

at

**THE FORMER MASONS ARMS,
LAWRENCE WESTON ROAD,
LAWRENCE WESTON, BRISTOL.**

for

Land Promotions Ltd.



Report No. 2472/2011
BHER No. 24995

By Simon Roper



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services



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Archaeological Evaluation
at
**THE FORMER MASONS ARMS,
LAWRENCE WESTON ROAD,
LAWRENCE WESTON, BRISTOL.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 54939 78514

Client: Land Promotions Ltd.

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<i>Date Issued:</i>	11 May 2011

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	Km	Kilometre
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	m	Metre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	NGR	National Grid Reference
BC	Before Christ	NMR	National Monuments Record
c.	Circa	OS	Ordnance Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record		

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

May, 2011.

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the former site of the Masons Arms Public House, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston. The site (centred on NGR ST 54939 78514) is bounded, NE and NW, by Lawrence Weston Road, SE by Nos. 1-7 Upper Terrace, and SW by No. 69 Lawrence Weston Road and space around flats in Deering Close. The remains of the Masons Arms Public House, and its former garden currently occupy the site. Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Land Promotions Ltd to undertake archaeological work prior to the submission of a planning application associated with the construction of residential units with associated landscaping, roads and installation of subterranean services.

The evaluation revealed masonry and associated contexts at the south-east end of Trench 2. Examination of the historic maps of the area indicates that the masonry is probably part of the foundations of the terrace of houses built on the site between 1772 and 1838. Within Trench 3 were the earliest features found on site, a number of pits and ditches cut into the natural and overlain by a layer containing medieval pottery. At this time interpretation as some form of water-management system seems the most likely explanation for their use.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Land Promotions Ltd. of Rooksbridge, Somerset, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Masons Arms Public House, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston prior to an application for planning permission being submitted. The proposed development entails the construction of residential units with associated landscaping, roads and installation of subterranean services.
- 1.2 The evaluation was commissioned to provide information to inform a planning decision and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS 2011). The work was monitored by the Bristol City Archaeologist Mr R. Jones on 21/4/11.
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between 18/04/11 and 21/04/11 under the supervision of Tim Longman and Simon Roper who also compiled this report.
- 1.4 The project archive will be deposited with Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery under the Accession Number BRSMG 2011/13 and a copy of the report will be sent to the National Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage. The project has been entered in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 24995 and in the OASIS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations as: bristola1-99320.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site (centred on NGR ST 54939 78514) lies within the Bristol suburb of Lawrence Weston (**Fig. 1**). The site is bounded, NE and NW, by Lawrence Weston Road, SE by Nos. 1-7 Upper Terrace, and SW by No. 69 Lawrence Weston Road and space around flats in Deering Close. The site is currently occupied by the remains of the Masons Arms Public House, and its former garden. The area lies at approximately 25m aOD and slopes upwards from north-west to south-east.
- 2.2 On plan the site is roughly diamond in shape and the total extent of the area is about 45m (NE-SW) by 42m. The study area is outside of the Trym Valley, Kings Weston and Sea Mills conservation area and away from any Scheduled Ancient Monument. There are no listed buildings in the immediate vicinity.
- 2.3 The geology of the study area comprises Keuper Marl (Mercia Mudstone) of the Triassic period. (British Geological Survey 1952).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Prior to the present project the study area was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (BaRAS 2010), and the whole of the Lawrence Weston Housing Estate was looked at in an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment (BaRAS 2008). The full historical and archaeological background to the site is contained within these documents. Relevant details are summarised below.
- 3.2 There is considerable evidence for Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the environs of Lawrence Weston, such as the Kings Weston Roman Villa and 2 km to the south of the site was the Roman port and fortress of Abonae (Sea Mills).
- 3.3 Historically the study area is situated within Henbury parish. During the Saxon period Henbury became part of the Kingdom of Mercia, and in 691 the Bishop of Worcester was granted the land by King Ethelred of Mercia. Henbury remained in the control of the Bishops of Worcester up until the 16th century, when it was granted to Ralph Sadleir.
- 3.4 Prior to 17th century land improvements a large portion of the parish comprised low-lying salt marsh, the improvements consisting of rhines and streams to drain the land. From the 17th century the Henbury Lands became disbursed among wealthy land owners and during the 18th century the parish comprised land mainly used for pasturage and meadow, with some remaining as Severnside marshland and part of it under arable cultivation.
- 3.5 The earliest detailed depiction of the site is Isaac Taylor's 1772 map of Lawrence Weston (**Fig. 2**), which shows the area occupied by an orchard. Earliest evidence for a building on the site is over half a century later on a map of 1838, although the structure could have been much older. A terrace of six houses was erected, the easternmost pair being knocked together, possibly in the 1860s, to form a beer house. However, it was not until the late 1880s that the name 'Masons Arms' was first recorded. The early 1950s saw the other four houses demolished, followed by construction of a public bar extension and then a skittle alley and bar. The gardens of the former dwellings were incorporated into the pub garden.
- 3.6 After a period of disuse the public house was subjected to criminal damage. It was removed in late 2010 as it was judged to have become a hazard.

4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (BaRAS 2011) and the brief prepared by Bristol City Council City Archaeologist Mr R. Jones (March 2011). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IfA 2008) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) issued by English Heritage (EH 2006).
- 4.2 It was the aim of the evaluation to establish if archaeological deposits lay within the application area and to determine their extent, date, preservation and character. The results of the evaluation will inform the subsequent conditional archaeological planning response for the site.
- 4.3 A total of three evaluation trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator utilising a toothless grading bucket to the first significant archaeological or geological strata. After the machine excavation the trenches were cleaned using hand tools.
- 4.4 Geological and archaeological features were excavated and recorded in accordance with the BaRAS Site Recording Manual (BaRAS 2005). Recording was carried out using the BaRAS single context recording system. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50 and sections at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. A full photographic record comprising all stratigraphic units and working shots was kept on 35mm monochrome film and colour digital format.
- 4.5 All levels were taken from a survey point established by Stephen M. Hamey, Chartered Land Surveyor, who carried out a topographical survey of the site in 2010. The height of this survey point (Station 2 – 19.941 aOD) was ascertained using the benchmark on the north corner of the Masons Arms, since demolished.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1

- 5.1 Trench 1 was situated in the northern section of the site, running across the north-east end of the foundations of the Public House. The trench measured 12m x 2m and was orientated in a north-west/south-east direction (**Fig. 4**).
- 5.2 The natural substrata was encountered at 20.55m aOD and was cut by feature (008) an irregular and shallow feature, which may be geological in nature. The fills of (008) were (009) a stony red clay, (010) a layer of grey clay, and (011) a stone and orange sand layer, none of which contained any anthropogenic material (**Plate 3**). The natural substrata (007) was overlain by (006) a reddish brown sandy clay running the length of the trench, which itself was overlain by subsoil layer (004) a mid brown clayey silt containing charcoal. This was cut by (005) the cut for the foundations of the Public House, filled with (002) a Pennant sandstone rubble foundation (**Plate 1**). Abutting this foundation and overlying (004) was the concrete floor of the pub (001).

Trench 2

- 5.3 Trench 2 was situated on the west side of the site, running across the south-west end of the foundations of the Public House. The trench measured 11m x 2m and was orientated in a north-west/south-east direction.
- 5.4 The natural substrata was encountered at 20.05m aOD and was overlain by (022) a reddish brown sandy clay (**Plate 5**), probably the same layer as (006). This was overlain by (021) a mid brown sandy clay subsoil, and both (021) and (022) were cut by (024), probably the foundation trench of the 18th/19th century terrace (**Plate 4 and Fig. 5**). Cut (024) was filled by a soft grey clay (027) at the base above which was a section of sandstone rubble masonry (028) bonded with white lime mortar and measuring 0.32m by 0.36m in section. Surrounding the masonry was layer of dark grey clay and ash (026) containing a lot of 19th-century pottery and overlying both of these was a reddish brown sandy clay (025), which contained a lot of brick and stone fragments and may be associated with the demolition of the terrace. (021) was also cut by (019) for the drain (029) of the modern pub extension, and by (018) the cut for the foundations of the modern pub extension. Overlying all other contexts were (020) and (017), the bedding layer and concrete floor of the pub extension.

Trench 3

- 5.5 Trench 3 was situated on the east side of the site in the area of the former pub garden. The trench measured 6m x 3m and was orientated in a north-east/south-west direction.
- 5.6 The natural substrata was encountered at 21.69m aOD and was cut by a number of pit/ditch type features (040), (042), (044) and (047) (**Plate 7 and Fig. 6**). Those on the south-east side of the trench appeared to be quite shallow, the base of (040) was at 21.39m aOD and the base of (042) at 21.57m aOD, and of an irregular linear shape (**Fig. 8**). The fills of both cuts (041 and 043) are very similar, a mix of silty clay with angular stones. Cut (044) is much larger and deeper (**Plate 6 and Fig. 7**), measuring 1.9m across and the base being at 20.91m aOD, with again similar fills (045 and 046) of sandy silt and sandy/silty clay with angular stones. Cut (047) is the continuation of (040) where it intersects with (044), however it was not possible to determine which feature preceded the other. Cut (042) did not join (044) but ended approximately half way across the trench.
- 5.7 The purpose of these features is unknown, no anthropogenic material was found within them and a single animal bone fragment was found within the top fill (046) of feature (044). With at

least some of the features running into each other one possibility is some form of irrigation or water-management system, however without seeing the full extent of the identified features, and any others which might form part of such a system, it is difficult to ascertain their exact purpose. The earliest maps of the study area provide no indication of any such system or associated boundaries which would explain its presence, although an orchard is depicted on the 1772 map (**Fig. 2**) which may have required some form of irrigation system. Alternatively some form of agricultural practice may have formed them, with excavation into the natural carried out to provide a greater soil depth for particular crops.

- 5.8 Overlying the natural and sealing all the cut features within it was a layer of reddish brown clayey silt (032). This subsoil layer contained a small burnt flint flake, fragments of animal bone and medieval pottery, suggesting the features cut into the natural are of medieval or earlier date. Overlying this was another reddish brown clayey silt subsoil (031), which contained no finds but did contain calcareous fragments, possibly suggesting an attempt to improve the soil through the addition of alkali material. Topsoil (030) formed the uppermost layer, a dark brown silt with a high humic content.
- 5.9 Two modern pits (034 and 038) cut the topsoil and underlying layers and then appear to have been backfilled (035 and 039) with the material originally excavated from them. Pit (038) on the east side of the trench was itself subsequently cut by (036) when a modern ceramic drain was inserted.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Trenches 1 and 2 provided very little new information, with the exception of the masonry (028) and associated contexts found at the south-east end of Trench 2. Examination of the historic maps of the area (**Fig. 3**) indicates that the masonry is probably part of the foundations of the terrace of houses built on the site between 1772 and 1838, or an associated out-building, although there is no indication of this on any of the maps.
- 6.2 Trench 3 contained the earliest features found on site, with a number pits/ditches (040, 042, 044) cut into the natural (033), backfilled with silty clay stony material (041, 043, 046) and sealed by a layer (032) containing medieval pottery. Above this layer was another subsoil layer (031), which may have been subject to agricultural improvement, and a topsoil deposit (030). Two modern pits cut these deposits, with one subsequently being cut itself by the insertion of a modern drain.
- 6.3 The early cut features found with trench 3 are of most archaeological significance, probably dating from the medieval period or earlier, and produced for an unknown purpose. Further excavation revealing their extent, and whether there are more examples, would enable a better assessment of their function. At this point an interpretation of these features as some form of water-management system or other agricultural activity seems the most likely explanation. The identification of the foundations of the early housing within trench 2 confirms that remains from this phase of the site are still extant.

7. CONSULTANTS' ADVICE

- 7.1 The evaluation has shown that cut features within the natural substrata, of medieval or earlier date, lay within the application area, specifically that part not previously subjected to disturbance in the post-medieval period. In addition the remains of structures from the post-medieval period also survive on site.
- 7.2 We would therefore suggest a programme of further archaeological recording to be agreed upon by Mr. R. Jones (BCC Archaeological Officer). This programme could take the form of a watching brief, which would enable the extent of the remains of the early housing on the site to be recorded. It would also allow any further features cut into the natural exposed during the work to be recorded resulting in a more comprehensive interpretation of them to be formed.

8. PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Longman, Roy Krakowicz and Simon Roper who also produced this report. The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge. The Finds report was produced by Cai Mason. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Simon Roper. The project was managed by John Bryant.

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Maps & Survey Plans

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10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BaRAS would like to thank Land Promotions Ltd. for their assistance and co-operation, Mr Mike Scott of Channel Plant Hire, and Mr. R. Jones (BCC City Archaeologist) for his advice.

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work that would affect a SAM.

GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

DISTRICT POLICY

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2006) states (policy SPD No.7, p4):

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not.
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desktop study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context No.	Description
001	Concrete floor of pub
002	North-west sandstone rubble wall of pub
003	Tarmac of pub car park
004	Mid brown clayey silt subsoil layer
005	Cut for the pub foundations
006	Reddish brown sandy clay subsoil layer
007	Red clay natural geology
008	Shallow irregular cut
009	Reddish brown stony clay base fill of cut 008
010	Grey clay mid fill of cut 008
011	Orange sand and stone upper fill of cut 008
017	Concrete floor and foundations of pub extension
018	Foundations cut for the pub extension
019	Cut for the drain of the pub extension
020	Sand and rubble bedding layer for concrete floor
021	Mid brown clayey sand subsoil layer
022	Reddish brown sandy clay subsoil layer
023	Red clay natural geology
024	Possible foundation cut for terrace of houses
025	Reddish brown sandy clay backfill
026	Dark grey/black clay and ash with lots of pottery
027	Soft grey clay in base of cut 024
028	Sandstone rubble foundations
029	Modern drain
030	Dark brown topsoil
031	Reddish brown clayey silt subsoil
032	Reddish brown clayey silt subsoil
033	Red clay natural geology
034	Cut of pit
035	Mixed backfill of pit 034
036	Cut for modern drain
037	Backfill of cut 036
038	Cut of pit
039	Mixed backfill of pit 038
040	Cut in natural of linear ditch
041	Reddish brown silty clay and stones fill of cut 040
042	Cut of possible ditch
043	Reddish brown silty clay and stones fill of cut 042
044	Cut of large ditch or pit
045	Reddish brown sandy silt and stones, primary fill of cut 044
046	Reddish brown sandy clayey silt and stones, secondary fill of cut 044
047	Cut of ditch, possible continuation of cut 040
048	Reddish brown silty clay and stones fill of cut 047

APPENDIX 3: The Finds

By Cai Mason

A total of 24 finds were recovered from the evaluation at the Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston. These comprise 17 sherds of pottery, 3 fragments of animal bone, 2 clay tobacco pipe bowls, 1 glass shard and 1 piece of struck flint. The finds are medieval and post-medieval in date.

The finds were stored in labelled and pierced grip-seal polythene bags also containing tyvek labels.

The finds were identified and catalogued according to material type, and the pottery was catalogued according to type using reference material at the Bristol and Region Archaeological Services offices. The results are indicated below.

The finds are thought to be of no more than site importance and no further work is required on these finds.

The Pottery

A total of 17 sherds of pottery were recovered details of which are provided in **Table 1** below.

Two medieval ware types were identified, both of which were recovered from soil layer (32), and have a similar date range that spans the 11th to 14th centuries. Four sherds can be identified as a Bath A fabric (BPT 46); this is a sandy reduced fabric with sparse quartz and calcareous inclusions, and a fine micaceous groundmass. The exact source of this pottery is unknown, but it can be broadly ascribed to the West Wiltshire area (Vince 2002).

Five sherds of green glazed Ham Green ware (BPT 26) were also recovered, which includes a jug strap handle with incised decoration. Ham Green ware was produced in kilns situated only 3km south of the site and dates from the mid-12th to late-13th century.

The pottery recovered from construction cut backfill (26) is dominated by mass produced white wares, and although this group could potentially have been deposited towards the end of the 18th century, it is more typical of a 19th century assemblage.

Context	Context type	Number of sherds	Description	Date
26	Backfill of construction cut	1	BPT 100 - Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware stoneware (STSL)	1650 - 1800
		1	BPT 202 - Late white china	1770 +
		4	BPT 277 - Bristol stoneware (BRIS)	1700 - 1950
		1	BPT 278 - Transfer-printed ware (TPW)	1770 +
		1	BPT 326 - Creamware (CREAM)	1765 - 1830
32	Soil layer	4	BPT 26 - Ham Green glazed ware (HG)	1150 - 1250
		5	BPT 46 - Bath A fabric (BATH A)	1050 - 1350

Table 1: Pottery quantified by context

Other finds

Two small fragments of unidentified animal bone and a single small struck flint flake were recovered from layer (32). The distal end of cattle (*bos*) metacarpal was also recovered from context (46). In addition a small shard of post-medieval or modern green vessel glass was recovered from context (26).

Two clay tobacco pipe bowls were recovered from topsoil layer (30). These are both 19th century types, one of which is moulded with a basket pattern; the other has moulded wheatsheaf decoration. Neither has a maker's mark.

Discussion

The presence of Ham Green ware in the pottery assemblage recovered from soil layer (32) indicates that it is likely to have been deposited in the late 12th or 13th century, and suggests that some form of medieval activity was occurring in the general vicinity of the site. The pottery recovered from context (26), suggests that the building it was associated with was probably constructed in the 19th century.

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Bulk Finds for Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston												
Finds box contents: (1 box)												
INORGANIC									ORGANIC			
	Pottery			Clay Pipe			Flint			Animal Bone		
Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. Bags	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. Bags	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. Bags	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. Bags
26	8	77	1				1	1	1	2	7	1
30				2	13	1						
32	9	49	1									
46										1	39	1
Total	17	126	2	2	13	1	1	1	1	3	46	2

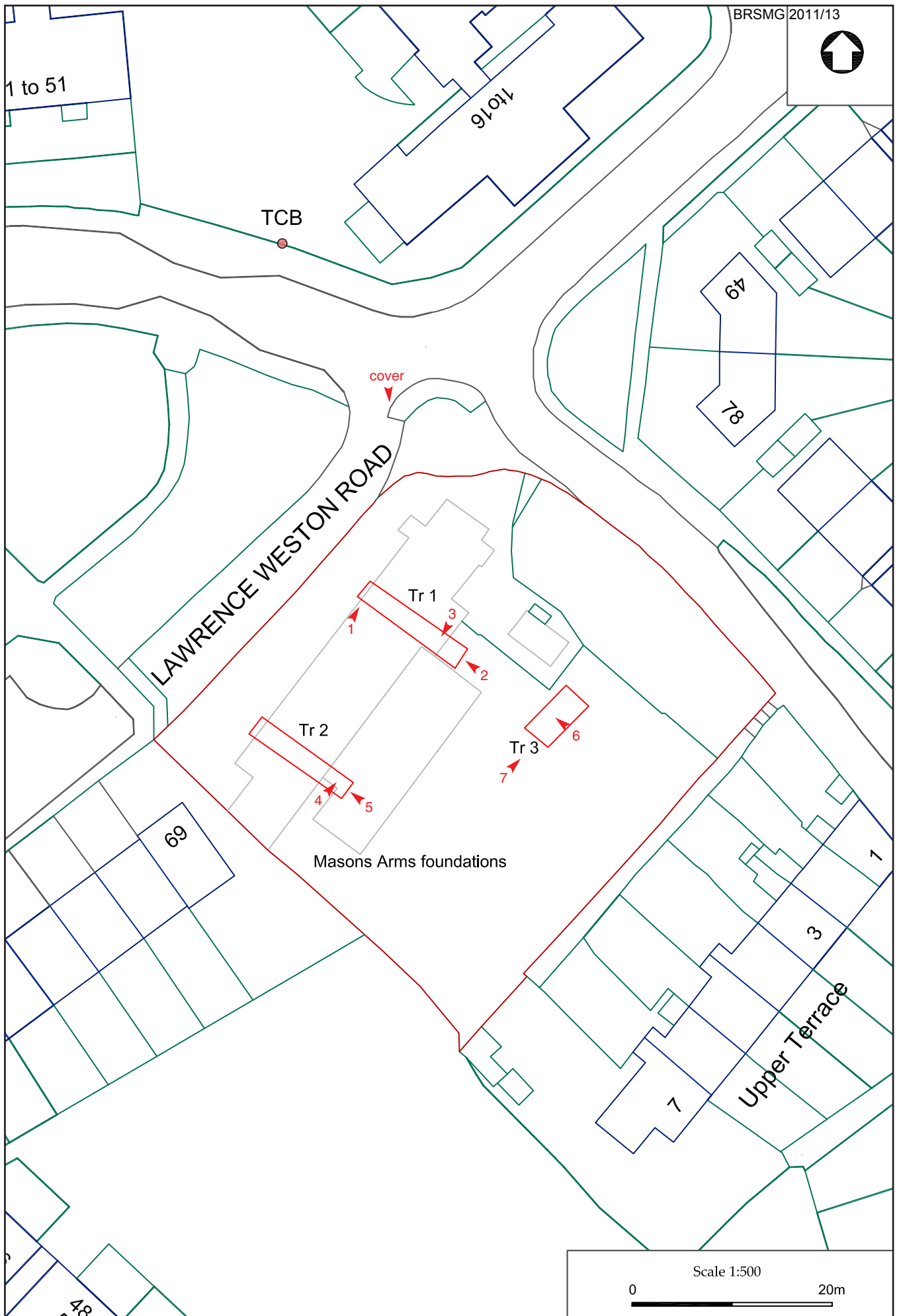


Fig.1 Site and trench location plan, scale 1:500 (with plate orientations)



Fig.2 Extract from plan of the village of Lawrence Weston and adjoining lands (parish of Henbury) by Isaac Taylor, 1772

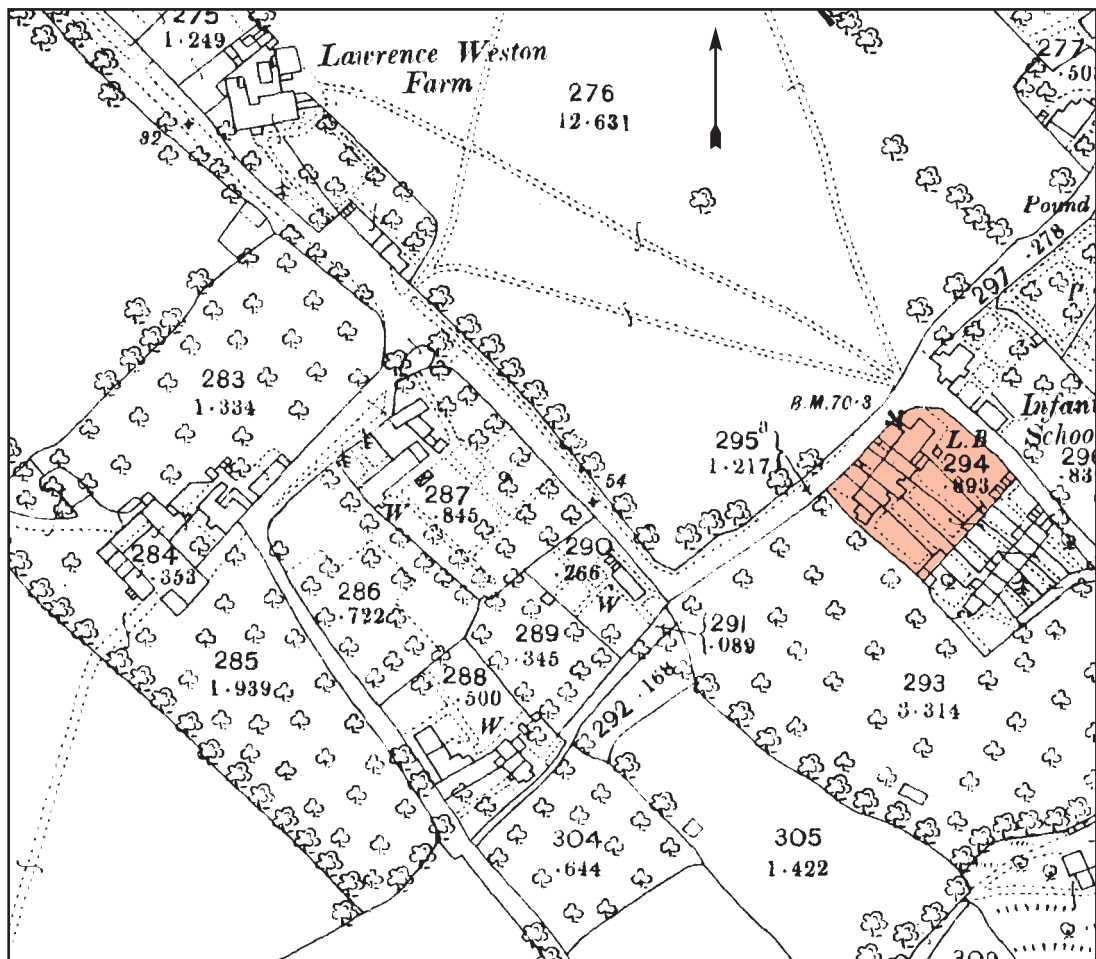


Fig.3 Extract from First Edition (1:2500) Ordnance Survey sheet (1880s)

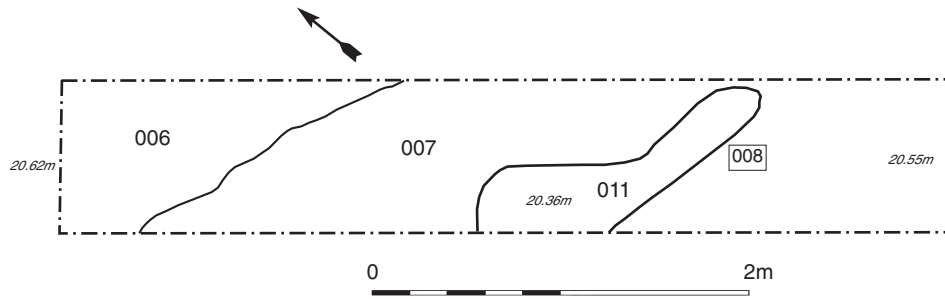


Fig.4 Trench 1 plan, scale 1:100

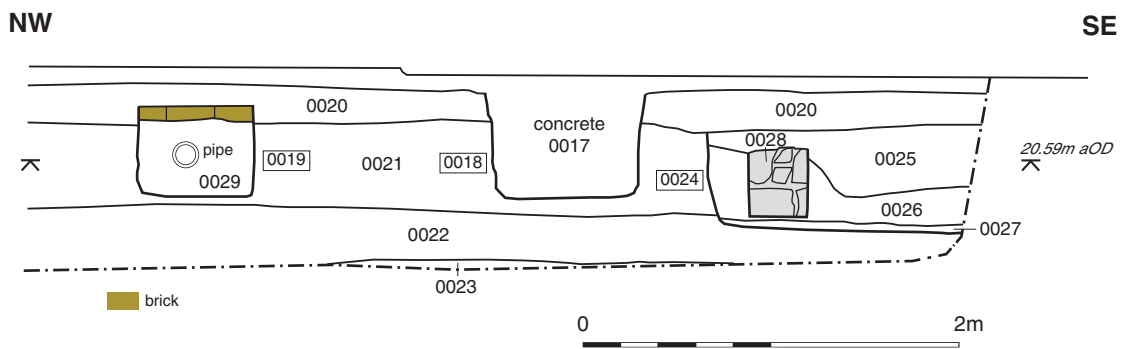


Fig.5 Trench 2 north-east section, south-east end of Trench, 1:40

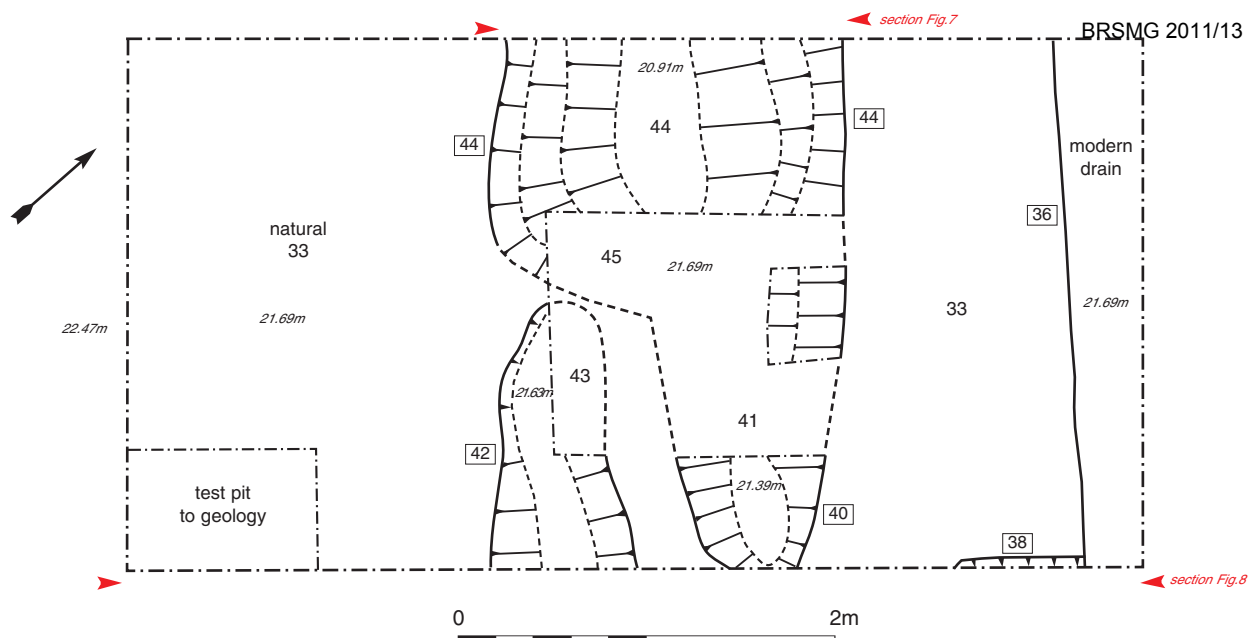


Fig.6 Trench 3 plan, scale 1:40

Fig.7
Trench 3 north-
west section,
scale 1:20

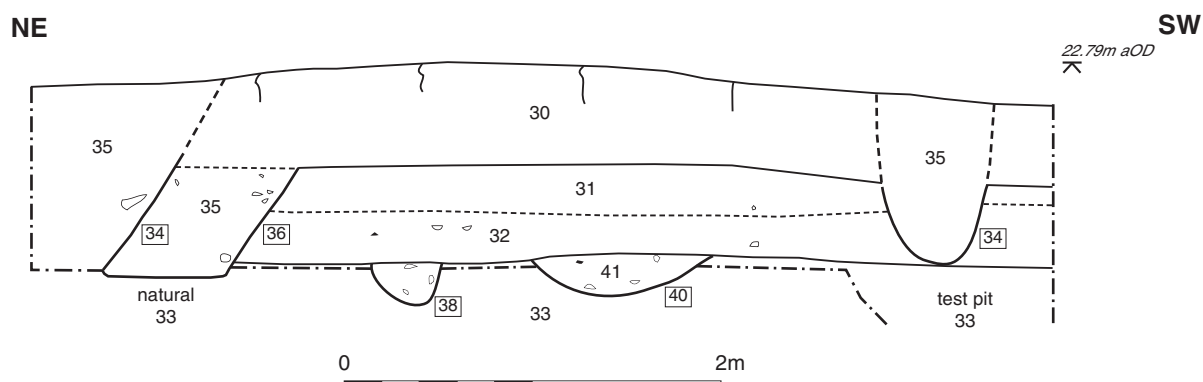
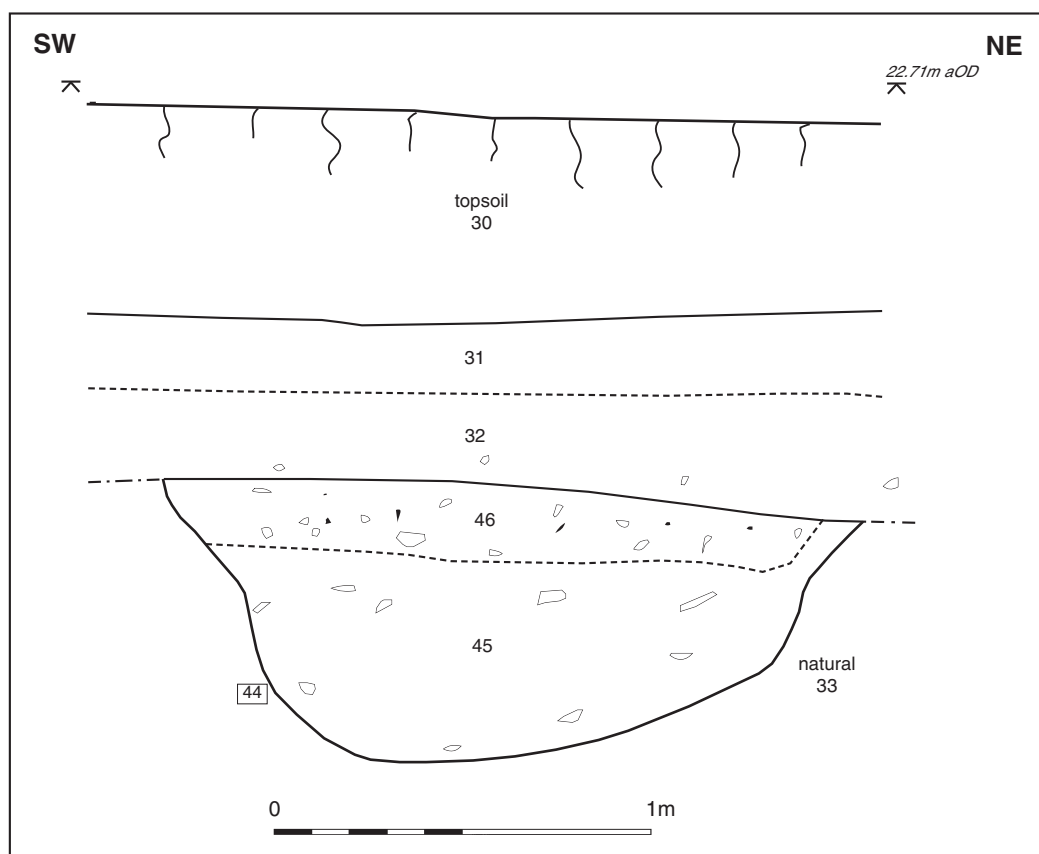


Fig.8 Trench 3 south-east section, scale 1:40



Plate 1
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Public House foundations
in section of Trench 1,
looking north-east



Plate 2
Base of Trench 1, looking north-
west



Plate 3
Cut (008) and fills (009),
(010) and (011) in Trench 1,
looking south-west



Plate 4
Masonry (028) and deposits
(025), (026) and (027) within
cut (024) in section of Trench
2, looking north-east

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Plate 5
Base of Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 6
Feature (044) within section of Trench 3,
looking north-west



Plate 7
Base of Trench 3,
looking north-east