

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham
West Sussex, Flood Alleviation Scheme**

NGR: 488453 097364

Scheduled Monument Consent No: S00053780

**ASE Project No: 5930
Site Code: PHP 10**

**ASE Report No: 2013057
OASIS ID: archaeol6-145129**



By Simon Stevens BA MIFA

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**By Simon Stevens BA MIFA
With contributions by
Luke Barber and Elke Raemen**

July 2013

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by H2OK Systems Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex, specifically in the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Becketts Barn.

Owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks no archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant finds were recovered from the overburden owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks. The scheme was successful in not disturbing significant buried archaeological deposits.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London (UCL), Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA) was commissioned by H2OK Systems Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during flood alleviation work at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex (NGR 488453 097364; Figure 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Church Farm Holiday Village is situated to the north of Pagham Lagoon, to the south-east of the parish church of St. Thomas à Becket. The low-lying site occupies the 3m contour. The flood alleviation work was undertaken across a wide area of the complex, but only the area within the boundaries of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 219) associated with the upstanding remains of Becket's Barn was subject to archaeological monitoring (Figure 2).

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock at the site consists of London Clay. The superficial deposits consist of Raised Marine Deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2013).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 As the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, it falls under the guardianship of English Heritage. Mr Paul Roberts, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage South East Region granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the current scheme in February 2013 (Consent No. S00053780).

1.3.2 Under the terms of the consent, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared by ASE and duly approved by English Heritage before the commencement of the work. It outlined the methodologies to be used on-site and in the reporting and archiving of the results (ASE 2013).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological work given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to:

'ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.

Specifically, it is hoped that the anticipated exposure of modern made ground and any underlying deposits exposed can be used to make informed assessments of future impacts requiring Scheduled Monument Consent.'

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the monitoring of groundworks with the Scheduled Ancient Monument area in March 2013. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following summary is derived from the WSI (ibid.).

2.1 Becket's Barn

2.1.1 Becket's Barn has been described as one of the "humbler" surviving buildings of the former Pagham Rectory (Collins and Fleming 1958, 135). The earliest written record of the Rectory dates to 1299, at which time the Barn, built originally as a dwelling in the first half of the 13th century, had been standing for at least 50 years. It is not clear from written records whether the Barn was in fact the Parsonage House, however, by the second half of the 17th century, a survey of the Rectory refers to the building as a barn and this appears to have been its function until the late 20th century.

2.1.2 The wider site is thought to have once contained a granary. Depressions to the south of the barn have been interpreted as fish ponds and a moat or sluices associated with Pagham Mill which is thought to lie to the south-east of the site. A round stone pigeon house is listed in a survey undertaken in 1671 and its possible location is indicated on a map dated 1786.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.2.1 A number of significant archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Becket's Barn or in its immediate environs in modern times. Between 1956 and 1957, excavations within the barn itself revealed a series of medieval/post-medieval floors and an internal wall. A cobbled surface, subsequently re-excavated in 1974 (see below) was found in a trench to the north of the barn. No trace of the circular stone pigeon house could be found.

2.2.2 In 1974, four trenches were excavated, two to the north, one within the barn and one immediately to the south. Three phases of activity were identified: Romano-British, Saxon and medieval. Romano-British remains comprised c. 2nd-century AD drainage ditches. Saxon remains included an 8th-century AD cobbled path (previously recorded during the 1956-7 excavations) and a probable midden. The cobbled surface was cut by several ditches and a small gully, which contained carbonised grain and charcoal dated to 820 +/- 60 A.D. Medieval mortar floor levels dating to the later 13th – early 14th century were recorded within the barn, while the footings of a corridor or pentice were revealed against the south wall of the barn. Further to the north, medieval ditches, a probable floor and 14th-century rubbish pits were also recorded.

2.2.3 In 1993, South Eastern Archaeological Services (a forerunner of ASE), excavated two evaluation trenches to the south of the barn (SEAS 1993). Prehistoric and Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from a later deposit, but no associated features were identified. The 'corridor' recorded in 1974 was re-excavated and interpreted as a possible later garden feature, while an undated area of Mixon stone possible pavement was uncovered further to the south.

- 2.2.4 ASE carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site in advance of the submission of the planning application for the construction of a new building to the south of the barn. Two evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench T1 was taken down to the top of the alluvium at between 1.63m – 1.93m AOD: two ditches or channels were revealed at the base, running broadly N-S and a fragment of probably medieval floor tile was recovered from one of the fills (ASE 2010).
- 2.2.5 These features almost certainly represented the edges of a c. 10m wide and 60m long linear depression; this was an element of extensive earthworks on the site which have been variously interpreted as fish ponds or sluices related to a suggested tide-mill immediately to the south. Trench 2 was taken down to the top of the alluvium at 1.65mAOD: a pattern of fine cracking in the alluvium and the presence of a thin overlying deposit of peat was evidence for the relatively rapid drying out of this area of the site.
- 2.2.6 A subsequent watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of the new building identified a number of archaeological features and deposits (ASE 2012). The earliest remains identified consisted of possible burnt mound material which if verified may date to the Middle or Late Bronze Age. With the exception of a single sherd of Roman pottery from the alluvium, the watching brief did not identify any more evidence for the Romano-British or Saxon activity recorded during previous investigations.
- 2.2.7 A further watching brief was undertaken during the installation of a balcony abutting the new building. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered (ASE in prep.).
- 2.2.8 Further afield, in 1954, a Saxon cinerary urn of suggested late 6th- to 7th-century date was found in St. Thomas a Becket's churchyard to the north-west of the barn (Collins 1955, 123-5). In 1990, the Trust for Wessex Archaeology excavated a trench to the east of Church Farm and carried out fieldwalking in a field to the west of the Holiday Village (Wessex Archaeology 1990). South Eastern Archaeological Services undertook work within the churchyard in 1995, resulting in the recording of 88 burials and three *in situ* Middle Bronze Age cremations (SEAS 1996).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Mechanical and manual excavation of a shallow gully/swale and the deeper mechanical excavation of a service trench were archaeologically monitored. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts.
- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and has been accepted for deposition at Chichester Museum under accession number CHCDM: 2013.8. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	23
No. Of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	71 digital photographs
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during mechanical and manual excavation of a shallow channel (swale) to carry surface water away from the buildings of the holiday complex to a pumping station and away from the site. The monitored works consisted of excavation work in a number of areas; a grassed open space between Becketts Barn and an artificial bowling green, a maintenance compound and excavations across through two banks/bunds outside the compound. The excavation of a deep trench adjacent to Becketts Barn was also monitored.

4.1.2 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant finds were recovered.

4.2 Area A - Open Ground between Becketts Barn and Bowling Green

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
100	Deposit	Topsoil	210mm
101	Deposit	Made Ground	>120mm
102	Deposit	Path Surface	80mm
103	Deposit	Type 1	120mm
104	Deposit	Terram Sheet	>5mm
105	Cut	Cut for Path	200mm
119	Deposit	Path Surface	80mm
120	Deposit	Sharp Sand	>80mm
121	Deposit	Path Surface	70mm
122	Deposit	Concrete	>90mm

Table 2: Recorded contexts in Area A

4.2.1 The swale was excavated to a maximum of width of 1.8m to a maximum depth of 330mm below the current ground surface, across an area of flat open ground. The stratigraphic sequence was straightforward; a mid-brown humic topsoil, context [100] was found to overlay a deposit of made ground consisting of a yellowish brown silty clay mixed with topsoil, brick and concrete rubble, context [101]. The full depth of this context was not established in the shallow intervention.

4.2.2 A path (cut [105]) crossed the alignment of the swale close to the existing buildings. It consisted of a tarmac and resin surfacing, context [102], laid on *Type 1* crushed stone, context [103], in turn laid on a *terram* sheet, context [104]. The swale crossed another path to the north but this area had been heavily disturbed by tree roots and the make-up of the recently laid path could not be recorded.

4.2.3 The disturbance from tree roots was most notable in the area adjacent to the basketball and tennis courts to the south of Becketts Barn, where a number of

trees were left *in situ*, but clearly others had been removed at some point leaving below ground stumps and arrangements of thick roots.

- 4.2.4 Following consultation with English Heritage, the locations of an additional length of manually excavated swale and two cuttings through footpaths were agreed. These were located immediately to the north-east of Becket's Barn.
- 4.2.5 The swale was a maximum of 200mm in depth and encountered the topsoil, context [100] and made ground, context [101] seen previously. Narrow channels through two paths were also manually excavated to a maximum depth of 160mm to allow laying of a plastic gullies across the paths. As the channels were a maximum of 180mm in width it was not possible to record any construction cuts for the paths, but the encountered deposits were fully recorded.
- 4.2.6 The closest path to Becket's Barn (*Path B*) consisted of concrete blocks laid in sand, context [119], which overlay a sharp sand sub-base, context [120]. The other path (*Path A*) was similar in appearance to that previously encountered to the south and consisted of a tarmac and resin surface, context [121], which overlay concrete [122].
- 4.2.7 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered in this area and no noteworthy artefacts were recovered from the topsoil.

4.3 Area B - Maintenance Compound

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
108	Deposit	Compound Surface	60mm
109	Deposit	Levelling	150mm
110	Deposit	Terram Sheet	<10mm
111	Cut	Made Ground	>10mm

Table 3: Recorded contexts in Area B

- 4.3.1 The swale was excavated through the Holiday Village's maintenance compound, branching to allow run-off in two directions. The excavation was again a maximum of 1.8m wide but only a maximum of 210mm in depth. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of the gravel compound surface, context [108], which overlay a deposit of crushed brick, stone and concrete, context [109], laid onto a *terram* sheet, context [110], which lay on a deposit of made ground consisting of a mid-brown topsoil mixed with brick and concrete rubble, context [111], the full thickness of which was not established in the shallow swale.
- 4.3.2 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant artefacts were recovered in this area.

4.4 Area C - Bank/Bund

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
106	Deposit	Topsoil	140mm
107	Deposit	Made Ground	>640mm

Table 4: Recorded contexts in Area C

- 4.4.1 Immediately to the east of the compound, the swale crossed an earthwork (Figure 3; section 2). It consisted of a marked bund/bank which ran from north to south. It was c.4.5m wide and survived to a height of 600mm. The encountered make-up consisted of a heavily root-disturbed yellowish brown silty clay, context [107], which was overlain by a mid-brown humic topsoil, context [106], from which late post-medieval material was recovered.
- 4.4.2 The feature was presumed to be post-medieval in origin and does not relate to the earthworks associated with Becketts Barn.

4.5 Area D - Bank/Bund

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
112	Deposit	Topsoil	440mm
113	Deposit	Made Ground	760mm
114	Deposit	'Natural'	<10mm

Table 5: Recorded contexts in Area D

- 4.5.1 A similar feature (Figure 3; section 1) was encountered to the south of the compound. Here the bank/bund was c.5.5m wide and c.900mm in height. Again the make-up of the bund/bank was a heavily root disturbed silty clay, this time more grey in colour, Context [113]. The overlying mid-brown humic topsoil was recorded as context [112].
- 4.5.2 Excavation towards the base of the bund led to an intermittent exposure of an orangey grey sandy clay, context [114], interpreted as the surviving surface of the 'natural', suggesting the area had been stripped before the bund/bank was raised and that the earthwork is recent in origin. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no finds were recovered in this area.

4.6 Area E - Trench near Beckets Barn Complex

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
115	Deposit	Asphalt/Tarmac	120mm
116	Deposit	Sub-Base	230mm
117	Deposit	Made Ground	760mm
118	Deposit	'Natural'	>110mm

Table 6: Recorded contexts in Area E

- 4.6.1 A 600mm wide, maximum 1.05m deep trench was excavated for c.11m between two pre-existing concrete chambers in the car-park immediately to the north of the upstanding remains of Beckets Barn. The stratigraphic sequence was again straightforward; the asphalt/tarmac surfacing, context [115], overlay a deposit of crushed roadstone, context [116], which in turn overlay a deposit of made ground consisting of brick stone and concrete rubble in a mid-brown silty clay matrix, context [117]. This overlay a deposit of 'natural' brownish yellow sand containing rounded flint pebbles, context [118], encountered at the base of the trench.
- 4.6.2 The area had been heavily disturbed during the laying of services. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant finds were recovered from the overburden.

5.0 THE FINDS

- 5.1 A small assemblage of finds comprising glass and pottery was recovered from topsoil [106] encountered overlying the make-up of the bank/bund in Area C (Table 7). Finds were washed and dried and subsequently quantified by count and weight. They were then bagged by material and by context and are stored according to IFA guidelines. No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
106	1	528	2	584
Total	1	528	2	584

Table 7: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 A single complete light grey English stoneware ginger beer bottle was recovered from context [106] (see photograph on front cover). The vessel, which has a 70mm diameter base, 32mm diameter rim and is 176mm tall, weighs 529g and has a blob top with internal screw thread. The black vulcanite screw top is present (18g) but is too badly weathered to read the lettering on it. The bottle itself is better preserved with the black printed trademark still crisp under the Bristol glaze. This depicts a castle with 'F' and 'C' either side with 'Patronized by' above and 'H.M. The King' below within an oval cartouche around which is printed 'F. CHITTY, CHICHESTER'. Fred Chitty was working at 30 and 31 Smith Street between 1878 and 1920 and considering the king is mentioned one can safely assume the bottle must be from after 1901. Remains of a pottery factory cartouche stamp near the bottle base appear to be of Price, Sons & Co of Bristol (trading as such 1883-1906), certainly suggesting the bottle to dates from the first decade of the 20th century.
- 5.2.2 It is recommended the bottle be retained for long-term curation as it is both complete and has a local historical relevance that may make it useful for a museum display piece.

5.3 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 Topsoil [106] contained two pieces of glass. Included is a complete clear glass milk bottle (H2662mm, di 70.7mm) embossed "CORONET MILK" in an outlined crown, "TRADE MARK" "S.E.F. LTD" and "CONTENTS 1 PT STERILISED MILK". The bottle dates to the second half of the 20th century. A green glass beer bottle base fragment of 20th-century date was found as well.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant finds were recovered from the overburden.
- 6.2 Given the approved design of the flood alleviation works in the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, it was considered unlikely that significant archaeological deposits would be encountered, and this proved to be the case. The swale was excavated to a depth at which only made ground was encountered for the most part, with the exception consisting of the exposure of the 'natural' below the bank/bund to the south of the maintenance compound.
- 6.3 The excavation of the trench adjacent to the upstanding buildings of Becketts Barn perhaps offered more potential, but the area was found to have been heavily disturbed in the recent past. No archaeological features were recorded in the exposed surface of the 'natural' in the trench, which differed somewhat in character to that seen further south, a phenomenon noted in the trenches which fell outside of the Scheduled Area and were therefore not monitored, with sand in the northern part of the site, and clay to the south (Ben Lockley, H2OK *pers. comm.*).
- 6.4 Despite the recovery of a somewhat photogenic stoneware bottle, the assemblage of finds from the monitoring was poor, highlighting the success of the scheme in not disturbing significant buried archaeological deposits while still offering a solution to the flooding problems at this vulnerable, low-lying site.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	PHP 10					
Identification Name and Address	Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham					
County, District &/or Borough	Arun District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	488453 097364					
Geology	Raised Marine Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5930					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other <i>Scheduled Monument</i>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 4.03.13 – 19.03.13	Other		
Sponsor/Client	H2OK Systems Ltd.					
Project Managers	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisors	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by H2OK Systems Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex, specifically in the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Becketts Barn.</i></p> <p><i>Owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks no archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant finds were recovered from the overburden owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks. The scheme was successful in not disturbing significant buried archaeological deposits.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-145129

Project details

Project name	Church Farm Holiday Village Flood Alleviation Scheme
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by H2OK Systems Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex, specifically in the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Becketts Barn. Owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks no archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no significant finds were recovered from the overburden owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks. The scheme was successful in not disturbing significant buried archaeological deposits.
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2013 End: 18-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5930 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	PHP 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	S00053780 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHCDM: 2013.8 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN PAGHAM Church Farm Holiday Village
Postcode	PO21 4NR
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 88453 97364 50 0 50 46 06 N 000 44 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.00m Max: 4.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	H2OK Systems Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Physical Archive ID	CHCDM: 2013.8
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Archive ID	CHCDM: 2013.8
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Archive ID	CHCDM: 2013.8

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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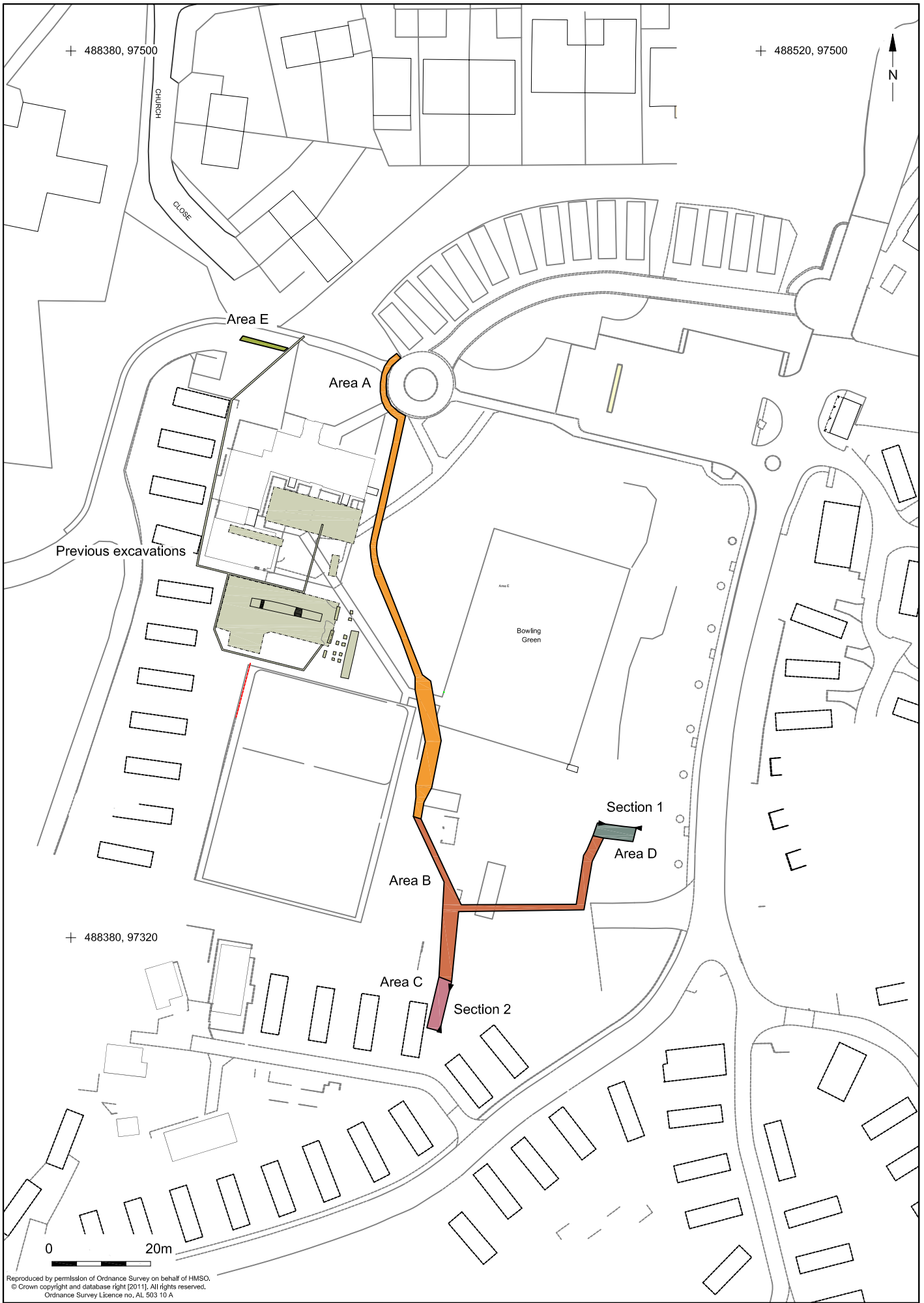
Description ASE client report. A-4 sized with cover logos

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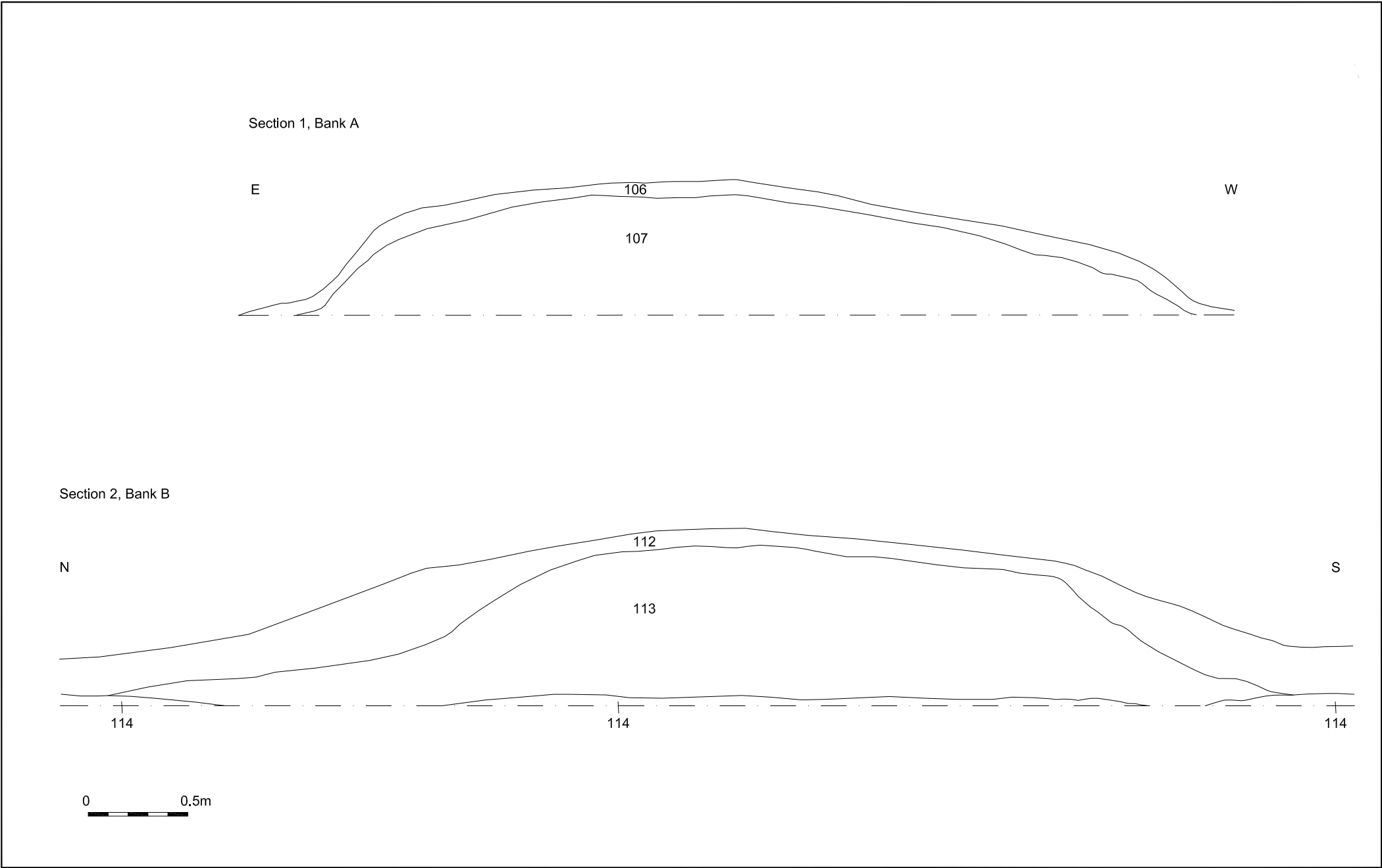


© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm, Pagham - Flood Alleviation Scheme	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5930	July 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013057	Drawn by: JLR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm, Pagham - Flood Alleviation Scheme		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5930	July 2013	Plan of monitored areas		
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© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm, Pagham - Flood Alleviation Scheme	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5930	July 2013	Sections through bank	
Report Ref: 2013057	Drawn by: JLR		

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