

Nant Cottage, Menai Bridge

Archaeological Mitigation - Photographic Survey and Building Record



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Nant Cottage, Menai Bridge

Archaeological Mitigation - Photographic Survey and Building Record

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) commissioned by Mr Tony Burdett to undertake a photographic survey and building record of the Grade II listed Nant Cottage located in Menai Bridge, Anglesey, during a programme of renovation.

The photographic survey included exterior and interior photographs of all accessible rooms and building details. The building record comprised archive research to determine the historical background of the property. The research suggested that Nant Cottage was originally built in the 17th century, as indicated by a 1635 date stone above the eastern doorway and by documentary evidence. The property went through several owners during the 17th and 19th centuries, including the Hughes family of Ty'n y Caeau, Lord Uxbridge and Plas Cadnant. The Plas Cadnant estate was put up for sale in 1900, with Nant Cottage being sold as a separate entity, since which time it has been owned by a number of private landowners.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by *Mr Tony Burdett* to undertake archaeological mitigation of the Grade II listed Nant Cottage, Menai Bridge, Anglesey (centred on NGR **SH 561728**). The house is currently being renovated by Mr Burdett. The archaeological mitigation consisted of:

- A building record to determine the approximate age of the property that currently stands on site and the possible phases of construction;
- A photographic survey of the property in its present, partially renovated form as a record of its current condition and alterations that have been made to it.

The work conformed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

The work was carried out according to a specification agreed by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on 5th January 2016 (Appendix I). The scheme was monitored by GAPS.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Photographic Survey

As part of the required archaeological mitigation of Nant Cottage GAPS have requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) **Photographic Survey**. The photographic survey will incorporate aspects of the guidance outlined in this document (see below) but it is acknowledged that the survey will be limited by the extent of the renovation conducted to date at Nant Cottage and that the building record will be primarily archive based, complemented by photographs of the property in its current state.

The photographic survey included:

- Views of Nant Cottage within its wider setting.
- Nant Cottage's current external appearance, which included all external elevations of the building to provide an overall impression of its shape and size.
- Nant Cottage's current internal appearance, in particular the appearance of the principal rooms for similar reasons as the external appearance of the building.
- In addition, structural which are relevant to the building's design, development or use, which included the date marker over the eastern door.

The photographic survey was undertaken on the 21st January 2016, in the middle of the day to make best use of the natural light. Photographs of the interior of the cottage were aided by large artificial lights set up by the building contractor on the ground floor and temporary boards that covered up windows on the first floor being removed by the contractor to allow in more natural light. Where necessary the available light was supplemented with a flash gun.

The anticipated obstructions were limited to the presence of scaffolding along the southern elevation and the presence of work equipment on the ground floor of the interior of the cottage. The scaffolding was open which allowed for quite detailed wide shots of the southern elevation of the building. The survey was aided by the recent removal of vegetation along the eastern and northern sides of the development, which allowed for clearer external views of the cottage.

The photographic survey was undertaken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 × 3,264 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. The images were subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving (English Heritage, 2006, 11). A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions and directions of shot, were produced using Microsoft Access (archive images G2446_Nant Cottage_001 to G2446_Nant Cottage_076; see Appendix II for a reproduction of the metadata).

2.2 Building Record

As defined by the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) the building record involved the following elements:

- The details of Nant Cottage's form, function, date and sequence of development, as well as, if known, the name of its builders and owners.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to a park or garden, in particular its connection with the estate of Plas Cadnant (English Heritage, 2006, 13)

These were assessed through a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Fford y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER.
2. The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER, and if required additional supporting information will be examined at the NMR.

3. Archive data and maps, were be consulted in the regional archives Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Road, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni, Anglesey LL77 7JA and also at the *Archives and Special Collections* which forms part of the Library and Archives Service at Bangor University..

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Nant Cottage is a Grade II listed building (LB No. 5486) located along the north side of the A545 Beaumaris Road, on the eastern outskirts of Menai Bridge. The house is on the eastern side of the Afon Cadnant and close to the mouth of the river where it joins the Menai Strait. The building includes a date stone that reads 1635 over the eastern door. During the last amendment of the listed building status of Nant Cottage in 2003 it was described as a two storey house with storeyed wing added to the rear to form an 'L'-shaped plan. The exterior had roughcast rendered elevations and a slate roof. The principal elevation faces east, a 2-window range with central doorway in a narrow gabled porch, a timber roof on brick piers. Flanking the entrance are 12-pane hornless sash windows with slate sills and hoodmoulds; unequal sash windows in gabled half dormers breaking the eaves above. The S gable return has a 1st floor window similar to that of the ground floor of the principal range; ground floor window is a narrow casement. The storeyed wing is similarly detailed to the principal range, 1st floor windows are 12-paned, the entrance is in a modern glazed conservatory and the ridge stack is set between the 1st floor half dormers.

The property is located to the south of the late Georgian, Grade II listed house Plas Cadnant (NPRN 15804; LB No. 5408) which dates from 1803 and is set within a large estate (NPRN 265408), which includes an ice house (NPRN 405564) and the Grade II listed domestic service outbuilding (LB No. 18550). Plas Cadnant is a two storey stone built house with slate roof with recessed sashes and Doric porch.

To the west of Nant Cottage is the Pont Cadnant Woollen Factory (NPRN 309941) and the Grade II listed Menai Bridge (LB No 81133) a single span granite coursed and squared bridge with buttresses either side of the span. The bridge was built in 1806 by the County to cross the Afon Cadnant as part of Viscount Thomas James Warren Bulkeley new road through his land to run along the Menai Strait.

To the north of the house is the Cadnant Woollen Mill (NPRN 40818) a mid-19th century mill now used as forge. The mill was predominantly powered by a wheel, located on the left-hand side of the building, which was supplemented by a steam engine house, remains of which survive on the right-hand side.

To the south of the property, along the edge of the Menai Strait there are two known sites, a post-medieval fish trap (PRN 7214) and the remains of a Catalina Seaplane (NPRN 1008) which is reported to lie in Cadnant Creek.

To the south-west of the site, on the opposite side of Afon Cadnant is the Moorings (NPRN 265394) a garden that is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey XIX.11. Its main elements on that map include woodland, sundial, kitchen garden, walled garden, terrace, greenhouse, orchard and well.

3.2 Historic and Cartographic Background

Nant Cottage (Grade II Listed Building Ref: 5486; NGR SH 561728) is located along the north side of the A545 Beaumaris road, on the eastern outskirts of Menai Bridge (Figures 01- 04). The house is located on the eastern side of the Afon Cadnant and close to the mouth of the river where it joins the Menai Strait. The building is a two storey house with a storeyed wing added to the rear to form an 'L' shaped plan (Listed Building Description).

The surviving evidence of the building suggests that it is mainly of 18th or early 19th century date, but the house also incorporates elements of an earlier house, as indicated by a 1635 date stone above the eastern doorway.

The cottage is located to the south of the late Georgian Plas Cadnant which dates from 1803 (NPRN 150804; Grade II Listed Building Ref: 54080), replacing a 16th century farmhouse (Russell 2015). Nant Cottage has a long association with the Cadnant Estate. The house of Plas Cadnant is a two storey stone built house with slate roof with recessed sashes and a Doric porch (NPRN 15804; LB Ref: 5408), and is set within an estate (NPRN 265408), which includes an icehouse (NPRN 405564) and a Grade II listed domestic outbuilding (Ref: 18550). The garden at Plas Cadnant was not included in the *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, which may be due in part to the fact that it was in a dilapidated condition at the time (1998), but it has subsequently been restored (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998).

The first recorded reference to Nant Cottage in the historical record is on 4th August 1715, when a Bill of Complaint between Rowland Hughes of Llanddaniel against his brother refers to the 'moiety of lands called Tyddyn y Nant', and references a deed of 10th May 1684 (Bangor MSS 6853). This indicates that there was a property on the site by this date, which is also suggested by the 1635 date stone on the building. It also indicates that the Hughes family, who were also of Ty'n y Caeau, were the landowners. This family and their descendants retained an interest in this property up until its sale and the break-up of the Cadnant Estate in 1900 (Anglesey Archives WF/37), although it was at times the property of the Earl of Uxbridge's (later Marquess of Anglesey) Plas Newydd Estate. The Earl of Uxbridge was a major landowner in the Menai Bridge and the surrounding area. No information has been identified relating to the building of Nant Cottage, or the first 50 years of the property, however the date stone represents a reasonable date for its origin.

Nant Cottage is not referred to in the Window Tax records of 1760 (Anglesey Archives WQT/97/1), presumably because it was not of sufficient size to qualify for payment of this tax. Land Tax records survive from the period 1714 to 1798 for the parish of Llandysilio, which refer to Nant Cottage and its associated land (Anglesey Archives WQT/26/1-22). In 1753 it was occupied by one John Thomas who paid £0 0s 8½d in Land Tax. This is a reasonable sum when compared to the other properties in the parish, and suggests that it was a house of some significance. The amount of tax payable varies over time, with £0 1s 5d payable in 1764, and £0 1s 0½d in 1773. The variation can be accounted for by the variable agricultural profitability of the attached Nant land over this time. In 1771 the property is stated to be occupied by David Thomas, believed to be the son of John, and in 1789 the landowner is named for the first time, the Earl of Uxbridge. By this time another John Thomas is described as the occupier. Nant is not mentioned in the land tax documents between 1800 and 1824, probably because it is included in a larger parcel of land owned by the Earl of Uxbridge.

In 1815 Nant is referred to as having an 'annual value' of £16 (Anglesey Archives WQT/26/36). In 1825 the owner of the property is named as John Price Esq., to have a rateable value of £20 and for £0 2s 9d to be paid in land tax. John Thomas appears to have left the property by 1828, from which time until 1851 John Price is said to occupy Nant Cottage himself. Thus the cottage would appear to be directly linked to Plas Cadnant itself from 1828, and could be considered to have been part of the demesne lands. John Price was the proprietor of the Plas Cadnant estate which also included Ty'n y Caeau in the parish of Llandysilio. The estate is sometimes referred to as the Ty'n y Cae estate. He was a Justice of the Peace (Anglesey Archives, WQS/1820/230), played an active part in local administration and was the agent of the Mona Mine. He was described as 'a young man of most amiable manners and true integrity' (Bangor Archives Plas Cadnant Catalogue). He was a descendant of the Hughes' of Ty'n y Caeau, referred to in the deed of 1684 (Bangor MSS 6853). He died in 1855 and Nant is referred to on a Plas Newydd estate map of this period (which does not show Nant Cottage) as belonging to 'the representatives of the late J. Price Esq.' (Plas Newydd XI MSS 6331).

Between 1815 and 1838 various letters describe a proposal to exchange lands in the parish of Llandysilio between John Price of Cadnant and the Marquess of Anglesey (Bangor MSS 6893-6911). Owing to a dispute over the ownership of a part of the land offered in exchange by Price the matter is not fully settled until 1838, although Nant itself appears to have passed to John Price in about 1825, as the land tax accounts show. The Cadnant Estate papers deposited at the Bangor University archives (Bangor MSS 6789- 6939) do not

contain detailed rentals or any estate mapping, so it has not been possible to trace the development of the role of Nant Cottage as part of the Cadnant Estate through this method. Nant Cottage is shown on the tithe map and apportionment of 1840 for the parish of Llandysilio (Figure 05). However, it is shown within a large parcel of land of the Plas Cadnant estate, with the property sub-divisions not defined, so the information to be derived from it is limited. The property had a prime position on the Beaumaris Road leading north-east out of Beaumaris, and formed a focal point for Plas Cadnant and its estate. It is shown on the 25 inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 fulfilling this function (Figure 06).

Nant Cottage remained part of the Cadnant Estate until it was sold off on August 28th 1900, as a separate entity from the rest of the estate (WF/37). It was a part of a sale of the 'Freehold Properties forming part of the Plas Cadnant Estate', and was sold by auction at the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Menai Bridge', with Nant Cottage forming Lot 45. It is shown in detail on the sale catalogue map (a reproduction of the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map) as consisting of the house and grounds to the north and east with small outbuildings, with a paddock of land to the west, from which a strip of a field to the north of Cadnant Cottage was accessible (Figure 07). This strip, consisting of a single southernmost portion in a larger field to the north, is very intriguing, as it may represent a surviving remnant of a medieval strip field, and represent the Nant entitlement within the larger field. This interpretation remains tentative at this stage however.

Nant Cottage is described in the sale catalogue in 1900 as: *The villa residence known as 'Nant Cottage', together with the gardens and field belonging thereto, very pleasantly situate in Beaumaris Road, close to Menai Bridge, in the occupation of Mr. John Blevin, at a rental of £19 per annum, and containing in the whole 0 acres 2 roods and 28 perches or thereabouts. The house comprises [an] entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, back kitchen, larder, 4 bedrooms and detached wash house with bedroom over. The field forms a valuable building site and is subject to tithe, the last payment being at the rate of 1s 4d per annum* (Anglesey Archives, WF/37).

Following the sale of the Cadnant Estate in 1900 the property has been in the hands of private owners until the present time, and has undergone development since that time.

3.3 Photographic Survey

3.3.1 External Appearance of Nant Cottage

At the time of the photographic survey the southern elevation and sections of the roof of Nant Cottage were partially obscured by scaffolding (Plate 1). Prior to the survey vegetation, in particular a number of mature trees had been cleared from the rear and sides of the property. The exterior elevations of the original cottage are covered by a cement render which masks structural details and any changes or previous development of the cottage. In limited areas where the render is no longer present, such as around the door in the eastern elevation, there is an indication that at least sections of the cottage were constructed from a mixture of undressed locally sourced stone and red brick, bonded by a course white lime mortar (Plate 2). In addition, it is evident that concrete blocks and red bricks, bonded with cement, have been used below the first storey windows on the eastern elevation during the current phase of renovation works.

Original, surviving features include:

- The '1635' dating stone is still in-situ above the front door on the eastern elevation (Plate 3);
- A covered, stone and mortar built well located immediately adjacent to the eastern elevation (Plate 4);
- Remnants of a cast iron fence set in a low stone and mortar wall that separates the cottage from the garden at the eastern side of the property (Plate 5);
- Dry stone retaining walls (Plate 6) which frame an east-west aligned garden path and stone steps at the eastern end of the property;
- Steep-pitched slate roofs of the eastern and southern wings of Nant Cottage (Plate 7).

The renovation of the cottage also included a new extension at the rear, northern elevation of the property, which is in line with the western elevation. The extension is built of concrete blocks with a flat roof and large sky-lights (Plate 8).

3.3.2 *Internal Appearance of Nant Cottage*

The interior of Nant Cottage had been stripped bare and all of the internal walls had been covered in fresh plaster by the time of the photographic survey. The ground floor consisted of four rooms. The eastern wing was cluttered with the building contractor's equipment, with a new stairwell leading to the first floor and the two fireplaces still evident, with the smaller of the two in the south elevation being the more intact (Plates 9 and 10). The new extension is currently a long, open space and appears to have enclosed a yard, as a manhole cover was still visible (Plate 11). The remaining two rooms of the ground floor were in the southern wing of the cottage. The larger of the two rooms, which is proposed to be a lounge, had a double door in the south elevation and fireplace at the west elevation of the room (Plates 12 and 13). The rear stairwell at the northern limit of the cottage appeared to have largely retained an existing set of stairs (Plate 14).

The first floor consisted of six rooms. The eastern wing had two similar sized rooms that are proposed bedrooms, each of which appear to have had the ceiling raised as part of the renovation (Plates 15 and 16) and a window in the east elevation. The proposed bathroom off the hallway is similar in design as the 'bedrooms' and had a skylight (Plate 17). The hallway was open plan, tall and narrow, with two windows in the south elevation (Plate 18). The largest room on the first floor had an existing window in the south elevation, an existing fireplace in the west elevation of the room and two new skylights (Plate 19). The proposed 'main bathroom' beyond had retained its sash window in the south elevation and like the other rooms had a high, pointed ceiling (Plate 20).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Nant Cottage has its origins in the 17th century, which is indicated by a 1635 date stone above the eastern doorway. Documentary evidence also indicates that there was a building on the site from at least 1680. However most of the structural evidence encountered seems to date from the 18th and early 19th centuries. The property was originally owned by the Hughes' of Ty'n y Caeau, before being obtained by Lord Uxbridge by 1789. In 1825 the property had passed to John Price of Plas Cadnant, a descendant of the Hughes' of Ty'n y Caeau, an important local landowner and administrator. By 1828 he appears to have incorporated Nant Cottage into the Plas Cadnant demesne. The Plas Cadnant estate was put up for sale in 1900, with Nant Cottage being sold as a separate entity, since which time it has been owned by a number of private landowners.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

5.1 Primary Sources

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni

WF/37 *Sale Catalogue of Freehold Properties forming part of the Plas Cadnant Estate* 28th
August 1900

WQS/1820/230 *Oath taken by John Price Esq. of Cadnant as to his property qualification to
serve as a JP*

WQT/97/1 *Window Tax for the parish of Llandysilio* 1760

WQT/26/1-66 *Land Tax for the parish of Llandysilio* 1714-1851

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map sheet IX.7
and IX.11.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map sheet
IX.7 and IX.11.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1914 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map sheet IX.7
and IX.11.

Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Series County Series Map Sheet SH71NW

Bangor University Archives

Bangor MSS 6853 4th August 1715 *Bill of Complaint between Rowland Hughes of
Llanddaniel Gent. Against Hugh Hughes, his brother*

Bangor MSS 6884 1829 *List of Tenements in the Parishes of Llandegfan, Llandysilio and
Penmynydd with Names of Tenants*

Bangor MSS 6893-6911 1815-1838 *19 letters and papers relating to a proposed exchange of lands in the parish of Llandysilio between John Price of Cadnant and the Marquess of Anglesey*

Plas Newydd II MSS 3333-3336 1763-1854 *Schedules of Leases of Plas Newydd lands in Anglesey; Description of Premises, Leases, Terms, Rent agent's Observations*

Plas Newydd IX MSS 6331 not dated. *Estate Map of the Marquess of Anglesey's Properties in the Parish of Llandysilio*

5.2 Secondary Sources

Cadw/ICOMOS 1998 *Conwy, Gwynedd and The Isle of Anglesey. Register of Landscapes, Parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures;*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects;*

English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2006).

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives.*

Russell, T. 2015 *The Finest Gardens in Wales*

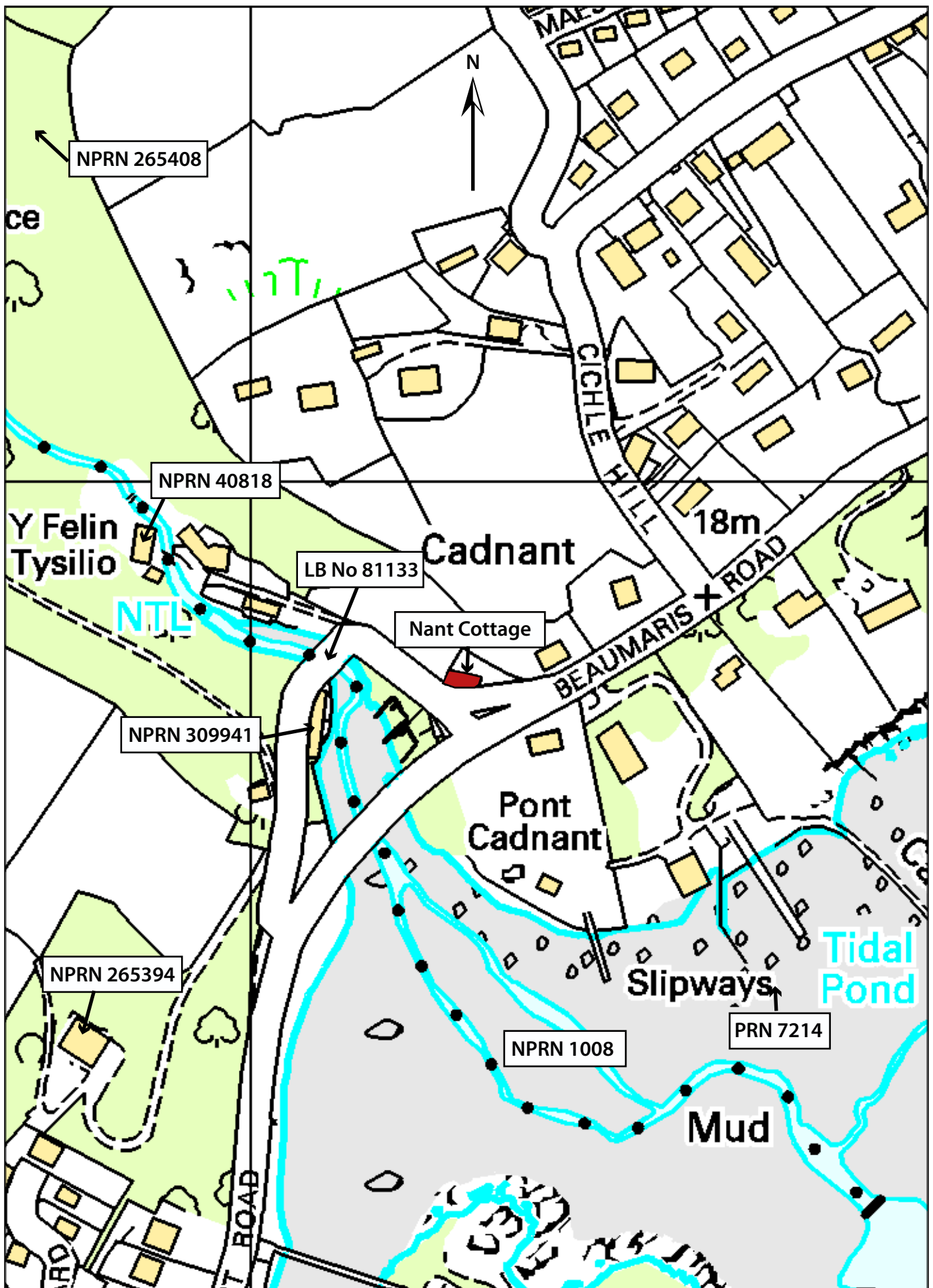


Figure 01: Site Location Plan. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895.

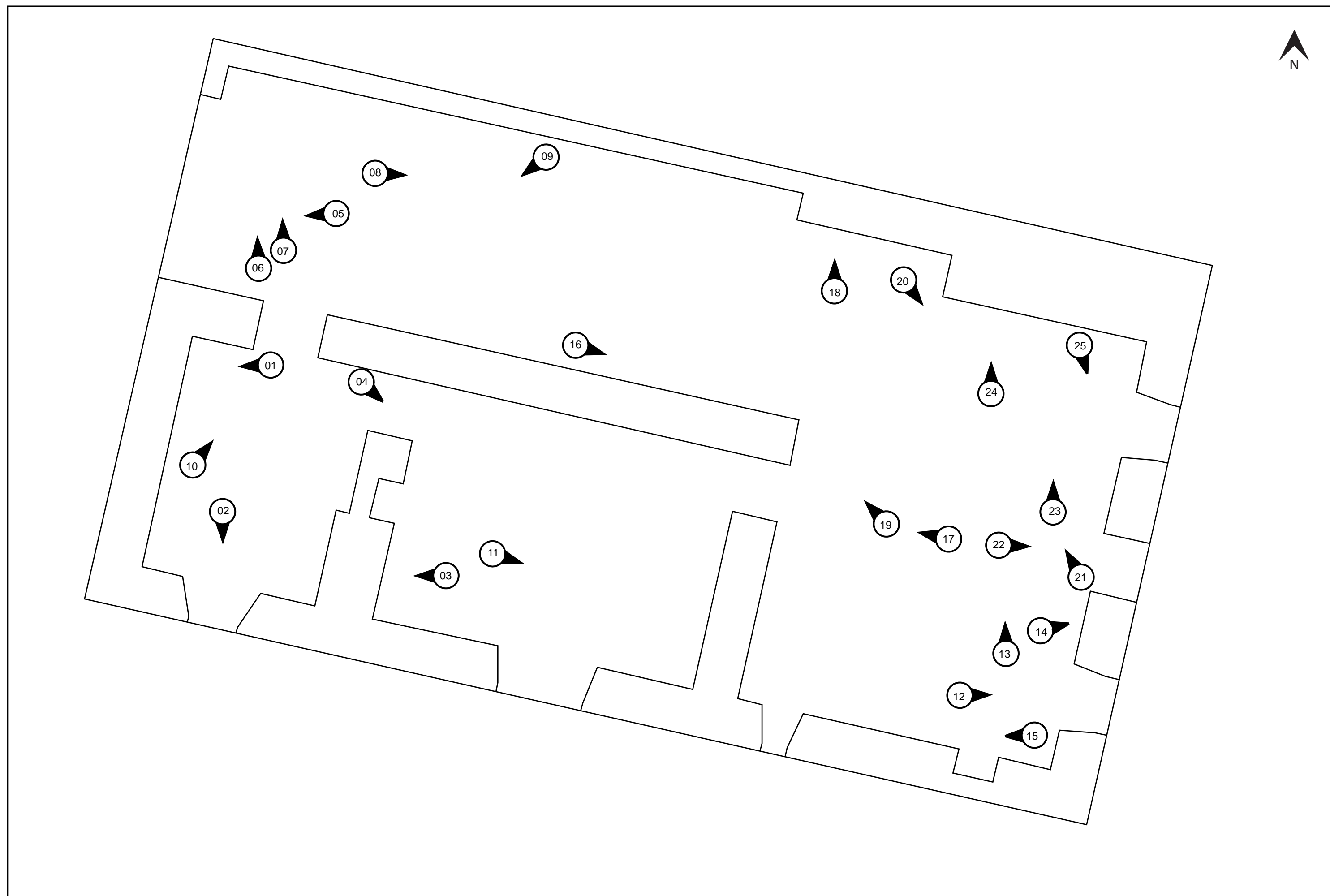


Figure 02: Ground Floor - location and orientation of photographic archive images G2446_001 to G2446_025. Note: building outline represented only. Scale: 1:50@A3

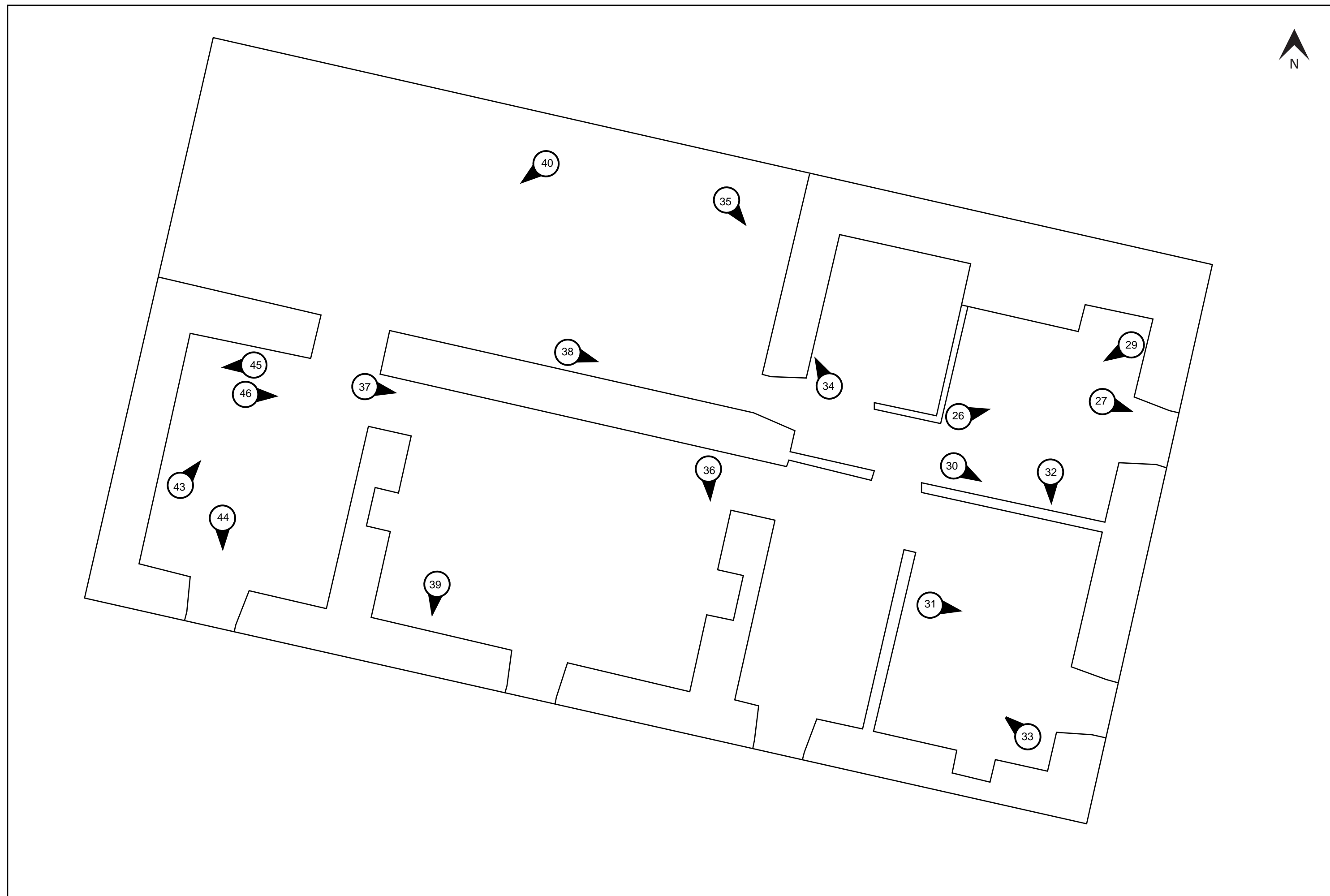


Figure 03: First Floor - location and orientation of photographic archive images G2446_026 to G2446_046. Note: building outline represented only. Scale: 1:50@A3

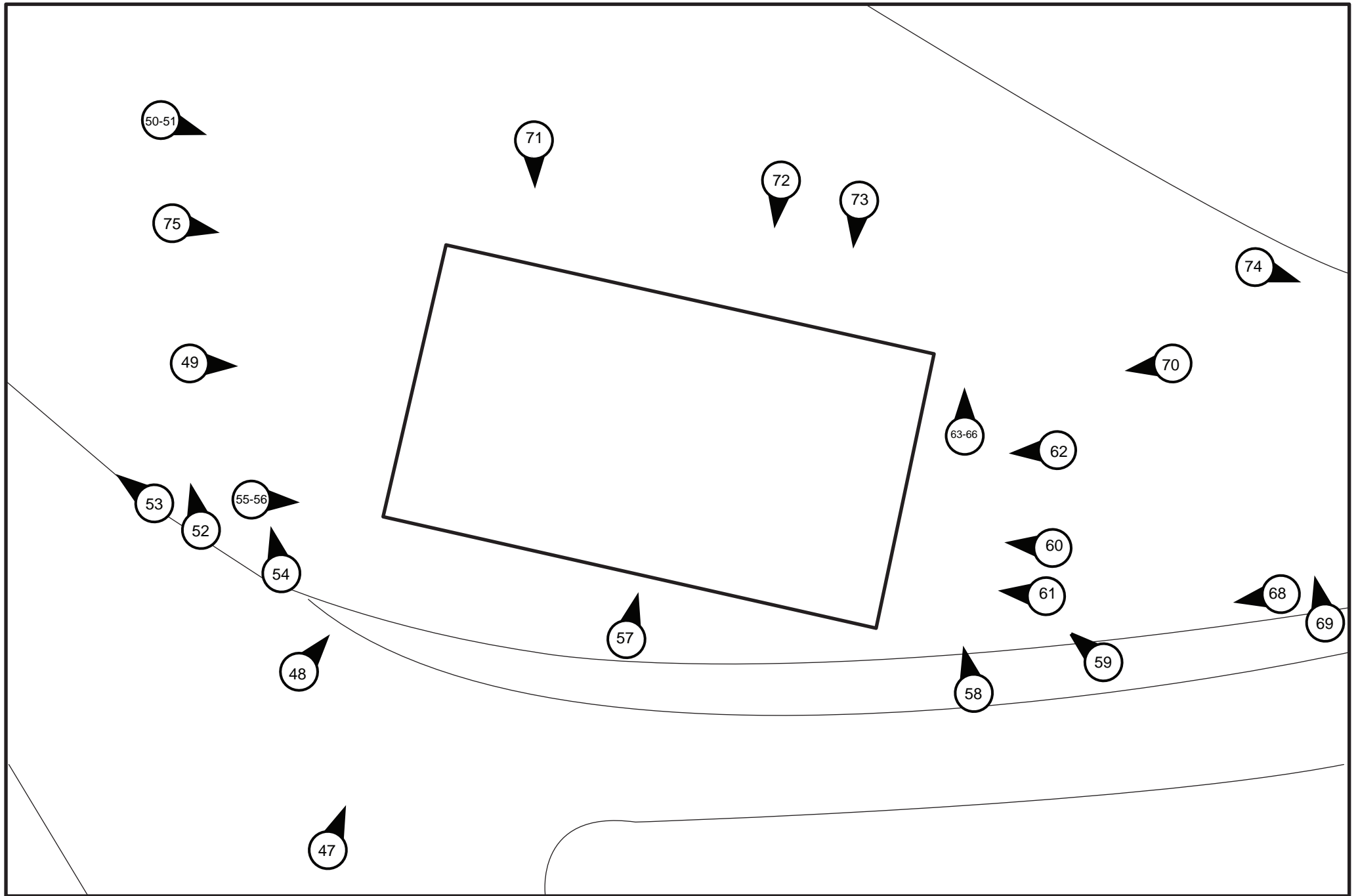


Figure 04: Exterior plan - location and orientation of photographic archive images G2446_047 to G2476_025. Scale: 1:100@A4

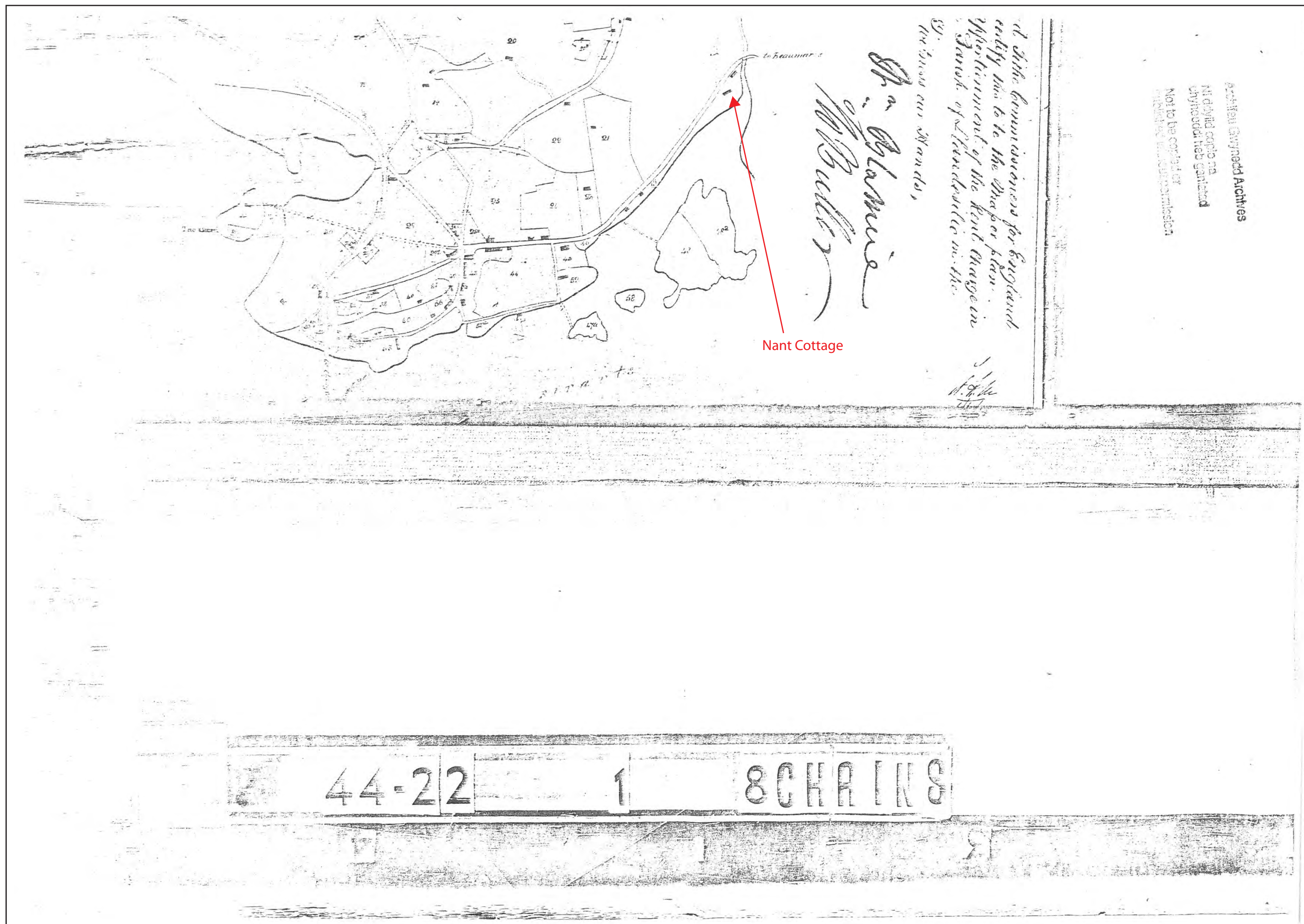


Figure 05: Partial reproduction of the 1840 Llandysilio Parish Tithe Map, detailing Nant Cottage. Not to Scale. Source: Anglesey Archives.

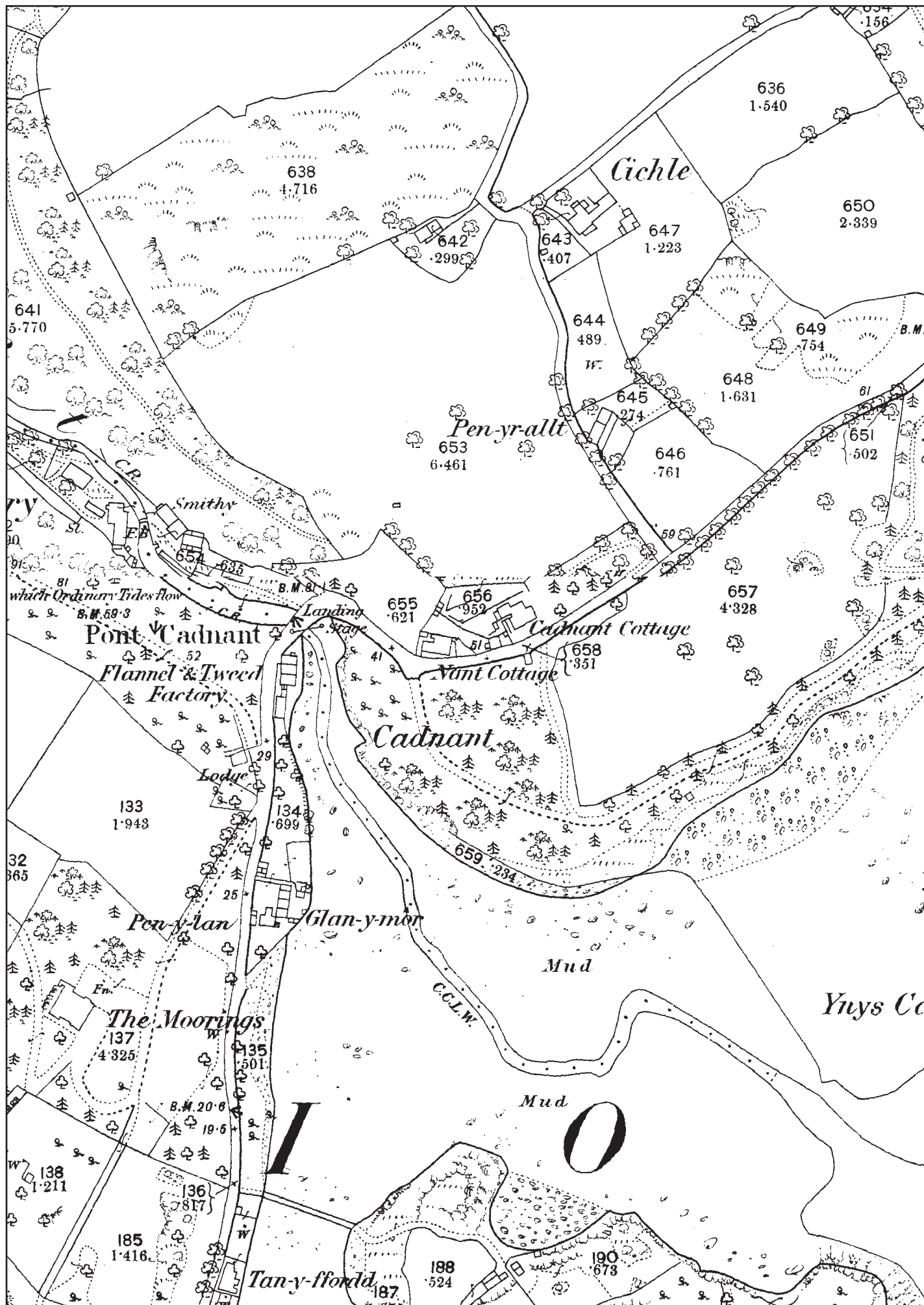


Figure 06 Reproduction of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 Anglesey County Series 25 inch map sheet IX.7 and IX.11.

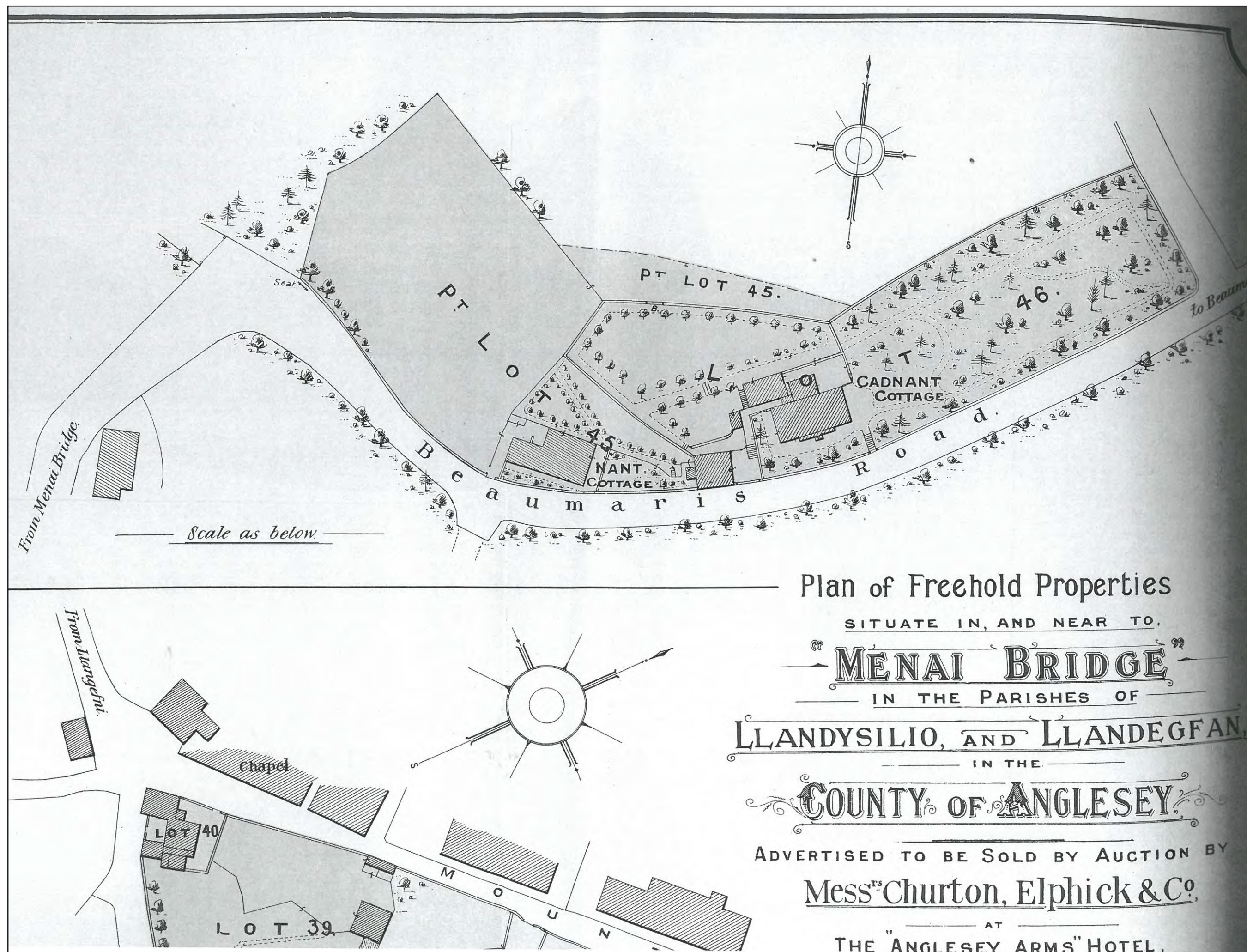


Figure 07: Reproduction of a sale map for "Freehold Properties forming part of the Plas Cadnant Estate" including Nant Cottage, published in 1900. The Nant Cottage freeholdings include all of Lot 45. Not to Scale. Source: Anglesey Archives (Ref. WF/37)



Plate 01: View from the southwest of southern elevation of Nant Cottage



Plate 02: View from the east of eastern elevation (Scale: 1 x 1.0m)



Plate 03: Date stone on eastern elevation (reads 1635)



Plate 04: Possible enclosed well at north eastern edge of the cottage (Scale: 1 x 1.0m)



Plate 05: View from the southwest of possible enclosed well and remnants of cast iron railings and stone wall at eastern end of cottage (Scale 1 x 1.0m)



Plate 06: View from the east of garden path, with view of eastern elevation of cottage (Scale: 1x1m).



Plate 07: Northern elevation of the cottage with view of pitched roof.



Plate 08: Detail of western end of Nant Cottage.



Plate 09: Internal view from southwest of central ground floor during conversion into lounge & dining room at eastern half of the cottage (Scale: 1 x 1.0m)



Plate 10: Internal view from southwest of central ground floor during conversion into front lounge at eastern half of the cottage (Scale: 1 x 1m)



Plate 11: Interior view from the west of the new extension (Scale: 1 x 1m).



Plate 12: Internal view from the northwest of the ground floor centre showing new middle lounge during conversion (Scale: 1 x 1m).



Plate 13: Internal view fireplace in wall between middle lounge and rear hallway (Scale 1 x 1m).



Plate 14: Internal view of stairwell in rear hallway. (Scale 1 x 1m).



Plate 15: Internal view from southwest of first floor room (Scale 1 x 1m).



Plate 16: Internal view from northwest of first floor room (Scale 1 x 1m).



Plate 17: Internal view of bathroom adjacent to front bedroom (Scale 1 x 1m).



Plate 18: Internal view of windows along southern wall of cottage at the stairwell.



Plate 19: Internal view of first floor southern and western walls of main bedroom(Scale 2 x 1m).



Plate 20: Internal view of first floor window in southern wall of main bathroom (Scale 1 x 1m).

APPENDIX I

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Project Design for
Archaeological Mitigation (January 2016)**

NANT COTTAGE, MENAI BRIDGE,
ANGLESEY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
(G2446)

Prepared for

Mr Tony Burdett

January 2016

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

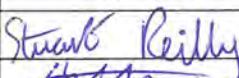
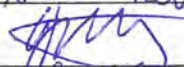

NANT COTTAGE, MENAI BRIDGE, ANGLESEY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (G2446)

Prepared for Mr Tony Burdett, January 2016

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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly		04/01/16
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		04/01/16
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		04/01/16

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	Edit based on GAPS feedback received 03/12/15	Building record not DBA; Ref. developer's team photos; Drop Appendix I.	Reissue for GAPS approval
2	Edit based on GAPS feedback received 22/12/15	Remove term 'assessment'; Update the programme under Section 5; Specify which elements of EH guidance will be included in Section 4.	Reissue for GAPS approval

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Mr Tony Burdett* to provide a project design to undertake archaeological mitigation of the Grade II listed Nant Cottage, Menai Bridge, Anglesey (centred on NGR **SH 561728**). The house is currently being renovated by Mr Burdett. The archaeological mitigation will consist of:

- A building record to determine the approximate age of the property that currently stands on site and the possible phases of construction;
- A photographic survey of the property in its present, partially renovated form as a record of its current condition and alterations that have been made to it.

The work will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

The development will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and a copy of this design must be approved by GAPS prior to the start of the archaeological assessment.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record (held at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor) and Coflein revealed that Nant Cottage is a Grade II listed building (LB No. 5486) located along the north side of the A545 Beaumaris Road, on the eastern outskirts of Menai Bridge. The house is on the eastern side of the Afon Cadnant and close to the mouth of the river where it joins the Menai Strait. Nant Cottage may date from the 18th or early 19th century and may incorporate the fabric of an earlier house, as suggested by a date stone that reads 1635 over the eastern door. During the last amendment of the listed building status of Nant Cottage in 2003 it was described as a two storey house with storeyed wing added to the rear to form an 'L'-shaped plan. The exterior had roughcast rendered elevations and a slate roof. The principal elevation faces east, a 2-window range with central doorway in a narrow gabled porch, a timber roof on brick piers. Flanking the entrance are 12-pane hornless sash windows with slate sills and hoodmoulds; unequal sash windows in gabled half dormers breaking the eaves above. The S gable return has a 1st floor window similar to that of the ground floor of the principal range; ground floor window is a narrow casement. The storeyed wing is similarly detailed to the principal range, 1st floor windows are 12-paned, the entrance is in a modern glazed conservatory and the ridge stack is set between the 1st floor half dormers.

The property is located to the south of the late Georgian, Grade II listed house Plas Cadnant (NPRN 15804; LB No. 5408) which dates from 1803 and is set within a large estate (NPRN 265408), which includes an ice house (NPRN 405564) and the Grade II listed domestic service outbuilding (LB No. 18550). Plas Cadnant is a two storey stone built house with slate roof with recessed sashes and Doric porch.

To the west of Nant Cottage is the Pont Cadnant Woollen Factory (NPRN 309941) and the Grade II listed Menai Bridge (LB No 81133) a single span granite coursed and squared bridge with buttresses either side of the span. The bridge was built in 1806 by the County to cross the Afon Cadnant as part of Viscount Thomas James Warren Bulkeley new road through his land to run along the Menai Strait.

To the north of the house is the Cadnant Woollen Mill (NPRN 40818) a mid-19th century mill now used as forge. The mill was predominantly powered by a wheel, located on the left-hand side of the building, which was supplemented by a steam engine house, remains of which survive on the right-hand side.

To the south of the property, along the edge of the Menai Strait there are two known sites, a post-medieval fish trap (PRN 7214) and the remains of a Catalina Seaplane (NPRN 1008) which is reported to lie in Cadnant Creek.

To the south-west of the site, on the opposite side of Afon Cadnant is the Moorings (NPRN 265394) a garden that is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey XIX.11. Its main elements on that map include woodland, sundial, kitchen garden, walled garden, terrace, greenhouse, orchard and well.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Photographic Survey

As part of the required archaeological mitigation of Nant Cottage GAPS have requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) **Photographic Survey**. The photographic survey will incorporate aspects of the guidance outlined in this document (see below) but it is acknowledged that the survey will be limited by the extent of the renovation conducted to date at Nant Cottage and that the building record will be primarily archive based, complemented by photographs of the property in its current state.

The photographic survey will include:

- Views of Nant Cottage within its wider setting.
- Nant Cottage's current external appearance which will include, where practical, all external elevations of the building to provide an overall impression of its shape and size. In addition, "*views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate*" to "*indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting.*"
- Nant Cottage's internal appearance, in particular the appearance of the principal rooms for similar reasons as the external appearance of the building.
- In addition, any structural or decorative details which are relevant to the building's design, development or use, such as the date marker over the eastern door (if it is visible).

The property is currently in the process of being renovated by its present owner Mr Tony Burdett. As this work is ongoing it is anticipated that there will be obstructions that will hamper the survey, notably the south facing elevation of the cottage is covered by scaffolding. To help to mitigate for such obstructions or any restricted views, oblique photographs will be taken.

Nant Cottage will be photographed at a scheduled time with its current owner to make best use of the natural light, in particular for external photographs. As the building is currently being renovated and given the time of year, thus limiting the quality of natural light, the internal photographs of the cottage will be taken with the camera mounted on a sturdy tripod and the available light will be supplemented with a flash gun (English Heritage, 2006, 11-12).

Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D5100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,928 × 3,264 16.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving (English Heritage, 2006, 11). A complete table of metadata with details of each photographic image taken, including descriptions

and directions of shot, will be produced using Microsoft Access and included as an appendix in the report.

In addition, the photographs taken by the developer's team before and during the renovation works of Nant Cottage will be incorporated within the archaeological assessment. Through the use of these photographs it is hoped that, along with the building record, it will be possible to illustrate earlier building phases and/or decorative details that are no longer visible to allow for a greater understanding of the development and history of Nant Cottage.

3.2 Building Record

As defined by the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) the building record will involve the following elements:

- The detail of Nant Cottage's form, function, date and sequence of development, as well as, if known, the name of its builders and owners.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to a park or garden, in particular its connection with the estate of Plas Cadnant (English Heritage, 2006, 13)

These points will be assessed through a study of the following resources:

1. The regional Historic Environment Register (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Fford y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for information concerning the study area. This will include an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER.
2. The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER, and if required additional supporting information will be examined at the NMR.
3. On-line catalogue search of the National Library of Wales.
4. Archive data and maps, where relevant, will be consulted in the regional archives Anglesey Archives, Industrial Estate Road, Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate, Llangefni, Anglesey LL77 7JA. This will include any relevant estate maps, tithe maps and

information from Land Tax Assessments. Where relevant antiquarian prints and photographs from the national and regional archives will be examined and included in the report where possible.

The consultation of documentary sources will be crucial for the archaeological mitigation given the inability to survey the building due to the extent of the renovation of the cottage.

4. PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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. Results
7. Summary and conclusions
8. List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of the study area will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client prior to production of the final report.

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological mitigation outlined in this project design will commence by the middle of January 2016. The report for the archaeological assessment will be produced within one month of completion of the fieldwork.

- A digital report will be provided to GAPS.
- Two copies 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.
- 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.
- Submission of digital information to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales shall be undertaken in accordance with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1 (2015; cf. Appendix I). Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.
- Dependent on the results of the archaeological assessment a summary note or a specific article will be included in the Council for British Archaeology Wales publication *Archaeology in Wales*. This shall be agreed with GAPS, and client in advance of publication along with all publication content. GAPS involvement in the project will be acknowledged therein.

5.1 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.

6. PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and attended by a minimum of one Project Officer. The project officer will be responsible for field management duties, including liaison with GAPS and client. The project officer will be responsible for completing day record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and will also archive all written, drawn and digital data. The project officer will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in para. 5.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Officer will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and site contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

8. INSURANCE

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24 7651 01 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 31/03/2016

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24 765101 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 31/03/2016

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company
POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER HU PI 9129989/1208
EXPIRY DATE 31/03/2016

9. REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures*;

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*;

English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2006).

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives*.

Figure 01 – Site Location Map

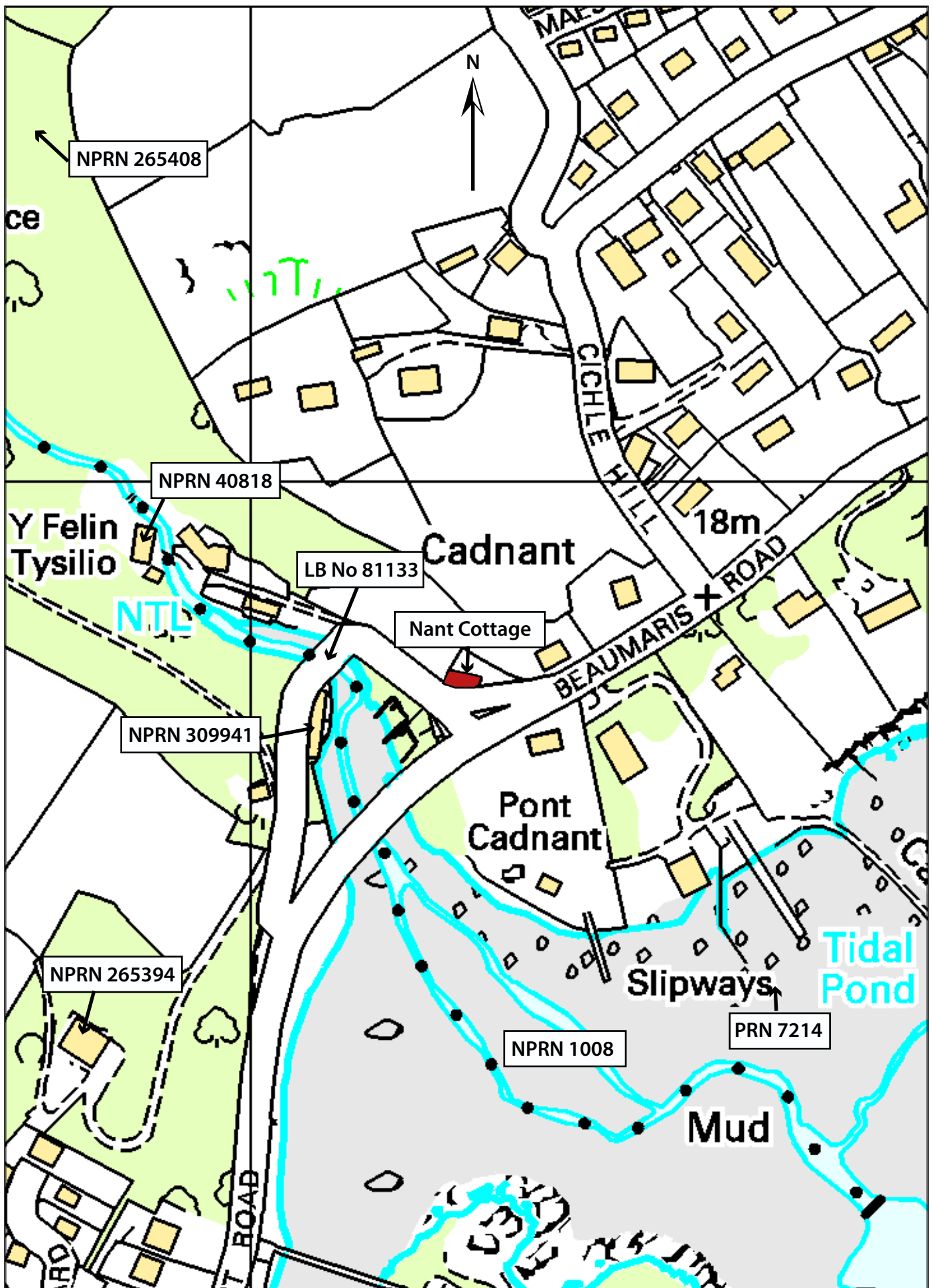


Figure 01: Site Location Plan. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL100020895.

APPENDIX II

Photographic Metadata

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_001	Nant Cottage	East elevation (front door and window) in what will be the dining room.	W	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_002	Nant Cottage	North elevation with fire place in what will be the dining room.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_003	Nant Cottage	East elevation of dining room & lounge taken at an oblique angle.	NW	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_004	Nant Cottage	Door way between the proposed lounges, taken from front lounge.	E	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_005	Nant Cottage	Southeast corner of the house interior, in what will be the front lounge.	W	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_006	Nant Cottage	Southern wall of what will be the front lounge, with fire place.	N	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_007	Nant Cottage	Close-up of fire place in southern wall.	N	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_008	Nant Cottage	New stair case in what will be the front lounge.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_009	Nant Cottage	View of what will be the front lounge & dining room at eastern half of the cottage.	SW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 09
G2446_010	Nant Cottage	View of what will be the front lounge at eastern half of the cottage.	NE	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 10

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_011	Nant Cottage	Interior of new extension along the northern half of the cottage.	E	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_012	Nant Cottage	New doorway and window at western limit of new extension.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_013	Nant Cottage	Doorway between new extension and rear hallway, at western end of cottage.	N	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_014	Nant Cottage	Detail of concrete block of new extension.	NE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_015	Nant Cottage	New extension, interior view.	W	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 11
G2446_016	Nant Cottage	View of wall between lounge and rear hallway on ground floor.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_017	Nant Cottage	View of wall between front and middle lounge.	W	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_018	Nant Cottage	Double doors at centre of southern wall of the middle lounge.	N	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_019	Nant Cottage	View of proposed middle lounge.	NW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 12
G2446_020	Nant Cottage	Fire place in wall between middle lounge and rear hallway.	SE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 13

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_021	Nant Cottage	Rear hallway at western end of the cottage.	N	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_022	Nant Cottage	New stairwell in rear hallway.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_023	Nant Cottage	Window in rear hallway, in southern wall.	N	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_024	Nant Cottage	Side room off rear hallway.	N	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_025	Nant Cottage	View of stairwell in rear hallway.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 14
G2446_026	Nant Cottage	Proposed front bedroom, at northern half of cottage, on first floor.	SW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 15
G2446_027	Nant Cottage	Window of proposed front bedroom, at northern half of cottage, on first floor.	W	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_028	Nant Cottage	Exterior view from front bedroom window.	W	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_029	Nant Cottage	Doorway of proposed front bedroom, at northern half of cottage, on first floor.	NE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_030	Nant Cottage	Proposed front bedroom, at southern half of cottage, on first floor.	NW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 16
G2446_031	Nant Cottage	Window of proposed front bedroom, at southern half of cottage, on first floor.	W	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_032	Nant Cottage	Fireplace of proposed front bedroom, at southern half of cottage, on first floor.	N	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_033	Nant Cottage	Doorway of proposed front bedroom, at southern half of cottage, on first floor.	SE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_034	Nant Cottage	View of proposed bathroom adjacent to front bedroom.	SE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 17
G2446_035	Nant Cottage	Doorway of proposed front bathroom.	NW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_036	Nant Cottage	Windows along southern wall of cottage at the stairwell.	N	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 18
G2446_037	Nant Cottage	Eastern wall of main bedroom.	W	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_038	Nant Cottage	Southern and western walls of main bedroom.	NE	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 19

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_039	Nant Cottage	Window in southern wall of main bedroom.	N	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_040	Nant Cottage	Fireplace in western wall of main bedroom.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_041	Nant Cottage	View of western wall of main bedroom.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_042	Nant Cottage	Window in southern wall of proposed main bathroom.	NE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 20
G2446_043	Nant Cottage	Doorway into proposed main bathroom.	SW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_044	Nant Cottage	Close-up of bathroom window.	N	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_045	Nant Cottage	Top of rear stairwell.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_046	Nant Cottage	Hallway of first floor of cottage.	W	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_047	Nant Cottage	View of southern elevation of Nant Cottage (with scaffolding).	SW	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 01
G2446_048	Nant Cottage	Closer view of southern elevation of Nant Cottage (with scaffolding).	SW	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_049	Nant Cottage	Western elevation of Nant Cottage, with new extension.	W	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_050	Nant Cottage	Higher elevation view of western end of Nant Cottage.	NW	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_051	Nant Cottage	Close-up of western end of Nant Cottage.	NW	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 08
G2446_052	Nant Cottage	View of yard at western side of the cottage.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_053	Nant Cottage	View of yard with skip at western edge of the cottage.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_054	Nant Cottage	General view of yard.	SE	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_055	Nant Cottage	Close-up of breach in south west corner of the cottage.	SW	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_056	Nant Cottage	Oblique shot of the southern elevation of the cottage.	SW	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_057	Nant Cottage	Double doors along south elevation.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_058	Nant Cottage	Cast iron gate and wall for entrance into cottage garden.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_059	Nant Cottage	Eastern elevation of Nant Cottage with for sale sign.	SE	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_060	Nant Cottage	Eastern elevation of Nant Cottage.	E	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 02
G2446_061	Nant Cottage	Close-up of eastern elevation.	E	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_062	Nant Cottage	Close-up of eastern elevation.	E	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_063	Nant Cottage	Possible enclosed well at north eastern edge of the cottage.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 04
G2446_064	Nant Cottage	Interior of enclosed well.	S	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_065	Nant Cottage	Interior of enclosed well.	S	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_066	Nant Cottage	View of the hillside that the cottage has cut into.	S	1x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_067	Nant Cottage	Enclosed well and remnants of cast iron railings and stone wall at eastern end of cottage.	SW	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 05
G2446_068	Nant Cottage	Garden path, with view of eastern elevation of cottage.	E	2x1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 06

File reference	Project name	Description	View from	Scale (s)	Type	Date	Originating person	Originating organisation	Plate
G2446_069	Nant Cottage	Stone steps along garden path.	S	1m	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_070	Nant Cottage	Eastern elevation, elevated view.	NE	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_071	Nant Cottage	Northern elevation of cottage, elevated view.	N	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_072	Nant Cottage	Northern elevation of the cottage, view of pitched roof.	N	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 07
G2446_073	Nant Cottage	Chimney breast on northern elevation of the cottage.	N	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2446_074	Nant Cottage	Date stone on eastern elevation	NE	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Plate 03
G2446_075	Nant Cottage	Oblique view of southern elevation of the cottage.	SE	-	Photograph	21/01/2016	Stuart Reilly	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



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