

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 3),
Littlehampton, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: TLL15/192

(TQ 0332 0401)

Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 3), 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 3), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0332 0401

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 1st – 5th February 2016

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: TLL 15/192

Area of site: c. 1.53 ha

Summary of results: The Archaeological Phase 3 evaluation to the north of Toddington Lane revealed numerous features, largely dating from either the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age periods. The archaeological features recorded appear to be a mix of pits, post-holes, ditches and gullies, and seem to indicate Bronze Age or Iron Age occupation in the north, central, and east parts of the site. It is possible that similar deposits may have existed in the south-east corner of the site, but these have probably been destroyed by modern landscaping.

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 3), Littlehampton, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 15/192c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Rob Thomas, of 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 document is solely concerned with the evaluation which was carried out in the southern part of the site, hereafter referred to as Archaeological Phase 3 (Fig. 2).

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 1st and 5th February 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.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern outskirts of Littlehampton, West Sussex, and Archaeological Phase 3 is centred on NGR TQ 0332 0401 (Figs 1 and 2). Until very recently the site was occupied by numerous greenhouses, which have been demolished. The area covered by Archaeological Phase 3 is relatively flat, and lies at a height of approximately 6m above Ordnance Datum. However, the evaluation confirmed the theory that the area had been landscaped in the past to provide the relatively flat surface before the recently demolished

greenhouses were built. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology for much of the site consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth) (BGS 1996). This was confirmed during the evaluation with a mid orange brown silty sandy clay (Brickearth) in all of the trenches, with varying amounts of sandy inclusions.

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 (Wallis 2014, 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, recent evaluations of the areas to the west and north-west of Archaeological Phase 3 have revealed features dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. The majority of the Roman features were recorded in the south-west corner of the site, and these seem to represent an area of intensive occupation, close to the present Toddington Lane. In contrast, Bronze Age activity seems to be present in the area to the north-west of Archaeological Phase 3, with Iron Age remains being recorded to the west (Wallis 2015; Wallis 2016).

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.

Seventeen 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 of Archaeological Phase 3. 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.

Results

The seventeen trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some had to be shortened or moved slightly due to site logistics (Fig. 3). Several trenches were moved to avoid a live water pipe which crossed the site. One of the trenches (87) was abandoned after made ground was found to a depth of 1.87m, suggesting the presence of a large modern truncation in this area (the site's north-east corner), and was backfilled for health and safety reasons. All the trenches were 1.90m wide, and measured between 3.00m and 27.20m in length, and between 0.55m and 1.87m in depth. The ten 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 as Appendix 2.

Trench 88 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 88 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 22.50m long and up to 1.42m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.69m of made ground, 0.27m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.38m of subsoil (51). Ditch 242 was recorded between 1.80m and 4.20m, but was not excavated. However, two sherds of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron age were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brown clayey silt (388), along with two pieces of struck flint. Another ditch (236) was investigated between 5.40m and 7.50m. The feature was up to 1.15m wide and 0.39m deep, with a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (362), which contained fragments of burnt flint and pottery sherds dating from the Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Trench 89 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 3)

Trench 89 was 19.20m long and up to 1.28m deep, and was orientated approximately SSE-NNW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.83m of made ground, 0.05m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.35m of subsoil (51). Despite the fact that part of this trench was not excavated to its full depth due to the presence of services, a relatively large number of archaeological features were recorded. Post-hole 230 was investigated at the southern

end of the trench. This feature measured 0.58m in diameter and was 0.35m deep, with a single fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (353). Fragments of struck and burnt flint were recovered from this deposit, along with three sherds of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Two more post-holes (231 and 240) were observed at 3.70m and 4.10m. Post-hole 231 was half-sectioned, and was seen to be 0.29m deep and 0.35m in diameter. It had a single fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (354), which contained fragments of burnt flint. Post-hole 240 was not excavated, and no archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (365). A probable ditch (241) was partially exposed between 4.30m and 5.10m, but its northern end lay under the area which was avoided due to services. Although the feature was not excavated, a small piece of fired clay was found on the surface of its upper fill of mid brown clayey silt (364).

Two further post-holes (237 and 238) were recorded to the north of the unexcavated section of the trench. Post-hole 237 measured 0.35m in diameter and was 0.16m deep. A small fragment of fired clay was recovered from its single fill of mid brown silty clay (259). Post-hole 238 appeared to be slightly larger in plan, and was 0.35m deep. Its fill of mid brown silty clay (360) yielded three small sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint.

A large feature was investigated at the northern end of the trench which was interpreted as representing two possible ditches (232 and 239). Ditch 232 was at least 1.80m wide and 0.54m deep, with a single fill of mid brown silty clay (355). Over thirty sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint. Ditch 239 was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (363). It is possible that there was a pit or post-hole present along the southern edge of ditch 239, but this was not investigated as the exact nature of the feature was unclear.

Trench 90 (Figs 4 and 7)

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 18.00m long and up to 1.60m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.81m of made ground, 0.30m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.37m of subsoil (51). Gully 233 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, and was seen to be up to 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a single fill of compact brownish grey silty clay (356), which contained fragments of struck and burnt flint, along with several sherds of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. It also contained a piece of granite, which must have been imported into Sussex. A very large feature (234) was recorded between 7.00m and 17.70m, but was not excavated. It is likely that this represents at least two linear features. Sherds of pottery dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods were recovered from the surface of the upper fill of mid brown clayey silt (357).

Trench 91 (Figs 5 and 7)

Trench 91 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 22.40m long and up to 1.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.73m of made ground, 0.20m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.30m of subsoil (51). An oval pit (235) was recorded between 13.20m and 14.50m, and was half-sectioned. It measured 1.35m in length, 0.70m in width, and was 0.35m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (358). The only archaeological finds from this deposit consisted of fragments of burnt flint.

Trench 92 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 22.40m long and up to 0.94m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.30m of made ground, 0.18m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.33m of subsoil (51). Ditch 243 was investigated between 19.30m and 22.50m, and was seen to be up to 1.30m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (361), which contained pottery suggesting an Iron Age date, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint.

Trench 94 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 5)

Trench 94 was 20.30m long and up to 0.88m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.50m of made ground, 0.12m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.22m of subsoil (51). Ditch 248 was recorded between 9.60m and 12.30m, but was not excavated. No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (370). Another ditch (244) was investigated between 11.80m and 15.60m, and this was seen to be at least 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (366), which contained fragments of struck and burnt flint, along with pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

Trench 95 (Figs 5, 7 and 8; Pl. 1)

Trench 95 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 22.40m long and up to 0.88m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.38m of made ground, 0.14m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.31m of subsoil (51). Numerous linear features (245, 246, 247, 304, 305 and 306) were recorded in this trench, along with a possible pit (307). Ditch 245 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, between 1.30m and 3.20m. This feature was up to 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep, with a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (367). The pottery recovered from this deposit suggests a late Iron Age date, although the sherds were very small. A possible pit (307) was partially exposed in the trench, between 4.70m and 5.70m, but was not excavated. However, some small chips of early Iron Age pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (379).

Gully 304 and ditch 246 were recorded between 7.80m and 11.00m. Although they were clearly intercutting, the intersection could not be investigated due to its position in the trench. Gully 304 was not excavated, and no archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brown clayey silt (375). A slot was dug through ditch 246 which indicated that this feature was at least 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (368) which contained fragments of burnt flint.

Gully 247 was investigated between 11.20m and 13.40m. This feature was up to 0.70m wide and 0.19m deep, with a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (369) which contained four sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery, along with fragments of burnt flint. Ditch 305 was recorded between 17.00m and 19.00m, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brown clayey silt (376).

Gully 306 was recorded at the northern end of the trench. Although the feature was not excavated, fragments of burnt flint were found on the surface of its upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (378), along with sherds of pottery dating from either the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

Trench 97 (Figs 6 and 8; Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 23.70m long and up to 0.86m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.30m of made ground, 0.10m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.37m of subsoil (51). Gully 300/301 was observed between 12.00m and 20.00m, where it met ditch 302. A relationship slot indicated that gully 300/301 cut ditch 302. Gully 300/301 was up to 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid orange brown silty clay (372/373). Pottery sherds suggesting a middle Iron Age date were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of burnt flint. Ditch 302 was at least 1.15m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (374). This deposit contained fragments of struck and burnt flint, along with one abraded sherd of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery.

Trench 102 (Figs 6 and 8)

Trench 102 was 27.10m long and up to 0.77m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. At the southern end of the trench the natural geology was observed beneath 0.38m of made ground and 0.28m of subsoil (51), whilst at the northern end it was encountered immediately below 0.42m of made ground. This indicates that the area had been stripped previously, probably prior to the recently demolished greenhouses being built. Ditch 303 was investigated between 3.70m and 9.20m, and was seen to be at least 1.65m wide and 0.43m deep. Fragments of struck and burnt flint were recovered from its single fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (377), along with a small sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Gully 308 was recorded between 11.20m and 12.90m, where it was truncated by pit 309. The gully was up to 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (380). The only find from this deposit was a fragment of burnt flint. Pit measured approximately 1.00m in diameter, and was up to 0.43m deep. Three small fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (381).

Trench 103 (Figs 6 and 8; Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 17.70m long and up to 0.58m deep. The natural geology was observed immediately below 0.50m of made ground, indicating that the area had been stripped in the past. Despite this obvious truncation, a number of archaeological features were recorded along the length of the trench. Ditch 311 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, and was seen to be up to 1.00m wide and 0.44m deep. Three distinct fills were recorded within the feature (384, 385 and 386). The primary fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (386), and secondary fill of light orange brown silty sand (385) contained no archaeological finds, whilst fragments of struck and burnt flint were recovered from the upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (384), along with sherds abraded sherds of Iron Age pottery. Another ditch (312) was recorded between 4.80m and 6.40m, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brown sandy silt (387).

A large pit (310) was partially exposed within the trench, between 7.10m and 10.50m. The feature was at least 3.30m long, 1.20m wide, and 0.55m deep. It had a primary fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (383), which contained fragments of struck and burnt flint. Further flint fragments were recovered from its upper fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (382), along with over sixty sherds of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded 193 sherds (951g) of pottery from 20 contexts. Nearly all of it can be dated to the post Deverel-Rimbury late Bronze Age and its transition through to the early Iron Age. There are very few diagnostic sherds apart from one or two urn fragments and a rim sherd from an early Iron Age situlate jar. This raises dating problems in that, as Seager Thomas has pointed out (2008, 47), some of the finer calcined-flint tempered fabrics had a very long currency in use and we also have what appears to be a fragment from a Middle Iron Age jar rim in such ware from ditch 243, context 361.

Six Late Iron Age sherds and a single Roman ? butt-beaker base are also present and represent peripheral activity to the east of the settlement located during the first phase of assessment trenching on this site.

Fabrics

Late Bronze/Early Iron Age

EIA 1. Lumpy handmade black/orange fabric with profuse ill-sorted 0.50<5.00 mm. protruding calcined-flint filler.

EIA 2. Lumpy handmade fabric with sparse-to-profuse 0.50<3.00 mm. protruding calcined-flint filler.

EIA 4. Lumpy handmade fabric with profuse 1.00<2.00 mm. protruding calcined-flint filler.

Early/Middle Iron Age

MIA 3A. Carbon-soaked smooth black fabric with sparse-to-profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

MIA 3D. Similar but with poorly-sorted 0.50<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

MIA 12. Handmade black fabric with silt, black ironstone and sparse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

Late Iron Age

LIA 6A. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA 6B. Handmade fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

Roman fine wares

FX. Wheel-turned miscellaneous silty greyware fired orange externally.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Over 230 fragments of burnt flint, weighing 7395g, were recovered during the evaluation from 21 different contexts (Appendix 4). The largest assemblage came from ditch 232 (355) in trench 89, which yielded 70 fragments weighing 2743g. None of the burnt flint fragments had been worked.

Fired Clay by Malcolm Lyne

Very little can be said about the 21 fragments (64g) of fired clay recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 5). Most of it is very abraded and underfired and probably comes from hearths or ovens. The seven fresh pieces from ditch 302 (374), however, may be part of a loomweight, but not of the triangular variety.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 43 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 (28). There were 5 spalls, that is pieces less than 20x20mm across. There were also 5 cores, a tested nodule and two hammerstones. Retouched material comprised a scraper and a denticulate scraper. Where cortex remained the material seemed mostly to have been made from flint locally available but some beach or river cobble was used. Most of the flint was in a fresh condition. Most of the flints are not chronologically distinctive but are relatively roughly made which may indicate a Bronze Age date.

Stone by Steve Ford

Two fragments of stone were recovered. That from feature 244 (366) was a part of a quern with one smooth surface and made from greensand (76g). Exceptionally the other piece (438g) from Bronze Age gully 233 (356) was of granite of uncertain origin but not local with the nearest sources being south-west England or Brittany. Similar igneous material (altered gabbro) has been previously recorded from a site in the environs of Littlehampton (Williams in Weaver 1995).

Conclusion

The Archaeological Phase 3 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 is clear from the trenches, and the local topography of the site, that the area was landscaped in the past to provide a relatively flat surface for the greenhouses which stood here until recently. It is likely that bulldozers were used to push material towards the north and east parts of the site, and this has resulted in fairly deep made ground deposits in these areas. In contrast, the south-east part of the site has effectively been truncated, with made ground being recorded immediately above the natural geology. Although this landscaping may have removed any archaeological features which may have been present in the south-east part of Archaeological Phase 3, elsewhere they have been preserved, beneath thick deposits of soil and made ground. In one instance (trench 103), the archaeological features had survived the removal of the original topsoil and subsoil horizons, and were recorded immediately below the made ground.

Numerous archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation trenches, indicating past activity across much of the area. As mentioned above, it is possible that any archaeological features which may have been present in the south-east corner of the site have been removed by previous landscaping. The features largely suggest occupation dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age periods, although there was limited evidence of later activity (late Iron Age and Roman). It is possible that the Bronze Age activity may be associated with that found to the west, during the evaluation of Archaeological Phase 1.

The feature types and periods represented in the Archaeological Phase 3 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>
87	3.00	1.90	1.87	0-0.70m made ground; 0.70-1.87m+ fill of large modern truncation.
88	22.50	1.90	1.42	0-0.69m made ground; 0.69-0.96m buried topsoil (50); 0.96-1.34m subsoil (51); 1.34-1.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 236 and 242.
89	19.20	1.90	1.28	0-0.83m made ground; 0.83-0.88m buried topsoil (50); 0.88-1.23m subsoil (51); 1.23-1.28m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-holes 230, 231, 237, 238 and 240. Ditches 232, 239 and 241. [PI. 3]
90	18.00	1.90	1.60	0-0.81m made ground; 0.81-1.11m buried topsoil (50); 1.11-1.48m subsoil (51); 1.48-1.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 233. Ditch 234.
91	22.40	1.90	1.35	0-0.73m made ground; 0.73-0.93m buried topsoil (50); 0.93-1.23m subsoil (51); 1.23-1.35m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 235.
92	22.40	1.90	0.94	0-0.30m made ground; 0.30-0.48m buried topsoil (50); 0.48-0.81m subsoil (51); 0.81-0.94m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 243. [PI. 4]
93	23.40	1.90	0.90	0-0.40m made ground; 0.40-0.50m buried topsoil (50); 0.50-0.76m subsoil (51); 0.76-0.90m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand inclusions).
94	20.30	1.90	0.88	0-0.50m made ground; 0.50-0.62m buried topsoil (50); 0.62-0.84m subsoil (51); 0.84-0.88m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 244 and 248. [PI. 5]
95	22.40	1.90	0.88	0-0.38m made ground; 0.38-0.52m buried topsoil (50); 0.52-0.83m subsoil (51); 0.83-0.88m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 245 and 246. Gullies 247, 304, 305 and 306. Pit 307. [PI. 1]
96	23.00	1.90	0.95	0-0.58m made ground; 0.58-0.85m subsoil (51); 0.85-0.95m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
97	23.70	1.90	0.86	0-0.30m made ground; 0.30-0.40m buried topsoil (50); 0.40-0.77m subsoil (51); 0.77-0.86m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 249 and 302. Gullies 300 and 301. [PI. 2]
98	24.20	1.90	0.58	0-0.32m made ground; 0.32-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.58m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
99	25.00	1.90	0.68	0-0.40m made ground; 0.40-0.65m subsoil (51); 0.65-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
100	27.20	1.90	0.65	0-0.50m made ground; 0.50-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
101	25.60	1.90	0.62	0-0.48m made ground; 0.48-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.62m+ natural geology (Brickearth with gravel and sand inclusions).
102	27.10	1.90	0.77	SE end: 0-0.38m made ground; 0.38-0.66m subsoil (51); 0.66-0.77m+ natural geology (Brickearth with gravel and sand inclusions). NW end: 0-0.42m made ground; 0.42-0.54m+ natural geology (Brickearth with gravel and sand inclusions). Ditch 303. Gully 308. Pit 309.
103	17.70	1.90	0.58	0-0.50m made ground; 0.50-0.58m+ natural geology (Brickearth with gravel and sand inclusions). Ditches 311 and 312. Pit 310. [PI. 6]
104	20.60	1.90	0.55	0-0.42m made ground; 0.42-0.55m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
89	230	353	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
89	231	354	Post-hole		
89	232	355	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
90	233	356	Gully	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
90	234	357	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman	Pottery
91	235	358	Pit		
88	236	362	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
89	237	359	Post-hole		
89	238	360	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
89	239	363	Ditch (not excavated)		
89	240	365	Post-hole (not excavated)		
89	241	364	Ditch (not excavated)		
88	242	388	Ditch (not excavated)	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
92	243	361	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
94	244	366	Ditch	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
95	245	367	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
95	246	368	Ditch		
95	247	369	Gully	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
94	248	370	Ditch (not excavated)		
97	249	371	Ditch (not excavated)		
97	300	372	Gully	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
97	301	373	Gully	Early Iron Age	Pottery
97	302	374	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
102	303	377	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery, flint
95	304	375	Gully (not excavated)		
95	305	376	Gully (not excavated)		
95	306	378	Gully (not excavated)	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
95	307	379	Pit (not excavated)	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
102	308	380	Gully		
102	309	381	Pit		
103	310	382, 383	Pit	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery, flint
103	311	384, 385, 386	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
103	312	387	Ditch (not excavated)		

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>
89		51	EIA 4	Jar	1000–500BC	1	6	Abraded
89	230	353	EIA 2	Jar	1500–500BC	3	12	Fresh
89	232	355	EIA 4 MIA3A LIA6B	Jars Jars Jars	1000–500BC 1150–500BC+	31 4 2	104 35 11	Fresh and abraded Fresh and abraded Sl abraded
90	233	356	EIA 4 MIA3A	Small jar	1000–500BC 1150–500BC+	6 5	15 7	Fresh and abraded
90	234	357	EIA 1 EIA 4 LIA X FX	?Butt beaker base	1500–1000BC 1000–500BC 50–1BC AD43–70	5 7 1 1	23 28 9 30	Fresh Fresh and abraded Fresh Fresh
89	238	360	EIA 4 MIA3D	?saucepan pot Jar	1000–500BC 1150–500BC+	1 1	2 1	Fresh Fresh
92	243	361	EIA4 MIA12	Inc urn Bead-rim jar Jar	1500–500BC 500–1BC 100–1BC	17 3 1	75 38 16	Fresh and abraded Fresh and abraded Fresh
88	236	362	EIA4 MIA12	Jar	1500–500BC	1 4	3 13	Sl abraded Fresh
88	242	388	EIA2	Urn	1500–1000BC	2	31	Fresh
88	244	366	EIA4 MIA3A	Jars	1500–500BC 1150–500BC	8 1	36 2	Fresh and abraded Abraded
95	245	367	MIA3A LIA6A	Jar	1150–500BC+ 50BC–AD50	1 2	3 1	Abraded
95	247	369	EIA2	Jar	1500–500BC+	4	28	Fresh 1 jar
97	300	372	MIA3A	Jar	1150–500BC+	3	6	Fresh
97	301	373	EIA4	Situlate jar	700–500BC	4	14	Fresh 1 pot
97	302	374	EIA4		Residual	1	6	Abraded
102	303	377	MIA3D	?saucepan pot	500–100BC	1	5	Fresh
95	306	378	EIA4	Jar	1150–500BC+	3	19	Fresh
95	307	379	EIA4		Residual	2	3	Abraded chips
103	310	382	EIA1 EIA4 MIA3A	Jar Jar Jar	1500–1000BC 1150–500BC 1150–500BC	8 37 19	72 170 130	Fresh Fresh Fresh
103	311	384	MIA3A LIA6A	Necked jar	25BC–AD50	3 1	5 4	Abraded Abraded

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of burnt flint

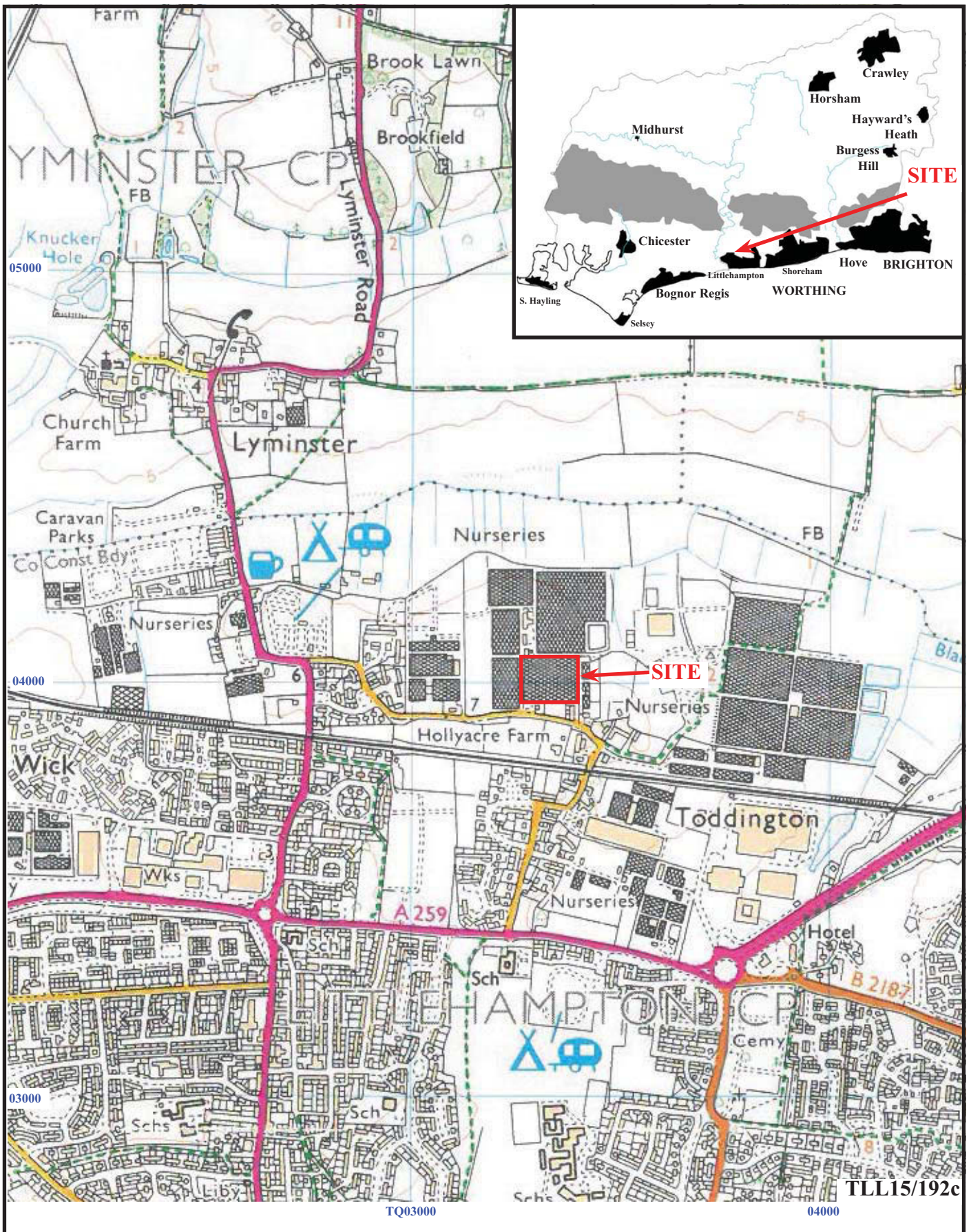
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
89	230	353	3	15	
89	231	354	4	17	
89	232	355	70	2743	
90	233	356	11	80	
91	235	358	2	163	
88	236	362	3	26	
89	238	360	1	1	
92	243	361	59	1563	
94	244	366	23	817	
95	246	368	2	45	
95	247	369	1	186	
97	300	372	4	32	
97	301	373	3	40	
97	302	374	8	328	
1002	303	377	16	745	
95	306	378	2	112	
102	308	380	1	11	
102	309	381	3	35	
103	310	382	12	259	
103	310	383	2	103	
103	311	384	6	74	

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
90	233	356	6	9	Fresh and abraded
88	236	362	1	1	Abraded
89	237	359	1	1	Abraded
89	241	364	1	4	Abraded pellet
92	243	361	5	6	Abraded
97	302	374	7	43	Fresh. Possible loomweight fragments

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of struck flint

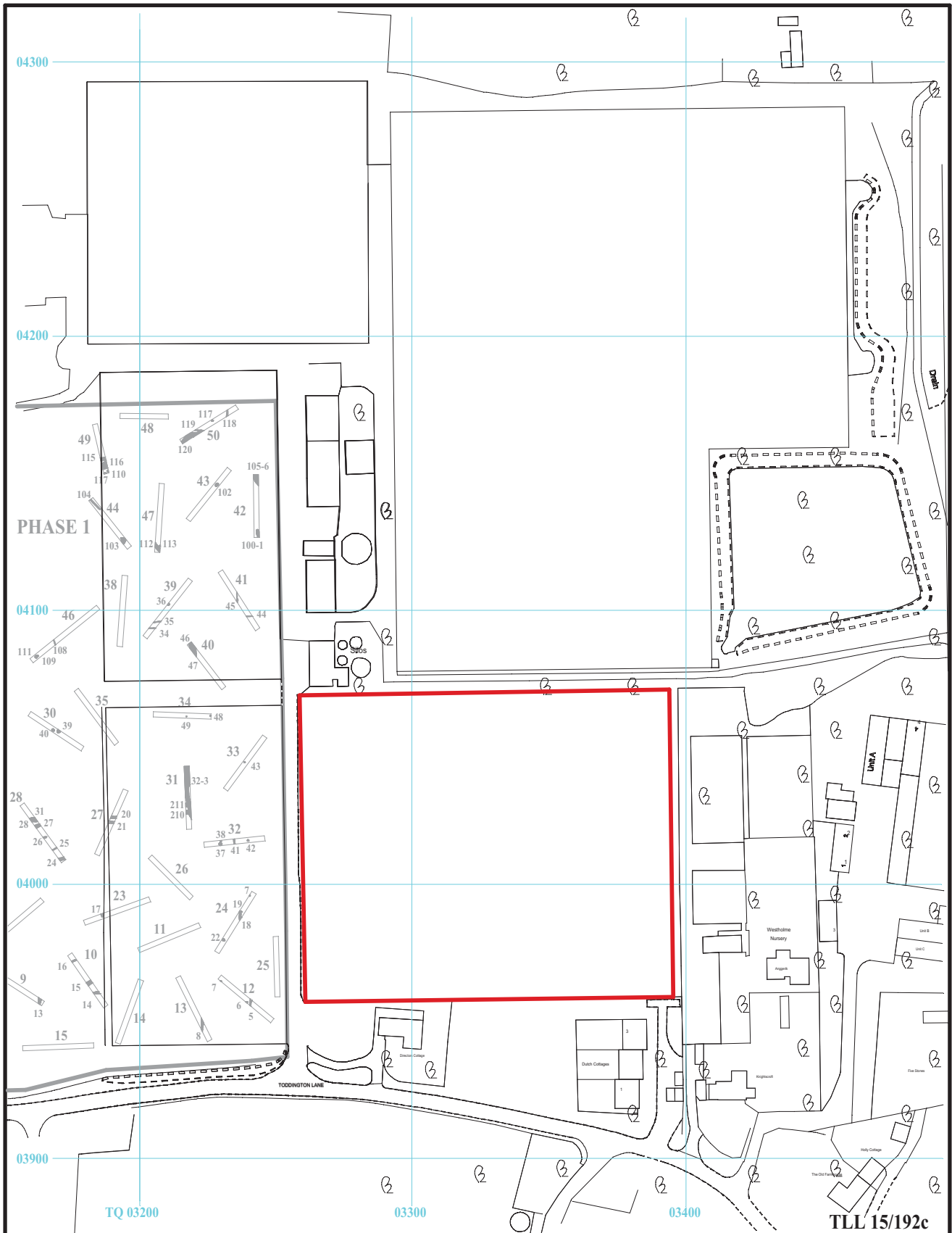
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
89	230	353	Intact flake; Spall
89	232	355	6 Intact flakes; 5 broken flakes; hammerstone on core; core (on flake)
90	233	356	Intact flake; Core
89	238	360	Intact flake
88	242	388	Intact flake; Scraper
92	243	361	Broken flake; Denticulate scraper
94	244	366	2 Spalls
97	302	374	Broken flake
102	303	377	Intact flake; Core; Spall
103	310	382	3 Intact flakes; 4 broken flakes; hammerstone
103	310	383	2 Intact flakes; Spall
103	311	384	2 Cores; tested nodule
88		51	Intact flake



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

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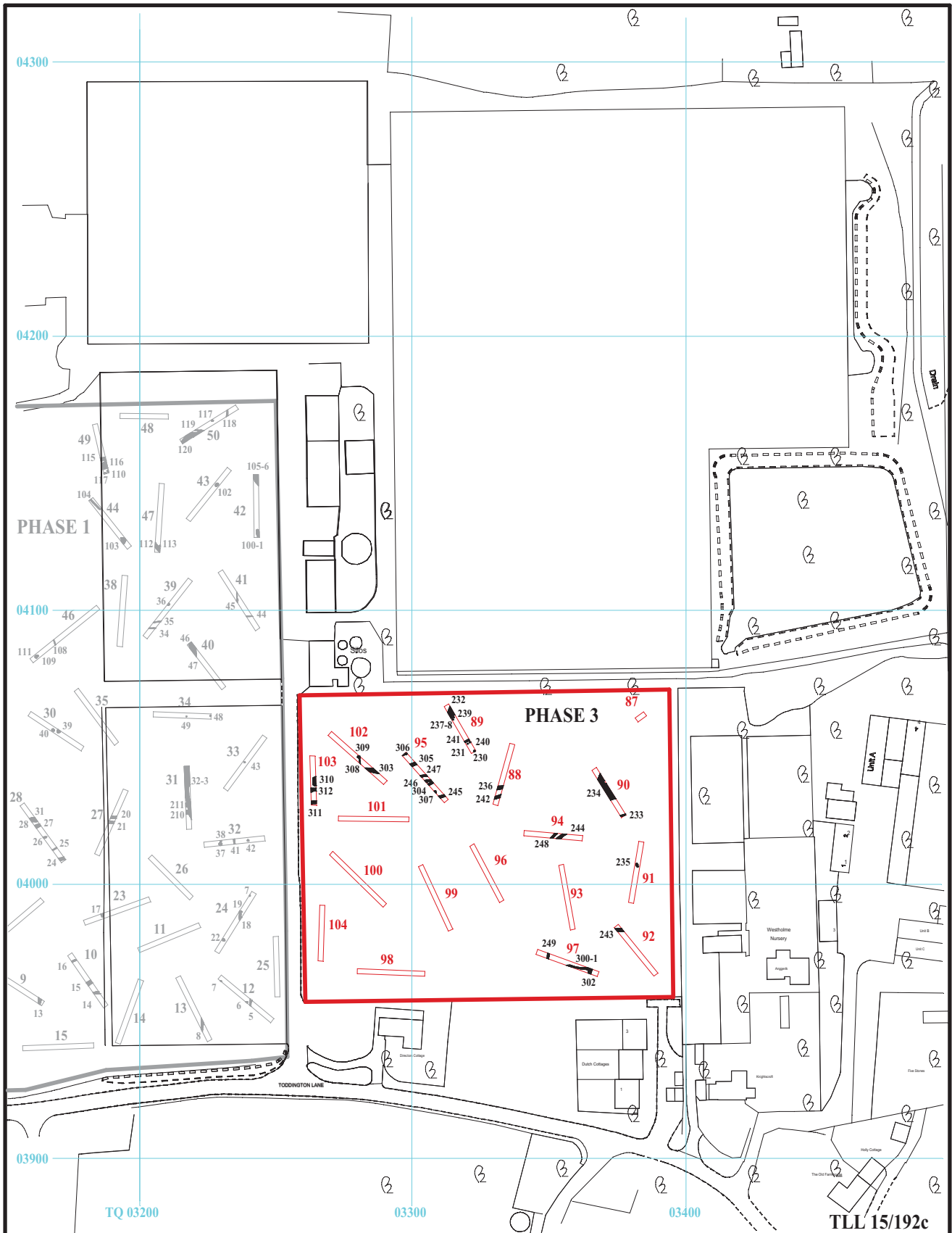
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.



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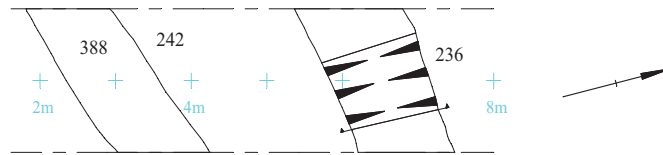
Figure 3. Location of trenches.



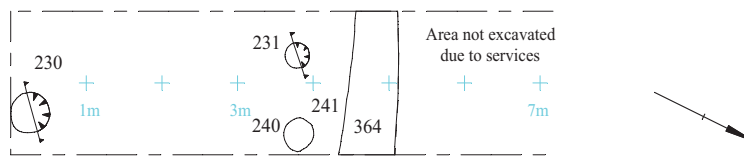
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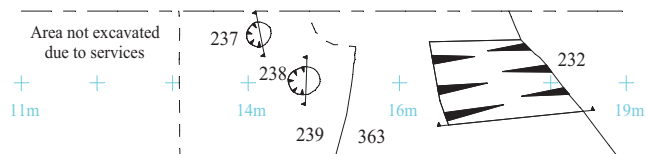
Trench 88



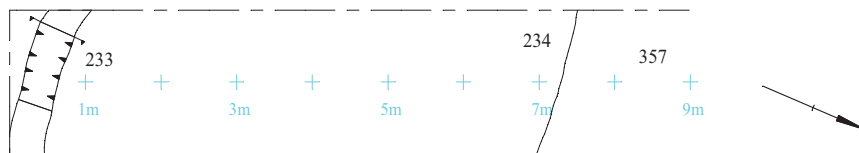
due to se



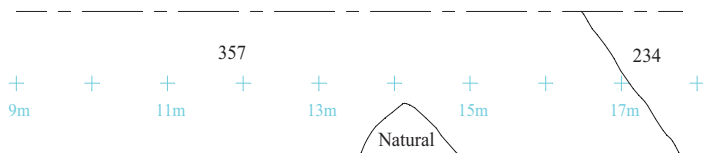
Trench 89 continued



Trench 90



Trench 90 continued



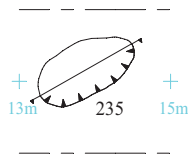
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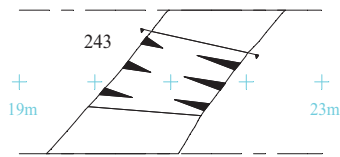
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 88, 89 and 90.



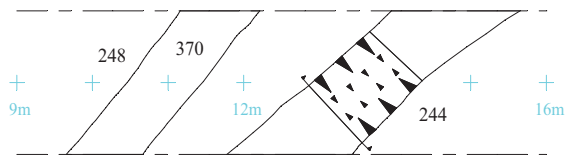
Trench 91



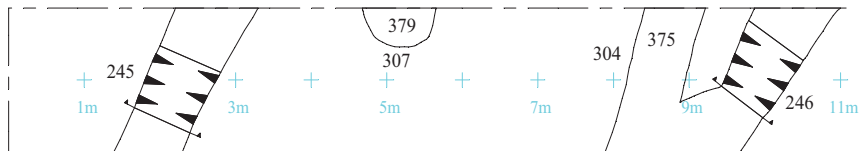
Trench 92



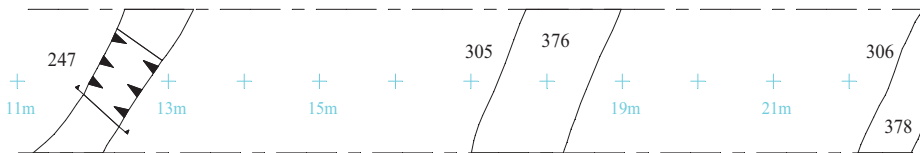
Trench 94



Trench 95



Trench 95 continued



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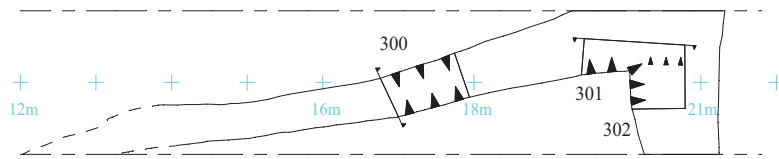
Figure 5. Plan of trenches 91, 92, 94 and 95.



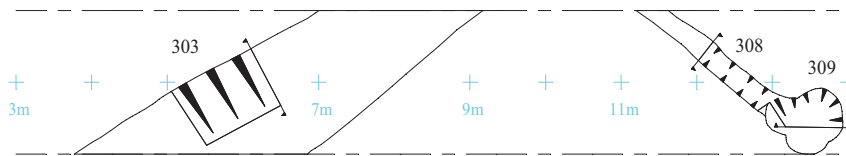
Trench 97



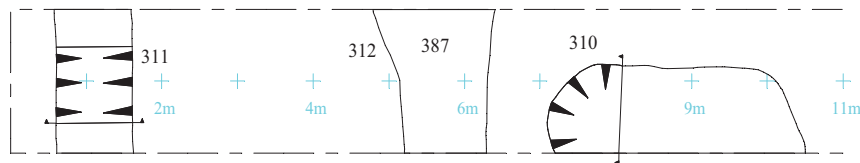
Trench 97 continued



Trench 102



Trench 103

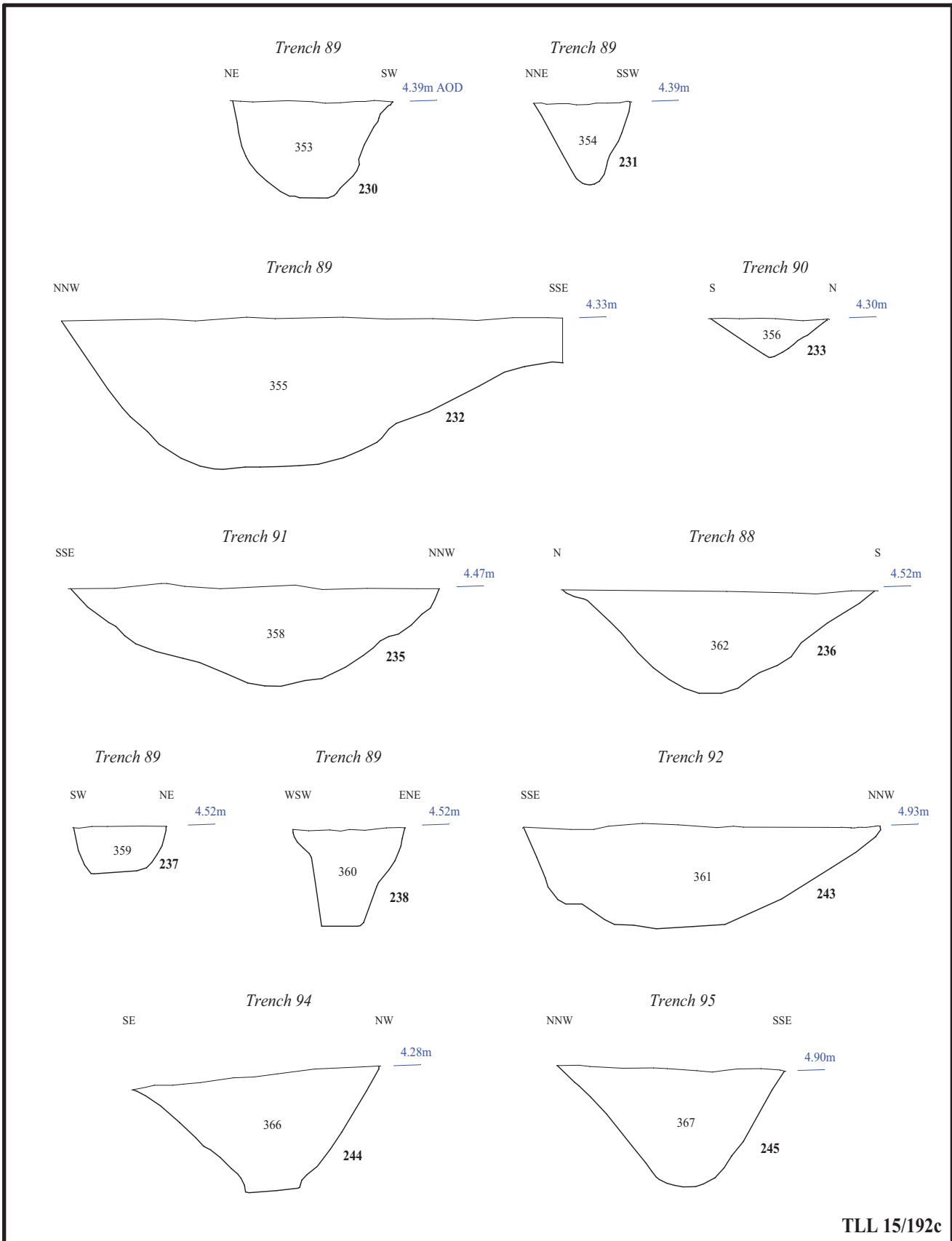


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Figure 6. Plan of trenches 97, 102 and 103.





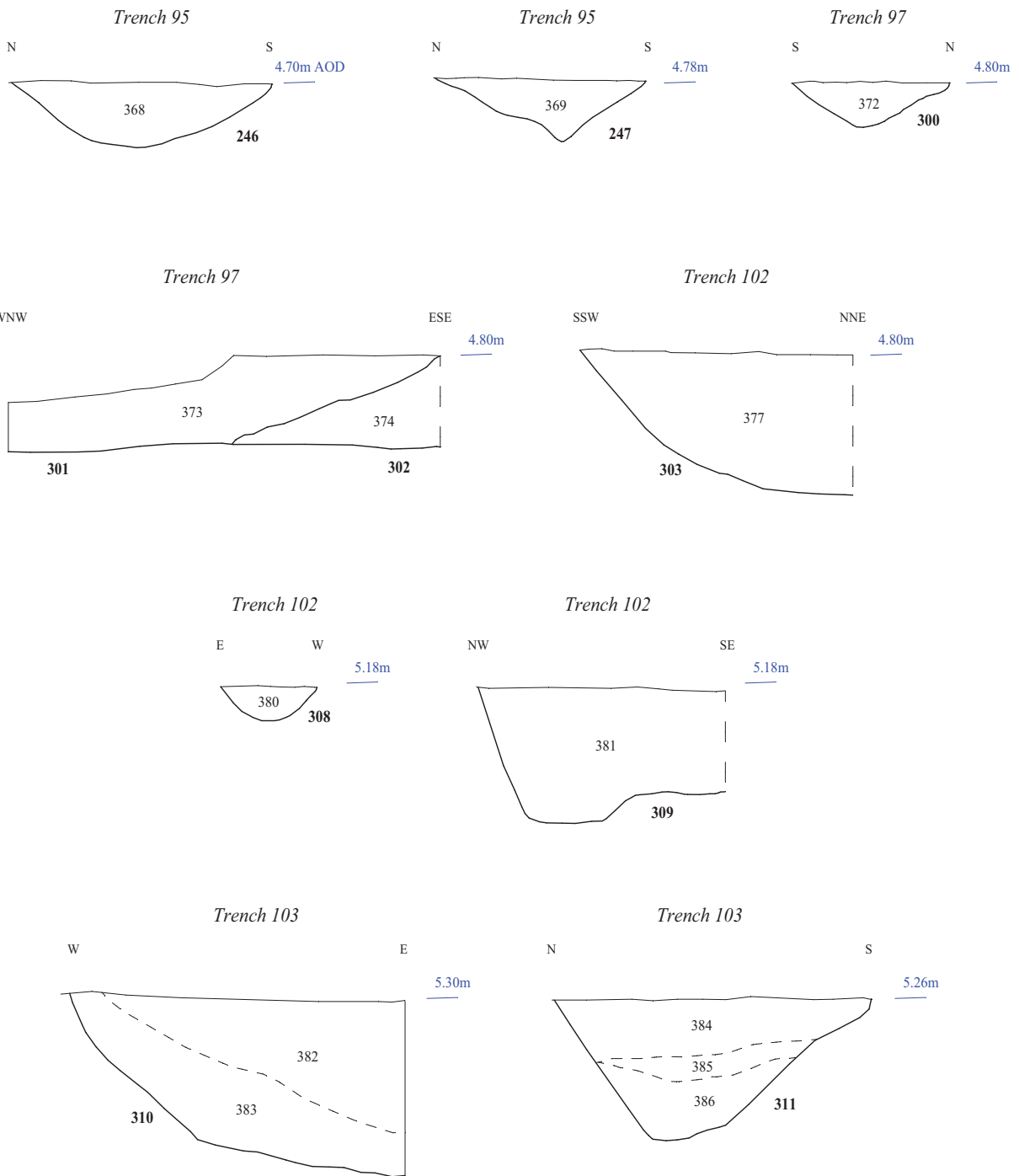
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Figure 7. Sections



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Figure 8. Sections





Plate 1. Trench 95, looking NW. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 97, looking ESE. Scales 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Plates 1-2**

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Plate 3. Trench 89, post-hole 230, looking SE. Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 4. Trench 92, ditch 243, looking NW. Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

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Plates 3-4

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Plate 5. Trench 94, ditch 244, looking SW. Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 6. Trench 103, pit 310, looking NNE. Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

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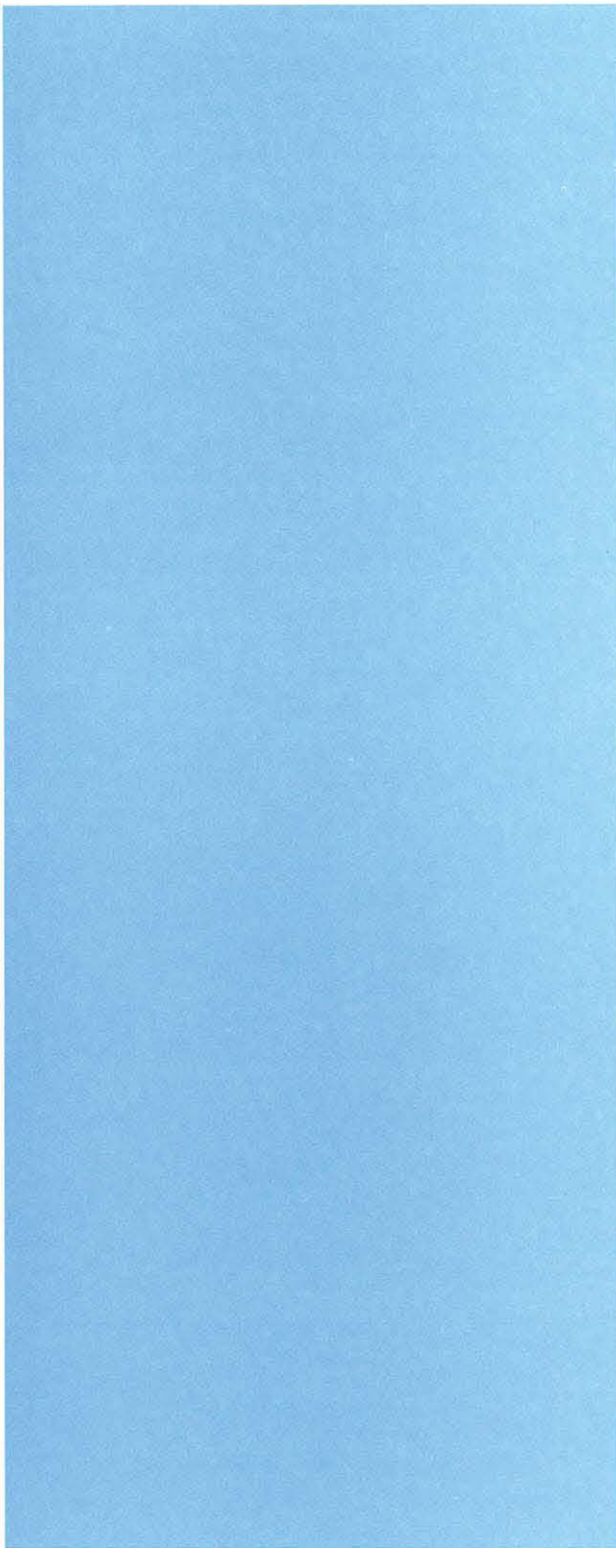
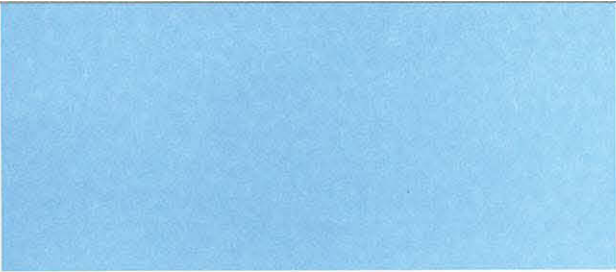
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Plates 5-6**

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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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