

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT OF LAND TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF SUMMER LANE, PAGHAM, WEST SUSSEX.

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SZ 88967 98558]

PREPARED FOR HANBURY PROPERTIES LTD



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Summary

- *This pre-planning application archaeological desk based assessment study has been prepared for Hanbury Properties Ltd, in advance of a proposed application for a residential development of land to the north and south of Summer Lane, Pagham, West Sussex.*
- *This archaeological desk based study has not identified any significant archaeological potential within either of the two areas of the assessment site. However, previous archaeological investigations undertaken by Development Archaeology Services Limited and others on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain have yielded unexpected discoveries of archaeological activity from the later prehistoric periods (from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods) through to the Romano-British period. Although there is no direct evidence to suggest this, it is possible that similar such unexpected archaeological activity and finds may be encountered on these assessment sites, though this potential is considered to be **low to possibly moderate**.*
- *The two assessment areas have been characterised as fieldscapes which were the product of piecemeal enclosure from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The two site areas also appear to lie to the immediate west of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Pagham, though the potential for archaeological activity and finds from these periods to be encountered is also considered to be **low to moderate**.*
- *This archaeological desk based assessment has identified **low** potential for possible archaeological activity and finds from the late prehistoric and Roman periods (based on previous experience of archaeological investigations on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain) and **low to possibly moderate** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is considered that the impact of development on **low** archaeological potential is considered to be **low**, and the potential impact of development on **high** archaeological potential will be **high** based on currently available data.*
- *The setting of the Grade II listed Nyetimber House to the east of the northerly assessment site and of the Grade II listed Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage to the east of the site areas will be material considerations in respect of any proposed residential development on these assessment sites. It is considered that there will be **no significant impact** from potential development on either assessment site to the settings of Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage by virtue of the fact that these cottages are surrounded by later residential developments which effectively screen these settings from the assessment site areas. It is also considered that there may be a potential impact on the setting of Nyetimber House from proposed development on the northerly assessment site, though this potential impact is considered to be **low**.*

- *It is likely that the proposed construction of the residential units with associated infra structure, road access routes and services will have potential to impact on archaeological horizons if present.*
- *It is recommended that a phase of evaluation [by investigative trenching], be undertaken in advance of any development proceeding. To achieve adequate site cover / distribution of investigative trenching the investigation should be post demolition of buildings and concrete and other ground cover, presently occupying part of the site area.*
- *Considering the moderate potential for archaeology to be present it is suggested that these works may be conditioned and be undertaken post determination though in advance of development of the site.*
- **NOTE:** *Figures 1a and 2a show modified [April 2015] north eastern boundary line to the proposed development site. Subsequent Figures [3-12] showing site / area development retain the pre-April 2015 layout. It is considered that this modification [reduction] to the proposed site area does not change the authors' conclusions as to the archaeological potential of the site or suggested mitigation proposals.*

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by Hanbury Properties Ltd. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of land to the north and south of Summer Lane, Pagham, West Sussex. This will form the basis for a decision making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The assessment sites are shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723) [Refer to Figure 1a for amended [April 2015] site boundary layout].

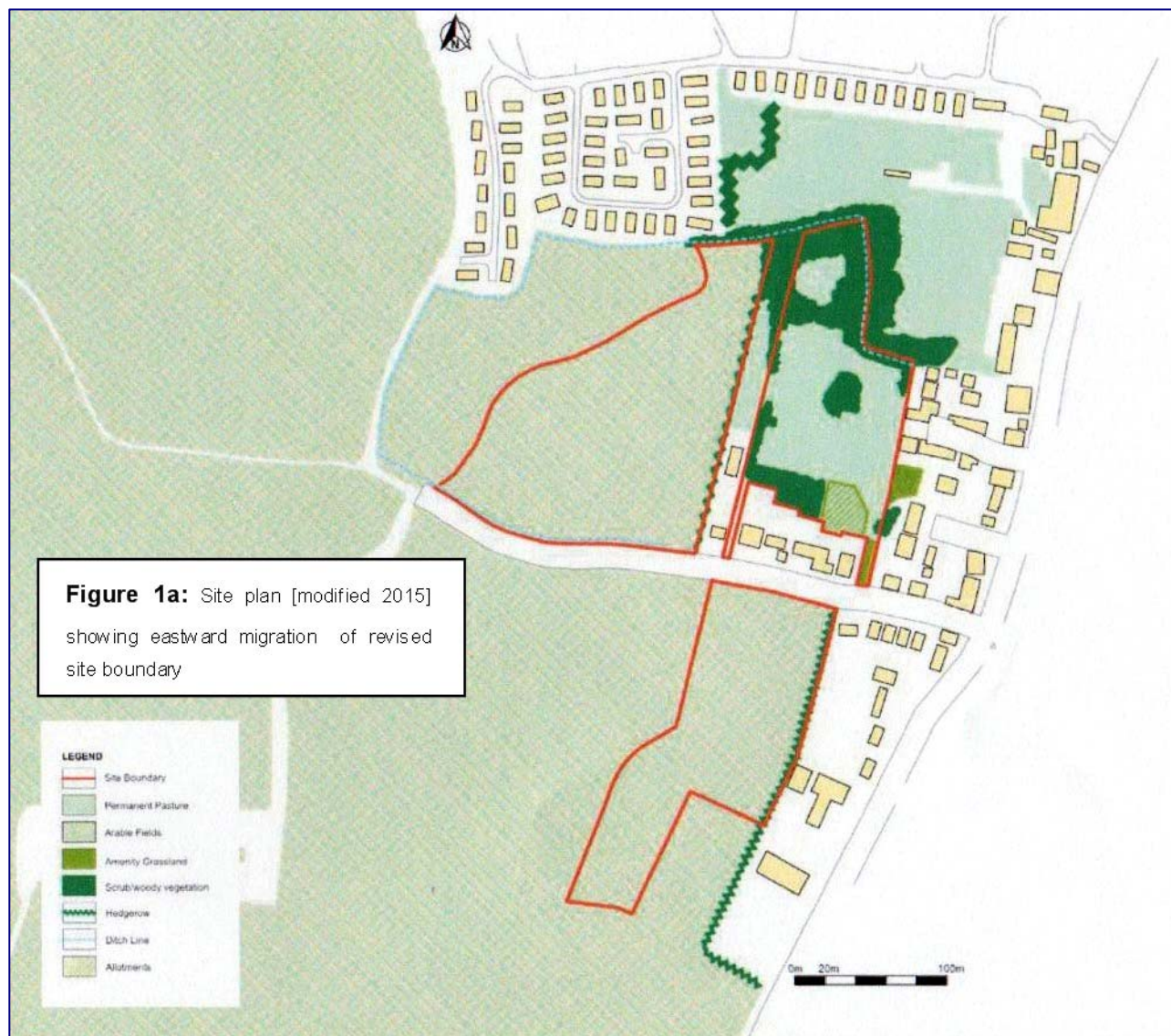
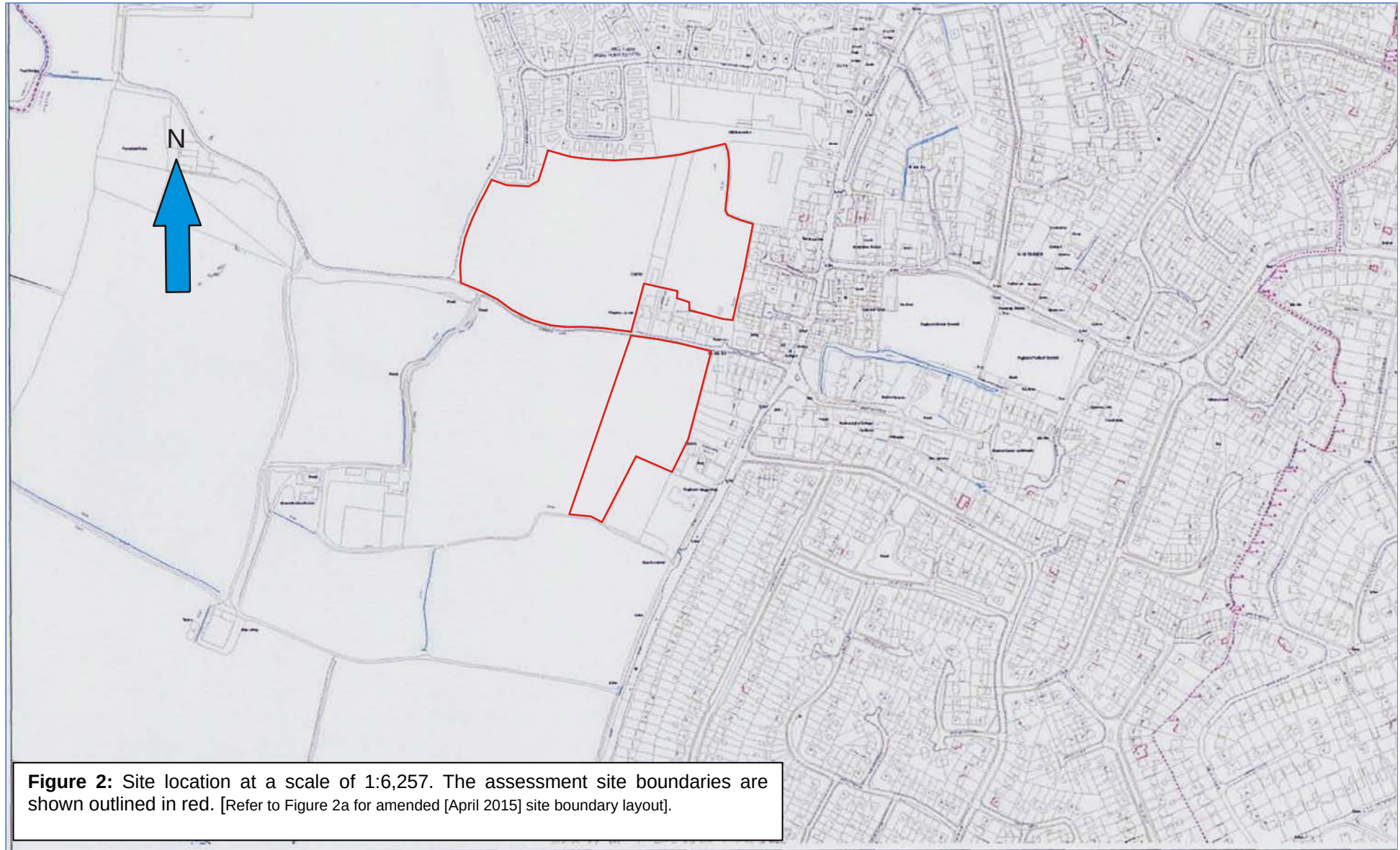
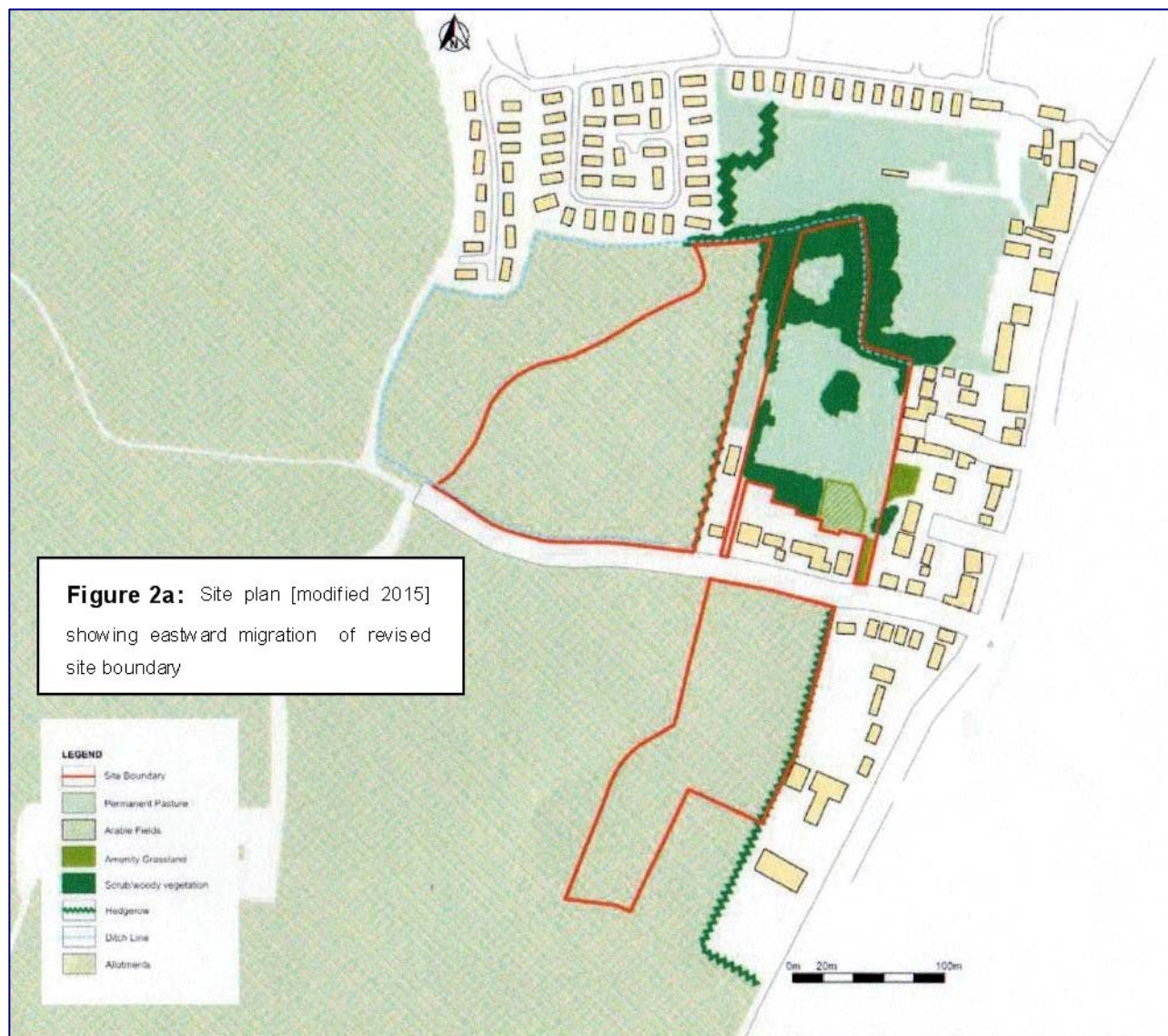


Figure 1a: Site plan [modified 2015]
showing eastward migration of revised
site boundary

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 The two assessment site areas are located within two areas of land, which are situated to the north and south of Summer Lane respectively. The total site combined site area is estimated at c. 7.25 hectares. The assessment site is situated to the west of the western outskirts of the modern town of Bognor Regis and on the low lying Lower Sussex Coastal Plain. The site areas are centred at approximately National Grid Reference SZ 88967 98558, and at a height of approximately +4m AOD. The assessment site is situated within the modern civil parish of Pagham, administrative district of Arun, county of West Sussex [Figures 1 and 2 and see also Figures 1a and 2a showing modified [April 20115] boundary].
- 2.2 The assessment site areas are situated on deep stoneless silty soils of the Park Gate Series [Soil Survey, 1983]. These deposits in turn overlie aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth [BGS, 1984].
- 2.3 The site areas are currently under arable cultivation with margins bounded by modern agricultural irrigations channels. The site areas are largely flat. A small access track, Summer Lane, divides the two site areas. The north eastern half of the gross site area is divided by an existing peninsula of residential properties. For detail see Appendix 2, Figure 1A and Plates 1-9.





3.0 Objectives and methods

- 3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them.
- 3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following sources: -
- The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER);
 - The Chichester Local Studies Library;
 - The West Sussex Record Office, (including local studies published reference sources and maps held in their collections); and
 - A site walkover survey by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Limited.
- 3.3 A search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for listed buildings, archaeological sites and findspots and previous archaeological investigations within a 1km radius centred on National Grid Reference SZ 88967 98558 [**Figure 1**]. The results of this search are presented below as **Appendix 1**, and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 12**.
- 3.4 Copies of both manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps of the areas of the assessment sites were obtained from the West Sussex Record Office and comprise **Figures 3-11** in this study. The results of the historical map regression are presented in **Section 6.1** of this study. Published reference sources were also consulted at the Record Office and the Chichester Local Studies Library.
- 3.5 A number of digital photographs of the assessment sites were taken during the site walkover survey, which are reproduced in **Appendix 2**. The results of the site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.3** of this study.
- 3.6 A single vertical aerial photograph [2000] was examined. The results of the aerial photographic analysis are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study.

4.0 Planning background

- 4.1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk based assessment study has been prepared for Hanbury Properties Ltd in advance of proposed residential developments on two plots of land to the north and south of Summer Lane, Pagham, West Sussex, respectively.
- 4.2 This report will be submitted, with the forthcoming application to Arun District Council [the Local Planning Authority] as part of the planning application for proposed development on this site in accordance with Arun District Local Plan Policies Area 15 and Areas 16 [adopted] and in addition considering Policy Area 17 Sites of Archaeological Interest and Policy 16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance [draft, under consideration].

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 A search was undertaken of the West Sussex County Historic Environment Record (WSHER) for a 1km radius which was centred on National Grid Reference SZ 88967 98558.
- 5.2 Multi-period finds comprising early Neolithic flint blades and core rejuvenation blades, Roman pottery and five sherds of post-medieval pottery were found in a field at the Mill Farm caravan site at Nyetimber at around 1970 (**Site No. 23**, WSHER MWS7093).
- 5.3 An Anglo-Saxon loomweight was found in 1946 at Nyetimber (**Site No. 16**, WSHER MWS1615).
- 5.4 Sherds of Roman pottery were found during the excavation of the foundations for a new house in the early 1960s at The Lido, Pagham (**Site No. 14**, WSHER MWS1612).
- 5.5 It would appear from place name evidence that the settlement of Pagham has mid Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from AD680 as *Pecganham* and as *Paeganham* in the 10th century AD. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Paecga* and the Old English *ham* or farmstead, hence 'Paecga's farmstead' [Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2001; Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012].
- 5.6 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Pagham or *Pageham* in the Hundred of Pagham was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

The Archbishop holds Pageham itself in lordship. Before 1066 it answered for fifty hides, now for thirty-four. Land for ten ploughs. In lordship, seven ploughs. Seventy-four villagers with eighty smallholders have twenty-three ploughs. A mill at ten shillings. Meadow 80 acres. A small wood for fencing from grazing. One pig from each villager, who has seven pigs. Value before 1066 and later £40, now £60. A church. Osmelin holds one hide of this manor from the Archbishop. He has two smallholders [Morris, 1976].

- 5.7 The mill referred to in the Domesday entry was presumably a tide mill. The manor of Pagham was held by the Archbishops of Canterbury throughout the medieval period and also past the Dissolution of the mid 16th century. Aldwick first appeared as a separate manor in AD1291. The manor of Nyetimber was also included within the land holdings of the Archbishops of Canterbury here and was first documented as a manor in AD1316. Lands in the manor of Willowhale were held in the 13th century by a family who derived their name from this place. Robert and Walter de Wylehale had land holdings here in AD1248 [Saltzman, 1953].
- 5.8 Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Pageham* (AD1121); *Paggaham* (AD1150); *Paeganham* (AD1215); *Paganham* and *Pagnaham* (AD1297) and as *Paggan* (AD1564). The earliest documentary reference to Sefter Farm dates to AD1296 when it is referred to as *Seyte*. This is derived from the Old English *seohstre* or 'drain, ditch' with reference perhaps to the present and nearby Pagham Rife, a local stream [Mawer, Stenton & Gover, 2001; Gover, 1975; Poulton-Smith, 2012].
- 5.9 The medieval parish of Pagham extended from the Bremere Rife on the west to the Aldingbourne Rife where it reached the sea and divided the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel. In 1873, Bognor became a distinctive parish and in 1935 Aldwick was constituted as a new parish [Saltzman, 1953].
- 5.10 Barton Manor, Pagham Road, Pagham is an 'L'-shaped Grade II listed 18th-19th century house which incorporates in its north-west wing, an 11th century hall and a 13th century chapel, (**Site No. 1**, WSHER DWS548). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Barton Manor in 1989 and showed that the area had recently been levelled down to natural subsoils and that a large pit had been excavated and then backfilled with demolition rubble (**Site No. 20**, WSHER MWS5747). The restored 13th century Barton Manor Chapel adjoins Barton Manor House and is orientated from east-west [**Site No. 15**, WSHER MWS1613]. The site may be surrounded by a moat, though this may be no more than a drainage ditch [Saltzman, 1953].
- 5.11 There are a number of other Grade II listed within the study area. These comprise: Greensleeves, Pagham Road, Pagham, formerly two 17th century cottages, now one house, (**Site No. 2**, WSHER DWS1480); Mill Farm, Nyetimber, Pagham Road, Pagham, a group of four 18th century barns, (**Site No. 3**, WSHER DWS549); Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage, Summer Lane, Pagham, a 17th century building, (**Site No. 4**, WSHER DWS556); Mill Cottage, Nyetimber, Pagham Road, Pagham, a 17th century cottage, (**Site No. 5**, WSHER DWS550); Nyetimber Forge, Pagham Road, Pagham, an 18th century building, (**Site No. 6**, WSHER DWS1282); Nyetimber House, Pagham Road, Pagham, an early 19th century house, (**Site No. 7**, WSHER DWS547); Rookery Farmhouse, Pagham Road, Pagham, an 18th century farmhouse, (**Site No. 9**, WSHER DWS552); The Inglenook Restaurant, Pagham Road, Pagham, an 18th century or earlier building, (**Site No. 10**, WSHER DWS1481); the Knife and Fork Restaurant, Nyetimber Lane, Pagham, a 17th century cottage, (**Site No. 11**, WSHER DWS966); The Lion Public House, Nyetimber Lane, Pagham, a 17th century or earlier building, (**Site No. 12**, WSHER DWS1461) and White Rock, Pagham Road, Pagham, an early

19th century house (**Site No. 13**, WSHER DWS546).

- 5.12 Nyetimber Windmill, Pagham Road, Pagham, is a Grade II listed tower mill built in 1816. The fantail was removed in 1926 with the mill thence being driven by steam power. By 1972, it was described as 'being in ruins', (**Site No. 8**, WSHER DWS551; **Site No. 17**, WSHER MWS4499).
- 5.13 Barton Farm, Pagham has been identified as an historic farmstead dating to the 19th century (**Site No. 25**, WSHER MWS9364). It is a dispersed multi-yard farmstead in an isolated location and has undergone partial loss. The site of a 19th century farmstead has been identified at Nyetimber (**Site No. 26**, WSHER MWS10309). This was a single sided loose courtyard with a detached farmhouse set within a village location, but the farmstead site has been totally demolished. The site of a 19th century farmstead has been identified to the north-east of Barton Farm, Pagham (**Site No. 27**, WSHER MWS10321). This was described as being a three-sided loose courtyard with a second yard also present. The farmhouse was detached. The farmstead was in an isolated location and has been totally demolished. Furzefield Farm, at Pagham has been identified as a 19th century farmstead (**Site No. 28**, WSHER MWS10730). This was described as a single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn. It was in an isolated location and is extant.
- 5.14 The site of a brickworks occurs to the east of Lion Road (**Site No. 18**, WSHER MWS4729). The works were in operation in the 1920s and 1930s. The site of a brickworks occurs on the north side of Nyetimber (**Site No. 19**, WSHER MWS4730). The works were in operation from the late 1930s to 1960.
- 5.15 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the study area. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Nyetimber Grange in 2002 (**Site No. 21**, WSHER MWS7024). This identified a ditch which yielded late Bronze Age and Roman pottery, which was probably residual. The ditch was interpreted as a medieval boundary ditch. Other finds comprised medieval and post-medieval pottery. A number of geoarchaeological and palaeographic test pits were excavated at Summer Lane, Pagham in 2003 and identified a selected stratigraphic sequence (**Site No. 22**, WSHER MWS7028).
- 5.16 An archaeological evaluation at Sefter Farm in 2008 did not identify any significant archaeological features (**Site No. 24**, WSHER MWS8620). The majority of the features found were of modern origin. Finds comprised a spread of 19th and 20th century pottery and tile along with flint found lying just below the topsoil. It was uncertain as to what this spread represented, possibly the base of a shallow pit which was excavated through the topsoil and which had been almost entirely destroyed by subsequent ploughing activity.
- 5.17 The area of the two assessment sites have been characterised as fields which were the product of piecemeal enclosure which took place in the medieval and post-medieval periods on the western fringes of the contemporary settlements of Pagham (WSHER HWS26134).

6.0 Site specific search/investigation results.

6.1 Cartographic and documentary information [Figures 3-11]

- 6.1.1 Copies of manuscript and early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the West Sussex Record Office. The earliest map consulted in this study comprised an extract from the tithe map for the parish of Pagham of 1847 (Archive ref: TD W94). This map comprises **Figure 3** of this study. This map shows the northerly assessment site to the north of Summer Lane as occupying two field plots - nos. 285 to the west and 283 occupying the remainder of the area of the northerly assessment site. In the accompanying tithe apportionment, plot 283 is detailed as Street Field. The area of the southerly assessment site to the south of Summer Lane is occupied by portions of plots nos. 310, 312, 313, 314 and 316. In the accompanying tithe apportionment, plot 312 is detailed as Summer Lane Croft plot 313 as Searwell's Inner Three Acres and plot 310 as Rail Field. It is interesting to note that post-medieval properties which are situated along the western frontage of the present Pagham Road lie to the immediate east of both assessment sites.
- 6.1.2 An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1875 comprises **Figure 4** of this study. This map shows that by 1875 there had been some degree of radical alteration to the areas of both assessment sites. To the north, the former plot 285 on the tithe map of 1847 has been removed and consolidated with the larger field plot to the west to create one large open field. To the south, the boundaries of plots 310, 312, 313, 314 and 316 shown on the 1847 tithe map have all been removed to similarly create one large open field to the south of Summer Lane.
- 6.1.3 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898 comprises **Figure 5** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the areas of both assessment sites and that no change took place to this local landscape between 1875 and 1898.
- 6.1.4 An extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1912 comprises **Figure 6** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the areas of both assessment sites and that no change took place to this local landscape between 1898 and 1912.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the Fourth Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1933 comprises **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the areas of both assessment sites and that no change took place to this local landscape between 1912 and 1933.
- 6.1.6 An extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1946 comprises **Figure 8** of this study. This map shows the same layout to the areas of both assessment sites and that no change took place to this local landscape between 1933 and 1946.
- 6.1.7 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1961 comprises **Figure 9** of this study. This map shows that some change had taken place within the area of the northerly assessment

site between 1946 and 1961. A long north-south orientated linear enclosure had been created within this northern assessment area and two rectangular shaped buildings were located within it. Three further rectangular shaped buildings are featured to the east of this enclosure. The southerly assessment site shows no change to its layout.

6.1.8 An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1969 comprises **Figure 10** of this study. On this map the layout of the southerly assessment site remains the same. The layout of the northerly assessment site also remains largely the same with the exception of the removal of one of the rectangular shaped buildings within the linear enclosure.

6.1.9 An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1976 comprises **Figure 11** of this study. The northerly assessment site once again shows little change to its layout with the exception of the addition of a second rectangular shaped building within the linear enclosure with the first rectangular shaped building in this enclosure featured as a 'works'. The layout of the southerly assessment site remains the same.

6.2 Aerial photographs.

6.2.1 A single vertical aerial photograph [2000] covering the area of the two site areas was examined. This photograph shows the westerly portion of the northern assessment site under crop, whilst the corresponding easterly portion is occupied by mature hedgerows, grasslands and some mature tree cover. The area of the southerly assessment site is also shown under crop. There is no evidence for archaeological activity in the form of cropmark or soilmark activity within either site area.

6.3 Site walkover survey [See appendix 2: Plates 1- 9]

6.3.1 A site walkover survey was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Limited on the 23rd August 2014 for the purpose of recording the present appearance and environs of the proposed development site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which is reproduced in **Appendix 2**. The weather conditions were dry and clear with good visibility.

6.3.2 During the walk over survey no surface anomalies or features relating to archaeological activity were recorded. It was noted that towards the west centre of the site, though outside the site boundary, and proximal to the line of Summer Lane the west east aligned hedgerow / tree-line contains mature trees suggesting this line may represent an ancient boundary line.

6.3.3 With the exception of late C19th building tile and modern ceramic building materials in areas close to the access road [Summer Lane] no surface finds were made.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential.

- 7.1 This archaeological desk based study has not identified any significant archaeological potential within the gross site area. However, previous archaeological investigations undertaken by Development Archaeology Services Limited on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain have yielded unexpected discoveries of archaeological activity from the later prehistoric periods (from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods) through to the Romano-British period. Although there is no direct evidence to suggest this, it is possible that similar such unexpected archaeological activity and finds may be encountered on these assessment sites, though this potential is considered to be **low**.
- 7.2 The areas of the two assessment areas have been characterised as field-scapes which were the product of piecemeal enclosure from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The two assessment sites also appear to lie to the immediate west of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Pagham, though the potential for archaeological activity and finds from these periods to be encountered is also considered to be **low to possibly moderate**.
- 7.3 Such considerations are reinforced by the findings of an archaeological evaluation which took place at Nyetimber Grange in 2002 to the east of both assessment sites. These findings consisted of a medieval boundary ditch which yielded residual finds of Bronze Age and Roman pottery along with finds of medieval and post-medieval pottery.
- 7.4 There are several Grade II listed buildings which are located within close proximity to the assessment sites. These comprise Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage on Summer Lane, which are both situated to the east of both assessment sites and Nyetimber House, which is located to the east of the northerly assessment site. The settings of these listed buildings in relation to the assessment sites will be a material consideration in respect of any proposed residential developments on these sites.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources and mitigation proposals:

- 8.1 This archaeological desk based assessment has identified **low** potential for possible archaeological activity and finds from the late prehistoric and Roman periods (based on previous experience of archaeological investigations on the Lower Sussex Coastal Plain) and **low** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is considered that the impact of development on **low** archaeological potential is considered to be **low**, and the potential impact of development on **high** archaeological potential will be **high** based on currently available data.
- 8.2 The setting of the Grade II listed Nyetimber House to the east of the northerly assessment site and of the Grade II listed Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage to the east of both assessment sites will be a material consideration in respect of any proposed residential development on these assessment sites. It is considered that there will be **no impact** from potential development on either assessment site to the settings of Martins Cottage and Summer Lane Cottage by virtue of the fact that

these cottages are surrounded by later residential developments which effectively screen these settings from the assessment sites. It is also considered that there may be a potential impact on the setting of Nyetimber House from proposed development on the northerly assessment site, though this potential impact is considered to be **low**.

8.3 Although there is no direct evidence for significant archaeology to be present within the site area previous investigations within the lower coastal plain have demonstrated that unexpected finds may be made in advance of moderate sized development.

8.4 The ground works associated with the proposed development comprising the excavation of new foundations, services and access roads typically associated with residential developments may directly impact on buried archaeological remains if present.

8.5 **Mitigation proposals.**

8.5.1 It is recommended that a phase of evaluation [by investigative trenching or other], be undertaken in advance of any development proceeding.

8.5.2 The precise parameters of the investigation to be determined after consultation between the applicant archaeological / heritage consultant and the archaeological advisors / consultees to the relevant planning authority.

8.5.3 Considering the moderate potential for archaeology to be present it is suggested that these works may be conditioned and be undertaken post determination though in advance of development of the site.

9.0 **Acknowledgements**

9.1 Development Archaeology Services Ltd. would like to thank. Hanbury Properties Ltd for commissioning this archaeological desk based assessment. Thanks are also extended to the staff of the West Sussex Record Office, to Rachael Salter of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record for their kind assistance in compiling data.

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Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1875, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1898, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8.

Extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1912, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8.

Extract from the Fourth Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1933, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8.

Extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1946, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8.

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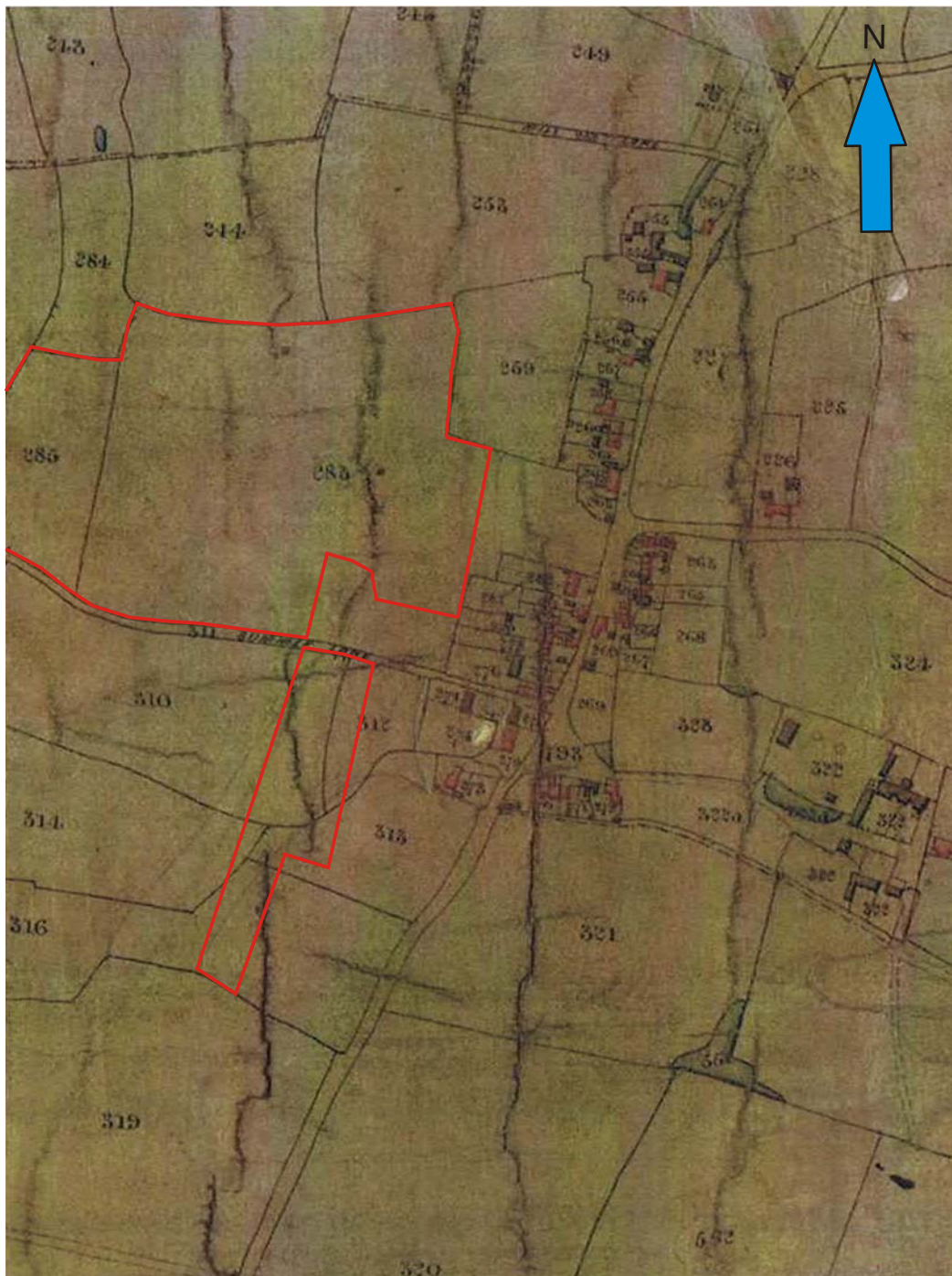


Figure 3: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Pagham of 1847 (Archive ref: TD W94). The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.

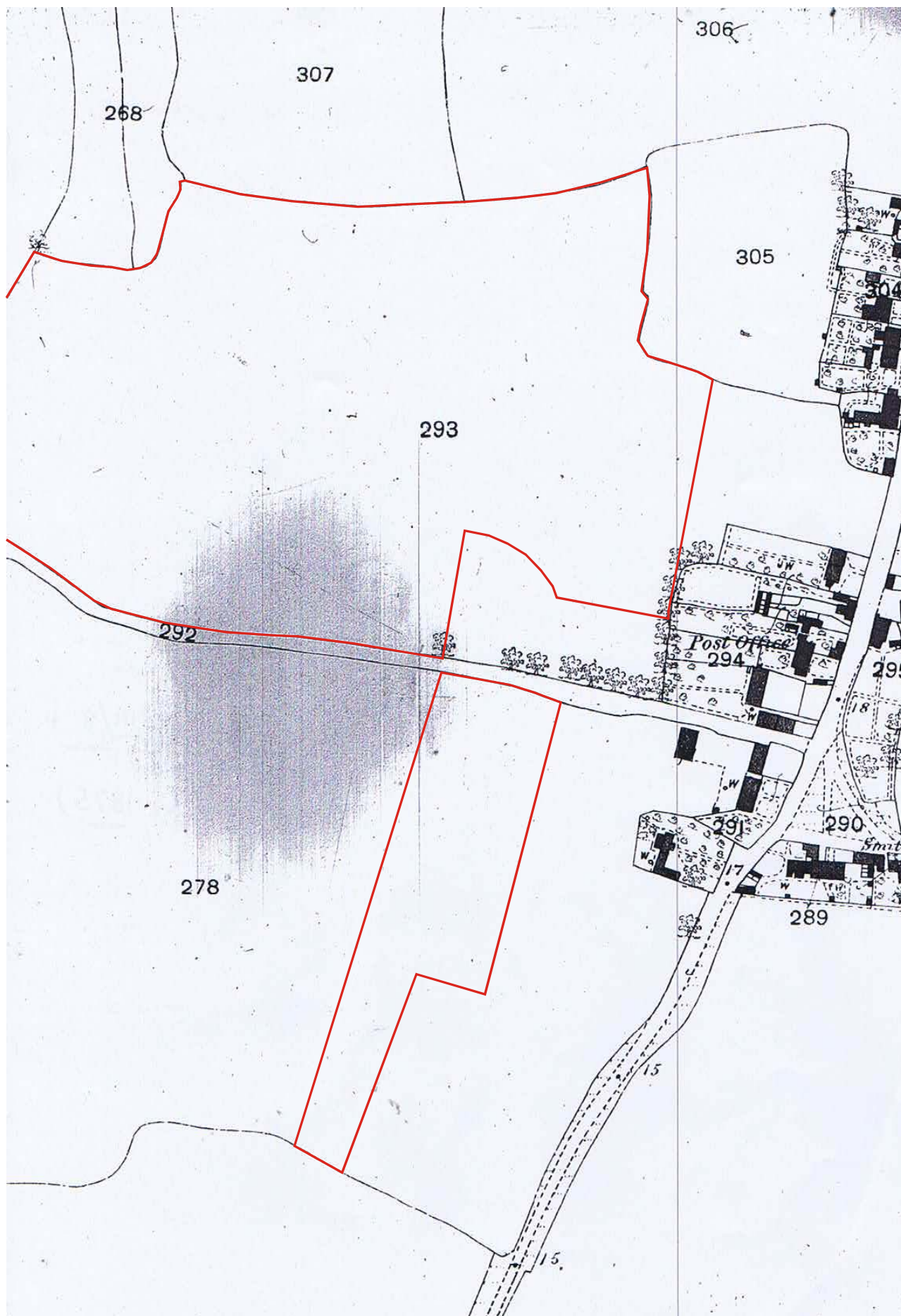


Figure 4: Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1875, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8. The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.



Figure 6: Extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1912, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8. The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.

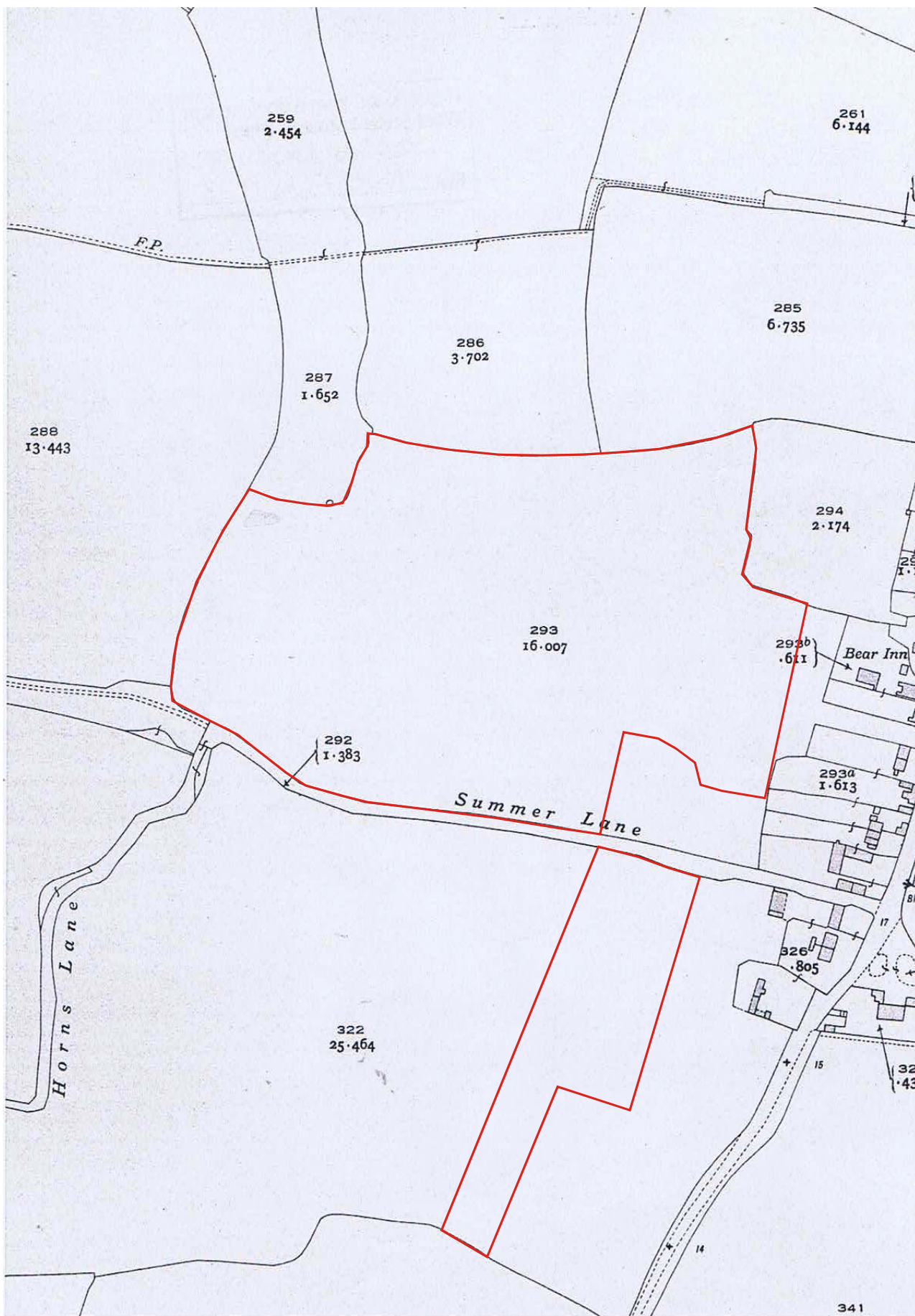


Figure 7: Extract from the Fourth Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1933, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8. The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.

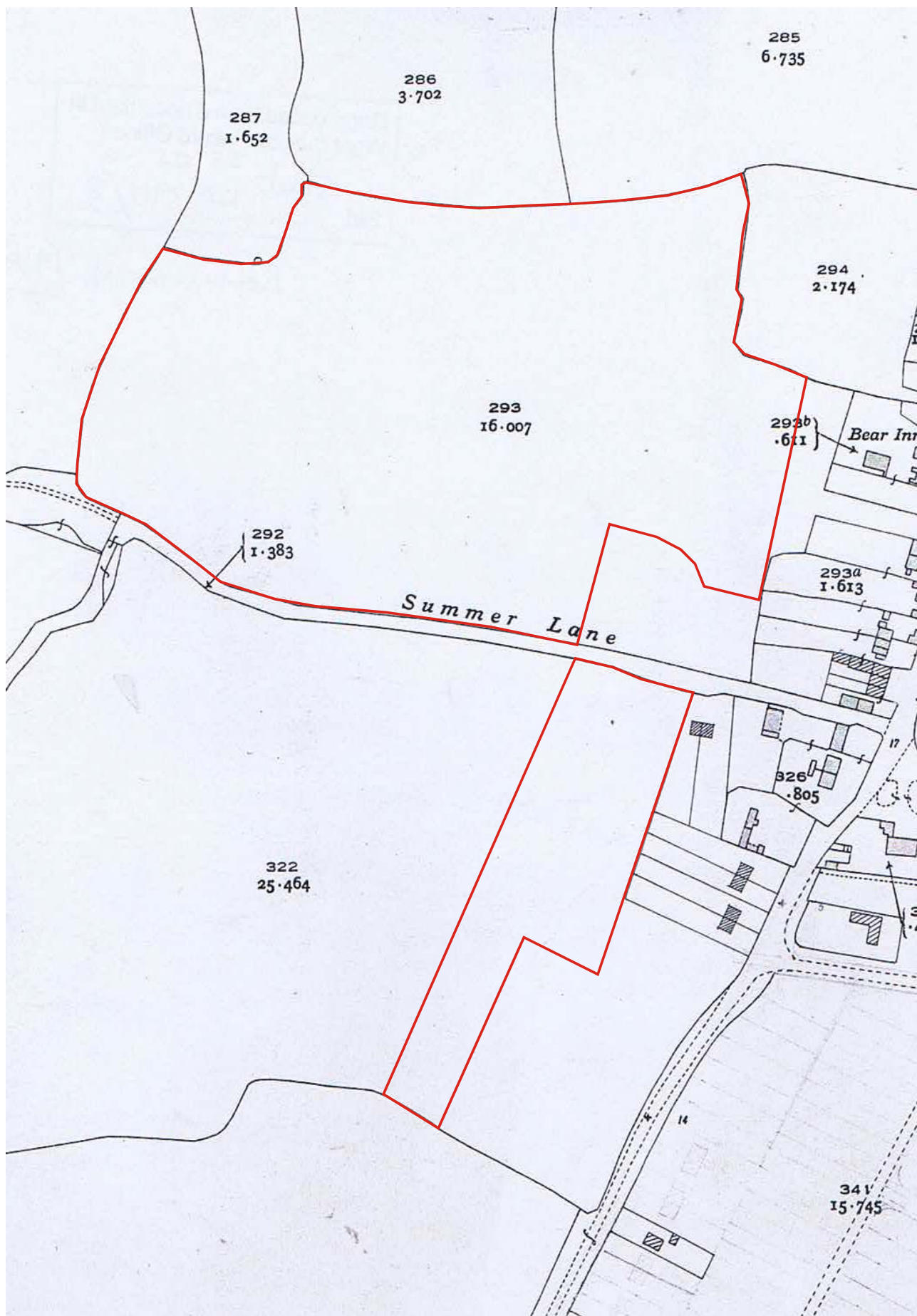


Figure 8: Extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1946, map sheet no. Sussex 73.8. The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.

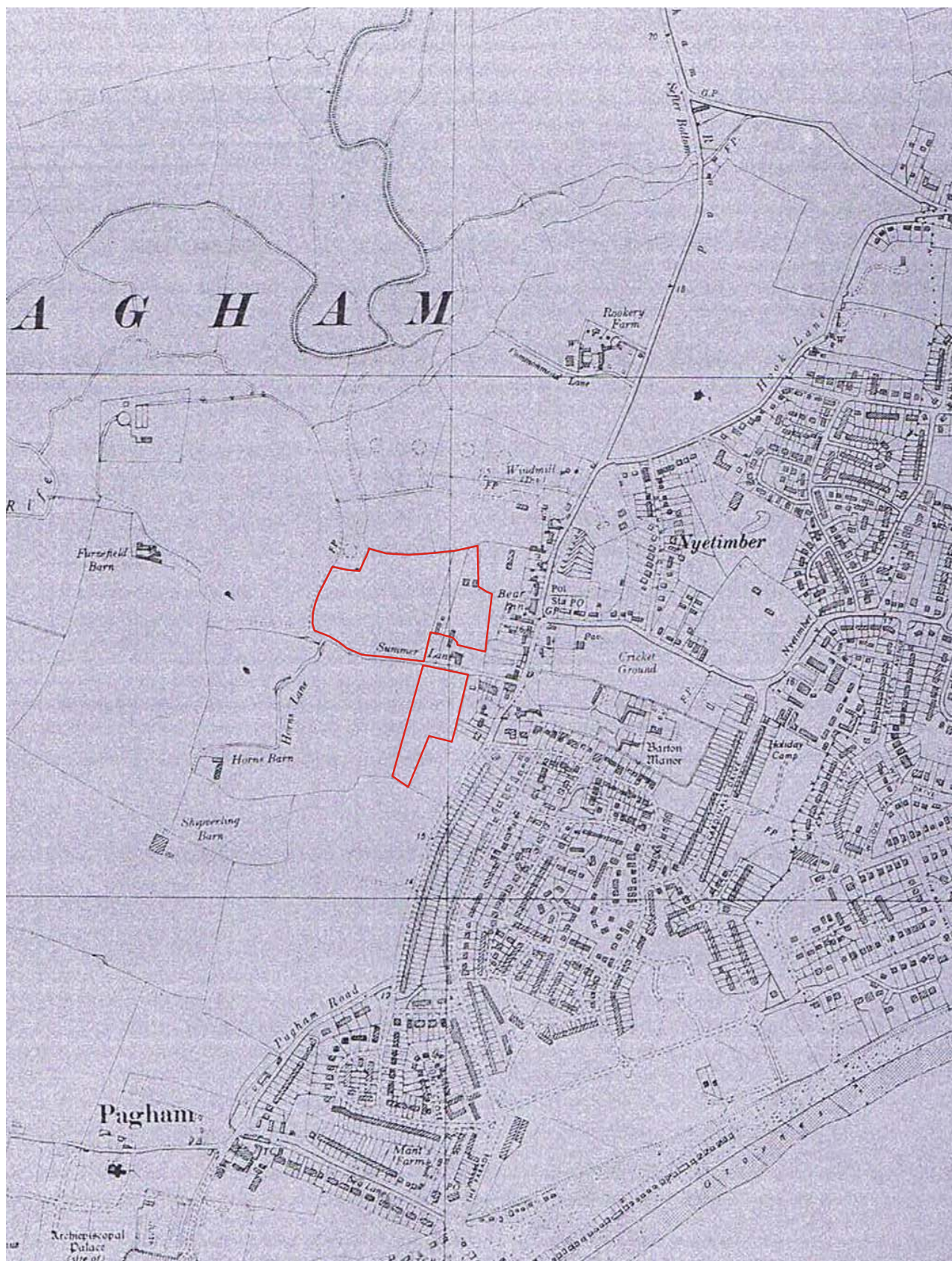


Figure 9: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1961, map sheet no. SZ 89 NE. The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.

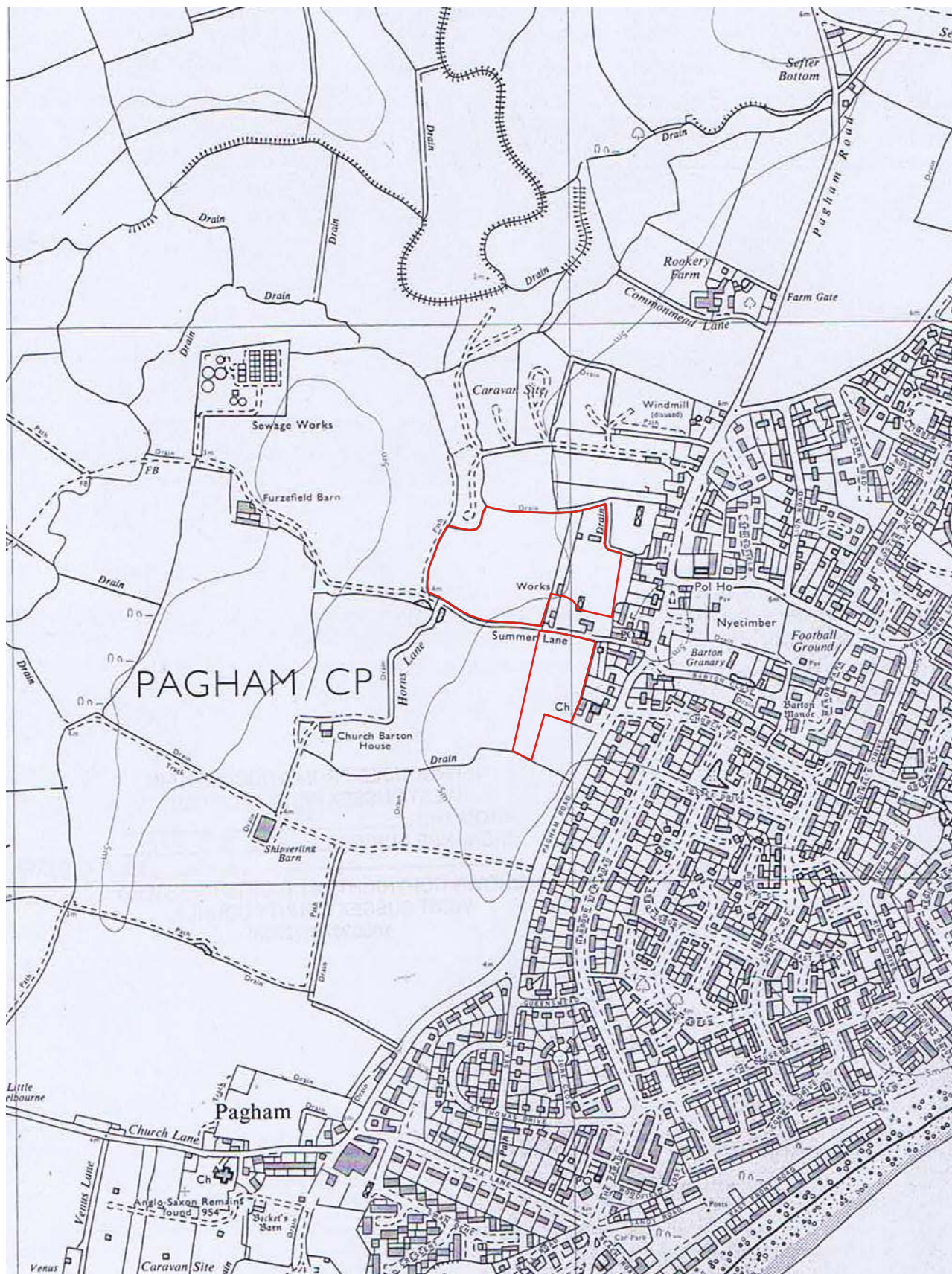


Figure 11: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1976, map sheet no. SZ 89 NE. (Crown Copyright Reserved). The approximate locations of the assessment sites are shown outlined in red.

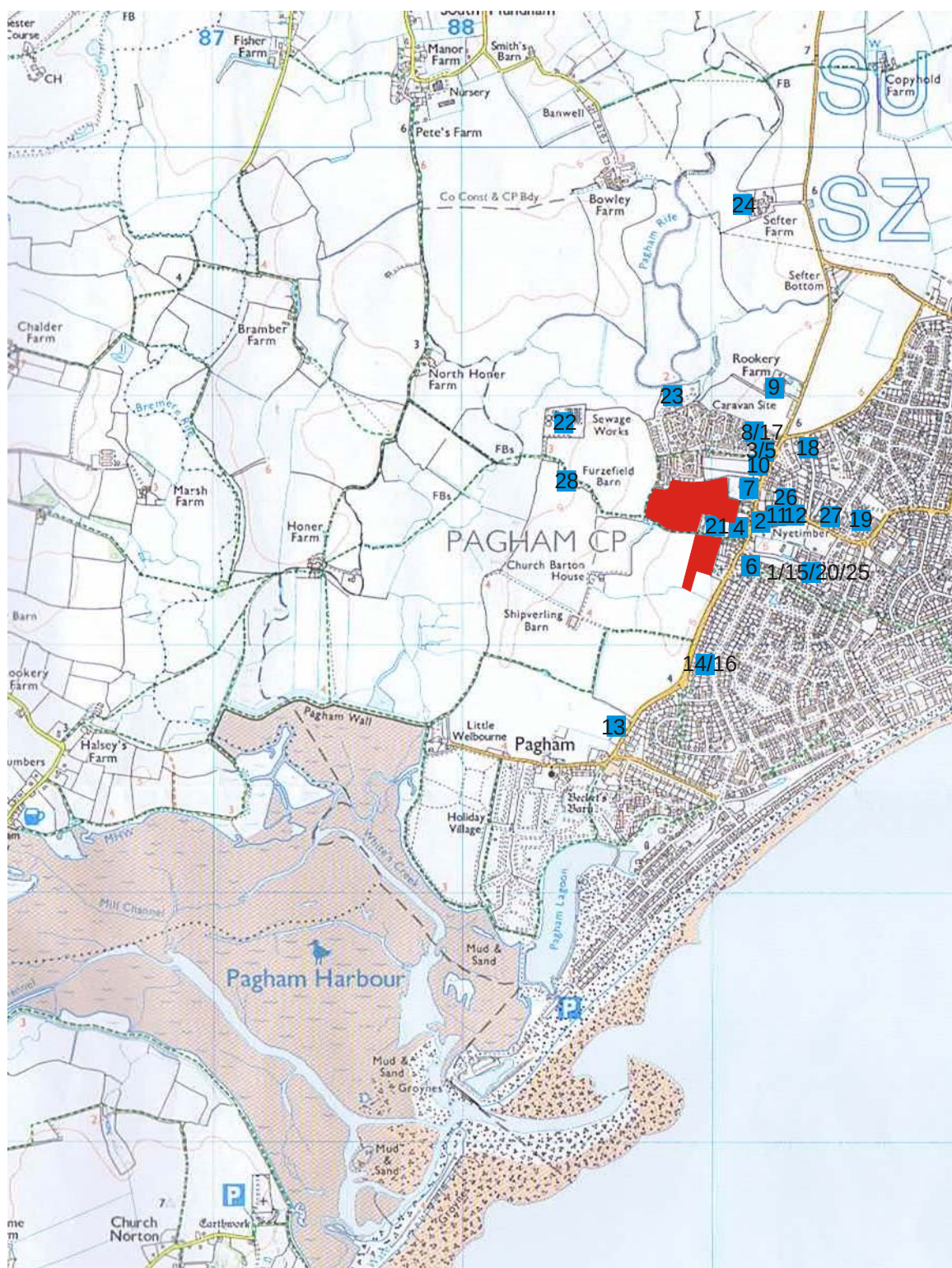


Figure 12: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Data from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER). The assessment sites are shown in red.

Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Data from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SZ)	Description	Period
1	WSHER DWS548	8940 9832	Barton Manor, Pagham Road, Pagham. 18 th - 19 th century house with earlier 11 th century hall & 13 th century chapel. Grade II listed.	MD/PM
2	WSHER DWS1480	8914 9849	Greensleeves, Pagham Road, Pagham, formerly two 17 th century cottages, now one house. Grade II listed.	PM
3	WSHER DWS549	8919 9874	Nyetimber, Pagham Road, Pagham. Group of four 18 th century barns at Mill Farm. Grade II listed.	PM
4	WSHER DWS556	8911 9842	Martins Cottage & Summer Lane Cottage, Summer Lane, Pagham. A 17 th century building. Grade II listed.	PM
5	WSHER DWS550	8924 9878	Mill Cottage, Nyetimber, Pagham Road, Pagham. An 18 th century cottage. Grade II listed.	PM
6	WSHER DWS1282	8916 9861	Nyetimber Forge, Pagham Road, Pagham. An 18 th century building. Grade II listed.	PM
7	WSHER DWS547	8916 9861	Nyetimber House, Pagham Road, Pagham. A 19 th century building. Grade II listed.	PM
8	WSHER DWS551	8923 9882	Nyetimber Windmill, Pagham Road, Pagham. Tower mill built c.1840. Grade II listed.	PM
9	WSHER DWS552	8928 9908	Rookery Farmhouse, Pagham Road, Pagham, An 18 th century building. Grade II listed.	PM
10	WSHER DWS1481	8919 9872	The Inglenook Restaurant, Pagham Road, Pagham. An 18 th century or earlier building. Grade II listed.	PM
11	WSHER DWS966	8920 9852	The Knife & Fork Restaurant, Nyetimber Lane, Pagham. A 17 th century cottage. Grade II listed.	PM
12	WSHER DWS14611	8928 9855	The Lion Public House, Nyetimber Lane, Pagham. A 17 th century or earlier building. Grade II listed.	PM
13	WSHER DWS546	8864 9765	White Rock, Pagham Road, Pagham, Grade II listed 19th century house.	PM
14	WSHER MWS1612	890 980	Pottery found at The Lido, Pagham in the early 1960s.	RO
15	WSHER MWS1613	8940 9832	Barton Manor Chapel, 13 th century date.	MD
16	WSHER MWS1615	890 980	Loomwight found in 1948 at Nyetimber.	AS
17	WSHER MWS4499	8923 9883	Nyetimber windmill, built in 1816.	PM
18	WSHER MWS4729	8940 9880	Site of a brickworks to the E of Lion Road	MO
19	WSHER MWS4730	8960 9850	Site of a brickworks on the N side of Nyetimber.	MO
20	WSHER MWS5747	8940 9832	Evaluation at Barton Manor House in 1989 located a large pit.	PM
21	WSHER MWS7024	8910 9854	Evaluation at Nyetimber Grange in 2002 identified a ditch, pottery & residual pottery.	BA/RO/MD/PM
22	WSHER 7028	884 989	Geoarchaeological & palaeographic test pits excavated at Summer lane, Pagham in 2003 identified a stratigraphical sequence.	PA
23	WSHER MWS7093	8858 9898	Multi-period finds from the Mill Farm caravan site.	NE/RO/PM
24	WSHER MWS8620	89117 9942	Evaluation at Seftor Farm in 2008 did not identify any significant archaeological features.	UN

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SZ)	Description	Period
25	WSHER MWS9364	8935 9834	Barton Farm, Pagham. 19 th century farmstead.	PM
26	WSHER MWS10309	8928 9855	Site of a 19 th century farmstead at Nyetimber.	PM
27	WSHER MWS10321	8950 9846	Site of a 19 th century farmstead to the NE of Barton Farm, Pagham.	PM
28	WSHER MWS10730	8841 9866	Site of a 19 th century farmstead at Furze field Farm.	PM

ABBREVIATIONS

PA - Palaeolithic
 NE - Neolithic
 ME - Mesolithic
 BA - Bronze Age
 IA - Iron Age
 RO - Roman
 EM - Anglo-Saxon
 MD - Medieval
 PM - Post-medieval
 MO - Modern
 Un - Uncertain



Figure A 1: Location Plates 1-9 were taken from



Plate 1: Site viewed form the central west area looking due east.

Plate 2: Extreme western boundary of the north end of the site. Viewed from the south looking north

Plate 3: View form extreme north west of the site looking to the east.



Plate 4: As Plate 3 though looking towards the south east.

Plate 5: View from the south west corner of the northern part of the site looking north east.

Plate 6: As Plate 5 though looking to the east



Plate 7: View from the south west corner of the northern half of the site looking east along Summer Lane

Plate 8: As Plate 7 though looking towards southern part of the site.

Plate 9: As 8 though looking south west