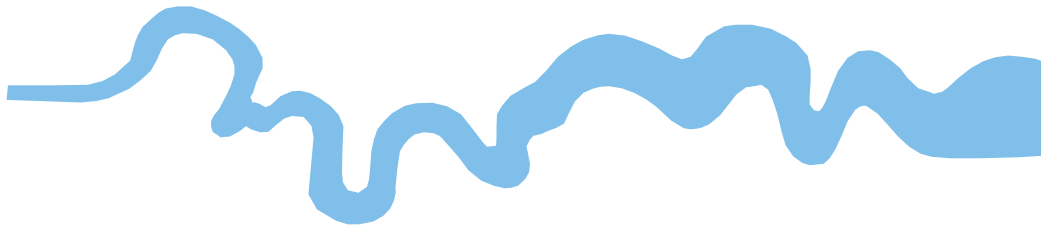


T V A S



SOUTH

**Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton,
West Sussex**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: CLL10/51

(TQ 0172 0343)

**Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton,
West Sussex**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For CgMs Consulting

by Odile Rouard

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CLL 10/85

January 2018

Summary

Site name: Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0172 0343

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 20th November 2013 - 21st August 2017

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: CLL10/85

Area of site: c. 12 ha

Summary of results: The watching brief at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton monitored a large number of the new house footing trenches, identifying archaeology in several plots. Features dating from the Bronze Age and through to the Iron Age were identified in 13 different plots. The features were inevitably revealed in narrow trenches and could not be fully explored. Pottery was retrieved from most of them and 11 features out of 16 could be dated.

Monuments identified: Bronze Age/Iron Age ditches and pits.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited in Littlehampton Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 29.01.18 Steve Preston✓ 26.01.18

Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Odile Rouard
with contributions by Richard Tabor and Danielle Milbank

Report 10/85

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (TQ 01720 03430) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN on behalf of Barratt Homes and Bellway Homes.

Planning permission (LU/355/10 and LU/201/12) had been gained from Arun District Council for residential development with employment floor space and local facilities on the site, set within landscaping, sports pitches, play areas, allotments and associated infrastructure works. The permission is subject to a standard planning condition (16) condition relating to archaeology and the historic environment, as guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology and the historic environment.

As a result of the possibility of damage or destruction of archaeological deposits during development of the site it was proposed to carry out a watching brief while footings were being dug as a supplement to the nearby area excavations. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (CgMs 2013b) approved by the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Felicity Howell, Naomi Humphreys, Fergal Nevin, Odile Rouard, Teresa Vieira, Sean Wallis and Jim Webster between 20th November 2013 and 21st August 2017, and the site code is CLL 10/85. The site archive and finds are presently held by TVAS South and will be deposited in Littlehampton Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the junction of the A259 Road and Benjamin Gray Drive, to the south of Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (Fig. 1) and is approximately 1.5km north-west of the historic core of Littlehampton, and about the same distance south of Arundel on the Sussex coastal plain. The river Arun is situated to the west, less than 200m away from the south-western corner of the site and around 500m from the north-west corner. The site lies at a height of between 5m and 9m above Ordnance Datum and the area covered

by the watching brief amounted to around 12 ha. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Aeolian Deposits ('Brickearth') (BGS 1996). This was confirmed during the watching brief, where a middle orange brown silty clay was recorded.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site was discussed in a desk-based assessment and was confirmed by a subsequent evaluation (TVAS 2010). This work revealed archaeological remains dating to the Bronze Age, late Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. The late Iron Age and Roman remains were concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site and subsequent excavation has revealed an extensive enclosed settlement (Bray et al 2015). Further west, south-west and north-west, Bronze Age remains have been identified, perhaps indicative of settlement. Anglo-Saxon finds occurred within the centre and west of the site, together with a general spread of medieval finds interpreted as evidence of marling/manuring (TVAS 2010). Subsequent to the evaluation, extensive area excavation took place to the east which has mainly revealed a large enclosed settlement of Late Iron Age and Roman date. A smaller volume of Bronze Age and Saxon features were also recorded (Bray et al. 2015).

Objectives and methodology

The watching brief was one component of a wider strategy for the investigation of the site's archaeology and mitigation of the development's impacts on it (2013). The area selected for the watching brief had been shown by the evaluation to have lower archaeological potential than the area selected for excavation. The aims of the watching brief were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed groundworks. This was to involve the examination of areas of intrusive groundworks, including topsoil stripping, landscaping and ground reduction.

The specific research aims of the overall project are:

- a) To understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.
- b) To interpret locally distinctive or regionally/nationally significant archaeological features, including funerary monuments, evidence of settlement and activity including industrial processes.

c) To better our understanding of Bronze Age field systems on the coastal plain, building on the linear features identified during the evaluation, in particular their relationship to settlement and their uses beyond agriculture, including potential ritual deposition.

d) To advance knowledge of Anglo-Saxon activity and settlement in the region, which remains scant for West Sussex as a whole. The Saxon remains identified during the evaluation and subsequent access works could indicate low density settlement, which will be of particular interest.

Results

The fieldwork was carried in the western and northern area of the site, immediately to the west of the excavation area (Fig. 2). Most of the housing plots were monitored as part of the Watching Brief and archaeological features dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age were identified. The footings monitored were in general 0.9–1.1m deep, occasionally shallower (0.6m) and between 0.60m and 0.70m wide and it was therefore difficult to excavate and/or interpret some of the archaeology as so little of it was exposed. Generally 0.1–0.2m of topsoil covered fairly deep subsoil (typically 0.4–0.5m) above the natural ‘brickearth’ geology. Archaeological features were observed in just 11 areas out of around two hundred plots monitored (Pls 10 to 12).

Pit 9001 in Plots 51-52 (Fig. 3) measured about 1.05m in diameter and had a visible depth of 0.30m (to the base of the footings) (Fig. 16; Pl. 8). It was filled with a firm middle grey brown silty clay (9051), that produced pottery sherds dated to the Iron Age.

In Plots 56-56-57, a spread 9052/9055 was observed in all the footings of blocks 55-56 and in the garage plot 56 but was not visible in any of the other surrounding plots (Fig. 4). It consisted of a firm middle grey brown clay silt (Pl. 9) which had a minimum thickness of 0.20m and contained occasional charcoal flecks as well as struck and fire cracked flint.

Ditch 9000 in Plots 61-62 (Fig. 5) was recorded as measuring 1.14m in width and 0.40m in depth (as recorded in the section of the footings) (Fig. 15; Pl. 7) but did not seem to extend within the southern area of the footings. Its fill (9050) of mid-grey brown clay silt however contained pottery dated to the Iron Age as well as struck and fire cracked flint.

Plot G78 contained two features (Fig. 6). Pit 9002 was only partly exposed and was possibly circular in shape. It had a width (recorded in section) of 0.76m (Fig. 16) and its base was not reached. Its fill (9053) was a firm middle grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks. It yielded pottery sherds dated to the Bronze Age period.

Ditch 9003 was 1.32m wide and about 0.40m in depth (its base was not reached and was only recorded in the footings) (Fig. 16). The ditch did not continue in the western part of the footings and it is possible this feature could be an oblong pit and not a linear. Its fill (9054) of mid-grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks inclusions yielded pottery dated to the Iron Age.

Plots 110–112 also contained two features (Fig. 7). Ditch 7004 in Plot 111 appeared to be aligned approximately WSW-ENE. It was 1.65m wide and was recorded in the section of the footings as being 0.77m deep (Fig. 14). No finds were retrieved from its fill (7054) of light grey brown silty clay, although it contained occasional charcoal flecks. Posthole 7003 in Plot 112 was not visible in plan but only in section. It had a possible diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.20m (Fig. 14). Its fill (7053) of mid-grey brown silty clay yielded pottery dated to the Bronze Age and fire cracked flint.

Plots 113–124 revealed two pits (Fig. 8). Pit 7001 measured 0.90m by 0.65m. It was exposed in its entirety and was excavated by hand. Its depth reached 0.12m below the level of the footings (Fig. 14). Its fill (7051) of mid-grey brown silty clay contained Bronze Age pottery as well as struck and fire cracked flint. Pit 7002 measured at least 1m in diameter and was 0.56m deep (as recorded in the section of the footings) (Fig. 14). Its dark orange brown fill (7052) of clay silt with occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks produced Iron Age pottery and fire cracked flint.

Pit 7000 in Plot 130 was only partly observed in the south-eastern corner of the footings (Fig. 9). Its diameter could not be measured and its depth (to the base of the footings) reached 0.60m (Fig. 14). Its fill (7050) of dark grey brown silty clay contained pottery dated to the Iron Age as well as fire cracked flint.

Ditch 7005 in Plot G154 was recorded in the south-eastern corner of the footings and its full width could not be measured (Fig. 10). Its depth of 0.70m was recorded in the section of the footings (Fig. 14; Pl. 1). It was not however visible within the nearby plots (155 and 150-158) and could therefore represent a spread or large pit rather than a linear feature. Pottery dated to the Bronze Age as well as fire cracked flint were retrieved from its fill (7055) of dark grey brown silty clay.

Pit 7007 in Plot 409 was partly exposed (Fig. 11) and had a possible diameter of 0.90m but its base was not reached (Fig. 15; Pl. 3). Its fill (7056) of mid-grey brown clay silt produced no finds although it contained occasional charcoal flecks. It thus remains undated.

Pit 7006 in Plot 428 was only partly exposed (Fig. 12) and may have had a diameter of roughly 0.55m while its base was not reached (Fig. 15; Pl. 2). It was filled with a soft mid-grey clay sand (7057) that contained fire cracked flint and a single potsherd dated to the Bronze Age.

Finally, plot 470 contained two features (Fig. 13). Posthole 7008 was not visible in plan but was recorded in section. It measured 0.36m in diameter and was 0.42m deep (Fig. 15; Pl. 4). It was filled with a soft dark grey brown silty clay (7058), with moderate charcoal flecks inclusions. It contained no finds and remains undated. Pit 7009 was also located in Plot 479 and measured roughly 0.90m in diameter, with a depth of 0.48m (Fig. 15; Pl. 5). Its fill (7059) was a dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and it contained more than 2kg of pottery dated to the Bronze Age (Pl. 6).

Finds

The later prehistoric pottery by Richard Tabor

The later prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 85 sherds weighing 2513.5g and a further 20g of indeterminate crumbs. The mean recorded sherd weight of 29.6g was biased heavily by large sherds from a single pit, 7009, which accounted for over 92% of all the prehistoric pottery by weight and nearly 59% by sherd count. The fabrics have been divided into a Bronze Age group, which includes some elements of a strongly Middle to Late Bronze Age character, and a later Iron Age group, which includes some elements with Late Iron Age or Roman character. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Bronze Age

Flint occurs in all the Bronze Age fabrics although in fG4, represented by a single small sherd, it is likely to have been an incidental inclusion. The various fabrics are distributed in discrete groups allowing the possibility that they were current during different episodes. Mixtures of flint and grog were restricted to cuts 7001, 7005 and 7006, flint to cut 7003 and sandy flint to 7009 and, less significantly, to 9002 (Appendix 2: Table 1).

Bronze Age: flint and grog mixtures

FG1 (fine / medium) Moderately soft, buff orange to dark grey, slightly soapy fabric with buff orange to grey surfaces including moderate fine to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<3mm) pink and grey sub-rounded grog, sparse fine (<1mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

FG2 (medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff orange exterior and grey interior surfaces including moderately well-sorted sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) and rare coarse (<3mm) sub-angular burnt flint and moderate fine to medium (<2mm) buff red and dark brown sub-rounded and sub-angular grog. May include reddish brown iron oxides (<2mm).

FG3 (Coarse) Moderately soft, buff pink fabric with buff pink surfaces including moderate fine to medium (<2mm), sparse coarse (<3mm) and rare very coarse (<8mm) burnt sub-angular flint and sparse buff pink fine to medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog.

fG4 (fine / medium) Moderately soft, grey, slightly micaceous soapy fabric with buff orange surfaces including moderate fine to medium (<2mm) grey sub-rounded grog and rare fine or medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

Middle to Late Bronze Age: flint

F1 (coarse) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff orange exterior and buff orange grey interior surfaces including common to abundant poorly-sorted fine to medium (<2mm) and moderate to patchily common coarse (<6mm) burnt angular flint.

SF1 (medium) Hard, slightly micaceous sandy grey fabric with oxidised buff red to grey exterior and buff pink to grey interior surfaces including moderate to abundant moderately well-sorted fine to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint.

SF2 (coarse) moderately hard, slightly micaceous sandy grey fabric with oxidised buff red to grey exterior and buff pink to grey interior surfaces including moderate to patchily abundant poorly-sorted fine to medium (<2mm) and sparse coarse (<8mm) burnt angular flint.

There has been a general perception of a shift in West Sussex from a preferred use of grog during the Early Bronze Age to flint in the Middle Bronze Age with little if any mixing of the two (Seager Thomas 2008, 25). This has been qualified more recently by the discovery of mixtures in the Early Bronze Age assemblage at North Bersted, albeit as very much a minority component (Raymond 2014b, 81). Grog and flint mixtures have been noted in Late Bronze Age pottery on the present site but until the recent identification of Deverel-Rimbury pottery at North Bersted and nearby Toddington Lane, the known distribution of similar fabrics for the earlier period had been restricted to the east of the county (Raymond 2010, 38; Raymond 2014b, 80; Tabor forthcoming; Seager Thomas 2008, 31).

An incurved rim in FG1 (S1) may derive from a biconical vessel, implying an earlier Bronze Age date but an ovoid form is equally possible, allowing a much longer range. The relatively thin wall at 8mm would favour either an earlier or Late Bronze Age date. Other sherds from the same context, all of similar mixture, were not as hard fired as might be expected for the later date. A sherd with a fingertip-impressed horizontal cordon is typical of Deverel-Rimbury forms and readily datable to the Middle Bronze Age (S2).

The substantial assemblage from pit 7009 derives from a minimum of five vessels. At least four different bases are represented and at least one of the rims is probably from a fifth vessel.

It is slightly everted and from a bucket form vessel decorated typically with a finger-tip impressed horizontal applied cordon (S3). The second rim is upright, thickened and weakly flattened, set on an apparently straight inturned upper wall implying that it is from a biconical jar. The rim's outer edge is abraded but a single vertical finger-tip impression was probably from a row (S4). Only one of the base undersides is not gritted (S5). Three bases are flat but unusually one of the gritted examples has a hollow underside surrounded by a 19mm wide flat foot (S6). Another gritted base is especially thick at 22mm but it lacks an angle.

There is an apparent mis-match between the fabrics of the rims and the bases as both rims include finer flint. However, the distinction should be treated with caution as there are known instances of difference in the grading of material in the upper and lower parts of one vessel (Seager Thomas 2008, 31, fig. 7, 3). The gritting of basal undersides has been well-noted in Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages but there are now well-established examples from the Thames Valley and from North Bersted. Raymond has proposed that they were a technical innovation towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age (Raymond 2014b, 87).

Later Iron Age

The later Iron Age fabrics are all of quartz/sand (Appendix 2: Table 2). However, in the silty flint-gritted fabric cqF1 visible quartz inclusions are incidental rather than selected introductions. A very slightly everted rim with a medium length neck (S7) is from a shouldered jar and probably similar in form to an example from North Bersted. Its fabric is comparable with that site's coarse calcined flint-gritted silty fabric MIA 3D and the analogous jar was from a context of probable early to mid 1st century BC date (Lyne 2014, 95, 103-4; fig. 57: 43). Two quartz-dominated fabrics have incidental inclusions of flint and of these Q1 is likely to be an import from south-east Dorset. The single sherd in the finer sandy fabric S1 co-occurs with fabrics cqF1 and Q1. A single fine decorated rim sherd with a wall thickness of only 4mm in fabric S2 is from a bowl or beaker which is of either Late Iron Age or Roman date (S8).

Later Iron Age: flint mixtures

cqF1 (coarse) Moderately hard, sparsely micaceous, silty buff orange to dark grey fabric with dark grey surfaces including moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) variously coloured angular burnt flint, rare coarse (<3mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and rare fine (<0.5mm) to medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz. Exterior surface may be smoothed then rusticated.

Later Iron Age: quartz / sand

Q1 (medium) Hard, grey fabric with grey to buff grey surfaces including abundant well-sorted fine sub-rounded and sub-angular (<0.5mm) and sparse medium rounded (<1mm) quartz and rarely angular fine, medium or coarse flint (<4mm). May be burnished. Possibly South-East Dorset product.

fQ1 (medium) Hard, pale grey fabric with dark grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including abundant moderately-sorted fine (<0.5mm) to medium (<1.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and rare fine, medium or coarse sub-angular flint (<4mm). May be burnished.

S1 (fine / medium) Moderately soft, slightly micaceous well-sorted grey sandy fabric with buff pink to grey surfaces including common fine (<0.25) and rare medium (<1) quartz, sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm) and rarely coarse brown argillaceous clay pellets (<4mm) and carbonised material (<3mm).

S2 (fine) Moderately hard, slightly micaceous grey sandy fabric with buff pink margins and grey surfaces including abundant well-sorted fine quartz (<0.25mm). Burnished surfaces.

Discussion

Most of the pottery is thinly distributed and hence of limited value for the dating of features, particularly associated with the later period. There is a slightly stronger case for assigning Early to Middle Bronze dates for features 7001 and 7003 given the size and numbers of sherds and the absence of later material. However, only

pit 7009 can be dated with confidence. The pottery from it has clear Deverel-Rimbury attributes but the gritting of the bases anticipates a practice which became routine in this region during the Late Bronze Age. Current convention for the terminus of the tradition is at around 1150BC but there are outlying dates from the end of the 2nd millennium BC and the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, overlapping strongly with Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay weighing 5g (two pieces) was hand collected during the watching brief, from pit 7000 (7050) and was examined under x10 magnification. The fabric is a slightly soft fine clay with sparse sandy inclusions, and an orange red colour. The fragments are small and abraded, and are not datable or diagnostic.

Burnt Flint by Odile Rouard

A small quantity (248g) of burnt flint was recovered from 7 contexts (see Appendix 3). Most features recorded during the evaluation and the excavation produced burnt flint and it is consistent that the same pattern should be encountered during the watching brief. No further conclusions can be drawn as the features were excavated by machine and only a small quantity of burnt flint was thus collected.

Conclusion

The watching brief monitored a large part of the footings, identifying archaeological features in several plots. The features identified consisted of pits, ditches and possible spreads but their interpretation was difficult. Sixteen features were recorded and out of those, 11 contained pottery, dated from the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. They were widely distributed across the site but evidently related to landscape use and possibly settlement. None produced evidence of industrial processes or funerary activity. The six Bronze Age features consisted of pits and one ditch. Although Saxon remains were identified on the site during the evaluation, they were not observed during the watching brief.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Plot</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
130	7000	7050	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery.
113-124	7001	7051	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery.
113-124	7002	7052	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery.
112	7003	7053	Posthole	Bronze Age	Pottery.
111	7004	7054	Ditch	Undated	Undated. [PI. 3]
G154	7005	7055	Ditch	Bronze Age	Pottery. [PI. 1]
428	7006	7056	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery. [PI. 2]
409	7007	7057	Pit	Undated	Undated. [PI. 3]
479	7008	7058	Posthole	Undated	Undated. [PI. 4]
479	7009	7059	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery. [PIs 5, 6]
61-62	9000	9050	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery. [PI. 7]
51-52	9001	9051	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery. [PI. 8]
G78	9002	9053	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery.
G78	9003	9054	Ditch/Pit	Iron Age	Pottery.
55-56-57	-	9052	Spread	Undated	Undated. [PI. 9]
55-56-57	-	9055	Spread	Undated	Undated.

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery Fabrics

Table 1. Distribution by cut and deposit of Middle to Late Bronze Age fabrics (weights in grams)

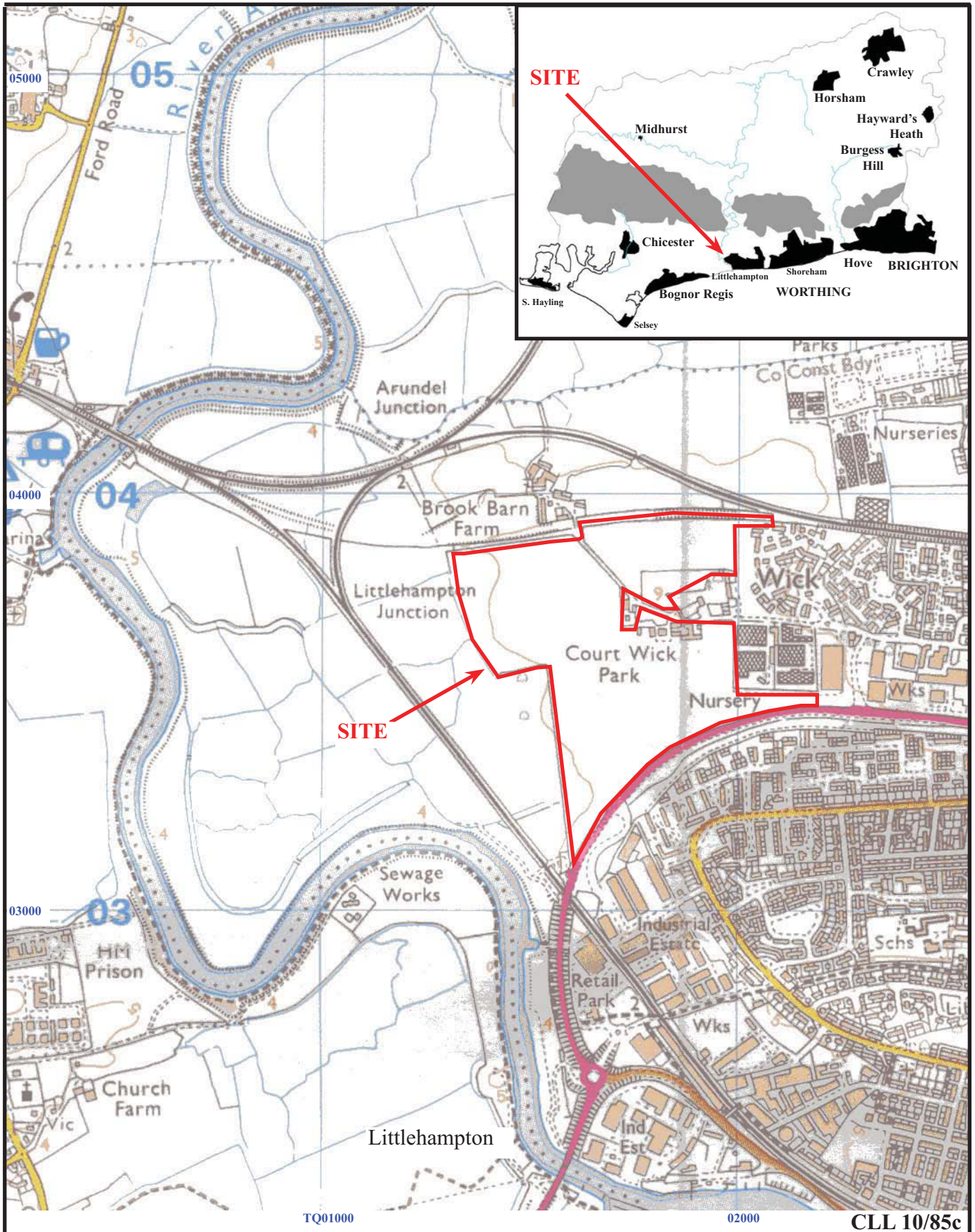
Cut	Deposit	F1		SF1		SF2		FG1		FG2		FG3		fG4		Total	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
7001	7051							5	27	5	46					10	73
7003	7053	5	74													5	74
7005	7055											3	9	1	1	4	10
7006	7057											3	4			3	4
7009	7059			4	397	46	1917									50	2314
9002	9053			1	0.5											1	0.5
Total		5	74	5	397.5	46	1917	5	27	5	46	6	13	1	1	73	2475.5

Table 2. Distribution by cut and deposit of Middle to Late Iron Age fabrics (weights in grams)

Cut	Deposit	cqF1		S1		S2		Q1		fQ1		Total	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
7000	7050	4	12					1	9	1	4	6	25
7002	7052	1	3	1	3			1	2			3	8
9000	9050							1	2			1	2
9001	9051	1	2									1	2
9003	9054					1	1					1	1
Total		6	17	1	3	1	1	3	13	1	4	12	38

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Plot</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
113-124	7001	7051	Pit	2	21
113-124	7002	7052	Pit	2	42
112	7003	7053	Posthole	4	30
111	7004	7054	Ditch	4	68
G154	7005	7055	Ditch	1	15
428	7006	7056	Pit	1	16
55-56-57	-	9055	Spread	1	56



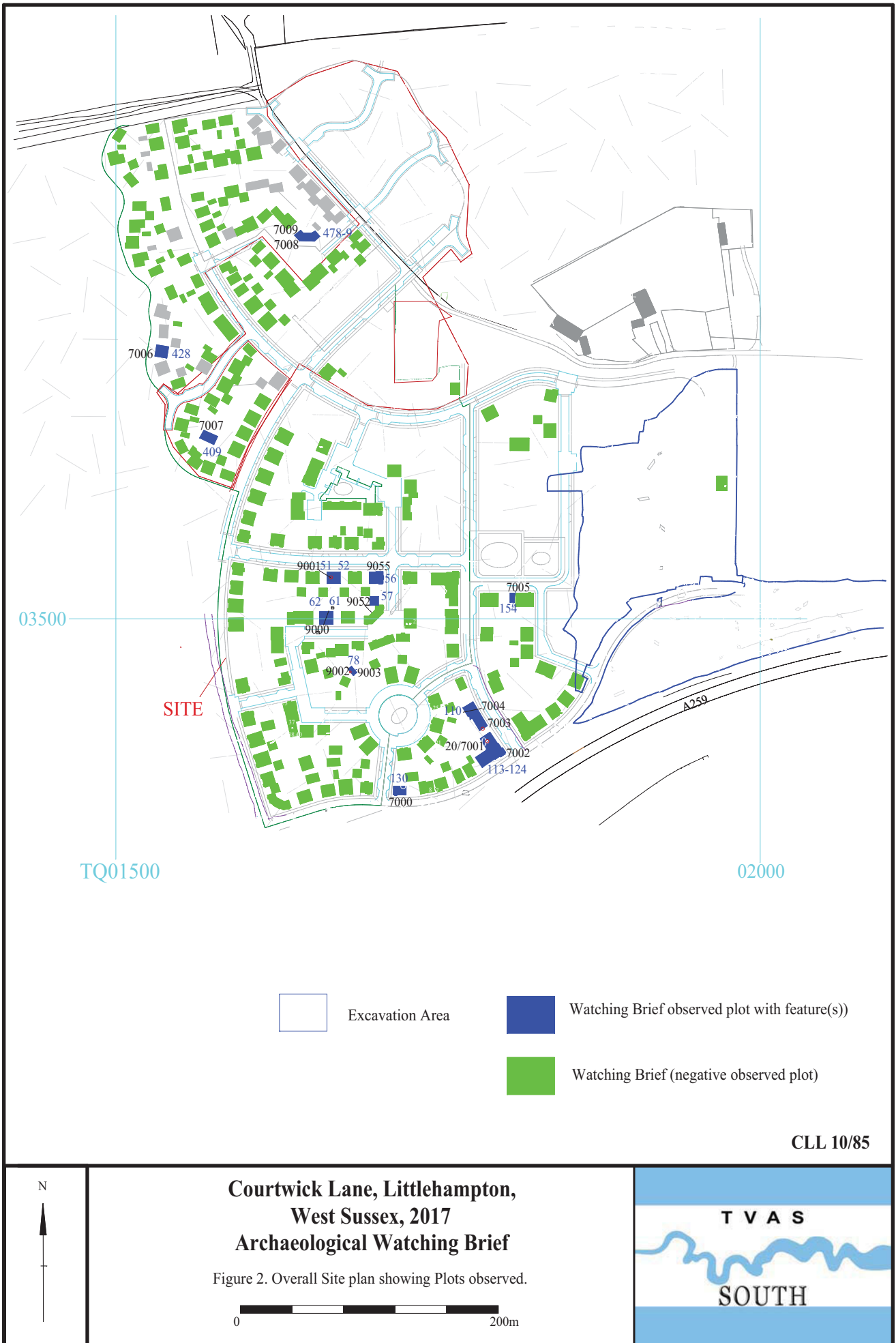
**Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton,
West Sussex, 2017**

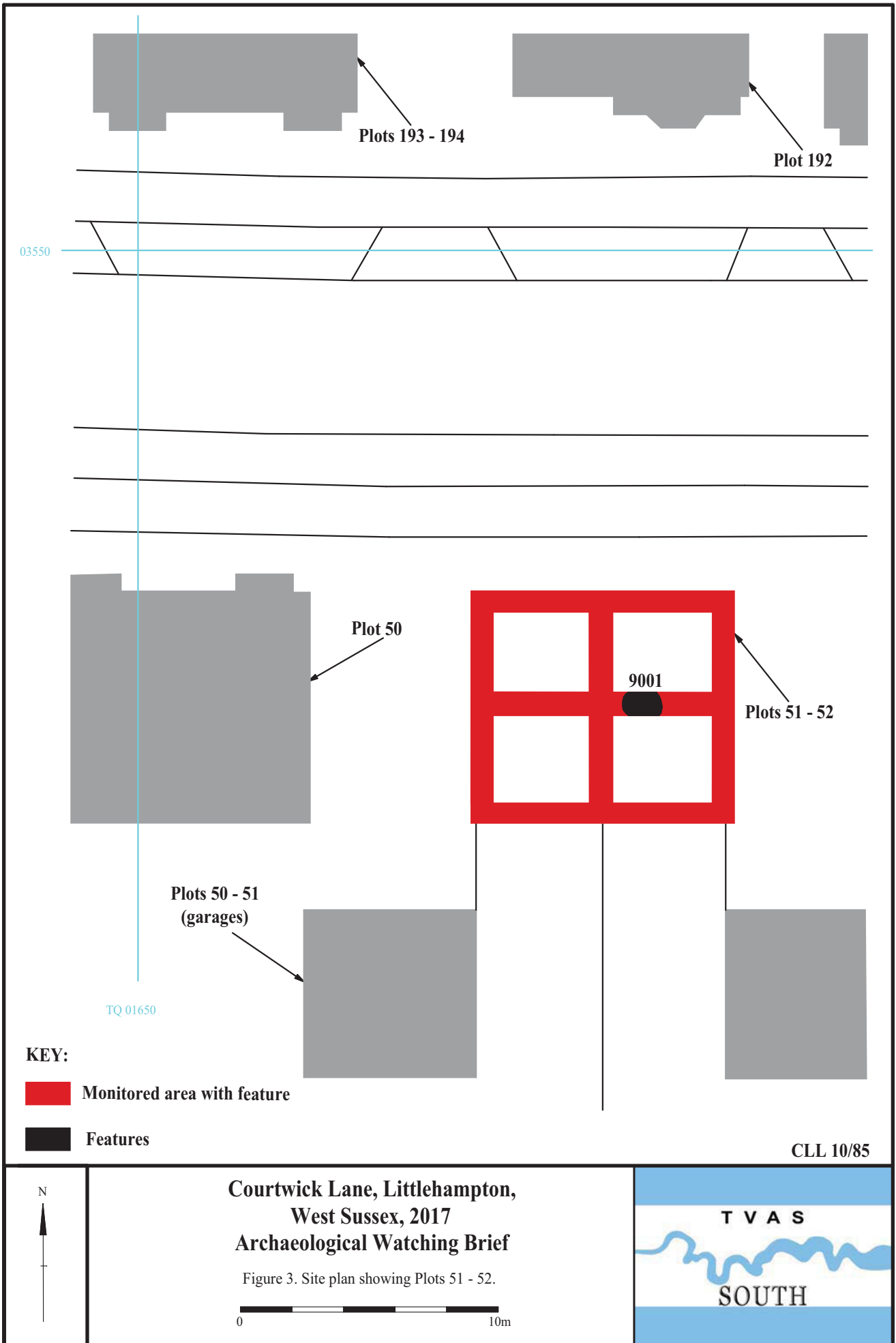
Archaeological Watching brief

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Littlehampton
and within West Sussex.

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Plots 193 - 194

Plot 192

03550

Plot 50

9001

Plots 51 - 52

Plots 50 - 51
(garages)

TQ 01650

KEY:

Monitored area with feature

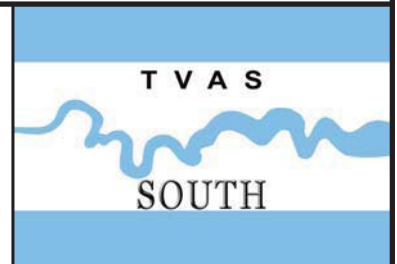
Features

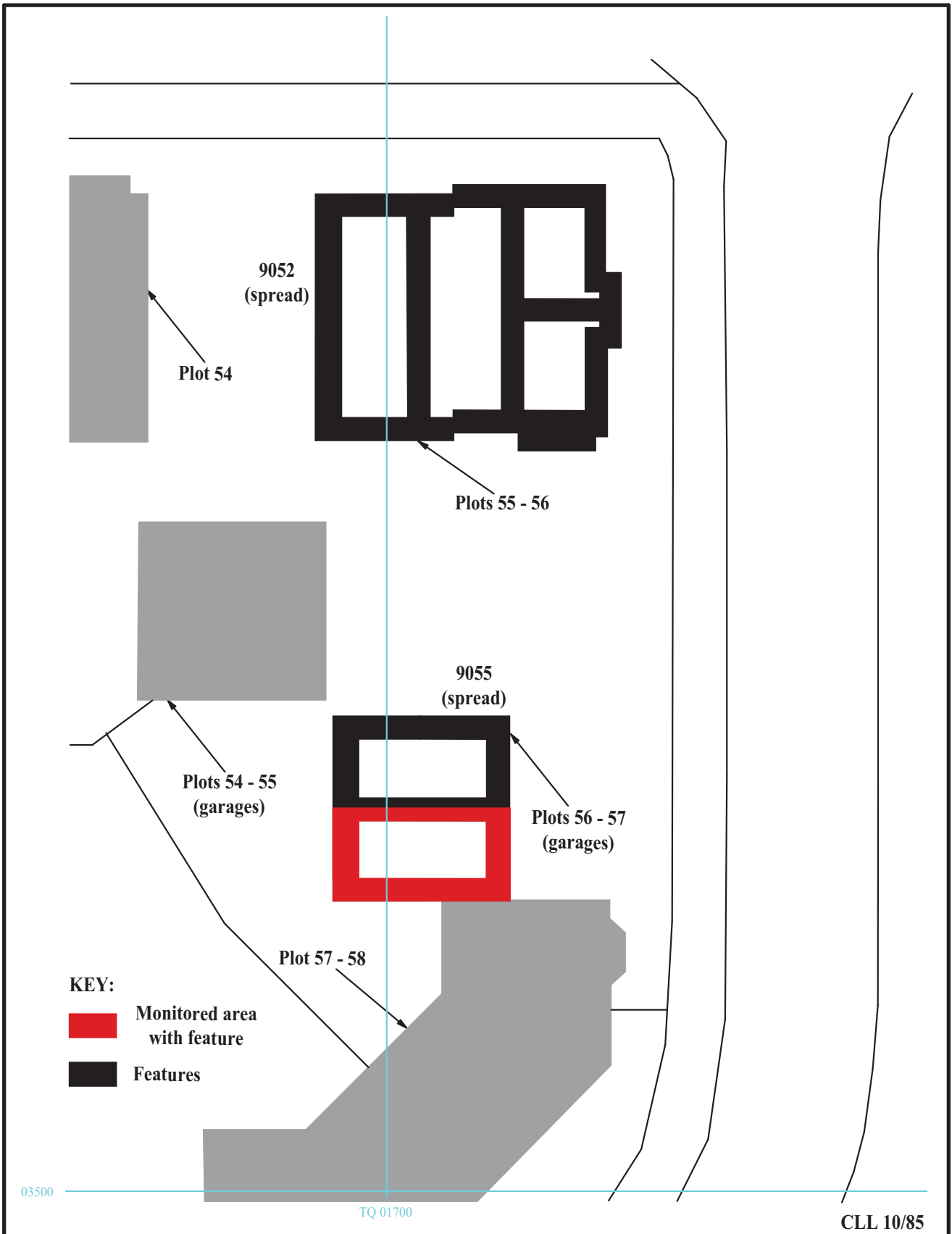
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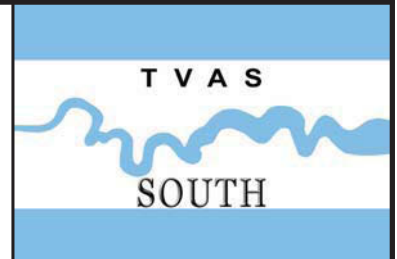
Figure 3. Site plan showing Plots 51 - 52.





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Figure 4. Site plan showing Plots 55 - 56 - 57.



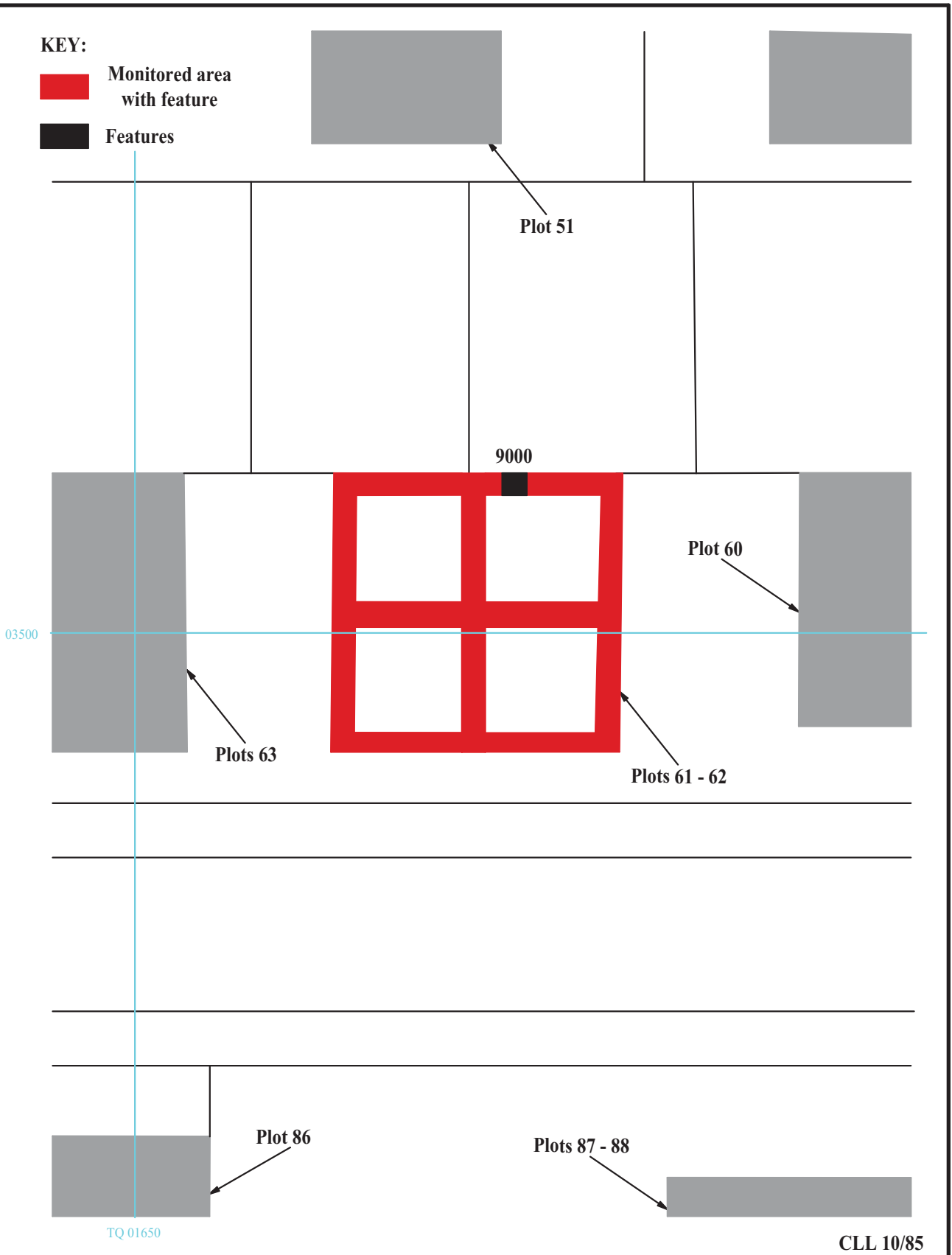
KEY:



Monitored area
with feature



Features

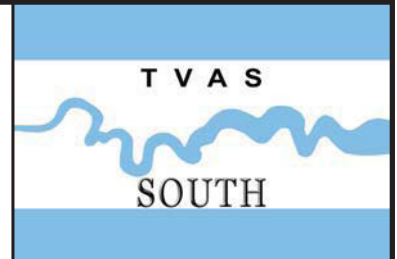


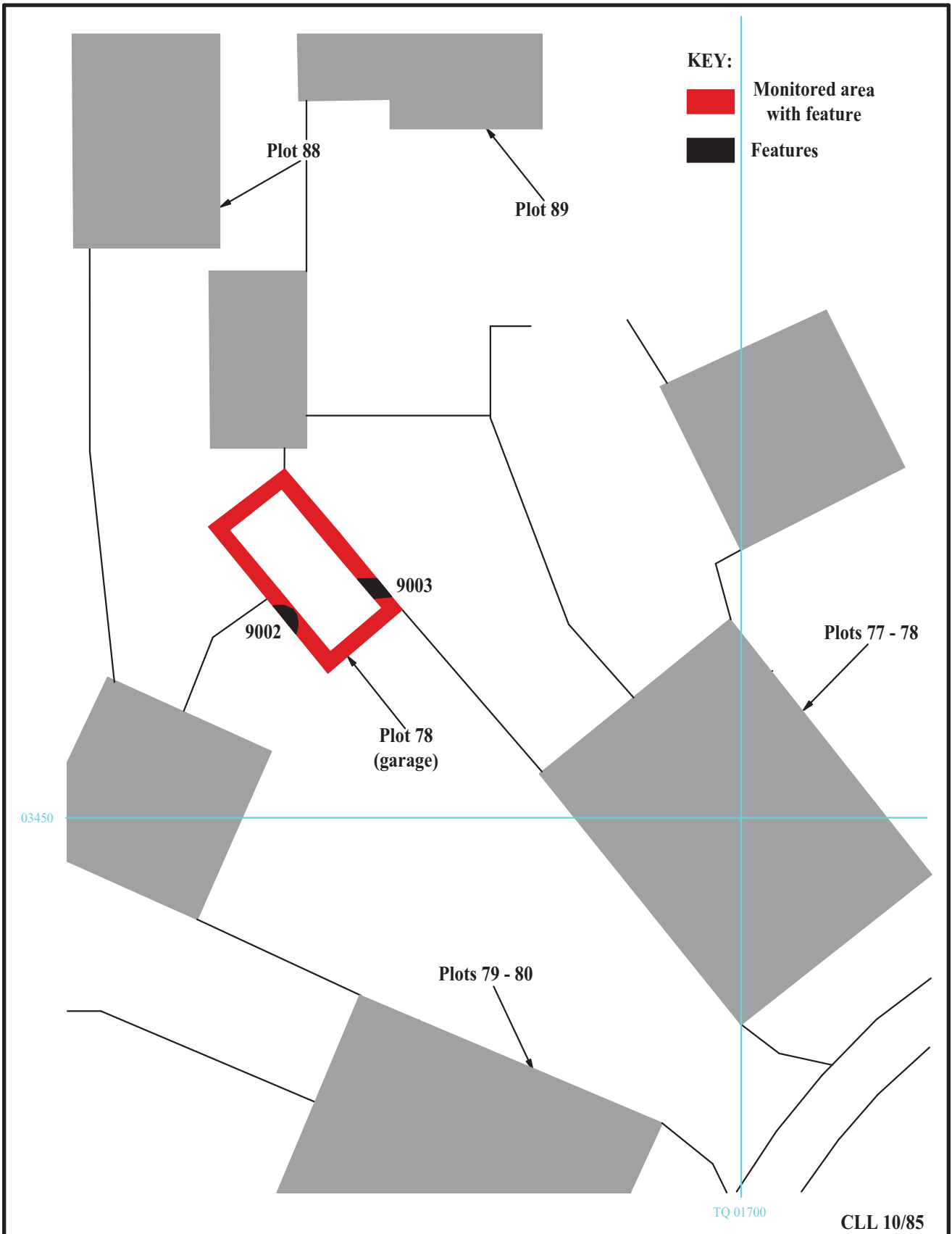
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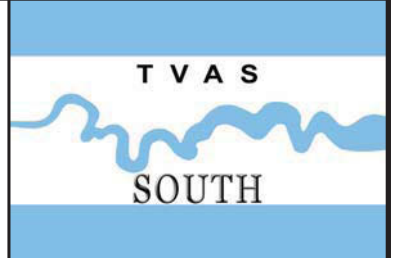
Figure 5. Site plan showing Plots 61 - 62.

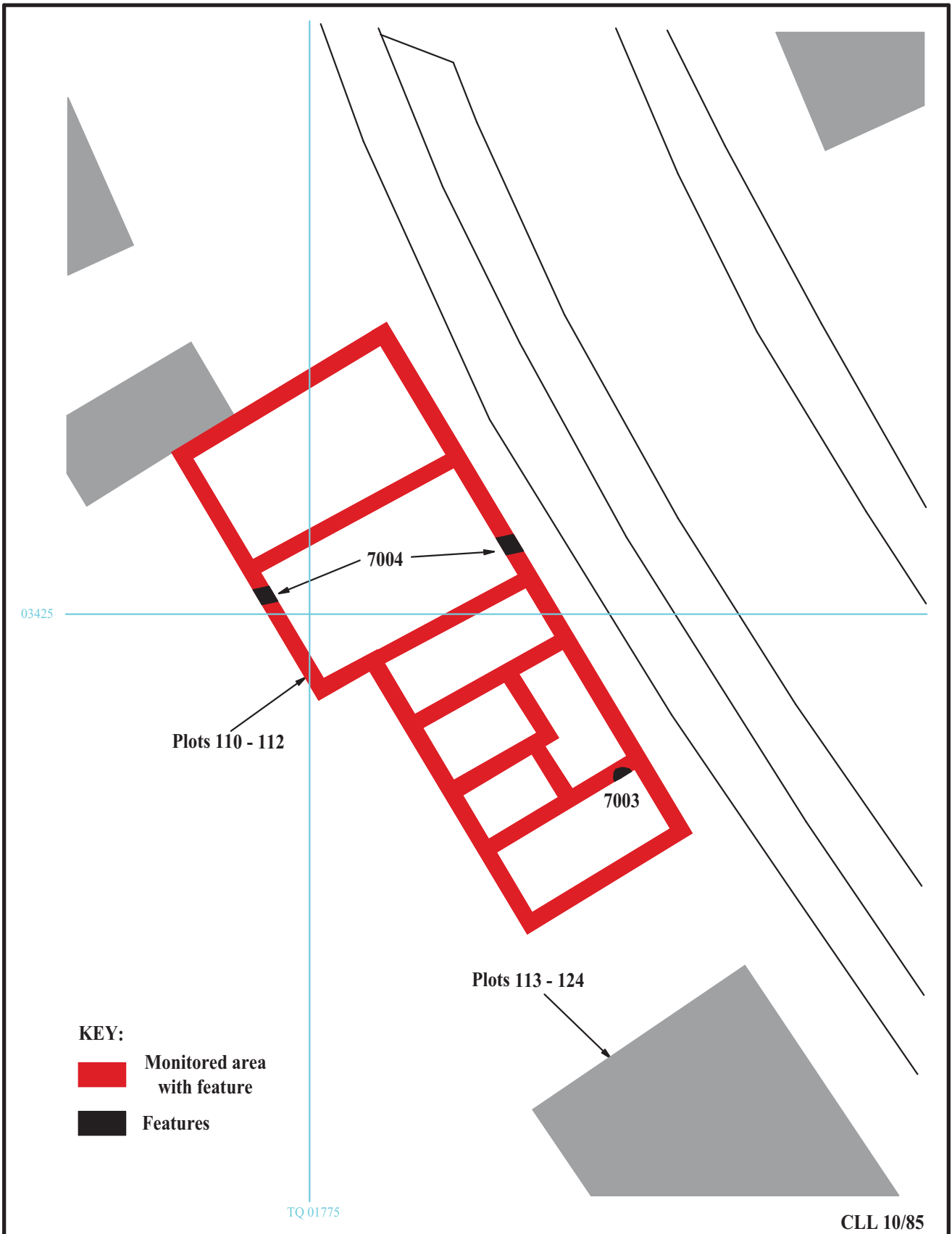




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Figure 6. Site plan showing Garage Plot 78.

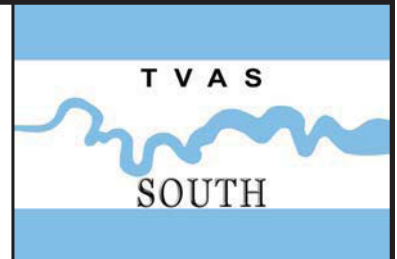




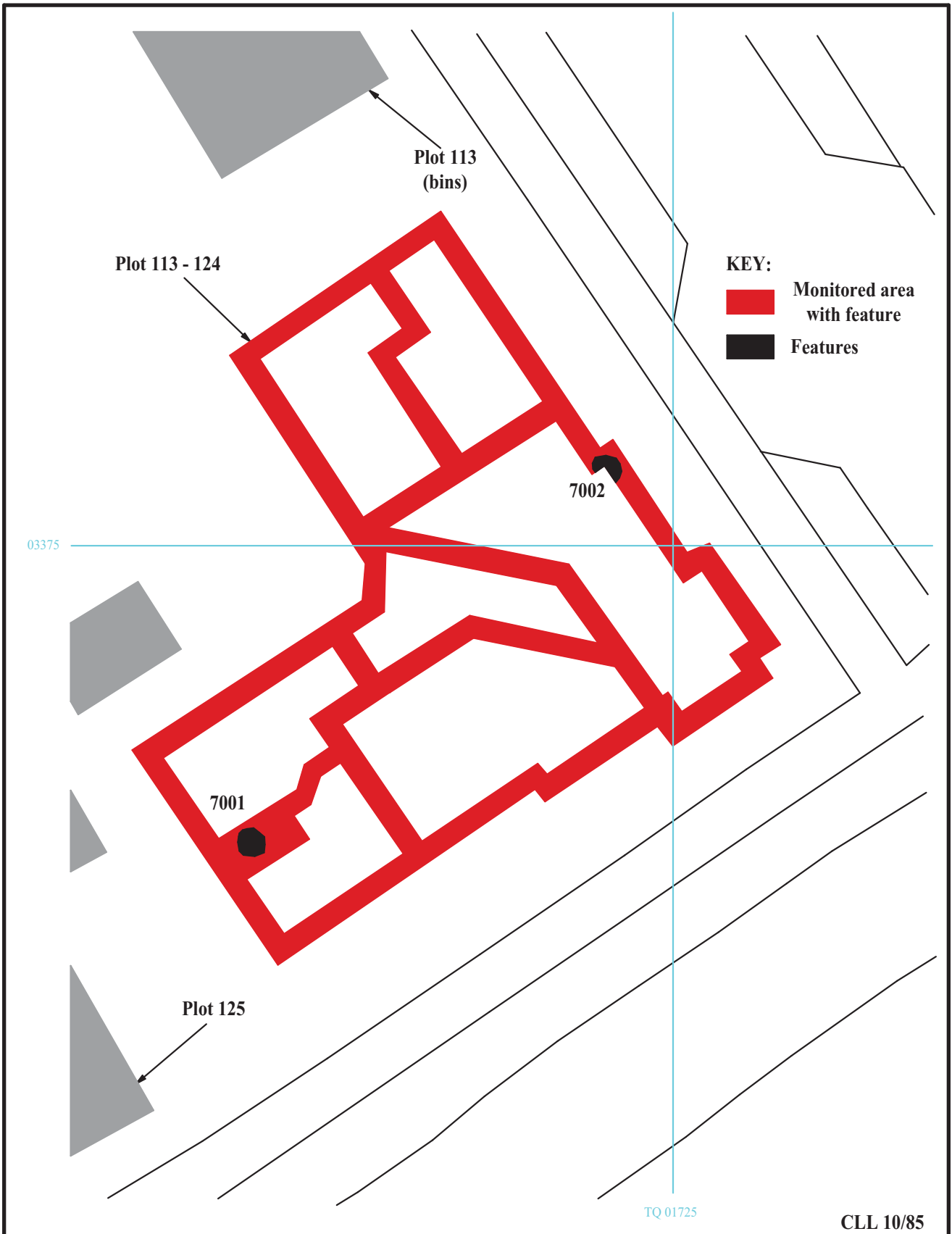
KEY:
 Monitored area with feature
 Features

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Figure 7. Site plan showing Plot 110 - 112.

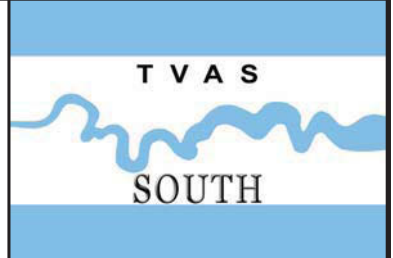


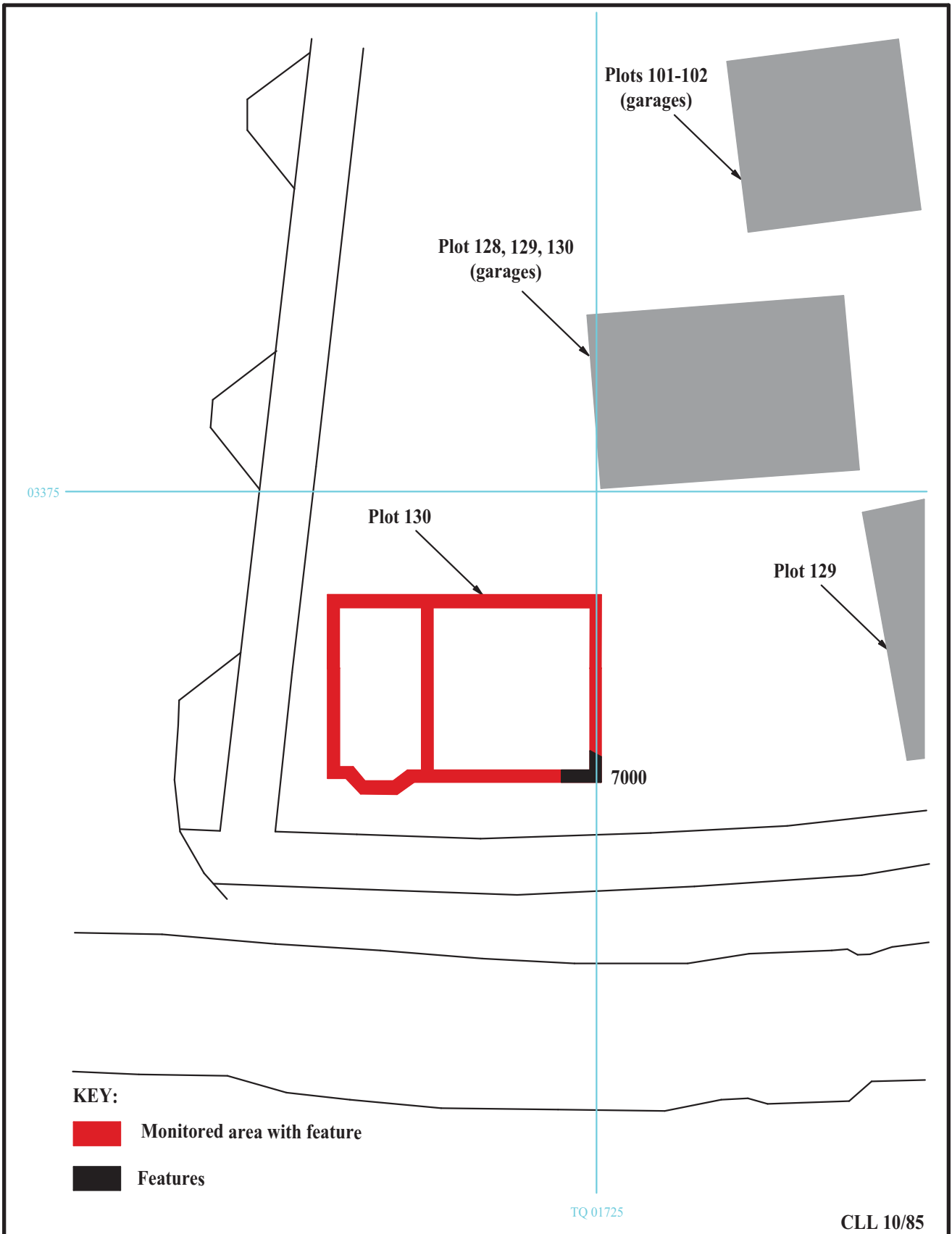
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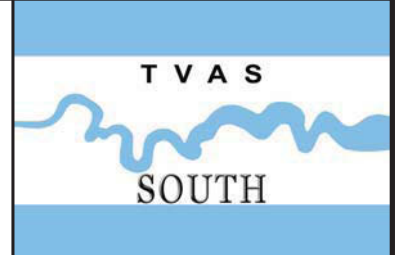
Figure 8. Site plan showing Plot 113 - 124.

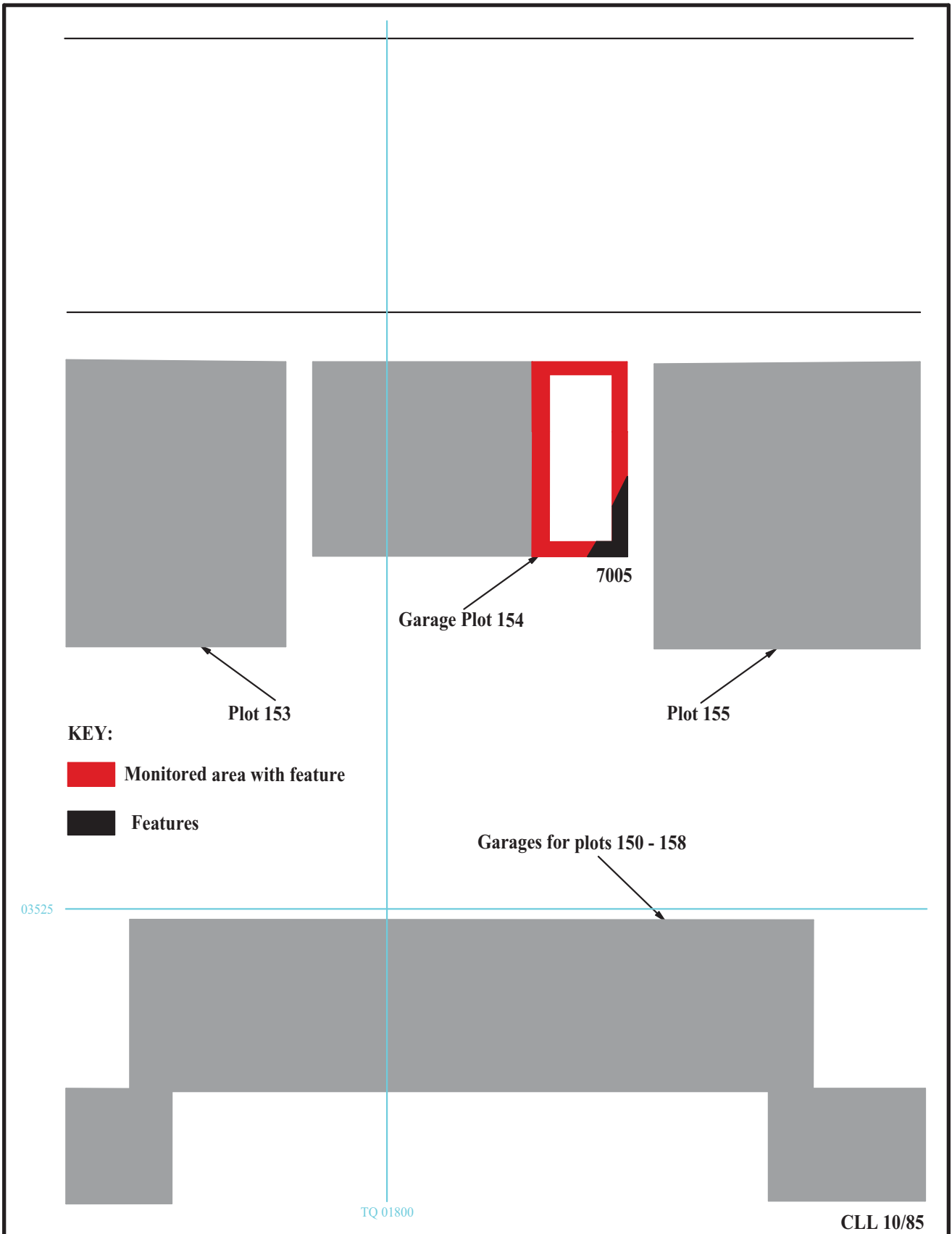




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Figure 9. Site plan showing Plot 130.





KEY:

- Monitored area with feature
- Features

Plot 153

Garage Plot 154

7005

Plot 155

Garages for plots 150 - 158

03525

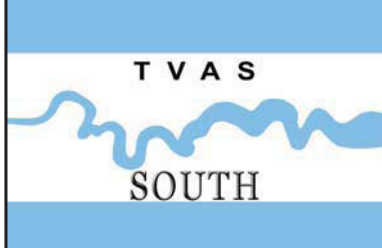
TQ 01800

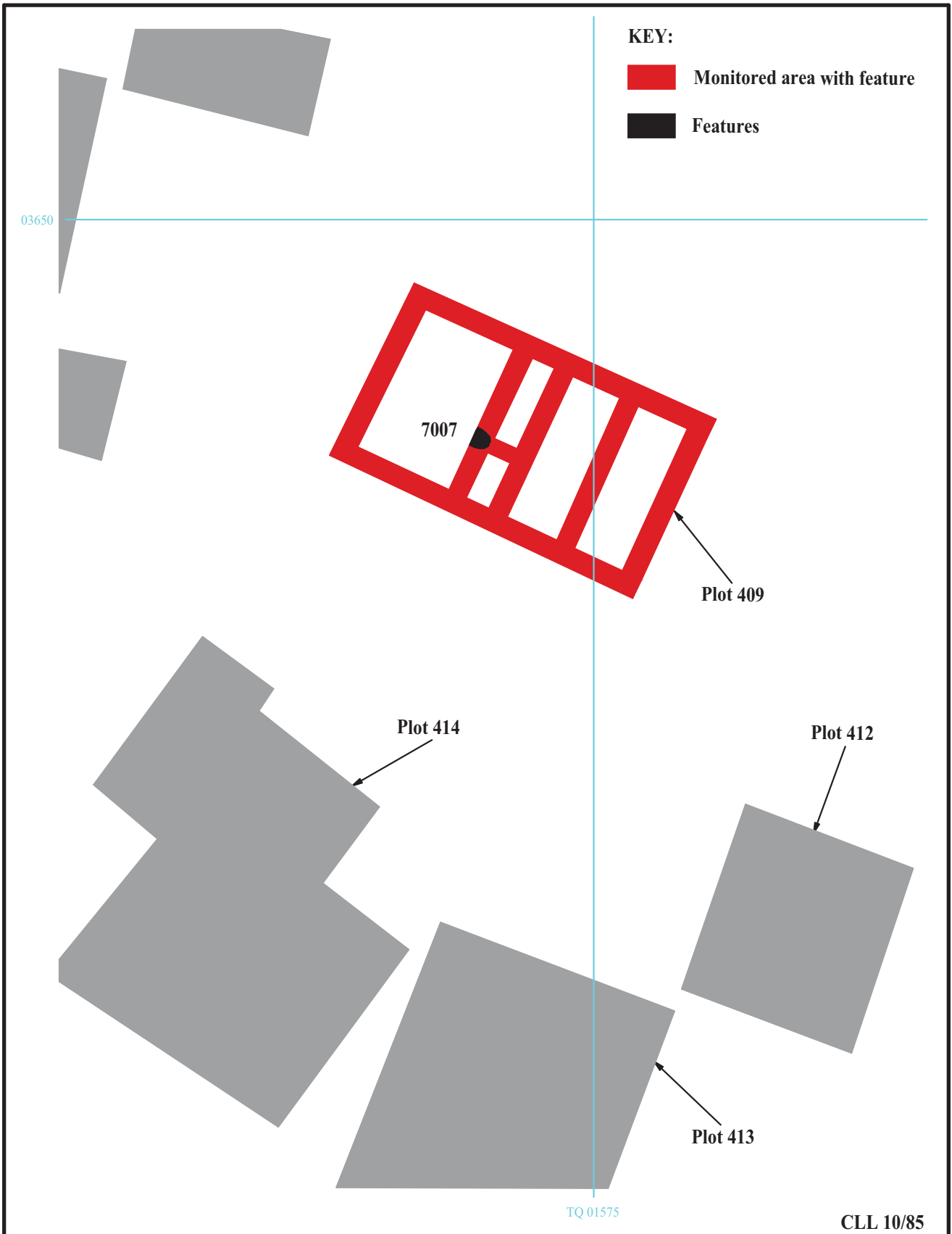
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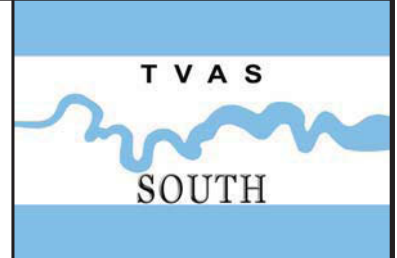
Figure 10. Site plan showing Garage Plot 154.

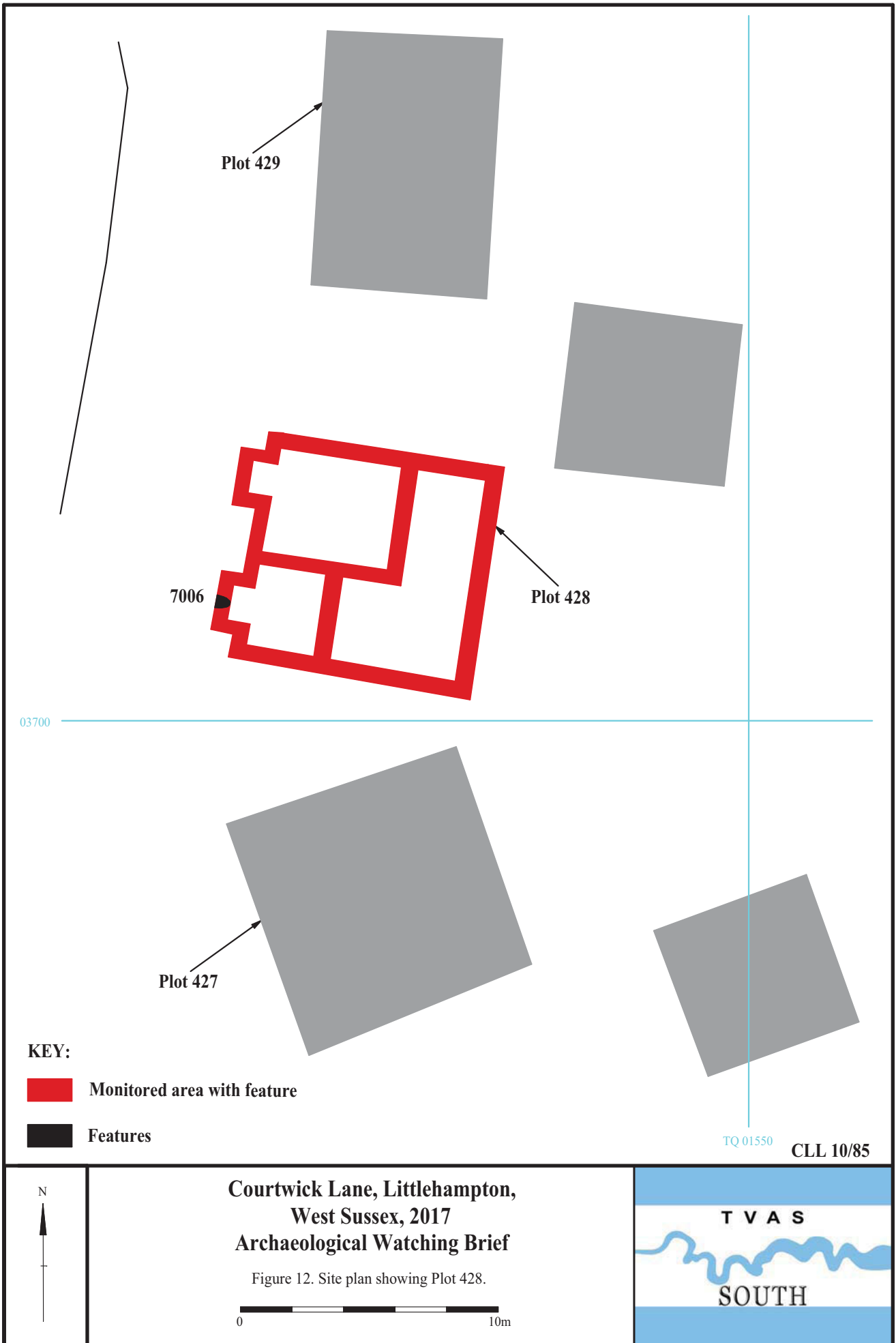


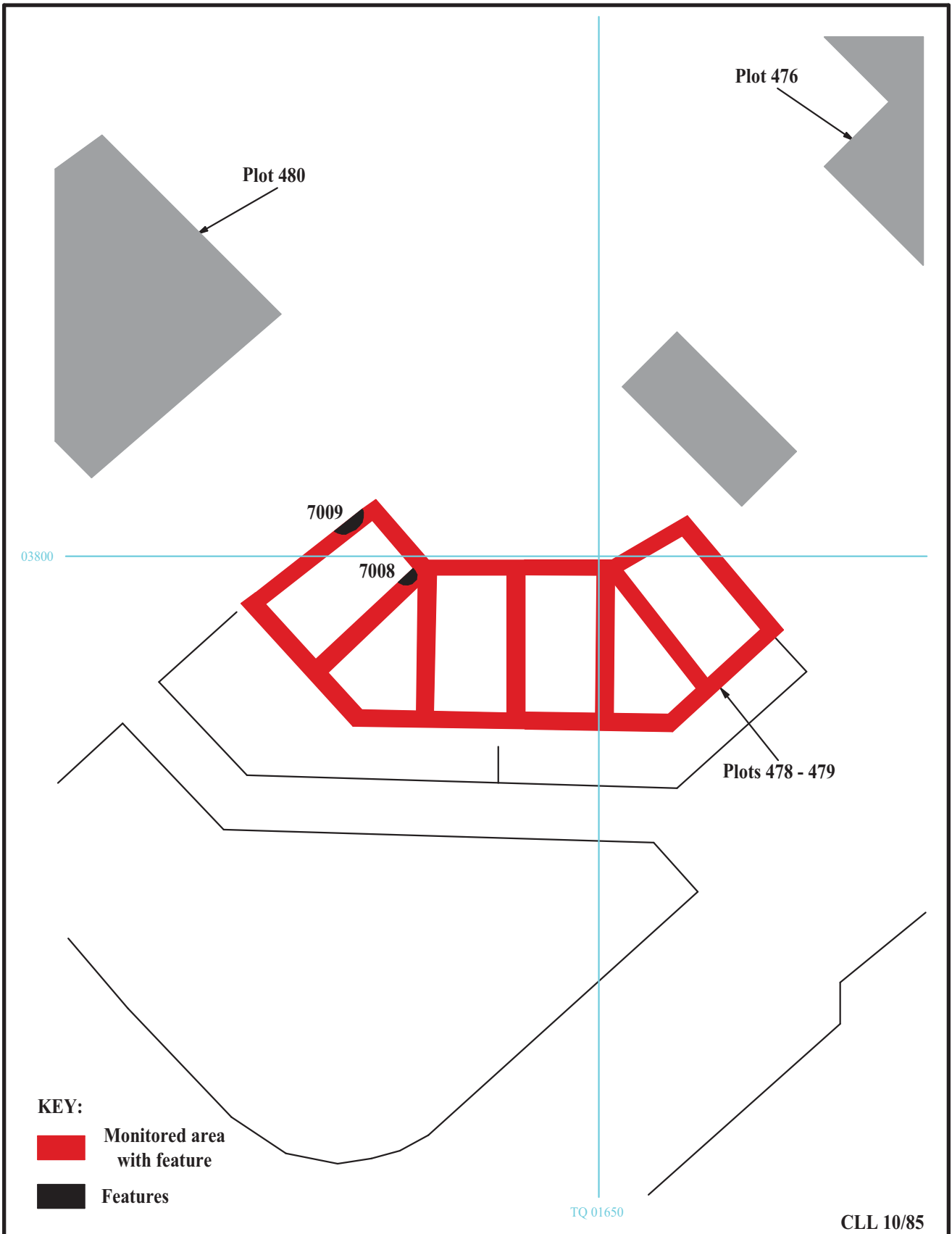


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Figure 11. Site plan showing Plot 409.

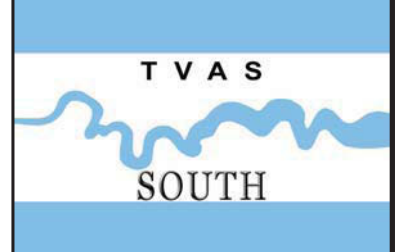


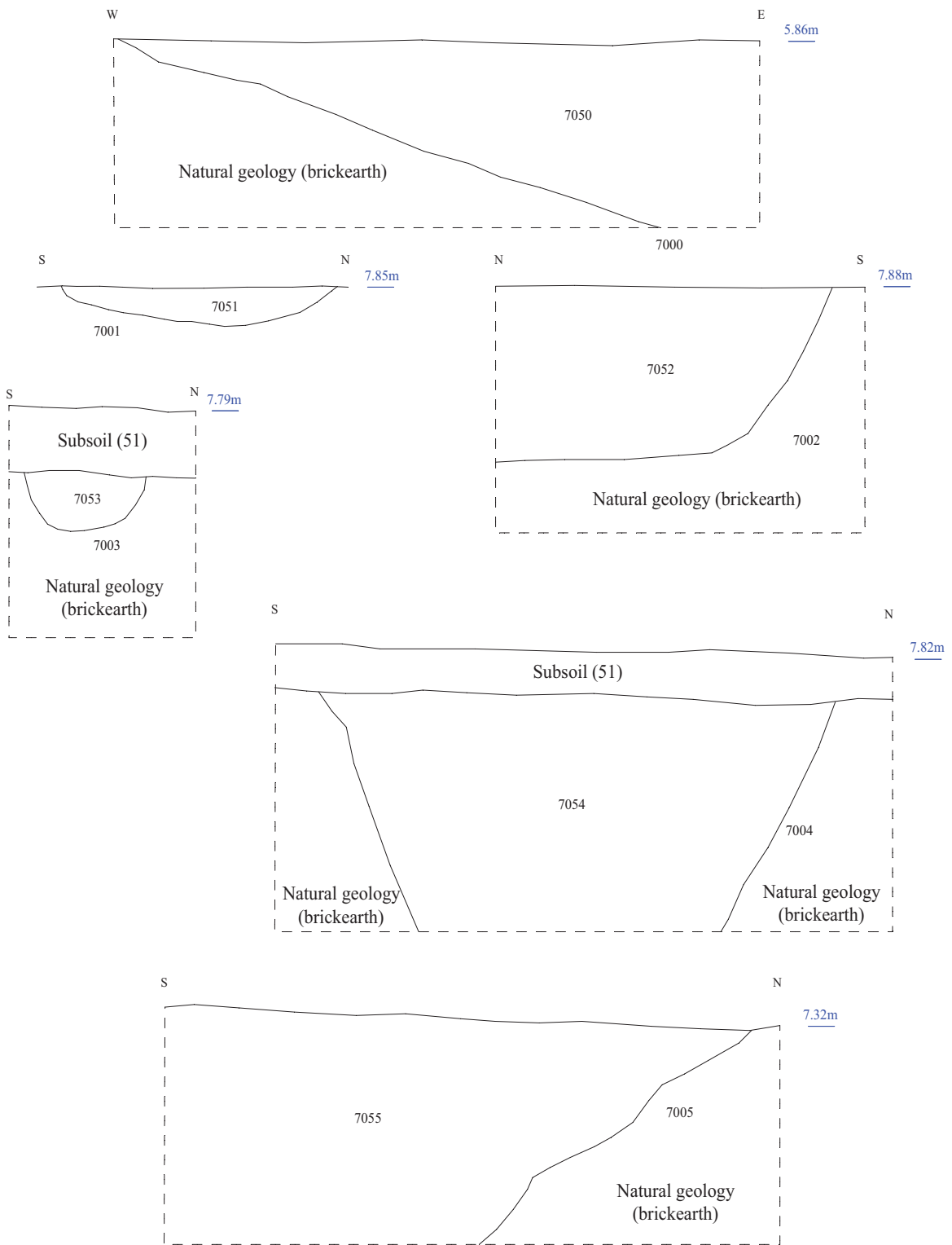




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Figure 13. Site plan showing Plot 479.

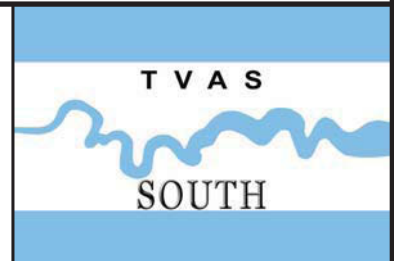


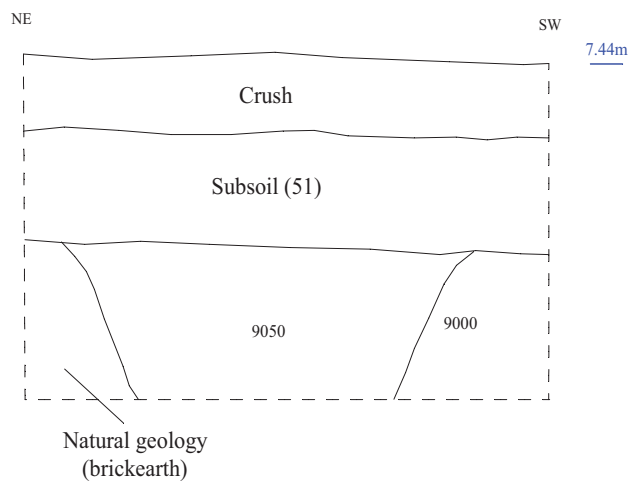
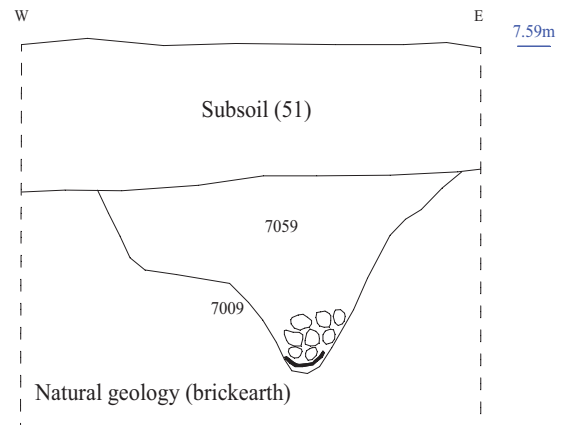
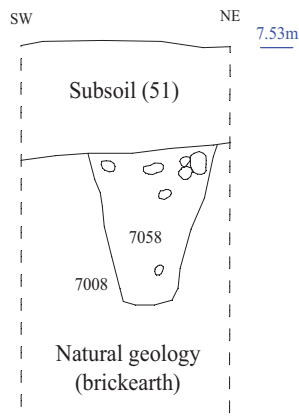
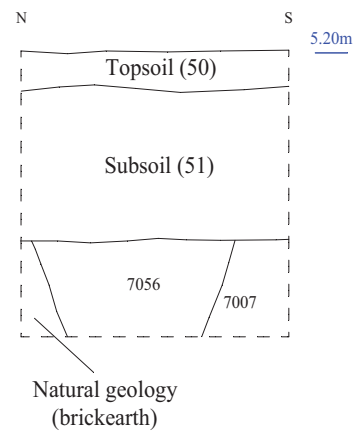
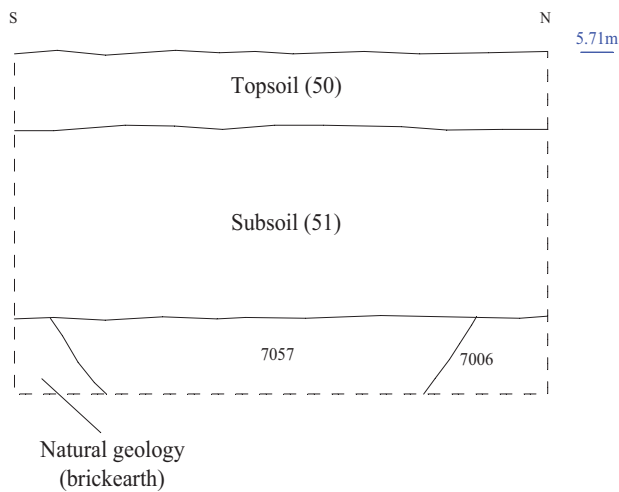


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Figure 14. Sections.





KEY:

○ Stone

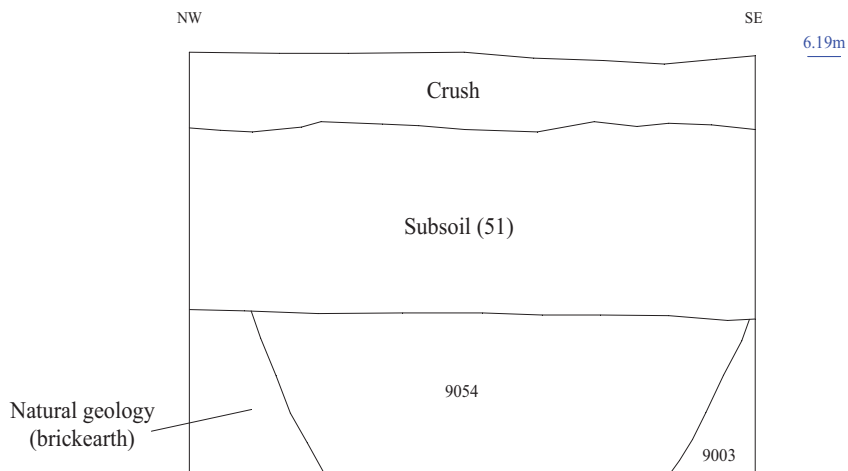
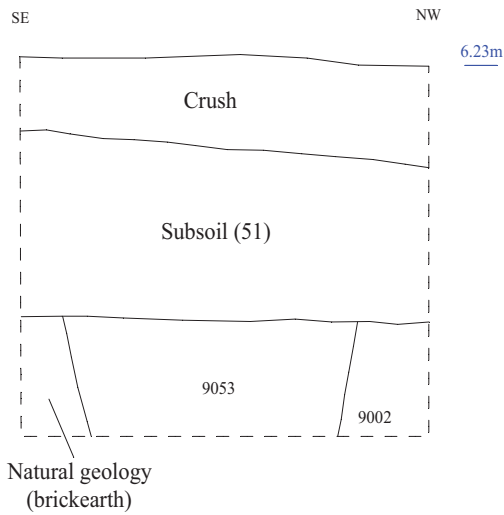
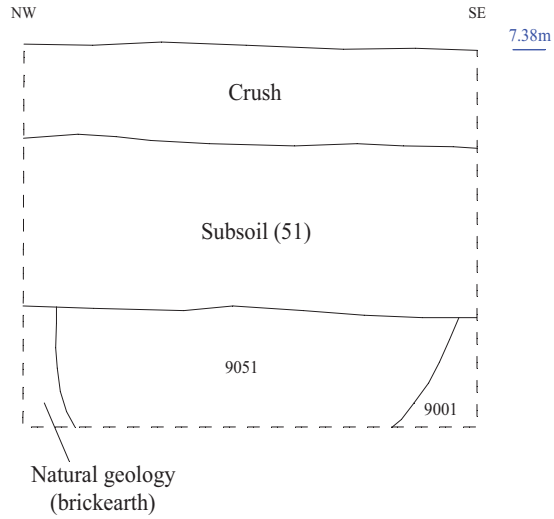
⤿ Pottery

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Figure 15. Sections.





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Figure 16. Sections.

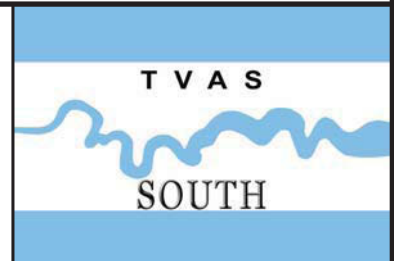




Plate 1. Possible ditch 7005, looking South.
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Pit 7006, looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 3. Pit 7007, looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Pit 7008, looking North-west.

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Plates 1 - 4.**





Plate 5. Pit 7009, looking North.
Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 6. Pit 7009, looking North.
Detail showing pottery.



Plate 7. Ditch 9000, looking South-west.
Scale: 1m.



Plate 8. Pit 9001, looking North-east.
Scale: 1m.

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Plates 5 - 8.**





Plate 9. Possible spread 9052, looking South-east.
Scale: 0.5m.



Plate 10. General Shot.



Plate 11. General Shot.



Plate 12. General Shot.

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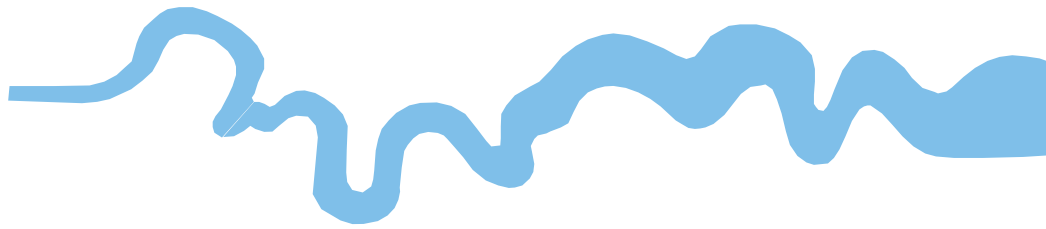
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Plates 9 - 12.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***