

Peacock Farm
Bracknell
Berkshire
Site 6 -
Jennett's Hill
Play Area



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2007

**Client: Redrow Homes
(Southern) Ltd**

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OA Job N^o: 3719
Planning Ref N^o: 98/00288/OUT
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SUMMARY

During June and July 2007 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Peacock Farm, Bracknell, Berkshire, on behalf of Redrow Homes (Southern) Ltd. A total of nine 30 m trial trenches were excavated across the northern slope of Jennett's Hill, Site 6, Jennett's Hill Play Area.

Only three of the nine trenches contained archaeological features: Trenches 362, 364 and 368. These trenches were widely dispersed across the Site and did not form a concentration of archaeological remains. In Trench 362 the archaeological deposits were severely truncated hindering interpretation. Nevertheless the remains of two probable post-medieval ditches were identified, along with several undated possible pits and tree bowls. A small fragment of probable Iron Age pottery was recovered from one of the tree bowls.

Trench 364 contained a single ditch terminus probably part of a former Iron Age field boundary. Heavily abraded, almost certainly residual, mid or late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the basal fill and a single waste flake of flint was recovered from the main fill. This feature does not appear to be connected directly with the late Iron Age settlement activity located in the targeted excavation Site 2 and may represent an outlying field boundary.

A large 5 m wide feature was recorded in Trench 368. This feature was not excavated as it had been hand dug in trenches 316 and 317 during the 2006 evaluation and has been interpreted as a large field boundary or ditch related to woodland management.

The results of this evaluation demonstrate that although archaeological remains are present within Site 6, their nature, relative location and levels of truncation mean they are likely to be of very limited significance. There is no evidence for an extension of the Late Iron Age settlement observed in targeted excavation Site 2 extending eastwards into Site 6.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In June and July 2007 OA carried out a field evaluation on Site 6, Jennett's Hill Play Area at Peacock Farm, Bracknell (fig. 1) on behalf of Redrow Homes (Southern) Ltd (Planning Application No. 98/00288/OUT). Site 6 forms part of a larger housing development and will be subject to landscaping and the installation of ball courts and play areas. The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Mr Mike Hall of Berkshire Archaeology. The development site is situated at NGR SU 845 680 and is 116 hectares in area. Site 6, Jennett's Hill Play Area, comprises 1.09 hectares of this development

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The development area is located to the west of the town of Bracknell, to the south of the Bracknell to Wokingham railway line and the A329 and is immediately to the east of the Bracknell/Wokingham Without parish boundary. The site lies predominantly within the former parish of Easthampstead (now Bracknell) and within Easthampstead Park.

1.2.2 The development site in general has had a mixed usage comprising arable cultivation and grassland and contains an area of woodland, Tarman's Copse. The site slopes gently to the north, west and south from a hillcrest in the east of the development area, Jennett's Hill (80 m above Ordnance Datum). The nine evaluation trenches were located on the north-eastern slope of Jennett's Hill and vary between 76.33 -79.98 m OD. The underlying geology of the development area differs from north to south. The northern area lies mainly on London Clay with occasional pockets of Bagshot Beds while the southern area lies predominantly on Bagshot Beds, Jurassic limestone (Blisworth Beds) overlain by glacial deposits of sands, gravels and clays. The geology contained within the evaluation trenches was a combination of both clay and sand.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the site has been the subject of a separate desk study undertaken by OA, formerly the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU), in December 1993. A brief summary of the results of this assessment are presented below.

1.3.2 The development area is situated predominantly within the northern part of Easthampstead Park, originally a medieval deer park that became an ornamental park in the post-medieval period.

- 1.3.3 Known evidence for pre-medieval sites to be present within the development area was scarce up until the publication of the *East Berkshire Archaeological Survey*, which documents a programme of extensive fieldwalking carried out in the area by Steve Ford in 1987 (Ford, 1987). This survey recorded a number of find sites represented by surface scatters of artefacts dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods from within the site.
- 1.3.4 Prehistoric activity is known to be present outside of the development area. This is represented by Caesar's Camp, the only known hill-fort in East Berkshire, and the remains of a bowl barrow (funerary monument) which is located approximately 1 km to the south east of the site. Limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the area of development has been signified by the recovery of a number of low density surface flint scatters containing both flint tools and waste flakes indicative of on-site flint manufacture and perhaps associated occupation. The earliest activity within the study area was recorded by the recovery of a significant scatter of Mesolithic tools immediately to the west of the present development area. These finds are significant within the general context of East Berkshire as the majority of Mesolithic material in this area comes from river valley gravels and it is rare in East Berkshire to find this material on London Clay.
- 1.3.5 Evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity of the site was also recorded in the form of two distinct Roman pottery scatters, again located to the west of the development area. Roman sites are poorly represented on areas of London Clay and Bagshot Beds in East Berkshire, and the low levels of pottery recovered near the site may therefore be significant indicators for the presence of settlement/occupation activity that could possibly extend into the site. Excavations undertaken at Binfield, c 2.5 km to the north east of the site, by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1989 revealed evidence of Roman settlement when only a small handful of pottery finds had been revealed on the surface.
- 1.3.6 Medieval activity is also indicated from within the development area by the presence of a number of find spots from which medieval pottery has been recovered. The presence of medieval pottery, suggestive of occupation activity, is unsurprising given the medieval origins of the historic landscape within which much of the development area is situated.
- 1.3.7 Historic map evidence indicates that buildings within the development were once present. Structures are recorded adjacent to Tarman's Copse in 1751 and in the south western corner of the development area in 1841. It is possible that these buildings may have been situated at these sites well before the date from which they have been documented and the archaeology of all these demolished house sites may prove to be medieval as well as post-medieval in date.
- 1.3.8 Following the analysis and conclusions of the desk-based assessment and in line with recommendations made in 1995 by the Babtie Group the development area

was subject to geophysical survey carried out in 1998 by the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, 1998).

- 1.3.9 The geophysical investigation comprised a combination of extensive magnetic susceptibility survey conducted over much of the development area, followed by selective detailed magnetometry survey of areas that produced significant readings. An area at the centre of the site designated for open space was excluded from the survey along with the Commercial Area, which at the time was unavailable for survey.
- 1.3.10 The results of the magnetic susceptibility survey identified fourteen areas that showed increased levels of magnetic enhancement potentially indicative of significant archaeological activity, albeit geological factors such as high clay levels in topsoil could not be fully discounted for enhancing/producing these variances. Detailed magnetometry survey was therefore undertaken in all fourteen areas in order to more fully determine the potential for presence/absence of below ground archaeological features.
- 1.3.11 A number of minor high readings indicated by the initial survey proved to be devoid of obvious features when scanned in detail. Several areas of probable modern disturbance were also identified. Areas with the highest potential for significant archaeological deposits included areas on either side of Burnthouse Ride, Jennett's Hill, and the site of the proposed post-medieval building identified by the desk-based assessment to the south-west of Tarman's Copse. Overall, however, the detailed survey only identified a small number of probable features with significant archaeological potential.
- 1.3.12 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the excavation of telecommunications trenches in November 2003 and geotechnical pits in August 2005 by Oxford Archaeology. The only archaeological feature detected was the medieval hollow-way (Burnthouse Ride) although fragments of Saxon/early medieval pottery were retrieved from the subsoil during the excavation of the geotechnical pits.
- 1.3.13 Between January and March 2006 OA carried out a field evaluation within the development area consisting of 358 30 m trial trenches. In the northern part of the evaluation area two significant areas of activity were identified consisting of archaeological activity ranging from the Bronze Age to post-medieval. An area of predominately late Iron Age and Medieval activity consisting of ditches and pits were located running roughly parallel with Burnthouse Ride and Peacock Lane, along with the remains of a substantial, well preserved brick constructed post-medieval kiln to the west of Burnthouse Ride. These areas of interest resulted in five target area excavations during April and May 2006.
- 1.3.14 In the central and southern part of the development most of the trial trenches contained no, undated or post-medieval archaeological remains. Around the north, west and south slopes of Jennett's Hill, however, trenches contained Bronze Age, late Iron Age and early Roman activity. The late Iron Age and

Roman pottery assemblage recovered suggests continued occupation of the area from the late Iron Age through conquest and into the early Roman period. This activity could be of local significance due to the poor representation of Roman sites in the London Clay and Bagshot Beds of East Berkshire.

1.3.15 A small concentration of struck flint was recovered from the subsoil and colluvium in trenches to the south of Jennett's Hill which may suggest nearby prehistoric activity, perhaps situated on Jennett's Hill itself in the area not subject to evaluation.

1.3.16 In the southern part of the development 5 further areas were therefore identified for targeted excavation (Sites 1-5) and this was in progress at the time of this evaluation. Provisional results include the identification of Iron Age settlement on Sites 2 and 3 and Prehistoric activity represented by burnt flint mounds and prehistoric flints associated with a buried soil on Site 5.

1.4 **Evaluation aims**

1.4.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present
- assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered
- establish the need for any onward mitigation strategy and to define any relevant research priorities if additional archaeological investigation proves necessary
- make available the results of the investigation.

2 **EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

2.1 **Scope of fieldwork**

2.1.1 Nine 30 m trenches were excavated across the 1.09 hectares of Site 6 representing a 5% sample. The trenches were located to give good overall coverage of the area (fig. 2).

2.2 **Fieldwork methods and recording**

2.2.1 The nine trenches were excavated using a 13.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8 m toothless ditching bucket. The overburden was removed in spits under close archaeological supervision and continued to the first archaeological horizon or to the underlying natural geology, whichever was encountered first. All trenches were machined to a length of 30 m. Trench 368 was moved slightly to the east to prevent disturbance of the public footpath.

- 2.2.2 All trenches were located by OA's Geomatics Department using a Leica GX 1230 Global Positioning System Receiver. Levels were taken at the end of each trench relative to Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 2.2.3 In each trench a representative sample of the features revealed was excavated by hand to determine their depth, extent and nature as well as to retrieve finds and environmental samples if considered appropriate. All features and deposits were issued with a unique context number. Trenches containing archaeological deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 and the section of each excavated feature was drawn at a scale of 1:20. Trenches containing no archaeological remains were sketched with levels and notes on a proforma 'Trench Sheet'. All trenches and features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (OA, 1992).
- 2.3 **Finds**
- 2.3.1 A total of three finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation and bagged by context. These came from two features in Trenches 362 and 364.
- 2.4 **Environmental evidence**
- 2.4.1 None of the features uncovered during the evaluation were considered to be appropriate for environmental sampling. Most were too heavily truncated to retrieve any meaningful sample size, while the deposits in the large ditch in Trench 364 were contaminated by slumping after heavy rainfall.
- 2.5 **Presentation of results**
- 2.5.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below in numerical trench order. A general assessment of the soils and ground conditions is presented and this is followed by an appraisal of the trenches. Specific trench and soil descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.
- 3 **RESULTS: GENERAL**
- 3.1 **Soils and ground conditions**
- 3.1.1 The topsoil was relatively uniform across the whole site consisting of silty sand. Subsoil was present in all of the trenches although in Trench 363 it was limited to the western end only. The natural consisted of silty sand or silty/sandy clay.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in a variety of weather conditions, including several days of heavy rain. The rain caused several trenches with the less free draining clay natural to become waterlogged hampering excavation.
- 3.2 **Distribution of archaeological deposits**

- 3.2.1 Only three of the nine trenches contained archaeological remains (362, 364, and 368). These trenches were located to the south and west of the area (fig. 3).

4 RESULTS: THE TRENCHES

Trench 362

- 4.1.1 Six heavily truncated features were excavated in Trench 362. At the western end there were two small probable pits (362003 and 362005) and a probable tree bowl (362007). Two shallow ditches were located at the eastern end of the trench (362009 and 362013). Both were orientated NW-SE and were severely truncated. An irregular shaped feature was identified between the two ditches (362011). This feature, likely another tree bowl, contained a single fill from which a small fragment of abraded probable Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Trench 364

- 4.1.2 At the far northern end of Trench 364 was a single east- west orientated ditch terminal. Ditch 364003 was 1.80 m wide and 1.30 m in depth and contained three fills. The two basal deposits were likely to have formed by erosion to the sides of the ditch relatively shortly after its construction. A single fragment of severely abraded mid or late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the base fill, 364004, while an irregular waste flint flake was recovered from the main fill of the ditch, 364006.

Trench 368

- 4.1.3 One substantial feature was recorded in Trench 368. Ditch 368003 was located to the eastern end of the trench and measured 5 m in width. This feature was not excavated as it had been excavated twice previously in the 2006 evaluation in Trenches 316 and 317.

4.2 Finds

Prehistoric Pottery

- 4.2.1 Two sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during the evaluation. Both fragments were tempered with burnt flint and were abraded. The pottery from context 364004 is likely to date to the middle or late Bronze Age while the piece from context 362012 is more likely to date to the Iron Age.

Table 1. Table quantifying prehistoric pottery assemblage

<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
362012	Iron Age?	F3	1	8
364004	MBA or LBA	F3	1	2
Total			2	10

(Fabric Codes: F; flint, A; sand, 1; fine, 2; medium, 3; coarse)

Flint

- 4.2.2 A single fragment of struck flint, an irregular waste flake weighing 3g, was recovered from ditch 364003.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 5.1.1 The evaluation of Site 6, Jennett's Hill Play Area, was carried out as a 5% sample. It is felt that the percentage sample and spatial distribution of the trenches have provided a fair basis on which to identify potential areas of archaeological interest particularly when combined with the results of the 2006 evaluation and the targeted excavations of 2007.

5.2 Overall interpretation

- 5.2.1 The evaluations trenches excavated across Site 6 suggest that there is only limited potential for archaeological remains within the area. These results tie in well with the 2006 evaluation and the preliminary findings of the 2007 targeted excavations both of which demonstrate that archaeological remains appear to be concentrated to the south, west and north-west of Jennett's Hill. The late Iron Age settlement identified in Sites 2 and 3 of the 2007 excavations does not appear to extend eastwards into Site 6 and there are no features within Site 2 heading in the direction of Site 6.
- 5.2.2 The features contained in Trench 362 towards the top of Jennett's Hill are severely truncated and the interpretation of some as possible pits remains problematic due both to their truncation and lack of artefactual evidence. The interpretation of the ditch features, although also truncated, is more secure. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these features, it is unlikely that they relate to the Iron Age settlement. The deposits were darker and looser than any of the Iron Age features excavated on Site 2 or 3 and the consistency and appearance of the fill of these ditches suggests a post-medieval date, although this remains conjecture without artefactual evidence.
- 5.2.3 The large unexcavated ditch or series of ditches in Trench 368 is thought to be the same as the field boundary or woodland management ditches identified in Trenches 316 and 317 during the 2006 evaluation. Although no dating was recovered in any of the trenches it can be said with some certainty that this feature is relatively late in the archaeological sequence of the site as it is cut from directly below the topsoil and is likely to be at least of a post-medieval date.
- 5.2.4 Ditch terminal 364003 within Trench 364 is probably earlier in date. A single fragment of severely abraded, probably residual, mid or late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the basal fill of this ditch. Limited Bronze Age activity is known to exist within the development area. During the 2006 evaluation a large

mid or late Bronze Age pot base was found within Trench 44, to the north east of Site 6 and several fragments of residual Bronze Age pottery were recovered to the west and south west of Site 6 in Trenches 183 and 225. The residual fragments came from Iron Age field boundary or enclosure ditches and it is likely ditch 364003 may also be Iron Age, perhaps representing an outlying field boundary associated with the activity recorded in targeted excavation Site 2. Whatever the function of this ditch, the results of the evaluation suggest that it is an isolated feature and outside the main focus of settlement activity.

Significance

- 5.2.5 None of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation of Site 6 are likely to be of great significance. Most features were undated and truncated. There is no evidence within the evaluation trenches of the Iron Age settlement activity extending to the east beyond targeted excavation Site 2 despite the presence of an outlying possible Iron Age ditch terminus within Trench 364. The other three ditches recorded are likely to be post-medieval with the substantial unexcavated ditch in Trench 368 perhaps relating to previous woodland management.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Orientation	Arch. features?	Trench depth mAOD	Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
360										
	N-S	No	77.20							
				360000	Layer		0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown silty sand.		
				360001	Layer		0.40	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt.		
				360002	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow silty sand.		
361										
	N-S	No	77.65							
				361000	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown silty sand.		
				361001	Layer		0.42	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt.		
				361002	Layer			Natural. Light brown silty sand.		
362										
	E-W	Yes	79.97							
				362000	Layer		0.20	Topsoil. Dark brown silty sand.		
				362001	Layer		0.28	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay.		
				362002	Layer			Natural. Mottled light orange grey clay.		
				362003	Cut	0.54	0.14	Probable pit. Heavily truncated.		
				362004	Fill	0.54	0.14	Fill of 362003. Firm, mid grey brown, sandy clay with rare inclusions of small pebbles.		
				362005	Cut	0.40	0.05	Possible pit. Severely truncated.		
				362006	Fill	0.40	0.05	Fill of 362005. Firm, mid grey brown, sandy clay with rare inclusions of charcoal and small pebbles.		
				362007	Cut	0.40	0.18	Irregular shaped feature with an irregular base and sides. Probable tree bowl.		
				362008	Fill	0.40	0.18	Fill of 362007. Compact, mid grey brown, sandy clay with rare inclusions of charcoal and burnt flint.		
				362009	Cut	0.64	0.12	Ditch. Heavily truncated.		

Trench	Orientation	Arch. features?	Trench depth mAOD	Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
				362010	Fill	0.64	0.12	Fill of 362009. Firm, mid orange brown, silty clay with rare inclusions of iron panning and redeposited clay.		
				362011	Cut	0.54	0.21	Probable tree bowl. Irregular base and sides.		
				362012	Fill	0.54	0.21	Fill of 362011. Firm, mixed deposit of grey orange and light brown sandy clay.	Pottery. 8 g	Iron Age?
				362013	Cut	2.27	0.15	Ditch. Heavily Truncated.		
				362014	Fill	2.27	0.15	Fill of 362013. Firm, mid dark brown, sandy clay.		
363										
	E-W	No	77.39							
				363000	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub rounded flint pebbles.		
				363001	Layer		0.40	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small pea grit inclusions. Subsoil only present at the western end of the trench.		
				363002	Layer		0.25	Natural. Mid orange yellow silty sand with patches of dark orange and pale yellow. At the western end of the trench was a patch of grey clay.		
364										
	N-S	Yes	79.95							
				364000	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown silt sand.		
				364001	Layer		0.40	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt.		
				364002	Layer			Natural. Dark orange silty sand.		
				364003	Cut	1.90	1.30	Ditch.		
				364004	Fill	0.55	0.30	Fill of 364003. Firm, mid orange brown, silty sand with rare inclusions of charcoal.	Pottery. 2 g	Mid – late Bronze Age.
				364005	Fill	0.30	0.23	Fill of 364003. Firm, mid brown orange, silty sand.		
				364006	Fill	0.98	1.90	Fill of 364003. Firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of sub angular flints.	Flint.	Undated.
365										

Trench	Orientation	Arch. features?	Trench depth mAOD	Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
	W-E	No	78.29							
				365001	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt with small to medium rounded flint/quartz gravel pebbles.		
				365001	Layer		0.30	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand with rare small pea-grit inclusions.		
				365002	Layer			Natural. Mid orange yellow silty sand with dark orange and pale yellow banding and patches.		
366										
	E-W	Yes	79.98							
				366001	Layer		0.32	Topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded pebbles.		
				366002	Layer		0.30	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand with rare small stones.		
				36603	Layer			Natural. Pale orange yellow silty sand with patches of darker orange sand.		
367										
	N-S	No	76.33							
				367000	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded pebbles and small fragments of CBM.		
				367001	Layer		0.22	Subsoil. Mid brown orange sand with occasional small sub rounded pebbles and very fine roots.		
				367002	Layer			Natural. Light orange brown sand with patches of light grey blue sandy clay.		
368										
	N-S	Yes	79.34							
				368001	Layer		0.33	Topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small flint and quartz pebbles.		
				368002	Layer		0.44	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand with rare flint/quartz pebbles.		
				368003	Cut	5.00		Ditch. Not excavated. Linear in plan running across the east end of the trench. NNE-SSW aligned and cut from below the topsoil.		
				368004	Fill	5.00		Fill of 368003. Not excavated. Mid orange		

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Arch. features?</i>	<i>Trench depth mAOD</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
								brown sandy silt with moderate rounded pebbles.		
				368005	Layer			Natural. Mid brown yellow silty sand with occasional patches of dark orange and pale grey brown sand.		

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Peacock Farm, Bracknell.

Site code: BRPEAC 07.

Grid reference: SU 845 680.

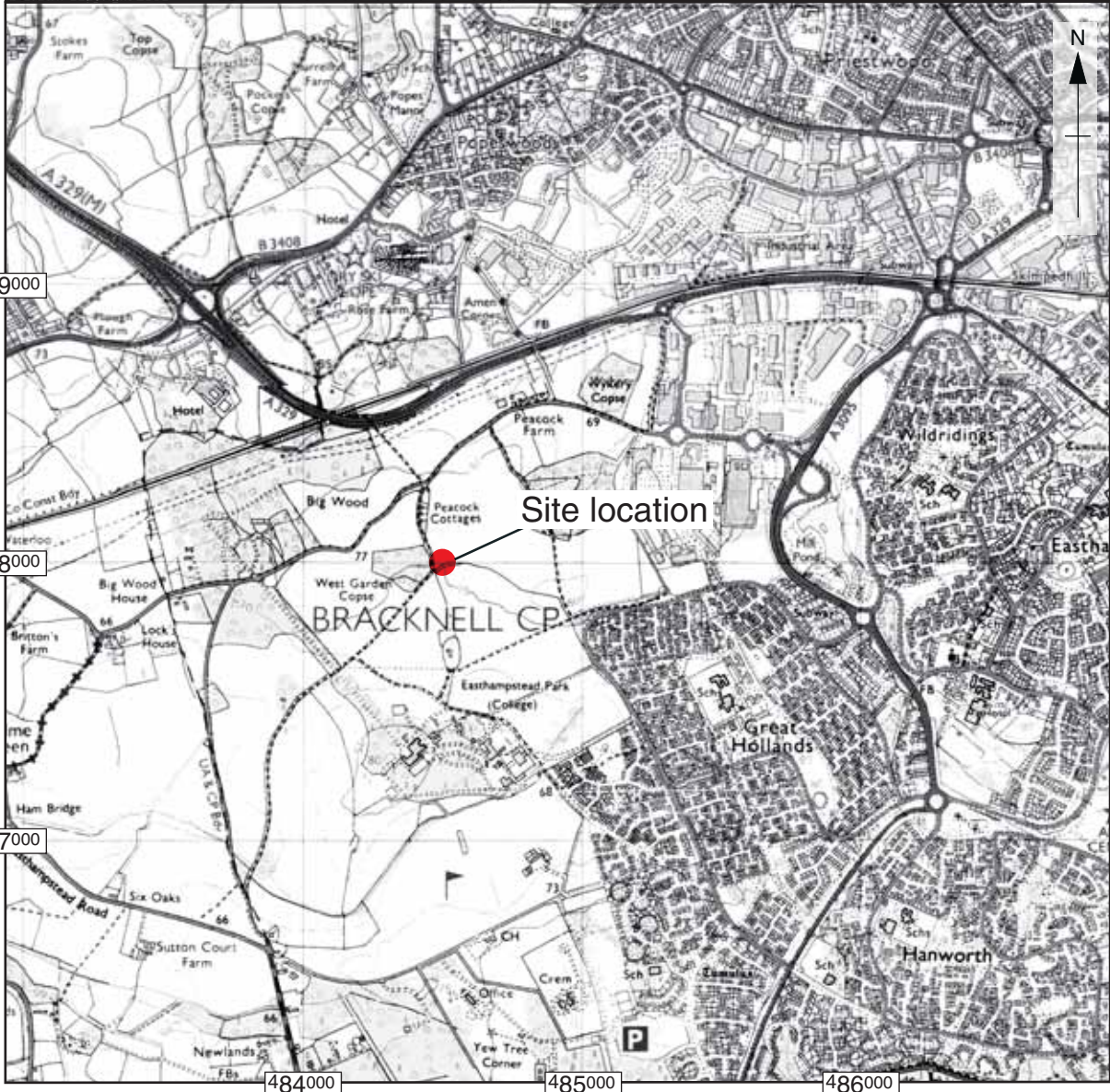
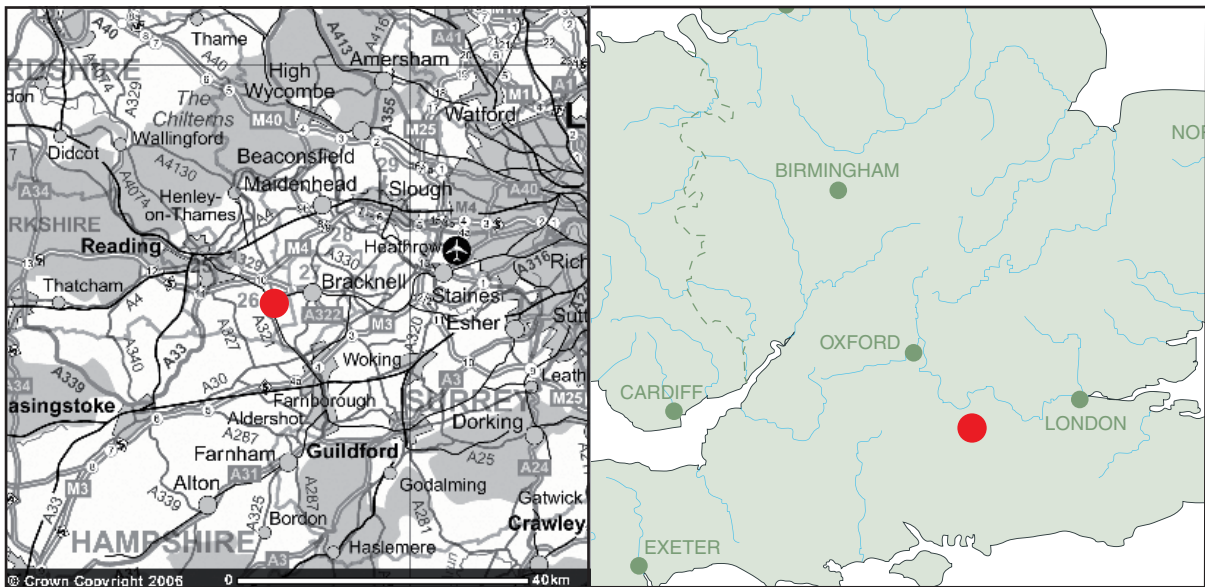
Type of evaluation: A total of nine 30 m trial trenches representing a 5% sample of 1.09 hectares.

Date and duration of project: June 27th to July 4th 2007.

Area of site: 1.09 hectares.

Summary of results: Three trenches contained archaeological remains. Trench 362 contained severely truncated pits, tree bowls and two ditches. One tree bowl produced a fragment of abraded probable Iron Age pottery. Trench 364 contained a probable late Iron Age ditch terminal of 1.30 m in depth containing residual abraded mid or late Bronze Age pottery. A large unexcavated ditch of 5 m in width was recorded in Trench 368. This feature had been hand excavated in Trenches 316 and 317 during the 2006 evaluations. No continuation of the late Iron Age settlement activity identified in targeted excavations Site 2 and 3 was observed in Site 6.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Reading Museum and Art Gallery in due course, under the following accession number: REDMG: 2007.39



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

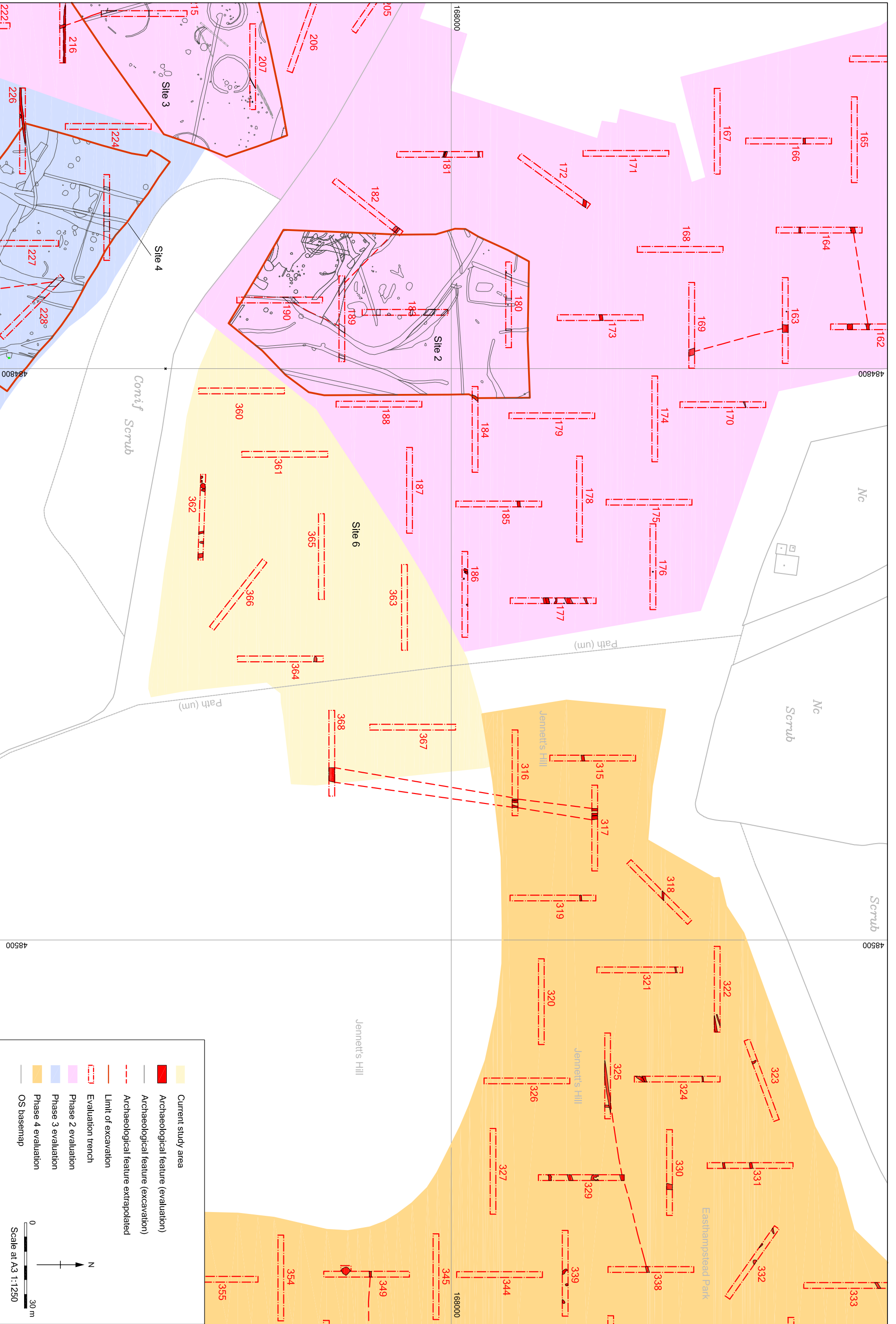


Figure 2: Trench location plan

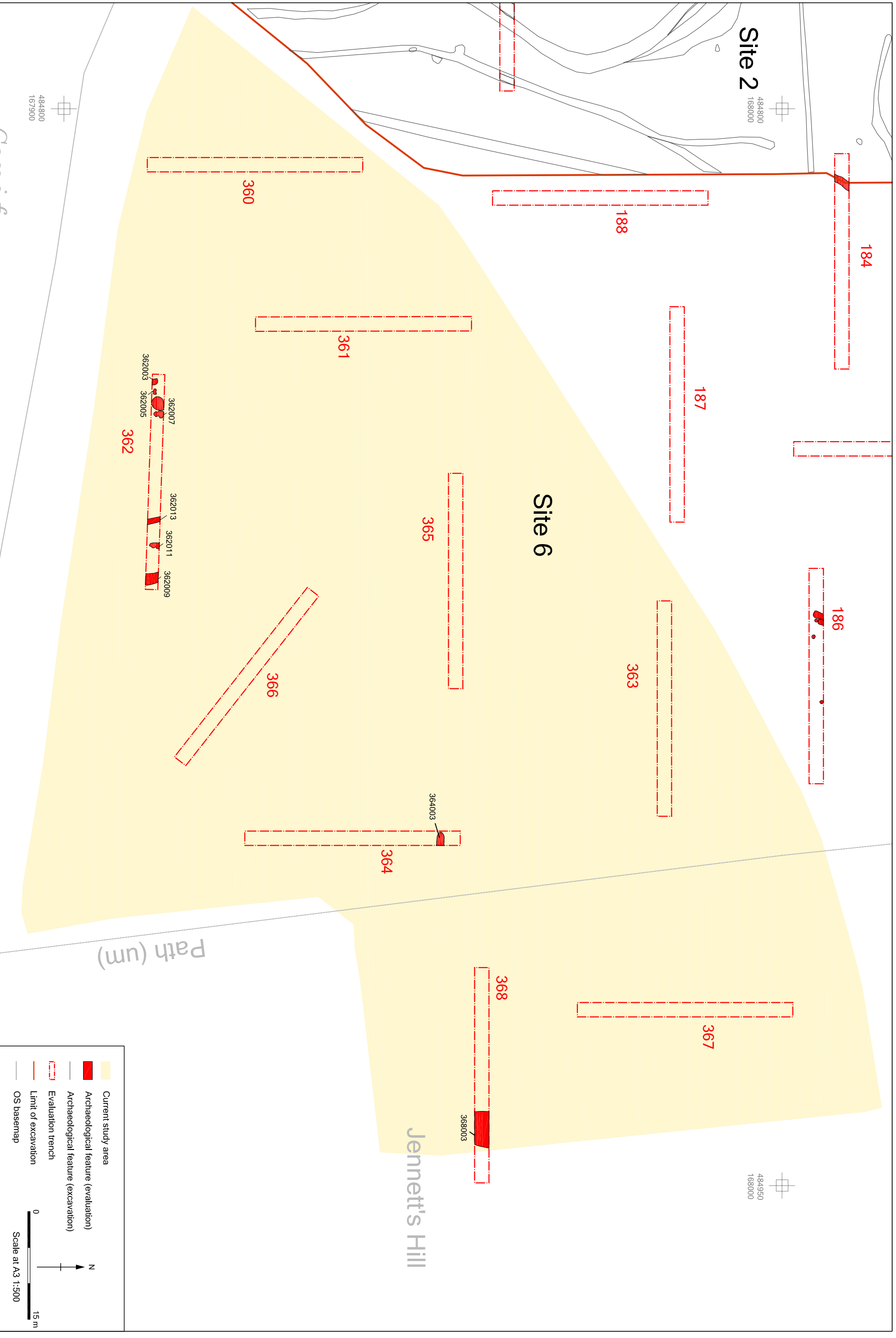


Figure 3: Site 6 trench location plan with archaeology

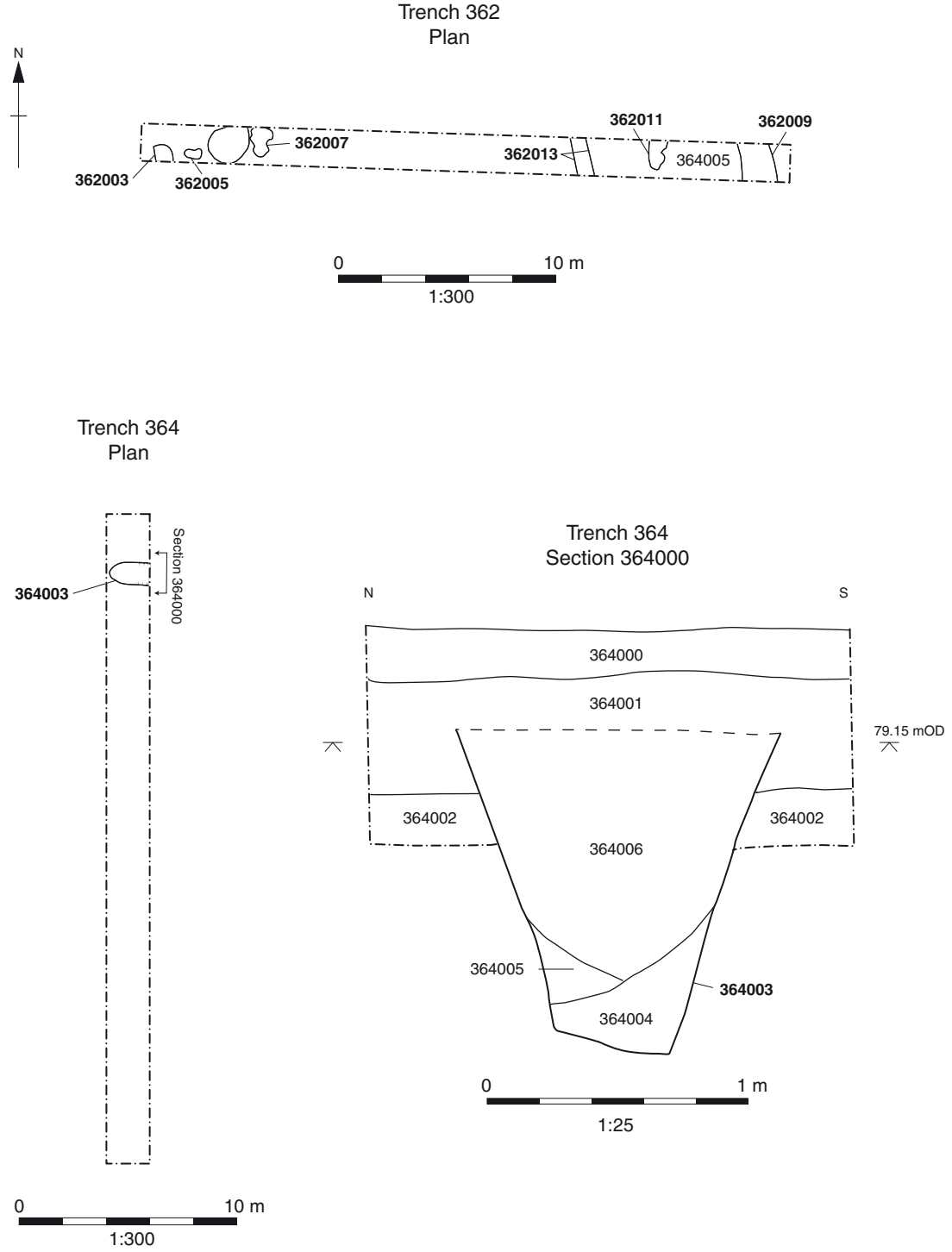


Figure 4: Trenches 362 and 364, plans and section



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