

West Sussex County Council

Character Area Full Report



Historic Landscape Characterisation

Number of records: 68

UID	Name	Full Type Code
HWS24041	Planned private Enclosure	FLD-Fenc
Broad Type	Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Probable
Period	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD	

Previous Types - None recorded

Full Description

Fields by Black Ditch

External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Water course

National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
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Attributes

Type	Value
Pattern	Regular
Parcel	Small
Boundary	Ditch
Dominent external	Sinuous
Secondary external	Straight
Boundary change	1% - 25% gain
Dominant internal	Straight

Sources

Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.

Associated Monuments

MWS3477	Monument: Bronze Age Cremation, Rustington By-pass
MWS3478	Find Spot: Flint Debitage, Rustington By-pass
MWS3488	Find Spot: Calcined Flints, Rustington By-pass
MWS7970	Monument: Land South of Rustington By-Pass, Angmering - Archaeological Investigations

UID	HWS24364	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24364			SET-Sexsb
planned estate			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Settlement	Expansion - suburbs		Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types - None recorded			
Full Description			
By Toddington			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	
		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Irregular		
Parcel	Small		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS10399	Monument: Historic Farmstead to the South-West of Slindon House, Slindon		
MWS7057	Monument: Romano-British Pottery Production - Worthing Road, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24365	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24365			FLD-Ifld
Irregular piecemeal enclosure			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Fieldscales		Informal Fieldscales	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type	Previous Type		Confidence
Fieldscales		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
		First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD	
Full Description			
Open space next to housing estate			
External boundary character: Road, Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Irregular	
Parcel		Large	
Boundary		Fence	
Dominent external		Erratic	
Secondary external		Curved (curvilinear)	
Boundary change		100% loss	
Dominant internal		Sinuous	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS13771	Negative Evidence: Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief		
MWS3730	Monument: Roman Feature - Rustington By-pass		
MWS7430	Monument: An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24366	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24366	Cemetery		DL-Fpark
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Designed Landscapes		Formal parkland	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description			
By Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge, Road			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Boundary		Hedge	
Dominent external		Straight	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		0% loss	
Dominant internal		Straight	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources - None recorded			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24367	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24367			DL-Fpark
Cemetery			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Designed Landscapes		Formal parkland	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD			
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD			
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD			
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge, Road			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Boundary		Hedge	
Dominent external		Straight	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		0% loss	
Dominant internal		Straight	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24368	Name	
UID	HWS24368	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Toddington		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Semi-regular (mixed)	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments			
MWS13771	Negative Evidence: Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief		

UID	HWS24375	Name	
UID	HWS24375	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Suburbs of Littlehampton		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Large	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24376	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24376			SET-Sexsb
planned estate			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s)	Certain
First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD			
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD			
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD			
Full Description			
Worthing Road Nursery			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24389		Name
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24389			SET-Shcor
hamlet			
manor site			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Settlement	Historic Core		Certain
Period	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1499 AD		
Previous Types - None recorded			
Full Description			
Toddington - Totintune 'Totta's tun' 1086 DB [EPN] Robert holds from Earl Roger 4hides			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded			
Area (Hectares)			
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Irregular		
Parcel	Medium		
Sources			
Map: 1778-1783. Yeakell & Gardner Sussex.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS12955	Monument: Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton		
MWS12957	Monument: Toddington House Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton		
MWS14835	Monument: Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton - Evaluation		
MWS8084	Monument: Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24390	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24390			HOR-Nurs
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s)	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Toddington			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Very Large		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	Sinuous		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	Straight		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS12071	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)		
MWS12875	Monument: Historic Outfarm East of Toddington, Littlehampton		
MWS13627	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation - Phase 3		
MWS13678	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1		
MWS13771	Negative Evidence: Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief		
MWS14363	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4)		
MWS14382	Monument: Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation		
MWS14397	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Archaeological Investigations		
MWS14581	Monument: Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations		
MWS15215	Negative Evidence: Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation		

UID	HWS24390	Name
MWS15217		Negative Evidence: Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation
MWS7992		Monument: Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological Evaluation
MWS8084		Monument: Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton

UID	Name	Full Type Code
HWS24391		FLD-Fenc
	Consolidated strip fields	

Broad Type	Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Period	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD	

Previous Types - None recorded

Full Description

Meadows along Black Ditch

External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Water course

National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
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Attributes

Type	Value
Pattern	Regular
Parcel	Small
Boundary	Ditch
Dominent external	Sinuous
Secondary external	Straight
Boundary change	1% - 25% loss
Dominant internal	Straight
Secondary internal	n/a

Sources

Map: 1778-1783. Yeakell & Gardner Sussex.

Associated Monuments

MWS14581	Monument: Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations
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UID	HWS24392	Name	
UID	HWS24392	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Toddington Village		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Semi-regular (mixed)	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments			
MWS14161	Monument: Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Rustington		

UID		HWS24393	Name	
UID		Name		Full Type Code
HWS24393				HOR-Allot
Broad Type		Type		Confidence
Horticulture		Market Gardens/Allotments		Certain
Period				
Previous Types				
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type		Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)		Certain
Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD				
Full Description				
By Toddington				
External boundary character: Settlement edge				
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded		
Area (Hectares)				
Attributes				
Type		Value		
Pattern		Regular		
Parcel		Small		
Dominent external		Straight		
Secondary external		n/a		
Boundary change		0% loss		
Dominant internal		Straight		
Secondary internal		n/a		
Sources - None recorded				
Associated Monuments - None				

UID	HWS24394	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24394			HOR-Allot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Market Gardens/Allotments	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Large	
Dominent external		Straight	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		0% loss	
Dominant internal		Straight	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS14382	Monument: Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation		

UID	HWS24395	Name	
UID	HWS24395	Name	Full Type Code
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Recreation		Sports fields	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Boundary		Fence	
Dominent external		Straight	
Sources			
Map: Enclosure Map.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24396	Name	
UID	HWS24396	Name	Full Type Code
			REC-Sport
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Recreation		Sports fields	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge, Railway			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Boundary		Hedge	
Dominent external		Straight	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24397	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24397			WL-Wrgn
Regenerated - scrub			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Woodland	Regenerated		Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type	Previous Type		Confidence
Fieldscapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)		Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Small		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	Straight		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS14382	Monument: Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation		

UID	HWS24398	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24398			FLD-Ifld
Regular piece meal enclosure			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Informal Fieldsapes	Probable
Period	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599 AD		
Previous Types - None recorded			
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington Village			
External boundary character: Road, Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Small		
Boundary	Hedge		
Dominent external	Sinuous		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	n/a		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: 1778-1783. Yeakell & Gardner Sussex.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS8084	Monument: Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24399	Name	
UID	HWS24399	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Toddington		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24400	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24400	caravan/chalet/camp		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Toddington		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24401	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24401			REC-Sport
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Recreation		Sports fields	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Irregular	
Parcel		Very Large	
Boundary		Fence	
Dominent external		Straight	
Sources			
Grey Literature Report: WYG Environment. 2011. North Littlehampton, Fitzalan Link Road Planning Application: Archaeological Desktop Assessment. Job No: A044029-2.			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS11488	Monument: Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording at the Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton		
MWS13587	Monument: Site of South Barn Historic Outfarm, Littlehampton		
MWS14967	Monument: Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation		

UID	HWS24402	Name	
UID	HWS24402	Name	Full Type Code
	Schools		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Toddington		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Large	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24405	Name	
UID	HWS24405	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Littlehampton		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments			
MWS15237	Monument: Site of World War II Anti-Tank Blocks, Littlehampton		
MWS15306	Monument: Site of World War II Anti-Tank Ditch, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24408	Name	
UID	Name	Full Type Code	
HWS24408		SET-Sexot	
Infill			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Informal Fieldsapes	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Thorncroft			
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded	Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Semi-regular (mixed)	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24411	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24411			HOR-Allot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Market Gardens/Allotments	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
By Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Dominent external		Straight	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		0% loss	
Dominant internal		Straight	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24412	Name	
UID	HWS24412	Name	Full Type Code
	caravan/chalet/camp		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Toddington		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24413	Name	
UID	HWS24413	Name	Full Type Code
			HOR-Nurs
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s)	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Wick			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Large		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	Straight		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID		HWS24415	Name	
UID		Name		Full Type Code
HWS24415				HOR-Allot
Broad Type		Type		Confidence
Horticulture		Market Gardens/Allotments		Certain
Period				
Previous Types				
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type		Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)		Certain
Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD				
Full Description				
Edge of Wick				
External boundary character: Road				
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded		
Area (Hectares)				
Attributes				
Type		Value		
Pattern		Regular		
Parcel		Medium		
Dominent external		Straight		
Secondary external		n/a		
Boundary change		0% loss		
Dominant internal		Straight		
Secondary internal		n/a		
Sources - None recorded				
Associated Monuments - None				

UID	HWS24417	Name	
UID	HWS24417	Name	Full Type Code
	Infill		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Wick		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24419	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24419			SET-Shstd
Small farmstead/cottage			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Settlement	Historic dispersed		Certain
Period	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Previous Types - None recorded			
Full Description			
Six Bells,Leominster			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Small		
Sources			
Map: 1778-1783. Yeakell & Gardner Sussex.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS15687	Monument: Site of a Smithy, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24420	Name	
UID	HWS24420	Name	Full Type Code
	Small farmstead/cottage		SET-Snhi
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Non-historic isolated	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Toddington		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24421	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24421	Large landscaped garden		DL-Ipark
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Designed Landscapes		Informal parkland	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description			
Sandfield House			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Boundary		Hedge	
Dominent external		Straight	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		0% loss	
Dominant internal		n/a	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources - None recorded			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24422	Name	
UID	HWS24422	Name	Full Type Code
	Small farmstead/cottage		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description			
	Edge of Toddington - site of mill and isolation hospital		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded	Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Small	
Sources -	None recorded		
Associated Monuments			
MWS15647	Monument: Site of Isolation Hospital, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24423	Name	
UID	HWS24423	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Toddington		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24436	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24436			HOR-Nurs
Broad Type	Type	Confidence	
Horticulture	Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s)	Certain	
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type	Previous Type	Confidence	
Fieldscapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain	
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
By Mill Field and Court Wick			
External boundary character: Settlement edge, other fields/hedges, Railway			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Medium		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	Straight		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24441	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24441		FLD-Ifld	
Modern field amalgamation			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Informal Fieldscapes	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
		First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD	
Full Description			
Brook Barn Farm			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	
		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Large	
Boundary		Hedge	
Dominent external		Straight	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		0% loss	
Dominant internal		n/a	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS15618	Monument: Aircraft Crash Site c.300 yards South-West of Lyminster Church, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24444	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24444			FLD-Fenc
Planned private Enclosure			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Fieldsapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)		Certain
Period	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Previous Types - None recorded			
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	
		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Medium		
Boundary	Hedge		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	n/a		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: 1778-1783. Yeakell & Gardner Sussex.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24445	Name	
UID	HWS24445	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24446	Name	
UID	HWS24446	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: Enclosure Map.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24447	Name	
UID	HWS24447	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Wick		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Large	
Sources	Map: Enclosure Map.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24448	Name	
UID	HWS24448	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24449	Name	
UID	HWS24449	Name	Full Type Code
	Ribbon Development		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Probable
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick			
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded	Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources -	None recorded		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24450	Name	
UID	HWS24450	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Industry		Processing	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick - former brick field			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24451	Name	
UID	HWS24451	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24452	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24452			WL-Wrgn
Regenerated - scrub			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Woodland		Regenerated	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick			
External boundary character: Railway, Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Small		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	n/a		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24454	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24454			SET-Shcor
hamlet			
manor site			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Settlement	Historic Core		Certain
Period	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1499 AD		
Previous Types - None recorded			
Full Description			
Wick - Wyke 1261 [EPN]			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	
		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Parcel	Mixed		
Sources			
Map: 1778-1783. Yeakell & Gardner Sussex.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS14064	Monument: Site of Yard associated with Wick Farm, Littlehampton		
MWS14128	Monument: Site of Yard South of The Tue Blue Public House, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24455	Name	
UID	HWS24455	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Metal Mine/Processing	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Large	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24456	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24456			SET-Sexsb
planned estate			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD			
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD			
Full Description			
Edge of Wick -former brickfield			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments -		None	

UID	HWS24469	Name	
UID	HWS24469	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24470	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24470			SET-Sexsb
planned estate			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Market Gardens/Allotments	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24472	Name	
UID	HWS24472	Name	Full Type Code
	Schools		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
edge of Wick			
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded	Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Small	
Sources -	None recorded		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24473	Name	
UID	HWS24473	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
	Former brick field		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources			
	Map: Enclosure Map.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24474	Name	
UID	HWS24474	Name	Full Type Code
	Infill		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Horticulture		Market Gardens/Allotments	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24475	Name	
UID	HWS24475	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24476	Name	
UID	HWS24476	Name	Full Type Code
	Ribbon Development		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick			
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded		Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources -	None recorded		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24477	Name	
UID	HWS24477	Name	Full Type Code
	Ribbon Development		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
	Settlement	Expansion - other	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
	Industry	Processing	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
	Fieldsapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick - brickfield		
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded	Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
	Pattern	Regular	
	Parcel	Medium	
Sources	Map: Enclosure Map.		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24478	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24478			SET-Sexsb
Infill			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
Wick			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24479	Name	
UID	HWS24479	Name	Full Type Code
	Schools		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources			
Grey Literature Report: WYG Environment. 2011. North Littlehampton, Fitzalan Link Road Planning Application: Archaeological Desktop Assessment. Job No: A044029-2.			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24480	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24480			SET-Sexsb
Infill			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Industry		Processing	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Wick - brick field			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24482	Name	
UID	HWS24482	Name	Full Type Code
	planned estate		SET-Sexsb
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - suburbs	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Probable
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description	Edge of Wick		
National Grid Reference - Not recorded	Area (Hectares)		
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources	Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.		
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24530	Name	
UID	Name	Full Type Code	
HWS24530		WL-Wrgn	
Regenerated - scrub			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Woodland		Regenerated	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Road			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Irregular		
Parcel	Small		
Dominent external	Erratic		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	0% loss		
Dominant internal	n/a		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS13771	Negative Evidence: Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief		
MWS7430	Monument: An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24531	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24531			COM-MwayS
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Communications		Motorway Services (large areas of)	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Edge of Toddington			
External boundary character: Settlement edge			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS3476	Monument: Roman Pit - Rustington By-pass, Littlehampton		

UID	HWS24590	Name	
UID	Name	Full Type Code	
HWS24590	Parliamentary Enclosure	FLD-Fenc	
Ponds			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Informal Fieldsapes	Possible
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
Black Ditch - meadows			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges, Water course			
National Grid Reference - Not recorded		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Pattern		Regular	
Parcel		Small	
Boundary		Ditch	
Dominent external		Sinuous	
Secondary external		n/a	
Boundary change		26% - 50% loss	
Dominant internal		Straight	
Secondary internal		n/a	
Sources - None recorded			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24591	Name	
UID	HWS24591	Name	Full Type Code
	Modern ponds		WT-Ponds
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Water		Ponds	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Fieldsapes		Informal Fieldsapes	Probable
	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1913 AD		
Full Description			
By Black Ditch			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24592	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24592			FLD-Fenc
Parliamentary Enclosure			
Broad Type	Type		Confidence
Fieldscapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)		Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type	Previous Type		Confidence
Fieldscapes	Formal Enclosure (planned/private)		Probable
Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD			
Full Description			
Fields to west of Poling			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	
		Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Medium		
Boundary	Hedge		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	1% - 25% loss		
Dominant internal	Straight		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources - None recorded			
Associated Monuments			
MWS15724	Monument: Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 38, Lyminster and Crossbush and Poling		
MWS9870	Monument: Site of Common Barn Historic Outfarm, Poling		

UID	HWS24606	Name	
UID	Name		Full Type Code
HWS24606			FLD-Ifld
Regular piece meal enclosure			
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Informal Fieldscapes	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Paddocks			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Pattern	Regular		
Parcel	Small		
Boundary	Fence		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	51% - 75% gain		
Dominant internal	Straight		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments - None			

UID	HWS24607	Name	
UID	HWS24607	Name	Full Type Code
	Small farmstead/cottage		SET-Sexot
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Settlement		Expansion - other	Certain
Period			
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldsapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Certain
	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1799 AD		
Full Description			
Vicarage			
National Grid Reference -	Not recorded	Area (Hectares)	
Attributes			
Type		Value	
Parcel		Medium	
Sources -	None recorded		
Associated Monuments -	None		

UID	HWS24618	Name	
UID	HWS24618	Name	Full Type Code
	Modern field amalgamation		FLD-Ifld
Broad Type		Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Informal Fieldscapes	Certain
Period	Post Medieval to 21st Century - 1845 AD to 2010 AD		
Previous Types			
Previous Broad Type		Previous Type	Confidence
Fieldscapes		Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	Probable
	First World War to Second World War - 1914 AD to 1945 AD		
Full Description			
Fields by Lyminster			
External boundary character: other fields/hedges			
National Grid Reference -		Not recorded	Area (Hectares)
Attributes			
Type	Value		
Parcel	Very Large		
Boundary	Hedge		
Dominent external	Straight		
Secondary external	n/a		
Boundary change	100% loss		
Dominant internal	n/a		
Secondary internal	n/a		
Sources			
Map: O.S.. OS MasterMap.			
Associated Monuments			
MWS14581	Monument: Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations		

1km Radial Search centred on Land to the north of Iddington Lane, Littlehampton - Historic Landscape Characterisation Time Depth

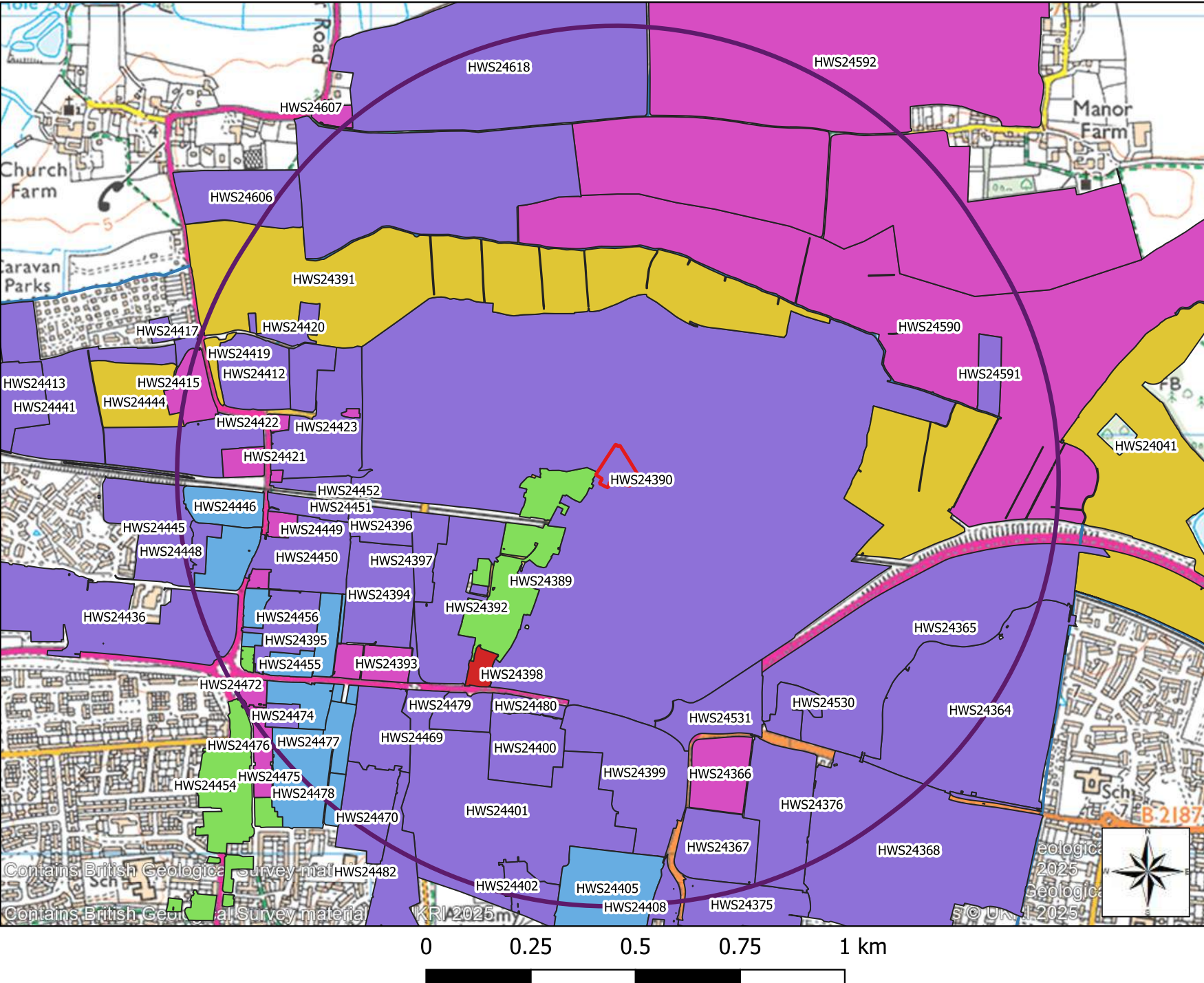


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Legend

-  1km Buffer Search Area
-  Site Plan
- HLC**
-  Medieval
-  Medieval to Post Medieval
-  Post Medieval
-  Post Medieval to Modern
-  WW I to WW II
-  Unknown
-  Parish Boundary



1km Radial Search centred on Land to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Listed Buildings

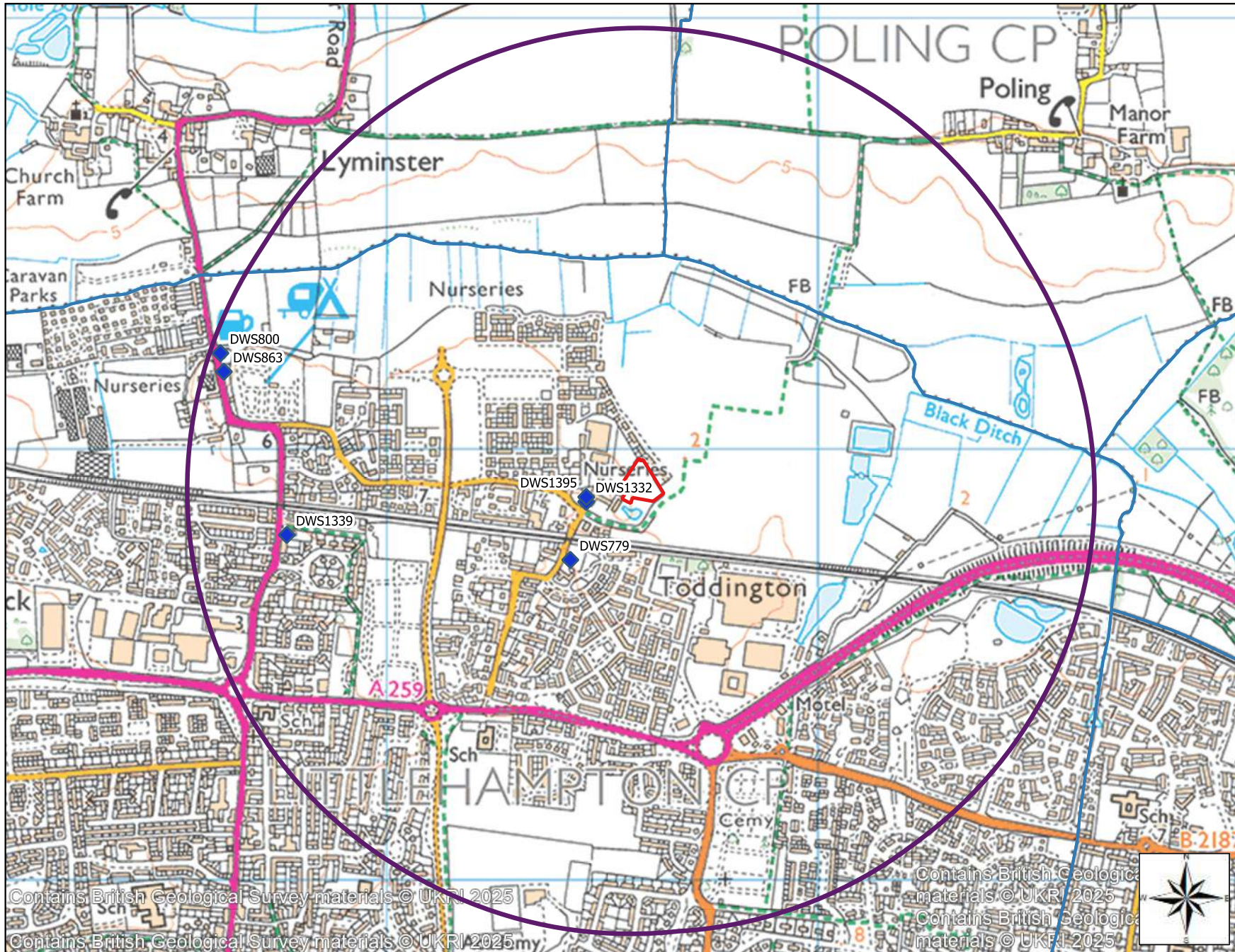


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Legend

-  1km Buffer Search Area
-  Site Plan
-  Listed Building
-  Parish Boundary



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West Sussex County Council

Designation Full Report



Listed Buildings

Number of records: 6

DesigUID: DWS1332 **Type:** Listed Building **Status:** Active

Preferred Ref **NHLE UID** **Volume/Map/Item**

297512 1293479 743, 3, 27A

Name: DOVECOTE AT TODDINGTON FARM

Grade: II **Assigned:** 06/10/1971 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

1. 5401 TODDINGTON LANE (North
Side) Dovecote at Toddington Farm TQ
00 SW 3/27A 6.10.71.
II

2. To East of farmhouse. Dated 1699. 2 storey square building framed to North and South by C19 farm buildings. West and East fronts dressed with squared knapped flints. Brick gable ends with weatherboarded tips. West front has opening above central door framed by date bricks thus: 16 - opening - 9, A over 1 T, 9. East hint has 2 dove openings with slab-rests in front and a further dove-rest on the North-East corner. Interior chalk built. Tiled roof.

Listing NGR: TQ0346303879

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: 1699 DOVECOTE. Date: 1699

Main material: flint

Main material: brick

Main material: weatherboard

Covering material: tile

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: TQ 03462 03878 (point)

Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):** 0.00

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

DOVECOTE AT TODDINGTON FARM

Designation History

Assignment

06/10/1971

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS12955 Monument: Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton

DesigUID: DWS1332 **Name:** DOVECOTE AT TODDINGTON FARM

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297512

List Locality:

List Parish: LITTLEHAMPTON

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: **Upload Date:** 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS863 **Type:** Listed Building **Status:** Active

Preferred Ref **NHLE UID** **Volume/Map/Item**

297477 1190908 743, 3, 25

Name: FORGE COTTAGE

Grade: II **Assigned:** 21/08/1975 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

1. 5401 LYMINSTER ROAD (East Side)
No 166 (Forge Cottage) TQ 00 SW 3/25
II

2. Early C18 thatched cottage. 2 storeys. 2 windows. Flint with brick dressings and quoins. Catslide extension of one window to north. Ground floor windows have cambered arches; casements, original on 1st floor. Modern porch, brick with hipped tiled gable. Inglenook fireplace inside, with modern chimney within.

Listing NGR: TQ0262204181

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: early C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1732

Main material: flint

Main material: brick

Main material: tile

Covering material: thatch

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: TQ 02622 04181 (point)

Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):**

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses

Forge Cottage Lyminster Road, Wick, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 7PS

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

FORGE COTTAGE

Designation History

Assignment

21/08/1975

DesigUID: DWS863 **Name:** FORGE COTTAGE

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments - None

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297477

List Locality:

List Parish: LITTLEHAMPTON

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: **Upload Date:** 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS1339 **Type:** Listed Building **Status:** Active

Preferred Ref **NHLE UID** **Volume/Map/Item**

297475 1293592 743, 3, 97

Name: LOCOMOTIVE PUBLIC HOUSE

Grade: II **Assigned:** 21/08/1975 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

1. 5401 LYMINSTER ROAD (East Side)

Locomotive Public House TQ 00 SW 3/97

II
2. Mid C19. 2 storeys 3 windows. Half 'H' plan. Traditional vernacular materials: cobbles with brick dressings, eaves band and quoins, Sash windows under rubbed brick flat arches. Hipped slate roof. Panelled door with 4 glazed panels. Modern asbestos porch.
Listing NGR: TQ0276803802

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: mid C19 PUBLIC HOUSE. Date: from 1833 to 1866

Main material: cobble

Main material: brick

Covering material: slate

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: TQ 02767 03801 (point)

Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):** 0.00

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses

Lyminster Road, Wick, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 7LW

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

LOCOMOTIVE PUBLIC HOUSE

Designation History

DesigUID: DWS1339 **Name:** LOCOMOTIVE PUBLIC HOUSE

Assignment

21/08/1975

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments - None

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297475

List Locality:

List Parish: LITTLEHAMPTON

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: **Upload Date:** 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS800 **Type:** Listed Building **Status:** Active

Preferred Ref **NHLE UID** **Volume/Map/Item**

297476 1027819 743, 3, 26

Name: THE 6 BELLS PUBLIC HOUSE

Grade: II **Assigned:** 21/08/1975 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

1. 5401 LYMINSTER ROAD (East Side)

The 6 Bells Public House TQ 00 SW 3/26

II
2. D Dated T A over 1732. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Cl9 slate roof. Squared knapped flints with brick dressings and stringcourse. Casement windows under cambered arches. Cement heads to 2 right hand windows of ground floor. Interior has a good deal of exposed timber and panelling in lounge, some recent. Ground floor extensions at right angles at each end of front - latter cobble fronted with brick dressings.
Listing NGR: TQ0261404224

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: 1732 PUBLIC HOUSE. Date: 1732

Type and date: 1732 DATE STONE. Date: 1732

Type and date: C19 PUBLIC HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1899

Main material: flint

Main material: brick

Main material: cobble

Covering material: slate

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: TQ 02613 04224 (point)

Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):** 0.00

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Name: THE 6 BELLS PUBLIC HOUSE

Postal Addresses

Lyminster Road, Wick, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 7PS

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

THE 6 BELLS PUBLIC HOUSE

Designation History

Assignment

21/08/1975

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments - None

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297476

List Locality:

List Parish: LITTLEHAMPTON

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: **Upload Date:** 28/03/2006

DesigUID: DWS1395 **Type:** Listed Building **Status:** Active

Preferred Ref	NHLE UID	Volume/Map/Item
---------------	----------	-----------------

297511 1353802 743, 3, 27

Name: TODDINGTON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II **Assigned:** 11/05/1949 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

1. 5401 TODDINGTON LANE (North Side)

Toddington Farmhouse (The Old Farmhouse) TQ 00 SW 3/27

11.5.49.

II

2. South wing C16 or early C17. 2 storeys. 2 windows. Flints with red brick dressings, quoins and stringcourse. Crow-stepped gables and chimney breasts at the ends, East chimney breast much wider than the West; modern shafts. Casement windows, modern on ground floor with timber mullion and transoms wider segmental arches, [C171, on 1st floor. 6 panel door with fluted pilasters to gabled projection. 2 small blocked original mullion windows in West wall. Slate roof. C19 North wing in similar style. 2 storeys. Brick. 4 windows, ground floor under segmental arches. 2 crow stepped gables to North.

Listing NGR: TQ0346303890

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: C16 or early C17 FARMHOUSE. Date: from 1500 to 1632

Type and date: C19 FARMHOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1899

Main material: flint

Main material: brick

DesignUID: DWS1395 **Name:** TODDINGTON FARMHOUSE

Covering material: slate

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: TQ 03462 03889 (point)

Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):** 0.00

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

TODDINGTON FARMHOUSE

Alternative

THE OLD FARMHOUSE

Designation History

Assignment

11/05/1949

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS12955 Monument: Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297511

List Locality:

List Parish: LITTLEHAMPTON

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: **Upload Date:** 28/03/2006

DesignUID: DWS779 **Type:** Listed Building **Status:** Active

Preferred Ref	NHLE UID	Volume/Map/Item
297513	1027798	743, 3, 29

Name: TODDINGTON HOUSE STABLES AND BARN GARDEN SHED IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF HOUSE

Grade: II **Assigned:** 11/05/1949 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

1. 5401	TODDINGTON LANE	(East Side)
11.5.49. 257	Toddington House	[Formerly listed as No
end of south wing)]	(including stables or barn at	south
Garden Shed immediately	- Stables and Barn	-
	south-east of house TQ O0 SW	3/29

DesigUID: DWS779 **Name:** TODDINGTON HOUSE STABLES AND BARN GARDEN SHED

II
2. C16 or early C17 timber framed house now faced with brick and flints. 2 storeys, 'L' plan. West front: 1 window facing South and 3 facing West. South end single storey under catslide roof except for 2 storey projection with hipped gable over recessed entrance. Tall chimney at West end with stone quoins and octagonal stack. 1 storey shed joined to this, tiled with original Horsham slabs at base. Main house has tiled roof with later Horsham slabs at base Casement windows. East front is 2 storeys, 6 windows. 2 brick flying buttresses (modern). Casement windows, 3 retaining brick mullions. Some panelling inside. North side has catslide roof. Garden shed immediately South-East of house. Skew plan, Cobbled walls with thatched roof. Stables to South of house, single storey timber with slate roof form 3 sides of a rectangle, the East side being a barn. Latter is weatherboarded, lower parts of cobble.
Listing NGR: TQ0342603744

Curatorial Notes

Type and date: C16 or early C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. Date: from 1500 to 1632
Type and date: GARDEN SHED.
Type and date: TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.
Type and date: STABLE.
Type and date: BARN.
Main material: timber
Main material: brick
Main material: flint
Main material: stone
Covering material: tile
Main material: cobble
Covering material: thatch
Covering material: slate
Main material: weatherboard
Covering material: sandstone

Designating Organisation:

Location

Grid Reference: TQ 03425 03744 (point)
Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):** 0.00
Administrative Areas - None recorded

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Listed Building Addresses

Statutory
TODDINGTON HOUSE STABLES AND BARN GARDEN SHED IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF HOUSE
Former Statutory
NO 257 (INCLUDING STABLES OR BARN AT SOUTH END OF SOUTH WING)

Designation History

Assignment

11/05/1949

Sources - None recorded

DesigUID: DWS779 **Name:** TODDINGTON HOUSE STABLES AND BARN GARDEN SHED

Associated Monuments

MWS12957 Monument: Toddington House Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

LBSUID: 297513

List Locality:

List Parish: LITTLEHAMPTON

List District: ARUN

List County: WEST SUSSEX

Group Value: **Upload Date:** 28/03/2006

1km Radial Search centred on Land to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Notification Areas

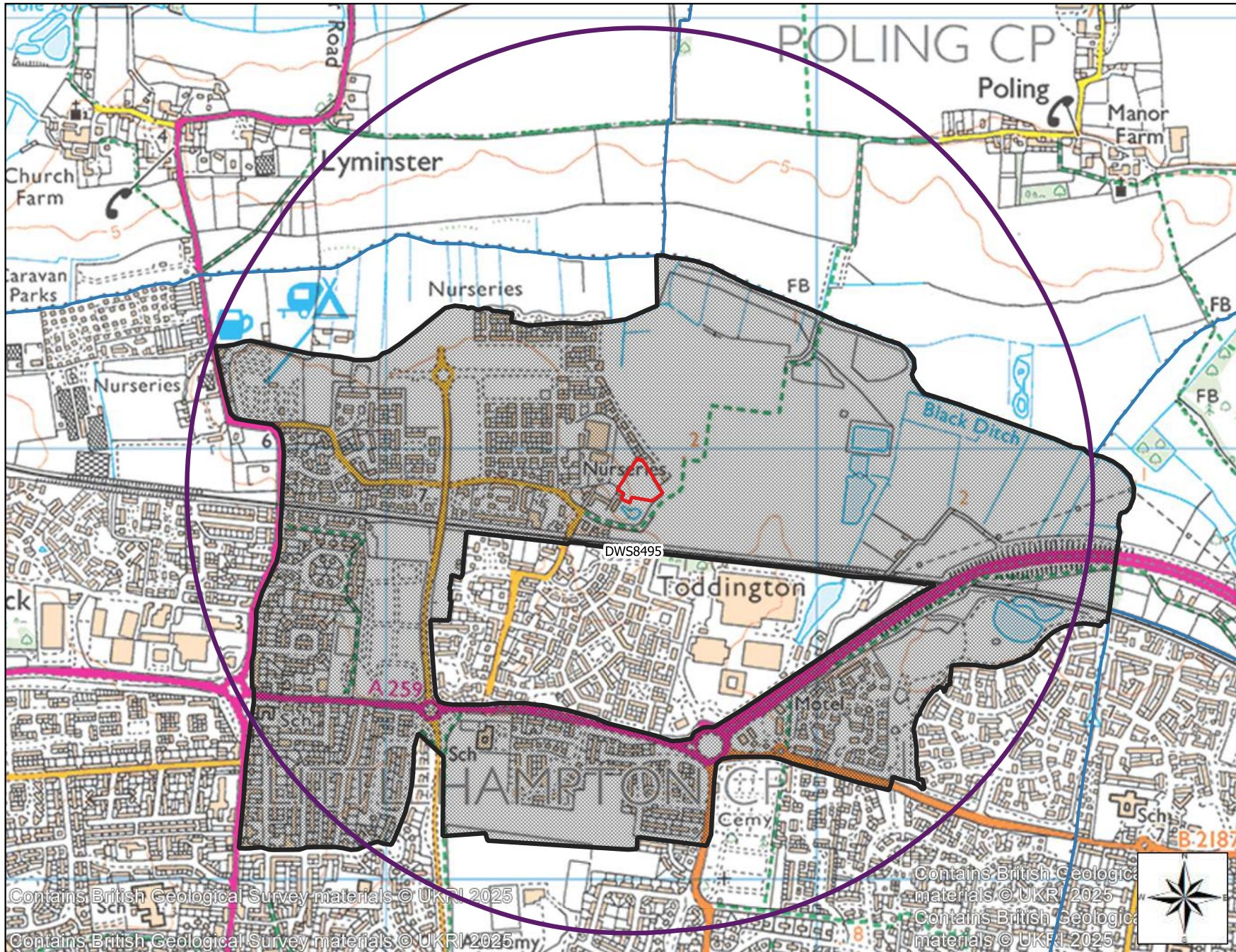


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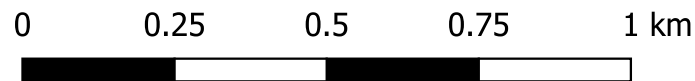
Legend

- 1km Buffer Search Area
- Site Plan
- ANAs
- Parish Boundary



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West Sussex County Council

Designation Full Report



Archaeological Notification Area

DesigUID: DWS8495 **Type:** Archaeological Notification Area **Status:** Active
Preferred Ref **Unused** **Unused**

Arun 047

Name: Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton

Grade: Red **Assigned:** 25/09/2013 **Amended:** 25/08/2002 **Revoked:**

Legal Description

Land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries revealed evidence for activity dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were found, along with a possibly Neolithic ditch, Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation comprising waterholes/wells and a possible roundhouse with associated spreads of domestic rubbish, a parallel ditch and gully with an intervening possible occupation surface, and a second undated gully as well as a large shallow pit. Further features to the north included a pit and a linear feature producing prehistoric and fire-cracked flints. Iron Age activity was poorly represented on site, only a small quantity of Iron Age Pottery and a glass bead of probable 1st century date being recovered. Intensive cereal production during the Romano-British period is indicated by environmental remains recovered from a double-ditched field system and was part of a wider agricultural complex associated with the estate of the nearby Angmering Roman Villa. A large number of Roman features, dated using pottery sherds, ranged from c. C1-C4, with most were C2. There were also ditches forming field boundaries, re-cut enclosures, and other functions. Two Romano-British pottery vessels were found containing burnt bone. Residual Early to Middle Saxon pottery was found along with some Saxo-Norman pottery with the bulk of the assemblage dates to the 13th-14th centuries, when a trackway was created and a field system established.

There was also a Anti-Aircraft Artillery base within the Toddington Area.

Curatorial Notes

HER Search Required: Very sensitive area for Archaeology; Thresholds for RED Area apply.

Designating Organisation: West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record

Location

Grid Reference: Centred TQ 0357 0376 (2135m by 1381m)

Map sheet: TQ00SW **Area (Ha):** 167.43

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Designation History

Assignment

25/09/2013

Amendment (1)

25/08/2002

Sources - None recorded

DesignUID: DWS8495 **Name:** Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and

Associated Monuments

MWS12071	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)
MWS1260	Find Spot: Stone axe - Toddington
MWS12955	Monument: Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton
MWS13587	Monument: Site of South Barn Historic Outfarm, Littlehampton
MWS13627	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation - Phase 3
MWS13666	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2
MWS13678	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1
MWS13771	Negative Evidence: Norway Lane and Worthing Road, Littlehampton - Watching Brief
MWS14363	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4)
MWS14382	Monument: Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation
MWS14397	Monument: Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Archaeological Investigations
MWS14581	Monument: Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations
MWS15217	Negative Evidence: Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation
MWS15647	Monument: Site of Isolation Hospital, Littlehampton
MWS3077	Find Spot: Bronze Age scraper - Wick
MWS3086	Find Spot: Roman Pottery - Wick
MWS3094	Find Spot: Roman pottery - Toddington
MWS3095	Find Spot: Neolithic axes - Toddington
MWS3476	Monument: Roman Pit - Rustington By-pass, Littlehampton
MWS3480	Monument: Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass
MWS3481	Monument: Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass
MWS3482	Find Spot: Roman pottery - Rustington By-pass
MWS3483	Monument: Unknown feature - Rustington By-pass
MWS3484	Monument: Possible chapel site - Sack Lane
MWS3485	Find Spot: Flint implement - Rustington By-pass
MWS3486	Monument: Flint scatter - Rustington By-pass
MWS3487	Monument: Roman structure - Rustington By-pass
MWS3492	Monument: Roman cremation - Granary Way
MWS3730	Monument: Roman Feature - Rustington By-pass
MWS4096	Monument: Roman features - Toddington
MWS4097	Monument: Watersmead Industrial Estate, Littlehampton
MWS4369	Monument: Bronze Age features - Worthing Rd
MWS4370	Monument: Enclosed? Roman Occupation - Worthing Rd
MWS4371	Monument: Undetermined Ditches - Worthing Rd
MWS5762	Monument: Iron Age Occupation - Worthing Rd
MWS7056	Monument: Worthing Road, Littlehampton - R-B boundary ditch
MWS7057	Monument: Romano-British Pottery Production - Worthing Road, Littlehampton
MWS7128	Monument: Anti Aircraft Artillery-Toddington

DesignUID: DWS8495 **Name:** Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and

MWS7430	Monument: An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton
MWS7450	Monument: Possible BA occupation - Worthing Road
MWS7992	Monument: Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological Evaluation
MWS8084	Monument: Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton

Associated Consultations - None

Additional Information

List Locality:

List Parish:

List District:

List County:

Creation Date: 25/09/2013

1km Radial Search centred on Land to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Event / Activity Data

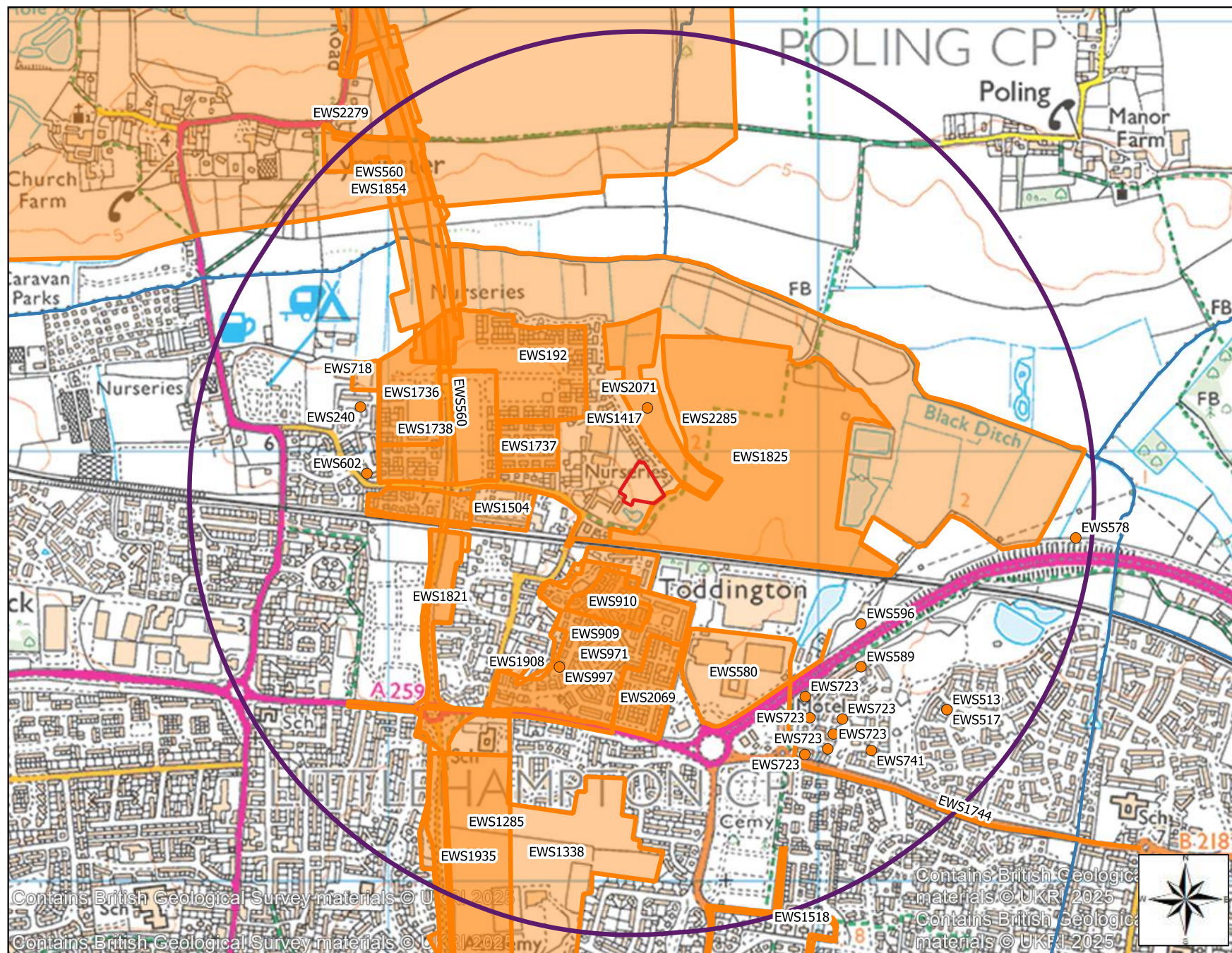


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Legend

- 1km Buffer Search Area
- Site Plan
- Event/Activity Data
- Event/Activity Data
- Event/Activity Data
- Parish Boundary



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West Sussex County Council

Event / Activity Full Report



Event / Activity Data

Number of records: 35

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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 a 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 hear. It was recommended that an evaluative investigation

Event ID: EWS1417 **Name:** Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Land at Toddington,
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: EWS1504 **Name:** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation and

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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

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

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.

Associated Monuments

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

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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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.

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

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: 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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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]

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

Associated Monuments

MWS13666 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2
(Monument MWS13666)

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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

Event ID: EWS1737 **Name:** Land at Todddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 3

(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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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

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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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

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

Event ID: EWS2285 **Name:** Land at Toddington, Littlehampton - Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS2285	Land at Toddington, Littlehampton - Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/02/2011 - 28/02/2011, between (February 2011)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: WYG Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Land at Toddington
A259

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03763 03890 (1717m by 1186m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address

Land at Toddington, A259, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective

The desk based assessment seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within the Site and surrounding area as well as taking into account the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the Site.

Description

A desk-based assessment was carried out on land at Toddington, Littlehampton, in advance of the proposed construction of a new mixed use residential and commercial development. The Site is approximately 91 hectares and is currently occupied by a variety of uses including horticultural production in greenhouses and nurseries with associated packaging, storage, administration buildings and reservoirs, a packaging and distribution business. In addition, there are various small businesses within the boundaries of the Site. A number of residential properties are surrounded by the site. The existing development and infrastructure is mainly concentrated on the southern part of the Site, whilst the northern part of the Site is undeveloped low-lying grassland. The area generally slopes gently down towards the north. The geology indicates the site to overlie Aeolian Deposits which in turn overlie Upper Chalk. The nearest identified surface water features are numerous land drains and on site reservoirs. The tributary of the River Arun ran up to Angmering until about the 16th century after which it became progressively silted leaving a small stream, which now known as the Black Ditch. The Black Ditch is located to the north of the site.

Palaeolithic: There is no known archaeological finds, features or deposits relating to Palaeolithic

activity on or near the Site. While the discovery of Palaeolithic deposits cannot be ruled out the potential is considered to be Low for significant discovery. Any finds are likely to be tertiary and re-deposited if encountered. One area that may yield significant deposits, environmental and lithic, would be any sediments or gravels associated with the Arun tributary of the Black Ditch, but again the potential for this is low.

Mesolithic: As with any Palaeolithic evidence, Mesolithic deposits would most likely be in the form of sediments associated with the environment and sealed within the alluvial cover that covers much of the Site. Further micro-lithic assemblages could also be expected to be sealed within any gravel or terrace deposits that may associate themselves with the Arun. It would be recommended that any perceived mounds, plateaus or rises in the landscape that interface with the lower wetter landscape be investigated. One such area would be the greenhouses that occupy an area that would have formed relatively higher ground during the Mesolithic. However, the potential is low for any significant discoveries.

Neolithic: Recent excavations have shown that there was a Neolithic presence in the wider environment of the Site, including flint work concentrations, causewayed enclosures and barrows. The location of Toddington suggests that the area of the greenhouses and the industrial estate formed an area that was suitable for settlement with the option to exploit not only the wetlands to the north but also the coastal margins to the south. It is therefore considered that there is a medium potential for deposits of a Neolithic nature to be uncovered during the development, particularly within the area of the current greenhouses.

Bronze Age: Within the study area there are a number of sites dating to the Bronze Age. Evidence includes a lens of burning, some 0.16m thick and some 5m across, was observed during the construction of Rustington By-Pass in 1990. It lay within alluvial deposits and was sealed below 2-3 of deposition and overlay a further 0.5-1m of deposition. Within this a number of calcined flints dating to the Bronze Age were recovered. A site on Worthing Road, Rustington produced a thin scatter of archaeological features mainly consisted of Bronze Age pits and post-holes. At Toddington Nurseries a field evaluation revealed several Bronze Age ditches and pits. The features were suggestive of localised early Bronze Age activity within the area.

Alluvium revealed evidence of ancient tributaries and channels running across the north-east part of the site. However, the potential for preserved peats maybe less due to successive generations of drainage but there is a medium possibility that alluvial deposits could yield information about the environment in and around the Toddington and Black Ditch area at this time.

Iron Age: Evidence for Iron Age activities is located to the south and east of the Site including at Worthing Road where an Iron Age vessel was found in situ. Three other features also contained late Iron Age pottery; a ditch running south-east – north-west contained flint flakes and daub, a ditch running south-west – north-east contained tile fragments and burnt flint and a pit also contained evidence of burning, burnt flint and daub. Overall, there is a medium possibility that Iron Age deposits could be identified during the development.

Roman: The scheduled monument of Angmering Roman Villa lies approximately 1km north, north-east of the site. The villa represents a substantial complex. It is estimated that the villa was built between 65AD and 75AD and may have been occupied by an important Roman citizen or a member of the Romano-British aristocracy. The villa contained a bath house complex consisting of eight heated rooms. The villa site stood on ground about 5m above sea level and was situated between two tidal tributaries of the River Arun. The villa was therefore serviced by ships entering the Arun and branching off at a main tributary near Ford.

A large number of features have been recorded in and around the study area including a Roman pits and ditches and structures with finds of pottery, quern stones and tile fragments.

It is possible that archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period could be found throughout the Site due to the spectrum of archaeological evidence to the west of the development site and limited amounts of Roman pottery have been recorded within the site. The higher ground is likely to provide the best evidence for Roman / Romano-British presence. The land to the north would have been

unsuitable for settlement due to the hydrology of the then Black Ditch and successive flooding episodes.

Early medieval: Other than the built heritage associated with the churches in both Lyminster and Poling evidence for early medieval activity is scarce. The availability of suitable land for settlement in this period was hampered by a rising water level. The possibility of significant Anglo-Saxon activity within the site is considered to be low.

Medieval period: Evidence for medieval activity in and around the Site can be seen from a general scatter of 14th century and later medieval pottery found during a watching brief on a warehouse construction site on the Watersmead Industrial. At Poling there is evidence for Deserted Medieval Village and possible moated site. It is thought that the likelihood for significant Medieval deposits to be encountered is Negligible on all counts. Any medieval deposits are likely to be represented by spreads of pottery associated with peripheral settlement on the edges of Toddington, Lyminster and Poling. Any peat deposit that may exist to the north could reveal artefacts such as fish or eel traps associated with exploitation of the Black Ditch Tributary but due to drainage of the peats the potential for discovery is low.

Historic Mapping: The tithe map of 1837 indicates an area of open land with strip plots to the north. A mill is noted to the west and Toddington is seen as developing to the south.

The 1879 ordnance survey map shows the site to be undeveloped. However, numerous land drains are shown to be present across the site. These are likely to have discharged into the Black Ditch bordering the Site to the north. The village of Toddington is shown to the south of the site. The immediate areas to the north and east are shown as undeveloped land.

The 1899 ordnance survey map shows no significant change to the site or immediate surroundings. Development of the villages of Wick and Toddington are shown to the south and south-west.

The 1938/52 ordnance survey map shows the southwest corner of the link road as allotment gardens and the brickworks to the south and southeast of the link road have been extended.

On the 1976/77 ordnance survey map the site is first shown to be developed as glasshouses and nurseries with a small nursery in the southwest corner identified as a c combination of playing fields and allotments. The remainder is undeveloped. The layout of the site appears almost as the present day layout in quantum and layout of buildings.

The 1982 ordnance survey map shows no significant changes to the site or immediate surrounding areas. However, further office buildings associated with the site are now shown.

It is recommended that as a first phase evaluation technique test pits or trenches are excavated within the current footprint of the greenhouses in order to test the depth of any disturbance caused by the activity associated with the nursery and the depth to which archaeological deposits are encountered.

It is also recommended that an environmental borehole survey is conducted to the north of the proposed residential areas of the Site to assess the extent of any valuable palaeo-environmental deposits such as peats and to gauge the extent of the alluvial cover associated with the Black Ditch.

{1}

Sources

- (1) XY Grey Literature Report: WYG Environment. 2011. Land at Toddington, North Littlehampton - Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. [Mapped feature: #2514]
-

Associated Monuments - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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: EWS578 **Name:** Salv excav, -, 1990

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS578	Salv excav, -, 1990	Intervention

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Salvage Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

RESCUE EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 046 038 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

MWS3487 Roman structure - Rustington By-pass (Monument MWS3487)

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

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

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

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
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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
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Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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.

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

{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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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
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Event ID: EWS723 **Name:** An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton (Monument MWS7430)

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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.
-

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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 of 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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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.
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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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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.

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

[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,

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

External Reference: Project Number: 170372 and 180057

Dates: 27/11/2017 - 09/11/2018, between (November 2017 - November 2018)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling

Evaluation

Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

EVALUATION

EXCAVATION

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

An archaeological evaluation (27/11/2017 - 14/12/2017) 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

Event ID: EWS1821

Name: Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane,

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}

An archaeological excavation was carried out (16/04/2018 - 09/11/2018) on land at Toddington Lane (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), Littlehampton, in advance of a housing development. The site consists of a large parcel of land previously occupied by nurseries and greenhouses, bounded to the south by the West Coastway Line and to the north by the Black Ditch. 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. The geology in the south of the site comprises pit chalk formation, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay.

Based on the results of the previous evaluation, two zones of archaeological potential were established – Fairhaven Nursery Excavation Area and Allotment Excavation Area. Two main phases of activity (Period 11 and 12) were revealed.

Early Prehistoric: A residual probable late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade was recovered from the fill of a middle Bronze Age ditch and several lithics were recovered dating to the late Prehistoric period (Middle Neolithic to late Bronze Age/early Iron Age).

Period 11 - Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age: Fairhaven nursery excavation area: Two cremations were recorded during the excavation, both within the Fairhaven nursery site. Both cremations were isolated with no obvious associated pyre-related deposits. Neither age nor sex could be determined of either of the individuals. Only one cremation contained ceramic for dating, while the second has been dated by association.

Two parallel ditches were also identified. Both were narrow and shallow and ran c. 1.55m apart. A few pieces of stuck and burnt flint were recovered from their fill but no closely datable material. Their form is similar to examples of Bronze Age stock management discovered elsewhere on the Toddington Lane site. A second, poorly dated element of ditch was revealed in the Fairhaven nursery site area. It comprised a 56m long gully with a spur at each end. It is thought to be indicative of a field boundary or hedgerow.

Allotments excavation area: Nearly all the features encountered in the allotment excavation area were dated to this period. They were bounded on the west by a large north-south aligned ditch. On the eastern side of this ditch was a series of curved ditches, enclosing an area of perhaps just under 1ha. One of the ditches contained a large assemblage of middle Bronze Age pottery and a large amount of charcoal and burnt flint.

Contained within this defined area were a series of postholes and pits. One of the groups of postholes formed a circular structure with perhaps two phases of construction along with some internal posts or divisions.

A pit group lay predominately within but also external to this structure. The pits were of varying size and most contained a few sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery or quantities of burnt flint. Five of the pits contained a vessel which would most likely have been interred complete. None of the vessels which had intact walls contained any cremation deposits or any other finds except for one which contained a large amount of burnt flint.

A line of postholes appear to separate the structure and most of the pits from the eastern extent of the enclosed space. Within this area were three larger postholes which formed no obvious structure but which may have stood as markers, totems or tethering posts.

To the north of this posthole group was a group of ditches and gullies forming an open rectangular feature. The east-east ditch was larger than the two north-south aligned arms. It is thought that the feature was used as a stock enclosure or pen.

Two wells were also revealed within the allotment site. One of these contained small quantities of

Event ID: EWS1821

Name: Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane,

middle Bronze Age pottery. Augering revealed the well had a depth of c.2.20m but no waterlogged deposits were identified. The second well was hand excavated to 0.80m and augering contained to a depth of c.5.80m, where the base was not reached.

Period 12: Early Iron Age to Early Middle Iron Age: Fairhaven Nursery excavation area: The Fairhaven nursery site is dominated by the southern element of an enclosure identified in previous excavations. At least three phases of this enclosure ditch were revealed. The earliest phase comprises a set of ditches. These are thought to be a north-south aligned trackway on both the western and eastern side of the main enclosure. The second phase sees the continuous use of the enclosure ditch and the re-excavation of the ditch to form the eastern trackway. The third phase comprises the re-excavation of the previous phase to form a larger ditch. This ditch contained a larger assemblage of early Iron Age to early middle Iron Age ceramics and burnt flint.

Contained within the enclosure are a number of pits, with the larger ones concentrated in the southwest corner of the enclosure. These contained large quantities of early Iron Age to early-mid Iron Age pottery as well as salt affected and burnt flint. Fragments of briquetage were also recovered from some of the larger pits. Two pits were broad and shallow and contained relatively frequent charred remains. One of these pits also contained a quantity of crucible from copper alloy working. A possible storage pit was also identified, and a large assemblage of charred seeds was recovered from it. The remains included wheat and fragments of straw, along with other weed seeds. Nearby to the storage pit were several square or rectangular enclosures. These features are thought to be grain stores.

Two alignments of postholes were uncovered towards the southeast of the enclosure. They form two broadly parallel lines and are thought to have aided stock management during this period.

To the west of the enclosure were two large pits. Their size suggests an original function as a quarry pit. One contained a finds-rich dump within its second fill. This consisted of large quantities of early Iron Age to early middle Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and some struck flint. The pottery showed evidence of having been used in salt processing.

Allotments excavation area: Three features have been assigned to the early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age in this area. These comprised north-south aligned ditches which continued on the same course as the eastern trackway recorded in the Fairhaven Nursery site. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditches but their similarity in dimensions and alignment to those further north provide the basis for phasing.

Two ditches, a small number of pits on the northern edge of the Fairhaven nursery excavation area and an east-west aligned ditch in the allotments excavation area remain undated.

Twenty-six bulk environment samples were taken during the excavation. The samples derive from Bronze Age and Iron Age features including pits, postholes, ditches, cremations and pot fills as well as a well.

Period 11: Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age. Charred plant macrofossils were sporadic in the Bronze Age samples. Cereals were of hulled wheat and hulled barley. Pot fill contained several charred grains. Pit [7120] contained two large legumes, likely of a cultivated variety. Individual weed seeds of fat hen, sedge and clover-type were identified within the Bronze Age features as well as wild grasses and a small wild legume.

Period 12: Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age: Charred plant macrofossils were rare in the majority of the Iron Age samples. The cereal caryopses in pits [5119] and [5397] were largely identified as wheat with the majority belonging to hulled variety. A small number of grains were identified as spelt wheat. The associated weeds indicate the cultivation of sandy soils with common knotgrass, sheep's sorrel and sea mayweed.

Hazelnut shell fragments were identified in the secondary fill of pit [5119] and gully [5395].

The charcoal from the basal fill of pit [5290] was well preserved with the majority of the fragments identifiable. Light-loving ash was the most common taxon. Plum-type charcoal was also recorded. No round wood was recorded indicating that the charcoal derived from large branch or trunk wood. {2}

Sources

(1) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2018. Archaeological Evaluation Report

Event ID: EWS1821 **Name:** Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane,
Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.
Report Number: 2017547.
(2) Grey Literature Report: 2019. Archaeological Excavations at Land at Toddington Lane
(Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), Littlehampton, West Sussex - A Post-Excavation
Assessment and Updated Project Design. Report Number: 2019346.

Associated Monuments

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

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

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

External Reference: Project Number: 170372 and 180315

Dates: 02/01/2018 - 28/10/2019, between (January 2018 - October 2019)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Environmental Sampling

Evaluation

Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

EVALUATION

EXCAVATION

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out (02/01/2018 - 02/02/2018) 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}

An archaeological excavation was carried out (01/06/2018 - 28/10/2019) on land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a redevelopment of the Site. The Site has been divided into several areas of archaeological interest, of which this is AP6. The Site consists of a large parcel of land previously occupied by nurseries and greenhouses, bounded to the south by the West Coastway Line and to the north by the Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun. AP6 is located to the east of all previous phases of archaeological investigations.

Based on the results of the previous Phase 6 trial trenching, seven zones of archaeological potential were identified. The findings were as follows:

Residual earlier Prehistoric Material: A small number of residual flint pieces of Mesolithic date were recovered from across the Site, including a pick from Area A and a hammerstone on a blade core.

Period 5: Early Neolithic: Four shallow pits were identified in Area D and have been dated to the early Neolithic period by a small quantity of pottery and lithics. The pits are comparatively closely grouped and contain similar fills and assemblages of finds. A number of additional similarly proportioned features to the dated pits were noted within Area D. These might be of comparable age and function to the early Neolithic pits.

Period 6: Middle Bronze Age: Two areas of Middle Bronze Age activity were noted within the AP6 site. The first of these, in Area E, comprised a group of urned cremations and associated pyre-related remains. One feature contained identifiable human bone of an adult. Several other features interpreted as pyre-related deposits were also observed in the vicinity. This group contained either charcoal or both charcoal and small identifiable fragments of burnt bone within their fills, but no ceramics to aid dating.

The other zone of activity was in Area G, where a single feature was recorded. It was a large, shallow pit like feature which contained the articulated partial remains of a probable adult female. Also buried within the pit were 13 cylindrical loomweights, including four complete or near complete examples, most of which were located near to the inhumation. On the western side of the pit c.3kg of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered.

Period 7: Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age:

Area G: The most significant remains relating to this period were located in Area G, where a circular post-built structure and associated internal features and external pits were revealed. The structure was approximately 6m in diameter with 80 post-holes forming the building suggesting two or three phases of construction and reconstruction. Within the structure were a number of shallow pits, one of which contained a quantity of Post-Deverel Rimbury ware. Outside the structure was a group of pits of varying sizes and a small number of postholes.

Also within Area G were a series of ditches, including parallel ditches (possible routeway), thought to have formed a boundary for the structure. Sited centrally to the parallel ditches and adjacent to the routeway, was one of two wells 6m in depth. Radiocarbon dated peat deposits place the basal fills of the well to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The second well was 4.50m in depth. The disarticulated remains of at least two horses were found in the upper half of the well.

Two additional small pits were located in Area G, one of which contained a fragment of saddle quern along with a few fragments of Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age pottery.

Area E: Five small pits in Area E were assigned to this period. Only two of these contained datable artefacts and only proximity and similarities in form date the remaining examples.

Area C: Two Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age pits were revealed within Area C. Between them they contained a reasonable assemblage of ceramic and burnt flint, along with smaller quantities of baked clay/daub.

Period 8: Iron Age: A series of ditches forming field boundaries and possible routeways were broadly and poorly dated to the Iron Age by a few sherds of pottery. A small number of pits were also recorded within Area E.

Period 8.1 Late Iron Age: A single ditch was dated to the Late Iron Age. This was more substantial than its Iron Age predecessors on site but still contained few artefacts.

Period 9: Early Roman (AD50-100): A single early Roman ditch was recorded in Area E, this was poorly dated and could be of a later date. Five quarry pits were noted in Areas A, C and E. These attained depths of up to c.1.70m and contained little dating evidence. One of the quarry pits contained dark, relatively organic material towards its base suggesting a degree of ponding occurred after its excavation.

Several groups of pits were recorded within Areas B and C. They varied in size and shape and contained a reasonable assemblage of artefacts.

Broadly placed within Period 9 was a posthole and possible posthole. The latter was broad and shallow, containing a basal layer of compacted flint pebbles. No features were obviously directly associated with either feature.

Period 9.1: Early Roman: A series of shallow ditches were present across Areas B, C and D. Their phasing has been achieved through either stratigraphic relationships, morphology or alignment with better dated features. They were generally comparatively sterile, except for a cluster where concentrations of charcoal were encountered along with larger diagnostic assemblages of ceramics.

Period 9.2: Early Roman: Areas B and C contained a group of ditches stratigraphically later than those in Phase 9.1. They were larger than those encountered in Phase 9.1 and contained reasonable quantities of pottery and burnt flint. It is possible that two of these together formed a routeway.

Period 10: A ditch with a dogleg was the only feature assigned to the post-medieval period. It is visible on the first available ordnance survey map.

Unphased and undated features: Many features did not contain any dating material and have not been provisionally phased at this stage. {2}

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.

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

(2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2019. Archaeological Excavations at Land at Toddington Lane (AP6), Littlehampton, West Sussex - A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report. Report Number: 2019066.

Associated Monuments

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

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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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

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

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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: 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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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]

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

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 and 34466

Dates: 15/05/2017 - 31/12/2022, between (May 2017 to December 2022)

Project Details:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

Borehole log
Environmental Sampling
Evaluation
Geoarchaeological Test Pits
Strip & Record

Thesaurus Event Types

BOREHOLE SURVEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
EVALUATION
STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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 superface 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}

A geoarchaeological investigation (Stage 1 - 3) and archaeological strip, map and sample (stage 3) were undertaken between May to December 2022 along the 1.1km route of the planned Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster. The current development plans propose the construction of a roadway, with shared cycleway and footpath 1.1km long and 7.3m in width. The development scheme will also include a Pegasus crossing, viaduct, culvert, wetland areas, balancing pond and swales, street lighting, and associated works. The viaduct will cross the Black Ditch, a watercourse, and its floodplain toward the southern extent of the development area and shall be 225m in length. The culvert at the Brookfield Stream toward the north will also be extended.

The 0.8ha site is located on agricultural land between the existing A284 Lyminster Road in the north and the privately developed section of the future bypass at Toddington Nurseries to the south. Agricultural fields bound the site to the east and west and a new residential development bounds the site in the south. The southern part of site crosses the Black Ditch, which is a Pleistocene landscape feature. The site lies on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, an area of known Pleistocene archaeological and geological interest.

Stage 1 to 3: Geoarchaeological Investigations

The geoarchaeological investigation included the drilling of three purposive geoarchaeological boreholes in the Black Ditch (Stage 1), including the extraction and retention of the cored samples; the monitoring of 14 geotechnical boreholes (Stage 2a); and the machine excavation of a total of 12 test pits across the central area of the site (Stage 3).

Chalk bedrock was identified throughout the site as a white flinty chalk, often with a weathered surface. It was encountered between approximately -19.2 and 4.0m OD, with rises from the Brookfield Stream in the north and the Black Ditch in the south, suggesting heavy weathering in the channels. Where not overlain with Pleistocene deposits the chalk represents the likely ground surface at the beginning of the Holocene (c. 12,000 years ago). Pleistocene raised beach deposits were most prevalent across the central area of the site on the ridge between the two watercourses. The surface of these deposits was encountered with an elevation of up to c. 6m OD, the highest of which were encountered towards the centre of the site. This represents the likely ground surface at the end of the Pleistocene. Should the raised beach date to be of the Brighton-Norton (MIS 7, c. 190-240 ka), there is potential for Palaeolithic archaeological remains, whereas at the time of the Pagham formation (MIS 5e, c. 125 ka) humans were absent from Britain. Despite this potential, no work flints or faunal remains were recovered from the raised beach deposits.

Devensian (late Pleistocene) colluvium was encountered overlying the alluvium at the Black Ditch. It reached up to c. 3.3m in thickness and comprised mixed lithology likely originating from a combination of Pleistocene raised beach and Holocene alluvium. Up to c. 22m of alternating intertidal and alluvial deposits were identified within the Black Ditch. At the base of this sequence were a series of organic deposits including peat, organic silt, and organic clay. This was the only location in which organic deposits were encountered, and they were recorded up to -15.89m OD in the centre of the channel. The lowest sediments within this sequence have been dated to the Mesolithic period (SUERC-107512 (GU62448); 8095 ± 24 BP, and SUERC-107513 (GU62449); 8189 ± 24 BP).

Holocene alluvium of up to c. 3.5m in thickness was encountered in the north of the site, associated with the Brookfield Stream. These deposits are likely contemporary with the upper sequence of the Black Ditch, potentially medieval onwards. An inlet or colluvial deposit was possibly identified and sampled to the southeast of the modern river route.

Topsoil sealed the majority of the site, though made ground deposits of Victorian to modern age were encountered in the far north and south of the investigation area reaching up to 5.5m in thickness. These may indicate truncation and reworking of the Holocene sequence.

Overall, the investigation showed little archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential for the raised beach deposits within the site boundary. The long Black Ditch sequence provides potential for a unique insight into the palaeoenvironmental development of the immediate vicinity, possibly detailing the interaction between RSL/landscape change and the human activity on site. The nature of the deposits observed suggests any palaeoenvironmental remains will be moderate to high frequency and associated with a large portion of the Holocene, beginning in the Early Mesolithic, and preserved within the Black Ditch.

Stage 4: Archaeological Strip Map and Sample.

The Strip Map Sample found good evidence for past activity with the type and date of the archaeology varying across the site.

Compound Area: This section covered an area of approximately 0.98ha, covering the part of the scheme which would be occupied by the future construction compound and access roads. The archaeology of this area was chiefly composed of pitting activity. A significant portion of these pits were the result of tree pitting or other forms of bioturbation. There was an overall paucity of finds throughout the pits in this part of site. Those features with finds largely produced single examples of struck flint. These finds are interpreted as residual finds, redeposited within features. A notable exception to this was found in a cluster of pits in the south of the area. The fills of these pits produced domestic waste material, containing high instances of pottery finds of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Subsequent ecofactual assessment of the burnt fills of both pits identified a large quantity of burnt hazelnut shell fragments. Their presence here with fragments of pottery in a burnt fill indicates a relatively local domestic source.

In the southeast of the area an un-urned cremation was recovered. The cremation had been placed in a 0.49m wide and 0.59m long pit which extended to a depth of 0.20m. This was the only cremation in this area of site, however further cremations were discovered c. 200m to the southeast in Bypass Area South. A Bronze Age date is suggested for this cremation given the prevalence of Bronze Age pottery throughout the site.

Short stretches of linear ditches and gullies were also found across the area. The fills of these ditches produced a much higher quantity of prehistoric pottery. Bronze Age pottery was found in four of the ditches. Part of a Bronze Age copper implement was also recovered from the fill of a linear (thought to be a field boundary ditch) located in the eastern half of the area.

A cluster of four shallow gullies, all typically less than 5m in length, was also revealed. Three of these gullies formed an arc, while an additional gully was situated at the centre of the others on a northwest-southeast orientation. These linears could represent the severely truncated remains of a field system or different phases of a field system. It is also possible that three of the gullies are arranged according to a specific, more localised need, for example they could represent a small, circular enclosure or structure.

A clearer focus of activity was identified to the northwest of this cluster. This area is marked by a long

curvilinear ditch and a possibly associated, much smaller, opposing gully. Pottery and flint finds of probable Bronze Age date were recovered from the fills in the curvilinear ditch. Between the two linears, a small clay lined cooking pit was found. The internal hollow of this lining was itself filled with pieces of rounded flint nodules, sandstone and high quantities of fire cracked flint. The location of this feature inside the enclosure space suggests that some form of food preparation activity may have taken place here. Ecofactual assessment of the environmental samples taken from this feature identified bread wheat grain in the clay lining, however no ecofacts were found in the fill.

A further cluster of features were observed approximately 45m to the southeast. Posthole and gully features were initially interpreted as the remains of a roundhouse, however, subsequent investigations found no evidence of occupation activity. No artefactual evidence was recovered from any of the excavated slots, and many of the 'postholes' had a character which was much better interpreted as being the product of animal burrowing. The provisional interpretation is these features represent an animal enclosure with a significant degree of bioturbation.

The latest dated features recorded in this part of site were two probable home defence training trenches situated at the far northern edge of the excavation area. These were vertical sided, square cut linear features approximately 1m wide by 5m and 10m long respectively.

Bypass Area South: This area of the Strip Map Sample encompassed an area of approximately 1.44ha and covered the southern area of the future bypass, south of the bridleway. At the southernmost extent of the area an approximately 10m wide band of mid grey clay-rich deposits were observed across the width of the site. These deposits were most likely deposited through flooding associated with the Black Ditch. Archaeological features were recorded both cutting and being overlain by these deposits.

The primary archaeological feature type found this area were pits. Following hand excavation, a substantial number of these features were determined to be tree pits, suggesting that the area had a good coverage of vegetation at some point in prehistory. The remaining archaeological features were predominantly pit features with a small quantity of postholes. The postholes were largely confined to the north of the area but lacked any obvious spatial organization or relationship.

Three deeply cut features, interpreted as wells, were also recorded within the central portion of the area. One of these wells [1625] was capped with a burnt deposit containing charred animal bone and sherds of Bronze Age pottery. The heat affected clay in this deposit indicates that burning may have taken place in situ. None of the wells were bottomed during this process so a hand auger was conducted on well [1912]. This established the bottom of the feature at 7.30m bgl. The fill was a relatively homogenous mid-brown sandy clay throughout with a 0.15m thick basal deposit of organically enriched silty clay.

In the north of the area a single urned cremation of probable Bronze Age date was encountered. The fill of the urn was a charcoal-rich black silty sand with flecks of burnt bone. It contained a single piece of struck flint and several pieces of fire cracked flint. In addition to this cremation, close to the alluvial deposits associated with Black Ditch in the south of the area, a series of six urned Bronze Age cremations were encountered. The largest of these cremation urns [2040] survived almost in its entirety.

The longest ditch observed on site crossed the central portion of this area on a north-south orientation. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from multiple slots throughout the ditch. At its northernmost extent the ditch ran under the bridleway before terminating in Bypass Area North. At its southernmost end the extent of the ditch appeared to be obscured by the alluvial deposits. A machine slot was therefore excavated to investigate the sequence which confirmed that the ditch was overlain by the alluvial deposits. The position of this ditch under the alluvial deposits, and the pottery evidence, suggests that this area of site continued to be wet marshy ground until relatively recent antiquity. The purpose of the ditch in the Late Iron Age or early Roman periods was probably to carry water from the upslope field systems towards this wet ground and ultimately the Black Ditch oriented ditch.

Bypass Area North: This area of the Strip Map Sample encompassed an area of approximately 1.55 ha and covered the northern area of the future bypass, north of the bridleway. In the far north of this

area, near to the hedgerow, a >1m deep palaeochannel was recorded. Part of the palaeochannel was overlain by an approximately 0.20m thick subsoil deposit which was observed extending into the area along the hedgerow. This deposit was very similar in character to the subsoil deposit found along the bridleway, and a limited number of archaeological features were also found to be cut through it. In the southern half of the area a 1.20m thick dark brown silty sandy clay colluvial deposit was also observed overlaying a hollow in the natural. . This hollow may represent the eroded base of a palaeochannel. However, a post Romano-British date is more likely as the colluvial deposit sealed a Romano-British ditch feature.

At the southern end of the area an eroded hollow in the surface of the natural was also encountered that was over 3m deep. This feature was probably infilled over the Pleistocene through wind and water processes, forming a relatively homogenous mid-brown sandy clay fill. Overlaying this and the rest of area was the layer of subsoil observed elsewhere on site. This layer was thinner than elsewhere, however, recorded at less than 0.10m thick at the topographic ridge of site. The entire sequence was overlain by a 0.15m thick agricultural topsoil deposit, the same as encountered across the rest of the site. Archaeological features encountered across the area comprised a series of Romano-British ditches and occasional prehistoric pitting activity.

At the northern end of site three deep chalk quarry pits were observed. The largest of these features [2479] measured 2.50m across its east-west axis and 4m across its north-south axis and extended to a depth of 1.25m. The fill of this feature contained abraded prehistoric pottery but very little of the chalk bedrock which had been extracted during the process of excavating the feature. The lack of chalk indicates that it may have been transported away from the pit and utilised elsewhere.

In the south of the area two ditches and a gully formed a possible Iron Age enclosure. Pottery was recovered from the ditches. A pit was also found in this area, but no datable material was recovered from its fill.

A series of curvilinear ditches of various lengths span much of the eastern side of this Area. These ditches may represent part of a coaxial field system in that the ditches were all oriented broadly northwest-southeast with perpendicular offshoots oriented northeast-southwest, forming square or rectangular field plots. Roman pottery finds were recovered from across the curvilinear ditches indicating that they are the remains of a Romano-British field system.

Multiple tree pits were also observed across the area. These were often located at the nodal points or ends of the curvilinear ditch system, suggesting that the ditches may have formalized pre-existing field boundaries which were marked by hedgerows.

The long north-south oriented ditch was also observed in the south of this area, forming a link with Bypass Area South. The ditch terminated after 22m but after a short gap of just under 6m picks up again on the same line and orientation. The present interpretation of this gap is that it represents an entranceway between the eastern and western fields divided by the ditch. Two perpendicular offshoots were mapped on the western side of this ditch, probably marking the boundaries of individual fields on this side.

An additional Romano-British field system was mapped in the northwestern part of the area. These ditches were oriented north-south or east-west and delineated rectilinear plots of land roughly 5m to 7m across. High instances of Roman pottery finds were recovered from the slots dug into the northern ends of these ditches, including a complete miniature greyware pottery vessel. A loom weight was also recovered from the fill of one of the ditches.

In the same area of site, a cut feature containing a heat-affected clay deposit was excavated. Pottery sherds and multiple cylindrical loom weights were found, the date of which are yet to be determined. Overall, the Stage 1 to 3 Works showed little archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential for the raised beach deposits within the site boundary. It is currently unknown whether these raised beach deposits belong to the Pagham Formation (MIS5e, c. 125 kya), or to the earlier Brighton Norton Formation (MIS7, c. 190-240 kya). The latter of these presents potential for the recovery of archaeological remains dating to the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic period. Geoarchaeological boreholes from The Black Ditch have the potential for a unique insight into the palaeoenvironmental development of the immediate vicinity, possibly detailing the interaction between RSL/landscape

change and the human activity on site.

The Stage 4 archaeological Strip Map and Sample at Lyminster Bypass found good evidence of past activity from a range of periods. To the south and southwestern parts of site, prehistoric pitting activity predominated. Funerary activity, in the form of several urned Bronze Age cremations was also observed in the south of the site close to the Black Ditch. These finds provide strong local evidence for the intensity of prehistoric activity known to have taken place on the West Sussex Coastal Plain. In the north of the site, several phases of Romano-British ditches were identified, suggesting continued occupation of the landscape throughout antiquity. 20th century wartime defensive trenches were also revealed. {4}

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.
 - (4) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2023. A284 Lyminster Bypass (North), Lyminster, West Sussex: Interim Statement.
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Associated Monuments

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:

Work Status - Not recorded

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
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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)
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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:

Work Status - Not recorded

Event/Activity Types

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

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective - None recorded

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)

Event ID: EWS2279 **Name:** Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore LiDAR and Geophysical Survey

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWS2279	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore LiDAR and Geophysical Survey	Survey

External Reference: Vol. 4, Appendix 25.4

Dates: 01/09/2022 - 30/11/2023, between (2022-2023)

Project Details:

Work Status: Complete

Event/Activity Types

Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Gradiometer Survey

MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: AOC Archaeology Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 1233 1178 (24240m by 21958m) TQ11SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Angmering, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Ashurst, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Bolney, Mid Sussex, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Burpham, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Clapham, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Climping, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Cowfold, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Findon, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Ford, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Lyminster and Crossbush, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Patching, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Poling, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Shermanbury, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Storrington and Sullington, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Twineham, Mid Sussex, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Warningcamp, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	West Grinstead, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Wiston, Horsham, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Event ID: EWS2279 **Name:** Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore LiDAR and Geophysical Survey

District Horsham, West Sussex
District Mid Sussex, West Sussex

Address - None recorded

Activity Objective, Description and Sources

Activity Objective

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by WSP, on behalf of Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED), to undertake an archaeological geophysical survey. The purpose of this survey was to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains across the onshore part of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (Rampion 2). Results will inform the requirement for and scope of potential further archaeological investigation. The purpose of this report is to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) to accompany the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application. {1}

Digital Surface Model (DSM) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR imagery published by Environment Agency (2020) and obtained from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Data Services Platform online portal (Defra, 2021) were both consulted, as the Study Area contains wooded areas. DSM LiDAR captures the first return of the pulse, meaning in the case of wooded areas the top of the canopy. DTM captures the last returns, those which pass between the canopy and hit the ground below. Composite tiles were stitched together to form a continuous dataset, with separate mosaics created for DSM and DTM.

A 1km polyline grid was built, which was used as a framework to traverse the imagery, ensuring that nothing was inadvertently missed. The imagery was also analysed alongside other historic environment datasets. This reference material was used to cross-check features identified on the LiDAR imagery. {2}

Description

A geophysical survey was undertaken with the purpose to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains across the onshore part of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (Rampion 2). The Survey Extent comprises the proposed DCO Order Limits as well as areas outside the proposed Order Limits. The first phase of survey (September 2021 - February 2022) targeted land within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Assessment boundary. The second phase (March 2022 - April 2023) targeted any outstanding areas within the PEIR boundary, and land identified within the PEIR Supplementary Information Reports (SIR). The third phase (May - November 2023) covered outstanding areas within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The Survey Extent is subdivided into 357 survey areas (individual specific field number); 230 survey areas within the proposed DCO Order Limits and 127 survey areas beyond the proposed DCO Order Limits.

The Study Area has been subdivided into three landscape zones; Zone 1: South Coast Plain; Zone 2: South Downs; and Zone 3: Low Weald. Each of these have distinct geologies which, together with natural processes, has determined their distinctive topographies.

Geophysical anomalies were detected and interpreted as having either a definite or probable archaeological origin, or a possible archaeological origin. {1}

Digital Surface Model (DSM) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR imagery were both consulted, as the Study Area contains wooded areas. A 1km polyline grid was built, which was used as a framework to traverse the imagery, ensuring that nothing was inadvertently missed. The imagery was also analysed alongside other historic environment datasets. This reference material was used to cross-check features identified on the LiDAR imagery. Overall, the lowland area of Zone 1: South Coast Plain did not yield many features in comparison to the more upland regions covered by Zone 2: South Downs and Zone 3: Low Weald. This does not necessarily reflect a disparity in the presence of archaeological remains but more likely a consequence of the variability in the prevailing agricultural regimes and settlement across these zones.

In the absence of existing National Mapping Programme (NMP) coverage for the whole of the Site,

searches of the Historic England Archive and local HERs for aerial imagery were completed. Results of this search was then filtered to select images within 100m of the Site. Alongside the assessment of aerial photographs, the systematic analysis of

Google Earth, Apple Maps and Bing online aerial and satellite imagery within the Site was undertaken to identify features of potential archaeological origin. No features were identified which had not already been recorded with LiDAR, aerial photography or historic mapping. {2}

NB: Only survey fields with Definite/Probable and Possible Archaeology have been given individual monument records.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology. 2024. Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 25.4: Onshore Geophysical Survey Report (Part 1 of 8) (tracked changes) Revions B. Vol. 4, Appendix 25.4.
 - (2) Grey Literature Report: WSP Enviromental LTD. 2023. Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 25.2: Historic Environment Desk Study Revision A. Vol. 4, Appendix 25.2.
-

Associated Monuments

MWS15677	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey (Monument MWS15677)
MWS15693	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 4, Climping (Monument MWS15693)
MWS15694	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 5, Climping (Monument MWS15694)
MWS15695	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 6, Climping (Monument MWS15695)
MWS15696	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 9, Climping (Monument MWS15696)
MWS15713	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 27, Littlehampton (Monument MWS15713)
MWS15714	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 34, Lyminster and Crossbush (Monument MWS15714)
MWS15716	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 66, Patching (Monument MWS15716)
MWS15717	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 67, Patching (Monument MWS15717)
MWS15718	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 68, Patching (Monument MWS15718)
MWS15719	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 69, Patching (Monument MWS15719)
MWS15720	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 70, Patching (Monument MWS15720)
MWS15721	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 71, Patching (Negative Evidence MWS15721)
MWS15722	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 72, Patching (Monument MWS15722)
MWS15723	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 73, Patching (Monument MWS15723)
MWS15724	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 38, Lyminster and Crossbush and Poling (Monument MWS15724)
MWS15725	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 55, Angmering and Patching (Monument MWS15725)
MWS15727	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 56, Angmering (Monument MWS15727)
MWS15728	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 59, Patching (Monument MWS15728)
MWS15729	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 61, Patching (Monument MWS15729)
MWS15730	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 62, Patching (Monument MWS15730)
MWS15731	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 63, Patching (Monument MWS15731)
MWS15732	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 65, Patching (Monument MWS15732)
MWS15757	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 51, Angmering (Monument MWS15757)
MWS15758	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 52, Angmering (Monument MWS15758)

MWS15759	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 53, Angmering (Monument MWS15759)
MWS15766	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 74, Patching (Monument MWS15766)
MWS15767	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 75, Patching (Monument MWS15767)
MWS15768	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 75, Patching (Monument MWS15768)
MWS15769	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 85, Storrington and Sullington (Monument MWS15769)
MWS15770	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 86, Storrington and Sullington (Monument MWS15770)
MWS15771	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 87, Storrington and Sullington (Monument MWS15771)
MWS15772	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 136, Wiston (Monument MWS15772)
MWS15774	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 184, West Grinstead (Monument MWS15774)
MWS15775	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 185, West Grinstead (Monument MWS15775)
MWS15777	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 228, Cowfold (Monument MWS15777)
MWS15779	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 247, Bolney (Monument MWS15779)
MWS15780	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 254, Lyminster and Crossbush (Monument MWS15780)
MWS15782	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 269, Lyminster and Crossbush (Monument MWS15782)
MWS15783	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 278, Warningcamp (Monument MWS15783)
MWS15784	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 281, Warningcamp (Monument MWS15784)
MWS15785	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 286, Burpham (Monument MWS15785)
MWS15786	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 290, Burpham (Monument MWS15786)
MWS15787	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 292, Burpham (Monument MWS15787)
MWS15788	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 295, Burpham (Monument MWS15788)
MWS15789	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 303, Burpham (Monument MWS15789)
MWS15790	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 306, Angmering and Storrington and Sullington (Monument MWS15790)
MWS15791	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 310, Angmering (Monument MWS15791)
MWS15792	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 315, Clapham (Monument MWS15792)
MWS15793	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 328, Ashurst (Monument MWS15793)

1km Radial Search centred on Land to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - HER Data	
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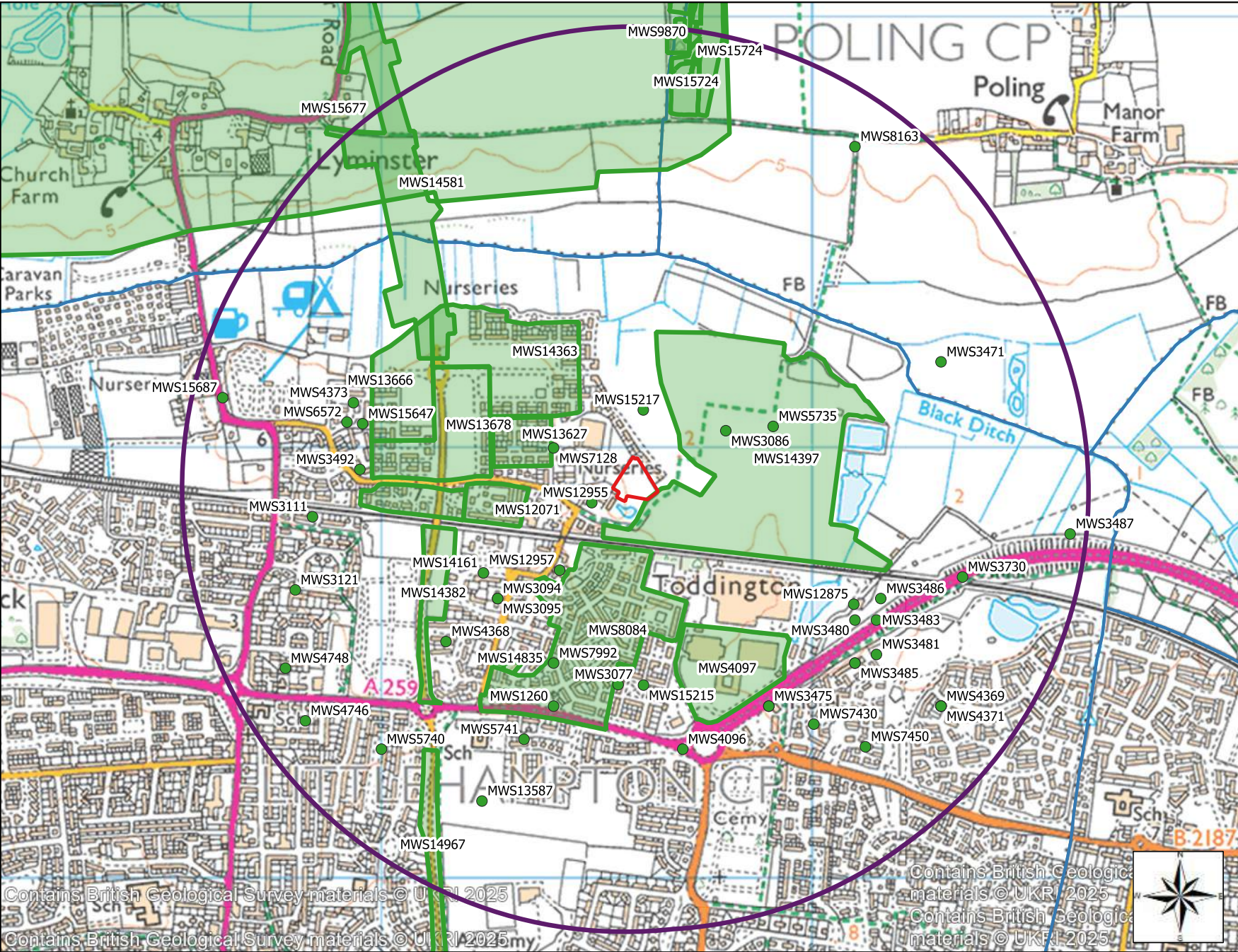


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Legend

-  1km Buffer Search Area
-  Site Plan
-  HER Data
-  HER Data
-  HER Data
-  Parish Boundary



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0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km



West Sussex County Council

Monument Full Report



Historic Environment Record Data

Number of records: 61

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS1260	Stone axe - Toddington	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Tools, Unknown date)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

An epidiorite axe from Toddington is in Worthing Museum (on loan from Littlehampton, No 290).<1>

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Woodcock & Woolley. 1986. Prehistoric Stone Implements from Sussex and Their Petrological Identification. Sussex Archaeological Collections 124. No 109

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 034 033 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4817	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW87	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS4198 AXE (FWS4198)	STONE
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HER Number MWS1260 **Site Name** Stone axe - Toddington

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3077 **Site Name** Bronze Age scraper - Wick

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3077	Bronze Age scraper - Wick	Find Spot
A Bronze Age scraper found at Wick.		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Tools, Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A Bronze Age scraper found at Wick is in Worthing Museum. In 1970, it was noted that the site has been a commercial nursery since 1963. Nothing more is known about the find either at the nursery or at Worthing Museum and nothing has turned up since. This is possibly because the field has had topsoil dumped on it to a depth of about 12ins from the field across the road to south (now a housing estate). {1}

Sources

(1) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1962 - 1970. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW10.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0354 0345 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 2152	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW10	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS1762	SCRAPER (TOOL) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) (FWS1762)	FLINT
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HER Number MWS3077

Site Name Bronze Age scraper - Wick

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3086 **Site Name** Roman Pottery - Wick

HER Number MWS3086 **Site Name** Roman Pottery - Wick **Record Type** Find Spot

Roman pottery was found during casual perambulation of ploughland near Wick

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman pottery was found during casual perambulation of ploughland near Wick. A few tiny fragments only and not retained.{1}

Sources

(1) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1952. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW33.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0380 0403 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 2177	Active
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OS Number - TQ00SW33	Active
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Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS1808 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS1808)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

HER Number MWS3086 **Site Name** Roman Pottery - Wick

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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MWS3094	Roman pottery - Toddington	Find Spot
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A Roman amphora, pottery fragments and two flaked flint axes were found when 'Elmfield' Toddington was built in 1960.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

A Roman amphora, pottery fragments and two flaked flint axes (see 2188) were found when 'Elmfield' Toddington, Nr. Littlehampton, was built in 1960.{1}{2}

The amphora is in Littlehampton Museum. The pottery seems to have been found in a ditch, with the flint axes about 15ft away. Finds, apart from the amphora, were retained by the owner. The amphora, which is only 18ins long, is now back with the owner. The two axes retained by him are Neolithic chipped flint, seemingly unused. {3}

Sources

- (1) Verbal communication: Littlehampton Museum. 1964.
- (2) Unpublished document: Whittle H. 1964.
- (3) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1964 - 1970. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW43.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0326 0365 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 2187	Active
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OS Number - TQ00SW43	Active
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Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

HER Number	MWS3094	Site Name	Roman pottery - Toddington
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Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3095	Neolithic axes - Toddington	Geographical
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Associated Finds

FWS1820	AMPHORA (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS1820)	POTTERY
FWS1821	POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS1821)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3095 **Site Name** Neolithic axes - Toddington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3095	Neolithic axes - Toddington	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Tools, Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A Roman amphora (see 2187), pottery fragments and two flaked flint axes were found when 'Elmfield' Toddington, Nr. Littlehampton, was built in 1960. The amphora is in Littlehampton Museum. The pottery seems to have been found in a ditch, with the flint axes about 15ft away. Finds, apart from the amphora, were retained by the owner. The amphora, which is only 18ins long, is now back with the owner. The two axes retained by him are Neolithic chipped flint, seemingly unused.

Sources

- (1) Verbal communication: Littlehampton Museum. 1964.
- (2) Unpublished document: Whittle H. 1964-.
- (3) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1964 - 1970. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW43.
- (4) To be reused:

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0326 0365 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 2188	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW43	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3094	Roman pottery - Toddington	Geographical
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HER Number MWS3095 **Site Name** Neolithic axes - Toddington

Associated Finds

FWS1822 AXE (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC) (FWS1822) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3111 **Site Name** Railway station - Wick

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3111	Railway station - Wick	Monument

The Former Arundel and Littlehampton railway station at Wick was in use from 1846 until the two towns were served by new lines in 1863.

Monument Types and Dates

RAILWAY (Railway feature, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The Former Arundel and Littlehampton railway station at Wick was in use from 1846 until the two towns were served by new lines in 1863. This remarkable survival consists of a stationmaster's house, station offices and goods shed on the S. side of the track, and of two small derelict buildings on the N. side marking the staggered platform. The style is red brick and flint. characteristic of the 1846 constructions between Worthing and Chichester. Other good examples are the former station at Worthing and the cottage at Ferring.{1}

Only the goods shed now survives.{2}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Sussex Industrial Archaeology Study Group. 1972. Sussex Industrial Archaeology - A Field Guide. Number 4; Summer 1972 (special edition). p.13
- (2) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1976. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW62.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0284 0384 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 2209 Active

OS Number - TQ00SW62 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS3111

Site Name Railway station - Wick

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3121 **Site Name** Brickyard east of Wick Street, south of the railway,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3121	Brickyard east of Wick Street, south of the railway, Littlehampton	Monument

Brickyard is shown at Wick by the Ordnance Survey in 1875-6

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKYARD (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

1800 AD - 1899 AD

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

Brickyards are shown at Wick by the OS in 1875-6.{1}

Brickyards are shown at Wick by the Ordnance Survey in 1875-6. They are the works of Thos Pepper and Son of the late 19th century.{2}

Brickyard east of Wick Street, south of the railway. In operation by 1861 and marked on a map of 1879. It was probably owned by John Pepper, a farmer and builder who also advertised as a brickmaker, but was operated by Stephen Bushby and other members of the family. {3}

Sources

- (1) Map: OS. 1875-6. 6ins
- (2) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1984. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW79.
- (3) Bibliographic reference: M. Beswick. 2001. Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer. p.210

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0279 0366 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 2226 Active

OS Number - TQ00SW79 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

HER Number MWS3121

Site Name Brickyard east of Wick Street, south of the railway,

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3471 **Site Name** Roman Pottery, Field near Toddington - Poling

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3471	Roman Pottery, Field near Toddington - Poling footpath	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Romano-British coarse pottery found in cultivated field on line of footpath from Toddington to Black Ditch/ Poling, 8th December 1935.{1} Mentioned in Littlehampton Museum Register and notes.

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 042 042 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Poling, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 4935 Active

OS Number - TQ00SW95 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	MWS3475	Site Name	Post holes- Rustington By-pass
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3475	Post holes- Rustington By-pass	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A number of post holes, 'possibly part of a timber structure', observed by P. Hammond during watching brief on site of Rustington By-pass construction in 1990. {1} Associated (?) with further post holes seen on nearby Watersmead Industrial Estate at TQ 038 034.

Also see {2}.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 038 033 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4940	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW 100	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3476	Roman Pit - Rustington By-pass, Littlehampton	Geographical
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3475

Site Name Post holes- Rustington By-pass

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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MWS3476	Roman Pit - Rustington By-pass, Littlehampton	Monument
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A truncated rubbish pit was identified during a watching brief on Rustington By-pass construction. Roman pottery of 1st-2nd century was recovered from the pit, with a proportion of transitional Iron Age examples.

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
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Description and Sources

Description

An area of soft fill, 'almost certainly the top of a truncated rubbish pit' observed by P. Hammond during watching brief on Rustington By-pass construction. Roman pottery of C1-C2 was recovered from the pit, with a proportion of transitional IA examples. {1}

Also see {2}

A watching brief and rescue excavations were carried out during the construction of the A259 Rustington Bypass. Site 7 to the East of Norway Lane, on the southern approach to the new bridge carrying the bypass over the Brighton to Portsmouth Railway, contained a number of features. A truncated rubbish pit was found, containing some transitional wares, but also pottery with distinctly Roman forms and fabrics. This discovery was only made some 20 metres south-west of previous discoveries made on the Watersmead industrial estate where finds suggested a Roman field system, possibly with associated buildings. The pits and ditches found at site 7 seem to be earlier in date, and perhaps the precursor of the Watersmead site. {3}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.
- (3) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2000. Important archaeological discoveries made during the construction of the A259 Rustington Bypass, 1990. Volume 138, Page 15-28. 138: 15-28

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 038 033 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Rustington By-Pass, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations

HER Number	MWS3476	Site Name	Roman Pit - Rustington By-pass, Littlehampton	
Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047		Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
Other Statuses and Cross-References				
SHINE Candidate (Possible)			Active	
Sites & Monuments Record - 4939			Active	
OS Number - TQ00SW99			Active	
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded				
Land Use				
Associated Historic Landscape Character Records				
HWS24531 Communications - Motorway Services (large areas of) (Type Code: COM-MwayS)				
Other Land Classes - None recorded				
Related Monuments				
MWS3475	Post holes-	Rustington By-pass	Geographical	
Finds - None recorded				
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded				
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded				

HER Number MWS3480 **Site Name** Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3480	Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

FEATURE (Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 99 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 99 AD)

Evidence FIND

SITE (Unclassified, Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 99 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A subrectangular feature, measuring approx. 2.5m x 1m and 0.62m+ deep was observed during site clearance for the Rustington By-pass. It contained Late Iron Age 'transitional' pottery (similar to that of 4946) and iron objects. {1}

Also see {2}.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 040 035 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statues and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4945	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW102	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS3480

Site Name Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass

Related Monuments

MWS3481	Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
MWS3482	Roman pottery - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
MWS3483	Unknown feature - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
MWS3485	Flint implement - Rustington By-pass	Geographical

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS596 Watching brief, Hammond P et al., 1990 (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3481 **Site Name** Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3481	Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 99 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A ditch running NW-SE for 37.5m+, measuring 2.5m wide and 0.80m+ in depth was observed during construction of the Rustington By-pass. A ditch terminal, containing numerous charcoal flecks and burnt daub, was seen to the NW; to the SE the ditch continued beyond the cleared area. Partial excavation recovered a quantity of Late Iron Age 'transitional' pottery similar to that of 4945.{1}

Also see {2}.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0415 0352 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4946	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW103	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3480	Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
MWS3482	Roman pottery - Rustington By-pass	Geographical

HER Number	MWS3481	Site Name	Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass
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MWS3483	Unknown feature - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS593	Watching brief, Hammond P & Frost R, 1990 (Survey)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	MWS3482	Site Name	Roman pottery - Rustington By-pass
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3482	Roman pottery - Rustington By-pass	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman pottery including a fragment of Samian ware found in the immediate vicinity of 4946 may indicate Roman activity in the area.{1}

Also see {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 040 034 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4947	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW104	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3480	Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
MWS3481	Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass	Geographical

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS3482

Site Name Roman pottery - Rustington By-pass

Associated Events/Activities

EWS593 Watching brief, Hammond P & Frost R, 1990 (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3483 **Site Name** Unknown feature - Rustington By-pass

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3483	Unknown feature - Rustington By-pass	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

FEATURE (Constructed, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A small feature containing a loamy soil with much evidence of burning, together with some ?burnt bone, was observed during construction of the Rustington By-pass.{1}

Also see {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0415 0359 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4948	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW105	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3480	Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-pass	Geographical
MWS3481	Roman ditch - Rustington By-pass	Geographical

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS3483 **Site Name** Unknown feature - Rustington By-pass

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	MWS3485	Site Name	Flint implement - Rustington By-pass
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3485	Flint implement - Rustington By-pass	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Tools, Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A small flint ?implement recovered during watching brief on construction site of Rustington By-pass in 1990.{1}

Also see {2}.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 040 034 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4949	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW106	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS3480 Late Iron Age feature - Rustington By-passGeographical

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number	MWS3485	Site Name	Flint implement - Rustington By-pass
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EWS589	Watching Brief, -, 1990 (Survey)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	MWS3486	Site Name	Flint scatter - Rustington By-pass
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3486	Flint scatter - Rustington By-pass	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

FLINT SCATTER (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
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Description and Sources

Description

A scatter of worked flint flakes and other debitage was observed by P. Hammond during construction work for the Rustington By-pass.{1}

Also see {2}.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0416 0365 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4950	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW107	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS3486

Site Name Flint scatter - Rustington By-pass

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3487	Roman structure - Rustington By-pass	Monument

Remains of a 2nd century structure with associated drainage ditches and rubbish deposits. Possibly a tide mill.

Monument Types and Dates

TIDE MILL? (Built, Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

Spreads of dark silty soil and numerous scatters of Roman pottery, quernstones etc. were observed by P. Hammond & R. Frost at the north end of Penfold Lane during soil stripping for construction of the Rustington By-pass.{1}

Rescue excavation by the Institute of Archaeology Field Unit revealed the remains of a C2 structure with associated drainage ditches and rubbish deposits. Renewed clearance of topsoil revealed further spreads of rubbish deposition overlying a ?rammed gravel surface. Finds included much pottery, fragments of at least 12 quernstones and a number of ?lead weights.{2}

Some of the quernstones appear to be of considerable diameter, and may possibly be millstones.{3}

Also see {4} {5}.

During the construction of the A259 Rustington By-Pass in the 1990s, traces of a Roman watermill was discovered. This dates from the 2nc century A.D. This was probably a tide mill, which would have used the tidal Black Ditch between Rustington and Poling. The latter is now just a stream. A number of ditches were dug along the by-pass. The excavations recovered millstones and quern stones dating to the Roman period. These are on display in Littlehampton Museum. There is nothing to be seen on the site today as by-pass has obliterated most of the tide mill. It was situated north of Penfold Lane. A slight dip in a field to the west of the lane, and south of the by-pass may have been the millpond. This area floods in wet weather. {6}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Rudling D. 1990. Rustington By-Pass, West Sussex. FAU Summ Rpt p8. K3.
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Taylor MK. 1992.
- (4) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.
- (5) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2000. Important archaeological discoveries made during the construction of the A259 Rustington Bypass, 1990. Volume 138, Page 15-28. 138: 15-28
- (6) Bibliographic reference: Alex Vincent. 2013. Tide Mills of Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 045 038 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4951	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW108	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded**

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS578	Salv excav, -, 1990 (Intervention)
EWS593	Watching brief, Hammond P & Frost R, 1990 (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	MWS3492	Site Name	Roman cremation - Granary Way
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3492	Roman cremation - Granary Way	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION (Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FINDSPOT (ceramic, Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Two Romano-British pottery vessels were found by P. Hammond in 1991 during a watching brief on a housing development at Granary Way/{1} One was a coarse grey vessel containing burnt bone; the other an almost complete fabric/tile- tempered globular jar, c. 200 mm in height. The vessels, which are Late Roman, are currently in Littlehampton Museum. Activity Reference - 1 = WS602

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Graves P. 1992. K1.217.13/4/92

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0294 0394 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4957	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW110	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS5198 POT (Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD) (FWS5198)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities

HER Number MWS3492 **Site Name** Roman cremation - Granary Way

EWS602 Watching brief, Hammond P, 1991 (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS3730	Roman Feature - Rustington By-pass	Monument

An area of dark soil with charcoal flecks was identified during a watching brief for Rustington By-pass. A few sherds of late Iron Age 'transitional' pottery and 1st-2nd century Roman pottery were found in this feature (?).

Monument Types and Dates

FEATURE (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

An 'area of dark soil with charcoal flecks' observed by P. Hammond during watching brief for Rustington By-pass. A few sherds of late Iron Age 'transitional' pottery and C1-C2 Roman pottery were found in this (?) feature. {1}

Also see {2}.

A watching brief and rescue excavations were carried out during the construction of the A259 Rustington Bypass. At the northern end of Penfold Lane, topsoil stripping revealed extensive spreads of dark, silty soil containing substantial quantities of pottery and other finds of Roman date {3}.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K3.20/6/90
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 1999. Archaeological Discoveries on the A259 Rustington By-pass, with a report on the rescue excavation at Penfold Lane.
- (3) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2000. Important archaeological discoveries made during the construction of the A259 Rustington Bypass, 1990. Volume 138, Page 15-28. 138: 15-28

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0435 0369 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Rustington By-Pass, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4942	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW101	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HWS24365 Fieldsapes - Informal Fieldsapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4096 **Site Name** Roman features - Toddington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4096	Roman features - Toddington	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Unclassified site, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, (post) Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A number of Roman finds, including coarse pottery of C2 date, two fragmentary quern stones, tile fragments, daub and animal bones, were recovered by P. Hammond in the sides of a contractor's trench in 'the new Body Shop development'. These probably derive from cut features, possibly pits or ditches.{1} ü Activity Reference - 1 = WS601

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Gilkes O. 1990. K1.217.23/2/90

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 037 032 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4959	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW111	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

HER Number MWS4096

Site Name Roman features - Toddington

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4097	Watersmead Industrial Estate, Littlehampton	Monument

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.

Monument Types and Dates

PIT CLUSTER (Pit group, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

POST HOLE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DITCH (Roman - 49 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

OCCUPATION SITE (Occupation debris, Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

PIT ((post) Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

During March and April 1990 a watching brief for building work on the Watermead Industrial Estate at Toddington revealed a series of features and spreads of occupation associated with an early Roman settlement. The archaeological deposits on the site appear to be remarkably intact and spreads of occupation were in places sealed beneath later deposits. A number of ditches were observed; two were traced running in a north-east/south-west direction parallel to each other for approx. 44m, and approx. 9m apart. Both were V-shaped and about 1.5m deep and had been backfilled with domestic debris, including animal bones (some showing signs of butchery), daub, fragmentary tile, pottery and quernstone fragments. The pottery suggests a late 1st to 2nd century date for the infilling of the two ditches. This suggests that they may be contemporary, possibly part of a trackway. Two further ditches were recorded: one ran parallel to the first two, but the second appeared to intersect them running eastwards for approx. 62m – the relationship is not totally clear. 2nd century pottery was also discovered. It is possible that the ditches form part of an enclosure or series of enclosures, possibly field boundaries.

To the west of the ditches a series of rubbish pits, postholes and possible beam slots which denotes the site of a timber building. A marked concentration of burnt daub and charcoal fragments may indicate destruction by fire. An originally intact 2nd century pottery vessel may have been a cremation burial, although no bones were recovered. A second rubbish pit was located to the north with the only diagnostic find being a fragment of an upper rotary quernstone of probably 2nd century date. A 2nd century pottery scatter was located to the north east of the ditches, along with other occupation debris.

Other finds include a small scatter of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery and a general scatter of 14th century and later medieval pottery.

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. Certainly there were no finds of a demonstrably later date, although it is possible that activity continued into the 3rd century. The series of ditch features would appear to indicate at least two main phases of use within a relatively short time of each other. The small scatter of Iron Age pottery might indicate activity in the vicinity – the western end of the Rustington By-Pass immediately to the east of Watermead Industrial

Estate revealed Late Iron Age activity and possible associated structures and the pottery on the Watermead site may be connected with this. {1}

Activity References - 1 = WS601, 1 = WS580

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Gilkes, O & Hammond, P. 1991. Archaeological Discoveries at Toddington, West Sussex. Vol. 129. 129:241-244

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03815 03475 (266m by 229m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Watermead Industrial Estate, Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 4980	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW112	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS580 Watermead Industrial Estate, Littlehampton (Intervention. Ref: SAC Vol. 129:241-244)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4368 **Site Name** Archaeological Intervention - Highfield Farm

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4368	Archaeological Intervention - Highfield Farm	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Archaeological Intervention, Unknown date)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at OS Grid ref TQ 0315 0355, this involved a desktop assessment which suggested that the area had not been subjected to activity which might have been expected to leave archaeological traces, and three trial trenches which tended to confirm this, although several sherds of late prehistoric pottery, some fire-cracked and struck flint, a modern pipe trench and a pit containing late C20 material (including concrete and part of a tyre) were found. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Greatorex C. 1993. An Archaeological Evaluation at Highfield Poultry Farm, Little'on.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0314 0355 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5634	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW125	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4369 **Site Name** Bronze Age features - Worthing Rd

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4369	Bronze Age features - Worthing Rd	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Forty seven trenches were excavated at TQ 0430 0340, fourteen of which produced archaeological deposits. The earliest of these dated to the Bronze Age, they included a pit, a v-shaped ditch with associated postholes, and a 0.8m 'spread' running NW-SE across the site containing the complete base of a pot. An ancient alluvium revealed evidence of ancient tributaries/ channels running across the NE part of the site. A very shallow feature producing one flint spall was recorded, the fill contained no charcoal and the edges were quite ephemeral, and thought to be of dubious archaeological origin. Most of the dating evidence came from potsherds, and worked flint, most of which was much abraded.

{1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Weaver SDG. Oct 95. Horticulture Research International Site, Worthing Rd, Littleton. An Archaeological Evaluation & Desk-top Study for MAFF

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 042 033 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5635	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW126	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS4369

Site Name Bronze Age features - Worthing Rd

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS513 Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch., Oct 95 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4370	Enclosed? Roman Occupation - Worthing Rd	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
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FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence	FIND
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POST HOLE (Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
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Description and Sources

Description

Fortyseven trenches were excavated at TQ 0430 0340, fourteen of which contained archaeological features. There were a large number of Roman features, dated using the pottery sherds, which ranged from c. C1-C4 but most were C2. There were c.11 ditches forming field boundaries (2), re-cut enclosures (2), and other functions (5), also found but unexcavated were two curvilinear features. Two groups of pits were found (3 and 4/5 pits forming the group) not all of them were excavated, two spreads of material were found, including charcoal, daub, fired clay, and pottery. A pit was found cut into natural chalk thought to be small scale quarrying. A shallow gully ran NE-SW with a terminal end, stake-holes flanked the outside edge, a single posthole and a series of small stakeholes (17) were found to be associated, to the west a double row of stakeholes formed a possible right angle, with a posthole at its corner. Seven other postholes were found, they were not excavated but surface finds indicated that they were Roman. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Weaver SDG. Oct 95. Horticulture Research International Site, Worthing Rd, Little'ton. An Archaeological Evaluation & Desk-top Study for MAFF

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 042 033 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5637	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW126	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

HER Number MWS4370

Site Name Enclosed? Roman Occupation - Worthing Rd

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS517 Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch, Oct 95 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	MWS4371	Site Name	Undetermined Ditches - Worthing Rd
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4371	Undetermined Ditches - Worthing Rd	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FEATURE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Fortyseven trenches were excavated at TQ 0430 0340, of which fourteen contained archaeological activity, some of this it has not been possible to date (some were unexcavated). These included 10 linear features, 5 possible post holes/small pits, 3 definite pits, and one definite post hole. Two gullies were found which contained modern material (e.g. glass, coal, pottery and tile), this indicates there may have been some post-medieval disturbance on the site. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Weaver SDG. Oct 95. Horticulture Research International Site, Worthing Rd. An Archaeological Evaluation & Desk-top Study for MAFF

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 042 033 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statues and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5638	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW126	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS4371

Site Name Undetermined Ditches - Worthing Rd

Associated Events/Activities

EWS517 Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch, Oct 95 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4373 **Site Name** Archaeological Evaluation - Mill House

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4373	Archaeological Evaluation - Mill House	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Archaeological Intervention, Unknown date)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Eight trial trenches were excavated at NGR TQ 0200 0400 in Lyminster. The area appeared much disturbed, and a quantity of topsoil had been moved around the site. The only structure was a rectangular brick footing surrounded by a hardstanding made of concrete, gravel and crushed brick, thought to be a brick pier to support one end of a cross tree of a post-mill (a large fragment of mill stone was found). A few flint flakes (and scrapers) suggest only random visitation in prehistory). {1}

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Kenny J. Dec 92. Excavations at Mill House, Lyminster, 1992.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 02934 04104 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5641	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW129	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS240	Part Excav, CDAU, Dec 92 (Intervention)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4746 **Site Name** Brickfield on south side of Worthing Road,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4746	Brickfield on south side of Worthing Road, Littlehampton	Monument

Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road, Littlehampton. Marked only on the map of 1910.

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKFIELD (In Use, (Circa) Edwardian to First World War - 1908 AD to 1918 AD)

1908 AD - 1918 AD

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road on the site of present-day Gladonian Road. Marked only on the map of 1910. {1}

'Brick Field' is marked at this location on the 3rd edition ordnance survey map dated approximately 1908-1913. {2}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: M. Beswick. 2001. Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer.
- (2) XY Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1909-1912. Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" Map. [Mapped feature: #8003]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 02823 03365 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 6081	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW138	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number MWS4746

Site Name Brickfield on south side of Worthing Road,

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS4748 **Site Name** Brickyard on the north side of Worthing Road,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS4748	Brickyard on the north side of Worthing Road, Littlehampton	Monument

Brickyard on the north side of Worthing Road adjacent to the Globe Inn. In operation by 1861 and marked on a map of 1879

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKWORKS (In Use, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

Brickyard on the north side of Worthing Road adjacent to the Globe Inn. In operation by 1861 and marked on a map of 1879. It was marked as brickworks on a map of 1899. Bernard and Robert West were brickmakers in Wick in 1861. John Gates, who was described as a brick marchant and publican in 1871, advertised as a brickmaker from 1866 to 1890, followed by the firm of Jas. Linfield & Son from 1895. {1}

'Brick Yard' is marked at this location on the 1st edition ordnance survey map dated approximately 1874-1880. {2}

'Brick Works' is marked at this location on the 2nd edition ordnance survey map dated approximately 1897-1903. {3}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: M. Beswick. 2001. Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer. p.210
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1869-1875. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map.
- (3) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 02777 03488 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 6083	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW140	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

HER Number MWS4748

Site Name Brickyard on the north side of Worthing Road,

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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MWS5735	Flint implements - Wick	Find Spot
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Flint implements found near Wick are in Littlehampton Museum.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Tools, Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

Flint implements found near Wick are in Littlehampton Museum.

The finds were made by a former curator of Littlehampton Museum, probably in the 1930s. They cannot be traced in the museum and no specific details seem to have been recorded. They are remembered as indeterminate flakes.{1}

Sources

(1) Index: Ordnance Survey. 1952 - 1970. Ordnance Survey Record Card - TQ00SW32.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0390 0404 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 2176	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW32	Active
Archaeologically Sensitive Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS1807	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS1807)	FLINT
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

HER Number MWS5735

Site Name Flint implements - Wick

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS5740 **Site Name** Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS5740	Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road, Littlehampton	Monument

Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road. In operation in the 1920`s and 1930`s

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKFIELD (In Use, (between) Early 20th Century to Second World War - 1920 AD to 1939 AD)
1920 AD - 1939 AD
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road. In operation in the 1920`s and 1930`s. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: M. Beswick. 2001. Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer.
p.211

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 030 032 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 6079	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW136	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS5741 **Site Name** Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS5741	Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road, Littlehampton	Monument

Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road. In operation by 1910 and closed in 1940.

Monument Types and Dates

BRICKFIELD (In Use, (between) Edwardian to Second World War - 1910 AD to 1940 AD)
1910 AD - 1940 AD
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road, South of Toddington. In operation by 1910 and closed in 1940. Charman & Cleverley advertised here in 1922 and W.Charman & Sons from 1927 to 1938. A kiln was shown on the map of 1910 but from the 1920's only clamp bricks were made. The late Ben Foreman of East Preston, who worked with his father at this brickfield in the 1920s, lived in one of the four houses built there by Charmans for their workers. {1}

'Brick Field' is marked at this location on the 3rd edition ordnance survey map dated approximately 1908-1913. {2}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: M. Beswick. 2001. Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer. p.211
- (2) XY Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1909-1912. Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" Map. [Mapped feature: #9087]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03331 03322 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 6080	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW137	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

HER Number MWS5741

Site Name Brickfield on the south side of Worthing Road,

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS5762	Iron Age Occupation - Worthing Rd	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Forty seven trenches were excavated at TQ 0430 0340, these revealed sparse evidence for the early-middle Iron Age, and nearly all the later material was concentrated to the NW of the site. An Iron Age vessel was found in situ, set directly into the brickearth subsoil (made up of 101 sherds). Three other features contained late Iron Age pottery: a ditch running SE-NW contained flint flakes and daub, a ditch running SW-NE contained tile fragments and burnt flint, a pit 1.2m dia. also contained evidence of burning, burnt flint, and daub/fired clay fragments. A linear feature which was not excavated, had surface finds of late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery sherds. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Weaver SDG. Oct 95. Horticulture Research International Site, Worthing Rd, Little'ton. An Archaeological Evaluation & Desk-top Study for MAFF

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 042 033 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5636	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW126	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS5762

Site Name Iron Age Occupation - Worthing Rd

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS517 Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch, Oct 95 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS6572 **Site Name** Windmill - Wick

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS6572	Windmill - Wick	Monument

A windmill is shown at Wick by the OS in 1875-6.

Monument Types and Dates

WINDMILL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

A windmill is shown at Wick by the OS in 1875-6. {1}

Sources

Map: OS. 1875-6. 6 ins.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 0292 0405 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 2225	Active
OS Number - TQ00SW78	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS7128 **Site Name** Anti Aircraft Artillery-Toddington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS7128	Anti Aircraft Artillery-Toddington	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

WWII Anti Aircraft Artillery. Unarmed, no radar. (1)

Sources

- (1) List: The Twentieth Century Fortifications in England series. 1996. Anti Aircraft Artillery 1914-1946 Vol. 1.3-4. CBA.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 034 040 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7075	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS7430 **Site Name** An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS7430	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI West) site, Littlehampton	Monument

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.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

LINEAR FEATURE (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

PIT (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Horticultural Research international site (HRI West) in Littlehampton. The evaluation revealed a number of archaeological features of interest of one these being a gully within which was six large pieces of coarse black pottery which was dated to Early Anglo Saxon period, small flint fragments were also identified. Subsequent features were also seen to contain sherds of pottery dating to the Early Anglo Saxon period with one feature containing a further seven sherds.

A large amount of the features identified were seen to contain charcoal along with burnt and worked flint. Within one feature such as this an iron nail dated to the Roman or Medieval period was also identified.

The evaluation has demonstrated that there was potential at this site to help with the understanding of Post-Roman Sussex due to the Early Anglo Saxon finds. Nearby finds dating to the Roman period could also suggest that this site was in continual use throughout these periods.

(1)

Sources

- (1) 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 resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 04004 03358 (point)

TQ00SW

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District

Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Worthing Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

HER Number MWS7430

Site Name An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area
(Red) - Arun 047

Multi-Period Site at the former
Toddington Nurseries and surrounding
area, Littlehampton

Active DWS8495

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 7362

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24365 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

HWS24530 Woodland - Regenerated (Type Code: WL-Wrgn)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS4788 POTTERY SHERDS (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065
AD) (FWS4788)

FWS4789 WORKED FLINTS (Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC) FLINT
(FWS4789)

FWS4790 BURNT FLINT (FWS4790)

FWS4791 MAMMAL REMAINS (FWS4791) BONE

FWS4792 PLANT MACRO REMAINS (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD
to 1065 AD) (FWS4792)

Associated Events/Activities

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

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS7450 **Site Name** Possible BA occupation - Worthing Road

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS7450	Possible BA occupation - Worthing Road	Monument
Possible BA settlement site including occupation surface, ditch and gully.		

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
GULLY (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
OCCUPATION SITE? (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
OCCUPATION SURFACE (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
PIT (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

A parallel ditch and gully with an intervening possible occupation surface, a second undated gully as well as a large shallow pit were discovered, yielding sherds of pottery dating to the MBA. Further features to the north included a pit and a linear feature producing prehistoric and fire-cracked flints. (1)

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East (S. Worrall). July 2004. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former Horticultural Research International (HRI East) Site, Worthing Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 04124 03305 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7379	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

HER Number	MWS7450	Site Name	Possible BA occupation - Worthing Road
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FWS4838	POTTERY SHERDS (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) (FWS4838)
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FWS4839	BURNT FLINT (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) (FWS4839)
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FWS4840	WORKED FLINTS (FWS4840)
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Associated Events/Activities

EWS741	Evaluation - HRI East - Worthing Road (Interpretation)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS7992 **Site Name** Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS7992	Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological Evaluation	Monument

Marine derived sediments overlie bedrock at all test pit locations though these appear to have been reworked meaning it is not possible to show a clear correlation with marine sediments at the site and previously investigated marine sequences in the Lower West Sussex Coastal Plain.

Monument Types and Dates

PALAEOCHANNEL (Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
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Description and Sources

Description

9 geoarchaeological test pits were excavated and recorded and demonstrated that sediments between 2-4 metres below ground level are marine derived but have been re-worked. Test pit 3 produced a 'natural channel' or palaeo-channel supporting both burnt flint and a single worked flint. 3 fragments c. 3-4 cm diameter of sub angular burnt flint and a single struck flint (burin?) with evidence of distal retouch. These are considered secondary, but suggest that in situ material might be anticipated within the immediate site area. This confirms that localised re-working of archaeological material has occurred and suggests that any subsequent archaeological survey should note the potential for movement of archaeological material from primary depositional contexts. Marine derived sediments overlie bedrock at all test pit locations though these appear to have been reworked meaning it is not possible to show a clear correlation with marine sediments at the site and previously investigated marine sequences in the Lower West Sussex Coastal Plain. {1}

Sources

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

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 034 034 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7894	Active

HER Number MWS7992 **Site Name** Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS8084 Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, All Groups
Littlehampton

Associated Finds

FWS5181	WORKED FLINT (FWS5181)	FLINT
FWS5182	BURNT FLINT (FWS5182)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS997 Geoarchaeological Evaluation and Test Pit Record for Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington,
West Sussex (Environmental Recording. Ref: Project Ref: 12509)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS8084	Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton	Monument

A field evaluation revealed ditches dating from the Neolithic through to the medieval periods. Features were suggestive of localised Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity within the area, which later developed into a significant Bronze Age landscape

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, (between) Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

SETTLEMENT (In Use, (between) Early Neolithic to Medieval - 4000 BC to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

WELL (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)? (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1100 AD to 1299 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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. {1}

A field evaluation (June 2005) revealed a possible Neolithic ditch and several Bronze Age ditches and pits. The features were suggestive of localised Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity within the area, which later developed into a significant Bronze Age landscape. A Romano-British ditch and a quantity of re-deposited Saxon pottery were recovered. A series of re-cut 12th or 13th century boundary

ditches were revealed that might have delineated the eastern edge of historic Toddington.

The evaluation consisted of 33 trenches, with a number of trenches being moved or abandoned due to access problems and further trenches were undertaken in previously inaccessible areas of the site.

Neolithic: a NW-SE aligned ditch, containing early to middle Neolithic pottery and a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age scraper, was observed. The ditch was possibly a boundary ditch and was suggestive of Neolithic settlement within the area. Two parallel ditches were also observed which might have represented a continuation of the boundary into the Bronze Age

Bronze Age: features were prevalent throughout the SE part of the site. Struck and burnt flints were found along with pits, ditches and a complete bucket urn was found although the vessel had been vertically placed it's lack of both base and rim suggest that it had been re-deposited.

Iron Age/Roman: a probably early Roman, N-S aligned ditch was identified to the west of the site. It may have formed the boundary of a field associated with Roman activity to the east of the site. The ditch was flanked by two similarly aligned but undated ditches that may have formed later Roman boundaries.

Saxon: No Saxon features were revealed although four sherds of pottery were recovered.

Medieval: a large N-S aligned ditch was observed with two parallel ditches and a cobbled surface to the east. The ditches may have formed a sequence of boundary ditches between the eastern limits of Toddington and agricultural land. As the ditches silted up the cobbles may have been laid to reclaim boggy land or act as a ford across the ditches. {2}

An archaeological watching brief (October 2005) 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. For Watching Brief Area see Event Record. {3}

Excavations (2005) on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries revealed evidence for activity dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. The excavation was based on the results of the DBA and evaluation, with seven areas targeted for detailed excavation. Limited evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity was identified; some residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flint was recovered, as well as a few sherds of Neolithic pottery. Diagnostic flints included a fragmentary chisel, a Mesolithic or Neolithic axe, a leaf-shaped arrowhead, a flake from a polished implement and an oblique arrowhead. Two Neolithic axes deposited in the terminal of a Bronze Age ditch may have been curated. A possibly Neolithic ditch was found during the evaluation, although this area was not subsequently excavated, so its form and significance are unclear. Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation comprised a hollow way, waterholes/wells and a possible roundhouse with associated spreads of domestic rubbish. Another deposit, possibly placed deliberately, consisted of a near-complete pot filled with burnt stones, a quern fragment and worked flint. Iron Age activity was poorly represented on site, only a small quantity of Iron Age Pottery and a glass bead of probable 1st century date being recovered. Intensive cereal production during the Romano-British period is indicated by environmental remains recovered from a double-ditched field system and was part of a wider agricultural complex associated with the estate of the nearby Angmering Roman Villa. Residual Early to Middle Saxon pottery was found although, as no features of this date were identified, its significance is uncertain. Some Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered but the bulk of the assemblage dates to the 13th-14th centuries, when a trackway was created and a field system established. {4}

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. {5}

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.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Oxford Archaeology. 2005. Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report. OA Job No. 2700.
- (3) Grey Literature Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2005. Summary of an Archaeological Watching Brief at Toddington Nursery, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.
- (4) Article in serial: Sussex Archaeological Collections. 2012. A Multi-Period Site at Eden Park (former Toddington Nurseries), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections Volume 150 page 47 - 69.
- (5) 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 resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03469 03561 (480m by 433m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Toddington Nurseries, Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7968	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24389 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)
HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)
HWS24398 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS7992	Barn Close Nurseries, Toddington - Geoarchaeological Evaluation	All Groups
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Associated Finds

FWS5250	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS5250)	CLAY
FWS5251	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) (FWS5251)	CLAY
FWS5252	WORKED FLINT (Large quantity) (Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 701 BC) (FWS5252)	FLINT
FWS5253	WORKED OBJECT (FWS5253)	SANDSTONE
FWS5254	BURNT FLINT (FWS5254)	FLINT
FWS5255	ANIMAL REMAINS (FWS5255)	BONE
FWS5256	PLANT MICRO REMAINS (FWS5256)	
FWS5649	COIN (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS5649)	SILVER
FWS5650	ANIMAL REMAINS (Medium quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Post Medieval - 1600 BC to 1900 AD) (FWS5650)	BONE
FWS5651	BEAD (1) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?) (FWS5651)	GLASS
FWS5652	LOOMWEIGHT (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS5652)	CLAY
FWS5653	PLANT MICRO REMAINS (Small quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Roman - 1600 BC to 409 AD) (FWS5653)	

Associated Events/Activities

EWS971	Land to the West of Watermead, Littlehampton, West Sussex (Desk Based Assessment. Ref: Project No. 1604)
EWS909	Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton, West Sussex (Intervention. Ref: OA Job No. 2700)
EWS910	Toddington Nursery, Littlehampton (Intervention)

HER Number MWS8084 **Site Name** Multiperiod site - Toddington Nurseries, Littlehampton

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS8163 **Site Name** World War II Pill box- Poling radar station defences

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS8163	World War II Pill box- Poling radar station defences	Monument

World War II Pill box

Monument Types and Dates

PILLBOX (Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Hidden in the undergrowth is this pillbox, which appears to have been constructed from the Type 22 plans drawn up at the beginning of the war by the Directorate of Fortifications, then a part of the war office. Hidden by the tree on the left is one of the three embrasures that would have been used to fire the light machine gun through - this being basically an anti-infantry pillbox. The entrance is located on the north-west corner and is protected by a blast wall.

The pillbox was part of the radar site defences. Local rumour has it that this pillbox could once be reached via a tunnel that led from the radar site, though this is more likely to have been the tunnel known to have led from the radar site to its buried reserve - also south from where the masts once stood. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: M.F. Mace. 1997. Sussex Wartime Relics and Memorials - Wrecks, Relics and Memorials from Sussex at War 1939-1945. p 182

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 04099 04700 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Poling, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 8041	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

HER Number MWS8163

Site Name World War II Pill box- Poling radar station defences

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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MWS9870	Site of Common Barn Historic Outfarm, Poling	Monument
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Site of Common Barn, Poling, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century - the Outfarm has been totally demolished/lost.

Monument Types and Dates

T SHAPE PLAN (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

(Former Type) OUTFARM (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	Survey

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Common Barn, Poling, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Common Barn was a 19th century T-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. It was in an isolated location but the outfarm has been totally demolished/lost. It was an outfarm with a cottage adjacent.

{1} {2}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03689 04957 (52m by 78m)	TQ00SW	Area
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Poling, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Site of Common Barn, Poling Street, Poling, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Historic Farmstead Number - 151344	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HER Number	MWS9870	Site Name	Site of Common Barn Historic Outfarm, Poling
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HWS24592 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS15724	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 38, Lyminster and Crossbush and Poling	Geographical
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061	Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS12071 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12071	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton. A number of archaeological features were recorded, including pits, ditches and a gully dating from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age and Roman periods. Some of the features recorded in the north-eastern part of the site are indicative of Roman settlement.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 1000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 1000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 70 AD)

ENCLOSURE? (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT? (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ENCLOSURE? (Enlarged, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 70 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Roman - 70 AD to 100 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Roman - 370 AD to 400 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation 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 was carried out at Land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of residential development. The site is bounded to the north by Toddington Lane, to the south by a railway line, and in an area generally dominated by nurseries until recently. The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 7m a OD. The underlying geology consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth).

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.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03266 03867 (153m by 100m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

HER Number MWS12071

Site Name Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statutes and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6430	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Roman - 1000 BC to 70 AD) (FWS6430)	POTTERY
FWS6431	BURNT FLINT (Large quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Roman - 1000 BC to 70 AD) (FWS6431)	
FWS6432	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 701 BC?) (FWS6432)	
FWS6433	Burnt Clay (Large quantity) (FWS6433)	CLAY
FWS6938	ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity) (FWS6938)	BONE
FWS6939	Ceramic Building Material (Small quantity) (FWS6939)	CLAY
FWS6940	SLAG (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 100 AD) (FWS6940)	METAL

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1504	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation and Excavation (Phase 1) (Intervention)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS12875 **Site Name** Historic Outfarm East of Toddington, Littlehampton

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12875	Historic Outfarm East of Toddington, Littlehampton	Monument

Outfarm East of Toddington, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century.

Monument Types and Dates

OUTFARM (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Outfarm East of Toddington, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Outfarm East of Toddington is a 19th century L-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. It is in an isolated location and is extant (no apparent alteration). Large modern sheds are on the site of the historic outfarm and may have destroyed or obscure historic buildings. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 04097 03636 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Outfarm, East of Toddington, New Road, Toddington, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 151435	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS12875 **Site Name** Historic Outfarm East of Toddington, Littlehampton

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS12955 **Site Name** Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12955	Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton	Monument

Toddington Farm, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the medieval period.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Toddington Farm, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Toddington Farm is a medieval 3 sided L-Plan loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. It is within a village location and has suffered significant loss (more than 50% alteration). {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03488 03872 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Toddington Farm, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
Listed Building (II) - 297511	TODDINGTON FARMHOUSE	Active	DWS1395
Listed Building (II) - 297512	DOVECOTE AT TODDINGTON FARM	Active	DWS1332

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 151345 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

HER Number MWS12955 **Site Name** Toddington Farm Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24389 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS12957	Toddington House Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton	Monument

Toddington House, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the medieval period.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Toddington House, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895.

Toddington House is a medieval U-Plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. It is within a village location and is extant (no apparent alteration). {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03414 03715 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Toddington House, Steele Crescent, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 297513	TODDINGTON HOUSE STABLES AND BARN GARDEN SHED IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF HOUSE	Active	DWS779
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 151346	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HER Number MWS12957 **Site Name** Toddington House Historic Farmstead, Littlehampton

HWS24389 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS13587 **Site Name** Site of South Barn Historic Outfarm, Littlehampton

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13587	Site of South Barn Historic Outfarm, Littlehampton	Monument

Site of South Barn, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm dating to the 19th century - the Outfarm has been totally demolished/lost.

Monument Types and Dates

OUTFARM (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Site of South Barn, Littlehampton, has been identified as a Historic Outfarm through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. South Barn was a 19th century U-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn. It was in an isolated location but the outfarm has been totally demolished/lost. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03233 03179 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Site of South Barn, Crookthorn Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statutes and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 151348	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HER Number MWS13587 **Site Name** Site of South Barn Historic Outfarm, Littlehampton

HWS24401 Recreation - Sports fields (Type Code: REC-Sport)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS13627 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13627	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation - Phase 3	Monument

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 3) was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane in advance of residential and commercial development. Numerous features were revealed dating from either the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The features were a mixture of pits, post-holes, ditches and gullies.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

LINEAR FEATURE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Roman - 1000 BC to 409 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age - 400 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

HER Number MWS13627

Site Name Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 3) was carried out on Land at Toddington 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) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2016. Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 3), Littlehampton, West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03326 04013 (136m by 115m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Land at Toddington, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

HER Number MWS13627 **Site Name** Land at Todddington Lane, Littlehampton -

FWS6800	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC to 409 AD?) (FWS6800)	POTTERY
FWS6801	BURNT FLINT (Medium quantity) (FWS6801)	FLINT
FWS6802	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?) (FWS6802)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1737 Land at Todddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 3 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS13666 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13666	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton. Numerous features were revealed dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. A mixture of pits, post-holes, ditches and gullies were identified, with a concentration of Bronze Age features in the north-east, central and south-east parts of the site.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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GULLY (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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PIT (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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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. The vast majority of the trenches had not been significantly disturbed or truncated in the past. The only exception was the northern part of

HER Number MWS13666

Site Name Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

the site, where a number of large modern truncations were recorded. 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

Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2016. Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 2), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Report: 15/192b.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03050 04164 (147m by 295m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Land at Toddington, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS8495 Woodland - Plantations (Type Code: WL-Wplnt)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6797	POTTERY SHERDS (Small quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Roman - 1600 BC to 409 AD) (FWS6797)	POTTERY
FWS6798	BURNT FLINT (Medium quantity) (FWS6798)	FLINT
FWS6799	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 701 BC) (FWS6799)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1736 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS13678 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS13678	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1	Monument

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of residential and commercial development. Numerous pits, gullies, ditches and post-holes were revealed dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. An early Roman cremation was also identified. The deposits seem to reflect a shift of settlement location over time with earlier prehistoric deposits located to the north east, Iron Age further south and Roman deposits to the west. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age - 800 BC? to 401 BC?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

CREMATION (buried, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Description and Sources

HER Number MWS13678

Site Name Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

Description

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of residential and commercial development. Until recently the site was occupied by numerous greenhouses, which have recently been demolished. The site is relatively flat and the site lies at a height of approximately 5m and 7m aOD. The underlying geology for much of the site consists of Aeolian Deposits.

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) Grey Literature Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2015. Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation. Report: 15/192.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03116 04056 (278m by 266m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS13678

Site Name Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton -

Associated Finds

FWS6803	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Roman - 1000 BC to 409 AD) (FWS6803)	POTTERY
FWS6804	BURNT FLINT (Large quantity) (FWS6804)	FLINT
FWS6805	ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity) (FWS6805)	BONE
FWS6806	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 701 BC) (FWS6806)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1738 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation Phase 1 (Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS14161 **Site Name** Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Rustington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14161	Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Rustington	Monument

Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Rustington, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead dating to the 19th century - the Farmstead has been totally demolished/lost.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Built, (between) Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence	Survey
Evidence	Cartographic Evidence
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Rustington, has been identified as a Historic Farmstead through the 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project. The project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Yard West of Toddington House was a 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead. It was within a village location but the farmstead has been totally demolished/lost. {1}

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services. 2006. Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in West Sussex.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03236 03709 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Rustington, Arun, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Holly Drive, Rustington, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Historic Farmstead Number - 151347	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24392 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS14161 **Site Name** Site of Yard West of Toddington House, Rustington

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1061 Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex (Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS14363 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14363	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4)	Monument

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 4) was carried out on land at Toddington, Littlehampton, in advance of a proposed mixed-use development. 11 of the 66 trenches excavated contained archaeological features. The majority of these date to the Iron Age and consist of a possible enclosure, a gully, a storage pit and a pit/posthole. Evidence for domestic, animal-husbandry related activities were also identified suggesting some form of settlement activity during the Iron Age.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

STORAGE PIT? (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1250 AD to 1399 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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}

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 resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03288 04203 (345m by 260m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6988	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS6988)	FLINT
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HER Number MWS14363 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation

FWS6989	POTTERY SHERDS (Medium quantity) (Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC to 409 AD) (FWS6989)	POTTERY
FWS6990	POTTERY SHERDS (>10) (Medieval - 1250 AD to 1450 AD) (FWS6990)	POTTERY
FWS6991	Ceramic Building Material (3) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS6991)	CLAY
FWS6992	ANIMAL REMAINS (Medium quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?) (FWS6992)	BONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS192 Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Phase 4) (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 160459)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS14382 **Site Name** Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14382	Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Monument

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. Archaeological features were identified in 9 of the 37 trenches excavated consisting of ditches, postholes and pits. The majority date to the Late Bronze Age.

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Toddington Lane (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), Littlehampton, in advance of a housing development. Two phases of activity were identified. The first phase of activity appears to date to the middle Bronze age to early late Bronze age. Features include two cremations and a large north-south aligned ditch with a D-shaped enclosure on its east side. The enclosure contained a circular post-built structure, pits and two waterholes. Evidence of stock management was present in the form of a parallel set of ditches and another group forming a pen.

The second phase of activity was dated to the early-to-early middle Iron Age. This comprised the southern portion of an enclosure with north-south aligned routeways on both its western and eastern sides. Within the enclosure were a number of pits. A number of two, four and six post structures were also recorded. A quarry pit was excavated yielding a very large assemblage of early Iron Age pottery with properties indicating use in salt processing.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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PIT (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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POST HOLE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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DITCH (In Use, (between) Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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BOUNDARY DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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CREMATION (Laid Out, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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D SHAPED ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Double Ditch (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST BUILT STRUCTURE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

STOCK ENCLOSURE? (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

WATERHOLE (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 800 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 800 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 800 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST BUILT STRUCTURE (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 800 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

STORAGE PIT (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 800 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TRACKWAY (In Use, (between) Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age - 800 BC to 101 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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 bodysherds 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}

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Toddington Lane (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), Littlehampton, in advance of a housing development. The site consists of a large parcel of land previously occupied by nurseries and greenhouses, bounded to the south by the West Coastway Line and to the north by the Black Ditch. 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. The geology in the south of the site comprises pit chalk formation, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay.

Based on the results of the previous evaluation, two zones of archaeological potential were established – Fairhaven Nursery Excavation Area and Allotment Excavation Area. Two main phases of activity (Period 11 and 12) were revealed.

Early Prehistoric: A residual probable late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade was recovered from the fill of a middle Bronze Age ditch and several lithics were recovered dating to the late Prehistoric period (Middle Neolithic to late Bronze Age/early Iron Age).

Period 11 - Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age: Fairhaven nursery excavation area: Two cremations were recorded during the excavation, both within the Fairhaven nursery site. Both cremations were isolated with no obvious associated pyre-related deposits. Neither age nor sex could be determined of either of the individuals. Only one cremation contained ceramic for dating, while the second has been dated by association.

Two parallel ditches were also identified. Both were narrow and shallow and ran c. 1.55m apart. A few pieces of stuck and burnt flint were recovered from their fill but no closely datable material. Their form is similar to examples of Bronze Age stock management discovered elsewhere on the Toddington Lane site. A second, poorly dated element of ditch was revealed in the Fairhaven nursery site area. It comprised a 56m long gully with a spur at each end. It is thought to be indicative of a field boundary or hedgerow.

Allotments excavation area: Nearly all the features encountered in the allotment excavation area were dated to this period. They were bounded on the west by a large north-south aligned ditch. On the eastern side of this ditch was a series of curved ditches, enclosing an area of perhaps just under 1ha. One of the ditches contained a large assemblage of middle Bronze Age pottery and a large amount of charcoal and burnt flint.

Contained within this defined area were a series of postholes and pits. One of the groups of postholes formed a circular structure with perhaps two phases of construction along with some internal posts or divisions.

A pit group lay predominately within but also external to this structure. The pits were of varying size and most contained a few sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery or quantities of burnt flint. Five of the pits contained a vessel which would most likely have been interred complete. None of the vessels which had intact walls contained any cremation deposits or any other finds except for one which contained a large amount of burnt flint.

A line of postholes appear to separate the structure and most of the pits from the eastern extent of the enclosed space. Within this area were three larger postholes which formed no obvious structure but which may have stood as markers, totems or tethering posts.

To the north of this posthole group was a group of ditches and gullies forming an open rectangular feature. The east-east ditch was larger than the two north-south aligned arms. It is thought that the feature was used as a stock enclosure or pen.

Two wells were also revealed within the allotment site. One of these contained small quantities of middle Bronze Age pottery. Augering revealed the well had a depth of c.2.20m but no waterlogged deposits were identified. The second well was hand excavated to 0.80m and augering contained to a depth of c.5.80m, where the base was not reached.

Period 12: Early Iron Age to Early Middle Iron Age: Fairhaven Nursery excavation area: The Fairhaven nursery site is dominated by the southern element of an enclosure identified in previous excavations. At least three phases of this enclosure ditch were revealed. The earliest phase comprises a set of ditches. These are thought to be a north-south aligned trackway on both the western and eastern side of the main enclosure. The second phase sees the continuous use of the enclosure ditch and the re-excavation of the ditch to form the eastern trackway. The third phase comprises the re-excavation of the previous phase to form a larger ditch. This ditch contained a larger assemblage of early Iron Age to early middle Iron Age ceramics and burnt flint.

Contained within the enclosure are a number of pits, with the larger ones concentrated in the southwest corner of the enclosure. These contained large quantities of early Iron Age to early-mid Iron Age pottery as well as salt affected and burnt flint. Fragments of briquetage were also recovered from some of the larger pits. Two pits were broad and shallow and contained relatively frequent charred remains. One of these pits also contained a quantity of crucible from copper alloy working. A possible storage pit was also identified, and a large assemblage of charred seeds was recovered from it. The remains included wheat and fragments of straw, along with other weed seeds. Nearby to the storage pit were several square or rectangular enclosures. These features are thought to be grain stores.

Two alignments of postholes were uncovered towards the southeast of the enclosure. They form two broadly parallel lines and are thought to have aided stock management during this period.

To the west of the enclosure were two large pits. Their size suggests an original function as a quarry pit. One contained a finds-rich dump within its second fill. This consisted of large quantities of early Iron Age to early middle Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and some struck flint. The pottery showed evidence of having been used in salt processing.

Allotments excavation area: Three features have been assigned to the early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age in this area. These comprised north-south aligned ditches which continued on the same course as the eastern trackway recorded in the Fairhaven Nursery site. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditches but their similarity in dimensions and alignment to those further north provide the basis for phasing.

Two ditches, a small number of pits on the northern edge of the Fairhaven nursery excavation area and an east-west aligned ditch in the allotments excavation area remain undated.

Twenty-six bulk environment samples were taken during the excavation. The samples derive from Bronze Age and Iron Age features including pits, postholes, ditches, cremations and pot fills as well as a well. Period 11: Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age. Charred plant macrofossils were sporadic in the Bronze Age samples. Cereals were of hulled wheat and hulled barley. Pot fill contained several charred grains. Pit [7120] contained two large legumes, likely of a cultivated variety. Individual weed seeds of fat hen, sedge and clover-type were identified within the Bronze Age features as well as wild grasses and a small wild legume.

Period 12: Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age: Charred plant macrofossils were rare in the majority of the Iron Age samples. The cereal caryopses in pits [5119] and [5397] were largely identified as wheat with the majority belonging to hulled variety. A small number of grains were identified as spelt wheat. The associated weeds indicate the cultivation of sandy soils with common knotgrass, sheep's sorrel and sea mayweed.

Hazelnut shell fragments were identified in the secondary fill of pit [5119] and gully [5395].

The charcoal from the basal fill of pit [5290] was well preserved with the majority of the fragments identifiable. Light-loving ash was the most common taxon. Plum-type charcoal was also recorded. No round wood was recorded indicating that the charcoal derived from large branch or trunk wood. {2}

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.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: 2019. Archaeological Excavations at Land at Toddington Lane (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), Littlehampton, West Sussex - A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Report Number: 2019346.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03073 03661 (245m by 509m) TQ00SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

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

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HER Number MWS14382 **Site Name** Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land, Toddington

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

HWS24394 Horticulture - Market Gardens/Allotments (Type Code: HOR-Allot)

HWS24397 Woodland - Regenerated (Type Code: WL-Wrgn)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS6994	WORKED FLINT (Medium quantity) (Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS6994)	FLINT
FWS6995	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS6995)	POTTERY
FWS7594	Ceramic Building Material (1) (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1900 AD) (FWS7594)	CLAY
FWS7595	Burnt Clay (Medium quantity) (FWS7595)	CLAY
FWS7596	SLAG (Small quantity) (FWS7596)	METAL
FWS7597	HUMAN REMAINS (Small quantity) (FWS7597)	BONE
FWS7598	POTTERY SHERDS (6-10) (Medieval - 1250 AD to 1450 AD) (FWS7598)	POTTERY
FWS7599	ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity) (FWS7599)	BONE

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1821 Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Lane, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Archaeological Investigations (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 170372 and 180057)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS14397 **Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton -

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14397	Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Archaeological Investigations	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a mix-use development. A number of features were revealed dating from the Mesolithic to medieval period. These include an Early Neolithic pit or treethrow, a Middle and Later Bronze Age cremation and a pit containing the remains of at least two horses. Late Iron Age and Early Roman evidence came from boundary or field ditches and large pits, the function of which is unclear, but might have related to chalk extraction for use in construction or for water access for livestock. Two post-medieval ditches were also identified.

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a housing development, associated remediation and services. Four early Neolithic pits were encountered. A middle Bronze Age inhumation and creation and associated features were revealed dating with a Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age structure with structured deposits and nearby ditches. Iron Age field system and trackways were excavated which might have been used into the Roman period as were additional early Roman boundaries and quarry pits.

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (In Use, (between) Early Neolithic - 4000 BC to 3001 BC)

Early Neolithic

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TREE THROW? (In Use, (between) Early Neolithic - 4000 BC to 3001 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

CINERARY URN (Buried, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

CREMATION BURIAL (Cremated, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence BURIAL

INHUMATION (Laid Out, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence BURIAL

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ANIMAL BURIAL (Buried, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC? to 701 BC?)

Middle Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age (Disarticulated remains of at least two horses were...)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence BURIAL

ANIMAL BURIAL (buried, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Main Building BONE

Material

Evidence BURIAL

CREMATION (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence BURIAL

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

WELL (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)

Middle Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

WELL (In Use, (between) Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC) + Sci.Date

Middle Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Sci. Date: ± 31 BP; 1121- RadioCarbon
928 cal BC

± 31 BP; 1121-

928 cal BC

± 31 BP; 1210- RadioCarbon

1013 cal BC

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST BUILT STRUCTURE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age (Circular post-built structure)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TRACKWAY? (In Use, (between) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC)

Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

TRACKWAY? (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Late Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 200 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 200 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

FIELD SYSTEM? (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 200 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 200 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

POST HOLE (In Use, (between) Roman - 50 AD to 100 AD)

50 AD - 100 AD

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources**Description**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a mixed-use development. The site is located adjacent to Toddington Lane, to the north of the main south coast railway line and extends from recent housing development along Mill Lane to the west. The Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun forms the northern boundary of the site. Until recently the site has been occupied by large greenhouses with associated roads and hard standing areas. The natural geology in the north of the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. The geology in the South of the site comprises Pit Chalk Formation.

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}

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, in advance of a redevelopment of the Site. The Site has been divided into several areas of archaeological interest, of which this is AP6. The Site consists of a large parcel of land previously occupied by nurseries and greenhouses, bounded to the south by the West Coastway Line and to the north by the Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun. AP6 is located to the east of all previous phases of archaeological investigations.

Based on the results of the previous Phase 6 trial trenching, seven zones of archaeological potential were identified. The findings were as follows:

Residual earlier Prehistoric Material: A small number of residual flint pieces of Mesolithic date were recovered from across the Site, including a pick from Area A and a hammerstone on a blade core.

Period 5: Early Neolithic: Four shallow pits were identified in Area D and have been dated to the early Neolithic period by a small quantity of pottery and lithics. The pits are comparatively closely grouped and contain similar fills and assemblages of finds. A number of additional similarly proportioned features to the dated pits were noted within Area D. These might be of comparable age and function to the early Neolithic pits.

Period 6: Middle Bronze Age: Two areas of Middle Bronze Age activity were noted within the AP6 site. The first of these, in Area E, comprised a group of urned cremations and associated pyre-related remains. One feature contained identifiable human bone of an adult. Several other features interpreted as pyre-related deposits were also observed in the vicinity. This group contained either charcoal or both charcoal and small identifiable fragments of burnt bone within their fills, but no ceramics to aid dating.

The other zone of activity was in Area G, where a single feature was recorded. It was a large, shallow pit like feature which contained the articulated partial remains of a probable adult female. Also buried within the pit were 13 cylindrical loomweights, including four complete or near complete examples,

most of which were located near to the inhumation. On the western side of the pit c.3kg of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered.

Period 7: Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age:

Area G: The most significant remains relating to this period were located in Area G, where a circular post-built structure and associated internal features and external pits were revealed. The structure was approximately 6m in diameter with 80 post-holes forming the building suggesting two or three phases of construction and reconstruction. Within the structure were a number of shallow pits, one of which contained a quantity of Post-Deverel Rimbury ware. Outside the structure was a group of pits of varying sizes and a small number of postholes.

Also within Area G were a series of ditches, including parallel ditches (possible routeway), thought to have formed a boundary for the structure. Sited centrally to the parallel ditches and adjacent to the routeway, was one of two wells 6m in depth. Radiocarbon dated peat deposits place the basal fills of the well to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The second well was 4.50m in depth. The disarticulated remains of at least two horses were found in the upper half of the well.

Two additional small pits were located in Area G, one of which contained a fragment of saddle quern along with a few fragments of Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age pottery.

Area E: Five small pits in Area E were assigned to this period. Only two of these contained datable artefacts and only proximity and similarities in form date the remaining examples.

Area C: Two Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age pits were revealed within Area C. Between them they contained a reasonable assemblage of ceramic and burnt flint, along with smaller quantities of baked clay/daub.

Period 8: Iron Age: A series of ditches forming field boundaries and possible routeways were broadly and poorly dated to the Iron Age by a few sherds of pottery. A small number of pits were also recorded within Area E.

Period 8.1 Late Iron Age: A single ditch was dated to the Late Iron Age. This was more substantial than its Iron Age predecessors on site but still contained few artefacts.

Period 9: Early Roman (AD50-100): A single early Roman ditch was recorded in Area E, this was poorly dated and could be of a later date. Five quarry pits were noted in Areas A, C and E. These attained depths of up to c.1.70m and contained little dating evidence. One of the quarry pits contained dark, relatively organic material towards its base suggesting a degree of ponding occurred after its excavation.

Several groups of pits were recorded within Areas B and C. They varied in size and shape and contained a reasonable assemblage of artefacts.

Broadly placed within Period 9 was a posthole and possible posthole. The latter was broad and shallow, containing a basal layer of compacted flint pebbles. No features were obviously directly associated with either feature.

Period 9.1: Early Roman: A series of shallow ditches were present across Areas B, C and D. Their phasing has been achieved through either stratigraphic relationships, morphology or alignment with better dated features. They were generally comparatively sterile, except for a cluster where concentrations of charcoal were encountered along with larger diagnostic assemblages of ceramics.

Period 9.2: Early Roman: Areas B and C contained a group of ditches stratigraphically later than those in Phase 9.1. They were larger than those encountered in Phase 9.1 and contained reasonable quantities of pottery and burnt flint. It is possible that two of these together formed a routeway.

Period 10: A ditch with a dogleg was the only feature assigned to the post-medieval period. It is visible on the first available ordnance survey map.

Unphased and undated features: Many features did not contain any dating material and have not been provisionally phased at this stage.

Forty-eight bulk soil samples were taken during the excavation. Sampled features ranged from early Neolithic pits, a series of Bronze Age features, including Middle Bronze Age cremations and Late Bronze Age posthole structure and a well, as well as early Roman pit cluster and enclosure ditches. The early Neolithic pits yielded no archaeological remains. Charred plant macrofossils were recovered from a range of period 7 features, particularly pits and postholes and to a lesser extent the well and

HER Number MWS14397**Site Name** Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton -

cremations. These included remains of glume wheats, hulled barley and occasional Celtic beans. The cremations contained sparse remains of cereal caryopses as well as occasional tubers of false oatgrass. Several early Roman features also produced charred remains of crops, including spelt and hulled barley. Charcoal in general was preserved in small amounts and in a fragmentary state. {2}

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.
- (2) Grey Literature Report: Archaeology South-East. 2019. Archaeological Excavations at Land at Toddington Lane (AP6), Littlehampton, West Sussex - A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report. Report Number: 2019066.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

Centred TQ 03849 03992 (670m by 555m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations**

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded**Ratings and Scorings - None recorded****Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded**Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FWS6997	WORKED FLINTS (Large quantity) (Middle Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 3500 BC to 401 BC) (FWS6997)	FLINT
FWS6998	POTTERY SHERDS (Large quantity) (Early Neolithic to Roman - 4000 BC to 99 AD) (FWS6998)	POTTERY
FWS6999	Ceramic Building Material (Small quantity) (Roman to Late 20th Century - 43 AD to 1999 AD) (FWS6999)	CLAY
FWS7000	ANIMAL REMAINS (Large quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Roman - 1600 BC to 409 AD) (FWS7000)	BONE
FWS7746	Burnt Clay (Medium quantity) (FWS7746)	CLAY

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FWS7747	GLASS SHERDS (1) (Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1866 AD) (FWS7747)	GLASS
FWS7748	QUERN (6-10) (FWS7748)	STONE
FWS7749	SLAG (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) (FWS7749)	METAL
FWS7750	HUMAN REMAINS (Single occurrence) (Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC) (FWS7750)	BONE
FWS7751	CREMATION (5) (FWS7751)	BONE
FWS7752	LOOMWEIGHT (Small quantity) (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC) (FWS7752)	CERAMIC
FWS7753	Shell (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD? to 199 AD?) (FWS7753)	SHELL

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1825 Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 6), Littlehampton - Archaeological Investigations (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 170372 and 180315)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS14581 **Site Name** Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14581	Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations	Monument

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. The Quaternary deposits along the route of the proposed Lyminster bypass are 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.

A trial trench and geoarchaeological borehole evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed north-south road, east of Lyminster Village. The evaluation recorded a small number of features and finds, most of which lie in the northern part of the site. This included a 2nd century AD Roman ditch and a possible prehistoric palaeochannel. The borehole evaluation revealed a very deep sequence of marine and intertidal clays, silts and sands overlying 0.4m of peat, over weathered Chalk. The entire sequence overlying the Chalk is considered to be of Holocene, and indicate that at one time the sea extended right up to the extent of the Black Ditch.

A geoarchaeological (stage 1 to 3) and archaeological strip, map and sample (stage 4) were undertaken along the 1.1km route of the planned Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster. The Stage 1 to 3 Works showed little archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential for the raised beach deposits within the site boundary. It is currently unknown whether these raised beach deposits belong to the Pagham Formation (MIS5e, c. 125 kya), or to the earlier Brighton Norton Formation (MIS7, c. 190-240 kya). The latter of these presents potential for the recovery of archaeological remains dating to the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic period. Geoarchaeological boreholes from The Black Ditch have the potential for a unique insight into the palaeoenvironmental development of the immediate vicinity, possibly detailing the interaction between RSL/landscape change and the human activity on site. The Stage 4 archaeological Strip Map and Sample at Lyminster Bypass found good evidence of past activity from a range of periods. To the south and southwestern parts of site, prehistoric pitting activity predominated. Funerary activity, in the form of several urned Bronze Age cremations was also observed in the south of the site close to the Black Ditch. These finds provide strong local evidence for the intensity of prehistoric activity known to have taken place on the West Sussex Coastal Plain. In the north of the site, several phases of Romano-British ditches were identified, suggesting continued occupation of the landscape throughout antiquity. 20th century wartime defensive trenches were also revealed.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

RIDGE AND FURROW (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE

PALAEOCHANNEL (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

PIT (In Use, (between) Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC)

Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

COOKING PIT (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

CREMATION BURIAL (Buried, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age (Curvilinear ditch)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

ENCLOSURE? (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

GULLY (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

Unurned Cremation (Buried, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

WELL (In Use, (between) Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Bronze Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Iron Age

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Roman

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DITCH (In Use, (between) Roman - 100 AD to 199 AD)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

DEFENCE WORK (In Use, (between) Second World War - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

(Home defence trench)

Evidence Excavation/Evaluation

Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

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 superface 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 presence 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}

A photographic record of an historic hedgerow at Lyminster was carry out prior to its partial removal in advance of a proposed new bypass east of Lyminster village. The hedgerow is located in the northern part of the site, just south of Brookfield Stream and comprises an east-west line of Poplar trees. The hedgerow marks the southern edge of the lands belonging to the Brookfield Estate and is considered a heritage asset as the poplars are more than 30 years old and are associated with the Brooklands

Estate. The estate is known to have existed in the 18th century but may have earlier origins. The hedgerow aligns east-west and extends along existing field boundaries to the east of the A284 road. The hedgerow was represented by a row of Poplar trees on a 1.0–2.0m high bank, with scattered bramble and low shrubs located around a modern farming fence. There was no hedge within the poplar treeline; nevertheless the line of trees marking the boundary is considered 'hedgerow'. There was no visible ditch associated with the bank. The poplars appear from their size to be around 30–50 years' old.

To the west of the hedgerow and 20m from the A284 was a large bank 1.0–2.0m high that sloped downwards to the north. This bank decreased in size towards the east of the site where it measured 0.5–1.0m at the eastern site boundary. This bank extends eastward from the site along the hedgerow to which it is associated. Immediately north-east of the hedgerow was a pile of made ground which had been accumulated during the site clearance to the north of the hedgerow.

Taken overall, the historic hedgerow is presented by a row of post-medieval poplar trees that appear to relate to a large bank which slopes downwards to the north of the site. {4}

A geoarchaeological investigation (Stage 1 - 3) and archaeological strip, map and sample (stage 3) were undertaken along the 1.1km route of the planned Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster. The current development plans propose the construction of a roadway, with shared cycleway and footpath 1.1km long and 7.3m in width. The development scheme will also include a Pegasus crossing, viaduct, culvert, wetland areas, balancing pond and swales, street lighting, and associated works. The viaduct will cross the Black Ditch, a watercourse, and its floodplain toward the southern extent of the development area and shall be 225m in length. The culvert at the Brookfield Stream toward the north will also be extended.

The 0.8ha site is located on agricultural land between the existing A284 Lyminster Road in the north and the privately developed section of the future bypass at Toddington Nurseries to the south. Agricultural fields bound the site to the east and west and a new residential development bounds the site in the south. The southern part of site crosses the Black Ditch, which is a Pleistocene landscape feature. The site lies on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, an area of known Pleistocene archaeological and geological interest.

Stage 1 to 3: Geoarchaeological Investigations

The geoarchaeological investigation included the drilling of three purposive geoarchaeological boreholes in the Black Ditch (Stage 1), including the extraction and retention of the cored samples; the monitoring of 14 geotechnical boreholes (Stage 2a); and the machine excavation of a total of 12 test pits across the central area of the site (Stage 3).

Chalk bedrock was identified throughout the site as a white flinty chalk, often with a weathered surface. It was encountered between approximately -19.2 and 4.0m OD, with rises from the Brookfield Stream in the north and the Black Ditch in the south, suggesting heavy weathering in the channels. Where not overlain with Pleistocene deposits the chalk represents the likely ground surface at the beginning of the Holocene (c. 12,000 years ago). Pleistocene raised beach deposits were most prevalent across the central area of the site on the ridge between the two watercourses. The surface of these deposits was encountered with an elevation of up to c. 6m OD, the highest of which were encountered towards the centre of the site. This represents the likely ground surface at the end of the Pleistocene. Should the raised beach date to be of the Brighton-Norton (MIS 7, c. 190-240 ka), there is potential for Palaeolithic archaeological remains, whereas at the time of the Pagham formation (MIS 5e, c. 125 ka) humans were absent from Britain. Despite this potential, no work flints or faunal remains were recovered from the raised beach deposits.

Devensian (late Pleistocene) colluvium was encountered overlying the alluvium at the Black Ditch. It reached up to c. 3.3m in thickness and comprised mixed lithology likely originating from a combination of Pleistocene raised beach and Holocene alluvium. Up to c. 22m of alternating intertidal and alluvial deposits were identified within the Black Ditch. At the base of this sequence were a series of organic deposits including peat, organic silt, and organic clay. This was the only location in which organic deposits were encountered, and they were recorded up to -15.89m OD in the centre of the channel.

The lowest sediments within this sequence have been dated to the Mesolithic period (SUERC-107512 (GU62448); 8095 ± 24 BP, and SUERC-107513 (GU62449); 8189 ± 24 BP).

Holocene alluvium of up to c. 3.5m in thickness was encountered in the north of the site, associated with the Brookfield Stream. These deposits are likely contemporary with the upper sequence of the Black Ditch, potentially medieval onwards. An inlet or colluvial deposit was possibly identified and sampled to the southeast of the modern river route.

Topsoil sealed the majority of the site, though made ground deposits of Victorian to modern age were encountered in the far north and south of the investigation area reaching up to 5.5m in thickness.

These may indicate truncation and reworking of the Holocene sequence.

Overall, the investigation showed little archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential for the raised beach deposits within the site boundary. The long Black Ditch sequence provides potential for a unique insight into the palaeoenvironmental development of the immediate vicinity, possibly detailing the interaction between RSL/landscape change and the human activity on site. The nature of the deposits observed suggests any palaeoenvironmental remains will be moderate to high frequency and associated with a large portion of the Holocene, beginning in the Early Mesolithic, and preserved within the Black Ditch.

Stage 4: Archaeological Strip Map and Sample.

The Strip Map Sample found good evidence for past activity with the type and date of the archaeology varying across the site.

Compound Area: This section covered an area of approximately 0.98ha, covering the part of the scheme which would be occupied by the future construction compound and access roads. The archaeology of this area was chiefly composed of pitting activity. A significant portion of these pits were the result of tree pitting or other forms of bioturbation. There was an overall paucity of finds throughout the pits in this part of site. Those features with finds largely produced single examples of struck flint. These finds are interpreted as residual finds, redeposited within features. A notable exception to this was found in a cluster of pits in the south of the area. The fills of these pits produced domestic waste material, containing high instances of pottery finds of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Subsequent ecofactual assessment of the burnt fills of both pits identified a large quantity of burnt hazelnut shell fragments. Their presence here with fragments of pottery in a burnt fill indicates a relatively local domestic source.

In the southeast of the area an un-urned cremation was recovered. The cremation had been placed in a 0.49m wide and 0.59m long pit which extended to a depth of 0.20m. This was the only cremation in this area of site, however further cremations were discovered c. 200m to the southeast in Bypass Area South. A Bronze Age date is suggested for this cremation given the prevalence of Bronze Age pottery throughout the site.

Short stretches of linear ditches and gullies were also found across the area. The fills of these ditches produced a much higher quantity of prehistoric pottery. Bronze Age pottery was found in four of the ditches. Part of a Bronze Age copper implement was also recovered from the fill of a linear (thought to be a field boundary ditch) located in the eastern half of the area.

A cluster of four shallow gullies, all typically less than 5m in length, was also revealed. Three of these gullies formed an arc, while an additional gully was situated at the centre of the others on a northwest-southeast orientation. These linears could represent the severely truncated remains of a field system or different phases of a field system. It is also possible that three of the gullies are arranged according to a specific, more localised need, for example they could represent a small, circular enclosure or structure.

A clearer focus of activity was identified to the northwest of this cluster. This area is marked by a long curvilinear ditch and a possibly associated, much smaller, opposing gully. Pottery and flint finds of probable Bronze Age date were recovered from the fills in the curvilinear ditch. Between the two linears, a small clay lined cooking pit was found. The internal hollow of this lining was itself filled with pieces of rounded flint nodules, sandstone and high quantities of fire cracked flint. The location of this feature inside the enclosure space suggests that some form of food preparation activity may have taken place here. Ecofactual assessment of the environmental samples taken from this feature

identified bread wheat grain in the clay lining, however no ecofacts were found in the fill.

A further cluster of features were observed approximately 45m to the southeast. Posthole and gully features were initially interpreted as the remains of a roundhouse, however, subsequent investigations found no evidence of occupation activity. No artefactual evidence was recovered from any of the excavated slots, and many of the 'postholes' had a character which was much better interpreted as being the product of animal burrowing. The provisional interpretation is these features represent an animal enclosure with a significant degree of bioturbation.

The latest dated features recorded in this part of site were two probable home defence training trenches situated at the far northern edge of the excavation area. These were vertical sided, square cut linear features approximately 1m wide by 5m and 10m long respectively.

Bypass Area South: This area of the Strip Map Sample encompassed an area of approximately 1.44ha and covered the southern area of the future bypass, south of the bridleway. At the southernmost extent of the area an approximately 10m wide band of mid grey clay-rich deposits were observed across the width of the site. These deposits were most likely deposited through flooding associated with the Black Ditch. Archaeological features were recorded both cutting and being overlain by these deposits.

The primary archaeological feature type found this area were pits. Following hand excavation, a substantial number of these features were determined to be tree pits, suggesting that the area had a good coverage of vegetation at some point in prehistory. The remaining archaeological features were predominantly pit features with a small quantity of postholes. The postholes were largely confined to the north of the area but lacked any obvious spatial organization or relationship.

Three deeply cut features, interpreted as wells, were also recorded within the central portion of the area. One of these wells [1625] was capped with a burnt deposit containing charred animal bone and sherds of Bronze Age pottery. The heat affected clay in this deposit indicates that burning may have taken place in situ. None of the wells were bottomed during this process so a hand auger was conducted on well [1912]. This established the bottom of the feature at 7.30m bgl. The fill was a relatively homogenous mid-brown sandy clay throughout with a 0.15m thick basal deposit of organically enriched silty clay.

In the north of the area a single urned cremation of probable Bronze Age date was encountered. The fill of the urn was a charcoal-rich black silty sand with flecks of burnt bone. It contained a single piece of struck flint and several pieces of fire cracked flint. In addition to this cremation, close to the alluvial deposits associated with Black Ditch in the south of the area, a series of six urned Bronze Age cremations were encountered. The largest of these cremation urns [2040] survived almost in its entirety.

The longest ditch observed on site crossed the central portion of this area on a north-south orientation. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from multiple slots throughout the ditch. At its northernmost extent the ditch ran under the bridleway before terminating in Bypass Area North. At its southernmost end the extent of the ditch appeared to be obscured by the alluvial deposits. A machine slot was therefore excavated to investigate the sequence which confirmed that the ditch was overlain by the alluvial deposits. The position of this ditch under the alluvial deposits, and the pottery evidence, suggests that this area of site continued to be wet marshy ground until relatively recent antiquity. The purpose of the ditch in the Late Iron Age or early Roman periods was probably to carry water from the upslope field systems towards this wet ground and ultimately the Black Ditch oriented ditch.

Bypass Area North: This area of the Strip Map Sample encompassed an area of approximately 1.55 ha and covered the northern area of the future bypass, north of the bridleway. In the far north of this area, near to the hedgerow, a >1m deep palaeochannel was recorded. Part of the palaeochannel was overlain by an approximately 0.20m thick subsoil deposit which was observed extending into the area along the hedgerow. This deposit was very similar in character to the subsoil deposit found along the bridleway, and a limited number of archaeological features were also found to be cut through it. In the southern half of the area a 1.20m thick dark brown silty sandy clay colluvial deposit was also observed overlaying a hollow in the natural. . This hollow may represent the eroded base of a

palaeochannel. However, a post Romano-British date is more likely as the colluvial deposit sealed a Romano-British ditch feature.

At the southern end of the area an eroded hollow in the surface of the natural was also encountered that was over 3m deep. This feature was probably infilled over the Pleistocene through wind and water processes, forming a relatively homogenous mid-brown sandy clay fill. Overlaying this and the rest of area was the layer of subsoil observed elsewhere on site. This layer was thinner than elsewhere, however, recorded at less than 0.10m thick at the topographic ridge of site. The entire sequence was overlain by a 0.15m thick agricultural topsoil deposit, the same as encountered across the rest of the site. Archaeological features encountered across the area comprised a series of Romano-British ditches and occasional prehistoric pitting activity.

At the northern end of site three deep chalk quarry pits were observed. The largest of these features [2479] measured 2.50m across its east-west axis and 4m across its north-south axis and extended to a depth of 1.25m. The fill of this feature contained abraded prehistoric pottery but very little of the chalk bedrock which had been extracted during the process of excavating the feature. The lack of chalk indicates that it may have been transported away from the pit and utilised elsewhere.

In the south of the area two ditches and a gully formed a possible Iron Age enclosure. Pottery was recovered from the ditches. A pit was also found in this area, but no datable material was recovered from its fill.

A series of curvilinear ditches of various lengths span much of the eastern side of this Area. These ditches may represent part of a coaxial field system in that the ditches were all oriented broadly northwest-southeast with perpendicular offshoots oriented northeast-southwest, forming square or rectangular field plots. Roman pottery finds were recovered from across the curvilinear ditches indicating that they are the remains of a Romano-British field system.

Multiple tree pits were also observed across the area. These were often located at the nodal points or ends of the curvilinear ditch system, suggesting that the ditches may have formalized pre-existing field boundaries which were marked by hedgerows.

The long north-south oriented ditch was also observed in the south of this area, forming a link with Bypass Area South. The ditch terminated after 22m but after a short gap of just under 6m picks up again on the same line and orientation. The present interpretation of this gap is that it represents an entranceway between the eastern and western fields divided by the ditch. Two perpendicular offshoots were mapped on the western side of this ditch, probably marking the boundaries of individual fields on this side.

An additional Romano-British field system was mapped in the northwestern part of the area. These ditches were oriented north-south or east-west and delineated rectilinear plots of land roughly 5m to 7m across. High instances of Roman pottery finds were recovered from the slots dug into the northern ends of these ditches, including a complete miniature greyware pottery vessel. A loom weight was also recovered from the fill of one of the ditches.

In the same area of site, a cut feature containing a heat-affected clay deposit was excavated. Pottery sherds and multiple cylindrical loom weights were found, the date of which are yet to be determined. Overall, the Stage 1 to 3 Works showed little archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential for the raised beach deposits within the site boundary. It is currently unknown whether these raised beach deposits belong to the Pagham Formation (MIS5e, c. 125 kya), or to the earlier Brighton Norton Formation (MIS7, c. 190-240 kya). The latter of these presents potential for the recovery of archaeological remains dating to the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic period. Geoarchaeological boreholes from The Black Ditch have the potential for a unique insight into the palaeoenvironmental development of the immediate vicinity, possibly detailing the interaction between RSL/landscape change and the human activity on site.

The Stage 4 archaeological Strip Map and Sample at Lyminster Bypass found good evidence of past activity from a range of periods. To the south and southwestern parts of site, prehistoric pitting activity predominated. Funerary activity, in the form of several urned Bronze Age cremations was also observed in the south of the site close to the Black Ditch. These finds provide strong local evidence for the intensity of prehistoric activity known to have taken place on the West Sussex Coastal Plain. In the

HER Number MWS14581

Site Name Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological

north of the site, several phases of Romano-British ditches were identified, suggesting continued occupation of the landscape throughout antiquity. 20th century wartime defensive trenches were also revealed. {5}

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: ARCA. 2017. Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster, West Sussex: Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Report Number: 1617-16.
- (2) XY Grey Literature Report: Cotswold Archaeology. 2017. Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster, West Sussex - Archaeological Trial Trench and Geoarchaeological Bore Hole Evaluation. Report Number: 17431. [Mapped feature: #15251 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.
- (4) Grey Literature Report: WSP Environmental LTD. 2022. Lyminster Bypass: Historic Hedgerow Photographic Record Technical Note.
- (5) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2023. A284 Lyminster Bypass (North), Lyminster, West Sussex: Interim Statement.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03019 04730 (303m by 1044m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

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

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)
HWS24391 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)
HWS24616 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)
HWS24618 Fieldscapes - Informal Fieldscapes (Type Code: FLD-Ifld)
HWS24619 Designed Landscapes - Informal parkland (Type Code: DL-Ipark)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS14581

Site Name Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7032	POTTERY SHERDS (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (FWS7032)	POTTERY
FWS7033	WORKED FLINT (Small quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS7033)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWS560	Lyminster By-Pass, Lyminster - Desk Based Assessment (Desk Based Assessment. Ref: Project Number: 39851-001)
EWS1854	Lyminster Bypass, Lyminster - Archaeological Investigations (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 770525 and 34466)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14835	Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton, in advance of residential development. The only archaeological feature recorded was a medieval hollow way identified in two of the three trenches excavated. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Monument Types and Dates

BURIAL PIT (buried, (between) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?)

GRAVE (Constructed, (between) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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Evidence	BURIAL
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HOLLOW WAY (In Use, (between) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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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: #16601]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

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

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names

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

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24389 Settlement - Historic Core (Type Code: SET-Shcor)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7134 POTTERY SHERDS (2) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1899 AD) (FWS7134) POTTERY

FWS7135 Ceramic Building Material (Small quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1300 AD to 1899 AD) (FWS7135) CLAY

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1908 Land at New Cottage, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 5590)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS14967	Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation	Monument

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of the proposed Fitzalan link road (south), Littlehampton. Of the seventeen trenches excavated only two contained archaeological features – a single (possible) prehistoric ditch terminus and a large medieval quarry pit. They were both identified in the centre of the site.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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PIT (In Use, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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Evidence	EXCAVATED FEATURE
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Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of the proposed Fitzalan link road (south), Littlehampton. The site is currently undeveloped open land under rough grass. It is bounded to the north by Worthing Road and to the south by the access route to Littlehampton Academy. The Academy, along with residential development and open space, combines to form the eastern boundary of the site. To the west, the area is bounded by the rear garden fences of residential properties along Highdown Drive. The underlying geology is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Forma.

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: #16882]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

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

Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
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District	Arun, West Sussex
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Address/Historic Names

Fitzalan Link Road (South), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded****Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**

Land Use**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HWS24401 Recreation - Sports fields (Type Code: REC-Sport)

HWS24403 Recreation - Sports fields (Type Code: REC-Sport)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7181	WORKED FLINT (6-10) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS7181)	FLINT
FWS7182	POTTERY SHERDS (>10) (Middle Bronze Age to Medieval - 1600 BC to 1350 AD) (FWS7182)	POTTERY
FWS7183	Ceramic Building Material (1) (Post Medieval - 1833 AD to 1899 AD) (FWS7183)	CLAY
FWS7184	SLAG (Small quantity) (FWS7184)	METAL

Associated Events/Activities

EWS1285	Fitzalan Link Road, North Littlehampton - Desktop Assessment (Desk Based Assessment. Ref: Job No: A044029-2)
EWS1935	Fitzalan Link Road (south), Littlehampton - Evaluation (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 160459)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15215	Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Negative Evidence

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. Extensive modern disturbance and truncation was identified across the site owing to prior land use. 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.

Monument Types and Dates

Negative Evidence (Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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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: #17191]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03608 03448 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

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

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7288	WORKED FLINT (1) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) (FWS7288)	FLINT
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Associated Events/Activities

EWS2069	Land at Windroos Nursery, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Intervention)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS15217 **Site Name** Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15217	Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation	Negative Evidence

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 site. It is likely that the construction and demolition of buildings and hardstanding associated with the nurseries that formerly occupied the site are likely to have truncated the archaeological horizon and therefore no features of archaeological interest were observed. A single sherd of probable Roman pottery was recovered from the overburden of one of the trenches.

Monument Types and Dates

Negative Evidence (Unknown date)

Evidence	Excavation/Evaluation
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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: #17193]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 03608 04088 (point)	TQ00SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

HER Number MWS15217 **Site Name** Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane,
Central Wetland Area, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24390 Horticulture - Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) (Type Code: HOR-Nurs)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWS7290	POTTERY SHERDS (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) (FWS7290)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities

EWS2071	Central Wetland Area at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Evaluation (Intervention. Ref: Project Number: 180403)
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Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS15647 **Site Name** Site of Isolation Hospital, Littlehampton

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15647	Site of Isolation Hospital, Littlehampton	Monument

'Isolation Hospital' is marked at this location on the 3rd edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1908-1913).

Monument Types and Dates

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL (In Use, (Circa) Edwardian to Second World War - 1908 AD to 1943 AD)

1908 AD - 1943 AD

Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

'Isolation Hospital' is marked at this location on the 3rd edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1908-1913) and the 4th edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1919-1943). It is not named on the 5th edition ordnance survey map and appears to have been converted into a small close of houses collectively called Mill House. {1} {2}

Sources

- (1) XY Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1909-1912. Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" Map. [Mapped feature: #17716]
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1934-1947. Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 02956 04056 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

District Arun, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names

Site of Isolation Hospital, Fullers Walk, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 047	Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton	Active	DWS8495
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Other Statutes and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24422 Settlement - Expansion - other (Type Code: SET-Sexot)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

HER Number MWS15647 **Site Name** Site of Isolation Hospital, Littlehampton

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15677	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey	Monument

A geophysical survey was undertaken with the purpose to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains across the onshore part of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (Rampion 2). The Study Area has been subdivided into three landscape zones; Zone 1: South Coast Plain; Zone 2: South Downs; and Zone 3: Low Weald. Each of these have distinct geologies which, together with natural processes, has determined their distinctive topographies. Geophysical anomalies were detected and interpreted as having either a definite or probable archaeological origin, or a possible archaeological origin.

Monument Types and Dates

CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

DITCH? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

EXTRACTIVE PIT? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

FIELD SYSTEM? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

LINEAR EARTHWORK? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

RING DITCH (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

SQUARE ENCLOSURE? (In Use, Unknown date)

Evidence Survey

BARROW? (In Use, Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?)

Bronze Age

Evidence Survey

MOUND (Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?)

Bronze Age

Evidence Survey

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (In Use, Early Iron Age to Roman - 800 BC? to 409 AD?)

Iron Age - Roman

Evidence Survey

ENCLOSURE (In Use, Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Roman

Evidence Survey

BANK (EARTHWORK) (In Use, Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Post Medieval

Evidence Survey

BOUNDARY (In Use, Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Post Medieval

Evidence Survey

EXTRACTIVE PIT? (In Use, Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Post Medieval

Evidence Survey

Description and Sources

Description

A geophysical survey was undertaken with the purpose to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains across the onshore part of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (Rampion 2). The Survey Extent comprises the proposed DCO Order Limits as well as areas outside the proposed Order Limits. The first phase of survey (September 2021 - February 2022) targeted land within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Assessment boundary. The second phase (March 2022 - April 2023) targeted any outstanding areas within the PEIR boundary, and land identified within the PEIR Supplementary Information Reports (SIR). The third phase (May - November 2023) covered outstanding areas within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The Survey Extent is subdivided into 357 survey areas (individual specific field number); 230 survey areas within the proposed DCO Order Limits and 127 survey areas beyond the proposed DCO Order Limits.

The Study Area has been subdivided into three landscape zones; Zone 1: South Coast Plain; Zone 2: South Downs; and Zone 3: Low Weald. Each of these have distinct geologies which, together with natural processes, has determined their distinctive topographies.

Zone 1: South Coast Plain

This landscape zone comprises the southern area of the Site and Study Area from landfall at Climping Beach to the A27 at Hammerpot, near the southern limit of the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The river Arun winds southwards toward Littlehampton, crossing the Site east of Littlehampton. The landscape is relatively flat and open, very gently rising north/northeast towards the SDNP. The Study Area contains areas of urban and industrial development including the settlements of Climping, Littlehampton, Middleton-On-Sea, Poling, Angmering and Crossbush linked by road (A27, A259 and A284) and regional rail corridors. Elsewhere the agricultural landscape is characterised by large open fields with few trees and hedgerows. Drainage ditches, wire fences or low banks are commonly used as field boundaries. In the north of this zone, the upper coastal plain comprises flat, regular patterns of large fields with gentler forms and patterns, blending into the openness of the lower dip slope of the South Downs. Here the landscape is varied, incorporating both open arable farmland and low density settlements, with a more wooded and semi-enclosed (somewhat suburban) character locally.

Zone 2: South Downs

Within Zone 2, the Site crosses the SDNP, between the A27 at Hammerpot and the A283 north of Washington. This area comprises a broad elevated east-west ridge with a predominantly steep, north facing scarp slope and a gentle southerly dip slope. Within the east of the Study Area is the River Arun valley characterised by large open arable and grassland fields, creating an open, exposed landscape. There are large areas of woodland between the Angmering and Harrow Hill, through which the Site traverses at Michelgrove Park. From here, the Site passes through the southern dip slopes of the SDNP. Roads and villages are mainly concentrated in the river valleys with the more elevated areas

sparsely settled with scattered farmsteads.

Zone 3: Low Weald

This landscape zone comprises where the Site lies northeast of the A283, which forms the northern limit of the SDNP. The topography of the landscape drops sharply into the broad, low-lying vales before rising again towards the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) beyond. This landscape is predominantly agricultural, and largely pastoral with either grassland or meadows. Field boundaries of hedgerows enclose small, irregular fields linking small and scattered linear settlements. A number of smaller towns and villages are scattered among areas of woodland, where larger villages have grown around major transport routes including the A23, A272 and A281. Numerous woodland blocks are scattered throughout this landscape along with many small rivers, streams and watercourses.

Geophysical anomalies were detected and interpreted as having either a definite or probable archaeological origin, or a possible archaeological origin.

Definite or probable archaeology was detected within seven survey areas:

Field 005: In the northeast of the survey area clearly defined rectilinear trends have been detected. The responses suggest an enclosure measuring approximately 60m by 50m. The anomalies do not correspond to any previously known archaeology; however, they have been categorised as probable archaeology due to their distinctive nature and form which suggest it may be Iron Age / Roman in date. Roman pottery has been recovered from the beach 200m to the south (MWS34459);

Field 027: Rectilinear responses suggestive of an enclosure system which lies 20m to the west of Roman Pottery finds (MWS3458 and MWS3895);

Field 034: Linear trends forming partial rectilinear enclosures have been detected in the east of the survey area along the northern limits of the survey area. The nature and form of the responses suggest an archaeological origin, but of unknown date. A church (MWS368) and the Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (Arun 037) which lies 180m to the north relate to the supposed site of a former nunnery, and the responses may be part of that complex, although they could equally indicate earlier prehistoric enclosures;

Field 038: Clearly defined linear and curvilinear trends have been detected in the centre of the survey area. The nature and form of the responses is indicative of prehistoric enclosures or settlement. The anomalies do not correspond to any known Historic Environment Record (HER), LiDAR, or aerial photograph (AP) features;

Field 052: A curving linear trend has been detected in the north of the survey area. The nature of the response suggests a ditch type feature forming part of an enclosure. It has been noted as having a probable archaeological origin based on its form;

Fields 086& 087: No anomalies interpreted as definite archaeology have been identified within these survey areas. The HER records four barrows within these survey areas which are part of the Sullington Hill complex (MWS3410, MWS6688, MWS6690, MWS6691). The LiDAR has listed additional mounds as possible barrows (LDr_136, LDR_130 and LDr_144) none of which are evident in the geophysical survey data. However, several do coincide with areas of strong, presumed modern, magnetic enhancement. It is not certain if this is due to modern disturbance masking responses from possible barrows, if the possible barrows have been previously disturbed, or if the possible barrows have been misinterpreted. The LiDAR also notes two circular depressions (LDr_134 and LDr_140) thought to be quarry pits which coincide with strong magnetic disturbance.

Geophysical anomalies of a possible archaeological origin have been detected within 17 survey areas. These do not clearly correspond with any features recorded on the HER, Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) or historic mapping:

Field 004: A trapezoidal enclosure measuring approximately 30m by 28m has been detected in the northern half of this survey area. There appears to be a well-defined entrance to the southeast and a clear pit-like anomaly in the northwest of the enclosure;

Field 005: A series of linear trends has been detected in the eastern half of the survey area. These have been noted as possible archaeology due to their form. They do not correspond to any former

field boundaries recorded on historic mapping. However, their alignment is comparable to a series of LiDAR features immediately to the north which are recorded as post medieval field boundaries (LDr_003). Along the southern limits of the survey area fragmentary ditch type responses have been detected;

Field 006: A weak square/subcircular feature approximately 15m across has been detected in the east of this survey area. The form and nature of the anomaly suggest an archaeological origin. However, it could be associated with modern agricultural activity;

Field 009: Weak linear trends aligned northeast to southeast and southwest to northeast have been noted which may indicate a former field system of unknown date;

Field 034: In the centre of the survey area, a well-defined curving trend has been detected on the northern limits. This trend appears to enclose a series of well-defined discrete areas of enhanced magnetism. The origin of these is unclear, but the nature and form of the responses suggest a possible archaeological origin. It is possible that the responses are associated with Church Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9758) which lies immediately to the northeast, or the postulated former nunnery thought to be located at the church (MWS3086) 180m to the north. It could potentially indicate a graveyard. However, the possibility of a former field division enclosing a former orchard / wooded area cannot be excluded;

Field 051: Very well-defined strong linear responses have been noted in the centre of the survey area. These lie within LiDAR feature LDr_022 which is listed as a probable post medieval extraction pit. However, it is thought the responses are likely to indicate the Hammer Pot Field Brickworks (MWS5726) recorded at 90m to the southwest;

Field 052: Two strong responses have been detected within the postulated enclosure which are possibly archaeological in origin. A weak trend has been noted 45m to the south of the probable enclosure, on a comparable alignment, and could indicate a wider system of enclosures, although it is not well-defined;

Field 062: A very weak curving anomaly has been detected toward the centre of the survey area. The nature and form of the response suggests a possible archaeological origin and could indicate a barrow type feature approximately 18m in diameter. Although no such feature is noted within the HER or by LiDAR, barrows have been recorded in the wider landscape;

Field 065: A weak linear has been detected in the west of the survey area. This appears to correspond with a recorded LiDAR feature (LDr_095) indicating a post medieval linear bank interpreted as a field boundary;

Field 066: A strong sinuous linear trend has been detected in the west of the survey area. This does not correspond with any features on historic mapping. However, while it does not coincide with recorded LiDAR features, it appears to be a continuation of post medieval linear bank (LDr_092) interpreted as a field boundary;

Fields 074 and 075: A short linear anomaly and two pit type anomalies have been detected within this survey area. These anomalies are weak but could indicate large pit type anomalies, probably extraction pits of unknown date. However, given their proximity to a known occupation site (MWS3009) they have been categorised as having a possible archaeological origin;

Field 136: Well-defined linear zones of enhanced magnetism on a north-south alignment have been detected within the survey area. They have the appearance of possible enclosures although none are recorded on the LiDAR or HER. They also do not coincide with any former field boundaries recorded on past mapping. However, a precise interpretation is not possible. They may indicate a prehistoric enclosure but could be associated with Buncton Chapel and graveyard which lies just 60m to the north (MWS1183). However, the HER also records Roman tile at the location of Buncton Chapel (MWS425) which might support interpretation of a Roman settlement/field system. In addition, a Roman Route lies 170m to the south;

Fields 184 and 185: Two well-defined circular anomalies have been detected within these survey areas. The nature and form of the responses suggest possible ring ditch type features. However, interpretation is cautious;

Field 228: Fragmentary linear zones of enhanced magnetism have been detected in the eastern half of

this survey area. Although poorly defined, the anomalies suggest a possible rectilinear enclosure. In most survey areas there were weak/ill-defined trends of unclear origin. For the majority of these, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out, but a natural or agricultural origin seem more likely. Within several areas, linear trends detected correspond with former field boundaries and other features depicted on historic mapping.

Within many of the survey areas, weak parallel trends have the potential to be the result of modern ploughing. Within Fields 185, 195 to 197, and 240 some of the parallel agricultural trends may be associated with past ridge and furrow cultivation which has been recorded by LiDAR, however, they are not particularly distinctive. Clearly defined parallel trends are detected in Fields 220 and 250 which indicate remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation, although not identified by LiDAR. Additional potential ridge and furrow cultivation were noted in Fields 095, 180, 216, 223, 224, and 241, although there is no supporting evidence in the LiDAR data.

Amorphous areas of enhanced magnetism caused by variations in the underlying soils and geology have been recorded throughout the survey areas. These are strongest adjacent to streams where palaeochannels have been detected. Numerous buried modern utilities have been recorded crossing the proposed DCO Order Limits. {1}

NB: Only survey fields with Definite/Probable and Possible Archaeology have been given individual monument records.

Sources

- (1) Grey Literature Report: WSP Environmental LTD. 2023. Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 25.2: Historic Environment Desk Study Revision A. Vol. 4, Appendix 25.2.
- (1) Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology. 2024. Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 25.4: Onshore Geophysical Survey Report (Part 1 of 8) (tracked changes) Revisions B. Vol. 4, Appendix 25.4.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 1233 1178 (24240m by 21958m)

TQ11SW

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Angmering, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Ashurst, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Bolney, Mid Sussex, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Burpham, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Clapham, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Climping, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Cowfold, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Findon, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Ford, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Lyminster and Crossbush, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Patching, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Poling, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Shermanbury, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Storrington and Sullington, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Twineham, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

Civil Parish	Warningcamp, Arun, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Washington, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	West Grinstead, Horsham, West Sussex
Civil Parish	Wiston, Horsham, West Sussex
District	Arun, West Sussex
District	Horsham, West Sussex
District	Mid Sussex, West Sussex

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Scheduled Monument - 29246	PREHISTORIC FLINT MINE AND A MARTIN DOWN STYLE ENCLOSURE ON HARROW HILL, 850M SOUTH EAST OF LEE FARM	Active	DWS221
Scheduled Monument - 29248	CROSS DYKE ON BARPAM HILL, 600M NORTH WEST OF LOWER BARPAM	Active	DWS222
Scheduled Monument - 29249	PREHISTORIC LINEAR BOUNDARY ON WEPHAM DOWN	Active	DWS223
Scheduled Monument - 29271	PREHISTORIC FLINT MINE AND PART OF A ROUND BARROW CEMETERY AT BLACKPATCH, 400M NORTH EAST OF MYRTLE GROVE FARM	Active	DWS243
Scheduled Monument - 29272	ITFORD HILL STYLE SETTLEMENT ON COCK HILL	Active	DWS244
Scheduled Monument - 29273	ITFORD HILL STYLE SETTLEMENT AND AN ANGLO-SAXON BARROW FIELD AT NEW BARN DOWN, 850M NORTH WEST OF MYRTLE GROVE FARM	Active	DWS245
Scheduled Monument - 29274	DESERTED MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT UPPER BARPAM FARM	Active	DWS246
Scheduled Monument - 29275	DESERTED MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT LOWER BARPAM FARM	Active	DWS247
Scheduled Monument - 424	MEDIEVAL EARTHWORKS E AND SE OF ST MARY'S CHURCH	Active	DWS315

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS15693	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 4, Climping	Hierarchical
MWS15694	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 5, Climping	Hierarchical

HER Number	MWS15677	Site Name	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey
MWS15695	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 6, Climping
MWS15696	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 9, Climping
MWS15713	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 27, Littlehampton
MWS15714	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 34, Lyminster and Crossbush
MWS15716	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 66, Patching
MWS15717	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 67, Patching
MWS15718	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 68, Patching
MWS15719	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 69, Patching
MWS15720	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 70, Patching
MWS15721	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 71, Patching
MWS15722	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 72, Patching
MWS15723	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 73, Patching
MWS15724	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 38, Lyminster and Crossbush and Poling
MWS15725	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 55, Angmering and Patching
MWS15727	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 56, Angmering
MWS15728	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 59, Patching
MWS15729	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 61, Patching
MWS15730	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 62, Patching
MWS15731	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 63, Patching
MWS15732	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 65, Patching
MWS15757	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 51, Angmering
MWS15758	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 52, Angmering
MWS15759	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	Field 53, Angmering
MWS15766	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	

HER Number	MWS15677	Site Name	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey
	Field 74, Patching		
MWS15767	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 75, Patching		
MWS15768	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 75, Patching		
MWS15769	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 85, Storrington and Sullington		
MWS15770	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 86, Storrington and Sullington		
MWS15771	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 87, Storrington and Sullington		
MWS15772	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 136, Wiston		
MWS15774	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 184, West Grinstead		
MWS15775	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 185, West Grinstead		
MWS15777	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 228, Cowfold		
MWS15779	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 247, Bolney		
MWS15780	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 254, Lyminster and Crossbush		
MWS15782	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 269, Lyminster and Crossbush		
MWS15783	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 278, Warningcamp		
MWS15784	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 281, Warningcamp		
MWS15785	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 286, Burpham		
MWS15786	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 290, Burpham		
MWS15787	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 292, Burpham		
MWS15788	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 295, Burpham		
MWS15789	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 303, Burpham		
MWS15790	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 306, Angmering and Storrington and Sullington		
MWS15791	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 310, Angmering		
MWS15792	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 315, Clapham		
MWS15793	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical	
	Field 328, Ashurst		

HER Number	MWS15677	Site Name	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey
MWS3786	Barcombe Mills to Hardham Roman Road	Geographical	
MWS15926	A27 Arundel Bypass Land Parcel 12300, Lyminster and Crossbush	Geographical	
MWS15996	A27 Arundel Bypass Land Parcel 11765, Tortington, Arundel and Lyminster and Crossbush	Geographical	
MWS16000	A27 Arundel Bypass Land Parcel 12260, Tortington, Arundel and Lyminster and Crossbush	Geographical	
MWS16001	A27 Arundel Bypass Land Parcel 12385, Lyminster and Crossbush	Geographical	
MWS16002	A27 Arundel Bypass Land Parcel 12430, Lyminster and Crossbush	Geographical	
MWS16006	A27 Arundel Bypass Land Parcel 12925, Lyminster and Crossbush	Geographical	
Finds - None recorded			
Associated Events/Activities			
EWS2279	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore LiDAR and Geophysical Survey (Survey. Ref: Vol. 4, Appendix 25.4)		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded			

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15687	Site of a Smithy, Littlehampton	Monument

A smithy is shown at this location on the 1st edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1874-1880).

Monument Types and Dates

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (In Use, (between) Post Medieval to Early 20th Century - 1874 AD? to 1913 AD?)

1874 AD - 1913 AD

Evidence Cartographic Evidence

Description and Sources

Description

Smithy is shown at this location on the 1st edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1874-1880); 2nd edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1897 - 1903) and 3rd edition ordnance survey map (dated approximately 1908-1913). {1} {2} {3}

Sources

- (1) XY Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1869-1875. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map. [Mapped feature: #17763]
- (2) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1895-1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map.
- (3) Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1909-1912. Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" Map.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 02631 04116 (point) TQ00SW Point

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

Site of a Smithy, Lyminster Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Notification Area (Red) - Arun 013	The Church of St Mary, Felpham	Active	DWS8459
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24419 Settlement - Historic dispersed (Type Code: SET-Shstd)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number MWS15687

Site Name Site of a Smithy, Littlehampton

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number MWS15724 **Site Name** Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 38,

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MWS15724	Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 38, Lyminster and Crossbush and Poling	Monument

A geophysical survey was undertaken with the purpose to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains across the onshore part of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (Rampion 2). Clearly defined linear and curvilinear trends have been detected in the centre of the survey area. The nature and form of the responses is indicative of prehistoric enclosures or settlement.

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Origin: Prehistoric - 42 AD

Evidence Survey

FEATURE (Created, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Origin: Prehistoric - 42 AD

Evidence Survey

Evidence CROPMARK

SETTLEMENT (In Use, (between) Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Origin: Prehistoric - 42 AD

Evidence Survey

Description and Sources

Description

A geophysical survey was undertaken with the purpose to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains across the onshore part of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (Rampion 2). Field 38 (eastern half of survey area initially under crop and thentoo wet) -

Definite/Probable Archaeology:

Clearly defined linear and curvilinear trends have been detected in the centre of the survey area. The nature and form of the responses is indicative

of prehistoric enclosures or settlement. The anomalies do not correspond to any known HER, LiDAR, or AP features. However, ephemeral crop marks are visible in the field immediately to the west on ESRI World Imagery which appear to indicate a westwards extension of the features detected. Completion of survey in the eastern half may enable a more precise interpretation.

Possible Archaeology:

Additional linear trends have been noted within the survey area. These have been noted as having a possible archaeological origin due to their more poorly defined form but are likely to be associated with the enclosure complex. Following completion of survey, some of these responses may be reinterpreted as probable archaeology. Some discrete areas of enhanced magnetism have also been noted. These have been noted as having a possible archaeological origin. However, it is not clear if they indicate in situ archaeological deposits or plough damaged material.

Unclear:

Additional ephemeral trends have been noted. These have been noted as having an unclear origin. While an archaeological origin cannot be excluded, they may be due to natural variations or agricultural activity.

Agricultural:

Weak parallel trends on east-west and north-south alignments have been noted and are due to modern ploughing.

Non-Archaeological:

Magnetic disturbance along the limits of the survey area is due to metal fencing and associated ferrous debris. A moderate level of isolated ferrous/fired responses has been noted within the survey area and

HER Number MWS15724 **Site Name** Rampion 2 Onshore Geophysical Survey Field 38,

are due to modern debris in the topsoil.

Only the survey field boundary, Definite/Probable and Possible Archaeology has been spatially detailed, unless stated otherwise. {1}

Sources

XY Grey Literature Report: AOC Archaeology. 2024. Rampion 2 Wind Farm Category 6: Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 25.4: Onshore Geophysical Survey Report (Part 1 of 8) (tracked changes) Revions B. Vol. 4, Appendix 25.4. Pg 52-53 [Mapped features: #17835 ; #17836 ; #17837]

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 03731 04976 (127m by 408m) TQ00SW Area

Administrative Areas

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

Address/Historic Names

North West of Poling, Lyminster and Crossbush and Poling, West Sussex

Designations, Statutes and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HWS24592 Fieldscapes - Formal Enclosure (planned/private) (Type Code: FLD-Fenc)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MWS15677	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey	Hierarchical
MWS9870	Site of Common Barn Historic Outfarm, Poling	Geographical

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWS2279 Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore LiDAR and Geophysical Survey (Survey. Ref: Vol. 4, Appendix 25.4)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

1km Radial Search centred on Land to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton - Historic Landscape Characterisation Broad Character Type

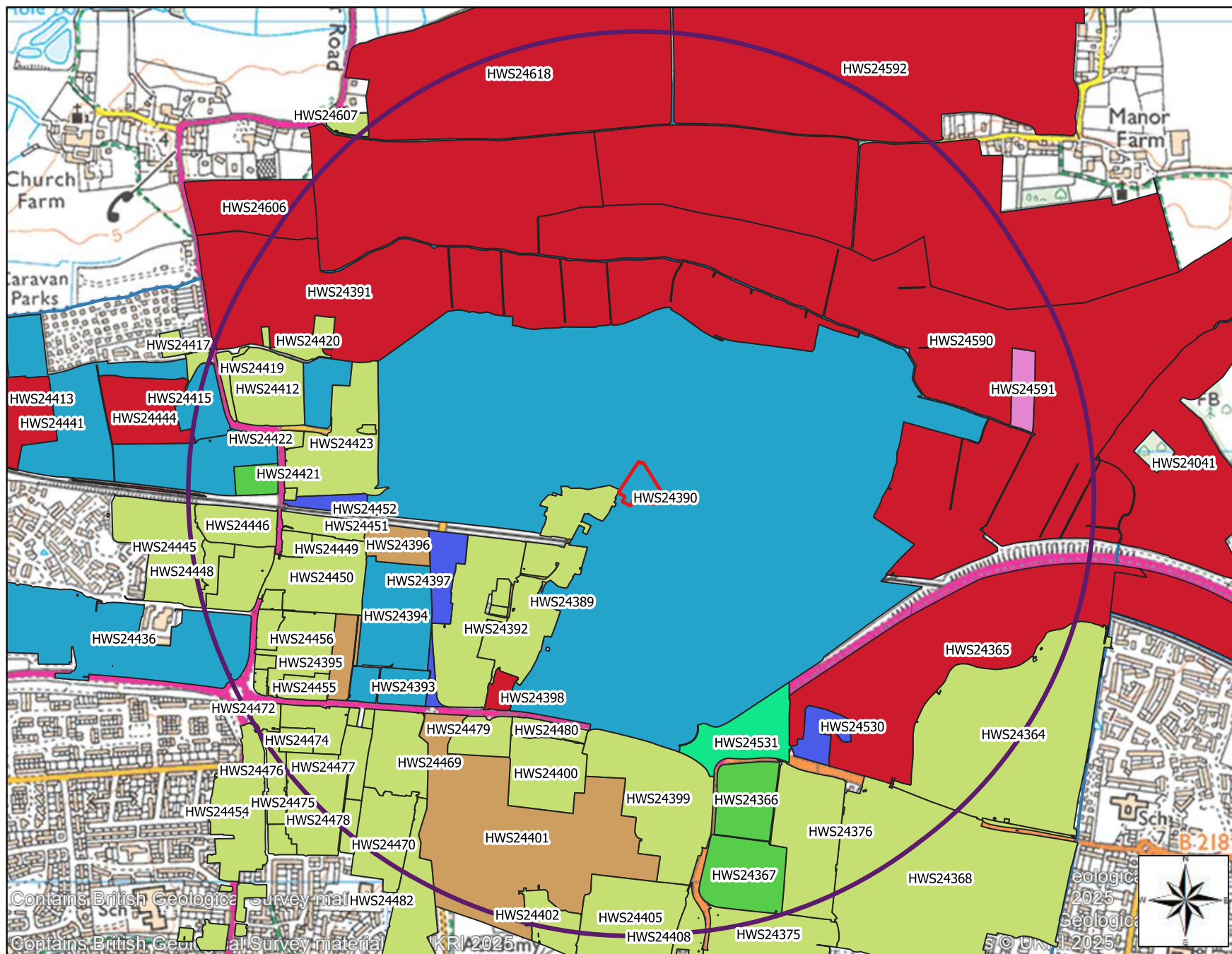


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Legend

- 1km Buffer Search Area
- Site Plan
- HLC**
 - Communications
 - Designed Landscapes
 - Fieldscapes
 - Horticulture
 - Recreation
 - Settlement
 - Water
 - Woodland
 - Parish Boundary



Contains British Geological Survey material
Contains British Geological Survey material

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

