

Plas Crûg Primary School, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion

Archaeological field evaluation

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A report for Ceredigion County Council
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Summary

Following a recommendation by the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Curatorial Division), the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Division (GGAT Projects), was commissioned by the Ceredigion County Council to undertake an archaeological field evaluation in the Plas Crûg Primary School, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, in accordance to the Brief supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The evaluation was commissioned with the aim of determining the presence of early Norman occupation on the site.

However, the evaluation trenches did not reveal any medieval deposits. Trench 1 contained exclusively rubble and soils used as terracing material for the school playground. It was void of any significant archaeological remains, features or structures. Trench 2 contained an agricultural soil, from which nineteenth century finds were recovered, and a likely post-medieval pit.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out to the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994, revised 1999, 2001, 2008).

Acknowledgements

This project is managed by Richard Lewis BA MIfA (Head of GGAT Projects) and the present report was prepared by Sven Egloff MPhil (Assistant Project Officer), and Ellie Graham BA AIfA (Project Archaeologist,) of GGAT Projects. The evaluation was carried out by Sven Egloff and Ellie Graham. We would like to thank Michael Freeman (Curator of the Ceredigion Museum) for the numerous written, drawn, and photographic historic documents provided to us, and Paul Jones (Senior Illustrator) for the illustrations in the current report. We would also like to thank the staff and the pupils at Plas Crûg Primary School for their support and sustained interest despite the disruption we were causing, and John Morgan (Janitor) for his help and insightful comments and remarks.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Following a recommendation by the archaeological advisors to the LPA, an archaeological field evaluation was carried out between 28th September and 2nd October 2009 by GGAT Projects on behalf of Ceredigion County Council on the grounds of the planned extension to Plas Crûg Primary School (Planning reference A090164CD). The works were carried out in accordance to the Brief supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Curatorial Division (Dyfed archaeological trust 2009)

1.2 Scope of Works

Following the LPA recommendation for an archaeological field evaluation a specification (Egloff 2009) was drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisors to the LPA for trenching and test pitting to be carried out in order to assess and record the survival and condition of any sites of archaeological interest. Two 2m by 10m trenches were proposed within the boundary of the Plas Crûg Primary School playground. The completed archaeological field evaluation would clarify the condition of any archaeologically significant deposits or structures, and the measure of mitigation necessary before building work commences.

The archaeological evaluation trenches were located north east of the Plas Crûg Primary School main building, (see Figure 2) where construction works are to take place.

1.3 Location

The site is located on a natural outcrop on the northern bank of the River Rheidol, approximately 2.4km to the west of Llanbadarn Fawr, and less than a mile eastward from the centre of modern Aberystwyth (Figure 1). The location would have offered commanding views over the floodplain of the Rheidol. It is currently bordered by the Vale of Rheidol Railway to the south. The medieval to post-medieval leat has been replaced by a narrow canal, which still circumvents the site to its east and north. The Plas Crûg Primary School now occupies the site, the exact location of the putative remains of the old tower and cottage buildings are unknown.

The development area is centred on NGR SN 5895 8115 in an area that has been thoroughly reshaped in the 1970s, in connection with the construction of Plas Crûg Primary School.

1.4 Geology

Plas Crûg School is situated on a rocky outcrop overlooking the floodplain of the River Rheidol, on its northern bank. The general geological background around Cardigan Bay to the west of Ceredigion is a rather homogenous Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone, a well-drained fine silty loam soils over rock that offers slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, with shallow soils and some bare rocks locally. The geology on the plain is deep stoneless river alluvium of fine silty and clayey soils, which are variably affected by groundwater. It is suited for dairying and stock grazing (SSEW 1983, sheet 2). The site of Plas Crûg School lies on an outcrop of Palaeozoic siltstone surrounded by river alluvia.

1.5 Historical background

Aberystwyth was created by charter of King Edward I in 1277 with the purpose of strengthening the English presence in Ceredigion. The land was said to be previously “empty because of a scarcity of people and well-nigh deserted” before English settlers were brought in by Gilbert fitz Richard de Clare in the early twelfth century (Jones 1952). The Edwardian castle at the mouth of the River Rheidol was known as Llanbadarn Castle, referring to the parish of the church built by Paternus in the sixth century, but it gradually acquired its current name, probably from an earlier Norman castle overlooking the Ystwyth. An earthwork uncovered by F. S. Wright on Tanycastell hill (Llanychaiarn), 2.4km to the south of Aberystwyth is widely accepted as representing the ruins of this early Norman castle, reported to have been built by Gilbert fitz Richard in 1109 or 1110 (Griffiths 1977).

After the destruction by Welshmen of the first castle at Llanychaiarn in 1136 and prior to the erection of Aberystwyth Castle in 1277, there is mention in the *Brut y Tywysogion* of Rhys ap Gruffudd breaching and burning a castle called Aber-rheidol in 1164. The exact position of this castle is unknown, but there is a strong case for a location at Plas Crûg, where a farmstead in the shape of a fortified mansion with a square tower is known to have stood until the 1960s.

The Edwardian castle declined in the sixteenth century, but the town grew with the exploitation of lead and silver in the hills behind.

During the Civil War, the castle in Aberystwyth was garrisoned by Royalists, who surrendered in 1646. It was then dismantled in 1649 together with most of the town walls (Lloyd *et al* 2006)

1.6 Specific archaeological background

It has long been suggested that the castle first known as Llanbadarn Castle, and later as Aberystwyth Castle built by Edward I after 1277 at the mouth of the River Rheidol, was not the first castle to be erected in the vicinity of the town of Aberystwyth. However, the exact location of the putative early Norman Castles mentioned in the Welsh chronicles remains unclear.

E. A. Lewis identified Gilbert fitz Richard’s stronghold, the first Norman castle at Aberystwyth, with the site uncovered by F. S. Wright on a wooded hill above the farm of Tanycastell in his brief history of Aberystwyth’s Castle published in 1911. This was confirmed by the publication of the excavations by F. S. Wright in 1912 (Griffiths 1994, 326-7). It was located near the site of the medieval estuary of the River Ystwyth (the current mouthing stands some distance north of the earlier estuary, and is probably the result of an 18th century diversion). He noted that the castle of Aber-rheidol mentioned in 1164 could not be located.

Plas Crûg fulfils the general descriptions of Aber-rheidol Castle, near the lands of Llanbadarn Fawr, as it stands between these and the medieval town of Aberystwyth. The early name of Plas Crûg, traceable as far back as 1588, is Crûg y Lliw (‘mound of the leader’ or ‘prince’, modern Welsh *llyw*. Griffiths 1994, p330).

A fortified tower or strong house is reported to have stood at Plas Crûg in numerous descriptions made by travellers who visited the area between the late eighteenth and the first half of the 19th century. The tower that they saw had possibly been built or rebuilt during the second part of the 18th century by the Powells of Nanteos as a folly, although documentation is limited. The descriptions suggest a ruinous, fortified building on an elevated site overlooking a flood plain that has been incorporated into a farmhouse by the end of the 18th century. Altogether, Plas Crûg is referred to in about 30 documents from 1667 to 1965; in

about 30 diaries, guide books and directories of the 18th and 19th centuries; on fourteen maps from 1764 to 1904; in fifteen drawings and paintings and twelve photographs (Freeman 2004).

These documents describe a ruinous group of stone buildings consisting of a crenellated tower and a substantial building with a projecting gable-end chimney with a single story cottage between them on a natural outcrop in the middle of the flood plain of the Rheidol, about 0.8km from the centre of Aberystwyth. The origins are uncertain but documentation suggests that the site may have been occupied during the Early-medieval period. By the late eighteenth century, the tower in particular had become an attraction for antiquaries and other visitors, and stories relating it to historical events abounded. The earliest illustrations of the site, dated to the end of the eighteenth century, show the tower to have had battlements and a first floor entrance. Behind it was a large building, possibly a farm house.

A leat to take water from the Rheidol to the mill in Mill Street was constructed at the latest during the sixteenth century. This passed around two sides of the site with the river forming a boundary on the third side, with the forth side liable to flooding. An avenue and footpath were created along the leat by 1834, enabling people to walk from Aberystwyth to the church at Llanbadarn Fawr and view the ruins of Plas Crûg. By the mid-nineteenth century the tower was in a ruinous state and was restored. The battlements were replaced and the first-floor door was converted into a window. Possibly at the same time the cottage roof was raised. The site had become the property of the Aberystwyth Town Council who leased it out as a market garden. In c1969 it was demolished to make way for a school, built in 1970. The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) inspected the site prior to its destruction and came to the conclusion that all the remains were nineteenth century in date. No detailed records, photographs or drawings were made.

2 Methodology

2.1 Fieldwork

Two trenches measuring 10m x 2m were excavated. Trench 1 was aligned northeast-southwest and Trench 2 aligned east-west (Figure 2). The excavations were undertaken mechanically by JCB with a 1.80m wide grading bucket under archaeological supervision, to the top of the natural horizon. For health and safety reasons, the north-eastern end of Trench 1 was not excavated down to the bedrock. Rather, the excavation was stopped at a depth of 1.80m below ground level. Archaeological deposits were subject to hand excavation.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological contexts, in accordance with the GGAT *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*. Contexts were recorded using a single continuous numbering system, and are summarised in Appendix I. All significant contexts were photographed using a Fujipix S1000 10MP digital camera and in monochrome 35mm film.

All classes of finds were identified and catalogued in line with the requirements of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* 2001 (revised 2008). The vast majority of finds recovered were of modern date therefore an on-site recording and discard policy for this class of finds was adopted in line with the GGAT *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*.

The management of environmental recording and sampling followed the principles and tenets laid down in English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology*, published in 2002. All deposits with a high potential for the preservation of palaeo-environmental material were sampled by bulk for subsequent analysis.

An archive of records relating to the preparation of the reports has been prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 6 and UKIC's *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* 2007.

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report and archive index will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report and archive index will also be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

The work was undertaken to the standard required by The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (1995, revised 1999, 2001, 2008).

3 Results

3.1 Trench 1

(Plates 1 – 4)

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m and measured 10.00m in length and 2.00m in width.

The basal deposit encountered was siltstone and mudstone bedrock (**112**). This dipped towards the northwest end of the trench; the highest southeastern point being at 1.10m below ground level and the lowest part at 1.80m below the ground surface. Overlying the bedrock, where it started to slope down towards the northwest, was a grey-black deposit of soot / charcoal and grit (**111**) excavated to a depth of 0.06m. Overlying this and the bedrock (where exposed) in the northwestern half of the trench was a thick make up layer of dark grey-brown silty clay (**110**). Level with **110** in the southeastern half of the trench was a make up layer of dark grey silty clay (**109**) with a maximum depth of 0.45m that was lying directly over bedrock **112**. Deposit **110** was overlain by a deposit of grey-black clayey sand (**107**), which contained a lens of beige grainy mortar and brick fragments (**108**). Deposit **109** was underlying a further make up layer consisting of a grey-brown clayey sand and stone chippings (**106**). Clayey sand deposit **107** underlay a layer of brownish grey sand and stone chippings (**105**). Overlying both **105** and **106** was a thin layer of mid-grey clayey sand (**104**). Given their similarities, layers **106**, **105**, and **104** could reflect minor variations in what may be in reality one layer of terracing material. Clayey sand **104** was overlain by a terracing layer of brown-grey stone chippings, stones, and sand (**103**) tapering to the southwest, the shape of which compensated for the natural dip in the bedrock towards the northeast. A layer of brown-grey sand and angular stones (**102**) overlay **103**, and served as sub-base to a tarmac layer (**101**).

3.2 Trench 2

(Plates 5 – 11; Figure 3)

Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m and measured 10.00m in length and 2.00m in width.

The basal deposit encountered was siltstone and mudstone bedrock **212**. Overlying this bedrock was a mixed yellow-orange silty clay natural soil (**210**) containing isolated sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Overlying the bedrock **212** in the western end of the trench and overlying **210** in the east, visible on both sections of Trench 2 for c7.5m from the western end was a buried agricultural soil horizon (**206**), a mid-brown silty loam that contained occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles, some rootlets, small charcoal flecks, and ferrous oxide staining. Visible in the natural soil **210** in the south facing section at the eastern end of Trench 2 (but not seen in plan) was a cut for a small pit or construction trench (**207**). The negative feature had a regular profile, with straight edges, and a largely straight base, sloping up to the east. The lower fill (**208**), a mid-brown clay silt, containing isolated sub-angular to rounded pebbles, followed the shape of the cut, with a maximal depth of 0.24m at the edge and thinning to c0.11m at the corner, tapering to the east. This fill contained occasional small pebbles, small charcoal flecks, and ferrous oxide staining. This was overlain by a very thin deposit of brownish red sandy silt (**211**), which mirrored the profile of cut **207**, and contained isolated sub-angular pebbles and flecks of coal, frequent flecks of iron and ferrous oxide staining, accounting for the colour of this deposit, and a large quantity of very small ironstone nodules (<0.03m). Deposit **211** lay between the basal fill **208** and upper fill **209** of cut **207**, which consisted of a dark grey sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles, isolated ironstone and charcoal flecks, and several pieces of modern window pane glass. A demolition or terracing rubble deposit c0.73m deep (**205**) was found to overlay natural soil

210, the agricultural soil **206** and the fills (**208**, **209** and **211**) of the small pit or construction trench (**207**). This demolition deposit (**205**) containing frequent small to large angular to very angular blocks of siltstone, sandstone and to a lesser extent of imported limestone, some of which were squared dressed building stones, others had plaster and green paint attached. The deposit (**205**) also contained frequent large corroded iron items associated with building and demolition rubble, such as lengths of pipe and pieces of corrugated iron sheeting, and mortar lumps. Overlying layer **205** to the western end of Trench 2 was a further rubble and demolition layer (**203**) made up of general building rubble and debris, including bricks, angular to very angular blocks and slabs of local siltstone contained within a mid yellow-brown clayey silt matrix. It contained shards of modern pottery. There was a thin layer of orangey yellow sand (**204**) containing small pieces of rubble and modern debris overlying rubble deposits **203** and **205**. Overlying deposits **204** and **205** was mixed light grey and yellow layer (**202**) consisting of a coarse gravely sand matrix with frequent small to medium very angular to angular fragments of local siltstone, which was used as a hardcore base for the tarmac playground surface (**201**).

4 Finds Report

4.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of finds recovered from Trench 2 was presented for analysis. A total of three contexts produced artefacts **203**, **206** and **209**; there was also a small amount of unstratified material recovered from the site.

Two shaped, pieces of sandstone, probably from a demolished building were also recovered from context **205**.

4.2 Analysis

Unstratified

The unstratified assemblage recovered from this site consisted of two bodysherds and the base from a modern flowerpot, three sherds of transfer-printed white earthenware of late post-medieval date and two joining sherds from a local coarseware vessel with a yellowish-brown glaze. A total of two sherds of modern glass also belonged to this assemblage, one fragment from the base of a milk bottle and a fragment of window glass.

203

Context **203** produced a single sherd of modern flowerpot and a small fragment of decorated plaster, painted yellow. Whilst the plaster could be medieval in date the recovered sample was too small to be chronologically conclusive.

205

A sample of structural stone was recovered from this context that consisted of two roughly hewn, rectangular, sandstone blocks. The first block measured 412mm x 99mm x 104mm in size and the second block measured 416mm x 105mm x 121mm. Both blocks had traces of a hard white-grey limestone attached to them, suggesting that they had come from a building constructed during the post-medieval period.

206

This context produced a sherd of black glazed teapot in a local coarseware fabric, dating to the 19th century or later, along with two fragments of post-medieval brick or tile and a single piece of green bottle glass, likely to come from a modern wine bottle. A small fragment of metal working slag was also present in this context.

209

Context **209** produced two fragments of modern window glass.

4.3 Conclusion

The majority of artefacts recovered from this site date to the late post-medieval or modern periods (19th – 20th centuries) and are typical of the material from a site that has significant modern intrusions or been the focus of modern construction work. The only exception to this is the small fragment of plaster, which could originate from a medieval or Roman structure; unfortunately this fragment is too small to date and it is equally likely to be modern in origin.

Unstratified

Material type	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
Glass	Base of milk bottle	1	0.020	Modern
Glass	Fragment of window pane	1	0.004	Modern

Pottery	Local coarseware	2=1	0.012	19th century
Pottery	Transferred-printed white earthenware	3	0.005	19th century
Pottery	Flowerpot	3	0.039	Modern

203

Material type	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
Plaster	Fragment of white plaster with yellow paint on one side	1	0.0001	Undiagnostic
Pottery	Flowerpot	1	0.030	Modern

205

Material type	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
Stone	Rectangular blocks of structural stone	2	N/A	Post-medieval

206

Material type	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
CBM	-	2	0.004	Undiagnostic
Slag	-	1	0.001	Undiagnostic
Glass	Fragment of green bottle glass	1	0.003	Modern
Pottery	Sherd from the body of a black glazed, local coarseware teapot	1	0.030	19th century

209

Material type	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
Glass	Fragments of window pane	2	0.001	Modern

Note:

CBM: Ceramic building material

5 Mortar Report

By Martin Locock BA MIFA

5.1 Introduction

Two samples of mortar were recovered from context **205**, a demolition layer of a structure presumed to be the post-medieval farmhouse or the tower on the site. The samples submitted were examined visually and tested for hardness.

5.2 Catalogue

Context **205** (general sample) Moderately hard pale grey lime mortar with lime lumps

Context **205** sample *004 Moderately hard pale grey lime mortar with lime lumps

5.3 Conclusion

The recovered mortar, with a moderately high lime content and the presence of unweathered lime lumps within the mortar, is probably of post-medieval date. Medieval mortars usually contain very high proportions of sand and silt with minimal lime, reflecting its restricted availability. The demolition material is therefore considered to be derived from the farmhouse.

6 Conclusions

No remains or features were found which could be related to the Norman occupation of the site, indeed very little archaeologically significant deposits or features survived. It appears that a proportion of the site may have been reduced to bedrock during the construction of the school and terracing for the school playground.

There was some evidence of post-medieval agricultural use of the land in Trench 2, in the form of a buried agricultural soil horizon (206). A small pit or foundation trench (207) may also be related to agricultural activity on the site, possibly containing a dump of manure or other organic material. The presence of modern window glass in the upper fill (209) maybe residual, however, it is likely that this negative feature is no older than Post-medieval in date. No standing structural evidence was found of Plas Crûg farmstead although it is likely that demolition layers 205 and 203 were generated from the destruction of earlier buildings on the site in the late 1960s as terracing material for the school playground.

The evidence from the evaluation trenches indicates the presence of substantial deposits of demolition material overlying partially intact agricultural horizons. As a consequence, there remains a possibility that further deposits and/or structures relating to the earlier occupation of the site being disturbed during the proposed redevelopment.

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Figure 1. General location plan

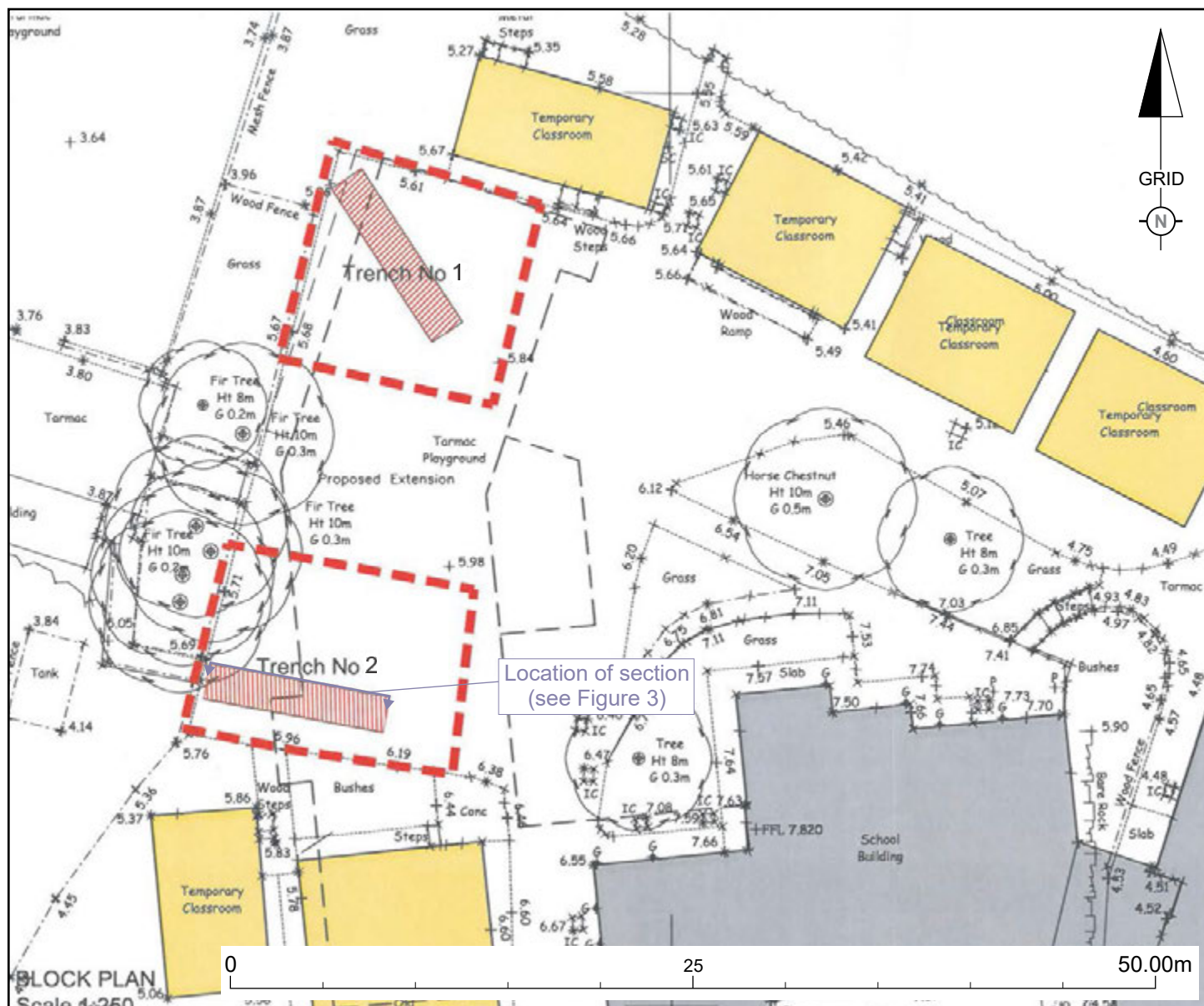


Figure 2. Plan showing location of Trenches 1 and 2

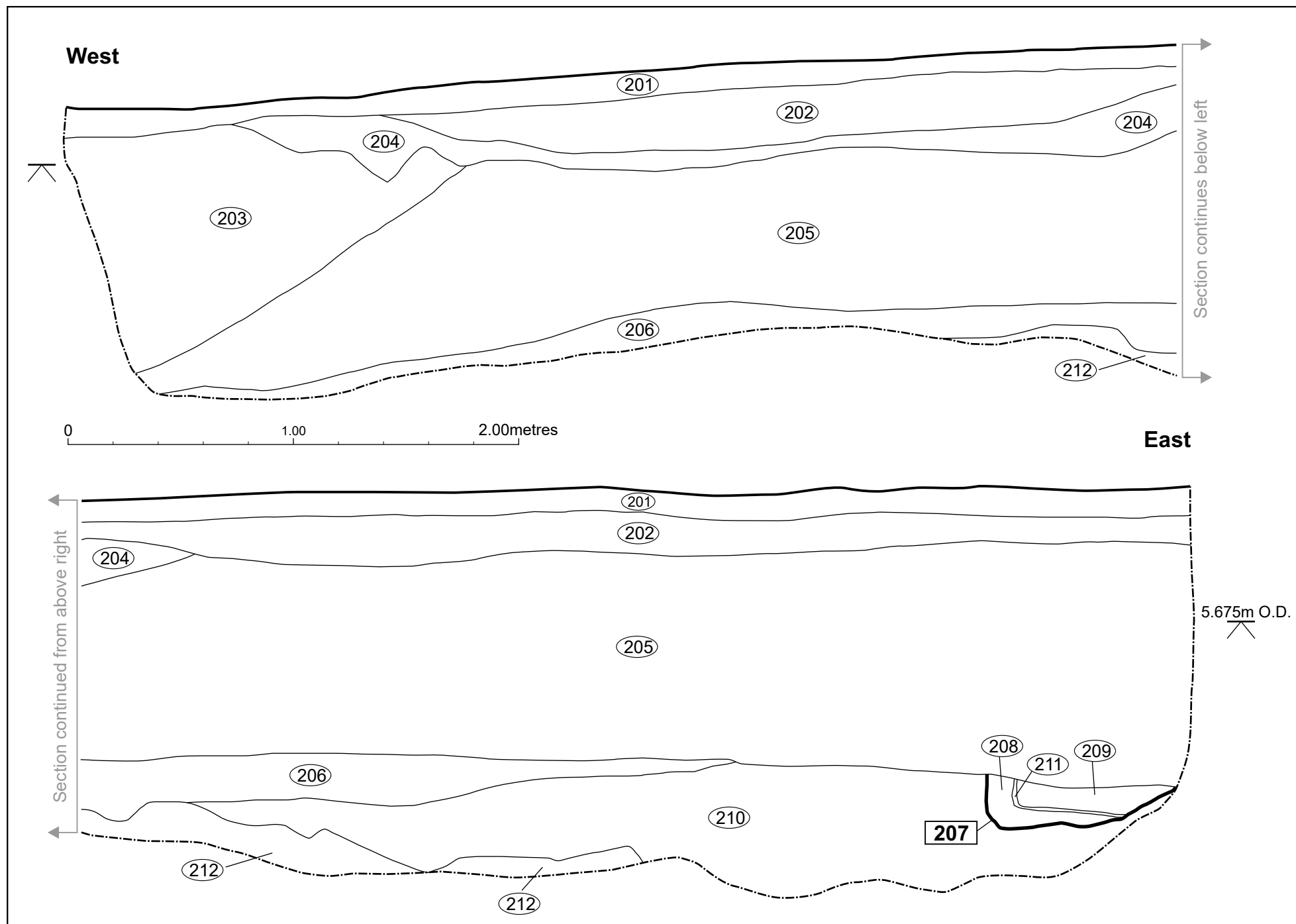


Figure 3. South-facing section in Trench 2

Appendix I: Context Inventory

Trench 1

Context	Type	Location	Period	Description
101	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Tarmac surface 0.06m in thickness
102	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Sub-base for tarmac, brown-grey, 0.24m in thickness
103	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Brown-grey stone chippings, stone and sand, make-up layer, maximum 0.4m thickness
104	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Mid-grey clayey sand make-up layer, moderate stones between 10mm and 0.2m, 0.08m thickness
105	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Brown-grey clayey sand, containing stone chippings, make up layer, maximum 0.5m thickness
106	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Grey-brown clayey sand, containing stone chippings, make up layer, maximum 0.8m thickness
107	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Grey-black clayey sand make up layer, contains charcoal, and small isolated brick fragments and mortar, includes dark grey-black lenses around (108), maximum 0.5m thickness
108	Deposit	Trench 1	Post-medieval/ Modern	Beige grainy mortar containing fragments of C19th brick, lens within layer (107)
109	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Dark grey silty clay make up layer, contains isolated brick fragments , 0.45m thickness
110	Deposit	Trench 1	Modern	Dark grey-brown silty clay make up layer, contains isolated brick fragments, occasional concrete and other building material, 0.9m thickness, not bottomed
111	Deposit	Trench 1	Post-medieval/ Modern	Grey-black soot/charcoal and grit, excavated to 0.06m, not bottomed and only partially uncovered
112	Deposit	Trench 1	N/A	Siltstone/mudstone bedrock

Trench 2

Context	Type	Location	Period	Description
201	Deposit	Trench 2	Modern	Modern tarmac playground surface up to 0.12m thickness
202	Deposit	Trench 2	Modern	Coarse gravely sand matrix with frequent very angular and angular fragments (up to 0.2m in size) of local siltstone, forming hardcore for modern tarmac playground surface, up to 0.32m in thickness
203	Deposit	Trench 2	Modern	Rubble make up layer consisting of general building rubble and debris, including bricks, blocks and slabs of local siltstone up to 0.32m in size, contained within a mid-yellow-brown clay silt matrix. Contains modern pottery. Probably part of the same episode as 205 , levelling the site for the playground, up to 0.8m in thickness

204	Deposit	Trench 2	Modern	Thin layer of orange-yellow sand, containing small brick fragments, angular stones and pieces of plastic, overlying rubble deposit 205 , c0.08m in thickness
205	Deposit	Trench 2	Modern	A large rubble dump make up layer containing frequent angular blocks of sandstone and siltstone up to 0.85m in size, some of which are cut and dressed building stones, some with plaster and green paint attached. The deposit also contains pieces of corrugated iron sheeting and mortar lumps, contained within a mixed dark grey sandy silt. A rubble make up layer, possibly containing the debris from the demolition of the earlier building on site, levelling and terracing the site for the school playground, up to 0.73m in thickness
206	Deposit	Trench 2	Post-medieval	A mid-brown silt loam buried agricultural soil, containing small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles up to 0.06m in size, small charcoal flecks and iron staining. Up to 0.3m in thickness
207	Cut	Trench 2	Post-medieval	The cut for a small pit seen in the south-facing section of Trench 2. Has a regular profile, with a straight edge and a largely straight base, sloping up to the east. The bottom west corner is angled. Possibly an agricultural feature associated with the former farm on the site
208	Fill	Trench 2	Post-medieval	A mid-brown clay silt, the basal fill of cut 207 , which follows the shape of the cut, L-shaped in profile, 0.24m deep, thinning to the east, contains occasional small sub-angular to rounded pebbles, with small charcoal flecks and iron staining
209	Fill	Trench 2	Post-medieval/ Modern	A dark grey sandy silt, the upper fill of pit 207 , with a rectangular shape in section, following the shape of the cut. Contains occasional small pebbles up to 0.04m in size with isolated iron flecks and flecks of charcoal. Possibly agricultural or organic in origin, possibly a manure dump, c0.12m in thickness. Modern window glass present.
210	Deposit	Trench 2	N/A	Natural mixed yellow-orange silty clay subsoil
211	Fill	Trench 2	Post-medieval	A very thin deposit (c.0.02m thick) of brown-red sandy silt, forming a thin- L-shape between fills 208 and 209, containing isolated sub-angular pebbles and flecks of coal, with frequent iron staining and a large quantity of very small (up to 0.03m) iron nodules
212	Deposit	Trench 2	N/A	Siltstone/mudstone bedrock

Appendix II: Plates

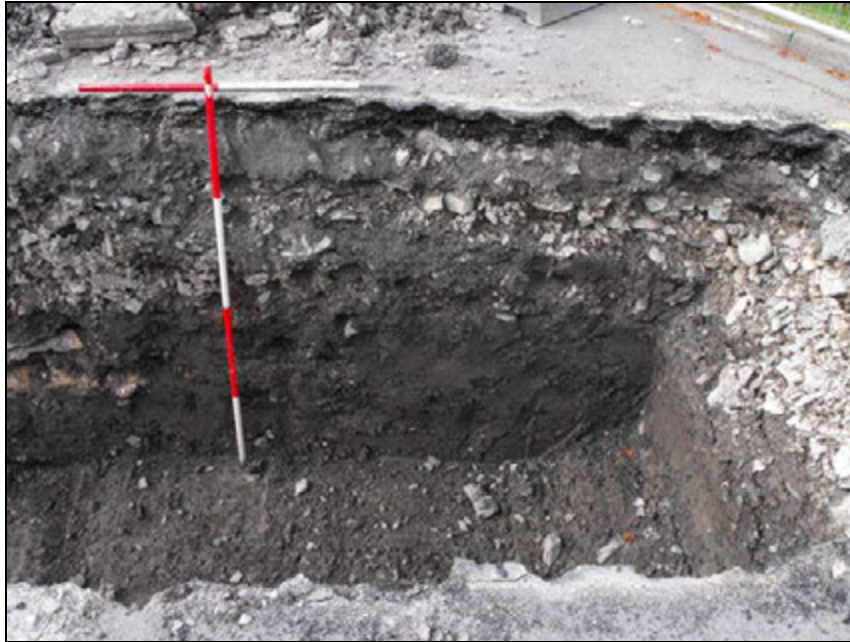


Plate 1: Northeast facing section of Trench 1, northwest end.

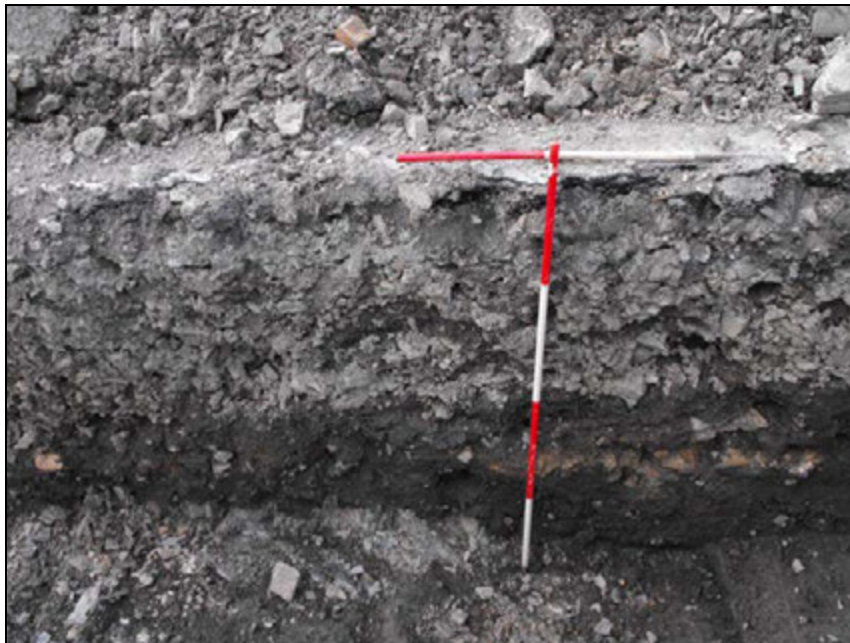


Plate 2: Northeast facing section of Trench 1, centre northwest end.

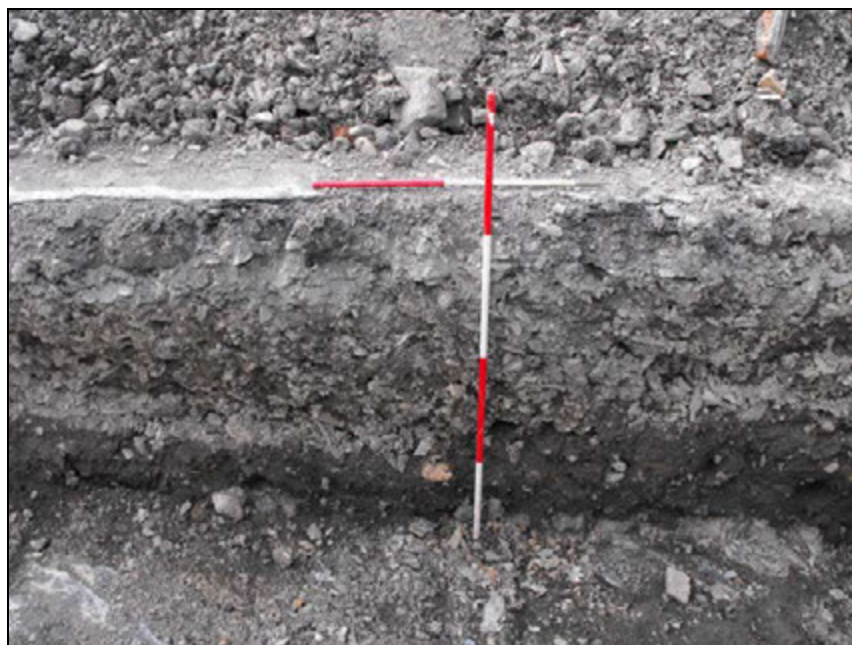


Plate 3: Northeast facing section of Trench 1, centre southeast end.



Plate 4: Northeast facing section of Trench 1, southeast end.



Plate 5: East facing general view of Trench 2.



Plate 6: South facing section of Trench 2, west end.

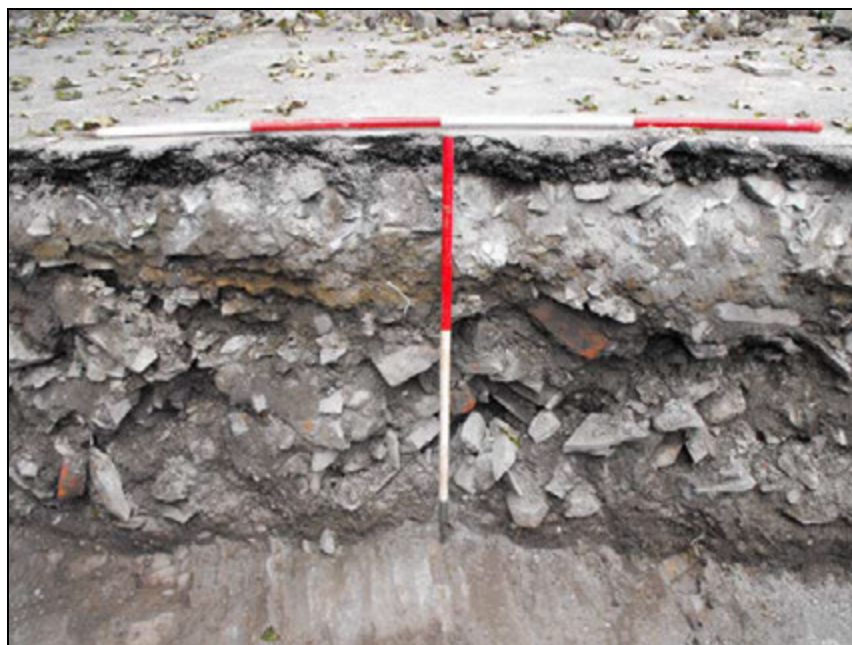


Plate 7: South facing section of Trench 2, centre west end.



Plate 8: South facing section of Trench 2, centre.



Plate 9: South facing section of Trench 2, centre east end.

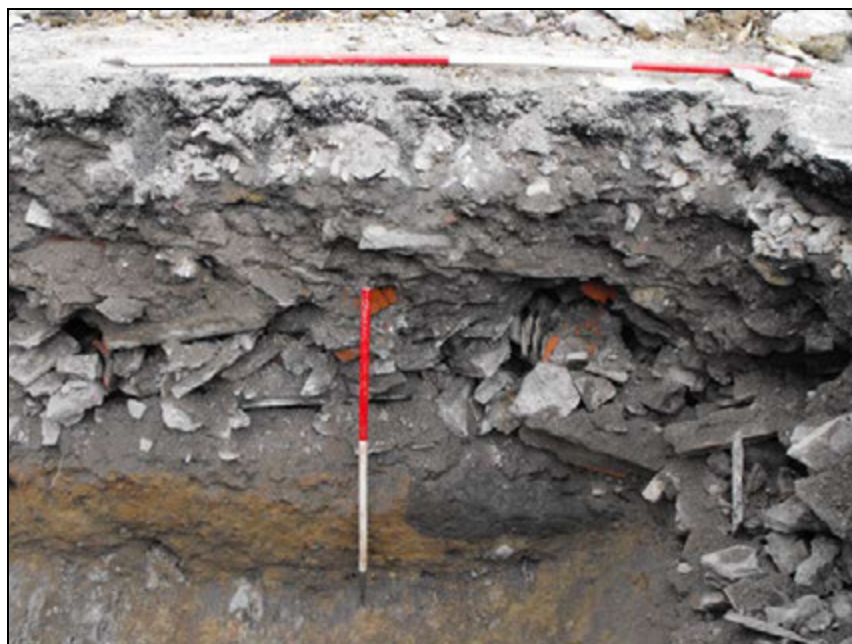


Plate 10: South facing section of Trench 2, east end.



Plate 11. South-facing section of Trench 2 showing pit or construction cut 207 and fills 208, 211 and 209

Plas Crûg Primary School, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion:
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As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.



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