

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2),
Littlehampton, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: TLL15/192

(TQ 0305 0412)

Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2), Littlehampton, West Sussex

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Persimmon Homes Thames Valley**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code
TLL 15/192

February 2016

Summary

Site name: Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0305 0412

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 18th – 25th January 2016

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: TLL 15/192

Area of site: c. 3.47 ha

Summary of results: The Archaeological Phase 2 evaluation to the north of Toddington Lane revealed numerous features dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. The archaeological features recorded appear to be a mix of pits, post-holes, ditches and gullies, and seem to indicate Bronze Age occupation in the north-east, central and south-east parts of the site. At least two ditches, dating from the late Iron Age or Roman periods, were recorded in the western part of the site.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum in due course.

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Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2), Littlehampton, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 15/192b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (TQ 0305 0412) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Rob Thomas, for Persimmon Homes Thames Valley, Persimmon House, Knoll Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3TQ.

Outline planning permission (LU/47/11) has been gained from Arun District Council for the major redevelopment of an area to the north of Littlehampton, which has been largely occupied by greenhouses until recently. The redevelopment will consist of residential housing, commercial premises, a new school and associated infrastructure. The planning consent is subject to two conditions (40 and 41) relating to archaeology, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr James Kenny of Chichester District Council, who advises Arun District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Naomi Humphreys, Stephen Patton, Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis between 18th and 25th January 2016, and the site code is TLL 15/192. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum in due course.

This document is solely concerned with the evaluation which was carried out in the north-west part of the site, hereafter referred to as Archaeological Phase 2. Evaluation trenching on the area known as Phase 1 has been reported previously (Wallis 2015).

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern outskirts of Littlehampton, West Sussex, and Archaeological Phase 2 is centred on NGR TQ 0305 0412 (Figs 1 and 2). Until very recently the site was occupied by numerous greenhouses, which have been demolished. The site is relatively flat, although the area does generally slope

down towards the north. As a result the area evaluated lies at a height of between approximately 5m and 7m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology for much of the site consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth), although there may be some Raised Beach Deposits present in the northern area (BGS 1996). This was confirmed during the evaluation with a mid orange brown silty sandy clay (Brickearth) being recorded in the majority of trenches, whilst the natural geology in the northern trenches had varying amounts of sand and gravel inclusions. In several trenches the natural Brickearth had become discoloured due to the fact that the area had been covered until recently. The natural geology was not exposed in a number of trenches in the northern part of the site, where large modern truncations were present.

Archaeological background

The site is located on the Sussex coastal plain, which is considered to be rich in archaeological deposits for most periods (Rudling 2003). The archaeological potential of the site was considered in the heritage and archaeology section of an Environmental Statement for the overall project (Holland 2011), which indicated that there was the potential for archaeological deposits from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods to have survived in the area. That potential was confirmed during a recent archaeological fieldwork project to the south of Toddington Lane itself, where numerous features dating from the Bronze Age, late Iron age and Roman periods were identified in evaluation trenches (Wallis 2014) and part of the site was subsequently excavated (Wallis, in prep). Further evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity has been recorded to the west of the present site, at Courtwick Lane (Wallis 2010; Bray *et al.* in prep).

As far as the site itself is concerned, a recent evaluation of the area to the south and east of Archaeological Phase 2 revealed features dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. The majority of the Roman features were recorded immediately to the south of Archaeological Phase 2, and seem to represent an area of intensive occupation, close to the present Toddington Lane. In contrast, Bronze Age activity seemed to be present in the area to the east of Archaeological Phase 2 (Wallis 2015).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period are present;

to determine whether any evidence of Saxon occupation is present; and

to determine if any archaeological deposits dating from the medieval and early post-medieval periods are present.

Thirty-six trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and between 1.80m and 2.00m in width, which represents a *c.* 5% sample by area of Archaeological Phase 2. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed redevelopment. These were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were potentially present, the area was to be hand cleaned, and sufficient of the features excavated to an agreed sample fraction to fulfil the aims outlined above. This was to be carried out in such a manner as not to compromise the integrity of features which would warrant preservation *in situ* or which might better be excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. The guidance of the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (ESCC 2015) was to be followed as appropriate.

Results

The thirty-six trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some had to be shortened or moved slightly due to site logistics and restrictions such as trees (Fig. 3). Several trenches at the northern end of the site were shortened due to the presence of large modern truncations which had clearly destroyed any archaeological deposits which may have originally been present. The far northern end of the site was occupied by a large mound of soil, and it was agreed with the archaeological adviser to Arun District Council that trenches could be moved to avoid this area. All the trenches were 1.90m wide, and measured between 9.50m and 28.00m in length, and between 0.56m and 1.15m in depth. The trenches which contained archaeological features are detailed below, and a complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2. Trench and context numbering followed on from that adopted in Archaeological Phase 1.

Trench 51 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 1)

Trench 51 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.77m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of made ground and 0.20m of subsoil (51). Ditch 212 was recorded between 16.00m and 18.50m, and was seen to be up to 1.20m wide and 0.54m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid orange brown silty clay (283). This feature appeared to have been re-cut by a shallower ditch (213), which was up to 0.22m deep. A few small abraded sherds of pottery, suggesting a possible late Iron Age or Roman date, were found within its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (284), along with a number of struck and burnt flint fragments. The abraded pottery of mixed dates may be redeposited (or indeed intrusive) in this context. It is possible that the ditch found in Trench 52 (215) may be the same feature as either 212 or 213.

Trench 52 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 52 was 26.00m long and up to 0.60m deep, and was orientated W-E. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.10m of made ground and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Ditch 215 was investigated between 2.00m and 3.70m, and may represent the same feature as that recorded in Trench 51 (212/213). The ditch was up to 1.20m wide and 0.31m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (256). This contained several very small chips of middle to late Iron Age pottery, along with a number of struck and burnt flint fragments: again the tiny fragments of pottery need not be providing a reliable date for the feature.

Trench 54 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 54 was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.64m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.15m of made ground and 0.27m of subsoil (51). Pit 218 was recorded between 12.40m and 13.10m, and was seen to be sub-circular in plan. The feature measured about 0.60m in diameter and was 0.52m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (290) which yielded numerous fragments of struck and burnt flint, along with one abraded sherd of mid to late Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 55 (Figs 4 and 7)

This trench was 23.50m long and up to 0.60m deep, and was orientated approximately S-N. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.28m of made ground and 0.16m of subsoil (51). The terminus of a gully (214) was recorded at the southern end of the trench. It ran for just over 2.00m before being destroyed by a modern truncation. The feature was up to 0.67m wide and 0.23m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (285). The only archaeological finds from the gully were two small fragments of burnt flint.

Trench 56 (Figs 5 and 7)

Trench 56 was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 26.70m long and up to 0.65m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of made ground and 0.21m of subsoil (51). Pit 216 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, between 3.20m and 4.00m. The pit measured 0.80m in length and 0.70 in width, and

was up to 0.40m deep. Four fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (287), along with five struck flints and an abraded sherd of mid to late Bronze Age pottery.

Gully 220 was investigated between 8.40m and 9.70m, and was seen to be up to 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep. The only archaeological finds from its single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (292) consisted of fragments of struck and burnt flint.

Trench 63 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 3)

Trench 63 was 16.60m and up to 0.73m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. It was shortened in order to maintain an access route to this part of the site. The natural geology was recorded beneath 0.15m of made ground, 0.09m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.19m of subsoil (51). Pit 217 was recorded between 7.00m and 9.20m, although it is possible that it could represent two or more intercutting features. The feature measured 2.23m in length and 1.12m in width, and was up to 0.47m deep. No finds were recovered from its primary fill of mid orange brown silty clay (288), but its secondary fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (289) contained fragments of struck, burnt flint and fired clay, along with eighteen sherds of mid to late Bronze Age pottery.

Another possible pit (219), on the surface very similar to pit 217, was noted between 11.20m and 13.50m, although it did not have clear edges and was not excavated. However, eighteen sherds of mid to late Bronze Age pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of mid orange brown silty clay (291).

Trench 67 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 24.40m long and up to 0.80m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of made ground and 0.28m of subsoil (51). A possible post-hole (221) was recorded between 7.30m and 8.00m, which measured 0.67m in length and 0.41m in width. The feature was up to 0.26m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (293). The only archaeological finds from this deposit consisted of fragments of burnt flint and fired clay.

A rather irregular feature was investigated between 9.20m and 12.00m, and was interpreted as being a gully terminus (222), which had been re-cut (223). The original gully (222) was up to 1.00m wide and 0.24m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid orange brown silty clay. The re-cut (223) appeared to be narrower and not quite as deep. Fragments of burnt flint were found within its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (295), along with three very small pieces of mid to late Bronze Age pottery and a flint core.

Trench 71 (Figs 5, 7 and 8)

Trench 71 was 23.70m long and up to 0.67m deep, and was orientated approximately ESE-WNW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.10m of made ground and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Pit 229 was recorded between

5.20m and 6.30m, and was seen to measure 1.10m in length and 0.90m in width. The feature was up to 0.35m deep, but no archaeological finds were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (352).

Another pit (228) was partially exposed in the trench, between 9.00m and 10.30m. It measured at least 1.30m in diameter, and was up to 0.70m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (351), which contained fragments of struck and burnt flint.

Ditch 224 was recorded between 15.70m and 18.40m. The feature was up to 1.40m wide and 0.60m deep, with a single fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (296), which contained thirteen fragments of burnt flint, but no closely datable finds. This is probably the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 73 (227).

Trench 72

Trench 72 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 24.30m long and up to 1.14m deep. Natural geology was not observed in this trench despite its depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of made ground, 0.23m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.51m of subsoil (51). A few abraded sherds of pottery, dating from the middle Iron Age and Roman periods, were recovered from the lower part of the subsoil. It is likely that the depth of the subsoil may reflect the fact that this part of the site originally sloped down towards the west. However, it is also possible that a large archaeological feature was present in the bottom of the trench: however, no edges could be identified.

Trench 73 (Figs 6 and 8 ; Pl. 6)

This trench was 26.50m long and up to 0.89 deep, and was orientated approximately SW-NE. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.27m of made ground, 0.15m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). Ditch 227 was investigated between 8.50m and 11.30m, and was seen to be up to 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep. A primary deposit of re-deposited natural was observed along the eastern side of the ditch, suggesting that it may have been partially backfilled shortly after it was dug. A secondary fill of mid brown sandy clay (350) was also recorded, and this contained a small abraded sherd of Roman pottery, along with two pieces of struck flint. It is likely that this is the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 71 (224).

Trench 77 (Figs 6 and 8)

Trench 77 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 23.70m long and up to 0.85m deep. Part of the trench was not excavated to the full depth due to the presence of a potentially live water pipe. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of made ground, 0.10m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.38m of subsoil. Gully 26 was recorded on either side of the water pipe, between 5.70m and 11.80m, and was seen to be up to 0.26m wide and 0.10m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (298), which contained two small fragments of burnt flint and a small piece of fired clay.

Trench 82 (Figs 6 and 8 : Pl. 5)

This trench was 25.20m long and up to 0.85m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.12m of made ground, 0.13m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.43m of subsoil (51). Ditch 225 was recorded between 12.00m and 14.20m, and was seen to be up to 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep, with a single fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (297). Seven sherds of mid to late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The Archaeological Phase 2 evaluation yielded 60 sherds (371g) of pottery from ten contexts. Fifty of these sherds are from Deverel-Rimbury urns and other forms of middle to late Bronze Age date; seven are in middle Iron Age fabrics; and three belong to the early Roman period. It is noticeable that the middle Iron Age and Roman fragments are abraded to a greater or lesser degree and may be from field-marling. The majority of the Bronze Age urn fragments are fresh.

Fabrics

Bronze Age

EIA2. Handmade lumpy fabric with profuse protruding <3.00 mm crushed calcined-flint filler.

Middle Iron Age

MIA3A. Handmade smoothed black fabric with profuse <1.00 mm calcined-flint filler.

Roman

C1A. Arun Valley greyware with profuse <1.00 mm multi-coloured quartz-sand filler

C1B. Arun Valley greyware with profuse <0.50 mm multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Over 140 fragments of burnt flint, weighing 2661g, were recovered during the evaluation from twelve different contexts (Appendix 4). By far the largest assemblage came from pit 217 (289) in Trench 63, which yielded 62 fragments weighing 1743g. None of the burnt flint fragments had been worked. Flint can be burnt by a number of processes and this material is not intrinsically datable.

Fired Clay by Sean Wallis

The evaluation yielded just 6 fragments (26g) of fired clay from three contexts (Appendix 5). The majority of these came from pit 217 (289) in Trench 63, which appears to be mid to late Bronze Age in date.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 38 struck flints was recovered during this phase of evaluation from the site, as detailed in Appendix 6. The majority of the pieces were broad flakes (22) but with 7 narrow flakes (blades). There were 4 spalls, that is pieces less than 20x20mm across. There was also a core and a core fragment. Retouched material comprised a large blade with long finely retouched edge (bevelled) and a serrated flake. One small core may possibly have also functioned as a heavy-duty borer.

Where cortex remained the material seemed mostly to have been made from flint locally available, but at least two beach or river cobbles were used. Most of the flint was in a fresh condition. Only one flake was lightly patinated bluish/grey perhaps suggesting a different age from the rest of the material.

Most of the flints overall are not chronologically distinctive but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, with the pottery assemblage suggesting the latter. However, the narrow flakes are certainly of Mesolithic or possibly earlier Neolithic date, but appear to be residual finds within later features.

Conclusion

The Archaeological Phase 2 evaluation to the north of Toddington Lane successfully investigated one of the areas which will be affected by the re-development of the site. It was clear from the vast majority of trenches that the area had not been significantly disturbed or truncated in the past, despite previously being occupied by nursery buildings, as these appear to have been set on made ground which overlay the original soil horizons. The only exception was the northern part of the site, where a number of large modern truncations were recorded.

Numerous archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation trenches, indicating past activity across much of the area. Evidence of Bronze Age occupation was noted in the north-east, central and south-east parts of the Archaeological Phase 2 site. Loose clusters or isolated features of this period are not uncommon on the coastal plain. At least two ditches, whose dating is much more tentative but probably from the late Iron Age or Roman periods, were recorded in the western part of the site. The low density of Iron Age and Roman features recorded during this phase contrasts sharply with extensive remains which were recorded during Archaeological Phase 1 in the south-west corner of the site, and the excavated site to the south of Toddington Lane.

The feature types and periods represented in the Archaeological Phase 2 evaluation trenches are reasonably typical of the region, and although well preserved, are not especially rich in artefacts or ecofacts, and do not offer exceptional preservation conditions such as waterlogging, which might elevate the site's status out of the ordinary range expected in the area.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
51	26.00	1.90	0.77	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 212 and 213. [PL. 1]
52	26.00	1.90	0.60	0-0.10m made ground; 0.10-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 215.
53	26.20	1.90	0.67	0-0.08m made ground; 0.08-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
54	25.20	1.90	0.64	0-0.15m made ground; 0.15-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 218.
55	23.50	1.90	0.60	0-0.28m made ground; 0.28-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 214.
56	26.70	1.90	0.65	0-0.30m made ground; 0.30-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 216. Gully 220.
57	22.50	1.90	0.56	0-0.08m made ground; 0.08-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
58	25.10	1.90	0.70	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.35m buried topsoil (50); 0.35-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
59	12.00	1.90	0.68	0-0.08m made ground; 0.08-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
60	25.60	1.90	0.66	0-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
61	24.70	1.90	0.63	0-0.22m made ground; 0.22-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth). [PL. 2]
62	26.40	1.90	0.72	0-0.29m made ground; 0.29-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
63	16.60	1.90	0.73	0-0.15m made ground; 0.15-0.24m buried topsoil (50); 0.24-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pits 217 and 219. [PL. 3]
64	21.20	1.90	0.74	0-0.09m made ground; 0.09-0.24m buried topsoil (50); 0.24-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
65	23.10	1.90	0.80	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.35m buried topsoil (50); 0.35-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
66	24.40	1.90	0.80	0-0.17m made ground; 0.17-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
67	24.40	1.90	0.80	0-0.15m made-ground; 0.15-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-hole 221. Gullies 222 and 223. [PL. 4]
68	16.40	1.90	0.82	0-0.12m made-ground; 0.12-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
69	26.00	1.90	0.90	0-0.52m made-ground; 0.52-0.65m subsoil (51); 0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
70	25.10	1.90	0.57	0-0.25m made-ground; 0.25-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
71	23.70	1.90	0.67	0.0.10m made ground; 0.10-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pits 228 and 229. Ditch 224.
72	24.30	1.90	1.14	0-0.40m made ground; 0.40-0.63m buried topsoil (50); 0.63-1.14m+ subsoil (51). Natural geology not seen.
73	26.50	1.90	0.89	0-0.27m made ground; 0.27-0.42m buried topsoil (50); 0.42-0.74m subsoil (51); 0.74m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 227. [PL. 6]
74	22.30	1.90	0.81	0-0.19m made ground; 0.19-0.28m buried topsoil (50); 0.28-0.58m subsoil (51); 0.58m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
75	22.00	1.90	0.86	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.28m buried topsoil (50); 0.28-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
76	24.40	1.90	1.15 (S) 0.80 (N)	S end: 0-0.25m made ground; 0.25-0.40m buried topsoil (50); 0.40-0.90m subsoil (51); 0.90-1.15m+ natural geology (Brickearth). N end: 0-0.15m made ground; 0.15-0.20m buried topsoil (50); 0.20-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
77	23.70	1.90	0.85	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.30m buried topsoil (50); 0.30-0.68m subsoil (51); 0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 226.
78	19.20	1.90	0.57 (S) 0.75 (N)	S end: 0-0.08m made ground; 0.08-0.20m buried topsoil (50); 0.20-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57m+ natural geology (Brickearth with gravel inclusions). N end: 0-0.32m made ground; 0.32-0.43m buried topsoil (50); 0.43-0.75m subsoil (51); 0.75m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
79	15.10	1.90	1.00	0-1.00m+ fill of large modern truncation. Natural geology not seen.
80	9.50	1.90	1.05	0-1.05m+ fill of large modern truncation. Natural geology not seen.
81	13.00	1.90	0.86	E end: 0-0.35m made ground; 0.35-0.75m subsoil (51); 0.75m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). W end: 0-0.86m+ fill of large modern truncation. Natural geology not seen.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
82	25.50	1.90	0.85	0-0.12m made ground; 0.12-0.25m buried topsoil (50); 0.25-0.68m subsoil (51); 0.68-0.85m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). Ditch 225. [Pl. 5]
83	25.00	1.90	0.81	0-0.16m made ground; 0.16-0.32m buried topsoil (50); 0.32-0.70m subsoil (51); 0.70-0.81m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
84	24.20	1.90	0.92	0-0.92m+ fill of large modern truncation. Natural geology not seen.
85	25.10	1.90	0.92	0-0.48m made ground; 0.48-0.90m subsoil (51); 0.90-0.92m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
86	28.00	1.90	0.86	0-0.10m made ground; 0.10-0.28m buried topsoil (50); 0.28-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69-0.86m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
51	212	283	Ditch		
51	213	284	Ditch	Late Iron Age / Roman?	Pottery (abraded)
55	214	285	Gully		
52	215	286	Ditch	Late Iron Age?	Pottery
56	216	287	Pit	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
63	217	288, 289	Pit	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
54	218	290	Pit	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
63	219	291	Pit (not excavated)	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery
56	220	292	Gully	Prehistoric ?	flint
67	221	293	Post-hole		
67	222	294	Gully		
67	223	295	Gully	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
71	224	296	Ditch		
82	225	297	Ditch	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
77	226	298	Gully		
73	227	299, 350	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
71	228	351	Pit	Prehistoric ?	Flint
71	229	352	Pit		

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
72		51	MIA3A	Jar		2	31	Sl abraded
			C1B	Jar	AD50–250	1	6	Abraded
51	213	284	EIA2	Jar	300–1BC	2	8	Abraded
			C1B		AD43–250	1	2	Abraded
52	215	286	MIA2A		300–1BC	5	2	Chips
56	216	287	EIA2	Urn	1500–1000BC	1	13	Abraded
63	217	289	EIA2	Urn	1500–1000BC	18	141	Fresh
54	218	290	EIA2	Urn	1500–1000BC	1	3	Abraded
63	219	291	EIA2	Bucket urn	1500–1000BC	18	121	Fresh
67	223	295	EIA2	Chips	1500–1000BC	3	5	Abraded
82	225	297	EIA2	Jars	1500–500BC	7	37	Fresh
73	227	350	C1A	Closed	AD43–250	1	2	Sl abraded

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of burnt flint

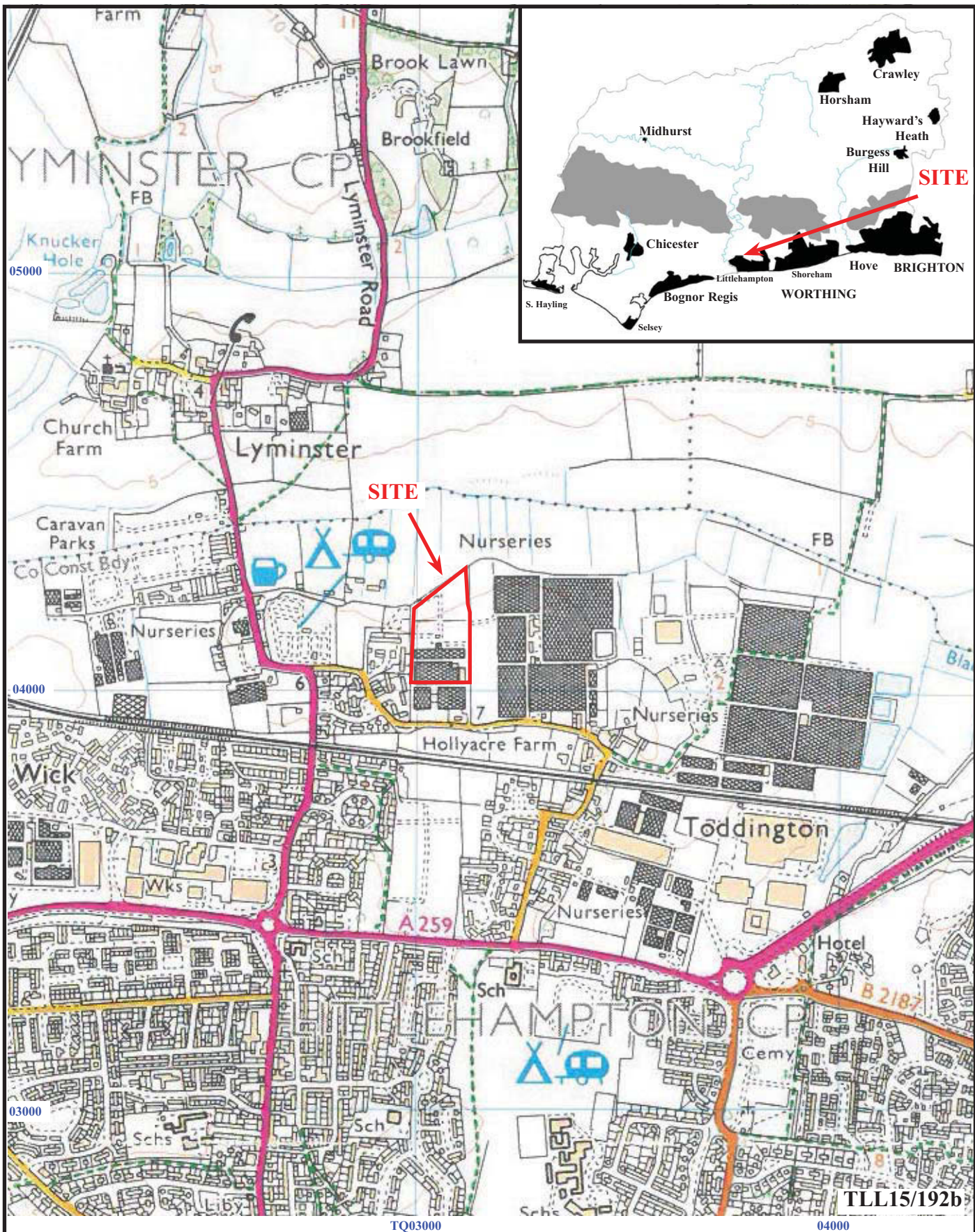
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Depos t</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
51	213	284	10	105	
55	214	285	2	98	
52	215	286	12	160	
56	216	287	4	51	
63	217	289	62	1743	
54	218	290	22	142	
56	220	292	6	73	
67	221	293	4	28	
67	223	295	4	43	
71	224	296	13	191	
77	226	298	2	13	
71	228	351	3	14	

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
63	217	289	4	23	Fresh
67	221	293	1	1	Abraded
77	226	298	1	2	Abraded

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of struck flint

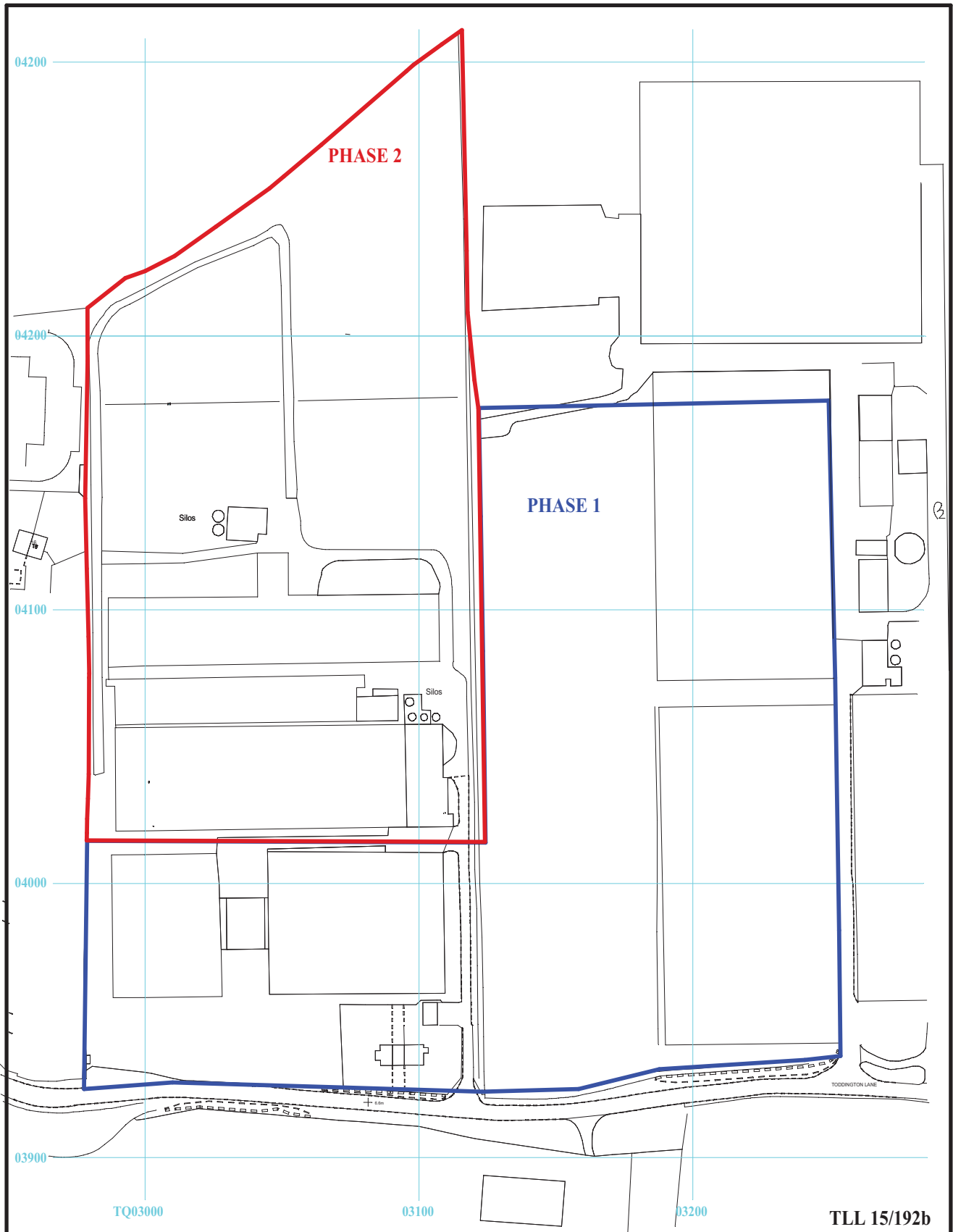
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
51	213	284	Intact flake
52	215	286	Intact flake; 2 Broken flakes; 2 Broken blades
56	216	287	Intact flake; Intact blade; Spall
63	217	289	2 Intact Flakes; 7 Broken flakes; core fragment; Bevelled blade
54	218	290	Intact flake; Intact blade (patinated); Spall
56	220	292	Broken flake; Spall
67	223	295	Core
82	225	297	3 Intact flakes 2 Intact Blades; Broken blade; Serrated flake; core or borer
73	227	350	Intact flake; Broken flake
71	228	351	Broken flake; Spall



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Figure 1. Location of Site within Littlehampton and West Sussex.

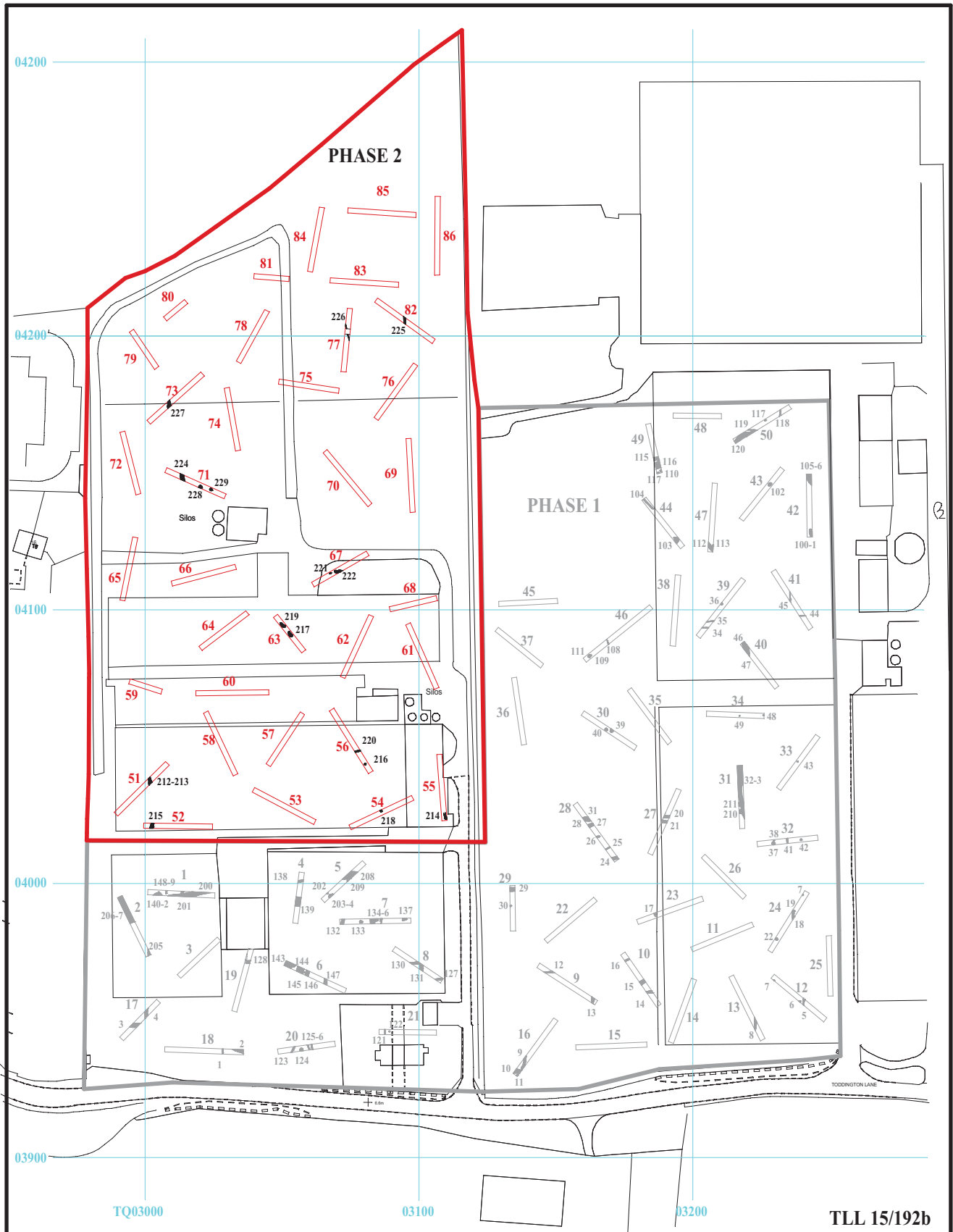
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing previously evaluated area.



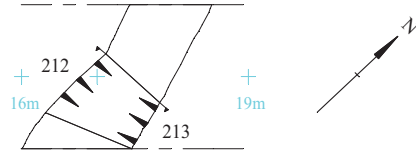


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Archaeological Evaluation**

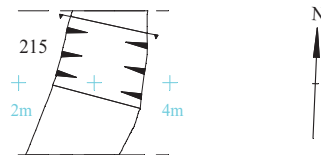
Figure 3. Locations of trenches showing previously evaluated area.



Trench 51



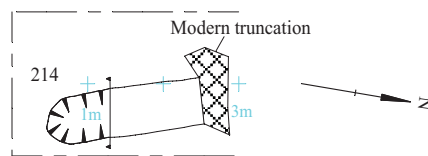
Trench 52



Trench 54



Trench 55



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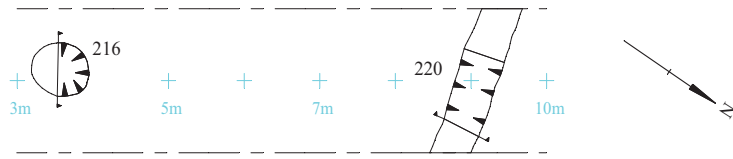
**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2),
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Plan of trenches 51, 52, 54 and 55.

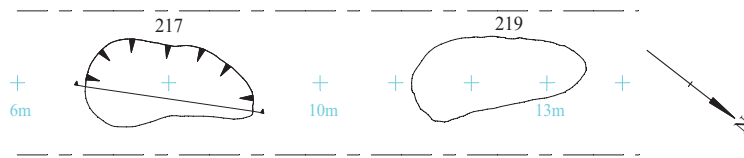


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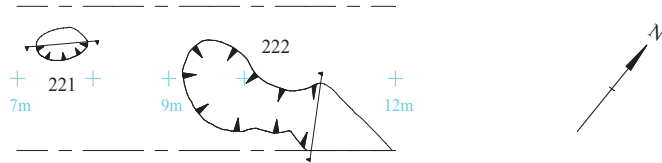
Trench 56



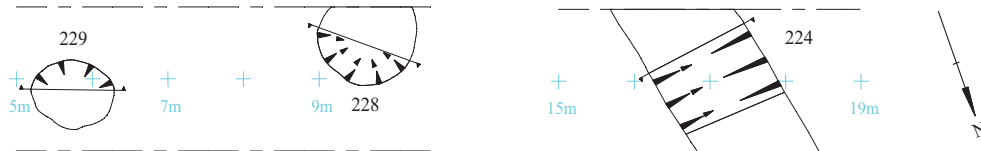
Trench 63



Trench 67



Trench 71

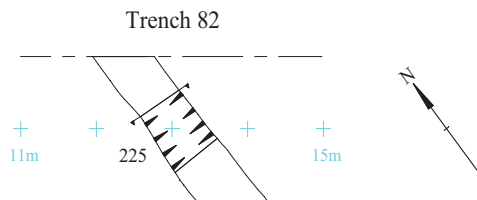
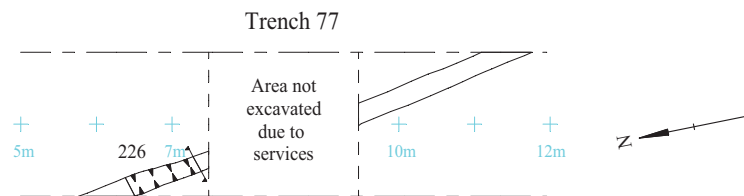
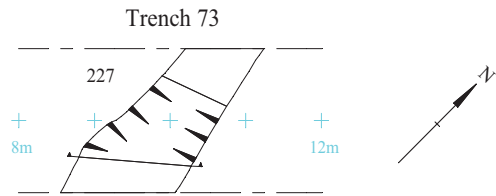


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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Plan of trenches 56, 63, 67 and 71.



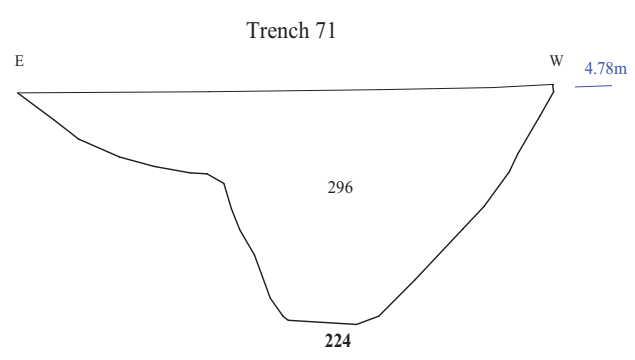
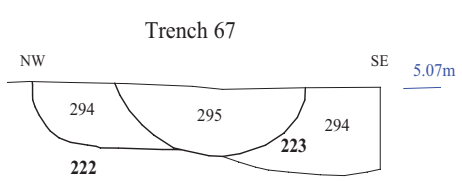
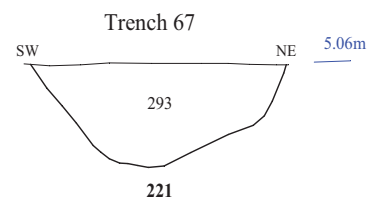
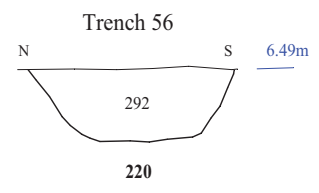
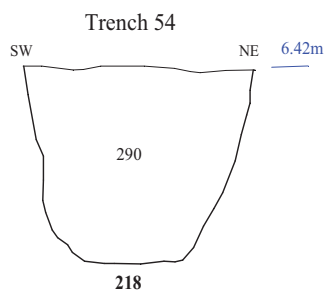
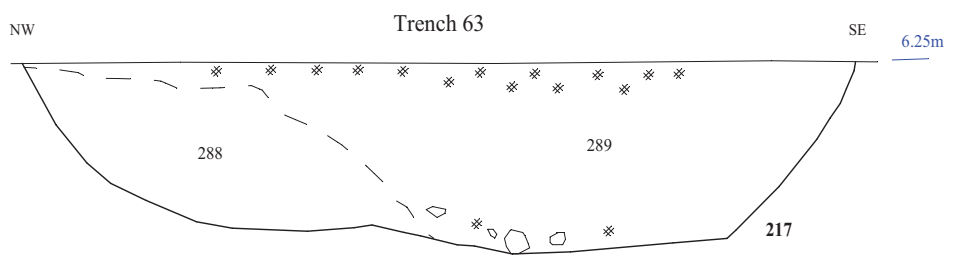
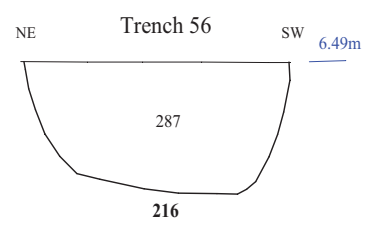
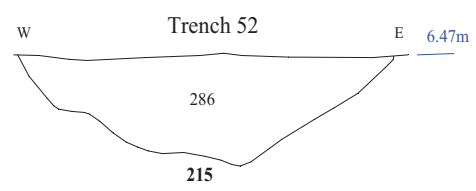
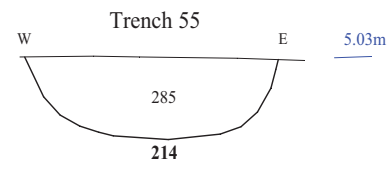
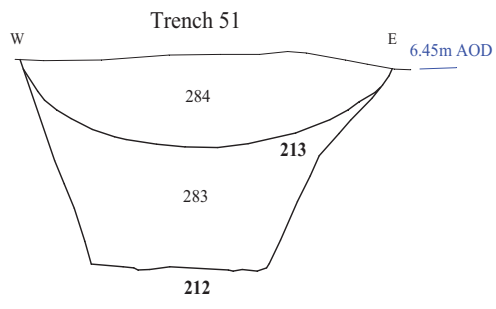


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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2),
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Plan of trenches 73, 77 and 82.



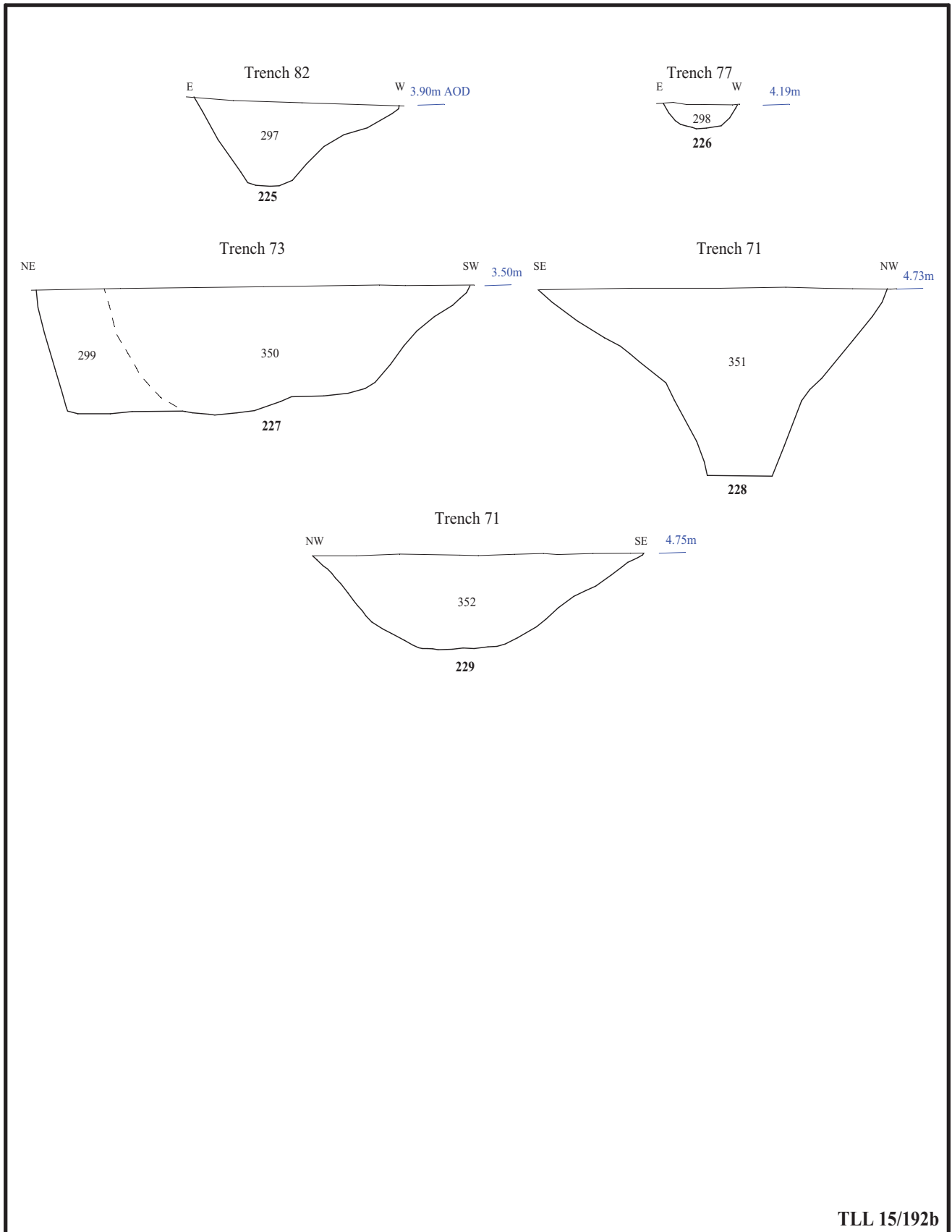


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Figure 7. Sections





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Figure 8. Sections





Plate 1. Trench 54 looking north-east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 61 looking north-east. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Plates 1 and 2

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Plate 3. Trench 63 Pit 217 looking north, Scales: 2m and 0.50m.

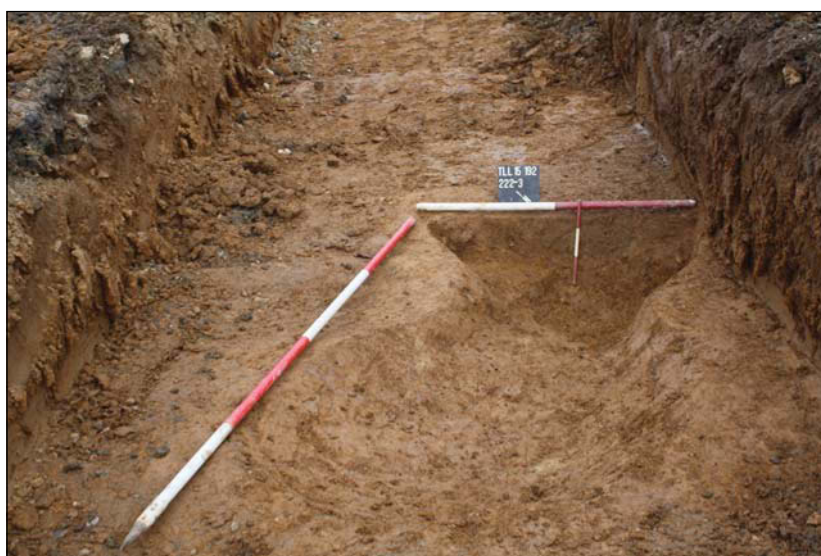


Plate 4. Trench 67 Gullies 222-3 looking south-west. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2),
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Plates 3 and 4

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Plate 5. Trench 82 Ditch 225 looking north, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 73 Ditch 227 looking west. Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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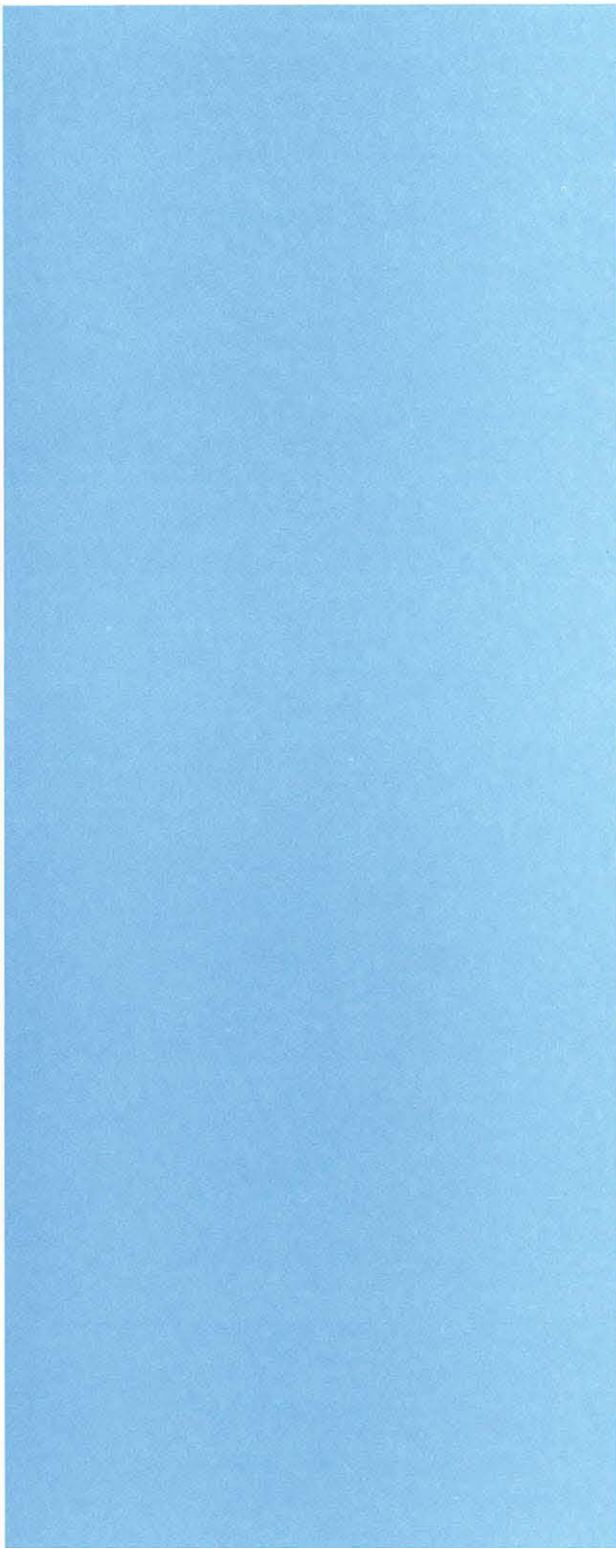
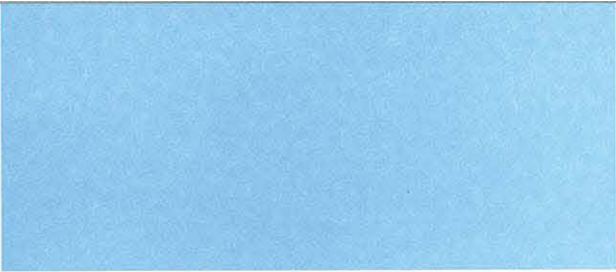
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Plates 5 and 6

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 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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