

**LAND AT COMPTON
HOUSE, COMPTON,
WINCHESTER**

**Archaeological
Evaluation**

DRAFT

Client: JACKSON DESIGN ASSOCIATES

AB Heritage Project No: 10335

Date:04/08/2014

Land at Compton House, Compton, Winchester Archaeological Evaluation

Client Jackson Design Associates
Project Number 10335
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Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
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SUMMARY

In July 2014 AB Heritage we commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Compton House, Compton, Winchester (NGR: 447139.125732 - centred). The work, which was commissioned by AB Heritage's elected archaeological contractor, Foundation's Archaeology, was progressed on behalf of Jackson Design Associates.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of seven trenches and a single test pit across a proposed development area.

The evaluation identified the presence of two probable Prehistoric ditches in Trench 3, one of which comprised a substantial landscape boundary; a pit-like feature, of some antiquity, in Trench 4 and Victorian/Modern garden features in Trenches 1 and 7.

One of the probable Prehistoric ditches yielded a total of seven Prehistoric struck flints; a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery was present as residual material within Test Pit 1 and numerous Post-medieval – Modern artefacts were recovered from the garden features in Trenches 1 and 7.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

CBM Ceramic - Building Material.

Medieval - The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural - In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, in this case chalk.

NGR - National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD - Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS - Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval - The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

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

Roman - The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon - The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned Jackson Design Associates Limited to progress an archaeological evaluation on land at Compton House, Compton, Winchester (NGR: 447139.125732 - centred).
- 1.1.2 The on-site works were undertaken in July 2014 by AB Heritage's elected archaeological contractor, Foundations Archaeology, and this report presents the findings of the onsite work.
- 1.1.3 The project was conducted in accordance with the approved 2014 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and IfA Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation (2011).
- 1.1.4 The code of conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists was adhered to throughout.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Planning permission has been approved for the refurbishment of an existing care home and new-build construction of a seven bedroom care home and three stand-alone annexes on the same site. A condition requiring archaeological mitigation was attached to the planning condition.
- 2.1.2 The site is located within the grounds of Compton House and is bounded to the west by Otterbourne Road; a former Roman Road, to the east by the M3, to the north by South Winchester park and ride and to the south by Place Lane. The general topography slopes downwards from northwest to southeast and the underlying geology comprises chalk.
- 2.1.3 The site is situated at the eastern edge of Compton End Conservation Area and The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Map shows the site straddling areas designated Old Settlement and Recent Settlement.
- 2.1.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site; however, there is a designated Roman Road immediately west of the site, a designated Historic Water Meadow approximately 200m to the east and a Scheduled Medieval moated site (SM Ref: 1012675 / MWC1609) approximately 230m to the southeast.
- 2.1.5 There are a total of 23 HER Monument Records within a 500m radius of the site. These include:

Prehistoric:

- 2.1.6 An early Neolithic 'Thames Pick' flint axe (MWC1363) is recorded as a findspot approximately 200m to the west and a rare early Neolithic inhumation, associated with a cluster of pits (MWC7577), was situated approximately 150m to the north of the site.
- 2.1.7 Evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity, in the form of a roundhouse with associated features (MWC7840), is recorded approximately 100m north of the site.
- 2.1.8 Evidence for later Prehistoric activity includes parts of postulated Iron Age – early Roman field systems (MWC7578), approximately 300m north of the site; possible later Prehistoric settlement 'earthworks' (MWC1408), approximately 350m to the northeast; a possible Iron Age ditch (MWC1388), approximately 400m to the southwest and possible later Prehistoric lynchets (MWC1387), located approximately 500m to the southwest of the site. A possible 'later Prehistoric' stone (MWC1354) is recorded within the later building fabric of All Saints Church, approximately 300m west of the site.

Roman:

- 2.1.9 There is extensive evidence for Roman activity near to the site. The postulated route of the Roman road from Winchester to Bitterne (MWC6683) is located immediately to the west of the site.
- 2.1.10 Roman burials and other evidence for funerary activity (MWC1395/MWC1396/MWC1397) are recorded approximately 200m to the east; although these records are related to the construction of the Winchester By-pass and as such their precise locations are uncertain. Further evidence for Roman burials,

along with fields and trackways (MWC7578) is recorded approximately 300m to the north of the site.

Saxon/early Medieval:

- 2.1.11 Two Saxon burials (MWC8019) are listed approximately 400m north of the site and an early Medieval coin (MWC1393) is recorded as a findspot approximately 100m-150m northeast of the site.

Medieval:

- 2.1.12 A Medieval moated site (MWC1609), which is situated adjacent to the River Itchen, is located approximately 230m to the southeast.

Post-medieval:

- 2.1.13 There are four Post-medieval records, which comprise 'Tombs' (MWC1357) in All Saints Churchyard, approximately 300m to the west; a milestone (MWC1405) approximately 250m north of the site; a 17th century hearth (MWC4522) within an 18th century building, described as 'The Manor House – Grade II listed building', approximately 50m to the southwest and a Post-medieval plaque (MWC1359) at Cherrycroft, Compton Street, approximately 250m west of the site.

Undated:

- 2.1.14 There are four records describing 'undated earthworks/lynchets' (MWC1394/MWC1404/MWC7173/MWC7175), which are located in the general vicinity of the site.
- 2.1.15 The Church of All Saints at Compton is Grade II* listed and of 12th century date. A number of Listed Buildings, mainly of Post-medieval date are present within the village of Compton.

Summary:

- 2.1.16 The site therefore contained the potential for the presence of archaeological features dating to the early Neolithic to the Post-medieval period. This did not prejudice the evaluation against deposits dating to other periods.

3. AIMS

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary.
- 3.1.2 In turn, the above aim would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development, including the development of suitable research themes.
- 3.1.3 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible; with particular regard to evidence relating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman periods as evidenced by excavations to the north of the site. Interpretation should address themes outlined in the relevant sections of the Solent Thames Research Framework;
 - To attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
 - To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present;
 - To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 Seven trenches (Trenches 1 to 7) and a single test pit (Test Pit 1) were excavated across the proposed development area, as shown in Figure 2. It was necessary to slightly amend the locations and lengths of some of the trenches due to on-site constraints. All amendments to the trenching methodology were agreed, on site, with the Winchester Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.1.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the archaeological deposits or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds. Ditch [306] was only partially excavated due to space constraints, in agreement with the Winchester Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.1.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1, along with a report detailing the struck flint in Appendix 2, as well as a note on the recovered pottery in Appendix 3 and a Miscellaneous Finds list in Appendix 4.
- 5.1.2 The natural substrates, which comprised solid chalk, were present at an average depth of 0.32m below the Modern ground surface at the north of the site, up to 0.90m below the Modern ground surface at the south and 0.94m below the Modern ground surface to the east, east of Compton House. The chalk was directly overlaid by topsoil at the north of the site, whilst being sealed by up to two subsoil layers and the topsoil at the south.
- 5.1.3 The upper subsoil layers (202), (302), (402), (502) and (602) frequently contained CBM fragments, which indicated that these layers represented either colluvial or dumped make-up deposits. The presence of lower subsoils (203), (303), (403), (503) and (603) in the southern half of the site suggested that preservation conditions in this location were relatively good.
- 5.1.4 The chalk deposits within Test Pit 1, to the east of Compton House, were sealed by a former topsoil (1005), which was subsequently overlaid by a series of dumped deposits (1001) – (1004), which formed an earthen platform or terrace, upon which the house was situated.
- 5.1.5 A total of ten features, which included two ditches, a pit-like feature, five shallow, flat bottomed features and two postholes, were cut into the top of the natural chalk; all of which are detailed in Appendix 1.

6. DISCUSSION

Trench 1 & Trench 7

- 6.1.1 **Trench 1** contained four shallow, flat bottomed features [102], [106], [108] and [110], one of which [102] was associated with a posthole [104].
- 6.1.2 **Trench 7** contained a curvilinear shallow cut, [702], which was also associated with a posthole [704].
- 6.1.3 All of the above features had sharp, well defined edges and, as such, represented deliberately cut features as opposed to furrow bases. They consistently contained loose soil in-fills, from which Victorian or Modern artefacts were recovered. The presence of flower-pot fragments within fills (103) and (703) suggested that the features within Trenches 1 and 7 represented former garden features, such as planting beds.

Trench 3

- 6.1.4 This trench contained two ditches [304] and [306], which were present on slightly different alignments and, as such, probably represented two phases of activity. The ditches remained undated; although their stratigraphic location, beneath the lower subsoil (303), along with the presence of Prehistoric struck flints within ditch fill (307), suggested that they probably represented Prehistoric ditched boundaries, one of which [306] would have been a relatively substantial and potentially significant feature.

Trench 4

- 6.1.5 Trench 4 contained a feature [404], which was only partially revealed by the evaluation trench. It is possible that this feature represented part of a pit or, alternatively, a ditch terminus. The fill (405) of feature [404] was cut by feature [406], which had an extremely irregular and uneven profile and contained a mixed soil fill (407) / (408). It is most likely that feature [406] was the remains of animal or root intrusion; although, it possible that it represented later excavation into the fill of the earlier feature. No dating evidence was present within either features [404] or [406], however, they were both sealed beneath the lower subsoil (403) and were, therefore, probably of some antiquity.
- 6.1.6 The fill (307) of ditch [306] yielded a total of seven Prehistoric struck flints, a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery was present as residual material within the buried topsoil (1005) in Test Pit 1 and numerous Post-medieval – Modern artefacts were recovered from the garden features in Trenches 1 and 7.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of two probable Prehistoric ditches in Trench 3, one of which comprised a substantial landscape boundary; a pit-like feature, of some antiquity, in Trench 4 and Victorian/Modern garden features in Trenches 1 and 7.

7.1.2 There was a general paucity of archaeological artefacts across the site and the majority of the investigated area did not contain significant archaeological remains and, as such, the site is unlikely to have been a focus of archaeological activity.

7.1.3 Any further site investigation should seek to:

- Establish the form, date and relationships of the probable Prehistoric ditches in Trench 3. In line with the general research aims set out in the Solent Thames Research Framework, the work should attempt to recover a detailed and coherent environmental sequence from ditch [306];
- Establish the form, date and, where possible, the function of the pit-like feature within Trench 4.

7.1.4 The archive is currently held at the offices of AB Heritage's elected archaeological contractor, Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with the Winchester Museums. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal by Foundation's Archaeology and an OASIS form will be submitted to ADS by AB Heritage.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

AB Heritage Limited. 2014. Land at Compton House, Compton, Winchester: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2011. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation. Reading.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data**Trench 1**

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 1: 21m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 50.86m OD.		
101	na	na	N = 0.41 S = 0.25	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	natural.	na
[102]	1.7	3	0.17	Cut feature with a shallow, undulating profile. Contained fill 103.	natural.	103
103				Fill of feature [102]; light brown loose clay silt, containing occasional chalk fragments and charcoal flecks.	[102]	101
[104]	0.2	0.2	0.28	Sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a rounded base. Contained fill 105.	natural.	105
105	0.2	0.2	>0.23	Fill of posthole [104]; light brown loose clay silt, which contained frequent chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Similar to fill 103.	[104]	101
[106]	1.65	2.06	0.17	Cut feature with a sloping southern edge and a flat base. Contained fill 107.	natural.	107
107	1.65	2.06	0.17	Fill of feature [106]; brown clay silt, containing occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	[106]	101
[108]	1.6	1.7	0.17	Northwest - southeast aligned linear cut feature with a shallow, flat profile. Contained fill 109.	natural.	109
109	1.6	1.7	0.17	Fill of feature [108]; light brown loose clay silt, which contained frequent chalk fragments.	[108]	101
[110]	1.6	4.22	0.12	Cut feature with a shallow, undulating profile. Contained fill 111.	natural.	111
111	1.6	4.22	0.12	Fill of feature [110]; mid brown grey loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	[110]	101

Trench 2

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 2: 19.3m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 47.65m OD.		
201	na	na	NW = 0.30 SE = 0.30	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	202	na
202	na	na	NW = 0.34 SE = 0.44	Layer of mid brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments, frequent small stones, occasional CBM and occasional lenses of loose chalk fragments.	203	201
203	na	na	NW = 0.0 SE = 0.13	Layer of orange brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones. No archaeological features were present within the trench.	natural.	202

Trench 3

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 3: 18m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 47.69m OD.		
301	na	na	NE = 0.35 SW = 0.25	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	302	na
302	na	na	NE = 0.48 SW = 0.33	Layer of mid brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments, frequent small stones, occasional CBM and occasional lenses of loose chalk fragments.	303	301
303	na	na	NE = 0.30 SW = 0.14	Layer of orange brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones.	natural.	302
[304]	1.6	1.3	0.35	North - south aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fill 305.	natural.	305
305	1.6	1.3	0.35	Fill of ditch [304]; orange brown clay silt, which contained frequent chalk fragments.	[304]	303
[306]	2	5.5	0.59	Substantial north - south aligned linear cut, probably a ditch, with sloping edges. Only partially excavated. Contained fill 307.	natural.	307
307	2	5.5	0.59	Fill of ditch [306]; grey brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	[306]	303

Trench 4

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 4: 18.3m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 46.77m OD.		
401	na	na	NW = 0.20 SE = 0.31	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	402	na
402	na	na	NW = 0.20 SE = 0.36	Layer of mid brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments, frequent small stones and occasional CBM.	403	401
403	na	na	NW = 0.12 SE = 0.19	Layer of orange brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones.	natural.	402
[404]	2.1	1.3	0.8	Cut feature, possibly a pit or ditch terminus, with a rounded, irregular profile.	natural.	405
405	2.1	1.3	0.8	Fill of feature [404]; beige white chalk marl, which contained frequent chalk fragments and occasional lenses of light brown clay silt and re-deposited natural chalk.	[404]	[406]
[406]	2.4	1.2	0.55	Feature with a highly irregular profile. Contained fills 407 and 408.	405	407
407	2.4	0.7	0.55	Fill of feature [406]; orange brown clay, which contained frequent flint gravel.	[406]	408
408	?	0.74	0.55	Fill of feature [406]; dark brown clay silt, which contained frequent flint gravel.	407	403

Trench 5

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 5: 19.5m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 47.77m OD.		
501	na	na	NE = 0.30 SW = 0.20	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	502	na
502	na	na	NE = 0.0 SW = 0.15	Layer of mid brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments, frequent small stones and occasional CBM. Dissipated 7m from the southwest end of the trench.	503	501
503	na	na	NE = 0.0 SW = 0.15	Layer of orange brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones. Dissipated 4m from the southwest end of the trench. No archaeological features were present within the trench.	natural.	502

Trench 6

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 6: 17.5m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 46.37m OD.		
601	na	na	NE = 0.28 SW = 0.27	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	602	na
602	na	na	NE = 0.0 SW = 0.16	Layer of mid brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones. Dissipated 15m from the southwest end of the trench.	603	601
603	na	na	NE = 0.14 SW = 0.23	Layer of orange brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones. No archaeological features were present within the trench.	natural.	602

Trench 7

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 7: 15.2m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at average 50.84m OD.		
701	na	na	N = 0.31 S = 0.30	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	natural.	na
[702]	13.2	1.7	0.16	Northeast - southwest aligned curvilinear ditch with a shallow, flat profile. Contained fill 703. Associated with posthole [704].	natural.	703
703	13.2	1.7	0.16	Fill of ditch [702]; light brown grey loose chalk silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[702]	701
[704]	0.1	0.1	0.2	Sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a rounded base.	natural.	705
705	1	1	2	Fill of posthole [704]; light brown grey loose chalk silt. Equivalent to fill 703.	[704]	701

Test Pit 1

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Test Pit 1: 2.1m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = solid chalk at 48.96m OD.		
1001	na	na	0.19	Topsoil; dark brown loose clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	1002	na
1002	na	na	0.16	Layer of white grey loose chalk and soil.	1003	1001
1003	na	na	0.24	Layer of mixed brown and white clay silt and chalk.	1004	1002
1004	na	na	0.15	Layer of compact chalk.	1005	1003
1005	na	na	0.2	Layer of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments. Buried former topsoil. No archaeological features were present within the test pit.	natural.	1004

APPENDIX 2: The Struck Flint

By Robin Holgate

Introduction

A total of seven flints weighing 150g was recovered from context (307).

Raw material

The flints were fashioned on nodular dark grey-brown nodular flint with relatively unabraded cortex of variable quality which was probably obtained from the locality. Flaked surfaces had acquired bluish-white to white patination in varying degrees.

Technology and typology

The flints, which are of varying shapes and sizes, were detached from cores using hard, probably stone, hammers without abrading the striking platform edges before their removal. The assemblage included two flakes and five pieces with semi-abrupt retouch: two side scrapers, a side scraper/possible piercer, a piercer and a miscellaneous retouched piece.

Discussion

Whilst these flints could date to the later neolithic period or earlier Bronze Age, the method of fabricating the flints and the nature of the implements are typical of those that occur in later Bronze Age (cf. Fasham & Ross 1978; Ford et al. 1984, 164-7; Butler 2005, 187) or even Iron Age (Butler 2005, 189-91) assemblages.

Recommendations for further work

It is recommended that this assemblage is retained for future study.

References

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- Fasham, P.J. and Ross, J.M. 1978. A Bronze Age Flint Industry from a Barrow Site in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire. Proc. Prehist. Soc. 44, 47-67.
- Ford, S., Bradley, R., Hawkes, J. and Fisher, P. 1984. Flint-working in the Metal Age. Oxford J. Archaeol. 3, 157-73.

APPENDIX 3: The Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised a single sherd weighing 8g. It occurred in TP1 context 1005, and is a somewhat abraded fragment of Romano-British Greyware. Such pottery is well known in the region, and was extensively used throughout the Roman period (eg. Biddulph and Booth 2002, 6). Its physical state suggests that it could easily be residual.

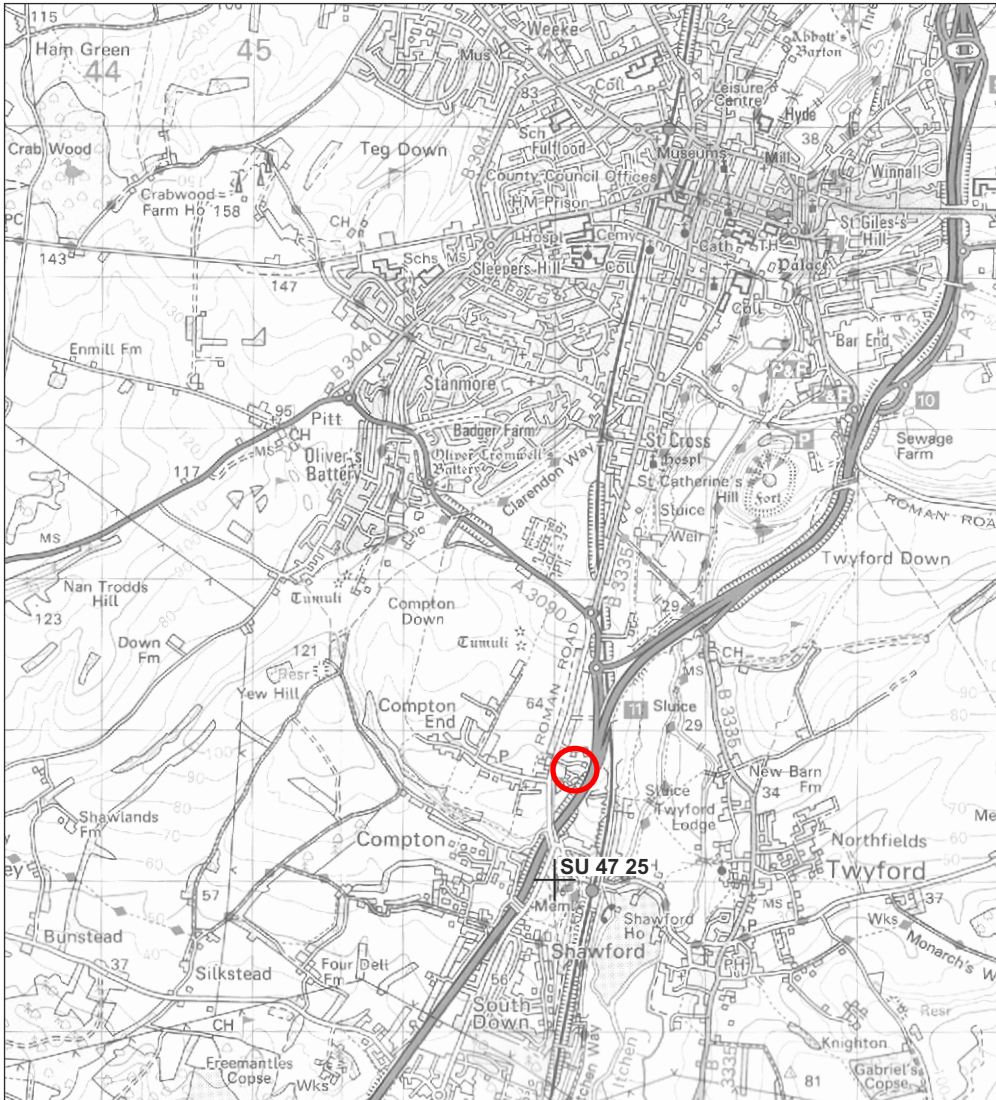
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APPENDIX 4: Miscellaneous Finds List

CXT	DESCRIPTION
103	Post-medieval red earthen glazed-ware pottery X1 sherd
103	CBM X1 fragment
103	bottle glass X1 fragment
103	flower-pot rim X1 sherd
105	CBM X2 fragments
109	cherry red tile X2 fragments
111	glass X1 fragment
111	cherry red tile X1 fragment
703	metal artefact X1
703	metal washer X1
703	flower-pot base X1 sherd
703	CBM X5 fragments

FIGURES



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Site Code: CHC14

Accession Code:

FIGURE 1: Site Location

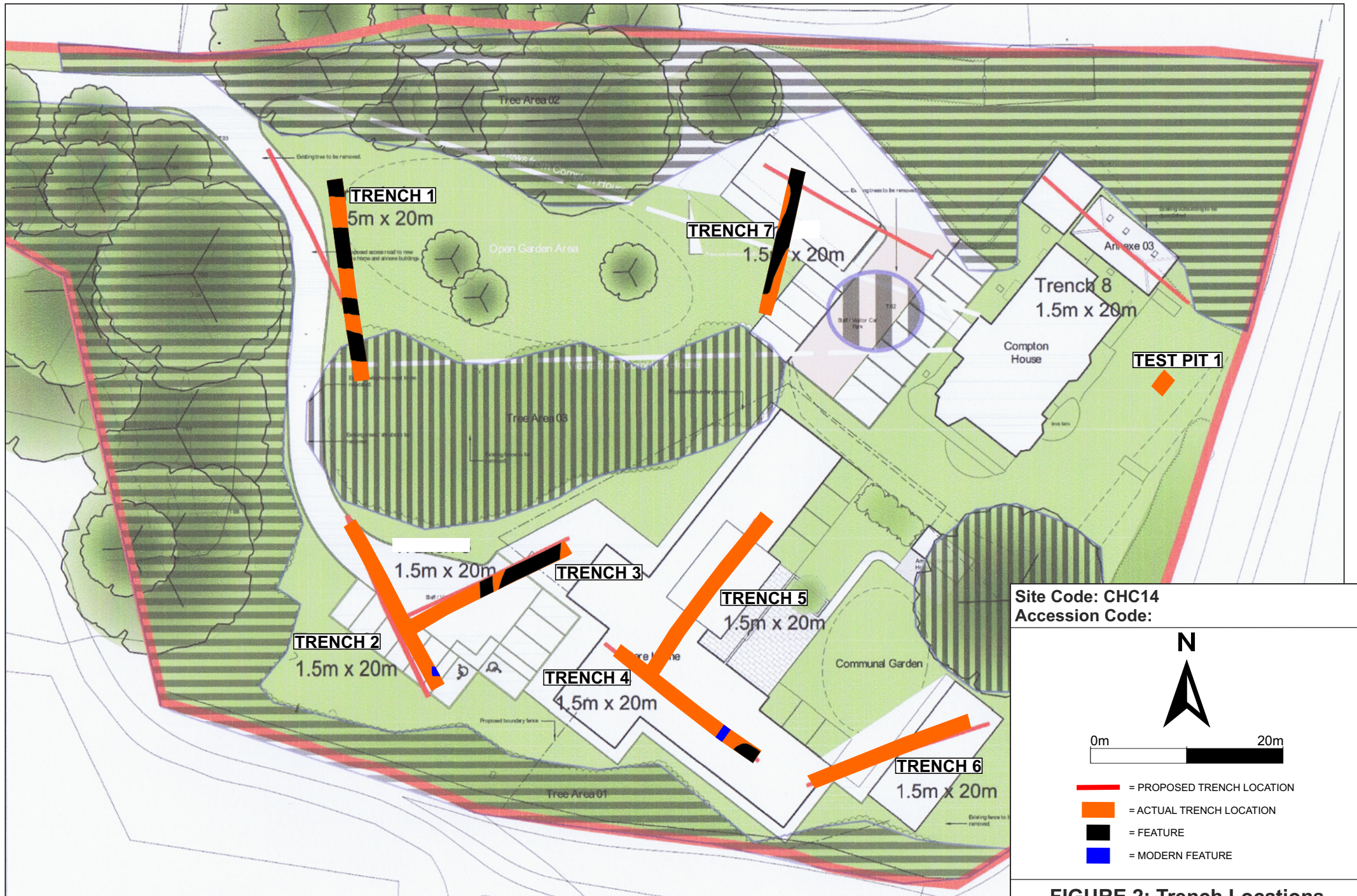
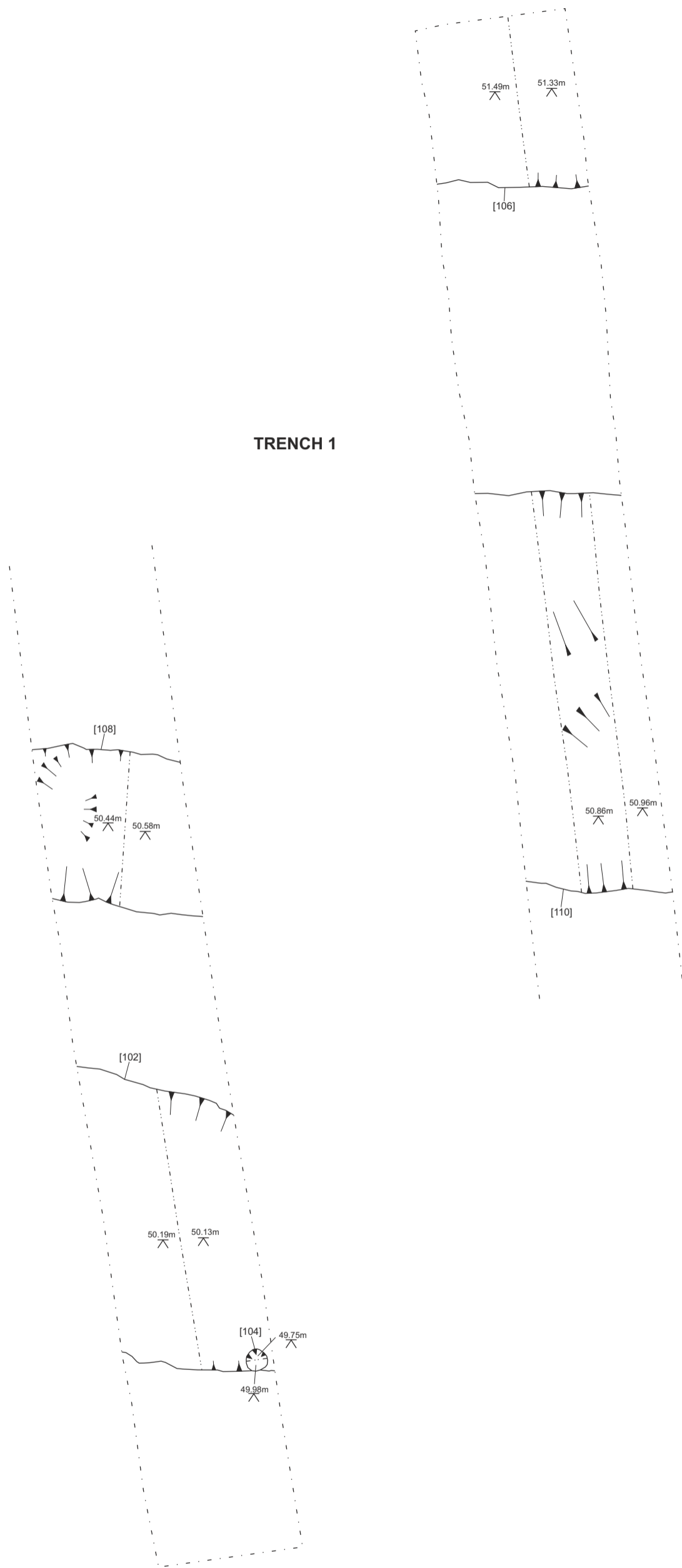


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations



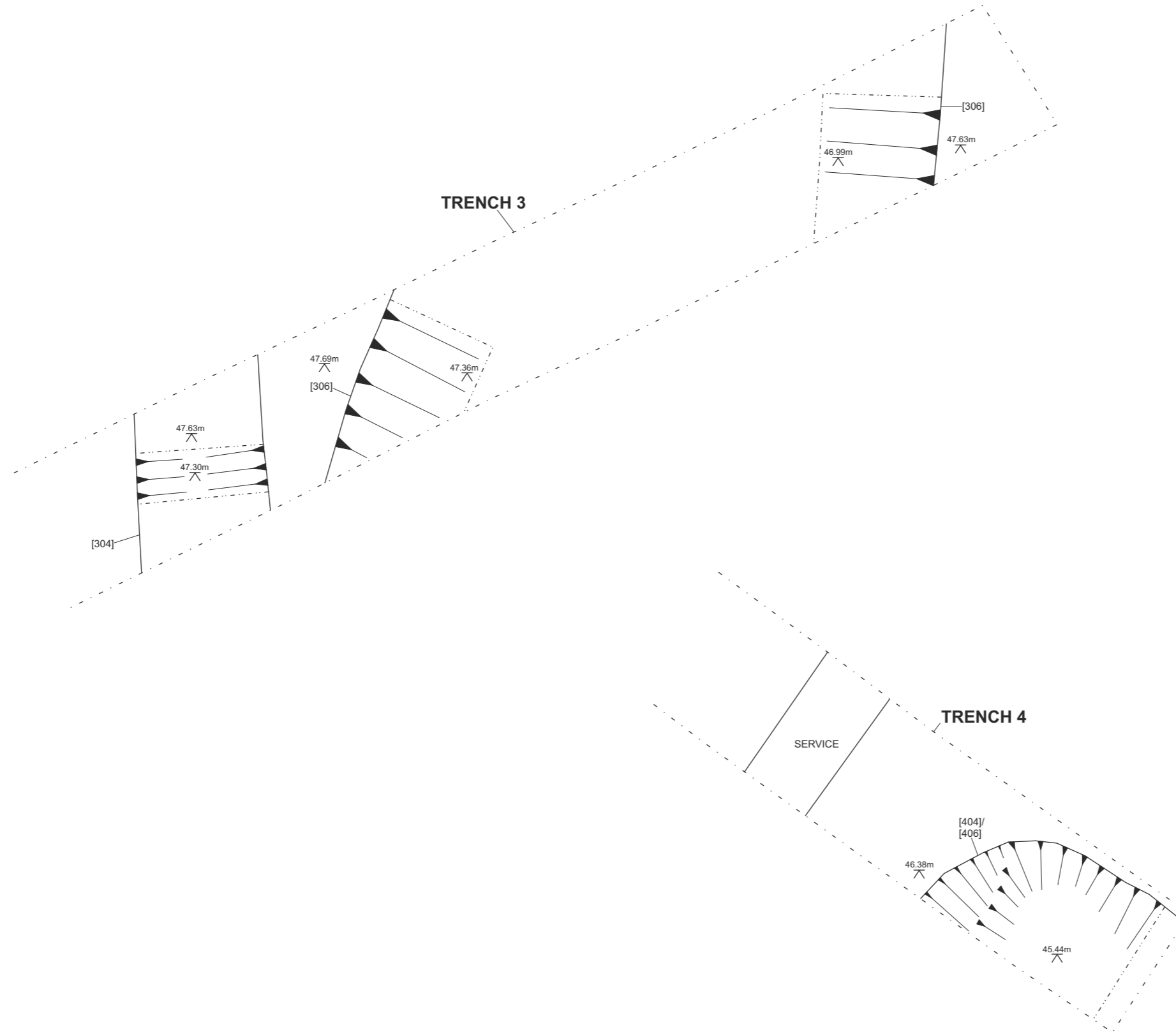
TRENCH 1

Site Code: CHC14
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N

0m 2m

FIGURE 3: Trench 1 Plans

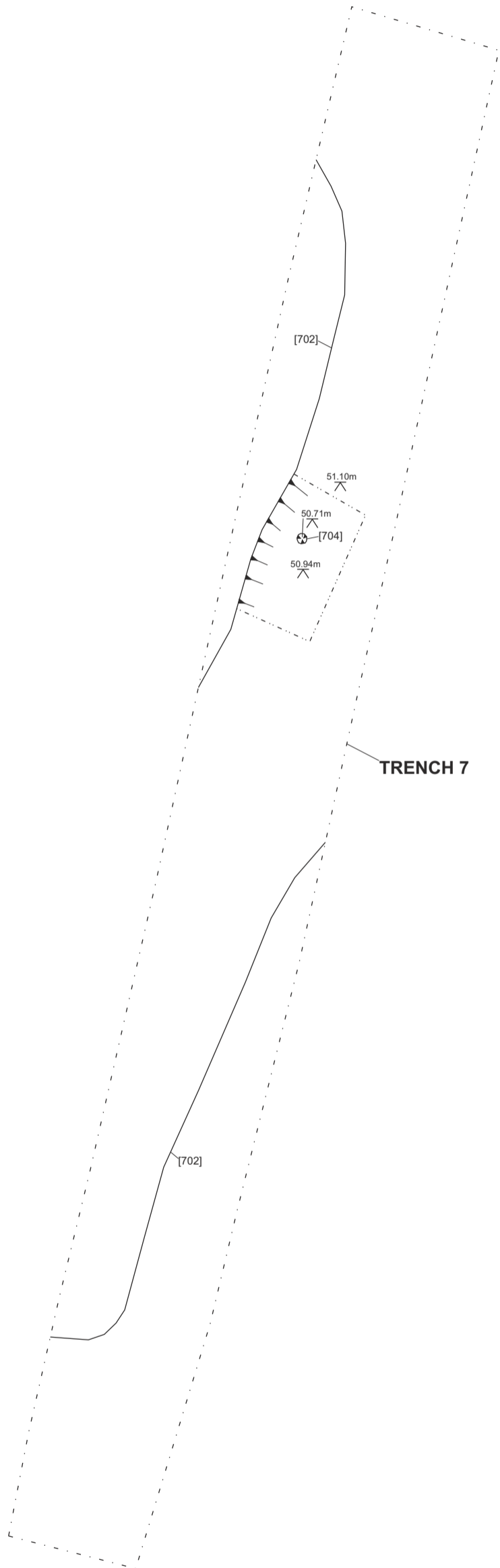




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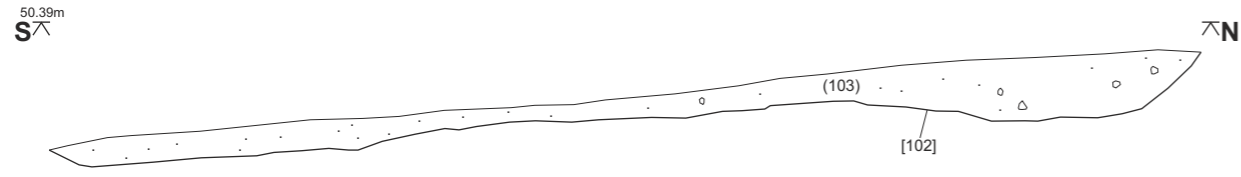
0m 2m

FIGURE 4: Trenches 3 and 4 Plans

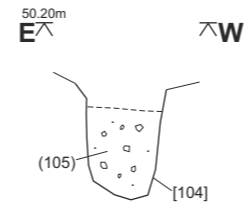


Site Code: CHC14 Accession Code:


FIGURE 5: Trench 7 Plan

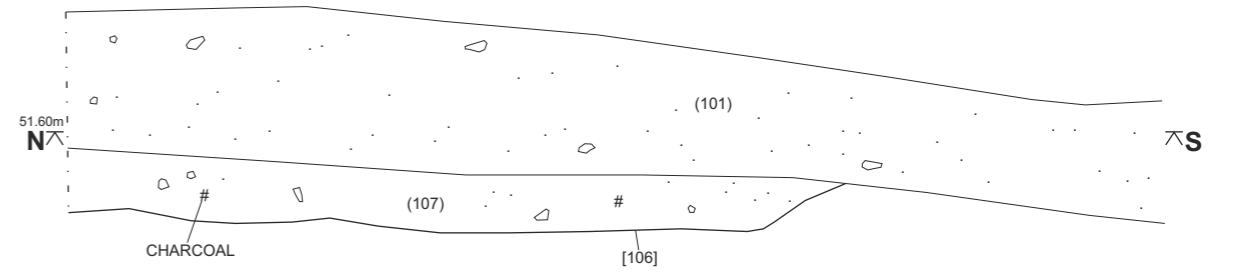
EAST FACING SECTION [102]



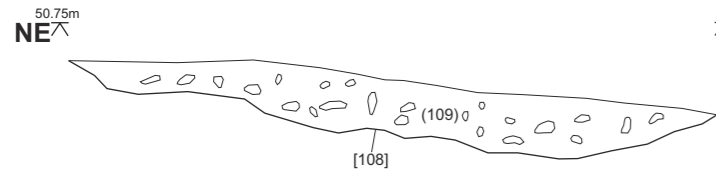
NORTH FACING SECTION [104]



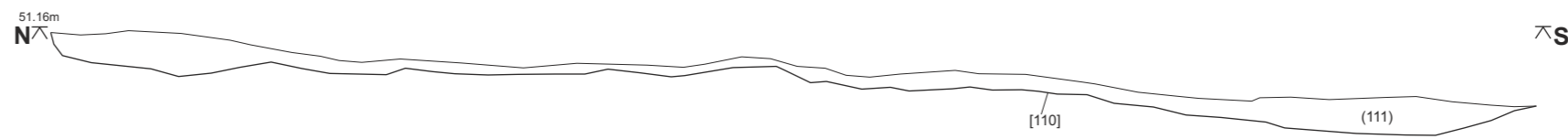
WEST FACING SECTION [106]



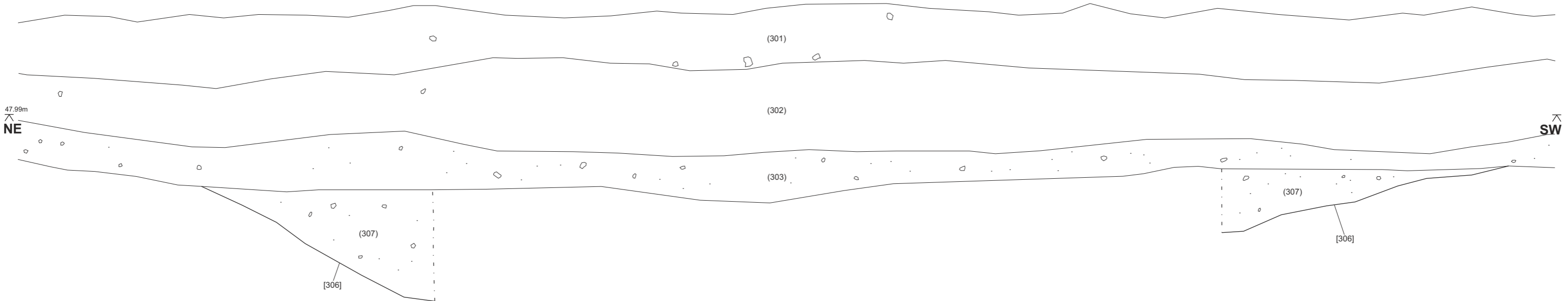
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [108]



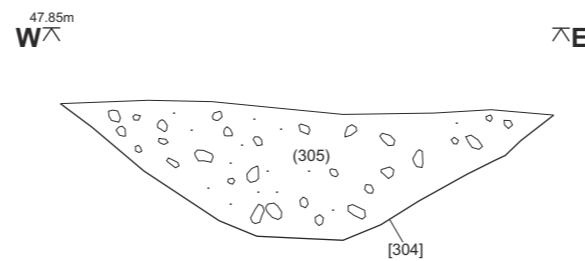
WEST FACING SECTION [110]



NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [306]



SOUTH FACING SECTION [304]

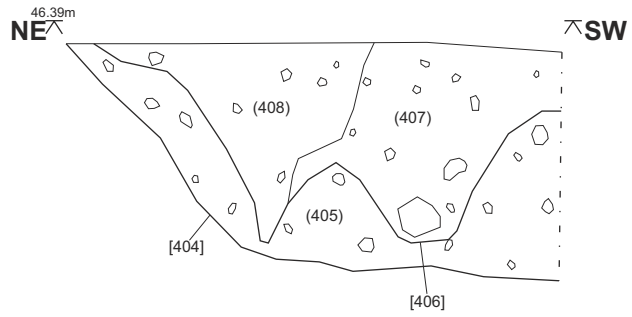


Site Code: CHC14
Accession Code:

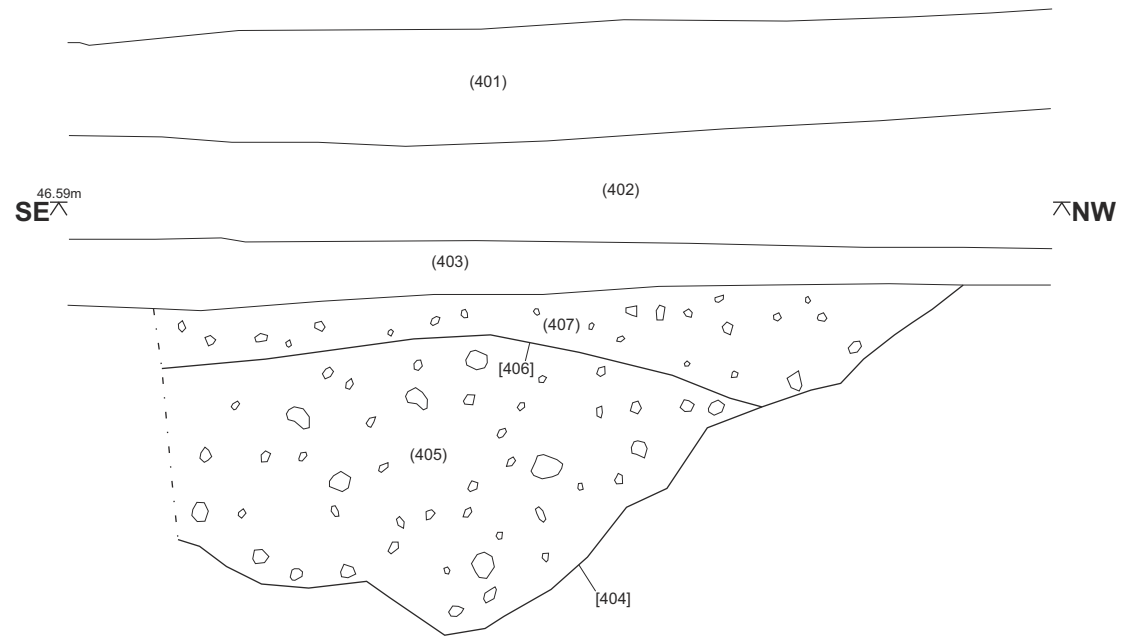


FIGURE 6: Sections Trenches 1 and 3

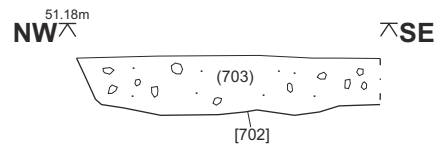
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [404]/[406]



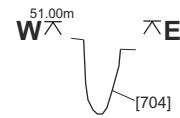
NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [404]/[406]



SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [702]



PROFILE [704]



Site Code: CHC14
Accession Code:



FIGURE 7: Sections Trenches 4 and 7



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