

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Ingram's Farm,
Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex: Phase 2**

**Planning Ref: DC/06/2986
NGR TQ 038 176
Project No: 2878
Site Code: IFH 07
ASE Report No. 2010097
OASIS id: archaeol6-81028**



**Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA
With contributions by
Lucy Allott, Anna Doherty, Nick Garland,
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Abstract

Archaeology South East (ASE) were commissioned by Mark Dallyn to carry out archaeological monitoring on land at Ingram's Farm, Hardham, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 038 176) between the 8th and 10th June 2010. The watching brief was carried out during the excavation of ground works for the construction of a camping bothy, a machinery shed and the associated access and services on site. During a previous phase of work at the site a disturbed post-medieval railway siding and an associated structure were exposed but left in-situ. This phase revealed a Roman ditch and a spread of roman material containing abundant Romano-British pottery sherds dating to the period c.AD70-120/130. Natural geology comprising stiff yellowish orange sandy clay was encountered between 6.43 and 8.29m AOD.

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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 another phase of archaeological monitoring at Ingram's Farm, Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex (NGR TQ 038 176: Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.
- 1.1.2 An earlier phase of archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the site by ASE in January 2008 (ASE 2009). Phase 1 involved monitoring of ground works associated with the construction of a machinery shed/wood-store. At that time, the ground works for the camping bothy (Phase 2) were not excavated and had been postponed indefinitely.
- 1.1.3 The ground works monitored in Phase 2 comprised the excavation of an access road across the field, excavation for the raft foundations for the camping bothy and excavation for associated service trenches.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The current ground work was undertaken in a large field located west of the previous watching brief area. 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 of the site.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 317) (BGS 1996) 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 ground works until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological monitoring was produced by ASE (2007), outlining the methods to be used during the watching brief. The document was compiled with reference to the *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (WSCC 2007), henceforth "the standard conditions" issued by WSCC. The methodology was agreed and the WSI subsequently approved by the County Archaeologist (WSCC) prior to the commencement of work. All fieldwork undertaken during the works was carried out in accordance with the WSI.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief were outlined in the WSI (2007) 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 ground works are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the Phase 2 watching brief carried out between 8th and 10th June 2010 with a single visit for monitoring of service trenches on 8th June 2009.
- 1.5.2 The work was undertaken by Kathryn Grant and Sarah Porteus (Archaeologists) with the assistance of Rob Cole (Archaeological Surveyor). This phase of the work was managed by Andy Leonard and Jim Stevenson.

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 all due acknowledgement. The locations of HER data are plotted on Figure 1. A tabulated list of Historic Environment Records and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within the area can be seen in the Appendix.
- 2.2** The site lies in close proximity to the scheduled remains of the Roman Hardham Camp (8: 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 (2: 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 (9: HER no. 1931) and pottery recovered from the site of Hardham Mill (4: HER no. 2326). The footprints of the bothy and machinery shed are considered to partially overlies 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.
- 2.4** The scheduled remains of Hardham Priory, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods lie to the southeast (12: SAM no 29279, HER no. 2313). The post-medieval period is also represented by Hardham Mill (13: HER no 2353) to the north of the site, the remains of a brickworks (10: 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 (11: HER no. 1926).
- 2.5** An enclosure of unknown date is located to the east of the site (1: 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 The Ground Works

3.1.1 Ground works to be monitored by an archaeologist included:

- Excavation for shallow raft foundations
- Excavations for services
- Excavations for access
- Any other significant intrusive ground works

3.1.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the surrounding area, it was deemed necessary to use shallow raft foundations for all new structures at the site to lessen the impact on the archaeological heritage. As such most of the ground works were sufficiently shallow to allow for preservation of features *in-situ* where possible.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, (ASE 2007), and complies with the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists, (IfA 2001), and the WSCC *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (WSCC 2007). The complete adopted methodology can be referenced in the WSI (ASE 2007). A summary of the methodology is given below. A Risk Assessment of the fieldwork to be carried out was produced prior to any work on site.

3.2.2 All excavation was monitored and all areas were examined for the presence of archaeological features or deposits. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts. All archaeological deposits and stratigraphy encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards using ASE standard record sheets.

3.2.3 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. All features were recorded in plan and section on permatrace sheets.

3.2.4 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.

3.3 The Archive

3.3.1 The project archive is presently held at Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

3.3.2 The contents of the project archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	19 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Bulk Samples	2 samples
Photographs	c.50 digital photographs

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 As previously mentioned a single visit for archaeological monitoring was undertaken on 8th June 2009. The purpose of this visit was to monitor service trench excavations associated with the Phase 1 watching brief. The results of this monitoring have been detailed in 4.2.

4.1.2 The results of the Phase 2 ground works have been detailed in 4.3. These excavations were carried out between 8th and 10th June 2010. The purpose of these visits were to monitor the ground works relating to the construction of the new camping bothy and involved the excavation of an access road, excavation for the raft foundations of the new build and the excavation of associated service trenches.

4.2 2009 Ground Works (Figure 2)

4.2.1 The recorded contexts from this visit have been tabulated below (Table 2). Two service trenches, each with a width of 0.6m and a depth of 1.10, were excavated to the east of the existing wood-store/machinery shed. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within these trenches. The stratigraphy described below refers to overburden and modern contexts observed during the excavations.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (m)
001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.60
002	Deposit	Natural	-
003	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30
004	Layer	Modern hardcore surface	0.50
005	Deposit	Demolition dump	0.15

Table 2: List of recorded contexts from service trenches

4.2.2 Context Summary (Figure 2, 4: Section 3)

Natural geology [002] comprising stiff yellowish orange sandy clay was encountered approximately 0.8m below the ground surface. This was overlain by friable orange-brown clayey sand [003]. A demolition deposit [005] associated with the dismantled railway line was recorded at the eastern end of this trench and a modern hardcore surface [004] for an existing farm track was also observed in section. Topsoil comprising friable brown silty sand [001] covered the rest of the trench.

No archaeological deposits were recorded within either of the two trenches.

4.3 2010 Ground Works (Figures 2 and 3)

4.3.1 The recorded contexts from this visit have been tabulated below (Table 3). A service trench, measuring 1.00m wide with a depth of 0.8m, was excavated

along the eastern border of the field located west of the wood-store (Figure 2). A topsoil strip for a 3m wide access road was carried out approximately 1m west of this trench. The majority of the trench revealed no archaeology as the excavations were not deep enough and any remains in those areas were therefore not impacted. However, two linear features were recorded in the southern end of the access road. The area of the new build at the northern end of the field was stripped to natural; no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this area.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
006	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20 – 0.30	-
007	Deposit	Redeposited material	c.1.00	-
008	Deposit	Natural Geology	-	6.43 – 8.29
009	Fill	Main ditch fill in [010]	0.72	-
010	Cut	NEE-SWW Ditch	-	8.86
011	Deposit	Modern Gravel Dump	-	8.89
012	Deposit	Modern Hardcore	-	9.06
013	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10 – 0.15	-
014	Fill	Slumping fill in [010]	0.35	-
015	Fill	Slumping fill in [010]	0.35	-
016	Layer	Roman layer/spread	0.25	8.79
017	Layer	Roman layer/spread	0.18	-
018	Layer	Roman layer/spread	0.18	-
019	Fill	Basal Fill of Ditch [010]	0.10	-

Table 3: List of recorded contexts from access road, bothy & associated services

4.3.2 Context Summary (Figures 2 and 3)

Natural geology [008] comprising yellowish orange stiff sandy silty clay was encountered approximately 0.4m below the ground surface in the northern end of the field and 0.3m in the south.

A 3m wide linear feature on a NEE-SWW alignment and cutting into the natural substrate was observed during the excavations of the access road at the southern end of the field [010] (Figure 3, Section 1). This feature, with a depth of 0.82m, was interpreted as a Roman ditch. The ditch had a fairly sharp upper break of slope with moderately sloping sides into a slightly concave base. The ditch contained four fills: contexts [014/015] pertain to the natural slumping fills observed on each edge of the ditch consisting of lightly compacted mottled yellowish grey-brown gritty silty sand with small sub-rounded pebble inclusions; context [019] was a lightly compacted mid-to-dark greyish brown sandy silt basal fill with rare charcoal inclusions (this deposit was sampled <12> for environmental processing - see section 6.0); and context [009] which was the main ditch fill consisting of mid brown loose silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles, sub-angular flints, frequent Roman pottery sherds and daub flecks.

A layer of mid brownish grey loose sandy silt [017]/[018] containing occasional charcoal flecks, frequent Roman pottery sherds and ceramic building materials (CBM) was recorded to the north of Ditch [010] (Figure 3: Section 2) and was sampled (<11>) for environmental processing (see section 6.0). This was overlain by a layer of lightly compacted yellowish grey

silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones and Roman pottery sherds and CBM [016]. This deposit was interpreted as a Roman spread, the extent of which was not established due to the extent of overlying subsoil [013] to the north. Although a slot was excavated through these deposits it was arbitrarily sectioned to record the stratigraphy and no actual cut was observed. The underlying natural was undulating (Figure 3 : Section 2).

Redeposited material [007] comprising soft mottled brownish greyish orange silty clay was encountered at the northern end of the site within the service trench and the reduced area of the new build. This material contained modern CBM and had clearly been deposited here from elsewhere on the farm. The result of this dumped material was a small banked area in the north-eastern part of the field.

Modern hardcore material [012] was recorded across the access road in the southern end of the field by the existing gate and farm track. A modern gravel dump [011] was observed directly north of this (south of ditch [010]).

Natural geology was overlain by a thin layer of lightly compact light brown sandy silt subsoil [013] which was covered with friable brown silty sand topsoil and turf [006].

5.0 THE FINDS

A small finds assemblage was produced by the works and this is tabulated below (Table 4)

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
U/S	9	70	1	20		
9	154	1476	17	698		
16/18	7	180	4	224		
16	126	1040	21	1156	1	148
17	14	124	4	634		
18	21	104				

Table 4: Quantification of the finds assemblage

5.1 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery, amounting to 322 sherds, weighing 2806 was recovered from four stratified contexts on the site. Although the overall assemblage is not large, most of it comes from two substantial closely-dated stratified groups, dating to the period c.AD70-120/30. This suggests that, although relatively few features were revealed in the scope of the current work, there must have been very substantial activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. The assemblage is of some regional significance because a large scale but poorly-understood pottery-producing industry is known to have been located in the vicinity. Whilst there is no evidence that this assemblage is directly related to production, it is composed largely of local wares which bear close comparison to some of the illustrated and described vessels from a likely production site at Hardham Camp (Winbolt 1927). This provides an opportunity to describe local fabric and form types to modern standards.

5.1.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). In the absence of an established Roman type-series for Sussex, the pottery was recorded using the Museum of London methodology (Davies et al 1994). However, for the local fabrics, additional site specific fabric codes were used and are linked to detailed fabric descriptions set out below. The data was recorded on pro-forma sheets which are retained for the archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

5.1.3

Fabric	Expansion	Description	Analogous fabrics
AVGW	Arun Valley coarse grey ware	A hard fabric with a slightly silty micaceous matrix, and common, moderately-sorted, rounded quartz inclusions, ranging in size from fine to very coarse (up to 2mm), though the majority of grains are around 0.5mm. Also present are sparse, well-sorted fine (occasionally up to coarse) brown/black iron rich inclusions (Elliot 2006).	Lyne (1995) 2; Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q100

AVOX	Arun Valley Coarse Oxidised ware	Orange oxidised version of AVGW	Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q100
AVBL	Arun Valley coarse black-surfaced ware	Similar to AVGW with surfaces fired to a black colour which is often quite patchy	Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q100
AVGF	Arun Valley fine grey ware	An often powdery feeling fine grey ware with a silty, highly micaceous matrix, sometimes containing rare or sparse larger rounded quartz grains of variable size up to 0.8mm and rare/sparse large brownish iron rich inclusions of up to 1mm. There is often a slight contrast between darker surfaces and a lighter core.	Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q114?
AVOF	Arun Valley fine oxidised ware	Oxidised version of AVGF. May vary from greyish buff to bright orange in colour. In some cases the core remains grey.	Lyne (1995) 1E; Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q114?
AVBF	Arun Valley fine black-surfaced ware	Similar to AVBL with often very glossy black burnished surfaces. Associated forms include good quality imitations of Terra Nigra and London Ware style compass-scribed vessels. In section, the surfaces often detach from the rest of the core in laminar way, perhaps suggesting the presence of a slip	Lyne (1995) 1C; Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q114?
AVWH	Arun Valley white ware	Similar to AVOX in a white fabric variant	Wiggonholt white ware (Evans 1974) Laidlaw & Lyne (2002) Q117

Table 5: Local fabric types

5.1.4 Fabrics and Forms

The pottery comes mostly from two large groups, each of well over a hundred sherds, recovered from ditch fill [009] and layer [016]. Both of these are composed of very similar proportions of fabrics and forms and are likely to be broadly contemporary, dating to around AD70-120/130. The assemblage is dominated by Arun Valley coarse wares which make up 70% of the total. The majority of these are grey wares, although similar oxidised coarse wares are also common. Some examples are incompletely or patchily oxidised and it may be that such differences in firing colour were considered unimportant since both variants are associated with a very similar range of coarse jar and bowl forms. Examples of coarse wares with surfaces deliberately fired to black colour are much less common than on some other sites from West Sussex, including Titnore Lane, Goring (Doherty in prep a). This might be linked to the dating of the assemblage, since dark surfaces could be stylistically linked to native tradition tempered wares which had largely gone out of use by the Flavian period.

5.1.5

Fabric	Sherds	Weight	ENV	% Sherds	% Weight	% ENV
AVGW	144	1596	134	44.7%	56.9%	49.4%
AVOX	66	460	49	20.5%	16.4%	18.1%
AVBL	3	34	3	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%
AVWH	3	24	3	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%
AVBF	16	70	14	5.0%	2.5%	5.2%
AVG/OF	10	58	9	3.1%	2.1%	3.3%
AVGF	34	250	22	10.6%	8.9%	8.1%
AVOF	33	226	24	10.2%	8.1%	8.9%
BB2	1	2	1	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
SAND	7	24	7	2.2%	0.9%	2.6%
SAMLG	1	4	1	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
SAMMV	2	34	2	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%
SAMLZ	1	4	1	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
NGWH	1	20	1	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%
Total	322	2806	271	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6: Quantification of fabrics

5.1.6 Although the local origin of most of the pottery on the site is in keeping with trends on the Coastal Plain to the south, fine wares fabrics are much more common than on many lower-status settlements, which rarely produce more than a handful of fine-ware fabrics or table ware forms. In contrast, local Arun Valley fine wares here constitute 25% of the total. These fabrics are clearly related to the coarse wares and share very similar micaceous, fairly iron-rich matrixes and often contain rare examples of the coarse rounded river quartz which typify the coarser fabrics (Elliot 2006, 13). It is unclear whether the coarser wares have had extra quartz added as temper or if the finer ones have undergone additional clay preparation, removing coarse naturally occurring quartz. As with the coarse wares, there is a mixture of grey and oxidised examples, including some that are a greyish buff colour. Quite a large proportion feature very glossy black- burnished surfaces which may have had an additional slip added to them. These are associated both with forms imitating Terra Nigra and those from the overlapping but later 'London Ware' tradition of compass-scribed bowls. The form and decoration types associated with the different fine ware fabrics is not very clearly delineated but some vessel types including, Aylesford-Swarling derived butt-beakers, carinated beakers and platter forms, globular beakers with barbotine dot decoration, and rusticated or fine comb-stabbed vessels are only associated with unoxidised wares. Loose imitations of decorated samian bowl forms occur in both grey and oxidised versions although they appear to be more common on the latter. Rouletting and compass-scribing on both closed and open vessels are associated with all three fabric variants.

5.1.7

	Jars	Beakers	Bowls	Platters	Total
AVGW	1 38.6%		0.16 6.2%		1.16 44.8%
AVOX	0.05 1.9%		0.32 12.4%		0.37 14.3%
AVBL				0.05 1.9%	0.05 1.9%
AVBF		0.08 3.1%		0.12 4.6%	0.2 7.7%
AVG/OF	0.12 4.6%		0.16 6.2%		0.28 10.8%
AVGF		0.29 11.2%			0.29 11.2%
AVOF	0.18 6.9%				0.18 6.9%
SAMLG				0.06 2.3%	0.06 2.3%
Total EVE	1.35	0.37	0.64	0.23	2.59
Total % EVE	52.1%	14.3%	24.7%	8.9%	100.0%

Table 7: Concordance of fabric and form (by EVE)

5.1.8 Discussion

The assemblage is much less dominated by jars and other coarse wares than contemporary lower-status rural assemblages from the West Sussex Coastal Plain, where fine and table ware forms are comparatively rare (Doherty in prep b). This pattern could be explained in a number of ways. Although no kiln structures have been found in the immediate vicinity, seven known or probable kilns sites, located within a radius of c.2-3 km from Hardham, were listed in Swan's (1984) gazetteer and a further dump of wasters is known from a more recent unpublished site at Coldwaltham (Southern Archaeology 1999). This cluster of production sites together with two additional ones from Littlehampton (Laidlaw & Lyne 2002) have been grouped together under the heading of the Arun Valley industry. Of particular note, in relation to the current assemblage, is a waster dump recovered from within the earthworks of Hardham Camp (Winbolt 1927). Unfortunately the probable kiln products were never illustrated and were only described in very vague terms, so we have little idea of what was being produced there. However, it is known that a large number of fine-wares, particularly rouletted imitation samian bowls, were found there (ibid, 105-109); even if these were not produced within Hardham Camp itself, they are probably very local products.

Although the high proportion of finewares may reflect the presence of a nearby kiln site, it seems equally likely that the apparently high-status nature of the assemblage reflects its proximity to Hardham Camp. This monument remains poorly understood, having undergone only limited excavation in the 1920's, but it is interpreted as having served an administrative function as

well as being a strategically placed centre enabling imperial control of movement along Stane Street, the Greensand Way and perhaps the Arun (Rudling 2003, 114). Although not strictly speaking a military site, some of the same high-status patterns of consumption seen at forts or major Roman towns might be expected. Having said this, the very low levels of samian and other imported wares mark out the current assemblage as quite different from contemporary military or urban ones. This absence is particularly striking because most of the samian and other imported or regionally traded wares found in Chichester are likely to have arrived via Stane Street. Perhaps this argues in favour of the interpretation that the significant quantities of local fine wares purely reflect production in the vicinity and that the material deposited on the site does not derive from the camp at all. However, it remains possible that these pottery groups represent the debris of a population who had adopted more 'Romanised' ways of eating and drinking, perhaps because of their proximity to Hardham Camp, but who lacked wealth or access to supply networks needed to procure imported wares.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.2.1 A total of 61 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 3370g were recovered from five contexts. The assemblage included Roman and medieval material.

5.2.2 Roman

Contexts: [009], [016], [017], [019]

The assemblage of Roman material is mostly abraded and included fragments of *tegula*, *imbrex*, brick and unidentified tile. Two similar fabric types were identified though these may have originated from the same kiln and represent different degrees of mixing of the material prior to firing. Fabric T1 is a pale orange fabric with abundant fine to coarse poorly sorted quartz with variable quantities of pale cream and red silt inclusions and fabric T2 is an orange well mixed fabric with abundant poorly sorted quartz, similar to T1 without chunky silt inclusions. The majority of the material was represented by unidentified tile fragments with a fairly even spread of brick, *imbrex* and *tegula* fragments. It is likely the fragments originate from a tiled Roman building nearby, most likely the 'camp' within the field, suggesting this may have been a fairly substantial building with a ceramic tiled roof. The Roman CBM has probably become incorporated into the features following the disuse of the camp.

5.2.3

Form	Total Sum of Count	Total Sum of Weight (g)	Contexts
brick	3	582	9, 16
<i>imbrex</i>	15	640	9, 16, 18
<i>tegula</i>	4	752	9, 16, 17, 18
tile	34	982	9, 16, 17, 18
Grand Total	56	2956	

Table 8: Summary of Roman material by count weight and context

5.2.4 Medieval

Context: [009]

Two fragments of green glazed floor tile of probable 15th to 16th century date was recovered from context [009]. The tile was over fired and vitrified and in a sandy fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions. It is possible the fragments may be intrusive due to intensive animal burrowing activity on the site. It is possible the fragments originated from religious or high status buildings within the area, most likely related to Hardham village or church.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction and Methods

6.1.1 Two bulk samples, (<11> and <12>) and were taken to retrieve environmental remains from contexts [017] and [019]. Samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the flots and residues were retained on 250 and 500µm meshes respectively. Residues were sieved through 2mm and 4mm geological sieves and sorted for artefact and environmental remains (Table 9 in Appendix). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 10 in Appendix). Charcoal fragments from sample <12> have been fractured following standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000) and viewed under an incident light microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications. Macrobotanical remains and charcoal have been identified through reference to modern comparative material at University College London and taxa documented in reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004, Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 Sample <11>, [017] contains a moderate assemblage of wood charcoal, consisting predominantly of deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.), and several poorly preserved indeterminate and vitrified fragments. Grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), indeterminate cereals and several seeds of arable weeds (knotweed/dock – *Polygonum/Rumex* sp. and medick – *Medicago* sp.) are present although infrequent.
- 6.2.2 Sample <12>, [019] contains a small assemblage of charcoal and charred macrobotanical remains including poorly preserved wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) glume bases, an indeterminate cereal fragment and a nettle seed (*Urtica* sp.).
- 6.2.3 Small fragments of unidentifiable calcined/cremated bone are evident in both samples and frequent non cremated bone fragments (20% of the flot) are present in sample <12>.

6.3 Discussion

- 6.3.1 These samples have demonstrated the presence of agricultural remains and provide evidence for use of both barley and wheat cereals. The assemblages are unfortunately too limited to characterise the agricultural activities and although glume bases are present they are too infrequent to provide conclusive evidence for crop processing. Weed taxa present are common arable weeds that may have been introduced with the crops but could equally have grown on disturbed ground in the vicinity. Although the presence of cremated bone in both deposits and small fragments of uncharred bone in [019] a thin lens at the base of the ditch may indicate deliberate deposition of funerary remains, the bone could not be positively identified as human.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1** The previous phase of work revealed no evidence for Romano-British occupation in the investigated area. All of the findings from the first phase of work were associated with the dismantled railway line and the post-medieval brickworks.
- 7.2** This phase of archaeological monitoring revealed evidence of Roman activity in the field located to the west of the wood-store and other farm buildings. The Roman ditch, uncovered during the excavation of the access road, lies on the projected course of a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey. This linear feature was previously considered to be a possible roadside ditch associated with Stane Street; however no evidence of the Roman road was uncovered during the archaeological monitoring. The area to the southeast of the ditch was heavily disturbed as a result of backfill episodes associated with the tunnel that goes through the canal ditch. This is not to suggest that the Roman road has not survived as it is entirely possible that the course of the road is not accurately located on the OS map and is therefore further south. However, it is possible that the former Mid-Sussex railway line may have truncated some earlier archaeological remains during its construction in the 19th century.
- 7.3** The large quantity of Romano-British pottery dated to c.AD70-120/130 suggests that although only a couple of features were revealed in the scope of the current work there must have been very substantial activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. The pottery assemblage also helps to inform on the pottery-production industry within the area at that time.
- 7.4** The Roman CBM probably originates from a tiled Roman building nearby, most likely the 'camp'. The type of materials found during the archaeological investigation would suggest that this building may have been fairly substantial with a ceramic tiled roof. It is likely that the building materials were incorporated into the features uncovered during this phase of work following the disuse of the camp.
- 7.5** The environmental samples revealed the presence of agricultural remains and provided evidence for use of both barley and wheat cereals. However, the assemblages were unfortunately too limited to further characterise the agricultural activities.
- 7.6** The archaeological watching brief monitoring can be seen to have successfully fulfilled the aims and objectives set out in the WSI (2007), in that any revealed archaeological features, finds and deposits were investigated and recorded. For the most part, the level of the access road was too shallow to reveal archaeological features, therefore any present archaeological remains will be preserved *in-situ* beneath a layer of subsoil and overburden material associated with the track. The exposed archaeological features will not be subject to further intrusive excavation and will also be sealed beneath a layer of overburden.

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APPENDIX

Table 9: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred macrobotanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Cremated/calcin ed bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Cremated/calcin ed Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	17	Layer	10	10	***	8	***	4	*	<2			*	<2	*	<2	Pottery */26g, FCF */<2g
2	19	Basal fill of ditch	10	10	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2	**	2	*	<2	*	<2	Metal */2g

Table 10: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds	Identifications	Preservation	large mammal bone
1	17	<5	85	5			**	**	*	Cerealialia, <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+	*	1 <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., 1 cf. <i>Medicago / Melilotus</i> type		
2	19	<5	<2	70	1 <i>Rubus</i> sp.			**	*	1 cerealialia indet frag	+	*	2 glume bases, cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., 1 cf. <i>Urtica</i> sp.	++	** small indet bone frags (20%)

West Sussex HER & SAM's

WEST SUSSEX CITY COUNCIL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS & NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD					
ASE No.	SMR/NMR No.	Type	Period	Description	Grid Ref.
1	2316	Site	Unknown	Coldwaltham – cropmark of enclosure.	TQ 03770 17440
2	2321	SAM	Roman	Coldwaltham – Roman cemetery. SAM No. 125	TQ 02970 17400
3	2322	Find Spot	Roman	Coldwaltham – Roman coin, silver denarius of Antoninus Pius.	TQ 04000 17000
4	2326	Find Spot	Roman	Coldwaltham – Roman pottery found at Hardham Mill.	TQ 03400 17850
5	6481	Site	Post-Medieval - Modern	Pulborough Bridge wharf and station quarry	TQ 04000 18000
6	2334	Site	Unknown	Coldwaltham – dug out canoe found during dredging of river.	TQ 046000 17000
7	2338	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	Greatham - Flint flake tools and an ovate located in a pit.	TQ 04680 15990
8	2312	SAM	Late Iron Age - Roman	Coldwaltham – Late Iron Age settlement and Roman posting station. SAM No. 125	TQ 03100 17370
9	1931	Site	Roman	Hardham Roman Road (Stane Street).	TQ 188 151
10	6091	Site	Post-Medieval - Modern	Coldwaltham – Brickworks	TQ 03300 17500
11	1926	Site	Post-Medieval	Coldwaltham – Arun Navigation, canal and tunnel.	TQ 0279 1178
12	2313	SAM	Medieval – Post-Medieval	Coldwaltham – Hardham Priory. Augustinian founded 1248, dissolved 1543. SAM No. 29279	TQ 03430 17100
13	2353	Site	Post-medieval	Coldwaltham –Hardham Mill	TQ 03420 17850

HER Summary Form

Site Code	IFH 07					
Identification Name and Address	Ingrams Farm, London Rd, Hardham, Pulborough (PHASE 2)					
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. 08/06/2009 08-10/06/2010	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mark Dallyn					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB 2 ditches
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South East (ASE) were commissioned by Mark Dallyn to carry out archaeological monitoring on land at Ingram's Farm, Hardham, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 038 176) between the 8th and 10th June 2010. The watching brief was carried out during the excavation of ground works for the construction of a camping bothy, a machinery shed and the associated access and services on site. During a previous phase of work at the site a disturbed post-medieval railway siding and an associated structure were exposed but left in-situ. This phase revealed a Roman ditch and a spread of roman material containing abundant Romano-British pottery sherds dating to the period c.AD70-120/130. Natural geology comprising stiff yellowish orange sandy clay was encountered between 6.43 and 8.29m AOD.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-81028

Project details

Project name	Ingrams Farm, Hardham, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East (ASE) were commissioned by Mark Dallyn to carry out archaeological monitoring on land at Ingram's Farm, Hardham, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 038 176) between the 8th and 10th June 2010. The watching brief was carried out during the excavation of ground works for the construction of a camping bothy, a machinery shed and the associated access and services on site. During a previous phase of work at the site a disturbed post-medieval railway siding and an associated structure were exposed but left in-situ. This phase revealed a Roman ditch and a spread of roman material containing abundant Romano-British pottery sherds. Natural geology comprising stiff yellowish orange sandy clay was encountered between 6.43 and 8.29m AOD.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2010 End: 10-06-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IFH 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM PULBOROUGH Ingram's Farm, Hardham, Pulborough
Postcode	RH20 1
Site coordinates	TQ 038 176 50.9479258715 -0.522204533593 50 56 52 N 000 31 19 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.43m Max: 8.29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Client

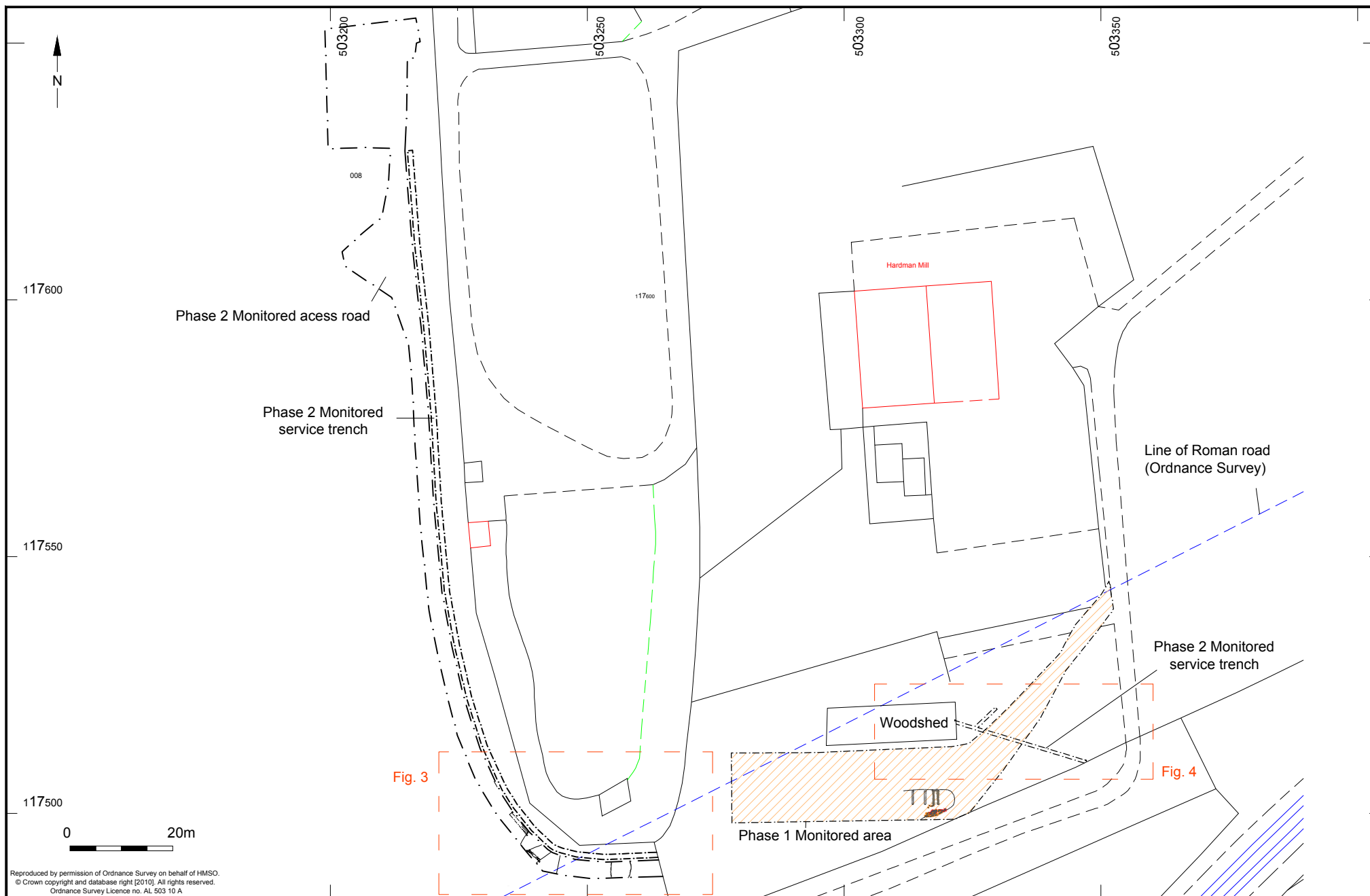
Name of
sponsor/funding
body Mark Dallyn

Entered by Kathryn Grant (Kathryn.Grant@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 13 August 2010



© Archaeology South-East		Ingrams Fram, Hardham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2878	July 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010097	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 2878

Aug 2010

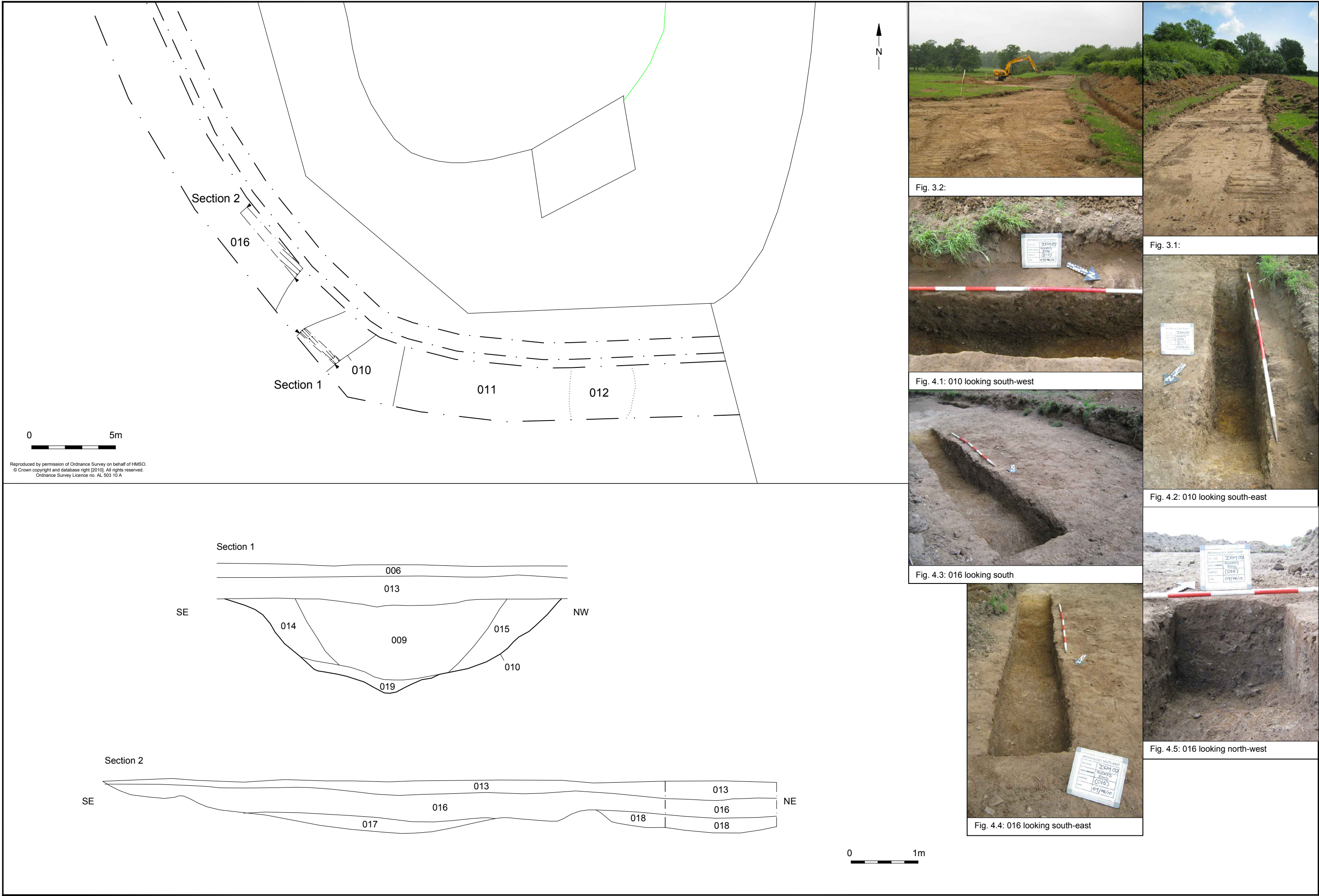
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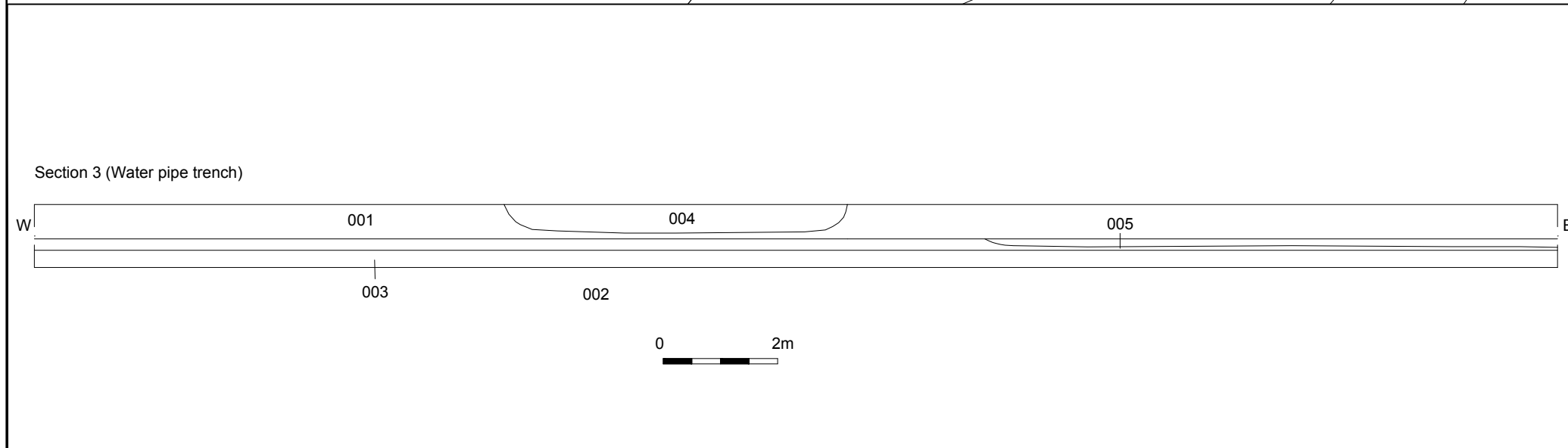
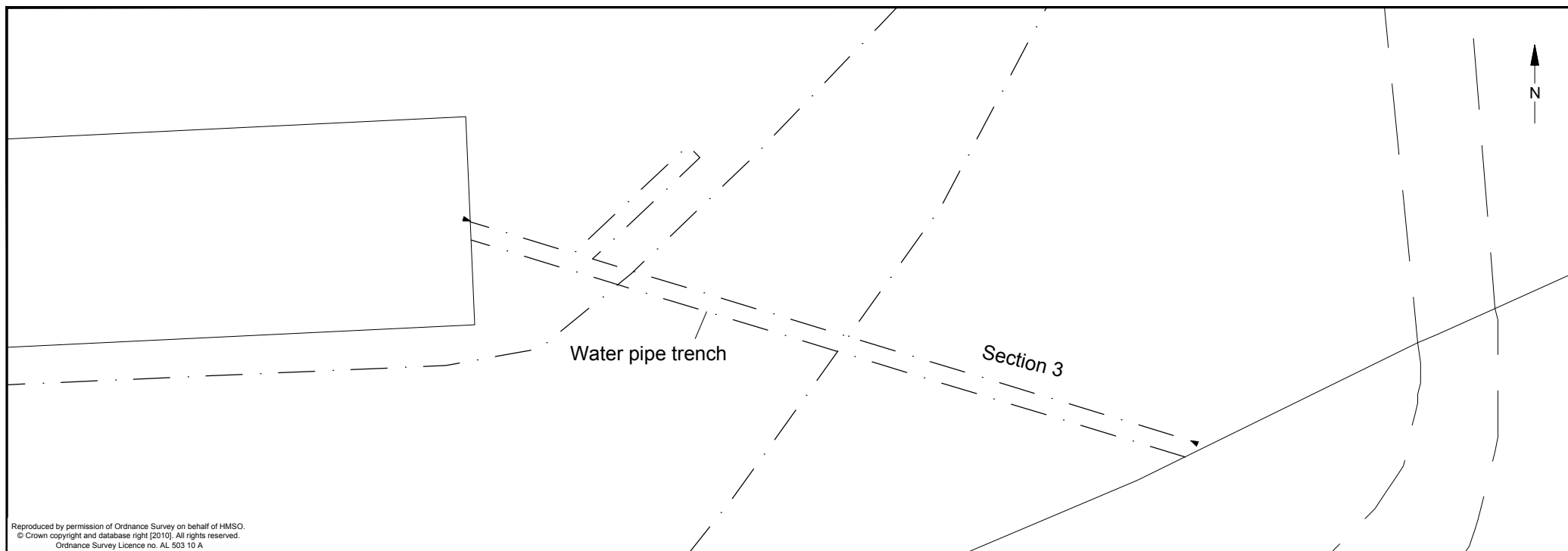
Drawn by: JLR

Ingrams Farm, Hardham

Site plan showing monitored area

Fig. 2





© Archaeology South-East		Ingrams Farm, Hardham	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 2878	July 2010	Site plan showing monitored area	
Report Ref: 2010097	Drawn by: JLR		

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