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Former Bicester Library, Old Place Yard, Bicester, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Paul Murray

*With contributions from John Cotter and Adrienne Powell and
illustrations by Matt Bradley and Magda Wachnik.*

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology were appointed by Cherwell District Council to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation and to conduct a watching brief during the excavation of four test pits within a former library at Bicester Old Place Yard. The archaeological works were in advance of the proposed demolition of the former library and the construction of three residential units.

The evaluation recorded a soil horizon in both trenches that probably equates to a soil horizon, which was cut by a burial, recorded in an archaeological watching brief conducted in 1995 during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the library.

A stone surface was recorded overlying the soil surface, possibly representing a road or courtyard. Tile recovered from the surface dates to the 15th -16th centuries, probably represented the access track to Bicester Priory.

Horseshoe drains, dated to the 19th C, were recorded in both trenches.

It was not possible to conduct a watching brief during the excavation of the test pits as asbestos insulation material and an asbestos lagged pipe was discovered within a conduit during the breaking out of the concrete surface at two test pit locations, following which all work was stopped. Samples of the asbestos were taken by BRD Environmental, which confirmed it was amosite (brown asbestos).

The evaluation was conducted over the course of two days on the 18th and 19th of May 2021.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Peter Meadows of Cherwell District Council for commissioning this project. Thanks, are also extended to Richard Oram, the Oxfordshire County Council Lead Archaeologist who monitored the work on behalf of Cherwell District Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray, who was supported by Edward Tolley. Survey and digitising was carried out by Marjaana Kohtamaki. Thanks, are also extended to the teams of OA staff that processed the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cherwell District Council to undertake a trial trench evaluation ahead of the proposed demolition of the former library and the construction of three residential units at Old Place Yard Bicester, Oxfordshire.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application. A specification was agreed between Richard Oram, Oxfordshire County Council Lead Archaeologist and Gerry Thacker of Oxford Archaeology detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements. This document reports on how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance (CifA 2014 revised 2020).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located c 270m south-west of the historic market square of Bicester. The site lies c 60m south-east of the parish church of St Edburg and covers an area of c 0.1ha that includes the current Bicester Library, which is situated in the western half of the site (Fig. 1). The eastern half of the site contains a car park. The site is bounded to the north by Old Place Yard, to the south by a grassed area and to the west and east by recently constructed flats for adults with physical disabilities and learning difficulties.
- 1.2.2 The site is flat, not least due to levelling during construction of the current library and surrounding buildings during the 1960s and lies at c 72m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey records the underlying solid geology at the site as limestone of the Cornbrash Formation (BGS online). The results of excavations to the west and east of the site in 2016 indicate that alluvium associated with the nearby River Brure is present to the east, where there are also levelling deposits that were used to raise the ground above flood level for construction of the priory.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a Desk Based Assessment (OA 2021), the results of which are summarised below.

1.4 Archaeological and historical summary

- 1.4.1 The presence of a single Iron Age ditch in an evaluation trench south-west of the area of the proposed development and occasional sherds of Iron Age pottery in later deposits indicates that the site has a low potential for archaeological remains of this period. However, any such remains would be locally significant, since, although there

have been several excavations of Iron Age settlement around Bicester there is very little such material from the historic core of the town.

- 1.4.2 Potential for remains dating from the Roman period is also low. Several settlements have been recorded within the study area, but the various archaeological investigations at Old Place Yard have produced only a single sherd of pottery of this date.
- 1.4.3 The main area of archaeological potential, however, relates to the early medieval period, and specifically to the presence of remains associated with the hypothesised Anglo-Saxon minster and the subsequent priory. Features of Anglo-Saxon date were recorded throughout the area excavated to the south-west of the site in 2016-17. These remains extended to within c 10m of the western limit of the proposed development, and it was this closest area that contained cesspits that had been backfilled with large quantities of butchered animal bone. It is possible that further such pits extend into the site, and if so they will be of particularly high significance for their potential to provide rare information on the diet of the community occupying the minster. In addition to this, the site lies on the projected alignment of the possible minster boundary ditch that was excavated at Proctor's Yard, c 40m north of the proposed development, and any continuation of this boundary would be extremely significant as regards confirming that the Anglo-Saxon features do indeed represent the remains of a minster and in establishing the extent of its precinct.
- 1.4.4 The site certainly lies within the medieval priory, and features associated with the priory can be expected to be present. The eastern limit of the site encompasses much of the west end of the priory church. This end of the church is less well understood than the east and any remains here would have high significance in clarifying the location and arrangement of the western frontage. The results of the 2013 evaluation indicated that a bedding layer for a tiled floor survived here, as well as a quantity of tiles that had presumably been disturbed from the floor.
- 1.4.5 The extension of the rear of the library in 1995 uncovered archaeological features that probably represented elements of the priory and which can be expected to continue into the area of the development. The most important of these were a grave and two other features that were not fully excavated but may have been further graves, interpreted as part of a lay cemetery outside the west end of the church. It is highly probable that further graves will be present within the area of the proposed development. The revealed grave was covered with gravel and retained in situ.
- 1.4.6 The other features recorded in 1995 comprised two gullies that extended on north-south alignments and continued into the footprint of the library, and a single posthole that may indicate that the remains of a post-built building are also located here. The ground-penetrating radar survey identified two north-south anomalies beneath the grassed area south of the library, one of which appeared to align with the western of the two gullies, although the results of the 2013 evaluation suggested that the anomalies may represent linear spreads of demolition material from the destruction of the priory rather than cut features.

- 1.4.7 Trench 3 of the 2013 evaluation recorded a ditch on a NW-SE alignment that contained 13 sherds of Saxon-Norman pottery, the projected alignment of which crosses the south-west corner of the site.
- 1.4.8 Although the locations of many of the priory's buildings cannot be pinpointed, the site certainly lies in line with the entrance, which lay c 25m to the north between the parish churchyard and Old Place Yard House and may contain other as-yet undiscovered structures.
- 1.4.9 The remains of the priory should be regarded as having high archaeological value for their potential to contribute to our understanding of Augustinian religious houses and for the role it played in the early development of the town. Of the 225 known Augustinian establishments, at least 30 are designated as scheduled monuments, and many more are protected by their inclusion within registered parks and gardens or through designation as listed buildings where there are substantial standing remains. English Heritage's scheduling report (2015), which decided against designating the remains of the priory as a scheduled monument, nevertheless said that 'the part of Bicester Priory at Old Place Yard, Bicester, should not be scheduled at this time, but may be of national importance' and further noted that 'were survival to be of good quality so that most of the plan of the church and cloister could be interpreted from foundation trenches and wall footings, that would be enough to say that there was substantial survival and the potential for a greater understanding of Bicester Priory'. Since that decision was made, the results of the 2016 evaluation and the 2016–17 excavation have demonstrated that, although significantly truncated (see below), sufficient does indeed survive of the footings of the priory buildings to allow interpretation of their plan, and consequently it can be anticipated the Historic England and the planning authority will treat the surviving remains as having high significance.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation and watching brief were to gain sufficient understanding of the previous construction impacts of the library wall foundations and ground slab to inform a decision on the requirements for any further archaeological works during the redevelopment of the site.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific project aims, and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive, and their level above Ordnance Datum,
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains,
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means,
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains,
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy,
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape,
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive,
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity, and
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Trenches were located as per Fig. 2 and measured in by hand. The location of Trench 1000 was repositioned 2m to the south to avoid a cable avoidance tool (CAT) signal.

2.3.2 The ground slab was broken out using a small electric excavator fitted with a breaker in the locations of Trenches 1000 and 1200, and Test Pits 2 and 3. Following the breaking of the ground slab the trenches were excavated using a ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision.

2.3.3 Trench 1000 was excavated to the first archaeological horizon after which the hand excavation and recording of features was conducted. Once recorded a sondage was machine excavated to establish the geological horizon. Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum safe depth of 1m, following which a sondage was excavated to establish the geological horizon.

2.3.4 Following the discovery of potential asbestos insulation board (AIB) and asbestos lagged pipe in Test Pits 2 and 3 all work ceased and entering the building was not allowed. The trenches were not backfilled. The breaking of the slab was not carried out in the locations of Test Pits 1 and 4.

Watching brief

2.3.5 The proposed watching brief was not conducted due to the presence of asbestos insulation material (AIB) within a conduit in the locations of Test Pits 2 and 3. It is anticipated that the test pits will be undertaken following the removal of the asbestos, and the results will from an addendum to this report.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of Cornbrash Formation was overlain by subsoil, which in turn was overlain by make-up/levelling deposits and the concrete slab.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying deposits.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in both trenches.

3.4 Trench 1000

3.4.1 The geological horizon (1106) was established at a depth of 0.93m (69.58m aOD), and was overlain by a layer (1107), 0.24m thick, comprising moderately compact, dark brown silty clay with frequent small stones. This layer was characteristic of a worked horticultural soil.

3.4.2 Overlying 1106 was a layer (1102), 0.12m thick, comprising, compact dark grey silt with 80% sub-rounded poorly sorted limestone, up to 0.12m in size. The upper surface of the limestone appeared slightly worn. This layer appeared to represent an external surface, possible a courtyard or road. Fragments of roof and floor tile were recovered from the layer and dated to the 15th-16th century.

3.4.3 Layer 1102 was cut by a linear feature (1103). Aligned north-west to south-east, the linear feature contained a horse-shoe land drain (1105) dating to the 19th C, and backfilled with deposit 1104, from which tile dating from 1850-1900 was recovered. The drain was sealed by a loose rubble layer (1101), which was 0.2m thick, and the current concrete screed surface (1100), also 0.2m thick.

3.5 Trench 1200

3.5.1 The geological horizon (1207) was established at a depth of 1.3m (69.22m aOD), and was overlain by a layer (1206) which comprised a friable, dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.4m thick. This layer was characteristic of a worked horticultural soil similar in character to layer 1107.

3.5.2 Layer 1206 was cut by a linear feature (1203). Aligned north-east to south-west, the linear contained a horse-shoe land drain (1205) dating to the 19th century. This feature was of a very similar character to drain 1103 recorded in Trench 1, although the alignment does not suggest it to be the same feature.

3.5.3 The land drain was sealed by two modern levelling/make up layers (1201 and 1202) comprising loose rubble and fragments of a concrete surface with a combined thickness of 0.6m. In turn, these deposits were overlain by the current concrete screed surface (1200), which measured 0.28m thick. Layer 1202 contained residual pottery dating from 1730-1800.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 Ceramic building material was recovered from deposits 1102, 1104 and 1205. Pottery was recovered from deposit 1202, and animal bone from 1102 and 1104.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in dry, clear well-lit conditions. The geological horizon was clearly established and the features well defined. As such, the results of the evaluation can be considered reliable.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation established that modern levelling layers appeared to have been laid directly over the archaeological horizon and that there was no apparent truncation. The levelling deposit in Trench 1000 was 0.2m in depth, and thickened to 0.6m in Trench 1200. The geological horizon sloped gently to the east by 0.36m, from 69.58m aOD in Trench 1000 to 69.22m in Trench 1200.

4.2.2 It was not possible to record the depth of the library wall foundations as the test pits could not be excavated following the discovery of asbestos within a conduit below Test Pits 2 and 3. When the test pits are undertaken the results will be issued as an addendum to this report.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The stone surface recorded in Trench 1000 was not evident in Trench 1200, neither was it recorded in the library extension watching brief (OAU 1995). Although an evaluation conducted in the grassed area immediately to the south of the library (TVAS 2013) recorded a possible hollow way aligned north-south. This was 4.64m wide, 0.14m deep and the description notes that the round surfaces of the smaller stones at the base of the hollow contrasted with the angular stone of the natural geology. If the possible hollow way continued north on its projected alignment it would align with the surface in Trench 1000. Ceramic material recovered from the surface dates to the 15th to 16th centuries, and could date from either side of the dissolution (1536-1541).

4.3.2 The burial recorded in the library extension watching brief in 1995 was located c 8m to the south east of Trench 1200. The burial was suggested to have been cut through a layer described as 'fairly compact mid/dark brown silty clay with few inclusions, 0.3m in depth, and overlying natural bedrock' which is similar in character to 1107 and 1206. The surface of this layer was recorded at a height of 69.43m aOD, and layer 206 at 69.63m aOD suggesting that they could be equivalent.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The surface in Trench 1000 is significant and may represent the access road to the Priory, or possibly a courtyard surface. The presence of soil layers 1107 and 1206 suggests that any burials within the footprint of the new building would have survived the construction of the library.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1000						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench established the geological horizon of Cornbrash Formation overlain by a garden soil, which was overlain by a stone surface which was cut by a land-drain. The archaeological horizon was overlain by a modern-make layer and the current concrete surface.					Length (m)	3
					Width (m)	2
					Depth (m)	0.93
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.22	Concrete and screed.	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.18	Rubble levelling/make up.	-	-
1102	Layer	-	0.12	Stone surface.	CBM	15 th -16 th C
1103	Cut	0.7	0.57	Drain cut.	-	-
1104	Fill	0.7	0.57	Fill of 103.	CBM	1850-1900
1105	Structure			Ceramic horse shoe land drain.	CBM	19 th C
1106	Layer			Geology. Cornbrash Formation.		
1107	Layer		0.2	Garden soil.		

Trench 1200						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench established the geological horizon of Cornbrash Formation overlain by a garden soil, which was cut by a land-drain. The archaeological horizon was overlain by a modern-make layers and the current concrete surface.					Length (m)	3
					Width (m)	2
					Depth (m)	1.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.28	Concrete and screed.	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.42	Rubble levelling/make up.	Pottery	1730-1800
1202	Layer	-	0.22	Concrete.	-	-
1203	Cut	0.4	-	Cut for land drain.	-	-
1204	Fill	0.4	-	Backfill of 203.	CBM.	1850-1900
1205	Structure	0.13		Ceramic horse shoe land drain.	CBM	19 th C
1206	Layer		0.4	Garden soil		
1207	Layer			Geology. Cornbrash Formation.		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Post-Roman Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 8 sherds of pottery weighing 107g were recovered from a single context. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. Post-medieval fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014).

Description

- B.1.2 Context (1201) Spot-date: c 1730-1800. Description: 8 sherds (weight 107g). Some joining sherds - probably all from a single vessel - a bowl profile in post-medieval Brill slipware (Fabric code BRSL, c 1650-1900). The bowl has a short horizontal flanged rim and a flat base. The interior of the vessel is decorated with typical vertical/oblique trails of white slip with green glaze highlights, all under a glossy, light orange-brown (clear), glaze. The exterior is unglazed. The use of green glaze highlights in the decorative scheme of this ware only became common after c 1730.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.3 The pottery here has little potential for further analysis and could be discarded if so desired.

B.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By John Cotter

Description

- B.2.1 Ten pieces of CBM weighing 2717g were recovered from three contexts. Given the small amount these have not been separately catalogued but are fully described below.
- B.2.2 Context (1102) Spot-date: 15th to 16th century? Description: 6 pieces (weight 134g). Two larger pieces of flat roof tile and four smaller scraps of CBM - mostly of indeterminate form/function. The two flat roof tiles fragments are in the same hard, smooth, light brown-buff fabric containing some fine sand and a few coarse inclusions of red iron oxide. Both have a surviving edge (15mm thick) - flat on one, and slightly dented on the other. Both are fairly abraded. They are probably handmade and possibly late medieval or early post-medieval (roughly 15th-16th century?).
- B.2.3 Of the smaller scraps from (1102) one appears to be a very abraded edge fragment (24g) from a late medieval floor tile (14th-16th century?). This has a very dense, fairly smooth, light orange-red fabric. The upper surface is missing but the underside is

probably lightly sanded and has a covering of rough dark green glaze. The surviving edge shows traces of white mortar. The surviving thickness is 17mm. A smaller scrap with flat surface might also be from a floor tile. The two remaining scraps have a similar light orange fabric with swirls of light grey clay in the core. One of the latter has traces of a curved surface and could possibly be from the inside of a late medieval/post-medieval ridge tile? Or from a later post-medieval field drain? They are too scrappy to identify or date with much confidence.

- B.2.4 Context (1104) Spot-date: c 1850-1900+. Description: 2 pieces (weight 829g). Agricultural or sanitary wares. Both large fresh pieces. These include a curved/arched fragment probably from a field drain with a plain knife-cut end. The lower 'wings' or sides of the drain are missing. This is in a dense, smooth, pale cream-yellow fabric resembling Coal Measures fabrics used for making glazed pottery in the Staffordshire/Midlands area from the late 17th century through to the 19th century. It might, however, have come from the same Oxford Clay sources used to make pale-firing pottery during the Roman period? If the latter, then it may have come from a more local source than Staffordshire? Fine striations on the inner surface suggest the drain was made the extrusion method (ie machine-made), and therefore must be later than the mid-19th century - when this technique was introduced. The exterior surface shows rougher striations and handling marks and orange-brown zones from contact with the heat of the kiln. The other, longer, piece is from the side of a more traditional handmade field drain of inverted V-shaped cross-section. This has a fine-medium sandy light orange-brown fabric with rare pellets and streaks of cream clay, and rare fairly fine inclusions of limestone and red iron oxide. The fabric bears some resemblance to the flat roof tile fabric in (1102) suggesting a local source. The expanded lower edge is roughly bevelled-off by hand and has an unusual thickening or beading on the inside. Its association with the machine-made field drain suggests a similar date - or possibly slightly earlier?
- B.2.5 Context (1205) Spot-date: c 1850-1900+. Description: 2 pieces (weight 1454g). Agricultural or sanitary wares. Both large fresh pieces and both near-identical to the two field drains in (1104) but clearly from separate items. These comprise a large fresh piece possibly from a cylindrical drainpipe (c 132mm in diam), or part of a more symmetrical arch-shaped field drain? This has exactly the same cream-yellow fabric as the field drain in (1104), but fine internal striations suggest it may have been turned on the wheel(?), although it also has some vertical striations on the inside too. The end is also knife-cut and the whole fragment appears to be covered in a red-brown slip inside and out - although this might also be a by-product of the firing conditions? It survives to a maximum length of 260mm. The second item is the same as the handmade field drain in (1104) except that a complete length of 268mm survives and enough of the curved top to give a full height of c 100mm. This example is perhaps closer to an inverted U-shaped cross-section than a V? It has the same fabric though slightly pinker with some cream-coloured surfaces patches (along the top), and it has the same distinctive internal 'beading' to the lower edge. The ends and edges appear to have been roughly smoothed but are not knife-cut.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.6 The CBM here has some potential for further analysis and should be retained. At a later stage any duplicate items could be discarded, if so desired.

B.3 Animal bone

By Adrienne Powell

B.3.1 Twelve fragments of animal bone, weighing a total of 179g, were recovered from the evaluation at Bicester Library, Old Yard Place (BIOPY 21). Despite recent fragmentation, the material was otherwise in good condition with bone surfaces retaining evidence of carnivore gnawing.

B.3.2 Context 1102 (7g) contained: a right sheep/goat distal tibia shaft.

B.3.3 Context 1104 (172g) contained: the trochlea from an equid right distal femur, fused; the proximal part of an equid lateral metapodial, showing carnivore gnawmarks; part of the diastema from a cattle right mandible; a cattle left proximal radius, fused; a fragment of pig lower incisor; six unidentifiable fragments.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.4 No further information can be gained from these bones and retention in the archive is not recommended.

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APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

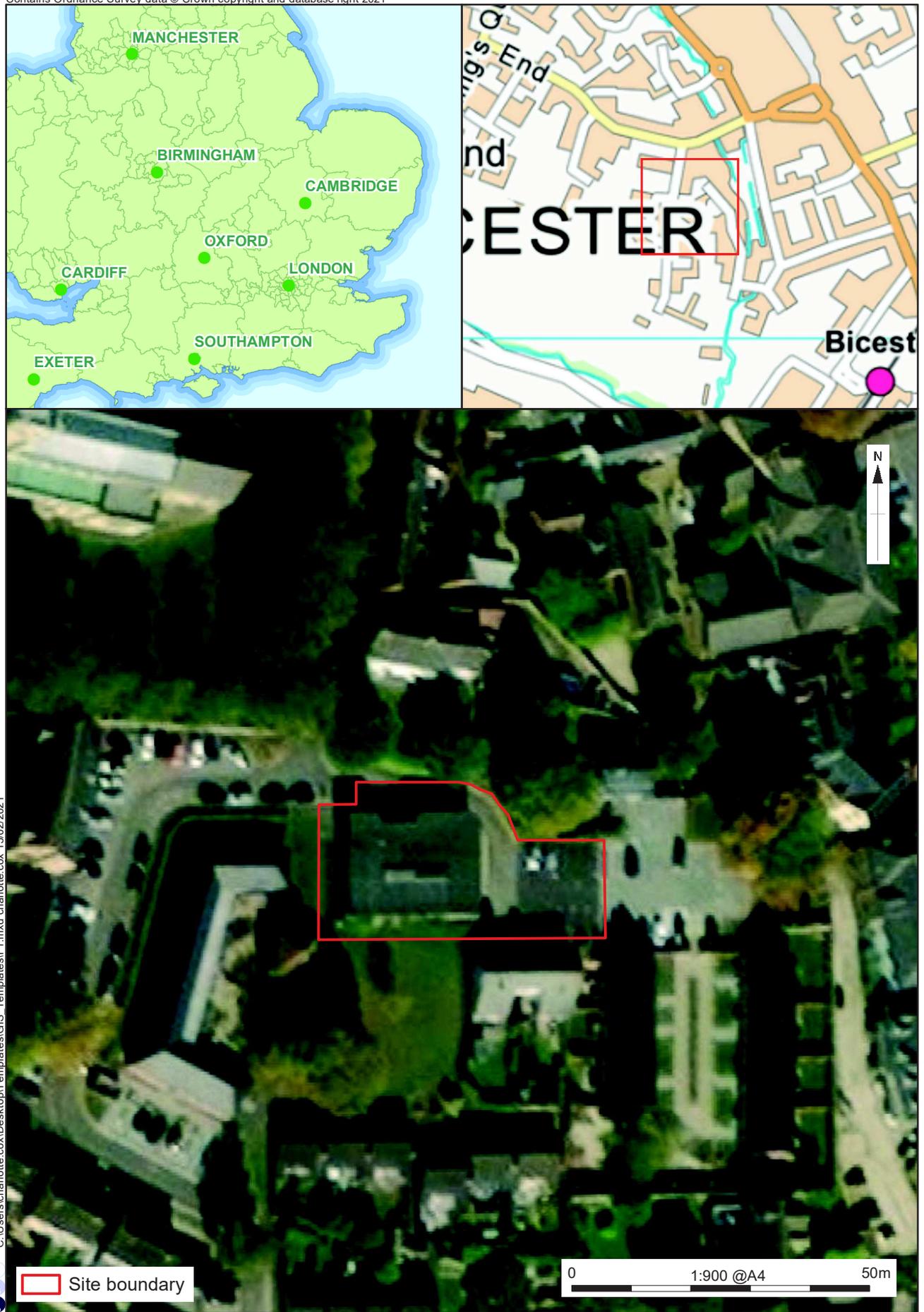
Site name:	Former Bicester Library, Old Place Yard, Bicester.
Site code:	BIOPY21
Grid Reference	SP 5837 2221
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	18 th – 19 th May 2021
Area of Site	396m ²
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House Osney Mead Oxford, OX2 0ES and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS: 2016.119 cont..

Summary of Results: The evaluation recorded a soil horizon in both trenches that probably equates to a soil horizon, which was cut by a burial, recorded in an archaeological watching brief conducted in 1995 during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the library.

Directly over the soil horizon a stone surface was recorded, possibly representing a road or courtyard. Tile recovered from the surface dated to the 15th -16th centuries probably represented the access track to Bicester Priory.

Horseshoe drains, dated to the 19th C, were recorded in both trenches.

It was not possible to conduct a watching brief during the excavation of the test pits as asbestos insulation material and an asbestos lagged pipe was discovered within a conduit during the breaking out of the concrete surface at two test pit locations, following which all work was stopped. Samples of the asbestos was taken by BRD Environmental, which confirmed it was amosite (brown asbestos).



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Figure 1: Site location

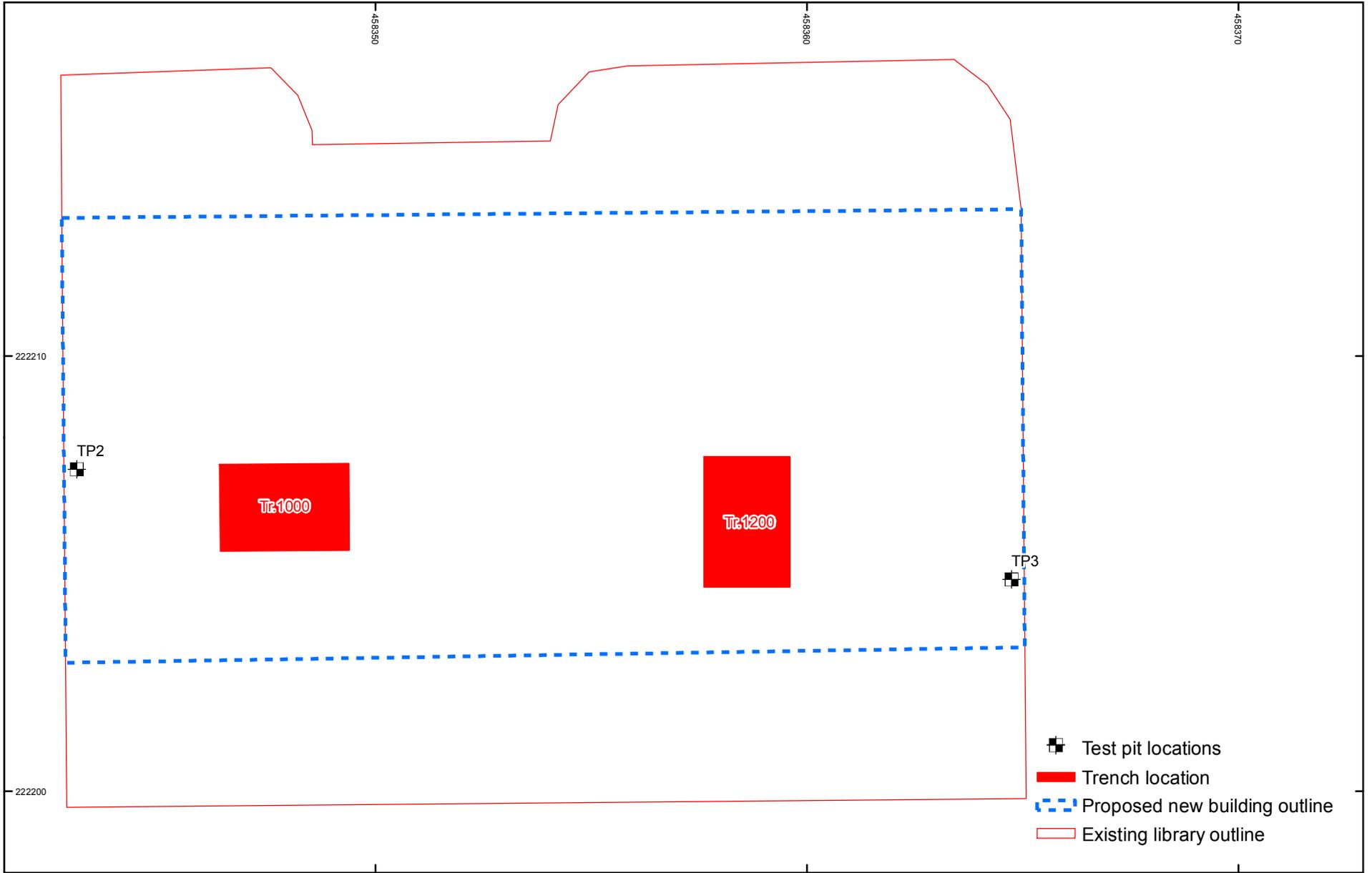
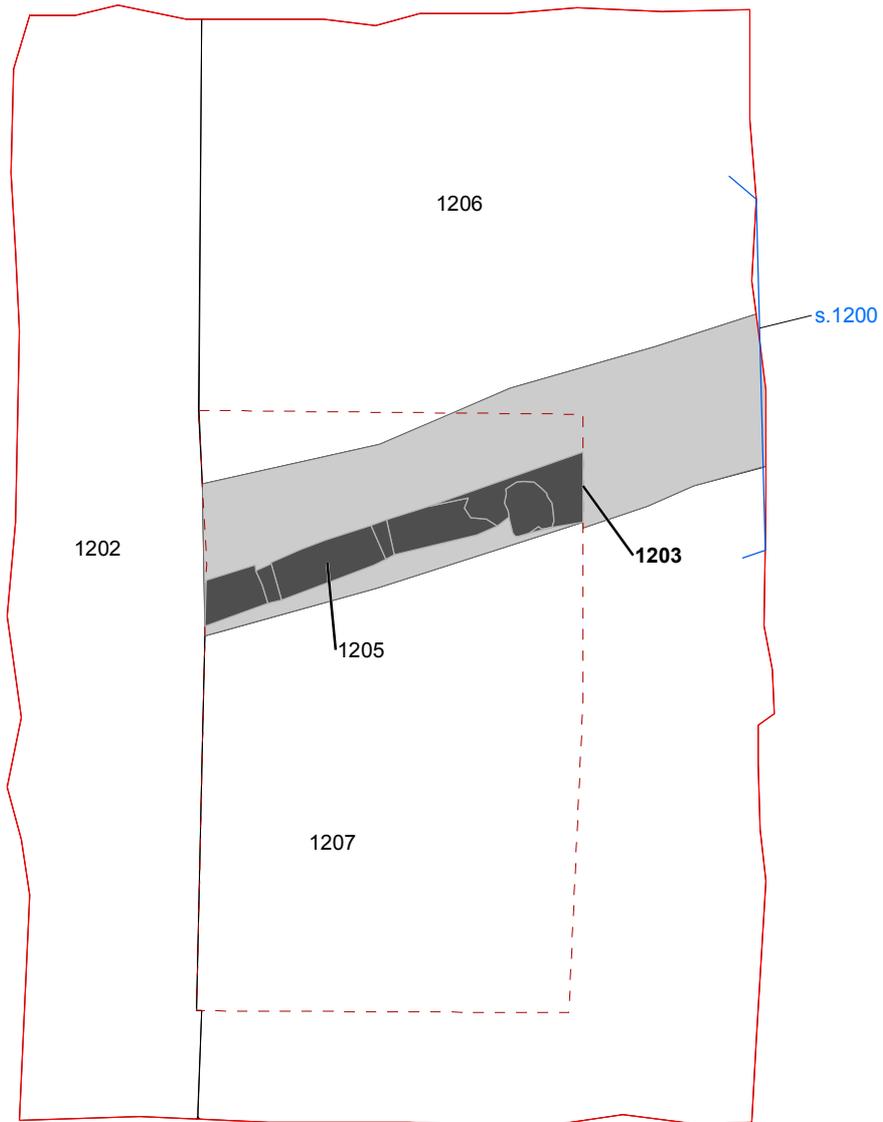


Figure 2: Trench and test pit locations



Figure 3: Trench 1000



-  Evaluation Trench
-  Structure
-  Section
-  Sondage
-  Feature
-  Structure

Figure 4: Trench 1200

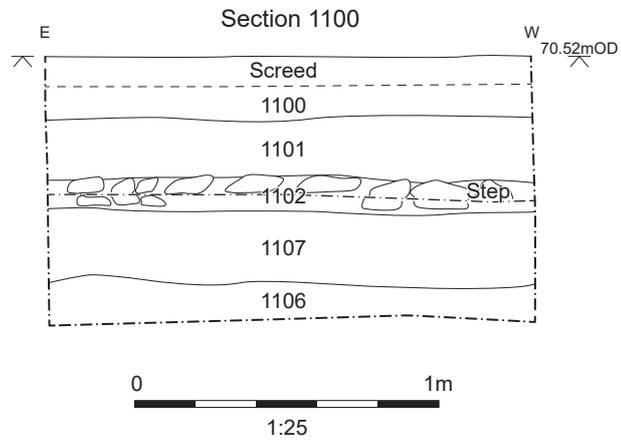


Figure 5: Section Trench 1000

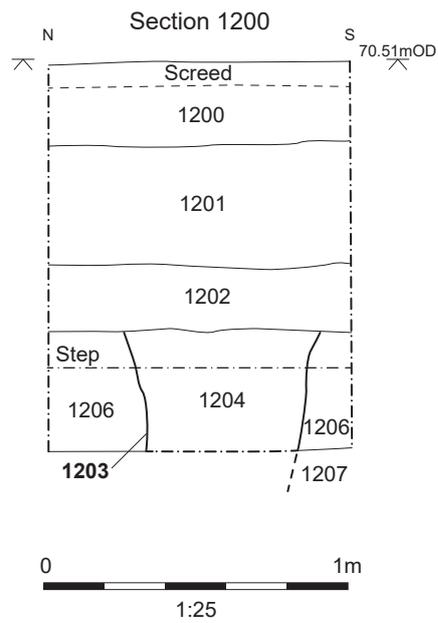


Figure 6: Section Trench 1200



Plate 1: Surface 1102 - view to south



Plate 2: Drain 1105 - view to north



Plate 3: Surface 1102, drain 1105 and sondage – view to north



Plate 4: Trench 2000 – view to south



Plate 5: Drain 1205 – view to north



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