

**LAND AT NORTH SIDE,
BIRTLEY,
GATESHEAD,
TYNE AND WEAR**



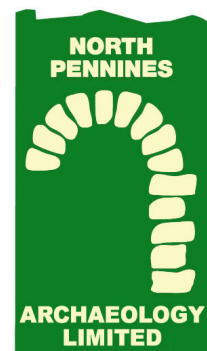
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

CP. No: 1338/10

07/02/2011

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

In November 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Gateshead Council, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at North Side, Birtley, Gateshead (NGR NZ 2779 5633). This work will be used in support of a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the site.

A number of prehistoric artefacts have been found in the vicinity of the site, which lies to the east of a known Roman road and to the north-east of the medieval focus of Birtley. The site is also of potential industrial archaeological interest as a colliery waggonway crossed the site, which also contained a number of mine shafts.

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning and Policy note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team advised Gateshead Council that an archaeological evaluation was required in order to ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits on site and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development.

The archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken from the 11th to the 18th November 2010. A total of 15 trial trenches were excavated, revealing the probable remains of a waggonway in Trench 4 and several modern ditches in Trench 14.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bryn Roberts of Gateshead Council, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, as well as the staff at Tyne and Wear Archive Services, Durham Record Office and Gateshead Local Studies Library, for all their assistance throughout the project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Nigel Cavanagh, Mike McElligott and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Nigel Cavanagh. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In November 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at North Side, Birtley, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2779 5633). A previous desk-based assessment (Strickland 2010) had highlighted the potential survival of archaeological features on the site work and, in accordance, Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team advised Gateshead Council that an archaeological evaluation was required in order to ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits on site and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development.
- 1.1.2 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2002), and were consistent with the specification provided by Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team (Morrison 2010) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SPECIFICATION

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at North Side, Birtley, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2779 5633). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Field Archaeologists, as set out in Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Evaluations (IfA 2002) and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 15 trenches covering 900 m² of the proposed 9.2 ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target both geophysical anomalies and apparently 'sterile' areas. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2002).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;

2.2.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

2.2.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F. Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

2.2.5 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.

- 2.2.6 The 15 evaluation trenches were backfilled following excavation and recording.
- 2.2.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). Copies of the report will be sent to the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available upon request.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, supports the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project under the unique identifier **northpen3-92656**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Birtley lies within the industrial landscape of Tyne and Wear, on the line of the A167/A6127 Chester Le Street to Gateshead road. The proposed development site covers an area of 9.2 hectares (ha) and consists of undeveloped open land centred upon NGR NZ 2779 5633. The site is bisected by Mount Pleasant Road and is bounded to the west, south and east by residential estates and by open ground to the north (Figures 1 and 2).
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the area is of the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures that are overlain by glacial till deposits (Johnson 1995).
- 3.1.3 At the time of the evaluation, the site was covered by scrub vegetation and grass.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. The location of known sites within the one kilometre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric (up to 43 AD):* evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site comes from chance finds made the 1930s. These include a Bronze Age spearhead (HER 656), a bronze axe (HER 654) and perforated hammer (HER 655). Various flint scrapers, cores and blades have been found within the area.
- 3.2.3 *Romano-British (c. AD 43-400):* Birtley is located off of the Old Great North Road. This road originated in the Roman period and is thought to have connected Chester-le-Street with a bridge across the Tyne.
- 3.2.4 *Medieval (1066 AD-1485 AD):* the first documented reference to Birtley was in 1099 when Ralph Flambord, Lord bishop of Durham, gave the manor of Birtley to his nephew. Birtley is thought to derive from the Old English *beorht leah* meaning bright meadow (Letch 1970). The village is located to the east of the Newcastle to Durham Road. The core of the medieval settlement is thought to have been around the site of Birtley Old Hall. During the 15th century the Bishop of Durham owned a deer park in the vicinity of the present-day golf course.

- 3.2.5 *Post-medieval to Modern (1485-present)*: it is recorded that coal was mined in the area as early as 1351 and by the 19th century Birtley contained a number of pits, including South Birtley Colliery, Wash House Pit, Vale Pit in Mount Moor Colliery, Whin Pit and Engine Pit as well as related waggonways such as the Pelaw Main Waggonway (Letch 1970). The Whin Pit had gone out of use by circa 1858 and the Engine Pit appears to have gone out of use by circa 1900.
- 3.2.6 Four coal seams lie below the proposed development site: the *High Main Seam*, the *Five Quarter Seam*, the *Yard Main Seam* and the *Bensham Seam*. Of these, Coal Authority abandonment plans for the *Bottom Five Quarter Seam* shows extensive workings in the east of the site as well as beyond the site boundary. The *Yard Main Seam* was also extensively worked beneath the majority of the site, as was the *Bensham Seam* (Atkins Ltd. 2009).
- 3.2.7 In 1806 Birtley Village consisted of two rows of one-storey thatched cottages. Most cottages had an attached smallholding of up to 12 acres. The boundaries of the holdings were separated by dry dykes (Burn 1957).
- 3.2.8 By 1901 Birtley was described as a typical pit village, '*the paths are black, the hedges and trees black and sooty-tramways from the pit cross the road, itself unfenced, the trucks dropping coal in the highway. Each cottage is the exact replica of its unlovely neighbour, and the footpaths are almost invariably unpaved*' (Letch 1970).
- 3.2.9 In circa 1915-1916 the government built a settlement to house 5,000 refugees from Belgium. This covered 95 acres and was named Elisabethville in honour of the Belgian Queen. Two munitions factories were also built, it being intended that these would employ refugee labour. The Belgian refugees returned home after the Armistice and the site was used to house ex-soldiers. The Rural District Council acquired ownership of the colony in the inter-war period and used it to alleviate the local housing shortage. Elisabethville was described in 1934 as '*a nightmare place that seemed to have been constructed out of small army huts and unwanted dog kennels, all sprawling in the muck outside of some gigantic works.*' The huts were demolished shortly thereafter (Nairn 1997).
- 3.2.10 *Archaeological Investigations*: in 1996 an archaeological assessment was undertaken at Birtley Lane, Birtley, Tyne and Wear. This research showed around 75% of the site had been destroyed by earlier 20th century terracing (LUAU 1996).
- 3.2.11 In 2009 an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken at the Queen's Head Hotel Public House also on Birtley Lane. An archaeological evaluation was recommended as map regression analysis revealed that

there was an early 18th century building on this site at the time of the Tithe Plan (1846) (ARS 2009a).

- 3.2.12 An archaeological desk-based assessment, photographic building recording and archaeological evaluation was conducted at the Rose and Shamrock Hotel, Birtley (ARS 2009b). No archaeological features or deposits relating to medieval or earlier activity, although a number of features of 19th century date were recorded (ARS 2009c).
- 3.2.13 In 2009 a geo-environmental investigation was undertaken within the proposed development site. The report stated that mining had occurred beneath the site and that disused shafts were also present on the site. The geology of the site consisted of topsoil, made ground, glacial till and middle coal measures. Burnt shale was found in the northern part of the site boundary and was considered to be associated with capping or remedial works carried out on an unknown shaft (Atkins Ltd 2009).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 11th November 2010 and 18th November 2010. A total of 15 archaeological trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 2).

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located toward the north-western corner of the site and was aligned from east to west (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m revealing naturally-formed clay (101). This was sealed by a 0.20m deep humic silty clay topsoil (100).



Plate 1: Trench 1. Facing West.

4.2.2 A single stone-filled field drain was identified in Trench 1, which was otherwise devoid of archaeological features, deposits or finds.

4.2.3 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located approximately 70m to the east of Trench 1 and was aligned from north to south (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m revealing naturally-formed clay (201). This was sealed by a 0.20m deep silty clay subsoil (202) and a 0.25m deep humic silty clay topsoil (200).

- 4.2.4 Two terracotta field drains were identified in Trench 2. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.5 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located approximately 30m to the south-east of Trench 1 and was aligned from north to south (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m revealing naturally-formed clay (301). This was sealed by a 0.30m deep silty clay subsoil (302) and a 0.30m deep humic silty clay topsoil (300).
- 4.2.6 No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.7 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located approximately 37m to the west of Trench 3 and was aligned from north-west to south-east (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m revealing naturally-formed clay (401). This was sealed by a 0.30m deep silty clay subsoil (402).
- 4.2.8 In the south-western facing section of the trench (Figure 3), it was noted that deposit (402) was partially sealed by a 5.0m wide, 0.40m deep layer of redeposited natural clay (403). Deposit (403) appeared to be flanked by two ditch cuts [404] and [405]. Both features had gently-sloping concave profiles and were filled by silty humic clay (406) and (407) that was indistinguishable from the overlying topsoil (400).
- 4.2.9 It is likely that deposit (403) represents the bedding layer of a track or waggonway, whilst [404] and [405] represent associated roadside ditches. However, no tracks or other features associated with the apparent waggonway were observed.

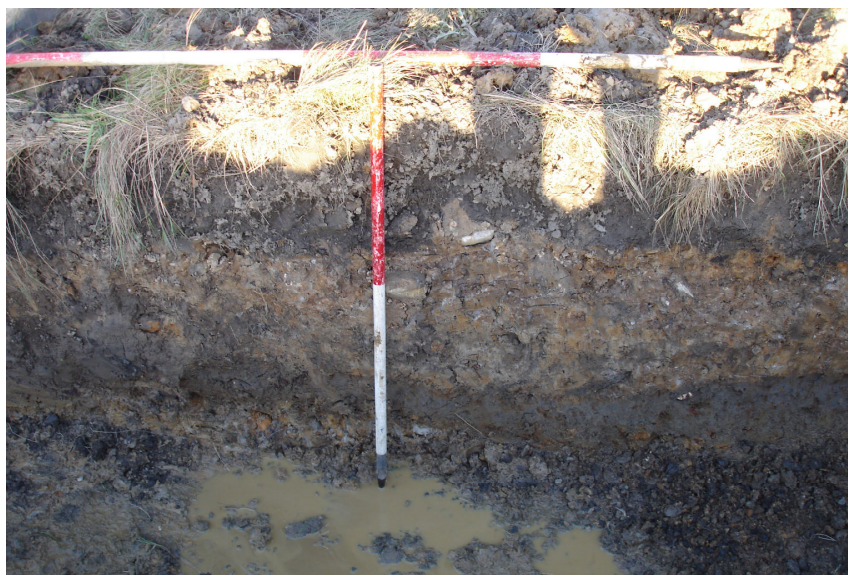


Plate 2: Clay Bedding Layer 403. Facing South-west.

- 4.2.10 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located approximately 35m to the east of Trench 3 and was aligned from south-west to north-east (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m revealing naturally-formed clay (501). This was sealed by a 0.40m deep humic silty clay topsoil (500).
- 4.2.11 A stone-lined field drain was noted in Trench 5. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.12 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located approximately 27m to the south of Trench 4 and was aligned from north to south (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.16m revealing naturally-formed clay (601). This was sealed by a 0.40m deep silty clay subsoil (602) and a 0.50m deep humic silty clay topsoil (600).
- 4.2.13 Four field drains were identified in Trench 6. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.



Plate 3: Trench 7. Facing West.

- 4.2.14 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was located approximately 50m to the east of Trench 6 and was aligned from east to west (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a

maximum depth of 1.15m revealing naturally-formed clay (701). This was sealed by a 0.50m deep silty clay subsoil (702) and a 0.30m deep humic silty clay topsoil (700).

- 4.2.15 No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.16 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was located approximately 50m to the south of Trench 7 and was aligned from north to south (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m revealing naturally-formed clay (801). This was sealed by a 0.30m deep humic silty clay topsoil (800).
- 4.2.17 No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.18 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was located in the central part of the site and was aligned from west to east (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95m revealing naturally-formed boulder clay (901). This was sealed by a 0.40m deep humic silty clay topsoil (900).



Plate 4: Trench 9. Facing East.

- 4.2.19 No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.

- 4.2.20 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was formed a “T” shape with Trench 9 and was aligned from north to south (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.12m revealing naturally-formed boulder clay (1001). This was sealed by a 0.32m deep humic silty clay topsoil (1000).
- 4.2.21 Three terracotta field drains were identified in Trench 10. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.22 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was located 50m to the south of Trench 10 and was aligned from east to west (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m revealing naturally-formed boulder clay (1101). This was sealed by a 0.40m deep sandy clay subsoil (1102).
- 4.2.23 Deposit (1102) was cut by a 2.40m wide modern feature. This appeared to be an in-filled former field ditch [1104]. The ditch ran parallel to a line of mature trees, which appeared to represent a former field boundary shown on the 1856 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The ditch [1104] was filled by a deposit of sandy silt (1103) that contained fragments of plastic and modern rubbish.
- 4.2.24 Deposit (1103) was sealed by a 0.22m deep sandy clay topsoil (1100).



Plate 5: Trench 11. Facing North.

- 4.2.25 **Trench 12:** Trench 12 was located in the south-eastern part of the site and was aligned from north-west to south-east (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.02m revealing naturally-formed sandy clay (1201). This was sealed by a 0.36m deep silty clay subsoil (1202) and a 0.36m deep humic clay topsoil (1200).
- 4.2.26 Two field drains were identified in Trench 12. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.
- 4.2.27 **Trench 13:** Trench 13 was located approximately 40m to the south of Trench 12 and was aligned from south-west to north-east (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m revealing natural clay (1301). This was sealed by a 0.40m deep sandy clay subsoil (1302) and a 0.50m deep humic sandy clay topsoil (1300).
- 4.2.28 Two field drains were identified in Trench 13. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.



Plate 6: Trench 13. Facing North-east.

- 4.2.29 **Trench 14:** Trench 14 was located approximately 60m to the west of Trench 13 and was aligned from north to south (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m revealing naturally-formed clay (1401). This was sealed by a 0.40m deep silty clay subsoil (1402).
- 4.2.30 Deposit (1402) was cut by a series of four linear features, [1403], [1405], [1407] and [1409] that ran on a parallel south-west to north-east alignment. All four features exhibited similar moderate to steeply-sloping bowl-shaped profiles, which varied in width from 0.60m to 1.20m and depth from 0.20m to 0.45m (Figure 3). The features were filled with similar deposits of silty clay (1404), (1406), (1408) and (1410) that contained coal and fragments of modern brick.
- 4.2.31 [1403], [1405], [1407] and [1409] represent modern features of indeterminate purpose. The likeliest explanation is that they relate to modern agricultural activity.
- 4.2.32 Deposits (1404), (1406), (1408) and (1410) were sealed by a 0.50m deep humic silty clay topsoil (1400).



Plate 7: Trench 14 Showing Cuts 1403, 1405, 1407 and 1409. Facing North.



Plate 8: Cut 1403. Facing East.

4.2.33 **Trench 15:** Trench 15 was located 20m to the west of Trench 14 and was aligned from west to east (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a

maximum depth of 1.25m revealing naturally-formed sandy clay (1501). This was sealed by a 0.36m deep clay sand subsoil (1502) and a 0.36m deep humic clay topsoil (1500).

- 4.2.34 No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no finds were recovered from the trench.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were retained during the evaluation.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at North Side, Birtley, 15 trenches were excavated over three separate areas, covering 900m² of the proposed 9.2ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 5.2 Trenches 1-3, 5-13 and 15 were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits, whilst Trench 14 revealed a series of modern linear features. Trench 4 provided more significant results in the form of a redeposited natural clay bedding layer and associated modern ditches that represented the remains of a colliery waggonway. This feature is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1856 as an “*Old Waggonway*” and, from the available historic map data, probably dates to the early 19th century. No timbers, wood, metal-work, rails or other features were found in association with the clay bedding layer and it is therefore likely that such features were removed when the waggonway fell into disuse.
- 5.3 The results obtained during the present evaluation, suggest that land use in the study area has been characterised by agriculture and post-medieval mining activity.
- 5.4 As the purpose of this archaeological field evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground remains within the proposed development area, as specified by Gateshead Council, no further work is deemed necessary within the present study area. However, given the significance of previous archaeological discoveries within the area, it is recommended that any future groundworks in the immediate vicinity be subject to a similar programme of archaeological investigation.

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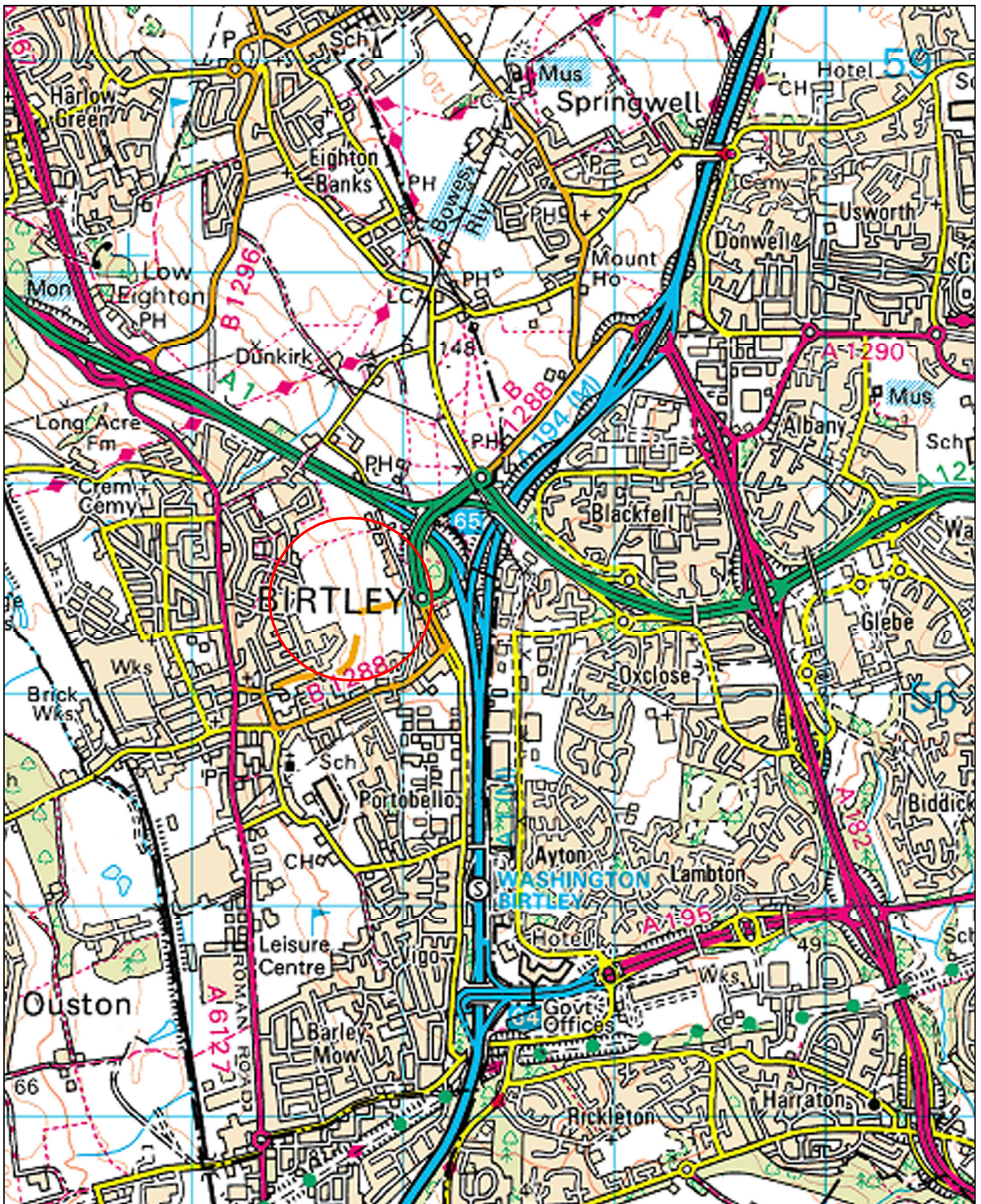
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
Trench 1		
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Natural
Trench 2		
200	Deposit	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Natural
202	Deposit	Subsoil
Trench 3		
300	Deposit	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Natural
302	Deposit	Subsoil
Trench 4		
400	Deposit	Topsoil
401	Deposit	Natural
402	Deposit	Subsoil
403	Deposit	Redeposited natural
404	Cut	Ditch
405	Cut	Ditch
406	Deposit	Fill of 404
407	Deposit	Fill of 405
Trench 5		
500	Deposit	Topsoil
501	Deposit	Natural
502	Deposit	Clinker
Trench 6		
600	Deposit	Topsoil
601	Deposit	Natural
602	Deposit	Subsoil
Trench 7		
700	Deposit	Topsoil
701	Deposit	Natural
702	Deposit	Subsoil
Trench 8		
800	Deposit	Topsoil
801	Deposit	Natural
Trench 9		
900	Deposit	Topsoil
901	Deposit	Natural
Trench 10		
1000	Deposit	Topsoil

1001	Deposit	Natural
Trench 11		
1100	Deposit	Topsoil
1101	Deposit	Natural
1102	Deposit	Subsoil
1103	Deposit	Fill of 1104
1104	Cut	Field boundary ditch
Trench 12		
1200	Deposit	Topsoil
1201	Deposit	Natural
1202	Deposit	Subsoil
Trench 13		
1300	Deposit	Topsoil
1301	Deposit	Natural
1302	Deposit	Subsoil
Trench 14		
1400	Deposit	Topsoil
1401	Deposit	Natural
1402	Deposit	Subsoil
1403	Cut	Modern gully
1404	Deposit	Natural
1405	Cut	Modern gully
1406	Deposit	Fill of 1405
1407	Cut	Modern gully
1408	Deposit	Fill of 1407
1409	Cut	Modern gully
1410	Deposit	Fill of 1409
Trench 15		
1500	Deposit	Topsoil
1501	Deposit	Natural
1502	Deposit	Subsoil

Table 1: List of Context Numbers Assigned during the Evaluation

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: North Side, Birtley
 SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP 1338/10
 CLIENT: Gateshead Council
 DRAWN BY: JS
 DATE: May 2010
 FIGURE: 1

KEY:

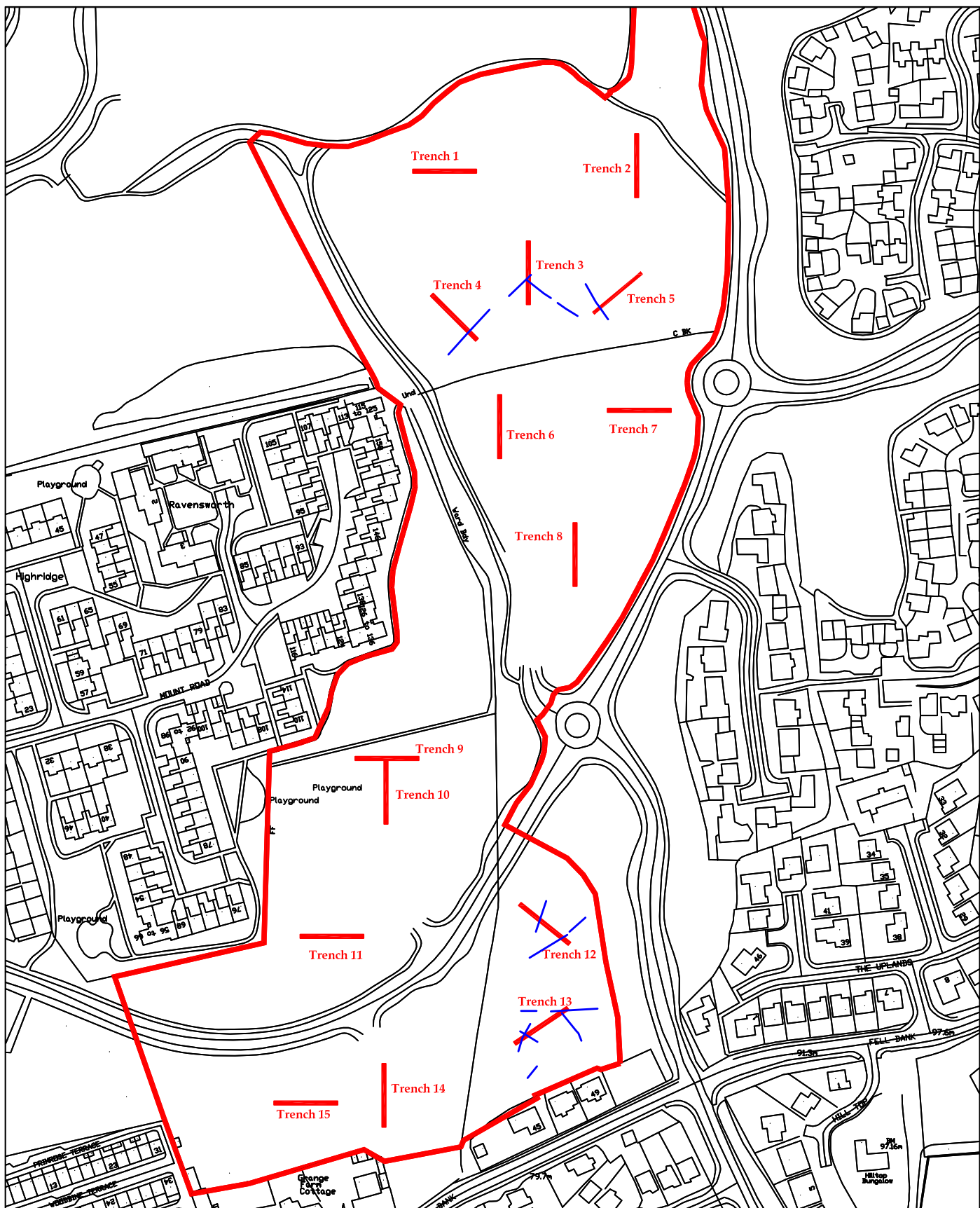


Approximate location of site



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Figure 1: Location of North Side, Birtley



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: North Side, Birtley
 SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4
 REPORT No: CP1338
 CLIENT: Gateshead Council
 DRAWN BY: MT
 DATE: November 2010
 FIGURE: 2

KEY:

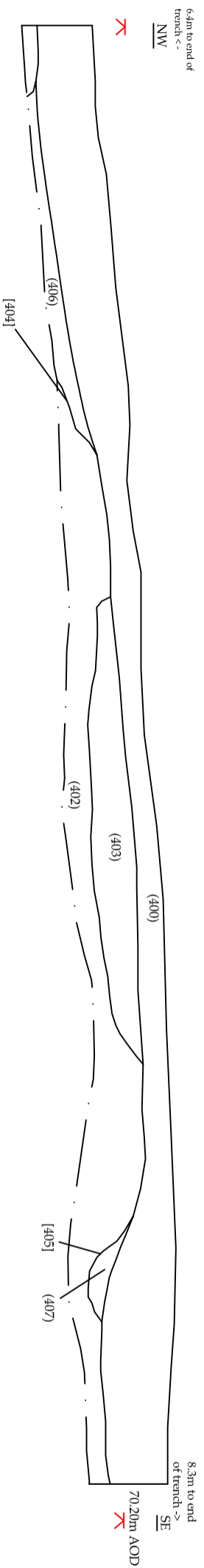
 outline of study area



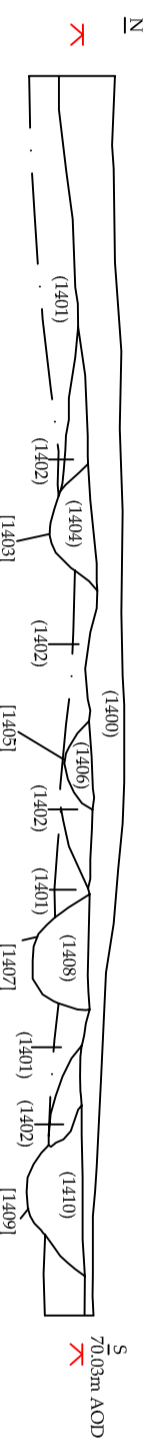
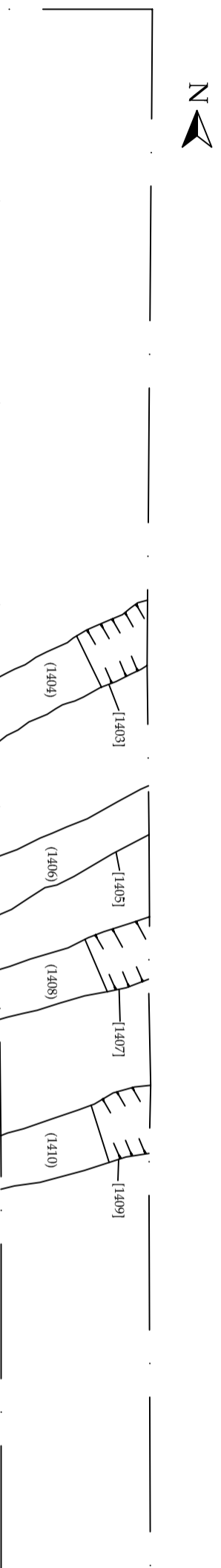
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Figure 2 : Archaeological Trench Location Plan

Trench 4: Southwest-facing Section Showing Waggonway Surface 403



Northern End of Trench 14: Plan and West-facing Section Showing Cuts 1403, 1405, 1407 and 1409



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010
Northside, Birtley

CLIENT:
Gateshead Council

SCALE:
1:60 at A3

DRAWN BY:
NC
DATE:
December 2010

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REPORT No:
CP1338

FIGURE:
Figure No. 3