
Conwy Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme



Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

GAT Project No. 1877

Report No. 622

January 2006

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Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation

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Conwy Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme

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Archaeological Watching Brief (G1877)

SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological work has been undertaken in advance of the proposed Conwy Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme at Llanrwst and Trefriw. The two stage programme involved a watching brief of the geological test pits that were dug in the flood plain between Llanrwst and Trefriw, followed by an archaeological evaluation of the riverbank to the west of the River Conwy in Llanrwst. The former revealed no archaeology of note and was restricted to evidence for glacial and alluvial activity. The latter revealed distinctive evidence for post-medieval riverbank activity associated with the Gwydir Estate, including evidence of wall revetments and the stabilisation of the riverbank from erosion. This was complimented by later activity with the construction of a cobbled path over the revetment as well as a stone-built flood embankment. It was not possible to date the revetments but they were assumed to date from between the 16th and the 19th century. The 17th century boundary wall alongside the road between Trefriw and Llanrwst was also investigated and appeared to be of single phase with no evidence of earlier construction.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by the Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief during test pit digging and trial excavation in advance of the construction of a proposed flood alleviation scheme within the flood plain of the Conwy Valley between Llanrwst and Trefriw. The areas effected are shown in Figure 1.

A brief was originally prepared for this project by the Environmental Agency followed by an archaeological assessment report prepared by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Report No.618). This report identified five sites of national importance within the area of the proposed scheme, including Gwydir Castle and its grounds, to the east of the evaluation area, and the bridge at Llanrwst, to the north of the evaluation area. The geological test pits were not located within any of the areas identified in the report but were positioned according to the location of the proposed flood embankments. The five trenches opened for the evaluation phase were located within land that originally belonged to the Gwydir estate. Three of the trenches were located along the west bank of the River Conwy, south of the bridge, whilst the other two trenches were located within a large enclosed field.

2 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

A project design was prepared for the Environment Agency in November 2005, which stated that for the evaluation phase, four trenches were to be excavated as specified within the brief. Three of the trenches were to be placed to identify buried remains of the raised walk from the Gwydir Estate to Llanrwst, and the fourth to evaluate the road from Gwydir to the bridge (Bont Fawr) at Llanrwst.

3 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Watching Brief

The watching brief took place on various dates during October and November 2005. The digging of the test pits was undertaken by *Soil Mechanics Ltd*. The aims of the watching brief were to monitor the excavation of eighteen geological test pits located within the flood plain between Llanrwst and Trefriw and to record any archaeological features revealed (Figure 1).

An 8-tonne backhoe excavator with a 0.50m wide toothed bucket was used throughout the watching brief.

3.3 Evaluation

The evaluation was undertaken between the 8th and the 15th of December 2005. A total of five trenches were opened using a 6-tonne tracked excavator in land that formerly belonged to the Gwydir estate

(Figure 2). Trenches 1 to 3 were located south of the bridge at Llanrwst (Y Bont Fawr; archaeological site B1 in GAT Report 618), along the west bank of the River Conwy, whilst Trenches 4 and 5 were located within a large enclosed field south of the road that originally ran from the bridge to the Gwydir estate, but that is now the connecting road between Llanrwst and Trefriw (Archaeological site A6 in GAT Report 618) (see Figure 2). The aim of the evaluation was:

- (i) to assess the significance of the walls either side of the road and to obtain any information that would help date their construction;
- (ii) to investigate the survival of a raised walkway, also known as the “Chinese walkway”, that ran eastwards from the Gwydir Castle towards the river, before diverting northwards alongside the river for a short distance (Archaeological site A2 in GAT Report 618). The wall served several purposes: a flood defence for the estate, a deer park boundary and a raised access to the river and was built in the late 16th century probably during improvements to the Gwydir estate undertaken at that time (GAT Report 618; p.7). It had been suggested that the walkway may originally have ran as far north as the bridge (*ibid.*), but was replaced by a 19th century stone wall that runs towards the bridge, followed by the flood embankment. Trenches 1 to 3 were located to investigate any evidence for the full extent of the walkway, whilst Trench 4 was located to compare the construction of the boundary wall alongside site A6 to that of the walkway.

3.4 Report

The available information was synthesised to give a summary of the archaeological and historic background and of the assessment and recommendations, as set out below. The separate features, their evaluation and recommendations are listed separately, and a summary of the overall assessment of the area is given at the end.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

A detailed topographical and historical description of the study area is given in GAT Report 618.

4.1 Results of the Archaeological Watching Brief

Identified deposits and features were recorded photographically and by notes and sketches. The archive is held by GAT under the project number **(G1877)**.

Each test pit will be described separately. For their individual locations see Figure 1. The test pits were dug to a standard size of 2.00m x 0.50m (l x w) with a target depth of 2.00m. The depth of the test pits were governed by individual circumstances such as the intrusion of the water table which would prohibit digging to the full depth.

Test Pit 322

Size: 2.00m x 0.50m x 1.20m (l x w x d)

Description

The test pit was located in the centre of a large enclosed rectangular field west of the 18th Century canal ditch (Figure 1). The field was typical of the flood plain area in being generally flat with no outstanding topographical features. As elsewhere on the project, the slight undulations within the field were caused by the affects of floodwaters. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.20m and comprised a grey humic topsoil, with a buff yellow-brown clay-silt deposit below this, c.0.60m in depth. The remainder of the test pit comprised a series of silt layers indicative of alluvial activity, c.0.40m in depth. The test pit was abandoned at 1.20m due to excessive waterlogging.

Interpretation

There were no archaeological features visible within the trench nor any evidence of timber. The identified soils were all indicative of the perennial flooding experienced in this area.

Test Pit 323

Size: 2.00m x 0.50m x 2.00m (l x w x d)

Description

The test pit was located south of the Trefriw to Llanrwst medieval trackway and west of the Gower Road (Figure 1). The test pit was situated in the centre of a rectangular field. As with Test Pit 322, there were no obvious topographical features. The topsoil was a grey humic topsoil extant to a depth of

0.30m followed by a 0.80m deep layer of buff-grey clay-silt with ferric flecking indicative of waterlogging. The final 1.00m was a series of alluvial deposits, with glacial boulder clay discovered at 2.00m.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 325

Size: 2.00m x 0.50m x 2.00m (l x w x d)

Description

The test pit was located c.300m northeast of test pit 323 within a rectangular enclosed field near to a field boundary, also on the flood plain (Figure 1). The field was virtually flat and was used for pasture. The topsoil differed to that identified in test pits 322 and 323, appearing more light-brown in colour with a finer silt-rich matrix, extant to a depth of 0.50m, atop a clay-rich deposit of silt of similar depth. The final metre within the trench comprised a series of alluvial deposits.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile

Test Pit 337

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 2.00m (l x w x d)

Description

The test pit was located at the northern end of the investigation area, in a large enclosed field between Trefriw and the A470 (Figure 1). The field was characterised by a gently undulating topography, indicative of flood plain activity. The test pit was dug to a depth of 2.00m, with the first 0.20m characterised by topsoil, followed by 1.50m of light brown alluvium, followed by 0.30m of a grey clay-sand.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile

Test Pit 338

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 0.90m (l x w x d)

Description

The test pit was located to the south of TP337 in the same enclosed field, near a southern field boundary (Figure 1). The topsoil was extant to a similar depth as TP337, followed by 0.30m of light brown alluvium. A 0.20m thick deposit of grey alluvium followed this deposit, with the remaining depth characterised by a grey-rich clay-silt.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile

Test Pit 339

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 0.95m (l x w x d)

Description

TP339 was located to the north of TP337, in a large enclosed field with undulating topography (Figure 1). The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.20m, followed by a manganese-rich silt to a depth of 0.60m, followed by a grey clay-silt to a depth of 0.95m, where the water table was breached.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 340

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.50m (l x w x d)

Description

TP340 was located on the northwestern outskirts of Llanrwst, within a triangular shaped enclosed field (Figure 1). The field had a gentle east to west slope with no distinct topographical features. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.30m, followed by a deposit of clay-rich gravel, extant to 1.00m. Below this deposit was a 0.50m thick deposit of grey-brown sandy gravel

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 341

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 2.00m (l x w x d)

Description

TP341 was located 50.0m south of TP340 (Figure 1). The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.40m; this was followed by alluvial gravels, 0.40m deep; this was followed by alluvial cobbles 1.10m deep, with terrace gravels at 2.00m.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 342

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 2.20m (l x w x d)

Description

TP342 was located 50.0m south of TP341 (Figure 1). The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.40m; this was followed by alluvial clays, 0.65m deep; this was followed by alluvial gravels 0.95m deep, with terrace gravels at 2.00m.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 343

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.80m (l x w x d)

Description

This trench was located to the southeast of Trefriw, to the immediate north of the local sewage works (Figure 1). The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.20m, followed by a clay-rich deposit, 0.60m thick. This was followed by a deposit of clay with occasional gravel inclusions, 0.80m thick. The water table was breached at a depth of 0.90m. the base of the test pit was defined by a grey sandy gravel.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 344

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.85m (l x w x d)

Description

TP344 was located south of TP343 (Figure 1). The topsoil was 0.30m thick, followed by a soft yellow-brown clay, 0.55m thick. Below this was a light brown clay, 0.55m thick atop a deposit of similar consistency but with a lighter colour, 0.45m thick. The remainder of the test pit was characterised by a soft yellow-brown clay.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 345

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.80m (l x w x d)

Description

TP345 was located in an enclosed field to the southeast of TP344 (Figure 1). The test pit was dug to a depth of 1.80m, with the 0.20m thick topsoil followed by a succession of clay-rich alluvial deposits.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 346

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.85m (l x w x d)

Description

TP346 was located to the southeast of TP322 within a rectangular shaped enclosed field (Figure 1). The 0.20m thick deposit of topsoil was followed by a 0.50m thick deposit of soft grey clay, above a 0.90m thick deposit of soft brown mottled clay. Below this was a 0.25m thick deposit of grey clay/laminated clay-silt.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 347

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.80m (l x w x d)

Description

TP347 was located west of TP322 (Figure 1). The 0.30m of topsoil was followed by 1.50m of clay-rich deposits, with a grey-blue clay silt identified at the base of the test pit.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 348

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.50m (l x w x d)

Description

TP348 was located between TP346 and TP345 (Figure 1). The 0.35m thick deposit of topsoil was followed by a thin, 0.15m thick deposit of gravel-rich clay, followed a 1.00m thick deposit of soft, light-brown laminated clay. The remainder of the test pit contained grey-brown clay.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile.

Test Pit 349

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 2.00m (l x w x d)

Description

TP349 was located in a rectangular enclosed field, south of TP345 and west of TP340 (Figure 1). The topsoil was 0.20m thick and was followed by a 1.10m thick deposit of clay-silt. The remaining 0.70m of the test pit contained a laminated grey-brown clay-silt.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile save for a sherd of nineteenth century glazed pottery.

Test Pit 350

Size: 1.20m x 0.60m x 1.80m (l x w x d)

Description

TP350 was located west of TP349 (Figure 1). The 0.20m thick deposit of topsoil was followed by a 0.80m thick deposit of clay-silt, with further alluvial silts extant for the remainder of the test pit.

Interpretation

The test pit was archaeologically sterile save for a sherd of nineteenth century glazed pottery.

4.1 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

For the location of individual trenches see Figure 2.

Trench 1

Size: 15.0m x 1.60m (l x w)

Description

Trench 1 was located c.20.0m south of Llanrwst Bridge on a southwest to northeast alignment. The trench was positioned to incorporate a 19th century flood embankment, a narrow modern concrete pathway running along the river and a wide terrace that slope down to the river (Plate 1). The terrace was visible running southwards along the riverbank for at least ninety metres until it reached a modern fence and public footpath gate. The terrace was thought to be the remains of a rough cobbled track visible from 19th century photographs (GAT Report 618, 7). The embankment stood to a height of c.0.50m and was built from irregular stone covered in earth that sloped southwestwards away from the pathway into local parkland. The embankment ran parallel to the pathway, curving gradually southwards for c.65m before being replaced by a 19th century stone wall. As stated above (para. 3.3), it was understood that the raised walkway built for the Gwydir Estate continued as far the bridge, but that it had been superseded by later improvements to the local area, including the flood embankment and the modernisation of the footpath along the riverbank. It was hoped the trench would reveal further information about the extent of the walkway, its proximity to the modern embankment and the extent of its survival. The trench was opened either side of the modern pathway, cutting through the flood embankment to the west side of the path and across the terrace to the east of the path towards the riverbank (Figure 3). The modern pathway was not removed as it was constructed from reinforced concrete. The embankment was constructed from a 1.00m wide stone built wall, which was cut into the natural silt. The wall stood to a height of c.0.50m and was sealed with a long sloping bank of earth. To the immediate northeast of the embankment wall was a cobbled surface (context 102), directly below the modern path. The narrow gap between the cobbles and the wall was filled with a deposit of stone-rich silt and was interpreted as a foundation cut backfill for the embankment wall. The opposite side of the path, also contained the cobbled path, which extended for 1.80m towards the river (Plate 3; Figure 3). The path was constructed from mainly sub-rounded pebblestones of various sizes, with larger elongated stones used along the edge of the path. There were no obvious signs of repair work at any point. The cobbled path had been built onto a thick construction layer (context 102), which contained a

series of sand and gravel layers deposited to level out the riverbank. This construction layer was partially covering a redundant, disturbed wall (context 104). The wall was constructed from large sub-rectangular blocks of stone, with at least three surviving courses cut into and climbing the riverbank. The wall was at least 2.20m wide and 1.10m high. To the northeast of this wall, leading towards the river, was a deposit of stone (context 107) that acted as a riverbank reinforcement and was built from irregular sub-rounded and sub-rectangular stone. This feature was separated from the wall by a narrow gap backfilled with stone-rich clay-silt (context 109). This deposit was partially removed in an attempt to understand the temporal relationship between the wall and the stone surface. The section revealed that the stone surface did not extend any closer to the wall and that it had been built against the natural bank and that the surface had been built onto a construction layer of stone and gravel (Figure 3).

Interpretation

The disturbed stone wall towards the centre of the trench could be interpreted as the remains of either a stone revetment to prevent the erosion of the river bank or the raised walkway, or indeed both. It was difficult to infer from the level of survival whether it was indeed the walkway as it did not have the distinctive large flat stones which characterise that structure, whilst a stone revetment is visible further south along the riverbank largely buried in the grass (GAT Report 618, 7), suggesting the wall may be part of the same structure. The cobbled surface is a later addition, partially built onto the wall and extending towards the flood embankment. It is presumably the same surface visible from the 19th century photographs (see Plate 2, GAT Report 618) and can be interpreted as forming the distinctive terrace which runs southwards from the bridge, acting as a precursor to the narrower concrete path. The stone surface at the base of the riverbank, sloping towards the river away from the wall, was presumably laid to prevent erosion of the riverbank. Its temporal relationship to the wall could not be determined and may have been at anytime since the inception of the Gwydir Estate.

Trench 2

Size: 15.0m x 1.60m (l x w)

Description

Trench 2 was located 50m southeastwards of Trench 1, between the riverbank and a 19th century boundary wall (Figure 2). The trench was aligned north to south and was positioned to investigate the distinct terrace described above and to also locate any remnants of the raised walkway. The northern end of the trench contained a substantial stone wall, c.1.50m wide and extant to a length of 5.0m. The wall was constructed from irregular sub-angular stone and was aligned south-southeast to north-northwest. The full extent of the wall within the trench could not be determined as it was partly covered by a cobbled surface (context 204) built onto 0.30m thick construction layer of gravel and sand (Figure 4). The cobbles were partly disturbed but covered an area of c.5.5m. The remaining 4.5m of the trench at the southern end was dominated by a backfilled tree hole that contained modern rubbish material mixed into a dark, humic soil. An attempt was made to investigate the depth of the wall but was prevented by the friability of the silt deposit alongside the wall, which caused immediate trench collapse when excavated to any substantial depth.

Interpretation

This trench contained a relatively straightforward temporal relationship, with the wall succeeded by a cobbled surface, in much the same manner as Trench 1. The cobbled path had also been replaced in this area by the concrete path. The wall in this instance appeared to be a riverbank revetment.

Trench 3

Size: 15.0m x 1.60m (l x w)

Description

Trench 3 was located 50m south of Trench 2. This area differed in appearance to that of Trenches 1 and 2: the distinctive terrace was no longer apparent and the riverbank was much flatter and wider and the ground more uneven due to alluvial activity. The modern path was replaced by a simple eroded path in the ground, whilst this area was fenced off from the area to the north containing the other trenches and was accessed by a simple gate. The trench was aligned east to west running from a 19th century boundary wall towards the river's edge. The intention here was to locate any evidence for the walkway, to see if it had been replaced by the 19th century wall. The wall was c.1.40m high, built from irregular sub-angular stone (Figure 5 and Plate 7). The trench was cut away from the wall, revealing that this structure had been built in one phase, with a 0.30m deep foundation course cutting the natural gravel. Running parallel to the wall, at a width of 4.6m was a gravel path faced at its eastern end by a narrow revetment wall, cut into alluvial silt (Figure 5; Plate 7). The wall was a simple construction, c.0.25m wide and 0.30m high, built from irregular sub-angular stone. There were no underlying structures beneath this path and the remainder of the trench was devoted to alluvial silts.

Interpretation

This trench did not match Trenches 1 and 2 in revealing evidence for major structural activity. From the confines of the trench at least, it did not appear that a revetment wall or a cobbled surface continued in this direction this far south. The simple gravel path that had been used did not continue below the boundary wall and was assumed to be contemporary or later to that structure.

Trench 4

Size: 15.0m x 1.60m (l x w)

Description

Trench 4 was located in a large enclosed field that originally belonged to the Gwydir Estate and was positioned immediately south of the road running between Llanrwst and Trefriw (Figure 1). The road was originally built in the 17th century, to link the Gwydir Estate to the bridge and the trench was originally positioned to investigate the construction of the associated boundary wall and to understand the nature of the topography within the field that seemed to suggest a redundant tree line. Due to the ruined state of the wall and the proximity of a modern fence line and underground services, the investigation of the wall construction was abandoned and continued at a different location (see below). The trench was still used to investigate the apparent topographical features. The trench revealed that they were in fact little more than undulations caused by flooding and that the trench contained little more than a series of silt-rich layers above the natural (Plate 8).

Interpretation

There was no evidence for any activity within this trench other than that caused by flooding.

Trench 5

Size: 15.0m x 1.60m (l x w)

Description

Trench 5 was located to the southeast of Trench 4 and was positioned to investigate a pronounced topographical feature that appeared as a wide depression running north south across the field. The trench was opened but revealed little more than a series of silt-rich layers atop a probable paeleo-channel (Plate 9).

Interpretation

This trench was identified as archaeologically sterile.

Trial Pits 1 & 2

Size: 1.0 x 1.0m (l x w)

Description

Two small trial pits were dug at either end of the boundary wall to investigate the construction process behind the boundary wall (Figure 2). As stated above, the original aim was to investigate the wall as part of Trench 4, but this was hampered by a number of factors. The trial pits were dug by hand at the most accessible and convenient locations. Trial pit 1 was located at the eastern end of the boundary wall, close to a gate. The topsoil was removed, revealing a stone surface that was presumably laid to prevent the area around the gate entrance from eroding (Plate 10). The stone surface was not removed. Trial pit 2 was located at the western end of the boundary wall, revealing that the wall was built onto a 0.30m deep foundation course of irregular sub-angular stone. There did not appear to be any evidence for repair and the structure appeared to be a single phase.

Interpretation

The wall has been dated to the 17th century (GAT Report 618, 8) and it appeared that the what was visible was the original construction phase.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 The Watching Brief

A total of eighteen test pits were dug across a large portion of the flood plain between Trefriw and Llanrwst. There was no distinct evidence for archaeological activity within any of them and the information was restricted to geological information regarding the nature of the flood plain activity.

5.2 The Evaluation

Trenches 1 and 2 revealed distinctive evidence for post-medieval riverbank management. Whilst the structures identified in these trenches could not confidently be identified as the raised walkway, there size proved that they were at least examples of riverside revetment. The cobbled pathway was a later addition to the riverbank and reflects later attempts to enhance and improve the quality of the footpath

running along the river. The flood embankment in Trench 1 was proved to be a single construction that did not utilise the raised walkway but was cut into the natural. Trench 3 differed substantially from Trenches 1 and 2: a wide footpath was still extant, but the construction was much simpler and the substantial revetment wall was not evident. The boundary wall was proved to be of a single phased construction dated to the 19th century. As with the embankment in Trench 1, this structure had not been built on anything earlier. Trenches 4 and 5 were limited to evidence of flood plain activity and did not contain any archaeological evidence associated with the Gwydir Estate. The two trial pits revealed information about the foundation phase of the boundary wall and proved that there were no earlier phases of construction, suggesting that the 17th century wall was still in evidence, albeit in a generally dilapidated state.

6 REFERENCES AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

GAT Report: 618 Project No. G1877 2005

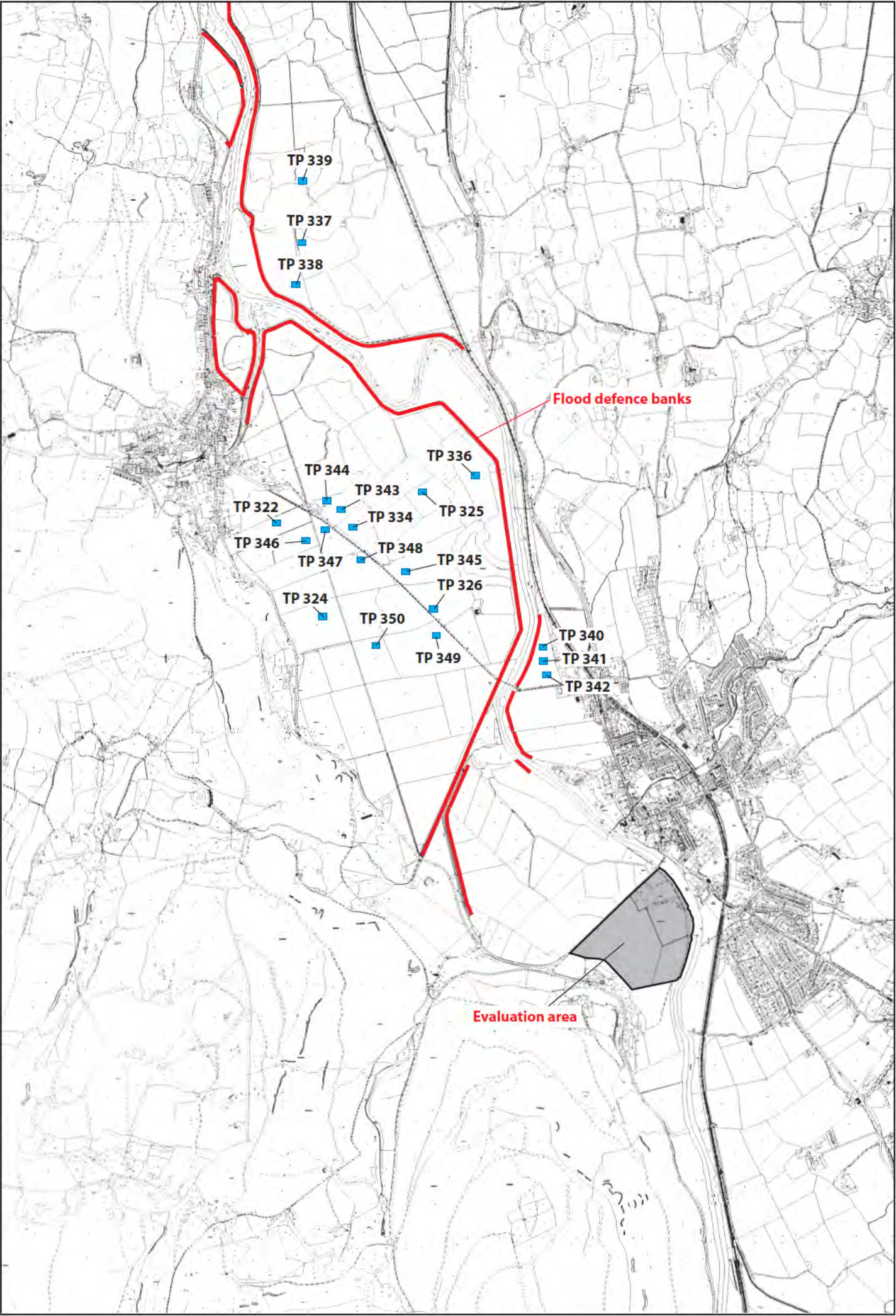


Figure 1. Location of test pits. (Scale 1: 26 250)

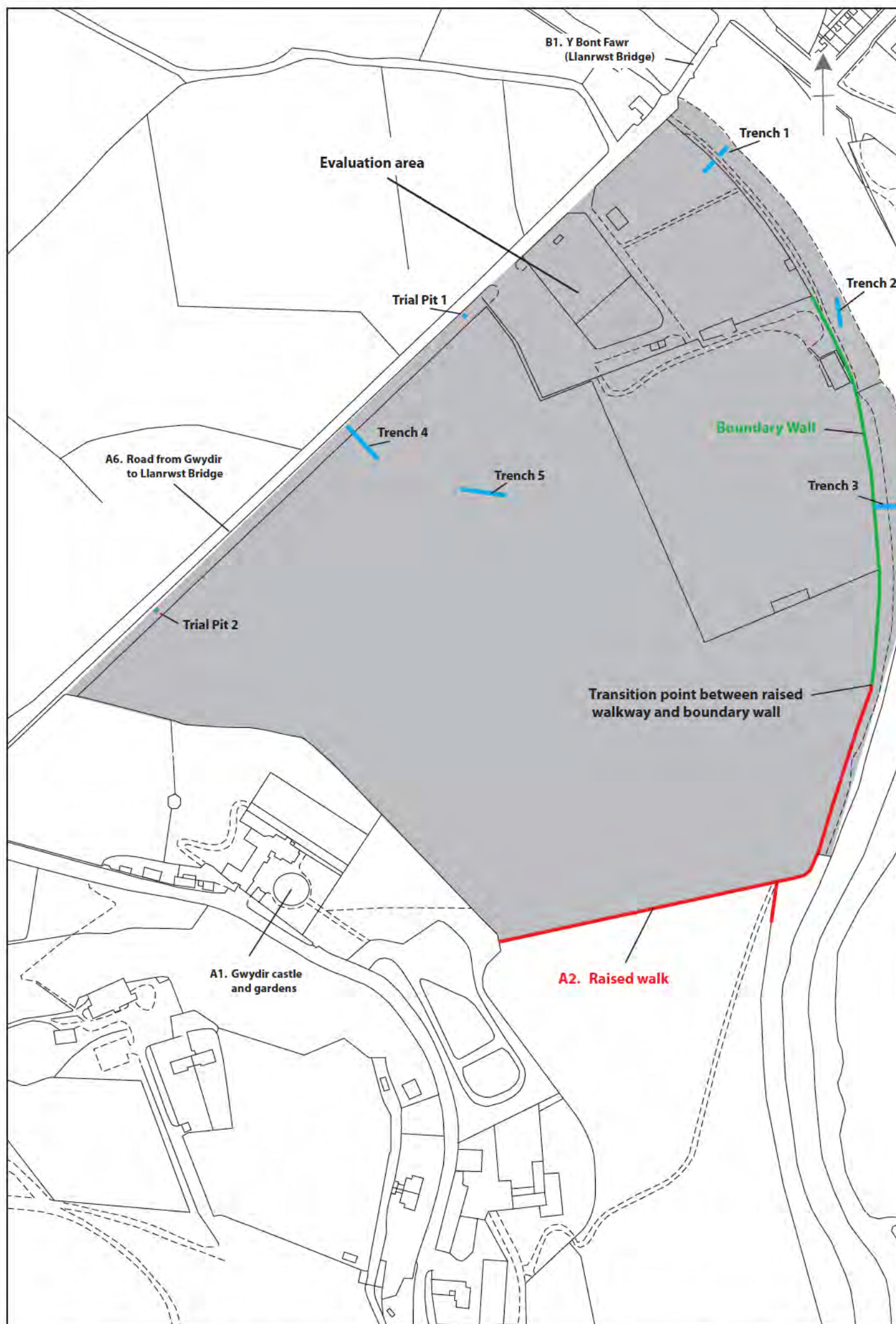


Figure 2. Location of evaluation trenches 1-5, trial pits 1-2 and identified archaeological sites. (Scale 1: 1250)

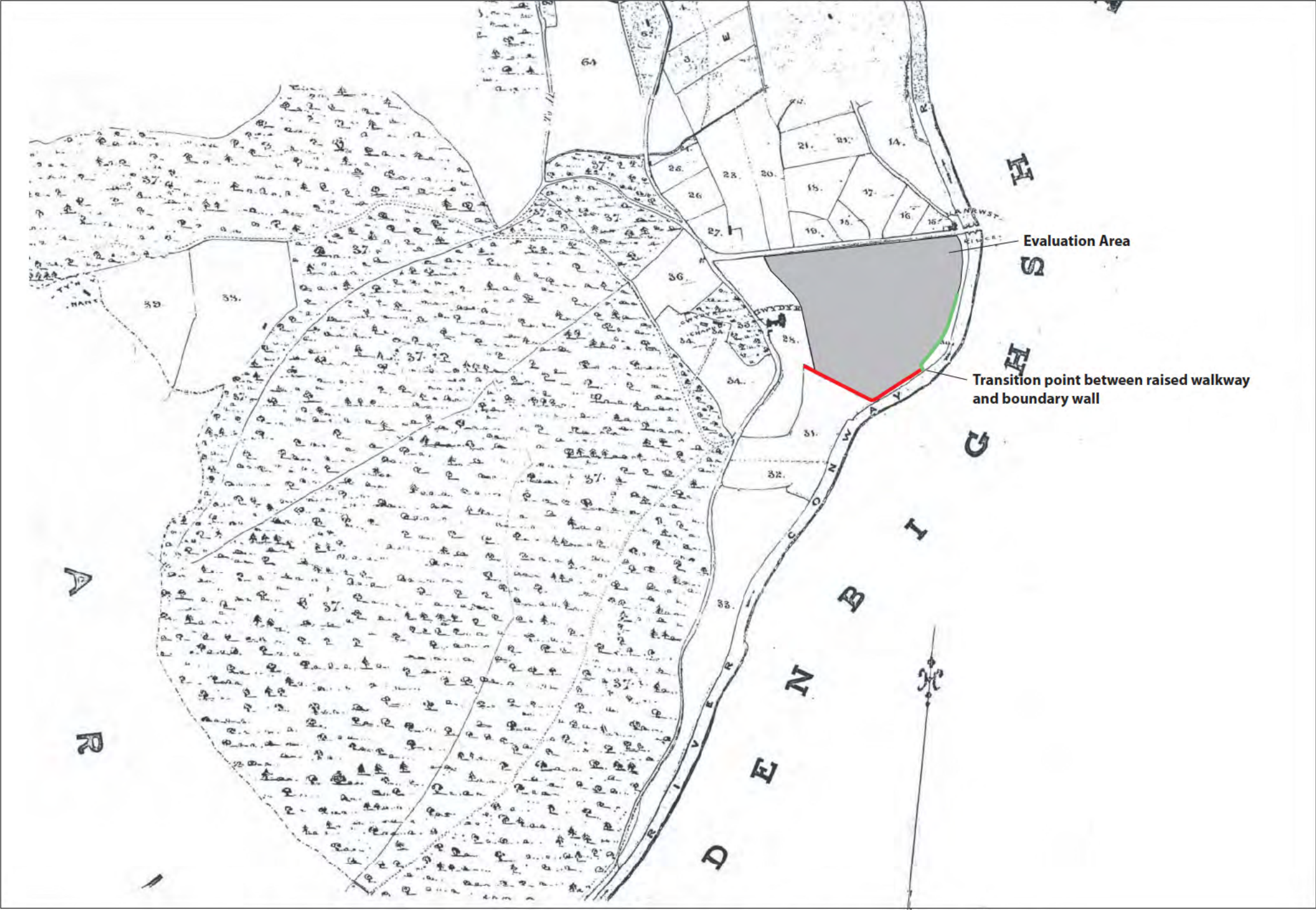


Figure 3. Tithe maps of Trewydir, Llanrwst and Trefriw. 1840-45 showing location of walkway and boundary wall

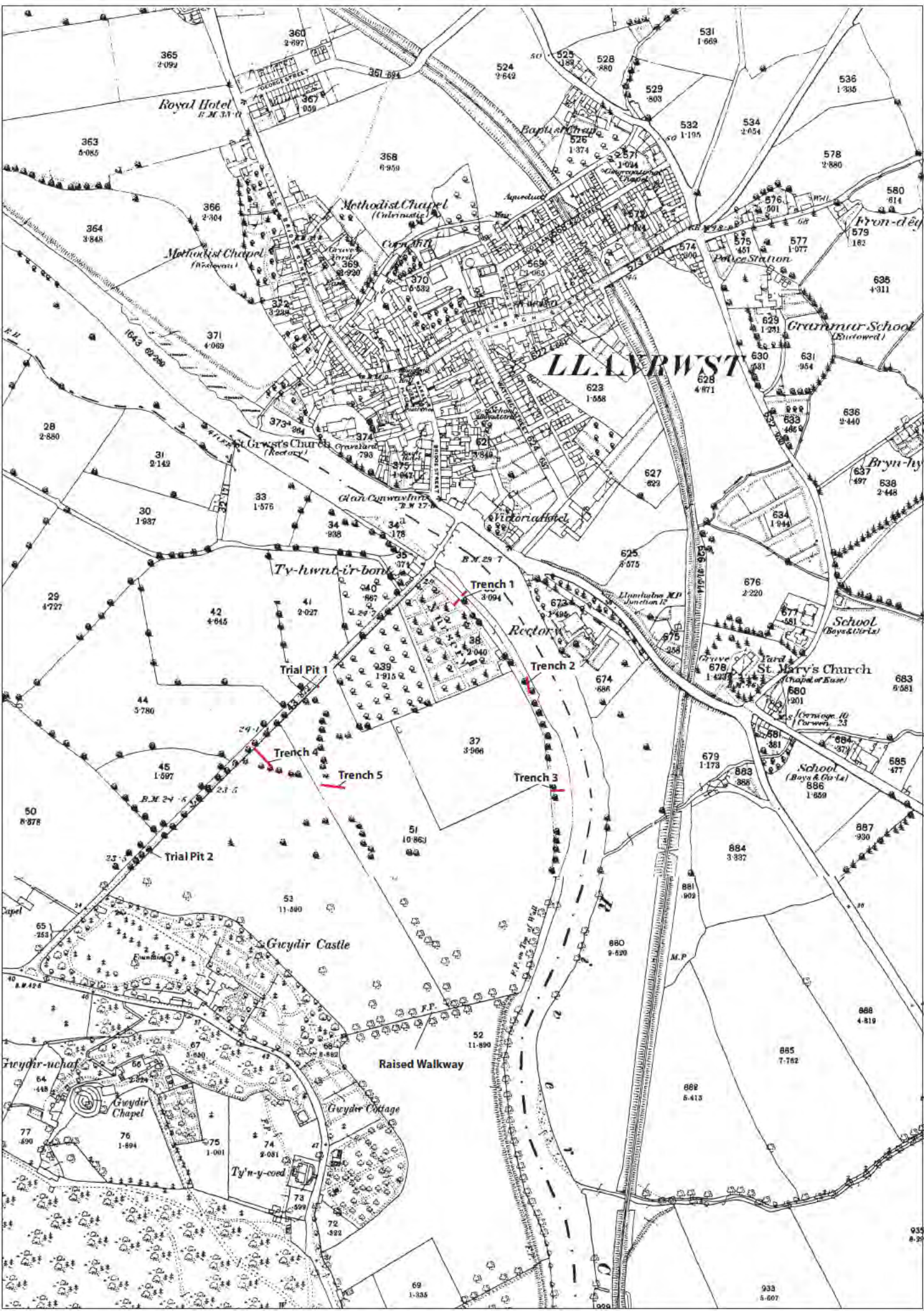


Figure 4. Ordnance Survey 25" County Series Carnarfon XIX.01 and XIX.05 Scale (1:7500)

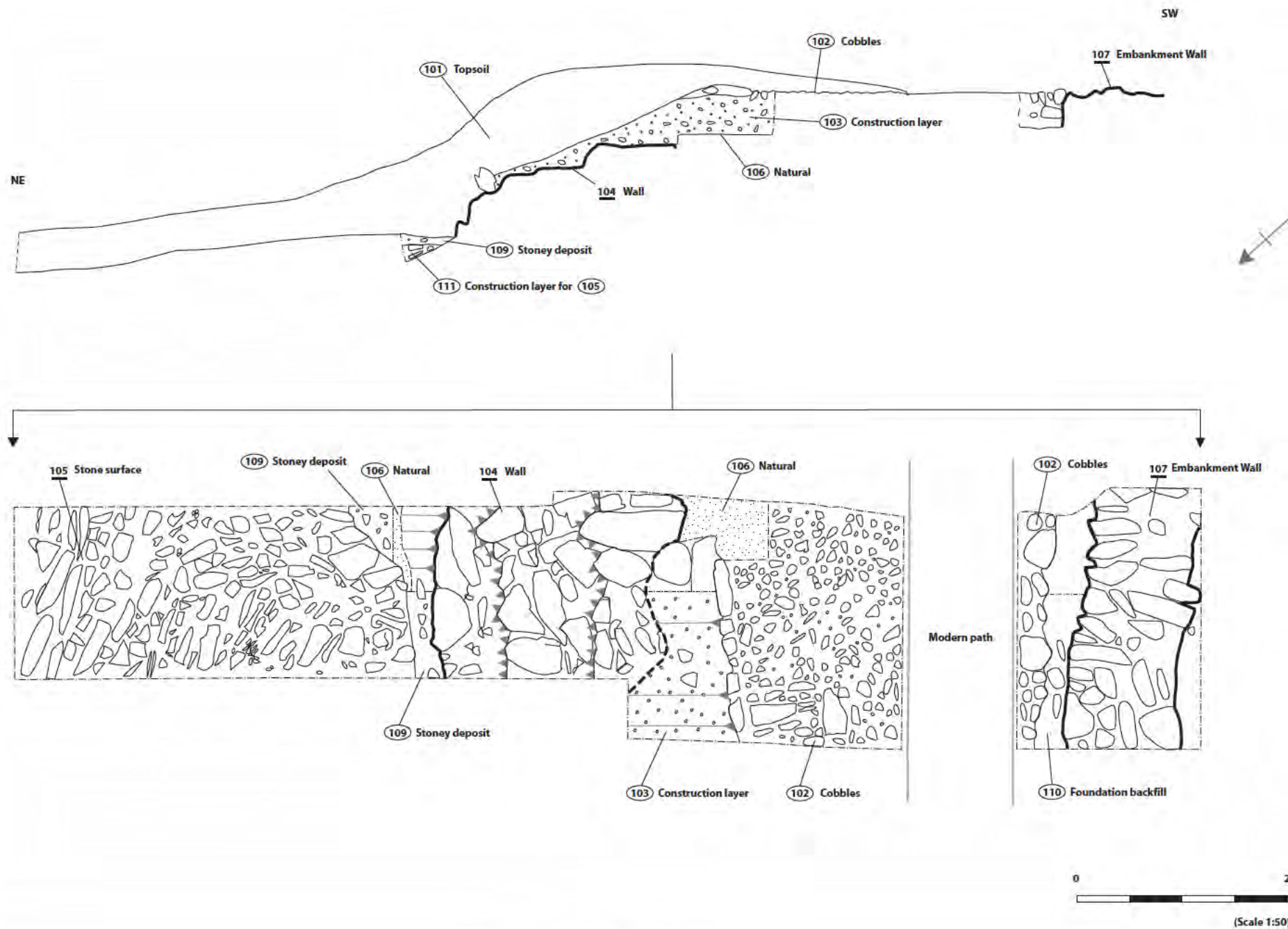


Figure 5. Trench 1.

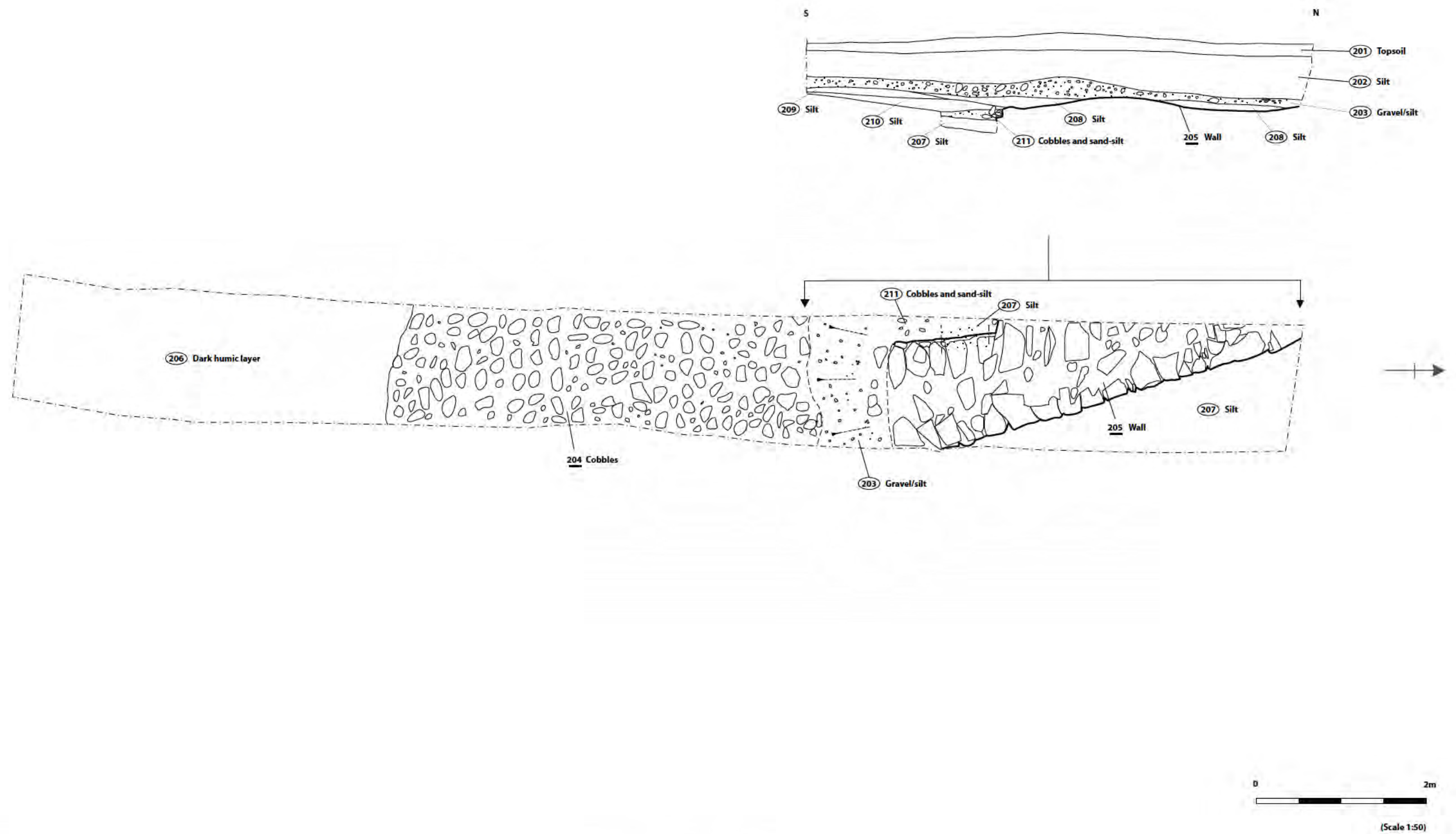


Figure 6. Trench 2.

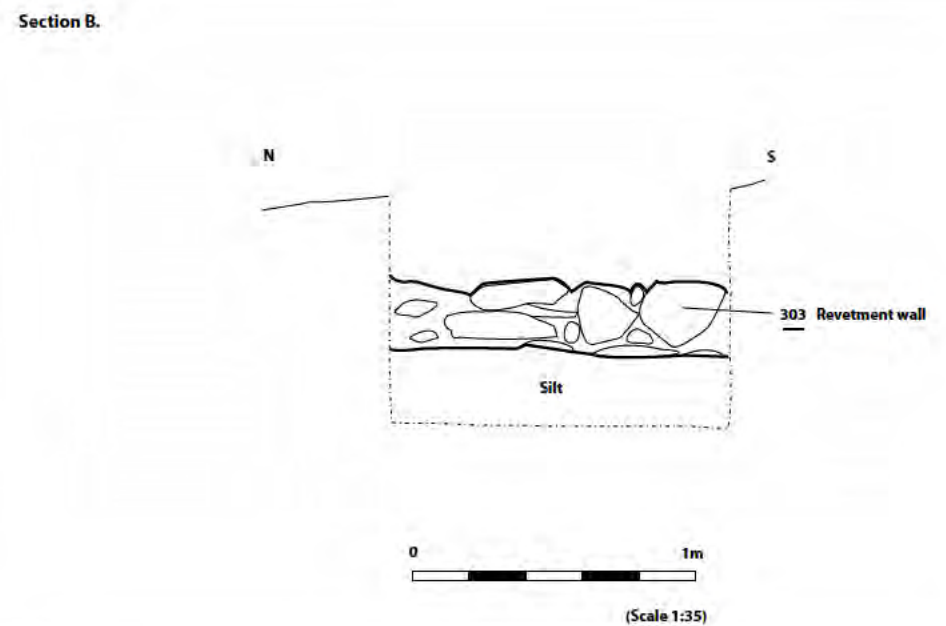
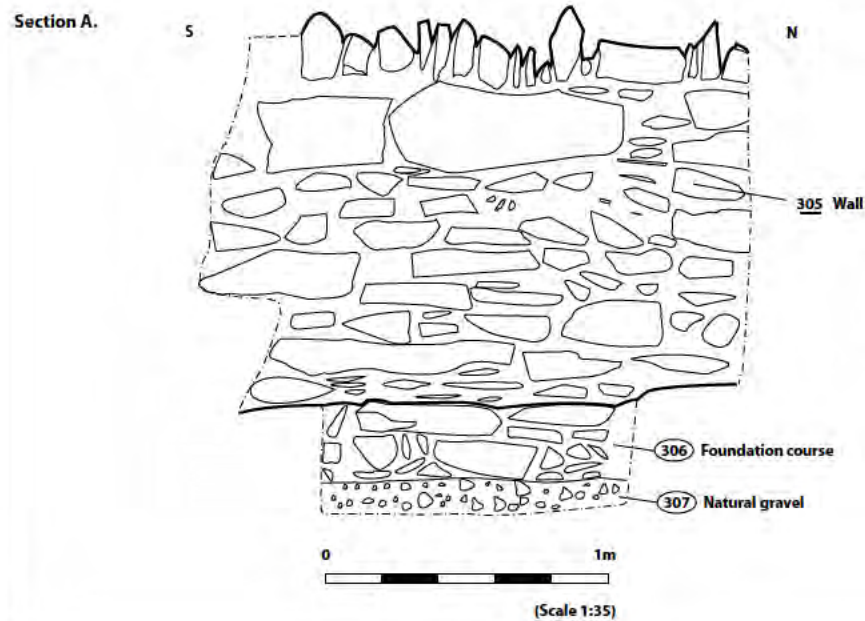
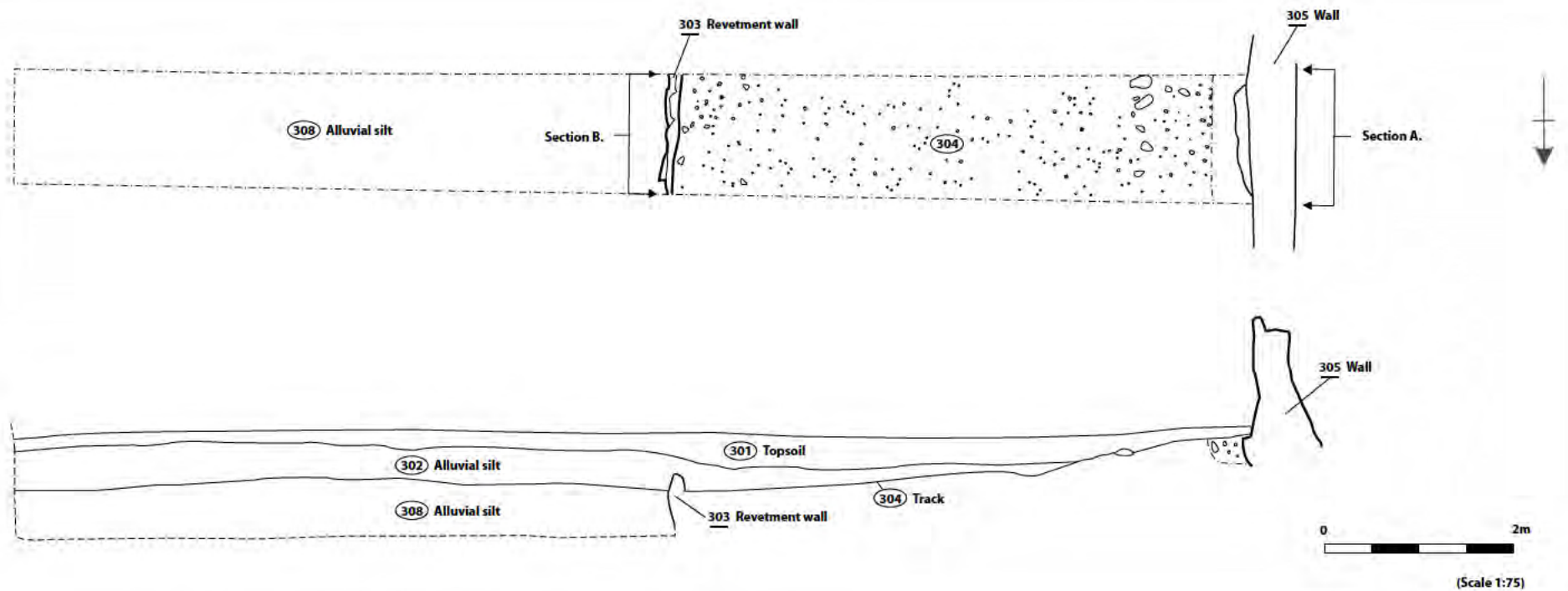


Figure 7. Trench 3.



Plate 1: Location of Trench 1 and View South of Bridge



Plate 2: View Southwest of Trench 1



Plate 3: View Northeast of Trench 1



Plate 4: Section through Embankment Wall



Plate 5: View North of Trench 2



Plate 6: View South of Trench 2



Plate 7: View West of Trench 3



Plate 8: View North of Trench 4



Plate 9: View East of Trench 5



Plate 10: South facing Elevation of Trial Pit 1



Plate 11: South-facing Elevation of Test Pit 2



Plate 12 : Test Pit 325



Plate 13: Test Pit 338



Plate 14: Test Pit 341



Plate 15: Test Pit 345



Plate 16: Test Pit 350



Plate 17. Pont Fawr (Llanrwst Bridge) in 1780



Plate 18. Pont Fawr (Llanrwst Bridge). c.1900

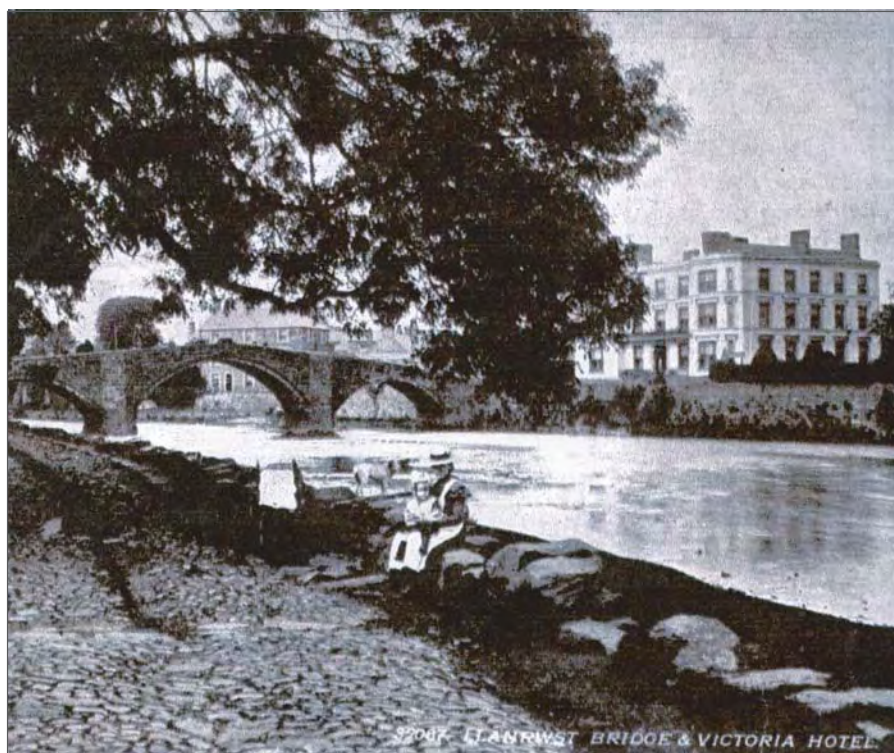


Plate 19. Pont Fawr (Llanrwst Bridge). Note cobbled path in foreground



Plate 20: Terrace Line South of Bridge. Note Capping Stone of Wall Protruding From the Grass



Plate 21: View South of Walkway/Boundary Wall



Plate 22: View North of Walkway/Boundary Wall



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