

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

**NGR 488039 971820
(SZ 88039 71820)**

**Arun District Council
Planning Reference: P/84/16/PL**

**ASE Project No: 170251
Site Code: PAG 17**

**ASE Report No: 2018111
OASIS ID: archaeol6-312610**

By Simon Stevens

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Simon Stevens

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bourne Leisure Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of new static caravans at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex (NGR 488039 971820).

A small number of archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches running broadly from east to west across the new access road and service trenches. Dating material was elusive in most of the features, but based on limited assemblages of pottery, it is presumed that the majority of the features were medieval in date, with most activity in the 13th and 14th centuries. There was also a 'background scatter' of prehistoric flintwork suggesting some level of activity in the distant past as well as fragments of Tudor/early post-medieval CBM.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bourne Leisure Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of new static caravans at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex (NGR 488039 971820; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the western edge of the current holiday village and was until recently part of the establishment's golf course. It is bounded to the north, west and south by the surviving elements of the golf course and to the east by a footpath separating the new caravans from the existing holiday village. There are far-reaching views towards Pagham Harbour.
- 1.2.2 According to the most recent available data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site is London Clay with superficial deposits of River Terrace silts, sands and clays deposited by local rivers (BGS 2018).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Arun District Council for the installation of 22 static caravans and associated access, parking, services and landscaping in December 2016 (planning reference P/84/16/PL). Following consultation between Arun District Council and the Chichester District Council Archaeologist (in this case Arun District Council's advisers on archaeological issues). A condition (No. 7) was attached to the planning consent requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.'

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance in accordance with Arun District Local Plan Policy GEN7. This is required to be a pre-commencement condition because archaeology goes to the heart of the planning permission.'

- 1.3.2 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2017) for the archaeological work was prepared by ASE and submitted and approved by the Chichester District Council Archaeologist before the commencement of groundworks at the site. The document outlined the methodologies to be used on site (in this case an archaeological watching brief), and in the preparation of a report and archive of the results.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site undertaken between December 2017 and March 2018. The work was undertaken by a team comprising Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Chris Russel and Gary Webster (Archaeologists), Lucy Sheeran and Tom Simms (Assistant Archaeologists) and John Cook and Vas Tsamis (Senior Archaeological Surveyors). The project was managed by Neil Griffin and by Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (Post-excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary

- 2.1.1 This following background is taken directly from the WSI (ASE 2017), which in turn drew information from a heritage statement produced for Bourne Leisure Limited by DGC (Historic Buildings) Consultants Ltd for an earlier scheme at Church Farm Holiday Park. It provides an overview of the archaeological and historical development of the immediate area was included as an appendix to the WSI (ASE 2017).
- 2.1.2 In essence the site lies in a landscape which seems to have been settled since at least the Bronze Age, and is situated c.400m from *Beckets Barn*, a Scheduled Monument (Historic England Ref. 1002982).

2.2 Beckets Barn

- 2.2.1 Becket's Barn is medieval in origin and is now incorporated into the reception building complex. 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 date 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).
- 2.2.2 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 (*ibid.*). The wider site is thought to have once contained a granary.
- 2.2.3 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). The earthworks form part of the scheduled area.

2.3 Previous investigations

- 2.3.1 Several 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 *op cit.*). A cobbled surface, subsequently re-excavated in 1974 was found in a trench to the north of the barn. No trace of the circular stone pigeon house could be found.
- 2.3.2 In 1974, four trenches were excavated, two to the north, one within the barn and one immediately to the south (Gregory *op cit.*). 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.

- 2.3.3 The cobbled surface was cut by several ditches and a small gully, which contained carbonised grain and charcoal dated to AD820 +/- 60. 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.
- 2.3.4 In 1993, South Eastern Archaeological Services (SEAS; the 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.
- 2.3.5 ASE carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site in advance of the submission of the planning application for the construction of a building close to the barn (ASE 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 ditches or channels were revealed at the base, running broadly N-S 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 1.65m AOD: 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.
- 2.3.6 A subsequent watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of the building identified several archaeological features and deposits (ASE 2012). The earliest remains consisted of possible burnt mound material which if verified may date to the Middle or Late Bronze Age. Except for 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 Pagham 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.
- 2.3.7 An archaeological watching brief maintained during shallow groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme in the Scheduled Monument area of Becket's Barn identified no significant archaeological deposits (ASE 2013). 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).
- 2.3.8 Further afield, in 1954, a Anglo-Saxon cremation urn of suggested late 6th- to 7th-century date was found in the churchyard of St. Thomas a Becket parish church (Collins 1955, 123-5; it is currently located in the church). SEAS undertook work within the churchyard in 1995, resulting in the recording of 88 burials and three *in situ* Middle Bronze Age cremation deposits (SEAS 1996).

2.4 Research Aims and Objectives

2.4.1 The broad aims of the archaeological watching brief given in the WSI (ASE 2017) were:

- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits on site*
- *To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any remains and deposits*
- *To assess how they might be affected by the proposed scheme*
- *To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site*
- *To assess what options should be considered for further evaluation/mitigation*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Mechanical ground reduction and excavation of service trenches, caravan bases and a road strip was monitored by suitably qualified archaeologists. All sections were examined for archaeological deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.2 All encountered deposits were recorded according 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. A full photographic record of the monitoring was maintained.
- 3.1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken according to the WSI (ASE 2017), in accordance with the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014b), as well as with reference to the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (WSCC 2017).

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 There were no physical constraints to the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks; machining was closely observed, all sections were examined and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to the Chichester Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	33
Section sheets	4
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	91
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	21
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Caravan Bases (Figure 2)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. width/diameter	Max. thickness (m)
001	Layer	Topsoil	-	>1.00
002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.30
003	Layer	Natural	-	-

Table 3: The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Caravan Bases

- 4.1.1 Mechanical ground reduction for the creation of the concrete bases for the new caravans was monitored during December 2017. Twenty-two bases were excavated, each measuring c.6m by c.15m, revealing a straightforward stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.1.2 The topsoil, context [001] consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay, which overlay context [002] a mid-orangey brown clayey silt subsoil/made ground, which in turn overlay the 'natural' brownish orange/orangey brown clayey silt/silty clay. No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered.
- 4.1.3 To the south the topsoil considerably thickened and the subsoil became intermittent before dying out, suggesting some level of truncation/mixing of the overburden.

4.2 The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Road Strip (Figures 2 and 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. width/diameter	Max. thickness (m)
001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.45
002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.30
003	Layer	Natural	-	-
004	Cut	Ditch	1.43	-
005	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.32
006	Cut	Ditch	3.1	-
007	Fill	Lower Fill	-	0.60
008	Fill	Upper Fill	-	0.10
009	Fill	Slump	-	0.20

Table 4: The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Road Strip

- 4.2.1 The mechanical ground reduction for the access road to the new caravans showed a simple sequence of overburden overlying the 'natural' as previously recorded during work on the caravan bases. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden including a single sherd of late medieval pottery and prehistoric flintwork. Two archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded close to the northern end of the new road, where the surface of the 'natural' was revealed; further to the south exposure of surface of the 'natural' was more intermittent.

- 4.2.2 Ditch [004] ran broadly south-east to north-west across the stripped area. It had gently sloping concave sides and a broadly flat base, and contained a single dark greyish brown clayey silt fill, context [005]. A small assemblage of flintwork was recovered from the feature. A sample <1> taken for the analysis of environmental material contained slate, coal, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material, a cleaver seed and a single moderately well-preserved hulled barley caryopsis.
- 4.2.3 The feature was recorded in the eastern service trench as ditch [010] and in the western strip as ditch [027].
- 4.2.4 Ditch [006] was a considerably wider and deeper feature which ran broadly east to west across the stripped area immediately to the north of Ditch [004]. Again it had gently sloping concave sides and broadly flat base. The main fill of the feature was a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [007], which contained a small assemblage of medieval material and residual prehistoric flintwork. Sample <4> contained small quantities of flint, slate, pot, stone, copper (Cu) and fire-cracked flint as well as magnetic material. Environmental material recovered from the residue consisted of several charcoal fragments, charred botanicals, animal bone and teeth and marine mollusc shell.
- 4.2.5 A deposit interpreted as the upper fill, a chalk-rich dark greyish brown clayey silt, context [008], may have been a later recut, and if so remains undated. There had been limited slumping into the feature, in the form of a mid-orangey brown silt, context [009]. This context contained a single sherd of late prehistoric pottery.

4.3 The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Eastern Service Trench (Figures 4 and 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. width/diameter	Max. thickness (m)
001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.45
002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.30
003	Layer	Natural	-	-
010	Cut	Ditch	2.46	-
011	Fill	Upper Fill	-	0.30
012	Fill	Lower Fill	-	0.28
013	Cut	Ditch	1.14	-
014	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.46
015	Cut	Pit	0.63	-
016	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.29
017	Cut	Ditch	1.98	-
018	Fil	Single Fill	-	0.63
019	Cut	Ditch	1.74	-
020	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.42
021	Cut	Ditch	1.50	-
022	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.56
023	Layer	Made Ground	-	0.66

Table 5: The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Eastern Service Trench

- 4.3.1 The eastern service trench was 600mm and deep enough along its entire length to reveal the surface of the 'natural' below the two previously recorded layers of overburden. The trench did not reach far enough north to expose the continuation of the ditch [004], although this feature was found to continue in the western service trench (see below). However, other features were identified, excavated and recorded, usually in the section of the service trench.
- 4.3.2 Ditch [010] was clearly the continuation of ditch [004], with gently sloping concave sides and an almost flat base, but was considerably wider, and contained an additional fill. The upper fill was a mid-orangey brown silty clay, context [011], which overlay the basal fill, a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [012]. No datable material was recovered from either of the fills. The feature was also recorded in the western service trench as ditch [027] (see section 4.4.3 below).
- 4.3.3 Immediately to the south another linear feature on a similar orientation was observed. Ditch [013] was somewhat irregular in profile and contained a single fill, a mid-orangey brown silty clay, context [014]. No datable finds were recovered from the feature, which was also recorded in the western service trench, as ditch [030]. The feature was not recorded in the road strip as excavations were not deep enough at this location.
- 4.3.4 Further to the south, a small feature was observed in the trench section. Pit [015] had steep concave sides and a flat base, and a single fill, a mid-reddish brown silty clay, context [016]. No datable material was recovered from the feature,
- 4.3.5 Ditch [017] ran east to west across the trench, and was broadly 'u' shaped in profile. Flintwork was recovered from the single fill, a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [018]. The feature was not seen crossing the access road as the strip did not expose the surface of the 'natural' at this point. However, it probably continued into the western service trench as ditch [032] (see section 4.4.5 below).
- 4.3.6 Another feature to the south was only seen in the eastern service trench. Ditch [019] ran roughly north to south across the trench. It had steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base, and contained a single mid-orangey brown silty clay fill, context [020]. The feature contained fire-cracked flint, but no closely datable material.
- 4.3.7 Much further to the south another feature was only seen in the eastern service trench, in a part of the site overlain by a deposit of made ground, context [023], which replaced the topsoil directly above the subsoil. Ditch [021] ran broadly east to west across the service trench, and had a roughly 'v' shaped profile. The single fill was a mid-orangey brown silty clay, context [022]. No datable evidence was recovered from the feature.
- 4.3.8 In places the made ground [023] appeared to be the only overburden, perhaps suggesting some truncation and re-levelling of the ground as seen during the road strip.

4.4 The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Western Service Trench (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. width/diameter	Max. thickness (m)
001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.45
002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.30
003	Layer	Natural	-	-
024	Cut	Ditch	2.42	-
025	Fill	Lower Fill	-	0.50
026	Fill	Upper Fill	-	0.30
027	Cut	Ditch	1.78	-
028	Fill	Lower Fill	-	0.36
029	Fill	Upper Fill	-	0.30
030	Cut	Ditch	1.80	-
031	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.90
032	Cut	Ditch	1.44	-
033	Fill	Single Fill	-	0.72

Table 6: The Stratigraphic Sequence - The Western Service Trench

- 4.4.1 The western service trench was originally 600mm wide like its eastern counterpart, but regular trench collapse caused by waterlogging of the overburden led to the necessity to batter the trench leading to a width often in excess of 3m, and arguably problems with the identification of archaeological deposits. However, archaeological features were identified and recorded.
- 4.4.2 Ditch [024] was the continuation of ditch [006] recorded during the monitoring of the road strip. It had gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. There were two fills, the upper was a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [026], which overlay the basal fill, a greyish brown silty clay, context [025]. Two sherds of medieval material was recovered from the feature as well as fragments of Tudor/early post-medieval brick and intrusive pieces of land drain.
- 4.4.3 Immediately to the south, ditch [027] was identified and recorded, forming a continuation of ditch [006] identified during the road strip. It was broadly 'v' shaped in profile with two fills; the uppermost was a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [029], which overlay the basal fill, a light greyish brown silty clay, context [028], from which a single sherd of early post-medieval pottery was recovered.
- 4.4.4 Ditch [030] was encountered to the south, forming a probable continuation of ditch [013] seen in the eastern service trench but not encountered in the road strip. The single fill was a mid-grey silty clay, context [031]. Prehistoric flintwork was recovered and a sample <2> taken for the analysis of the environmental material showed the presence of charcoal, slate, coal, fire-cracked flint, glass and magnetic material.

- 4.4.5 Similarly, a feature only previously seen in the eastern service trench was encountered some distance to the south. Ditch [032] had steeply sloping concave sides and a rounded base contained a single fill, a light greyish brown silty clay, context [033]. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature, which was recorded to the east as gully [017].

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 7; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 1. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
002	7	131	6	102			4	148					3	81		
005	4	70											1	18		
007	2	25	13	116	1	73	7	662			4	16			6	174
009			1	3												
018	2	8							1	4			1	27		
020													4	133		
025			1	10	1	5									1	27
026			3	18	4	177			1	2						
028			1	7									1	11		
031	2	27											5	135		
Total	17	261	25	256	6	255	11	810	2	6	4	16	15	405	7	201

Table 7: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 The watching brief resulted in the recovery of 14 pieces of struck flint weighing 162g. A further 15 fragments (405g) of burnt unworked flint were also recovered from six numbered contexts. No clustering was found, the worked flint coming from four ditch interventions including contexts [005], [007], [018] and [031] and from subsoil context [002]. The pieces are in a relatively poor condition displaying moderate to heavy signs of weathering. They are manufactured from a light to mid grey flint with a stained abraded cortex. Flakes are the only removal types present in the small assemblage. The majority display characteristics of a late prehistoric flake-orientated industry. They exhibit unprepared plain platform, and they are crudely worked. The unworked burnt flint fragments were heavily calcined to a light grey / white colour. Burnt flints are frequently associated with late prehistoric activities, but the small amount recovered may relate to more recent burning events.

5.2.2 Based on technological traits, the flake-based character of the small assemblage from Pagham suggests a dating ranging from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Two sherds of later prehistoric pottery, weighing 7g, were recovered from the site. The earliest is a highly abraded coarse flint-tempered sherd, found in context [002] alongside other post-Roman material. The fabric, containing common-ill-sorted flint inclusions of 0.2-4mm is most likely of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. The only potentially *in situ* sherd is from context [009]. It is well fired and fairly thin-walled; it contains moderate fine flint-temper of c.0.2-1.5mm, in a silty background matrix. Isolated finer flint-tempered wares of this type are difficult to date with precision and could occur at any time between the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/ early Roman periods on the West Sussex coastal plain.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 16 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 110g, from five individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 8.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels)
002	Painted ware (oxidised)	LM	1	10g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (from a base)
007	Chichester-type sandy-flinty ware	EM/HM	4	20g	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised)
007	Fine sandy West Sussex Ware (with occasional coarser grains)	HM/LM	8	62g	Bowl/cooking pot x1 (green glazed internal base); Jugs x4 (x1 thumbled base, x1 vertically combed with green external glaze, x1 red clay applied strip and green external glaze, x2 plain green glaze)
025	Fine sandy West Sussex Ware (with occasional coarser grains)	HM/LM	1	10g	Bowl/cooking pot x1 (green glazed internal base)
026	Fine sandy West Sussex Ware (with occasional coarser grains)	HM/LM	1	2g	Jug x1
028	Fine hard-fired earthenware	EPM	1	6g	Undiagnostic of form x1. (oxidised, traces of fine grey mortar with coal flecks on broken faces)

Table 8: Post-Roman Pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c.1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c.1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c.1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c.1525/50-1750).

5.4.2 The earliest sherds consist of the Chichester sandy-flinty examples that could easily be of 12th- century date. However, the type continued across most of the 13th century and as such they could easily be contemporary with the more developed fine sandy wares of the West Sussex Ware tradition they were found with. The bulk of the pottery is of this type and suggests the later 13th to 14th centuries saw the most activity. Although the assemblage is small the jugs are generally well decorated suggesting the associated household could afford more than the basic vessels. There are isolated sherds of 15th/16th- and 17th-century date but too little is present to comment on meaningfully.

5.4.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. However, they add to the small but growing body of High Medieval ceramics from the site and as such it is recommended they be retained for long-term curation in a museum.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A small assemblage of only twelve pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 307g was collected from three contexts: [002], [007] and [206]. All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabrics were defined with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).

5.5.2 The assemblage mainly comprised roof tile fragments collected from [002] and [007]. These were nearly all flat tile fragments in a bright orange fabric with very coarse and angular quartz in the matrix, although one fragment of possible ridge tile in a different fabric was also present. The roof tile all appeared to be of medieval date. Two very chipped pieces of ?brick were also collected from [002], but these were too small to be entirely diagnostic. An early post-medieval date is suggested for these.

5.5.3 Better preserved fragments of Tudor/early post-medieval brick were recovered from [026], alongside a piece of most probably very recent land drain that could easily be intrusive, as the rest of the assemblage is indicative of a medieval-early post-medieval date. Following examination the assemblage has been discarded.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 9.

Context	Type	No	Weight	Comments
002	West Country slate	1	78g	11mm thick
002	Dirty ill-sorted sandstone (Tertiary)	1	52g	Grey/blac. Burnt
005 <1>	West Country slate	2	<1g	
005 <1>	Coal	1	<1g	
007	West Country slate	2	274g	11mm thick
007	Fire-cracked flint	1	146g	
007	Mixon Rock	2	234g	Weathered
008 <4>	West Country slate	11	1g	
008 <4>	Chert	1	<1g	
031 <2>	West Country slate	1	<1g	
031 <2>	Coal	1	<1g	

Table 9: Stone assemblage

- 5.6.2 The West Country slate is a common type of roof covering used on buildings of some substance during the medieval period, particularly on sites that were accessible by waterborne transport. The coal is likely to be of post-medieval date, but all the pieces are so small they could easily be intrusive. The remaining stone types are unmodified by the hand of man and are of types that are natural to the area.
- 5.6.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.7 The Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Three environmental residues produced small quantities of magnetic material from their residues (contexts [005], [008] and [031]). These were searched under x10 magnification in order to identify any micro slags that may have been present. In the event the magnetic fractions from each sample were composed solely of granules of ferruginous siltstone and clay, whose magnetic properties had been enhanced through burning. This heating could have happened in a number of processes including domestic hearths and bonfires. As such there was no evidence of metalworking. The material been discarded.

5.8 The Iron by Trista Clifford

- 5.8.1 A single modern drawn wire general purpose iron nail measuring 40.6mm in length was recovered from context [026]. The stem is circular in section and the head is also circular. The nail is recommended for discard.

5.9 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.9.1 The animal bone assemblage contained 13 fragments weighing 28g in total deriving from two contexts (Table 10). Material from context [007] was all hand-collected, whereas all bone fragments from context [008] derived from environmental bulk-sample <4>. Material was generally poorly preserved, with cortical surfaces destroyed by erosion.

Context	Environmental sample	N	NISP
007		4	4
008	4	9	2

Table 10: Zooarchaeological assemblage by context showing total fragment count (N) and the number of identifiable specimens (NISP).

- 5.9.2 Context [007] contained 4 bone fragments. Three refitted to form one cattle proximal radius, which was fused proximally and showed signs of erosion. The remaining bone fragment was a large mammal long-bone fragment, which was also eroded, and was butchered with a cleaver.
- 5.9.3 Context [008] <4> contained 9 bone fragments, of which 7 were indeterminate. Two specimens were identifiable to species and element – one large deer (red/fallow) first phalanx, which was fully fused and also eroded, and a partial mole left humerus.

5.10 The Shell by Trista Clifford

- 5.10.1 A single context, [007], produced a small assemblage of common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves weighing a total of 201g and consisting of three mature left valves and a single immature right valve. Parasitic sponge *Cliona celata* boring was noted on two valves. The shell is recommended for discard.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Four bulk soil samples were taken during excavations at Pagham for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from a medieval to post-medieval ditch [006] and undated ditches [004] and [031]. The following discusses the charred plant macrofossils recovered from the samples and their contribution to understanding the nature of the site.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 Sample <3> from fill (032) of ditch [033] was omitted from processing due to the features lack of potential. The remaining 40L samples were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned in their entirety and sorted under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 2). Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

6.3 Results

Medieval to Post-Medieval

Sample <4> (008) [006].

- 6.3.1 The heavy residue from medieval to post-medieval ditch [006] contained small quantities of flint, slate, pot, stone, copper (Cu) and fire-cracked flint as well as magnetic material. Environmental material recovered from the residue consisted of several charcoal fragments, charred botanicals, animal bone and teeth and marine mollusc shell.
- 6.3.2 The flot contained 85% uncharred material of modern roots, twigs and grass (Poaceae) tubers as well as recent seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*). Worm capsules and land snail shells, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*) were identified in the flot along with several charcoal fragments.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.3.3 Three indeterminate cereal caryopses were recorded in the flots, preservation of which was poor to prevent further identification. The cereal remains were accompanied by three wild legumes (Fabaceae) and a bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) seed.

Undated

Samples <1> (005) [004] and <2> (030) [031].

- 6.3.4 The heavy residues from the undated ditches [004] and [031] each contained slate, coal, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. Flint was recovered from ditch [004] whilst glass was identified in ditch [031]. Small quantities of charcoal were present in both features.
- 6.3.5 The flots contained between 85 and 90% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of fat hen, red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) and blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) as well as seeds of the nightshade family (Solanaceae). Charcoal fragments were present within the flots along with modern insects, worm capsules and burrowing molluscs.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.3.6 Ditch [004] contained a single moderately well-preserved hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) caryopsis. The grain was slightly twisted suggesting that it was of the six-row variety. It was accompanied by a cleaver (*Galium aparine*) seed. No charred plant macrofossils were identified in ditch [031].

6.4 Discussion

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.4.1 The charred plant macrofossils identified at Pagham likely represent 'background noise' of cereal cultivation within the area. The cleaver and bedstraw seeds are indicative of shrubby environs and may have been growing around the site. The paucity of charcoal at the site suggests minimal burning activities were carried out during its occupation.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 A small number of archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded, the majority consisting of ditches/gullies crossing the stripped road corridor and the adjacent service trenches.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The presence of an *in situ* subsoil across much of the site does suggest an absence of any wholesale truncation, despite the presumption that the area was probably extensively landscaped for the creation of the golf course. Although intermittent deposits of made ground were observed, there appeared to have been little disturbance to the area in the recent past in the northern part of the site.
- 7.2.2 However, localised truncation resulting in a deeper overburden was noted in the southern part of the site, associated with a relative paucity of archaeological features. Whether this scarcity was due to truncation or simply due to the absence of archaeological features is open to debate.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Overview

- 7.3.1 Unfortunately firm dating evidence from the features proved elusive. Assemblages of pottery were small at best, with only one feature producing more than ten sherds. Environmental sampling provided limited evidence of cereal cultivation in the vicinity and minimal evidence of burning.

Prehistoric

- 7.3.2 The 'background scatter' of flintwork recovered from later deposits is indicative of some activity in the general area in the distant past. Unfortunately the pottery finds could not be used to prove the presence of prehistoric features. However, the recovery of Middle Bronze Age cremations deposits from the nearby churchyard (SEAS 1996) clearly suggests that there was some form of prehistoric occupation in the vicinity, and perhaps the pottery recovered from the present site hints that it lies on the periphery of a more intensively utilised prehistoric site.

Medieval

- 7.3.3 Ditch [006]/[010]/[027] was the only feature to produce enough material culture to provide clear dating of the feature, suggesting late 13th to 14th century activity at the site. Presumably representing a field or enclosure boundary, the feature does suggest some form of systematic land division during the era.
- 7.3.4 Although the faunal remains were highly limited, the presence of cattle and deer provide tantalising evidence of the medieval diet. The mole was unlikely to have been on the medieval menu.

- 7.3.5 Ditch [004/024] also produced medieval pottery and ceramic building material and is presumed to be date from this period in the absence of any firm evidence to the contrary. A possible re-establishment of the slightly earlier field boundary to the south, the limited assemblage of pottery suggests the feature was part of the landscape into the early 16th century.
- 7.3.6 In the absence of any other tangible dating evidence, it is suggested that the ditches/gullies to the south of these features are probably part of the same medieval campaign of land division, although this is far from proven.

Post-Medieval

- 7.3.7 Although based on the somewhat anecdotal evidence of one early post-medieval pottery sherd, it is possible that ditch [006]/[010]/[027] remained in use as a boundary feature as late as the 18th century.
- 7.3.8 The paucity of later pottery or other artefacts in the overburden, or intrusive to the features is indicative of the relative isolation of the site to this day.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 Clearly all the broad aims of the archaeological work were met in that archaeological deposits were recognised, investigated and recorded to accepted professional standards.
- 7.4.2 Unfortunately the nature of the recorded deposits does not lend itself to the establishment of specific research aims for any subsequent work at the holiday village or in the immediate area, however, further work in the vicinity should aim to clarify the nature of any prehistoric occupation as well as understanding of the medieval to early post-medieval landscape.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 The implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks at the site resulted in the identification and recording of a limited range of archaeological features. Although arguably of little archaeological value in isolation, the deposits add to a growing corpus of data from archaeological investigations in and around the holiday village, where both below- and above-ground archaeological remains have been identified.

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HER Summary

Site code	PAG 17					
Project code	170251					
Planning reference	P/84/16/PL					
Site address	Church Farm Holiday Village					
District/Borough	Arun District					
NGR (12 figures)	488039 971820					
Geology	River Terrace Deposits over London Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB ✓	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	13.12.2017 – 23.03.2018					
Sponsor/client	Bourne Leisure Limited					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary			Broadly Prehistoric			
			Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bourne Leisure Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of new static caravans at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex (NGR 488039 971820). A small number of archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches running broadly from east to west. Based on limited assemblages of pottery, it is presumed that the majority of the features were medieval in date, with most activity in the 13th and 14th centuries. There was also a 'background scatter' of prehistoric flintwork as well as fragments of Tudor/early post-medieval CBM.					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-312610

Project details

Project name Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bourne Leisure Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of new static caravans at Church Farm Holiday Village, Pagham, West Sussex (NGR 488039 971820). A small number of archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches running broadly from east to west across the new access road and service trenches. Dating material was elusive in most of the features, but based on limited assemblages of pottery, it is presumed that the majority of the features were medieval in date, with most activity in the 13th and 14th centuries, but perhaps extending as late as the 18th century. There was also a 'background scatter' of prehistoric flintwork suggesting some level of activity in the distant past.

Project dates Start: 13-12-2017 End: 23-03-2018

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes P/84/16/PL - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes 170251 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes PAG 17 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX ARUN PAGHAM Church Farm Holiday Village

Postcode PO21 4NR

Study area 2 Hectares

Site coordinates SZ 88039 71820 50.538919635994 -0.757474803019 50 32
20 N 000 45 26 W Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Chichester District Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bourne Leisure Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Church farm
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2018111
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos

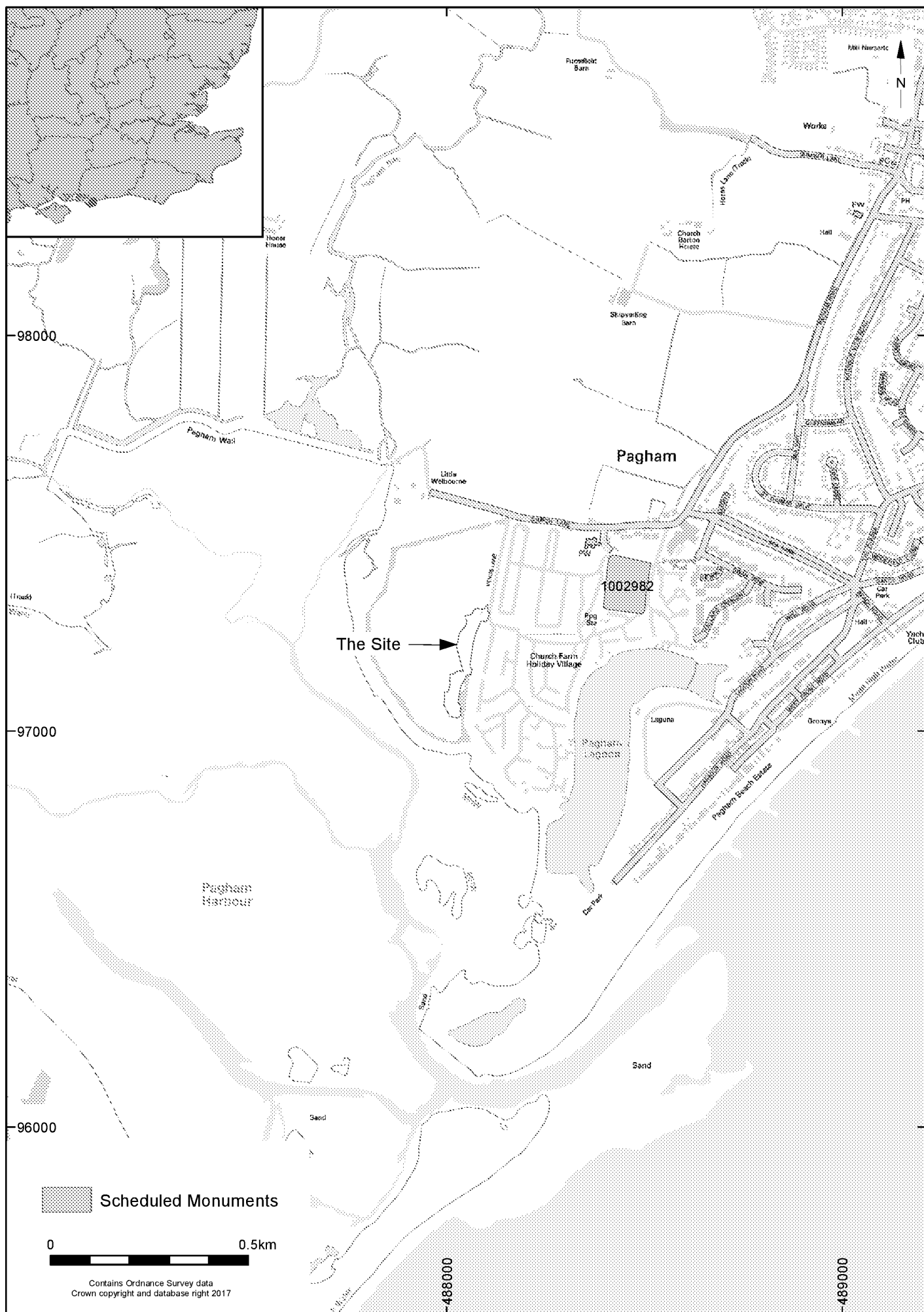
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Entered on 31 May 2018

Appendix 1: Residue quantification. (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

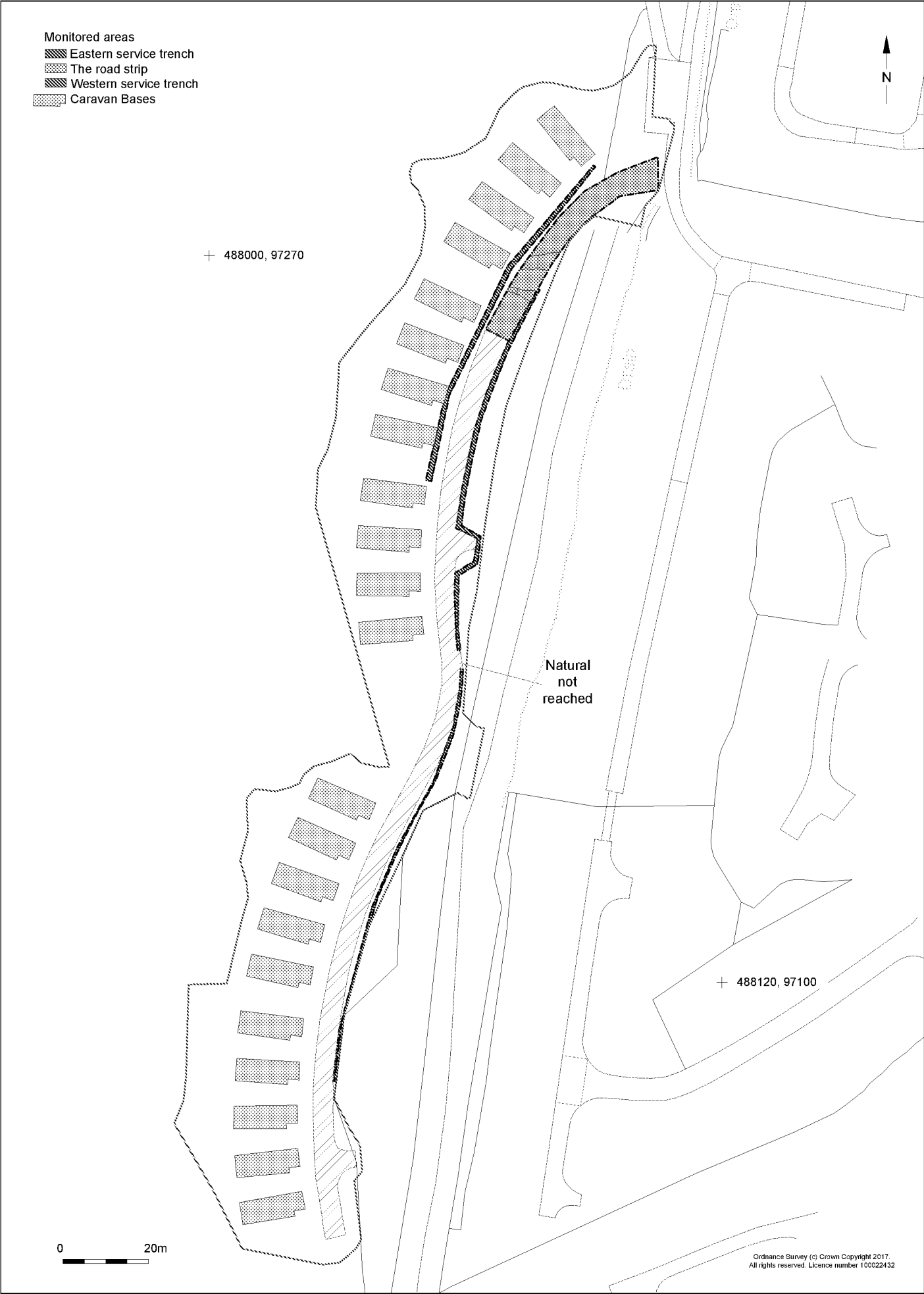
Period	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
Med – Post-Med	4	008	Ditch [006]	40		*		<1	*	<1	*	12	*	5	Flint (* /15g) Pot (* /<1g) Stone (* /1g) Cu? (* /<1g) Slate (* /1g) FCF (** /12g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (* /<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (** /<1g)
Undated	1	005	Ditch [004]	40	*	<1	*	<1							Flint (* /7g) Slate (* /<1g) Coal (* /<1g) FCF (** /79g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (* /<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (** /<1g)
	2	031	Ditch [030]	40	*	<1	*	<1							Glass (* /<1g) Slate (* /<1g) Slag (* /<1g) Coal (* /<1g) FCF (** /47g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (** /<1g)

Appendix 2: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250). Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

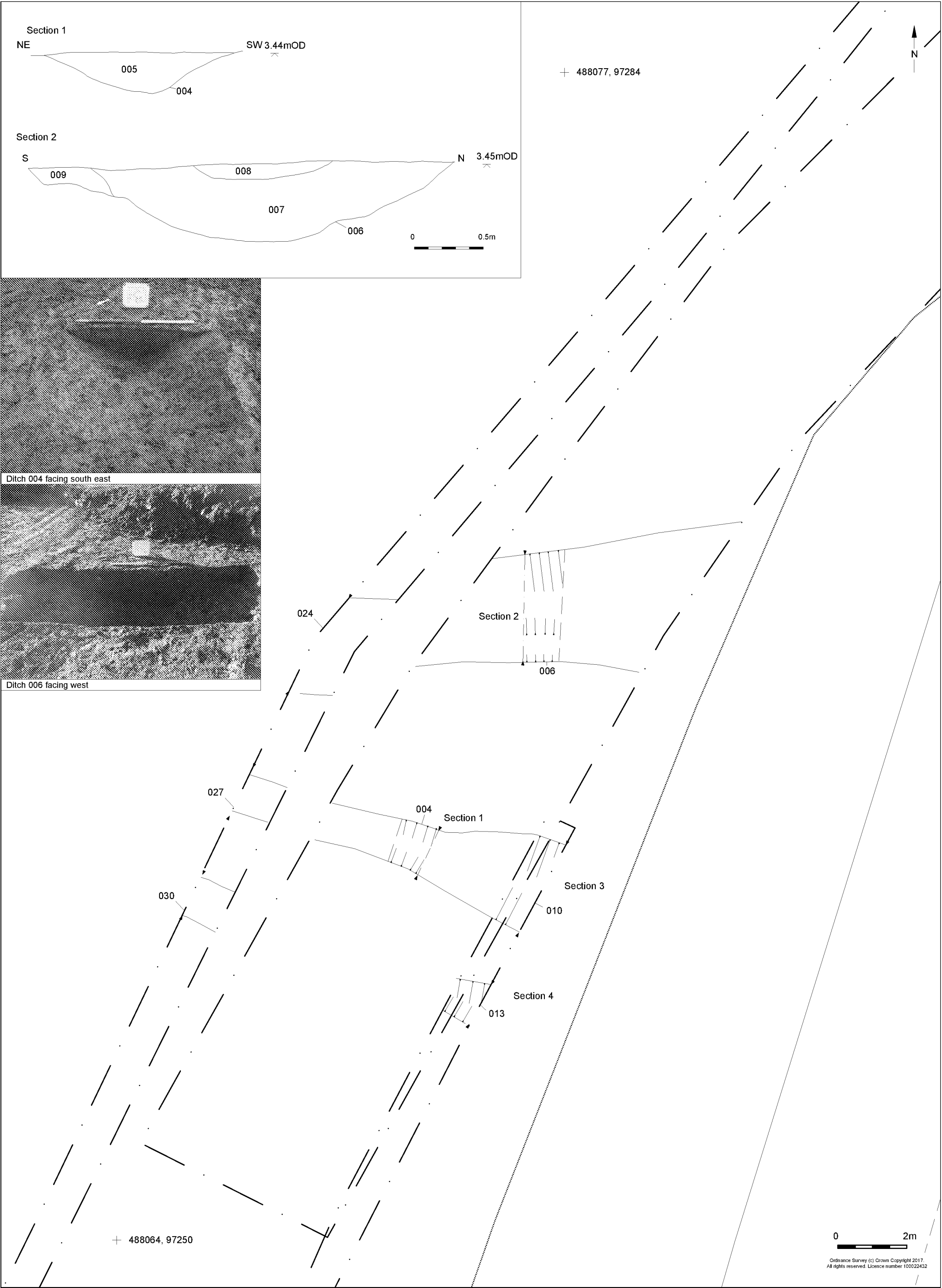
	Period	Med - Post-Med	Undated	
	Context Number	008	005	031
	Parent Context	006	004	030
	Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
	Flot Volume (ml)	5	10	4
	Flot Weight (g)	2	3	2
	Uncharred (%)	85	95	80
	Preservation	+/++	++	
Taxonomic Identification	English Name			
Crop Cereals				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Hulled barley		1	
<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Indeterminate grain	3		
Wild/ Weeds				
Fabaceae (small)	Small wild legume	3		
<i>Galium</i> sp. L.	Bedstraw	1		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleaver		1	
	Charcoal 2-4mm		*	
	Charcoal <2mm	**	**	**
	Worm capsules	*	*	*
	Modern insects		*	
	Land snail shell			*
	<i>Cecitoides</i>	**		*



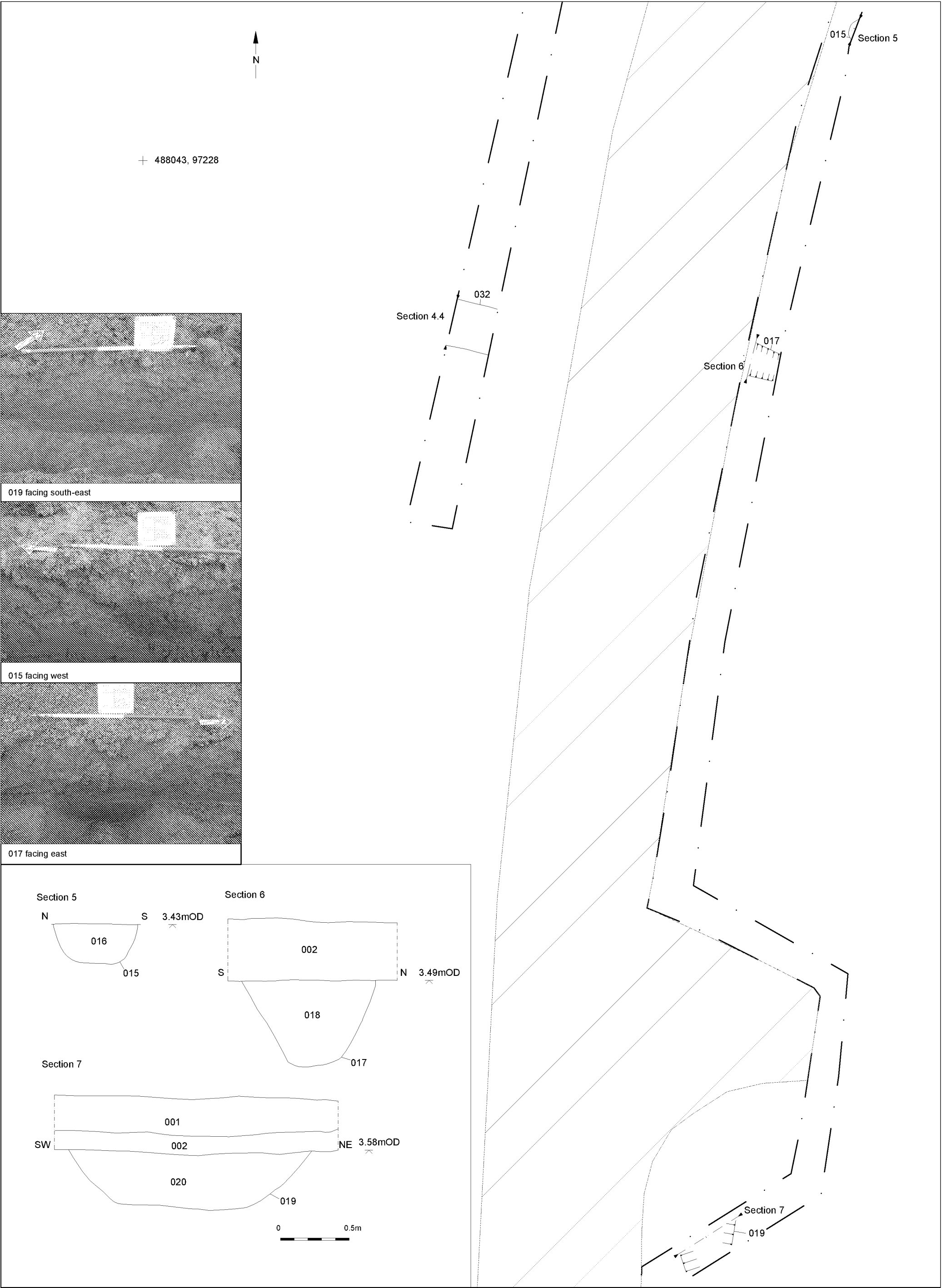
© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Park, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170251	June 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018011	Drawn by: AR		



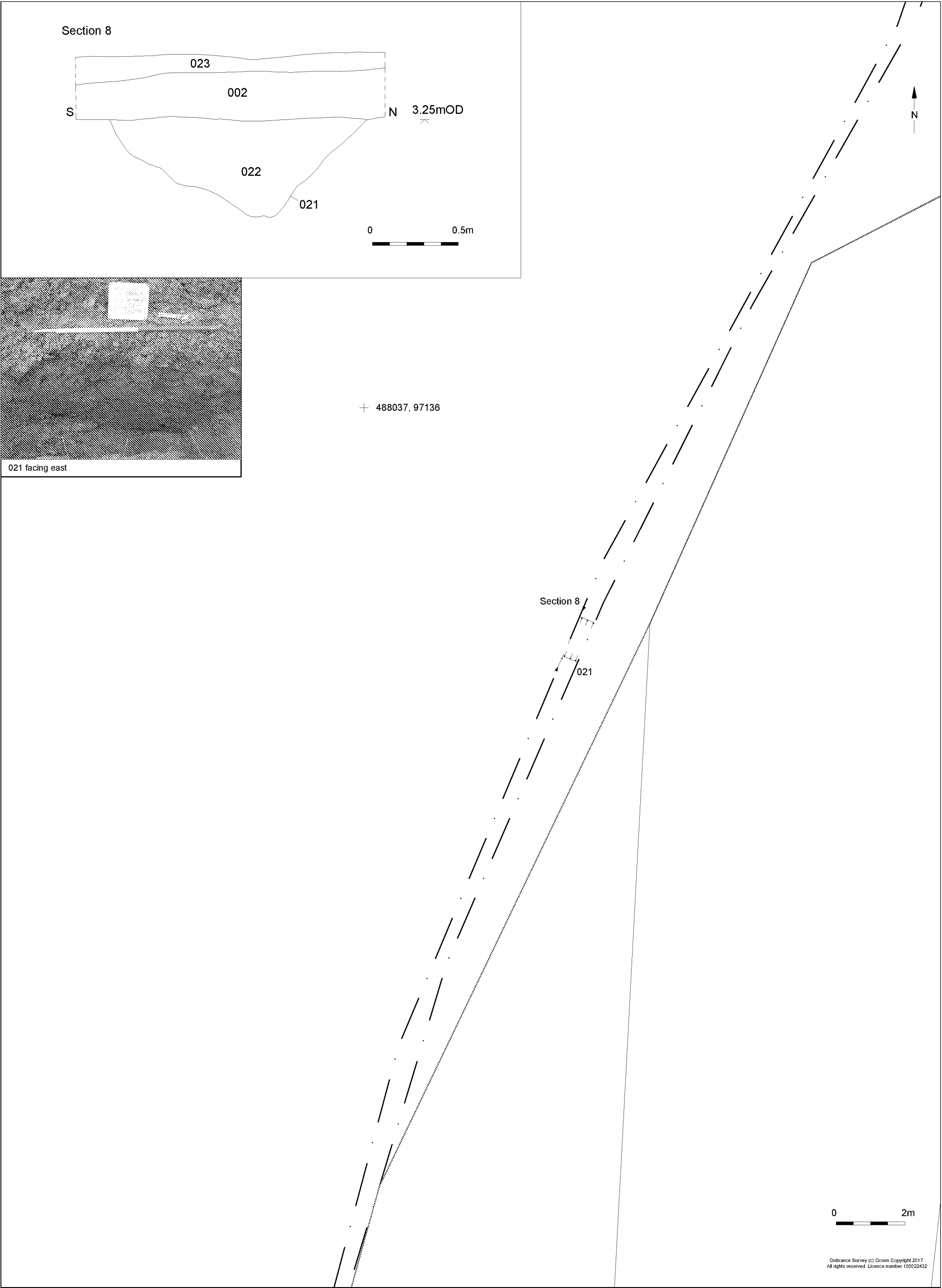
© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Park, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170251	May 2018	Site plan showing monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2018011	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Park, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170251	May 2018	Road strip-plan sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018011	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Park, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 170251	June 2018	The eastern service trench plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018011	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Church Farm Holiday Park, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170251	June 2018	The eastern service trench (south) plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018011	Drawn by: AR		

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