MAENAN STREAM WALL, CONWY VALLEY

Archaeological Mitigation





Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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Archaeological Mitigation

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SUMMARY

An archaeological survey has been undertaken of the northern wall of a canalised stream (Nant Llechog) adjacent to Maenan Abbey, Llanrwst, in advance of a programme of repair and restoration. The immediate area surrounding the stream has seen significant activity since the construction of the Cistercian Abbey in the 12th century, with phases of development continuing throughout the successive centuries. The walls of the stream may be seen to reflect this complex history, being today something of a patchwork of numerous phases and repairs.

This survey entailed the identification and detailed recording of each separate section and phase of masonry along a 125m length of wall. The reveting and canelising of the stream, as well as the construction of access and crossing points is likely to have commenced in the Medieval period in association with the Cistercian Abbey, though no definite evidence from this period was identified. It has previously been suggested that the earliest surviving phases are of a 17th century date (GAT Report 1039), and no evidence was found to refute this, however the subsequent phases have been demonstrated to be more complex than previously recorded.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Natural Resources Wales* to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation during repair and restoration work along a 125m section of the canalised portion of Nant Llechog stream. The canalised portion of the stream measured 170m in length and was located to the west of the current road bridge which carries the A470 across the stream (NGR **SH78946575**; Figure 01). The canalised stream comprised three core elements: north and south stream walls, a cobbled base and a bypass channel. The stream walls were both obscured by vegetation.

The stream was located to the immediate north of Maenan Abbey Hotel (PRN 34661) and the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Maenan (PRN 34662). The northern wall of the stream was incorporated within properties that back onto the stream, such as Abbey Deane and Plas Mynach (Figure 02).

The repair and restoration work was undertaken by *Natural Resources Wales* as part of a flood defence programme and included:

- Removal of the overhead branches in the channel and the removal of vegetation from the southern face of the northern stream wall.
- Repointing the southern face of the northern stream wall using a 1:8 grano mix mortar and, where necessary, replacing missing stones within the face, along the section of wall (as indicated on the *Natural Resources Wales drawing* MSWI-FRM-2014-001 reproduced as Figure 01).
- Repairing and replacing the concrete footing of the stream wall.

The scheme was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), who requested an archaeological record of the repair and restoration area during works. A project design was prepared for the scheme by GAT (6th October 2014) and subsequently approved by GAPS (7th October 2014), prior to commencement of works (cf. Appendix I for a reproduction of the project design).

GAT had previously completed an archaeological survey of Maenan Abbey and environs in March 2012 (GAT Report 1039), which included a survey of the canalised stream and documentary research of the Maenan Abbey site to provide a context for the stream and to inform scheduling recommendations. The survey concluded that some of the features recorded on the canalised section of Nant Llechog were dated to the 18th or 19th centuries, but the date of the cobbles and portions of the stream walls were uncertain, with dates suggested for the 17th century. The aim of the of the GAT recording programme during the repair and restoration works was to provide additional information on the northern stream wall further to the removal of vegetation.

Reference was made to the guidelines specified in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1996, rev. 2001 and 2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage, 2006).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKROUND

A detailed background for the canalised stream was prepared for GAT Report 1039. The key points are reproduced below. The phasing of the canalised stream was based on map regression and primary sources, including a water colour sketch of *The Old Abbey c.*1750, located on the site of the Cistercian Abbey.

The c.1750 water colour sketch of the Old Abbey shows the stream as slightly winding and not obviously canalised. There are no high walls along its edge but there is a bridge across at approximately the same position as the main 19th century entranceway (PRN 34651). Four bridges are detailed as running across the stream on the First Edition County Series Map for Caernarvonshire (sic), sheet XIV.9, published in 1890 (Figure 03), with the stream shown on the same alignment as it is today. The bridges, with the exception of the footbridge (PRN 346541) currently carrying the footpath, were removed in the second half of the 20th century. Bridge PRN 34652 can be dated to around 1801 as a design for its construction of this date survives (XD2A/1177; GAT Report 1039 Figure 5). It is likely that the wall along the northern side of the stream was originally only a low revetment, and the section of wall designated as Section B in this report (Context 041 in GAT Report 1039) may be the remains of that. GAT Report 1039 suggested that the large boulders forming the lower parts of the walls pre-dated the late 18th century and may have been the revetment for the stream in the earlier 18th century. There is no historical information to specifically link the canalisation of the stream with the Cistercian Abbey and it appears probable that the stream banks were revetted and the cobbles laid during the life of the 17th century Old Abbey house, which succeeded the abbey.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The repair works (as detailed on *Natural Resources Wales drawing* MSWI-FRM-2014-001 - reproduced as Figure 01) focused on a 125m section of the northern stream wall, commencing at the A470 road bridge and following the water course downstream.

The fieldwork was undertaken over the course of two site visits, on the 8th and 15th of October 2014 by J. Davidson, L. Wilson Parry and N. McGuiness

3.1 Details of the Written Recording Method

Each individual section of the northern stream wall was measured and described in detail. GAT pro-formas were used to note:

- Structural style
- Phasing
- Material type, size etc.
- Bonding material
- Condition
- Dimensions
- Features

3.2 Details of the Photographic Method

Overlapping shots of the entire south-face of the northern stream wall were taken, along with additional shots showing specific details and more general shots which set the wall in its context

- A digital SLR set to highest resolution was used throughout.
- Shots were taken in RAW and JPEG format
- Appropriate scales were used where possible
- A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot was produced using Microsoft Access
- Images were converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving.

3.3 Dissemination and Archiving

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material was prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions were labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

- One copy of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to GAPS;
- One copy of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion,
- One copy of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Cadw;
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.

4.0 RESULTS

The stream of Nant Llechog runs down from the undulating plateau on the eastern side of the Vale of Conwy. It descends the steep escarpment in a narrow V-shaped valley and runs along the northern side of the presumed abbey precincts before crossing the flood plain and joining the Conwy. The stream has a length of only 5.5km and water flow is usually very moderate but water levels can rise quickly. The steep escarpment means that flow can be very rapid and the stream can be destructive, carrying boulders and trees and destroying bridges across it, as was witnessed recently. The need to control the force the stream may have been a factor in its canalisation where it passes the abbey site.

The canalised section of the stream runs for 170m from the road bridge at NGR SH789865754 to SH788365726. On this section the stream is tightly constrained by walls and the base of the channel is cobbled. For most of its length it runs down from north-east to south-west but towards the western end it turns towards the north-west. Towards the western end of the channel the constraining walls are discontinued but the cobbles in the base are present to the end. Prior to the repair and restoration works, the northern wall was partially overgrown with brambles and climbing plants. As part of the works, the vegetation was cleared from the wall for a length of 125m.

The boundary as a whole initially runs on a southwest axis, before turning to run northwest. At least a portion, if not the entire wall is reveted, as the ground level on the northern side is significantly higher than the level of the stream. For the purposes of the report, the northern stream wall has been divided into 14 sections (see figure 2), based on appearance and typology, with each section described separately.

4.1 Section A

Section A measured 3.7m in length, 0.45m in width and 1.45m in height at the northeast end, dropping to 1.35m at the southwest end. This short section represents a rebuild associated with improvements to the A470 trunk road.

The wall was rubble built of fairly well sorted angular blocks, roughly faced and randomly coursed. The masonry was pointed and capped using a cement based mortar.

A circular cast iron sluice (PRN 64655) was located within this section at the base of the wall, *c*.1m southwest of the A470 bridge. The sluice was inserted as part of the rebuild and was designed to channel water into the stream from the gardens of the nearby Abbey Farmhouse group of buildings.

At the northwest end of this section were a series of stone steps protruding from the face of the wall that were built from large, mainly angular blocks and which served as access to a pool behind a local weir. The steps are located on the cusp with section B, an earlier phase of wall. Although they partially run into the later phase it is likely that they pre-date this section and were retained from the earlier phase.



Plate 01: Southeast facing elevation of Section A; scales 2 x 2m

4.2 Section B

Section B measures 15.60m in length, 0.45m in width and stands 1.35m high at the northeast end, but rises gradually to 0.85 at the southwest end.

Section B continues on from Section A with no change in course or height. This section of wall appears to pre-date Section A, which represents a rebuild associated with improvements to the A470 trunk road. This section of wall appears to comprise two separate phases of masonry: the lower section stands 1.0m high and is rubble built from a mixture of sub-rounded river boulders and sub-angular quarried cobbles, with the larger boulders at the base; it is randomly coursed and sparsely pointed using a coarse lime mortar. GAT Report 1039 states that there is nothing to indicate that this is modern walling and it could be of 18th or early 19th century date (*ibid.* 17). The upper phase is 0.35m high and is rubble built of poorly sorted, sub-angular quarried cobbles. It is randomly coursed and sparsely pointed also using a coarse lime mortar with the top left flat and uncapped. The upper phase may date to the 1950's (*pers. comm.* local resident).



Plate 02: Southeast facing elevation of Section B; scales 2 x 2m.

4.3 Section C

Section C measures 9.65m in length, 0.45m in width and stands 1.5m high. It is rubble built of moderately sorted, medium to large cobbles; these are primarily sub-angular quarried blocks with roughly hewn faces, though there are also some sub-rounded cobbles, most likely obtained from the river. It is randomly coursed and heavily pointed using cement based mortar; the top is left flat and uncapped.

At its northeast end, Section C initially runs southeast before turning and continuing southwest; thus creating a slight dog-leg in the boundary and narrowing the channel by some 0.7m. At its southwest end the wall features a second right angled bend, turning to run northwest for some 1.3m before meeting section D. It is probable that this section is relatively late in date: it is very regular and straight, with vertical sides and comprises a single phase of construction.



Plate 03: Southeast facing elevation of Section C; scales 2 x 2m.

4.4 Section D

Section D measures 4.90m in length, 0.45m in width and stands 1.5m high. It is rubble built of moderately sorted, medium to large cobbles; these are primarily sub-angular quarried blocks with roughly hewn faces, though there are also some sub-rounded cobbles, most likely obtained from the river. It is randomly coursed and heavily pointed using very coarse, cement based mortar; the top is left flat and uncapped.

At its northeast end, section D of the wall initially runs southeast, forming a division between the gardens before turning and continuing southwest to form the stream boundary. Again it is probable that this section is relatively late in date; it is very regular and straight, with vertical sides and comprises a single phase of construction (see plate 5). Section D appears to be of similar structural style and phasing as Section C, based on the materials used.



Plate 04: Southeast facing elevation detailing the southwest end of Section D and the northeast end of Section E of the northern stream wall of NantLlechog. View from the southeast; scales 2 x 2m.

4.5 Section E

Section E comprises an earlier phase of wall, which survives in poor condition, with the wall described in Section D continuing for *c*.6m behind it, acting as reinforcement (see Plate 04). Section E measures 17.5m in length and has a maximum width of 0.6m. At its northeast end it is squared off, indicating a deliberate break in this original boundary; the purpose of which is unclear (see Plate 04). At this end the wall stands to what appears to be its full original height of 1.35m, but as it continues southwest the height decreases to 0.75m, apparently due to collapse. After 6.3m in length this early phase returns to full height and continues at this level for 5.35m, after which it reduces down again to some 0.7m for the final 5.85m. It is rubble built of moderately sorted, medium to large cobbles; these are primarily sub-angular with roughly hewn faces, though there are also some sub-rounded cobbles, most likely obtained from the river. It is randomly coursed and of a dry stone construction.

Although only one distinct phase of masonry was identified within this wall, there are several areas of probable repair, and at the northeast end, the mortar used for Section D has also been applied to the top of this.

Towards the base at the mid-point of this section, two layers of large slabs project into the water channel (Plate 05) that appear to be steps. The largest slab measures 1.15m in length but is only 0.07m thick. It is suggested in GAT Report 1039 that these may have formed the base of a bridge pier, associated with a crossing point detailed on the First Edition County Series Map for Caernarvonshire (sic), sheet XIV.9, published in 1890 (Figure 03).



Plate 05: Southeast facing elevation of Section E, detailing the stone slabs visible at the base of this section that may have formed the base of a bridge pier, associated with a former crossing point; scales 2 x 2m.

4.6 Section F

Section F measures 26.0m in length and 1.9m in height at either end, but dropping to 0.5m in height for much of its length. Section F appears to be a later phase than Section E and has been constructed as a reinforcement for the southwestern end of Section E. Section F comprises two structural phases: an earlier phase forming the lower level of the section, which measures 0.7m in height and was rubble built from predominantly moderately sorted sub angular/rounded boulders. The later phase, forming the remaining height is rubble built of moderately sorted, small to medium sub-angular cobbles and features stock proofing along the top. The masonry is randomly coursed and pointed using coarse cement based mortar throughout. The interface between the two phases is undulating and indistinct, suggesting the earlier phase was in a poor state of repair when the second phase was added



Plate 06: Southeast facing elevation of Section F; scales 2 x 2m.

4.7 Section G

Section F of the stream wall stops to the immediate northeast of a substantial rubble built bridge pier which extends out into the channel; a matching pier appears evident on the opposite side of the stream. GAT Report 1039 dated this structure to the early 19th century This structure stands 1.0m high and is 1.75m wide; it is constructed of sub-angular, roughly hewn blocks which increase in size towards the base (see plate 08). A central gateway originally set into the wall above the pier appears to have been blocked by section F of the wall. The wall to the southwest of this blocked gateway appears to be of a separate phase, though it initially continues on the same course and at the height as the preceding wall. After 1.5m this wall turns and runs southeast for some 0.75m before terminating. A series of steps allowing access to the stream are constructed in the corner formed by this wall; the lower steps are formed of large stone slabs up to 1.1m by 0.4m in size, whilst higher up two cut slate steps are set into the masonry of the wall (see plate 09). The assessment suggests that the lower steps and the bridge piers are contemporary but that the walls and the upper steps are later additions (*ibid*. 18).



Plate 07: Southeast facing view of the bridge pier in Section G; scales 2 x 2m.



Plate 08: Southeast facing view of the steps in Section G; scales 2 x 2m.

4.8 Section H

Section H measures 7.25m in length and stands 1.8m high. It is rubble built of moderately sorted, medium to large cobbles; these are primarily sub-angular with roughly hewn faces, though there are also some sub-rounded cobbles, most likely obtained from the river. It is randomly coursed and pointed using cement based mortar.

This section comprises a single phase of building, which survives to full height, though there are some areas of slumping and collapse, and the course meanders somewhat. Based on these irregularities it was interpreted that Section H, represents an earlier structural phase.



Plate 09: Southeast facing elevation of Section H; scales 2 x 2m.

4.9 Section I

This section comprises a single phase wall very similar to Section H, with the exception that this is very regular and straight and the pointing is a little heavier (see plate 11) It is 8.2m in length and continues on from the preceding section with a matching height and width.



Plate 10: Southeast facing elevation of Section I; scales 2 x 2m.

4.10 Section J

Section J measures 6.0m in length and stands 1.9m in height and continues on from Section I with no change in course or height.

Section J comprises two separate phases of masonry: the lower section stands 0.7m high and is rubble built of a mixture of poorly sorted, sub-rounded river boulders and cobbles. It is randomly coursed and pointed using cement based mortar; the upper phase is 1.2m high and is rubble built of fairly well sorted, sub-angular quarried cobbles, which are randomly coursed and pointed using cement based mortar. The top is left flat and uncapped. A small rectangular opening, likely to be a drain is built into the masonry 0.9m from the end of this section. This drain is located 0.7m above the stream, at the base of the second phase of masonry and approximately parallel with the ground level on the northern side of the wall.



Plate 11: Southeast facing elevation of Section J; scales 2 x 2m.

4.11 Section K

Section K continues from Section J with no change in course or height and again comprises two separate phases of masonry.

Section K measures 4.4m in length and stands 1.95m high at the northeast end, dropping to 1.7m at the southwest end. The lower section stands 0.7m high and is rubble built of fairly well sorted, irregular, roughly hewn blocks. It is randomly coursed and pointed using cement based mortar. The upper phase is 1.2m high and is rubble built of fairly well sorted, long slabs (up to 1.5m in length). It is partially coursed and pointed using cement based mortar; the top is left flat and uncapped.



Plate 12: Southeast facing elevation of Section K; scales 2 x 2m.

4.12 Section L

Section L continues from Section K with no change in course, or height.

Section K measures 9.9m in length and stands 1.7m high; it comprises a single phase of masonry and is very straight and regular. Section K is rubble built of fairly well sorted, irregular, roughly faced cobbles, with occasional sub-rounded boulders. It is randomly coursed and pointed using cement based mortar. An even skim of cement, 0.25m, high runs along the base of this wall.



Plate 13: Southeast facing elevation of Section L; scales 2 x 2m.

4.13 Section M

Section M measures 3.0m in length and stands 1.7m high, and is rubble built of fairly well sorted, moderately faced quarried cobbles Section M is randomly coursed and pointed using coarse cement based mortar.

At the location of Section M, the stream changes course, turning to run northwest. The section of wall on the inside of this bend appears to have collapsed fairly recently (some rubble remains at the base but otherwise this section appears to have been re-built using imported stone.



Plate 14: Southeast facing elevation of Section M; scales 2 x 2m.

4.14 Section N

Section N is the final section of walling and continues from the previous Section M with no change in course, or height.

Section M measures 11.4m in length and stands 1.6m high, and comprises a single phase of masonry. This section is rubble built of poorly sorted, irregular, roughly faced cobbles and boulders that are randomly coursed and heavily pointed using cement based mortar; the terminus is square with unstressed quoins. A substantial gatepost is attached to the northeast face at the terminus.



Plate 15: Southeast facing elevation of Section N; scales 2 x 2m.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The northern wall of the canalised stream at Nant Llechog comprised 14 identifiable sections, based on structural style, phasing, material type and condition. No additional features of note were identified as part of this work, however more detail has been added to the existing archive and the phasing of the wall as a whole has been demonstrated to be more complex than previously thought.

Little evidence of specific dates for the individual sections and phases was identified: the vast majority of the masonry has been pointed using various types of cement based mortar and is thus of relatively modern date; however this does not necessarily date the stone work as a whole. Given the potential for very rapid flows of water through the channel, it is probable that earlier lime based mortars may have been used, and then subsequently washed away. The continued maintenance of these walls represents the very critical need for flood defence.

Certain sections of the wall can be confidently dated as being entirely modern: in particular Section A, which is associated with the late 20th century road bridge and Section M, which includes masonry that is very new in appearance comprising imported quarried stone. Given its location on the inside bend in the stream, Section M is likely to be subject to greater pressure of water, and more vulnerable to debris being washed down stream than elsewhere. Based on their appearance, Sections C and D and the upper phase of Section B are also likely to be fairly late, perhaps mid-20th century, though they may retain some recycled stone from earlier phases. The bridge pier in Section G may be dated to the early 19th century based on the map regression evidence whilst further possible bridge remains in the lower phase of Section E may be attributed to the mid-19th century. Later phases of masonry appear to have been added piecemeal over the years as necessity arose.

Precisely dating the earlier sections of walling, including Sections B, F, J, K and N is more challenging as they feature no diagnostic indicators. As noted in GAT Report 1039, the weight of probability suggests a 17th century date for the earlier sections, though it is still possible that some are Medieval. For precise dating obtaining a dendrochronological or radiocarbon date on one of the beams which still survives within the cobbling at the base of the channel may be an option.

6.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Natural Resources Wales drawing MSWI-FRM-2014-001

Kenny J 2012. Assessment and Scheduling Enhancement Maenan Abbey, Llanrwst. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report **1039**.

Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER)

GAPS email correspondence dated 03/10/14.

Standard *and Guidance for Historic Environment desk based assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012)

Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (English Heritage, 2006).



Figure 01: Site Location Plan – Reproduction of Natural Resources Wales Drawing MSWI-FRM-2014-001





Figure 03: Extract from the First Edition County Series map 1890, Caernarvonshire sheet XIV.9

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project design for an archaeological watching brief (October 2014)

MAENAN STREAM WALL, CONWY VALLEY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (G2396)

Prepared for

Natural Resources Wales

October 2014

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

MAENAN STREAM WALL

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

Prepared for Natural Resources Wales, October 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Natural Resources Wales* to provide a project design for undertaking archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed work along a section of the northern wall of Maenan Stream (NGR **SH7894657**) (Figure 01).

The proposed works include:

- Remove overhead branches in the channel and remove all of the vegetation from the stream face of the wall.
- Repoint the stream face of the wall for the full height of the wall using a 1:8 grano mix mortar and, where necessary, replace missing stones within the face of the wall along the section of wall indicated on *Natural Resources Wales drawing* MSWI-FRM-2014-001 (reproduced as Figure 01).
- Repair and replace the concrete footing of the stream wall as required.

GAT completed an archaeological assessment and scheduling enhancement of Maenan Abbey, Llanwrst and of its immediate environs in March 2012 (GAT Report 1039). Some of the features seen on the canalised section of Nant Llechog (the stream which is referred to in this project design as Maenan Stream) in particular the stream-side walls can be roughly dated to the 18th or 19th centuries, but the date of the cobbles and early revetment walls are still uncertain. The weight of probability suggests a 17th century date for these rather than medieval.

The scheme will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) and the content of this design must be approved by the GAPS Archaeologist prior to the wall being repointed and repaired.

Reference will be made to the guidelines specified in the Institute for Archaeologists Standard *and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1996, rev. 2001 and 2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage, 2006).

2.0 AIMS and OBJECTIVES

The stream of Nant Llechog runs down from the undulating plateau on the eastern side of the Vale of Conwy. It descends the steep escarpment in a narrow V-shaped valley and runs along the northern side of the presumed abbey precincts before crossing the flood plain and joining the Conwy. The stream has a length of only 5.5km and water flow is usually very moderate but water levels can rise quickly. The steep escarpment means that flow can be very rapid and the stream can be destructive, carrying boulders and trees and destroying bridges across it.

The proposed repair and restoration works will focus on 125m section of a canalised stretch of the Nant Llechog, to the west of the current road bridge which carries the A470 across the stream. The stream is located to the immediate north of Maenan Abbey Hotel (PRN 34661) and the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Maenan (PRN 34662). At present the northern wall of the stream is incorporated within properties that back onto the stream, such as, Abbey Deane and Plas Mynach (Figure 02).

The earlier report, GAT 1039, was very thorough and provided a great deal of additional information on the canalised section of the Nant Llechog but this work was hampered by the dense undergrowth that existed along the stream at the time of the assessment. The current proposed works to be undertaken under the guidance of the NRW, will provide a perfect opportunity to supplement and reveal more information about the northern bank wall of the stream.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Maenan Stream Northern Bank Wall – Detailed Record

The riverbank wall extends along the northern riverbank of the Maenan Stream/Nant Llechog. The proposed repair works are detailed on *Natural Resources Wales drawing* MSWI-FRM-2014-001 (reproduced as Figure 01) and this section of the wall will be targeted during the detailed recording programme. The recording programme will be conducted with reference to *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage, 2006) Paragraph 5.5, Photographic Survey.

The proposed repair works are due to start on the week commencing 6th October 2014 with a current duration of one working week. It is anticipated that this will not be sufficient time to complete all of the necessary repair work. As such additional work may be required and undertaken in April 2015, after the fish spawning season and prior to the bird breeding season. The recording programme will be conducted on the 8th October 2014 and will be completed on the same day. It is anticipated that GAT will not be required on site beyond this point.

Note: all obscuring vegetation within the repair zones will need to be removed in advance of the recording.

Note: access to the river would be in accordance with any Natural Resources Wales and GAT health and safety requirements.

3.1.1 Specific Methodology

Details of Written Recording Method

• GAT pro-forms will be used to note structural style and interpretation of phasing.

Details of Photographic Method

- A digital SLR set to highest resolution will be used throughout.
- A tripod will be used for slower exposure shots
- Shots will be taken in RAW format
- Appropriate scales will be used where possible
- Remote flashes and additional lighting will be used (if required)
- Adobe Photoshop CS5 will be used for any post processing work required
- A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot was produced using Microsoft Access
- Images will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving.

3.2 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- 1. Non-technical summary
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Aims and purpose
- 4. Specification
- 5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
- 6. Archaeological Background
- 7. Riverbank Walls Detailed Record
- 8. Summary and conclusions
- 9. List of sources consulted.

The report will include marked photographs and/or detailed drawings (whatever is applicable) of important architectural details and notable rebuilds of the wall that are uncovered during the assessment. Illustrations will include plans of the location of the detailed recording area. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Representative photographs of the detailed recording areas will be included in the report and will be complemented with a list of the photographic archive in the Appendix.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to GAPS and to the client prior to production of the final report.

4.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

- One copy of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to GAPS;
- One copy of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion,
- One copy of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Cadw,
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client.

4.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

5.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required.

6.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (2006). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

On site GAT will abide by the requirements of the Principal Contractor (Natural Resources Wales) CDM regulations and will submit a risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) to the Principal Contractor prior to attending site.

7.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance – Aviva Policy 24765101CHC/000405

- Employer's Liability: Limit of indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of indemnity £5m in any one occurrence

The current period expires on the 21/06/2015

Professional Indemnity Insurance – RSA Insurance Plc RKK865819/1208

• Limit of Indemnity £2,000,000 any one claim

The current period expires 22/07/2015

8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Natural Resources Wales drawing MSWI-FRM-2014-001

Kenny J 2012. Assessment and Scheduling Enhancement Maenan Abbey, Llanrwst. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report **1039**.

Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER)

GAPS email correspondence dated 03/10/14.

Standard *and Guidance for Historic Environment desk based assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012)

Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (English Heritage, 2006).

FIGURE 01

Site Location Plan – Reproduction of Natural Resources Wales Drawing MSWI-FRM-2014-001



FIGURE 02

Layout of Maenan Stream and immediate area (reproduced from Figure 06 of GAT Report 1039).



APPENDIX II

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata (October 2014)

		Project		View	Scale			Originating	Originating
eference	Project name	phase	Description	from	(s)	Type	Date	person	organisation
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_001.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 1 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:54:27	Davidson	Trust
									Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		Close up of storm				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_002.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	drain	SE	$1 \times 1 m$	Photograph	14:54:31	Davidson	Trust
									Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		Close up of stone				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_003.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	steps	SE	$1 \times 1 m$	Photograph	14:54:35	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_004.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 2 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:54:40	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_005.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 3 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:54:44	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_006.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 4 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:54:49	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_007.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 5 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:54:53	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
96_008.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 6 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:54:57	Davidson	Trust
96_009.JPG	Maenan Stream	Mitigation	Shots of the northern	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	08/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd

	Wall, Conwy Valley		bank of Nant Llechog				14:55:01	Davidson	Archaeological
			running northeast to						Trust
			southwest 7 of 52						
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_010.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 8 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:05	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_011.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 9 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:09	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_012.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 10 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:14	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_013.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 11 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:18	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_014.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 12 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:22	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_015.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 13 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:27	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_016.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 14 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:31	Davidson	Trust
	Maenan Stream		Shots of the northern				08/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd
G2396_017.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	bank of Nant Llechog	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:35	Davidson	Archaeological

			running northeast to southwest 15 of 52						Trust
	Maenan Stream		Oblique view of uncleared section of				08/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd Archaeological
G2396_018.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	wall	Е	1 x 2m	Photograph	14:55:39	Davidson	Trust
									Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		General view of the				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_019.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	stream	SW	N/A	Photograph	14:55:43	Davidson	Trust
									Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		General view of the				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_020.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	stream	SW	N/A	Photograph	14:55:47	Davidson	Trust
									Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		General view of the				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_021.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	stream	NE	N/A	Photograph	14:55:51	Davidson	Trust
	Maenan Stream		General view of the				08/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd Archaeological
G2396_022.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	stream	NE	N/A	Photograph	14:55:55	Davidson	Trust
			Close up of the dog-						
			leg bend in the wall						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		(opposite Abbey				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_023.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	Farmhouse)	NE	N/A	Photograph	14:55:59	Davidson	Trust
			Close up of a change						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		in width in the wall				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_024.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	(opposite Y Stiwdio)	NE	N/A	Photograph	14:56:03	Davidson	Trust
			Close up of a change						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		in width in the wall				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_025.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	(opposite Y Stiwdio)	NE	N/A	Photograph	14:56:07	Davidson	Trust
			View of the modern						
			section of						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		reinforcement wall				08/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_026.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	(opposite Y Stiwdio)	NV	N/A	Photograph	14:56:11	Davidson	Trust
	Maenan Stream		Shots of the northern				15/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd
G2396_027.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	bank of Nant Llechog	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:07	Davidson	Archaeological

			running northeast to southwest 16 of 52						Trust
			Shots of the northern bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
G2396_028.JPG	Maenan Stream Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	running northeast to southwest 17 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15/10/2014 15:24:14	Jess Davidson	Archaeological Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_029.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 18 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:19	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_030.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 19 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:25	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_031.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 20 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:30	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_032.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 21 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:36	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_033.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 22 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:40	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_034.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 23 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:45	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		bank of Nant Llechog				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_035.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	running northeast to	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:50	Davidson	Trust

			southwest 24 of 52						
			Shots of the northern						-
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_036.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 25 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:24:55	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_037.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 26 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:00	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_038.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 27 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:05	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_039.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 28 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:10	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_040.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 29 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:16	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_041.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 30 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:20	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_042.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 31 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:25	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_043.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 32 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:30	Davidson	Trust

	Maenan Stream		Shots of the northern bank of Nant Llechog running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd Archaeological
G2396_044.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 33 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:36	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_045.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 34 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:40	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_046.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 35 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:45	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_047.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 36 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:49	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_048.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 37 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:25:54	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_049.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 38 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:00	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_050.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 39 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:04	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_051.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 40 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:08	Davidson	Trust
G2396_052.JPG	Maenan Stream	Mitigation	Shots of the northern	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd

	Wall, Conwy Valley		bank of Nant Llechog				15:26:13	Davidson	Archaeological
			running northeast to						Trust
			southwest 41 of 52						
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_053.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 42 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:17	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_054.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 43 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:21	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_055.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 44 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:26	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_056.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 45of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:30	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_057.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 46 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:34	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_058.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 47 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:39	Davidson	Trust
			Shots of the northern						
			bank of Nant Llechog						Gwynedd
	Maenan Stream		running northeast to				15/10/2014	Jess	Archaeological
G2396_059.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	southwest 48 of 52	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:43	Davidson	Trust
	Maenan Stream		Shots of the northern				15/10/2014	Jess	Gwynedd
G2396_060.JPG	Wall, Conwy Valley	Mitigation	bank of Nant Llechog	SE	2 x 2m	Photograph	15:26:48	Davidson	Archaeological

Trust		Gwynedd	ess Archaeologic	Javidson Trust		Gwynedd	ess Archaeologic:	Javidson Trust		Gwynedd	ess Archaeologic	Javidson Trust		Gwynedd	ess Archaeologic	Javidson Trust
			15/10/2014 J	15:26:52 E			15/10/2014 J	15:26:57 E			15/10/2014 J	15:27:01 E			15/10/2014 J	15:27:05 C
				Photograph				Photograph				Photograph				Photograph
				2 x 2m				2 x 2m				2 x 2m				2 x 2m
				SE				SE				SE				ш
running northeast to	Shots of the northern	bank of Nant Llechog	running northeast to	southwest 50 of 52	Shots of the northern	bank of Nant Llechog	running northeast to	southwest 51 of 52	Shots of the northern	bank of Nant Llechog	running northeast to	southwest 52 of 52	Oblique view of the	northern bank of Nant	Llechog, southweest	of the cleared area
				Mitigation				Mitigation				Mitigation				Mitigation
			Maenan Stream	Wall, Conwy Valley			Maenan Stream	Wall, Conwy Valley			Maenan Stream	Wall, Conwy Valley			Maenan Stream	Wall, Conwy Valley
				G2396_061.JPG				G2396_062.JPG				G2396_063.JPG				G2396_064.JPG



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd



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