

***Project Design for a excavation of Trench 7
at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, East Sussex
for the 2018-2024 seasons***



David H Millum MCifA, MA, BA Hons

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Culver Archaeological Project, Culver Farm, Church Road, Barcombe, Sussex, BN8 5TR.

Email: info@culverproject.co.uk Web: www.culverproject.co.uk

Director – Robert Wallace, PCIfA, MA, BA. Deputy Director – David Millum, MCIfA, MA, BA.

Project Design for the excavation of Trench 7 at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, East Sussex

1. SUMMARY

This project design sets out the aims and methodology for the continuation of the archaeological evaluation project at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, East Sussex. The project will seek to involve the local community, archaeological volunteers, university students and acknowledged authorities in the investigation of the historic environment under the supervision of the directors of the Culver Archaeological Project.

2. SITE LOCATION

The site comprises agricultural land situated in the bend of the River Ouse, the fields forming Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Nr. Lewes, East Sussex, BN8 5BX, centred on National Grid Reference 543200 114400, map reference TQ432144 (**Figure 2.1**).

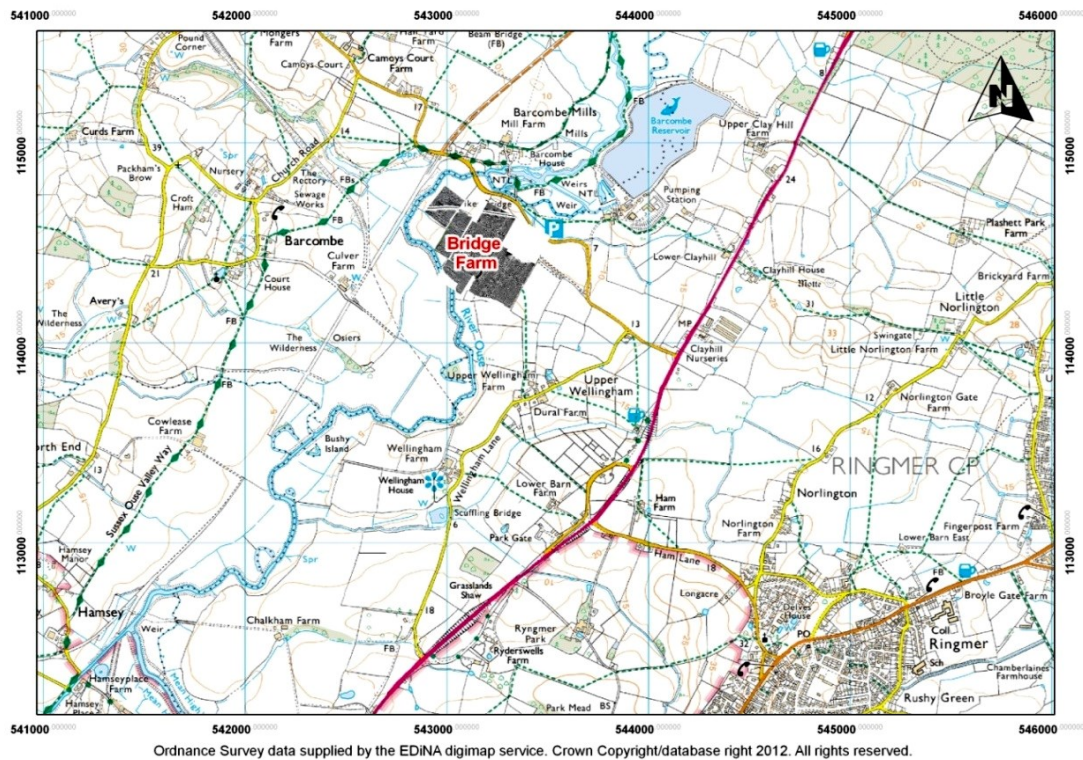


Figure 2.1: Location map of the Bridge Farm project site

3. PROJECT CONTEXT

The Bridge Farm Project will be undertaken by the Culver Archaeological Project (CAP), an independent research group which is investigating the historical environment of the alluvial plain of the Upper Ouse Valley in the parishes of Barcombe and Ringmer. Since its inception in 2006 CAP has consistently maintained a high standard of archaeological research whilst seeking to actively involve the local community in the discovery and interpretation of their landscape heritage and archaeological remains. CAP has also offered training and practical experience to archaeological students and this is formalised in 2015 with an agreement with Canterbury Christ Church University to offer an accredited training course for their undergraduates. This course will also be available to other students and volunteers. All works will be supervised by Cifa accredited archaeologists who will also call on other acknowledged experts when appropriate.

The project will include geophysical surveying, magnetometer and/or resistivity, and supervised metal detecting as well as open area excavation of targeted areas to include environmental sampling. The preparatory geophysical surveys have indicated a substantial amount of below ground archaeology, with a magnetometer survey undertaken in 2011 showing a large double-ditched enclosure, seemingly overlaying a grid of road ditches. The initial interpretation as a potential Romano-British settlement site, surmounted by a later enclosure of possible municipal origin, has been supported by the results from the 2013 excavations (Millum & Wallace 2013; Millum, 2018; Wallace 2014; Millum & Wallace 2017). The settlement site is situated on the projected junction of two major Roman roads, which met at a point on the River Ouse where it was still navigable; making it an attractive site for a trading and/or administrative centre. The evidence from the site and surrounding landscape suggests that the archaeology within this previously unknown settlement potentially dates from the early period of Roman occupation in the late 1st century AD until the start of its collapse in the late 4th/early 5th.

This settlement forms an important part of a wider Roman landscape, which includes a villa complex, detached bathhouse, industrial sites plus road and field systems, and which has yet to be fully investigated and interpreted. The evidence from Bridge Farm will aid in understanding the development of Roman activity in this area plus any activity in the pre and post-Roman periods. Within this single site, there is the potential for uncovering occupation from the beginning to the end of the domestic Roman era in East Sussex and potentially gain valuable data on how this affected the native British community of the area.

Part of the site comprises intensively farmed arable land subject to regular ploughing using soil compaction avoidance techniques. All the land is well below 10m aOD and within the River Ouse flood plain. Both these factors have the potential for damaging and/or altering the archaeology and this, combined with a real danger of 'night-hawking', puts the archaeology on this site at risk. The potential risk to the site and the regional, if not national, importance of the archaeology, especially if evidencing how British people lived under Roman authority, supports the use of the intrusive works defined within this design. The Bridge Farm Project has been discussed from its inception with the East Sussex County Archaeologist plus the directors of the excavations at Barcombe villa followed by regular visits and discussions.

4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The underlying geological structure of the site is sedimentary with the Ouse valley cutting through east west bands of Lower Greensand and Weald Clay which are heavily mantled with Head and River Terrace deposits (**Figure 4.1**) The site lies on the eastern bank of the Ouse floodplain, north of Lewes, which comprises deep alluvium flanked by margins of first and second terrace valley gravels. The area

supports gleyic argillic brown earths of the Waterstock Association soils on the floodplain, with pelo-alluvial gley Fladbury 3 Association soils adjacent to the river (Millum, 2011). Dr Mike Allen (Allen, 2013) reporting on the soil structure in 2013 highlighted the permissivity of the localised geology for rapid pedogenesis (soil generation) and also the effects that post depositional gleying and annual flooding are having on the archaeology. This has resulted in a loss of the upper levels of the archaeological record and a blurring of some of the more ephemeral deeper features. It was surprising

to find in 2013 that features clear in the geophysics were often hard to trace in the ground and the conditions greatly restricted any COSMIC type analysis of historic agricultural practices although careful investigation and recording of the upper layers of any excavation area remain a priority.

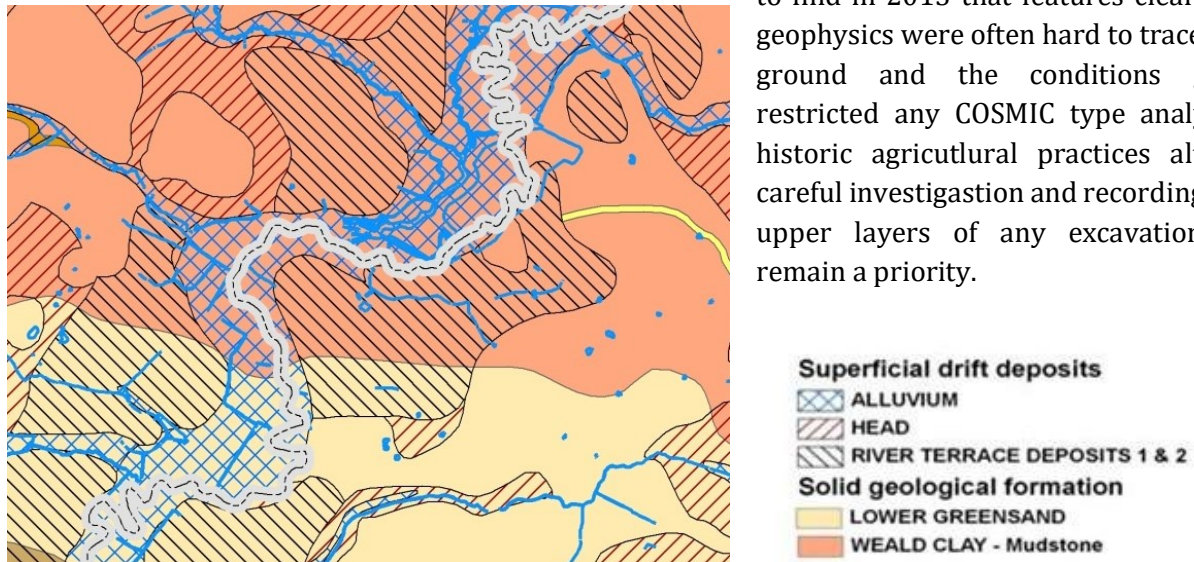


Figure 4.1: Solid and drift geology of the site area (BGS 2010)

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the late 1990s a wing corridor-type Romano-style building was discovered in Dunstalls Field on Culver Farm, Barcombe with other casual finds indicating much wider Romano period activity and possible settlement. This led to the discovery of an adjacent aisled building and a further T-shaped building forming a reasonably sized 3rd-4th century villa complex (**Figure 5.1**) and subsequently a detached bathhouse of similar period in the adjacent field. Excavation of these buildings was undertaken by the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL), the Mid Sussex Field Archaeology Team (MSFAT) and the Centre for Community Engagement Department of the University of Sussex (CCE), under the joint directorship of David Rudling, MCIfA and Chris Butler, MCIfA.

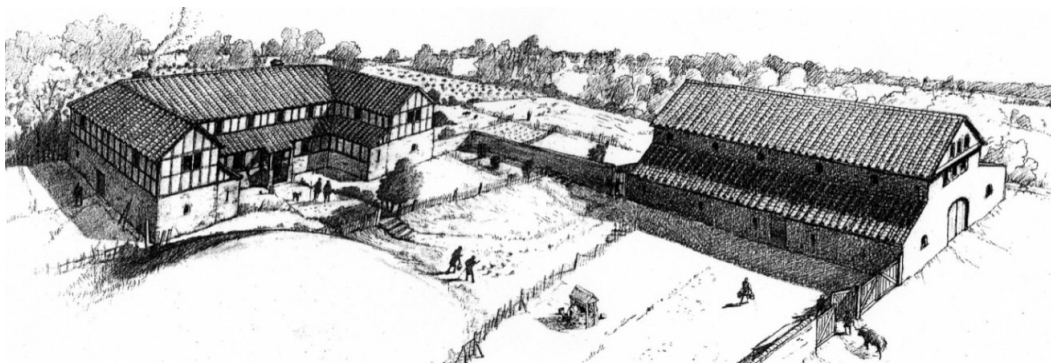


Figure 5.1: A conjectural reconstruction of the villa complex by Andy Gammon

Concurrently, from 2005, the Culver Archaeological Project (CAP), under founding director Robert Wallace, was investigating the wider historical landscape around the villa complex; discovering a

substantial Roman road and instigating an extensive programme of geophysical surveys, systematic field walking, evaluation trenching and open area excavation along the road's corridor, to the west of the River Ouse in Culver and Cowlease Farms, Barcombe (**Appendix 1a**). This work has identified several previously unknown sites of roadside activity (Millum & Wallace, 2012), including industrial and potential ritual sites. Research by CAP has also revealed activity from the Mesolithic period onwards within the surrounding area, including several instances of Middle Bronze Age activity, one of which is suggested to be one of the earliest waterlogged sites discovered in Sussex (Allen, 2011).

In 2011, CAP's investigations included land at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, on the eastern side of the river which led to the discovery of the Romano-British settlement now under investigation (**Figure 6.1**). This area was surveyed by David Staveley using a Bartington dual sensor magnetic field gradiometer assisted by CAP volunteers.

The settlement is located upon the junction of the east – west Greensand Way from Chichester and the London to Lewes road, number RR14 (Margary, 1973), which ran through the western Wealden iron producing area; a crucial aid to early Roman expansion. The site's location upon the River Ouse would have made it an ideal trading post to load the heavy iron ore, smelted pig iron plus agricultural produce and other goods onto boats and/or barges heading for the channel coast. It is quite probable that a settlement in this situation would have included an administrative post to control such trade.

Coins and pottery dating from the first century through to the end of the 4th have been found on the site. The Bridge Farm geophysical survey results suggest the pattern of early roads and boundary ditches are cut and overlain by the large double-ditch enclosure; suggesting this defensive feature post-dates the foundation of the original open settlement. Results from the four open-area trenches excavated in 2013 confirmed that the bivalent enclosure did cut the open settlement roadside ditches. Analysis of the pottery taken from the ditch fills suggest the defences were installed during the late 2nd century when other settlements with official functions were also fortified (Millum, 2018). For a list of existing reports and articles regarding the CAP see Appendix 3.

6. AIMS OF FIELDWORK

- 6.1 To establish the nature, date, purpose of selected buried features, interpreted from the geophysical survey images (**Figure 6.1**) by targeted open area excavation and evaluation trenching. Trench 7 will investigate the centre of the enclosed settlement around the central crossroads.
- 6.2 To assess the state of preservation of any archaeology uncovered with an objective evaluation being made of the quality of the archaeological survival and what can be learnt from it including any interpretational value.
- 6.3 To instigate an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the various fields surrounding the core area and enhance the previous results of selected areas by further standard and higher resolution geophysical surveying.
- 6.4 To advance a better understanding of the site for formulating a programme of future investigation, site conservation and a land management strategy.
- 6.5 To encourage the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their historic environment.
- 6.6 To offer opportunities for local people, volunteers and students, of all levels, to gain practical experience in archaeological field practice on the site during the, surveying, excavation and post-excavation stages.

6.7 To accumulate sufficient data to produce an informed interpretation and report of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes.



Figure 6.1: Geophysical survey image with location of trench 7 (2018/20 - yellow rectangle) and trenches 1-4 (2013), 5 (2014) and 6(2015-17)

7. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

There are no Scheduled Archaeological Monuments, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or areas subject to Higher Level Stewardship agreements, within the project area.

Any finds discovered that fall within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasures Act 1996, will be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer at Barbican House, Lewes for assessment and subsequent supervision of the mandatory procedures. Significant archaeological features will be reported to the County Archaeologist at the earliest opportunity.

In the event of human remains, either inhumations or cremations, being found work will cease and the statutory provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 will be followed with the County Archaeologist being informed immediately. The requisite licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought prior to any further work being undertaken in the specific area of the remains.

8. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

8.1. Personnel and Standards

The fieldwork will be mainly undertaken by volunteers, students and members of the local community under the supervision of qualified field archaeologists in a logical and systematic programme to produce the greatest degree of information with the minimum disturbance to the site. Where less experienced personnel are involved greater instruction will be given and novices will generally be paired with more experienced excavators. No fieldwork of any kind will be undertaken without the explicit instruction from a CAP Director and prior consent from the land owners. All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the CAP site manual, *To CAP it all* (Millum et al 2015) and comply to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards (2015)*.

8.2. Metal Detecting

Any metal detecting undertaken will be by systematic survey of the site by members of established accredited metal detecting groups or archaeological volunteers under the supervision of CAP archaeologists. All finds will be plotted to a GB National Grid or related site grid with significant artefacts being spot located by GPS or traditional surveying methods. Specific procedures as listed in the CAP *Design for Metal Detecting Surveys* (Millum, 2012) will be applied including the maximum depth of surface excavation of 200mm. This work will mitigate the consequences and/or deter any attempted 'night-hawking'. The metal detecting surveys will follow closely the recommendations outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Jones D. M., 2008). Metal detectors will also be used regularly by excavators to avoid loss of small metal objects.

8.3. Geophysical surveying

Several fields in the immediate area of the interpreted features have still to be surveyed using geophysical equipment and areas that have been surveyed by magnetometer can still profitably be investigated by an earth resistance survey as the processes can often produce different anomalies. As some of the areas are under permanent grass a programme of geophysical surveys can continue throughout the project period, subject to extremes of weather, in order to produce a fuller and clearer picture of the buried features including any subsidiary roads heading away from the settlement area. The geophysical surveys will follow closely the recommendations outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Jones D. M., 2008)

8.4. Excavation Trenches

8.4.1. 2013 – Trenches 1-4, Site Code: BRF13

During the spring and summer of 2013 four carefully located trenches (Fig. 4) were excavated in selected locations in Little Park Brook and the southern edge of House Field based on interpretation of the 2011 geophysical results. This established the potential depth and condition of the archaeological features and also exposed targeted areas which assisted an initial interpretation of the site as well as defining several specific and interesting features, including the enclosure ditches, roadside ditches, possible kiln, pits and a riverside industrial area. Pottery analysis from this excavation gave initial date for the smaller southern grid of ditches to the second half of the first century whilst dating the larger enclosure ditches to +/- AD 200 (See Millum & Wallace 2013: Millum 2014: Wallace 2014: Millum & Wallace 2017: Millum 2022).

8.4.2. 2014 – Trench 5, Site Code: BRF14

In 2014 a single open area of approximately 30 x 20m was excavated centred on NGR 542970 114560 (TQ 42971456). This location was selected to investigate a post-built building and waterlogged post bases of varying degradation were found in each of the 13 post pipes. A number of other post holes, 3

main ditches, 2 hearths, and 2 possible sump wells were also excavated. The waterlogged nature of the lower fills offered great potential for the survival of organic artefacts and data. Several pieces of worked timber were extracted from beneath the post bases where they had been used as supporting pads including two carved possible rafter ends (See Millum 2014 & 2022).

8.4.3. 2015-17 – Trench 6, Site Code: BF15-BF17

In 2015 a single open area of approximately 40m x 40m was opened within which specific areas and features were investigated by careful excavation of both open areas and section slots. Several slots were dug across the inner and outer enclosure ditches to establish their uniformity and gain further dating evidence. A similar process was undertaken on various roadside ditches to both the London road and a side road heading west along the north edge of the settlement. The London Road was found to have been laid over the refilled enclosure ditches in this area. Coin evidence from the excavation suggests three possible peaks of activity in this area of the settlement occurring in the late-2nd, late-3rd and mid-4th centuries. The multi-phasing of this area proved quite complex and it was decided that two more years investigation in 2016 and 2017, using the knowledge gained in 2015, would be beneficial to the interpretation of this trench (see Millum 2022).

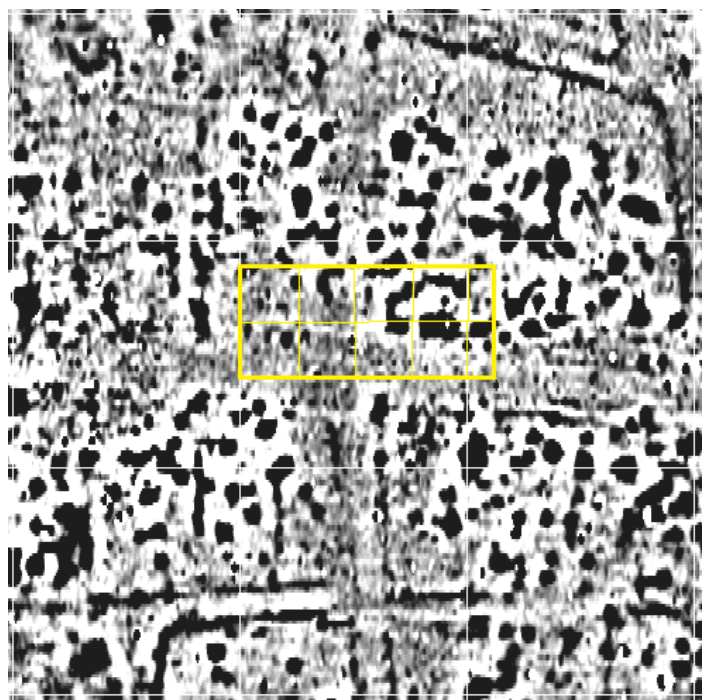
Opening of the excavation – Trench 7 Site Code: BF18-24

Any mechanical digging required will take place at a time when no volunteers, students or other non-essential personnel are in the vicinity. It is anticipated that this will be restricted to the removal of the plough soil to approximately 300mm. Spoil from the excavations will be formed into stable soil heaps located at least 1m away from the trench edge. Spoil will be inspected to recover any artefacts of significance with metal detectors being deployed regularly over both the spoil and the excavated surfaces. Given the possible ephemeral nature of the archaeology targeted and the knowledge gained in 2013-17 removal of any overburden will be undertaken most carefully and under the supervision of a qualified field archaeologist.

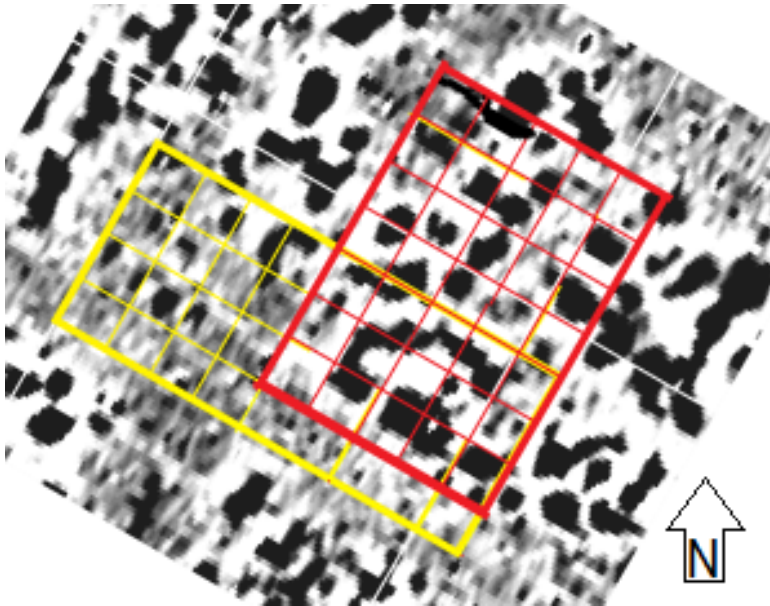
8.4.4. 2018 – Trench 7

A new open area of 45m x 20m will be opened (900m²) located at NGR 543210 114470 (TQ43131445), within the arable field known as House Field for our summer excavations in 2018-21. We anticipate a great deal of valuable data will be gained from excavating in this location (Figure 8.1) over the centre of the enclosed settlement where the east – west ‘Pevensy’ road crosses the road running northeast from the 1st century grid layout excavated in 2013.

Figure 8.1. Location of Trench 7



8.4.5. 2022 – Trench 7 northern extension



At the end of the 2021 season it was decided to extend Trench 7 by an area of 500sq.m. (25 x 20m) to the NE over an area of strong geophysical survey anomalies and backfill 20m to the NW end and 5m along the SE edge of the original trench where it was decided that further excavation would have no useful purpose at this time (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.2. Trench 7 NE extension (red 5m grid) and 2021 backfilled area (yellow grid)

8.5. Methodology established in 2013 -15

The experience gained in excavating the site in 2013-17 will be put into practice. In particular it has been observed that the alluvial nature of the area has produced post depositional gleying within features which often have a iron and manganese rich hard pan sealing the lower contexts. This pan can run across the feature and into the surrounding 'natural' making the stratigraphy of the feature and its interface with the surrounding alluvium difficult to resolve. The experience over previous years allows us to interpret where this panning may conceal lower contexts and thereby excavate the complete feature correctly. The benefit of this panning is that it seals a permanently moist, waterlogged environment that encourages the survival of organic artefacts and ecofacts. Any such area excavated is to be sampled with environmental sampling forming an important part on a site likely to comprise mainly pits, some of which penetrate the water table. It was observed in 2015 that the upper phases appeared combined through alluvial and agricultural processes within certain important contexts and especial care will be given to trying to resolve the phasing of any similar areas discovered in trench 7.

8.6. Recording

Single context recording methodology will be employed with the addition of designating 'Features' to group contexts where this will facilitate interpretation (Millum et al 2015). All archaeological features encountered will be recorded in accordance with recommended standards with a full written record being kept using standard context record sheets supported by a daily site diary and photographic record.

Plans at 1:20 scale and sections at 1:10 of all excavated areas and cuts will be hand-drawn on plastic tracing film. All features recorded will be located on a site grid related to the GB National Grid and the general site and significant features will be referenced to Ordnance Datum.

9. TIMESCALE: 2018 -2024

It is planned for geophysical surveying to continue at various periods during the project. The excavation of the specified areas is proposed for six-eight weeks during the summer of each year between **end of May to end of July** (exact dates for each year to be confirmed annually) with a further 2-week period required for site closure. Post excavation finds processing, data interpretation and report writing will

continue through the rest of the year. This interpretation period will also determine the requirements for further investigation policy for future seasons.

10. SITE ACCESS

A general principle of access for official CAP projects has been arranged with the land owners, with specific periods of access to be arranged with the farm manager, Mark Stroude. The positive attitude of the owners towards the archaeological investigations by CAP on this farm is a major contributory factor to the continued success of the project.

11. ARTEFACT COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL STRATEGY

11.1 General and special (individually recorded) finds

All general finds will be recorded by the context in which they were located with Special Finds given a unique identifying number and three dimensionally located. All artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the CAP General Finds Collection Strategy as specified in the CAP site manual, '*To CAP it all*', and comply with the procedures recommended in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). After recording and specialist assessment the artefacts will be archived or disposed of in accordance with CAP overall policy and the individual specialist's recommendations.

11.2. Ecofacts

Soil samples will be taken from specified contexts and floated to locate environmental data. The resulting residues will be examined by the CAP finds team but the flots will be sealed and sent for specialist analysis. Environmental sampling will be based on procedures outlined for field evaluation projects by English Heritage in *Environmental Archaeology* (Jones D. M., 2011) and recommendations received specific to this site by Dr M Allen of Allen Environmental Archaeology.

11.3. Ownership of artefacts

It has been agreed with the land owners that all artefacts without great monetary value shall become the property of CAP on collection. Valuable items remain in the ownership of the landowners who have given permission for their post-excavation investigation, subject to any requirements under the Treasure Act.

11.4. On-site artefact conservation

Participants will be informed of those items, such as metal, glass and other susceptible objects, which should be reported to the designated finds supervisor who will undertake any necessary immediate on-site conservation in accordance with the procedures recommended in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998) and by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in *Conservation Advice Notes* (Jones, Paterson, & Spriggs, 2005).

Conservation of the general finds will be secured by storage of the assemblage in appropriate robust containers with suitable packing material used to restrict internal movement and create the requisite conditions for the specific artefact.

11.5. Post-Fieldwork Methodology

Those finds that are not susceptible to damage by water will be washed in clean water, using a soft brush and then marked with the site and context codes. Other items will be carefully dry brushed. In most cases cleaning is only needed to assist identification and to remove excess soil prior to weighing and recording and therefore care will be taken not to over-clean items. All items will be dried naturally, and out of direct sunlight, before re-bagging/boxing.

The contents of each bag will be recorded on to the pro-forma sheet by number of items and weight under the designated type to form part of the paper record of the data collected. The paper record will be subsequently transcribed into a Microsoft Excel computer database to form a digital record and aid interpretation of the data.

12. REPORTING

12.1. Preparation

A combined report will be prepared for the BF18-24 fieldwork to include:

Non-technical summary – Introductory statement – Aims and purpose of the evaluation – Methodology – An objective summary statement of the results – Conclusion, including a confidence rating – Data including table of basic quantification of finds – Any specialist reports initiated – Location of archive – References

12.2. Publication and Dissemination Proposals

The reports will be added to the CAP archive and sent to the Sussex Archaeological Society's library at Barbican House, Lewes. A summary sheet and digital copy will be posted on to the CAP website, www.culvrerproject.co.uk, and sent for inclusion in the East Sussex Historic Environment Record.

12.3. Copyright

CAP will hold the copyright for all data recorded and reports written from this fieldwork.

13. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive is currently housed at the CAP headquarters building at Bridge Farm with negotiations underway for the long-term storage of that part of the archive deemed indispensable in a designated archaeological archive store at the end of the project.

14. HEALTH & SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Health and safety of workers and the public will be a prime concern with the project conforming to the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 with the CAP Health & Safety Risk Control and Action Plan (Wallace, all years) being available to all personnel. All personnel will attend an induction meeting where risks and procedures will be explained and will be required to notify a director or site supervisor of any health issues relevant to their participation on site. Special care and attention will be taken whenever younger children are on site. A site-specific risk assessment and risk control and action plan is produced for the Bridge Farm project on a yearly basis (Wallace, all years). Accident recording procedures will be put in place prior to any works commencing. All members of CAP staff will carry a mobile phone and be aware of the contact details of the local emergency services. A list of qualified first aiders will be available.

15. MONITORING PROCEDURES

Qualified archaeologists will undertake a monitoring role of the participants during the fieldwork. Results and adherence to practice will be monitored by the directors of the project. Summaries of the fieldwork will be submitted to the County Archaeologist.

16. OTHER CONTINGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

16.1. Insurance

CAP is insured for public liability and professional indemnity.

16.2. Funding

CAP is funded by fees paid by students and institutions for attending the 4-week training course in practical fieldwork which currently includes all archaeology undergraduates attending Canterbury Christ Church University plus the fees asked of volunteers and by any private donations or specific grants achieved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

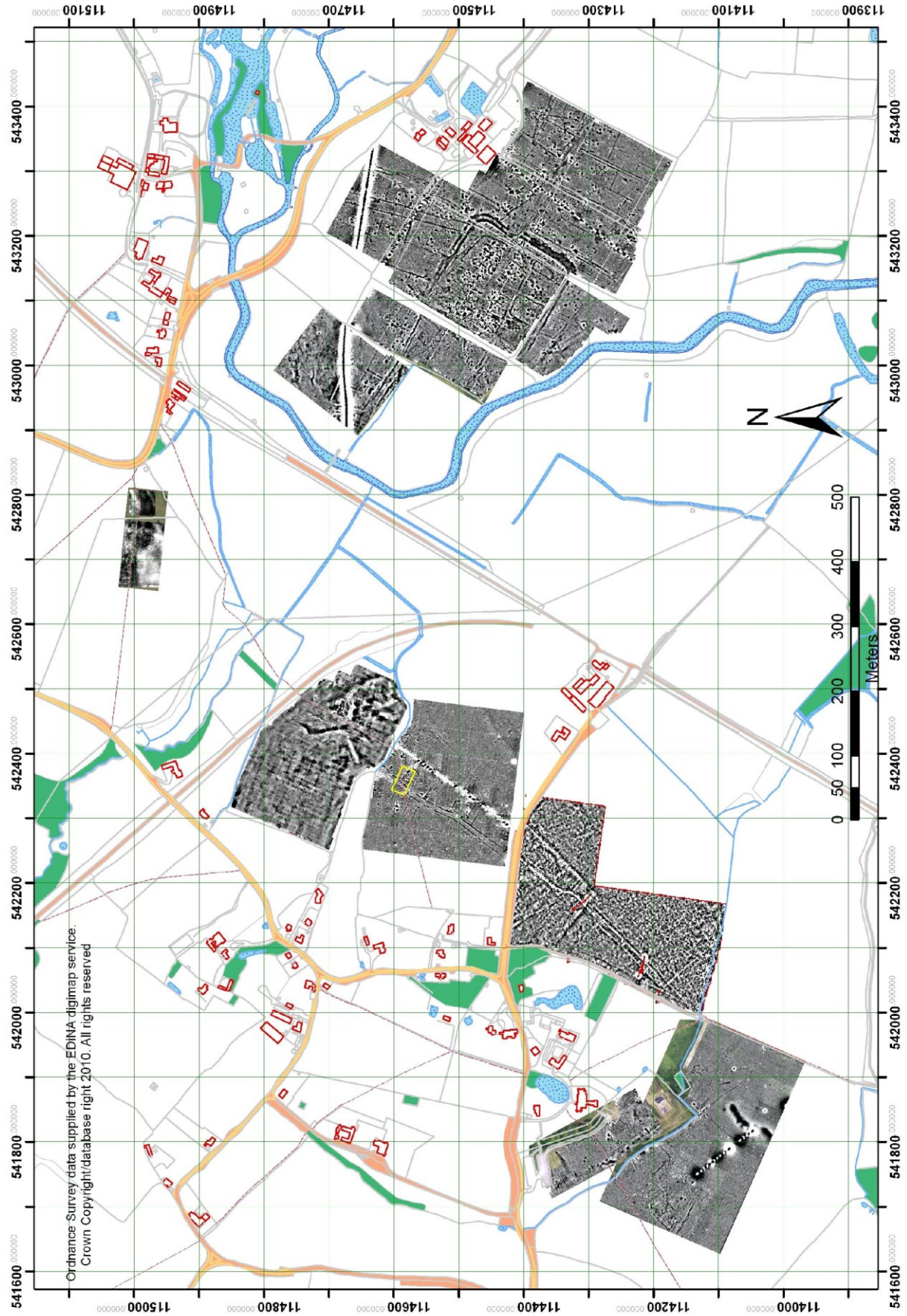
CAP would like to thank: Mark Stroude for his continued support in allowing access to his land; David Staveley for magnetometer surveying and images.

PROJECT DESIGN written by **David H Millum MCIFA, MA, BA Hons** ©CAP2018 rev.2022

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Appendix 1a: Geophysical survey results in the CAP area 2008-2012



Appendix 1b: Geophysical survey results in the Bridge Farm area 2011-2014



Appendix 2: CAP general policy for the retaining or disposal of artefacts

TYPE	RECORD	LOCATE	CONSV	MARK	ANALY-SIS BY	ARCHIVE OR DISCARD
CBM – tile & brick	General & Tile	By context	Wash	Those kept	CAP and/or expert	Keep large representative selection plus any pieces of interest for expert analysis. Discard remainder in marked location after weighing.
Pottery	General & Pottery	By context	Wash unless fragile or whole.	Yes	Expert	Keep all for specialist analysis, selected drawing and selection for archive
Prehistoric worked flint	General & PH flint	By context	Wash	Yes	Expert	Keep all for specialist analysis, selected drawing and archive
Fire-cracked flint	General	By context	Wash	No	CAP only	Sort, weigh and discard, keeping representative selection
Charcoal	General	By context	Bag as found	No	Expert	Bag and send for analysis and carbon 14 dating.
Foreign stone	General	By context	Dry brush	Those kept	CAP and/or expert	Unworked – sort, quantify and discard Worked – sort weigh and keep
Slag	General	By context	Wash or brush	No	Expert	Keep large sample of all types for expert analysis, quantify and discard the rest.
Glass	General	By context	Wash. Box	No	Expert	Keep all for specialist analysis and archive. Roman glass can look modern.
Animal Bone	General	By context	Wash unless degraded	Yes	Expert	Keep all for expert analysis and archive
Human Bone	Skeleton	3D location & plan	Wash unless degraded	No	Expert	Alert requisite authorities – Keep all for expert analysis and potential reburial
Shell	General	By context	Rinse lightly	No	Expert	Keep all for specialist analysis and archive
Iron in obviously disturbed contexts	General	By context and/or 2D	Dry brush, prick bags, add silicone gel	No	CAP and/or Expert	Keep all. Likely to need expert conservation and analysis prior to archiving. On a Roman site iron nails can be fairly common.
In all other contexts	Small find	3D location				
Gold, silver, coins & copper alloy	Small find	3D location	Keep dry	No	Expert	Send for expert conservation and analysis prior to archiving
Wall plaster	Small find	3D location	Damp surface	No	Expert	Pack in acid free tissue for expert analysis and archive
Wood & leather	Small find	3D location	Keep as found	No	Expert	Keep in conditions as found with soil packed around it. Keep dark and cool for expert conservation and analysis prior to archive and possible carbon ¹⁴ dating
Grain & seeds	Small find record	3D location	Keep as found	No	Expert	Bag and send for analysis and potentially carbon ¹⁴ dating

Appendix 3: List of CAP reports and articles 2007- Feb 2018

Date	Type	Title	Author	Remarks
2007	Report	<i>A previously unknown Roman road: Offham to the Greensand Way near Barcombe Mills</i>	R. Wallace MA	MA dissertation
200?	Report	<i>Culver Mead water-logged timber radiocarbon results</i>	Dr M. J. Allen MifA	Results from C ¹⁴ test from 2006 trench
2009	Report	<i>Barcombe environs Roman landscape and hydrology: the hidden Roman waterways</i>	Dr M. J. Allen MifA	1 st interim report
2010	Diary	<i>The Chronicles of Culver</i>	K. Fromings, MA	A lighter look at Pond Field
2010	Article	<i>Barcombe Roman Villa</i>	D. Rudling MifA, C. Butler MifA, R. Wallace MA	<i>British Archaeology</i> Included the road excavations at Culver Farm
2010	Report	<i>Barcombe: The Wilderness 2010 (TQ141424) geoarchaeological resume</i>	Dr M. J. Allen MifA	AEA0190 (TW10) Finding of p/h stake
2011	Report	<i>Report on the finds excavated in 2007: Pond Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, E. Sussex</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	Generic finds report & initial interpretation
2011	Press	<i>Romano-British hanging lamp: rare lamp unearthed at Culver Farm, Barcombe</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	<i>Sussex Past & Present, Sussex Express, Lost Scroll</i>
2011	Article	<i>Prehistoric Wetlands Discovery: a new Middle Bronze Age waterlogged site in Sx</i>	Dr M. J. Allen MifA	<i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 125
2012	Report	<i>Report of the field-walking results from 2011 at House Field, Bridge Farm</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	Scatter plots and tables
2012	Article	<i>The secrets of Barcombe's Bog are revealed..</i>	R. Taylor	<i>Sussex Express</i> 6.1.12
2012	Briefing	<i>A conjectural interpretation of the recent discovery in the Upper Ouse Valley</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	Brief for funders and allied groups
2012	Design	<i>Design for a field evaluation project for 2012-13 at Bridge Farm, Wellingham</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	The 2012-13 fieldwork design
2012	Design	<i>Project design for field evaluations and excavations for the CAP</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	Generic project design
2012	Design	<i>Project design for general fieldwalking at Culver Farm, Barcombe, Sussex</i>	D. H. Millum, MA AifA	Generic field walking design
2012	Article	<i>Culver: an intriguing first 7 years</i>	D. Millum & R. Wallace	Data on pottery report: <i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 128 , 4-5 , <i>Lost Scroll</i> 47 , 3-4
2012	Report	<i>The Roman pottery from excavations in Culver Mead, Courthouse Field and Pond Field, Barcombe between 2005 and 2010</i>	Dr M. Lyne	Specialist report commissioned by CAP
2013	Article	<i>Survey Reveals Roman Site</i>	David Millum, AifA MA	Geophys at Bridge Farm and HLF grant: <i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 129 , 10-11, <i>Lost Scroll</i> 49 , 3
2013	Press	<i>Search to unearth Roman artefacts</i>	Front page	<i>Sussex Express</i> 31.5.13,1
2013	Press	<i>What Romans did near Lewes</i>	Nikki Jeffrey	<i>Sussex Express</i> 31.5.13,
2013	Press	<i>Roman dig site reveals treasures</i>	Rupert Taylor	<i>Sussex Express</i> 9.8.13,
2013	Press	<i>Human cremation urn at site of Roman dig</i>	Rupert Taylor	<i>Sussex Express</i> 23.8.13
2013	Journal paper	<i>New evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Wellingham, East Sussex</i>	David Millum	Geophys, metal detecting and pre-ex prediction: <i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i> 151 , 53-59

2013	Article	<i>Bridge Farm Excavation: A truly momentous first year</i>	David Millum & Rob Wallace	Report of 2013 dig: <i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 131 , 4-5. <i>Lost Scroll</i> 51 , 3-5 <i>CBA SE newsltr</i> 41 , 1-4
2013	Article	<i>Some fun with coins</i>	David Millum	Initial analysis of Bridge Farm coin assemblage: <i>Lost Scroll</i> 51 , 5-6
2014	Article	<i>Bridge Farm 2013: Preliminary artefact summary</i>	David Millum & Rob Wallace	Summary of specialist artefact reports: <i>Lost Scroll</i> 52 , 8-12
2014	Article	<i>Tracing the Roman Road: Geophysics at Cowlease and Bridge Farms</i>	David Millum	Late summer 2013 geophys results: <i>Lost Scroll</i> 52 , 3-4 <i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 133
2014	Webpage	<i>A Romano British settlement at Upper Wellingham, East Sussex</i>	David Millum AifA, MA, BA(Hons)	Initial general public report of 2013 project: www.culverproject.co.uk
2014	Design	<i>Design for a field evaluation project for 2014 at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, Sussex</i>	David H Millum AifA, MA, BA	2014 fieldwork at Bridge Farm
Jun 2014	Press	<i>Summer search for treasures</i>	Rupert Taylor	<i>Sussex Exp.</i> 13.6.14
Aug 2014	Press	<i>Farm dig yields more secrets</i>	Rupert Taylor	<i>Sussex Exp.</i> 8.8.14
Aug 2014	Press	<i>Bertha leads to cancellation of the final open day at the excavations</i>	Nikki Jeffery	<i>Sussex Exp.</i> 15.8.14
Sept 2014	Press	<i>Romans in Sussex</i>	Mark Broad	<i>Magnet Magazine</i> (Sussex) September 2014
Nov 2014	Press	<i>A Roman carved timber...</i>	Mike Pitts	<i>British Archaeology</i> 139
Nov 2014	Press	<i>Dig for History old Roman villa</i>	Samantha Clarke	<i>Sussex Express</i> 28.11.14
Dec 2014	Article	<i>Bridge Farm 2014: A year of incredible rarities</i>	David Millum, AifA, MA, BA	<i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 134 <i>Lost Scroll</i> 54
Dec 2014	Report	<i>Roads, Rivers and Romans: A Roman Town on the Upper Ouse? A HLF Funded Community Archaeological Assessment</i>	Robert Wallace	<i>Grey lit. post-ex report on the 2013 excavations published by AOC Archaeology</i>
Feb 2015	Report	<i>Design for a field evaluation project for 2015 at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, Sussex</i>	David H Millum ACIfA, MA, BA	Project Design for 2015 summer excavation
April 2015 Rev 2018	Manual	<i>To CAP it all: the site manual for the Culver Archaeological Project</i>	Compiled by David Millum	The CAP specific site manual based on MoLAS 1994
April 2015	Article	<i>Bridge Farm 2015 Excavation: aims to clarify settlement changes</i>	David Millum	<i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 135
April 2015	Press	<i>Out in the field....</i>	Mark Broad	<i>Magnet Magazine</i> (Sussex) April 2015
Dec 2015	Article	<i>Bridge Farm 2015: the London road and the enclosure ditches</i>	David Millum	<i>Sussex Past & Present</i> 137
Dec 2017	Report	<i>Bridge Farm 2011-17: The excavation of a Romano-British riverside settlement</i>	David Millum, CAP Dep. Director	Limited prints for SAS library & archive but posted on www.culverproject.co.uk
Feb 2018	Report	<i>Health and safety risk control and action plan</i>	Robert Wallace	Posted on the volunteer application forms page at www.culverproject.co.uk