

**LAND AT 14 CHARLES STREET,
GLOUCESTER,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

NGR: SO 837 181

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

November 2015
Report No. 1028



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance

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SUMMARY

Between 6th and 14th October 2014 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at 14 Charles Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 837 181) (Figures 1 and 2) in relation to the development of an extension to the existing Ghousia Islamic Centre.

Natural deposits were only partly exposed during these works. The earliest stratigraphic layer present within the watched area was (106/204/308/407), which may represent the top of the Roman soil horizon. This was present at minimum depth of 0.52m below the Modern ground level (in Trench 4) and was directly sealed by late Post-medieval/Modern layers.

The earliest feature present appeared to be cut [108], this feature was undated but cut probable Roman soil horizon (106) and was itself cut by substantial Modern pit [104].

The remaining archaeological features/deposits on site were securely dated to the late Post-medieval and/or Modern periods; predominantly in the form of a series of probable pits, which were present across the whole site [108/207/209/212/306/404]. Two separate areas of a floor/yard surface were also present in Trenches 1 and 2.

The late Post-medieval/Modern floor surface (115) in Foundation Trench 1 is likely to be associated with one of the two buildings seen on the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map. It was a well-worn surface that was visible in both section faces. Therefore it is likely to survive east and west of the trench but excavation showed that it did not continue to the north and south of the one metre surface that was recorded.

The area of stone slabs and bricks (214), present in Trench 2, was more irregular in appearance. However, this may partly be due to the disturbance during the removal of a millstone which was situated on top of (214). A mill and mill pond were recorded at the ASDA superstore site on Station Road, just north of Charles Street, although it is uncertain whether the mill stone originated from that site. The millstone was photographed and recorded but not retained as part of the archive, as Gloucester Museum confirmed by email that it had a number of millstones and did not need any further examples.

The archaeological evidence present on the site therefore consisted of a number of probable pits and two stone/brick surfaces, which date to the late Post-medieval and/or Modern periods. Probable intact Roman horizons were present across the whole site at a minimum depth of 0.52m (approximately 16.60m AOD) below the Modern ground level. This layer was identified at an approximate height of between 15.9m to 16.4m AOD across the site. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, which included Samian ware and Severn Valley wares has been used to date this layer, but the small quantity of recovered artefactual material and limited investigation area indicate that further, more extensive works would be necessary to confirm this provisional date.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic building material.

LOE

Limit of excavation

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c.* AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period from *c.* AD 1500 onwards.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; Palaeolithic – *c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; Mesolithic – *c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; Neolithic – *c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; Bronze Age – *c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 800 BC; Iron Age – *c.* 800 BC to AD 43.

Romano-British

Term used to define the fusion of indigenous Iron Age traditions with invasive Roman culture. Traditionally dated AD 43 to *c.* AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 6th and 14th October 2014 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief on land at 14 Charles Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 837 181) (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 The brief was to observe the mechanical excavation of four footing trenches and record the archaeology identified in accordance with good professional practice as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. These works were commissioned by Muhammad Rukhsar Hussain.
- 1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2013). The WSI conformed to the principles of NPPF (2012), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2008).
- 1.4 This document presents the findings of the archaeological watching brief and it complies with the specification set out in MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In accordance with the *NPPF* (2012), the Gloucester City Archaeologist advised that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken on land at 14 Charles Street, Gloucester in regard to a proposed development application.
- 2.2 Planning permission was being sought for the change of use of the building to a place of worship and community centre and construction of a single storey extension (Ref 13/00002/FUL).
- 2.3 The proposed development site is located 40m to the north of the Portway (Barton Street), which was utilised during the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Further evidence for Roman activity in the area includes a sizeable building of 3rd-4th century date. Roman and Medieval finds have also been made on both sides of Barton Street which may be considered indicative of a settlement focus. The site lies well within the hinterland of the Roman town and the potential for cemetery activity cannot be entirely excluded.
- 2.4 The underlying geology is recorded as *Blue Lias Formation And Charmouth Mudstone Formation* (undifferentiated) – Mudstone, with superficial deposits of: *Cheltenham Sand and Gravel* – Sand and Gravel (BGS – online viewer).
- 2.5 Therefore main archaeological potential of the site is for the presence of evidence relating to the Roman and Medieval periods. This will not prejudice the watching brief against features and finds associated with other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological recording are to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits.
- 3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
 - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Intrusive groundworks were monitored in accordance with the WSI and discussions with Andrew Armstrong, the Gloucester City Archaeologist. All sections were cleaned and recorded in order to identify archaeological finds and deposits. Groundworks were carried out under the constant direction of the archaeologist. A toothless grading bucket was used except where a toothed bucket was necessary for health and safety reasons.
- 4.2 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

Foundation Trench 1

- 5.1 The foundation trench for the supporting northwest-southeast wall measured 11.48m long by 0.8m wide and excavated to a depth of approximately 1–1.2m. Natural deposits of orange sand were only partly exposed during the groundworks, with the majority of the recorded deposits continuing beyond the limit of excavation (L.O.E).
- 5.2 The earliest feature present within Trench 1 was a probable cut [108]. This was only partly visible within the watched area, as it had been truncated by Modern cut [104], therefore it was not possible to determine the nature of this

feature. It contained fill (107) but did not yield any artefactual evidence. Although possible feature [108] is itself undated, it did appear to cut through layer (106) which contained Roman greyware and was similar in appearance to deposits present on nearby sites of Roman date (Andrew Armstrong *pers. comm.*). Therefore layer (106), which was present 0.92m (approximately 15.9m AOD) below Modern ground level, most likely represented the top of the Roman soil horizon and gives a tentative *terminus post quem* of Roman or later for cut [108].

- 5.3 Layer (106) was in turn sealed by substantial Post-medieval/Modern deposit (103), which was equivalent to deposit (203) and possibly (307) in foundation trenches 2 and 3. Layer (103) was cut by substantial late Post-medieval/Modern cut [104]. Due to the small area exposed within the footings trench it was unclear if this feature represented a large ditch or pit. No evidence was recovered for a continuation of this feature in Trench 4 and a pit may, therefore, appear to be a more likely interpretation. It contained a main fill of (105), as well as two further deposits; (109) and (113), both of which were similar in nature and appear to be lenses of re-deposited natural. A single small rim sherd of Samian Ware, which was present in deposit (113), is considered to be residual.
- 5.4 A probable floor/yard surface (114/115) was present to the southeast of feature [104]. The surface was constructed of a single flat, worn layer of roughly cut sandstone blocks and bricks, set in a stone and sand mortar. The surface sealed Post-medieval/Modern deposit (103) and was sealed by Modern tarmac and hardcore layers (101). A one metre length of this surface was recorded as a measured sketch and photographed, as agreed with the City Archaeologist. Once recording was complete and machine excavation began again in this foundation trench, it was apparent that the surface did not survive beyond this point.

Foundation Trench 2

- 5.5 Foundation Trench 2 measured 10.5m long 0.8m wide and orientated northeast – southeast. It was excavated to a depth of 1 - 1.3m. Natural deposits of orange sand were only partly exposed during the groundworks. This was mostly at the southwestern end of the trench, where excavation was deeper, with the majority of the recorded deposits continuing beyond the limit of excavation (L.O.E).
- 5.6 The earliest deposit within the trench was (204), which was similar in appearance and texture to (106) in foundation trench 1 and contained a single small sherd of Roman greyware. This layer was sealed by late Post-medieval/Modern layers, (202/203). Layer (204) was present at a depth of 0.84m (approximately 16m AOD) below the Modern ground level. A cluster of three late Post-medieval/Modern pits ([207], [209] and [212]) was present at the southwest end of the trench. All three pits were directly sealed by Modern tarmac and hardcore layers (201) and cut through layer (202); with pits [207] and [209] also cutting through layer (203). Although the pits were

most likely Modern in date some stratigraphic evidence for different phases of activity can be inferred from the fact that pit [207] cut through pit [209].

- 5.7 A sandstone and brick surface (214) was situated between pits [212] and [207] and sealed late Post-medieval/Modern layer (203). During excavation an intact millstone was revealed lying directly on the surface of (214). The removal of this stone disturbed the stones in (214) slightly and made it unclear if the stone surface was bedded into (202) or cut through this layer. Surface (214) was not as regularly or densely arranged as (114/115). A one metre section of this surface was recorded by a measured sketch and photographs as agreed with the City Archaeologist.

Foundation Trench 3

- 5.8 Foundation Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 11.8m and width of 0.8m for the southwestern-most supporting northwest-southeast wall. It was excavated to a depth of 1-1.2m. Natural deposits of orange sand were only partly exposed during the groundworks.
- 5.9 The earliest deposit present within this trench was (308), which was similar in appearance and texture to (106) and (204) in foundation trenches 1 and 2. This layer was present at a depth of 0.80m (approximately 16.20m AOD) below the Modern ground level. A fragment of decorated Samian ware was recovered from this context and supports the hypothesis that this layer represents the top of the Roman period deposits. This layer was sealed by substantial Post-medieval/Modern deposit (307).
- 5.10 Stratigraphically, the earliest feature was pit [306], which cut through layers (307), (308) and (309) and was sealed by (302). The feature had steep sides and continued below the limit of excavation. Artefactual evidence was restricted to CBM and a fragment of modern glass.
- 5.11 Feature [304] was located at the southwestern edge of the trench. This cut was only partly contained within the trench section and represented a continuation of pit [212]. This feature cut through (302) and (307) and was sealed by layer (301).

Foundation Trench 4

- 5.12 Foundation Trench 4 was excavated for the central internal wall. It measured 11m long by 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1 – 1.60m. Natural deposits of orange sand were only partly exposed in the western half of the trench during the groundworks. Due to the narrowness of the trench all recording was undertaken from above, therefore all measurements and descriptions should be considered approximate.
- 5.13 The earliest deposit present within this trench was (407), which was similar in appearance and texture to (106), (204) and (308) and may, therefore, represent the top of the Roman deposits. However, the deposit was more substantial than in the other trenches and appeared to get deeper towards the eastern end of the

trench. This layer was present at depth of 0.50m (approximately 16.40m AOD) below the Modern ground level.

- 5.14 Cut [404] was the only feature present within Trench 4. The feature was only visible in section but appeared to be a pit cut through deposit (407) and was in turn sealed by late Post-medieval/Modern layer (402). The feature contained two fills; (405) and (406). The uppermost fill (406) yielded late Post-medieval/Modern dating evidence.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Natural deposits were only partly exposed during these works. The earliest stratigraphic layer present within the watched area was (106/204/308/407), which may represent the top of the Roman soil horizon on the basis of the recovery of a small assemblage of Roman material and the experience of the City Archaeologist. This was present at minimum depth of 0.52m below the Modern ground level (in Trench 4) and was directly sealed by late Post-medieval/Modern layers.
- 6.2 The earliest feature present appeared to be cut [108], this feature was undated, but cut Roman soil horizon (106) and was itself cut by substantial Modern pit [104].
- 6.3 The remainder of the archaeological features/deposits on site were securely dated to the late Post-medieval and/or Modern periods. This mostly consisted of a series of probable pits which were present across the whole site [108/207/209/212/306/404]. Two separate areas of a floor/yard surface were also present in Trenches 1 and 2.
- 6.4 The late Post-medieval/Modern floor surface (115) in Foundation Trench 1 is likely to be associated with one of the two buildings illustrated on the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map. It was a well-worn surface that was visible in both section faces. Therefore it is likely to survive east and west of the trench but excavation showed that it did not continue/survive to the north and south of the one metre surface that was recorded.
- 6.5 The area of stone slabs and bricks (214), present in Trench 2, was more irregular in appearance. However, this may partly be due to disturbance caused during the removal of the millstone, which was situated on the surface of (214). A mill and mill pond were recorded at the ASDA superstore site on Station Road, just north of Charles Street, although there is no firm evidence that the mill stone originated from that site. The millstone was photographed and recorded but not retained as part of the archive, as Gloucester Museum confirmed by email that it had a number of millstones and did not want any further examples.
- 6.6 The archaeological evidence present on the site consisted of a number of probable pits and two stone/brick surfaces which date to the late Post-medieval and/or Modern periods. A probable intact Roman horizon was

present across the whole site at a minimum depth of 0.52m (approximately 15.60m AOD) below the Modern ground level. This layer was identified at an approximate height of between 15.9m to 16.4m AOD in various trenches across the site. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from this layer, which included Samian ware and Severn Valley ware.

- 6.7 The pottery assemblage consisted of six sherds of Roman pottery, all of which was abraded and unlikely to be in a primary deposit (Appendix 2). Four sherds of Reduced Severn Valley ware (SVW RE) comprising undiagnostic bodysherds with a total weight of 38g were recovered from a single layer identified as 106/204/308/407 in various trenches. Severn Valley ware represents a long-lived industry between 1st-4th century. Two small sherds of South Gaulish Samian (LGF SA) with a total weight of 4g ware were also recovered. One sherd included a fragment of chevron basal wreath decoration from a Dr 37 bowl and is likely to be of Flavian date. This sherd was recovered from the same layer (308) as the Severn valley ware. The second Samian sherd comprised an undecorated rim sherd, also probably from a Dr 37 bowl. This sherd was recovered as residual material from a post-medieval pit [104].
- 6.8 The attribution of layer (106/204/308/407) to the Roman period is based on a small assemblage of recovered artefactual material, all of which is likely to have been moved from its original depositional context, and a limited investigation area. Further, more extensive works would be necessary to prove this provisional date.
- 6.9 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with Gloucester Museum. A short note will be submitted for publication in TBGAS and a completed OASIS form will be submitted to ADS.

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Muhammad Rukhsar Hussain, the Archaeological Service of Gloucester City Council and the site manager and groundworkers at Ghousia Islamic Centre for their assistance during the course of this project.

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 1: 11.48m long by 0.8m wide. Natural = Orange sand.		
(101)	Site wide	Site wide	0.22-0.35	Tarmac on loose stone and red brick foundation base, frequent Modern detritus.	102	
(102)	11.5+	0.8+	0.1-0.4	Dark grey brown sandy clay, frequent charcoal and occasional clinker flecks, rare Post-medieval/Modern CBM.	103,105, 115, [104]	101
(103)=(203)	11.5+	0.8+	Up to 0.8	Light grey brown sandy clay, occasional flecks of clinker, rare Post-medieval CBM.	106, [116]	[104], 102
[104]	5.66	0.8+	1.0+	Cut of late Post-medieval/Modern pit/linear. Contained fill (105).	103, [116], 106	102
(105)	5.66	0.8+	1.0+	Fill of [104]. Dark grey black silty clay, contained late Post-medieval/Modern (CBM) and occasional charcoal.	109, 113, 107, 103	102
(106)=(204)	1.7	0.8+	Up to 0.16	Light green grey silty clay deposit, contained Roman greyware.		[116], [104], 103
(107)	0.9?	0.8+	0.15	Fill of [108]. Mid yellow clay silt, with occasional stone inclusions.	106	[104]
[108]	1.3?	0.8+	0.13+	Probable cut. Contained (107).	106	[104]
(109)		0.6+	Up to 0.18	Probable fill of [104]. Lens orange sandy re-deposited natural.	106, 103	105?
(110)				VOID		
(111)				VOID		
(112)				VOID		
(113)		0.9+	Up to 0.45	Probable fill of [104]. Mottled orange (redeposited natural) mixed with grey sandy fill. Contained one small rim sherd of Samian ware Probably equivalent to (109).	Natural?, 103	105?
(114)	1.45+	0.8+	Up to 0.22	Surface of roughly hewn and cut (reused?) sandstone blocks and broken and unbroken bricks. Set into (115).	103	102

Land at 14 Charles Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief

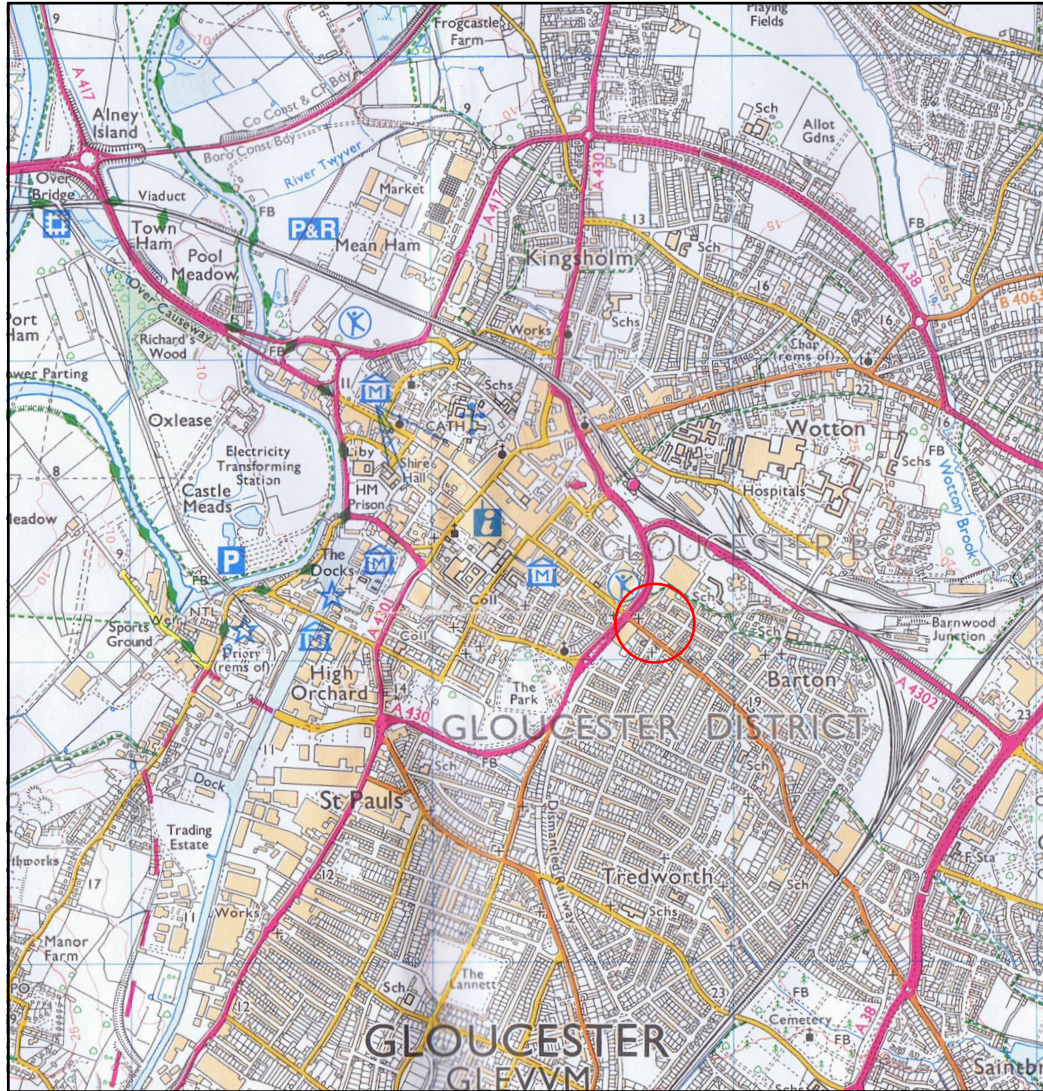
Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
(115)	1.45+	0.8+	Up to 0.16	Stone and sand mortar for stone and brick floor (114).	103	102
				Trench 2: 10.50m long by 0.8m wide. Natural = Orange sand		
(201)	Site wide	Site wide	Up to 0.42	Tarmac on loose stone and red brick foundation layers.	202	
(202)	10.5+	0.8+	0.8+	Dark grey brown sandy clay frequent charcoal, occasional shells	203	214?, 201, [212]
(203)=(103)	10.5+	0.8+	Up to 0.35	Light grey brown sandy clay.	Natural, 204	202, 214, [207], [209]
(204)=(106)				Light green grey silty clay, contained one sherd of Roman greyware.		
(205)				VOID		
(206)				VOID		
[207]	0.25+	0.5+	0.32	Cut of pit. Steep sided, rounded base. Contained (208) and (211).	202, 203, [209]	201
(208)	0.1+	0.35+	0.32	Fill of [207]. A dark grey sandy clay.	202, 203, [209]	201
[209]	0.3+	0.8+	0.52	Cut of pit. Steep sided, flattened base. Contained (210).	202, 203	[207], 201
(210)	0.3+	0.8+	0.52	Fill of [209]. An orange grey sandy clay, with frequent charcoal.	202, 203	[207], 201
(211)	0.15+	0.15+	0.32	Fill of [207]. A loose black sandy clay, contained slag, frequent charcoal, frequent late Post-medieval/Modern CBM and animal bone.	202, 203, [209]	201
[212]=[304]	0.35+	0.57+	0.42	Probable pit cut. Rounded edges, contained (213).	202	201
(213)=(303)	0.35+	0.57+	0.42	Fill of [212]. Mottled brown and black sandy clay fill, Contained frequent stones and Modern pottery.	202	201
(214)	1.4	0.8+	0.12+	Surface of sandstone and brick, with frequent charcoal. Difficult to interpret as area disturbed, but possibly bedded directly into 202.	203, 202?	201
				Trench 3: 11.8m long by 0.8m wide. Natural = Orange sand.		

Land at 14 Charles Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
(301)	Site wide	Site wide	Up to 0.26	Tarmac on loose stone and red brick foundation layers.	302	
(302)	11.8+	0.8+	0.1	A dark grey black sandy clay, frequent clinker, Modern pottery and shell inclusions.	[306], 307	[304], 301
(303)=(213)	0.35+	0.57+	0.42	Fill of [304]. A root disturbed mottled dark brown grey sandy clay, frequent stones, CBM and Modern pottery.	307, 302	301
[304]=[212]	0.35+	0.57+	0.42	Probable pit cut. Undulating edges. Contained 303.	307, 302	301
(305)	1.5	0.4+	0.84+	Fill of [306]. A mottled dark brown grey sandy clay, frequent stones, CBM and Modern pottery	307,308	302,301
[306]	1.5	0.4+	0.84+	Substantial probable pit cut. Steep sides, continued beyond L.O.E. Contained 305.	307, 308	302, 301
(307)	11.8+	0.8+	Up to 0.75	A dark grey brown clay deposit, with occasional charcoal and CBM inclusions.	308	[304], [306], 302
(308)	11.8+	0.8+	0.3+	Light green grey silty clay. Single sherd of decorated Samian ware recovered.		307, [306]
				Trench 4: 11m long by 0.5m wide. Natural = Orange sand		
(401)	Site wide	Site wide	Up to 0.24	Tarmac on loose stone and red brick foundation layers.	402	
(402)	11+	0.5+	Up to 0.60	A dark grey black sandy clay, frequent clinker, Modern pottery and shell inclusions.	[404], 407	401
(403)				VOID		
[404]	1.3	?	0.5	Probable pit cut. Contained 405 and 406. (all measurements approximate as taken from above)	407	402
(405)	0.95	?	0.3	Basal fill of [404]. A light grey brown sandy clay, occasional stones.	407	406
(406)	1.3	?	0.2	Secondary fill of [404]. A light grey orange sandy clay, occasional stones and late Post-medieval/Modern CBM.		
(407)=(204)	7+	0.8+	Up to 0.5	A light green grey silty clay, fragment of Roman greyware.		

APPENDIX 2: Pottery table

Context	Fabric	Sherd Number	Weight (g)	Date	National Roman Fabric Collection Reference
106	Severn Valley	2	18	1 st -4 th	SVW RE
113	Samian	1	2	1 st -2 nd	LGF SA
204	Severn Valley	1	9	1 st -4 th	SVW RE
308	Samian	1	2	c. 69-96 (Flavian)	LGF SA
407	Severn Valley	1	11	1 st -4 th	SVW RE



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Site Code: CSG14

Accession Code:

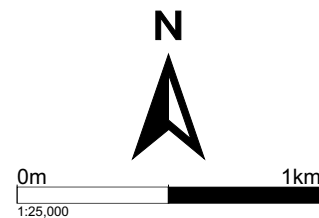
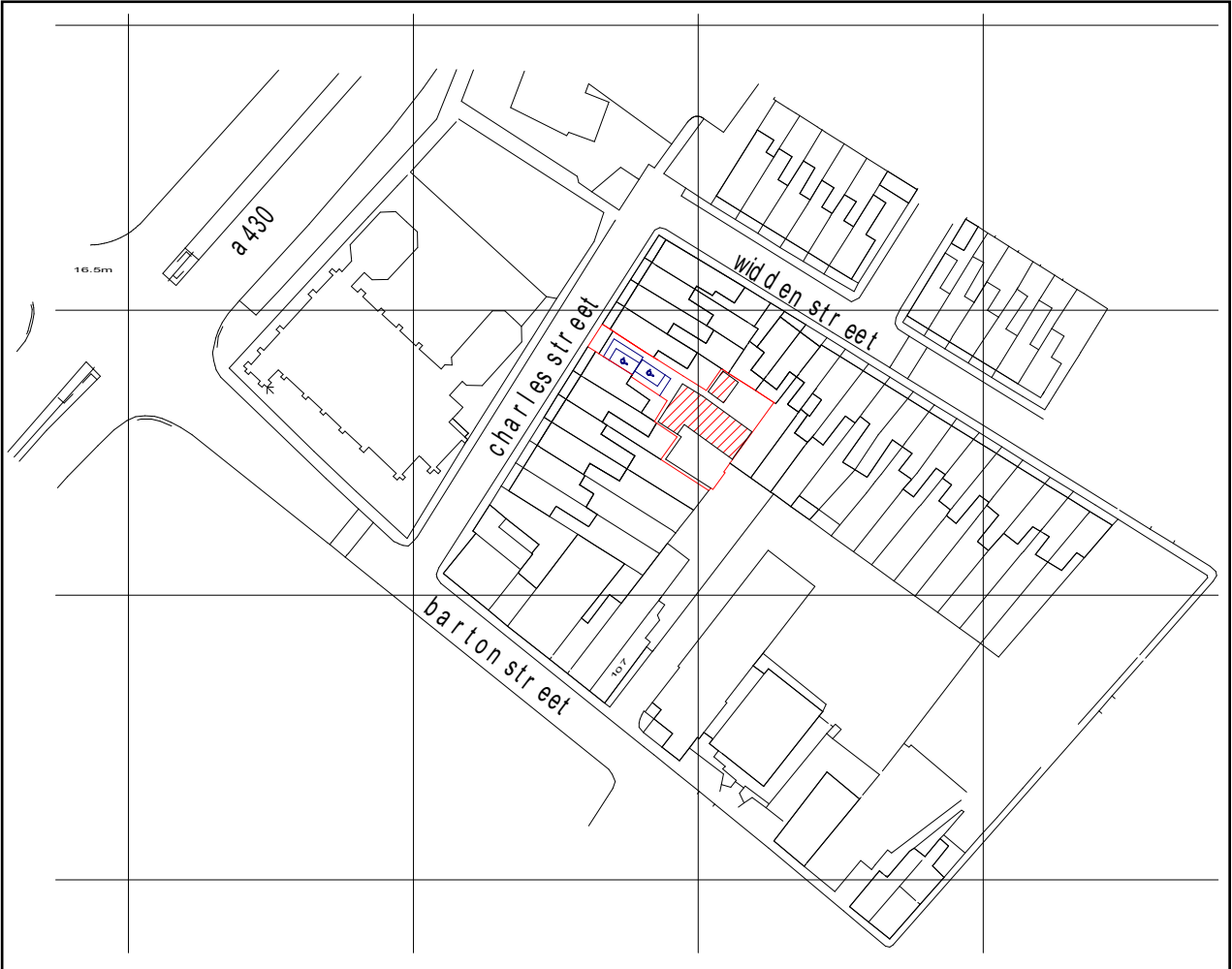


FIGURE 1: Site Location

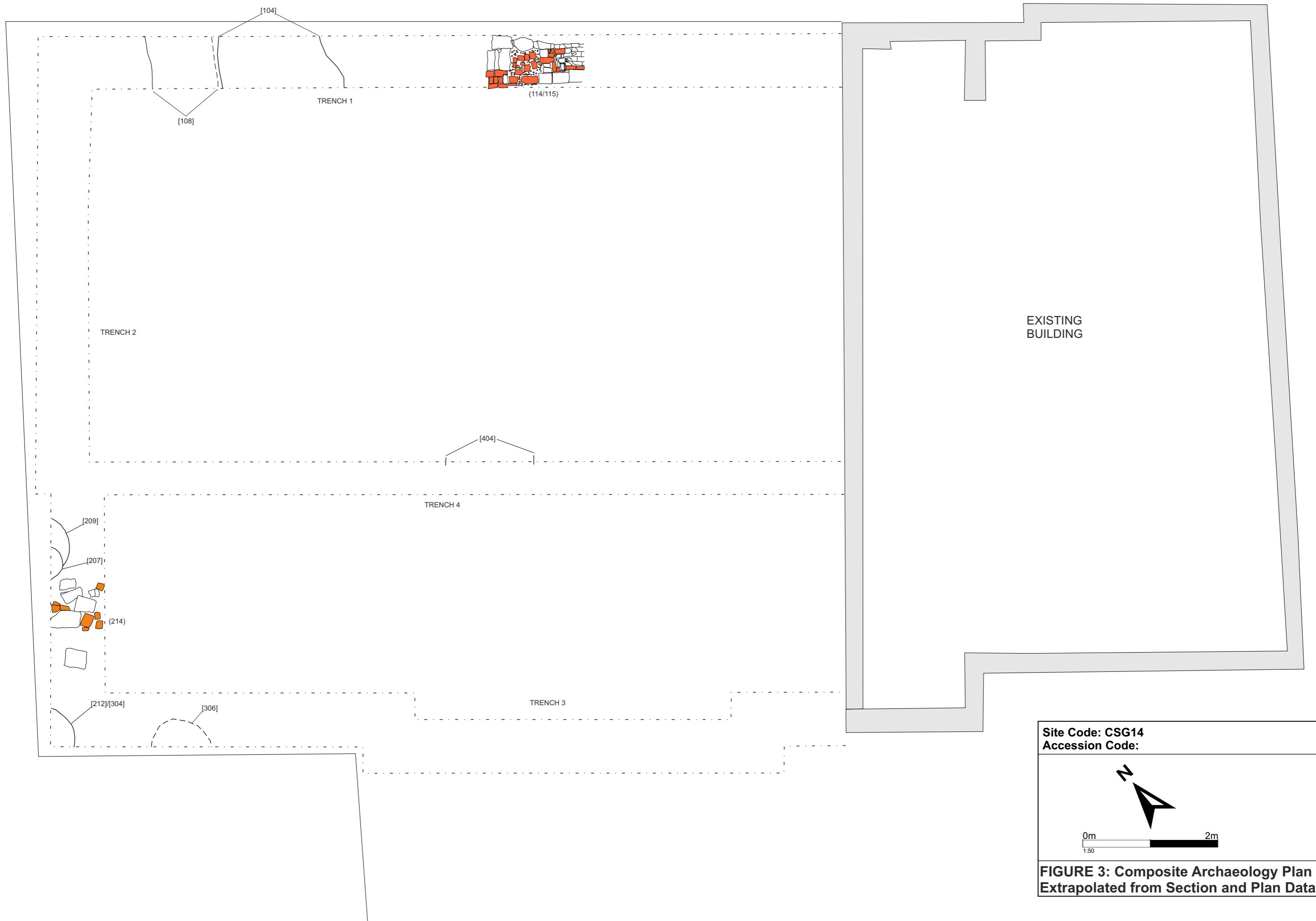


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Site Code: CSG14
Accession Code:

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1:1,250

FIGURE 2: Watching Brief Location



Site Code: CSG14
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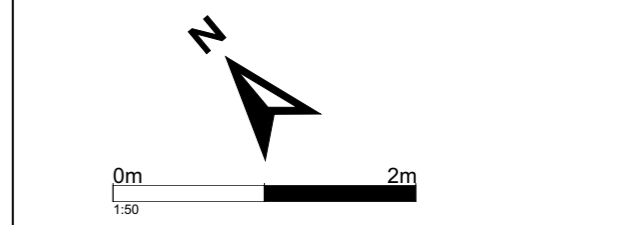
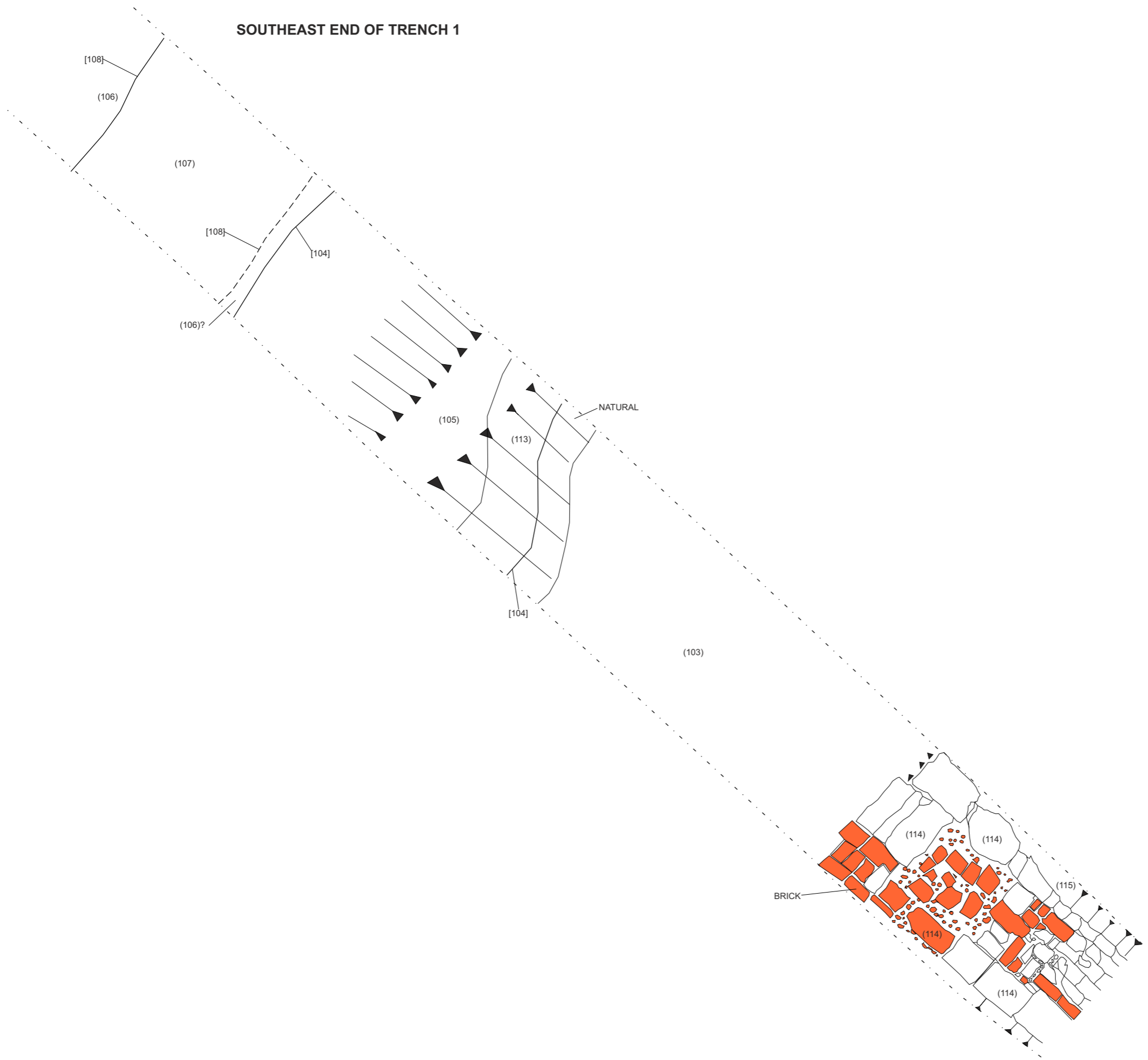


FIGURE 3: Composite Archaeology Plan Extrapolated from Section and Plan Data



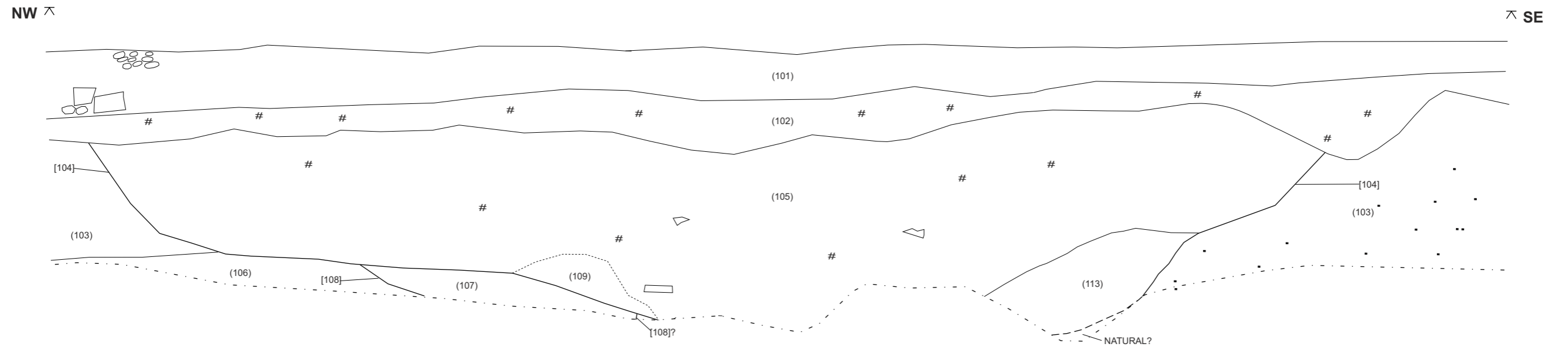
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N

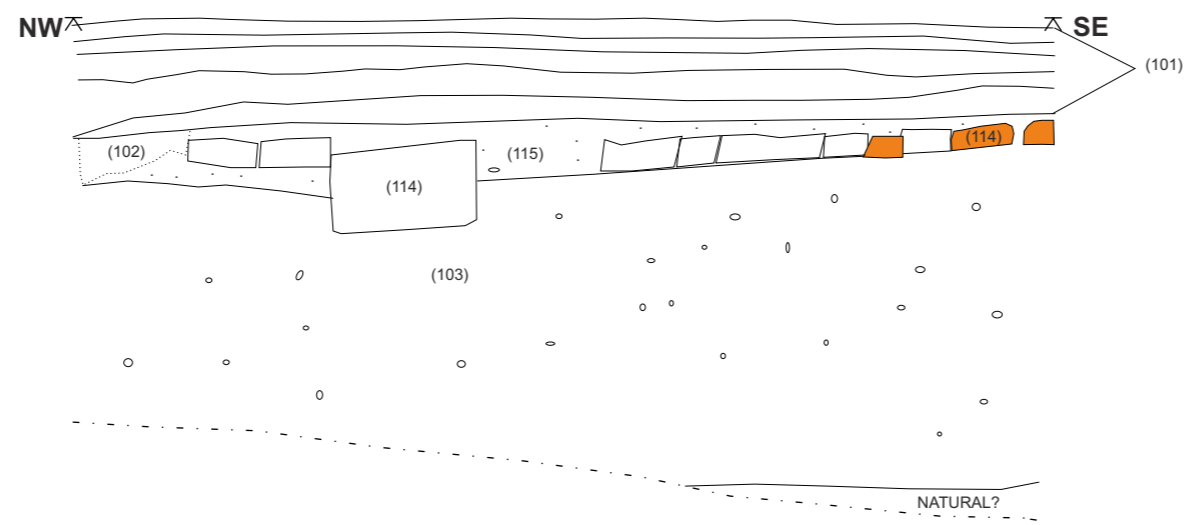
0m 1m
 1:20



FIGURE 4: Trench 1 Plan

SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [104] AND [108]

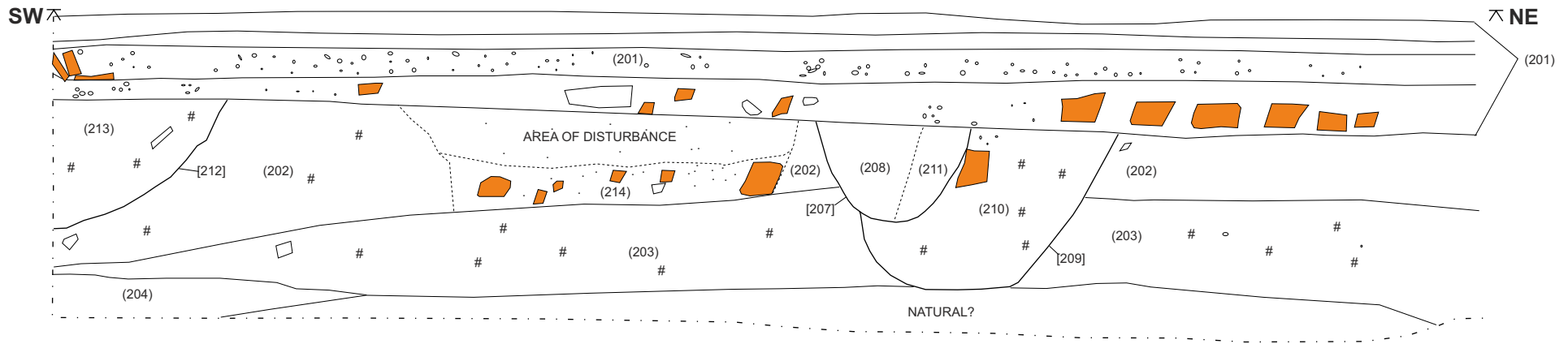


SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION OF (114/115)

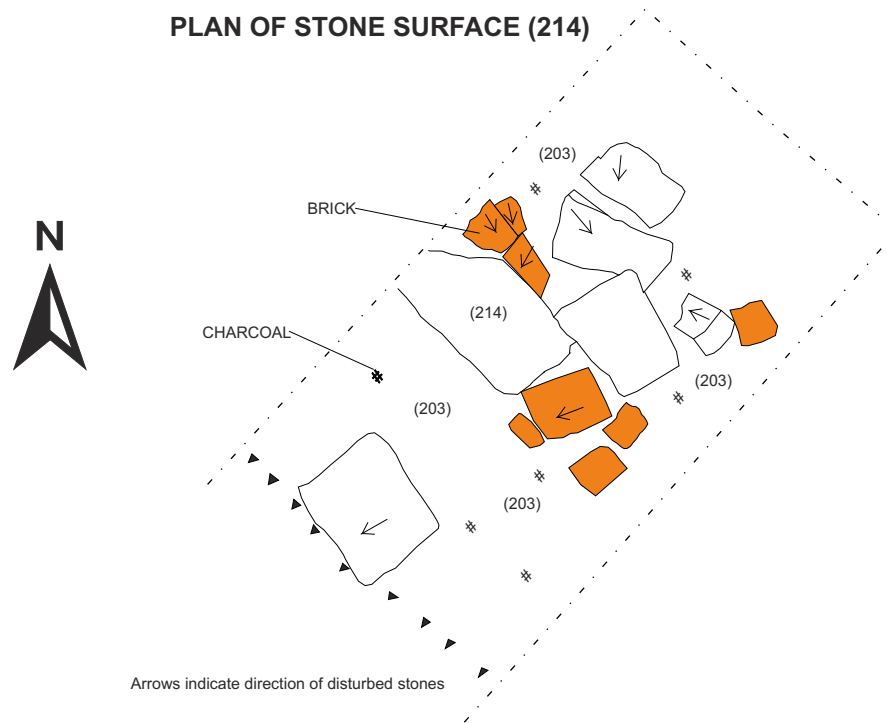


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FIGURE 5: Trench 1 Sections	

SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 2 (SOUTHWESTERN END)

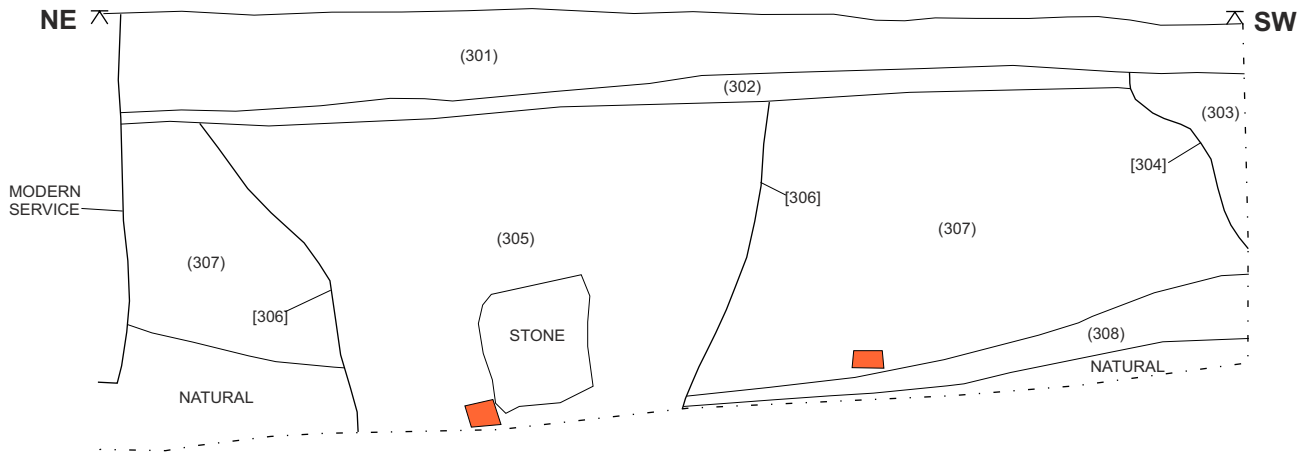


PLAN OF STONE SURFACE (214)

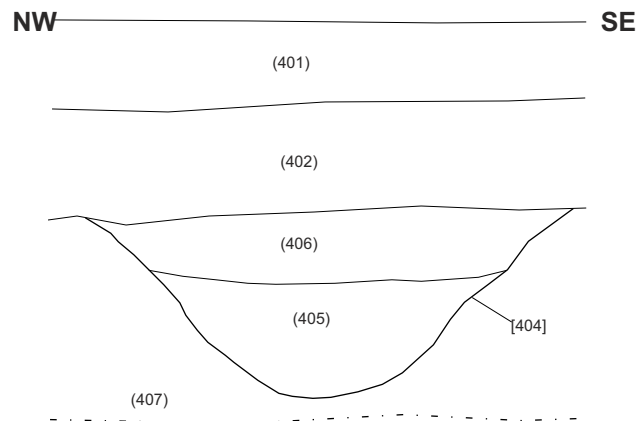




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FIGURE 6: Trench 2, Plan and Section	

NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [304] AND [306]



SOUTHWEST FACING SKETCH SECTION OF [404]



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FIGURE 7: Trenches 3 & 4, Sections	



MILLSTONE



SURFACE (214)



SURFACE (115)



DISTURBANCE IN TRENCH SECTION FOLLOWING REMOVAL OF MILLSTONE

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FIGURE 8: Photographs