

**LAND AT HIGH CROSS,
WARE,
HERTFORDSHIRE.**

NGR: TL 363 184 (centred)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

June 2015
Report No. 1054



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance

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Date: 25th June 2015

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SUMMARY

In October and December 2014 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at High Cross, Ware (NGR: TL 363 184 - centred), this was followed by an archaeological watching brief between March and June 2015. The project was commissioned by ACD archaeological consultants on behalf of BDW North Thames.

The evaluation project comprised the excavation and recording of ten trenches across the proposed development area.

The evaluation identified an undated ditch and posthole in Trench 4 and a Post-medieval ditch in Trench 1. Although the features in Trench 4 were undated, the ditch was sealed by the subsoils and was most likely of some antiquity, by contrast the stratigraphy for the post-hole was unclear but fill (405) was similar in appearance to topsoil (401) which may suggest a Modern origin. No archaeology was encountered in the other eight trenches.

The watching brief was targeted on the northern and southern areas of the development which could not be fully evaluated due to ground constraints. No archaeological finds or deposits were present within the observed watching brief areas.

The proposed development of the study area is unlikely to have an impact on significant archaeological deposits.

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.

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 In October and December 2014 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at High Cross, Ware (NGR: TL 363 184 - centred), this was followed by an archaeological watching brief between March and June 2015. The project was commissioned by ACD Archaeology on behalf of BDW North Thames.
- 1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with the approved *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Foundations 2014), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2008), the generic evaluation brief for works in Hertfordshire; informed by *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised Framework for the East of England*, (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 2011) and discussions with Ben Stephenson of ACD Archaeology.
- 1.3 The *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed works involved the development of the site for new housing, along with infrastructure and landscaping.
- 2.2 A desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) has been completed for the site which confirms significant archaeological deposits to the west and to the north east of the site. Roman Ermine Street ran to the west of the site. Recent archaeological investigations associated with the A10 bypass to the east of the site have found Prehistoric and Roman settlement remains. A recent excavation to the north east has also found significant Prehistoric and Roman remains. The desk based assessment concluded that the site had moderate potential for Prehistoric and Roman archaeology.
- 2.3 Archaeological evaluation was required as a condition of planning permission. Given some limited remains located within trial trenches and clearance of some areas as part of construction activity, some further archaeological monitoring was subsequently required in the south and north of the site (see Figure 2). This report sets out the results of both the trial trenching and archaeological monitoring and recording.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring 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.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible, with particular regard to evidence relating to the Roman and Prehistoric periods.
 - ii) 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;
 - iii) 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;
 - iv) 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

Evaluation

- 4.1.1 A total of ten trenches were to be excavated across the proposed development area. Due to on-site constraints only nine trenches were investigated during the first phase of works and Trench 1 was excavated at a later date with a mini-digger. Trenches 6, 7 and 8 were re-positioned in order to avoid large trees. Trench 10 was shortened from 20m to 15m to avoid excavating close to live services. All modifications to trench locations were agreed. Original and excavated locations of all trenches are shown on Figure 2.
- 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.

Watching Brief

- 4.2.1 In the south, limited topsoil stripping was to be monitored. However, this area's construction process will involve ground raising and piled foundations which are not suitable for archaeological monitoring. In the north, the area around Trench 4 and soil-stripping in the grounds of 'The Bungalow' was to be monitored given the find of a ditch and post-hole and absence of trenching in The Bungalow's curtilage.
- 4.2.2 Due to the on-site work methodologies employed by the groundworkers, it was decided that a trench should be excavated in the northwest corner of the northern watching brief area in order to complement monitoring and ascertain the archaeological potential of that area. This work was agreed in consultation with Ben Stephenson of ACD Archaeology on 1st June 2015.
- 4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

Evaluation

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1.
- 5.1.2 **Trench 1** 15m by 1.2m. The trench was excavated on to a firm yellowish brown clay natural at an average depth of 0.36m (82.36m AOD) below Modern ground level. The trench contained ditch [104] which was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and was sealed by the subsoil. The fill (105) of the ditch yielded two fragments of Post-medieval CBM.
- 5.1.3 **Trench 2** 25m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at an average depth of 0.54m (82.09m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.4 **Trench 3** 25m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.44m to 0.62m (82.18m to 82.34m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.5 **Trench 4** 25m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.39m to 0.50m (82.99m to 83.10m AOD) from the Modern ground level. The trench contained two archaeological features, posthole, [404] and ditch [406].
- 5.1.6 The posthole contains a single fill (405) of very dark brown clay silt, which did not yield any dating evidence. It's relationship with subsoil (402) was

unclear. The ditch [406] was aligned east-west and contained a single fill (407) of a mid grey silty clay. A single fragment of industrial waste was recovered from this deposit. No further dating evidence was present within this feature, however, as the ditch was sealed by the subsoil it was likely to be of some antiquity.

- 5.1.7 **Trench 5** 50m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.37m to 0.55m (84.10m to 84.28m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.8 **Trench 6** 50m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.35m to 0.44m (83.50m to 83.59m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.9 **Trench 7** 50m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.44m to 0.50m (83.45m to 83.53m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.10 **Trench 8** 50m by 1.6m wide. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.37m to 0.40m (83.45m to 83.54m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.11 **Trench 9** 50m by 1.6m wide. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.39m to 0.44m (82.34m to 82.39m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 5.1.12 **Trench 10** 15m by 1.6m. The trench was excavated onto a firm yellowish brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.34m to 0.45m (82.05m to 82.16m AOD) from the Modern ground level. No archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.

Watching Brief

- 5.2.1 In the northern area of the site the topsoil had already been removed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist. However, the subsoils were largely undisturbed.
- 5.2.2 Observations of the house footings within this area revealed a yellowy orange brown clay natural at a depth of between 0.2 and 0.65m below the Modern ground surface. This was sealed by a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil (2002) between 0.13 and 0.39m thick. The subsoil was in turn sealed by a demolition deposit of grey silty clay (2001) up to 0.25m thick, which contained frequent Modern detritus and building rubble. However, the footings for plots 26, 27

and 28 were excavated to a depth of over 1.3m, therefore due to health and safety concerns, no measurements could be obtained and the excavation was observed from a distance. No archaeological finds or deposits were present within any of the observed footings.

- 5.2.3 Mitigation Trench A was 21.5m long and 1.4m wide. It was excavated to a depth of between 0.35 and 0.47m. It revealed an identical stratigraphy to that observed in the footings. Here, subsoil (2002) varied in depth between 0.1m in the south and 0.32m in the north. By contrast, demolition deposit (2001) was 0.15m thick in the north and 0.25m thick in the south. No archaeological finds or deposits were present within the Mitigation Trench.
- 5.2.4 In the southern watching brief area, a number of house footings were observed along with a northwest-southeast aligned service trench which was excavated along the northeast edge of the access road. Within the area of the house footings the topsoil had been removed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist. However, the subsoil was largely undisturbed.
- 5.2.5 The natural deposits of yellow brown clay were observed on average 0.3m from the Modern ground level. These were sealed by a mid grey brown silty clay (3003), up to 0.15m thick. These were in turn sealed by a demolition deposit of grey silty clay (3002) up to 0.16m thick, which contained frequent Modern detritus and building rubble. No archaeological finds or deposits were present within the observed footings.
- 5.2.6 The service trench was aligned northwest-southeast and was excavated along the northeast edge of the access road. The trench was 40m long, 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Here, the natural and subsoil were equivalent to that present in the house footings, with the natural clays present on average at 0.45m from the Modern ground level and was sealed by the subsoil, which was between 0.12 and 0.2m thick. The subsoil was sealed by a dark brown silty clay topsoil (3001) 0.2m thick. Along the southwest section of the pipe trench, a layer of concrete (3000), 0.1m thick, was observed which directly sealed the topsoil. No archaeological finds or deposits were present within the service trench.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation identified a Post-medieval ditch in Trench 1 along with an undated ditch and posthole in Trench 4. Although the features in Trench 4 were undated, the ditch was sealed by the subsoils and was most likely of some antiquity, by contrast the stratigraphy for the post-hole was unclear but fill (405) was similar in appearance to topsoil (401) which may suggest a Modern origin for this feature. No archaeology was encountered in the other eight trenches.

- 6.2 No archaeological finds or deposits were present within the observed watching brief areas.
- 6.3 The proposed development of the study area is unlikely to have a significant impact on archaeological deposits.
- 6.4 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with Hertford Museum. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council and Ben Stephenson of ACD Archaeology for their help during the course of the project.

Land at High Cross, Ware, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
				Trench 1: 15m long by 1.2m wide. Natural = yellow brown clays at an average height of 82.36m AOD		
(101)	na	na	0.19-0.27	Topsoil; Very dark brown silt, friable with frequent stone inclusions < 30mm. Turf.	(102)	
(102)			0.11-0.16	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	(103)	(101)
(103)				void		
[104]	1.3+	0.45	0.07	Cut of ditch [104] Con-cave base with sides sloping approx. 45 degrees. 0.1m deep by 0.45m wide	(103)	(105)
(105)	1.3+	0.45	0.07	Fill of ditch [104] Dark brown grey clay silt. Firm with no inclusions. Slightly rooted.	[104]	(102)
				Trench 2: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = yellow brown clays at an average height of 82.1m AOD		
(201)	na	na	0.35	Topsoil; Very dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 30mm	n.a	202
(202)	na	na	0.15-0.22	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	201
				Trench 3: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 82.25m AOD		
(301)	na	na	0.22-0.25	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	na	302
(302)	na	na	0.2-0.27	Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	301	natural
				Trench 4: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 83.06m AOD		
(401)	na	na	0.2	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	na	402
(402)	na	na	0.19-0.3	Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	401

Land at High Cross, Ware, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
(403)				VOID		
[404]	0.6	0.6	0.2	Cut of posthole. Concave base with sides sloping 60 degrees from horizontal.	natural	405
(405)	0.6	0.6	0.2	Fill of posthole [404]. Very dark brown clay silt with no inclusions. No finds recovered.	[404]	unclear
[406]	1 +	1.2 +	0.12	Cut of ditch feature. Sides slope approx. 60 degrees, breaking sharply to a flat base. Contains a single fill (407)	natural	407
(407)	1 +	1.2 +	0.12	Fill of ditch [406]. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay, firm with no inclusions.	[406]	402
				Trench 5: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Natural =mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 84.19m AOD		
(501)	na	na	0.25	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	502	na
(502)	na	na	0.25	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	501
				Trench 6: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Natural =mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 83.55m AOD		
(601)	na	na	0.21	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	602	na
(602)	na	na	0.17	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	601
				Trench 7: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Natural =mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 83.49m AOD		
(701)	na	na	0.17	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	702	na
(702)	na	na	0.27-0.31	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	701
				Trench 8: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Natural =mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 83.53m AOD		
(801)	na	na	0.25	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	802	na

Land at High Cross, Ware, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Later than	Earlier than
(802)	na	na	0.14	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	801
				Trench 9: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Natural =mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 82.87m AOD		
(901)	na	na	0.22-0.25	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	902	na
(902)	na	na	0.17-0.19	Subsoil: Mid brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm	natural	901
				Trench 10: 15m long by 1.6m wide. Natural =mid yellow brown clay. Average depth 82.16m AOD		
(1001)	na	na	00.22-0.28	Topsoil: Dark brown silt, friable with moderate stone inclusions < 20mm.	1002	na
(1002)	na	na	0.12-0.17	Subsoil: Mid grey silty clay. Firm with no inclusions	natural	1001

APPENDIX 2: The Finds

Ditch [104] contained a single fill (105) from which a two sherds of Post medieval CBM were recovered.

Ditch [406] contained a single fill (407) from which a single piece of undated industrial waste was recovered.

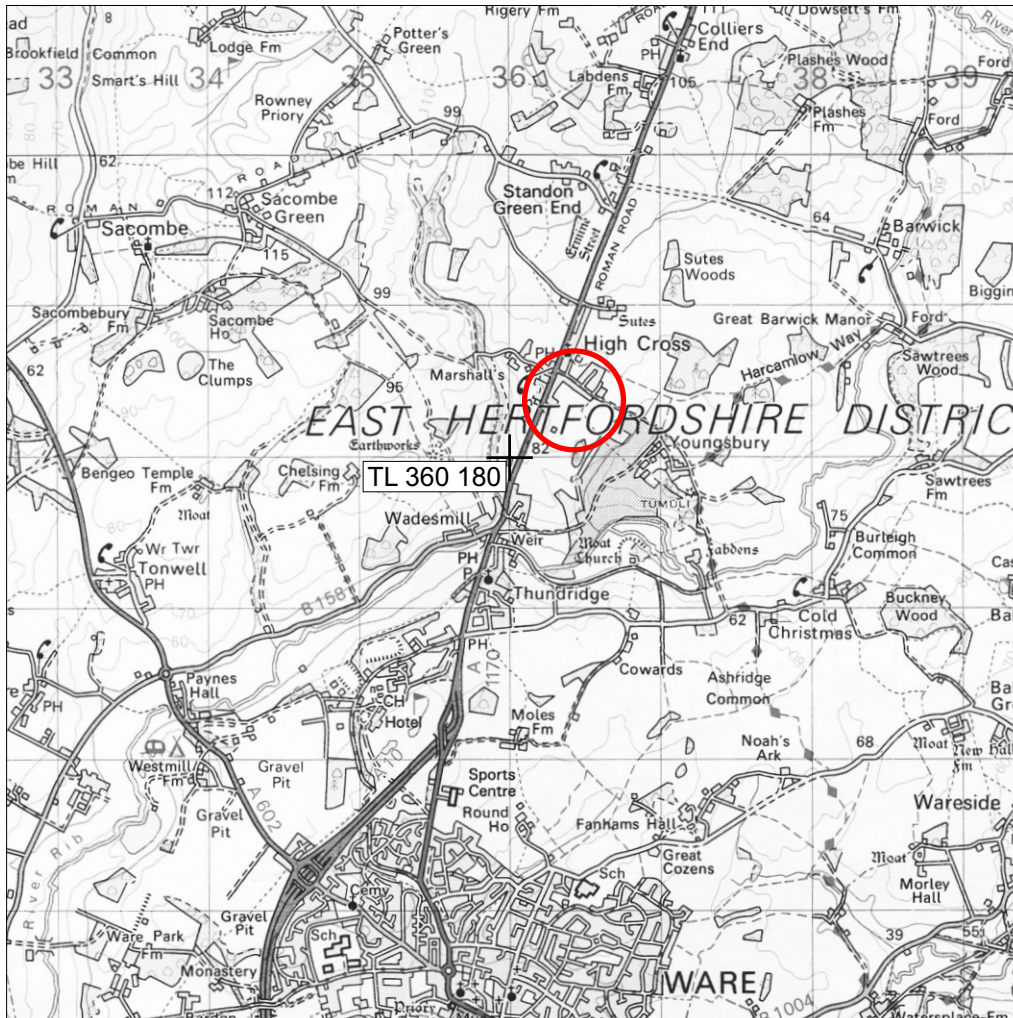
An iron (Fe) nail and a fragment of animal bone were found in unstratified deposits.

No further work is recommended on the finds unless additional site works take place that produce a more substantial assemblage.

APPENDIX 3:

HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Land between Ermine Street and North Drive High Cross Hertfordshire		
County:Hertfordshire		District:East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: High Cross		Parish:Thundridge
Planning application reference: 3/13/2223/FP		
HER Enquiry reference: 12/69		
Funding source: Commercial (Barrett David Wilson North Thames)		
Nature of application: Demolition of The Bungalow, The Stables and Hazelwood Farm and erection of 57 residential units together with access and associated ancillary works.		
Present land use: Agriculture and residential		
Size of application area:2.87ha		Size of area investigated:0.71ha
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 3630 1840		
Site code (if applicable): HCW14 and HCW15wb		
Site director/Organization: Roy King, Foundations Archaeology		
Type of work: Field Evaluation and Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start:10/14 (Eval) 03/15 (WB)	Finish: 12/14 (Eval) 06/15 (WB)
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Currently at Foundations Archaeology's offices - to be deposited within 12 months.		
Related HER Nos:		Periods represented: Undated, Post-medieval and Modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports: CgMs 2014. Land at High Cross, Ware, Hertfordshire, Archaeology and Heritage Assessment.		
Summary of fieldwork results: The evaluation identified an undated ditch and posthole in Trench 4 and a Post-medieval ditch in Trench 1. Although the features in Trench 4 were undated, the ditch was sealed by the subsoils and was most likely of some antiquity, by contrast the stratigraphy for the post-hole was unclear but fill (405) was similar in appearance to topsoil (401) which may suggest a Modern origin. No archaeology was encountered in the other eight trenches. The watching brief was targeted on the northern and southern areas of the development which could not be fully evaluated due to ground constraints. No archaeological finds or deposits were present within the observed watching brief areas. The proposed development of the study area is unlikely to have an impact on significant archaeological deposits.		
Author of summary: Tracy Michaels Bsc AlFA		Date of summary: 23/9/15



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Site Code: HCW14 and HCW15wb
Accession Code:

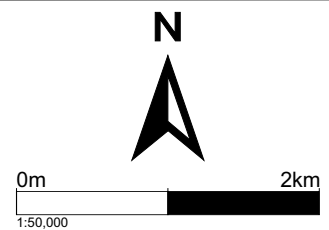
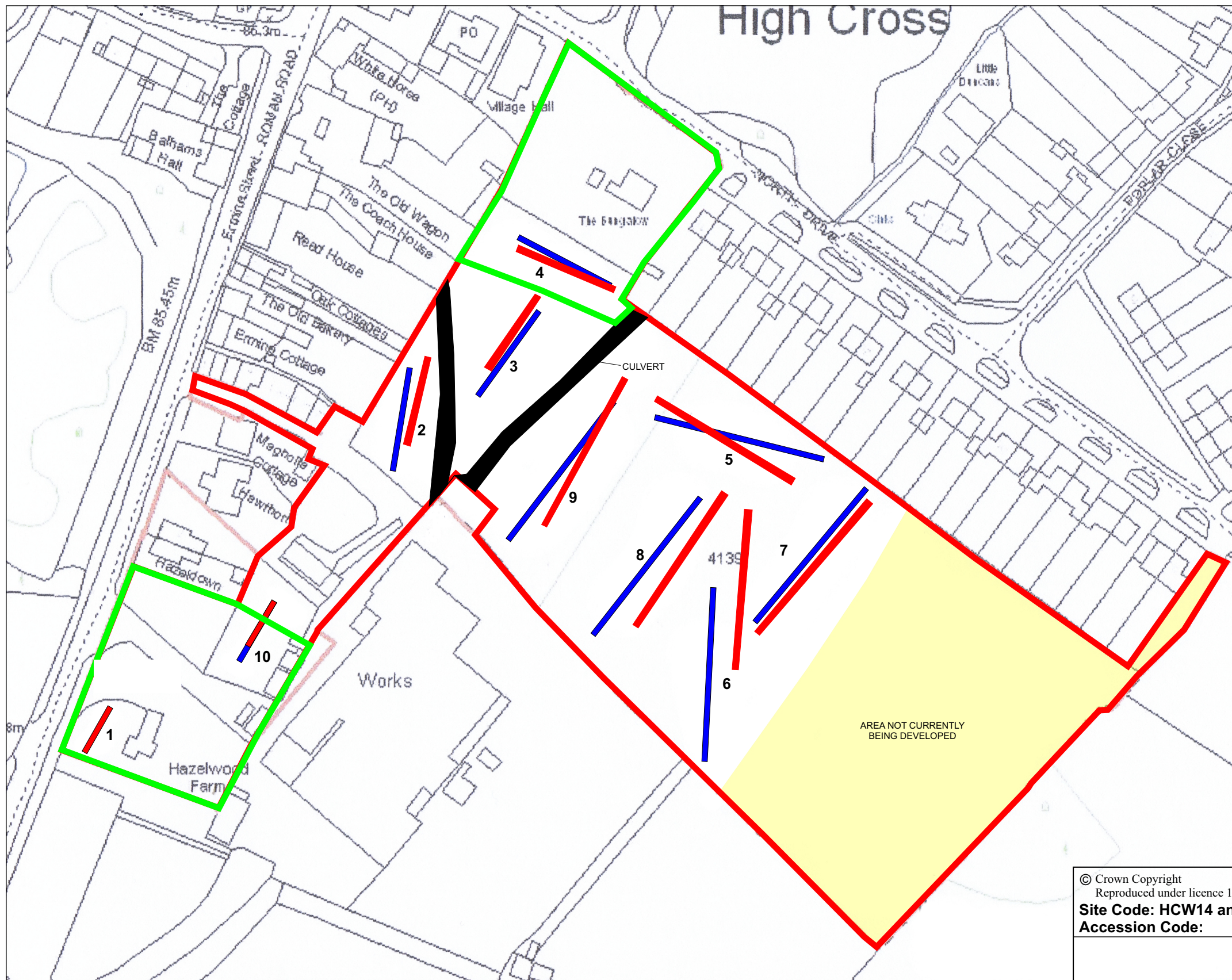


FIGURE 1: Site Location



- █ Original Location
- █ Excavated Trench
- █ Watching Brief Areas

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Accession Code:

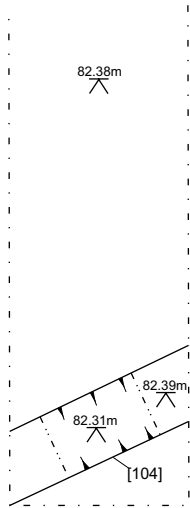
N

0m 50m

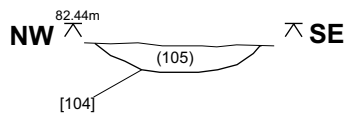
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FIGURE 2: Trench and Watching Brief Locations

TRENCH 1



NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [104]



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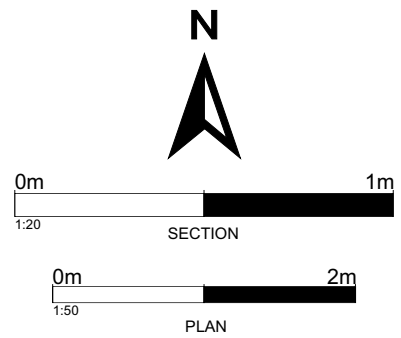
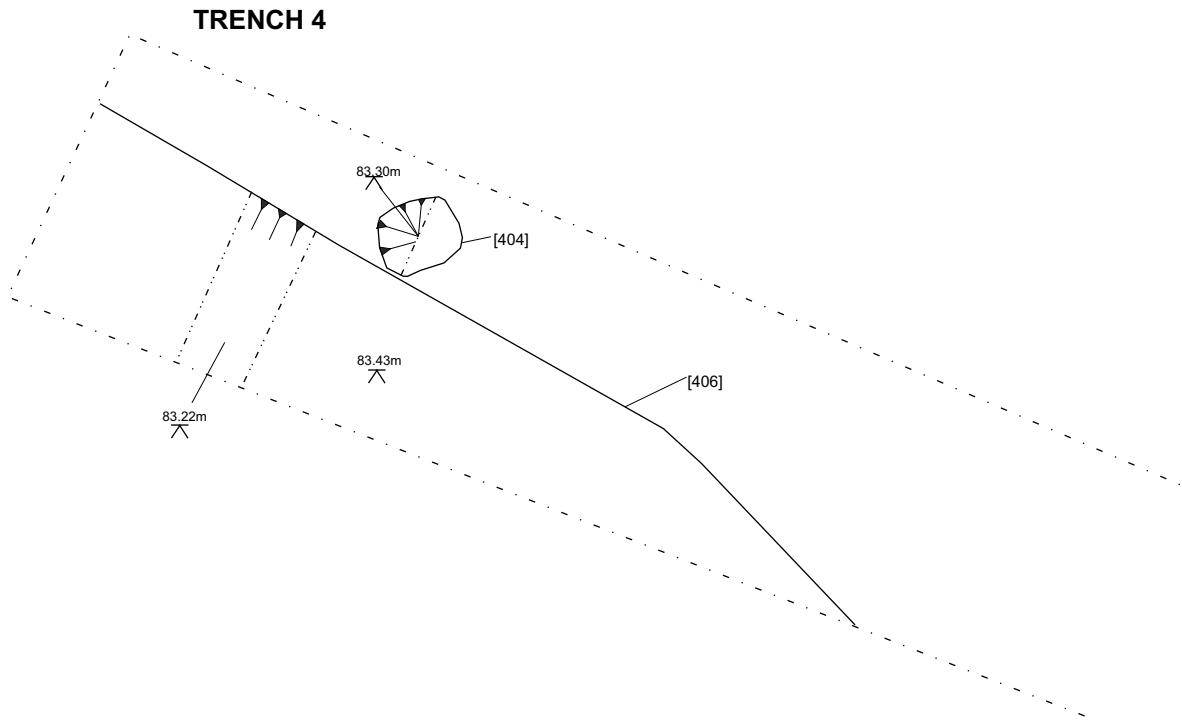
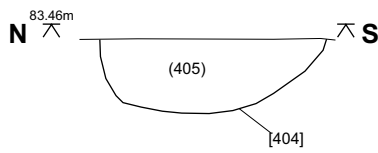


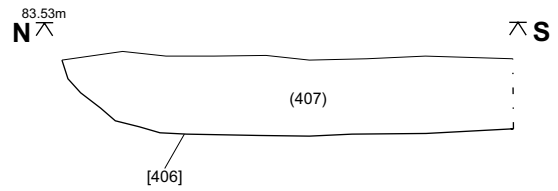
FIGURE 3: Trench 1, Plan and Section



WEST FACING SECTION [404]



WEST FACING SECTION [406]



Site Code: HCW14 and HCW15wb
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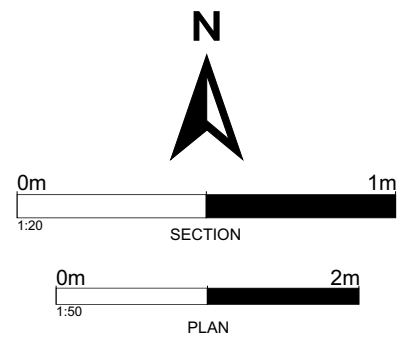


FIGURE 4: Trench 4, Plan and Sections



Site Code: HCW15
 Accession Code:



- WATCHING BRIEF AREAS
- MITIGATION TRENCH
- SERVICE TRENCH

0m 40m
 1:1,000@A3

FIGURE 5: Detailed Watching Brief Areas



Trench 2 Southeast Facing



Trench 3 Northeast Facing



Trench 4 East Facing



Trench 5 East Facing



Trench 6 North Facing



Trench 7 Southwest Facing



Trench 9 West Facing



Trench 10 Southwest Facing



Detail of [404] and [406]

NB: Trench 1 photograph corrupted and was not available for reproduction in this report

Site Code: HCW14 and HCW15
Accession Code:
PLATE 1: Evaluation



Site Code: HCW14 and HCW15

Accession Code:

PLATE 2: Watching Brief