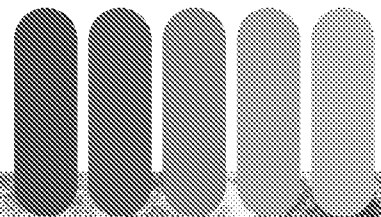


Heritage Desk Based Assessment

January 2017



HOOK LANE PAGHAM

on behalf of:
Hallam Land Management Ltd

Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex
Heritage Desk Based Assessment
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Report
Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Site
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Client
Hallam Land Management

Planning Authority
Arun District Council

Site Centred At
489530, 99090

Prepared and Approved By
Rob Bourn (BA MA CMifA)

Report Status
Final

Issue Date
January 2017

Orion Ref
QU-0067/2

Executive Summary

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- 5.0 Summary and Conclusions

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This Heritage Assessment considers land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The assessment has established that, based on the available evidence, the site has low potential for remains of all archaeological periods. However, this apparent absence may be a product of a lack of systematic archaeological survey in the area. Consequently, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out. Should remains be present within the site, they are considered unlikely to be of more than local significance. Consequently, archaeology is not a development/design constraint.

It is anticipated that an archaeological evaluation will be required as a planning application is progressed. The need, scope and timings of such works will need to be discussed and agreed with Arun District Council. Should the evaluation have positive results, further mitigation archaeological investigation may be necessary.

The proposed development is considered to have negligible impact on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the study site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This heritage assessment considers land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The proposed development comprises a residential scheme, the details of which were not available at the time of writing. The site is located at grid reference 489530 99090. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site and the potential effect on the significance of nearby designated heritage assets. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.3 The study area used in this assessment is 1km radius from the approximate centre of the study site (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the site is London Clay which is overlain by river terrace gravels across most of the site except for a small area in the north western corner which is overlain by raised beach deposits. The site is flat lying at c. 6mOD.
- 1.5 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.

2.0 Planning Background And Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.

- 2.3 Section 66(1) states:

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

- 2.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any *'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'* and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention *'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'* in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area that is provided by the policy framework outlined in section 2.2, below.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

Delivery of sustainable development

- ✧ Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- ✧ Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- ✧ Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 2.6 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

- 2.7 Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.8 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 2.9 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.10 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

- 2.11 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.12 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.13 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
"Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the 'Core Planning Principles'."
- 2.14 Paragraph 18a-002 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.15 Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.16 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.17 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
"The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."
- 2.18 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:
"What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed."
- 2.19 Paragraph 134 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:
"Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits."
- 2.20 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

- 2.21 The Arun District Local Plan 2003 has the following relevant saved policies relating to the historic environment:

***POLICY AREA16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance**
There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Development which adversely affects their sites or settings will not be permitted.*

***POLICY AREA17 Sites of Archaeological Interest**
Permission will not be granted for development that would be harmful to the significant archaeological interest of a site. Where the presence of archaeological remains is known or suspected:*

- i. the applicant must arrange for archaeological assessment of the site to be carried out before the planning application is determined;*
- ii. where the assessment shows that the physical preservation of remains in situ is not justified, conditions may be attached to any permission granted that development will not take place until provision has been made by the developer for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording. The programme will be carried out prior to the commencement of the development; and*
- iii. whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ.*

POLICY DEV11 Setting of Listed Buildings

Proposals which adversely affect the setting of a Listed Building, or group of Listed Buildings will be resisted. Where the principle of development in the grounds of, or near to Listed Buildings is acceptable, it should be sensitively designed and constructed of appropriate materials to ensure that the special qualities of the older buildings remain unimpaired. Where relevant, appropriate space about the building or buildings must be retained. Proposals for more distant buildings and tall structures, including pylons and masts, will be carefully assessed in respect of their effect on the settings of Listed Buildings.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

- 2.22 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a 7 stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development.

- ✧ Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- ✧ Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- ✧ Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- ✧ Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- ✧ Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance
- ✧ Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change;
- ✧ Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015)

- 2.23 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

- 2.24 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

- 2.25 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:
1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals.
 2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
 3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
 4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets;
 5. Making & documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes
- 2.26 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Fig. 2.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric/Roman

3.2 There are no definite prehistoric remains recorded within the study site.

3.3 The earliest remains recorded within the study area is a single Neolithic stone axe c. 100m to the east of the north eastern corner of the study site (MWS2224). Some sherds of Bronze Age pottery have been recorded c. 500m to the south west of the study site (MWS7024). The only other prehistoric remains recorded within the study site are a number of flint blades and a core rejuvenation flake c. 500m to the west of the site (7093).

3.4 The north western corner of the study site contains raised beach deposits. Such geological deposits can have Palaeolithic remains/deposits associated with them. However, the extent of the raised beach deposits is very limited.

3.5 On the basis of the available evidence, the study site is located in an area where there is little evidence for prehistoric activity. However, the West Sussex flood plain was extensively settled throughout much, if not most, of prehistory and so this absence could be a product of a lack of survey in the area. The Iron Age oppida at Chichester c. 7km to the north west of the study area, is clear evidence that the general area was densely settled in the later prehistoric period. As a consequence, the presence of prehistoric remains cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.6 The only Roman remains recorded within the study area an almost complete Roman flagon and a rim of another flagon c. 500m to the west of the study site (MWS7093). As a consequence, based on the available evidence, the site is considered to have low potential for Roman remains. However, as in the prehistoric periods, the absence of remains may be the product of a lack of survey in the area. As a consequence, the presence of Roman remains cannot be entirely ruled out.

Saxon

3.7 There are no Saxon remains recorded within the study site or study area. The site is located away from the nearby historic villages that may have had Saxon origins. Consequently, the site is considered to have low potential for Saxon remains.

Medieval

3.8 There are no records of Medieval remains within the study site.

3.9 Medieval remains/buildings recorded within the wider study area are Barton Manorhouse (MWS5747), Barton Manor chapel (MWS1613), a Willowhale Cottage which is 15th century in date (MWS2225) and a Medieval ditch (MWS7024). None of these have any bearing on the study site.

3.10 The study site lies within the parish of Pagham which in turn lay within the Hundred of Aldwick. The Hundred comprised the estates of the See of Canterbury, based upon the manor of Pagham, the original name of the Hundred until c. 1428 when it changed to Aldwick. The administrative centre of the Canterbury estates originally lay with the manor of Pagham, but was replaced by Aldwick by the end of the C14th. The manor remained in the hands of the archbishops until the Dissolution when it became Crown property. Aldwick was briefly restored to Cardinal Archbishop Reynold Pole under Mary I but it reverted to the Crown upon his death. In 1559 the manor was granted to the Sackville family and it passed through several hands until the later 18th/ early 19th century when the manorial farm was sold and the estates were developed for building; any remaining manorial rights in the reputed manor by this time known as Little Aldwick were acquired in 1835 by JB Fletcher who already held the hundred manor of Aldwick and North Bersted.

3.11 The study site was located beyond the historic core of nearby settlements that have Medieval origins. Consequently, on the basis of the available evidence, the study site is considered to have low potential for Medieval remains.

Post-Medieval

3.12 There are no Post-Medieval remains recorded within the study site.

3.13 There are a number of Post-Medieval remains recorded within the study area which have no bearing on the study site and therefore, will not be described in any detail in this report. In

summary, these are Nyetimber Mill (MWS4499); three brickworks (MWS4728-4730); a pillbox (MWS7086); and a number of farmsteads (MWS9364, 9932, 10309, 10321 & 12381).

- 3.14 The earliest map that shows the site in any detail at a reasonable and reliable scale is Yeakell & Gardners Map of Sussex (1778) which shows the site as comprising a number of agricultural fields (Fig. 3).
- 3.15 The site is depicted as a number of fields on a plan of the Manor of Pagham dated 1786 (Fig. 4). The site lay within the tithing of Chrimsham (or Crimsham) and was formed of Plots 321-323 and 326-330, although the easternmost tip of Plot 321 is not part of the study site. Plots 321-323 were rented by William Adams (or Adames) who also farmed an extensive area to the north of the site. Plots 326-330 were owned by the Rev. John Farhill who leased a messuage, barn, yard and garden (Plot 331 being the farm's principle buildings) and lands of 35 acres to a Mr Hartley who paid £0.13.8 Quit Rent:
- | | | |
|---------|---------------|------------------|
| 321-323 | arable | |
| 326 | Over the Lane | arable 3a 1r 24p |
| 327 | Over the Lane | arable 4a 3r 35p |
| 328 | Over the Lane | arable 4a 1r 32p |
| 329 | Over the Lane | arable 8a 3r 24p |
| 330 | Over the Lane | arable 5 acres |
- 3.16 No detail of the site is shown on the 1806 OS Surveyor's drawing.
- 3.17 The 1847 Pagham Tithe map depicts the site as comprising a number of small fields (Fig. 5). The site had retained roughly the same field divisions as in the 1786 survey plan, although what were Plots 321 and 322 now formed a single plot, 218. The plots demarcated in the tithe map are 209 at the north, and then in a clockwise direction, Plots 218, 219, 221, 229, 233, 234 and 216. The landowner of Plots 216, 219, 221, 233 and 234 were owned and occupied by John Adames and Plots 209 and 218 by Thomas Bridger Adames.
- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------|
| 216 | The 4 Acres | arable |
| 219 | The 11 acres | arable |
| 221 | Peaked 7 acres | arable |
| 233 | The 6 acres | arable |
| 234 | The 7 acres | arable |
| 229 | Common piece | arable |
| 209 | Hooks 6 acres | arable |
| 218 | Hooks Great Field | arable |
- 3.18 The 1880 first edition OS map shows that by this time most of the hedgerows within the site had been removed resulting in the site comprising of one large field and two smaller ones at the north end (Fig. 6).
- 3.19 The site remained unchanged on subsequent OS maps until 1961 by which time the two smaller fields at the northern end of the site had become one field (Fig. 7).
- 3.20 The site is first depicted as it is today on the 2006 OS map (Fig. 8).
- Undated
- 3.21 An archaeological investigation of a site c. 200m to the west of the north western end of the site failed to reveal any archaeological remains (MWS8620).
- Designated Heritage Assets
- 3.22 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 3.23 The only designated heritage asset located in the vicinity of the study site is Rookery Farmhouse (grade II listed building). This is an 18th century two storey house farmhouse with a tiled roof. The significance of the house derives from its vernacular architectural and historic interest. Its wetting comprises of its garden and the collection of houses and their gardens located to the south and east of the house and the agricultural fields to the north and west of the house. There is no intervisibility between the listed farmhouse and the study site which is considered to lie beyond its setting.
- 3.24 There are a number of listed buildings within the built up area to the south west of the study site, the settings of which are restricted to their immediate locality. The study site is located beyond their settings.

4.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 4.1 The site comprises an arable field (Fig. 9).

The Proposed Development

- 4.2 The proposed development comprises a residential scheme.

Potential Archaeological Impacts

- 4.3 The assessment has established that on the basis of the available evidence that the site has low potential for remains of all archaeological periods. However, the apparent lack of remains within the study may be the result of a lack of previous survey within the area. Consequently, the presence of archaeological remains, prehistoric and Roman in particular, cannot be ruled out. Should such remains prove to be present, they are considered likely to be no more than of local significance.

- 4.4 Should archaeological remains be present on site, the construction of the proposed development would impact upon them. Due to this, it is anticipated that an archaeological evaluation will be required to support an application for the proposed development. The scope and timing of such works will need to be agreed with the District Council. Should the evaluation were to have positive results, a programme of archaeological mitigation works may be necessary. The scope of such works would depend on the nature of the results of the evaluation.

Potential Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.5 The proposed development is considered to lie beyond the setting of all nearby designated heritage assets. Consequently, the proposed development will not impact upon the settings and significance of designated heritage assets.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This assessment considers the potential effects on the historic environment of the proposed development of land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex.
- 5.2 The assessment has established that, on the basis of the available evidence, the site has low potential for remains of all archaeological periods. However, the presence of archaeological remains, prehistoric and Roman in particular, cannot be ruled out. Should such remains prove to be present, they are considered likely to be no more than of local significance.
- 5.3 Should archaeological remains be present within the site, they are considered unlikely to be of more than local significance. Consequently, archaeology is not a development/design constraint.
- 5.4 It is anticipated that an archaeological evaluation will be required as a future planning application is progressed. The need, scope and timings of such works will need to be discussed and agreed with Hampshire County Council. Should the evaluation have positive results, further mitigation archaeological investigation may be necessary.
- 5.5 The proposed development is considered to have no impacts on designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the study site.

Sources

General

National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
 West Sussex Historic Environment Record
 West Sussex Record Office
 British Library
 National Archive
 Pastscape

Cartographic

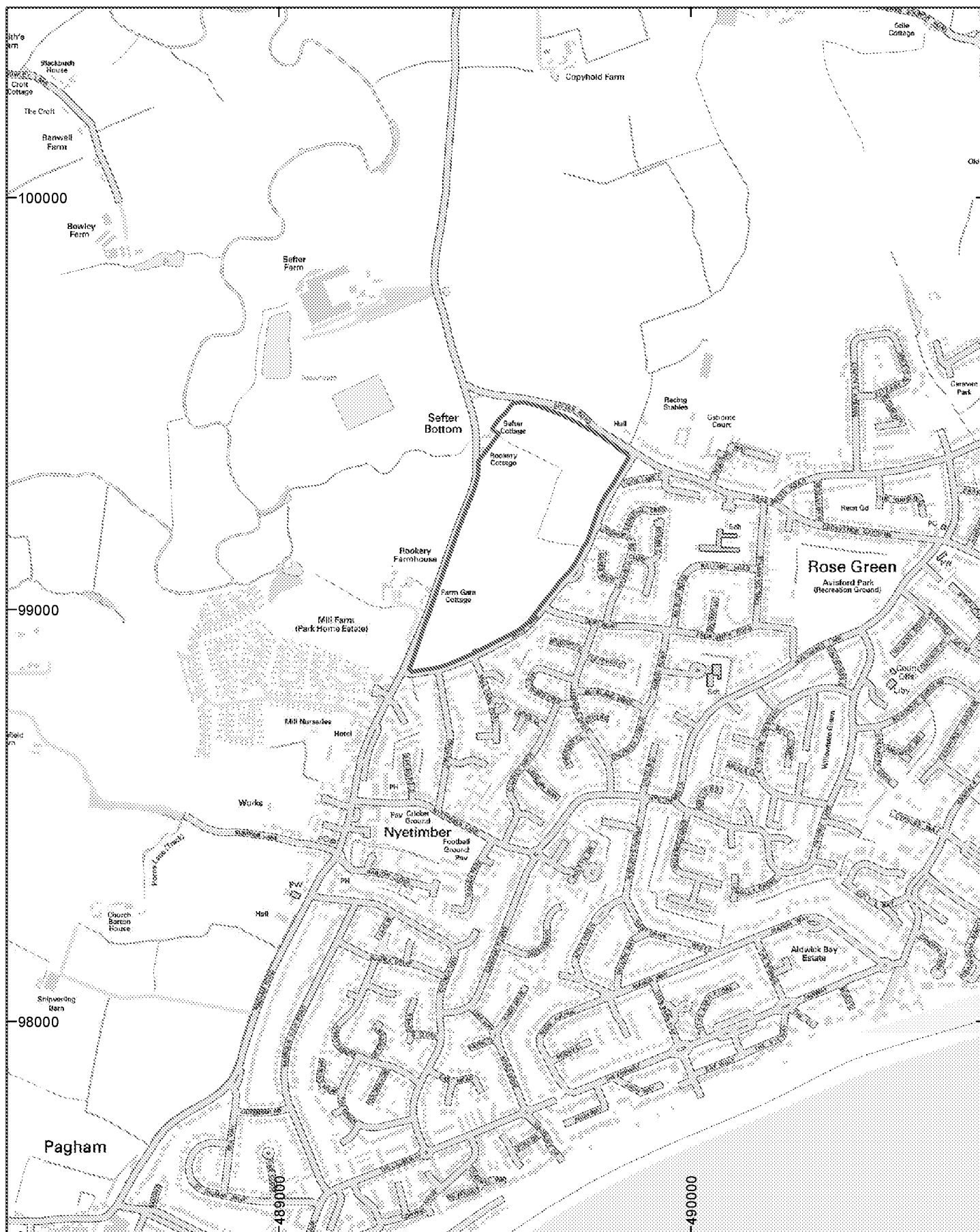
1724 Map of Sussex, Richard Budgen Ref: WRSO PM249
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 1786 Survey of the Manor of Aldwick (Copy) Ref: WSRO MP441
 1805 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings Ref: BL ODS XX
 1825 Map of Sussex, Christopher and John Greenwood Ref: WSRO PM249
 1847 Tithe Map of the parish of Pagham Ref:
 c. 1910 Valuation Office Survey Ref: TNA IR 124/9/535
 1880 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1899 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1912 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1933 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1938 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1949 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1961 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1969 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1973 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1980 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 1995 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 2006 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
 2015 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

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J. Dallaway *A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex* Volume 1 (Ditchling, 1815)

L. Fleming *History of Pagham* Vol. 2 (Ditchling, 1949)



Legend



1:12,500 at A4



Title:
Fig. 1: Site location
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



orion.



Legend

- Listed Buildings
- Event
- Monument
- Archaeological Notification Area
- Study area
- Site

1:12,500 at A4



Title:
Fig. 2: Location of Sites Mentioned in the Text
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



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Legend



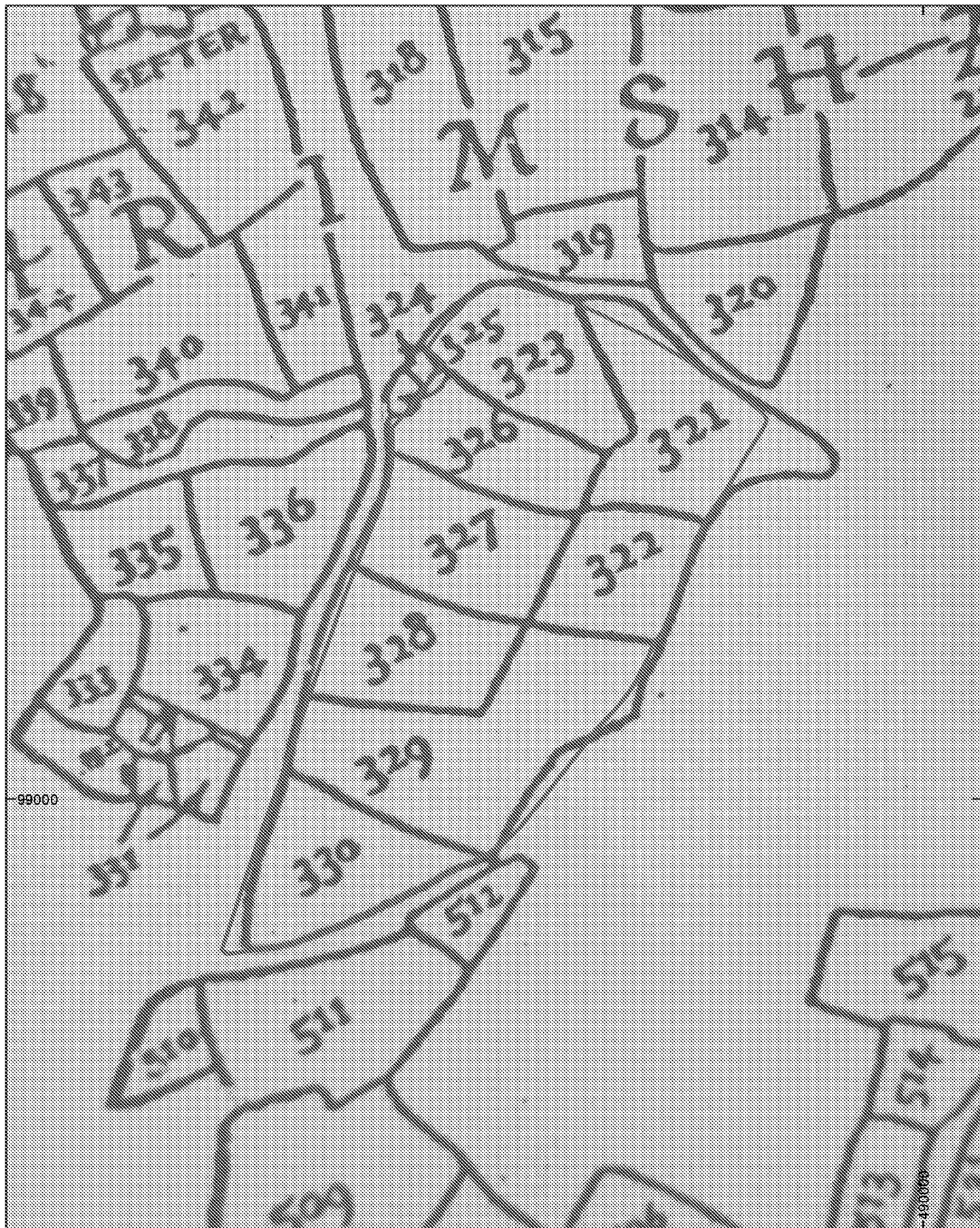
1:5000 at A4



Title:
Fig. 3: 1778 Yeakell and Gardener's Map of Sussex
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



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Legend



1:5000 at A4



Title:
Fig. 4: 1786 Plan of the Manor of Pagham
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



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Legend



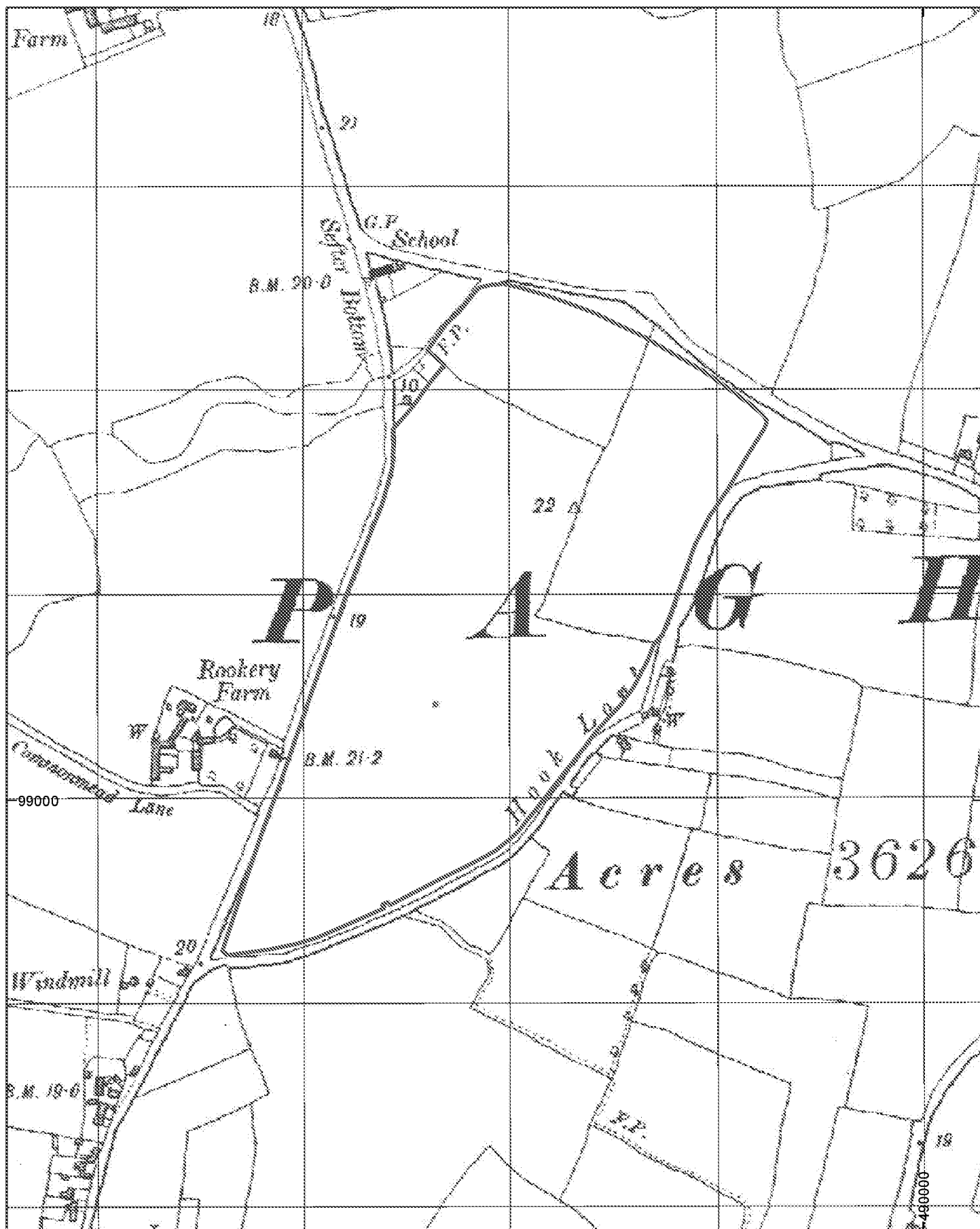
1:5000 at A4



Title:
Fig. 5: 1847 Pagham Tithe Map
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



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Legend



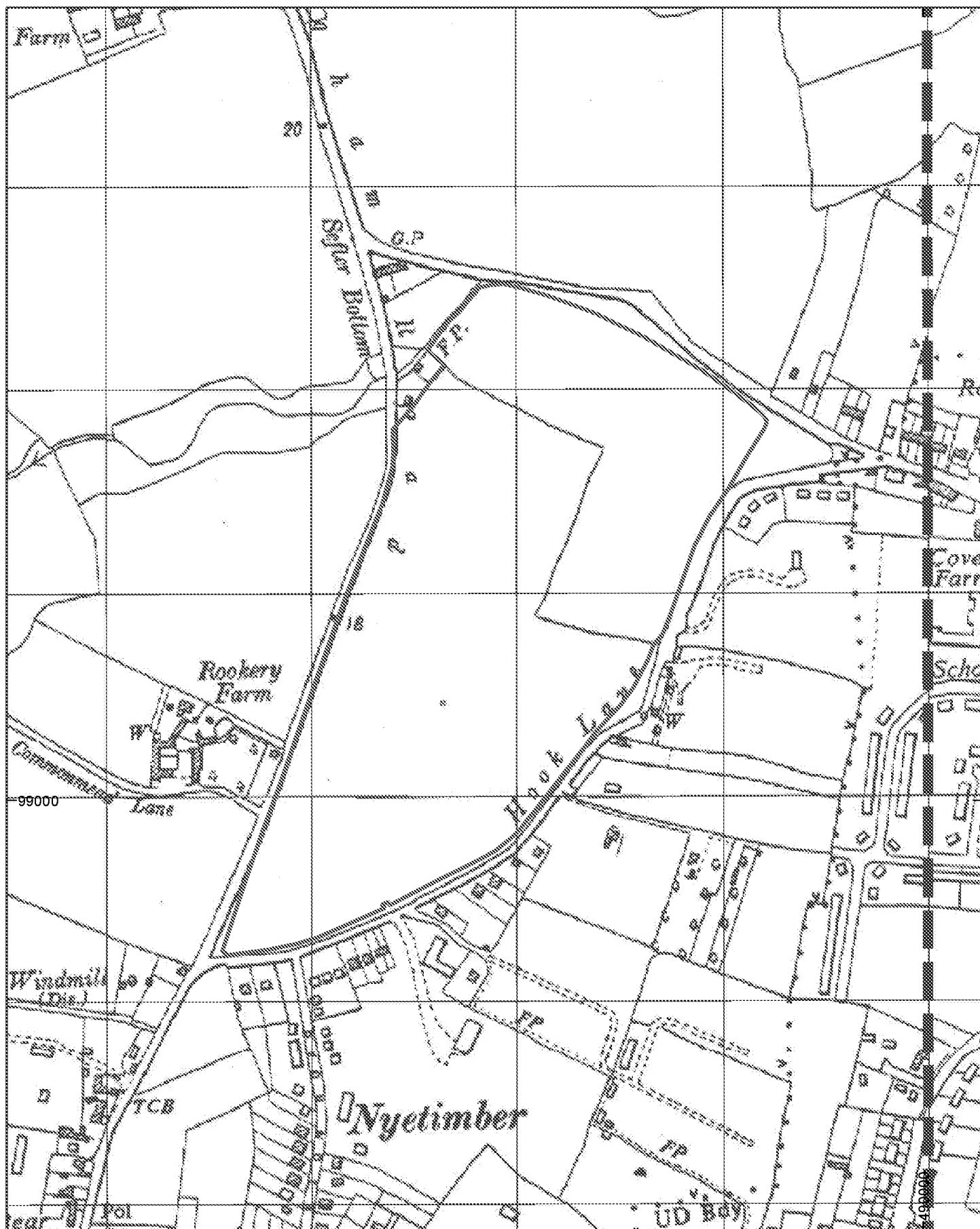
1:5000 at A4



Title:
Fig. 6: 1880 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



orion.



Legend



1:5000 at A4

0 100m



Title:
Fig. 7: 1961 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham



orion.



Legend



1:5000 at A4

0 100m



Title:
Fig. 8: 2006 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Land at Hock Lane, Pagham



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Legend  Site		1:5000 at A4 0  100m	490000 orion.
Title: Fig. 9: Aerial View of the Site (from Google Earth) Address: Land at Hook Lane, Pagham		N 	