

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Plas Newydd, Llangollen, Denbighshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



CPAT Report No 474

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Plas Newydd, Llangollen, Denbighshire
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

N W Jones and W J Owen
May 2002

Report for Nicholas Pearson Associates/Denbighshire County Council

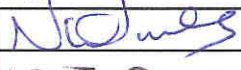
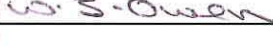
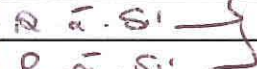

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust on the invitation of Nicholas Pearson Associates, acting on behalf of Denbighshire County Council. The assessment formed part of a programme of works investigating the survival and potential of the historic park and garden at Plas Newydd, in connection with a programme of restoration grant aided by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The gardens have been afforded statutory protection and included in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales as Grade II* (Cadw/ICOMOS UK 1995; Part 1). The house itself is a Grade I Listed Building.
- 1.2 The archaeological assessment was undertaken with three main aims: to evaluate the site of the summer-house on the eastern boundary of the property; to assess the damage caused to garden features by recent flooding; and to locate the circular walk through the shrubbery to the east of the house.
- 1.3 Plas Newydd lies 0.4km to the south of Llangollen (SJ 21824172) with the house affording fine views of Castell Dinas Bran to the north. To the east and south of the house the gardens, now a public park, extend to Afon Cyflymen and valley slopes. The park and gardens may be divided into the Upper Garden, surrounding the house, and the Lower Garden, occupying the Cyflymen valley.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The history of the house and gardens has already been investigated in detail as part of the Plas Newydd Historic Landscape Survey and Restoration Plan (Nicholas Pearson Associates 1998) and the following provides a summary drawn largely from that source.
- 2.2 A house was in existence by 1780 when Lady Eleanor Butler and Sarah Ponsonby, 'the Ladies of Llangollen', took up residence. From then until 1831 they created what became an influential romantic landscape garden. The few acres of land which came with the house were gradually transformed with the creation of plantations, shrubberies, borders and garden structures built in the rustic romantic style. Plas Newydd became widely known during their tenure, being one of the sights on the popular tours of North Wales and visited by, among others, Wordsworth, the Duke of Wellington and members of the royal family. Although plans of the garden were drawn, none is known to survive and the only contemporary record for the gardens comprises a series of watercolours of around 1810 by Lady Leighton.
- 2.3 Eleanor Butler died in 1829 and Sarah Ponsonby in 1832, after which the property was sold. The Tithe Survey for Llangollen (Bache Township) of 1845 provides the earliest surviving plan of the house and grounds, which it has been assumed remained relatively unchanged since the time of the Ladies. The gardens are not shown in any detail but are identified as a series of plots, the descriptions indicating that the east side of the Cyflymen was still pasture and meadow, including a summer-house.
- 2.4 The first detailed plan of the house and gardens is provided by the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1874 (fig. 1) which shows the area to the east of the house, the shrubbery, as having a path around it, creating a circular walk from the house past a summer-house (S.H.). At the southern end of the gardens a path is shown crossing the Cyflymen and leading to a second summer-house along the eastern boundary.
- 2.5 In 1876 Plas Newydd was purchased by General John Yorke, a member of the Yorke family of Erddig, near Wrexham. The house was enlarged with the addition of a west wing and the exterior clad in pseudo-Gothic timber decoration. It seems likely that little significant change occurred to the gardens at this time.
- 2.6 In general, the gardens appear to have remained relatively unchanged until around 1890 when the Robertsons acquired the house and extended it, together with adding significantly to the gardens, creating a tennis court, croquet lawns, pools and bridges. The changes are clearly illustrated by the second edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1900 (fig. 2) which shows the layout of the garden paths and four footbridges crossing the stream, although interestingly the bridge leading to the summer-house has now gone. A reservoir is also shown on the west side of the stream, as well as a pool near the northern boundary.

- 2.7 The property was sold in 1910 and again in 1918 and 1919, eventually being bought by the Earl of Tankerville, whose family used it as a summer holiday home. The third edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1912 (fig. 3) shows further changes to the layout of the gardens, with new paths and bridges, including one leading to the summer-house.
- 2.8 In 1932 the property was purchased by the local authority and is now in the ownership of Denbighshire County Council.

3 SURVEY OF FLOOD DAMAGE

- 3.1 A rapid survey was undertaken of the Cyflymen and its immediate environs in an attempt to identify the extent of flood damage to garden features and make recommendations regarding their future management. The latter are dealt with in section 6. All features identified (fig. 4) were recorded with respect to the topographical survey provided by Nicholas Pearson Associates, but were not accurately surveyed. The course of the stream shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1912 (fig. 3) was digitally rectified to provide an indication of the extent to which the course has altered to the present day. The position of garden features such as paths and bridges was also rectified from this and the maps of 1874 and 1900 as an aid to assessing the impact of flooding.
- 3.2 There appears to be little evidence of significant recent stream erosion in the upper, southern section of the valley, above Bridge 3. Above the upper weir the stream has eroded the banks to some extent and is actively eroding the upstream end of a sandstone retaining wall on the north-west bank. On the opposite bank sections of retaining wall associated with a former path survive, but it has been largely washed away. Below the weir the stream is undercutting the bank on the north-west side and has removed most of the retaining wall on the south-east bank.
- 3.3 The stream is actively eroding the north-west side of Bridge 2, but between it and Bridge 3 there is little sign of recent erosion although most of the retaining walls have been lost.
- 3.4 The effects of recent floods are most apparent below Bridge 3 (pls 2-3). The stream is actively eroding the eastern bank on the bend opposite the reservoir and a comparison with its position in 1912 shows a movement of around 3.5m, washing away the footpath which followed the eastern bank. Further downstream, on the western bank, the opposing footpath is exposed in section and it too has been washed away below the position of Bridge 4, of which there is no trace although some of the eastern retaining wall for the stream survives.
- 3.5 The stream has radically altered its course below the position of Bridge 4 and has formed a new main channel some 4.5m to the west which is actively eroding the western bank on the outside of the bend, with a gravel bank and minor channel on the inside of the bend (pl 3). Part of the retaining wall for the western side of the original course survives along the edge of the gravel bank, opposite which a carved stone water trough (pl 4; see 6.22) has been revealed which presumably lies *in situ*, having originally been located at the side of a path now lost to the stream.
- 3.6 The recent change in course is most clearly demonstrated by Bridge 5 which now lies partly buried by gravel, with the stream flowing around its western end (pls 5-6). Below the bridge the present course diverges with the main channel flowing to the east, around the lower weir.

4 THE SUMMER-HOUSE AND STEPS (fig. 5)

Summer-house

- 4.1 The area of the summer-house and steps leading to it from Bridge 2 was investigated through excavation. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout, details of which appear in Appendix 1. The excavation was accurately located by total station survey with respect to the existing topographical survey.
- 4.2 The excavation was initially severely hampered by the dense vegetation (pl 7) which was cleared by hand to reveal the remains of two flights of stone steps leading from the bridge to the site of the summer-house, of which no surface trace remained. The site of the summer-house lay on the very

edge of a steep slope and was bisected by a modern security fence, so that the eastern side of the site lay within the adjoining recreation grounds. The excavations were further restricted by the presence of semi-mature trees at the northern end which prevented the investigation of the whole area of the summer-house.

- 4.3 Up to 0.2m of ivy, roots and modern overburden was removed to reveal the stone foundations of the summer-house (pls 9-12). The surviving remains suggest a structure in excess of 4.4m long (north to south) and approximately 3.35m wide, but narrowing to 3.17m wide at its southernmost end. The Ordnance Survey mapping, however, suggest a building of 6m to 6.5m long. The stone foundations were up to c. 0.55m wide, constructed of rough, random rubble, up to 0.45m across, bonded with lime mortar. The foundations appear to have been constructed by cutting into the slight slope and using a rough facing of larger stone with straighter edges on the exterior and a loose rubble infill of smaller stones behind, but there is no indication of any attempt at making an inner facing. The foundations survive in a very poor and fragmentary condition, standing up to 0.21m high, or at most two courses of stone, although mortar on the upper surfaces of some stones bears the impressions of stones from a higher course, which has now been lost.
- 4.4 The area of the summer-house was generally very disturbed, particularly in the area of the posts erected for security fencing, and also at the northern end of the site, especially on the east side of the fence, where no structural stonework survived *in situ*, although a spread of rubble, presumably resulting from demolition, was identified. Due to circumstances beyond our control it was not possible to fully investigate and record the extent of this rubble. The west wall foundation now stands on the very edge of the steep slope of the valley side, and it would seem likely that the original edge may well have collapsed or been eroded away. Watercolours by Lady Leighton depict a building which appears to have been of either stone or rendered timber construction with a thatched roof and had an open veranda of rustic timber construction with a stone flag floor at the northern end. The excavations revealed no evidence for the superstructure or flooring, although the nature of the foundations might suggest that the interior had a raised timber floor.
- 4.5 A quantity of artefacts was recovered during the removal of the overburden, all of which were 20th-century in date, and which were not retained. No finds were recovered relating to the summer-house itself, either in the form of building materials or contemporary artefacts.

Steps

- 4.6 The valley side rises approximately 4m in height from the level of the bridge to that of the summer-house, and this slope had been negotiated by the construction steps. It would appear that originally the summer-house was reached via a single flight of steps, as depicted by Lady Leighton, but that these were later replaced between 1900 and 1912 by two flights of steps, as depicted by the Ordnance Survey (fig. 3).
- 4.7 The lower flight consisted of seven surviving steps, the top two displaced. Each step was formed from a single shaped rectangular block of red sandstone, 1.0m wide, 0.2m high, and 0.3m depth. A small chiselled indentation (up to 30mm deep) had been made in either end of each block, perhaps to enable the use of lifting gear. There was no obvious rubble stone foundation for the steps, but below the lowest surviving step, where the gradient became more gentle, there was a layer of gently sloping stone rubble on two levels, extending for c. 2m towards the bridge. This may perhaps have formed a foundation for further steps, although these could only have been formed of thinner material than the sandstone blocks above. Along the south side of the flight of steps was a roughly built low stone edging wall, c. 0.2m high, retaining the slope to the south.
- 4.8 A path following the eastern side of the stream, depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1912 (fig. 3), ran behind the Valle Crucis font to the top of the lower flight of steps and beyond to the bottom of the upper flight of steps. At the top of, and facing the lower flight of steps, a niche had been incorporated into the stone retaining wall along the eastern side of the path. The niche (pl 16) appeared to have been cut into the natural slope and was curved, c. 0.9m deep and 1.2m wide. Water now drips into the niche and it may have always been intended to be so, although it could also have accommodated a small statue. Several thin, flat slabs lying in front of the niche walling are assumed to be the remains of a paved path.
- 4.9 Very little survives of the path connecting the upper and lower flights of steps, although the eastern retaining wall is more or less intact, at the base of which a number of flat stones may be the remains of the path (pl 15). There is some evidence to suggest that several shallow steps, constructed of random stone, may have led to a level platform at the base of the upper flight. The platform had been

created by the construction of a substantial retaining wall, 1.3m high and up to 0.7m thick, which has been displaced by a large tree (pl 14). This wall presumably extended to the south to support the path, but has since collapsed leaving an area of rubble as the only evidence.

- 4.10 The upper flight consisted of four surviving sandstone steps of a similar nature and size to those of the lower flight, which have been partly displaced by tree roots. Two further sandstone blocks were found below, lying on the ground surface having slid quite some distance downslope. The steps had been laid on a foundation of rubble with traces of lime-mortar, retained by rough walling on either side (pl 14). This foundation survived a little further upslope than the upper surviving block, and formed the base for one further (now missing) step. Above this, the final 2.1m of the slope up to the summer-house had been badly eroded and all further foundation stone and steps were lost. Given the remaining distance, the gradient of the slope, and the average size of the surviving steps, it is estimated that potentially a further seven steps would have been required to reach the summer-house.
- 4.11 The surviving remains are consistent with the depiction by the Ordnance Survey in 1912 and no evidence was found for any earlier steps, such as those depicted by Lady Leighton.

5 THE SHRUBBERY PATH (fig. 6)

- 5.1 Three trenches were excavated in the area of the shubbery in an attempt to locate the circular walk depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1874 (fig. 1). The path was replaced during later modifications to the gardens and had left no visible trace. The excavation trenches were accurately located by total station survey with respect to the existing topographical survey. Visible sections of the later paths were also recorded.
- 5.2 The path appears to have formed part of what the Ladies referred to as the 'Home Circuit' which led through a shrubbery carefully planted with choice specimens. Today the area is very overgrown, particularly with often dense laurel.

Trench 1 (6 x 1m)

- 5.3 Leaf litter and topsoil were removed, revealing a layer of grey-brown compact silty loam soil with occasional small stone over most of the length of the trench. At the easternmost end of the trench, and extending 1.2m westwards, was a spread of particularly gravelly soil, much disturbed by tree roots. The gravel varied in size from 5mm to 20mm within a matrix of compact grey-brown silty-loam. There was no evidence for edging stones to retain the gravel. The gravelly soil has been interpreted as the possible remains of a much disturbed gravel path crossing the excavation trench in a north-south direction and corresponds to the position of a path shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1874. Topographically, the path at this point is located on a narrow level ledge running along the top edge of the valley, with the ground rising gently to the west.

Trench 2 (4 x 1m)

- 5.4 Leaf litter and a thin layer of dark humic topsoil were removed, revealing a layer of dark humic soil over most of the length of the trench, with an obvious band of very gravelly soil, approximately 0.8m wide and c. 50mm below the surface, crossing the centre of the trench in a north-westerly to south-easterly direction. The gravel varied in size from 5mm to 20mm, and was mixed with a small proportion of compact grey-brown silty loam. The extent of the gravelly layer was much clearer in this trench than either of the others, suggesting that it had received less disturbance in this area, though again there was no evidence of edging stones. The gravelly soil is thought to be the remains of a gravel path and corresponds to the position of a path shown in 1874.

Trench 3 (3.6 x 1m)

- 5.5 Leaf litter and topsoil were removed, revealing a layer of grey-brown compact silty loam soil with occasional small stone over most of the length of the trench. A spread of gravelly soil c. 0.9m wide and c. 0.11m below the surface, crossed the middle of the excavation trench in an east-west direction. The gravel varied in size from 5mm to 20mm within a matrix of compact grey-brown silty-loam. The edges were ill-defined, suggesting that the gravel had become much-spread and there was no evidence of edging stones. The gravelly soil has been interpreted as the disturbed remains of the gravel path depicted in 1874.

- 5.6 Several artefacts of 20th-century date were recovered from trenches 1 and 3, although these were not retained.
- 5.7 The generally poor survival of the gravel path suggests that when later modifications were made to the design of the shrubbery, the path became redundant and may have been incorporated into the planted area.

6 ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LOWER GARDEN

- 6.1 The following provides a summary of the features identified in the Lower Garden (fig. 4), together with management recommendations where appropriate. Features such as retaining walls which are depicted on figure 4 have only been approximately located and an accurate survey of surviving structures should be considered. All structural works within the garden should be undertaken following consultation with the Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Inspector responsible for Historic Parks and Gardens.

Afon Cyflymen

- 6.2 The journal of Eleanor Butler refers to the reworking of the stream including at least one waterfall, although there is now no indication as to where any modifications might have taken place. It would seem that the stream was bounded by retaining walls along most, if not all, of its length, although the date of these structures is uncertain and their survival is now fragmentary. These may have been constructed in part to contain the stream and also as retaining walls to support the stream-side paths. The retaining walls appear to be constructed of unmortared small boulders and cobbles, with the exception of a length of wall above the upper weir which has two courses of sandstone above a dressed sandstone plinth.

Management recommendations

- 6.3 The upper section of the stream does not appear to pose any significant management problems and has largely retained its 18th and 19th-century course. The surviving retaining walls will continue to erode but are now too fragmentary to warrant consolidation, although remedial works may be necessary where the walls are associated with bridges and surviving paths. Any remedial works should endeavour to maintain the character of the walls.
- 6.4 The lower section, however, below Bridge 3, presents a series of management issues relating to controlling the stream and preventing further damage to garden features, which are discussed separately below. There is clearly a need to contain the stream and the decision will have to be taken as to whether to try and re-establish the earlier course, particularly with respect to Bridge 5. Any new retaining walls will have to be well-constructed, but should at least be visually in keeping with the style of original walling. Any works affecting the stream should be conducted following consultation with the Environment Agency.

Bridges

- 6.5 The original bridges appear to have been of rustic timber construction and three are recorded in watercolours by Lady Leighton around 1810 (Nicholas Pearson Associates 1998, fig. 6). No definite traces of these bridges survive and their exact locations are not known, although one must have been replaced by the existing Bridge 2, leading to the summer-house, and may be that shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1874. Another may have been replaced by Bridge 3 as the retaining wall on the upstream east bank may be in part the base for an earlier structure (pl 1). This may be the bridge depicted by Lady Leighton adjacent to the garden house or bower (see 6.20).
- 6.6 By 1900 four bridges are shown (Bridges 1, 3, 4 and 6), of which only Bridge 3 survives. This is largely of random stone construction with rough cement mortar, a flat, brick-lined arch faced on either side with pitched stone and moulded concrete coping to the parapets. A carved sandstone coat of arms has been built into the centre of the southern parapet and is believed to be that of the Yorke family. Bridge 1 appears to have been replaced by the upper weir and there is no now evidence for Bridges 4 and 6, which had disappeared by 1912.
- 6.7 Two new bridges were built between 1900 and 1912, both in the same style. Bridges 2 and 5 are of random rubble construction with rough cement mortar pointing, pitched stone arches and moulded

concrete coping to the parapets, which are splayed at either end. Bridge 2 survives intact, although slightly undercut on the north-west side, while Bridge 5 has been isolated by a change in the stream course, with gravel deposited to the top of the arch.

Management recommendations

- 6.8 The surviving bridges should be retained and consolidated where necessary. Remedial action should be taken to prevent further undercutting to Bridge 2, while the structure of Bridge 5 should be assessed in relation to the possibility of re-establishing the course of the stream beneath it.

Paths

- 6.9 Although it is clear that between 1780 and 1831 the Ladies created a number of walks through the upper and lower gardens, the layout of these paths is uncertain, although one is assumed to have crossed a rustic bridge, later replaced by the present Bridge 2, and up the steps to the summer-house, and this may be the path depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1874. Evidence from the later Ordnance Survey editions of 1900 and 1912 show that the network of paths continued to develop, although it is difficult to determine the phasing of those that survive.
- 6.10 By 1900 both side of the stream between Bridges 1 and 4 were flanked by paths. On the western side, although later modified, the path survives intact as far as Bridge 4, below which it has been lost to the stream. On the east bank there are traces of the path in the form of fragmentary retaining walls between the upper weir and Bridge 2, adjacent to Bridge 3 and from there downstream until it is also lost to the stream. The paths which presently lead down from the upper garden are largely those depicted in 1912, with the exception of that which now terminates at the lower weir, the bottom section of which is presumed to be later. A path is depicted in 1900 and 1912 leading down from Lady Eleanor's bower in a curve to the stream below, and a section of the retaining wall for this survives to the south of the hydraulic ram.

Management recommendations

- 6.11 With the layout of the woodland paths having undergone considerable changes the earliest configuration is now unknown. Consequently, any path restoration should be based on surviving evidence and seek to recreate a network of paths which were known to have existed, but which may not all have been contemporary. In particular, the restoration of paths on either side of the stream would allow the creation of a circuit between Bridges 3 and 5, although dependent on remedial works regarding the stream course.

The Summer-house

- 6.12 The summer-house is first depicted in two watercolours by Lady Leighton around 1810 and these provide the best evidence for the nature of the structure. The excavation has revealed the stone foundations for a structure around 3.3m wide, which may have been up to 6.5m long. The pictorial evidence suggests a fairly substantial structure with rustic timber veranda on the northern end, giving views to Castell Dinas Bran.
- 6.13 There is now no trace of the original steps leading from the bridge to the summer-house, which appear to have been replaced with two flights of stone steps between 1900 and 1912.

Management recommendations

- 6.14 The foundations of the summer-house are in a poor state and none of the surviving structure could be incorporated into any reconstruction. Any plans to construct a new summer-house would involve changes to the present boundary and considerable vegetation clearance to permit access and allow views into the Cyflymen valley and beyond. The surviving steps should be retained and re-set, although this would necessitate the felling and complete removal of the large tree at the base of the upper flight of steps. Remedial work should also be undertaken to preserve the niche and adjoining retaining wall, if possible, or replace in the same style.

The Valle Crucis Font

- 6.15 The structure is Listed Grade II and bears the date 1782, comprising a central well formed by a medieval octagonal font from Valle Crucis Abbey, set under a Gothic arch with seats to either side and inscribed stone tablets. Several architectural fragments of dressed sandstone from the abbey have been used in the construction.

Management recommendations

- 6.16 The grotto appears to be generally in good condition and the only recommendation would be to remove some of the overhanging vegetation which presently obscures some of the structure.

Water management

- 6.17 A series of water management schemes during the late 19th and 20th centuries has left a number of features within the lower gardens. Between 1874 and 1900 a reservoir was constructed and a hydraulic ram installed, although the two may not necessarily be associated features. The reservoir is now dry and survives as a substantial earthwork, while the remains of the hydraulic ram consist of a ruined circular stone building c. 2.8m in diameter and up to 1.7m high, with an opening on the south-east side. A small pond, now silted, lies to the north-east of the hydraulic ram.
- 6.18 The upper weir was presumably constructed after 1912 and is of brick and concrete construction with an inlet on the north-west side. An iron pipe is visible having eroded from the bank immediately downstream and further sections of iron pipe are clearly visible to the west of the stream in the vicinity of Bridge 4. The lower weir, of concrete and stone construction, may have been built to consolidate a water pipe as it crosses the stream and may not, therefore, actually be a weir. At the northern end of the property there is a 20th-century pumping station and beyond a brick-arched sluice gate.

Management recommendations

- 6.19 The remains of the hydraulic ram should be consolidated using a sympathetic mortar. The reservoir should be retained in its present dry state. The later features such as the weirs, sluice gate and iron pipes are not related to the 18th and 19th-century gardens and it may therefore be appropriate to remove them, ensuring that an adequate record has first been made.

Miscellaneous garden features

- 6.20 The Tithe Survey Map of 1845 shows two structures in the lower garden for which there is now no visible trace. One is located on the west bank of the stream, below Bridge 2, with the other further to the west. A watercolour by Lady Leighton depicts a rustic, thatched garden house alongside the stream, close to a rustic bridge, and its position and setting might suggest that this is the structure depicted in 1845. If so, the existing path has removed any visible trace, although sub-surface remains may survive.
- 6.21 A small boundary stone inscribed MTOP lies on the western side of the path following the west bank below Bridge 2. The top has been damaged. While this may have been introduced into the garden it does lie in approximately the same position as a boundary shown on the Tithe Survey Map, close to the structure mentioned above.
- 6.22 Recent stream erosion has revealed a carved sandstone water trough (pl 4) which presumably lies *in situ*, having originally been located at the side of a path now lost to the stream. The trough has a central notch at the back, possibly to allow a flow of water, while its basin has incised grooves in the base. The front is broken and any evidence for a spout is lost.

Management recommendations

- 6.23 The boundary stone and water trough should be preserved, although the latter is currently at risk from further stream erosion. It may therefore need to be temporarily removed while consolidation work is undertaken regarding the stream and path and subsequently reset in its original position. Consideration should be given to undertaking limited archaeological investigation around the trough to identify any potential associated features such as a water supply.
- 6.24 The nature and location of the two structures depicted on the Tithe Survey Map is unknown and, depending on the restoration proposals, further archaeological investigation may be considered appropriate.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The writers would like to thank the following for their assistance during the project: Glyn Owen, CPAT; Simon Bonvoisin, Nicholas Pearson Associates.

8 REFERENCES

Cadw/ICOMOS UK 1995. *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales; Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

Nicholas Pearson Associates, 1998. *Plas Newydd: Historic Landscape Survey and Restoration Plan*. Nicholas Pearson Associates/Denbighshire County Council.

**APPENDIX 1
PROJECT ARCHIVE****Site records**

16 context record forms
2 A4 site drawings
1 black and white negative films
3 colour print films, nos 1178, 1183 and 1184
1 colour slide film

Digital survey

Penmap 3.5 (raw survey data)

plasnew.pts	total station survey
plasnew.dxf	total station survey

AutoCAD13

985surv.dwg	total station survey
985surv.dxf	total station survey
excavate.dwg	summer-house and steps excavation plan
excavate.dxf	summer-house and steps excavation plan

Mapinfo

excavate.tab	summer-house and steps excavation plan
survey.tab	features within Lower Garden and paths identified by OS 1874-1912

Miscellaneous

Correspondence



Fig. 1 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" 1874



Fig. 2 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" 1900

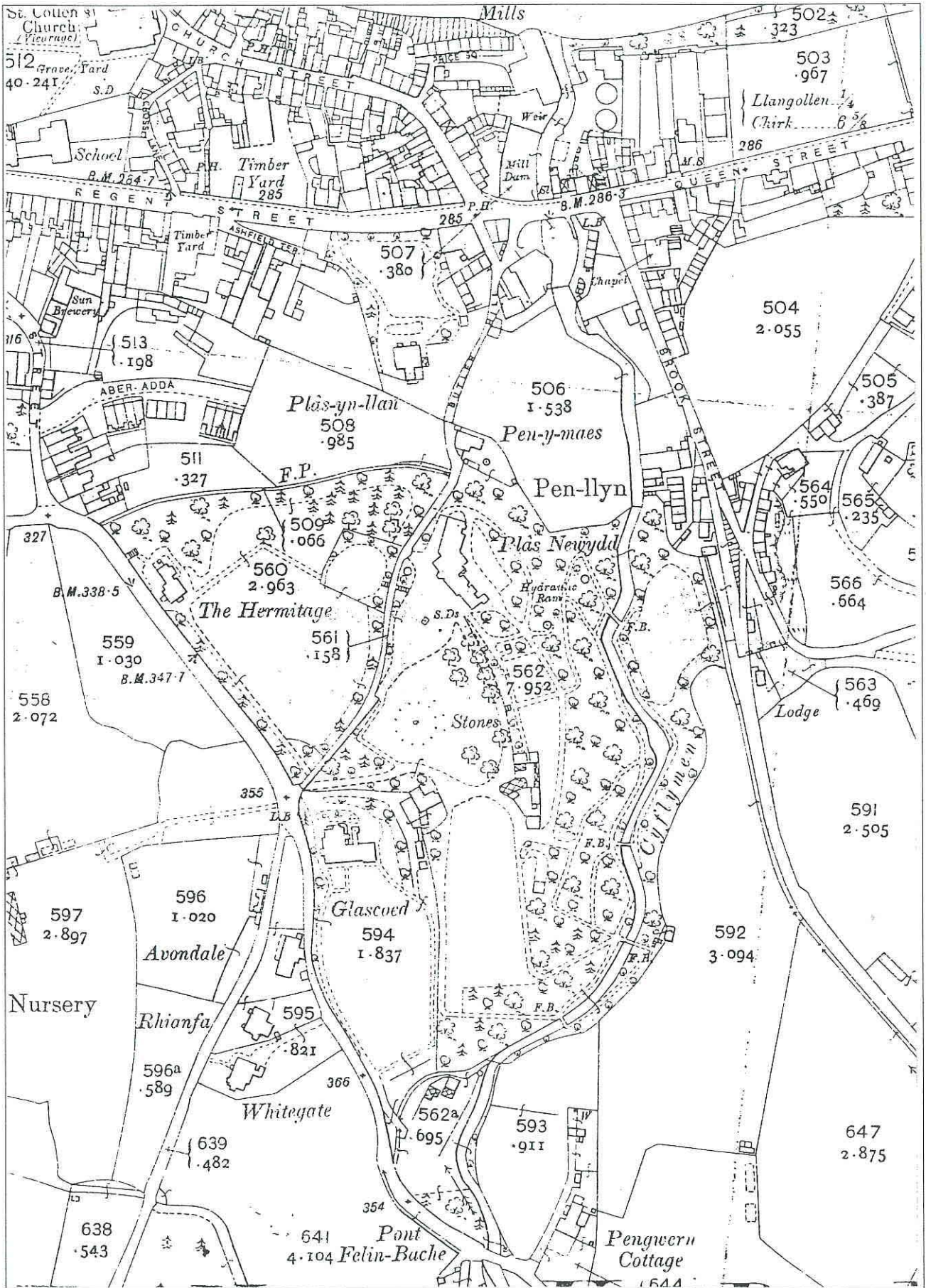
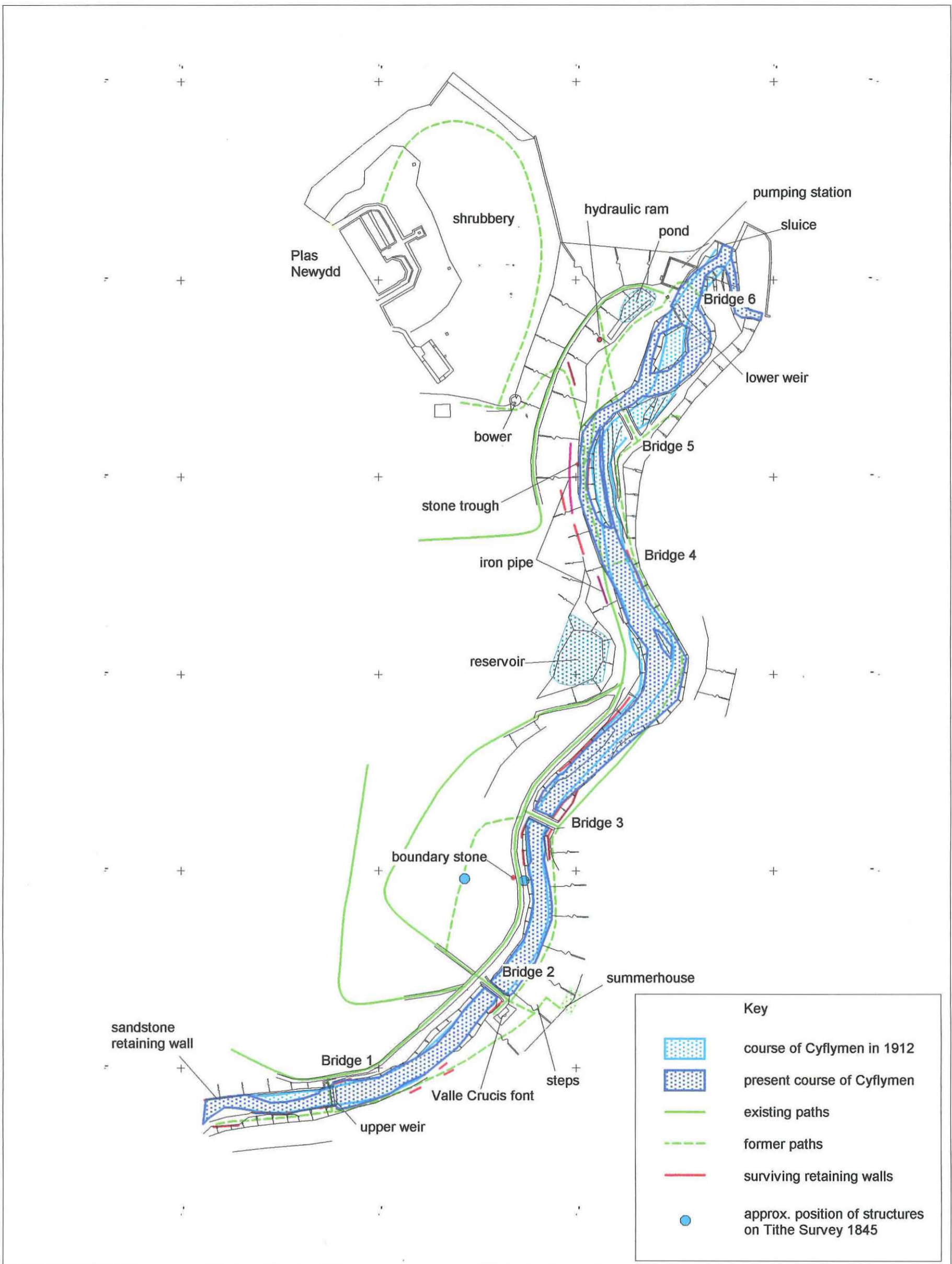


Fig. 3 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" 1912

Fig. 4 Archaeological Survey 1:1,000



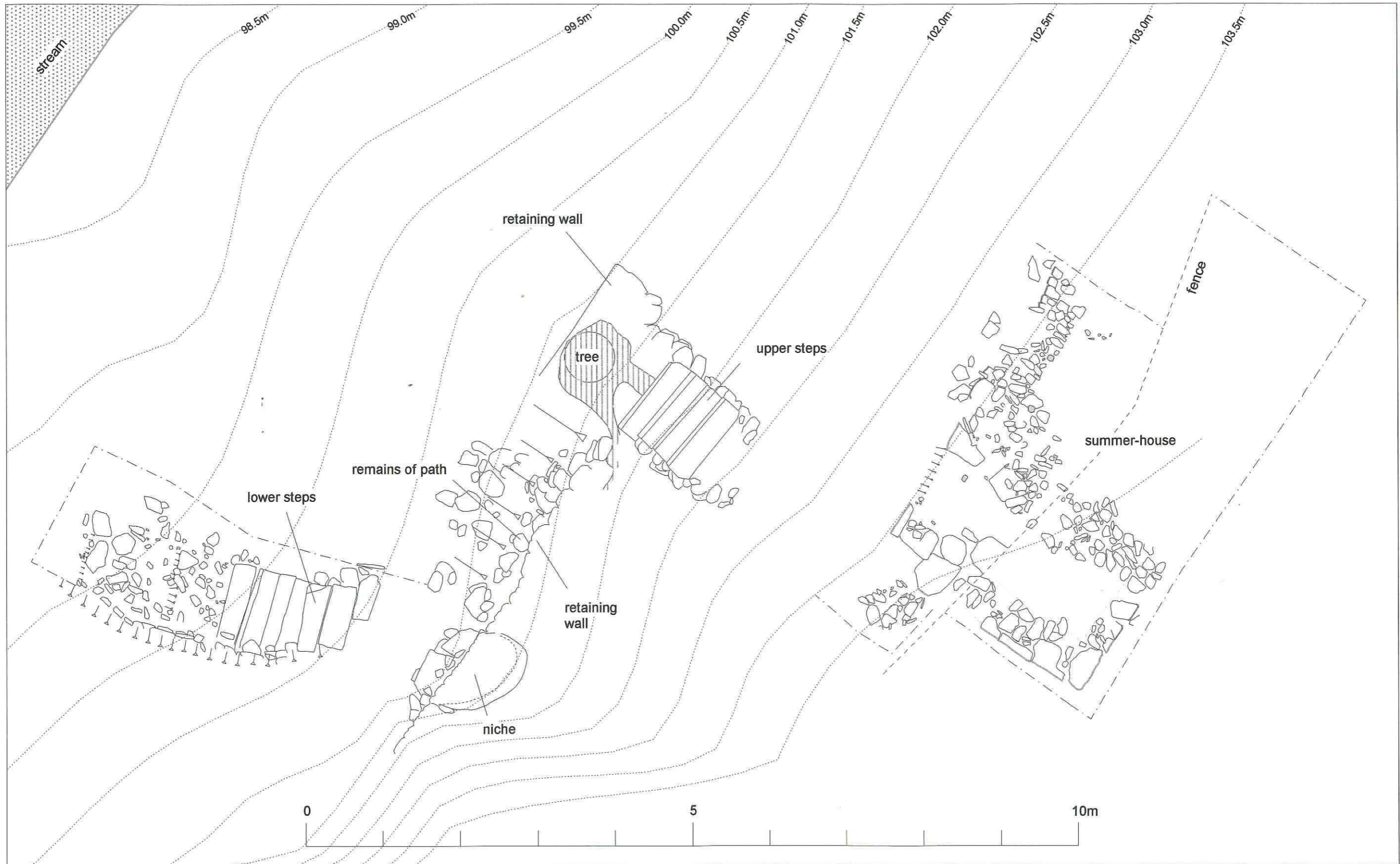


Fig. 5 Summer-house excavations, 1:50

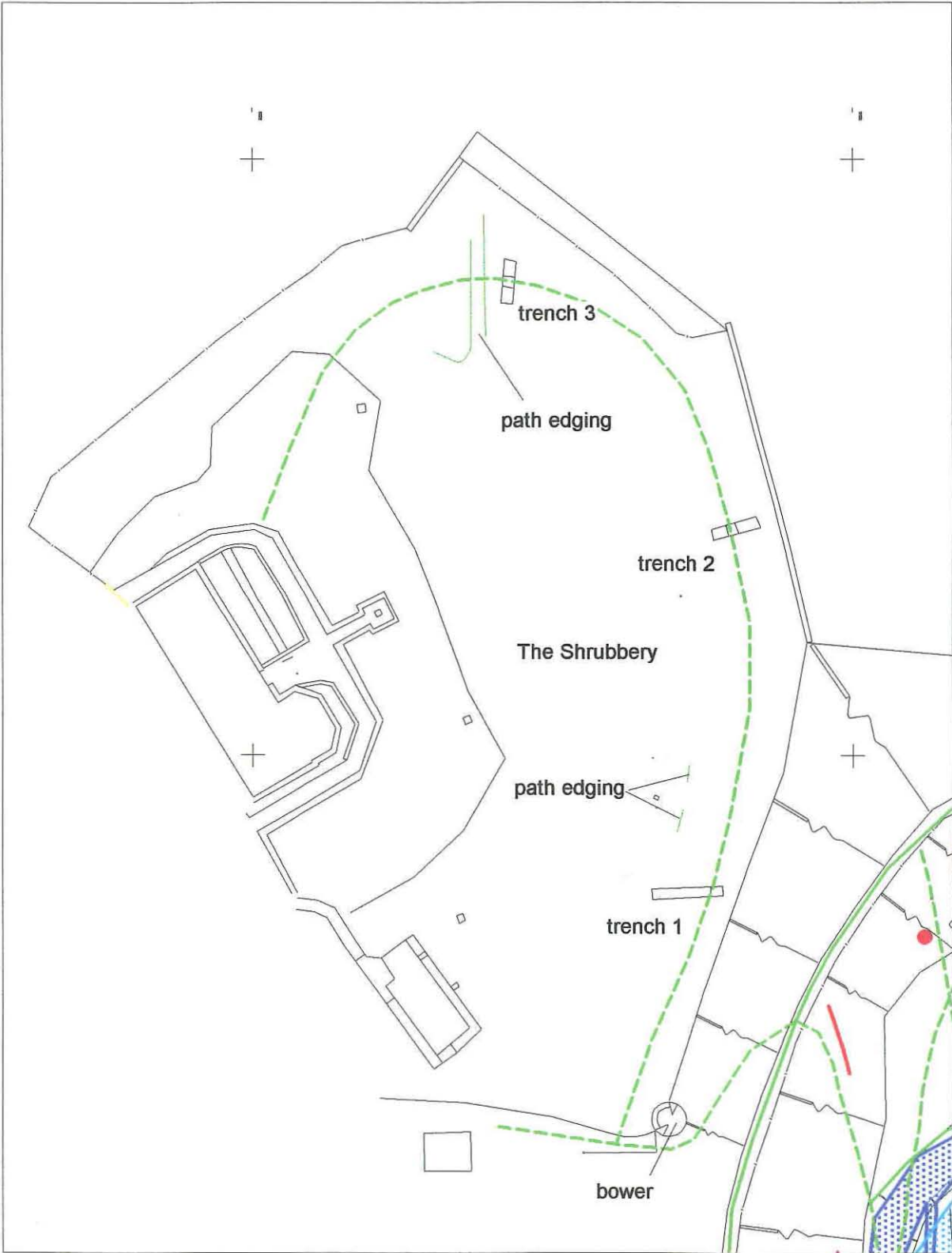


Fig. 6 The Shrubbery path as depicted in 1874, 1:500



Plate 1 Bridge 3 and possible earlier foundation. Photo CPAT 1178.06



Plate 2 Bridge 3 and Afon Cyflymen. Photo CPAT 1178.09



Plate 3 Site of Bridge 4 and new stream channel. Photo CPAT 1178.10



Plate 4 Stone trough. Photo CPAT 1178.11



Plate 5 Bridge 5 and new stream channel. Photo CPAT 1178.12



Plate 6 Bridge 5 and new stream channel. Photo 1178.13



Plate 7 Bridge 2 and Valle Crucis Font. Photo CPAT 1178.02



Plate 8 Early 20th-century steps to summer-house. Photo CPAT 1178.18



Plate 9 Summer-house foundations, west side. Photo CPAT 1183.09



Plate 10 Summer-house foundations, west side. Photo CPAT 1183.13



Plate 11 Summer-house foundations, east side. Photo CPAT 1183.15



Plate 12 Summer-house foundations, east side. Photo CPAT 1183.18



Plate 13 Upper steps to summer-house. Photo CPAT 1183.19



Plate 14 Retaining wall for upper steps. Photo CPAT 1183.08



Plate 15 Path and retaining wall between upper and lower steps. Photo CPAT 1183.07



Plate 16 Niche at top of upper steps. Photo CPAT 1183.24