
**An archaeological watching brief at
Church Farm Cottage, Church Lane,
Climping, West Sussex**

NGR: TQ 0035 0252

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Report to John L Baird (Home Farm) Ltd

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Summary statement

Planning Application CM/13/99 was submitted to Arun District Council Council for a two storey extension to the west elevation of Church Farm Cottage, Church Lane, Climping (TQ 0035 0252). In view of the archaeological potential of the site the West Sussex County Council Planning Officer's Archaeological Section, advising Arundel District Council, required that provision should be made for an archaeological watching brief. It is considered that the implementation of the specification issued by the Planning Department would meet the concerns raised. The work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology on 13th December 1999.

The site contained little extant archaeology. Christ's Hospital, a former landowner, rebuilt the original house in 1878, as is attested by a date stone and crest on the western elevation. The site of the extension had been levelled by the present owner for use as a tarmaced car parking area. Apart from the NE corner of the site, there was little indication of significant archaeological stratigraphy. Close to this corner, a small cut feature, interpreted as a post hole, was found. This was about 0.25m diameter, and contained brick fragments suggesting it was of post-medieval date.

In the extreme NE corner a series of three intercutting pits was found. A large 19th-century cutting filled with much brick rubble removed much of the evidence for earlier cuts. Two more cuts were found surviving on the north edge of the pit. The largest of these was filled with clay and crude chalk blocks, and was thought to be post-medieval. The earliest cut survived merely as a thin slice on the north edge of the above feature. This contained a sherd of late medieval glazed pottery, making it either late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The surviving fragment of this pit was insufficient to recover any further information. However, it does demonstrate continuity of occupation on this particular house site from at least the late medieval or early post-medieval period. Other residual sherds of earlier medieval ceramic may suggest further continuity stretching back into the Saxo-Norman period.

An archaeological watching brief at Church Farm Cottage, Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 0035 0252)

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

Planning Application CM/13/99 was submitted to Arun District Council Council for a two storey extension to the west elevation of Church Farm Cottage, Church Lane, Climping (TQ 0035 0252). In view of the archaeological potential of the site the West Sussex County Council Planning Officer's Archaeological Section, advising Arundel District Council, required that provision should be made for an archaeological watching brief. It is considered that the implementation of the specification issued by the Planning Department would meet the concerns raised. The work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology on 13th December 1999.

2.0 Historical background

The local geology is of brickearth overlying the sands and gravels of a former raised beach. The place-name derives from the OE clympre, meaning 'a lump' (Ekwall, 1960, 112), suggesting a slightly raised area above the low lying surrounding countryside, although Coates (1999, 32) seems to suggest the 'climp' element may derive from the personal name 'Climpa'. The site is presently about 5m AOD, a few hundred metres from the west bank of the tidal River Arun.

The settlement area around the church has ancient origins. Romano-British material has been unearthed there during unpublished excavations, and prehistoric finds have recently been made at the nearby waste treatment works at Ford Airfield. Coates (ibid) considers that the *ingas* element in the name 'Climping' should no longer be seen as evidence of primary settlement in the Saxon period. Nevertheless it is still thought to represent a relatively early name, possibly deriving from the 6th or 7th century. A church is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086), but the manor was divided into two roughly equal parts between the French abbeys of Almenesches and Sees. These two portions had 52 villeins and 48 cottars living within them (Mothersill 1976, 11.75-76), a seemingly high population. However, the *Victoria County History* considers that the parish has always been an area of dispersed, rather than nucleated, settlement (Hudson 1997, 129).

Nevertheless, Climping is not a typical dispersed settlement. These are normally associated with 'woodland' landscapes made up of small enclosed fields. Climping seems to lack any significant woodland areas (ibid), although this might be a product of high medieval land hunger because the two portions of the manor had combined woodland for 30 pigs in 1086 (Mothersill op cit), not an insignificant amount. The apparent high population of Domesday

would have probably increased further in the 12th and 13th centuries, but it is difficult to assess this from the records, as the tax assessments from 1296 onwards always linked Climping with the adjoining parish of Ford. The manor had a common field system; these adjoined the system belonging to Ford in the north of the parish. They seem to have been enclosed between 1610 and 1640 (Brandon 1974, 146).

Local place-name evidence seems to support Hudson's contention that the parish was one of dispersed settlement. The hamlet of Horsemere Green to the west of the church has a 'green' name typical of dispersed settlement areas (Dyer 1990). The preponderance of manors within the parish also supports the idea of a dispersed pattern of hamlets, such as those at Climping Street and Brookpits. Despite agreeing with Hudson that the original settlement pattern was probably dispersed, it does seem that a more nucleated settlement grew up around the church. This probably occurred in the 12th and 13th centuries during the expansion of population at this time, only to shrink away again from the 14th century. Looking at the topography of the present area around the church, and the disposition of the shrunken village earthworks, it would seem that the settlement grew up around a crossroads made up of Horsemere Green Lane and Church Lane. At one time it seems that Horsemere Green Lane extended across Church Lane to the River Arun, where there may have been either a ferry crossing or facilities for a few boats to operate from. This road out to the river is still shown on Yeakell and Gardener's map of 1779, but it disappeared soon after. Later maps show it terminating either at Church Farm Cottage or slightly further on at Lindfields Barn. The Court Rolls seem to imply that there was apparently a medieval village cross still standing c. 1540 (WSRO Add Ms 2292), and this may have stood at the cross roads. By 1779 the village had shrunk to six houses. This was further reduced to five at the time of the tithe map (WSRO TD/W33).

The site lies within the suspected shrunken medieval village of Climping. Although the development site itself is not a scheduled area, there are earthworks of the former village in the fields surrounding it. These earthworks are a Scheduled Ancient Monument. There was a house to the east of Church Farm Cottage that was listed as a 'blacksmith's shop' on the tithe survey (WSRO TD/W33), but this disappeared between 1911 and 1932 (OS 25" map, sheet LXIII.13; 1911 & 1932 editions). The early 25" OS maps also suggest that Church Farm Cottage itself has been altered between 1876 and 1898. In plan form, the house seems to have a small extensions or outbuildings on the north and west sides in 1876. These had gone by 1898, when the house took on its present form (OS 25" maps; sheet LXIII.13, 1876 & 1898 editions). This is confirmed by a date stamp for 1878, coupled with the crest of the former landowner, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, on the west gable of the present house.

Trial excavations in the early 1960s on the earthworks adjoining the present site revealed evidence for former settlement, both of Romano-British and medieval date (West Sussex County Council Sites and Monuments Record no. TQ00SW55). In the 1970s the area of these earthworks became a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. 424). Medieval settlement is further attested to by the fine mainly 13th-century church, a Listed Building Grade 1 (DoE number, Climping 16/351), recognised by Nairn and Pevsner (1965, 189-91) as one of the best of its kind in the county.

3.0 Strategy

The strategy for the watching brief has been outlined in the West Sussex County Council Specification, and the Project Design written in response (Currie 1999). In summary this was given as follows:

The work followed guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (Birmingham, 1994). It also conformed to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and any other principles required by that body.

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), and the West Sussex Record Office.
 2. An archaeological presence was maintained during all groundworks on site.
 3. The groundworks were carried out under the supervision of the author. The contractor was required to adopt groundwork methods that maximised the recognition and recovery of archaeological material.
 4. The groundworkers were required to give the author proper access to excavate and record features according to the standards laid down by the Planning Department brief. The groundworks were required to co-operate with this to ensure the minimum of delay.
 5. It was required that the author was given reasonable time to complete the recording of each discovery. Delays were unlikely to exceed two working days per discovery unless in agreement with the client. Archaeological recording was undertaken in such a way that the groundworkers could continue with other tasks while the recording was in progress.
 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. When significant archaeological features were encountered, they were hand-excavated. The work was personally supervised on site by C K Currie MIFA.
 8. 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 when suitable remains were encountered. All features were recorded by monochrome and colour slide photography, using appropriate scales.
 9. All pre-modern 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. Any early post-medieval brick and tile was
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counted and weighed on site before discarding, with suitable samples being taken for the archive.

10. A metal detector was used on the spoil heaps generated by the excavations to aid the recovery of metal finds.

4.0 Results

The extension required the excavation of three interconnecting trenches (designated as trenches 1, 2 and 3) around three sides of a rectangle. The fourth side was made up of the west wall of the present building, plus a short return trench (designated as trench 4) abutting on to the NW corner of the house.

Trenches 1 and 2 were uninteresting. Their uppermost level comprised a layer of stone hogging (context 01), acting as a bedding for a former tarmaced car parking area. This was of variable depth to ensure a level area, the thickest part being on the north of the site, where a depth of 0.3m was reached. Below this was a layer of dark clay loam (context 02), about 0.3m thick, followed by largely undisturbed clays (context 04) and sandy clays (context 03).

The only archaeology of any significance was found in the NE part of the site in trenches 3 and 4. Trench 3 contained nothing of note other than a post hole (context 21), containing a grey silty fill (context 22), with brick fragments within it. Shortly after discovering the brick within the fill, torrential rain caused this part of the site to flood. This made further work in this area impractical, and so the feature was not examined further. This rain caused many of the sections to collapse, including that within trench 4, where it was considered that there were more important features in need of recording before the collapsing sides destroyed the archaeology present.

Trench 4, a short trench of about 3m in length between the end of trench 3 and the NW corner of the present house, was largely disturbed by 19th-century and later features. The latest of these was a large disused ceramic sewer pipe (context 07) that cut diagonally across the trench. Below this a large part of the trench was disturbed by a large rubble-filled 19th-century pit (context 10). On the north side of this feature, the remnants of two earlier pits could be discerned. The latest of these was a straight-sided pit (context 12) containing a clay fill with crude chalk blocks within it (context 13). A width of about 0.35m of this pit survived, but it contained no dating evidence.

Against the north edge of this pit was the remnant of an earlier pit (context 14). This faded to almost nothing on the west side of the trench, but widened out towards the eastern section, being fully visible here. Two different fills were noticed. The upper fill was a clay loam (context 15) containing some pottery and bone. The lower fill was an ashy loam layer (context 16). Four sherds of pottery were recovered from the upper fill. They included three crudely made coarseware body sherds of medieval date, and a later medieval glazed sherd. The latter suggested that this remnant feature was probably late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The bone recovered consisted of six fragments. These included part of the

lower jaw of a sheep or goat and a pig's tusk. The other pieces were too fragmentary for identification.

Weather conditions were reasonable at the beginning and end of the fieldwork, although very heavy rain around midday caused flooding of the trenches, with most sections collapsing to some extent.

5.0 Discussion

For the most part the site contained no significant archaeology. Documentary research showed that a house existed on the site from at least the 1840s. The plan of this building changed slightly between the Ordnance Survey 25" plans of 1876 and 1898. This map evidence was confirmed by a date stamp (1878) and crest of Christ's Hospital on the west elevation of the building. This suggests that the hospital, as the landowner since 1702 (Hudson 1997, 133), may have substantially rebuilt the house in brick at this date. This rebuilding may have removed some of the archaeology from the site as no foundations from an earlier building were encountered. Subsequent levelling to make the car parking area may have helped in this, although the owner did not recall seeing any foundations at this time. This might suggest that the earlier building, which had a western extension over the present site, was either of timber or the rebuilding had been so thorough as to remove any evidence.

The recovery of a substantial post hole on the north side of the site might suggest the earlier structure was at least partly of timber. It is possible that the structure overlying the present site before 1878 was a lean-to of lesser construction than the main building.

The discovery of the remains of three intercutting pits in the NE corner of the site suggests relatively long term continuity of occupation. Although the greater part of the two earlier pits had been removed by the large rubble-filled 19th-century feature, sufficient of the earlier pits survived to suggest that all three may have fulfilled a similar function as a soakaways or cess pits. The second pit contained much chalk rubble that might be interpreted as helping drainage. The earliest cut only survived as a thin slice on the northern edge of this later feature. It contained a sherd of late medieval pottery as well as three residual earlier coarseware sherds. Two pieces (from the same vessel) may have been of Saxo-Norman type. Pieces of bone found included sheep/goat and pig, suggesting a typical medieval settlement keeping the type of animals expected of this period.

Although only a fragment of this earlier pit survived, the fact that it had been cut through by two larger post-medieval pits seems to demonstrate a continuity of use. As no other pits were found elsewhere on the site, this concentration of pit digging might suggest a particular purpose in their making, such as a soakaway for drainage or a cess pit. These results, fragmentary though they were in the earlier period, suggests that this particular house site may have seen continuous occupation from the medieval period, despite the earthwork evidence for settlement shrinkage nearby.

The methodology adopted for this watching brief proved to be satisfactory, and the confidence rating for the work should be considered reliable.

6.0 Conclusions

The site contained little extant archaeology. Christ's Hospital, a former landowner, rebuilt the original house in 1878, as is attested by a date stone and crest on the western elevation. The site of the extension had been levelled by the present owner for use as a tarmaced car parking area. Apart from the NE corner of the site, there was little indication of significant archaeological stratigraphy. Close to this corner, a small cut feature, interpreted as a post hole, was found. This was about 0.25m diameter, and contained brick fragments suggesting it was of post-medieval date.

In the extreme NE corner a series of three intercutting pits was found. A large 19th-century cutting filled with much brick rubble removed much of the evidence for earlier cuts. Two more cuts were found surviving on the north edge of the pit. The largest of these was filled with clay and crude chalk blocks, and was thought to be post-medieval. The earliest cut survived merely as a thin slice on the north edge of the above feature. This contained a sherd of late medieval glazed pottery, making it either late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The surviving fragment of this pit was insufficient to recover any further information. However, it does demonstrate continuity of occupation on this particular house site from at least the late medieval or early post-medieval period. Other residual sherds of earlier medieval ceramic may suggest further continuity stretching back into the Saxo-Norman period.

7.0 Recommendations

Despite the evidence being largely removed by intercutting post-medieval pits, there was an indication that a medieval presence had once existed on the site. This suggests that there is good reason to continue to require archaeological recording on any developments within the area around Climping church and village.

8.0 Archive

The full site archive for this work will remain with the author until arrangements have been made for microfiching. The next scheduled batch of microfiching for CKC Archaeology is expected to be in December 2000/ January 2001. The archive will then be deposited with the Littlehampton Museum (Accession no AT402). Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the West Sussex County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) at County Hall, Chichester, and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. In particular, James Braid of John L Baird (Home Farm) Ltd for supplying the specification and architect's plans and liaising with the groundworkers. Mark Taylor and John Mills of the West Sussex County Council Archaeology Section are thanked for their assistance in providing SMR information, and details of Listed Buildings in the area. They are also thanked for discussion of the site,

and imparting their knowledge of the area. The staff of the West Sussex Record Office are thanked for providing information on the primary sources consulted.

10.0 References

10.1 Original sources

WSRO Add Ms 2292 Court Rolls for Climping, 1540

Maps:

Yeakell & Gardner's map of the county of Sussex, 1779

WSRO TD/W33 Tithe map & award for Climping, 1843

OS 6" map, sheet LXIII, 1879 edition

OS 25" maps, sheet LXIII.13, 1876, 1898, 1911 & 1932 editions

10.2 Original sources in print

J Mothersill (ed), *Domesday Book. Sussex*, Chichester, 1976

10.3 Secondary sources

P Brandon, *The Sussex landscape*, London, 1974

R Coates, 'Place-names before 1066' in K Leslie & B Short (eds), *An historical atlas of Sussex*, Chichester, 1999

C K Currie, *Project Design for an archaeological watching brief at Church Farm Cottage, Church Lane, Climping, West Sussex*, unpublished report to client, 1999

C C Dyer, 'Dispersed settlements in medieval England. A case study of Pendock, Worcestershire', *Medieval Archaeology*, XXXIV (1990), 97-121

E Ekwall, *The concise Oxford dictionary of English place-names*, Oxford, 1960 (4th edition)

English Heritage, *The management of archaeological projects*, London, 1992, revised edition

T P Hudson (ed), *A history of the county of Sussex*, vol. V part 1, Oxford, 1997

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological*, Birmingham, 1994

I Nairn & N Pevsner, *The buildings of England. Sussex*, London, 1965

10.4 Other sources consulted:

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of West Sussex County Council, County Hall, Tower Street, Chichester, West Sussex

Listed Buildings Records, Planning Department, West Sussex County Council, County Hall, Tower Street, Chichester, West Sussex

Appendix 1: list of contexts excavated

Context No.	Description
01	Stone hogging in sand matrix (Munsell Colour 10YR 6/4), trenches 1-3, modern
02	Clay loam layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2), trenches 1-3, post-medieval
03	Sandy clay layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/6), trenches 1-2, undisturbed
04	Clay layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/6), trenches 2-3, undisturbed
05	Concrete surface, trench 4, modern
06	Clay loam fill of 07 (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2), trench 4, modern
07	Linear cut for sewer pipe, trench 4, modern
08	Clay loam layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2), trench 4, modern
09	Clay loam layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2), trench 4, post-medieval
10	Cut of pit, trench 4, 19 th -century
11	Clay loam fill of cut 10 (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2), trench 4, 19 th -century
12	Cut of pit, trench 4, post-medieval
13	Clay fill of cut 12 (Munsell Colour 10YR 6/6), post-medieval
14	Remnant cut of pit, trench 4, late medieval?
15	Clay loam fill of cut 14, (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/3), trench 4, late medieval?
16	Clay loam fill of cut 14, (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2), trench 4, late medieval?
17	Loamy clay layer , (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/3), trench 4, not dated
18	Clay layer , (Munsell Colour 10YR 6/3), trench 4, undisturbed
19	Clay loam layer , (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/2) trench 5, post-medieval
20	Sandy clay layer , (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/6), trench 5, undisturbed
21	Rectangular cut of post hole, trench 3, post-medieval
22	Silty clay fill of cut 21 , (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/2), trench 3, post-medieval

Appendix 2: finds recovered

Context No.	Finds recovered
15	Four sherds of medieval pottery i) One body sherd of beige fineware with internal green glaze @ 3 grms, late medieval ii) Two body sherds of dark grey reduced coarseware @ 10 grms; 10 th -12 th century iii) One body sherd of light brown coarseware @ 8 grms, 11 th -13 th century Six pieces of bone i) Part of lower jaw of sheep/goat @ 25 grms ii) One pig's tusk @ 10grms iii) One fragment of unidentified animal rib @ 7 grms iv) Three small fragments of unidentified bone @ 5 grms

Appendix 3: Key to tithe map field numbers

From tithe map and award for Climping (WSRO TD/W33):

The Governors of Christ's Hospital own, John Boniface occupies

Field No.	Field name	Land use	Acreage
66	Cottage & garden	-	0-1-0
68	Three Acre Piece	A	3-0-35
69	The Six Acres	A	6-0-25
121	Barn Field	M	15-0-5
122	Ox Croft	M	3-1-5
123	Rick Yard	M	0-2-10
124	Lindfields Barn, Shed, & Yard	M	0-0-35
125	Well Croft	M	3-2-5

The Governors of Christ's Hospital own, Richard Coote occupies

126	Hoes Meadow	P	8-0-5
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The Governors of Christ's Hospital own, William Chandler occupies

63	Cottage & garden	-	0-1-20
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Rev Owen Marden owns (Vicarial Glebe), Rev John Buckner occupies

64	Vicarage House etc	-	0-3-25
65	Church & yard	-	0-3-15

Appendix 4: 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 professional archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Burnt flint: in prehistoric times, before metal containers were available, water was often boiled in pottery or wooden containers by dropping stones/flints heated in a fire into the container. The process of suddenly cooling hot stone, particularly flint, causes the stone to crack, and form distinctive crazed markings all over its surface. Finds of large quantities of such stone are usually taken as a preliminary indication of past human presence nearby.

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').

Desk-based assessment: an assessment of a known or potential archaeological resource within a specific land unit or area, consisting of a collation of existing written or graphic information, to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource.

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

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.

Hedgebanks: banks of earth, usually with a ditch, that have been set up in the past on which is planted a stock-proof line of shrubs. There is written evidence that they were made from at least Roman times, but they are suspected as existing in prehistoric times.

Lynchets: bank of earth that accumulates on the downhill side of an ancient ploughed field as the disturbed soil moves down the slope under the action of gravity.

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.

Sondage: an arbitrary hole dug during archaeological excavation. Often dug after the main excavation is complete to quickly test for information that may be required to clarify points of the main excavation.

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.).

Archive list for Church Farm Cottage, Climping, West Sussex

A watching brief on a medieval/post-medieval site by CKC Archaeology in December 1999

Littlehampton Museum acc no. AT402

The archive contains:

1. Context sheets, numbers 01-22
2. Finds recording sheets, total 1
3. Photographic recording sheets, total 1
4. Drawing record sheets, total 1
5. 1 pack of Black/White photographs with negatives.
6. 1 plastic sleeves containing colour slide film.
7. Project brief, 13 sheets.
8. Original permatrace drawings, total 2 sheets.
9. Report with illustrations, 17 sheets text, 8 figs.
10. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 3 sheets.
11. Architect's plan, 1 sheet
12. Project design, 11 sheets