It measures c.3-4m across.				
Well preserved and no obvious threat.				

Prepared by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the Woodland Trust

CPAT Report No 211

Site No:	32	Priory Grove Pits		SO5287914344
Site type: Pits			Period: Unknown	Visit on: 09/12/96
Form:	Earthwork			
		pits each measuring c. 3m l	NE-SW and c. 1.5m SE-NW. Of	unknown use but they may be
large tree	e fall hollows.			
Well pres	served and no ob	vious threat.		
Site No:	33	Priory Grove Bottle D	ump	SO5287414389
Site type	: Bottle Dump		Period: Modern	Visit on: 09/12/96
Form:	Earthwork			
Bottle du other rub		ith Hadnock Cottage. There	is a large amount of bottle glas	s showing on the surface with
Well pres		vious threat other than cont	inued dumping, although there of	loes not appear to be much

Fig 1: Location of Priory Grove



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1: 25000 map of 1985 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL Licence No AL 50529A

CPAT Contracts Section, 20 High Street, Welshpool, Powys

Fig 2: Extract of a Map of the Duke of Beaufort's Monmouth Manor and Mitchel Troy Estate Vol 9, No 4 (Reproduced by permission of the National Library of Wales).

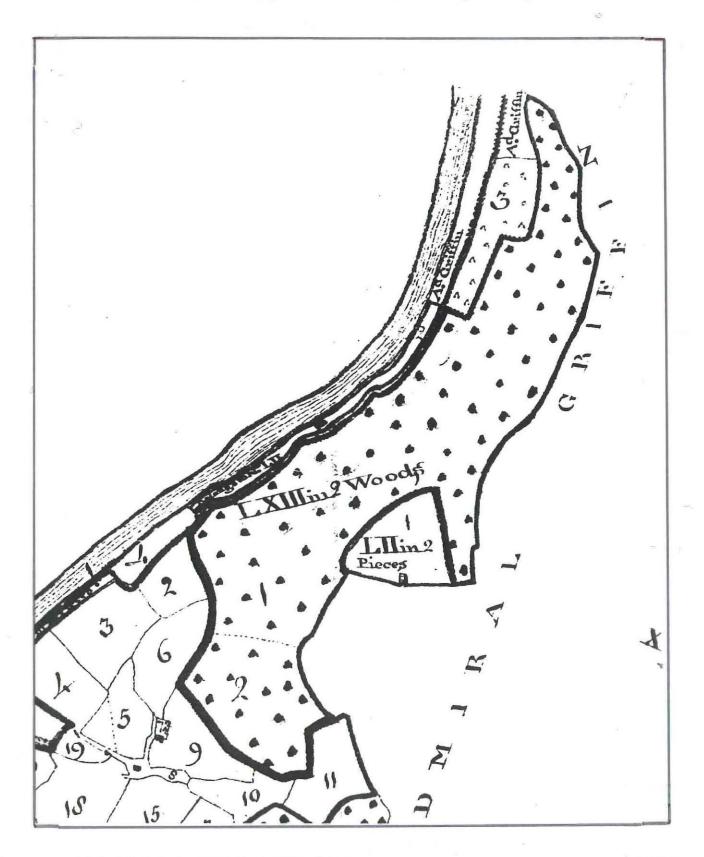
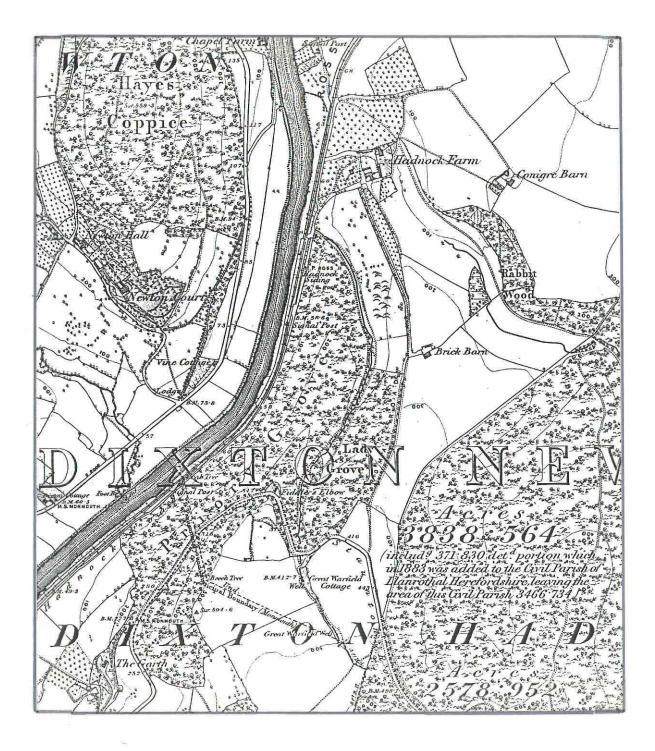
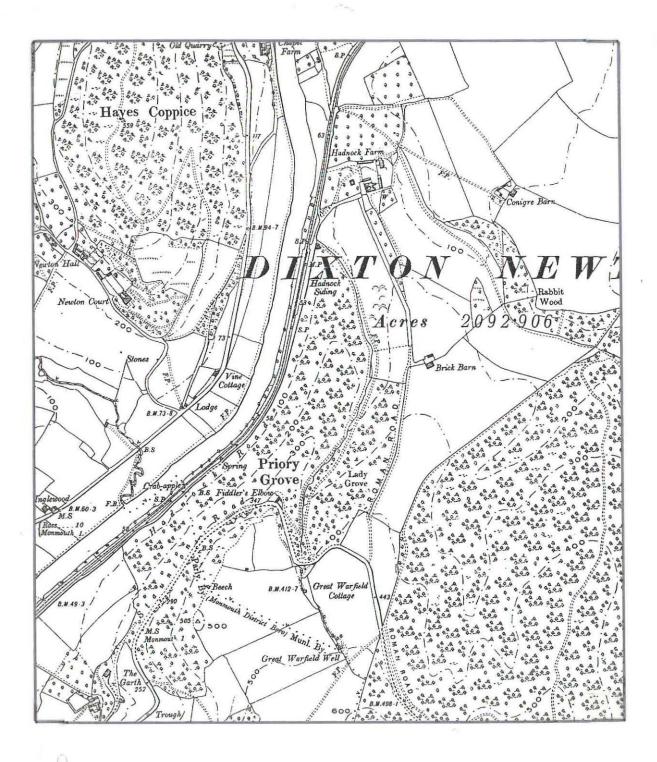


Fig 3: Extract of the 1880 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" series. (Reproduced by permission of the National Library of Wales)



CPAT Contracts Section, 20 High Street, Welshpool, Powys

Fig 4: Extract of the 1900 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" series. (Reproduced by permission of the National Library of Wales)



CPAT Contracts Section, 20 High Street, Welshpool, Powys

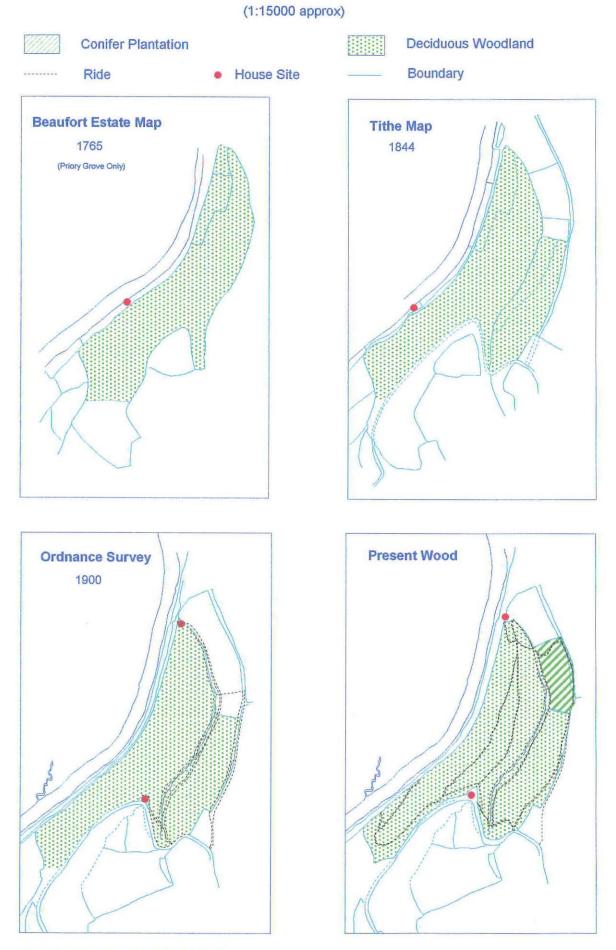


Fig 5: Development of Priory Grove and Lady Grove

Priory Grove Assessment: CPAT Report 211

Fig 6: Features of archaeological interest in Priory Grove

(1:7500)

