

West Sussex County Council Event/Activity Full Report

26/09/2022

Number of records: 33

Event / Activity Data

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1417	Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Land at Toddington, North Littlehampton	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/09/2008 - 30/09/2008, between (September 2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: White Young Environmental

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land North of Littlehampton, Toddington

Grid Reference

TQ 0360 0410 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land North of Littlehampton, Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken in advance of a redevelopment of land at Toddington, north of Littlehampton. The site was situated on the northern edge of the railway line and east of the A284.

There was thought to be an intermediate – adverse risk for archaeological and cultural heritage deposits of being disturbed within the area of the site with prehistoric, Roman and Romano –British being the most likely to survive. The site archaeological potential for the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age was seen to be medium. Nearby excavations have revealed archaeological remains dating to these periods and thus it's possible that remains dating to this period also remain on this site. The potential for all Roman periods were also seen to be medium. A Roman Villa was located nearby so it's possible that Roman remains also survive here. It was recommended that an evaluative investigation formed of trial trenching and a borehole survey should take place as a form of mitigation. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: White Young Green Environmental. 2008. Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Land at Toddington, North Littlehampton.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1417

Name: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Land at Toddington, North

Event ID: EWS1504 **Name:** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation and Excavation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1504	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation and Excavation (Phase 1)	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 14/04/2014 - 09/07/2015, between (April 2014 and June / July 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation
Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION
EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03264 03870 (152m by 101m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation (14/04/2014 - 17/04/2014) was carried on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of redevelopment of the site. The site lies on the south side of Toddington Lane. It is bounded to the north by Toddington Lane and to the south by a railway line. Until recently there were numerous greenhouses on the site, but these were demolished prior to the evaluation. The site is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 7m above OD. The site lies on Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth). Fifteen trenches were dug on site. All the trenches were 1.80m wide, and measured between 20.0m and 22.6m in length and between 0.80m and 1.10m in depth. Archaeological features were identified in four of the Trenches. Trench 5: A gully was recorded between 10.50m and 11m from the west end of the trench. A 1m slot was excavated through it. The feature was up to 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep. Its fill yielded nine sherds of Roman pottery, burnt flint, struck flint and a small fragment of fired clay. A sub-circular pit was also identified in this trench. The pit was 0.85m in diameter, and up to 0.34m deep. Its fill contained a moderate amount of charcoal. Five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with several fragments of fired clay. Further fired clay was recovered from the Upper fill, along with six sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of burnt flint. Another sub-circular pit was also identified in this trench. This feature was 0.80m long and 0.70m wide. Two sherds of Roman pottery were found within its fill, along with eleven fragments of fired clay, and very small fragments of iron clay. An intercutting pit and ditch were recorded towards the end of the trench. The pit measured 0.60m in diameter and was up to 0.23m deep. It had a single fill which contained fragments of charcoal, burnt flint, burnt bone, fired clay, along with a sherd of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age. The ditch was up to 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill which contained charcoal, struck flint and fired clay fragments. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ditch, along

with two sherds of Roman pottery, and fragments of burnt flint and fired clay. The abraded nature of the Roman material, suggests the Roman sherds may be intrusive.

Trench 12: A ditch measuring 0.75m wide and 0.27m deep was identified in this trench. It had a single fill which contained five sherds of pottery from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age as well as two fragments of burnt flint and struck flint.

Trench 13: Two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the subsoil of this trench. A ditch measuring up to 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep, with a single fill was also identified in this trench. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were recovered from the deposit, along with fragments of burnt flint and struck flint. It is possible that this ditch is the same as that recorded to the north in trench 12.

Trench 15: A possible feature was investigated at the south-western end of the trench, but was interpreted as being a patch of discoloured Brickearth even though it contained a struck flint. A possible gully was observed running into this area. It was up to 0.32m wide and 0.11m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill. Another gully was also identified in the trench. It was up to 0.52m wide and 0.27m deep. The gully had a single fill and contained a single struck flint.

Five soil samples were taken from the site. This revealed a very little charcoal, a few weed seeds and a single probable cereal grain.

Overall, the evaluation identified a moderate amount of archaeological deposits, including ditches which probably date from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age, and a Roman gully and pits. Several of these features were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site (Trench 5), which are indicative of occupation. {1}

An archaeological excavation (23/06/2015 - 09/07/2015) was carried out at Land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of residential development. An earlier evaluation highlighted the potential of two areas (Areas A and B) to contain further archaeological features. Area A was situated in the north-east corner of the site and Area B was in the south-western part of the site. The excavation only concentrated on Area A as Area B had been heavily affected by staining caused by the area being covered in plastic sheeting during the period when the site was occupied by a nursery. Fives phases of activity were identified during the excavation. Phase 1 Late Iron Age: A gully and a ditch were identified in the eastern and south-eastern parts of Area A that could possibly date from the late Iron Age. A relationship slot between the two suggested the gully was later. The ditch was extended 23m, approximately North-South, from the southern edge of the excavated area. The ditch was up to 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep and was cut by two undated pits. Its northern end was truncated by an early Roman ditch. The gully extended eastwards from the ditch at a right angle, with its eastern end being cut by a probable early Roman ditch and an undated pit. It is thought that the gully and ditch represent boundaries of an enclosure to the south and east. Most of the discrete features dating from the late Iron Age lie within the area enclosed by them, whereas more clearly Roman features spread beyond to the west. It is likely that the boundary survived into the 1st century AD. The features that cut these gullies also probably belong to the early Roman period.

Only one post hole could be securely dated to this period. It was recorded close to the eastern edge of the excavation area, and was 0.63m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It contained two sherds of late Iron Age pottery. A large undated pit could potentially date from the late Iron Age (or earlier) as it was cut by features dating from the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. Another Pit was in similar stratigraphic position and had just two tiny sherds of late Iron Age pottery and no other finds.

Phase 2 Late Iron Age / Roman Transitional (Early 1st century AD): Twenty-three pits or post-holes contained pottery whose production ranges span the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. The majority of the features lie within the area which appears to be enclosed by the Phase 1 ditch and gully.

Phase 3 Early Roman (AD43 – AD70): It is thought that the Phase 1 ditch and gully went out of use in the early Roman period. They may have been superseded by two ditches, which would have increased the amount of land being enclosure, with the possibility of an entrance in its north-west corner. One ditch was up to 1.95m wide and 0.70m deep and contained a large assemblage of early Roman pottery. The other ditch was approximately 1m wide and up to 0.32m deep. It followed a similar alignment to the Phase 1 ditch.

A short length of ditch was recorded in the eastern part of the excavation area. It appears to have cut an early Roman post-hole, before being truncated itself by another pit which also dates from the early Roman period. This feature may have been a short-lived feature, subdividing the newly enlarged enclosure. In this role it may have been associated with two undated ditches to its east and to its south-west. Two other ditches identified may have also related to the short-lived subdivision of the early Roman enclosure.

35 pits and one post hole dating from the early Roman period were recorded in excavation Area A and all lie within the Phase 2 ditches. There were several large inter-cutting pits, particularly in the south-east corner of the excavation area.

Phase 4 Late First century: The occupation of the site is thought to have continued beyond the early Roman period, perhaps until the end of the 1st century. However, far fewer late 1st century features were recorded, than for the earlier part of the century. It may be that occupation merely shifted further south and / or east during the late 1st century, and it may be significant that the features from this period were all identified in the far south-

eastern corner of the excavation area.

A pit was recorded close to the southern edge of the excavation area. It cut through another pit which dates from the early Roman period. The feature measured about 1.15m in diameter, and was 0.40m deep. Over thirty sherds of pottery were recovered from its fill, along with fragments of burnt flint.

Phase 5 Fourth Century: The archaeological deposits investigated in excavation Area A suggests that occupation ceased towards the end of the 1st century AD. However, one small pit may date from the 4th century, although this is based on just two sherds of pottery. The pit measured 0.90m by 0.50m, and was 0.20m deep. It appeared to truncate at least two pits dating from the early Roman period. Again, like the Phase 4 features, this lay in the south-east corner of the excavation area so it remains possible that later Roman occupation had shifted south or east.

Seventy bulk soil samples were collected during the excavation. Charred plant macrofossils were present in 36 of the samples and identifiable charcoal remains from ten of the samples. The remains of plant macrofossils recovered from the samples showed the utilisation of cereal grains. The fact that the samples have produced broadly similar results suggests that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of charring cereal grain, chaff and crop weeds over the period of occupation. The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of a several species native to Britain. On the marginal areas of oak woodlands or in clearings hazel thrives. The evidence of carr fen woodland indicates a damp environment close to the site. This type of woodland would have consisted of willow and poplar which are trees that thrive in waterlogged and damp soils, particularly in areas close to streams or with a high water table. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2014. Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2016. Late Iron Age and Roman Occupation South of Toddington Lane (Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report: 13/23c.
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Associated Monuments

MWS12071 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) (Monument MWS12071)

Event ID: EWS1518 **Name:** Worthing-Littlehampton 33kV Overhead Line: Proposed underground

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1518	Worthing-Littlehampton 33kV Overhead Line: Proposed underground diversion of spans 1-5, Southfields Road, Littlehampton: Archaeological Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/03/2004 - 31/03/2004, between (March 2004)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Horsham Road

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 0383 0276 (434m by 587m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Horsham Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out on the archaeological impact of two potential routes for the underground diversion of spans 1-15 of the Southfield Road stretch of the Worthing to Littlehampton 33kV overhead line.

Within the vicinity of the western route a possible Bronze Age settlement has been identified while along the eastern route there was a potential for locating pits, ditches and other features relating to an Iron Age settlement. As a result there was a high potential for recording features dating to these periods.

Archaeological remains from the Roman period have been widely recorded locally. The eastern route runs across the site of a villa farmstead and its associated cemetery thus it was deemed possible that archaeological features dating to this period may also be identified.

The site was seen to have low potential for locating archaeology dating to the medieval period.

It was deemed possible that archaeology dating to the post-medieval period could be uncovered. It was thought that if the archaeology of this date was identified it would most likely be associated to earlier road surfaces, building foundations or infilled field ditches.

In the light of the archaeological desk based assessment it was suggested that the western route be adopted as it was likely to encounter less archaeological deposits than the eastern one. However as the western route was likely to run close to an area of potential Bronze Age settlement an excavation of this trench was recommended in order to record any archaeology that may be identified. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2004. Worthing to Littlehampton 33kV Overhead Line: Proposed underground diversion of spans 1-5, Southfields Road, Littlehampton: An Archaeological Assessment.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS1518

Name: Worthing-Littlehampton 33kV Overhead Line: Proposed underground

Event ID: EWS1736 **Name:** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1736	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 18/01/2016 - 25/01/2016, between (January 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Toddington
Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03054 04139 (147m by 295m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Toddington, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of residential and commercial development of the site. Until recently, the site was occupied by numerous greenhouses, which have now been demolished. The site is relatively flat, and lies at a height between 5m and 7m aOD. The underlying geology of the site consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth).

Thirty-six trenches were dug during the evaluation. All the trenches were 1.90m wide, between 9.5m and 28.0m in length and between 0.56m and 1.15m in depth. Numerous archaeological features were recorded across the site. Evidence of Bronze Age occupation was noted in the north-east, central and south-east parts of the site. Features identified consisted of pits, gullies and post-holes. At least two ditches, dating from the late Iron Age or Roman period were recorded in the western part of the site. Undated features were also recorded including gullies, post holes, pits and ditches. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2016. Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report: 15/192b. [Mapped feature: #1775]

Associated Monuments

MWS13666	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2 (Monument MWS13666)
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Event ID: EWS1737 **Name:** Land at Todddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 3

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1737	Land at Todddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 3	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/02/2016 - 05/02/2016, between (February 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Todddington
Todddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03327 04014 (136m by 115m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Todddington, Todddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 3) was carried out on Land at Todddington Lane in advance of residential and commercial development. Until recently, the site was occupied by numerous greenhouses, which have now been demolished. The site is relatively flat and lies at a height of 6m aOD. The underlying geology for much of the site consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth).

Seventeen trenches were dug during the evaluation. All the trenches were 1.9m wide, and measured between 3.0m and 27.2m in length, and between 0.55m and 1.87m in depth. It was clear from the trenches that the area was landscaped in the past to provide a relatively flat surface for the greenhouses. The south-east part of the site has effectively been truncated, with made ground being recorded immediately above the natural geology. Although the landscaping may have removed any archaeological features which may have been present in the south-east part of the site, elsewhere they have been preserved. Ten of the trenches contained a number of archaeological features. The features largely suggest occupation dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age periods and include ditches, pits, post-holes and gullies. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2016. Land at Todddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 3), Littlehampton, West Sussex. [Mapped feature: #1776]

Associated Monuments

MWS13627 Land at Todddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation - Phase 3 (Monument MWS13627)

Event ID: EWS1738 **Name:** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 1

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1738	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 1	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 27/10/2015 - 27/11/2015, between (October - November 2015)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03150 04036 (278m by 266m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of residential and commercial development.

Fifty trenches were excavated during the evaluation. All the trenches were 1.90m wide, between 16.80m and 30.50m in length, and between 0.50m and 0.86m in depth. It was clear from the trenches that the site had not been significantly disturbed or truncated in the past. Numerous pits, gullies, post-holes and ditches were recorded in the trenches, with most trenches having at least one feature of interest.

Features identified in the northern part of the site, suggest occupation during the mid to late Bronze Age or early Iron Age periods. Elsewhere, the majority of dated features come from the late Iron Age or Roman periods and any undated features seem likely to be of a similar date range. Apart from two features in the eastern part of the area, including a cremation burial, the Roman activity seems to have been concentrated in the south-west corner. The features here suggest continuous occupation from the late Iron Age until the 2nd century AD. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2015. Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation. Report: 15/192. [Mapped feature: #1777]

Associated Monuments

MWS13678 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1 (Monument MWS13678)

Event ID: EWS2069 **Name:** Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS2069	Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 15/11/2018 - 23/11/2018, between (November 2018)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Windroos Nursery
Worthing Road

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03602 03453 (167m by 241m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Windroos Nursery, Worthing Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton, in advance of demolition of the existing buildings on site and residential development. The site contains four individual buildings / structures, with the ground surface being a mix of concrete, hardstanding and open uneven ground. Worthing Road forms the southern boundary. Norway Lane is to the east and a residential development lies to the north and west. The underlying geology is New Pit Chalk Formation. This becomes undifferentiated chalk formations, comprised of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation at the southern site boundary. These are overlain by River Terrace Deposits of sand, silt and clay.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 8 trial trenches, measuring between 35m and 50m in length and 1.9m wide, across the site. Extensive modern disturbance and truncation associated with prior site use was identified across the site. The northern end of the site demonstrated significant truncation due to the very shallow depth at which natural geology was exposed. The centre of the site has been considerably built up with modern material, likely relating to the nurseries that previously occupied the site. Numerous concrete and steel footings from demolished greenhouses were found the evaluation. The southernmost end of site had been completely reduced and levelled in preparation for the concrete slab and hardstanding that currently occupies it. No soil deposits were observed to survive, with natural geology being identified immediately beneath the modern layers. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the evaluation. A single piece of stuck flint was recovered from the surface of the natural geology in Trench 3. It is a flake and has been broadly dated to the prehistoric period. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2018. Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation. Reference: 213570.1. [Mapped feature: #2270]

Associated Monuments

Event ID: EWS2069 **Name:** Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation

MWS15215 Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS15215)

Event ID: EWS240 **Name:** Part Excav, CDAU, Dec 92

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS240	Part Excav, CDAU, Dec 92	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Chichester District Archaeological Unit

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 02935 04105 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS4373 Archaeological Evaluation - Mill House (Monument MWS4373)

Event ID: EWS513 **Name:** Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch..., Oct 95

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS513	Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch..., Oct 95	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 043 034 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS4369 Bronze Age features - Worthing Rd (Monument MWS4369)

Event ID: EWS517 **Name:** Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch, Oct 95

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS517	Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch, Oct 95	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Part Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 043 034 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS4370 Enclosed? Roman Occupation - Worthing Rd (Monument MWS4370)

MWS4371 Undetermined Ditches - Worthing Rd (Monument MWS4371)

MWS5762 Iron Age Occupation - Worthing Rd (Monument MWS5762)

Event ID: EWS589 **Name:** Watching Brief, -, 1990

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS589	Watching Brief, -, 1990	Survey

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 041 035 (point)

TQ00SW

Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS3485 Flint implement - Rustington By-pass (Find Spot MWS3485)

Event ID: EWS596 **Name:** Watching brief, Hammond P et al., 1990

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS596	Watching brief, Hammond P et al., 1990	Survey

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 041 036 (point)

TQ00SW

Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS3480 Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass (Monument MWS3480)

Event ID: EWS602 **Name:** Watching brief, Hammond P, 1991

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS602	Watching brief, Hammond P, 1991	Survey

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 0295 0395 (point)

TQ00SW

Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS3492 Roman cremation - Granary Way (Monument MWS3492)

Event ID: EWS718**Name:** Viridor Recycling site, Littlehampton - Geotechnical Survey

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS718	Viridor Recycling site, Littlehampton - Geotechnical Survey	Survey

External Reference:**Dates:** 26/05/2004 - 15/07/2004, between (July 2004)**Project Details:****Event/Activity Types**

Borehole log

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY

GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded**Organisation:** Geotechnical Engineering Ltd**Associated Individuals - None recorded****Associated Organisations - None recorded**

Location

Viridor Recycling Centre

Fullers Walk

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 02948 04176 (64m by 69m)

TQ00SW

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District

Arun, West Sussex

Address

Viridor Recycling Centre, Fullers Walk, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources**Description**

A geotechnical borehole and test pit survey was carried at the propose Household Waste Management Site (Viridor Recycling Centre). The site sequence has been summarised as 1) Made Ground extending over the entire site area. Depth variable between c. 0.50 to 2.00 metres below ground level with average depth of c. 1.20 metres. Archaeological and Palaeoenvironment significance were both low. 2) Upper silts (brickearth) with weak sub angular gravels. Upper surface possibly truncated at some site locations. Archaeological significance was low to moderate and Palaeoenvironmental potential was low. No sediments of "raised beach" deposits were recognised. 3) Alluvial silts were recorded at north central site areas only. Archaeological potential moderate with potential for organic preservation moderate to high. Palaeoenvironmental potential moderate. Archaeological potential anticipated to be highest at the margins of possible channel / depression in fill where interdigitation with overlying silts occurs. 4) Chalk bedrock. Bedrock profile suggests dip to north centre of site where bedrock is overlain by alluvial silts. Archaeological potential is low. Palaeoenvironment potential low to moderate. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Geotechnical Engineering LTD. 2004. Summary Review of Geotechnical Information From Proposed House Waste Recycling Site, (Viridoe Waste Management Site) Littlehampton West Sussex.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: EWS723 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS723	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton	Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 13/04/2004 - 16/04/2004

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Worthing Road

Grid Reference

TQ 04013 03363 (point)	TQ00SW	Dispersed
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address

Worthing Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Horticultural Research international site (HRI West) in Littlehampton. In all three linear features and six pits were discovered. The majority of these were seen to be of Early Anglo-Saxon origin. Although these represented settlement activity it is thought that a settlement was to the east of the site and thus these could be seen to be on the margins of the settlement. Evidence for the Iron Age and Romano-British period had also been discovered within the vicinity of the site and thus could suggest a long continuous period of settlement activity within the area.

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. June 2004. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the Former Horticultural Research International Site, Littlehampton. Project No. 1845.

Associated Monuments

MWS7430	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton (Monument MWS7430)
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Event ID: EWS741 **Name:** Evaluation - HRI East - Worthing Road

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS741	Evaluation - HRI East - Worthing Road	Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 28/06/2004 - 01/07/2004

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 04124 03305 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS7450 Possible BA occupation - Worthing Road (Monument MWS7450)

Event ID: EWS910 **Name:** Toddington Nursery, Littlehampton

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS910	Toddington Nursery, Littlehampton	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 11/10/2005 - 11/10/2005, at some time (2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03523 03653 (196m by 145m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Toddington Nursery. It demonstrated that in 4 of the test pits horizontal truncation to the underlying deposits has taken place, however, it should not be discounted that cut features may remain in situ in these areas. the presence of an undated subsoil/ploughsoil in the fifth test pit indicates that the truncation is less extensive in this area of the site and it remains possible that archaeological cut features and deposits may remain in situ.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2005. Summary of an Archaeological Watching Brief at Toddington Nursery, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.
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Associated Monuments

MWS8084 Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton (Monument MWS8084)

Event ID: EWS1285 **Name:** Fitzalan Link Road, North Littlehampton - Desktop Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1285	Fitzalan Link Road, North Littlehampton - Desktop Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: Job No: A044029-2

Dates: 27/01/2011 - 27/01/2011, between (January 2011)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: WYG Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land between Worthing Road and East Street,

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03200 02902 (222m by 1122m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land between Worthing Road and East Street,, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An Archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken of the land between Worthing Road and East Street, Littlehampton ahead of a proposal for the construction of the Fitzalan Link Road.

The assessment concluded that the archaeological potential of the site for the Palaeolithic period was regarded as low due to no local sites being dated to the Palaeolithic period.

The sites potential for the Mesolithic period was also seen to be low.

With the presence Toddington a Neolithic site within close proximity and within the area of the site the potential for finding archaeology dating to the Neolithic period was thought to be low-medium.

As Bronze Age sites were also found within close proximity of the site the sites potential for yielding archaeology from this period was seen as being low to medium.

Although little Iron Age activity is thought to have taken place nearby some Iron Age pottery has been identified in local excavations and with this in mind the potential for finding Iron Age archaeology was suggested to be low-medium.

It was stated that deposits dating to the Roman period could be found in almost any location within the study site. Angmering Roman Villa was also seen to be just to the east of the study site itself. Other Roman archaeology has also been found within the Littlehampton area and it is thought that the chance of finding archaeology dating to the Roman period on this site is fairly likely. With this in mind the sites potential for this period is believed to be low-medium.

For both the early Medieval period and Medieval period the sites potential for archaeology was thought to be low. With these results the suggestion that both a Geophysical survey and trial trenching should take place in order to identify any existing archaeology should take place. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: WYG Environment. 2011. North Littlehampton, Fitzalan Link Road Planning Application: Archaeological Desktop Assessment. Job No: A044029-2. [Mapped feature: #1364]

Associated Monuments

- MWS11488 Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording at the Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton (Monument MWS11488)
- MWS14967 Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation (Monument MWS14967)

Event ID: EWS1338 **Name:** Land at Littlehampton Community School, Littlehampton - Desk Based

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1338	Land at Littlehampton Community School, Littlehampton - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: LP0704I-DBA-vC1.2

Dates: 01/04/2008 - 30/04/2008, between (April 2008)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: L~P: Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Littlehampton Community College

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03324 02976 (511m by 640m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Littlehampton Community College, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken on the site of Littlehampton Community School prior to a proposed development.

Substantial archaeological activity was seen to take place within the immediate vicinity of the site from the late prehistoric period as a result both the site potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age were seen as moderate to high.

With the abundance of evidence from the Roman period within close proximity to the site the potential for the Roman period was seen as being high.

It was believed that the site was likely to have been used for agriculture throughout the medieval and Post-Medieval periods until the mid-20th century when development of the area took place.

The site has been seen to have a moderate-high archaeological potential with archaeological works recommended to record any archaeological deposits that may exist. {1}

Sources

XY Grey Literature Report: L~P Archaeology. 2008. Archaeological Deskbased Assessment of land at Littlehampton Community School. LP0704I-DBA-vC1.2. [Mapped feature: #1417]

Associated Monuments

MWS11488 Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording at the Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton (Monument MWS11488)

Event ID: EWS909 **Name:** Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS909	Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton, West Sussex	Intervention

External Reference: OA Job No. 2700

Dates: 01/04/2005 - 31/12/2007, between (2005-2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Oxford Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Eden Park (Former Toddington Nurseries),
Toddington

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03482 03559 (479m by 433m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Eden Park (Former Toddington Nurseries), Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

Excavation, carried out by Oxford Archaeology in April/May 2005, revealed a possible Neolithic ditch and several Bronze Age ditches and pits. The features suggested localised Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity which later developed into a significant Bronze Age landscape. A Romano-British ditch was also observed and a quantity of re-deposited Saxon pottery was recovered. A series of re-cut 12-13C boundary ditches were revealed that might have delineated the eastern edge of historic Toddington. {1}

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at Land at Eden Park (former Toddington Nurseries), Littlehampton. The investigations were comprised of areas of strip map and record, field evaluation and a watching brief. The entire site occupies an area of around 9ha and is lying on Brickearth, in part contaminated with gravel. Two phases of excavation were undertaken. The first in 2005 required the excavation of three areas (B, D and E). The second in 2007 required excavation and some additional evaluation trenching in Areas A and C. Eight additional trenches were also investigated. Four on the periphery of Area C, two to the South of Area C and a further two to the south of Area A. Six phases of activity were identified.

Neolithic: One complete and on half polished flint axe were found in the uppermost fill of a ditch terminal.

Mid to Late Bronze Age: Evidence for Middle to Late Bronze Age occupation was spread across the central and eastern areas of the site. Drove ways, a number of wells, gullies, pits and a possible truncated field system were identified suggesting settlement activity and animal husbandry. Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery was identified. A curvilinear gully in the north of Area C also contained Middle Bronze Age pottery. The partial remains of a roundhouse drip gully was also identified. It was covered by a thick layer of domestic and structural waste from the roundhouse. A rectangular enclosure was also identified.

Roman: Evidence of Romano-British activity consisted of an arrangement of parallel ditches orientated north-south and east-west forming agricultural enclosures or field systems. The field systems occupied the central, southern and eastern proportion of the site. A pit and re-cut ditches produced sufficient pottery to date occupation during the 2nd century AD.

Anglo-Saxon: The only possible evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was one small residual sherd of Early-Middle

Anglo-Saxon pottery from a ditch of uncertain date. The ditch also contained a small quantity of early medieval pottery.

Medieval: Evidence of medieval activity was largely confined to one Area in the south-west corner of the Site and was comprised of a trackway and a number of indeterminate features (gullies, ditches, pits and post holes).

Post-medieval: Post-medieval activity was represented by an L-shaped field boundary ditch and a pit. The pit contained animal bone and general waste associated with farming in the 18th century. {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Oxford Archaeology. 2005. Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report. OA Job No. 2700.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: Wessex Archaeology. 2008. Land at Eden Park (Former Toddington Nurseries), Littlehampton, West Sussex - Post Excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design for Analysis and Publication. Ref: 61800.03.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS8084 Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton (Monument MWS8084)

Event ID: EWS971 **Name:** Land to the West of Watermead, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS971	Land to the West of Watermead, Littlehampton, West Sussex	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: Project No. 1604

Dates: 13/11/2002 - 13/11/2002, throughout (2002)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Field Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land to the West of Watermead

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03503 03530 (479m by 418m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land to the West of Watermead, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A Desk-based Assessment and walk over survey (November 2002) were undertaken on land west of Watermead, Littlehampton. The study area has been shown to be comparatively rich in archaeological remains and some deposits are known from the immediate vicinity of the proposed site.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2002. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey of Land to the West of Watermead, Littlehampton, West Sussex. Project No. 1604.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS8084 Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton (Monument MWS8084)

Event ID: EWS1744 **Name:** Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1744	Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 160026

Dates: 01/09/2016 - 31/10/2016, between (September - October 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Norway Lane and Worthing Road

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 04338 03330 (815m by 505m) TQ00SW Line

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the installation of a water main at Norway Lane / Worthing Road, Littlehampton. The new water main replaces an existing main which lies on a similar (but not identical) alignment. The underlying geology consists of the New Pit Chalk formation, with overlying deposits of the sand, silts and clays of the local River Terrace deposits. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2016. Archaeological Watching Brief Report Norway Lane and Worthing Road. Project Number: 160026.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS13771 Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief (Negative Evidence MWS13771)

Event ID: EWS192 **Name:** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS192	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4)	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 160459

Dates: 25/07/2016 - 12/08/2016, between (July-August 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03304 04207 (345m by 260m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 4) was carried out on land at Toddington lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a proposed mixed development use. The site comprises an area of land totalling 8.5ha. Until recently the site had been occupied by large greenhouses with associated roads and hard standing areas. The underlying geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 66 trenches. 11 of these contained archaeological features of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date.

Prehistoric: A small assemblage of 22 pieces of struck flint was collected during the evaluation, comprising 13 flakes, seven chips, an end-and-side scraper and a retouched flake. Although chronologically undiagnostic, they were mostly characteristic of a late prehistoric date.

Bronze Age: Two very small groups of bodysherds, from a ditch fill and gully fill, both situated in the south-east corner of the site, were collected. In the former, the four sherds were all moderately thick-walled, perhaps suggesting a Late Bronze Age attribution and, in the latter, there was an example of a typical post-Deverel-Rimbury flint-gritted base, indicating a Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date. As such, these might be the earliest identified features within the site. However, it should be noted that ditch fill was overlaid by an upper fill containing Iron Age material and also sat within a ditch which ran parallel to a securely Iron Age ditch. As such it is possible that the finds were residual, or that fill represented an Iron Age recut of an earlier Bronze Age ditch.

Iron Age: A moderate-sized assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered during the evaluation. Thirteen archaeological features were dated as Iron Age and these comprised eight ditches, a ditch terminus, a gully, two pits and a pit/posthole. With the exception of one of the ditches within the south-west of the site, all other features were clustered in the south-east corner of the site area. Given the curvilinear form of one of the ditches its relationship with ditches to the east and south, it was considered very likely that's these represent part of an enclosure. One of the pits contained a moderate assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and as such it has been interpreted as a possible storage pit. Caryopses of wheat, wheat/barley and emmer/spelt were present within a bulk soil sample taken from the pit. The gully and posthole both had similar fills with abundant fired clay inclusions some of which were clearly identified as daub with wattle impressions. There was no clear curvature

to the gully itself, which might suggest an interpretation as an eaves-drip gully, although only a very short section was exposed. The quantity of daub would strongly suggest a structure in the near vicinity.

The concentration and form of Iron Age features suggests settlement activity. Canid gnawing was noted on two cattle long-bones from the storage pit and juvenile sheep/goat bones were recovered from the gully and bones from a juvenile pig, including two, female canines were recovered from a ditch. This assemblage suggests that domestic, animal-husbandry related activities were undertaken within this area.

Roman: A small group of slightly mixed 1st and 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the basal fill of a ditch, whilst a small group of 1st century AD Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill. This represents the only securely Roman feature within the site. However, the ditch alignment strongly suggests it represented a continuation of Iron Age ditch to the west and as such may represent a later re-cutting and reuse of the earlier ditch.

Medieval: Three features of mid 13th to 14th century medieval date were identified during the evaluation and all represent possible quarry pits spread across the east of the site.

Post-medieval: A thin deposit of possible bank material was recorded in on the site. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the possible bank material it may correspond to a north-south field boundary running perpendicular to the Black Ditch and depicted on the earliest available mapping.

The remaining features consisted of four ditches, a possible ditch terminus, a gully, a pit and a pit/posthole which were undated. {1}

This record is awaiting enhancement, please contact the HER for further information on this site.

WSSC HER Electronic Resource Number: 2018-041

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2017. Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4) Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report Number: 2016342.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14363 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4) (Monument MWS14363)

Event ID: EWS1935 **Name:** Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1935	Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 160459

Dates: 15/08/2016 - 24/08/2016, between (August 2016)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling
Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Fitzalan Link Road (south)

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03125 02948 (73m by 702m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of the proposed Fitzalan link road (south), Littlehampton. 17 trenches were excavated during the evaluation and two archaeological features were identified. A possible prehistoric ditch was identified in the central part of the site, orientated on an east to west alignment. A large medieval quarry pit was also identified in the centre of the site and appears to hold parallels with further medieval quarry pits identified to the north on the Toddington Lane Site.

One bulk environmental sample was taken from the lowest fill of a possible palaeochannel. The sample did not yield enough charred plant material to identify diet, economy and vegetation environment. This could however be due to the nature of the sampled feature and/or circumstances of deposition. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2016. Archaeological Evaluation Report Fitzalan Link Road (South) Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report Number: 2016340. [Mapped feature: #2118]

Associated Monuments

MWS14967 Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation (Monument MWS14967)

Event ID: EWS1821 **Name:** Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1821	Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 170372

Dates: 27/11/2017 - 14/12/2017, between (November - December 2017)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane
Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03103 03763 (245m by 509m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Fairhaven nursery site and allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a mixed-use development of the site. The site is located across the former Fairhaven Nursery site, part of an allotment site and a small section of Wick Town Football club's pitch. The Fairhaven Nursery site and allotment land is split by the main south coast railway line. The Fairhaven nursery site covers 1.55ha and the allotment and area totals 1.81ha. The underlying geology of the site is described as New Pit Chalk Formation- Chalk.

Thirty-seven trenches were excavated during the evaluation. Archaeological features were identified in 9 of the trenches consisting of ditches, postholes and pits. The majority date to the Late Bronze Age.

A total of 17 pieces of worked flint were collected during the evaluation. The assemblage comprises of 15 flakes and two cores. The majority display characteristics of a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) flake-orientated industry. A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered, mostly in the central part of the evaluated area, totalling 31 sherds. The assemblage comprises body sherds in flint-tempered fabric but is difficult to date conclusively as is largely undiagnostic. However, considering the assemblage as a whole, the range of fabrics would all be consistent with a Late Bronze Age date. {1}

This record is awaiting enhancement, please contact the HER for further information on this site.

WSCC HER Electronic Resource Number: Library Files: Backlog: 2022-004

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2018. Archaeological Evaluation Report Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report Number: 2017547.

Associated Monuments

Event ID: EWS1821 **Name:** Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

MWS14382 Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation
(Monument MWS14382)

Event ID: EWS1825 **Name:** Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1825	Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 170372

Dates: 02/01/2018 - 02/02/2018, between (January - February 2018)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03866 03989 (670m by 555m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a mixed-use development. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 210 trenches (fifty-seven of these trenches were left unexcavated). A number of finds and features were revealed dating from the Mesolithic to medieval period. Prehistoric: Worked flint was recovered from pits and ditches across the site dating from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. Much of the material might be residual within these features.

Early Neolithic: Two large sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered from a tree throw / pit and a third sherd from a nearby late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch section.

Middle to Late Bronze Age: Several features produced just one or two sherds of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery, although one feature, ditch did yield six fragments of such pottery, which most likely came from the Middle rather than Late Bronze Age.

One pit produced a small number of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. Six sherds were recovered from the two upper fills, along with two sherds of earlier Roman pottery from the uppermost fill. Also contained within this pit were the partial remains of at least two horse skeletons. The skeletons were not articulated and showed signs of butchery and were contained within a small area suggesting a single dumping episode, possibly associated with the communal or ritual consumption of the animals. One of the specimens had also attained an age of at least 11 years and had evidence suggesting its use in either traction or for riding. The pit was not fully excavated.

Also recorded during the evaluation was cremation. This was left in situ. Only the upper portion of the vessel was exposed, but it is believed that it is likely to be of Middle Bronze Age date.

Late Iron Age / Early Roman: This period is represented by several relatively large assemblages of pottery, two of which are contained within what is likely to be two elements of the same ditch. Other small groups were recovered from further features (pits and ditches), many of which were located towards the centre of the site. These other groups appear to be more likely of early Roman date, rather than Late Iron Age. These features possibly form part of a larger field system or boundary ditches which survive in the central, western and southern part of the site, with a concentration of activity perhaps occurring around the centre.

Several large pits also exist on site. These ranged in dimensions from about 12.00 to 15.00m in diameter and

from 0.90m to over 1.70m in depth. They were generally steep sided and flat bottomed. Their functions are unclear, but they might relate to either water access for livestock or quarrying for chalk for use in construction. Post-medieval: two ditches date to the post-medieval period. One could be dated to the 20th century by several pieces of brick and fragments of tile, while the other could only be assigned an 18th century or later date. A number of undated pits and ditches were also identified. One environmental sample was taken during the evaluation from the cremation. It has yet to be analysed. {1}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2018. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report Number: 2018040.
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Associated Monuments

MWS14397 Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Evaluation (Monument MWS14397)

Event ID: EWS2071 **Name:** Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS2071	Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 180403

Dates: 04/06/2018 - 05/06/2018, between (June 2018)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Central Wetland Area
Toddington Lane

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03633 04115 (266m by 433m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Central Wetland Area, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the central wetland area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of the proposed mixed-use development of the area. The central wetland area is between AP4 and AP6 of the larger Toddington Lane development. It is bounded to the east by a trackway and to the west by hedgerow. The northern limit is defined by a drainage ditch. Until recently the site had been occupied by a depot and factory associated with the nursery on site. The natural geology in the north of the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation. This is overlain by superficial Raised Beach Deposits of sand and gravel which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The geology in the south of the site comprises Pit Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of seven trenches. All of the trenches demonstrated truncation to some degree by the previous use of the site as a nursery, as made ground or demolition rubble sat directly on the natural geology. Teeth marks from a tracked excavator were also evident in the base of one of the trenches (Trench 469). Only one of the Trenches (Trench 470) appeared to retain any subsoil, where a small portion was evident towards the centre of the trench. None of the trenches contained any features of archaeological interest but a single sherd of probable Roman pottery was recovered from the overburden in Trench 472.

Overall, it is believed that the construction and demolition of buildings and hard standing associated with the nurseries that formerly occupied the site are likely to have truncated the archaeological horizon. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2018. Archaeological Evaluation Report Central Wetland Area, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report Number: 2018194. [Mapped feature: #2272]

Associated Monuments

MWS15217 Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Negative Evidence MWS15217)

Event ID: EWS560 **Name:** Lyminster By-Pass, Lyminster - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS560	Lyminster By-Pass, Lyminster - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference: Project Number: 39851-001

Dates: 01/10/2013 - 30/11/2018, between (October 2013 and November 2018)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk-Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: WSP Environmental LTD

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Lyminster By-Pass
Lyminster Road

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03013 04588 (329m by 1327m) TQ00SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Lyminster and Crossbush, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Lyminster By-Pass, Lyminster Road, Lyminster, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A desk-based assessment (October 2013) was carried out in advance of a proposed development of a Bypass at Lyminster. The site is under pasture and formed by four fields of varying sizes. It is bounded to the south by Toddington Lane, to the north by the A284, Lyminster Road and to the east and west by agricultural fields. The bedrock geology consists of a mixture of New Pit Chalk Formation, Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, New haven Chalk Formation and, Culver Chalk Formation.

Prehistoric: There are no known archaeological assets dating to the prehistoric periods recorded within the site boundary. However, the Study area contains a number of records relating to the prehistoric period, including Toddington Nursery which yielded a range of archaeological material dating from the Mesolithic period to the post-medieval period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for recovering archaeological remains from this period is moderate.

Romano-British: There are no assets dating to the Romano-British period within the development boundary, however within the study area there are several sites dating to this period, indicating Roman activity in the area. This includes a number of Roman finds and possible evidence for settlement. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for recovering archaeological remains for the period is moderate.

Post Roman / Anglo-Saxon: There are no known archaeological assets of Post Roman or Anglo Saxon date known within the Site boundary. However, within the study area a few key sites are noted as well as documented, including a Grade I Listed Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen. The chancel and nave date to the Anglo-Saxon period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for recovering archaeological remains for the period is low / moderate.

Medieval: There are no known archaeological assets of medieval date recorded within the Site boundary, though there are several noted within the wider study area. This includes Toddington Nurseries which yielded a multi-phase development from a Neolithic ditch to several Bronze Age ditches and pits, a Romano-British ditch and a series of re-cut medieval boundary ditches as well as Black Ditch which is a possible medieval waterway. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for recovering archaeological remains for the period is moderate / low.

Post-medieval and Modern: There are no known archaeological assets of Post Medieval or Modern date within the Site boundary however there are several noted within the study area. This includes a number of Post Medieval Listed buildings as well as industrial activity in the form of brick production. It is considered that the potential for recovering archaeological remains for this period is low.

A walkover survey was also carried out on the site. No archaeological features were noted apart from The Black Ditch stream.

Cartographic and documentary evidence suggest that the site had been peripheral to settlements such as Lyminster and Wick through to the present period and has predominantly been used for agricultural purposes from at least the medieval period, in the form of pasture and arable. Prior to the medieval period it is believed that the Site and its immediate environs were once an area of boggy ground prior to the insertion of the Black Ditch in the medieval period which would have allowed the ground to drain.

Due to the potential for underlying archaeological remains it is proposed that an archaeological investigation of the site should be carried out in the form of a geophysical survey and supplemented by a programme of trial trenching. {1}

A desk-based assessment (November 2018) was carried out in advance of a proposed new bypass beside the village of Lyminster. The scheme comprises the construction of a new bypass to link the existing A284 to join the privately developed section of the same proposed bypass at Toddington Nurseries to the south. The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the east and west and new residential development to the south. The site is largely flat and is comprised of farmland (both arable and pastoral) typically bound by hedgerows with hedgerow trees, scattered trees and plantation woodland in the north. The southern part of the site extends over the Black Ditch to the south-east of the village. The Black Ditch marks the coastline in the Early Holocene, prior to changes in sea level and the subsequent piecemeal drainage and reclamation of the intertidal coastal marshes, probably in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. The site is on flat low-lying land at around 3.5m OD along its length with a slight rise in height to the north to 4.0m OD.

Palaeoenvironment: The site has a known potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. A deep hollow formed by coastal fluvial erosion has been identified at the Black Ditch in the southern part of the site.

Prehistoric: The site has a low to moderate potential to contain prehistoric remains. An earlier evaluation as part of the Toddington Nurseries development to the south recorded a Bronze Age ditch with a small number of pottery sherds within the southern tip of the site. There is potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric remains, such as isolated worked flint artefacts, of low heritage significance. Further evidence of Bronze Age features, if present at the very southern end of the site, would be of medium or high significance, depending on the nature and extent of the remains and their archaeological interest.

Roman: The site has a moderate to high potential to contain Roman agricultural remains. Evidence of activity relating to this period has been found within the site in the form of probable field boundary ditches and an undated gully. Given the proximity of the known Roman settlement activity to the south of the site it is likely these remains represent evidence of an adjacent field system. Further Roman agricultural remains such as field boundaries would be of medium heritage significance, derived from the archaeological interest.

Early medieval (Saxon): The site has a low potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains. There are limited recorded finds and features associated with this period within the study area and none recorded within the site itself. The site was possibly open fields under arable cultivation to the north of the Black Ditch. As such the potential for remains is considered low.

Later medieval: The site has low potential to contain later medieval remains. The site would have lain outside the historic centres of settlement at Lyminster 500m to the west, Toddington 590m to the south, and Poling, 1.2km to the east. It would have lain within agricultural land during this period. The southern part of the site south of the Black Ditch was probably still prone to flooding and may have been used for pasture. No later medieval finds or features were found during the recent evaluation suggesting the site was marshland or reclaimed open fields during this time.

Post-medieval: The site has a low potential to contain post-medieval remains. A trial trench evaluation carried out within the site did not record any significant finds or features relating to this period. Historic maps suggest that there are no significant remains within the site boundary. During this period, the site would have lain within agricultural fields and reclaimed marshland; as such the potential for significant remains is considered low.

Overall, archaeological survival across the site is known to be high, as the majority of the site has remained undeveloped throughout much of its history. Trial trenching carried out on the site found a generally uniform stratigraphic sequence, suggesting there has not been any significant past impacts which have affected the survival of potential archaeological remains. The main potential is for palaeoenvironmental remains, within the Black Ditch deposits and possible Ipswichian Interglacial (123–130,000BP) 'raised beach deposits' at the northern end of the site, of medium significance; Roman landscape features such as occasional field boundary ditches, of medium significance, and prehistoric artefacts, of low significance. If further evidence of Bronze Age activity (a ditch and pottery) is found in the southern tip of the site, this would be of medium or high significance, depending on the nature and the extent of the remains.

The primary impact to potential archaeological remains would be initial topsoil stripping across the site and from further deeper construction works (drainage ditches, ponds & attenuation storage tank, road cuttings). There would be further deeper impact associated with piling for the Black Ditch Viaduct, the removal and planting of trees and extension of the Brookfields Stream culvert. There will also be some impact on the historic landscape in which the site is situated. This is considered an asset of low significance. The proposed scheme would result in no harm to the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area. {2}

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: WSP Environmental LTD. 2014. Lyminster By-pass, Lyminster, West Sussex - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Project Number: 39851-001. [Mapped feature: #1156]
 - (2) XY Grey Literature Report: West Sussex County Council. 2018. Lyminster Bypass - Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. Reference: 70048270-E06. [Mapped feature: #2104]
-

Associated Monuments

MWS14581 Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations (Monument MWS14581)

Event ID: EWS1301 **Name:** Littlehampton Academy, Littlehampton - Evaluation and Historic Building

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1301	Littlehampton Academy, Littlehampton - Evaluation and Historic Building Recording	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 4409

Dates: 29/09/2010 - 06/11/2010, between (September - November 2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Building Survey

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

BUILDING SURVEY

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Littlehampton Academy

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03265 02719 (320m by 519m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Littlehampton Academy, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation took place on the grounds of Littlehampton Academy prior to a planning decision being made involving the major redevelopment of the site. In total 28 trenches were excavated, in total measuring 540 metres in length. In the southern area of the site three late post-medieval field ditches were identified and a fourth which was undated was identified to the north of these. No significant archaeological features were identified here however a number of residual struck flakes and fragments of pottery were encountered.

In the approach road area to the site a number of ditches were identified that many have formed a single property or field boundary. Two late 18th century or early 19th century garden walls were identified which may have been associated to a former farm to the west of the proposed access road. {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: Gifford. 2010. The Littlehampton Academy: Archaeological Conservation Investigation, Recording and Mitigation Strategy. Report No. 16417/GE/R15.
- (2) XY Grey Literature Report: Archaeology Sout-East. 2011. Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording at the Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton. ASE Report No: 2010193. [Mapped feature: #1381]

Associated Monuments

MWS11488 Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording at the Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton (Monument MWS11488)

Event ID: EWS1908 **Name:** Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton - Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1908	Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 5590

Dates: 16/07/2013 - 16/07/2013, throughout (July 2013)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South-East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at New Cottage
Holmes Way

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03297 03493 (55m by 35m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Land at New Cottage, Holmes Way, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton, in advance of residential development. The site is grass lawn bordered by trees and shrubs. The underlying geology comprises Aeolian Brickearth above the Upper Chalk.

Three evaluation trenches, measuring 10m by 1.6m, were excavated in the footprint of the proposed buildings and access road. The only archaeological feature recorded was a large medieval hollow way (around 17m wide and 0.7m deep) identified in two of the trenches. The hollow way is thought to have been formed by the slow erosion of traffic (both human and animal) and not by hand.

Dug into the base of the hollow way was a grave containing a dog skeleton. The dog skeleton was exposed but not lifted and left in situ. Overlying the dog burial and filling the hollow way a grey brown silt containing a small, mixed, finds assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material ranging from late medieval to late post-medieval in date. {1}

Sources

(1) XY Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2013. Land at New Cottage, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report. Project Number: 5590. [Mapped feature: #2090]

Associated Monuments

MWS14835 Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Monument MWS14835)

Event ID: EWS1854 **Name:** Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS1854	Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations	Intervention

External Reference: Project Number: 770525

Dates: 15/05/2017 - 30/06/2017, between (May 2017 and June 2017)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log
Evaluation
Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY
EVALUATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Cotswold Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Lyminster Bypass
Lyminster Road

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03030 04651 (303m by 1044m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Lyminster and Crossbush, Arun, West Sussex
District Arun, West Sussex

Address

Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster Road, Lyminster and Crossbush, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

A geoarchaeological desk based assessment was carried out on geotechnical and British Geological Survey (BGS) records collected along the route and in the vicinity of the proposed A284 Lyminster Bypass. Locational and lithological data were extracted from these records and transferred to a RockWorks 15 database. Lithologies were interpreted and placed into formal BGS stratigraphic categories using the appropriate BGS maps.

The bedrock underlying the proposed route of the Bypass sub-crops at +2m OD along most of the route and comprises rock of the White Chalk Group. Deposits on the Reading Formation may outcrop at the extreme north end of the route. The relatively flat Chalk surface is probably a result of marine planation in the Middle Pleistocene/early Upper Pleistocene. BGS mapping suggests that raised beach deposits, which are here attributed to the Pagham Formation, sit on the planation surface and extend to the present ground surface. The Pagham Formation is of Ipswichian interglacial age (123-130,000 BP), a time when humans were absent from Britain. However, the lithological data from the geotechnical survey are equivocal with regards formation processes of the mapped raised beach deposits.

A palaeochannel of c. 21m depth is cut into the Chalk in the Black Ditch and filled with fine-grained fossiliferous deposits. The BGS map the fills as intertidal deposits of Holocene age. The c. -19.5m OD lower contact of the fine-grained fills with the underlying Chalk suggests flow through the channel either in the Early Holocene, or during the Ipswichian/Middle Pleistocene.

The Quaternary deposits along the route of the proposed Lyminster bypass are presently assessed as of moderate (palaeochannel fills) to low (raised beach) archaeological, and high (palaeochannel fills) to moderate (raised beach) palaeoenvironmental potential. However, a geoarchaeological borehole survey is recommended both to clarify interpretations presently made on the basis of relatively low detail geotechnical description. {1}

A trial trench and geoarchaeological borehole evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed north-south road, east of Lyminster Village. The site is approximately 3.34 hectares and comprises cultivated and pastoral fields, within an area of brownfield land. Across the Site, the bedrock geology varies and consists of a mixture of New Pit Chalk Formation, Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and, Culver Chalk Formation; with superficial deposits of river terrace gravels.

The trial trench evaluation consisted of 15no, c. 30m long by 2.0m wide trenches evenly spaced across the four irregularly-shaped fields of the Site. The evaluation recorded a small number of features and finds, most of which lie in the northern part of the site. These consisted of a north/south aligned ditch, containing 2nd century AD Roman pottery, worked and burnt flint and fired clay; an undated shallow gully; an undated east/west aligned furrow; an east/west aligned possible prehistoric palaeochannel which contained no finds; a north-east/south-west aligned possible Roman ditch containing worked and burnt flint, two sherds of flint-tempered Roman pottery as well as spelt wheat and other plant material; an undated north-east/south-west aligned ditch containing three pieces of burnt flint, although a small number of worked and burnt flint artefacts were recorded from the topsoil and an undated east/west aligned gully.

The borehole evaluation comprised two geo-archaeological boreholes drilled within the southern part of the route, extending 120m southwards from the Black Ditch (an east-west tributary of the River Arun running across the southern part of the site). The results revealed a very deep sequence of up to 21.1m thick of marine and intertidal clays, silts and sands overlying 0.4m

of peat, over weathered Chalk at 18.6–21.1m below ground surface (BGL). The entire sequence overlying the Chalk is considered to be of Holocene (11,500BP), and indicate that at one time the sea extended right up to the extent of the Black Ditch, prior to marine regression and subsequent marshland reclamation (probably during the later medieval period). Given the outcrop elevation, the organic strata are likely to date from 10,000–8500 BP, while the overlying clays, silts and sands probably date from the Early Holocene until the recent past. {2}

A geoarchaeological borehole study was carried out in the southern part of the route of the planned A284 Lyminster Bypass in May and June 2017 and the resulting samples biostratigraphically assessed and 14C dated in October 2018 to January 2019. Two geoarchaeological boreholes were drilled south of Black Ditch revealing up to 21.1m of channel deposits (organic strata and mineral silts/sands) overlying Chalk. The lowest organic stratum fills the interstices of the weathered Chalk in both boreholes and dates earlier than c. 9000 cal. BP. Well-preserved pollen was encountered in the layer and demonstrates a vegetation dominated by hazel, with lesser quantities of elm and oak. The presence of calcareous granules secreted by earthworms suggests that the peat accumulated in a terrestrial environment, while high concentrations of microcharcoal indicate the present of Mesolithic hunter gatherers. Two further organic strata are found interbedded within the overlying intertidal/marine deposits between 19.2 and 17.7m BGL in ARCA BH1. The lower of these is 14C dated to 9100 cal. BP, has a similar pollen flora as the lower peat (but lower concentrations of microcharcoal), albeit that high proportions of herb and grass pollen indicate a more open environment. The age of the uppermost peat at 17.70m BGL is poorly constrained, but must date between 9000 and 8350 cal. BP. The pollen assemblage is similarly characterised by hazel, but herb and grass pollen form a higher proportion of the total than in the lower peats. Microcharcoal is particularly dense arguing for human manipulation of the vegetation. Mineral deposits between the peats contain a diatom flora characterised by freshwater types, albeit with a secondary marine component. However, the mineral sediments overlying the organic sequence contains marine and intertidal diatom and foraminiferal assemblages demonstrating rising sea levels and incorporation of the site within the intertidal zone.

The organic sequence has a high palaeoenvironmental potential as it covers a period that is not presently represented in pollen diagrams from the south coast. Moreover, high concentrations of microcharcoal and the opening up of the hazel woodland indicate Mesolithic human impact, while samples from the site also present the possibility of generating multiple sea-level index points (the latter of a period that is a lacuna in south coast sea level curves. Pollen analytical and further AMS 14C dating are therefore recommended to complete the project and exploit the potential. {3}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ARCA. 2017. Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster, West Sussex: Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Report Number: 1617-16.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeology. 2017. Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster, West Sussex - Archaeological Trial Trench and Geoarchaeological Bore Hole Evaluation. Report Number: 17431.
- (3) Grey Literature Report: ARCA - Department of Archaeology, University of Winchester. 2019. Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster, West Sussex: Biostratigraphic Assessment and Chronometric Dating of Black Ditch. Report Number: 1819-5.

Associated Monuments

Event ID: EWS1854 **Name:** Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations

MWS14581 Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations (Monument MWS14581)

Event ID: EWS997 **Name:** Geoarchaeological Evaluation and Test Pit Record for Barn Close

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS997	Geoarchaeological Evaluation and Test Pit Record for Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington, West Sussex	Environmental Recording

External Reference: Project Ref: 12509

Dates: 25/04/2005 - 03/05/2005, between (2005)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Geoarchaeological Test Pits

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Oxford Archaeology

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 0339 0349 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

9 Geoarchaeological Test Pits were excavated and a palaeo-channel with burnt and worked flint was recorded

Sources

Grey Literature Report: Pine, C A. 2005. Summary Report on Geoarchaeological Evaluation and Test Pit Record for Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington, West Sussex.

Associated Monuments

MWS7992 Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological Evaluation (Monument MWS7992)

Event ID: EWS580 **Name:** Watermead Industrial Estate, Littlehampton

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS580	Watermead Industrial Estate, Littlehampton	Intervention

External Reference: SAC Vol. 129:241-244

Dates: 01/03/1990 - 30/04/1990, between (1990)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Documentary Record

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Sussex Archaeological Society

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Watermead Industrial Estate,
Toddington

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 0380 0348 (265m by 227m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address

Watermead Industrial Estate, Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Description and Sources

Description

The site on the Watermead Industrial Estate would appear to have had its main period of occupation in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, although a settlement of earlier date may be nearby. The series of ditch features would appear to indicate at least two main phases of use within a relatively short time of each other. Watching brief description found in Sussex Archaeological Collection Vol. 129 pp241-244

Sources

Article in serial: Gilkes, O & Hammond, P. 1991. Archaeological Discoveries at Toddington, West Sussex. Vol. 129.

Associated Monuments

MWS4097 Watersmead Industrial Estate, Littlehampton (Monument MWS4097)