

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex**

**NGR: 488431 097382 (centred)**

**Scheduled Monument No. 219 (West Sussex)**

**Scheduled Monument Consent S00052532**

**ASE Project No: 5868**

**Site Code: PHP10**

**ASE Report No: 2013074**

**OASIS id: archaeol6-146031**

**Kristina Krawiec**

**Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**February 2013**

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**OASIS id: archaeo16-146031**

**Kristina Krawiec**

**Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**February 2013**

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**Abstract**

*In February 2013 Archaeology South-East were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation pads and trenches prior to the construction of a balcony extension to the Owners Exclusive building (OE) at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex.*

*The foundation pads were relatively small interventions and the sequence of stratigraphy was the same across the site. A layer of made ground overlay an oxidised alluvial layer and no archaeological features were recorded in any of the foundation pads. The two long trenches also confirmed this site stratigraphy, however, the majority of the trenches were truncated by the foundations of the Owner's Lounge building leaving only c.25cm of undisturbed ground exposed. The excavations were also hampered by the ingress of groundwater trapped by the foundations of the building, leading to difficulties in recording the trenches.*

*No features of archaeological significance were observed during the watching brief as the final excavation depth was c10cm higher than planned, due to the problems with the ground water.*

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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 (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by A & M Architectural Partnership LLP (hereafter A & M) on behalf of their client Bourne Leisure Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex (Figures 1 & 2; centred on NGR 488431 097382).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The superficial geology of the site comprises beach and tidal flat deposits ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)). Previous fieldwork at the site demonstrated that c. 0.3m of topsoil overlies modern made ground to a depth of between 0.25-0.5m, which overlies deposits of humified peat and alluvium. The existing ground surface within the site lies at c. 2.70m OD.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The site lies within the curtilage of Scheduled Ancient Monument 219 (West Sussex), Beckett's Barn. Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted for the construction of a first floor balcony and staircase on the east side of the owners exclusive (OE) building (Scheduled Monument Consent reference S00052532).

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Archaeology South East (ASE 2013) before work commenced.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations were recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.

1.4.2 Specifically, it was hoped that the anticipated exposure of further evidence for the possible pigeon house and burnt mound would allow a greater degree of interpretation and dating.

1.4.3 Mapping of exposures of humified peat and alluvium would allow for a better understanding of the site's evolution from an intertidal mudflat environment to a salt marsh, which first allowed for the formation of peat, then as the marsh became drier for the peat to become humified.

### **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report covers the results of the watching brief, which was carried out on 13<sup>th</sup> February by Kristina Krawiec, Lesley Davidson, Lauren Gibson and Antonio Reis. The project was managed by Neil Griffin and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

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 (Gregory 1976, 208). It is not clear from these 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 (Gregory 1976 208). 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 (Collins and Fleming 1958, 138). A round stone pigeon house is listed in a survey undertaken in 1671 and its possible location is indicated on a map dated 1786 (*ibid.* 144).

### **2.2 Recent Archaeological Investigation**

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 (Collins and Fleming 1958). 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 (Gregory 1976). Three phases of activity were identified: Romano-British, Saxon and medieval. Romano-British remains comprised c.2nd-century AD drainage ditches whilst the 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, ASE (then SEAS) excavated two evaluation trenches to the south of the barn (Fig. 2) (Gardiner 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 possible Mixon stone pavement was uncovered further to the south.

- 2.2.4 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 (Heaton and Trott 1990).
- 2.2.5 ASE carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site in advance of the submission of the planning application for the construction of the OE building (Priestley-Bell 2010). Two evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench T1 was taken down to the top of the alluvium at between 1.63m – 1.93m AOD: two broadly north-south ditches or channels were revealed at the base, and a fragment of probable medieval floor tile was recovered from one of the fills. 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 humified 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 OE building identified a number of archaeological features and deposits (Priestley-Bell 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. Chronologically, the next significant remains identified on the site probably represented a circular pigeon house that was perhaps an element of the original 13th-century Paghham Rectory complex. The origins of the earthworks to the south and east of Becket's Barn remain unclear, although they probably date to medieval or early post-medieval period.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was essentially that of a watching brief but acknowledges the very high potential of encountering archaeological remains immediately adjacent to the east end of the OE building. For this reason each pair of the proposed foundation pads at this location were combined to form two narrow trenches (Trenches 1 & 2) that were excavated under strict archaeological control. Foundation Pads 1-10, which were shallower, were also excavated under strict archaeological control (Figures 2 and 3).
- 3.1.2 Due to the water ingress and risk of trench collapse (in addition to the proximity of the two-storey OE building) all excavated trenches and foundation pads were concreted at the end of the day on which they were dug. Sufficient archaeological resources were deployed on site to ensure that this was done only after a full archaeological record was been carried out.
- 3.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2013) and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), as well as with reference to West Sussex Country Council's, *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (WSCC 2007).
- 3.1.4 The following table sets out the anticipated depth of ground works and the depth at which deposits and archaeological features were anticipated.

Table 1: Development impact relative to anticipated deposits/features

<b>Trench/ Foundation Pad</b>	<b>Formation level</b>	<b>Anticipated Stratigraphy</b>	<b>Archaeological Feature depth</b>
T1	c. 1.5mAOD	2.58mAOD Topsoil 2.43mAOD Made ground 2.18mAOD Humified peat 2.03mAOD Trample/dump 2.00mAOD Trample/dump 1.88mAOD Trample/dump 1.82mAOD Alluvium	Pigeon house @ 1.82mAOD (290mm deep)
T2	c. 1.5mAOD	2.61mAOD Topsoil 2.43mAOD Made ground 2.21mAOD Humified peat 1.99mAOD Alluvium 1.81mAOD Alluvium	?Natural depression filled with burnt flint@ 1.66mAOD (180mm deep)
FP1	c. 1.75mAOD	Anticipated to be similar to TP3-6	None anticipated
FP2	c. 1.75mAOD	Anticipated to be similar to TP3-6	None anticipated
FP3	c. 1.75mAOD	2.60mAOD Topsoil 2.35mAOD Made Ground 1.85mAOD Humified peat 1.65mAOD Alluvium	None anticipated
FP4	c. 1.75mAOD	2.60mAOD Topsoil 2.35mAOD Made Ground 1.85mAOD Humified peat 1.65mAOD Alluvium	None anticipated
FP5	c. 1.75mAOD	2.60mAOD Topsoil 2.35mAOD Made Ground	None anticipated

Trench/ Foundation Pad	Formation level	Anticipated Stratigraphy	Archaeological Feature depth
		1.85mAOD Humified peat 1.65mAOD Alluvium	
FP6	c. 1.75mAOD	2.60mAOD Topsoil 2.35mAOD Made Ground 1.85mAOD Humified peat 1.65mAOD Alluvium	None anticipated
FP7	c. 1.75mAOD	Anticipated to be similar to TP3-6	None anticipated
FP8	c. 1.75mAOD	Anticipated to be similar to TP3-6	None anticipated
FP9	c. 2.00mAOD	Anticipated to be similar to TP3-6	None anticipated

### *Trenches 1 and 2*

- 3.1.5 Excavations were undertaken by a mini-digger supplied by the appointed ground-works contractor equipped with a toothless bucket of appropriate width. All excavations were carried out under strict archaeological control in shallow spits not exceeding 50mm, stopping at the surface of archaeological deposits associated with the important remains anticipated at each location.
- 3.1.6 All possible archaeological remains exposed were first cleaned by hand tools in order to define their form and function. Photographs and hand drawn/digital plans were made prior to further intrusive investigation. The site archaeologist determined the most appropriate methods for hand excavation within the confines of the trench. Due to the ingress of water a sump was excavated by machine at the southern end of each trench to allow the water to be pumped away as machining took place.

### *Foundation Pads (FP) 1-10*

- 3.1.7 FP3-6 were located in close proximity to Evaluation Trench 2, excavated by ASE in 2010 and based on observations made at this time it was not expected that any archaeological features would be exposed within these, nor FP7 and FP8 which lie approximately 1m to the west. Investigations within Trench 1 would have indicated whether the remains of the possible pigeon house were likely to be encountered within FP1 and FP2. Based on evidence from the 2010 evaluation and 2012 watching brief it was anticipated that deposits of post-medieval humified peat and alluvium would be encountered.
- 3.1.8 The archaeologist inspected the surfaces and spoil from the excavations. Any archaeological structures or features revealed were recorded in plan and section as appropriate.

## **3.2 Fieldwork Constraints**

- 3.2.1 Due to the large amount of truncation in Trenches 1 and 2, and the speed of water ingress it was not possible to enter the trenches beyond c1.00m in depth. Photographs were also difficult to obtain. The water problem also

prevented the excavation of the trenches to the full planned depth thereby reducing the chance of encountering archaeological remains.

### **3.3 The Site Archive**

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chichester museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 2).

Number of Contexts	7
No. of files/paper record	7
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	20
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18-0.25m
002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.32-0.50m
003	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.25+
004	Cut	Modern foundation trench	Tr.	0.45m	1.00m
005	Fill	Fill of foundation trench	Tr.	0.45m	1.00m
006	Cut	Modern foundation trench	Tr.	0.55m	1.00m
007	Fill	Fill of foundation trench	Tr.	0.55m	1.00m

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

### 4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located along the east facing elevation of the OE building to the north of Trench 2. This trench was thought to cover the area of the pigeon house recorded during the watching brief (Priestley-Bell 2012).

4.1.2 The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.86mAOD (1.00m deep) and therefore did not reach the depth of the pigeon house (1.82m AOD). The trench revealed a thick layer of mottled grey orange alluvium [003] overlain by a layer of made ground containing crushed brick and tile [002]. This was overlain by a mid-brown silt clay topsoil [001].

4.1.3 The trench revealed a linear cut [006] (fill [007]) which covered 0.55m of the width of the trench, and which was clearly the foundation cut for the concrete raft that the OE building is sited on. The undisturbed portion of the trench did not contain any archaeological features or finds.

### 4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located along the same east facing elevation of the OE building and was 3m south of Trench 1. This was placed to locate the depression in-filled with burnt flint recorded during the previous watching brief (Priestley-Bell 2012).

4.2.2 This trench encountered the same problem with water ingress as Trench 1 and consequently the final depth of excavation did not reach the level of the archaeology. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.94mAOD and revealed a thick layer of mottled grey orange alluvium [003] overlain by made ground [002] approximately 0.34m thick, which was in turn overlain by 0.18m of mid-brown silt clay topsoil [001].

4.2.3 The presence of the concrete raft trench ([004], fill [005]) also meant that only a c.0.30m wide strip of ground had not been truncated. No archaeological features were observed and no finds were recovered.

### 4.3 Foundation pads

4.3.1 A total of 10 foundation pads were excavated to the east and south of Trenches 1 and 2, each measuring approximately 0.6m by 0.6m and

between 0.73 and 0.91m deep. Due to the uniformity of the deposits covered by the foundation pads they have been treated like test pits and generic context numbers have been used for all pads.

- 4.3.2 The foundation pads were excavated to final depths of between 2.02m and 1.82m AOD, at which depths the mottled grey alluvium [003] was revealed. This alluvium was cracked and showed signs of iron oxidation indicating the deposit had dried out in the past. The peat deposit seen during the watching brief was not observed in any of the foundation pads and may be quite a localised deposit. The alluvium was overlain by made ground [002] which measured between 0.37m and 0.56m thick and was in turn overlain by topsoil and turf [001] between 0.12m and 0.25m thick.
- 4.3.3 Due to the shallow depth of the excavation no archaeological features were encountered and no finds were recovered.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 The watching brief carried out at church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham offered an opportunity to examine further the deposits and features encountered during the watching brief of 2012, namely the foundations of a pigeon house and a feature in-filled with burnt flint (Priestley-Bell 2012). The trenches (1 and 2) located alongside the OE building revealed the edge of the foundations for this building and problems of water ingress meant that the final build depth was shallower than anticipated and therefore above the expected level of the archaeology.
- 5.2 The foundations pads provided small windows into the deposits to the east of the OE building. They revealed the uniform nature of these deposits across the area with the alluvium overlain by made ground and turf. Again, the shallow nature of these excavations meant that no archaeological features or horizons were encountered.
- 5.3 In summary, the groundworks were too shallow and limited to allow a full investigation of the archaeological deposits which may survive beneath the alluvium.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank A & M Architectural Partnership LLP on behalf of their client Bourne Leisure Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Paul Roberts, Inspector for Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, for his guidance and monitoring.

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	PHP10				
Identification Name and Address	Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex, PO21 4NR New Balcony at Owners Exclusive Building				
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex				
OS Grid Refs.	488431 097382 (centred)				
Geology	Beach and tidal flats				
Arch. South-East Project Number	5868				
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief		
Type of Site	Green Field				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 2010	Excav. 2012	WB. 2013	Other	
Sponsor/Client	A & M Architectural Partnership LLP on behalf of their client Bourne Leisure Ltd				
Project Manager	Neil Griffin				
Project Supervisor	Kristina Krawiec				
Period Summary					
				Other Modern	
<p><i>In February 2013 Archaeology South-East were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation pads and trenches prior to the construction of a balcony extension to the Owners Exclusive building (OE) at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex.</i></p> <p><i>The foundation pads were relatively small interventions and the sequence of stratigraphy was the same across the site. A layer of made ground overlay an oxidised alluvial layer and no archaeological features were recorded in any of the foundation pads. The two long trenches also confirmed this site stratigraphy, however, the majority of the trenches were truncated by the foundations of the Owner's Lounge building leaving only c.25cm of undisturbed ground exposed. The excavations were also hampered by the ingress of groundwater trapped by the foundations of the building, leading to difficulties in recording the trenches.</i></p> <p><i>No features of archaeological significance were observed during the watching brief as the final excavation depth was c10cm higher than planned, due to the problems with the ground water.</i></p>					

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-146031**

### Project details

Project name	WB at Church Farm <a href="#">Holiday</a> Park, Pagham, West Sussex
Short description of the project	In February 2013 <a href="#">Archaeology</a> South-East were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation pads and trenches prior to the construction of a balcony extension to the Owners Exclusive building (OE) at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex. The foundation pads were relatively small interventions and the sequence of stratigraphy was the same across the site. A layer of made ground overlay an oxidised alluvial layer and no archaeological features were recorded in any of the foundation pads. The two long trenches also confirmed this site stratigraphy, however, the majority of the trenches were truncated by the foundations of the Owner's Lounge building leaving only c.25cm of undisturbed ground exposed. The excavations were also hampered by the ingress of groundwater trapped by the foundations of the building, leading to difficulties in recording the trenches. No features of archaeological significance were observed during the watching brief as the final excavation depth was c10cm higher than planned, due to the problems with the ground water.
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2013 End: 13-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5868 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN PAGHAM Church Farm Holiday Park, Pagham
Postcode	PO21 4NR
Study area	6.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SZ 88431 97382 50 0 50 46 07 N 000 44 45 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
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Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Kristina Krawiec
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bourne Leisure Ltd

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Unpublished Text"

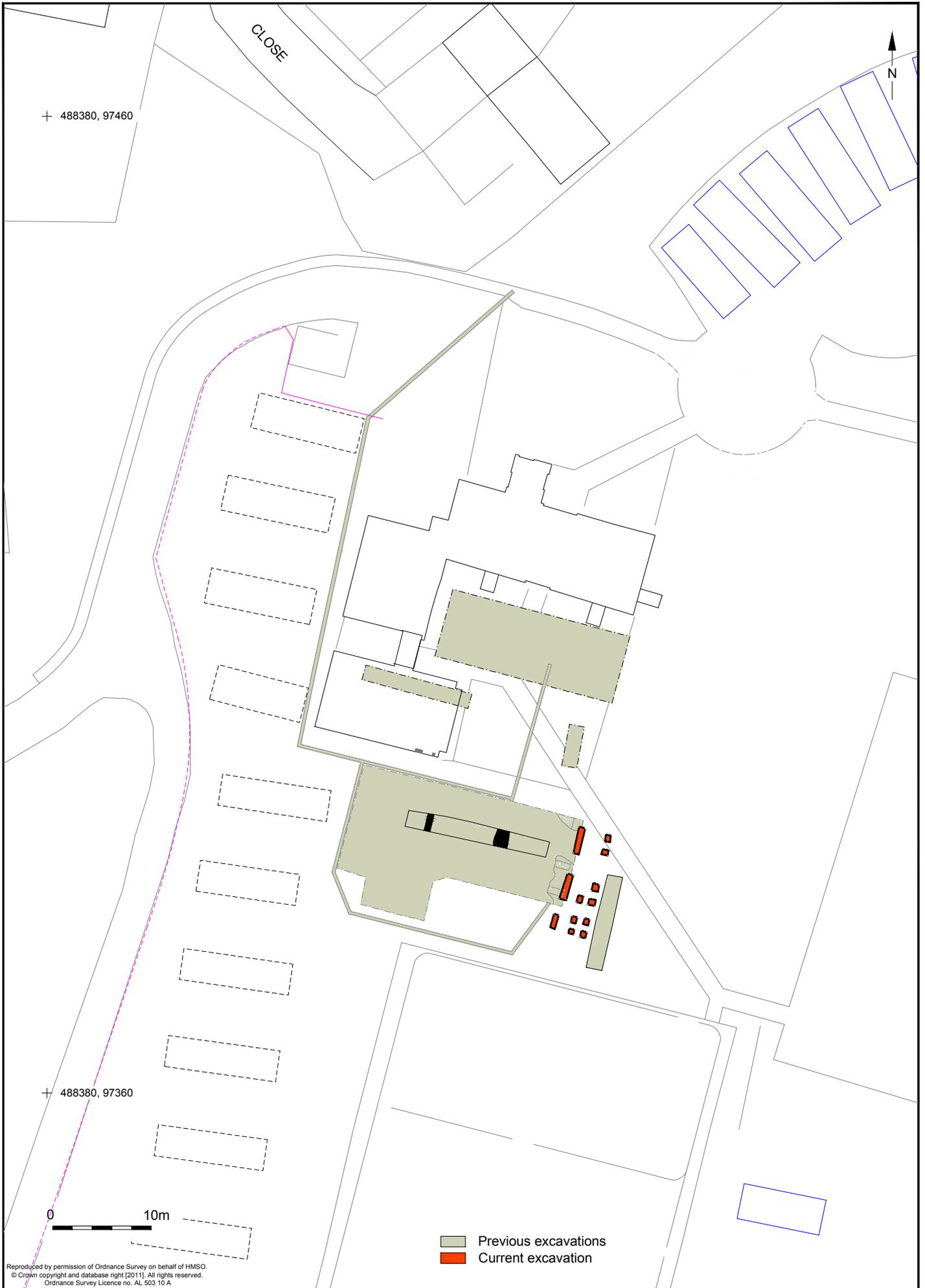
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### Project bibliography 1

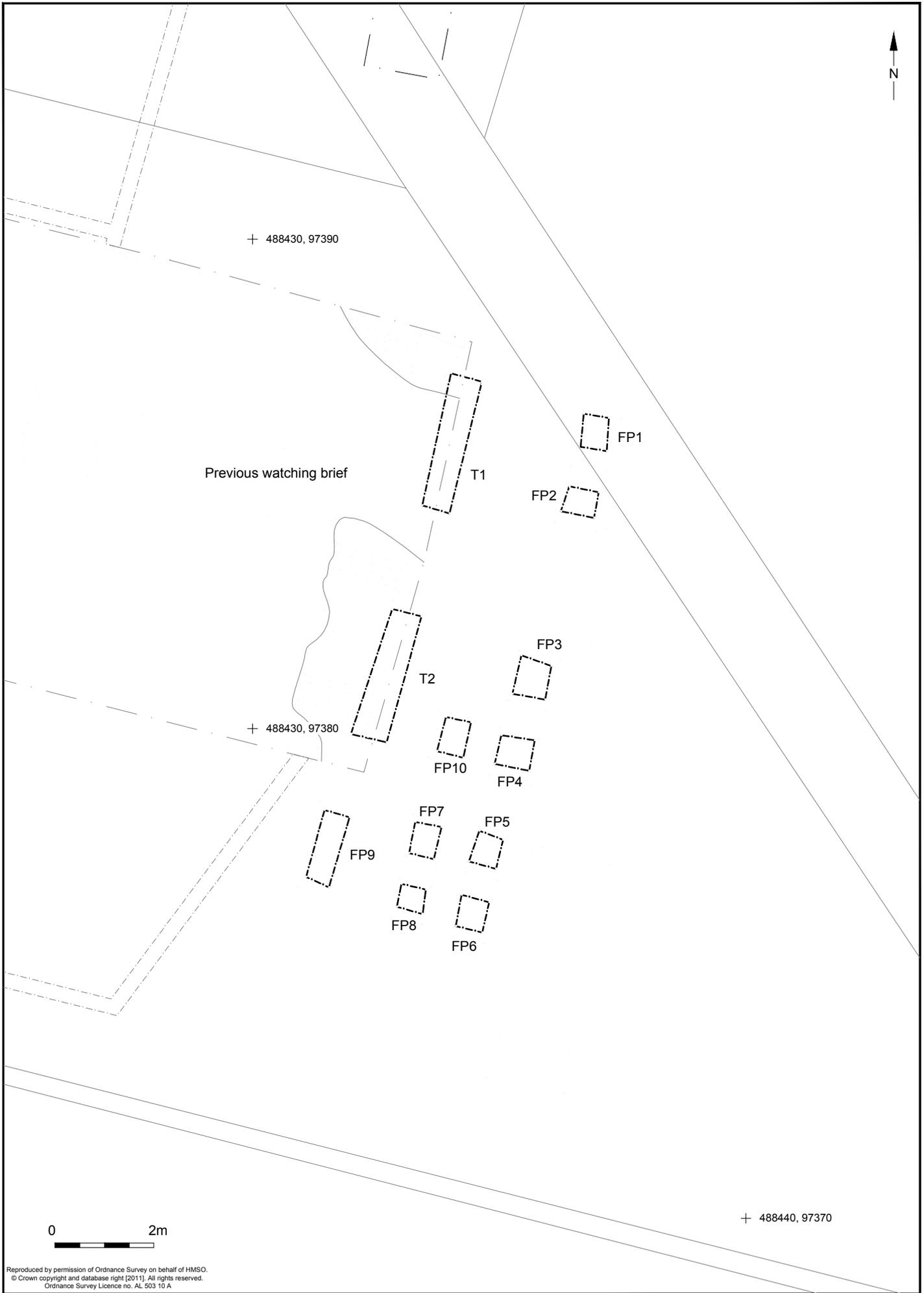
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex,
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Krawiec, K
Other bibliographic details	report number 2013---
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Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey literature, unpublished archive report



© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm, Pagham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5868	March 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013074	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4834	March 2013	Plan of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2013074	Drawn by: JLR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4834	March 2013	Plan of test pits	
Report Ref: 2013074	Drawn by: JLR		

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