



making sense of heritage

Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 103190.02
June 2014



**Canon Street Car Park,
Taunton, Somerset**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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June 2014

103190.02



Quality Assurance

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Plate 4: SW facing section in Area 1 showing modern overburden overlying layer (122)

Plate 5: View from S of layer (123) with sondage in Area 2

Front cover: General view of Site from NW

Back cover: General view of Site from north



Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Southwest One on behalf of Taunton Deane Borough Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geo-technical work and subsequent construction works of an extension to the existing Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset.

The watching brief was undertaken during the works which lay within the known location of the former medieval town defences for Taunton, known as the Borough Bank, which is a Scheduled Monument (SM No. SM33705, HA 1019401). The watching brief was required as a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent.

04

The watching brief consisted of two stages of work: the first stage comprised the hand excavation of a single test pit on the 4th of March 2014 during initial ground investigation work and the subsequent second stage, approximately two months later, involved the monitoring of ground reduction within areas within, and adjacent to, the former site of the 'Chestnut Tree' building during the proposed car park extension.

No evidence was observed for the medieval Borough ditch, which forms part of the Scheduled Monument, or any other deposits or features of medieval date during the shallow groundworks. However, beneath modern made ground, archaeological deposits which likely represent buried topsoil or levelling layers of post-medieval date were identified in Test Pit 1, and Areas 1 and 2 and below the concrete foundation slab of the former 'Chestnut Tree' building.

A small assemblage of artefacts dating from the 17th to 19th century was recovered from these layers. These deposits probably relate to property plots that encroached upon the then backfilled medieval ditch in the post-medieval period.

An undated brick surface was also found, which overlay one of the post-medieval layers in Test Pit 1. This is a probable path that may be associated with the gardens of Melville House that occupied the Site, as shown in late 19th century mapping, until the late 1950s, when the 'Chestnut Tree'



Canon Street Car Park, Taunton Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Southwest One on behalf of Taunton Deane Borough Council and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Chris Winn in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steven Membery (Senior Historic Environment Officer: Somerset) for his advice and assistance. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the staff at Somerset Landscapes Ltd. for their assistance in excavating the test pit.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Benjamin Cullen and Mark Bagwell. This report was compiled by and illustrations prepared by Karen Nichols and Rob Goller. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and Sue Nelson. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.



Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Southwest One on behalf of Taunton Deane Borough Council to undertake an initial watching brief during ground investigations within Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 1SJ (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 322870 124698 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The construction works were undertaken to extend the existing car over an area previously occupied by the *Chestnut Tree* community building, which has now been demolished. An extant section of the former medieval town defences, known as the Borough Bank, is located immediately adjacent to the Site and is a Scheduled Monument (SM No. SM33705, HA 1019401). Previous evidence has indicated that 'The Chestnut Tree' building, which was constructed in the 1960s, was located directly over a continuation of the ditch which forms part of the Scheduled Monument.
- 1.1.3 Initial consultation with Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Somerset County Council (SCC) and English Heritage indicated that there was the potential for significant shallow archaeological deposits and features relating to the Scheduled Monument which could be affected by the proposed works. An application for Scheduled Monument Consent was made on behalf of Taunton Deane Borough Council before any works commenced and this was supported by an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Wessex Archaeology (2014). The Scheduled Monument Consent was granted on condition that an archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground works.
- 1.1.4 Two separate watching brief visits were made. The first attendance on the 4th of March 2014 recorded deposits encountered during the initial ground investigations of the existing foundations of the former *Chestnut Tree* building (**Figure 1**, Test pit 1). The second attendance (13th to 15th May 2014) monitored ground reduction to the formation level needed for the proposed new car park (Figure 1, Areas 1 and 2 and the concrete raft under the *Chestnut Tree* building).
- 1.1.5 This watching brief report presents the results of all watching brief attendances made during the works on the Site.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Canon Street Car Park is located in the central part of Taunton, to the south of the River Tone, and is bounded immediately to the east by Canon Street, to the north by Middle Street, to the west by Whirligig Lane and to the south by Magdalene Street. The Parish Church of Saint Mary Magdalen lies immediately to the southwest of the car park.



The proposed works and former site of the *Chestnut Tree* building are located within the western part of the car park.

- 1.2.2 The Site is situated at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The surface geology at the Site is Mercia Mudstone overlaid by alluvial and colluvial deposits (British Geological Website).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site lies within the historical core of the medieval town of Taunton. Evidence of previous human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period onwards has been found, although the town was a significantly important fortified settlement (*Burh*) with a mint in the Anglo-Saxon period. In the early medieval period (early 13th to 14th centuries) the town grew significantly, and became the main County town in the mid-14th century.

2.2 The Borough Bank

- 2.2.1 The Borough Bank forms part of a section of the medieval town defences situated between Northgate and Eastgate in the central area of Taunton. An extant section of the earthwork is located 70 metres north of the Church of St Mary Magdalene and formed part of the town defences comprising an earthen bank and ditch which encircled the town from the 11th to the 13th century.

- 2.2.2 The earthwork at Borough Bank is 50 metres long and aligned west-north-west to south-south-east. The bank is approximately 2.0 metres high and 3.5 metres wide. The associated ditch continues beneath Canon Street car park and under the site of the former *Chestnut Tree* building.

- 2.2.3 The earliest known reference to the defences comes from a document of 1158 which refers to a town ditch running from Northgate to Eastgate. The borough defences were remodelled from 1215-1216 and their courses possibly altered. It was not long before these bank-and-ditch structures, possibly surmounted by a palisade, were used for other purposes. In 1290-1, Robert Amy paid one shilling for a plot of land on the 'ancient ditch of the town'.

- 2.2.4 This process apparently continued in a piecemeal fashion until by the late 14th century the banks had ceased to be of any practical use, although the ditches remained vital to the town's drainage. This continued to be the case until the English Civil War began, when new defences were cast up. Excavations have identified defences to the northwest, northeast and southeast, while documentary evidence and topographical survey have been used to suggest the remaining probable lines of the defences (English Heritage Website, PastScape - Detailed Result BOROUGH BANK).

2.3 Previous investigations within the environs of the Site

- 2.3.1 A number of past investigations have been undertaken in close proximity to the Canon Street Car Park. In particular, three investigations are pertinent to the proposed works.
- 2.3.2 In 1961-2, excavations took place at the Melville Hotel in Middle Street, 80m to the northeast of the Site, on the presumed line of the medieval town ditch. Post-medieval layers which may have comprised upper fills of this ditch may have been found (Western Archaeological Trust 1984).



- 2.3.3 In 1998, an evaluation by Taunton Museum and subsequent watching brief at 8 Billetfield recorded evidence for the medieval town bank and contemporary occupation, approximately 350m to the south of the Canon Street Car Park (Broomhead 1998).
- 2.3.4 In 2000, Exeter Archaeology undertook excavations at the CRS Yard in Magdalene Street, approximately 150m to the southeast of the Site (Exeter Archaeology 2001). Deposits included evidence of burning which may have resulted from area clearance during the Civil War siege of Taunton. Pits were also found which contained large quantities of horn-cores, suggesting tanning and craft working activities were undertaken in the immediate area.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 With due regard to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*, and *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (both IfA 2008), the generic aim of the project can be defined as;

- *To identify, in the initial excavations, the presence/absence, condition and nature of any significant archaeological deposits or features, and to inform any subsequent mitigation which may be required*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features, buildings or deposits uncovered or extant, and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by the subsequent construction work*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known medieval remains in the immediate and wider area*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology and recording

- 3.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 3.2.2 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number. A full graphic record was maintained. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights. The location of features were accurately surveyed by GPS and tied into the OS National Grid.
- 3.2.3 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the Site as a whole. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.4 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. Material of undoubtedly modern date was noted but not retained.



- 3.2.5 All artefacts were, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh *et al.* 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts was X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs were undertaken either by the staff of the Wiltshire Museums and Library Service Conservation Consortium or by Wessex Archaeology's in-house conservator.
- 3.2.6 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The initial ground investigation was monitored on the 4th March 2014 and consisted of the recording of a single test pit (**Figure 1**, Test pit 1).
- 4.1.2 Subsequently, machine ground reduction to the formation level needed for the new car park in the area of the Chestnut tree' building was monitored over three days (13th to 15th May 2014). Two areas (Area 1 and Area 2, **Figure 1**) were reduced to a level where archaeological deposits were observed and recorded. Elsewhere, and including beneath the former concrete slab foundation of the Chestnut Tree building, the formation level for the proposed car park extension did not impact below modern overburden or modern levelling material.

4.2 Test pit 1

- 4.2.1 The test pit measured 1.8m by 1.0m and was hand-excavated to a depth of 0.5m below the ground surface, with a small sondage extending to a depth of 0.7m. A total of 12 layers were recorded, of which the majority were modern in date and one (**106**) contained artefacts of post-medieval date. Full details of the layers can be found in **Appendix 1**. Sections and a plan of the test pit are shown in **Figure 2**.

Post-medieval

- 4.2.2 Deposit (**106**) consisted of a compact layer of mid grey brown silty clay with abundant rooting and brick fragments. Recovered finds from this layer included post-medieval pottery, tile fragments, animal bone, shell, clay pipe and glass within distinct horizons. This layer likely represents a levelling layer of post-medieval date following the backfilling of the Borough ditch (the cut of which was not observed within the extent of the test pit).
- 4.2.3 Along the southwestern edge of the test pit, the edge of an underlying undated deposit (**107**) could be seen, although it appears that both deposits **106** and **107** comprise dumped made ground deposits rather than a feature filled with deposit **106** cutting deposit **107**.

Modern

- 4.2.4 A layer of tarmac (**101**) formed the present ground surface of test pit 1. This overlay two separate bedding layers of sharp sand (**103**) and flint gravel (**104**). The tarmac runs between the former *Chestnut Tree* building and the retaining wall in front of the extant Borough Bank, to the southwest.



4.2.5 The surviving remains of the former 'The Chestnut Tree' building consist of 3 layers of concrete (**110**), (**111**) and (**112**). These deposits are found at the northeastern end of the test pit and were contained within construction cut (**116**) which cuts into the top of the post-medieval deposit **106** (**Plate 1**). A modern water pipe service (Feature 113 and fill 102) lay immediately adjacent to the concrete foundation base (**Plate 1**).

4.2.6 The southwestern end of the test pit is formed by a modern wall (**108**) which supports the extant remains of the Borough Bank. This wall was constructed of large slate stone and concrete and sits on concrete foundations (**109**) which are contained within construction cut (**115**) (**Plate 2**).

Deposits of uncertain date

4.2.7 Surface (**105**) is a single layer of regularly lain bricks (one course thick) with no bonding agent that has likely been laid down as a pathway or a shallow platform (**Figure 2, Plate 2**). The bricks appear to have been re-used from another structure. This surface immediately cuts into the post-medieval layer (**106**). The surface that these bricks form is slightly slumped in the centre which is probably the result of settling of the underlying levelling layer/backfill (**106**) and the presumed deeper Borough ditch fills (not observed during these excavations).

4.3 Concrete foundation slab and Areas 1 and 2

4.3.1 Archaeological monitoring of the lifting of the concrete foundation slab found no evidence of any underlying archaeological features, the slab lying directly over the post-medieval deposit **106**. No further excavation was required within this area.

4.3.2 The ground reduction required in Areas 1 and 2 was very limited, with a maximum depth of excavation of approximately 0.50m below the ground surface (**Plates 4 and 5**).

4.3.3 Area 1 measured approximately 14m by 5m and was located to the northeast of the concrete slab foundation, while Area 2 measured 16m by 6.5m and was located to the southeast of the foundation (**Figure 1**).

4.3.4 Five layers were recorded in total (**120-124**), two of which related to modern tarmac and a modern levelling deposit (**120** and **121**). These directly overlaid dump deposits (**122-124**) which are similar to deposit **106**. Two of these deposits (**122** and **124**) contained artefacts of post-medieval date.

Post-medieval

4.3.5 Layer(**122**) was observed in plan across all of Area 1 at 0.45m below the present car park ground level and underlay modern overburden (**Plates 3 and 4**). It consisted of a fairly compact layer of dark grey brown silty clay loam with mixed patches of yellowish brown clay (in the north east extent) and sparse charcoal, mortar and coal. Recovered finds from this layer included post-medieval pottery, tile fragments, animal bone, shell, clay pipe and glass.

4.3.6 Layer (**123**) was observed in plan across all of Area 2 at 0.15m to 0.20m below the present car park ground level and underlay modern overburden (**Plate 5**). It consisted of a compact layer of dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. No artefacts were retrieved from this deposit. A small sondage was excavated by hand through this deposit which revealed it to be 0.25m deep and confirmed the presence of underlying archaeological deposits, layer (**124**).



4.3.7 Layer (124) was only observed in plan in the base of a small sondage at 0.45m below the present car park ground level in Area 2, where it underlay layer (123). It consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay loam and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from its surface.

4.3.8 Although difficult to interpret within the limits of the excavated areas, these layers likely represent buried topsoil or levelling layers of post-medieval date, although layer 123, did not contain any dateable material.

Modern

4.3.9 Two layers of modern date (120 and 121) were recorded overlying the above deposits in Areas 1 and 2. These relate to tarmac and an underlying gravel bedding layer for the existing car park.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Test pit 1

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from one layer (106), and comprise small quantities of pottery, ceramic and stone building material, clay tobacco pipe, vessel and window glass, animal bone and shell; details are summarised in **Table 1**. All datable finds are post-medieval, with a probable date range of 18th century or later. These finds were not retained.

Table 1: Finds from layer 106

Material Type	No.	Wt (g)	Description
Animal Bone	2	81	cattle
Ceramic Building Material	5	653	roof tile, including pantile, post-medieval
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	4	plain stem, post-medieval
Glass	2	94	1 window glass, 1 green wine bottle, post-medieval (C18+)
Pottery	16	751	post-medieval (C18+): coarse redwares, pearlware, refined whiteware, feldspathic glazed stoneware
Shell	1	13	oyster
Stone	1	17	roofing slate

5.2 Areas 1 and 2

5.2.1 Finds were recovered from two layers (122 and 124), and comprise a small assemblage of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, shell and stone; as summarised in **Table 2**. All datable finds are post-medieval, with a 17th-19th century date range, with most being 17th-18th century. The majority of the pottery comprises glazed and slipped redwares, probably from the local Donyatt industry. These finds were not retained.

Table 2: Finds from layers 122 and 124

Context	Material Type	No.	Wt (g)	Description
122	Pottery	30	1026	Glazed Redware; Slipped Redware; Refined Whiteware; White Salt-glazed ware; Yellow ware; Pearlware; Tin-glazed Earthenware; English Stoneware; German Stoneware.



122	Clay Pipe	2	11	Plain stem fragments
124	Pottery	1	10	Glazed Redware

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No deposits were considered suitable for environmental sampling.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 This watching brief has demonstrated that the proposed works to extend the car park have had a minimal impact on the buried medieval town defensive ditch. No evidence for the edge of the medieval Borough ditch, or any other deposits or features of medieval date, was revealed within the shallow limits of the groundwork.

7.1.2 However, layers which likely represent buried topsoil or levelling layers of post-medieval date were identified, and contained a small number of artefacts dating from the 17th to 19th century in Test Pit 1 and Areas 1 and 2. These deposits probably relate to known property plots that are known to have encroached upon the then backfilled medieval ditch in the post-medieval period.

7.1.3 The brick surface found in Test Pit 1 is of uncertain date, although it probably formed a path and may have been a garden feature in the grounds of Melville House; late 19th century mapping shows that the gardens of Melville House were located on the Site, until the late 1950s.

7.1.4 Elsewhere on the Site, the formation level for the proposed car park extension did not impact below modern overburden.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

Broomhead, RA., 1998, Billetfield, Taunton: an archaeological evaluation.

Exeter Archaeology, 2001, Archaeological excavations at CRS Yard, Magdalene Street, Taunton: archive and summary report, Report No 01.19.

Leigh, D., Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 1998, *First Aid for Find: Practical Guide for Archaeologists*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

SMA 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Wessex Archaeology, 2014, Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation, T18186, Jan 2014.

Western Archaeological Trust, 1984, Excavation Monographs 8, 73-4

British geological Survey information:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

English Heritage information:

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context summary

Test Pit 1			
Dimensions: 1.8m by 1m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 17.58maOD
Easting: 322866.68		Northing: 124688.84	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Tarmac	0-0.06
102	Layer	Modern disturbance due to insertion of water pipes. Black sandy clay with concrete and modern bricks.	0.06-
103	Layer	Modern bedding layer: mid yellow brown sand. Loose. No inclusions.	0.06-0.25
104	Layer	Modern bedding layer: sub rounded gravel.	0.06-0.10
105	Structure	Brick pathway/platform: No obvious bonding/bedding. Squared, built to courses. All bricks appear to be re-used from somewhere else.	0.08
106	Layer	Levelling layer/Deliberate backfill: mid grey brown silty clay, very compact, abundant rooting, abundant brick fragments and post-medieval finds	0.10+
107	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay, loose, common rooting, no inclusions.	0.35+
108	Structure	Built atop (109), butted by (101). Slate and concrete built retaining wall for bank. 1m by 0.3m by 0.38m. Randomly coursed.	0.38
109	Structure	Concrete foundations for (108)	0.05
110	Structure	Concrete – floor surface for 'The Chestnut Tree'	0.04
111	Structure	Concrete – Base slab for 'The Chestnut Tree'	0.16
112	Structure	Concrete – Foundation slab for 'The Chestnut Tree'	0.25
113	Cut	Cut for modern drainage 0.6m by 0.4m exposed. Filled with 102	0.06+
114	Cut	Arbitrary cut for town defensive ditch – not revealed by excavation	-
115	Cut	Construction cut for retaining wall in front of Borough Bank. Filled with 108 and 109.	0.43
116	Cut	Construction cut for 'The Chestnut Tree'. Filled with 110, 111, 112.	0.25

Areas 1 and 2			
Context	Description		Max. Depth (m)
120	Layer	Tarmac	0-0.07
121	Layer	Modern gravel bedding layer	0.07-0.25
122	Layer	Levelling layer: Dark brownish grey silty clay loam. Abundant rooting. Sparse mortar, coal and small-medium sub-angular stones. Very compact.	0.25+
123	Layer	Levelling layer: Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with sparse small-medium sub-angular stones. Fairly compact.	0.25
124	Layer	Levelling layer: Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Unexcavated.	-



Appendix 2: Oasis Form summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-182445

Project details

Project name	Canon Street Car Park, Taunton
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geo-technical work and subsequent construction works of an extension to the existing Canon Street Car Park, Taunton, Somerset. The watching brief was undertaken during the works which lay within the known location of the former medieval town defences for Taunton, known as the Borough Bank, which is a Scheduled Monument (SM No. SM33705, HA 1019401). The watching brief was required as a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent. No evidence was observed for the medieval Borough ditch, which forms part of the Scheduled Monument, or any other deposits or features of medieval date during the shallow groundworks. However, beneath modern made ground, archaeological deposits which likely represent buried topsoil or levelling layers of post-medieval date were identified.
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2014 End: 15-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	103190 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SM33705 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

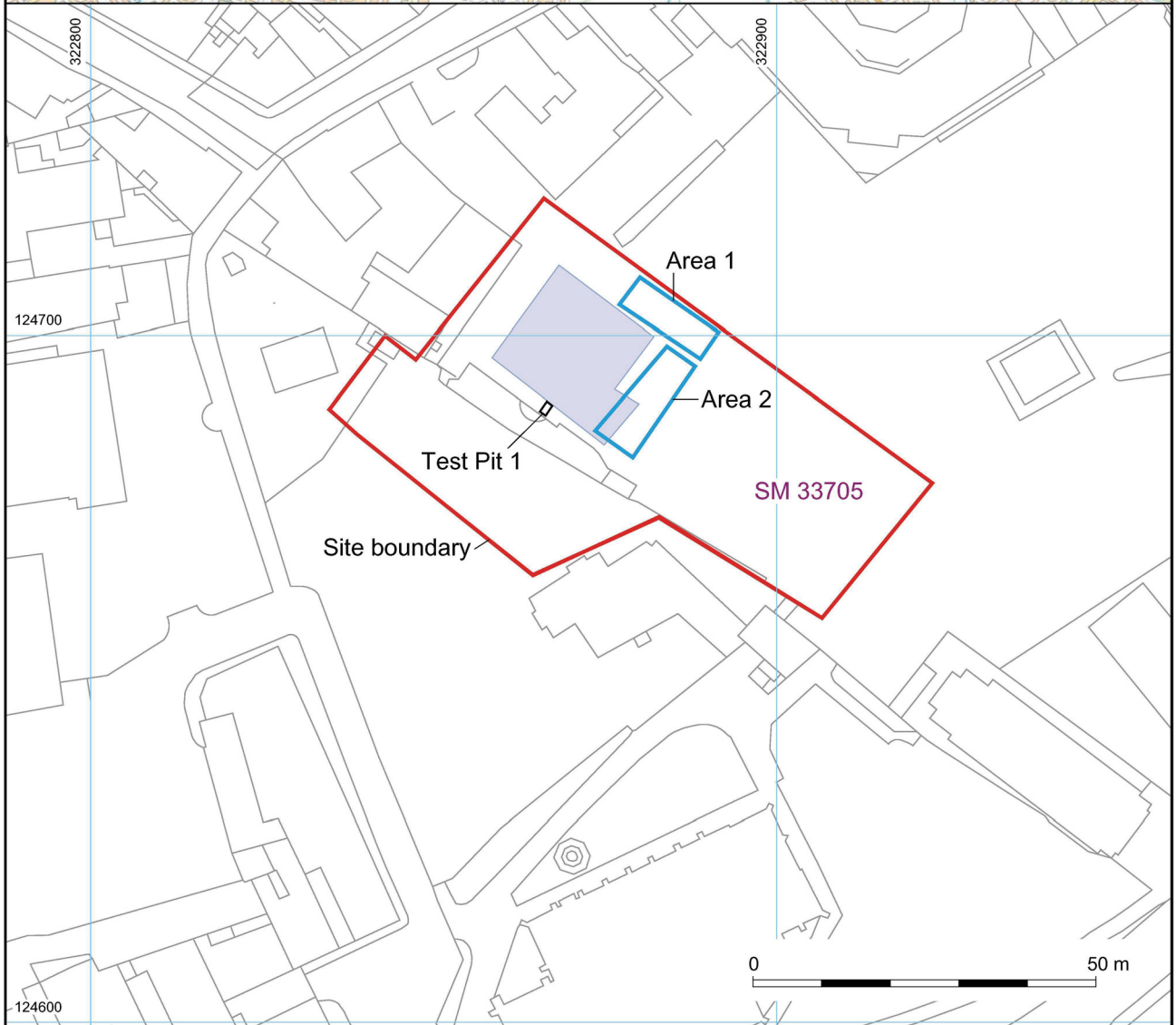
Country	England
Site location	SOMERSET TAUNTON DEANE TAUNTON Canon Street Car Park, Taunton
Postcode	TA1 1SJ
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 228 246 51.015048814 -3.10066734085 51 00 54 N 003 06 02






	W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.50m Max: 10.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taunton Deane Borough Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Somerset County Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Somerset County museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Somerset County Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
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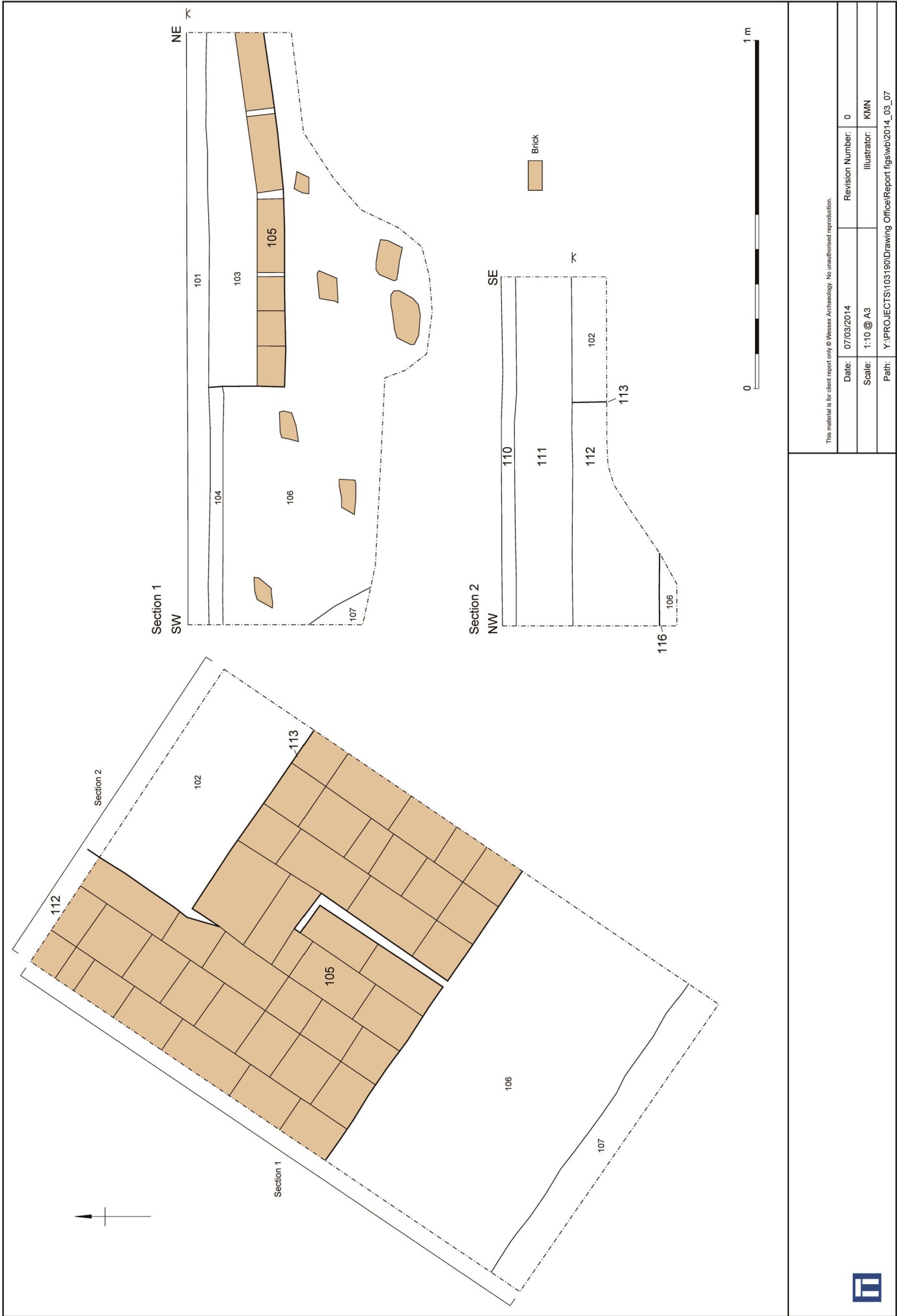
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Site location

Figure 1



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Test pit 1: plan and sections

Figure 2



Plate 1: SW facing section of test pit 1



Plate 2: NW facing section of test pit 1


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Plate 3: View from SE of layer (122) in Area 1



Plate 4: SW facing representative section in Area 1 showing modern overburden overlying layer (122)



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Plate 5: View from S of layer (123) with sondage in Area 2

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