

*BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT*

St Peter's Church
Barford
Warwickshire

An Archaeological
Watching Brief
1998

B.U.F.A.U.



Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
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St Peter's Church, Barford, Warwickshire
An Archeological Watching Brief 1998

by
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Contents

1.0	Summary
2.0	Introduction
3.0	Objective
4.0	Methods Statement
5.0	Desk-based assessment
6.0	Grave Markers
7.0	The Watching Brief
7.1	<i>Trench A</i>
7.2	<i>Trench B</i>
7.3	<i>Trench C</i>
8.0	Skeletal Material
9.0	Discussion
10.0	Acknowledgements
11.0	References
12.0	Map Sources
Appendix 1.	Brief for archaeological work
Appendix 2.	Archaeological specification

Figures

- 1 Location of site
- 2 Location of trenches
- 3 1811 Map of Parish of Barford and Sherbourne
- 4 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 5 Detailed plan of Trenches A and B

Plates

- 1 Barford's Last Manor House
- 2 1820 Water-colour of Barford Church (Southern Face)
- 3 1910 Photograph of Barford Church
- 4 1919 Photograph of Barford Church
- 5 Vault Lid *in situ*
- 6 Headstone of 'John Horton' Prior to Removal
- 7 Lead Coffin of 'John Horton' *in situ*
- 8 View of Trench A
- 9 View of Trench B
- 10 Area of south facing wall to be disturbed
- 11 Area of west facing wall to be disturbed

St Peter's Church, Barford, Warwickshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief 1998

1.0: Summary

This report outlines the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with a single story extension to provide toilet facilities on the south of St Peter's Church, Church Street, Barford, Warwickshire. Numerous burials were recorded during the watching brief. Associated gravestones suggested that some of these burials dated to the late 18th and the early 19th century. The fragmentary remains of earlier burials were of uncertain date. No structures of medieval or earlier date were identified.

2.0: Introduction

This report outlines the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out during ground works associated with the installation of a new toilet facility on the southern side of St. Peter's Church, Barford, Warwickshire (Fig. 1, NGR SP2730 6090). St Peters Church, (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No. 708) dates from the early 14th century, although a church was first recorded in 1205.

The work was undertaken in January 1998 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, on behalf of R J Thompson and The Hitchman Stone Partnership, Architects and Consultants. The work conforms with a brief prepared by the Warwickshire Museum, Curatorial Section (Appendix 1) and a specification prepared by BUFAU (Appendix 2).

3.0: Objective

The purpose of the watching brief was to obtain an adequate record of any archaeological deposits or finds disturbed or exposed by work associated with the proposed development.

4.0: Methods Statement

Prior to the fieldwork a desk-based assessment was undertaken which included an examination of maps and other relevant background material.

Two grave markers were removed prior to the groundworks and these were recorded. The groundworks involved the machine excavation of two foundation trenches up to 1m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 2 Trenches A and B) and a service trench (Trench C). Subsequent excavation of identified archaeological deposits and graves was undertaken by hand. All of the soil excavated was removed from site by the contractors. Where possible, the excavated sections and bases of the trenches were cleaned by hand to define any significant archaeological features present. For safety reasons, Trenches A and B needed to be shored. This, to some extent, limited the opportunity to obtain detailed records of the trench sections.

Recording was done by means of pre-printed pro-forma sheets for contexts and features, supplemented by scale drawings at 1:20. Photographs, black and white contact, colour print and colour slide were also taken and these form the site archive.

The work also involved alterations to the church porch to allow access to the new extension. This involved the removal of a small window and the subsequent enlargement to allow the inclusion of a doorway into the extension. Prior to this work the east facing wall of the porch was photographically recorded (Plates 10 and 11 at rear of report).

5.0 Desk-based assessment D. Moscrop

St. Peter's church is situated in the centre of Barford. The name of the village suggests that it originated on the site of an early, possibly Saxon, crossing of the River Avon (Twigger, 1982, 7). The settlement lies on the southern side of the river, between the ancient commercial centres of Warwick and Kington. Early references to mills in Barford (VCH, 1949, 12) attest to the economic importance of the river to the village. A mill is referred to in 1806, and three such establishments were granted to the monks of Bordesley in 1205 (Warwickshire SMR No.WA 702). These appear on the Eden map of 1811 (Fig. 3).

The church of Barford is first referred to in 1205 when it was granted to the canons of Thelsford (VCH, 1949, 11-12). A Domesday reference to a priest in Barford suggests that the church may be of earlier origin (Twigger, 1982, 15). The canons were replaced shortly after 1205, by the Trinitarian Friars, who became the largest landowners in Barford in the early-14th century (VCH, 1949, 12). A grange in Barford, which is referred to as being formerly owned by the monks of Thelsford, was sold to William Pynnok in 1545 (*ibid.*).



Plate 1. Barford's Last Manor House

According to the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record, the grange (WA 3686) may have occupied the site of a post-medieval Manor House (WA 5481) which was located immediately to the east of the church (Plate 1).

All that remains of the medieval church is the late-14th century western tower. The rest of the church was rebuilt when it became unsafe in 1844 (*ibid.*, and Twigger, 1982, 15). The present building consists of the tower, a chancel, a north transeptal organ chamber and vestry, a nave, northern and southern aisles, and a southern porch.



Plate 2. 1820 Water-colour of Barford Church (Southern Face)

A water-colour dating from c.1820 (VCH, 1949, from a drawing in the Aylesford collection, which is held in the Birmingham Reference Library) shows the southern side of the church before it was rebuilt (Plate 2). On this illustration the building does not have a southern aisle, and there are marked graves situated close to the church. The presence of an earlier medieval aisle, possibly occupying the same area as the present aisle, is suggested by the remaining stonework of the three large gothic arches. These are visible within the external fabric of the nave. The size, as well as the close proximity of these features to each other, makes it seem unlikely that they are the remains of former window openings.

The southern facade of the pre-1844 building does not display the same uniformity of build as the present church. Other architectural features suggest that the dimensions of the building have been altered several times, often without any attempt to imitate or complement earlier architectural conventions. These factors may reflect the low importance of St. Peter's as one of the acquisitions of a monastic establishment, as well as possibly mirroring fluctuations in the population and prosperity of Barford.

The ground plan of the present church is identical to the one represented on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig. 4), and no alterations are shown on subsequent editions. The current path on the southern side of the church, which leads to Church Lane, has stone gate posts dated 1974. Whether this is the date of the path is unclear. However, it does pass through the middle of the graveyard, and headstones and footstones belonging to the same graves can be seen on either side of the path. On the water-colour referred to above a few upstanding gravestones are shown in this part of the graveyard. Photographs (Plate 3 and Plate 4) of the church taken in the early part of this century suggest that the southern part of the cemetery has been quite heavily used for burials. It is possible that the earliest graves are located in this area, as people had a preference for burial in this part of a graveyard away from the shadow of the church (Mckenna 1992, 1).

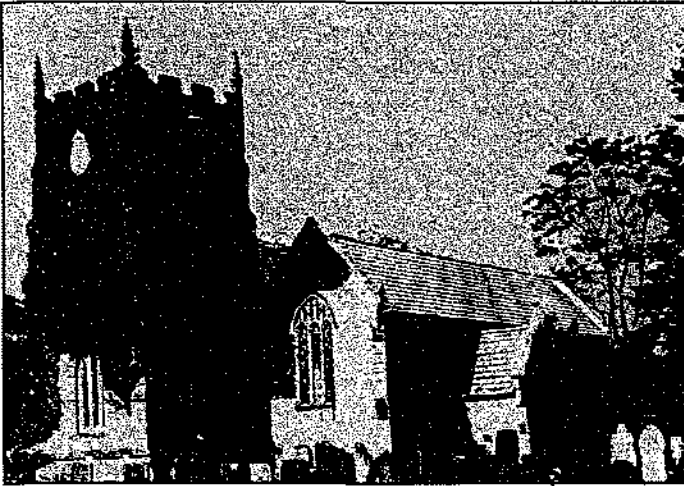


Plate 3. 1910 Photograph

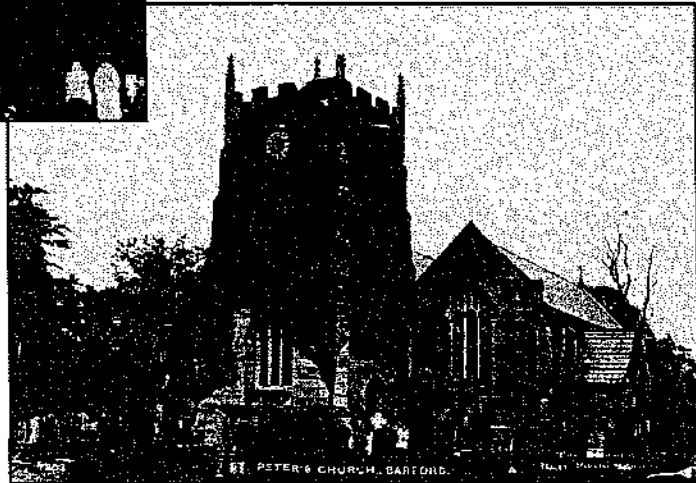


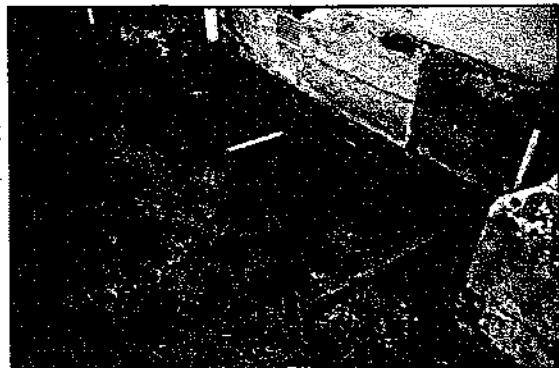
Plate 4. 1919 Photograph

6.0: The Grave Markers

Two grave markers were removed prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches. The first was a red sandstone vault lid 2m by 1m and 0.14m thick (Plate 5). Careful cleaning of the slab prior to its removal revealed a small area of eroded writing and decoration on the upper surface of the lid. This commemorated two members of the *Warde* family, one of whom was interred in 1808. The rest of the lid, similar in appearance to vault lids nearby, was blank, possibly eroded by water from the roof of the church.

The lid was positioned with its long side lying next to the southern church wall. Removal of the slab by JCB, and subsequent removal of the topsoil in this area revealed that the lid had been laid in its position at a later date. No evidence of a grave cut could be seen in the cleaned area. No skeletal remains were recovered from the area of the slab.

Plate 5. Vault Lid *In Situ*



The second gravemarker, an upright headstone (Plate 6) was photographed and recorded *in situ* before its removal due to safety reasons. This green sandstone headstone was approximately 1.60m high and 0.12m wide. It was well decorated with clear inscriptions commemorating a member of the *Horton* family interred in 1775. On subsequent excavation in the area of the headstone, for the construction of a new buttress, the coffin and remains of the individual (HB 18) were exposed although these were left *in situ* (Fig. 5, Plate 7).



Plate 6. Headstone of 'John Horton' Prior to Removal

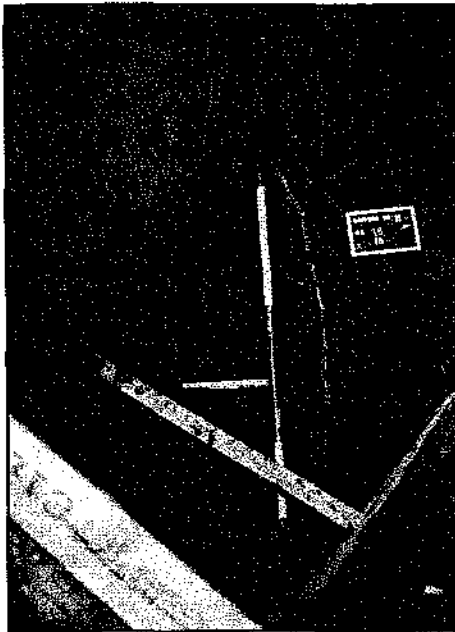


Plate 7. Lead Coffin of 'John Horton' *In Situ*

7.0: The Watching Brief

7.1: Trench A (Fig. 5 and Plate 8)

Trench A was orientated north-south from the church wall and was 2.1m long and 0.7m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m at the northern end and 1.4m at the southern end. The natural sandy silt (1008) was exposed at a maximum depth of 1.4m. At the southern end of the trench were a series of intercutting graves, all orientated east-west.

Only fragments of the earlier grave cuts survived. The later graves included two articulated burials (HB17 and HB18). One of these burials (HB17) was associated with a grave cut 0.2m deep, while the other (HB18) was in a lead coffin. The latter is presumably the remains of *John Horton* whose upright headstone had been removed prior to excavation. These remains were left *in situ*.

The burials were overlain by 1m of mixed silty loam with inclusions of natural red orange clay (1002) and 0.2m of topsoil (1000) making up the modern ground level.

At the northern end of the trench was a major concrete footing (1010) constructed from gravel and lime cement. This was clearly the foundation for the 18th century rebuilt church wall.

Only one small sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery, associated with one of the earlier fragmentary grave cuts, was recovered from Trench A.



Plate 8. View of Trench A

7.2: Trench B (Fig. 5 and Plate 9)



Plate 9. View of Trench B

Trench B formed a right angle with Trench A and linked up with the western side of the entrance porch to the church. It was 3.4m long and 1m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m to expose a clean silty sand layer of natural material. At the western end of the trench, this silty sand was cut by a group of intercutting graves and parts of associated burials. Part of a burial (HB19) was also exposed along the southern section of the trench. This was not excavated for safety reasons. However, the brown silty loam fill contained two large pieces of irregularly placed red sandstone, possibly pieces of a broken headstone.

The group of fragmentary burials at the western end of Trench B included the large majority of the recovered human skeletal material. The group included several adults and children occupying a very small area. The uppermost of these burials were approximately 0.7m from the modern ground surface. Acidic soil conditions meant that very little coffin furniture or metalwork was recovered from this group. Disarticulated bones were also scattered throughout the upper fill of the trench.

7.3: Trench C (Fig. 2)

Trench C was 42m long and was excavated to take a soil pipe from the extension footings to the road south of the church. The trench was excavated by machine to a depth of between 0.8m and 0.95m and included three inspection pits. In an attempt to prevent unnecessary disturbance to grave sites, the soil pipe trench ran along the approximate centre of an existing pathway. Within the trench, the natural red sandy silt was overlain by a layer of topsoil and modern tarmacadam which made up the modern path. Five grave cuts were revealed by cleaning near the southern end of the trench and were left unexcavated.

8.0: The Skeletal Material

The human remains were removed in accordance with Home Office regulations and existing health regulations. The remains of at least twenty-two individuals were recovered including at least ten adults, five juveniles and one neonate. A large collection of unassociated and disarticulated human skeletal material was also recovered. This was not recorded *in situ* and was bagged by trench. Overall the skeletal remains were in good condition although the remains towards the bases of the trenches were of a less stable nature due largely to the seepage of the water table into the natural silts. The burial associated with the lead coffin (HB18) was left *in situ* on the instructions of the vicar.

9.0: Discussion

As expected, a considerable number of burials were recovered from the various trenches. Associated gravestones indicated that the more recent burials were of late 18th-century or early 19th-century date. These cut earlier graves of uncertain date. No structures of medieval date were identified and only a single fragment of medieval pottery from Trench A was recovered. The north end of Trench A revealed only the later foundations for the 1844 church.

10.0: Acknowledgements

The watching brief was undertaken by Jon Sterenberg and Mark Hewson with the historical desk top assessment by Derek Moscrop. The text was edited by Gwilym Hughes and the illustrations were by Jon Sterenberg. Photographic scanning was undertaken by Ed Newton and Gary Coates.

11.0: References

Mckenna, J. 1992. *In the Midst of Life: A History of the Burial Grounds of Birmingham*.

Twigger, S. 1982. *Barford in Past Years*.

VCH, 1949. *Victoria County History of Warwickshire. Vol.5*.

12.0: Map Sources

1760 Geo Salmon's Inclosure Plan of the Lordship of Barford.

1811 W.Eden's map of the Parish of St. Mary and Parishes of Barford and Sherbourne.

1886 Ordnance Survey, First Edition.

1905 Ordnance Survey map.

1925 Ordnance Survey map.

1968 Ordnance Survey map.

(Copies of the above maps are held in the Warwickshire Record Office).

Appendix 1

Brief for Archaeological Work

Location: St Peters Church, Church Street, Barford, Warwickshire.

Proposed: Erection of a single storey extension to provide W. C.

Summary

Planning permission has been granted by Warwick District Council for the erection of a single storey extension to provide a W. C. at St Peters Church, Church Street, Barford, Warwickshire (Ref. W960873). The proposals lie in an area that may contain the remains of an earlier Church as well as human remains.

It is likely that some archaeological deposits of interest may be disturbed or exposed by the development. It is a condition of the planning permission that, before the development commences, the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16). This brief sets out the requirements for that programme of archaeological works.

1. Location.

1.1 The site is centred around national grid reference SP 2730 6090, in the parish of Barford. The total area of the current proposal (Ref. W960873) affects 0.42 hectares which is presently a Church and graveyard.

1.2 The underlying geology of the site is second terrace river deposits - British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 Series England and Wales Sheet 184 Warwick Solid and Drift Geology.

2. Archaeological Background

2.1 The Parish Church of St Peter's (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No. WA 708) dates from the end of the 14th century although a Church was first recorded in 1205. Much of the present Church was rebuilt in 1844 with the tower the only part of the 14th century Church that remains. There is a potential for the proposals to encounter both the remains of the earlier 13th century Church as well as human remains, and will also involve the removal of some of the fabric of the tower.

2.2 There are a number of other sites or finds in the immediate area:

WA 702	Barford Mill (site of), medieval	SP 2721 6109
WA 706	Ice House, Imperial	SP 2746 6110
WA 707	Barford Bridge, Imperial	SP 2679 6099
WA 3686	Grange (possible site of), medieval	SP 2717 6094
WA 4814	Tumpike Road, Imperial	
WA 5481	Manor House (site of), Post-medieval	SP 2717 6094

Further details of these sites can be obtained from the County Sites and Monuments Record, Warwickshire Museum Field Services Office, The Butts, Warwick, CV34 4SS.

3. Requirement for archaeological work

3.1 The proposed development would severely damage or destroy any archaeological remains which may be present on the site. It is a condition of the planning permission that the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

3.2 The objective of the work should be to obtain an adequate record of any archaeological deposits or finds disturbed or exposed by work associated with the development.

3.3 The whole of the area to be disturbed should be examined.

4. Techniques

Land use at the time fieldwork is carried out will influence the methods used. The techniques chosen should be selected to cause the minimum amount of destruction and should comply with all relevant health and safety regulations. It is envisaged that the following work would be required:

4.1 Examination of any available maps (printed and manuscript), aerial photographs and other relevant background material;

4.2 Observation of all ground disturbance by archaeological staff in order to identify any deposits of archaeological importance; the archaeologists must have the authority to halt any earth moving activity if necessary to define and record areas of archaeological interest;

4.3 Investigation and recording of all archaeological contexts and artefacts disturbed or exposed;

4.4 A programme of sampling of appropriate materials for environmental and/or other scientific analysis. Special attention should be paid to any waterlogged deposits encountered;

4.5 In the event of significant archaeological deposits being identified they should either be recorded and then protected from any further disturbance or, if that is not practical, be excavated and recorded as soon as possible.

5. Excavation Guidelines

Where excavation is to be by machine the following guidelines should be observed:

5.1 The health and safety implications of any use of earth-moving machinery on the site should be taken into account;

5.2 A representative sample of any archaeological features or deposits which are identified must be excavated by hand. The site stratigraphy should be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified;

5.3 All excavation, both by machine and by hand, must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ;

5.4 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Home Office regulations.

6. Proposal

A detailed proposal, including the following, should be prepared by potential contractors and submitted to the County Field Archaeologist or Planning Archaeologist for approval on behalf of the planning authority:

6.1 A description of the proposed methods of excavation and recording system;

6.2 An explanation of the sampling strategies to be used;

6.3 A projected timetable for work on site, including machine hire time and staff structure and numbers;

6.4 A projected timetable for all post excavation work, including staff numbers and specialist sub-contractors;

6.5 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Field Archaeologist or Planning Archaeologist in advance.

7. Site Monitoring

7.1 The Warwickshire Museum will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological work. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the Museum so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

8. Reporting requirements

8.1 The archaeological work should result in a report including a description of the methodology employed; plans showing survey areas; sections and plans at an appropriate scale showing location and position of trenches dug and features located; sections drawing should include heights OD; plans should include OD spot heights for all principal strata and features; a list of and spot date for any significant finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.

8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence recovered should be clearly distinguished from the interpretation of those features. The methodology used should be critically reviewed.

8.3 A summary report should be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork.

8.4 If archaeological remains of significance are identified, one or more full reports should be published in a suitable journal or other publication and should include an account of any structures located and full details of significant finds, illustrated as appropriate.

8.5 Four copies of the report should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, on the understanding that it will be made available as a public document; a further copy to be sent to the relevant Local Authority Planning Officer.

9. Deposition of archive and finds

9.1 The archaeological archive arising from the work should be deposited in an appropriate local institution, in a format to be agreed with that institution. The County Sites and Monuments Record must be notified of the arrangements made. Any finds of archaeological interest should be appropriately conserved and deposited in an appropriate institution: any finds which cannot be so deposited should be fully analysed and published.

Warwickshire Museum
April 1997

Appendix 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

Archaeological Evaluation

St. Peter's Church, Barford, Warwickshire

1.0: INTRODUCTION

This document is based upon information contained in a Design Brief prepared by the Warwickshire Museum, Curatorial Section, dated 4/1997.

While the broad aims and methodology described in the Archaeological Brief, and this Specification will be followed, certain specific details may require to be altered as further information becomes available. Such variations would be agreed in advance with the Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire Museum.

Archaeological work is required in advance of a proposed extension to St. Peter's Church.

2.0: SITE LOCATION

St. Peter's Church is located at NGR. SP 27306090 in the parish of Barford.

3.0: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

St. Peter's Church (SMR No. 708) is dated from the 14th century, largely rebuilt in the 19th century, although the earliest church on the site is of 13th century date. It is possible that remains of the 13th century church, or human burials could be encountered in the proposed extension area.

4.0: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

NOTE:

- 1) Conditions in the Faculty would be strictly adhered to.*
- 2) No human remains would be excavated, other than in accordance with a Home Office Licence, and existing Environmental Health regulations.*

4.1: Aims

The objectives of the archaeological work is to record archaeological features or deposits affected by the extension groundworks.

4.2: Method

The evaluation will comprise the following programme, to be carried out in the order specified below:

(1) Brief desk-based assessment

This will include the examination of cartographic sources available in the County Record Office, aerial photographs, and appropriate secondary archaeological and historical sources. Available geotechnical information will be consulted. The County Sites and Monuments Record will also be consulted.

(2) Watching brief

Arrangements for the deposition of the artifacts and the paper archive will be negotiated with the landowner and the Keeper of Archaeology, Warwickshire Museum, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of all groundworks by an Archaeological Supervisor. Groundworks may require to be halted to allow for recording of archaeological features and deposits. All archaeological features and deposits disturbed or exposed by groundworks would be tested and recorded. If significant archaeological deposits/features are identified they will either be recorded, and not disturbed, or if disturbance is unavoidable, be excavated and recorded. The aim will be to avoid disturbance to significant archaeological features/deposits if this is possible within the constraints of the development.

The costings include a contingency for salvage recording by a team of two archaeologists, and a separate contingency for the processing and reporting of finds or artifact assemblages, paying particular attention to the potential of the site to contain waterlogged deposits.

20 litre soil samples would be collected from a representative sample of datable features for the recovery of charred plant remains.

Plans would be drawn at scales of 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate; sections would be drawn at 1:20. The photographic record will comprise monochrome print photographs and colour slides. Features and contexts will be recorded on pre-printed BUFAU pro-formas. Stratigraphy will be recorded even where no archaeological features/deposits have been encountered.

Monitoring meetings will be arranged during the fieldwork, as appropriate, with the Curatorial Section of Warwickshire Museum, in accordance with the requirements of the Archaeological Brief.

The duration of the fieldwork would be dependant upon the general contractors' work programme.

5.0: STAFFING

The fieldwork would be monitored for BUFAU by Alex Jones (Research Associate/Project Officer BUFAU), with the assistance of an experienced Site Supervisor.

Specialist staff will be:

Stephanie Ratkai - Medieval pottery.

Angela Monckton, Birmingham Environmental Laboratory - charred plant remains.

Umberto Albarella, Birmingham Environmental Laboratory, animal bone.

Dr David Smith, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham - Insect remains.

Dr James Greig, Birmingham Environmental Laboratory - pollen.

6.0: REPORT

The results of the fieldwork will be described in an illustrated BUFAU report, which will contain the following:

(a) Description of the archaeological background.

(b) Methodology.

(c) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local and regional context, supported by appropriate plans and sections.

(d) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence in narrative form: separate listing of individual finds, with spot dates.

(e) An assessment of the potential of the artifactual, faunal and ecofactual evidence for further study.

Four copies of the BUFAU report will be supplied to the County SMR; a further copy will be sent to the Local Authority Planning Officer.

It may be appropriate to publish the results of the work in a recognised local, or regional archaeological journal.

7.0: ARCHIVE

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects.

8.0: GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994).

A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit 30 April 1997.

FIGURES

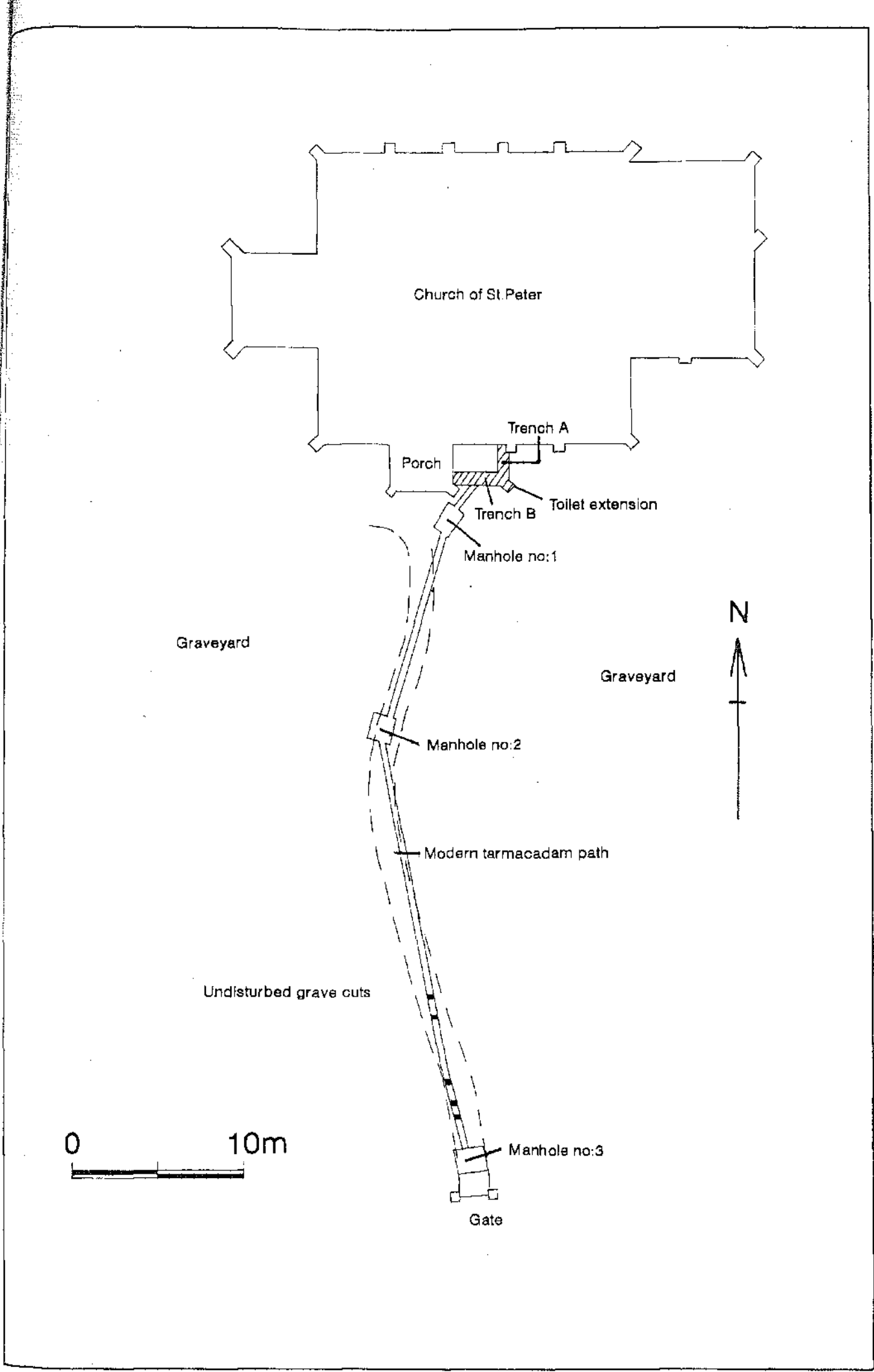
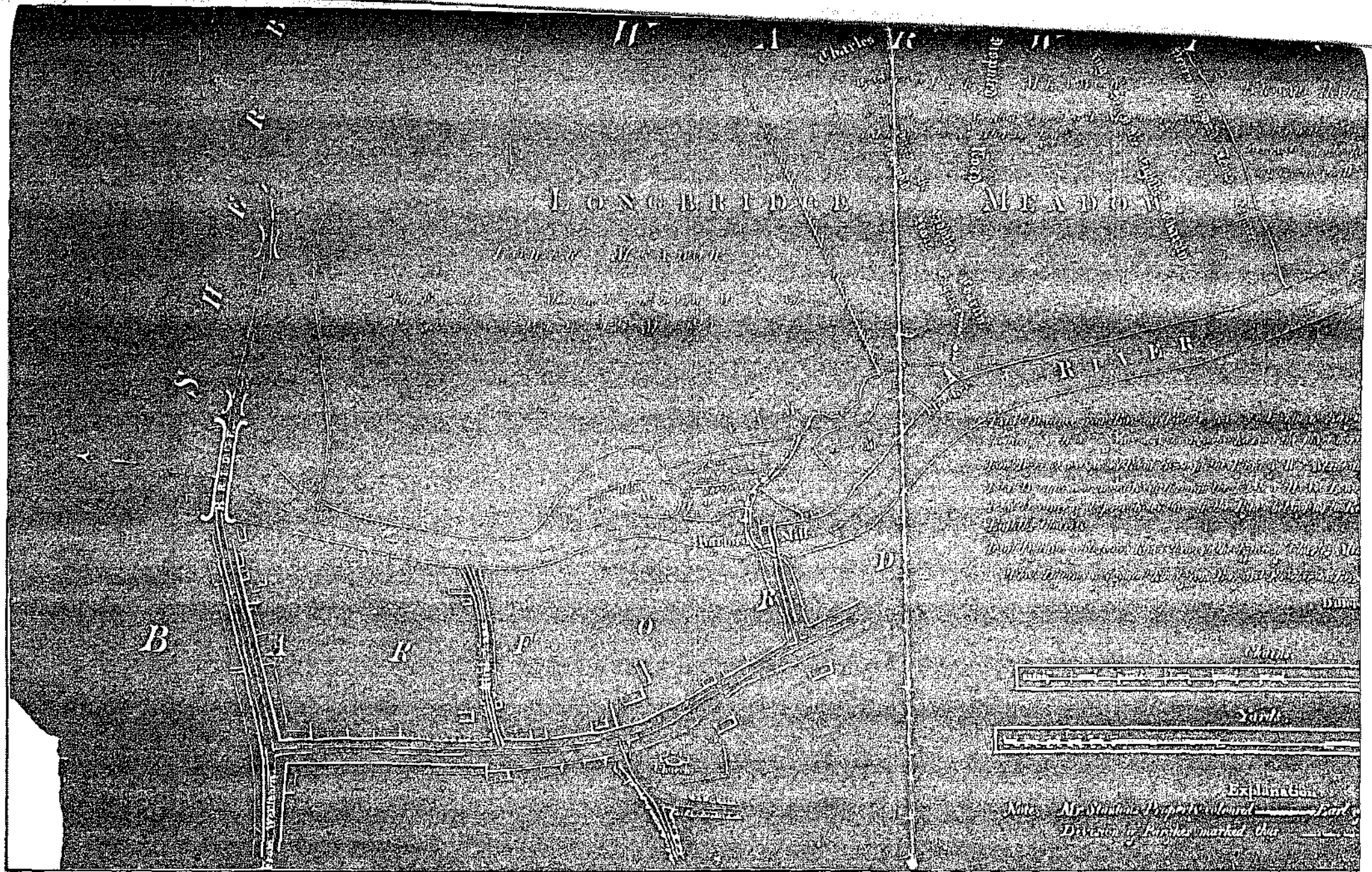
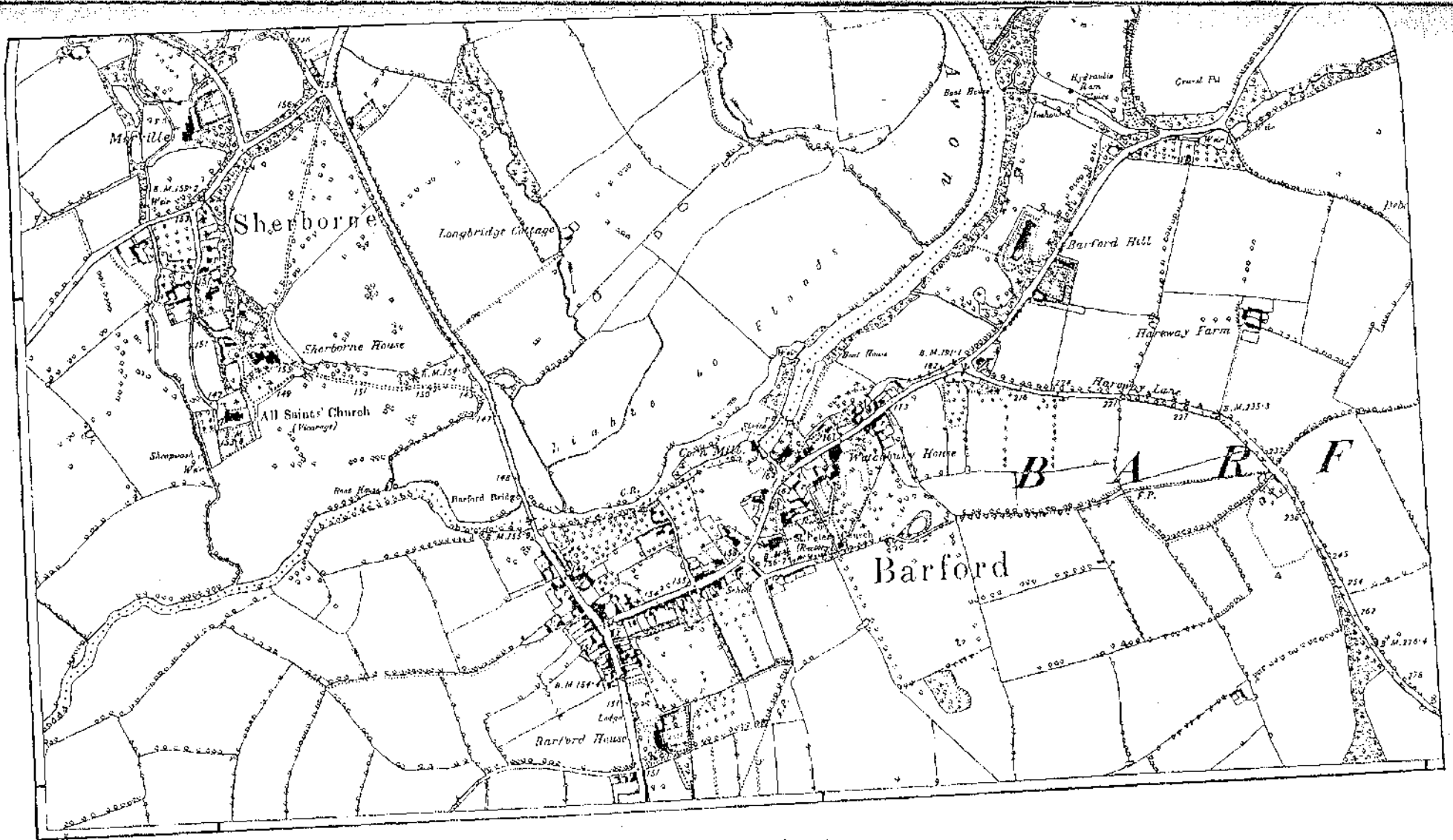


Fig.2



1811 (W.Eden) Parish of St. Mary & Barford & Sherbourne

Fig.3



1886 Ordnance Survey. Barford and Sherbourne

Fig.4

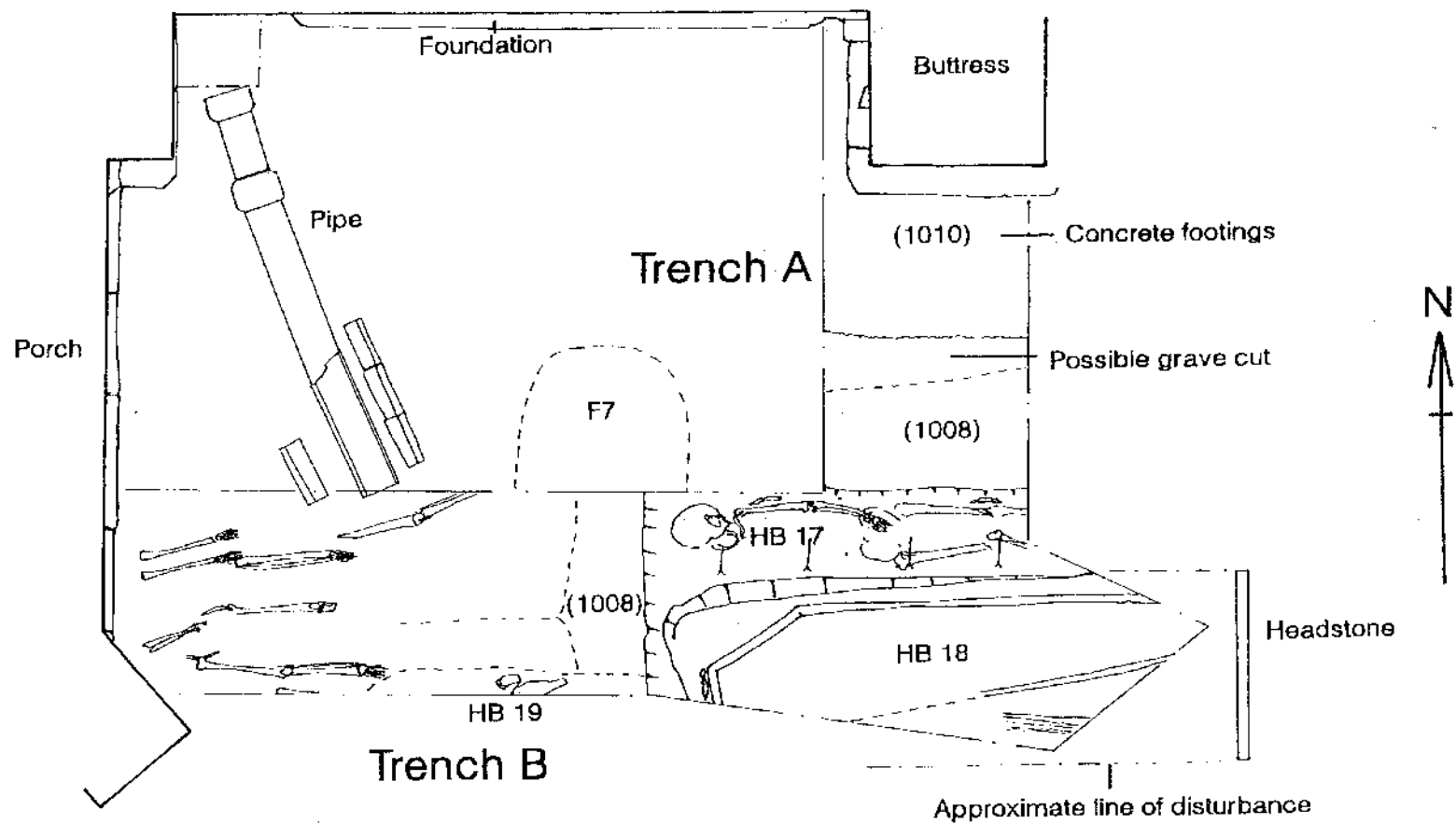


Fig.5

PLATES



Plate 10.

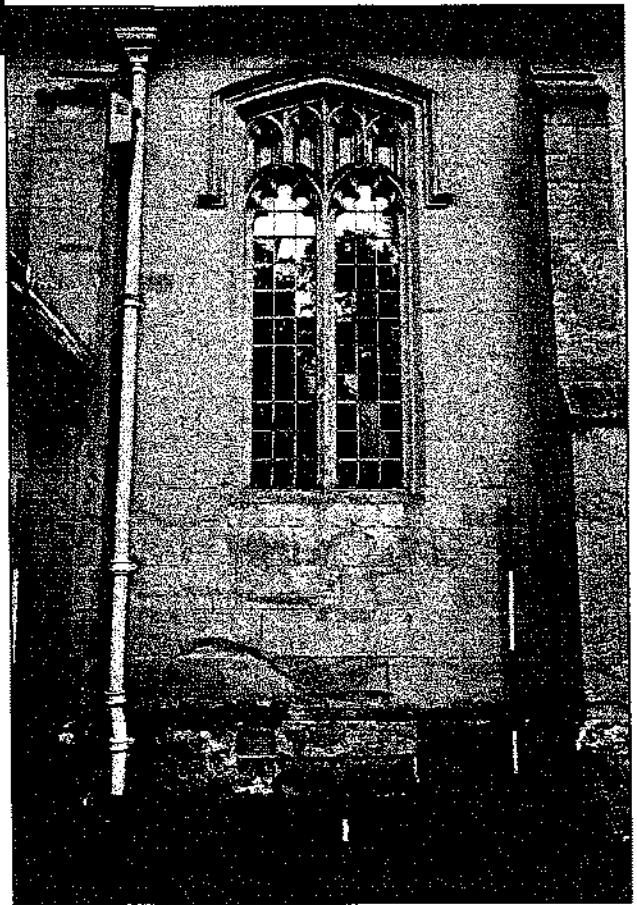


Plate 11.