

Plas Newydd, Ynys Mon

Archaeological Watching Brief



Plas Newydd, Ynys Mon

Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45087

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2542

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1409

Prepared for: Edsential

November 2017

Written by: Rob Evans

Front cover image: View of burial chamber with stable block to the rear (Archive Image: G2542_007)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., PhD, F.S.A.
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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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Plate 8: General view of narrow trench cutting; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2542_021).

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Plate 11: View of 10m long trench section after excavation; scale: 1x1m; 1x0.2m (archive reference: G2542_029).

Plate 12: View of section through contexts (101), [102] and (103); scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2542_030).

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Plate 14: General view of cable route post-excavation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2542_033).

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGO

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Edsential i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer gosod cebl ffibr optig ym Mhlas Newydd, Ynys Môn. Roedd y llwybr cebl a 'i monitryd yn mesur c.300m mewn hyd ac wedi'i leoli i'r gogledd a'r gorllewin o Heneb Gofrestredig AN005 Siambrau Claddu Plas Newydd. Roedd llwybr yr cebl yn rhedeg rhwng adeilad a feddiannwyd gan Edsential yn yr hen godfeydd a stablau Plas Newydd. Y dyfnder cloddio cymedrig oed 250mm.

Crëwyd y cae criced, gyda'i bafiliwn pren, rhwng 1905 a 1916. Bydd hyn wedi golygu lefel sylweddol o'r parcdir i greu ardal lefel addas ar gyfer criced, ac mae'n debyg ei fod wedi cynnwys rhywfaint o addasiad o dirwedd Humphrey Repton yn 1799. I mewn i'r dirwedd hyn o'r 19eg ganrif gynnar, a 'i haddaswyd dechrau'r 20fed ganrif, y torrwyd y ffos cebl.

Roedd gweithgaredd o fewn ffos y cebl wedi'i gyfyngu i ffos gwasanaeth modern. Gan na welwyd unrhyw adneuon, heblaw'r uwchbridd, roedd yn amlwg nad oedd unrhyw adneuon a welwyd yn rhai hynafol, felly ni chafwyd unrhyw wybodaeth bellach yn ymwneud a dealltwriaeth datblygiad y dirwedd. Fodd bynnag, mae gan yr ardal o barcdir ble torrwyd y ffos cebl hanes hir o addasiad o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol a modern. Mae'n debygol y bod yr ardal fancio i'r gorllewin o'r hen dir criced wedi cynnwys deunydd a 'i hailddefnyddiwyd o'r lefelu ar gyfer y cae chwaraeon a gynhaliwyd yn gynnar yn yr 20fed ganrif, ac mae'n debygol bod y llwybrau metel presennol o'r 19eg ganrif gynnar.

Mae felly yn debygol bod gweddillion archeolegol sylweddol yn goroesi mewn dyfnder mwy na welir yn y briff gwylio.

NON-TECHINICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Edsential to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a fibre optic cable installation at Plas Newydd, Ynys Môn. The monitored cable route measured c.300m in length and was located to the north and west of Scheduled Monument AN005 Plas Newydd Burial Chambers. The cable route ran between a building occupied by Edsential in the former dairy, and Plas Newydd stables. The mean excavation depth was 250mm.

The cricket field, with its wooden pavilion, was created between 1905 and 1916. This will have involved significant levelling of the parkland to create a suitable level area for cricket, and it is likely to have included some modification of Humphrey Repton's 1799 landscaping of the estate. It is into this landscape of early 19th century origin, modified in the early 20th century, in which the cable trench was cut.

Activity within the cable trench was limited to a modern service trench. As no deposits, other than the topsoil, were observed, it was clear that no deposits seen were of any antiquity, therefore no further information relating to the understanding of the landscape development was obtained. However, the area of parkland over which the cable trench was cut has a long history of modification, from the prehistoric to modern times. The banked area to the west of the former cricket ground is likely to have included redeposited material from the levelling for the sports pitch that took place in the early 20th century, and the current metalled driveways are likely to be of early 19th century date.

It is therefore likely that significant archaeological remains survive at a greater depth than was observed during the watching brief.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Edsential* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a fibre optic cable installation at Plas Newydd, Ynys Môn (NGR SH51946971). The route measured 300m in length and was located between a building occupied by *Edsential* within the sports field/pavilion and Plas Newydd stables (Figure 01). The mean excavation depth was 250mm and was completed by hand excavation by *Edsential* supplied contractors (TVNET). The cable route was located to the north and west of Scheduled Monument AN005 (Plas Newydd Burial Chambers).

The watching brief was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Historic England, 2004 Historic England. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015; and
- *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014).

The watching brief was monitored by both the National Trust archaeologist and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). The watching brief was undertaken further to the submission of an approved WSI by GAT (cf. [Appendix I](#)). The Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 45087.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance*, the archaeological watching brief was undertaken as a formal programme of observation and investigation during groundworks to identify any archaeological remains. The key aims were to:

- establish the extent to which archaeological remains survive at the site;
- establish the date and nature of archaeological remains at the site and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area; and
- establish the depth of archaeological remains and the quality, value and level of preservation of any deposits.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The cable trench route is located within Plas Newydd Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden (PG W (Gd) 48 (ANG); Cadw/ICOMOS 1998). The main phases of activity at Plas Newydd date to the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The cable route was located to the southwest of the main house, and between the former stables and the current visitor centre, formerly the estate dairy. The cable route ran to the north and west of Scheduled Monument AN005 (Plas Newydd Burial Chambers) and was located a minimum of 25m from the scheduled area (Figure 01). The Plas Newydd Burial Chambers (PRN 2171) are centred on NGR SH5199069722 and comprise a Neolithic chambered tomb and ante-chamber (Cover image, Plate 4). Both chambers have their capstones, one a vast slab some 11.5m by 9.5m and 3.5m thick. No trace remains of the mound or cairn, and the chambers appear as a picturesque group of stones, and have been a tourist attraction since the 18th century (Cover photo). There is some suggestion that the monument may have been modified as part of the landscaping works (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 35), and all the surrounding parkland appears to be a product of the 18th-19th century landscaping, carried out predominantly by Humphrey Repton in the years following 1799, leaving a much altered landscape. An engraving of the chambered tomb (A005) dating to between 1775 and 1794, whilst a romanticized image, shows a wilder setting prior to the early 19th century landscaping (Figure 05). An estate map of c.1790 by John Royle (Bangor Archives, Plas Newydd MSS Series XI, 5011; Figure 06 above) shows a landscape that is essentially agricultural in character, split up into irregular land parcels with field boundaries, whereas by 1798 the landscape can be shown to be one of improved picturesque parkland.

Another chambered tomb Bryn yr Hen Bobl (SM AN006; PRN 2172) lies in farmland 750m south of the Plas Newydd Burial Chambers. This is a much damaged Neolithic chambered cairn now represented by a kidney-shaped mound some 40m by 30m and up to 5.0m high. It is set at the end of a saddle between two low hills or rises at the top of slopes falling to the east. Despite being much restored this site retains much more of its original setting than those at Plas Newydd.

The stables were originally attached to the north end of the house, but were demolished to make way for the new chapel and range of offices erected there between 1799 and 1809. The new detached stable block (PRN 12,535; LB Grade II Ref: 5459) to the north was designed in 1797 by Joseph Potter, probably based on James Wyatt's ideas, and is shown on the 1798 estate map (Figure 06 below). It was built in the grand Gothic style, of the same

limestone ashlar masonry as the house, the two-storey block has a central arch and turreted pavilions; it accommodated 14 horses and included a coach house for two carriages (Plate 5, 13). The dairy, at some distance to the west beyond the parkland across which the cable trench was cut, was built as part of the major scheme of improvements carried out in the late 18th century and early 19th centuries (PRN 12,533; LB Ref: 5460). It was probably designed by Joseph Potter and was built in about 1810. It is single storey, stone-built with a slate roof, has three wings around a former central yard, and has a tiled milking parlour with two small castellated cupolas for air vents (*ibid.*,35). The dairy is now used as the National Trust shop and tea rooms.

To the west of the parkland there is a ha-ha, part of Repton's 1799 improvements to the estate, now hidden within a woodland plantation. This was intended to separate the former parkland from the agricultural portions of the estate (Anglesey 1991, 40). The parkland between the dairy and the stables, although altered by the creation of the sports ground in the early 20th century, retains the essential characteristics intended and achieved by Repton (*ibid.* 41).

Since 1798 the area of parkland to the north of the house has shrunk in size, and the area to the south has become absorbed into farmland. The First to Third Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Sheets XIX.13, XXIX.14, XXIII.1 and XXIII.2), shows how the watching brief area was extant as general landscaped parkland on the First and Second Edition Maps (1889 and 1900 respectively), with the playing field and pavilion established by the Third Edition Map (1916 to 1918) (Figures 02-04, Plates 1, 14). The cricket field, with its wooden pavilion was made by the 6th Marquess of Anglesey after 1905 and before 1916, with a row of conifers planted to the west to give a dark background (Plates 8, 14). A pathway is showing crossing the field on the First and Second Edition Maps that is no longer present on the Third Edition, due to the presence of the sports pavilion.

3 METHODOLOGY

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate)

The watching brief will be completed on an intensive basis during the excavation of the cable trench and was undertaken by 1 project archaeologist, who was in attendance on the 14 November 2017. During the watching brief, attendance was recorded using GAT pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4608 x 3702; 17 effective megapixels) in RAW format and converted to TIFF for archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work archiving was completed based on the following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas; the photographic record was subsequently digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process ([Appendix II](#)); and
3. Context register: quantified and register completed.

4 RESULTS

For the purposes of this section, context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [102]) represent cut features, such as ditches, and context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (08)) represent deposits and fills.

The cable trench measured c.300m in length and ran between NGR SH51856968, close to the cricket pavilion, and NGR SH52056976, close to the stable block. It followed a north eastwards course along a raised bank west of the levelled sports pitch, before heading eastwards to the south of, and approximately parallel with, the carriage drive to the stable block (Figure 01). The trench was excavated by hand, using a spade depth cut, into which the cable was inserted at a depth of about 250mm, without removing soil to form a trench. The route had been previously marked out by close cropping of the grass (Plates 3-5). The topsoil was then compacted manually to reinstate the ground. This resulted in a cable trench which was only 0.18m wide at its maximum extent (Plates 2, 6-8).

The only deposit that this revealed below the turf was a mid-orangey brown silty clay loam with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones (101). Where the trench crossed the public path to the west it did not reach the depth of the hard core sub-surface. This methodology made the recovery of archaeological information unlikely, although the potential for recovery of archaeological information at greater depths remains moderate. No artefacts were recovered from within the topsoil (101).

On the northern part of the cable route, south of the former carriage drive to the stable block, a 10m length of trench orientated west east was opened up to a width of 0.3m and depth of 0.35m. This was centred on NGR SH51976976, and was excavated to enable the cable to be laid at a greater depth where vehicular access onto the parkland from the carriage drive was required for gardening purposes (Plates 9-12), across an area of worn ground. A 1.9m wide modern service trench [102] was identified within the excavation (Plate 10). The service trench was for a water main, which crossed perpendicular to the cable trench. The service trench was backfilled with small-medium angular and rounded stones and gravel within a sandy silt loam with clay matrix (103), which was interpreted as redeposited topsoil. No other activity was identified and the remainder of the cable trench was characterised by topsoil (101), which was noted to be rather sandier than elsewhere along the cable trench; the subsoil was not reached.

At the eastern end of the route, the cable was connected to a pre-existing duct at the edge of the macadamised drive at NGR SH52056976, west of the façade of the stable block, at a depth of 400mm (Plate 13). No undisturbed deposits were identified at this location. Beyond the western end of the watching brief, at NGR SH51856968, the cable connected with the dairy building along previously disturbed ground, adjacent to a boundary wall.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The cricket field, with its wooden pavilion, was made by the 6th Marquess of Anglesey after 1905 and before 1916, with a row of conifers planted to the west to give a dark background. This will have involved significant levelling of the parkland to create a suitable level area for cricket, and it is likely to have included some modification of Repton's 1799 landscaping and stables building. It is into this landscape of early 19th century origin, modified in the early 20th century, in which the cable trench was cut. It is an important question as to how this landscape relates to the earlier ones, including that into which the prehistoric burial chamber was placed. No deposits or activity of any antiquity were observed, and no further information relating to the understanding of the landscape development was obtained.

However, the area of parkland over which the cable trench was cut has a long history of modification, from the prehistoric to modern times. It has formed part of an important Grade I landscaped park, which has been changed over time to reflect the ambitions of aristocratic estate of increasing importance. The banked area to the west of the former cricket ground is likely to have included redeposited material from the levelling for the sports pitch that took place in the early 20th century.

It is therefore likely that significant archaeological remains survive at a greater depth than was observed during the watching brief. The limited amount of excavation also resulted in no finds being recovered from the topsoil, although this must remain a possibility in any further work in this area given the intensive use of the area from prehistoric times.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

6.1 Primary Sources

Bangor University Archives

Plas Newydd MSS 5011 *Plas Newydd and the Surrounding demesne land surveyed by John Royle c. 1790*

Plas Newydd MSS 5012 *Map of Plas Newydd Demesne 1798*

Plas Newydd MSS 5013 *Map of Plas Newydd Demesne in the Parish of Llanedwen in the County of Anglesey the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Uxbridge 1804*

6.2 Secondary Sources

Anglesey, Marquess of, 1991 'The Gardens at Plas Newydd', in *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1991, 39-44

Cadw/ICOMOS 1998 *Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey. Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1: Parks & Gardens, 34-42*

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*

Historic England, 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*

Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1889)

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

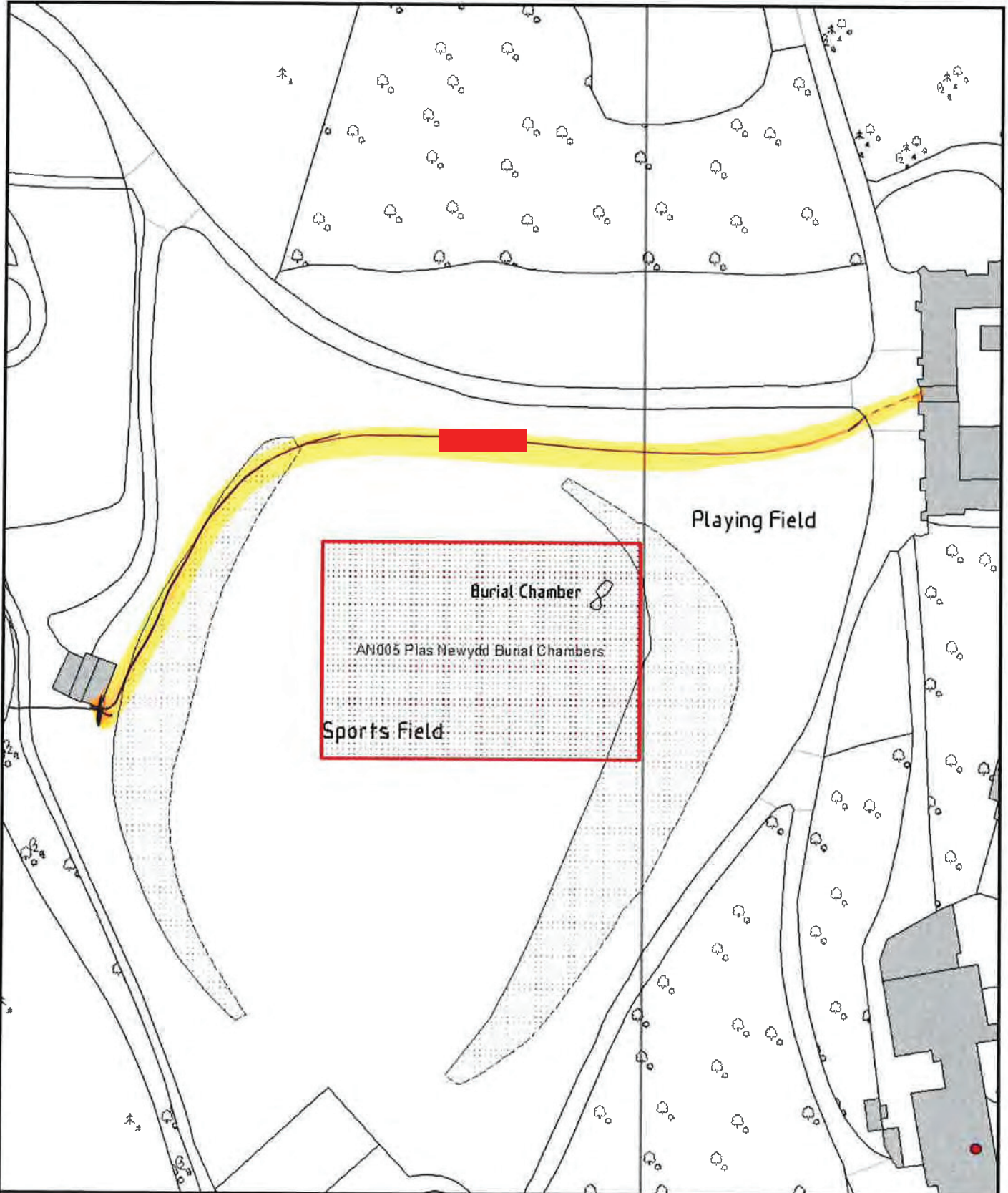
Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



NATIONAL TRUST
HISTORIC BUILDINGS, SITES
AND MONUMENTS RECORD

ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION
CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE

TITLE	Plas Newydd Area of Scheduled Ancient Monument AN005 Plas Newydd Burial Chambers 10m long, 0.3m wide trenching area shown in red, cable route highlighted in yellow	
PROPERTY	Plas Newydd	
SCALE	1:1250	
COMPILED BY	K Laws	
DATE	12/10/2017	



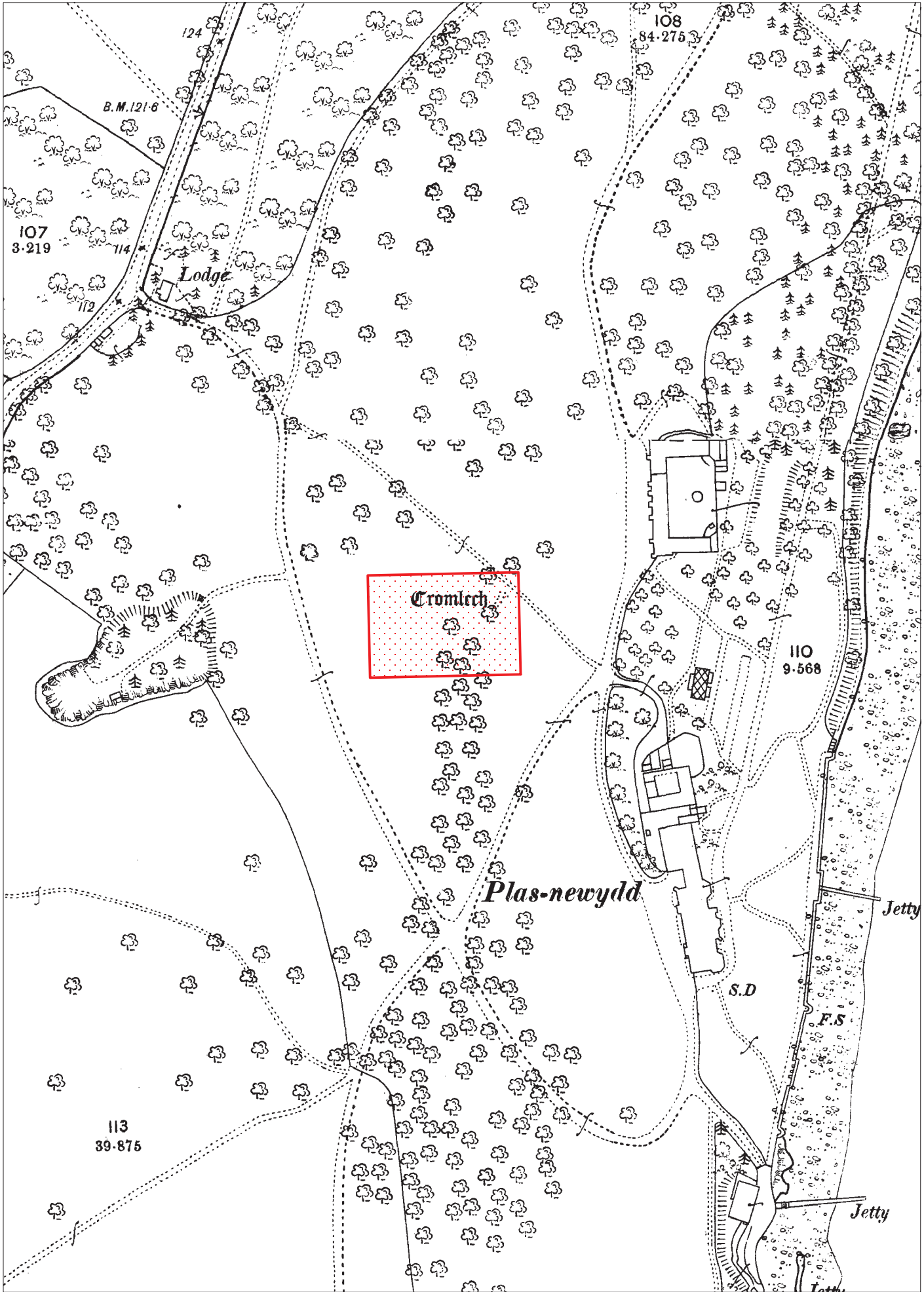


Figure 02: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1889)

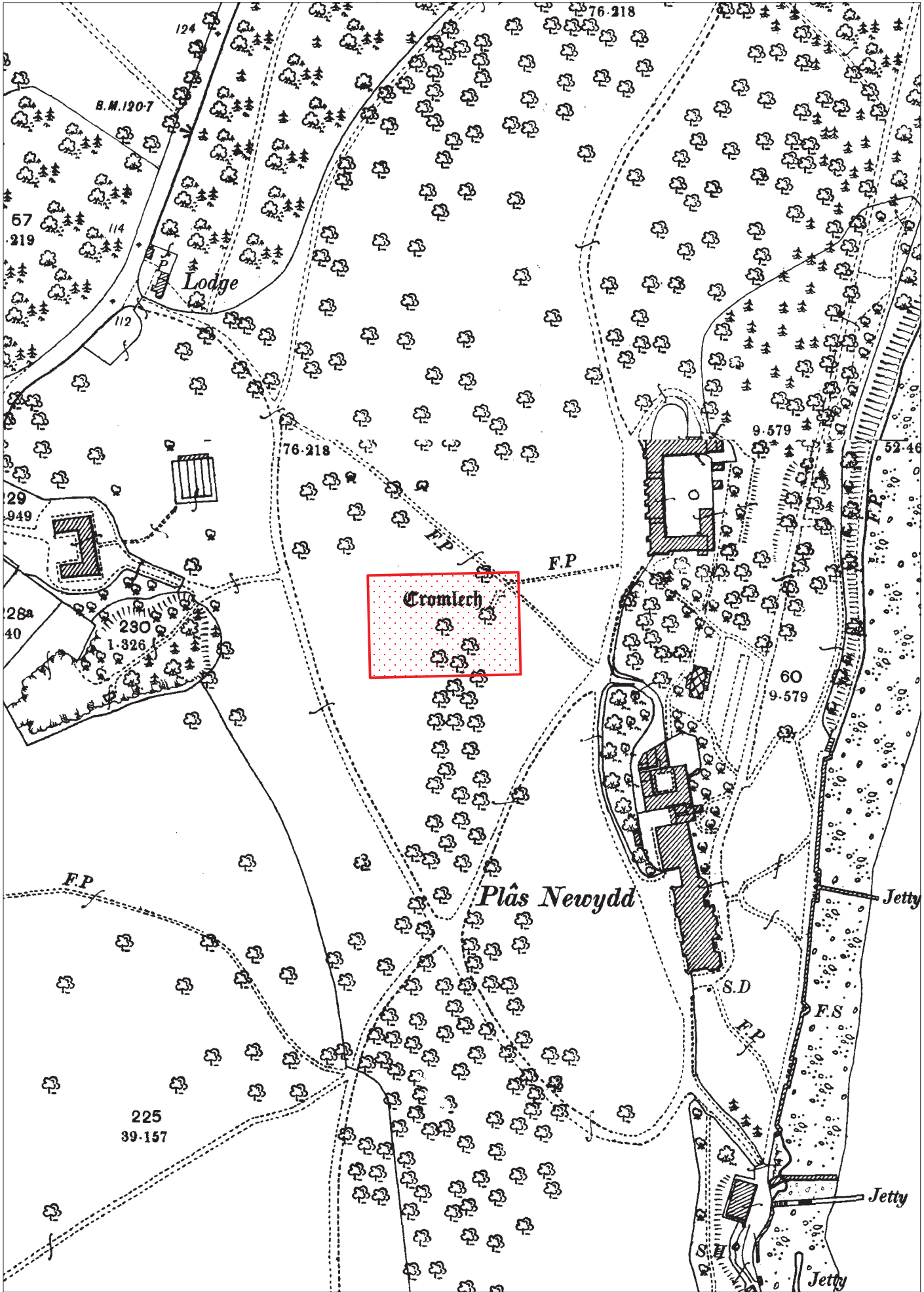


Figure 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 Second Edition (1900)

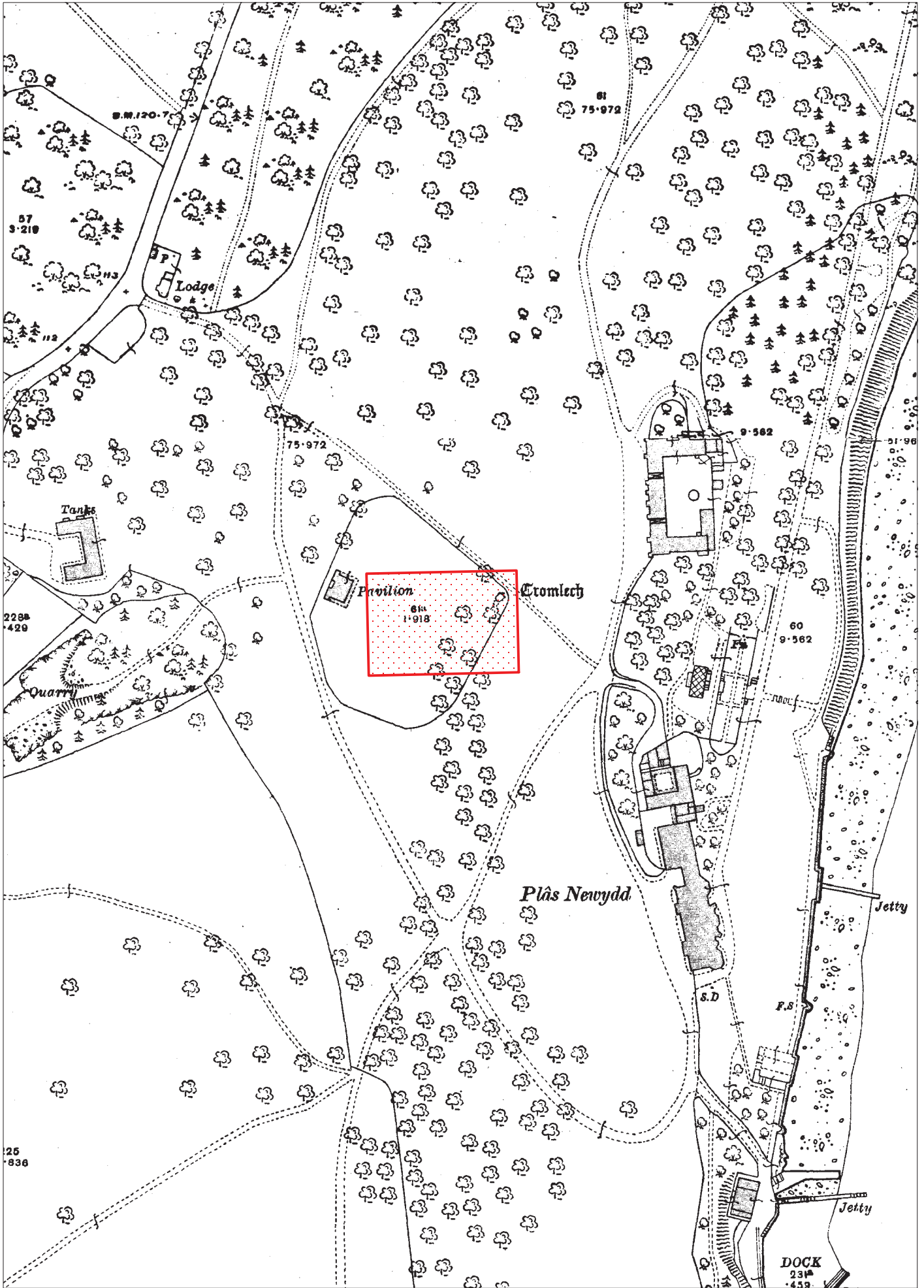


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1916 to 1918)



Figure 05: An engraved view of Plas Newydd Cromlech in a pre-landscaped environment, by Caroline Metz between 1775-1794

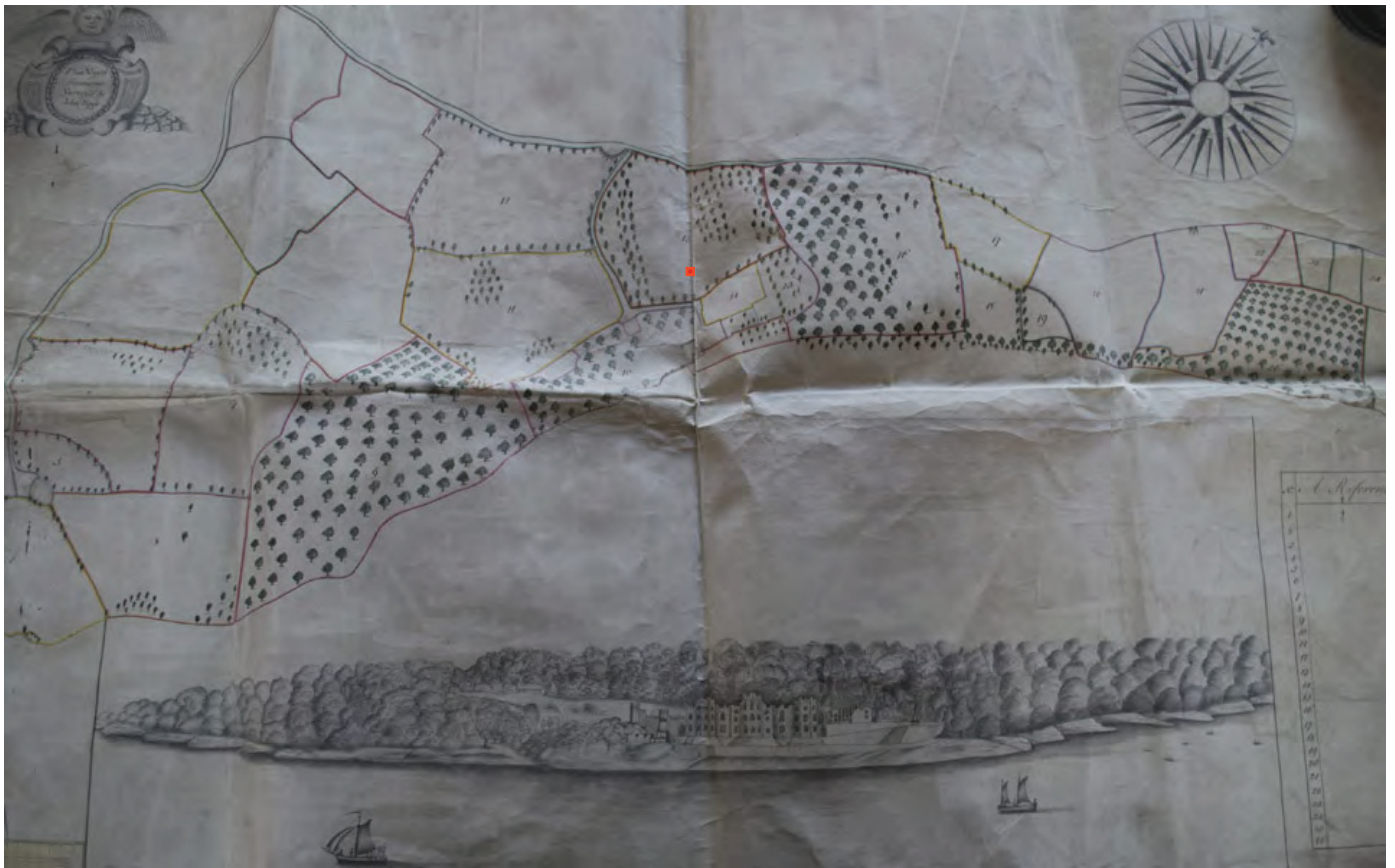


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Plate 14: General view of cable route post-excitation; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2542_033).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust written scheme of investigation

Plas Newydd, Ynys Mon

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2542

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1409

Prepared for: Edsential

November 2017

Written by: Rob Evans

Front cover image: General view of power station, Trawsfynydd
and Tan y Grisiau reservoir (Archive Image:
G2532_02)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaolegol Gwynedd
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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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PLAS NEWYDD, YNYS MON

(G2542)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Edsential

October 2017

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

PLAS NEWYDD, YNYS MON

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Edsential*, October 2017

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 Reproduction of National Trust location plan, detailing location of Scheduled Monument AN005, and client annotation detailing location of proposed cable route 24

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *Edsential* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a fibre optic cable installation at Plas Newydd, Ynys Môn (NGR SH51946971). The proposed route will measure up to 300m in length and will be located between a building occupied by *Edsential* within the sports field/pavillion and Plas Newydd stables (Figure 01). The mean excavation depth will be 250mm and will utilise hand excavation as well as machine excavation (cable trencher); this will be completed by *Edsential* supplied contractors (TVNET). The cable route will be located to the north and west of Scheduled Monument AN005 (Plas Newydd Burial Chambers).

The watching brief will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Historic England, 2004 Historic England. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports;
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Guidelines for digital archives Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales 2015; and
- *Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors* (Version 1.3; draft) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014).

The watching brief will be monitored by both the National Trust archaeologist and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by both parties prior to final issue.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Plas Newydd is a Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden (PG W (Gd) 48 (ANG)). The main phases of activity at Plas Newydd date to the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The proposed route is located to the southwest of the main house, and between the former stables and the current visitor centre. The cable route will run to the north and west of Scheduled Monument AN005 (Plas Newydd Burial Chambers) and will be located a minimum of 25m from the scheduled area (Figure 01). The Plas Newydd Burial Chambers are centred on SH5199069722 and comprise a Neolithic chambered tomb and ante-chamber. A brief examination of the First to Third Edition 25" County Series Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Sheets XIX.13, XXIX.14, XXIII.1 and XXIII.2), shows how the watching brief area was extant as general landscaped parkland on the First and Second Edition Maps (1889 and 1900 respectively), with the playing field/pavilion established by the Third Edition Map (1916 to 1918). A pathway is showing crossing the field on the First and Second Edition Maps that is no longer present on the Third Edition, due to the presence of the sports pavilion.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CiFA, 2014).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

The watching brief will be completed on an **intensive** basis during the excavation of the cable trench, as far as the limit of excavation, or the glacial horizon or any archaeological horizons (whichever is encountered first). It is currently expected that 1 project archaeologist will be in attendance and the works are scheduled to be undertaken by TVNET on behalf of *Edsential* during mid-November 2017. The cable trench will be completed using a combination of hand excavation and machine excavation. The machine excavation will be completed by a *DitchWitch* C24X walk-behind trencher, which uses a chain based implement that includes a series of digging teeth on a rotating belt to excavate the cable trench. It will not be possible for the archaeologist to monitor in front of the machine and the archaeologist will need to inspect the excavated trench from the rear of the machine at a distance from the machine deemed safe by the site contractor.

The National Trust and GAPS will be informed of any changes to excavation methodology and timetable.

GAT fieldwork methodology is discussed in [para. 3.2](#).

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- During the watching brief, all attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format and will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving using Adobe Photoshop; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix I](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from **G2542_001**. A photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief to record site code, date, image orientation and any relevant context numbers. Photographic images will also be taken for excavation along with general shots of the area.
- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey;
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. If encountered, the following minimum strategy will initially apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (e.g. burials or structures), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works; this may also incur a delay to the works programme;*
- Any required sections and detailed elevations to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Any required plans to be at a minimum 1:20 scale. Plans will be drawn on GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation written scheme of investigation (in line with the

MAP2 process). *To undertake a post-excavation programme of works, additional time, resourcing and costs will be required.*

3.3 Human Remains

If any human remains identified are to be excavated, and cannot be preserved in situ this will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete; the remains should be reburied inside the church as close as practical to their original location.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment (Dr Genevieve Tellier | North Wales Osteology | northwalesosteology@outlook.com | 01286 238827), who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Historic England, 2004).

3.4 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features be identified that include sealed deposits deemed suitable for dating, samples will be taken of not less than 40 litres for bulk samples (or 100% if the feature is smaller). The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011). If necessary, recourse may be made to a specialist (via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | tel: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com) for advice on a palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis strategy.

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England. Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and English Heritage (1995) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | tel: 0208 843 7380 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

All finds are the property of the landowner (National Trust). Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the National Museums and Galleries of Wales acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner (National Trust) for agreement regarding the final transfer of artefacts. A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given

the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to STORIEL, this must be in accordance with their current guidelines.

3.6 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Sections: all cross referenced and complete with relevant site matrix completed;
4. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
5. Plans: all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register: quantified and register completed;
9. Site Matrix (if relevant); all cross referenced and complete.

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.7 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. This will include the submission of a HER Enquiry Form and a request for an event Primary Reference Number and an enquiry reference number.

4. PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
5. Watching Brief Results
6. Summary and conclusions (including any further recommendations – if relevant)
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and elevations. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent 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 specification will commence in November 2017. A draft report (or interim report) will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion (December 2017); a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report (June 2018).

The following dissemination will apply:

- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client, the National Trust and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion (final report only);
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only);
- 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*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata;
- Dependent on the results of the watching brief 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.

6. PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by 1No GAT project archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be responsible for the watching brief, including all field management duties, e.g., NT/GAPS liaison, main contractor liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The project archaeologist will be responsible for completing the watching brief record sheets as well as all other on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in para. 3.9. The project archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim 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 Archaeologist(s) 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 Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2018

Employers Liability

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

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2018

Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2018

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*

Historic England, 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*

Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1889)

Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 Second Edition (1900)

Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1916 to 1918)

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

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of National Trust location plan, detailing location of Scheduled Monument AN005 and location of proposed cable route



NATIONAL TRUST
HISTORIC BUILDINGS, SITES
AND MONUMENTS RECORD

ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION
CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE

TITLE	Plas Newydd Area of Scheduled Ancient Monument AN005 Plas Newydd Burial Chambers	
PROPERTY	Plas Newydd	
SCALE	1:1250	
COMPILED BY	K Laws	
DATE	12/10/2017	

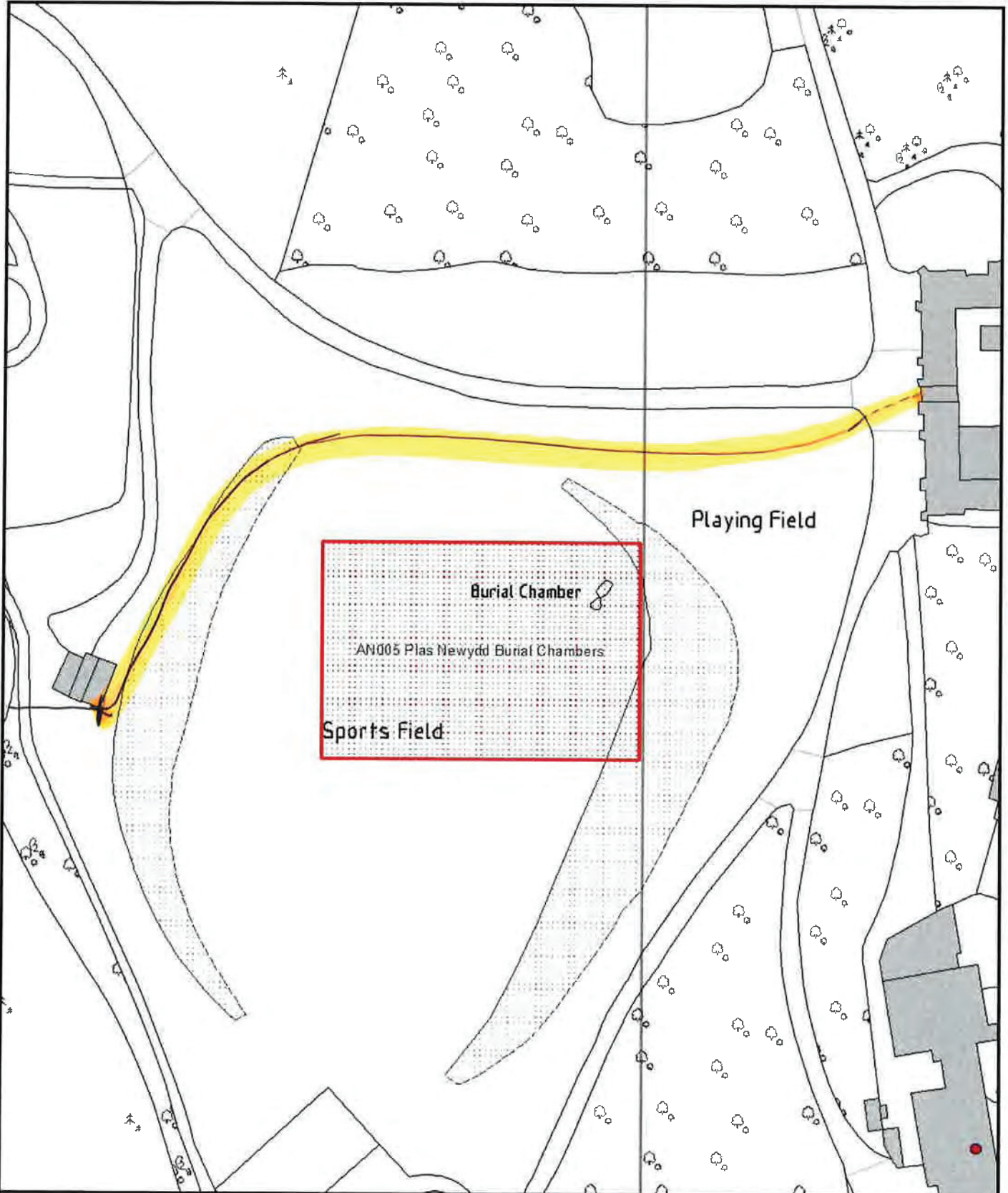
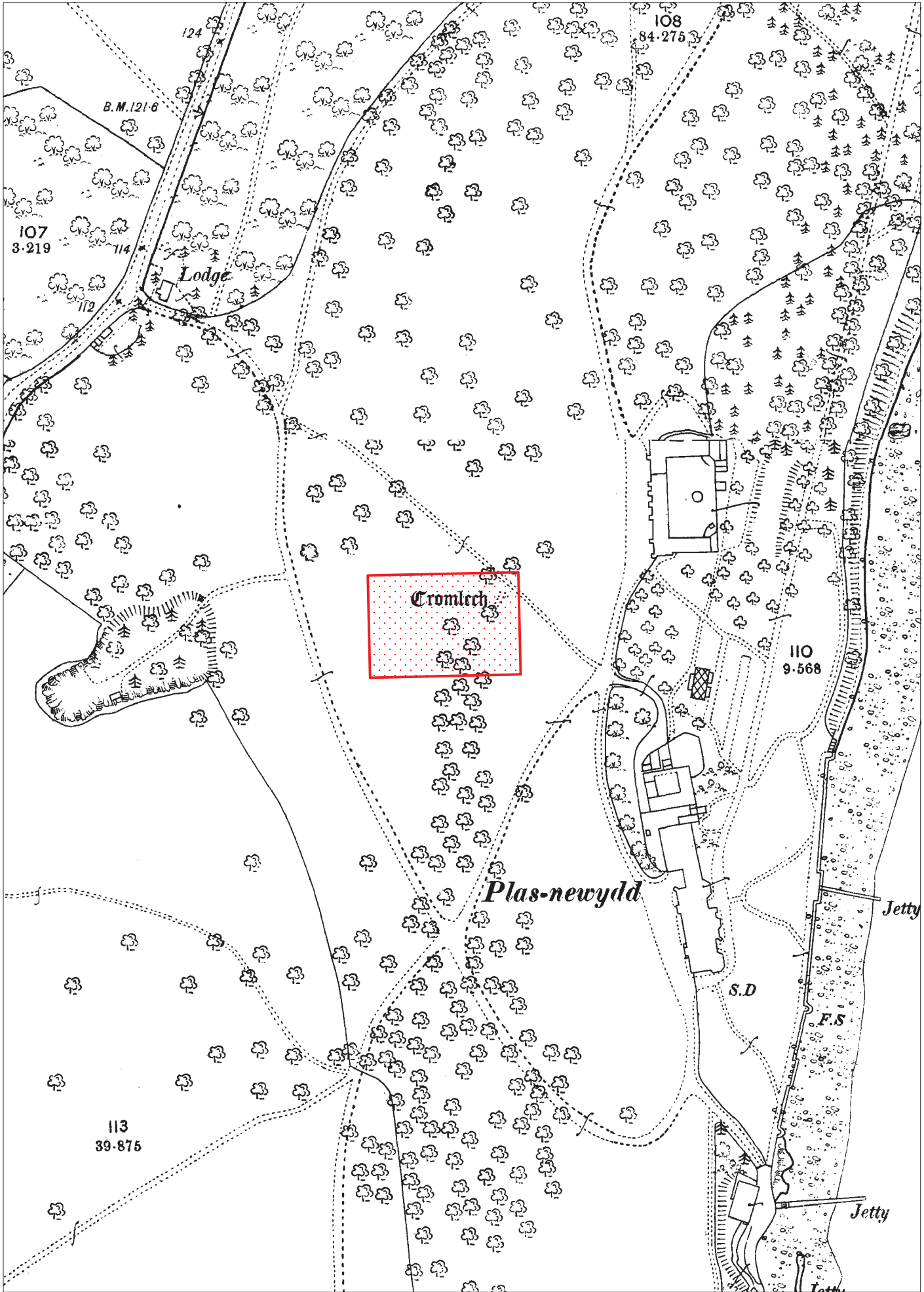


FIGURE 02

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map
Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1889)**



107
3-219

B.M. 121-6

124

108
84-275

Lodge

Cromlech

110
9-568

Plas-newydd

S.D

F.S

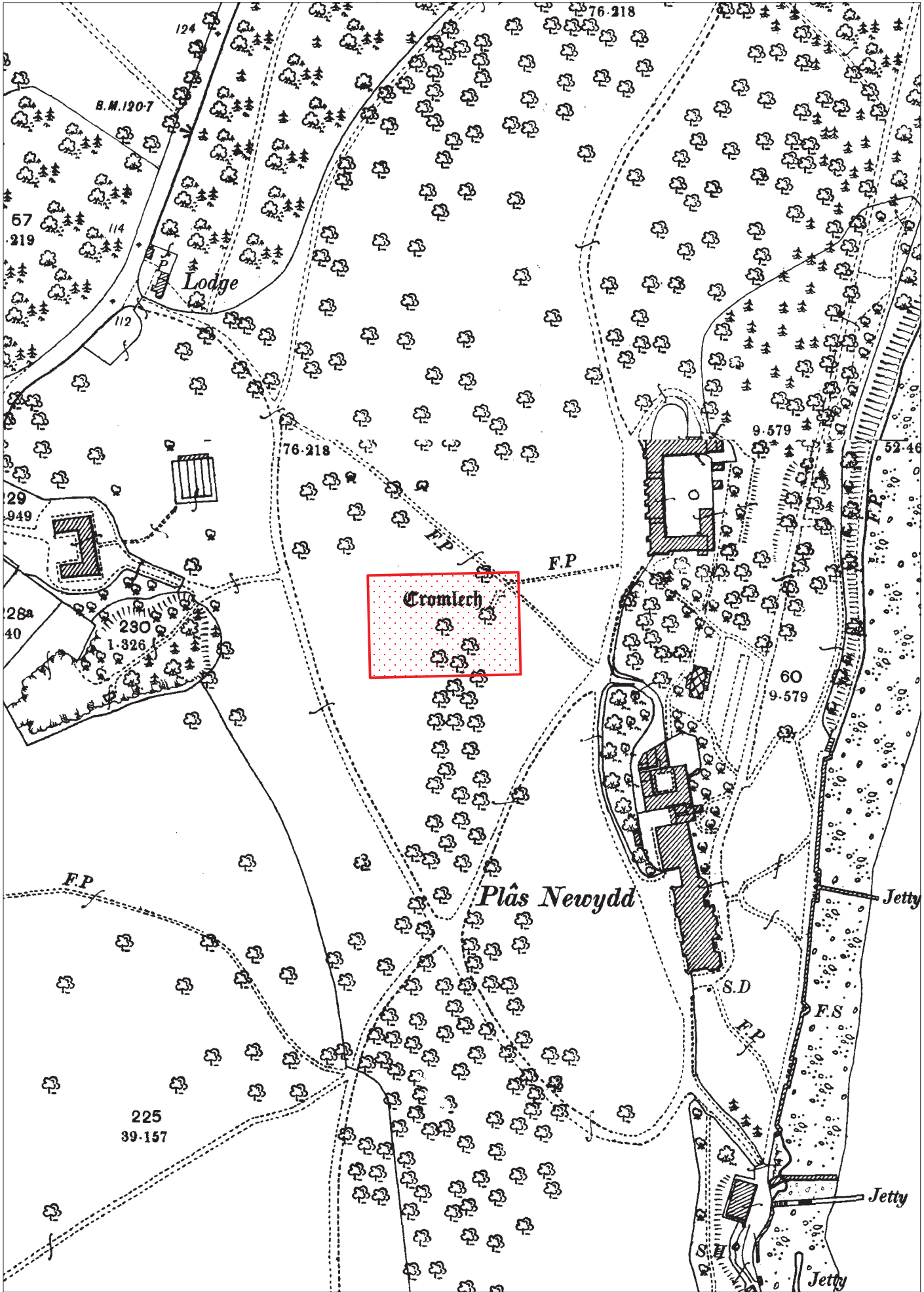
Jetty

Jetty

113
39-875

FIGURE 03

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map
Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 Second Edition (1900)**



B.M. 120.7

76.218

57.219

114

Lodge

112

76.218

Cromlech

FP

9.579

52.46

29.949

28a 40

230 1.326

60

9.579

FP

Plâs Newydd

Jetty

S.D.

FP

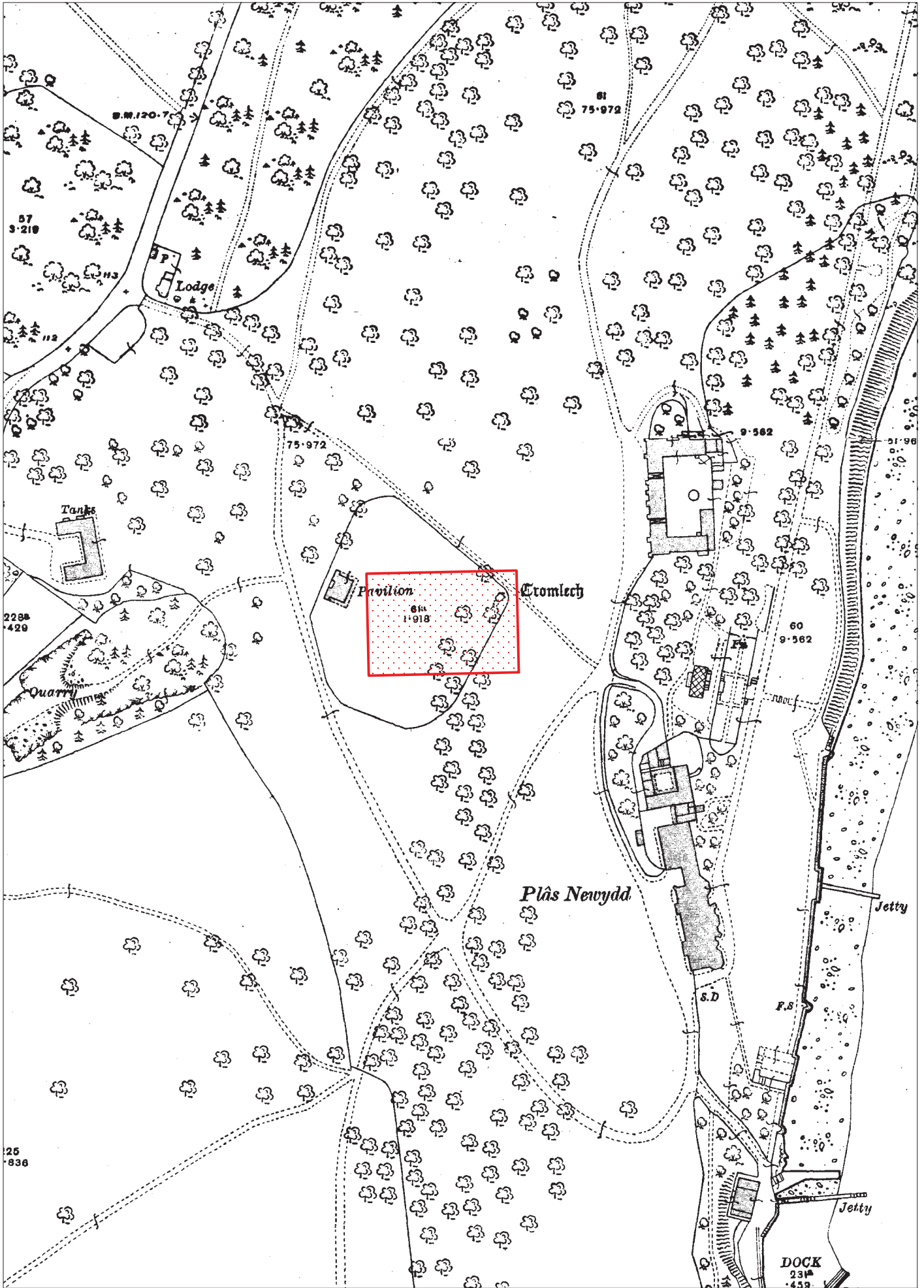
225 39.157

Jetty

Jetty

FIGURE 04

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map
Sheets XIX.13, XIX.14, XXII.2 and XXIII.1 First Edition (1916 to 1918)**



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust watching brief pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

Date

Project name

Project number

Compiler

Location

Description

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2542_001	Plas_Newydd	General view of western end of cable trench by picket fence near cricket pavilions	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_002	Plas_Newydd	General view along cable route; pre-excavation, showing pavilion and stable block in background	N/A	SSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2542_003	Plas_Newydd	Detail showing cable trench near western end	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2542_004	Plas_Newydd	General view along cable route with stables behind, and burial and pavilion in the background	N/A	ENE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2542_005	Plas_Newydd	General view along cable route from parkland towards stable block	N/A	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2542_006	Plas_Newydd	General view from carriage driveway across cable route, showing burial chamber to rear of the cricket pavilion	N/A	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_007	Plas_Newydd	View of burial chamber with stable block to the rear	N/A	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2542_008	Plas_Newydd	View of burial chamber with pavilion chamber to the rear	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_009	Plas_Newydd	General view from carriage drive along cable route towards the pavilion	N/A	NNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2542_010	Plas_Newydd	General view along the carriage drive showing burial chamber and stables	N/A	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_011	Plas_Newydd	General view of the pavilion and western end of the cable route, with afforested area to the west in view	N/A	NNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_012	Plas_Newydd	General view from the south showing parkland/pitch, pavilion and stable	N/A	S	not used	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_013	Plas_Newydd	Detail showing cut through macadam path at west end of route	N/A	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_014	Plas_Newydd	General view of trench excavation to the west of the macadam path, west of the cricket ground	N/A	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2542_015	Plas_Newydd	View of 'section' of cable trench through topsoil, with cable in place	N/A	W	1x0.2m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2542_016	Plas_Newydd	General shot from the east of pavilion, showing cable trench hand excavation in progress	N/A	SSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2542_017	Plas_Newydd	General shot from the east of pavilion, showing cable trench hand excavation in progress	N/A	NNE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_018	Plas_Newydd	View of narrow spade cut cable trench; 0.15m wide	N/A	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_019	Plas_Newydd	General view towards pavilion from stables during trenching	N/A	NE	not used	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_020	Plas_Newydd	General shot of pavilion and burial chamber	N/A	NE	not used	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_021	Plas_Newydd	General view of narrow trench cutting	N/A	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2542_022	Plas_Newydd	General view of narrow trench cutting	N/A	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_023	Plas_Newydd	View of wider excavation	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2542_024	Plas_Newydd	Detail of 0.3m wide trench area, showing modern service trench	N/A	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_025	Plas_Newydd	Detail of 0.3m trench cut, showing service trench cut [102]	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2542_026	Plas_Newydd	Limit of cut at point B, close to the stable block	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_027	Plas_Newydd	View of 10m long wider trench, showing relationship with burial chamber	N/A	NNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_028	Plas_Newydd	Action shot of reduction of 10m length to a 0.40m trench width	N/A	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_029	Plas_Newydd	View of 10m long trench section after excavation	N/A	W	1x1m; 1x0.2m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2542_030	Plas_Newydd	View of section through contexts (101), [102] and (103)	N/A	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2542_031	Plas_Newydd	Service duct at eastern end of trench excavation near the stables, adjacent to macadam drive	N/A	WNW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2542_032	Plas_Newydd	View of cable trench route north of pavilion towards dairy, along the path	N/A	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2542_033	Plas_Newydd	General view of cable route post-excavation	N/A	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	14/11/2017	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust context register

Context No.	Type	Description	Length	Breadth	Diameter	Depth/Height	Interpretation
101	Deposit	Topsoil: mid-brown silty/clay loam with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
102	Cut	Cut for service trench	n/a	1.9m	n/a	n/a	modern water main
103	Fill	Fill of service trench	n/a	1.9m	n/a	n/a	modern water main



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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