ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING AT STONEHOUSE WHARF, BOAKES DRIVE, STONEHOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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Part 1 Project summary

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken at Stonehouse Wharf, Boakes Drive, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 8040 0488). It was undertaken on behalf of Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd, who intends to develop the site for residential use for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to further define the Roman activity first identified during a previous evaluation.

Roman activity was identified in the form of a small number of pits and an adjacent gully. The pits were determined to have been used for the deposition of rubbish, of both domestic and industrial nature. One pit was found to contain more than 5kgs of iron slag, while fragments of vessel glass and a copper alloy bracelet in association with animal bone and unabraded pottery also attest to the existence of domestic activity either on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Frequent finds of abraded pottery and slag within later features confirms that further Roman activity has been truncated and destroyed by later activity. This was determined to be agricultural strip farming through the medieval and into the post-medieval period (which left traces of furrows), the construction of the canal and wharf in the late 18th century and finally the development of the railwayline in the mid 19th century.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken at Stonehouse Wharf, Boakes Drive, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 8040 0488; Fig. 1), on behalf of Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd. They intend to develop the site for residential use and have submitted a planning application to Stroud District Council (reference S00/1704), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (GSMR 3472). This fieldwork is recorded on Gloucestershire County Council Sites and Monuments Record as GSMR 21001.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA 1999a) and the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999b).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Gloucestershire County Council (2001) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (AS 2002).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the programme of archaeological recording were to locate archaeological features and deposits and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type.

More specifically the following aims have been identified:

- to record the extent of Roman activity within the site, first identified during the evaluation (Derham 2001b).

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

A desk-based assessment of the site has previously been undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council (Derham 2001a). It is summarised below (Section 3).

2.2 Fieldwork

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (AS 2002). Fieldwork was undertaken between 1st July and 15th November 2002. The site was divided into two zones. Zone A to the east; Zone B lay to the west (Fig. 2).

Within Zone A the overburden deposits considered not to be archaeologically significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (AS 1995).

Unfortunately within Zone B the overburden deposits were removed along with up to 1.50m of the natural material over more than one-third of the area, such that the archaeological horizon here was largely removed without archaeological monitoring and recording having taken place. Within another third of Zone B the upper surface of the natural had been removed and gravel or spoil heaps deposited on top, thereby preventing observation. Thus within this area only small patches of the natural matrix were cleaned down to and available for archaeological inspection. The previous evaluation did not identify archaeological deposits in this part of the site, although it should be stressed that only one trench was located within Zone B (Derham 2001b).

2.2.2 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 Artefacts

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2). This in principal determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However, in this case only a small sample of later material was collected from the spoil during and after machining. All other artefacts were recovered from stratified deposits. A small quantity of additional slag was recovered from environmental samples.

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. Artefacts were identified, quantified, dated and recorded on a Microsoft Access 97 database. A *terminus post quem (TPQ)* date was assigned to each stratified context. The pottery was examined by Derek Hurst and recorded by Erica Darch by fabric type according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 Environment

2.4.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling policy was as defined in the County Archaeological Service Recording System (CAS 1995 as amended). Two samples of 10 litres were taken from pits of Romano-British date (contexts 108 and 118).

2.4.2 Method of analysis

The samples were processed by flotation followed by wet-sieving using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300μm sieve and the residues retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were scanned using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Clapham, Tutin and Moore (1989).

2.5 The methods in retrospect

Having undertaken the project the following comments may be made with regard to the methods adopted.

Within Zone A, on the east side of the site, there is a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project were fully realised, and the conclusions reflect the pre-existing archaeological resource.

However within Zone B, on the west side of the site, the aims of the project cannot be said to have been completely fulfilled and this is reflected in the discussion.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The town of Stonehouse lies approximately 4km to the west of Stroud and 13km southwest of Gloucester, on the north banks of the River Frome. The present settlement is thought to be of Saxon origin. It is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Stanhus* with the manor owning two mills (Mills 1988, 329). The parish church of St Cyr has Norman elements, although it is thought to have been heavily rebuilt in the 14th century and again in the mid 19th century (Verey 1976, 352).

The site is located toward the southwest side of the town. It is flat a sub-rectangular area of 0.75ha, bounded by the A419 Bristol Road to the north, Downton Road to the east, the Stroudwater Canal to the south and properties off Boakes Drive to the west.

Geologically it lies at approximately 29m AOD on the junction between the Middle/Lower Lias clays and the gravels of the Third Terrace of the River Frome, 0.4km to the south (Barclay *et al* 1988). The soils are of the Fladbury 1 soil association (813b) comprising stoneless clayey soils, occasionally calcareous, variably affected by groundwater, located on flat land with a risk of flooding (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983). However it should be noted that the soils are heavily contaminated following industrial use (see below).

The area has already been the subject of a desk-based assessment (Derham 2001a) and trial trench evaluation (Derham 2001b). In summary two unstratified fragments of struck flint have been recovered during development work on Bristol Road, 0.13km to the west (GSMR 11850), indicating that the gravel terraces may have been utilised in the prehistoric for early agriculture. The evaluation identified two linear features of 3rd-4th century Roman origin on the east side of the site. The two medieval mills have been identified with Stonehouse Upper Mill at Bridgend, 0.13km to the southeast, and Stonehouse Lower Mill, 0.3km to the southwest. The Stroudwater Canal was built in the 1770s, along the south side of the site, and operated until 1954. A siding off the Stroud Branch of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway lay within the development site, which was in use between 1867 and 1949. A stone wharf was in use on the site at this time (GSMR 3472/31).

4. Description

The context descriptions are tabulated in Appendix 1. Table 1 summarises the pottery recovered. The areas and features recorded are shown in Figs. 2-5.

4.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix comprised a fine compact light brownish yellow gravel and clay deposit [101]. Toward the south side of the site this incorporated patches of orange gravel and fawn-yellow clay, while to the west it incorporated grey green clay patches.

In the south-west corner of Area A, adjacent to the canal, a compact greenish grey clay without inclusions was identified [125]. It was indeterminate whether this was natural undisturbed material, or was infact redeposited during construction of the canal in the late 18th century (Fig. 3).

The variation in the natural matrix made feature recognition somewhat difficult.

4.2 Phase 2 Roman deposits

Only three features of clearly defined Roman date were identified, two pits and a linear gully ditch (Fig. 3). They lay adjacent within the middle of Area A and each had been truncated by later activity. The pits were fully excavated and a single section was dug through the gully. Further Roman material was recovered from a number of other features, but was determined to be redeposited material due to its association with medieval or post-medieval artefacts.

Pit [109] was sub-oval with shallow irregular concave sides curving to an irregular concave base (Fig. 4). The three distinct fills were determined to be the result of rubbish deposition. Iron smelting slag and charcoal recovered from two indicates that this was primarily of an industrial nature, although fragments of a copper alloy bracelet, pottery sherds and bone were also recovered. There was no indication of in-situ burning.

Pit [117] was sub-rectangular with near vertical sides straight to a flat base (Fig. 4). The single mixed fill contained charcoal, slag, bone, tile and pottery, plus fragments of a vessel glass. It was similarly determined to be the result of rubbish deposition, although of domestic origin. Again there was no indication of in-situ burning.

Linear gully ditch [122] lay to the east, below a medieval furrow [106]. It was aligned NE/SW, with shallow concave sides curving to a flattish concave base. The silty clay fill contained pottery, bone, slag, a fragment of copper alloy and occasional charcoal. One of the bones portrayed marks which may be the result of deliberate butchery. It was heavily truncated by post-medieval linear [106] and a modern posthole [124].

4.3 Phase 3 Medieval deposits

A single linear feature [102] was recorded on a NE/SW alignment. It had shallow concave sides and a flattish base. The single fill contained a small quantity of pottery, tile, slag, corroded iron and bone. The pottery is of possible Iron Age date, although the tile is medieval.

It must be noted however that this linear lay on the same alignment, and had a comparable profile as a number of further linear features to either side (Section 4.4). They contained material of 13th-18th century date. They are determined to be traces of agricultural ridge and furrow which originated in the strip farming practices of the medieval period, which continued into the post-medieval.

4.4 Phase 3 Post-medieval/modern deposits

Three linear features were recorded on identical NE/SW alignments: [104], [106] and [114]. They had broadly similar profiles, with concave sides curving to shallow flattish bases. The silty clay fills contained fragments of tobacco pipe, iron, bone, pottery, slag and tile. The latter material provides a broad date of 13th-18th century. They are considered to be traces of agricultural furrows, in use from the medieval into the post-medieval period.

Parallel linear [102] is considered to be furrow of similar date, although it contained material of medieval date (Section 4.3); as is undated linear [119] to the west.

A further ill defined spread or linear feature [116] lay at the eastern extremity of the site. It is also tentatively determined to be furrow.

A posthole [124] was recorded which cut Roman feature [122] (Section 4.2). During excavation it was determined to be of modern origin and therefore abandoned. All other modern features and intrusions into the natural matrix were simply recorded in plan (Fig. 3).

4.5 Artefactual analysis

The assemblage came from 10 stratified contexts as well as unstratified material. It ranged in date from Roman to post-medieval. Levels of abrasion varied, but generally the earlier material was more abraded than the later material, and it is redeposited in Phase 2 contexts.

The artefacts recovered are summarised in Table 2, below. The largest group of material by weight was slag (6.273kg un-diagnostic, 0.450kg furnace lining and 0.247kg tap slag). There second largest group of material was pottery, most of which was Roman in date (1.201kg). The pottery fabrics recovered can be seen in Table 1, below.

Fabric	Fabric Name	Period	Total	Weight(g)
100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	POST-MEDIEVAL	13	184
12	Severn Valley Ware	ROMAN	14	69
15	Coarse sandy grey ware	ROMAN	2	14
21	Micaceous ware	ROMAN	24	107
21.?	Micaceous ware variant	ROMAN	23	141
22	Black burnished ware	ROMAN	7	50
23	Shell gritted ware	ROMAN	28	541
29	Oxford red/brown colour coated	ROMAN	2	23
43	Samian	ROMAN	1	18
55	Worcester type unglazed ware	MEDIEVAL	1	5
57	Cotswolds unglazed ware	MEDIEVAL	1	9
78	Post-medieval red wares	POST-MEDIEVAL	3	12
91	Post-medieval buff wares	POST-MEDIEVAL	1	3
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	ROMAN	18	239
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	MEDIEVAL	1	1
D/L	Deerfold / Lingen ware	POST-MEDIEVAL	8	111

Table 1

Material	Type	Period	Total	Weight (g)
Bone			29	268
Bone	Burnt		1	1
Brick		POST-MEDIEVAL	7	104
Coal			1	5
Copper alloy			1	5
Copper alloy	Object	ROMAN	1	3
Iron			36	306
Iron	Object		1	36
Fired clay			5	24
Fired clay		MEDIEVAL	15	52
Fired clay		ROMAN	1	130
Glass	Vessel	ROMAN		
Pipe	Stem	POST-MEDIEVAL	4	16
Pot	Medieval	MEDIEVAL	3	15
Pot	Post-medieval	POST-MEDIEVAL	24	308
Pot	Roman	ROMAN	119	1202
Pot / tile			1	12
Slag	Furnace lining		48	450
Slag	Tap		4	247
Slag	Undiagnostic		133	6273
Slate	Burnt		1	2
Tile		POST-MEDIEVAL / MODERN	4	554
Tile		ROMAN	2	67
Tile	Flat roof tile	MEDIEVAL / POST-	6	105
Tile	Tegula	ROMAN	2	66

Table 2

4.5.1 **Phase 1 (late Roman)**

Phase 1 consisted of contexts 108, 110, 111, 118 and 221. All these contexts had a Roman *terminus post quem* date, and the pottery was mostly late Roman (108 and 110:; mid 4th to 5th century; 118: mid 3rd to 4th century; 221: Roman; 111: mid 1st to 4th century). A fragment of Deerfold/Lingen ware from context 221 is thought to be the result of contamination. The majority of the iron slag was also found in these contexts almost all of it from context 108 (5.624kg), along with hammerscale, coal and corroded iron objects which may have been nails. All the furnace lining was also found in Phase 1 contexts.

Included in the pottery from this phase was most of a shelly ware (fabric 23) bowl from context 108 (see Fig. 4). This vessel was relatively unabraded, and, as typically, exhibited fine horizontal lines on the outer surface. Also present were 23 sherds of pottery in a mica-rich grey ware fabric (similar to fabric 21). Their abundance in this relatively small assemblage indicates that may have been locally produced (J D Hurst, pers comm).

Residual Roman pottery in Phase 2 contexts contained very late material (103: white slipped black burnished ware), which was consistent with the late Roman date of most of the material from phase 1 (J D Hurst, pers comm).

Other material found in Phase 1 contexts were bone and part of a copper alloy object, probably a bracelet.

4.5.2 **Phase 2 (medieval to 18th century)**

Phase 2 contexts had medieval and post-medieval *terminus post quem* dates (113 and 115: 16th – 17th century; 105 and 107: 18th century; and 103: 13th – 14th century), but also contained

abraded, residual Roman material. Five sherds of Deerfold/Lingen ware, a 16th to 17th century pottery from Herefordshire, were included in the assemblage. This type of material has not often been identified outside north Herefordshire (J D Hurst, pers comm).

Slag (tap slag and miscellaneous slag types) was still present in phase 2 contexts, but in much smaller quantities (the maximum for any phase two context was 116g in 103), and was, therefore, likely to be redeposited from Roman contexts.

A single sherd of unidentified Roman pottery from context 103 had an unusual green residue on the internal surface. This is thought to be the result of burial conditions (J D Hurst, pers comm).

4.5.3 Phase 3 (later post-medieval or modern)

No finds were retained from Phase 3 contexts.

4.6 Environmental remains and industrial residues

Small fragments of charcoal and coal were abundant in samples from contexts 108 and 118, and also hammerscale in 118. A smaller quantity of hammerscale was recovered from context 108, and in 118 an unidentified charred cereal grain was also noted. These remains are the debris from iron smithing and possibly also smelting. Occasional cereal grains are often found charred in such industrial assemblages as a result of cereal crop waste being disposed of on fires, or even added as a fuel for hearths used in the industrial process.

5. Discussion

As detailed above (Sections 2.2.1 and 2.5) it was only possible to archaeologically monitor Zone A, the eastern half of the site. Thus the discussion of the features relates solely to one half of the total site area.

5.1 Roman

Only three features of Roman date were identified, comprising two pits and an adjacent linear gully ditch. They contained earlier abraded pottery in association with unabraded later Roman (mid 3rd-5th century) material. The low levels of abrasion and recovery of almost complete late Roman pottery vessels, plus vessel glass fragments, indicates that this material is in its primary deposition. In addition a large amount of residual Roman material was recovered from features with much later dates. This indicates that Roman occupation of the site was originally far more substantial, but has been heavily truncated, most likely during construction of the canal with associated quays in the late 18th century, followed by the railway in the mid 19th century.

The iron slag recovered from the late Roman contexts suggests industrial activity in that period. The quantity is indicative of small-scale farmstead activity. The debris includes dense 'cake' from the hearth base, furnace lining, hammerscale and coal. This is indicative of smithing, the associated presence of a small number of iron fragments are potentially the products of this activity. A single fragment of possible tap slag indicates that iron smelting may also have taken place on or adjacent to the site (J D Hurst, pers comm). Other material is indicative of domestic activity, although the assemblage is generally too small to draw more definite conclusions.

The majority of the Roman material, including the slag, came from a single pit (108). The partial clay lining indicates that it may have been used as a quenching pit and therefore was directly involved in the smithing process (J D Hurst, pers comm).

The small number of Roman features identified means that little can be said about spatial organisation on the site, although from the condition and nature of the artefacts recovered, it is clear that both domestic and industrial activity was undertaken either directly on site or very close by. The only statement on spatial organisation that can be made is that industrial activities such as iron working were invariably undertaken on the periphery of domestic settlement, indicating that the focus of the activity in this period lay someway off the present site.

There are at present no recorded finds or sites of Roman date within the immediate vicinity with which these findings can be related (Derham 2001a).

5.2 Medieval/post-medieval

The features of medieval and post-medieval date comprise a series of parallel linear gullies. The finds frequently spanned the 13th-18th century date range, which accords well with the construction date of the canal. These features, plus a further undated linear, are considered to be traces of agricultural furrows, part of the strip field system which would have surrounded the village of Stonehouse throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period. Indeed this section of the canal was recorded as fields prior to its construction (Derham 2001a).

6. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken on behalf of Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd at Stonehouse Wharf, Boakes Drive, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 8040 0488; GSMR 21001) who intends to develop the site for residential use for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to further define the Roman activity first identified during an earlier evaluation.

Late Roman activity was identified in the form of a small number of pits and an adjacent gully. The pits were determined to have been used for the deposition of rubbish, of both domestic and industrial nature. One pit was found to contain over 5kgs of iron smithing debris, while fragments of vessel glass and a copper alloy bracelet in association with animal bone and unabraded pottery also attest to the existence of domestic activity either on or immediately adjacent to the site.

Frequent finds of abraded pottery and slag within later features confirms that further Roman activity has been truncated and destroyed by later activity. This was probably agricultural strip farming through the medieval and into the post-medieval period (which left traces of furrows), the construction of the canal in the late 18th century and the development of the railwayline in the mid 19th century.

7. The archive

The archive consists of:

26	Abbreviated context records AS40
1	Context number catalogues AS5
10	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3

3 Colour transparency film

3 Black and white photographic films

1 Sample records AS17

1 Drawing number catalogues AS4

8 Scale drawings

1 Levels records AS19

1 Box of finds

1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum

Clarence Street

Cheltenham

Gloucestershire, GL50 3JT

8. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Jon Offer, Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd, and Charles Parry, Gloucestershire County Council Senior Archaeology Officer.

9. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Tom Vaughan. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by James Goad, Richard Lee, Andy Mann, Chris Patrick, Marc Steinmetzer and Adam Mindykowski, finds analysis by Erica B. Darch and Derek Hurst, environmental processing and analysis by Liz Pearson and Andy Mann and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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11. Abbreviations

GSMR	Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record
NMR	National Monuments Record

Appendix 1 Deposit descriptions

Zone A (Figs. 2-5)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 72m Width: 34m Depth: 0.50 - 1.15m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth
100	Overburden	Mixed compact deposit: topsoil, cinders, modern structural foundations, concrete flooring, brick walls and red crushed sandstone.	0.00-1.15m
101	Natural	Fine compact light brownish yellow gravel and clay. Patches of orange gravel and fawn-yellow clay to the south. Grey green clay patches to the west.	0.50m +
102	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Terminates to south, peters out to north – truncated.	0.13m
103	Fill	Light fawn grey slightly silty clay. Compact and cohesive. Single fill of [102].	0.13m
104	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Terminates to south, truncated to north.	0.20m
105	Fill	Light fawn grey slightly silty clay. Compact and cohesive. Single fill of [104].	0.20m
106	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Terminates to south, truncated to north.	0.20m
107	Fill	Light brown grey silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Single fill of [106].	0.20m
108	Fill	Mid dark grey sandy clay. Upper fill of [109].	0.38m
109	Pit cut	Sub-oval cut. Irregular concave sides and base. Truncated by [119].	0.53m
110	Fill	Mid brown clay. Compact. Primary fill of [109].	0.02m
111	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Friable. Secondary fill of [109].	0.17m

112	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Compact and cohesive. Upper fill of [114].	0.13m
113	Fill	Mid fawn grey silty clay. Compact and cohesive. Primary fill of [114].	0.09m
114	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Truncated to south, terminates to north. Ill defined edges.	0.19m
115	Fill	Light greyish fawn slightly silty clay. Compact and cohesive. Single fill of [116].	0.18m
116	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Terminates to south, truncated to north. Ill defined edges.	0.18m
117	Pit cut	Sub-rectangular. Aligned c NE/SW. Near vertical sides and flat base. Truncated by [119].	0.40m
118	Fill	Mixed mid-dark grey-black silty clay. Friable. Single fill of [116].	0.40m
119	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Terminates to south, truncated to north.	0.22m
120	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown silty clay. Compact. Single fill of [119].	0.22m
121	Fill	Brown grey clay. Single fill of [122].	0.15m
122	Linear cut	Aligned c NE/SW. Length indeterminate. Truncated by [106].	0.15m
123	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Single fill of [124].	0.25m
124	Posthole cut	Irregular shape funnelling down to a square base.	0.25m
125	Natural?	Compact greenish grey clay without inclusions. Natural or upcast during canal construction?	1.15m +

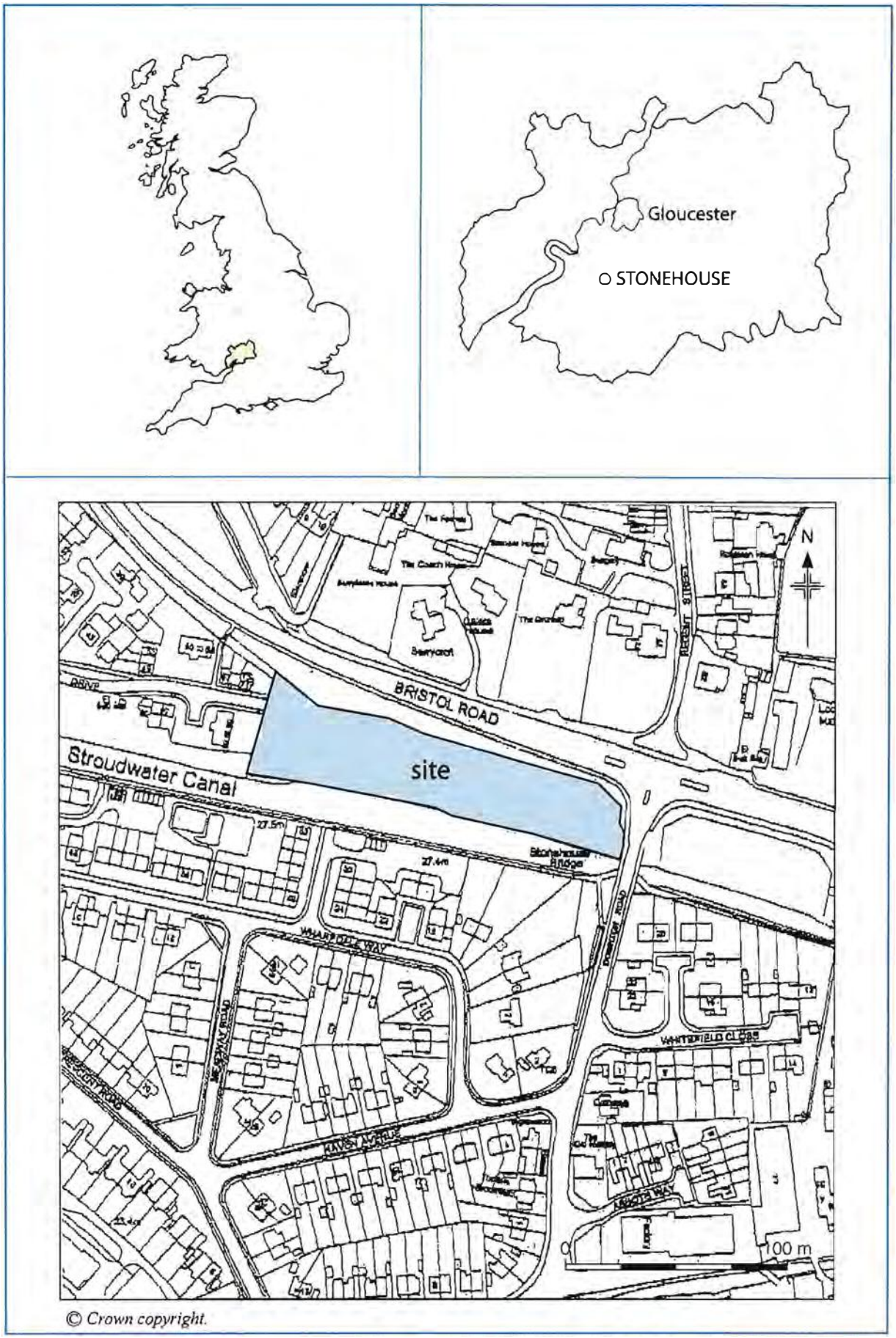
Zone B (Fig. 2)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 96m Width: 48m Depth: 0.50 – 2.50m

Orientation: east-west

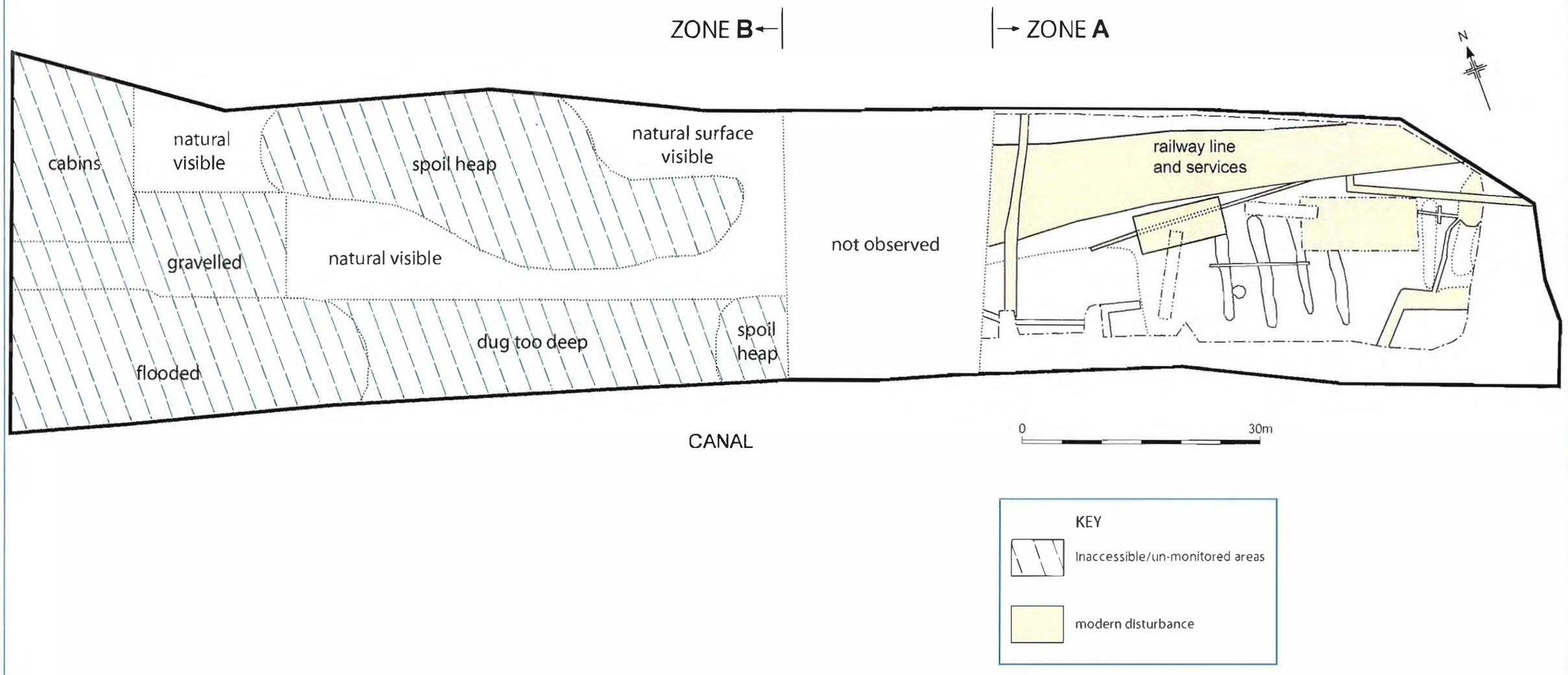
Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth
200	Overburden	Mixed compact deposit: topsoil, cinders, modern structural foundations, concrete flooring, brick walls and red crushed sandstone.	0.00-2.50m
201	Natural	Fine compact light brownish yellow gravel and clay. Patches of orange gravel and fawn-yellow clay to the south. Grey green clay patches to the west.	0.50m +



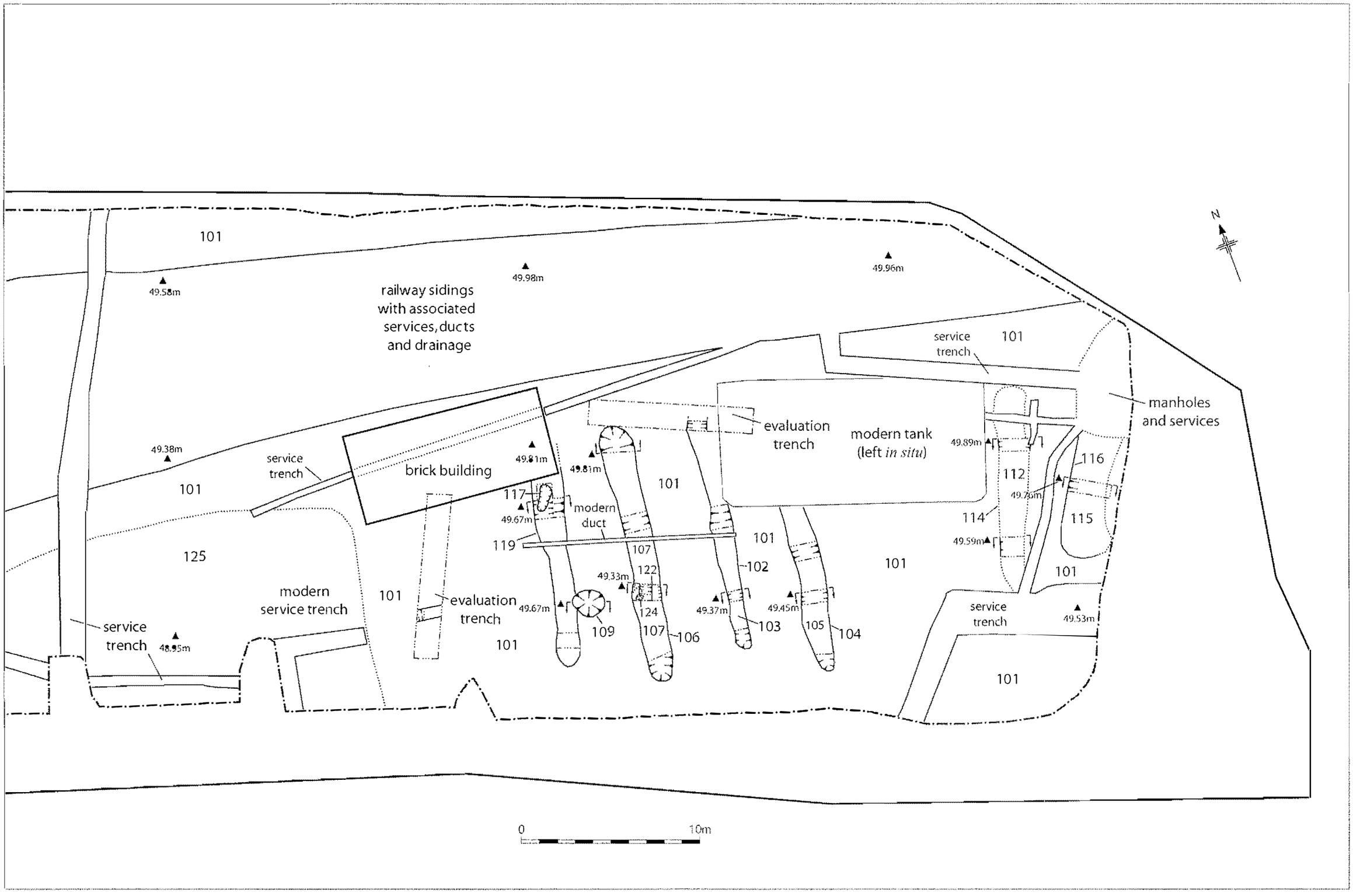
Location of the site.

Figure 1



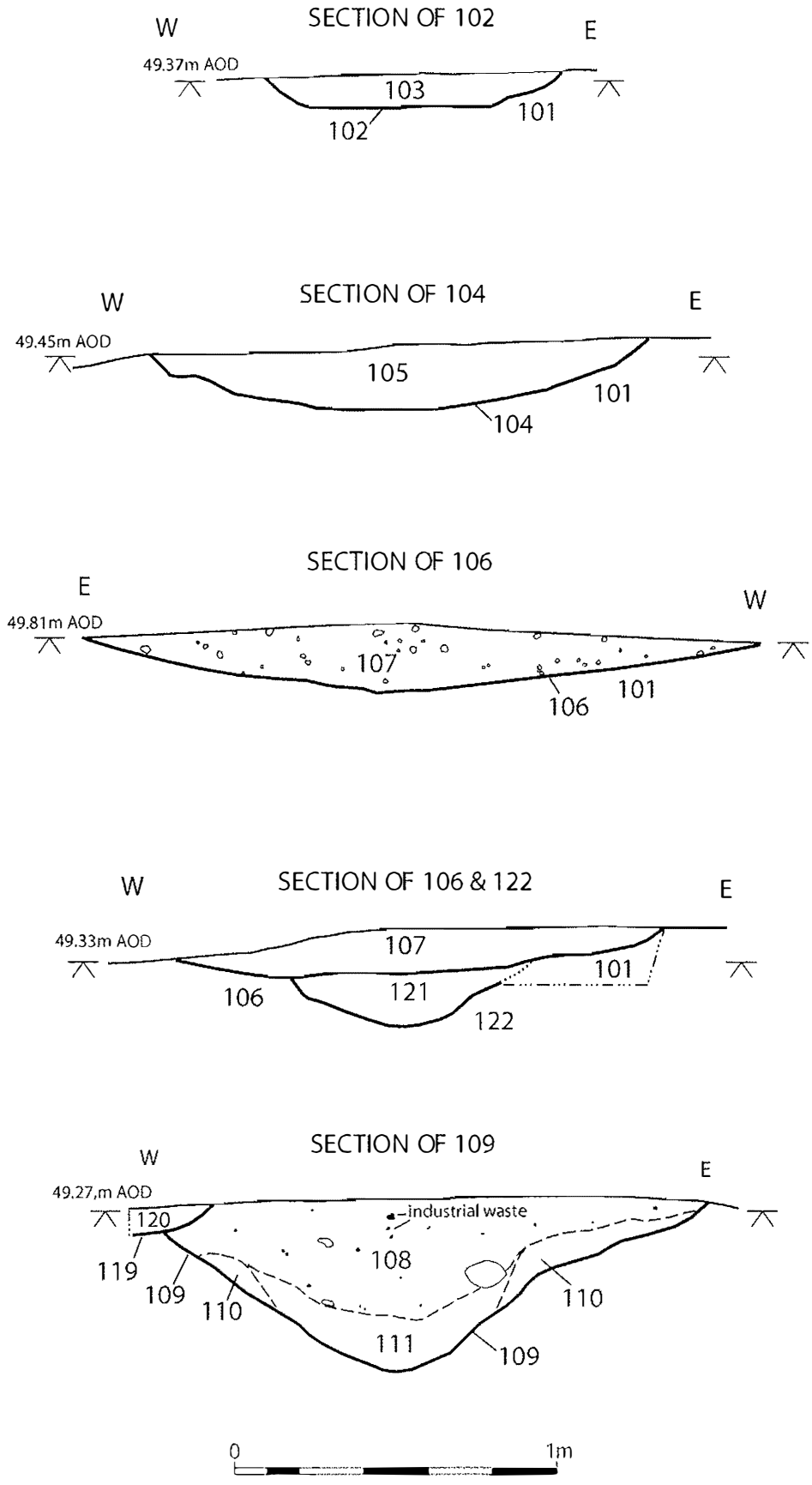
Plan of site.

Figure 2



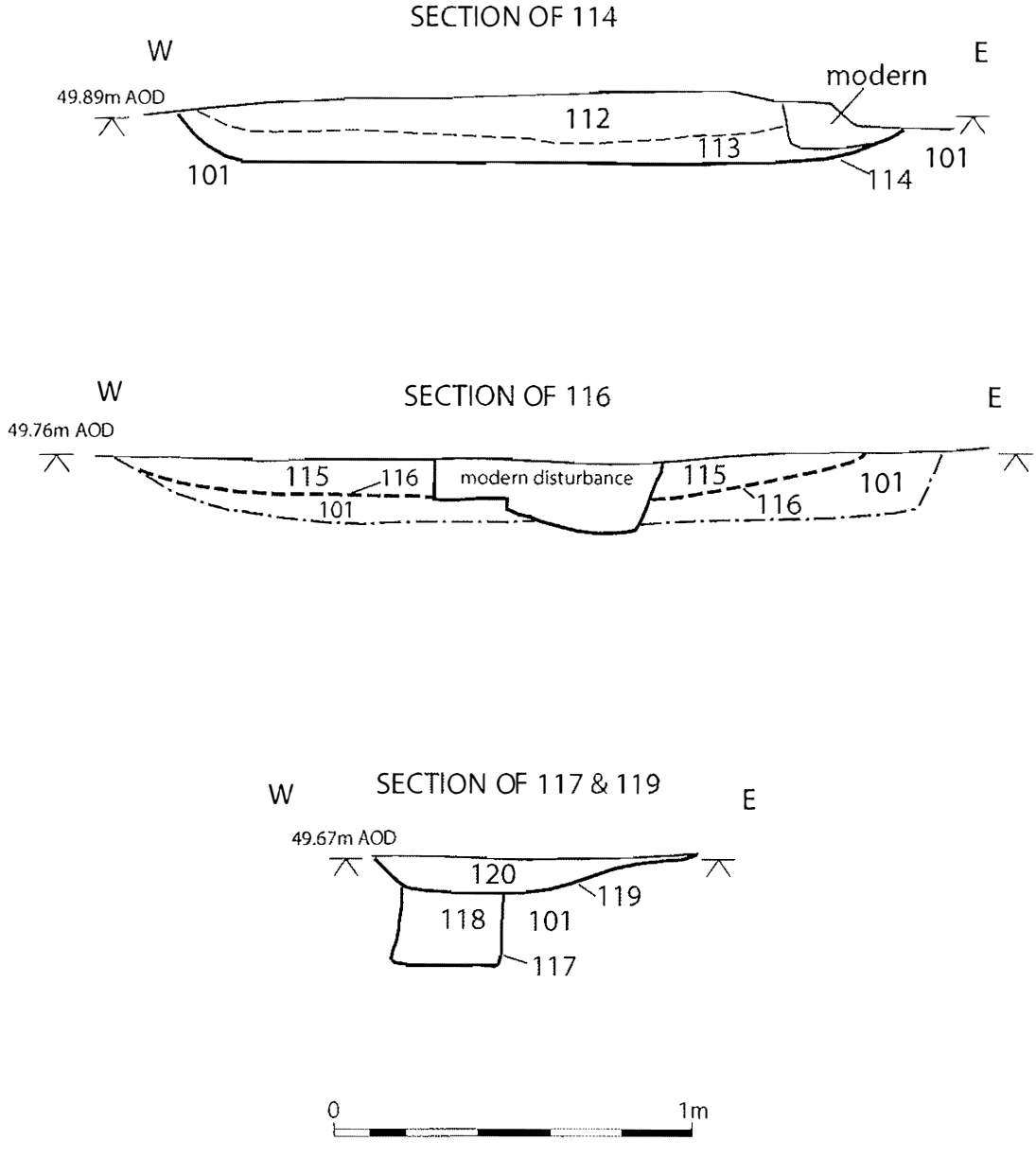
Zone A: Plan of excavated features.

Figure 3



Sections.

Figure 4



Sections.

Figure 5