

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **1405 Battle of Grosmont Castle Green, Grosmont, Monmouthshire**

Battlefield Survey



By  
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Report No. 1049

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# CONTENTS

1	Introduction .....	1
1.1	Location and scope of work .....	1
2	Aims & Objectives .....	2
2.1	Outline Requirements.....	2
2.2	Geology and topography .....	2
2.3	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	3
3	Methodology .....	4
3.1	Site Visit.....	4
3.2	LiDAR Data Analysis .....	4
3.3	Metal Detector Survey .....	4
4	Site Visit Results .....	5
4.1	Ground and weather conditions.....	5
4.2	Castle Green (Plates 1-4).....	5
4.3	Site Visit Summary .....	5
5	LiDAR Data Analysis .....	6
5.1	Digital Shadow Model .....	6
5.2	Digital Terrain Model.....	6
5.3	LiDAR Summary .....	6
6	Metal Detector Survey .....	7
6.1	Background .....	7
6.2	Results – Castle Green Detector Survey (Plates 5-7).....	7
7	Finds.....	7
7.1	Analysis.....	7
8	Discussion and Interpretation.....	8
8.1	Reliability of field investigation.....	8
8.2	Overall interpretation & Evidence for the Battle .....	8
8.3	Conclusions .....	8
8.4	Recommendations for further investigations .....	8
9	Acknowledgements .....	9
10	Bibliography and references.....	10

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1	Location of assessment area
Figure 2	DSM LiDAR data for Grosmont & surrounding area
Figure 3	Annotated DTM LiDAR data for Grosmont & surrounding area
Figure 4	Map showing location of metal detector finds within Castle Green
Figure 5	Findspots overlaid on 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 25 Inch OS map

## **List of Plates**

Plate 1	View north along Castle Green Assessment area
Plate 2	View of earthwork trackway and pheasant cover area
Plate 3	View south down Castle Green with ephemeral track to left
Plate 4	View looking east along line of tree bowls/removed boundary
Plate 5	View of volunteer detectorists prior to commencement of survey
Plate 6	View of a bagged and flagged find with Grosmont castle behind
Plate 7	View of a find under excavation

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1	Figures
Appendix 2	Plates
Appendix 3	Finds Catalogue
Appendix 4	Archive Cover Sheet

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## **Crynodeb Anhechnegol**

*Y mae'r adroddiad yma yn disgrifio'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan Archaeology Wales ar gyfer Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (CBHC). Amcan y gwaith oedd hel tystiolaeth ynglŷn â maint a lleoliad meysydd brwydrau gwahanol ar gyfer Rhestr Meysydd Brwydrau Cymru. Fel rhan o'r gwaith yma archwiliwyd Castle Green, Grosmont, ger Y Fenni, Sir Fynwy, safle tybiedig brwydr 1405. Yn ogystal â cherdded o gwmpas y safle roedd arolwg LiDAR a datgelydd metel. Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw nodweddion yn gysylltiedig â'r frwydr ac fe ddarganfuwyd nifer o arteffactau metel o'r 19eg a'r 20fed ganrif yn ddwfn yn y pridd. Yr eithriad i'r arteffactau modern a ddarganfuwyd oedd sidell blwm a oedd, o bosib, o'r canol oesoedd. Efallai bod arteffactau metel eraill wedi goroesi yn ddyfnach yn y pridd, ond eu bod tu hwnt i gyrraedd y datgelyddion metel.*

## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The objectives of this work are to gather evidence that will verify and inform the location and extent of Welsh battlefield sites and to inform the consideration of each battlefield site for inclusion on the Welsh Government proposed Register of Historic Battlefields in Wales. This report draws upon the results gained by various aspects of survey work undertaken at the reputed site of the 1405 Battle of Grosmont at Castle Green, Grosmont, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. The work comprised a site walkover, analysis of LiDAR data and a metal detector survey.*

*No features relating to the 1405 battle were identified during the site walkover or as a result of the LiDAR analysis. The metal detector survey revealed mostly 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century finds beneath deep soil cover. Only one medieval find was retrieved and this had no military significance. However, other items may have survived at a depth beyond the reach of the detectors.*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Location and scope of work**

- 1.1.1 In February 2012 Archaeology Wales (AW) carried out a series of archaeological investigations on Castle Green, Grosmont, Monmouthshire, NGR SO 40502 24529 (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 Work was carried out at the request of Louise Barker of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Henceforth – The Commission) on behalf of The Commission.

- 1.1.3 The work undertaken at Grosmont is one of a series of battlefield surveys undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of The Commission. The objectives of this work are to gather evidence that will verify and inform the location and extent of Welsh battlefield sites and to inform the consideration of each battlefield site for inclusion on a proposed Battlefields Register for Wales.

## 2 Aims & Objectives

### 2.1 Outline Requirements

- 2.1.1 The primary objective of the work at each battlefield is to gather evidence that will help verify and inform the location, extent and archaeological character of each battlefield. The fundamental criterion is that in order for a battlefield to be protected and for change to be managed, its location and extent must be confidently identified. In addition it is proposed that a battlefield must meet at least one of the following three criteria:
- 2.1.2 **Be associated with historical events or figures of national importance** (i.e military innovations, direct associations with nationally important figures or events and whether the engagement played a key role in a campaign); and/or
- 2.1.3 **Have significant physical remains and/or archaeological potential** (i.e include natural or constructed physical features at the time of the engagement, evidence from the engagement or other related buried archaeological evidence); and/or
- 2.1.4 **Have a clear landscape context that allows the events of the battle to be understood or interpreted** (i.e the initial area of deployment and fighting, wider landscape incorporating earthworks, skirmishes, camps, burial, line of advance and retreat, and detached elements such as memorials)

### 2.2 Geology and topography

- 2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the Grosmont area is primarily made up of the undifferentiated Lower Devonian Rocks series, composed of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone deposits (British Geological Survey, 2001).
- 2.2.2 The area of Grosmont occupies two distinct soil zones. The soil type covering the majority of the village lying to the W of the Castle and Castle Green consists of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the MIDDLETON (572b) series, comprising reddish fine silty soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging overlying Devonian shale and siltstone.
- 2.2.3 The soil type covering that part of Grosmont lying within the floodplain of the Monnow, including the site of the Castle and 'Castle Green', consists of typical brown alluvial soils of the LUGWARDINE (561d) series, comprising deep stoneless permeable reddish fine silty soils variable affected by groundwater, overlying river alluvium.
- 2.2.4 The area of Castle Green at Grosmont, the possible site of the 1405 battle, lies immediately to the north of the castle. The area is a long strip of land measuring

approximately 370m in length by an average of 70m in width. The land slopes from west to east. The area sits on high ground (120m OD) above a great loop in the river Monnow in the valley beneath (50m OD).

- 2.2.5 The village of Grosmont is located immediately to the west of castle green, adjacent to the B4347, which forms the main road through the village. The surrounding landscape is characterised by undulating low hills (between 100-130m OD), small isolated settlements and sparse woodland.

### 2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 A complete description of the Battle of Grosmont is contained within the pilot study undertaken by Border Archaeology (2009). The main events, however, can be summarised as follows:

2.3.2 The battle of Grosmont represents one of two significant victories gained by the English over the forces of Owain Glyndwr in Monmouthshire during the first half of 1405, the second, more decisive battle occurring at Pwll Melyn, N of Usk, in May of that year. The years 1404-5 had witnessed a substantial breakdown of royal authority in the southern Marches, with substantial Welsh raids being launched into southern Herefordshire. The English-held castle-boroughs at Abergavenny, Monmouth, Usk, Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle appear at this time to have been largely isolated outposts within hostile territory, the majority of the inhabitants within the surrounding lordships having apparently sided with Glyndwr.<sup>127</sup> Prior to the battles of Grosmont and Usk, it may therefore be fairly stated that the Welsh held the initiative in the struggle for control of the southern Marches.

2.3.3 A letter written by Prince Henry (future Henry V) to his father Henry IV is of considerable importance as the sole source of detailed information concerning the events of the battle; while it is certainly true that certain statements made in the letter are probably exaggerated, it is nevertheless possible to discern the key details concerning the battle and the events leading up to it. The opening part of Henry's letter reports on the movements of the Welsh forces prior to the battle and their attack on Grosmont, reporting that 'on Wednesday the 11th of the present month of March your rebels of the parts of Glamorgan, Morgannok, Usk, Netherwent and Overwent, assembled to the number of 8000 men according to their own account. And they went on the same Wednesday, in the morning, and burnt a part of your town of Grosmont within your lordship of Monmouth and Jenvoia'.

2.3.4 No reference is made to an attack on the castle, which at this time appears to have been occupied by a small garrison (amounting to six archers), nominally under the joint command of the constables Hugh Waterton and John Skydmore (ie. of the Scudamores of Kentchurch), although whether either individual was present at the castle during the Welsh attack is unclear. No mention is made of the Welsh having laid siege to the castle although they certainly caused damage to part of the town; four houses are specifically mentioned in Henry's letter as having been burnt by the rebels and there is evidence in later 15th century manorial accounts for abandonment of burgage plots and repairs of damage to buildings (including the court-house) which may (at least in part) be related to the Welsh attack on Grosmont. However, there appears (somewhat surprisingly) to be



little record of substantial damage to the castle, the surviving accounts contain only sporadic references to minor repairs up to the end of the 15th century.

- 2.3.5 It would appear that the battle probably occurred in the late morning or afternoon of March 11th, following the Welsh attack on the town of Grosmont which is said to have occurred in the morning. The English forces are said to have consisted of a force led by Gilbert Talbot, together with the Prince's own household knights, together with a force led by Sir William Newport and Sir John Greyndor, and are specifically described as forming 'a small power in the whole' inferior in size to the Welsh forces. It would appear that Henry himself did not personally take part in the battle.
- 2.3.6 Prince Henry provides little detail about the course of the battle, although it would seem likely that the rapid arrival of the English forces caught the Welsh by surprise as they were plundering the town. The battle itself appears to have consisted of a fierce initial engagement in which the English forces 'gained the field and vanquished all the said rebels' followed by a pursuit of the defeated forces. It is worth noting that the letter is specifically described as being written 'at night' on the 11th, from which it may be tentatively inferred that the battle itself probably lasted no longer than the afternoon and certainly no later than the early evening, allowing time for news of the victory to have reached the Prince at Hereford.

### **3 Methodology**

#### **3.1 Site Visit**

- 3.1.1 Project Manager Chris E Smith (MifA) undertook the site visit on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2012. All of the assessment area was subject to the walkover. All areas were photographed using high resolution (14MP) digital photography.

#### **3.2 LiDAR Data Analysis**

- 3.2.1 LiDAR data, at a resolution of 2m, was analysed by Archaeology Wales Ltd at The Commission. Examination of the ground surface of the assessment area was undertaken using both digital shadow models and digital terrain models.

#### **3.3 Metal Detector Survey**

- 3.3.1 A detailed metal detector survey was undertaken by Chris E Smith and volunteers from the Swansea Metal Detecting Club. Areas subject to survey included the whole of Castle Green, to the north of Grosmont Castle, outside the area of scheduling.
- 3.3.2 The area was divided up into equally spaced narrow lanes running north-south up the assessment area. Each metal detectorist was assigned to a lane and scanned their area twice.
- 3.3.3 All metal detectors were set to 'All Metal' mode so as to include responses from ferrous objects.
- 3.3.4 When a find was located it was placed within a finds bag on the spot it was excavated from. A marker flag was also placed next to it. Finds were then collected by the

supervising archaeologist. Each find was labelled with an individual find number and each numbered findspot was marked using a handheld Garmin Etrex GPS.

3.3.5 The grid coordinates from each findspot were entered into both an excel spreadsheet detailing all the finds and into a GIS program to show their distribution across the assessment area.

3.3.1 No finds which were clearly of 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> century date or identifiable as agriculture/machinery were retained to form part of the project archive. These finds were removed from site and discarded away from the survey area.

## **4 Site Visit Results**

### **4.1 Ground and weather conditions**

4.1.1 The site visit was undertaken in good light conditions, which was conducive to the identification of more ephemeral features. The weather was overcast, damp and cold.

### **4.2 Castle Green (Plates 1-4)**

4.2.1 Castle Green is comprised of a large (370 x 70m) strip of open land between the B4347 and the steep slope down to the valley floor to the east. The assessment area slopes gently from west to east (Plate 1).

4.2.2 Immediately obvious was a long linear earthwork bisecting the assessment area on a NNE-SSW axis. It appeared to be a worn linear track. An area of land along the eastern edge of the assessment area was underneath a corn crop providing cover for pheasants. This cover partly obscured the track feature (Plate 2).

4.2.3 A second pathway/track, not as pronounced as the first, was observed within the assessment area further to the north. This formed a slight linear hollow (Plate 3).

4.2.4 Approximately halfway along the assessment area an ephemeral linear depression running east-west was noted. This is likely to represent a removed field boundary or ditch.

4.2.5 A solitary tree on the western edge of the assessment area appears to sit on the line of a further removed field boundary. A linear, east–west, alignment of hollows, each approximately 2-3m across, is likely to represent a line of tree bowls (Plate 4). This boundary may have been of some antiquity as earthworks reminiscent of ridge and furrow cultivation are apparent to the north of this line.

4.2.6 New houses are apparent immediately to the west of the assessment area. These were constructed three years ago with an archaeological condition as part of their planning permission. The area of each was excavated by Cardiff Archaeological Unit (CAU). Whilst Roman industrial activity was located, nothing relating to the 1405 battle was noted (Bond, Pers. Comm).

### **4.3 Site Visit Summary**

4.3.1 The site visit at Castle Green, Grosmont, did not reveal any features which were readily identifiable with the 1405 battle. Whilst features were noted, including the two trackways, two defunct field boundaries and the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks in the north of the assessment area, these cannot be specifically related to the battle.

4.3.2 The construction of residential houses within the last three years along the western edge of the assessment area did not reveal any finds or features seemingly relating to the battle. LiDAR Data Analysis

#### 4.4 **Digital Shadow Model**

4.4.1 The DSM LiDAR data, analysed at 2m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail (Fig 2).

4.4.2 The two removed field boundaries, noted during the site visit, are apparent and are located so as to divide the assessment area into three fields of roughly the same size.

4.4.3 The earthwork forming the apparent track is readily visible and appears to extend as far as The Lawns Farm, adjacent to the north eastern corner of the assessment area.

4.4.4 The second, more ephemeral trackway is also visible on the western side of the assessment area.

4.4.5 Ridge and furrow earthworks are visible in the northern third of the assessment area and appear to be cut by the later earthwork trackway.

4.4.6 The LiDAR data clearly pre-dates the construction of the houses adjacent to the western edge of the assessment area as they are not shown. The area which they now occupy is shown as blank with no evidence of any features.

4.4.7 Along the outside of the western edge of the village of Grosmont itself a series of removed field boundaries are evident. Evidence of burgage plots extending almost as far as Lower Tresenny can be clearly seen on the LiDAR data. These are shown as earthworks of a uniform width extending back from the line of the road.

#### 4.5 **Digital Terrain Model**

4.5.1 The DTM LiDAR data, analysed at 2m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail and removes tree canopy cover and buildings to reveal the terrain beneath (Fig 3).

4.5.2 Removal of tree cover and building cover to reveal the terrain beneath reveals no further features within the assessment area or in the wider landscape.

#### 4.6 **LiDAR Summary**

4.6.1 The analysis of the LiDAR data has confirmed the presence of the more ephemeral features noted during the site visit.

- 4.6.2 The data has also highlighted the presence of seemingly well preserved burgrave plots lining the road south out of Grosmont towards Lower Tresenny. These are currently not subject to scheduling.
- 4.6.3 No landscape features related to the 1405 battle can be located on either LiDAR data plot.

## 5 Metal Detector Survey

### 5.1 Background

- 5.1.1 Discussions with the landowners, Mr and Mrs Ferneyhough, revealed that the area of Castle Green has occasionally been subject to metal detection in the past. This was apparently undertaken by local individuals and no finds were ever reported.

### 5.2 Results – Castle Green Detector Survey (Plates 5-7)

- 5.2.1 The metal detector survey of the Castle Green assessment area revealed a moderate amount of finds, with a total of 147 being retained.
- 5.2.2 The finds assemblage included coins, buttons, buckles, cutlery and other assorted objects. A large amount (30) comprised lead objects of unknown date. These took the form of small folded pieces or lumps of lead.
- 5.2.3 Corroded iron objects including modern horseshoes, nails, bolts, and pieces of identifiable agricultural equipment were largely discarded though a representative sample was retained. A large amount of .22 rimfire casings and projectiles, as well as a large amount of air rifle pellets, were located. These were also discarded.
- 5.2.4 Of the 147 retained finds, 83 are of 19<sup>th</sup> century date or later. Only 7 are likely to date from the 17-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, whilst only one is of possible medieval date, a small lead spindle whorl.
- 5.2.5 A linear concentration of finds was located within the top north-west corner of the assessment area. This coincides with the location of the track identified on the site visit (Plate 3, Fig 5).
- 5.2.6 It is also worth noting that the majority of the older finds were located at a depth of between 0.2m and 0.4m below the ground surface. This is very close to the maximum range of most metal detectors and may suggest that older material was beyond the reach of the survey.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Analysis

- 6.1.1 As previously mentioned, only a single find of possible medieval date was located. The find, a small lead spindle whorl (Find No. 42), is probably medieval in date, but cannot feasibly be related to the 1405 battle.

- 6.1.2 The vast majority of the finds recovered from the survey are 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and would appear to represent chance losses. Whilst not related to the 1405 battle, the location of every find was plotted (Figs 4-5). A complete finds list is presented in Appendix 3.
- 6.1.3 Given the depth beneath the surface from which even the 19<sup>th</sup> century finds were recovered, medieval finds are likely to be located significantly deeper.

## **7 Discussion and Interpretation**

### **7.1 Reliability of field investigation**

- 7.1.1 The metal detector survey was somewhat hampered by the abundance of modern material located within the topsoil. This included large amounts of air rifle pellets and silver foil.
- 7.1.2 The lack of ploughing on the assessment area, combined with a deep topsoil, appears to have rendered deeper (and thus, more likely, older) objects beyond the range of the metal detectors.
- 7.1.3 An area on the eastern edge of the assessment area was deemed unsuitable for survey owing to the presence of a corn crop being used as a pheasant cover.

### **7.2 Overall interpretation & Evidence for the Battle**

- 7.2.1 Given the nature of the 1405 battle, in which a rapidly despatched English force appear to have caught the Welsh unaware, perhaps even in the process of raiding the town of Grosmont, and that the battle itself was quite brief, it is unlikely that significant earthwork fortifications were created at that time.. This interpretation is reinforced by the absence of battlefield features identified during the site visit or by the analysis of the LiDAR data.
- 7.2.2 Similarly, the briefness of the encounter between the English and Welsh forces may mean that only a relatively small amount of finds were deposited. Again, this view is reinforced by the results of the fieldwork; no artefacts relating to the battle were identified during the metal detector survey, although with the caveat that medieval finds may have survived at a depth beyond the range of the equipment used.
- 7.2.3 As no finds or features relating to the battle were located within the assessment area, the location of Castle Green as the site of the 1405 battle remains uncertain.

### **7.3 Conclusions**

- 7.3.1 After this stage of work it can be not be concluded whether Castle Green was the site of, or part of the site of, the 1405 battle. No physical evidence was identified to link the area to the battle.

### **7.4 Recommendations for further investigations**

- 7.4.1 Further investigatory work at Grosmont is required to locate the site of the 1405 battle.
- 7.4.2 While there is a marked dearth of evidence from literary sources, manorial accounts and surveys, or antiquarian works relating to the battlefield site, the Grosmont parish tithe map and apportionment provides some evidence for field names which appear to have military associations. Of possible interest are two, 'Cae Dinter' and 'Cae Dinter Orchard', located immediately to the south-west of Upper Tresenny Farm on the southern outskirts of the present village of Grosmont. The field name 'Cae Dinter' comprises two distinct elements, the Welsh term 'Cae' denoting a field and 'dinter' an archaic term for a weapon that appears to originate from the Old English *dynt* meaning 'blow' or 'stroke' inflicted by a sword. Assuming this derivation to be correct, then 'Cae Dinter' or 'field of the sword' would certainly suggest a military association. Although, as mentioned above, the name could be linked with the 1405 battle. No other field names were identified which appear to have a specific military connotation (Border Archaeology, 2009).
- 7.4.3 Investigation of the two fields mentioned above should be undertaken by further metal detector survey work. It may also be worthwhile undertaking metal detector surveys in fields immediately to the west of the village of Grosmont.
- 7.4.4 The corn crop used as a pheasant cover on Castle Green would be a useful area in which to conduct an additional survey, because it has been subject to ploughing; the turning over of the soil would have brought deeply stratified finds closer to the surface. Should a detector survey be undertaken after ploughing this could also be combined with field walking.
- 7.4.5 No intrusive elements, such as trenching/test pitting, can be recommended at this stage as their locations would be arbitrary.

## 8 Acknowledgements

- 8.1.1 Thanks are due to the landowners of the assessment area, Mrs & Mrs Ferneyhough, for allowing us onto their land and to Louise Barker and Oliver Davis of the Commission for their very valuable help and for supplying the LiDAR and map data. Special thanks are reserved to those local volunteers and members of the Swansea Metal Detecting Club who gave up their own free time.

## 9 **Bibliography and references**

British Geological Survey, 2001, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. *Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet*

Border Archaeology, 2009, *Welsh Battlefields Project Pilot Study: Historical Research*.

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## **APPENDIX I:** Figures



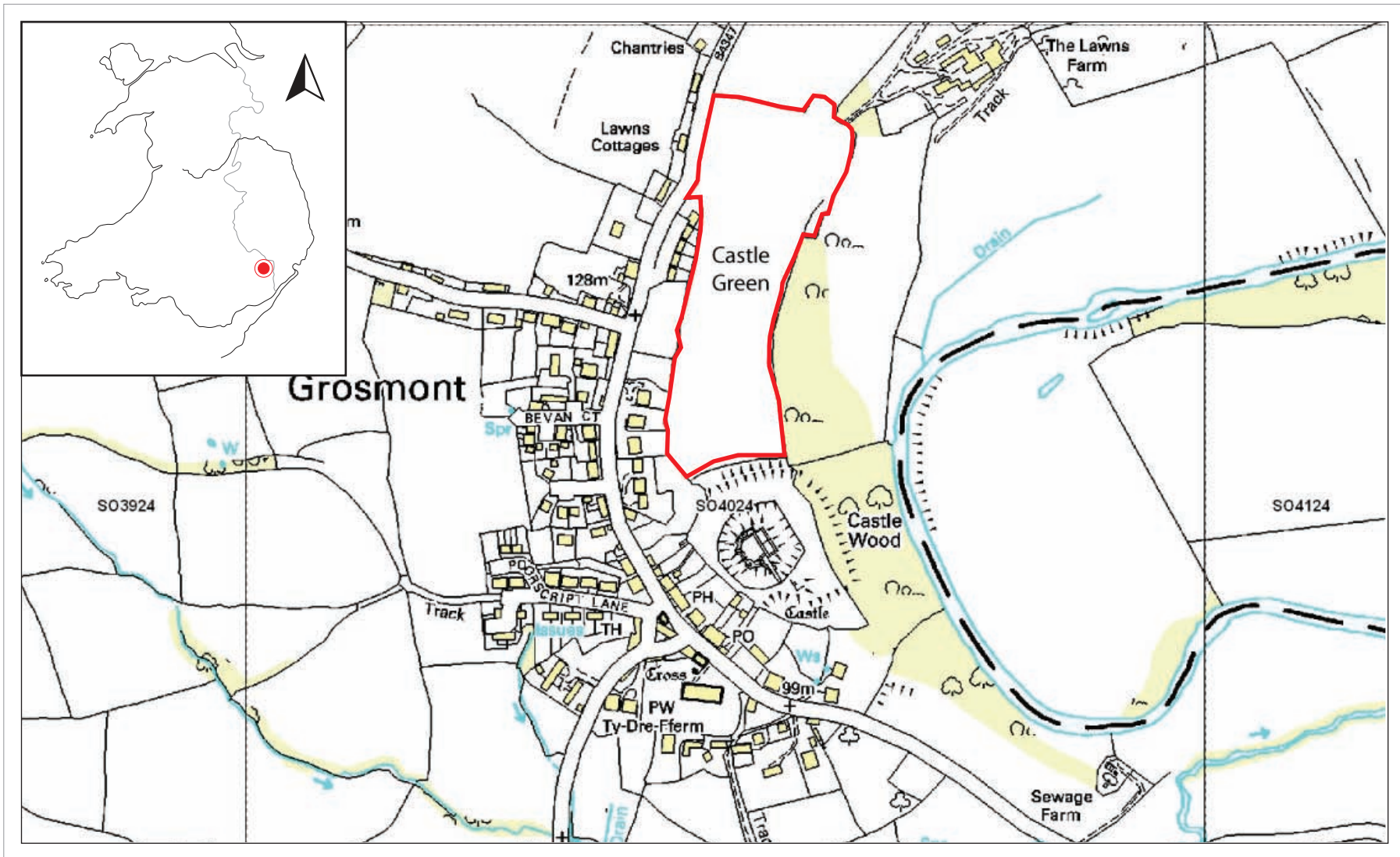


Fig 01: Map showing location of assessment area

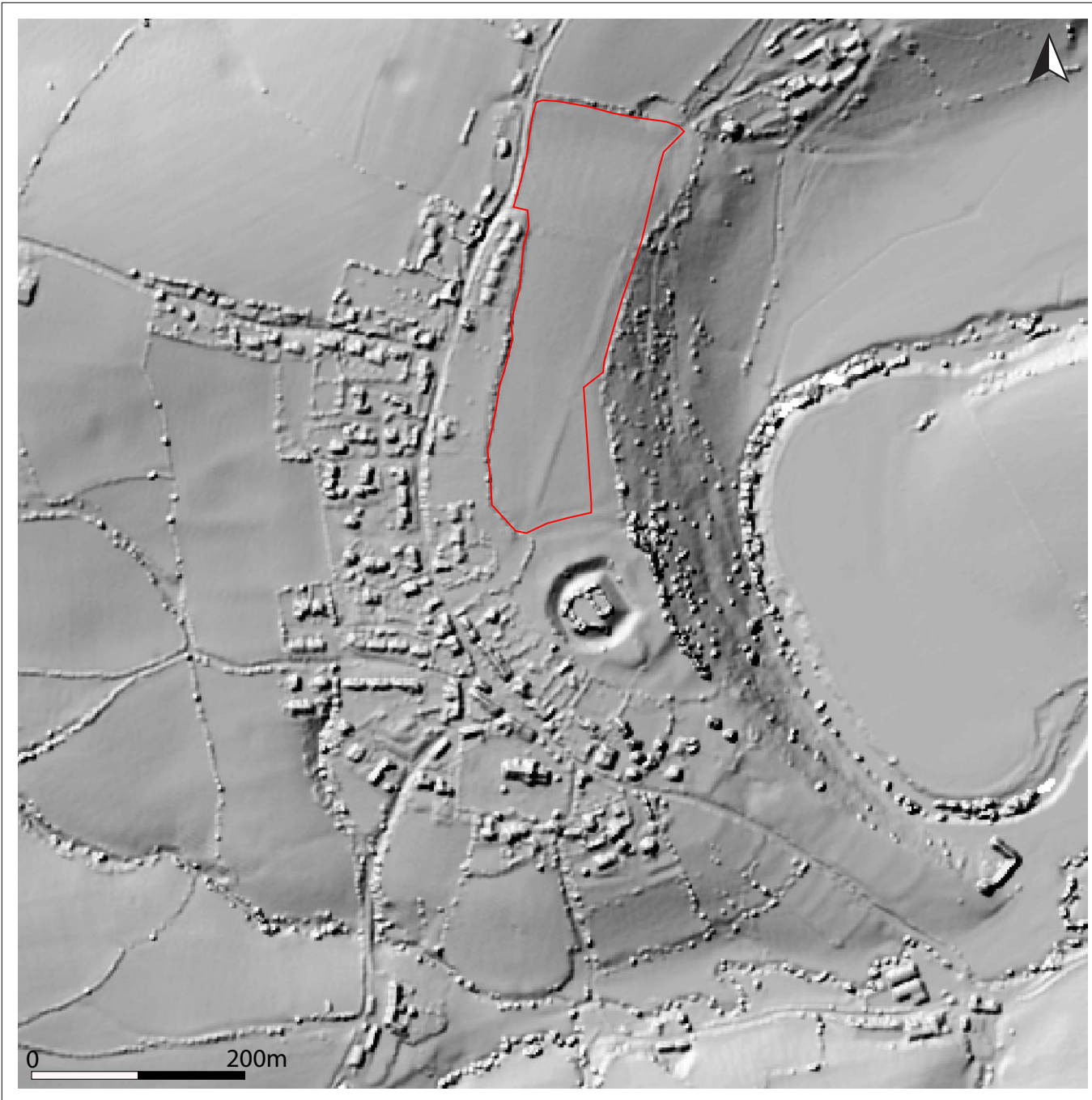


Fig 2: LiDAR DSM plot showing assessment area, Castle Green. (Copyright Reserved, Environment Agency Geomatics Group; hillshade \*DSM/DTM\* view generated by RCAHMW)

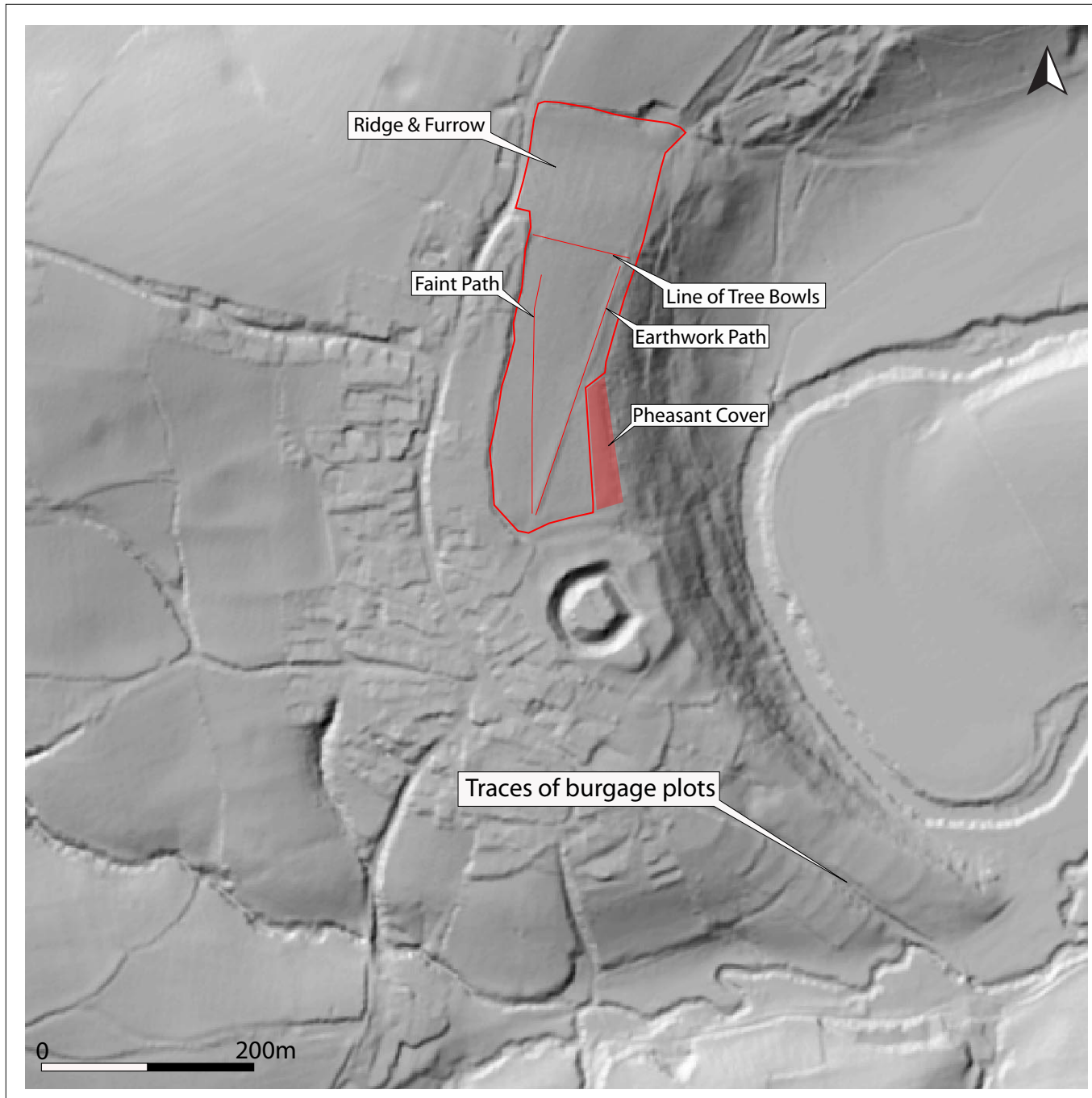


Fig 3: LiDAR DTM plot showing assessment area, Castle Green (with annotations)  
Copyright Reserved, Environment Agency Geomatics Group; hillshade \*DSM/DTM\* view generated by RCAHMW

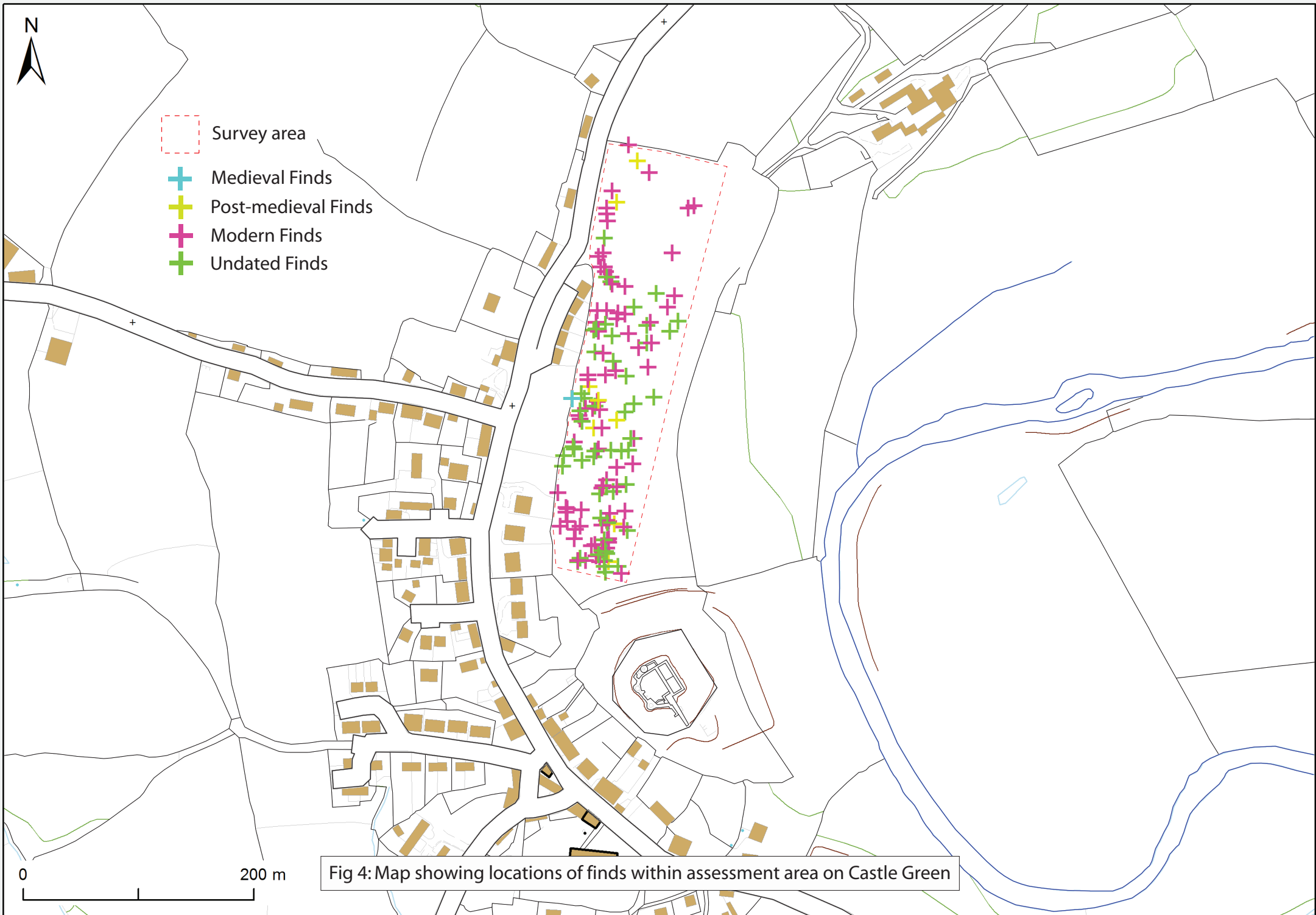


Fig 4: Map showing locations of finds within assessment area on Castle Green

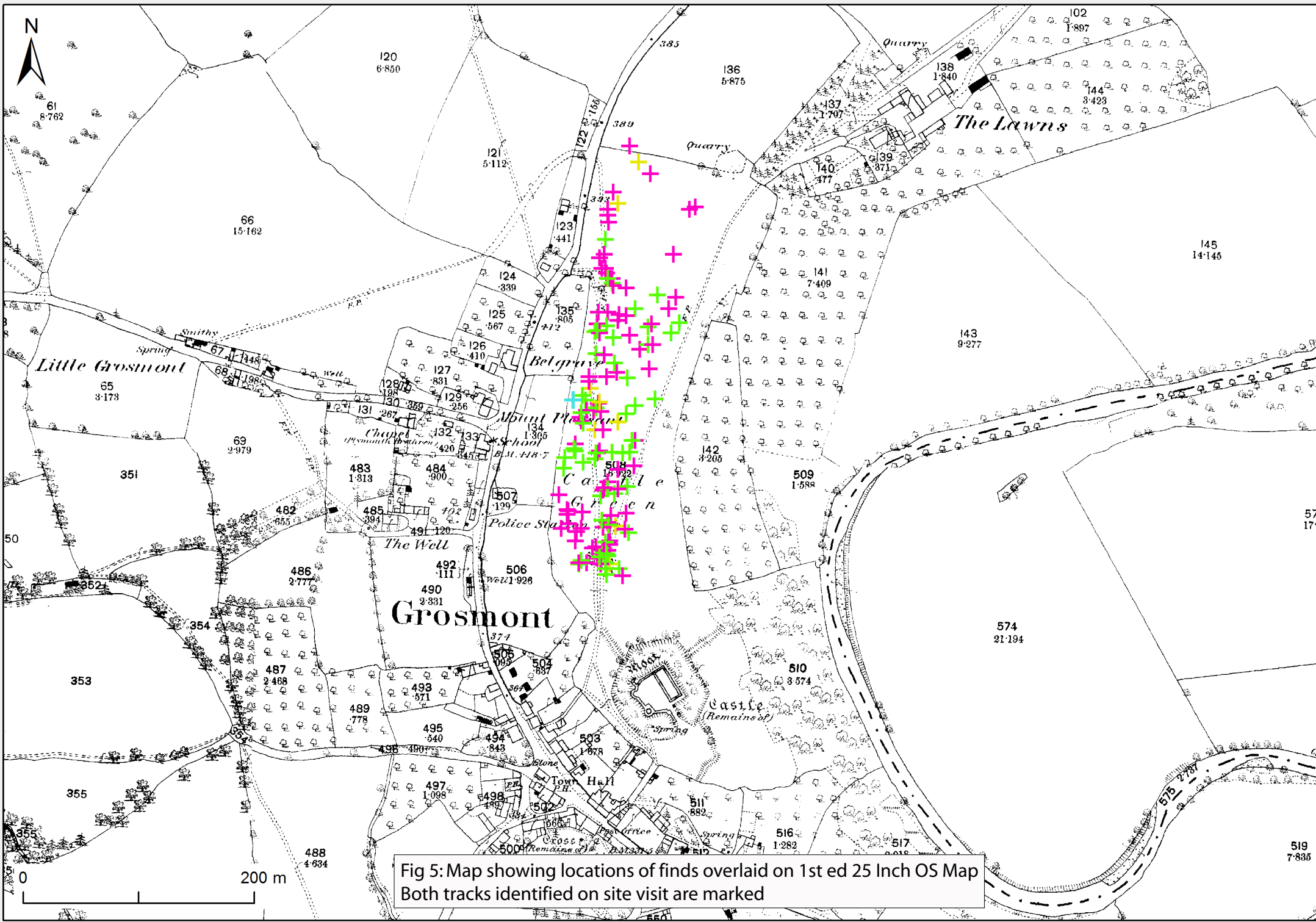


Fig 5: Map showing locations of finds overlaid on 1st ed 25 Inch OS Map  
 Both tracks identified on site visit are marked

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## **APPENDIX II: Plates**



Plate 1: View north along Castle Green assessment area, note area slopes west to east



Plate 2: View of earthwork 'track' and corn crop pheasant cover, looking north east



Plate 3: View south along assessment area. Note ephemeral path on right of shot



Plate 4: View east along series of tree bowl depressions (right of shot) marking the removed field boundary in northern third of assessment area





Plate 5: Volunteers from Swansea Metal Detecting Club prior to the start of the survey at Castle Green



Plate 6: A bagged and flagged find with Grosmont castle in background



Plate 7: A findspot is excavated by a member of Swansea Metal Detecting Club

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## **APPENDIX III: Finds Catalogue**

Castle Green, Grosmont, Detector Survey Finds

Find No.	Description	Date	NGR	Total
1	Penny		1920 SO 40469 24562	
2	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40486 24552	
3	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 40462 24561	
4	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 40464 24564	
5	Penny		1919 SO 40478 24566	
6	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 40497 24557	
7	Penny		1947 SO 40477 24576	
8	Penny		1875 SO 40474 24575	
9	Cu Alloy shoe buckle	Likely 18/19th	SO 40489 24561	
11	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40483 24571	
12	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40486 24568	
13	3 copper coins	Victorian	SO 40459 24581	
14	Penny		1938 SO 40447 24592	
15	2 Cu Alloy Buttons	Modern?	SO 40487 24573	
16	Farthing		1862 SO 40489 24578	
17	Silver Threepence		1890 SO 40489 24581	
18	Penny		1939 SO 40453 24596	
19	Cu Alloy Button	Modern	SO 40488 24580	
20	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 40481 24620	
21	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40485 24580	
22	Sixpence		1954 SO 40453 24607	
23	Sixpence & Threepence	1960 & 1944	SO 40452 24608	
24	Sixpence		1949 SO 40489 24596	
25	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40487 24568	
26	Fe 'Toggle'?	Unknown	SO 40485 24562	
27	Cu Alloy Object	Post Medieval	SO 40494 24594	
28	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40505 24588	
29	Penny		1863 SO 40481 24561	
30	Farthing & .22 bullet	1860 & Modern	SO 40500 24551	
31	Two halfpennys	1931 & 1959	SO 40503 24605	
32	Iron Buckle	Modern	SO 40484 24573	
33	Copper Coin & Fe Ring	Likely 19th	SO 40487 24597	
34	Fe Disc	Unknown	SO 40488 24595	
35	Threepence		1943 SO 40475 24694	
36	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 40468 24703	
37	Cu Alloy Thimble	Victorian	SO 40463 24688	
38	Copper Alloy 'handle'	Modern	SO 40464 24685	
39	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SO 40459 24665	
40	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SO 40469 24694	
41	Cu Alloy Obj	Modern	SO 40479 24700	
42	Lead loom weight	Medieval?	SO 40457 24703	
43	Cu Alloy Buckle	Likely 19th	SO 40487 24632	
44	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40506 24658	
45	3 Shilling Bank Token		1812 SO 40472 24713	
46	Corroded Fe Buckle	Post Medieval	SO 40476 24677	
47	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40503 24691	
48	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40477 24743	
49	.22 Rimfire Projectile	Modern	SO 40487 24777	

50	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40477 24696
51	Penny	Victorian	SO 40481 24693
52	Halfpenny	1861	SO 40479 24779
54	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40491 24804
55	Small Cu Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SO 40492 24802
56	Fork Fragment	Modern	SO 40491 24808
57	Penny	Likely 19th	SO 40482 24817
58	Cu Alloy 'hook' attachment	Likely 19th	SO 40486 24813
59	Penny	1947	SO 40480 24826
60	Cu Alloy, gilded brooch	Likely 19th	SO 40495 24727
61	Lead Obj & Copper coin	Unknown & 19th	SO 40489 24808
62	Cu Alloy Buckle Frag	Unknown	SO 40487 24808
63	Musket Ball	Likely 18/19th	SO 40496 24873
64	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SO 40485 24817
65	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SO 40540 24782
66	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40522 24766
67	Cu Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SO 40515 24747
68	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40493 24735
69	Snuff Tin	1920s?	SO 40478 24769
70	Folded lead object	Unknown	SO 40485 24842
71	Copper Alloy Button	Modern	SO 40506 24923
72	Halfpenny	George V	SO 40524 24899
73	Threepence	1943	SO 40563 24870
74	Copper Coin	George V	SO 40558 24868
75	Pewter Spoon	Post Medieval	SO 40514 24909
76	Penny	1861	SO 40492 24883
77	Halfpenny	1861	SO 40487 24868
78	Small copper coin	19/20th	SO 40487 24863
79	Copper Alloy Pendant?	Likely 19th	SO 40488 24857
80	Copper Alloy Padlock?	Likely 19th	SO 40544 24829
81	Iron Object	Unknown	SO 40530 24794
82	Threepence	1864	SO 40503 24800
83	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40492 24757
84	Cu Alloy Button	Modern	SO 40484 24742
85	Penny	1877	SO 40486 24723
86	Dandy Button	18th Century	SO 40480 24701
87	Threepence	20th Century	SO 40483 24677
88	Iron Trigger Mechanism	Post Medieval	SO 40496 24684
89	Cu Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SO 40480 24659
90	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40493 24622
91	Fe Object	Modern	SO 40483 24593
92	Penny	1911	SO 40464 24592
93	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 40464 24692
94	Cu Alloy Obj	Unknown	SO 40511 24698
95	Pewter strap mount frag	Unknown	SO 40528 24704
96	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 40504 24722
97	Halfpenny	1863	SO 40487 24779
98	Button	Modern	SO 40484 24829
99	Cu Alloy object	Unknown	SO 40476 24762
100	Cu Alloy 'handle'	Unknown	SO 40486 24767

101	Threepence		1914	SO 40480 24761
102	Lead object	Unknown		SO 40478 24763
103	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40511 24782
104	Halfpenny		1884	SO 40506 24759
105	Halfpenny	George V		SO 40546 24792
106	Halfpenny		1917	SO 40525 24769
107	Cu Alloy Thimble	Victorian		SO 40471 24723
108	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40465 24707
109	Threepence		1947	SO 40471 24719
110	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40522 24751
111	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown		SO 40549 24770
112	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40542 24761
113	Lead Obj. Poss Seal	Unknown		SO 40458 24661
114	Iron Ring	Unknown		SO 40459 24659
115	Silver Thimble	Victorian		SO 40483 24625
116	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40487 24626
117	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40476 24652
118	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40500 24657
119	Cu Alloy Button	Modern		SO 40484 24627
120	Pewter Button	Unknown		SO 40466 24683
121	Cu Alloy Object	Modern		SO 40526 24751
122	Cu Alloy Object	Modern		SO 40523 24730
123	Two Halfpennys	1962 & 1875		SO 40510 24646
124	Halfpenny		1861	SO 40496 24643
125	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40466 24649
126	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40450 24653
127	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40449 24644
128	Halfpenny		1954	SO 40452 24604
129	Cu Alloy Buckle/Fastener	Likely 19th		SO 40462 24562
130	Steel Button	Modern		SO 40502 24591
131	Penny		1921	SO 40511 24668
132	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40491 24658
133	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40504 24628
134	Lead Bale Seal	Victorian		SO 40503 24776
135	Halfpenny		1886	SO 40496 24772
136	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40508 24668
137	Lead Object	Unknown		SO 40486 24570
138	Copper coin	Unknown		SO 40485 24557
139	Penny		1861	SO 40465 24606
140	Sixpence		1959	SO 40460 24589
141	Iron Buckle	Likely 19th		SO 40478 24657
142	Small Cu Alloy Button	Unknown		SO 40477 24657
143	Cu Alloy Object	Modern		SO 40445 24621
144	Copper Coin	Likely 19th		SO 40490 24603
145	Button	Modern		SO 40496 24626
146	Copper Coin	Unknown		SO 40482 24599
147	Button	Unknown		SO 40480 24567

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## **APPENDIX IV:** Archive Cover Sheet

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Grosmont Battlefield, Castle Green, Grosmont, Monmouthshire

Site Name:	Grosmont
Site Code:	WBS/11/SUR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	93388
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SO 40502 24529
Site Type:	Battlefield
Project Type:	Survey
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	Feb-March 2012
Categories Present:	Medieval-Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None



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