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An archaeological watching brief
at Link Farm, Pulborough,
West Sussex

2000

centred on NGR: TQ 0641 1730

SMR 5664
TQ 01 NE 67
HORSHAM: Parham SMR

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Report to Mr Alan Barrett

June 2000

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Summary statement

A planning application was submitted by Mr Alan Barrett, the farmer of Link Farm, to build a house, garage and barn at Link Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex. A programme of archaeological work was requested by Horsham District Council following two planning conditions being imposed on the site. These were planning application PR/4/96 for the house and PR/6/00 for the barn. In discussion with John Mills of West Sussex County Council- County Planning, it was decided that a watching brief should be implemented. These conditions were required to secure appropriate recording of the archaeological impact of the development.

The watching brief at Link Farm, Wiggonholt, produced plentiful evidence of Roman activity in the area. Although scatters of Roman pottery appeared all over the site, there was a definite concentration of features and finds along the south side of the proposed new barn along a line approximately TQ 0638 1740 to TQ 0642 1740. Seven test pits, approximately 1.9m by 1.3m each, were dug along this line. These produced four features, three of them datable to the Roman period. All were thought to be pits of various sizes, with three of them seeming to be reasonably substantial. Elsewhere on this line concentrations of Roman pottery and tile were found. The pottery was mainly a grey sandy ware, recently identified as 'Arun Valley Ware'. Forms seemed to be mainly bowls/dishes and jars, with a small percentage ornamented with inscribed markings. The date range for the features recovered seems to suggest a relatively close date range of between AD 150-250. Seven further pits were dug on a line 30m to the north, but these produced no features, and only small quantities of residual Roman pottery.

Only one other feature was found during groundworks on the house and garage. This was a largish pit containing moderately large quantities of pottery. Again local grey sandy wares predominated, although four sherds of Samian ware, including a platter sherd, was also found here. The date for this pottery roughly coincided with that for features found elsewhere, with a slightly wider range of AD 150-270. These date ranges possibly suggest a more precise period of activity in the areas explored on this occasion than elsewhere on the site.

Acid sands seemed to have destroyed most other artefacts. Bone did not seem to survive, but the quantities of broken pottery recovered from the features suggested they were rubbish pits. A lack of structural features, including post-holes, suggested that the site was largely a dumping area on the edge of a larger site. Surprisingly, the Roman activity seems to decrease to the north of the site. This was closer to the known bath-house, and might suggest that the focus of activity at Link Farm is to the east rather than the north.

An archaeological watching brief at Link Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex (centred on NGR: TQ 0641 1730)

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*. (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work.

1.0 Introduction

A planning application was submitted by Mr Alan Barrett, the farmer of Link Farm, to build a house, garage and barn at Link Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex. A programme of archaeological work was requested by Horsham District Council following two planning conditions being imposed on the site. These were planning application PR/4/96 for the house and PR/6/00 for the barn. In discussion with John Mills of West Sussex County Council- County Planning, it was decided that a watching brief should be implemented. These conditions were required to secure appropriate recording of the archaeological impact of the development.

The client asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to carry out the work in order to satisfy the above planning condition. The work was carried out on the 7th and 8th of June 2000 by C K Currie and Neil Rushton.

2.0 Historical background

The development site is at Link Farm, on the west side of the A283, near Wiggonholt, Pulborough, West Sussex. The site of the proposed farm house and garage (TQ 06410 17300) lies to the west of a group of recently erected barns. The proposed barn lies about 50m north of the present barns. The local geology comprises sandy soils of Folkstone Beds of the Lower Greensand. The site lies on roughly level ground at approximately 12m AOD.

The development site lies within an area identified by the West Sussex County Council Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) as containing an extensive area of Roman settlement and industrial activity (SMR no. TQ01NE5). This extends from the confluence of the Rivers Chitt and Stor in the north down to Lickfold Farm in the south. It is centred on the site of a Roman bath house (Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 142).

Nairn and Pevsner (1965, 378) describe Wiggonholt as a 'tiny cul-de-sac in the gentle meadow country S of Pulborough, with a lovely view over Amberley Wild Brooks to the Downs'. The country round about is steeped in ancient sites and buildings such as Hardham Priory, Parham House and the small town of Pulborough. The north scarp of the downs, about 4km south of the development site abounds in prehistoric barrows, field systems and other earthworks. Wiggonholt is not recorded in Domesday, possibly being recorded in the entry for Pulborough, and part of the huge estates of Earl Roger of Arundel (Mothershill 1976, 11.55). However, the small church is thought to have 12th- or 13th-century work within it, suggesting that a separate settlement had evolved by this time (Nairn & Pevsner

op cit). The name possibly derives from the Old English *Wicna-holt* - wych elm wood. The name is first known in documents from the very late 12th and early 13th centuries as *Wikeolte/Wikeholt* (Ekwall 1960, 517).

The earliest maps for the areas (1832 and the tithe map of 1837) show buildings at Lickfold Farm, with fields to the north over the development area (WRO). The development site is recorded as part of two fields in 1837 called 'Lickfold's Field' and 'Eleven Acres'. Lickfold Farm is not specifically named at this time although there were buildings on the site given as a barn and yard and cottage and garden on the tithe survey. By the 1st edition of the six inch Ordnance Survey map of 1880, the buildings are marked 'Lickfold', with the area to the north continuing as farmland until recently.

Discoveries of Romano-British materials have been made on the land north of Lickfold Farm from the late 1920s onwards. The main discovery to date has been a Roman bath-house of 2nd- to 4th-century date excavated between 1937 and 1939 at TQ 0640 1750, about 220m NNE of the development site (Winbolt & Goodchild 1940). The bath-house is considered to be of sufficient importance to merit an extended entry in Nairn and Pevsner (1965, 378-79), where it is referred to as a 'villa'. It is suggested that the building was destroyed by fire in the mid 4th century, and that unstable conditions in the locality resulted in the deposition of a hoard of 1800 late Roman coins at nearby Lickfold. A rare lead cistern, currently at Parham House, containing raised decorations that include the Chi-Rho monogram, was found in the area (ibid, 292n).

Road works during the straightening of the A283 in 1964 revealed remains of Roman buildings, cremation burials, ovens, pits, ditches and kilns (Evans 1974). The cremations were recorded 95m east of the proposed farm house site. A Roman road, the Sussex Greensand Way, runs E-W through the constraint area, about 150m north of the proposed barn.

Work on the development site has been undertaken within the last decade, mainly in building barns. In 1991 Wessex Archaeology (1991) undertook an evaluation in connection with a mineral extraction proposal, 170m NNW of the site. This revealed ditches, gullies and pits of possible Roman date. Further work by Wessex Archaeology (1994, 1995, 1996) has been undertaken in conjunction with the work of building barns between 1994 and 1996. In each case, Roman features and materials were located in close proximity to the present development areas.

3.0 Strategy

All work followed guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (Birmingham, 1994). The work also conformed to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and any other principles required by that body. These were laid out in the Project Design (Currie 2000) written for this project.

1. Prior to work commencing information relating to the site was obtained from the West Sussex County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR), the West Sussex Record Office, and any other archive repositories considered appropriate.
 2. An archaeological presence was maintained during all groundworks on site. Any deviation from this presence was only be with the full agreement of West Sussex County Council- County Planning's archaeological representative.
 3. The groundworks were carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Where possible the contractor adopted groundwork methods that maximised the recognition and recovery of archaeological material.
 4. When features of archaeological interest were encountered, the groundworkers gave the archaeologist proper access to excavate and record those features according to the standards laid down in the Project Design.
 6. The works were supervised by a full Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA) with the appropriate council-validated Area of Competence (Excavation).
 7. Where archaeological features be encountered, they were hand-excavated. The work was be personally supervised on site by C K Currie MIFA. Archaeological features recovered were normally fully excavated, although, in some cases, they were sampled (by half sections for cut features) at the discretion of the project director.
 8. Where significant archaeology was encountered the trenches were recorded in plan and by sections at a scale of 1:20 unless special circumstances required planning at 1:10. The trenches were recorded stratigraphically, according each context with a separate number. Single-feature planning was undertaken where suitable remains were encountered. All features were recorded by monochrome and colour photography, using appropriate scales.
 9. All finds were retained, including bone, with the exception of post-medieval brick and tile and oyster. The latter was discarded on site after having been suitably sampled, unless there was good reason to do otherwise.
 10. A metal detector was used on the spoil heaps generated by the excavations, and on archaeological features, to aid the recovery of metal finds.
 11. The potential for environmental sampling was assessed from observations on the site, and in accordance with conditions laid down in the West Sussex County Council standard conditions for archaeological work (West Sussex County Council 2000).
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4.0 Results

4.1 The site of the new barn

Fourteen pits were excavated to form concrete bases for this barn. They averaged 1.9m N-S by 1.3m E-W, and were set approximately 6m apart. They were excavated in lines of seven, with a distance of 30.05m between the two lines. The southern line was numbered trenches 1 to 7, beginning at the east end of the line. The northern line was numbered trenches 8 to 14, also beginning at the east end of the line.

4.1.1 Trench 1

This pit was 1.9m N-S by 1.3m E-W. Ploughsoil [context 01] was a loamy sand about 0.4m deep. This was followed by a partly disturbed red-brown loamy sand layer [context 16] about 0.3m deep overlying undisturbed sand [context 02]. A shallow cut [context 17] was seen in the south facing section. This feature was mostly removed by the machine before being identified, being confined to the extreme NE corner of the trench. A shallow portion surviving proved to have an irregular bottom, cutting undisturbed soils by only by less than two centimetres. There were no finds, and it was uncertain if these feature was man-made, a geological hollow or the remains of roots disturbance. Residual Roman ceramics were only recovered from the ploughsoil.

4.1.2 Trench 2

This pit was 1.98m N-S by 1.25m E-W. Ploughsoil [context 01] was a loamy sand about 0.42m deep. This was followed by a partly disturbed red-brown loamy sand layer [context 16] about 0.28m deep overlying undisturbed sand [context 02]. The edge of a feature [context 03] cut into undisturbed sands in the SE corner of the trench. The portion of this feature within the trench was 0.56m E-W by 0.42m N-S, and 0.18m deep. It was fully excavated, and contained a dark brown loamy sand fill [context 04]. No finds were made.

4.1.3 Trench 3

This pit was 1.9m N-S by 1.3m E-W. Ploughsoil [context 01] was a loamy sand about 0.44m deep. This was followed by a partly disturbed red-brown loamy sand layer [context 16] about 0.3m deep overlying undisturbed sand [context 02]. On the north edge of this trench there was an irregular feature [context 05]. The portion within the trench was 1.02m E-W and 0.42m N-S. It contained a dark brown loamy sand fill [context 06]. This feature was half-sectioned as the farmer did not intend digging any deeper, allowing part of the feature to be preserved *in situ*. That part excavated was cut into undisturbed soils by 0.98m. The fill contained occasional traces of charcoal, but no other organic remains were seen. This was possibly the result of the acid sand soils. The fill contained ten sherds of Romano-British pottery and a fragment of a flint core. Most of the pottery seemed to be made in a sandy fabric of local origin. This was dated AD 150-250.

4.1.4 Trenches 4-6

These trenches were similar in size to trenches 1-3. The stratigraphy was roughly the same, although no features were observed cut into undisturbed sands.

4.1.5 Trench 7

This pit was 1.8m N-S by 1.3m E-W. Ploughsoil [context 01] was a loamy sand about 0.36m deep. This was followed by a partly disturbed red-brown loamy sand layer [context 16] about 0.18m deep overlying undisturbed sand [context 02]. Two features were cut into the undisturbed sand.

In the SE corner of the trench was a portion of a feature [context 09]. The portion within the trench was about 0.6m in diameter. The fill was a dark brown loamy sand [context 10]. The feature was half-sectioned, with the portion excavated being cutting into undisturbed soils by 0.58m. The fill contained seven sherds of Romano-British pottery thought to be of local origin.

The northern half of this trench contained part of a seemingly large feature [context 07]. The portion within the trench extended the full E-W width of that trench (1.3m), and was 0.7m wide on a N-S axis. It was half-sectioned, and found to be cutting undisturbed soils by 0.7m. The fill was a dark brown loamy sand [context 08]. This contained three large tile fragments, and nineteen sherds of Romano-British pottery. This was mainly reduced sandy wares thought to be of local origin. Also recovered was a large soft buff handle of a possible amphora. The pottery from both features in this trench was dated to AD 150-250.

4.1.6 Trenches 8-14

None of these trenches contained any features. Undisturbed soils were encountered at between 0.6 and 0.7m depth. No features were observed, and residual Romano-British pottery, common elsewhere on the site, was unusually rare in these trenches.

4.1.7 Trench 15

This was a composite number given to the foundation trenches excavated for the house and garage. With one exception Romano-British material was rare in this area. Little residual material was noted, and undisturbed soils were normally encountered at around 0.6 to 0.7m. Only one cut feature was observed. This appeared to be a moderately large pit [context 14]. The trench was only 0.6m wide where it was encountered, but the maximum width of what seemed to be a sub-circular feature was 1.65m. It cut into undisturbed soils by about 0.8m, and contained a dark brown loamy sand fill [context 15]. It contained 34 sherds of Romano-British. This assemblage comprised mostly local sandy wares, although it also contained four sherds of Samian ware, including a large fragment of a platter. This pottery was dated AD 150-270.

5.0 Discussion

The majority of the features found [contexts 03, 05, 07, 09, 14] were thought to be rubbish pits. The absence of bone within them was probably because of the acid soil conditions pertaining to the area. There was a decided concentration of features [contexts 03, 05, 07, 09] along the south side of the proposed barn. The discovery of only one feature [context 14] on the site of the house and garage, plus the scarcity of residual pottery here might suggest that this area also lay outside the main concentration of activity. The latter might not be considered unexpected in the light of concentrations of finds made to the east during road straightening works (Evans 1974). However, the apparent lack of finds on the north side of the proposed new barn is odd as a known bath house lies in this direction. It is possible this absence was merely a local anomaly, but it might suggest that the Romano-British activity around Link and Lickfold Farm had its own centre, possibly to the east of the present road, rather than to the north where it might have previously been expected.

Detached bath-houses are not unusual on Roman sites. Although many are associated with villas, these do not need to be immediately adjacent, and the postulated Wiggonholt villa may be closer to Lickfold/Link Farm than the bath house, leaving a gap in the intensity of activity between the two sites. Although the distance between the detached bath house and the villa at Ashtead in Surrey is not great, there are possible parallels between this site and Wiggonholt. It has been suggested that Wiggonholt was the centre of industrial activity. The exact nature of this activity has not yet been clearly identified, although Swann (1980, 27) has suggested it as a centre for pottery production. At Ashtead, clay pits still survive to show the source of the raw materials used in tile kilns there. The villa there was considered to be a manager's house for the industrial complex, with the detached bath house possibly being a more communal facility (Lowther 1959). A similar arrangement might have existed at Wiggonholt, possibly with a greater distance between the villa and bath house. This latter suggestion, however, should be treated with caution, as the apparent absence of features on the north side of the proposed new barn could be no more than a local anomaly.

The pottery recovered on this occasion was dominated by local grey sandy wares. Where vessel type could be determined, these seemed to be mainly jars and bowls/dishes. There was little evidence for more sophisticated types reported from sites nearby (Evens 1974, Swann 1984, 86), although the discovery of an amphora handle and a Samian platter might suggest wider contacts beyond the immediate locality.

The dating for the features recovered seemed to be from AD 150-250, with the exception of feature 14, which could have extended to AD 270. This relates to discoveries made previously on the site (Wessex Archaeology 1994, 1995, 1996), but possibly gives a more precise dating for the activity in the areas explored on this occasion. It is of particular interest that the dating of pits along the south wall of the proposed barn was confined to the period AD 150-250. This might demonstrate that the activity in this particular area was occurring within a more specific time span than has previously been found on this site. The reasonably close concurrence for the pit on the farmhouse site (AD 150-270) might further suggest the possibility that this activity extended into this area also.

6.0 Conclusions

The watching brief at Link Farm, Wiggonholt, produced plentiful evidence of Roman activity in the area. Although scatters of Roman pottery appeared all over the site, there was a definite concentration of features and finds along the south side of the proposed new barn along a line approximately TQ 0638 1740 to TQ 0642 1740. Seven test pits, approximately 1.9m by 1.3m each, were dug along this line. These produced four features, three of them datable to the Roman period. All were thought to be pits of various sizes, with three of them seeming to be reasonably substantial. Elsewhere on this line concentrations of Roman pottery and tile were found. The pottery was mainly a grey sandy ware, recently identified as 'Arun Valley Ware'. Forms seemed to be mainly bowls/dishes and jars, with a small percentage ornamented with inscribed markings. The date range for the features recovered seems to suggest a relatively close date range of between AD 150-250. Seven further pits were dug on a line 30m to the north, but these produced no features, and only small quantities of residual Roman pottery.

Only one other feature was found during groundworks on the house and garage. This was a largish pit containing moderately large quantities of pottery. Again local grey sandy wares predominated, although four sherds of Samian ware, including a platter sherd, was also found here. The date for this pottery roughly coincided with that for features found elsewhere, with a slightly wider range of AD 150-270. These date ranges possibly suggest a more precise period of activity in the areas explored on this occasion than elsewhere on the site.

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7.0 Finds

7.1 Worked flint

Two pieces of worked flint were recovered. Both were in good quality black flint. The first was a fragment of core, with the negative impressions of flakes on one side. This was found residually in the fill of feature 05. The second piece was found in the topsoil in trench 15. This was a pointed flake that might have been used as an awl-like tool. The flaking was suggestive of possible Neolithic date. Nothing further could be said of these pieces other than that they were indicative of prehistoric activity in the area.

7.2 Tile

A small quantity of suspected Roman tile was recovered from the excavated contexts. These included roof tile elements, including *tegula* and *imbrex* types. One portion of thin tile contained impressions of wattle-type on one side. Little further could be said about this small assemblage.

7.3 Pottery

by Malcolm Lyne

A full catalogue of the pottery and fabrics can be seen in Appendix 3.

The excavation produced 62 sherds (1114 gm.) of stratified and 15 sherds (396 gm.) of unstratified Roman pottery: all of this pottery is of later-second and early-third-century date.

The four pits containing finds produced small assemblages of broadly similar date, dominated by the products of the very local Hardham/ Wiggonholt kilns. Pit 05 produced 10 sherds (140 gm.) from Hardham greyware jars. Most of these sherds are featureless but one has a girth cordon above a wavy combed band and four others are oxidised and could conceivably be kiln wasters. The fragment with combed decoration is paralleled at the Hassocks cemetery (Lyne 1995, Fig. 7-25) and dates the pit to the period c.AD.150-250.

Pit 07 yielded 19 sherds (514 gm.) of pottery, including a handle from a Gauloise 4 amphora and a flanged dish (c.AD.120-250) and two lids in coarse Hardham greyware fabrics. It is probable that this pit is of the same date as Pit 05.

The seven sherds of coarse Hardham greyware from Pit 09 lack diagnostic forms, apart from a simple lid, but are almost certainly of second to early-third-century date.

Pit 14 produced a somewhat greater 33 sherds (480 gm.) of pottery. This includes an East Gaulish Samian Dr.31 platter (c.AD.150-250), Central Gaulish Samian sherds, a bead-rim dish in oxidised Hardham greyware (c.AD.150-250) and an everted-rim cooking-pot in Dorset BB1 fabric (c.AD.180-270). The presence of the last vessel suggests that the assemblage is of early-third-century date.

8.0 Archive

The archive for this work will be deposited with Worthing Museum (acc. no. 2000/147). Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the West Sussex County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. In particular, Mr Alan Barrett, who provided and operated the machinery. John Mills of the archaeology section of West Sussex County Council - County Planning is acknowledged for his curatorial role in the monitoring of the archaeological work. Malcolm Lyne reported on the Roman pottery, and Neil Rushton assisted with the excavation.

10.0 References

10.1 Primary sources in the West Sussex Record Office (WRO):

WRO Map of Pechell family estates, 1832
WRO Tithe map & award for Wiggonholt, 1837

OS 1st edition 6" plan (1880)
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10.4 Other documents consulted:

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Appendix 1: list of contexts excavated

Context number	Description	Munsell colour
01	loamy sand layer (ploughsoil)	10YR 3/2
02	sand layer	7.5YR 6/6
03	cut	
04	loamy sand fill of cut 03	10YR 3/2
05	cut	
06	loamy sand fill of cut 05	10YR 3/3
07	cut	
08	loamy sand fill of cut 07	10YR 3/3
09	cut	
10	loamy sand fill of cut 09	10YR 3/3
11	loamy sand layer (topsoil)	10YR 3/2
12	loamy sand layer	10YR 3/3
13	sand layer	7.5YR 6/6
14	cut	
15	loamy sand fill of cut 14	10YR 3/2
16	loamy sand layer	7.5YR 4/6
17	cut?	
18	loamy sand fill of cut? 17	7.5YR 4/6

Appendix 2: catalogue of finds by context

Context number	Finds recovered
T1-01	3 sherds of Romano-British pottery/108 grms
T3-01	2 sherds of Romano-British pottery/14grms 1 sherd possible medieval pottery/38 grms
T7-01	9 sherds of Romano-British pottery/236 grms
06	part of prehistoric flint core/15 grms 10 sherds of Romano-British pottery /140 grms
08	3 pieces of tile/2825 grms 19 sherds of Romano-British pottery/514 grms
10	3 pieces of tile/855 grms 7 sherds of Romano-British pottery /62 grms
12	worked flint/5 grms
15	1 piece of tile/155 grms 33 sherds of Romano-British pottery/460 grms

Appendix 3: catalogue of pottery

by Malcolm Lyne

Fabrics:

Roman Coarse Wares

- C.1. Hardham/Wiggonholt greywares
- C.2. Tournetted coarse-sanded buff-grey fired micaceous black.
- C.3. Coarse-sanded off-white fired black.
- C.4. East Sussex Ware
- C.5. BB1
- C.6. Cliffe BB2

Roman Fine Wares

- F.1. Central Gaulish Samian
- F.2. East Gaulish Samian
- F.3. Hardham London ware
- F.4. Largely sandfree pale blue-grey fabric with sparse up-to 0.50 mm grey quartz and red-brown ferrous inclusions, fired smooth grey. A Wiggonholt fabric.
- F.5. Oatmeal cream. A Wiggonholt fabric
- F.6. Sandfree off-white fabric with thin discontinuous blue-grey wash.
- F.7. Sandfree grey fabric.

Catalogue:

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No.of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
T1-01 U/S						
	C.1	Closed	AD.50-250	1	28	
	F.4	Flagon	AD.70-150	2	80	Evans 1974,
	Total			3	108 gm.	Fig.10-29
T3-01 U/S						
	C.1	Closed	AD.50-250	1	8	
	F.3	Lid-seated bowl	AD.60-150	1	6	
	?Medieval			1	38	
	Total			3	52 gm.	
T7-01 U/S						

C.1	Closed	AD.50-250	6	170	Inc kiln second
C.2	Closed		1	34	
C.3	Ev.rim	2nd c.	1	8	
C.4	Closed	L.I.A-270	1	24	
Total			9	236 gm.	

**06 (Fill of
Pit 05)**

C.1	Jar	AD.150-250	6	110	Combed decoration on girth band Oxidised
C.1	Closed	AD.50-250	4	30	
Total			10	140 gm.	

Date. c.AD.150-250

**08 (Fill of
Pit 07)**

C.1	Fl.dish	AD.120-250			Handle
	Lid	2nd c.	.		
	2xEv.rims	AD.120-200+	16	270	
C.2	Lid	2nd c.	2	60	
<u>Gauloise Amphora</u>		AD.43-250	1	184	
Total			19	514 gm.	

Date. c.AD.120-250

**10 (Fill of
Pit 09)**

C.1	Closed	AD.50-250	6	
	Lid	2nd c.	1	62
Total			7	62 gm.

15 (Fill of Pit 14)

Appendix 4: catalogue of photographs taken

The photographs listed below were taken in both colour slide (marked S1/ followed by the photograph number in the archive) and monochrome (marked M1/ followed by the photograph number in the archive).

Photograph number	Description	Date
1	Trench 1 completed from S	5/6/00
2	ditto	
3	Trench 2 showing feature 03 unexcavated from NW	5/6/00
4	ditto	
5	Trench 3 showing feature 05 unexcavated from SE	5/6/00
6	ditto	
7	Trench 4 completed from SE	5/6/00
8	ditto	
9	Trench 5 completed from SE	5/6/00
10	ditto	
11	Trench 6 completed from SE	5/6/00
12	ditto	
13	Trench 7 showing features 07 & 09 unexcavated from SW	5/6/00
14	ditto	
15	Trench 7 showing feature 09 half-sectioned from NW	5/6/00
16	ditto	
17	Trench 7 showing feature 07 half-sectioned from S	5/6/00
18	ditto	
19	Trench 3 showing feature 05 half-sectioned from SW	6/6/00
20	ditto	
21	Trench 2 showing feature 03 fully excavated from N	6/6/00
22	ditto	
23	Trench 15 showing feature 14 unexcavated from W	6/6/00
24	ditto	
25	Trench 15 showing feature 14 half-sectioned from W	6/6/00
26	ditto	
27	Trench 8 completed from N	6/6/00
28	Trench 9 completed from N	6/6/00
29	Trench 10 completed from N	6/6/00
30	Trench 11 completed from N	6/6/00
31	Trench 12 completed from N	6/6/00
32	Trench 13 completed from N	6/6/00
33	Trench 14 completed from N	6/6/00
34	The site of the barn prior to excavation	5/6/00
35	The site of the house and garage prior to excavation	5/6/00

Appendix 5: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Evaluation: a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric *c.* 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

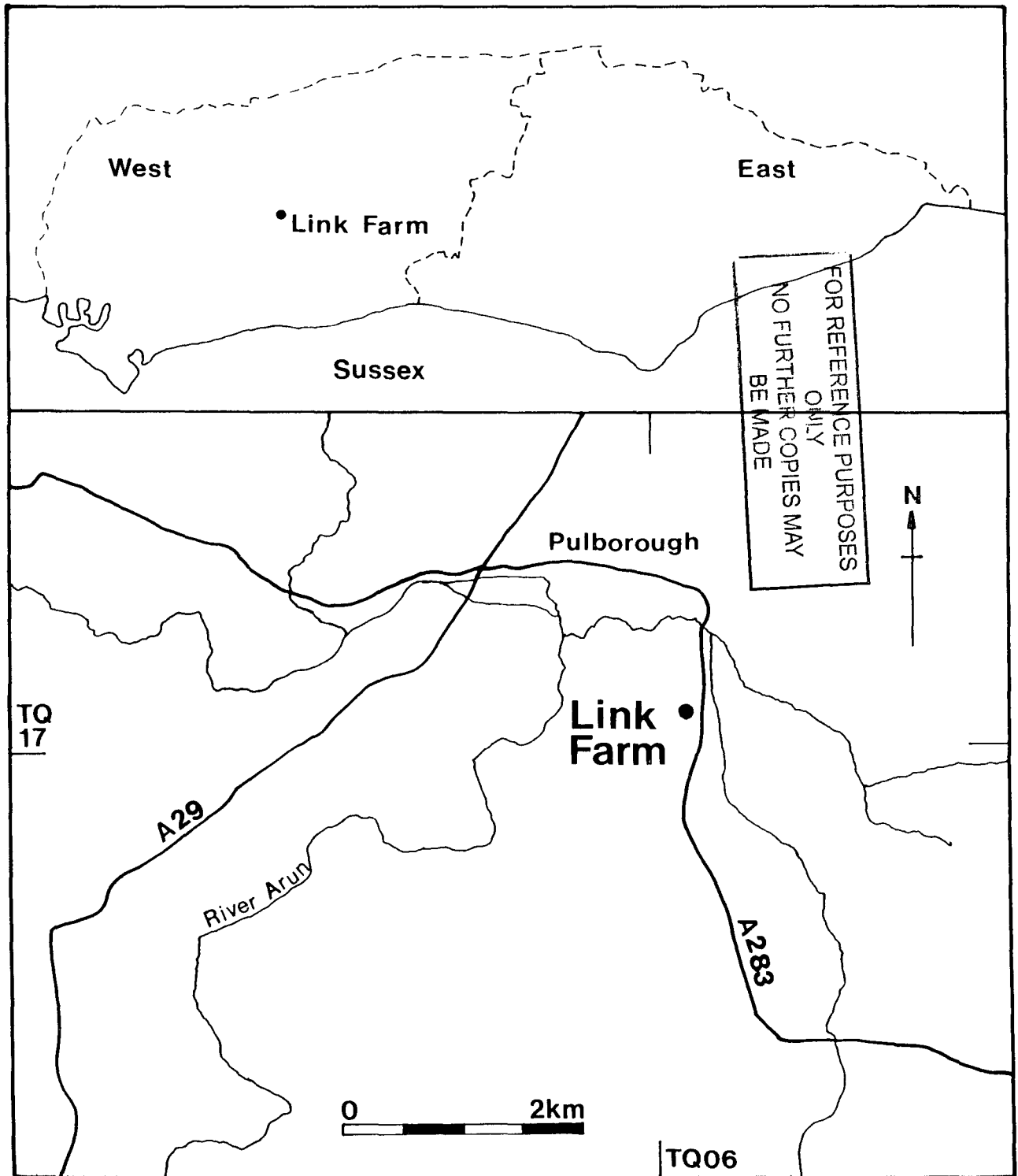
Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).

Fig.1: General location



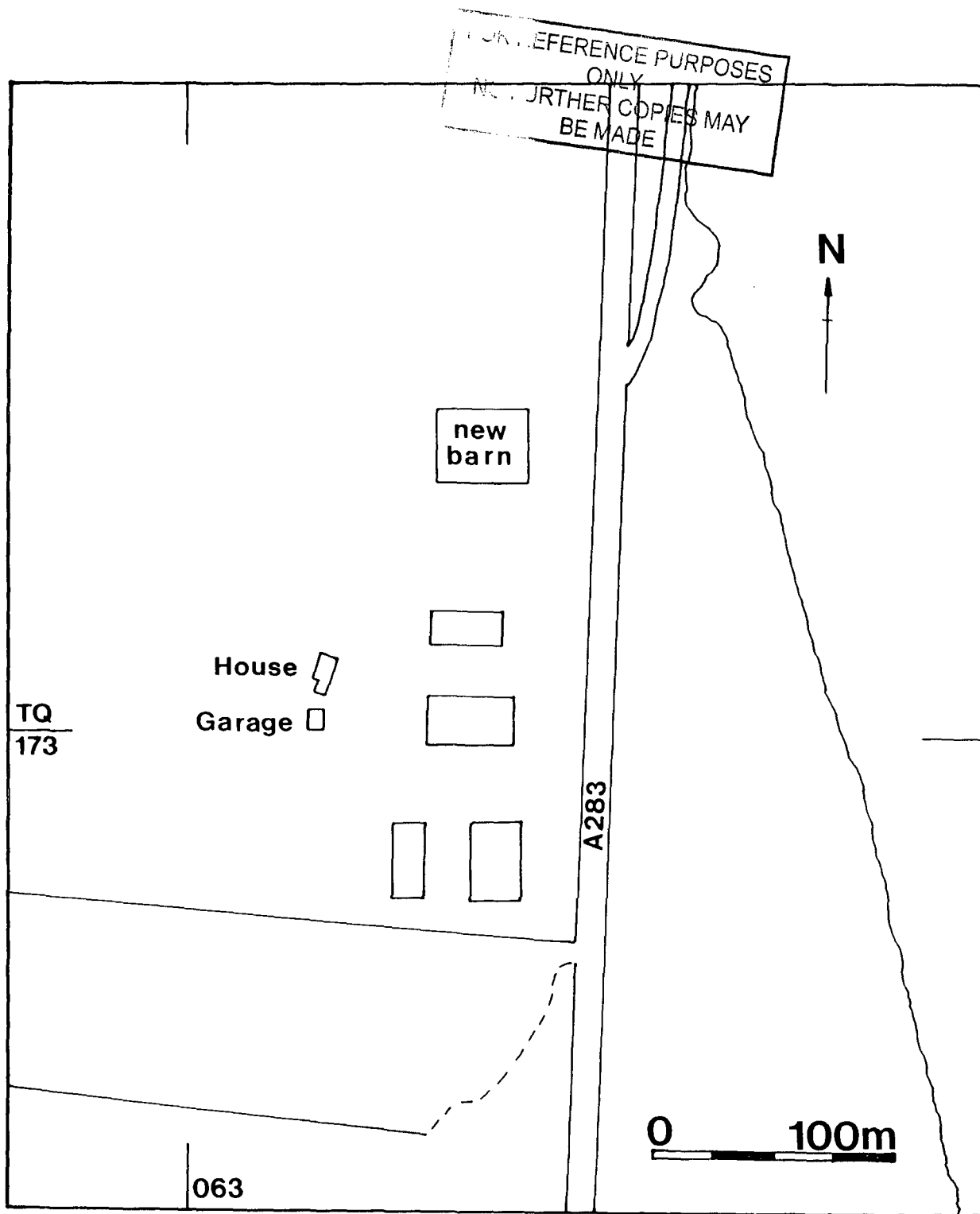


Fig. 2: showing location of the new barn and farmhouse

Fig. 3 plan of new barn, showing location of foundation pits
Trenches as numbered

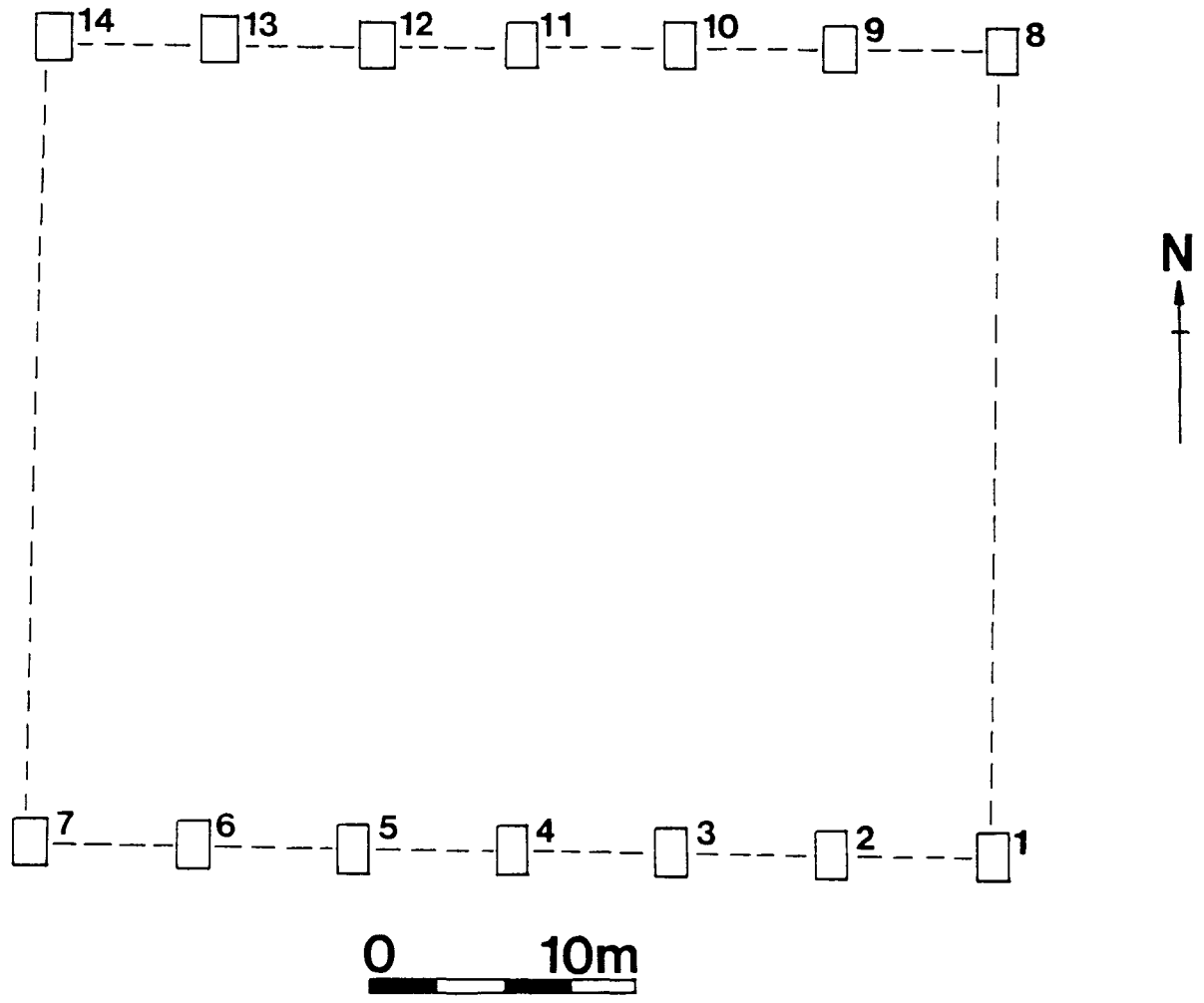
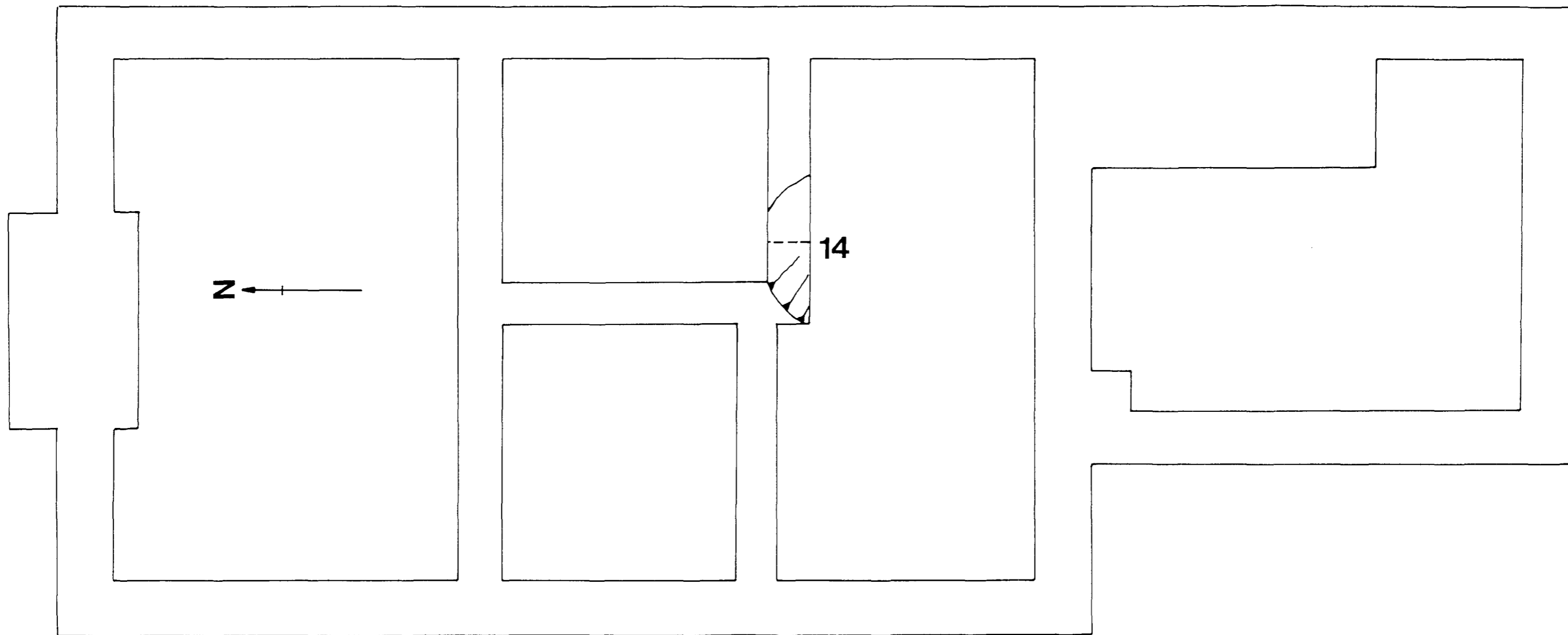


Fig. 4: plan of new farmhouse, showing location of feature 14



0 3m

Fig. 5: plan and sections showing excavated features

Top line (from left to right): plans of trenches 7, 3 & 2.

Bottom line (from left to right): Trench 7, east facing section; Trench 7, north facing section; Trench 3, south facing section; Trench 2, north facing section.

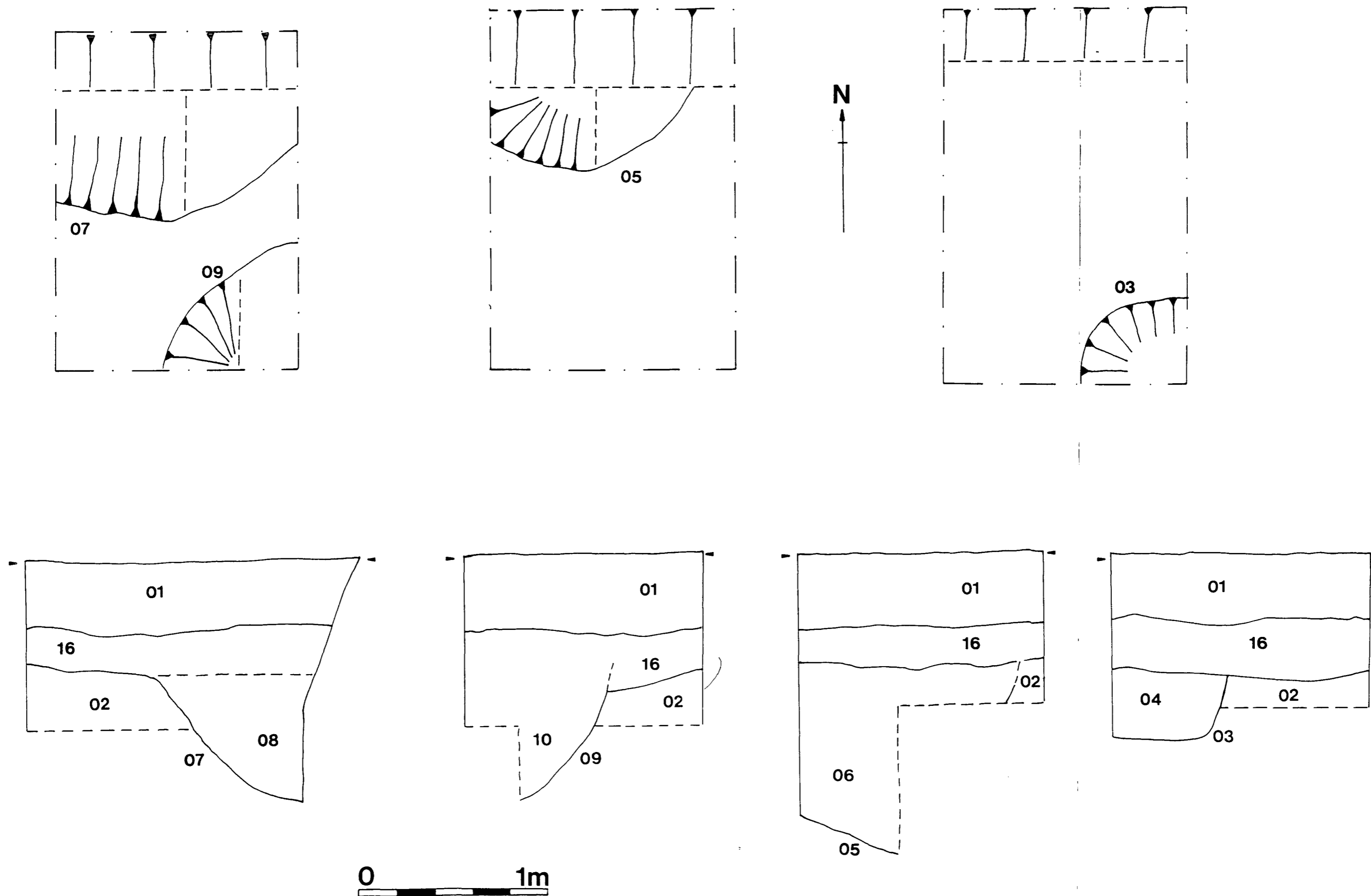
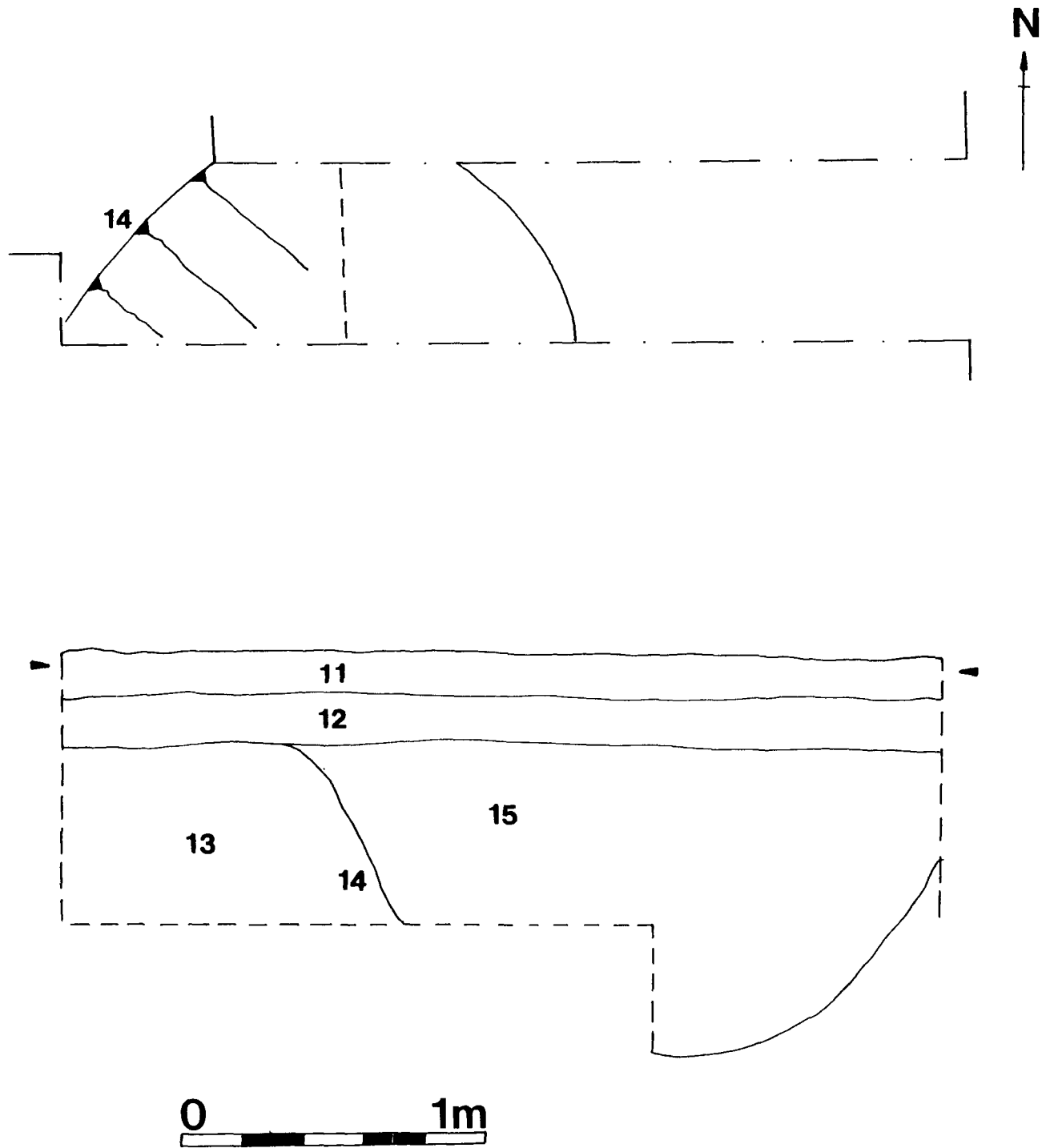


Fig. 6: plan and north facing section of feature 14



NMR EXCAVATION INDEX REPORT FORM: WEST SUSSEX

1. Type of recording: evaluation
(please tick) excavation
 watching brief
other (specify)

2. Site name: Link Farm

Address: Wigganholt, West Sussex RM20 2EL

Civil parish: Wigganholt

National Grid Refs: TQ 0641 1730

3. Director/Supervisor: C K CURRIE

For (organisation): CKC ARCHAEOLOGY

Funded by: Alan Barnett

4. Date fieldwork started: 5/6/2000 Date finished: 6/6/2000

5. Main periods and site types:

Roman; occupation (pits)

6. Location of documentary archive:

All/~~some~~ records ~~have been~~/will be deposited in the following museum, record office etc.: WORTHING MUSEUM (2000/147)

Archive contains (please circle):

NOT PLA PHO NEG SLI COR MSS

7. Location of finds:

All/~~some~~ finds ~~have been~~/will be deposited in the following museum, other body: WORTHING MUSEUM

8. Bibliography:

C K CURRIE: An archaeological watching brief at Link Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex

Signature:



Date:

17/6/00