

HERITAGE
RECORDING SERVICES WALES



**Craig Goch, Sea View Place
Aberystwyth**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Richard Scott Jones (BA Hons, MA)



IRSW Report No: 101
DAT PRN No: 50840

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Craig Goch, Sea View Place,
Aberystwyth

By
Richard Scott Jones (BA Hons, MA)

Prepared for:
Huw Evans
4 Custom House Street
Aberystwyth
Ceredigion
SY23 1JU

HRSW Report No: 101
Dyfed Arch Trust (DAT) PRN No: 50840

On behalf of:
N & M Glasser,
Craig Goch,
Sea View Place,
Aberystwyth

Date: 10th May 2004



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ii) IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief

The Standard

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

Definition of an archaeological watching brief

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

Purpose of a watching brief

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- ◆ to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- ◆ to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.

Non Technical Summary

The following report is the result of work undertaken by Heritage Recording Services Wales on behalf of Mr Huw Evans, Custom House, Aberystwyth, as part of a condition attached to a planning application submitted by Messrs. N & M Glasser to Ceredigion County Council. The report has two main components; the documentary research and the watching brief. The documentary research is an appraisal of all readily available documentary, photographic and cartographic evidence relating to the site and its environs. The watching brief is designed to determine whether any archaeological deposits are present on the site and to excavate and record their character and significance. The investigation didn't reveal any archaeological features of any significance within the area of the proposed development.

1 Introduction

The following text details the findings and work undertaken by Heritage Recording Services Wales (HRSW) on the ground work for the proposed development of a kitchen extension for the property known as 'Craig Goch', 27 Sea View Place, Aberystwyth.

HRSW submitted an application of tender and specification in accordance with the design brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

This application was accepted and the work was carried out accordingly by HRSW in April 2004.

All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief*, the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological desk based assessment* and current Health and Safety legislation.

1.1 Planning Background

Planning permission has been granted by Ceredigion County Council (*Application number A030887*) to Huw Evans, Customs House, Aberystwyth, on behalf of Messrs N & M Glasser, to extend the kitchen at the rear of Craig Goch, Sea View Place, Aberystwyth (*NGR: SN57988143*). The ground work entailed the reduction of some of the levels in the garden and the excavation of a new drain. A condition for an archaeological scheme of works was attached to this permission. This archaeological scheme entailed both a small desk based assessment and a watching brief during the ground work for the extension.

1.2 Site Description (*see Figs 1 & 2*)

The location of the proposed extension lies to the rear of Craig Goch, Sea View Place, Aberystwyth at SN57988143. The property is recorded in the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as PRN 25256 and is Grade II listed. Craig Goch lies just to the south-east of Aberystwyth Castle (SAM CD 008/PRN559). The house is described as:

Number 27 Sea View Place. Shown on 1834 map as Craig Coch. Late Georgian 3-storey, 2-window stucco front with plinth, rusticated quoins and cill bands. Slate roof with wide bracket eaves and rendered end chimney stacks; modern skylights. Twelve-pane sash windows to 2nd floor with lugged architraves and keystones. One-window to 1st floor and ground floor with similar ornamentation but without horizontal glazing bars to 1st floor. Offset to the right is an Ionic columned doorcase to the recessed 1st floor entrance reached by an iron-railed staircase; panelled reveals, 6-panel door and traceried fanlight. Scribed roughcast left gable end with homed tripartite sash windows. Slate hung rear

with later extension.

The proposed kitchen extension lies beyond the scheduled area of the castle to the south by approx. 20 metres, as such there is strong potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the castle. Although much of the standing remains of the castle are predominantly Victorian and Edwardian, the castle was initially built during the reign of Edward I in about 1277.

1.3 Soil and Geology

The local geology is of Silurian sedimentary rock of the Telychian series, with a lithological Greywacke ornament of mudstone and siltstone. In the immediate area of the castle the silt and mudstone appears to be fairly rich in iron deposits.

1.4 Archaeological Background

A design brief was prepared by Cambria Archaeology – Heritage Management section, otherwise known as Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This brief outlines the requirements for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken on site during ground disturbance works. The work also included a documentary research. This archaeological scheme of works was necessary as the proposed development area lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity. The proposed development area lies approx. 20m south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Aberystwyth Castle. It is therefore assumed that any preserved and previously unrecorded archaeological deposits may be partially or wholly destroyed by the intended development.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 In accordance with IFA's *Standards and guidance*, the aims of an archaeological watching brief are:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

2.2 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

2.3 The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. that the primary objective of this assessment was to ensure that any previously unrecorded archaeological features and deposits exposed during the ground disturbance works and subsequent development of the site were adequately recorded and interpreted.

2.4 In accordance with IFA's *Standards and guidance*, the aim of an archaeological desk based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.:

3 Methodology

3.1 The Watching Brief

With regards the watching brief, all ground work was undertaken by the contractors using hand shovels and picks. Throughout this operation a watching brief vigil was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist.

After the ground work had been completed limited cleaning of the trenches was undertaken in order to ascertain that no archaeological features were present.

Where features were present limited excavation was undertaken to establish the date, depth, preservation, extent, function and relationship to other features.

Recording of the trenches was in three formats:

- i) *Photographic record* - Photographs were taken in 35mm Colour slide, colour print and black and white formats and digital format.
- ii) *Drawn record* - Site drawings, plans and sections, were produced at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 on drafting film. Finished drawings have been related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- iii) *Written record* - Written records were produced using a continuous numbering sequence for all contexts.

An environmental sampling and 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 required sampling.

All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* and current Health and Safety legislation.

3.2 In accordance with the design brief a small amount of documentary research was undertaken. This work managed to;

- 1) Collate and assess relevant information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record.
- 2) Collate and assess all historic cartographic information relevant to the area.
- 3) Assess the topography and land use of the area through maps and site visits.
- 4) Undertake an assessment of readily available aerial photographic coverage.

4 Documentary Research *(see Figs 12-15)*

- 4.1 To put the area under investigation into context, the following historical summary out-lining the history of Aberystwyth castle is considered necessary. This text has been taken from both the Cadw guidebook for the Dyfed area:

'The powerful castle at Aberystwyth was built by the English king Edward I during his campaign against the Welsh in 1277. It is, therefore, quite a late construction in the history of castle building in Wales. The present masonry castle was the first fortification to be built on this site and was not preceded by any earthwork castle. However in the histories of the 12th-century struggles between the Welsh and English there are many references to a castle in the vicinity. The earliest, built by Gilbert de Clare in 1110, is almost certainly the ringwork at Rhyd y Felin, some way to the south of Aberystwyth (see Appendix). But there were different considerations for the siting of the Edwardian castle; proximity to the sea was all-important for the supply of the isolated English garrison.

Edward's decision in 1276 to act against the threatening power of Llywelyn resulted in an extensive programme of castle building in Wales. During the next 20 years no fewer than 10 new castles were built, some also with substantial new town fortifications. As well as this, several existing castles were refurbished. The new castles at Builth and Aberystwyth were the first to be started. The building accounts for these royal castles have survived, and we know far more about the construction of Aberystwyth than of any other castle in Dyfed.

The plan of Aberystwyth castle, as finally constructed at least, is that of two concentric diamond shapes standing diagonally across the neck of a slight promontory, the point of which formed an outer enclosure. It seems, however, that this concentric design was not the original plan as excavations have revealed the footings of an early wall which, had it been completed, would have extended the west side of the inner ward toward the sea. Initially, the building of the castle was in the hands of Edmund, the king's brother. Masons, labourers and smiths were brought from the west of England by ship from Bristol via Carmarthen to carry out the work. The headland was owned by Strata Florida Abbey and the land had to be acquired and the existing tenants removed, though they were compensated with grants of land elsewhere. Work on the castle began on 1 August 1277; before the end of that year a new town of Aberystwyth was made a free borough, and was later defended by a wall and ditch - but, sadly nothing of these town defences now remains.

Construction work was not without its problems, and numerous letters were sent from officials at the castle complaining about shortages of money or labour. In 1280, the influential justiciar of west Wales, Bogo de Knovill, was made keeper of the castle; he visited Aberystwyth and wrote that there was a severe shortage of skilled masons, provisions and arms. The gates of the town had no locks, and shipments of Tenby limestone for mortar were urgently required 'for no other stone in the country would serve to make lime except this'. Also the work was behind schedule, as parts of the castle were proving very difficult to construct. 'The gate tower' had, apparently, been placed too near the castle ditch and was 'shaken day in and day out by the great crash of the waves'. The castle was still incomplete in 1282 when it was temporarily taken and burned by the Welsh, but building work resumed and was finished in 1289. When, in 1294-5, the Welsh besieged the castle, it stood firm, relying on continuing supply by sea. The building had taken 12 years and had cost at least £4,300.

Most of the defences of the medieval castle survive at least at low level to reveal the concentric diamond-shaped plan. On the central angle is the twin-towered great gatehouse with a small gate to the rear and a stone barbican. Originally there were round towers on every corner on both internal and external wall circuits, and most still survive, though that on the north remains

unexcavated. The highest tower, still standing almost to its original height, is an inner-ward wall tower which provides access through a postern gate to the outer ward. Paths now run along the castle ditches.

Building surveys of the 14th century suggest that the castle was by then suffering from lack of maintenance. It was taken in 1404 by Glyndwr during his Welsh rebellion, and was only recaptured by the English in 1408 when Prince Henry, later King Henry V, brought artillery to pound the castle. During the Civil War, the castle was garrisoned for the king, and, along with the town, was attacked several times. Excavations have revealed a gun emplacement dating from these encounters. It finally surrendered to Colonel Rice Powell's Parliamentary army on 14 April 1646 and afterwards, like many other castles, was blown up to end its life as a military fortification. We know that a number of buildings were constructed within the ruins in the 17th century, among them a Royal Mint which was removed to Furnace, a little way to the north, during the Civil War. The castle was restored by the Victorians, whose masonry can be detected in several places (in the gate passage, for instance, built as plain facework above portcullis grooves or arrowslits), and who built numerous small pillars to provide support for weak stonework. Later still, an Eisteddfod bardic circle was erected within the inner ward.' (*Cadw Guide Book – Dyfed* [Sian Rees] 1992, pp 174-76)

- 4.2 By the late 1780s and 1790's the town of Aberystwyth, as it was now commonly known and not as the former Llanbadarn, was fast becoming a charming watering place to both Welsh and English traveller's. It was becoming fashionable to many wealthy and noble people that it became known as the 'Brighton of Wales'. As a result worthy hotels began to operate in the town, namely, the Talbot, the Gogerddan Arms and the Black Lion. These hotels were regarded as cheap at first and it wasn't until the 1800's that work began on the construction of Marine Terrace. The late 18th century also saw the growth of the port of Aberystwyth, mainly because of the considerable quantities of lead ore exported and the need to import merchandise for the mining industry and the growing town. Aberystwyth was now fast becoming a port of consequence. It imported coal, culin, limestone, salt, timber, foodstuffs, wines, spirits, ironmongery, mining machinery and other materials. It exported lead ore, slates, fish and oak bark. As a result of the ports growth, so the town grew in size (LEWIS 1979; BOWEN 1979).

4.3 Cartographic Sources

4.4 *Plan of Aberystwyth by John Wood, 1834 (see Fig 5)*

The earliest town map depicting the house of Craig Goch is dated 1834. The house appears to have been located at the south-west end of 'Beach Street'. The latter name of 'Sea View Place', as Beach Street is *now* known, appears to have been another street further south. These street names appear to have changed as a result of the construction of further terraced housing along these two streets.

At this time no other houses appear to have been built around that of Craig Goch. Because of the house's location, it has been suggested (*pers. Comm.*) that Craig Goch was formerly the Harbour Master's house in the early to mid 19th century, likely built around 1820-1834.

Drawings of the house of about the same date, in context with Aberystwyth port and harbour, are located in the Arthur Lewis photo collection held in the National Library of Wales (*See figs 13, 15*).

4.5 *Tithe Parish Map of Llanbadarn Fawr 1845 (see Fig 6)*

The tithe map of 1845 of the parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire, shows the location of Craig Goch along with the construction of further housing immediately to the east of the house. According to the tithe apportionment the house and the land to the west was owned by one James Hughes, but was

leased out to one David Stephen, along with pasture land, buildings and yard.

4.6 *OS 6 inch 1st edition map of 1885-1890 (see Figs 7a & 7b)*

The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1885-1890 has the house of 'Craig Goch' marked as 'Graig Goch'. This map shows that the rear part of the garden has far more extensive than it is now, the former north to south garden walls having continued up to the southern tower of the castle. By this time Beach Street has now been renamed as Sea View Place.

4.7 *OS 6 inch 2nd edition map of 1905 (see Fig 8)*

No change to the layout of Craig Goch ground plan at the time of this OS edition map.

4.8 *OS 6 inch Revised edition map of 1937 (see Fig 9)*

The OS revised edition map of 1937 shows that the garden area of Craig Goch to the rear of the house had by this time been reduced in order to accommodate a public path around the southern outer ward tower. Also by this time more housing had been built to the east of the house.

4.9 *Oblique RAF Aerial Photograph of 1959 (see Fig 10)*

The oblique aerial photo of Craig Goch shows that by 1959 all of the present building extensions to the rear of the house were in place.

5 **Results of the Watching Brief** *(see Figs 16, 17 & 18)*

5.1 In the following, numbers contained within brackets (), refer to context numbers allocated during the watching brief. A detailed list of all contexts is given in Appendix I of this report. All associated finds are detailed in Appendix II.

5.2 **The Ground Clearance and Foundation Trenches**

The topsoil (101) consisted of a dark silty loam with mudstone and siltstone inclusions along with small fragments of 20th / 19th century material.. The depth of this was approx. 0.40m. At the same depth as this context at the far west end of the development area, was a concrete platform near the existing kitchen back door. This concrete platform was approx. 0.30m in thickness (102).

5.3 The subsoil (103) consisted of shingle, siltstone and general demolition rubble, which included fragments of red brick. The boundary between context (101) and (103) was fairly distinct. This deposit reached a depth of approx. 0.30-40m.

5.4 Below this was a further demolition or else construction deposit (104). This deposit consisted of shale, siltstone and along with patches of a lime and ash mortar mix. Within this deposit a fragment of 18th century slipware was unearthed, however because of the demolition/construction make-up of this fill/deposit, this fragment is inevitably out of context. The depth of this deposit at the east end was only approx. 0.30m in depth, whereupon the underlying stratigraphy was a natural siltstone bedrock (105). On removal of deposit (104) it was discovered that a construction cut (106) had been made through the siltstone bedrock on a north-south axis and the roof section of the lower level storage shed (107) had been built up against this cut. The roof of the arched or gently cambered storage shed had been constructed from stone and a grey/white and ash mortar mix.

- 5.5 Once this last context (107) had been interpreted and recorded it was unviable to continue the ground works any further, as this depth was inevitably the limit and was considered more than adequate for the construction of the extension walls.
- 5.6 Throughout the whole of the ground works for the development, no significant archaeology was uncovered relating to the castle. All of the deposits uncovered were no earlier than the initial construction of the outside storage sheds in the lower yard. All of the later deposits appear to have associated with later construction trenches for former extensions and service trenches.
- 5.7 With regards the ground works for further service trenches, it was decided that the existing service trench could be re-used.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1 With regards the archaeological watching brief, no archaeological deposits or features of any real significance were located during the course of this watching brief. The watching brief did not expose any archaeological deposits earlier than the early 19th century. The earliest feature exposed was the roof of the storage shed arch in the lower yard, which is likely 1820-1834 in date, the approximate date of the initial build of Craig Goch as a whole.
- 6.2 With regards the documentary research, the earliest map appears to be 1834, however it is very likely that Craig Goch was built maybe a decade earlier than this map. Also, early drawings of this period appear to show Craig Goch in the background of harbour settings. Other photographs of the 1870/80's show the same setting, of a house quite alone on the 'Red Rock', as if the house had an association with the harbour itself. It is possible, as a suggestion, that Craig Goch was the old harbour master's house.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; Mr and Mrs N & M Glasser , the owners of Craig Goch. Thanks also to M.E.M Construction for their patience during the ground work.

Also thanks to; the Curatorial staff at the following repositories; the NMR at the RCAHMW; the SMR at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, and the National Library of Wales for their help during the documentary research

8 References and Bibliography

Bibliography

BOWEN, E, G. 1979. A History of Llanbadarn Fawr.

LEWIS, W, J. 1979. A Fashionable Watering Place (Aberystwyth).

REES, S. 1992. A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales. Cadw.

Cartographic Sources

1834 Town Map by John Wood (NLW)

1845 Tithe Map of Llanbadarn Fawr parish (NLW)

1885-90 OS 1st edition 6 inch map (RCAHMW).

1905 OS 2nd edition 6 inch map (RCAHMW).

1937 OS Revised edition 6 inch map (RCAHMW).

British Geological Survey, 1994, *The Rocks of Wales. 1:250000*

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, *Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 2 Wales. SSEW.*

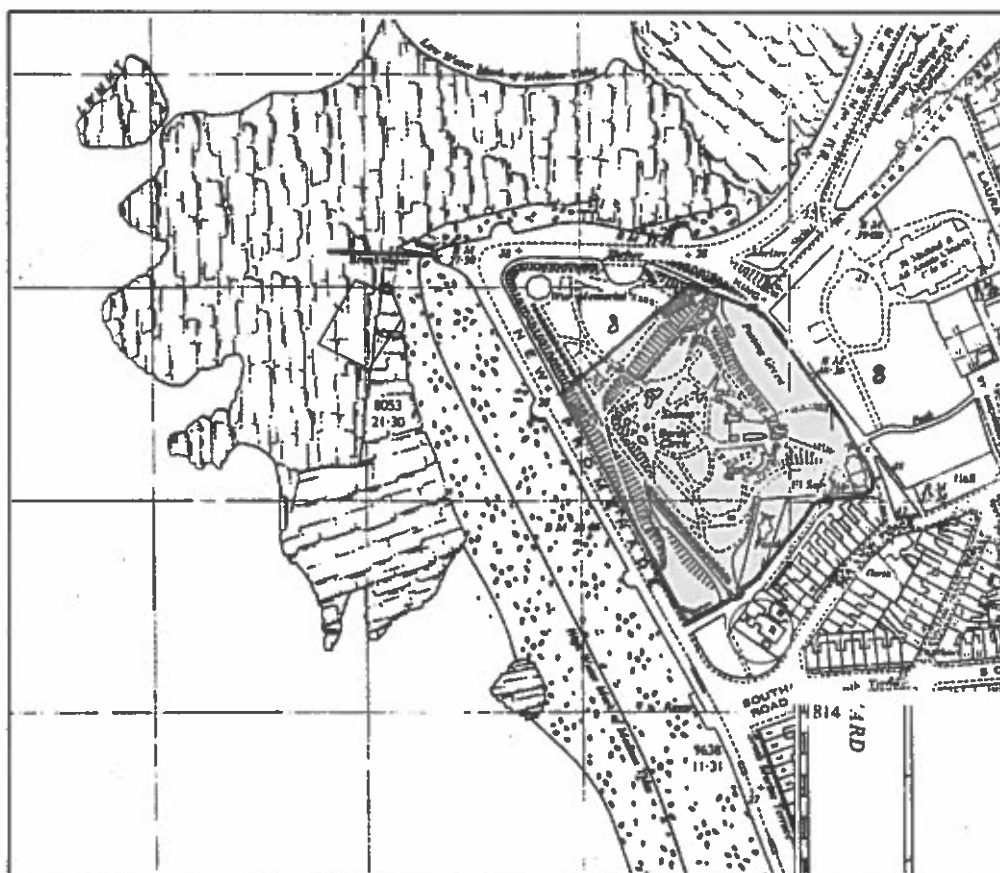
Photographic Sources

RAF Aerial Photographic Sources – Sheet 138

FORMAT	PHOTOGRAPHIC ANGLE	SORTIE	FRAME	DATE
BW	Low level oblique	3085	0175	1959
BW	Vertical			1994



APPENDIX I: **Figs & Illustrations**



**Figure 1. Location map showing Craig Goch (No:27 Sea View Place)(circled red),
in association with Aberystwyth Castle (SAM CD 008 / PRN559)(highlighted in pink).**

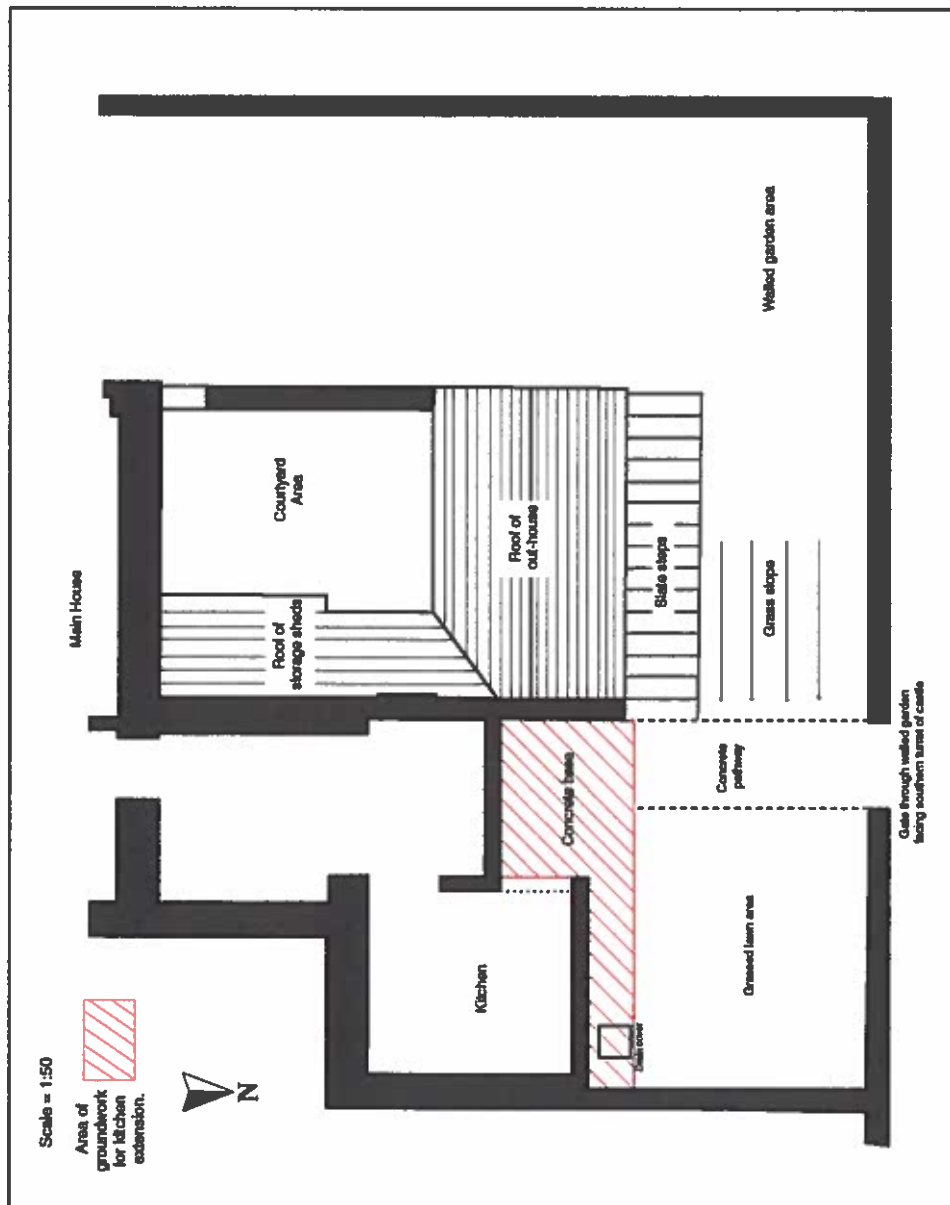
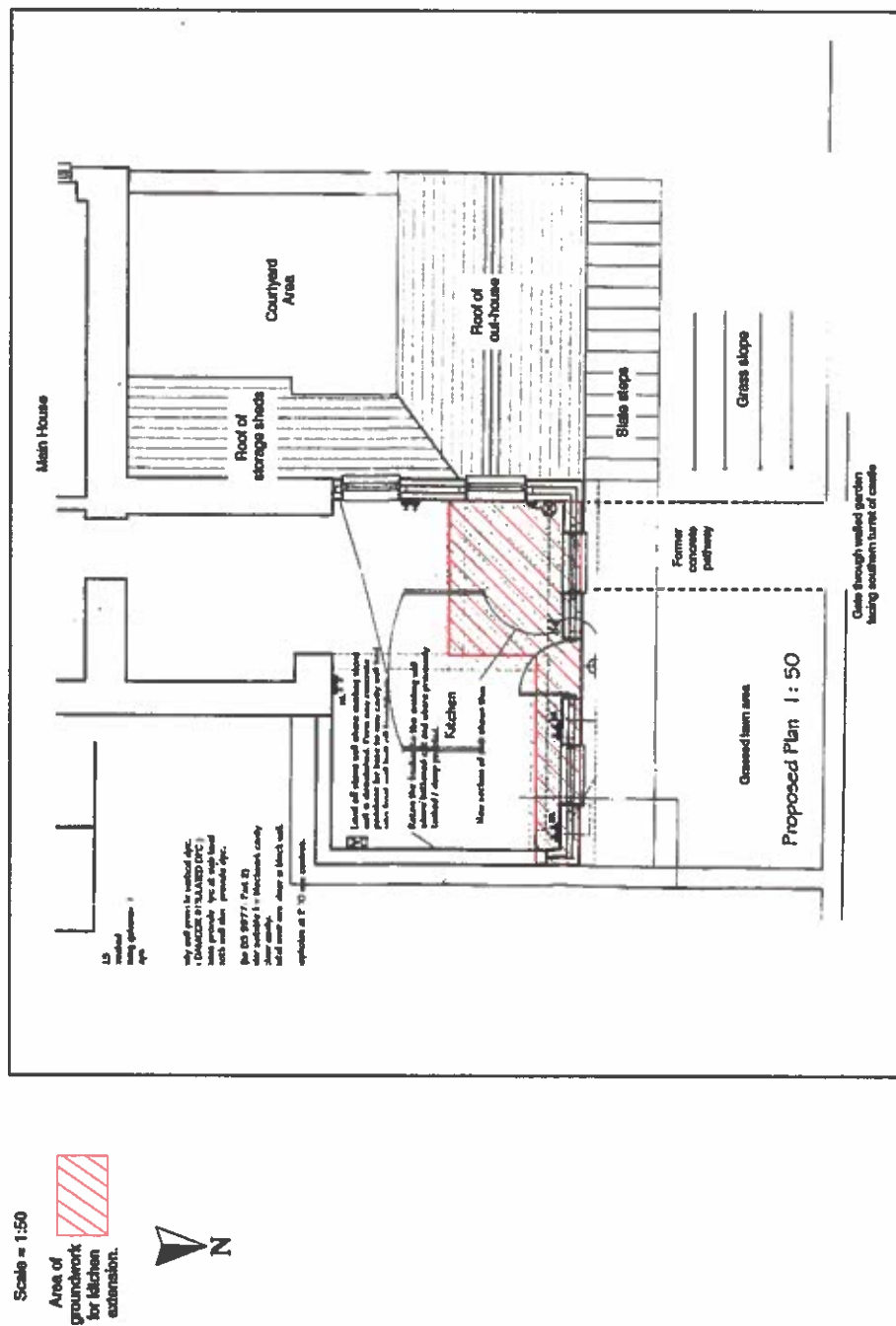


Figure 2. Ground plan of Craig Goch prior to proposed development work.



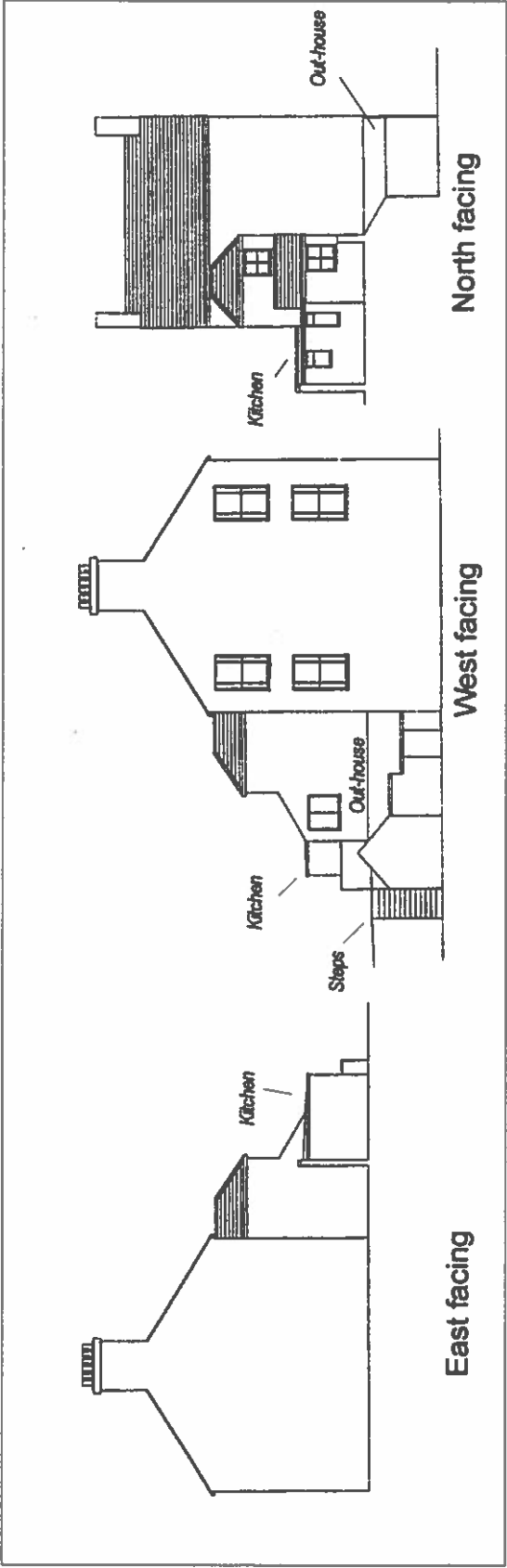


Figure 4. Architects Elevation plans of Craig Goch, prior to development proposal.

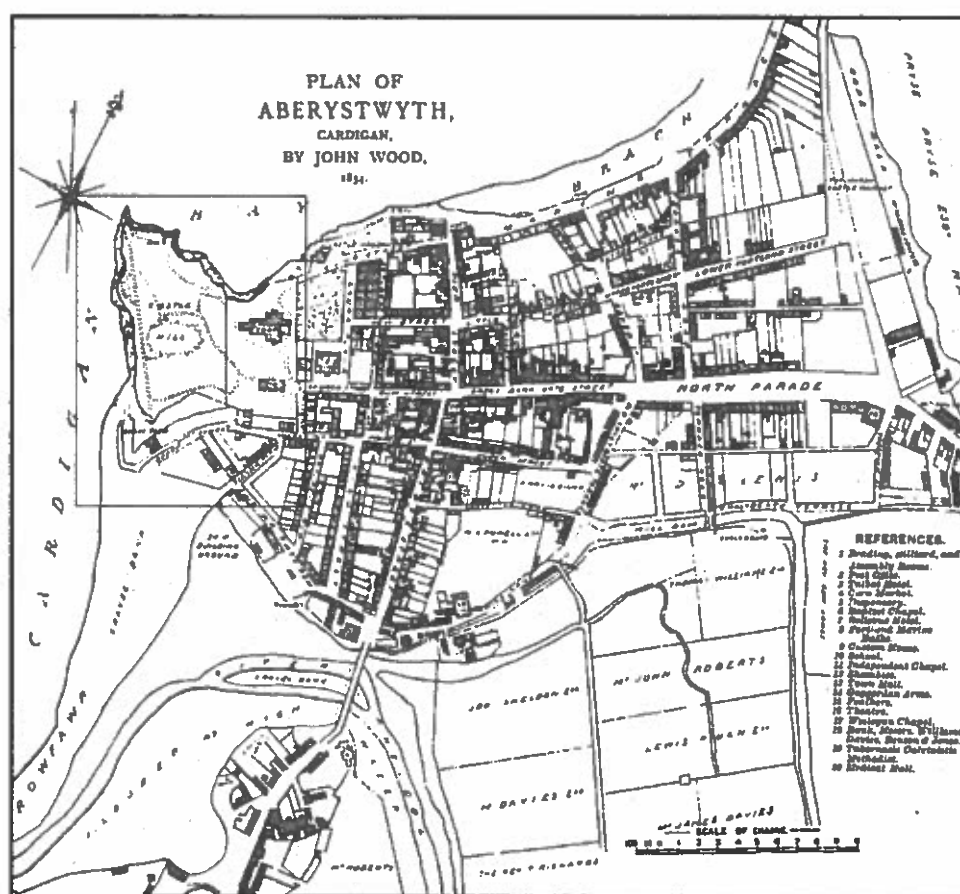


Figure 5. Town Map of 1834 by John Wood. Note: Name of the present Sea View Place used to be known as Beach Street. The former Sea View Place was the next street down.



Figure 6. Portion of Llanbardarn Fawr Tithe Map of 1845, with position of absent Craig Goch, Sea View place circled in red.

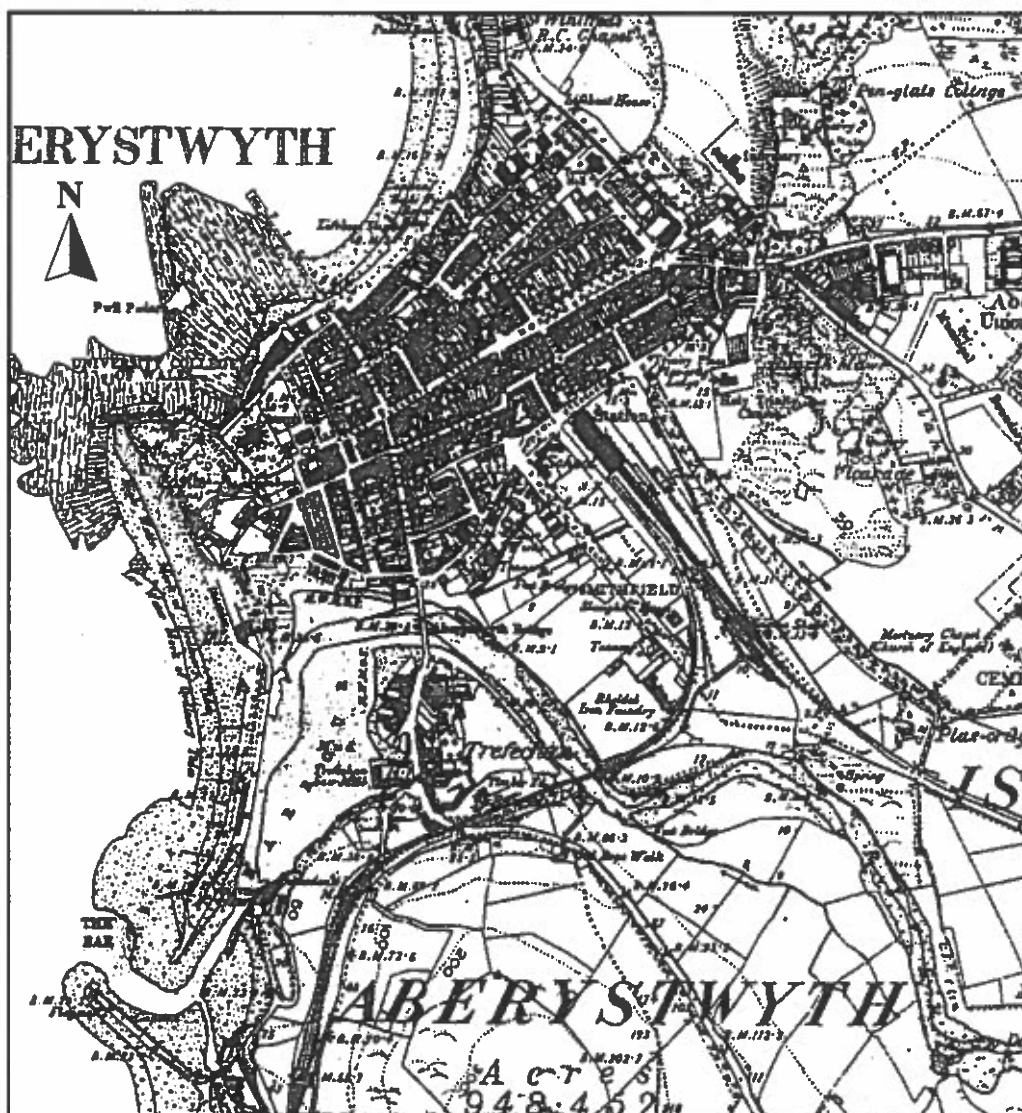


Figure 7a. Portion of OS 1st edition map of 1890, showing area of Sea View Place circled in red and Craig Goch marked with a red cross.

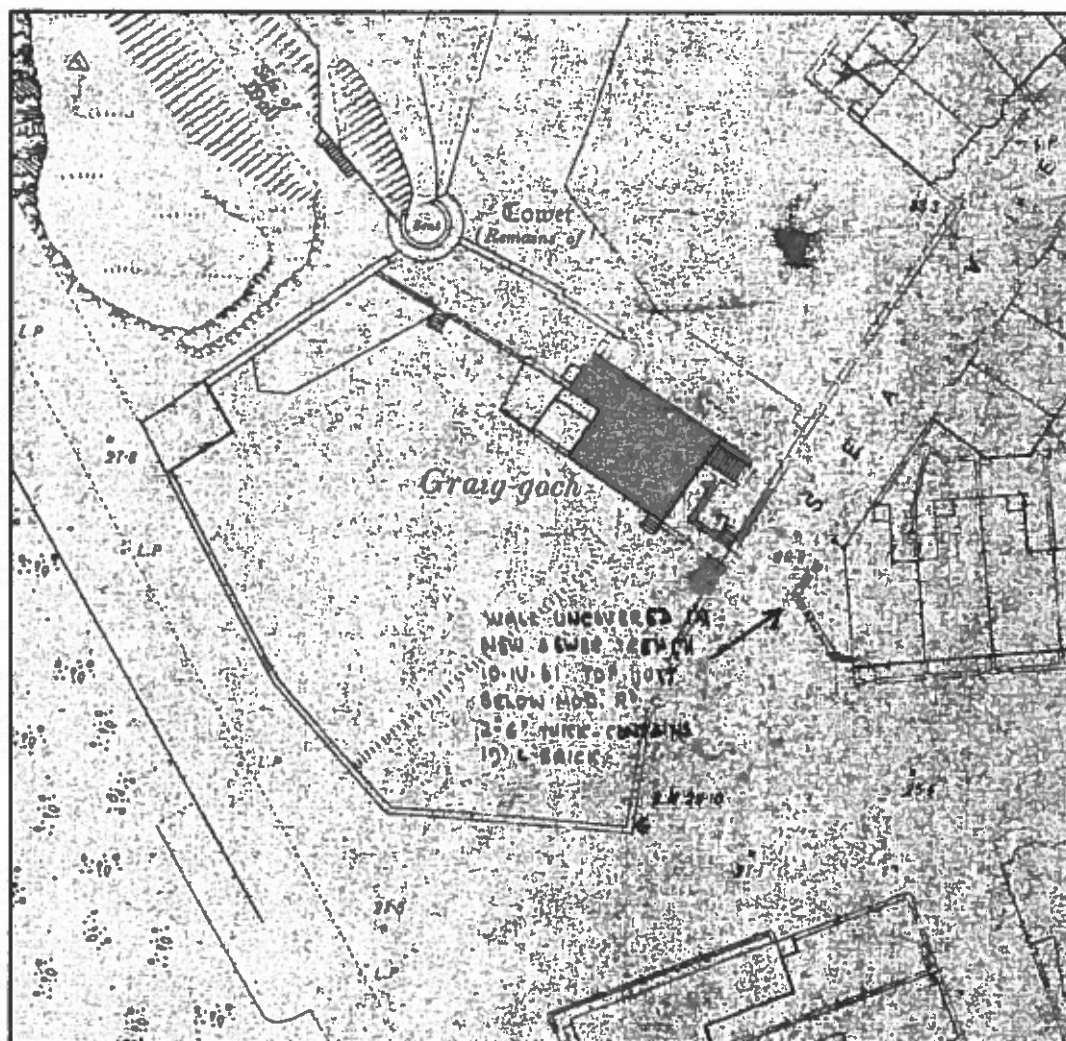


Figure 7b. Portion of OS 1st edition map of 1887 (Draughtsman's copy), showing Craig Goch with annotation of location of early cellar walls found during drainage renewal in 1961. (RCAHMW archive)

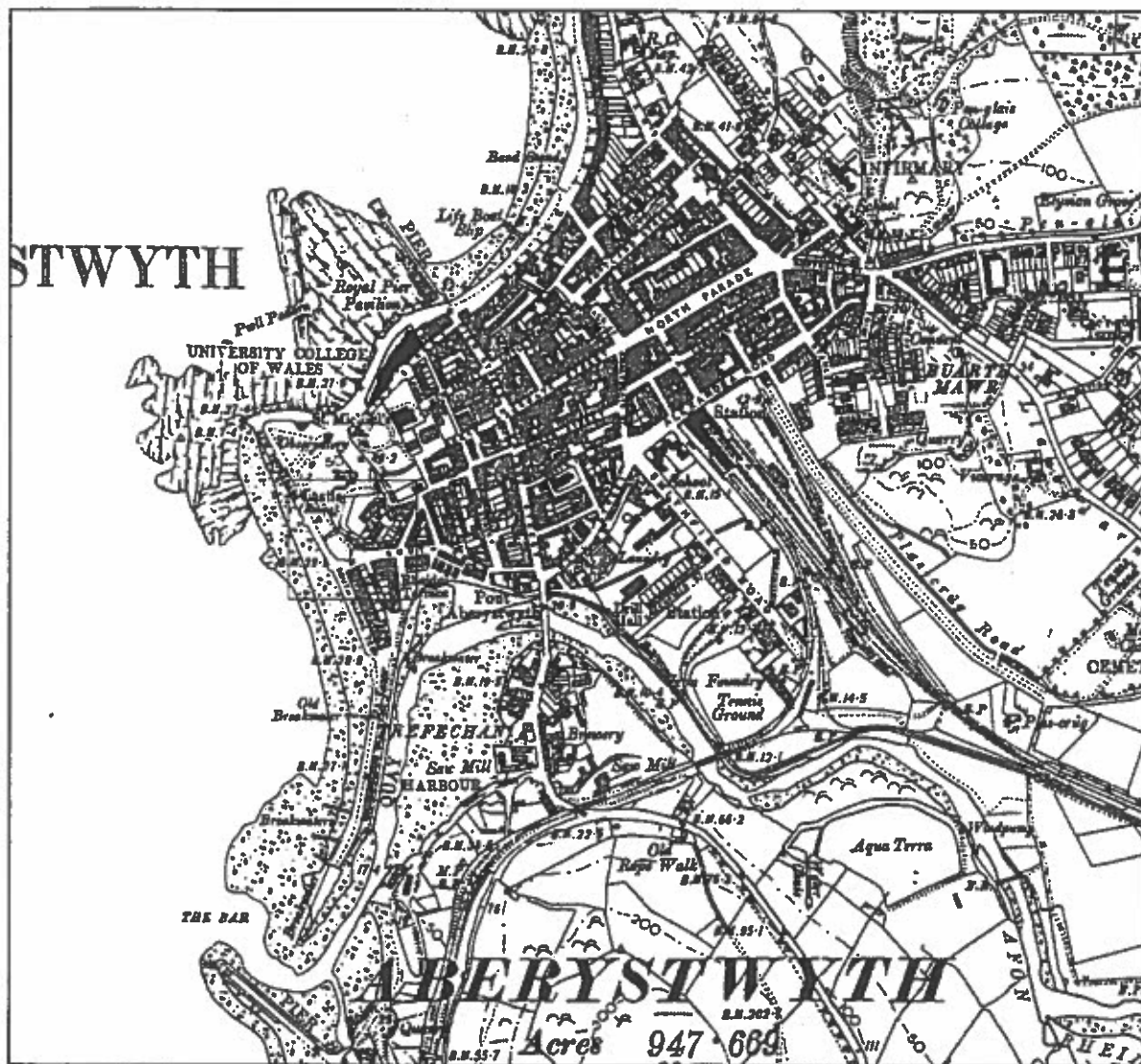


Figure 8. Portion of OS 2nd edition map of 1905.

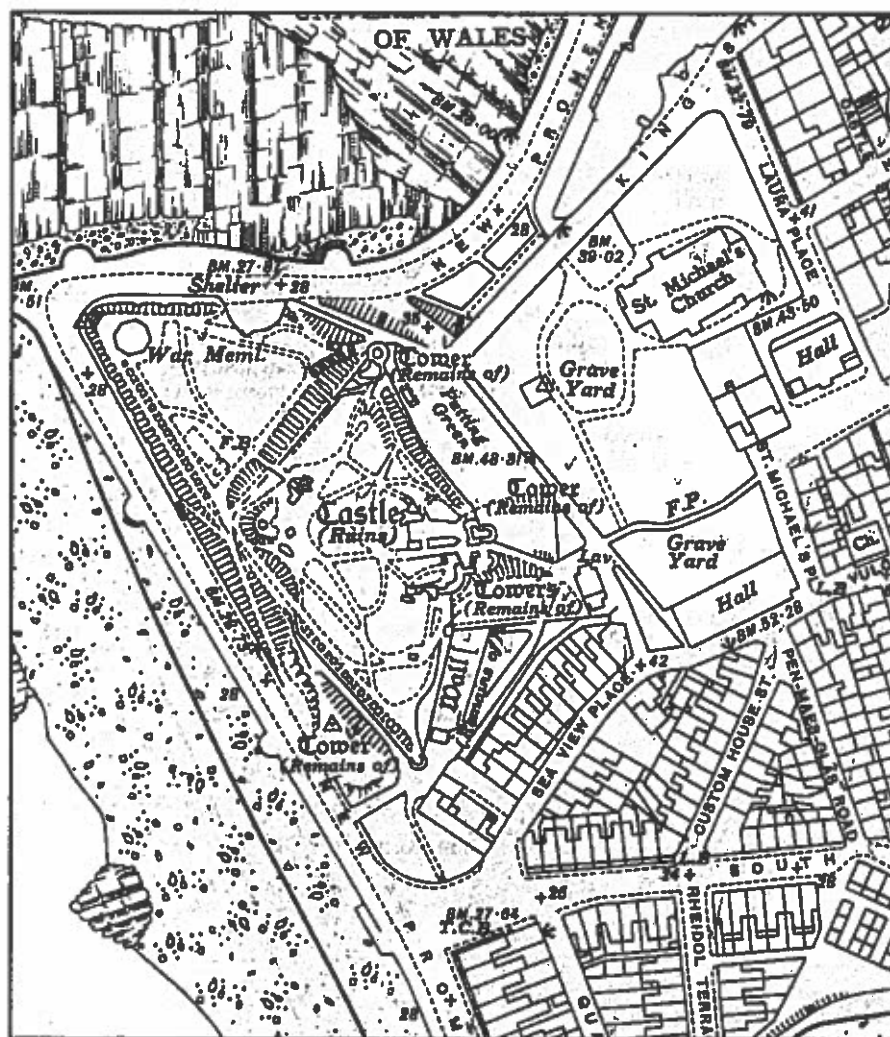


Figure 9. Portion of OS Revised edition map of 1937 showing Craig Goch in association with Castle ruins.



Figure 10. Oblique RAF Aerial Photograph of Aberystwyth 1959 looking south-east. Shows castle ruins in foreground with Craig Goch to right.

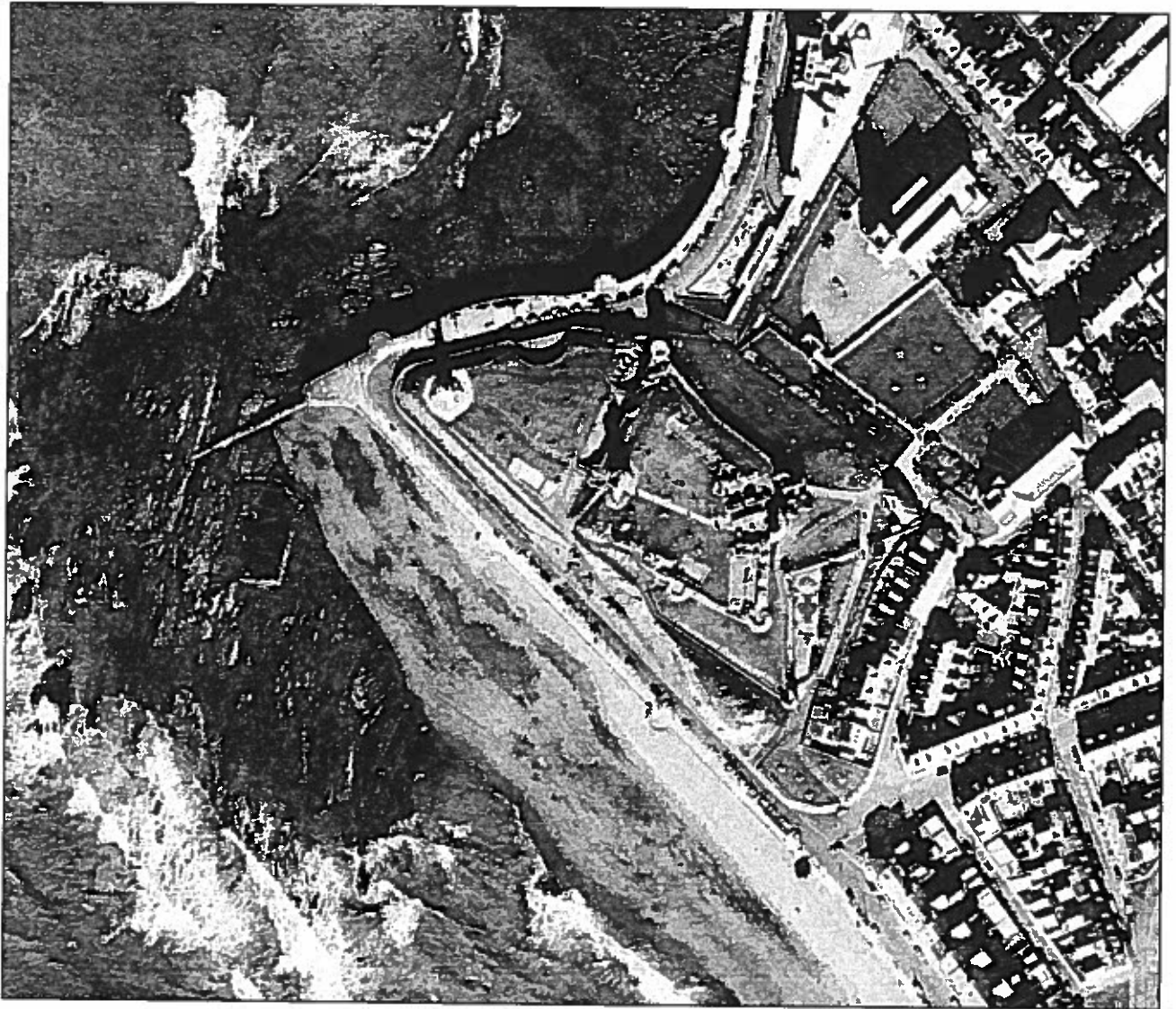


Figure 11. OS Aerial Photograph 1994

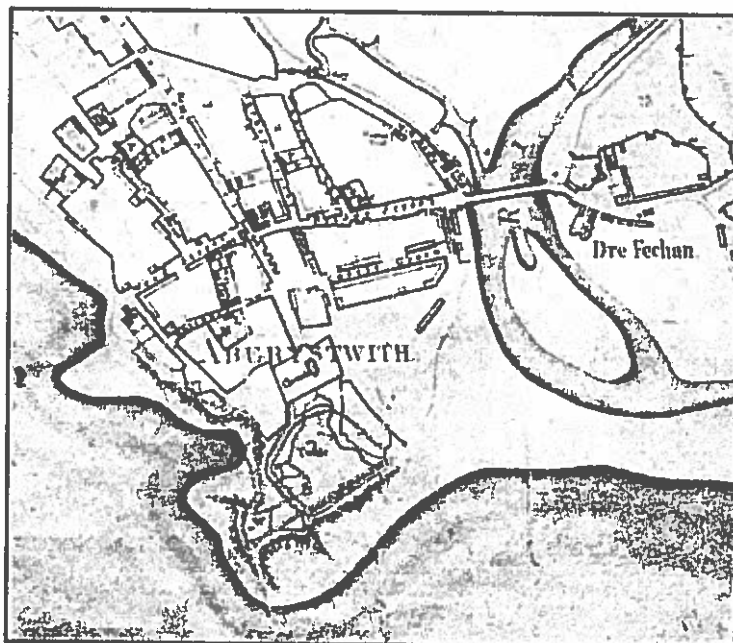


Figure 12. Town Map of 1805.

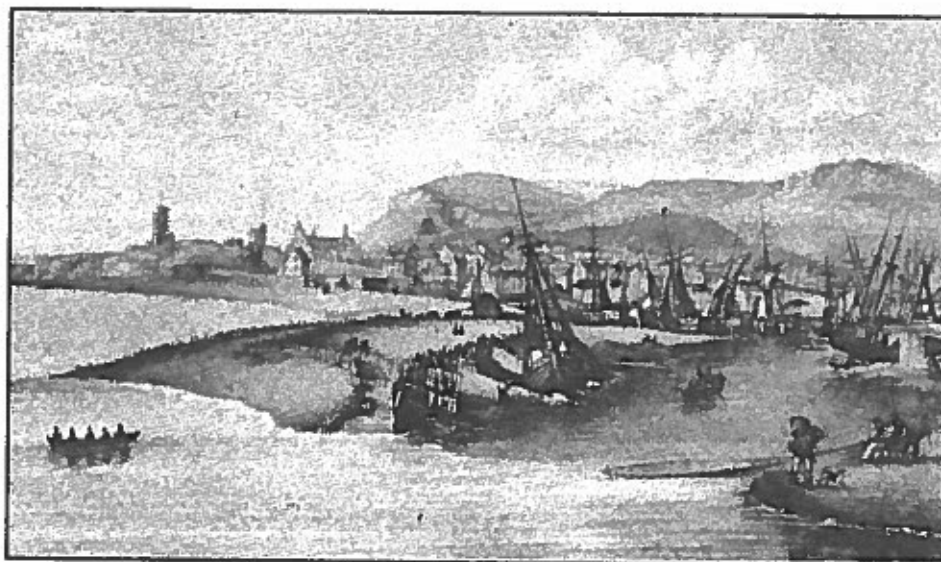


Figure 13. Drawing of Aberystwyth Harbour with ruins of castle and Craig Goch in background, c. 1820-1836

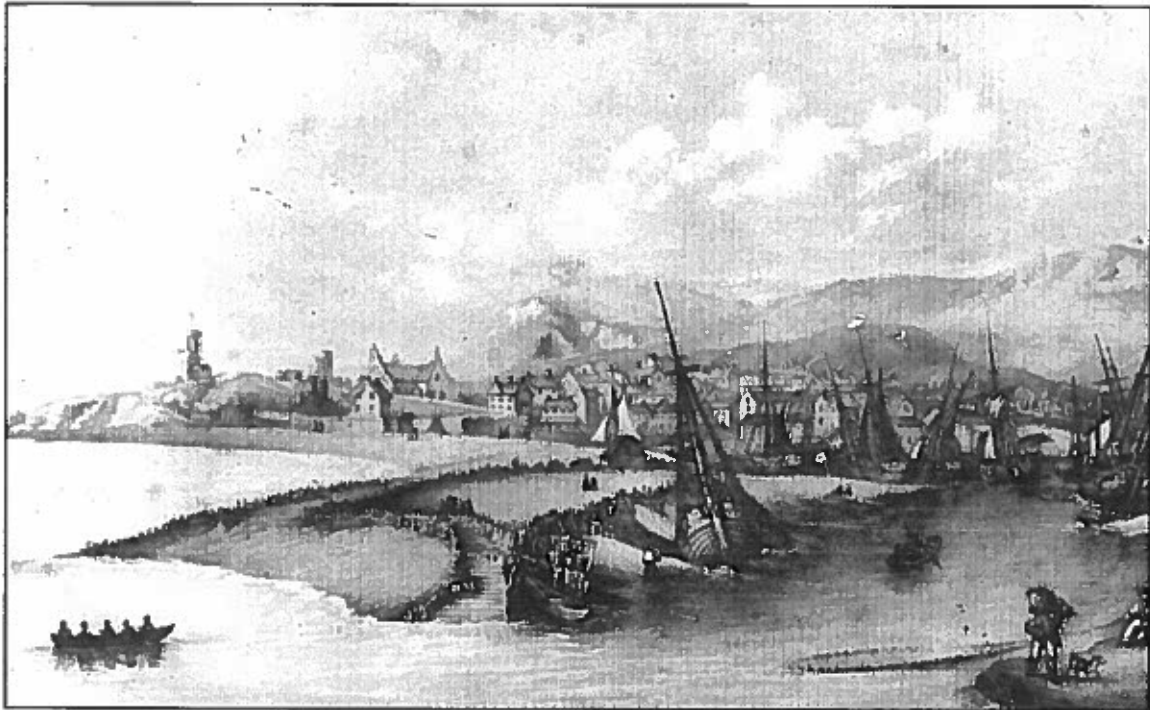


Figure 14. Drawing of Aberystwyth Harbour. c. 1880. Craig Goch in background

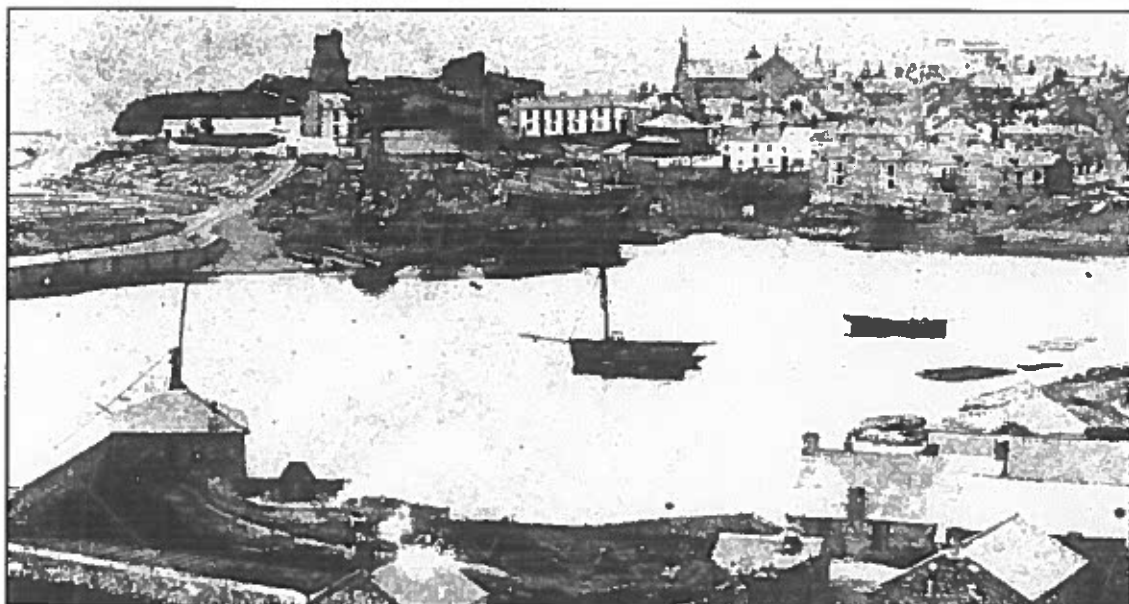


Figure 15. Photo of Brigadier in Aberystwyth Harbour with Craig Goch in background to left. c. 1870.

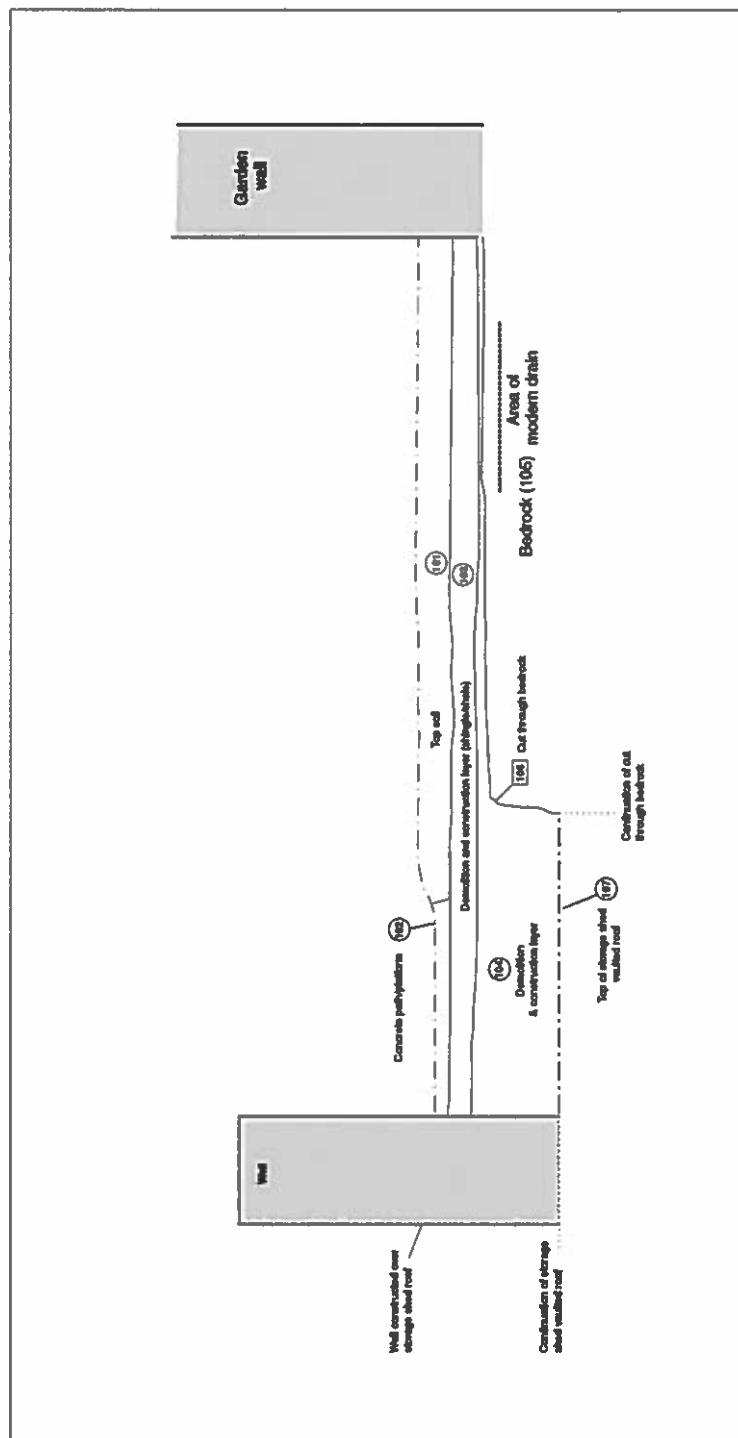


Figure 16: South facing section of trench showing 19/18th century bedrock for construction of ground floor storage sheds at west side of main house.

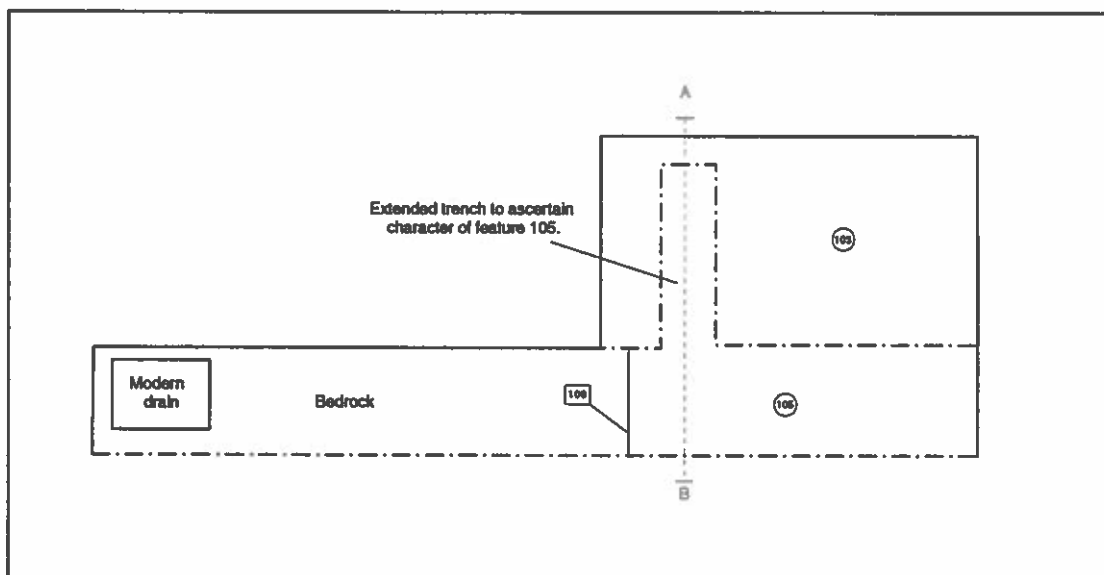


Figure 17. Ground plan showing limits of excavation.

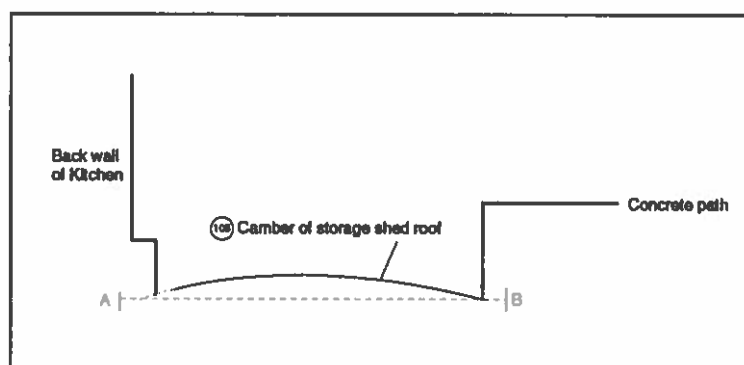


Figure 18. Section showing cambered roof of ground level storage shed.



APPENDIX II: **Photos**



Plate 1: Front elevation of Craig Goch, Seaview Place.



Plate 2: Front elevation of Craig Goch, Seaview Place. Aberystwyth Castle southern tower in background.



Plate 3: Rear of Craig Goch showing ground work in progress for kitchen extension.



Plate 4: Rear of Craig Goch showing ground work in progress for kitchen extension.



Plate 5: Rear of Craig Goch showing ground work completed. Looking west.



Plate 6: Rear of Craig Goch showing ground work completed. Looking south.



Plate 7: South facing section showing slate/shale bedrock and top of storage shed ceiling. Looking north.



APPENDIX III: **Finds Summary**

SUMMARY OF FINDS

Craig Goch, Aberystwyth

CONTEXT 104

Pottery

FABRIC TYPE	NUMBER OF SHERDS	WEIGHT (g)	DATE (CENTURY)
SW	1	8	Early 17 – mid 18



APPENDIX IV: **Context Register**

SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

Craig Goch, Aberystwyth

CONTEXTS

- 101 Modern top soil
- 102 Concrete platform
- 103 Demolition and construction layer
- 104 Demolition and construction layer
- 105 Siltstone bedrock
- 106 Cut through siltstone bedrock
- 107 Roof of storage shed.



APPENDIX V:

Key to Pottery Abbreviations

Key to Pottery Fabric Abbreviations:

BOW	– Border ware, whiteware from Surrey/Hamps border, <i>C17</i>
BSW	– Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, <i>C17-C18</i>
BSS	– Bristol/Staffordshire Slipware
BSM	– Bristol/Staffordshire Mottled
BW	– Blackware, <i>C17-C18</i>
BC	– Bone China, <i>late C18</i>
CB	– Coalmeasures Buff, <i>C17-C18</i>
Cist	– Cistercian wares, (Black-glazed drinking vessels in cylindrical forms), <i>C16</i>
CMB	– Coalmeasures Black, <i>C17-C18</i>
CMR	– Coalmeasures Red, <i>C17-C18</i>
CW	– Cream Ware, <i>C18</i>
DW	– Delft Ware
DWW	– Industrially produced Developed White Wares, <i>C19-C20</i>
ESW	– English Stone Ware
FP	– Flower Pot
GRE	– Lead-Glazed Red Earthenware, <i>C17-C18</i>
ISW	– Industrial Stone Ware
IYW	– Industrially produced Yellow ware, <i>C19-C20</i>
LRE	– Local Red Earthenware
LRE (LG)	– Local Red Earthenware Lead Glazed
MSW	– Martincamp, <i>late C15-early C16</i>
MP	– Midland Purple
MW	– Mottled ware
NSW	– Nottingham Brown Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
ND	– North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, <i>C17-C18</i>
P(Chi)	– Chinese Porcelain, <i>C18</i>
PW	– Pearlware, <i>C18-C19</i>
SGW	– South Glamorgan Ware
SW	– Slipware
SWW	– Surrey Whiteware (Tudor Green)
SRS	– Staffs Red Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
SRE	– Staffs Fine Red Earthenware
TG	– Tudor Green, <i>C15-C16</i>
TGE	– Tin Glazed earthenware, (Eng), <i>C17-mid C18</i>
ESG	– English Salt Glazed Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
WdSW	– Westerwald German Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
WSG	– White Salt Glazed Stoneware
YSW	– Bristol or Staffs Buff Coalmeasures



APPENDIX V: **Archive Cover Sheet**

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET**Craig Goch, Aberystwyth****ARCHIVE DESTINATION – DAT, Llandeilo**

Site Name:	Craig Goch, Aberystwyth
Site Code:	CG101
PRN:	50840
NPRN :	N/A
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	HRSW Report No. 101
NGR:	SN 57988143
Site Type:	House and Garden
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Officer:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Dates:	April/May 2004
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	HRSW
Location of duplicate Archives:	DAT, Llandeilo
Number of Finds Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	HRSW
Restrictions to access:	None

