

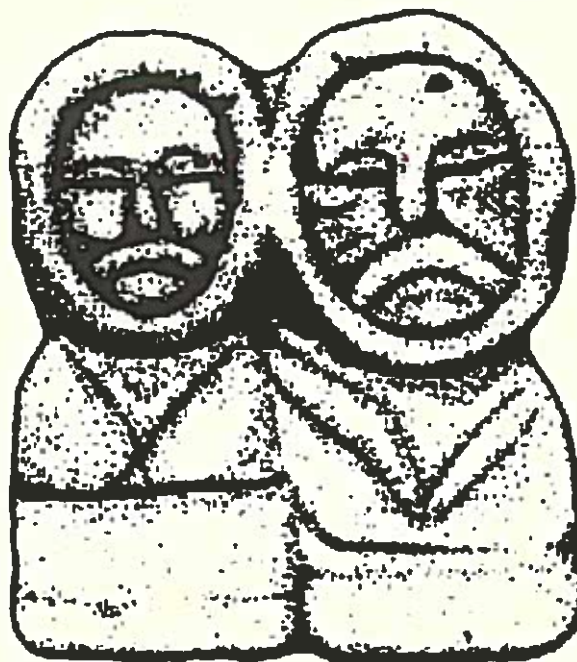
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CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.



ABERGLASNEY MANSION AND GARDENS

**The Gatehouse Court
Interim Excavation Report**

Ian Halfpenney B.A. (Hons.), AIFA



CAP Report No. 138

The Gatehouse Court

Archaeological Excavation Interim Report

I. Halfpenney B.A. (Hons.), AIFA

Prepared for:

The Aberglasney Restoration Trust
East Bailiffs Lodge
Aberglasney Mansion
Llangathen
Carmarthenshire
SA32 8QH

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Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.
Waen Old Farmhouse
Llidiartywaen
Llanidloes
Powys
SY18 6JT
Tel/Fax: 01686 413857
E-mail: cambarch@ukf.net

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June 2000

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i) LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location plan.

Fig. 2 Location Plan of Gatehouse Court .

Fig. 3 Plan of Excavation area.

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This interim report relates to the excavation work undertaken on the Gatehouse Court area at Aberglasney. A sizeable pitched stone courtyard surface was uncovered, bounded on the west side by a small range of buildings (West Range). To the south-west there is evidence that the pitched stone surface extends west but that access is stepped, with this lower level being a less formal surface. Remains of the East and West Wings of the Gatehouse were also uncovered. Although badly damaged sufficient evidence remains to make a reasonable interpretation of their layout.

1 INTRODUCTION

Aberglasney Mansion and Gardens are located at NGR SN58152213 (Fig.1).

This interim excavation report is one component of a broader archaeological research project, which has been running since 1997. The broad aim of the project is to gain a greater understanding and appreciation of how Aberglasney has evolved and to fit it into a broader context, considering its significance at a local, regional and a national level. The resulting interpretation of the archaeology is also being used as the basis for reconstruction and preservation work which is being undertaken as part of the overall Aberglasney restoration project.

The Gatehouse Court Excavation:

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. undertook the excavation of the Gatehouse Court area between 27th March and 24th May 2000. What follows is a preliminary assessment of the findings from this work. A more exhaustive analysis is being prepared at present with a projected final publication date of 2001.

The work involved the excavation of three areas:

The Courtyard- covering an area of 23m. x 13m.

The East Wing of the Gatehouse- covering an area of 9m. x 5.5m.

The West Wing of the Gatehouse- covering an area of 9m. x 5.5m.

2 OBJECTIVES

Excavation of the Gatehouse Court was designed to provide a greater understanding of how this area functioned as a Courtyard and its relationship to the adjacent structures. This would ensure that a properly informed interpretation of this area would be available for any reconstruction or repair work that may be necessary.

3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

As the area was covered by a significant amount of overburden the excavation design specification allowed for the use of a mechanical excavator to remove this topsoil and modern overburden, down to the first recognisable archaeological horizons. This was carried out using a five ton machine with a 1.5m. ditching bucket.

Thereafter the deposits within the excavation area were manually excavated using standard accepted archaeological techniques.

Each excavation area was cleaned and recorded. Recording of these areas was in three formats:

- i) Photographic record shots were taken in 35mm. colour slide, colour print and black and white formats.
- ii) Drawn records, plans and sections, were produced at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 on drafting film.
- iii) Written records were produced using a continuous numbering sequence for all contexts.

Excavation of features was undertaken in order to ascertain their date, depth, preservation, extent, function and relationship to other features.

The natural deposits underlying the archaeology were located in at least one part of each excavation area.

An environmental sampling and processing strategy was in place should the archaeological deposits warrant it. However, in this instance it was not felt that the deposits encountered warranted sampling. This decision was based on an earlier assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits at Aberglasney. The Environmental Archaeology Unit in York undertook this assessment which indicated that the survival of environmental evidence within these deposits was extremely poor.

All works were conducted whilst adhering to current Health and Safety Regulations.

Excavation work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*.

4 RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATION (Fig. 3)

The interim results of the excavation work are summarised below. Numbers in brackets in this report refer to context numbers assigned to the various archaeological features and deposits uncovered during the excavation work. The excavation work revealed a number of different phases to this area:

1. Natural

The underlying natural deposits were exposed in a number of areas. Due to the large amount of fluvial deposition at Aberglasney, there is a considerable amount of spatial variation of the underlying 'natural' deposits.

Excavation work at the northern extent of the Courtyard revealed a sequence of organic 'peaty' deposits (163, 172 and 173) well below any occupation horizons. These deposits represent the pre-garden 'natural' levels. The nature of these deposits suggests that this area prior to the construction work would have been a boggy waterlogged area. The uppermost deposit (163) contained the highest organic content with the lower deposits becoming increasingly silty and stony with depth. This

suggests that these deposits are the result of fluvial deposition with the more stony layers representing higher energy deposits which gradually slowed with some plant species encroaching and a succession series being established which eventually turned this area into a mire.

Where natural was encountered across the rest of the site it was characterised as a reddish brown clay (322). This clay contained a small silt fraction and a large number of very small rounded stone inclusions. These inclusions were of a local geology, predominantly mudstone. Across the site this deposit showed a considerable degree of variation both in the volume of stone inclusions and with evidence of localised patches of iron staining and gleying being evident.

2. Pre Courtyard

Excavated evidence for any pre courtyard deposits was limited as the later *in situ* surfaces were to be retained and could not therefore be disturbed. This meant that pre courtyard levels could only be investigated in those areas which had already been disturbed by later activity. Excavation work below the Courtyard surface showed that on the west side of the Gatehouse these natural organic deposits (163, 172 and 173) had been cut through by a later feature (152). Limited excavation of cut 152 suggests that it ran in a north-south direction, and may have functioned as an early attempt to drain this area, possibly prior to the start of the construction works. Infilling this channel were a series of fills (156, 159 and 160) which appear to be deliberate dump deposits designed to raise the level of this feature and infill the channel to create a level surface. An adjacent test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. and this contained a series of five deposits (116, 117, 119, 121, 122 and 123) which also appear to be infilling cut 152. As with 156, 159 and 160 all of these deposits appear to be the result of the deliberate backfilling of this feature. The basal fill of this cut was 123 which was a layer of rubble infill with mortar inclusions. The level of this rubble coincided with that of the water table and the rubble had been strongly cemented by the iron concretions. Dating from these deposits was limited, however context 121 produced six fragments of glazed floor tile which have been dated to the 15th century. To the south of this test pit a further portion of this channel was excavated. This excavation through fill 96 produced one piece of moulded oolitic limestone and a worked timber with a stop chamfer. Both of these artefacts are awaiting specialist reports, in order to provide more detailed information as to their form, function and date. No other datable material was recovered from this deposit, which was a grey silty fill with few inclusions. Fill 96 is much more typical of the primary silting deposits which would be expected within a drainage gully.

At the southern limit of the excavation area two features were uncovered which also pre-dated the construction of the Gatehouse Court and North Range of the Cloister Garden. The first of these features (218) appears to be the terminus of a gully or the eastern portion of a pit. Although no datable material was recovered from the fill (219) of this feature the cut was clearly visible aligned south-west running below the North Range of the Parapet. Cutting through the north-east section of cut 218 was a later feature (182) which was visible running in a north-west/south-east direction. Excavation of this feature revealed it to be the remains of a concave U-shaped gully, some datable material was recovered from the upper fill (181) of this gully, which dates to the 17th and 18th centuries. However the integrity of the upper deposit cannot be assured due to possible contamination through later robbing out of this area. The

alignment of this feature and the profile suggest that it may be a continuation of cut 1184/137 (AB 98 context no.'s), which was uncovered and excavated in the Cloister Garden. As with 218 this feature clearly pre-dates the establishment of the Gatehouse Court and North Range, with the pottery recovered indicating an early 16th century date for the infilling of this feature.

Both cuts 152 and 182 appear to be pre construction attempts to drain this Courtyard area. More deliberate attempts to permanently channel water away from this area were also undertaken. Evidence for this water management system was located in the north-west of the Courtyard area, where a large culvert (95) was uncovered. This culvert was evident running on an east-west alignment cutting through an earlier gully which may well be a more southerly part of cut 152. The culvert is of a construction familiar from previous excavation work at Aberglasney; a stone flag base with two or three courses of side stones and a series of large capping stones. This culvert was no longer active although at the depth it had been constructed water was still present.

Another culvert (66), located in the south-west of the excavation area, did appear to vary slightly from the usual construction of these features. The construction of this culvert varied in that it had a clay base and tall mortared limestone walled sides (3/4 courses), with very large irregular shaped capstones. The remains of this culvert suggest that it flowed north away from the edge of the North Range. The culvert was cut to the north which meant that the destination of the culvert could not be established.

In addition to the above cuts and deposits a number of features were uncovered which indicate that prior to the establishment of the main Courtyard phase an earlier formally laid out area must have existed. The most convincing evidence is derived from two intact stretches (89 and 258) of an earlier pitched stone surface. Although only limited excavation of these surfaces was possible it appears that they represent the remains of a series of pitched stone paths which crossed this area. The paths are composed of randomly arranged limestone with well defined larger limestone kerbs. Surface 89 is 1m. wide and runs in a north-west/south-east direction. Surface 258 was evident running in an east/west direction. It was not possible to uncover the full width of this surface, although the kerbed edge suggests it may be similar to surface 89. No further evidence for earlier pitched stone surfaces was encountered during the course of the excavation.

Excavations of the West Wing of the Gatehouse also provided evidence for activity which may pre-date the Gatehouse. This evidence consisted of a series of four postholes (299, 301, 303 and 324) which were located on the eastern side of the West Wing. No datable material was recovered from the fills of these postholes apart from context 300 which contained 1 sherd of local red earthenware (awaiting dating). If these features pre-date the gatehouse they probably relate to the Gatehouse construction works. These postholes were cut into an orange clay deposit (280) which contained mortar and charcoal inclusions. Due to this West Wing having been heavily disturbed the integrity of these upper deposits cannot be assured.

3. The Courtyard, West Range, South-west Corner and Gatehouse Wings.

The Courtyard

The Courtyard area lies immediately to the South of the gatehouse and was covered in some places with up to 1m. of overburden. Previous limited excavation work in this Gatehouse Court area (CAP Report no.103) had revealed the remains of a relatively intact pitched stone surface (18). It was therefore anticipated that this surface would continue over much of the Gatehouse Court excavation area. The surface did indeed continue west for a distance of 10m. from the eastern edge of excavation. This gave an overall width for the courtyard surface (taken from the Yew Tree Wall) of 20m. Although the western limit of this pitched stone surface had been lost due to later disturbances it was possible to gauge its extent as one section of the guttered edge of the surface had survived intact. The remains of this guttering were laid on a north-south alignment. The pitched stone surface of the Courtyard was predominantly composed of limestone. Running through the centre of the courtyard north-south from the Gatehouse entrance to the North range of the cloister Garden, was a relatively intact criss-cross patterned pitched stone surface. This decorative pattern was clearly intended to act as a focus within the courtyard with people dismounting and walking along its length and into the Cloister garden. During the excavation, the blocking wall (230) which had prevented access into the Cloister Garden along this formal patterned surface was removed. Removal of this blocking clearly demonstrated that entrance into the Cloister garden was designed for pedestrian access only. The difference in height between the Cloister garden surface and the Courtyard surface, measured 0.35m. with steps clearly necessary to pass between the two areas. Excavation work located the robber trench for the base of these steps within the Courtyard, immediately to the north of this blocking wall. Scarring on the wall of the North Range suggests that the steps could be mounted from the north, west or east sides. Following the removal of the blocking wall it was noted that the walls of the North Range contained recesses for timber jambs, indicating that access into the Cloister Garden was likely to have been through a timber framed doorway into the North Range.

West Range

During the excavation evidence for a small range of buildings on the western edge of the courtyard surface was uncovered. On what would have been the western limit of the pitched stone surface was evidence for a large robber trench (214). This trench clearly indicated there had been a substantial wall running north-south along the western edge of the pitched stone surface. A section of this wall (201) was still evident in the southern part of the excavation area. The wall was constructed from large mortared limestone blocks. The return of this wall was evident in the south of the excavation area running east-west. The wall ran from the southern limit of the West Wing of the Gatehouse on a north-south alignment for a distance of 11m. where it returned on an east-west alignment (202) running past the limit of the excavation area. Therefore, it was not possible to trace the western extent of this wall. Pitched stone surface 89 was visible running below the robber trench indicating that this surface was no longer in use when the wall was constructed. Unfortunately not enough wall survived to ascertain whether it was plastered on the exterior, although enough survived to confirm that the interior of the wall was plastered. The interior of this wall appears to have functioned not just as the limit of the Courtyard surface but also as the eastern wall of a series of small buildings adjoining the West Wing of the Gatehouse. There was evidence for two partition walls which would indicate that the

structure was divided into three buildings. One of these partition walls was wall 190. Given the depth of this wall below the floor level it may be that the wall relates to an earlier structure. Alternatively, this may be a partition wall which was constructed in such a way as to take into account the pre construction topography. These ancillary buildings have randomly laid pitched stone floors (189, 192 and 195), with the central room measuring 2m. north-south and both of the other rooms being 4m. north-south. The western extent of these buildings was not uncovered therefore it is not possible to give their overall dimensions. No evidence was uncovered to indicate the usage of these buildings, although they are clearly contemporary with the Courtyard and Gatehouse buildings. Future excavation work to the west of the present limit of excavation may resolve many of the questions which surround these buildings.

To the north-west of surface 89 and immediately to the north of culvert 95 was the remains of a substantial wall (190) mentioned above. This wall was up to 1m. deep with a width of 0.8m. and was constructed from large (0.5-0.7m. long) limestone blocks. The mortar used in the construction of this wall is known locally as 'pridd melyn' (yellow earth), being composed predominantly of soil with moderately sized lime inclusions. It is a typical locally produced mortar which was in use up until the end of the 19th century (Blundell, C. pers. comm.). However, this type of mortar tended to be used less as access to better materials was improved. Mortar of this type has not been noted on any of the other structural evidence within the Mansion and Gardens and the size of stone used for the construction of this wall is unlike any other stonework on the site. The base of wall 190 was stepped in order to take into account the underlying slope, which suggests that the area had not been levelled at the time the wall was built. The date and function of this wall is not at present clear. The wall could be evidence of a pre-courtyard structure or it may relate to consolidation work undertaken as part of the West Range construction. It is hoped that future excavation work to the west will be able to find the full extent of the wall and gain a clearer understanding of its function and date.

South-West Corner

Excavation work was also undertaken in the south-west corner of the Gatehouse Court. A single trench measuring 11m. east-west and 2m. north-south was excavated on the northern face of the North Range of the Cloister Garden. Within this trench a remarkably well preserved intact pitched stone surface (63) was uncovered. This surface ran the whole length of the trench and was sealed by over 1m. of 19th and 20th century overburden. The reason for the remarkable degree of preservation may well be the depth of this overburden, which at its lower levels was composed of a deposit with a high ash content (58) containing fragments of window lead. Due to access restrictions it was not possible to link this trench with the main excavation area. Therefore, the precise nature of the relationship between surface 63 and the main courtyard surface (18) is unknown. However, there is a significant change in levels of 0.9m. between the two pitched stone surfaces. Evidence at the east end of the trench for two pitched stone levels (61) and step scarring on the North Range indicated that there would have been a flight of steps providing access from the upper courtyard surface down to this lower surface (63) in the south-west corner. The south-west corner pitched stone surface does not have the formal stone built drain which is evident surrounding the main courtyard surface. Instead, a shallow gully has been built into the surface which runs downslope east to west just in front of the edge of the North Range. This tends to indicate that this area of the gatehouse Court may not have

been of such high status as the main courtyard, functioning as more of a utilitarian area possibly for servant access.

The East Wing of the Gatehouse

Although later disturbances had removed much of the evidence for the original layout of the interior of either wing of the Gatehouse enough remained to make a reasonably informed interpretation of the ground layout of the East and West Wings. Both wings show evidence that the floor surfaces were constructed of random pitched stone. These pitched stone surfaces appear to be stepped on different levels with the highest floor level being the east side of the East Wing. The floor level in each successive room, and there appear to have been four (two in either wing), is slightly lower as you move west. The East Wing of the Gatehouse measured 9m. east-west and 5m. north-south. All of the foundation walls for this wing were still *in situ* with preservation improving in the eastern half of the building, where the east wall (150) still stood to a height of 1m. This east wall retained evidence of having been plastered. The plasterwork had been laid in three stages with a base layer which was a coarse layer with a large amount of sandy inclusions which provided cohesion with the wall. The second layer was a much finer plaster with few inclusions, which provided a very smooth surface. Lastly a white limewash was applied as a finish. The evidence suggests that the plasterwork and the remains of a pitched stone surface (143) in the south-east corner of the building are contemporary. Immediately to the west of the remains of this pitched stone surface and integral to the structure of the south and north walls of this wing was the remains of what appears to be a culvert (144). However, the height of its construction suggests that it would have been visible within the room. On the west side of culvert 144 were the remains of a pitched stone surface (151) possibly being a continuation of 143 which had been evident in the south-east corner of this wing. Surface 151 was visible in the doorway which provided access into the building from the Courtyard (the south). Any evidence for a floor surface to the west of the doorway had been lost due to later disturbances and alterations. Some plaster remains were visible on the lower courses of the west wall although this did not appear to be of the same quality as that visible on the east wall, suggesting that the two finishes may not be contemporary.

The West Wing of the Gatehouse

A previous archaeological watching brief on this wing of the gatehouse suggested that little would remain of the original layout of this wing. This was confirmed during the excavation where it was discovered that a length of only 3.5m. of the north wall (317) remained and this consisted of a single course of stonework. Even less of the south wall (316) survived with only two large stones evident on the south-western edge of the building. The west wall of this wing was not uncovered despite the trench being slightly longer than the East Wing. This indicates that the two wings of the gatehouse are not symmetrical. Excavation work on the east wall revealed the remains of *in situ* plaster, the remains of a pitched stone surface and what appears to be evidence of steps leading into the West Wing from the blocked door within the Gatehouse itself. Interestingly this stepped access is not on a direct alignment with the blocking, which suggests that a small passageway within the Gatehouse wall leads north from the doorway and into the West Wing. Access into the West Wing was also possible through an entrance on the south side of the building. Evidence for this doorway was not well preserved but appears to mirror the doorway on the East Wing, with remnants of a pitched stone surface indicating where the entrance would have been.

The location of this doorway is on the north-western limit of the courtyard surface adjacent to the row of ancillary buildings.

In the interior of this wing, immediately to the west of the doorway, was evidence of a partition wall which divided the west wing into two separate rooms. This partition wall is on a direct alignment with the north-south wall of the Gatehouse buildings located at the western limit of the courtyard surface. In addition to the West Wing being split into two the two rooms also have different floor levels. Both floors were of randomly laid pitched stone (286 and 289) with the lower, western half (286), being relatively well preserved.

4. Gatehouse Alterations

The West Wing of the Gatehouse was demolished to make way for the 1810 Carriage driveway. Evidence of this demolition debris was uncovered during the excavation work. All the reusable building stone and roofing materials had been removed leaving the small angular limestone pieces and waste mortar. Heavily concreted deposits of lime mortar had sealed and protected the pitched stone surface in the West Wing of the Gatehouse. Given the depth of these mortar layers it seems probable that this west room was being used to mix batches of mortar for these 19th century renovations immediately preceding the demolition. The remainder of the West Wing was completely destroyed during this phase of alteration work, with the majority of the good building stone being removed. The remaining western wall of the central part of the Gatehouse structure was rebuilt obliterating all above ground evidence of the doorways and windows which would have provided access into the gateway entrance. Clearly at this time the role of the Gatehouse was more that of a Folly than a working Gatehouse.

The internal wall of the East Wing of the Gatehouse did retain evidence of the doorways and windows which would have been contemporary with the original usage of this building. This is because evidence from the 19th century map analysis revealed that the East Wing of the Gatehouse was not demolished at the same time as the West Wing. The East Wing continued in use after the carriage driveway was inserted until the turning circle was added in the 1840's. During this period the East Wing appears to have undergone a number of internal alterations. These alterations centre mainly around the construction of partition walls in the eastern half of the gatehouse wing. Two later walls (136 and 139) are evident and it seems probable that they are contemporary. These two walls were constructed on top of the sides of the pre-existing culvert (144). The easterly wall (139) showed evidence of having been plastered on its western side. The other sides of both these walls had not been plastered, indicating that they were not visible. With no break or doorway visible in this eastern wall it does suggest that the usable area within the East Wing was reduced. The reason for this reduction of the East Wing may relate to changes in the water management system in use at Aberglasney. Clearly the diversion of water away from the house via a series of culverts has been a major ongoing operation. The culvert (144) previously mentioned which was integral to the East Wing structure appears to have had its retaining walls raised and a stone covered culvert inserted along its length. This alteration work may well relate to the construction of the carriage driveway in 1810 which necessitated new drainage works being implemented. As the status of the gatehouse building had clearly changed at this time,

it is not inconceivable that the eastern half of this building may have been sealed off in order to contain the drain.

The eastern part of the pitched stone surface (151) appears to have been retained. To the west of this surface and the doorway there was evidence to indicate that the floor level had been altered. The pitched stone surface had been removed and replaced with a series of red fired clay quarry tiles. There was also evidence of blocking walls on the western wall of the East Wing indicating that there had been structural alterations undertaken, within the building at this time.

The archaeological evidence does suggest that the courtyard surface may not have been completely abandoned at this time as there is evidence of some reparation work to the surface. However this reparation work, particularly that which was undertaken on the formal criss-cross pattern area suggests that although the surface remained in use its status had lessened. This is because the repair work does attempt to fill in holes but not maintain the original pattern and it would have had the effect of blocking the drainage channels. Later repair work also included brick infilling. The most southerly of the ancillary rooms had been demolished and infilled with a secondary pitched stone surface (200) being laid in order to extend the existing surface to the west. This extension may have been inserted in order to provide access for the horse and carts down to the newly constructed stable block which was located to the west of the Gatehouse.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The excavation of the Gatehouse Court revealed the area to be far more complex than was originally envisioned. Clearly an impressive Courtyard was in use at Aberglasney during the 17th and 18th centuries. Approaching Aberglasney the Gatehouse with the two large wings would be visible. Once through the Gatehouse the visitor would be into a large enclosed Courtyard where they would dismount and follow the patterned surface up a small flight of steps and into the Cloister Garden.

Within the Gatehouse Court there would also have been a range of buildings on the western side with a stepped access onto a lower surface in the south-west.

There are also hints that an earlier surface was in existence prior to the establishment of the Gatehouse Court. It is likely that remaining evidence for earlier pitched stone surfaces is preserved beneath the existing level of the Courtyard surface. As the courtyard surface is to be maintained it was not possible or practical at this stage to lift any of the pitched stone surface.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The Aberglasney Restoration Trust have agreed in principle to further excavation work (Phase III) and are awaiting details of funding. This future excavation work would be to the west of the present excavation area and would also link the south-west trench with the main excavation area. It is expected that excavation of the Phase III area will resolve a number of queries raised during the present excavation. These include investigating:

- i) The date, function and extent of wall 190.
- ii) Locating the western limit of the West Wing of the Gatehouse.

- iii) Finding the extent of the West Range of buildings and investigate how they relate to the stone lined drain which was located under the tea room.
- iv) The form, function and date of the West Range buildings.
- iv) The relationship between the main courtyard surface and the lower pitched stone surface in the south-west excavation trench.

Exposing the extent of the west wing of the Gatehouse and the west range of buildings are a key part of the interpretation and subsequent restoration of the Gatehouse Court.

7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to: Kevin Blockley for his help and advice during the fieldwork and compilation of this report; Attila Csaba, Phil Evans, Awen Jones, Richard Jones, Roger Linnard, Helen Milne and Duncan Schlee for their assistance with the fieldwork.

Thanks also to the staff of The Aberglasney Restoration Trust for all their help and support.

Thanks to Eynnon Price machine hire and Roy Cox metal detectorist.

FIGURES: 1 – 3

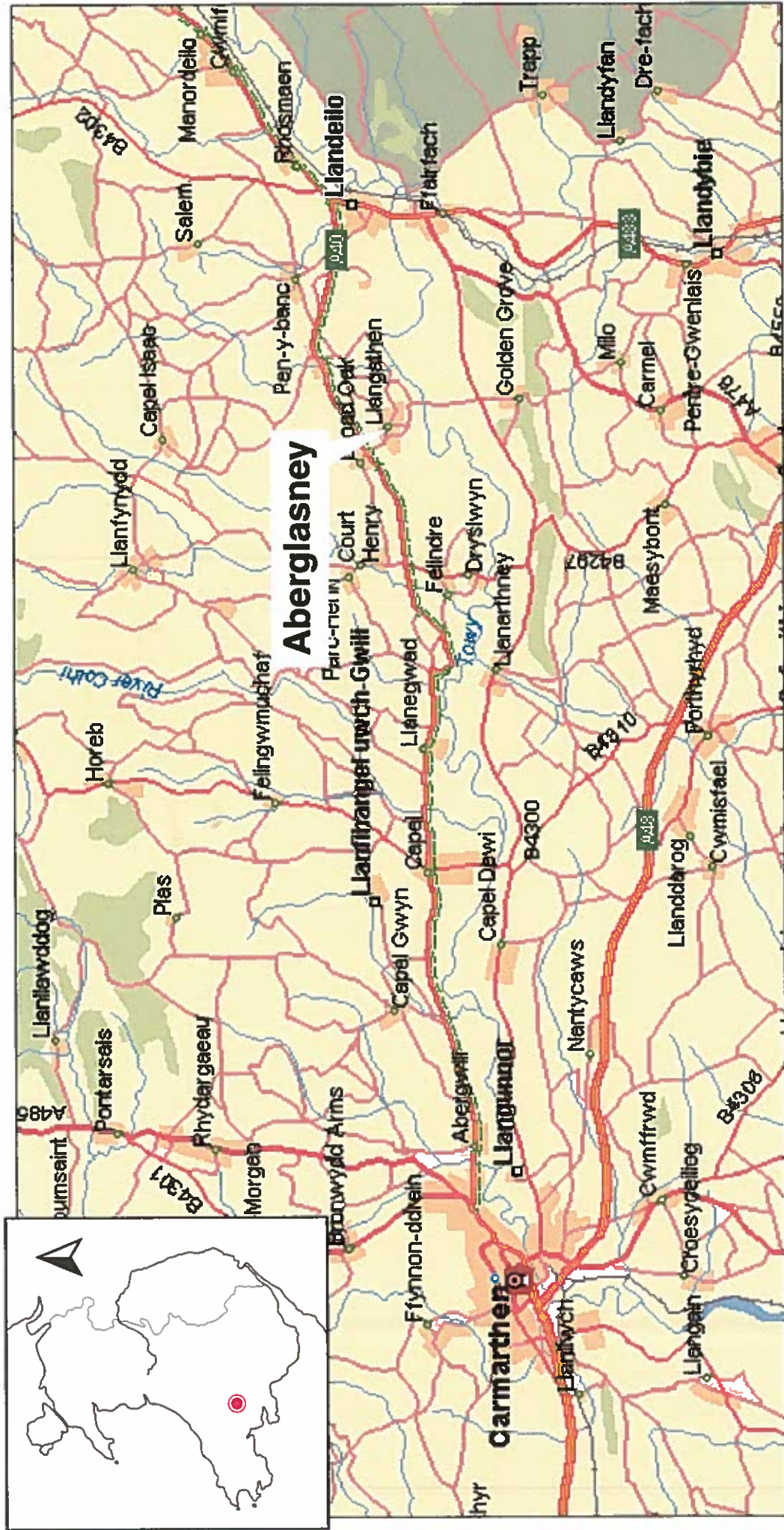


Fig 1 Site Location Plan

Fig 2 Location Plan of Gatehouse Court

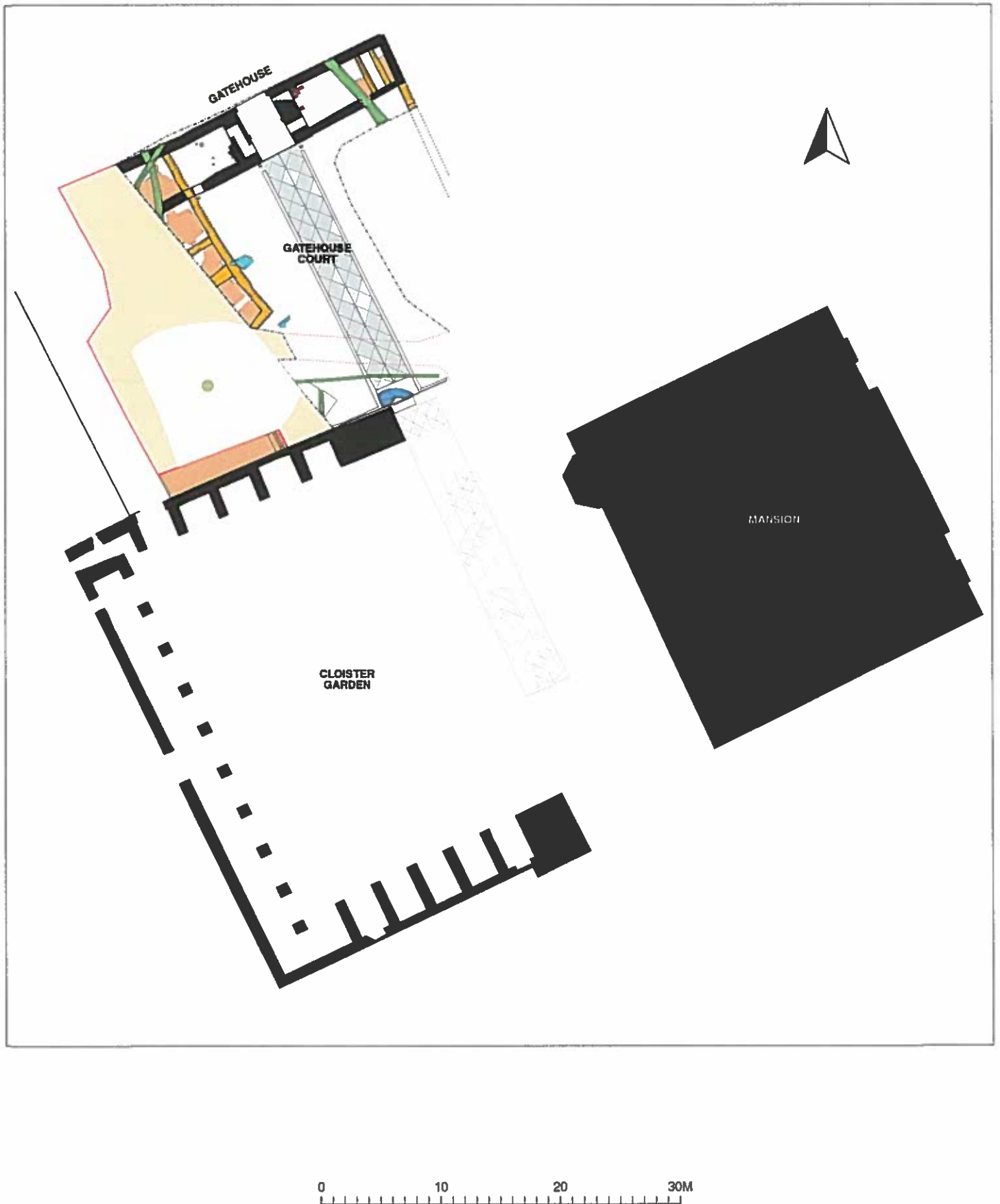
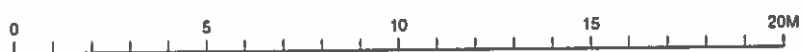
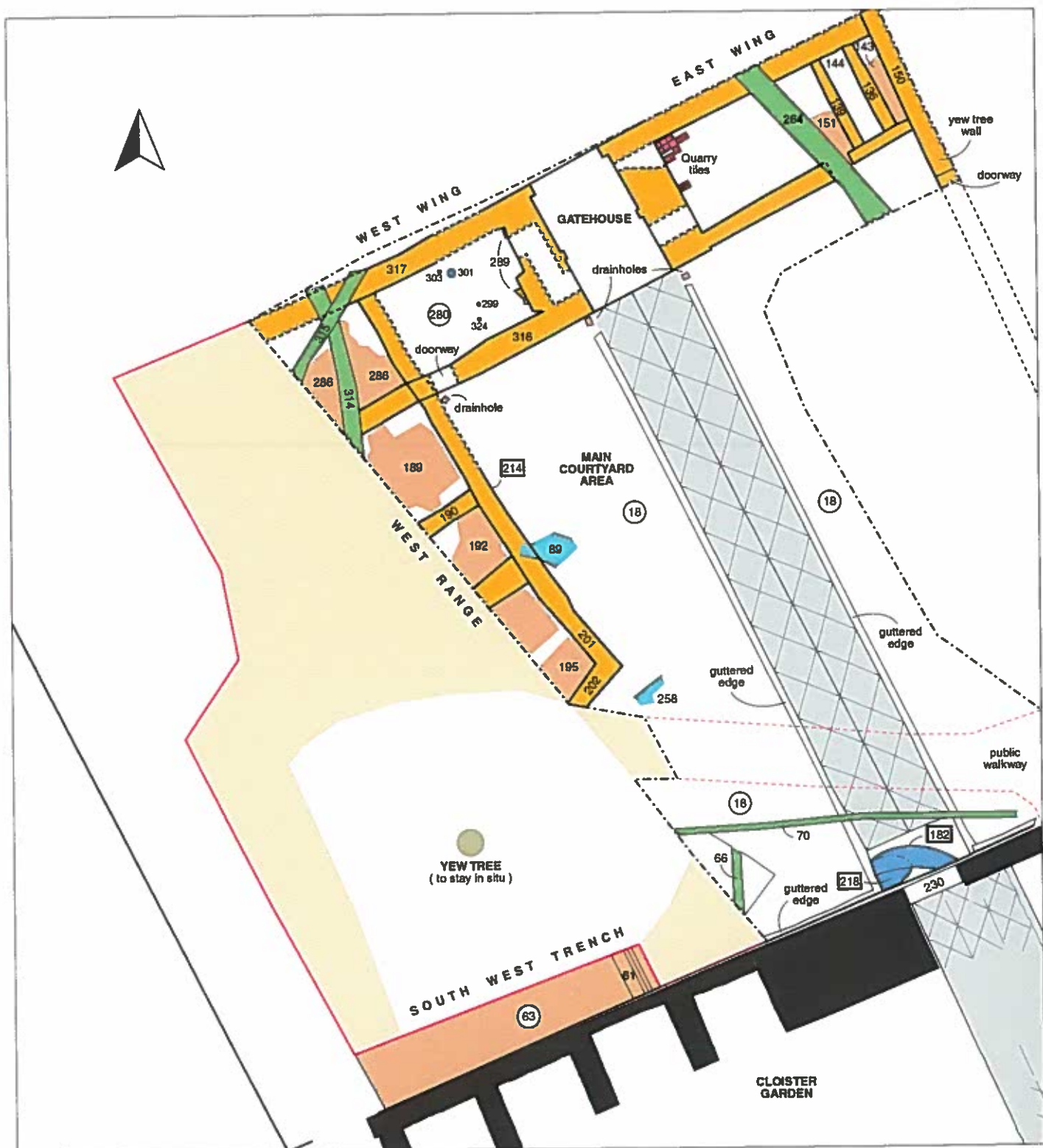


Fig 3 Plan of Excavation Area



APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST

1. Overburden
2. Rubble deposit
3. Culvert
4. Culvert (Still flowing)
5. Concrete pipe
6. Ceramic pipe
7. Fill of 8
8. Gully (W of plinth)
9. Plinth base/platform
10. Wall remains
11. Wheel ruts
12. Driveway
13. Ash spread
14. Mortar Deposit
15. Driveway make-up
16. Clay deposit
17. Culvert
18. Main Pitched Stone Surface
19. Pitched Stone Surface
20. Fill of 21
21. Cut of gully
22. Fill of 23
23. Cut of gatepost
24. Clay deposit
25. Brown 'subsoil'
26. Mortar rubble deposit
27. Ash deposit
28. Fill of post hole 29
29. Cut of posthole
30. Natural clay deposit
31. Overburden
32. Modern path
33. 19th century pathway
34. Fill of house foundation trench 42
35. Mortar spread
36. Ash spread (fill of 38)
37. Gravel fill of 38
38. Cut for culvert
39. Cut for modern service trench
40. Fill of 39
41. Natural
42. Cut for house foundation
43. Deposit
44. Culvert
45. Yew Tree Wall
46. South Wall of South Range
47. Plastered Step Wall
48. Step Platform
49. Steps
50. Stone tread
51. Cut of circular pit
52. Lower fill of pit 51
53. Upper fill of pit 51
54. Poss. Natural
55. Overburden S.W. trench
56. Silty brown deposit

57. Rubble deposit
58. Ash deposit
59. Clay deposit
60. Natural clay
61. Pitched stone step
62. Step tread
63. Pitched stone surface
64. Walled feature
65. Fill of 64
66. Culvert (cut by 67)
67. Void
68. Deposit (S.W. of site)
69. Mortar deposit
70. Culvert stone of 67
71. Lower fill of 67
72. Upper fill of 67
73. Silty fill of 67
74. Sandy silt deposit
75. Charcoal
76. Degraded slate
77. Deposit
78. Deposit
79. Cut of culvert 236
80. Mortar deposit
81. Clay deposit
82. Lense within overburden
83. Humic clay deposit
84. Clay-silt deposit
85. Clay deposit
86. Cut
87. Fill of 86
88. Rubble deposit
89. Cobbles
90. Void
91. Clay deposit
92. Cut
93. Clay deposit
94. Silty-clay deposit
95. Cut
96. Fill of 101
97. Fill of 101
98. Natural clay
99. Void
100. Void
101. Cut (same as 152)
102. Culvert
103. Fill of 102
104. Not used
105. Not used
106. Not used
107. Not used
108. Not used
109. Not used
110. Not used
111. Not used
112. Not used
113. Not used
114. Not used
115. Not used
116. Deposit

117. Deposit
118. Deposit
119. Deposit
120. Deposit
121. Deposit
122. Deposit
123. Deposit
124. Deposit
125. Cut
126. Clay-silt deposit
127. Clay-silt deposit
128. Clay-silt deposit
129. Deposit
130. Deposit
131. Drain
132. Deposit
133. Culvert wall (East Wing)
134. Earlier wall beneath 133 (East Wing)
135. Rubble and mortar deposit
136. Wall of culvert (East Wing)
137. Culvert capping (East Wing)
138. Silty fill of culvert channel (East Wing)
139. Wall (East Wing)
140. Charcoal deposit
141. Mortar deposit
142. Clay/mortar deposit
143. Pitched stone East Wing
144. Flagged floor of arched culvert (East Wing)
145. Culvert still active (East Wing)
146. Compact charcoal deposit
147. Loose mortar
148. Ash and cinder
149. Natural clay
150. East wall of the East Wing
151. Pitched stone surface (East Wing)
152. Cut of Gully
153. Cut through courtyard surface
154. Fill of 153
155. Silt/charcoal deposit
156. Plaster layer
157. Clay deposit
158. Silty clay deposit
159. Silty clay deposit
160. Clay deposit
161. Clay deposit
162. Silty deposit
163. Peaty-silt deposit
164. Void
165. Rubble deposit
166. Sandy clay
167. Charcoal deposit
168. Sandy-clay deposit
169. Mortar deposit
170. Fill of 171
171. Cut
172. Peat deposit
173. Peaty silt deposit
174. Fill of 153
175. Deposit (S area of parapet)
176. Natural deposit

- 177. Fill of 178
- 178. Cut
- 179. Fill of 180
- 180. Cut
- 181. Fill of 182
- 182. Cut
- 183. Fill of 184
- 184. Cut
- 185. Rubble deposit
- 186. Natural
- 187. Fill of 153
- 188. Fill of 153
- 189. Pitched stone surface north room of west Range
- 190. Wall (West Range)
- 191. Cut of 192
- 192. Pitched stone surface centre room of West Range
- 193. Silty clay deposit
- 194. Mortar fill of 215
- 195. Pitched stone surface south room of West Range
- 196. Fill of trench 214
- 197. Possible remains of partition wall West Range
- 198. Remains of west wall of West Range
- 199. Culvert running east-west across courtyard
- 200. Later pitched stone surface (above W Range)
- 201. East wall southernmost room
- 202. South wall southernmost room
- 203. Stone deposit south of 202
- 204. Stone wall cutting 195
- 205. Deposit
- 206. Cut of recent pet burial
- 207. Fill of 206
- 208. Cut (modern)
- 209. Fill of 208
- 210. void
- 211. Wall remains West Range
- 212. Cut of pet burial
- 213. Fill of 212
- 214. Cut of robber trench east of 195
- 215. Cut of robber (West Range)
- 216. Deposit
- 217. Deposit
- 218. Cut (gully/channel) in southern area below parapet
- 219. Fill of 218
- 220. Rubble and mortar within 219
- 221. Makeup for 200
- 222. Cobbles beneath 200
- 223. Cut for culvert 199
- 224. Fill of culvert 223
- 225. Cut, robbed out pitched stone surface
- 226. Robbed step or pitched stone surface
- 227. North range of parapet
- 228. Stone course
- 229. East end of north range
- 230. Blocking of access into Cloister Garden
- 231. 20th consolidation
- 232. Fill of posthole
- 233. Cut of posthole
- 234. Cut for wall 235
- 235. Wall remains below courtyard
- 236. Culvert south area of site

237. Orange clay deposit infilling 255
238. Cut
239. Fill of 238
240. Culvert cut (66) SW-NE cut
241. Fill of culvert
242. Deposit
243. Mortar deposit
244. Rubble deposit
245. Cut (culvert)
246. Fill of 240
247. Fill of 245
248. Fill of 245
249. Cut (Water pipe)
250. Fill of 249
251. Cut
252. Culvert (Same as dog leg of 66) N-S
253. Void
254. Fill of 256
255. Cut (filled partly by 237)
256. Cut (filled by 254)
257. Void
258. Pitched stone surface
259. Rubble deposit
260. Mortar deposit
261. Silty deposit
262. Ash deposit
263. North wall east side of gatehouse
264. Culvert
265. South wall east side of gatehouse with arch
266. South wall east side of gatehouse
267. Red brick plinth – middle of gatehouse west wall
268. Red brick plinth – north end of gatehouse west wall, east side
269. Tiles – East side of gatehouse
270. Silty deposit
271. Gravelly deposit
272. Clay deposit, natural
273. NW blocking east wing gatehouse
274. SW blocking East wing gatehouse
275. Door narrowing blocking (SW blocking)
276. Cut for culvert 145
277. Fill of culvert 145
278. Earlier wall beneath 139
279. Mortar deposit
280. Deposit
281. Ash/charcoal deposit
282. Cut
283. Fill of cut 282
284. Culvert
285. Deposit
286. Pitched stone surface
287. Plaster/render deposit
288. Deposit
289. Pitched stone surface
290. Cut
291. Deposit
292. Pitched stone surface
293. Void
294. Void
295. Void
296. Cut for pitched stone surface 143

297. Cut for pitched stone surface 151
298. Fill of 299
299. Cut of posthole
300. Fill of 301
301. Cut of posthole
302. Fill of 303
303. Cut of posthole
304. Deposit (cut by 223)
305. Fill of culvert 199
306. Cut of robber trench
307. Fill of 306
308. Lower fill of cut 212
309. Cut of culvert 102
310. Fill of 309
311. Natural deposit
312. Area of modern disturbance
313. Fill of 314
314. Cut of culvert (West Wing)
315. Modern pipe trench
316. South wall West Wing
317. North wall West Wing
318. Mortar deposit
319. Cut
320. Fill of 319
321. Mortar deposit
322. Natural
323. Fill of 324
324. Cut of posthole

APPENDIX II: FINDS CATALOGUE

Key to Pottery Fabric Abbreviations:

BSW – Brown Stoneware
BSS – Bristol/Staffordshire Slipware
BSM – Bristol/Staffordshire Mottled
BW – Blackware
BC – Bone China
CB – Coalmeasures Buff
CMB – Coalmeasures Black
CMR – Coalmeasures Red
CW – Cream Ware
DW – Delft Ware
DWW – Industrially Produced developed White Wares
ESW – English Stone Ware
FP – Flower Pot
ISW – Industrial Stone Ware
LRE – Local Red Earthenware
LRE(LG) – Local Red Earthenware Lead Glazed
ND – North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware
PW – Pearlware
SGW – South Glamorgan Ware
SW – Slipware
SRS – Staffs Red Stoneware
TG – Tudor Green
ESG – English Salt Glazed Stoneware
WdSW – Westerwald German Stoneware

Context 15

2 Fragments ND 1600-1750
1 Tooth (cow)
4 Fragments floor tile
2 Fragments roof tile
5 Fragments of coal (discarded)
8 Fragments of glass (from bottle, date aprox 1750)
1 Nail

Context 22

6 Fragments Beauvais ware with medallion, early 16th century

Context 26

5 Fragments floor tile (some glaze)
1 Fragment tobacco pipe

Context 27

1 Fragment roof tile

Context 34

10 Fragments glass bottle (post-medieval)

Context 37

1 Fragment BSS. 18th century

Context 58

2 Fragments ND (17th – 18th Century)

Context 65

6 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 68

1 Fragment brick

Context 71

1 Fragment ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 73

1 Fragment PW

1 Fragment CMB

Context 74

4 Fragments animal bone

4 Fragments window glass

1 Fragment glass (bottle)

1 Fragments glazed roof tile

8 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

1 Fragment LRE

Context 78

2 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 80

2 Fragments salt glazed Englishware

Context 81

9 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

1 Key

1 Fragment WSG

3 Fragments red brick

Context 88

2 Fragments floor tile, glazed (post medieval)

3 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 96

- 1 Moulded oolitic limestone
- 1 Worked timber with a stop chamfer

Context 98

- 1 fragment white glazed earthenware (post medieval)
- 3 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 121

- 6 Fragments floor tile (some glaze)

Context 142

- 4 Fragments wall plaster
- 1 Fragment glass (post-medieval)

Context 148

- 3 Nails
- 4 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)
- 1 Fragments floor tile (some glaze)

Context 153

- 13 Fragments animal bone
- 5 Fragments LRE
- 5 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)
- 4 Fragments floor tile (some glaze)

Context 160

- 4 Fragments bottle

Context 165

- 4 Fragments window glass

Context 166

- 2 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 181

- 1 Nail
- 1 Fragment ND (17th – 18th century)
- 1 Fragment floor Tile (some glaze)
- 2 Fragments LRE (glazed)

Context 183

2 fragments floor tile (some glaze)

Context 200

2 Fragments ND (17th – 18th Century)
1 Piece of charcoal (discarded)

Context 216

2 Fragments BSS
4 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)
2 Fragments animal bone

Context 217

9 Fragments animal bone
1 Fragments roof tile
1 Fragment LRE
1 Fragment brick
2 Fragments floor tile (some glaze)
18 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 239

3 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 246

1 Fragment animal bone
1 Fragment brick

Context 247

4 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 254

4 Fragments window glass

Context 259

2 Fragments stone roof tile
2 Animal teeth
2 Fragments animal bone
4 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 279

1 Fragment ND (17th – 18th century)
1 Fragment glass Bottle
3 Nails

Context 280

- 4 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)
- 4 Fragments animal bone
- 2 Clay tobacco pipe heads

Context 283

- 2 Floor tiles (some glaze)
- 1 Fragment CMR
- 3 Tobacco pipe stems
- 3 Fragments ND (17th – 18th century)

Context 300

- 1 fragment LRE

APPENDIX III: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

This is a preliminary catalogue relating to those small finds recovered during the Gatehouse Court excavation. No dating of these artefacts has been included as a study of the finds is presently being undertaken at the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

- 1 Buckle
- 2 Three fragments of thimble
- 3 ? Half a musket ball
- 4 Musket ball
- 5 ? Lead object
- 6 Musket ball
- 7 ? Lead object
- 8 Wave pattern button. (Worded on the inner side '---- ---- quality')
- 9 Button
- 10 Stud
- 11 Stud
- 12 Small musket ball
- 13 Carriage stud
- 14 Decorated silver button
- 15 Decorated stud / button silver fastening
- 16 Musket ball
- 17 Decorated brass lockplate
- 18 Carriage stud
- 19 Musket ball
- 20 Metal name tag / label '-elen -ller'
- 21 Musket ball
- 22 Shot musket ball
- 23 Musket ball
- 24 Musket ball
- 25 Button
- 26 Stud, with writing 'C Griffiths Maker London'
- 27 Clay pipe stem
- 28 Lead weight / spindle
- 29 Leather object
- 30 ? Button casing / head of stud
- 31 Stud / button
- 32 ? Small button
- 33 Copper alloy coin. (Royal farthing – Charles I Mid 1600's) V. fragile.
- 34 Broken bottle
- 35 Musket ball
- 36 Musket ball
- 37 Stud
- 38 Musket ball
- 39 Stud
- 40 3 metal rings
- 41 Slipware
- 42 Buckle
- 43 Stud
- 44 Coin
- 45 lead, unknown
- 46 Ring with lumps

47 Squared piece of lead
48 Walking stick base
49 Bottle seal
50 Lump of lead – plumb?
51 Metal object, unknown
52 ?? Modern, part of lock?
53 Penny
54 Button
55 Button
56 Stud
57 Coin
58 Stud
59 Pen nib
60 Button
62 Stud/button?
61 Stud
63 Flower shaped stud or button
64 Buckle
65 Button
66 Stud
67 Stud
68 Stud
69 Button
70 Large stud
71 Stud
72 Strip of lead
73 Shot
74 Stud
75 Broken buckle
76 Stud
77 Metal object
78 Shot
79 Button
80 Handle plate (furniture fitting)
81 Stud
82 Stud
83 Nail
84 Musket ball