



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Heritage Statement
for
Kings Haven,
Kings Drive, Pagham,
West Sussex**

by
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August 2011

Summary

This Heritage Statement has been prepared for a site at Kings Haven, Kings Drive in Pagham in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by any future proposed development.

The report has established that there is limited evidence for human activity within a 1km radius of the site centre prior to the Medieval period. On considering that the site was woodland during the late 18th century (if not many centuries before), and that the site was later used as probable pasture, a paddock and a recreation ground, all prior to the 1980's development of the care home, it seems very unlikely that any archaeological remains present within the site will be associated with these recent uses, as they all would leave little impact on the ground.

However, given the increasing amount of evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement on the Coastal Plain, it is always possible that there will be, as yet undiscovered, surviving evidence on the site for activity from these periods.

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Front Cover:	Yeakell & Gardner map, 1778-83
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1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Chestergrange Developments (Pagham) Ltd to prepare a Heritage Statement on land at Kings Haven, Kings Drive, Pagham, in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by any future proposed development. This Heritage Statement meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).
- 1.2** The site is centred on SZ 8963 9808 (Fig. 1) within the east outskirts of Pagham, to the southeast of the former village of Nyetimber and to the west of Aldwick, a built up area of Bognor Regis. It is a sub-trapezium shaped plot of land, approximately 78m long by 60m wide, situated at the closed north end of Kings Drive cul-de-sac. It is currently occupied by the buildings of Kings Haven, a former care home. The care home predominantly comprised a large courtyard building and several smaller attached or freestanding buildings to its southwest corner. Car parking was provided to the front of the care home whilst a garden with walkways and patios had been laid to the rear of the property. A number of small conservatory-like structures had been erected within the south half of the garden. The site backs onto residential housing plots to all sides but the west, with trees lining the perimeter of the rear garden. The land is relatively level, located at approximately 5m OD.
- 1.3** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey¹, shows the site to be situated on London Clay overlain by River Terrace Deposits. Both the clay and the terrace deposits comprise sand, silt and clay.
- 1.4** The site is not located within a designated area. The closest is the Conservation Area of Aldwick Bay Estate, a 1920 to 1930's planned estate² which borders the coastline to the east of the site (Figs. 2 and 3). Beckett's Barn within the historic core of Pagham is the closest scheduled monument to the site. It is a Medieval building, with adjoining earthworks, that has associations with the Archbishops of Chichester.
- 1.5** This report initially covers the objectives and scope of the survey, the methodology used, and the archaeological and historical heritage of the area. Finally a conclusion assesses the past impacts and the potential impact of any proposed future development.
- 1.6** A full listing of all Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings recorded within the Historic Environment Record (HER) are detailed in Appendix 1 to this report and shown on Figs. 2 and 3.

¹ http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

² http://www.arun.gov.uk/mediaFiles/downloads/1026195/Conservation_Areas_SPG.pdf

2. Objectives & Scope of Report

- 2.1** The objective of this Heritage Statement is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource. This report meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).
- 2.2** This information will allow an assessment of the merits of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource within a radius of 1km around the site, whilst also taking into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the area of the site, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the site itself.
- 2.5** Eleven planning applications are recorded in ‘association’ with Kings Haven³ (note that this does not necessarily imply the Kings Haven site itself). They were submitted between 1964 and 2004, with all but one having been granted. The two earliest are outline applications for a small county infants school (P/17/64), within ‘Part parcel 339 off Kings Drive, Kings Beach, Pagham’, and for two adjacent bungalows (P17/64/A). Both were permitted between 1964 and 1965. The next earliest applications (P/63/71, P/113/74 and P/64/79) relate to a change of use from a school site, owned by West Sussex County Council, to a children’s recreation area. These were applied for throughout the 1970’s. In the summer of 1980, the erection of a temporary three pony stable unit and a small feed store was allowed on the site, addressed as the ‘Land between 40/63 Kings Drive Pagham’ (P/115/80 and P/115/80/B). Sometime after July 1982, the care home was built on this ‘Paddock north of Kings Drive, Pagham’ (P/92/80, P/161/81 and P/54/82/B). The care home was to house 48 elderly persons and to have a community hall amongst other ancillary buildings. A side and vertical extension to the care home was objected to in 2004 (P/2/04).

³ <http://www.arun.gov.uk/main.cfm?type=ADDRESSSEARCH>

3. Methodology

3.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001), and the *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post Excavation Work in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008).

3.2 The research for this Heritage Statement has included an analysis of the following resources:

- WSCC Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Historic mapping
- British Geological Survey
- Personal library resources
- Online resources

3.3 The following maps were used:

- Speed's map (1610)
- Yeakell & Gardner's map (1778-83)
- 1st Edition OS Map (1875-77)
- 2nd Edition OS Map (1898)
- 3rd Edition OS Map (1911-12)
- 4th Edition OS Map (1933)
- Later OS maps (1950, 1961, 1964, 1970 and 1976-90)

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

3.4 The Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings recorded within the HER are shown on Figs. 2 and 3, and listed in Appendix 1 to this report. They are mentioned in the text where relevant. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.

4. Archaeological & Historical Background

4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, briefly defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.

4.0.2 The review of each period will also bring in evidence for that period from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential for the site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.

4.1 *Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC – 10,000BC)*

4.1.1 This period covers a huge expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods.

4.1.2 Apart from a small number of exceptional sites (e.g. to the northeast of Chichester, at Boxgrove), most of the evidence for human activity in this period comes from isolated finds of stone tools, often in secondary deposits.

4.1.3 There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts within the immediate area of Pagham. However, the site lies on River Terrace Deposits, a geological condition within which Palaeolithic stone tools have been found elsewhere within Southern England.

4.2 *Mesolithic Period (10,000BC – 4,000BC)*

4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period sees Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who were exploiting the resources on a seasonal basis⁴.

4.2.2 Mesolithic flints have been discovered at Claypit Lane⁵ and two other places in Westhampnett, directly northeast of Chichester. There was evidence of hunting camps at each of the latter two sites (Areas 1 and 4 on the A27 Westhampnett Bypass).

⁴ Holgate, R. 2003 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

⁵ Chadwick, A.M. 2006 'Bronze Age burials and settlement and an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collection* **144**, 7-50.

Mesolithic flints have also been recovered from Pagham Lagoon⁶, just beyond a 1km radius of the site centre, to the east of Pagham Harbour.

- 4.2.3 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity within the immediate vicinity of the site. This may reflect the lack of archaeological investigations that have occurred here, as this low lying coastal landscape may have been ideal for hunting and fishing throughout the Mesolithic period.

4.3 *Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)*

- 4.3.1 A number of changes occur during the Neolithic, some of which may have had an impact on the local area. Environmental evidence suggests that some of the woodland was being cleared and small scale agricultural activities are likely to have started. Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period include the construction of large-scale monuments and the first industrial activity.

- 4.3.2 Distribution maps of Neolithic sites and findspots appear to reveal that the Coastal Plain in West Sussex was not as densely occupied as the South Downs. Most Neolithic activity within this area is represented by occasional pottery⁷ or a stray stone axe⁸, thus suggesting short term occupation. The closest finds to the site were discovered at Selsey to the south of Pagham Harbour and within the wider Chichester area. It would, therefore, imply that the site was located well beyond the territory of the nearest permanently settled Neolithic community⁹.

4.4 *The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)*

- 4.4.1 The extreme lack of evidence for Early and Middle Bronze Age graves to the west of the River Arun¹⁰ may indicate that this area remained largely unpopulated until the latter part of the period. A Mid to Late Bronze Age settlement was identified at Westhampnett¹¹ whilst a cluster of three Late Bronze Age settlements were discovered at Selsey¹². The establishment of these more permanent settlements coincided with the creation of extensive field systems across Southern England¹³.

⁶ http://www2.westsussex.gov.uk/environment/phlnr/PaghamHarbourMP_LowRes.pdf

⁷ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/Leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/paul-garwood.pdf>

⁸ Drewett, P. 2003. 'Taming the Wild: The First Farming Communities in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 39-46, Fig. 4.1.

⁹ Drewett, P. 1978. 'Neolithic Sussex, in Drewett, P. (Ed) *Archaeology of Sussex to AD1500*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 29, 23-29, Fig. 9.

¹⁰ Garwood, P. 2003. 'Round Barrows and Funerary Traditions in Late Neolithic and Bronze Age Sussex, in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 47-68, Figs. 5.3 and 5.4.

¹¹ Chadwick, A.M. 2006 'Bronze Age burials and settlement and an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collection* **144**, 7-50.

¹² Hamilton, S. 2003. 'Sussex Not Wessex: A Regional Perspective on Southern Britain c. 1200-200BC', in Rudling,

4.4.2 Within a 1km radius of the site centre, residual prehistoric pottery (MWS7024), possibly of a Late Bronze Age date, was found in a later cut feature during an archaeological evaluation at Nyetimber Garage on Pagham Road (the main road leading roughly northeast out of Pagham).

4.5 *The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)*

4.5.1 During the Early Iron Age it seems likely that the pattern of settlement and agriculture seen in the Late Bronze Age continues, although settlements of this date are considerably rare within the West Sussex Coastal Plain, west of the River Arun¹⁴. Near to the site, Middle Iron Age farming settlements have been excavated at North Bersted (in Bognor Regis), Oving, Westhampnett and Selsey. These settlements, with perhaps the exception of that at Selsey, continued in use into the Late Iron Age¹⁵.

4.5.2 There are no finds or features from the site or its immediate vicinity that date to the Iron Age.

4.6 *The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)*

4.6.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic alterations to this island's social and economic environments. It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Late Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period.

4.6.2 Roman villas are almost entirely concentrated on the Sussex Coastal Plain and immediately to the north of the South Downs. As the Roman town of Chichester would have attracted the rich and powerful, many villas sprung up in the countryside surrounding it. The nearest to the site is approximately 3km to the north¹⁶.

4.6.3 Roman activity took place closer to the site, as evident by three findspots of Roman pottery located to the northwest of the site beside Pagham Road (MWS7024), near to the old lido site in Nyetimber (NWS1612), and to the east-northeast of the site (NWS1279).

D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 69-88, Fig. 6.3.

¹³ Chadwick, A.M. 2006 'Bronze Age burials and settlement and an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collection* **144**, 7-50.

¹⁴ Hamilton, S. 2003. 'Sussex Not Wessex: A Regional Perspective on Southern Britain c. 1200-200BC', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 69-88, Figs. 6.3 and 6.4.

¹⁵ Davenport, C. 2003. 'The Late Pre-Roman Iron Age of the West Sussex Coastal Plain: Continuity or Change?', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 101-109.

¹⁶ Rudling, D. 2003. 'Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex: Continuity and Change', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 111-126.

4.7 *The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)*

- 4.7.1 The settlement of Pagham was first established in the Saxon period, as its place name reveals. Pagham is interpreted to mean in Old English either 'Paecga's homestead / village' or 'Paecga's hemmed-in land'¹⁷ (as Pagham is partly closed off to its west and south sides by a natural harbour).
- 4.7.2 There is documentary evidence to suggest that a Pre-Conquest ecclesiastical site was established at Pagham¹⁸. It records that the church was built in the 7th century on land given by Caedulla, King of Wessex, to St Wilfred, in gratitude for having saved the people of the area from starvation¹⁹. St. Wilfrid later gave Pagham to the Archbishops of Canterbury. The foundations of this early church were discovered when the floor of the parish church (St Thomas a Becket) was re-laid in 1976. Fragments of a Saxon burial urn were discovered in the churchyard in the 1950's.
- 4.7.3 A poorly provenanced Saxon loomweight (MWS1615) was found in Nyetimber which may perhaps indicate that this neighbouring village is also of Saxon origin.

4.8 *The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)*

- 4.8.1 Both Pagham ('Pageham') and Nyetimber ('Nitinbreham') are recorded in the Domesday Book (completed in 1086)²⁰. In addition to the church, Pagham had a church and a mill (a tide mill with mill pond located to the south of the church²¹).
- 4.8.2 A larger Norman church was built on the site of the Saxon church. The chancel of this new church dates to the 11th - 12th century whilst the remainder of the building is 13th century in date²². To the southeast of the church is the site of Becket's Barn (a scheduled monument). This building incorporates the great 14th century hall of the Archbishops palace whilst the remains of an extensive double moated enclosure lie to its south²³.
- 4.8.3 During the 14th century, the village of Pagham was one of the foremost ports in England, exporting wool to Europe²⁴. However, following a huge storm in 1341, a large area of the parish was devastated by the sea and the harbour began to silt up. By 1401, Pagham was omitted from a list of south coast harbours and the settlement

¹⁷ <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/~aezins/index.php>

¹⁸ Taylor, M. 2003. 'Ecclesiastical Sites in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 161-170.

¹⁹ <http://www.paghamchurch.co.uk/index.php?pageid=46&contentid=48>

²⁰ <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk>

²¹ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41753&strquery=pagham>

²² <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>

²³ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41753&strquery=pagham>

²⁴ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41753&strquery=pagham>

subsequently faded into obscurity. Aldwick Manor apparently replaced Pagham as the administrative centre of the Canterbury estates at the end of the 14th century.

- 4.8.4 A possible medieval boundary ditch (MWS7024) at Nyetimber Garage on Pagham Road may imply that this road out of Pagham, through Nyetimber, was well established by this period.
- 4.8.5 At Nyetimber stands the Listed Building of Barton Manor House (MWS5747), which dates from the 11th or early 12th century. Adjoining the building is a 13th century chapel that has been shortened at its west end (MWS1613). To the northeast of Nyetimber stands Willowhale Cottage (MWS2225), a small house of possible 15th century date.

4.9 *The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)*

- 4.9.1 The earliest map available, Speed's county map of 1610, simply dots the location of Pagham and depicts the village as having a church²⁵.
- 4.9.2 Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, dated between 1778 and 1783 (Fig. 4), is the first map to show any great detail²⁶. The village of Nyetimber is spread out along Pagham Road, with the complex of Barton Manor House (MWS5747 and MWS1613) set back from the road's east side. Southeast of the complex, the site is easily identified as being located within the northeast end of a long narrow belt of woodland (the plan of this woodland survives in a later field plot; see paragraph 4.9.6 below).
- 4.9.3 On the Yeakell and Gardner map, Pagham Road continues southwest through fields to reach a crossroads in the centre of Pagham. Here, a road runs west to Pagham Harbour, bypassing the Church of St Thomas a Becket, east to the coast, and straight on to the south. Today, these three roads are called Church Lane, Sea Lane and Pagham Road respectively.
- 4.9.4 This late 18th century map is considered to be so detailed and accurate that most, if not all, ten Listed Post Medieval buildings, pre-19th century in date, are likely to be recorded on it (see Appendix 1 and Fig. 3). They are all built as residencies except for two entries in Nyetimber: a group of four 18th century barns (DWS549) and the Lion Public House (DWS1461). The other three Listed Buildings, including Nyetimber Windmill (MWS449 and DWS551), were constructed in the 19th century. None of the Listed Post Medieval buildings are visible from the site.

²⁵ <http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/sussex.html>

²⁶ <http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/sussex.html>

- 4.9.5 The West Sussex HER has recorded two Post Medieval coastguard stations within a 1km radius of the site. The earliest may have been the more southern of the two (MWS8626) as this is described as a 'preventative station' in the HER record (this being an old term for coastguard). It was also shown on the late 1830's / early 1840's parish tithe map. The other coastguard station (MWS8672) was in use by 1875-1877.
- 4.9.6 The 1st Edition OS map, dated between 1875 and 1877 (Fig. 5), reveals the site to be located within the northeast end of a long narrow field (plot 588). A footpath runs along the outside of its southeast side and northeast end.
- 4.9.7 Before the turn of the century, plot 588 had been renamed plot 339, as seen from the 2nd Edition OS map of 1898 (not reproduced) ²⁷.
- 4.9.8 The site had still not undergone any change by 1911-1912 (the 3rd Edition OS map; not reproduced).
- 4.9.9 During World War II, Pagham beach was protected by antitank cubes and barbed wire²⁸, as well as pillboxes (including MWS7593).
- 4.9.10 Two 20th century brickworking sites are known in the area (MWS4729 and MWS4730). The earliest (MWS4729) opened in the 1920's whilst the other was operational by the late 1930's²⁹. They were sited approximately 350m apart, to the north of Nyetimber. The last (MWS4730) closed in the 1960's.
- 4.9.11 By 1933, the Bay Estate was in the process of being laid out to the east of the site (see Fig. 6, the 4th Edition OS map). A roughly north-south aligned road had been planned through plot 339 (but not the site) to adjoin the roads now known as The Causeway and Nyetimber Lane. The footpath to the east side of the site had disappeared by 1933.
- 4.9.12 By 1950, but possibly as early as 1938, Cardinal's Drive, the north end of this planned road, had been built (the 1938-1950 OS map has not been reproduced) ³⁰. A road that linked Cardinal's Drive with The Causeway had also been constructed. It cut through the former plot (plot 339) and had the beginnings of a road leading off it to the northeast. This branch road had a row of buildings to each side. It did not extend into the site itself.

²⁷ <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

²⁸ Butler, C. 2008 *West Sussex Under Attack: Anti-Invasion Sites 1500-1990*, Chalford, Tempus Publishing.

²⁹ Beswick, M. 2001 *Brickmaking in Sussex*, Midhurst, Middleton Press.

³⁰ <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

- 4.9.13 The branch road had become formalised by 1961 (the OS map of this date is not reproduced)³¹. Building plots were established along its entire southeast side but not its full northwest side.
- 4.9.14 The 1964 OS map (Fig. 7) shows a similar picture to the 1961 OS map but in greater detail. Drains are seen to outline most of the northeast end of the old plot, with the northwest stretch of drainage partly lying within the site boundary. Nearly all of the drainage to the northwest is lined on the east side with a belt of trees which extends into the site. The presence of this belt provides additional verification that the site was located in woodland in the late 18th century (see paragraph 4.9.2).
- 4.9.15 By 1970, the site was enclosed to all sides by housing plots (the 1970 OS map is not reproduced). The belt of woodland had been fully removed by this time. The site had still not been developed by 1976 (the 1976-1990 OS map, which has not been reproduced, is the latest available map)³².

³¹ <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

³² <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

5 Impact of the Development

- 5.1** This Heritage Statement has established through cartographic evidence that the site was within a long narrow belt of isolated woodland in the late 1770's / early 1780's but that by at least 1875-1877 this entire wood had been cleared to create a plot of farmland. Although development began to occur within this field probably by the late 1930's, the site itself had still not been built upon by 1976.
- 5.2** Previous online planning applications for the site reveal that although a small infants' school was intended to be built on the site in the mid to late 1960's, this never took place. Throughout the 1970's, the site was a children's recreation area. For about two years or less, between perhaps the summers of 1980 and 1982, the site was pasture. A temporary three pony stable unit and a small feed store may have been built on the land during this time. Kings Haven care home was constructed on the site after July 1982.
- 5.3** Little is known about the history of the site prior to the late 18th century. There is no archaeological evidence for permanent settlement within the immediate vicinity of the site prior to the Saxon period when Pagham was established and possibly Nyetimber (the closest village to the site). During Saxon and Medieval times, the belt of woodland may have been part of a larger area of managed wood. The medieval house of Barton Manor stands near to the site and its lands may have encompassed the site.
- 5.4** Any archaeological remains within the site that pre-date the woodland may have been disturbed by the planting of trees and the growth of their root systems, as well as by any disturbance caused to the ground by woodland management activities. The uprooting of the tree plates in the Post Medieval period would have also had an impact. With the site having only previously been woodland, the site may have been more suitable as pasture, the effects of which to any archaeological deposits would be minimal compared to those derived from cultivation. When the site was a paddock, it may have had small temporary structures built upon it, with perhaps only shallow foundations.
- 5.5** The construction of the larger brick built care home would have had a wider and more destructive impact upon any archaeological deposits present, however there is significant evidence that archaeological remains can remain preserved within the footprint of existing developments, where they have been undisturbed by the footings and other groundworks.
- 5.6** Given the evidence accumulated during this Heritage Statement, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Period	Probability
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Low
Post Medieval	Low

It should be noted however, that due to the lack of any significant archaeological work having been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site, the absence of evidence for archaeological remains does not provide evidence for their being no archaeological remains present on the site.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1** This Heritage Statement has established that there is limited evidence for human activity within a 1km radius of the site centre prior to the Medieval period. However, given the increasing amount of evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement and activity on the Coastal Plain, it is always possible that there will be, as yet undiscovered, surviving evidence on the site for activity from these periods
- 6.2** On considering that the site was woodland during the late 18th century (if not many centuries before), and that the site was later used as probable pasture, a paddock and a recreation ground, all prior to the 1980's development of the care home, it seems very unlikely that any archaeological remains present within the site will be associated with these later uses, as they all would leave little impact on the ground.
- 6.3** It is therefore suggested, based on the evidence presented in this report, that any future redevelopment of the site is unlikely to encounter significant archaeological remains. However, given the lack of any archaeological investigations in the immediate area, it may be prudent to consider some form of evaluation or watching brief in the event of the redevelopment of the site to confirm the absence of any significant archaeological remains. This recommendation should be discussed with the Local Authority in advance of any future building scheme. This Heritage Statement meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Derek Beason of Chestergrange Developments (Pagham) Ltd for commissioning this survey. Rachel Salter, the HER Officer at WSCC provided copies of the West Sussex HER.
- 7.2** Chris Butler managed the project for CBAS Ltd, and created the illustrations.

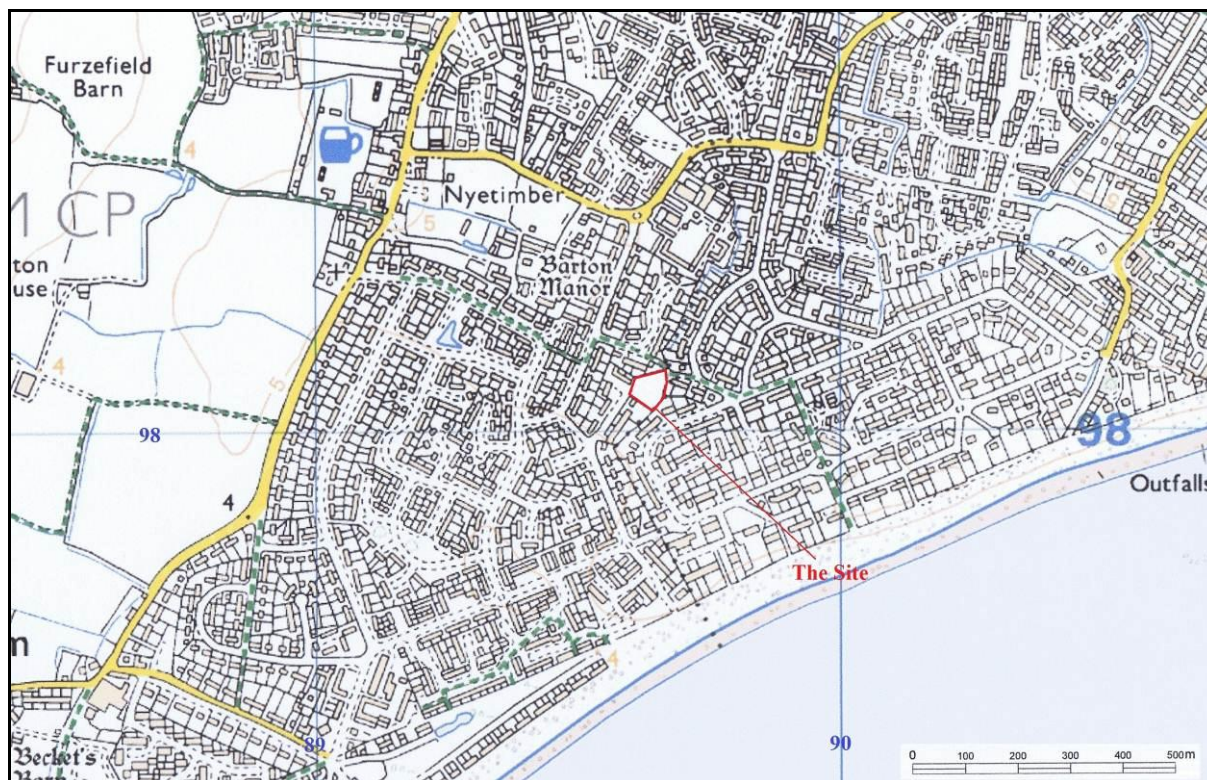


Fig. 1: Kings Drive, Pagham: Site Location
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

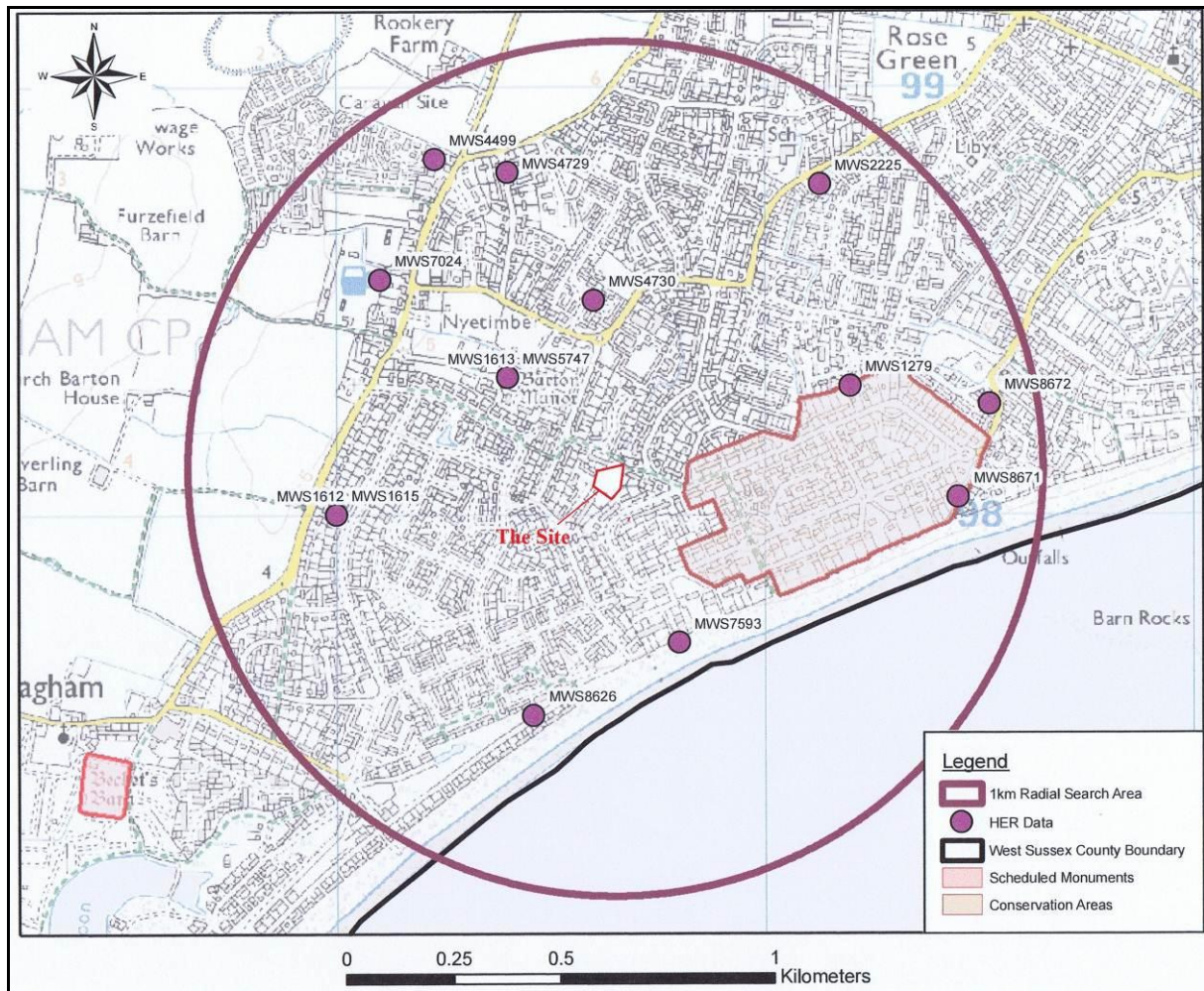


Fig. 2: Kings Drive, Pagham: Map showing Designations and Archaeological Sites recorded within the HER

(adapted from map provided by WSCC)

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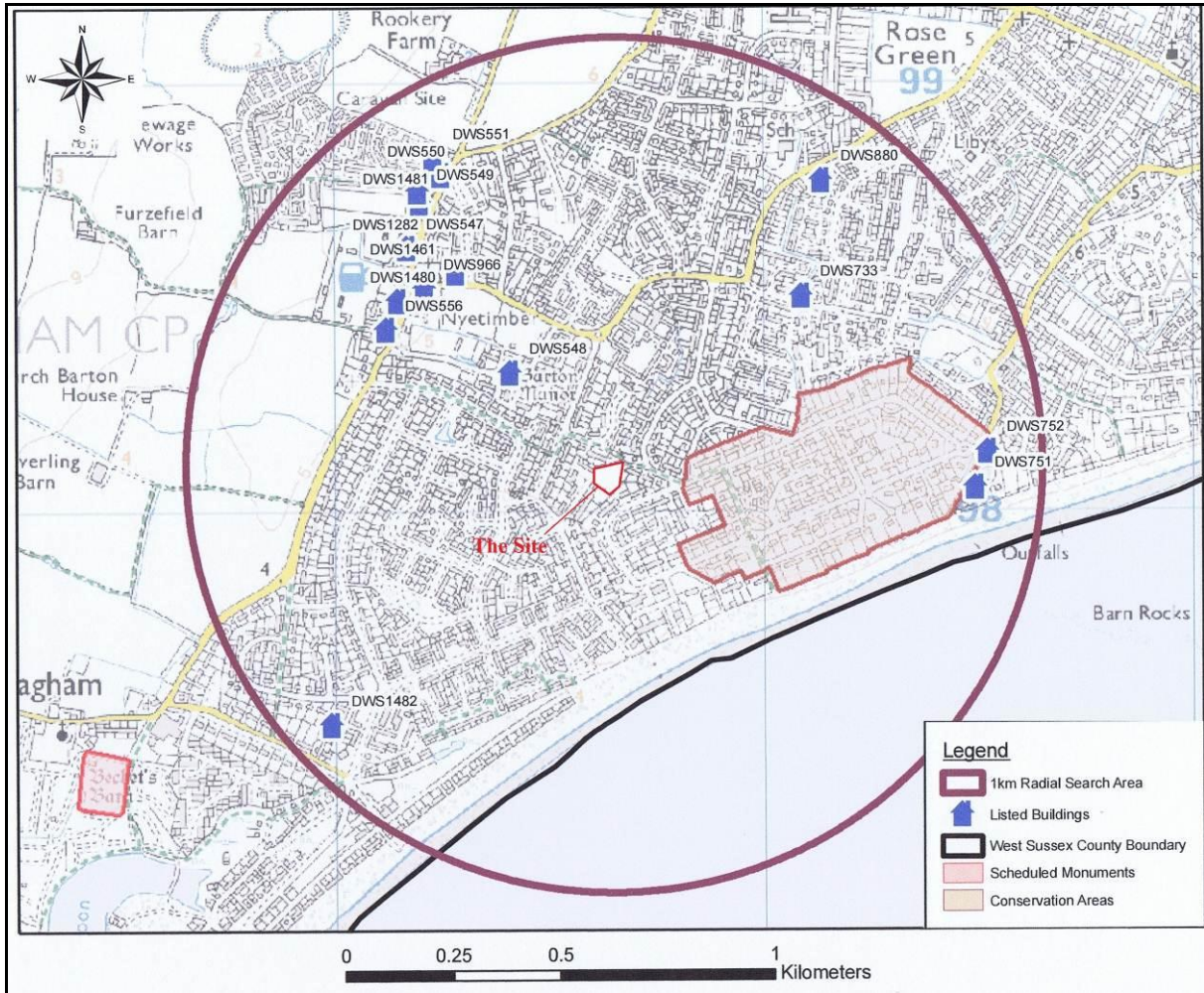


Fig. 3: Kings Drive, Pagham: Map showing Designations and Listed Buildings recorded within the HER
(adapted from map provided by WSCC)
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Fig. 4: Kings Drive, Pagham: Yeakell & Gardner map, 1778-83
http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm



Fig. 5: Kings Drive, Pagham: 1st Edition OS map, 1875-77



Fig. 6: Kings Drive, Pagham: 4th Edition OS map, 1933

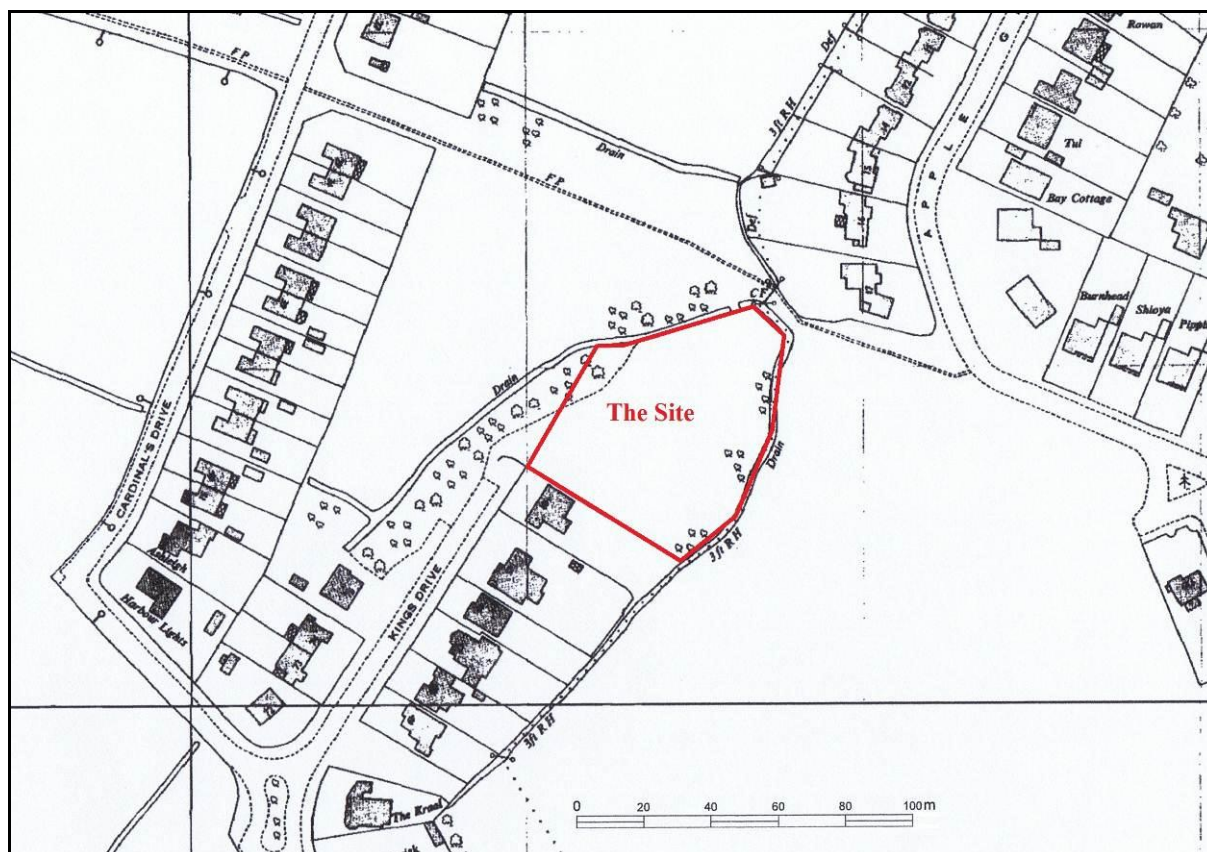


Fig. 7: Kings Drive, Pagham: 1964 OS map
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Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings Recorded within the HER

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MWS1279	SZ 90200 98300	Roman	Pottery	
MWS1612	SZ 89000 98000	Roman	Pottery	
MWS1615	SZ 89000 98000	Saxon	Loom weight	
MWS4729	SZ 89400 98800	20 th Century	Brickworks	Site of
MWS4730	SZ 89600 98500	20 th Century	Brickworks	Site of
MWS7024	SZ 89102 98549	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval	Finds and ditch found during archaeological intervention at Nyetimber Garage	Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age?) and Roman residual pottery, and Medieval and Post Medieval pottery. Probable Medieval boundary ditch.
MWS7593	SZ 898 977	20 th Century	Pillbox	Site of
MWS8626	SZ 8946 9753	Post Medieval	Preventive station	Site of
MWS8671	SZ 9045 9803	Post Medieval	(?) Barn (?) Signal house	Site of
MWS8672	SZ 9052 9825	Post Medieval	Coastguard Station	Site of
MWS5747; MWS1613; & DWS548	SZ 89407 98324	11 th or early 12 th Century (hall), 13 th Century (chapel) and 18 th - 19 th Centuries (house)	Barton Manor (MWS5747) and chapel (MWS1613)	Listed Building
MWS4499 DWS551	SZ 89230 98825	19 th Century	Nyetimber Windmill	Listed Building
MWS2225 DWS880	SZ 90135 98771	15 th Century (HER description) Early 17 th Century or earlier (Listed Building description)	Willowhale Cottage	Listed Building
DWS1480	SZ 89146 98493	17 th Century or earlier	Greensleeves	Listed Building
DWS549	SZ 89193 98748	18 th Century	Group of four barns at Mill Farm	Listed Building
DWS556	SZ 89118 98426	17 th Century	Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage	Listed Building

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
DWS550	SZ 89248 98786	18 th Century	Mill Cottage	Listed Building
DWS1282	SZ 89168 98615	18 th Century	Nyetimber Forge	Listed Building
DWS547	SZ 89168 98615	Early 19 th Century	Nyetimber House	Listed Building
DWS733	SZ 90087 98501	Probably 17 th century	Pryor's Farmhouse	Listed Building
DWS1481	SZ 89198 98722	18 th Century or earlier	The Ingelnook Restaurant	Listed Building
DWS1461	SZ 89282 98558	17 th Century or earlier	The Lion Public House	Listed Building
DWS1482	SZ 88990 97502	18 th Century or earlier	The Thatched Cottage	Listed Building
DWS751	SZ 90491 98053	18 th Century	West House	Listed Building
DWS752	SZ 90520 98137	19 th Century	West Lodge	Listed Building

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. Chris is Co-Director of the Barcomvbe Roman Villa excavations. He has also recently undertaken an archaeological survey of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Fieldwalking, Landscape & Woodland surveys, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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