

**DRAFT**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Ingrams Farm,  
Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex**

**Planning Ref: DC/06/2986**

**NGR TQ 038 176**

**Project No: 2878  
Site Code: IFH 07**

**ASE Report No. 2008204  
OASIS id: archaeol6-51432**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology UCL, was commissioned by Mark Dallyn to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of groundworks for the construction of a camping bothy, a machinery shed and the associated access on site. During excavation a disturbed post-medieval railway siding and an associated structure were exposed but left in-situ. The work was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> January 2008.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mark Dallyn to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Ingrams Farm, Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex (NGR TQ 038 176, Fig. 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site currently forms the edge of a level field associated with Ingrams Farm. Track ways associated with the farm lie to the south and east of the area of investigation. A railway line is located to the south-east of the site.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 317) shows the site lies on Folkestone Beds.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission had been granted by Horsham District Council for the erection of a camping bothy and machinery shed and associated access at Ingrams Farm (planning Ref: DC/06/2986).

1.3.2 Following discussions with John Mills, County Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council (WSCC), it was decided it would be prudent to maintain an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of new groundworks until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological monitoring was produced by Diccon Hart of ASE in August 2007, outlining the methods to be used during the watching brief. The methodology was agreed with the County Archaeologist (WSCC) prior to the commencement of work.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief were outlined in the WSI and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement.

1.4.2 The general aim of the archaeological work was to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest that would be affected by the proposed groundworks are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.4.3 Groundworks to be monitored by an archaeologist included:

- Excavation for shallow raft foundations
- Excavations for services
- Excavations for access

- Any other significant intrusive groundworks

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the watching brief undertaken by Nick Garland on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> January 2008. The project was managed by Diccon Hart (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The information in this section was provided by West Sussex County Council, outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation carried out by ASE (2007) and is reproduced here with due acknowledgement. The location of HER data is shown on Figure 1.
- 2.2** The site lies in close proximity to the scheduled remains of the Roman Hardham Camp (West Sussex SAM no. 125, HER no. 2312). This important site comprises a roughly rectangular earthwork enclosure measuring some 1.4ha in size, situated across the route of Stane Street Roman road. Previous work on the site includes some limited excavation undertaken in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure (Winbolt 1927) and an extensive programme of geophysics aimed at discovering the general layout of the monument (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1997). Despite this work, however, the site remains poorly understood – due in no small part to the substantial disturbance that the site has suffered through excavations associated with the construction of a cutting for the Mid-Sussex Railway, as well as ballast extraction and ploughing. The various interpretations put forward regarding the function of the site range from a military posting station or *Mansio* to roadside settlement (enclosed or otherwise), and cemetery (Curwen 1954 and Ordnance Survey, in Ancient Monuments Laboratory *ibid.*). Cremation burials (HER no 2321), as well as other features such as pits and ditches have been identified both within and surrounding the enclosure and, though their precise relationship to the enclosure remains unclear, these may indicate that the site fulfilled more than one function during its lifetime (Ancient Monuments Lab. *Ibid.*).
- 2.3** Other sites and finds of Romano-British date include a small section of the Barcombe Mills to Hardham Roman road (HER no. 1931) and pottery recovered from the site of Hardham Mill (HER no. 2326). The footprints of the bothy and machinery shed are considered to partially overlie the course of Stane Street. Indeed, the site of the proposed bothy may be seen to lie on the projected course of a linear feature identified during geophysical survey that may represent a roadside ditch associated with Stane Street (Fig. 2).
- 2.4** The scheduled remains of Hardham Priory, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods lie to the southeast (SAM no 29279, HER no. 2313). The post-medieval period is also represented by Hardham Mill (HER no 2353) to the north of the site, the remains of a brickworks (HER no 6091) beneath the site of the proposed machinery shed, and the Arun navigation represented by a small section of canal and a tunnel (HER no. 1926).
- 2.5** An enclosure of unknown date is located to the east of the site (HER no 2316).
- 2.6** A Conservation Area is located to the east of the site running along the southern edge of the A29 at Hardham.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1** Due to the archaeological potential of the surrounding area, it was deemed necessary to use shallow raft foundations for all structures to lessen the impact on the archaeological heritage. As such any groundworks were only excavated to a depth of 250 mm and not down onto the natural horizon across the area (Fig. 2).
- 3.2** All excavation was monitored, all sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features or deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts. All archaeological deposits and stratigraphy encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards using context record sheets based upon the Central Excavation Unit recording system, as modified for use by Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3** A full photographic record of the area including any associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slide and digital images) and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course to a suitable local museum.
- 3.4** The WSCC Archaeologist was notified in the event that any significant archaeological remains were encountered during the stripping. Any decision regarding the best way to proceed in this instance remained with the WSCC Archaeologist.

Number of Contexts	11 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Bulk Samples	1 sample
Photographs	24 photographs

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The excavation undertaken consisted of one area measuring approximately 95 metres in length and 15 metres in width that was stripped for the foundations for the machinery shed and the associated access (Fig. 2). The foundations for the bothy were not excavated at this time as construction has been postponed indefinitely.

4.2 Excavation of the area to a depth of 250 mm revealed a line of brickwork and two associated railway sleepers (as described below). As this material was discovered at the required depth for the construction of the foundations, it was recorded and left in-situ in order to preserve the archaeology (Fig 3).

### 4.3 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Date
[1001]	Layer	Topsoil	n/a
[1002]	Layer	Natural	n/a
[1003]	Deposit	Backfill	Post-med
[1004]	Masonry	Brickwork	Post-med
[1005]	Timber	Railway sleeper	Post-med
[1006]	Timber	Railway sleeper	Post-med
[1007]	Deposit	Mortar	Post-med
[1008]	Deposit	Mortar/hardcore	Post-med
[1009]	Cut	Cut associated with the railway	Post-med
[1010]	Timber	?Railway sleeper	Post-med
[1011]	Timber	?Railway sleeper	Post-med

Table 2: Context Register

4.3.1 The natural across the area of excavation was mid yellowish orange clay [1002] and was observed between a height of 8.49 m and 8.52 m OD.

4.3.2 A largely indefinable cut was visible within the natural [1009]. Due to the limits of excavation and a slight variation in topsoil depth across the area the full extent of this cut could not be ascertained and therefore no measurements were possible. The cut was filled with several contexts which are described below.

4.3.3 Masonry [1004] represented a line of disturbed brickwork at the edge of cut [1009], approximately 4.3 metres in length and 1.2 in width (Figs 3 and 4). The brickwork was heavily disturbed and consisted of approximately 36 bricks, the majority of which appeared to be plinth bricks.

4.3.4 Deposit [1007] was associated with the line of brickwork [1004]. It was a light brownish grey silty/sandy clay material with occasional small angular pebble inclusions. This deposit appears to be a mortar associated with the construction of the brickwork. It is isolated to a small area at the eastern end of the line of brickwork.

4.3.5 Timbers [1005] and [1006] were two railway sleepers located 1.1 metres to the north of brickwork [1005] (Fig 5). The timbers were aligned in a north to



south direction, parallel to one another at a distance of 0.62 metres. Both timbers measured approximately 2.71 metres in length and 0.24 metres in width. No tool marks, joints or fixings were evident on either timber, probably due to their poor state of preservation. Two further timbers [1010] and [1011] were only partially uncovered by the excavations. Their location within [1009], their appearance and their orientation suggest that they were also railway sleepers.

- 4.3.6 Deposit [1008] was located at the northern end of the railway sleepers [1005] and [1006] (Fig. 3). This mortar-like deposit was a dark greyish black silt containing sub-angular chalk fragments. It appears to have been deposited later than [1005] and [1006] and it is unclear whether there is any direct association between the contexts.
- 4.3.7 Deposit [1003] was post-medieval material that had been backfilled within [1009], over the brickwork [1004] and the railway sleepers. It was a mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit containing occasional small stone inclusions and scattered pieces of brickwork.
- 4.3.8 The entire excavated area was covered by layer [1001], a mid reddish brown silty clay topsoil with an approximate depth of 0.25 metres.

**5.0 THE FINDS** by Elke Raeman

**5.1** A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief, consisting mainly of ceramic building material (CBM). The assemblage has been summarized in Table 3. All finds were recovered from disturbed masonry [1004].

Context	CBM	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)
1004	3	7238	1	370

Table 3. Quantification of the finds assemblage

**5.2 The Metalwork**

The only metalwork recovered from the site consists of a heavy duty iron bolt. The piece, probably of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century date, exhibits a domed head (di. 43 mm) and measures 170 mm long.

**5.3 The Ceramic Building Material and Mortar** by Sarah Porteus

A total of three plinth bricks were collected from context [1004]. The bricks were made of an orange fine sanded fabric with moderate quartz inclusions and sparse, coarse red iron rich inclusions. The bricks are machine made and frogless, two are chamfered on the stretcher face and one was chamfered on the end face. The bricks measured 220-225mm in length by 100-105mm in width by 65mm in thickness and most likely date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**5.3.1** Samples <2> and <3> were taken from contexts [1007] and [1008] respectively. Sample <2> comprised a loose grey sandy lime mortar with frequent angular stone inclusions of up to 10mm and is post-medieval in date. Sample <3> comprised sub angular chalk fragments up to 50mm contained within a dark charcoal and silt matrix, probably used as a hardcore and post-medieval in date.

**5.4** The assemblage has no potential for further analysis. No further work is required and it is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Lucy Allott

**6.1** A single sample was taken to retrieve environmental remains from context [1003]. This small sample was wet sieved through a series of stacked geological sieves. Each fraction was dried and sorted for archaeological and environmental remains.

**6.2** The sample contained iron rich material of probable industrial origin, a single piece of pot and small vitrified charcoal fragments. No other environmental remains were present and therefore this sample holds no potential for further analysis.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1** The results of the excavations at Ingrams Farm revealed post-medieval remains associated with the Mid-Sussex Horsham to Petworth railway line which was first constructed in 19<sup>th</sup> Century. This line was moved from a position just to the south of the area of development, to a location 50 metres south of Ingrams Farm (pers comm. Landowner). This suggests that the remains uncovered during the watching brief could be related to the original railway track or possibly a railway siding.
- 7.2** These finds may also be related to the post-medieval brickworks (HER no 6091) thought to be located at the location of the proposed machinery shed. This indicates a possible link between the brickworks and the railway, possibly as a distribution network. Other post-medieval buildings in the area include a kiln and pump house located to the north of the foundations of the machinery shed and may also be related to these discoveries (pers comm., Landowner).
- 7.3** Despite the abundance of evidence for Roman occupation in the surrounding area, no Romano-British material was located during the excavations at Ingrams Farm. Roman pottery is visible from the surface in fields to the south of the area of development but truncation by the Mid-Sussex railway may have removed all surface remains in this area.
- 7.4** It can be assumed considering the archaeological material that was uncovered during these works and the wealth of archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity, that there is a high probability that future excavation in this location would uncover further archaeological remains from multiple periods.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1997: *Hardham Camp, Coldwaltham, West Sussex. Report on Geophysical Surveys, October 1997.*

Archaeology South-East, 2007 Ingrams Farm, London Road, Hardham, Pulborough. West Sussex: Archaeological Watching Brief, Written Scheme of Investigation.

Curwen, E 1954: *The Archaeology of Sussex*. London, Methuen

Winbolt, S.E. 1927 'Excavations at Hardham Camp, Pulborough' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **68**, pp.88-132

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The information provided by the County Archaeologist John Mills, both prior to and during works is gratefully acknowledged, as is the co-operation of Mark Dallyn.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	IFH 07					
Identification Name and Address	Ingrams Farm, London Rd, Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham, Coldwaltham, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR TQ 038 176					
Geology	Folkestone Beds (British Geological Survey Sheet 317)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2878					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> Jan 08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mark Dallyn					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mark Dallyn to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of groundworks for the construction of a camping bothy, a machinery shed and the associated access on site. A disturbed post-medieval railway track and associated structure were discovered during the work but left in-situ. The work was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> January 2008.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-51432**

**Project details**

Project name	Ingrams Farm , Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology UCL, was commissioned by Mark Dallyn to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of groundworks for the construction of a camping bothy, a machinery shed and the associated access on site. During excavation a disturbed post-medieval railway siding and a associated structure were discovered but left in-situ. The work was undertaken on the 10th and 11th January 2008.
Project dates	Start: 10-01-2008 End: 11-01-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM PULBOROUGH Ingrams Farm,

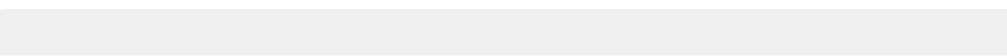
Hardham

Postcode RH20 1

Study area 1425.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 038 176 50.9479258715 -0.522204533593 50 56 52 N 000 31  
19 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 8.49m Max: 8.52m



**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator West Sussex County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Diccon Hart

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Mark Dallyn



**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No

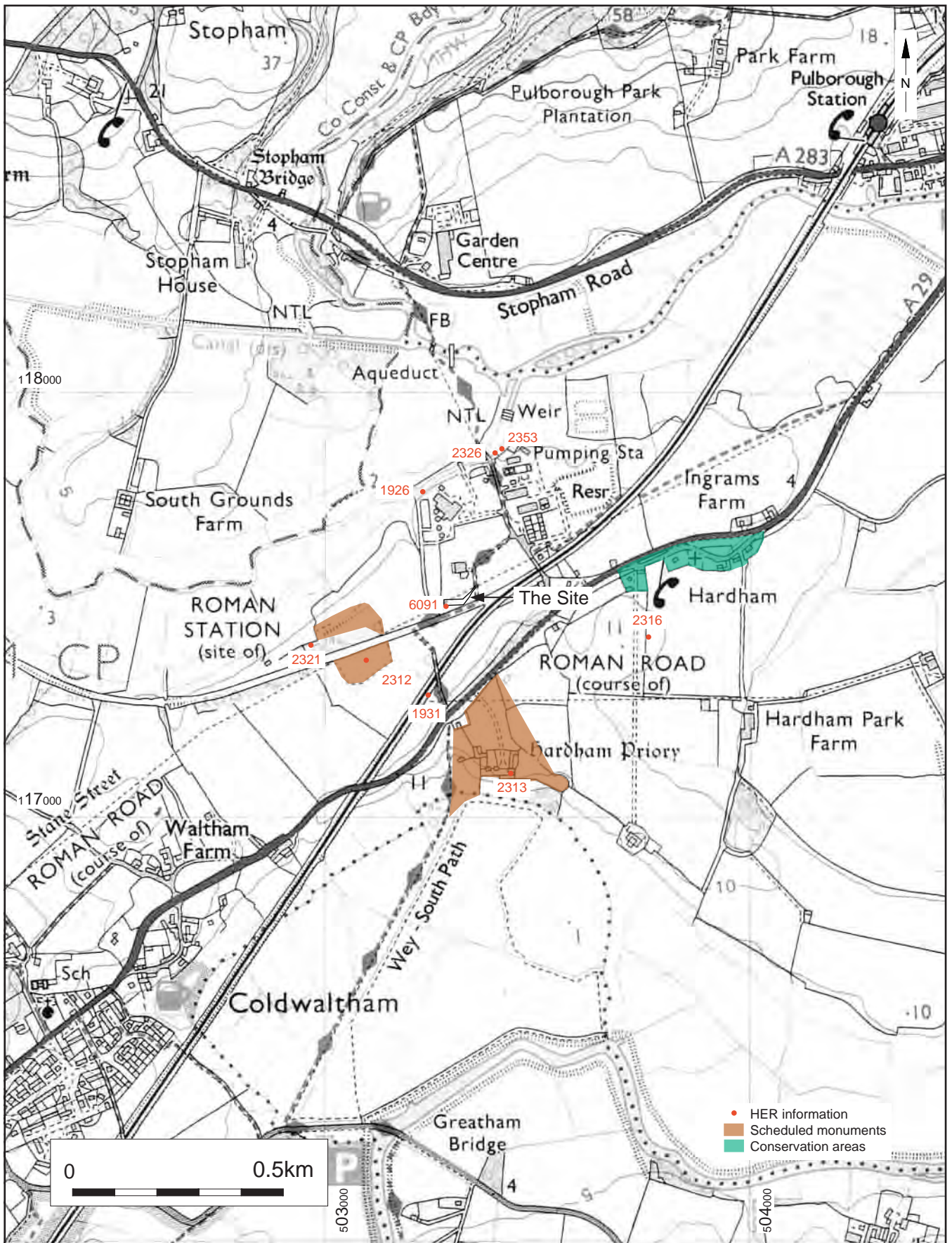
Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Photograph','Report','Survey '

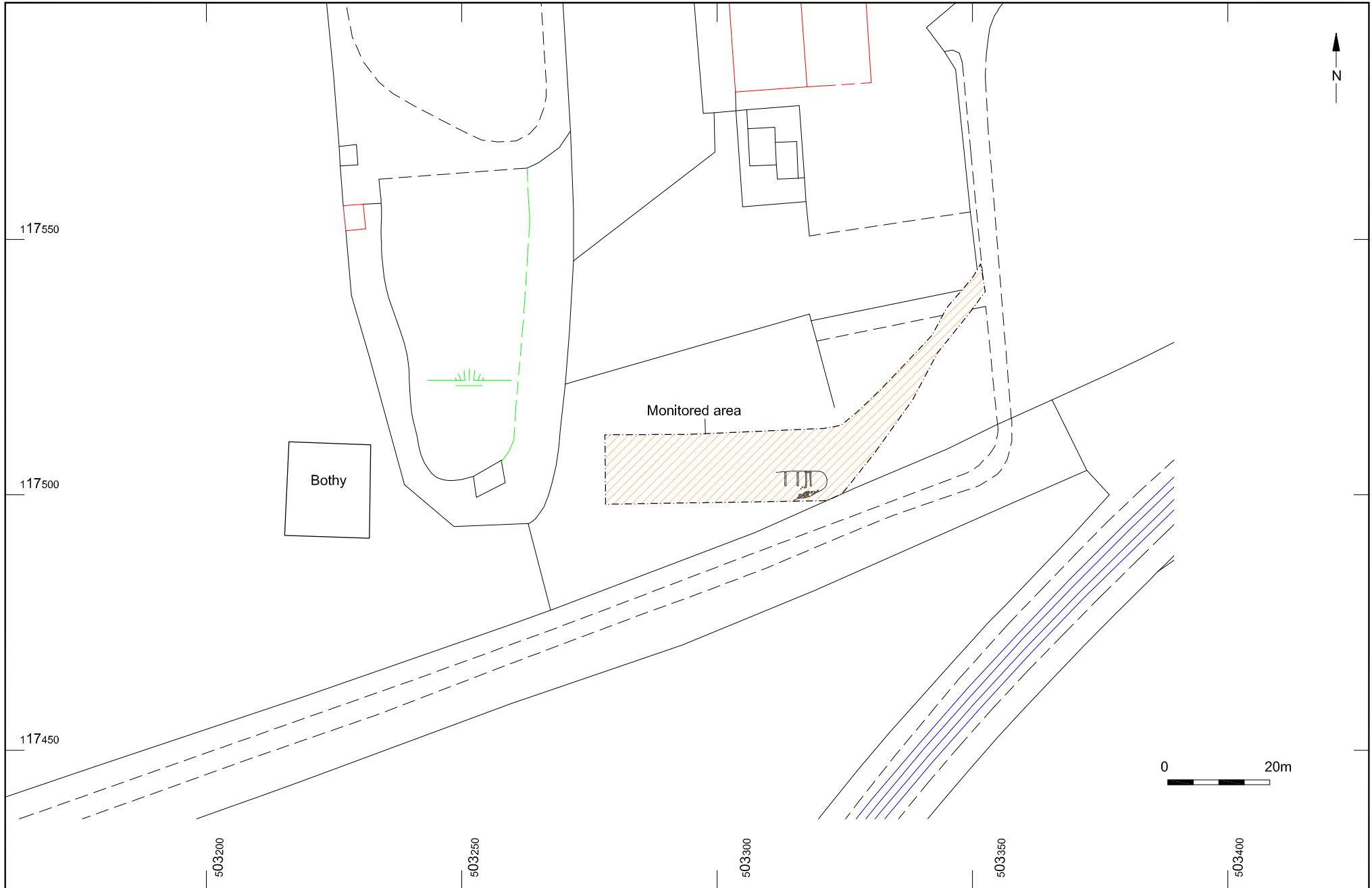
Entered by Nick Garland (nicky.garland@btinternet.com)

Entered on 12 November 2008





© Archaeology South-East		Ingram's Farm, Hardham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2878	March 2009	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2008204	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Ingrams Farm, Hardham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2878	March 2009	Site plan showing monitored area	
Report Ref: 2008204	Drawn by: HLF		



© Archaeology South-East		Ingrams Farm, Hardham	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 2878	March 2009	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2008204	Drawn by: HLF		



Fig. 4: Brickwork [1004], facing north-east



Fig. 5: Timbers [1005] & [1006], facing south-east

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