Archaeology Wales

1404 Battle of Craig y Dorth
Mitchel Troy, Monmouthshire

Battlefield Survey

By
Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIfA

Report No. 1210

Prepared for:

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

CBHC
RCAHMW

Cadw

Archaeology Wales

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Prepared For: The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

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Report No: **1210**

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Crynodeb Anhechnegol

Y mae'r adroddiad yma yn amlinellu'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd ar gyfer Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (CBHC). Amcan y gwaith oedd hel tystiolaeth ynglŷn â maint a lleoliad meysydd brwydrau gwahanol ar gyfer Cofrestr Meysydd Brwydrau Cymru.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith yma archwiliwyd Craig y Dorth, Llanfihangel Troddi, Sir Fynwy, safle tybiedig Brwydr Craig y Dorth yn 1404.

Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys crwydro'r maes brwydr tybiedig yn ogystal ac arolygon LiDAR a datgelyddion metel. Ni wnaeth crwydro'r safle na'r data LiDAR ddatgelu unrhyw wybodaeth am y frwydr. Er bod yr arolwg datgelyddion metel wedi dod o hyd i gasgliad bychan o arteffactau metel, dim ond pedol ceffyl oedd yn dyddio o tua'r un cyfnod a'r frwydr.

Non-Technical Summary

This report draws upon the results gained by archaeological investigations into the site of the 1404 Battle of Craig y Dorth at Mitchel Troy, Monmouthshire, for The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

The work forms part of a larger investigation, the objectives of which are to gather evidence that will verify and inform the location and extent of Welsh battlefields and to inform the consideration of each site for inclusion on the Welsh Government proposed Register of Historic Battlefields in Wales.

Various survey methods were undertaken for the site, including Lidar analysis, a metal detector survey and a site walkover. Whilst the Lidar analysis and site walkover identified no features evidently related to the 1404 battle, the metal detector survey recovered a moderate finds assemblage that contained one securely dateable medieval find, an iron horseshoe, which could have been contemporary with the 1404 battle.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In January and February 2013 Archaeology Wales carried out a series of archaeological investigations around Craig y Dorth, Mitchel Troy, Monmouthshire, NGR SO 48267 09034 (Fig 1). Work undertaken included Lidar analysis, a site walkover and a metal detector survey

1.1.2 The 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) and was funded by the Welsh Government. It formed part of a series of on-going battlefield surveys undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of The Commission, the primary objective of which is to inform the consideration of each battlefield site for inclusion on a proposed Battlefields Register for Wales.

2 Objectives

2.1 Outline Requirements

2.1.1 The objective of the work 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, the 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 Aims & Proposals

2.2.1 The main aim of the work was to define those areas around Craig y Dorth which were likely to have been associated with the 1404 battle.

2.2.2 This was to be achieved by:

- Analysing Lidar data to identify likely landscape features possibly associated with the battle.
- Assessing the local topography for areas upon which the battle could have taken place by means of a site walkover.
- Undertaking metal detector surveys, along with fieldwalking where possible, in fields around Craig y Dorth deemed likely to have been associated with the battle (after Lidar analysis/site walkover).

2.2.3 The area chosen for the metal detector survey was primarily that around the north-west facing end of the Craig y Dorth spur (Fig 2). The landowner, Mr Tim Russel-Smith, did point out, however, that all of the area had been subject to metal detection, with his permission, in the recent past. There is anecdotal evidence from the landowner, Mr

Russel-Smith, that the area had been subject to metal detection in the recent past. However, the methodology employed, and the full extent of the area examined, are unknown.

2.3 Geology and topography

2.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the Craig y Dorth area is primarily made up of Upper Devonian and Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian period (British Geological Survey, 2001).

2.3.2 The 1404 battle site of Craig y Dorth is overlain by freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils.

2.3.3 The site is located on the north-west facing end of a natural topographic spur. The spur runs north-west to south-east, measuring approximately 1km in length by 500m wide. It rises to a height of 243m above ordnance datum and is the highest peak for some distance, offering wide vistas of the surrounding landscape. A single track road is terraced into the hillside and loops around the spur of Craig y Dorth (Fig 1).

2.3.4 Craig y Dorth itself is characterised by a series of small pasture fields and areas of woodland on top of the spur. Below the road the pasture fields are much larger, with woodland located to the north only. The assessment area sits within a landscape of small nucleated settlements to the south of the A40.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.4.1 A complete description of the 1404 battle of Craig y Dorth is contained in the Pilot Study undertaken by Border Archaeology (2009). The main events, however, can be summarised as follows:

2.4.2 Information on the events of the battle is extremely limited. Contemporary English chronicles (including Adam of Usk's *Chronicle* and Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*) make no reference to the battle; the only source to refer specifically to the battle is the *Annals of Owain Glyndwr*, the earliest text of which survives in a manuscript compiled by the poet Gruffydd Hiraethog at some time between 1556 and 1564. The Annals entry for 1404 states that 'in the same year was the slaughter of the Welsh on Campston Hill (*ar vynydd kamstwm*) and another of the English at Craig y Dorth (*ar graic ydorth*), between Penclawdd and Monmouth town. Here the more part of the English were slain and they were chased up to the town gate'.

2.4.3 It is difficult to deduce much from this terse reference in the Annals, except that it appears that the battle took place not long after the English success at Campston Hill and that the battle resulted in a victory for the Welsh, pursuing the defeated English forces as far as the 'town gate' of Monmouth. The gate referred to is presumably that at Monnow Bridge, which guards the southern approach to the town from the suburb of Overmonnow.

2.4.4 Apart from this brief entry in the Annals, little is known about the battle or the subsequent retreat of the defeated English forces to Monmouth. The account of the battle in the ‘Memoirs of Owain Glyndwr’, compiled by the 17th century antiquary Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt (d.1667), merely states that Glyndwr ‘gathering his men suddenly together overtook the English at Craig-y-Dorth near Monmouth, gave them a defeat and pursued them to the very gates of the towns, villages, castles, forts and all places of strength’.

2.4.5 It appears from the account given by Vaughan that the Welsh, apparently under the direct command of Owain Glyndwr, were pursuing an English force that was presumably retreating towards Monmouth (though from which direction is unclear), eventually catching up with the English and forcing them to fight at Craig-y-Dorth. It may be inferred from this that the English took up a defensive position on the summit of Craig-y-Dorth, but it is difficult to draw any further conclusions in view of the limited nature of the available records.

2.4.6 No detailed information is available on the sizes of the English and Welsh troops present at Craig-y-Dorth. Based on the evidence of a letter from the ‘Sheriff and Escheator of Hereford’ to the King’s Council dated June 10th, 1404, it appears that the Welsh force that invaded southern Herefordshire in the summer of 1404 was substantial in size. Prince Henry’s letter to his father dated June 26th relates how he had ‘lately certified that the Welsh had descended into the county of Hereford, burning and destroying the said county in very great force, and were provisioned for 15 days’. In a letter bearing the same date, from Prince Henry to the King’s Council, Henry describes the Welsh force in slightly different terms, consisting of ‘all the force of South Wales and North Wales which they could raise’.

2.4.7 The size of the English army present at the battle cannot be determined from the available documentary evidence. However, it is possible to obtain a rough impression of the size of the English force commanded by Prince Henry in the southern Marches during the period from July to November, 1404. A record of the proceedings of the King’s Council dated August 29th, 1404, records that provision was made for the Prince ‘in gratitude for his good defence of the county of Hereford and for the salvation of that county and the county of Gloucestershire...and to override Overwent and Netherwent and Glamorgan and Morgannwg’, for the wages of 500 men at arms and 2000 archers for three weeks and for 300 men and 2000 archers for three more weeks.

2.4.8 The site of the battle can be located with some degree of security within a large pasture field that occupies the summit of the promontory of Craig-y-Dorth. A raised oval feature is marked in the centre of the field on the Cwmcarvan tithe map of 1843, and also on all OS maps from the 1st edition to the present day. This feature is interpreted in several antiquarian accounts as an artificial mound somehow associated with the battle (possibly a burial mound).

3 Methodology

3.1 Lidar Analysis

3.1.1 Lidar data, at a resolution of 2m, was purchased for analysis from Geomatics Ltd. Both digital shadow and terrain models were analysed for features likely to relate to the battle.

3.2 Site Walkover

3.2.1 A site walkover, encompassing all of the purported battle site and its surroundings, was undertaken on 23rd January 2014.

3.2.2 All areas were photographed using high resolution (14MP) digital photography.

3.3 Metal Detector Survey

3.3.1 A detailed metal detector survey was undertaken by Chris E Smith and volunteers from local metal detecting clubs. Areas subject to survey are shown on figures 2 & 4-7.

3.3.2 All areas surveyed were divided into transects of equal width and marked with canes to ensure coverage. Each individual transect was assigned to a metal detectorist who would scan the area twice, once going up the field and again on the return.

3.3.3 All metal detectors were set to ‘All Metal’ mode so as to include responses from ferrous and non-ferrous objects.

3.3.4 When a find was located it was placed *in situ* within a finds bag with a marker flag placed next to it. A waterproof label was placed in the bag with the depth of the find marked on it in indelible ink. Subsequently, the finds were collected by the supervising archaeologist. Each find was labelled with an individual find number and each numbered findspot was located using a Topcon GTS 725 total station.

3.3.5 The grid coordinates from each findspot were entered into an excel spreadsheet detailing all the finds, their descriptions, dates and locations. The total station survey was overlaid onto a map to show the distribution of the finds across each assessment area.

3.3.6 Finds which were clearly identifiable in the field as being of 20^{th} – 21^{st} century date (agricultural/machinery/litter) were not retained to form part of the project archive. These were removed from site and discarded away from the survey area.

3.3.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with current Health and Safety legislation.

4 Lidar Analysis Results

4.1 Digital Terrain Model

4.1.1 The Lidar data, at 2m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail (Fig 3).

4.1.2 Several field boundaries, no longer visible on the ground, can be seen below the road around Craig y Dorth.

4.1.3 Traces of ridge and furrow agriculture are visible in fields below the Criag y Dorth road.

4.1.4 Several quarries, including a feature cited as being a possible burial mound in the 2009 report (Border Archaeology) are visible above and below the Craig y Dorth road.

4.1.5 A sub-oval enclosure is visible on the summit of Craig y Dorth, within an area of woodland.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The Lidar analysis has proved useful in showing that the supposed oval feature, possibly associated with the battle, located on the north-west edge of Craig y Dorth, is more likely to be a quarry owing to its negative (hollow) profile. Similar features are visible dotted around Craig y Dorth itself, and in areas below the road.

5 Site Walkover Results

5.1 Conditions

5.1.1 The site walkover was undertaken on a reasonably clear day after a period of wet and windy weather. Ground conditions were wet underfoot.

5.2 Walkover (Plates 1-12)

5.2.1 Figure 2 shows the area covered by the walkover. All areas were accessible despite the wet conditions.

5.2.2 Immediately apparent on the hill above the road around Craig y Dorth, are a number of fields, which are noticeably smaller than those located below the road. It is assumed that those below the road were subject to later enclosure, whereas those above the road were not.

5.2.3 Located within the network of small fields are a number of derelict late post-medieval agricultural buildings.

5.2.4 The supposed mound feature, located at the north-western end of the Craig y Dorth spur, appears to be a quarry, thus confirming the impression given by the Lidar data. The feature is negative in profile (a hollow rather than a mound) and measures approximately 28m in diameter.

5.2.5 Access to the enclosure at the top of Craig y Dorth was restricted by heavy undergrowth. Access and visibility was further restricted by camping shelters, which had been set up within the enclosure.

5.2.6 The walls of the enclosure appear to be constructed from roughly hewn stone blocks, which are similar in appearance to those used in the post-medieval field boundaries that cross the area.

5.3 Summary

5.3.1 The site walkover has shown that the ‘mound’ feature, supposedly associated with the 1404 battle, is a post-medieval quarry, one of several located in the area. Given the amount of stone used in the numerous field boundaries and agricultural buildings located on Craig y Dorth, the presence of such a quarry is not unexpected.

5.3.2 The ‘enclosure’, located on the top of Craig y Dorth, whilst not fully accessible, appears to be similar in construction to the post-medieval field boundaries that cross the area. The assumption is that the enclosure was also constructed during this period.

6 Metal Detector Survey Results

6.1 Ground and weather conditions

6.1.1 The metal detector survey was undertaken after periods of heavy rain. However, most areas had dried out by the time of the survey.

6.1.2 The survey area encompassed a total of five fields (Figs 2 & 4-7) located around the north-western edge of the Craig y Dorth spur, both above and below the road.

6.2 Constraints

6.2.1 The main constraints for the metal detector surveys were the gradient of some of the slopes and the presence of areas of wet mud and grass. These areas were avoided wherever possible.

6.2.2 The whole of the area above the road at Craig y Dorth is believed to have been subject to several previous metal detector surveys, with no finds being reported (Russell-Smith, Pers comm).

6.2.3 A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme online database confirmed that no finds have been reported from the area.

6.3 Finds

6.3.1 A total of 136 finds were recorded from the areas subject to the metal detector survey (Appendix 3, Figs 4-6). The vast majority of these are post-medieval or modern in date. The finds assemblage contains only a single find that may be contemporary with the 1404 battle, a type 4 medieval horseshoe typically dated to 1400-1450 (Plate 13).

6.3.2 A large number of modern finds and items of non-archaeological material were discarded.

6.3.3 Of the 136 finds recorded from the surveys at Craig y Dorth, a total of 48 were post medieval. These were mostly 19th century, and mostly non-ferrous buttons.

7 Fieldwork Summaries

7.1 Site Walkover

7.1.1 Whilst the site walkover located no features evidently associated with the 1404 battle of Craig y Dorth, it did serve to confirm that the supposed 'mound' is a quarry.

7.1.2 Whilst full access to the enclosure on the top of Craig y Dorth was not possible, its appearance indicates construction during the post-medieval period.

7.1.3 The walkover confirmed that the summit of Craig y Dorth represents a good defensive position within the landscape. It offers all round vistas and is in a location from which an approaching army would be easy to spot.

7.2 Metal Detector Surveys

7.2.1 The metal detector survey located a moderate amount of finds, although only one (Horseshoe no. 119) is likely to be broadly contemporary with the 1404 battle.

7.2.2 It is worth noting that the metal detector surveys located an abnormally high amount of late post-medieval (18^{th} and 19^{th} century) buttons from across the assessment area. The buttons formed 35% of the total finds assemblage.

7.2.3 The amount of post-medieval activity is attested to by the presence of various agricultural buildings of this period, the derelict remains of which still survive across the assessment area.

8 Discussion and Interpretation

8.1 Reliability of field investigation

8.1.1 The field investigation was only slightly hampered by the wet weather conditions leading up to the surveys, although this did result in the rescheduling of some elements of the work.

8.1.2 Furthermore, the metal detecting could not take place in certain areas, particularly those with a naturally steep gradient, because of the wetness underfoot.

8.2 Overall interpretation & Evidence for the Battle

8.2.1 Based solely on the evidence of the recent fieldwork, none of the areas subject to survey can be definitively linked to the 1404 battle.

8.2.2 Historic accounts of the battle suggest that the English army was forced off Craig y Dorth hill, where it had hastily taken up defensive positions, and was then chased as far as Monmouth, perused by the Welsh. This may signify that occupation of Craig y Dorth was only fleeting and the battle mainly a running retreat, with the consequence that no single area is likely to contain a large concentration of battle related finds.

8.3 Conclusions

8.3.1 The metal detector survey carried out at Craig y Dorth has shown no definitive physical evidence to link the area to the 1404 battle.

8.3.2 The location of a single horseshoe, albeit roughly contemporary, is, at best, a very tentative link to the 1404 battle.

8.3.3 As a result of the recent phase of work, it is still not possible to identify any particularly area as one that is likely to have formed part of the 1404 battle.

8.4 Recommendations for further investigations

8.4.1 Owing to the seemingly fleeting nature of the encounter at Craig y Dorth, it is not considered likely that any single area associated with the conflict will hold a large enough amount of securely dateable finds to link it definitively to the battle.

8.4.2 As a result, no further work is thus recommended.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1.1 Thanks are due to the landowner of the assessment area, Mr Evans, for allowing us onto his land and to Louise Barker of the Commission for help in organising the project. Special thanks are reserved to the members of the metal detecting clubs who gave up their own free time in cold and wet conditions.

10 Bibliography and references

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

British Geological Survey. 2001, 4th Edition. Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet.

Clark, J. 1995. *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c1150-c1450.* Boydell Press, Woodbridge

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APPENDIX I:

Figures

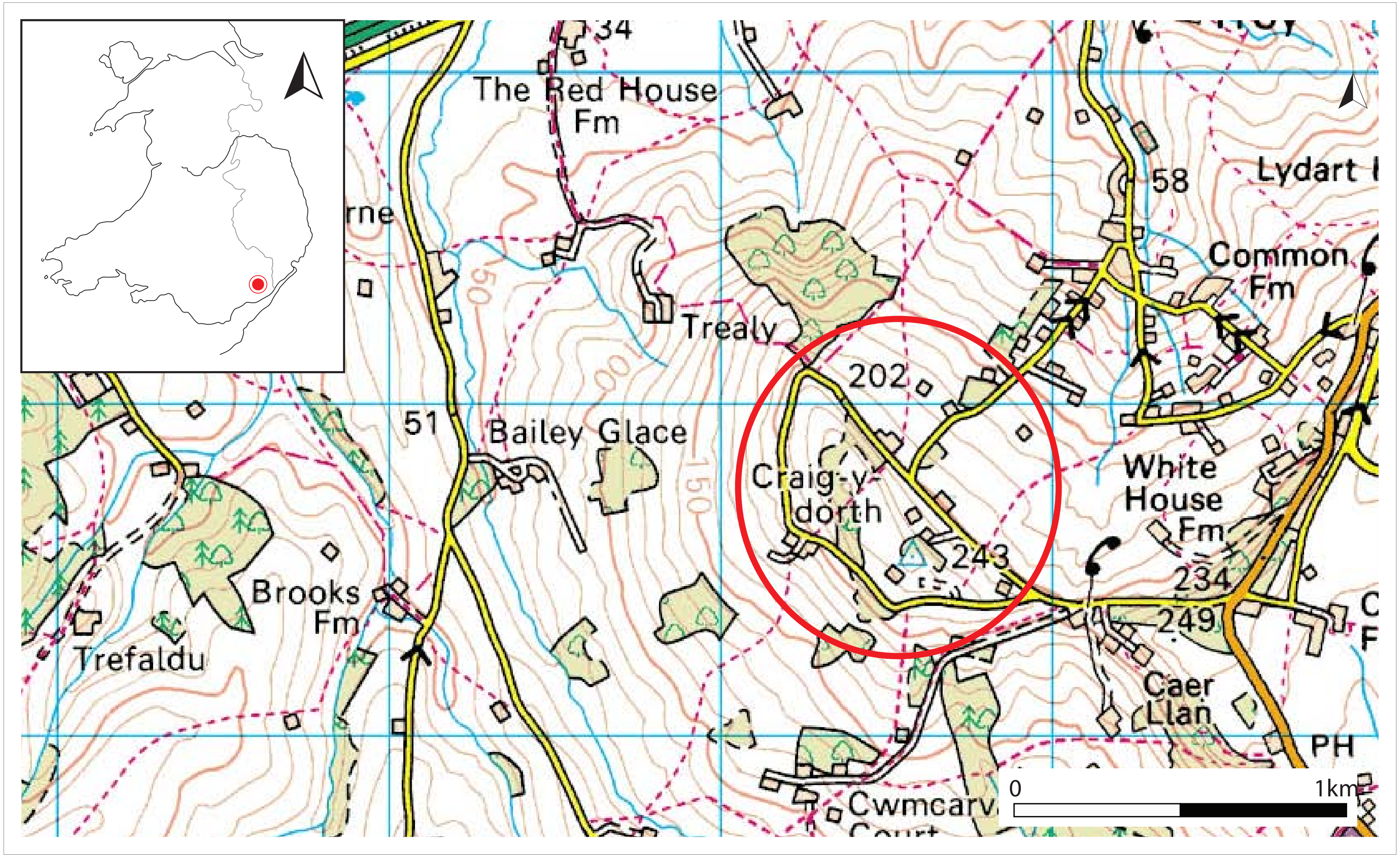

Fig 1: Map showing general location of assessment area

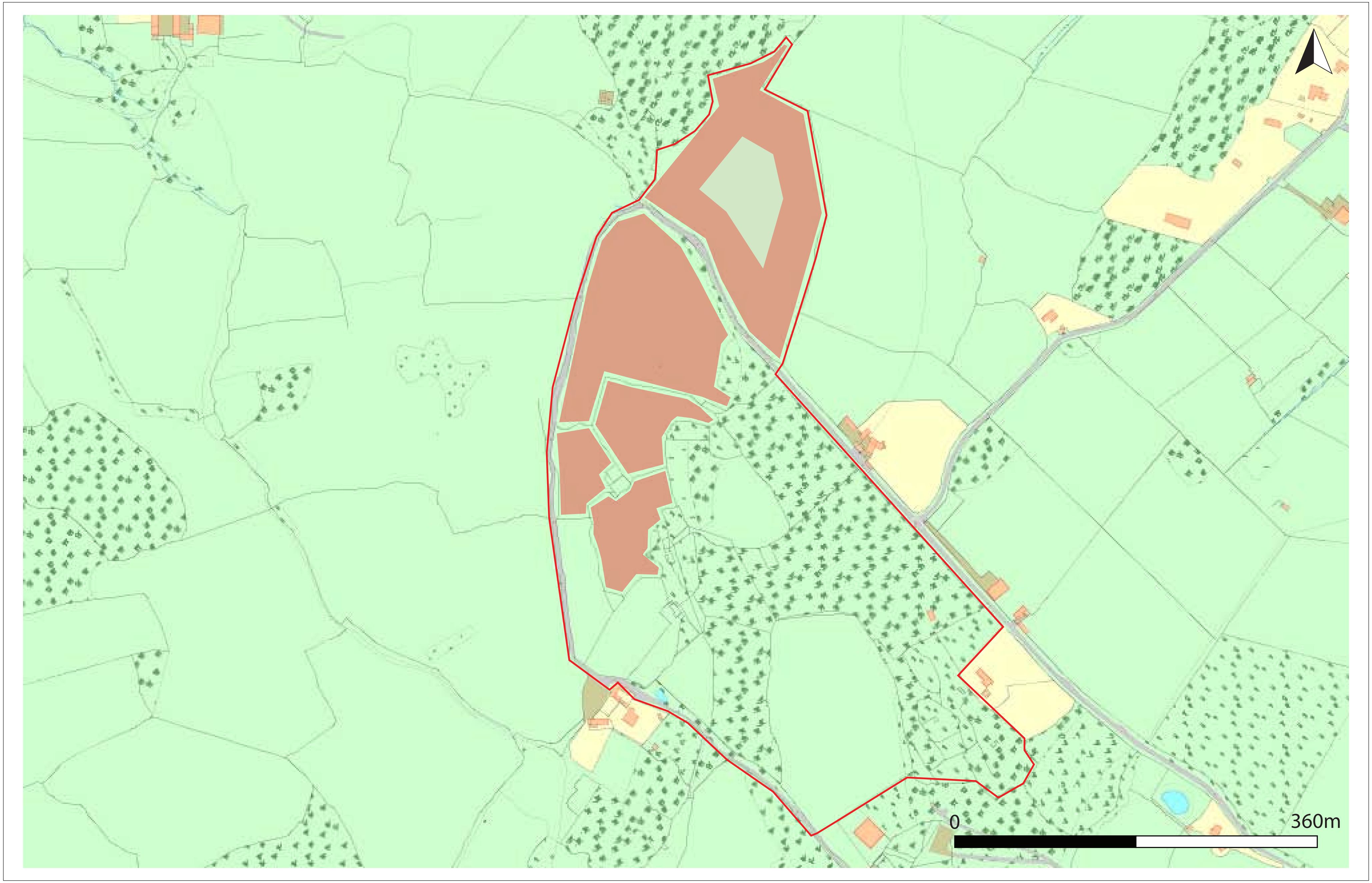

Fig 2: Plan showing area covered by site walkover (red boundary) and metal detector survey areas (shaded)

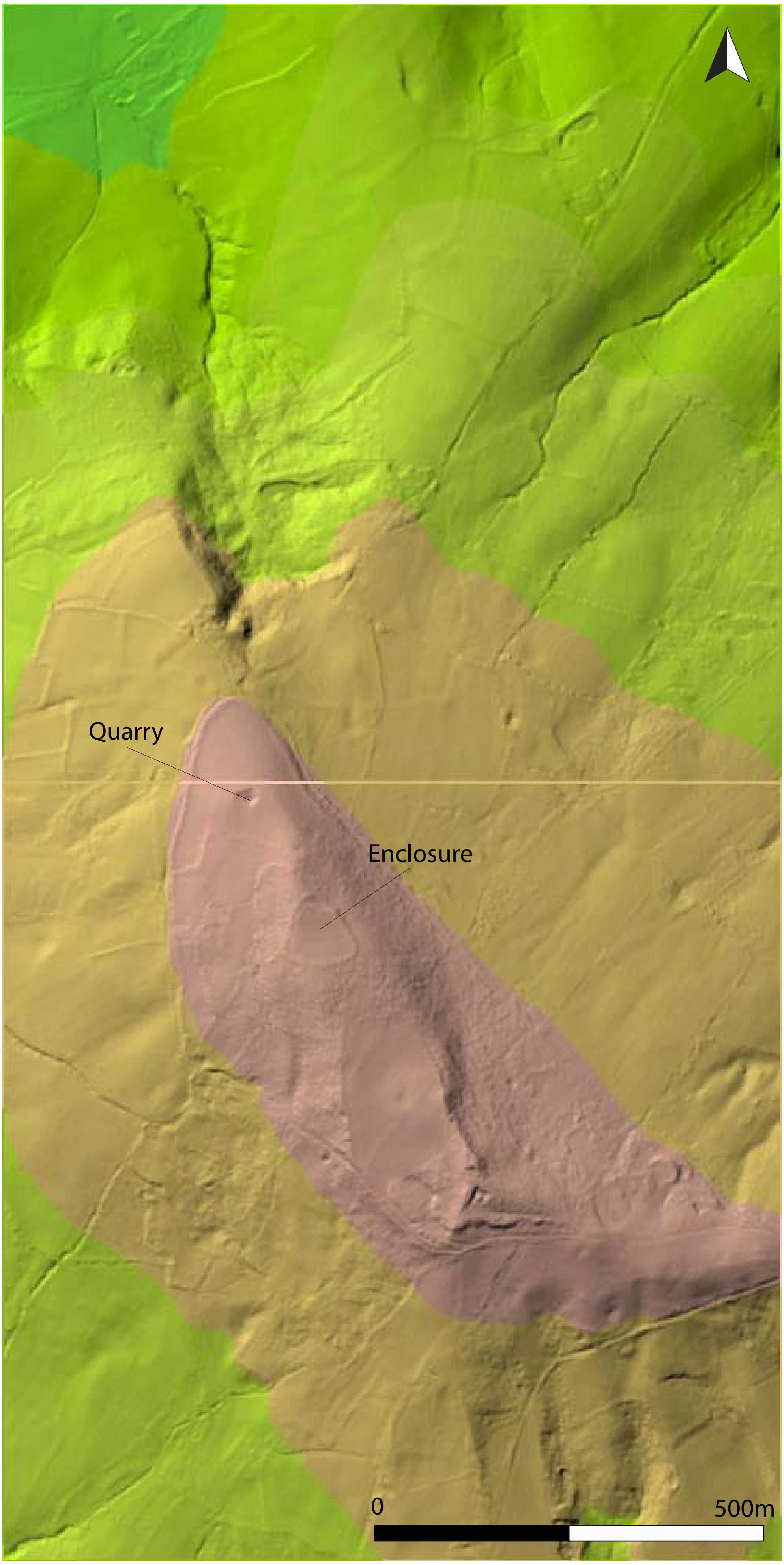

Fig 3: Lidar digital terrain model showing assessment area

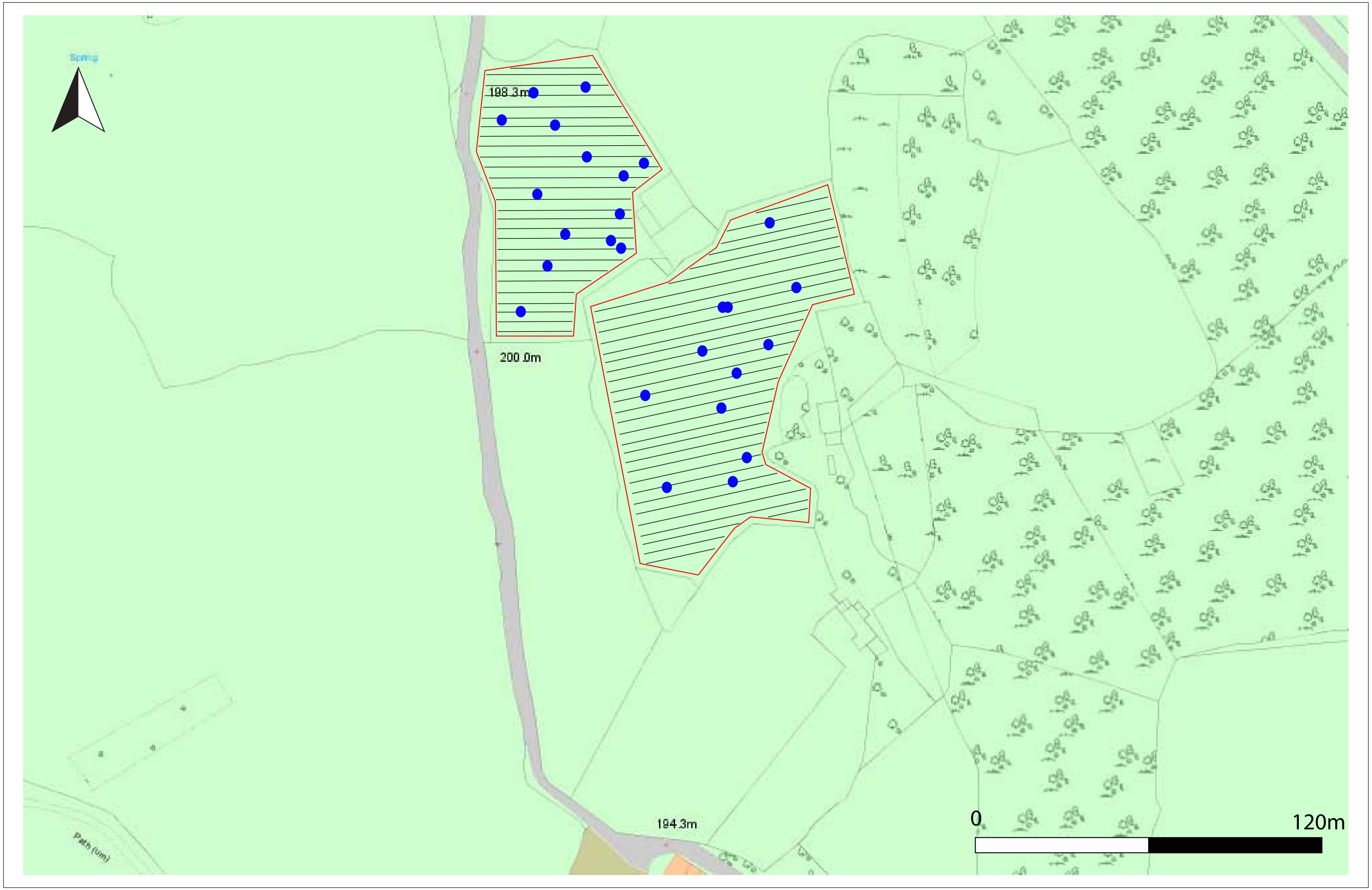

Fig 4: Plan showing locations of metal detector survey areas, traverses and findspots

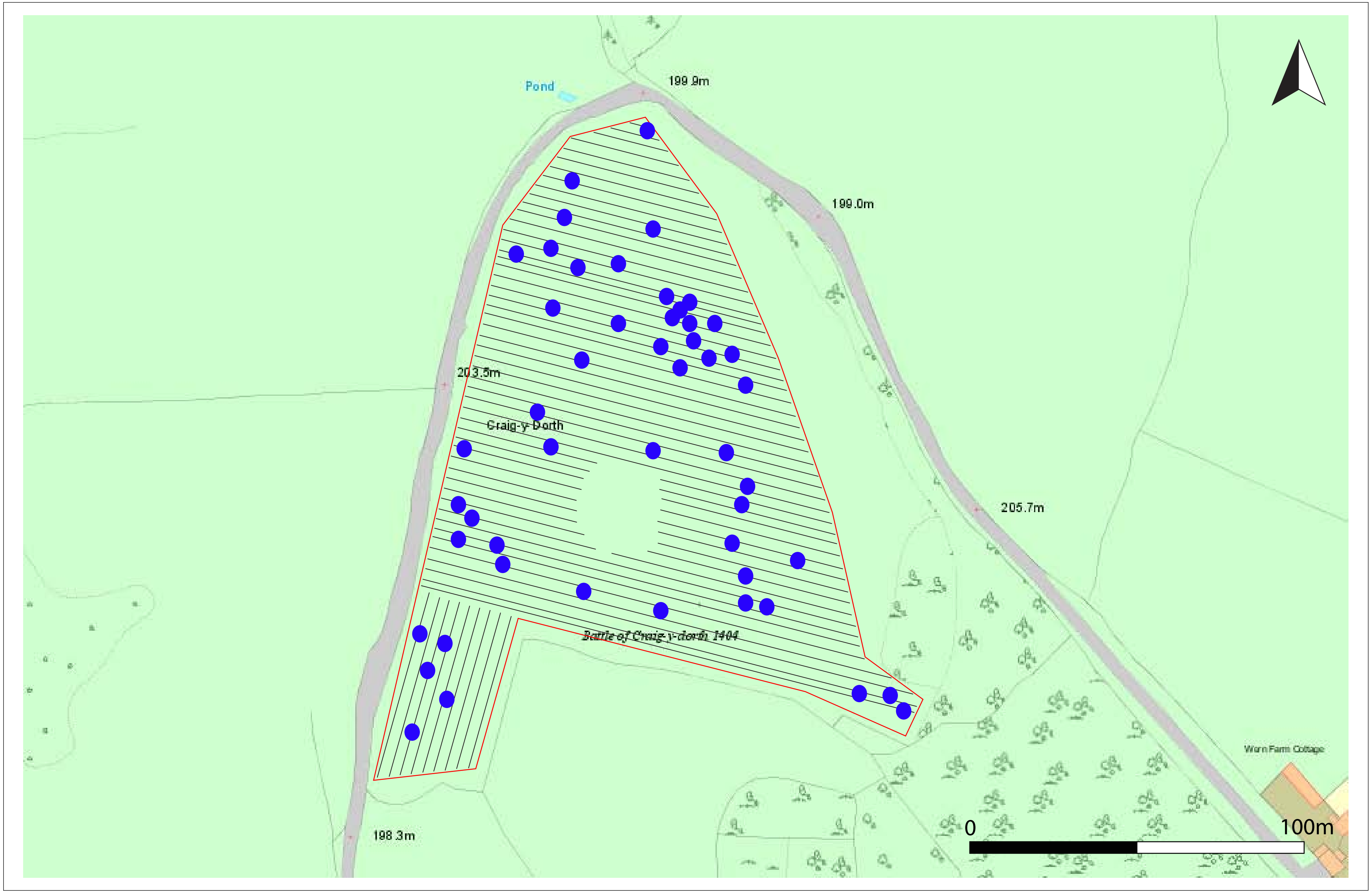

Fig 5: Plan showing location of survey areas, traverses and finds

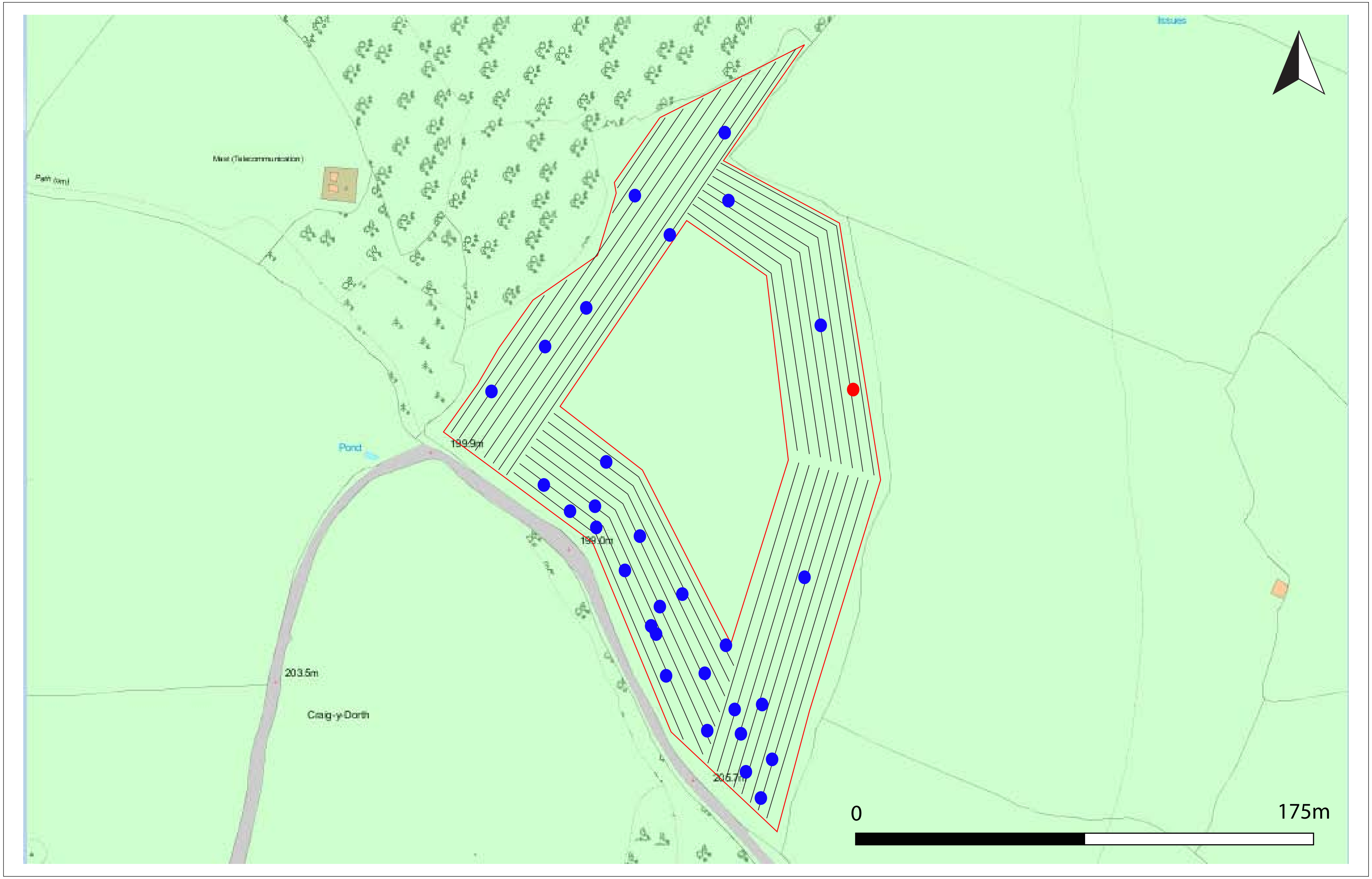

Fig 6: Plan showing location of survey areas, traverses and finds (Red dot = Find 119)

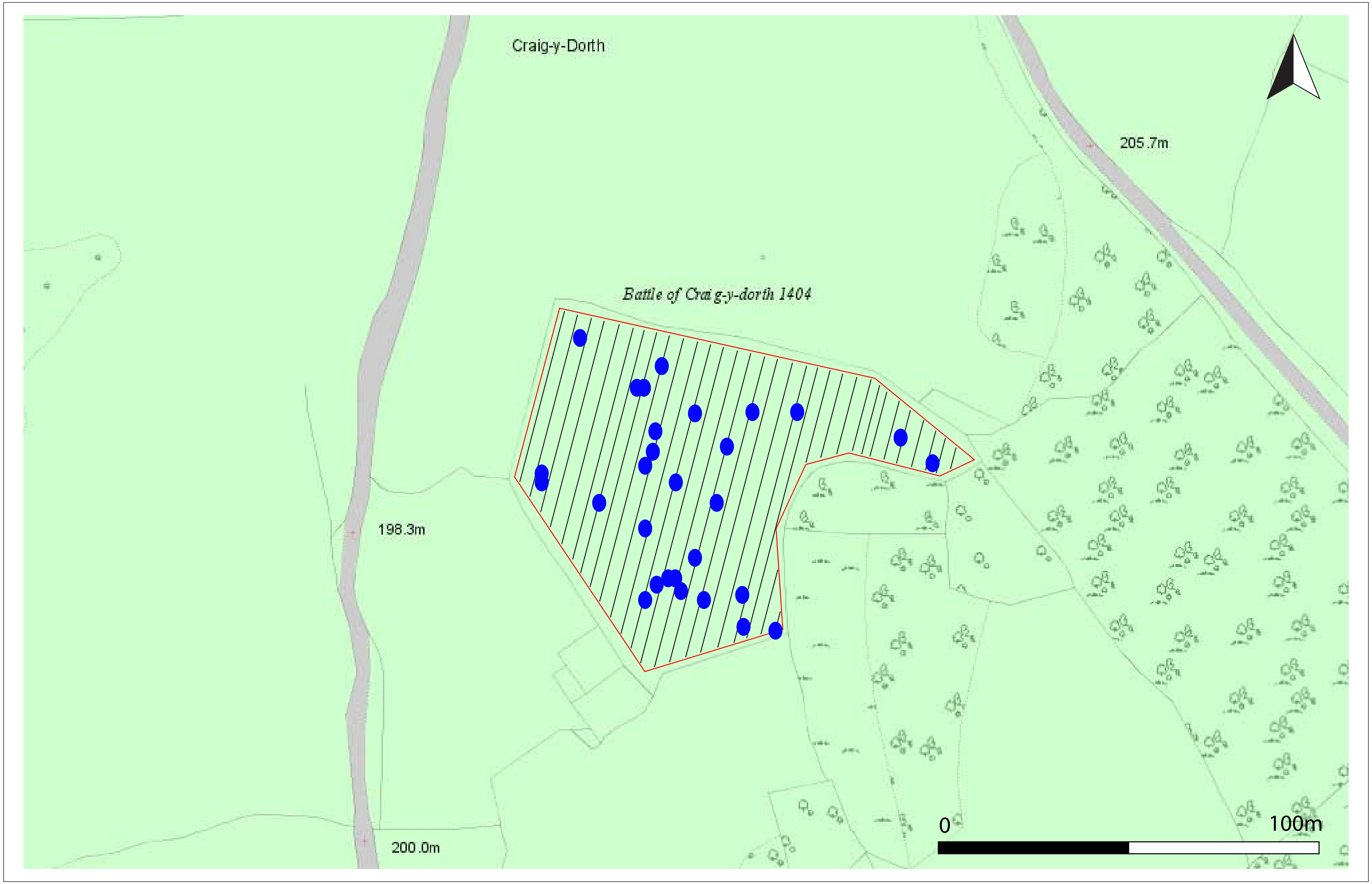

Fig 7: Plan showing location of survey areas, traverses and finds

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APPENDIX II:

Plates

Plate 1: View west from north west end of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 2: View north from north west end of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 3: View south, up slope, towards summit of Craig y Dorth at north western end

Plate 4: View of quarry feature mentioned as a mound within historic research

Plate 5: View north from summit of north western edge of Craig y Dorth
Note quarry feature to right

Plate 6: View east north east from summit of north western edge of Craig y Dorth

Plate 7: Close up view of quarry feature on north west face of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 8: Close up view of quarry feature on north west face of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 9: View of lower slope on north western end of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 10: View of lower slope on north western end of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 11: View upslope towards summit of north western face of Craig y Dorth spur

Plate 12: View south, upslope, from base of north western face of Craig y Dorth
Stand of trees denotes quarry feature

Plate 13: View of find no. 119, Type 4 Medieval Horseshoe (1400-1450)

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APPENDIX III:

Finds Catalogue

Find No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Depth
1	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,307.00	208,836.56	0.15m
2	Fe Object	Unknown	348,315.69	208,808.62	0.2m
3	Handmade Fe Nail	PM	348,297.84	208,805.80	0.25m
4	Handmade Fe Nail	PM	348,297.13	208,806.03	0.2m
5	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,307.47	208,793.05	0.1m
6	Pb Object	Unknown	348,304.42	208,787.25	0.15m
7	Fe Buckle	PM	348,294.08	208,789.83	0.1m
8	Cu Alloy Buckle Frag	PM	348,267.31	208,770.33	0.2m
9	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,271.77	208,743.56	0.1m
10	Fe Object	Unknown	348,299.95	208,752.95	0.15m
11	Fe Nail	PM	348,300.19	208,758.12	0.15m
12	Fe Object	Modern	348,291.50	208,781.14	0.15m
13	Pb object	Unknown	348,220.34	208,800.87	0.2m
14	Large Pb Pot repair	Unknown	348,231.61	208,815.43	0.4m
15	Fe object	Unknown	348,238.42	208,823.65	0.1m
16	Fibula Brooch Frag?	Roman?	348,264.02	208,823.41	0.2m
17	Cu Furniture Fitting	PM	348,262.61	208,825.06	0.15m
18	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,259.09	208,834.45	0.1m
19	Cu Coin	PM	348,230.43	208,840.79	0.15m
20	Fe Object	PM	348,269.89	208,849.48	0.2m
21	Pewter Spoon Knop	PM	348,263.08	208,848.31	0.2m
22	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,247.58	208,851.83	0.2m
23	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,241.24	208,858.64	0.2m
24	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,246.64	208,873.20	0.2m
25	Iron Slag	Unknown	348,227.38	208,874.61	0.2m
26	Fe Pin	Unknown	348,216.58	208,866.39	0.15m
27	Pewter Spoon knop	PM	348,221.51	208,902.09	0.2m
28	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,232.31	208,908.43	0.1m
29	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	348,228.32	208,918.53	0.15m
30	Bronze wedge	Unknown	348,231.84	208,924.87	0.2m
31	Pewter Button	PM	348,228.32	208,936.15	0.2m
32	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,391.08	208,915.24	0.15m
33	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,386.85	208,918.30	0.1m
34	Fe Pin	PM	348,376.28	208,919.00	0.2m
35	Fe Nail	Modern	348,306.38	208,945.92	0.2m
36	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,288.84	208,949.86	0.1m
37	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,254.12	208,956.66	0.1m
38	Fe Object	Unknown	348,253.76	208,960.24	0.2m
39	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,238.73	208,960.96	0.15m
40	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,241.95	208,963.82	0.2m
41	Pb Pistol ball	PM	348,239.08	208,981.00	0.2m
42	Cu Alloy Buttons x2	PM	348,270.59	209,011.43	0.2m
43	Cu Alloy button frag	PM	348,273.81	209,003.56	0.2m
44	Cu Alloy Buttons x2	PM	348,312.11	208,997.11	0.2m
45	Pb Sheet	Modern	348,332.87	208,996.75	0.15m
46	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,342.89	208,987.09	0.13m
47	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,345.04	208,973.49	0.1m
48	Pb Object	Unknown	348,346.47	208,965.61	0.2m
49	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,349.34	208,965.30	0.13m
50	Cu Alloy spoon bowl	PM	348350.41	208,945.92	0.2m
51	Cu Alloy loop	PM	348,347.55	208,935.54	0.15m

52	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,357.57	208,958.76	0.15m
53	Pewter Button	PM	348,356.85	208,934.11	0.15m
54	Cu Alloy Object	Modern	348,305.31	209,105.58	0.1m
55	Fe Object	Unknown	348,273.45	209,086.96	0.2m
56	Fe Object	Unknown	348,269.51	209,079.44	0.25m
57	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,253.76	209,062.26	0.2m
58	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,266.92	209,059.04	0.15m
59	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,269.51	209,055.46	0.2m
60	Cu Alloy Object	Modern	348,272.02	209,041.86	0.15m
61	Fe Nail	PM	348,285.26	209,026.11	0.15m
62	Fe Nail	PM	348,309.96	209,065.13	0.15m
63	Fe Nail	Unknown	348, 303.52	209,037.56	0.12m
64	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,315.69	209,041.50	0.15m
65	Pewter Spoon knop	PM	348,324.64	209,037.92	0.2m
66	Fe Object	PM	348,237.50	209,037.56	0.2m
67	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,331.08	209,073.27	0.15m
68	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,339.67	209,028.26	0.2m
69	Cu Alloy Loop	Modern	348,343.25	209,022.89	0.1m
70	Cu Alloy Scissor frag	Modern	348,334.66	209,012.64	0.1m
71	Pb Object	Unknown	348,347.55	209,012.50	0.25m
72	Cu Alloy fragments	PM	348,350.41	209,001.05	0.15m
73	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,346.47	209,006.78	0.15m
74	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,337.52	209,013.58	0.2m
75	Cu Alloy Ball	PM	348,337.17	209,003.20	0.1m
76	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,331.08	209,004.99	0.2m
77	Fe Nail	PM	348,318.55	209,131.35	0.15m
78	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,331.44	209,154.62	0.17m
79	Fe Object	Unknown	348,344.68	209,170.73	0.25m
80	Fe Nail	Modern	348,381.55	209,222.27	0.15m
81	Fe Washer	Modern	348,389.79	209,212.61	0.1m
82	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,426.66	209,252.34	0.15m
83	Fe Chain Link	PM	348,423.44	209,221.56	0.2m
84	Fe Nail	PM	348,464.96	209,170.73	0.15m
85	Fe Nail	PM	348,458.52	209,074.79	0.25m
86	Fe Object	Unknown	348,438.83	208,963.11	0.16m
87	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,442.77	208,979.57	0.1m
88	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,430.95	208,986.02	0.2m
89	Fe Nail	PM	348,428.45	208,997.47	0.15m
90	Fe Object	Unknown	348,432.03	209,007.14	0.2m
91	Handmade Fe Nail	PM	348,420.93	209,013.94	0.15m
92	Handmade Fe Nail	PM	348,339.31	209,104.14	0.1m
93	Cu Alloy 'Loop'	Unknown	348,366.16	209,109.87	0.15m
94	Cu Alloy coin	PM	348,354.71	209,093.05	0.1m
95	Fe Object	Unknown	348,366.52	209,081.95	0.25m
96	Fe Object	Unknown	348,381.55	209,077.65	0.15m
97	Cu Alloy Coin	PM	348,378.69	209,057.61	0.1m
98	Fe Horseshoe frag	PM	348,386.57	209,044.72	0.12m
99	Silvered Cu button	PM	348,388.00	209,042.22	0.2m
100	Pewter Button	PM	348,930.50	209,041.14	0.15m
101	Worn Blank Cu Coin	PM	348,417.71	209,023.96	0.15m
102	Cu Alloy Button	Modern	348,414.13	209,013.58	0.12m
103	Cu Alloy Buckle	PM	348,398.38	209,021.81	0.15m
104	Fe Object	Unknown	348,406.61	209,001.41	0.15m

105	Alloy Button	Modern	348,419.50	208,991.39	0.2m
106	Cu Alloy Thimble	PM	348,391.94	209,057.61	0.15m
107	Cu Alloy ring	Unknown	348,388.71	209,063.34	0.25m
108	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,368.58	208,891.40	0.12m
109	Cu Alloy coin	PM	348,362.92	208,898.68	0.2m
110	Fe & Cu padlock	Modern	348,325.34	208,847.35	0.15m
111	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,319.07	208,846.54	0.15m
112	Pewter Button	PM	348,310.39	208,851.59	0.2m
113	Pewter Button	PM	348,303.31	208,854.22	0.2m
114	Pewter Button	PM	348,300.89	208,856.44	0.2m
115	Pewter Button	PM	348,296.65	208,857.78	0.2m
116	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,292.40	208,855.64	0.15m
117	Pb Musket ball	PM	348,286.34	208,853.82	0.15m
118	Tudor Rose Pewter Button	1485-1603	348,282.10	208,850.79	0.2m
119	Fe Horseshoe	1400-50	348,841.78	209,142.45	0.25m
120	Fe Object (Washer)	Modern	348,277.25	208,878.27	0.1m
121	Pb Object	Unknown	348,256.23	208,888.37	0.2m
122	Cu Alloy plate	PM	348,254.01	208,890.79	0.1m
123	Cu Alloy buckle	1550-1650	348,258.46	208,893.42	0.2m
124	Cu Alloy buckle	1575-1700	348,267.55	208,931.41	0.2m
125	Pb Object	Unknown	348,295.84	208,923.73	0.3m
126	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	348,289.98	208,919.49	0.2m
127	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,293.61	208,906.96	0.2m
128	Worn Blank Cu Coin	PM	348,292.81	208,904.13	0.2m
129	Pewter Button	PM	348,285.34	208,891.81	0.2m
130	Cu Alloy Buckle frag	PM	348.296.24	208,886.96	0.2m
131	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,309.98	208,882.11	0.15m
132	Bronze disc/weight	Med/PM	348,313.21	208,893.22	0.2m
133	Cu Alloy Shoe Frag	PM	348,317.26	208,906.76	0.1m
134	Cu Alloy Button	PM	348,301.09	208,902.11	0.2m
135	Cu Alloy Loop	Unknown	348,289.37	208,893.83	0.15m
136	Pewter Button	PM	348,296.04	208,856.04	0.2m

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APPENDIX IV:

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Craig y Dorth, Mitchel Troy, Monmouthshire

Site Name:	Craig y Dorth
Site Code:	WBS3/14/SUR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	402327
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SO 48267 09034
Site Type:	Battlefield
Project Type:	Survey
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	Jan-March 2014
Categories Present:	Medieval - Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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