



making sense of heritage

Lagness Road, North Mundham Chichester

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 102620.03
March 2014



**Lagness Road, North Mundham
Chichester**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

Austins
Unit D1, Fareham Heights
Standard Way
Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 8XT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Section 1: West facing section through ditch 404

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Cover image: South-west facing section through linear 306



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Austins to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Lagness Road, North Mundham, Chichester (NGR 487772, 102351). An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) following a proposed planning application for the residential development of the Site highlighted that there was potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains. Accordingly an archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken in order to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains. The evaluation was undertaken on the 4th to the 6th February 2014 and consisted of five 30m long trenches.

The evaluation identified some prehistoric activity on the site consisting of a single pit in Trench 3. It is possible that the undated ditch located in Trench 1 and potentially continuing into Trench 3 may also relate to activity during this period.

A distinct change was observed in the soil characteristics either side of the former east – west field boundary 404, suggesting that the southern part of the Site may have been previously under arable cultivation. Three north-north-west – south-south-east linear features located in Trench 5 are interpreted as boundaries from a medieval open field system, most likely related to the settlement of North Mundham.

The location of a south-west – north-east aligned feature, seen on the 1847 tithe map, was confirmed in Trenches 1, 3 and 4. This feature is marked as a path on the Ordnance Survey maps and still depicted on the 1933 edition.



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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Austins and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Chris Monk in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank James Kenny (Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council) for his advice and assistance.

The fieldwork was carried out by Naomi Brennan assisted by Gail Wakeham. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds) and illustrations prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Nick Cooke.



Lagness Road, North Mundham Chichester

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Austins (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Lagness Road, North Mundham, Chichester (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 487772, 102351.
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) followed a proposed planning application for the residential development of the Site into 15 flats and houses. This highlighted that there was potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the site. Discussions with James Kenny, Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council, indicated that there would be a requirement for archaeological evaluation of the site in order to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains and to determine whether further mitigation measures would be required.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was undertaken on the 4th to the 6th February 2014.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in West Sussex and is situated approximately 2.7km to the south-east of the centre of Chichester and around 4.5km to the north-west of Bognor Regis. The Site lies on the eastern edge of the village of North Mundham, to the south of Lagness Road (B2166) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land of approximately 0.5 hectares currently under pasture. It is bounded to the north by woodland and a disused section of the Chichester and Arundel Canal, to the west by the residential properties of Palmer Place and to the south and east by pasture. An access road runs along the eastern edge of the Site leading to a pumping station and timber sheds which lie to the south-east of the Site.
- 1.2.3 Heavy tree cover lies along the northern boundary of the Site while hedgerows and brambles lie along the eastern boundary and short internal division. The southern boundary of the Site is not delimited as presently it forms one field with the land further south.
- 1.2.4 The Site slopes slightly to the south, from an elevation of approximately 6.4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to around 5.8m aOD. The underlying geology is mapped as the sediment bedrock of the Lambeth Group, composed of clay, silt and sand, with overlying alluvial fan deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay (British Geological Survey).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1.1 The full archaeological and historical background is presented in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a), a summary is provided here.

Prehistoric

- 2.1.2 The West Sussex coastal plain has a history since hominids first arrived in Britain c.500,000 years ago, due the rich and diverse natural resources of its riverine and estuarine habitats. However these early prehistoric artefacts can be deeply buried and have most often been located during gravel extraction either within or sealed beneath these deposits and are unlikely to be impacted during this development.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.1.3 Although no Iron Age sites or artefacts in the immediate vicinity of the Site though such activity is known from the wider area. To the north of Chichester lie a series of dykes known as the Chichester entrenchments (**SM 1002981, 1005862, 1005883, 1005854**) thought to define and contain the remains of an Iron Age oppidum, or trading centre.
- 2.1.4 To the north of the Site Romano-British activity was identified during gravel extraction including Roman building material and 1st century pottery. These appear to have been chance finds during the mid-20th century and the likelihood is that more extensive remains probably existed in this area.
- 2.1.5 Within the wider landscape the Roman occupation at Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) dates from the invasion of 43AD. In the area of Fishbourne harbour, to the north-west of the Site and just to the west of Chichester, is situated the palace complex of Fishbourne (**SM 1005829**) constructed in the late 1st century.

Saxon and medieval

- 2.1.6 In the Domesday Book (1086) North and South Mundham are listed as the single settlement of *Mundreham* with the church and a mill listed. Runcton, *Rochintone*, is also listed, owned by the Norman abbey of Troarn, which also owned tithes in Mundham by the early 12th century.
- 2.1.7 The Abbey of Troarn established a small Benedictine priory within Runcton sometime in the 12th or 13th century. This was then transferred in 1260 to the Somerset priory of Bruton when it became a grange. The current church of St Stephen in North Mundham dates from the 13th century so an earlier church must have existed, most likely on the same site. A field is recorded as 'Moat Field' on the 1847 tithe map suggesting the possible location of a medieval manor house within North Mundham.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern

- 2.1.8 A number of post-medieval Listed Buildings lie within the villages of North Mundham and Runcton. The number of post-medieval and early 19th century properties most likely reflects not just the growth of these villages during this time, but also the replacement of earlier buildings.
- 2.1.9 In addition to the early 19th Century Listed Buildings within the Study Area a number of 19th century outfarms and farmsteads are locally listed reflecting the agricultural nature of the area at this time.



- 2.1.10 In 1817 the Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation Act was passed for the construction of a canal from River Arun to Chichester Harbour, with a section from Hunston to Chichester. The section from Hunston to Ford at the River Arun passed just to the north of the Site and through to Coldworth. It was opened in 1823; however, by 1892 the only part of the canal which remained navigable was the section between Chichester and Chichester Harbour with the Company finally dissolved in 1896.
- 2.1.11 On the 1847 North Mundham Tithe Map the Site can be seen to incorporate the junction of several fields, as well as a footpath from the canal though to fields further south. The water-filled canal is depicted as well as the Pagham Rife following approximately the same course as seen today. Houses within eastern margins of the village can be seen to the south-east of the Site.
- 2.1.12 Both the First (1875) and Second Edition (1898) Ordnance Survey (OS) maps depict a very similar landscape to that shown on the tithe map. Most notably, although the canal route is labelled as disused in both maps, by the 1898 edition it is no longer shown as water-filled apart from a narrow channel, indeed its marshy margins appear to have encroached on the northern part of the Site. Even by the 1930s there has been little modern development within the village though Palmer Place and the pumping station to the south-east can be seen on the 1974 OS map.
- 2.1.13 Some features dating to World War II (WWII) lie in the wider landscape including a military airfield to the north-east of the Site and a section of anti-tank ditch which stretched from Lagness Road northwards to where Ivy Lake is today.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development;
- identify, within the constraints of the investigation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and
- produce a report which will present the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2014b) and is summarised below:

3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of five trenches, measuring some 30m long and 1.6m wide and positioned across the development area (**Figure 1**). The proposed location of these trenches was agreed in advance with James Kenny, Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council.

3.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, operating under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through the topsoil, subsoil and any other modern deposits,

until reaching either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first.

- 3.2.4 Topsoil was separated from the subsoil and all other arisings, and was stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. Upon completion of the fieldwork and recording, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.2.5 Where encountered, the archaeological features were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, where possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.
- 3.2.6 The trenches, archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system which uses a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 3.2.7 A full photographic record was maintained using digital photography. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated as well as the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.8 The survey of the site was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit, using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.9 A unique project code **102620** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices took precedence over archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.3.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992* and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.4 Best practice

- 3.4.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The general stratigraphic sequence encountered on site was between 0.15-0.20m of modern topsoil (A horizon) overlying an interface layer of weathered and bioturbated gravel which in turn overlay the natural alluvial fan gravel geology. The exception to this

was in the southern part of **Trench 4** and in **Trench 5** where a slightly deeper A horizon overlay a more developed B horizon. As this change in the soil profile corresponded with the position of the former field boundary (**Section 1**), it was concluded that this most likely indicated that the southern part of the Site had been previously been ploughed. Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 An apparently isolated prehistoric pit **304** was located in **Trench 3**, in the north-western part of the Site (**Plate 1**). This contained a single secondary, gravel rich fill **305**, which contained struck and burnt flint as well as some fragments of fired clay and some very small sherds of probable Late Bronze Age pottery.

4.3 Medieval

- 4.3.1 Three parallel ditches were located in **Trench 5**, **503**, **505** and **507**. Both **503** (**Plate 2**) and **505** were relatively narrow and shallow with single secondary fills (**504** and **506**), a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from **504**. Ditch **507**, which was the most westerly of the three features, was slightly wider and deeper (**Plate 3**) and contained several fragments of CBM as well as medieval pottery within its single secondary fill **508**. The north-north-east – south-south-west alignment of these ditches is parallel to the former eastern boundary of this field and it is thought that these features represent strip fields within a medieval open-field system.

4.4 Post-medieval

- 4.4.1 A sinuous north-east – south-west aligned linear feature was identified in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) as both a negative earthwork and as a path marked on 19th century maps (**Figure 2**). The location of this was confirmed in **Trenches 1 (104)**, **3 (306)** (**front cover**) and **4 (409)** where it was shown to consist of a shallow concave hollow.
- 4.4.2 Although no longer extant in the western part of Site the continuation of the east – west field boundary still present in the eastern part of the Site was located in **Trench 4**, **404**. This was shown to be a wide but relatively shallow feature, with a lower secondary fill **405** overlain by a deliberate backfill deposit **406** (**Plate 4**, **Section 1**). While the lower fill was consistent with gradual silting the upper deposit suggested a deliberate anthropogenic event, most likely to try to level up the ground's surface.

4.5 Features of uncertain date

- 4.5.1 Corresponding with the second cropmark identified by the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) was north-north-east – south-south-west aligned ditch **106** in **Trench 1** (**Figure 2**). This proved to be a relatively shallow feature with a single secondary fill **107** (**Plate 5**). A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from this deposit though it is unclear whether this indicates a prehistoric date for the feature or whether it occurs residually. The cropmark evidence suggests that a slightly diffuse possible east – west aligned linear feature **308** seen in **Trench 3** to the south-west may be the continuation of this feature.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, comprising ceramics and flint, the majority deriving from contexts in two of the trenches excavated (**Trenches 3** and **5**).



Quantities are given by material type and context in **Table 1**. The assemblage includes material of prehistoric and medieval date.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Pottery
107	1/5				
301					1/8
305	31/46		3/18	11/68	3/3
501		1/26			1/8
504					1/1
508		5/87			2/30
TOTAL	32/51	6/113	3/18	11/68	8/50

CBM = ceramic building material

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site, and includes sherds of probable late prehistoric and medieval date.
- 5.2.2 Three very small, undiagnostic sherds in a friable flint-tempered fabric from pit **304** are on fabric grounds probably late prehistoric, and a date range in the Late Bronze Age seems likely.
- 5.2.3 The other five sherds are medieval (topsoil in **Trenches 3** and **5**, ditches **503** and **507**). Four are coarsewares (flint-tempered, sandy-/flint-tempered and sandy), of types commonly found in Chichester and the surrounding area. The fifth sherd is in a finer sandy fabric with a mottled green glaze (**301**). None of the sherds are diagnostic. The potential date range of these sherds is 12th to 14th century.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Fired Clay

- 5.3.1 The six pieces of CBM recovered are all from flat (peg) roof tiles of medieval date; three are in coarse flint-tempered fabrics.
- 5.3.2 Three small, abraded fragments of fired clay from pit **304** are of unknown date and function, although possibly also of structural origin. They were associated with prehistoric pottery and worked flint.

5.4 Worked and Burnt Flint

- 5.4.1 A small group of worked and burnt (unworked) flint was recovered from pit **304**. The worked flint includes two scrapers, both lightly patinated and broken, the remainder comprising waste flakes. The scrapers are not chronologically distinctive and, in the absence of any more diagnostic tool types, this small group can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- 5.4.2 The burnt, unworked flint is of uncertain date and origin. This material type is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity, and in this instance this is supported by the association with worked flint and late prehistoric pottery.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 This evaluation identified some prehistoric activity on the site consisting of a single pit **304** in **Trench 3**. This suggests a low level of prehistoric activity most likely related to activity

during the Bronze Age. It is possible that the undated ditch located in **Trench 1 (106)** and potentially continuing into **Trench 3 (308)** may also relate to activity during this period.

- 6.1.2 A distinct change was observed in the soil characteristics either side of the former east – west field boundary **404**. This suggested that the southern part of the Site may have been previously under arable cultivation, a proposition confirmed by the tithe apportionment. Three linear features located in **Trench 5 (503, 505 and 507)** would also seem to support this view and are interpreted as boundaries from a medieval open field system. This activity is most likely related to the medieval settlement of North Mundham. Although situated perpendicular to field boundary **404** it is unclear whether the features are related. Excavation of the ditch indicated a more modern date for this feature, which is still partially visible on site, however re-cutting and clearance may have removed an earlier ditch.
- 6.1.3 The position of the feature seen on the 1847 tithe map cutting across the Site and still visible as a negative earthwork was confirmed in **Trenches 1 (104), 3 (306) and 4 (409)**. This feature is marked as a path on the Ordnance Survey maps and still depicted on the 1933 edition, though its position may have shifted slightly to the east (**Figure 2**).

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Chichester Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession number **CHCDM 2014.6**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Chichester Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession number **CHCDM 2014.6**, and a full index will be prepared.
- 7.2.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms (**Appendix 2**). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the WSHER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

7.3 Copyright

- 7.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.
- 7.3.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property

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7.4 Security Copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 REFERENCES

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 31.60x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 5.99-6.25m aOD
Easting: 487770		Northing: 102386	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 102. Overlies 102.	0.00-0.15 bgl
102	<i>Layer</i>	Weathered interface/ poorly developed subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 103. Overlies 103.	0.15-0.30 bgl
103	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Gravel. Pale yellow-orange with frequent areas of darker root disturbance. Sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly compact.	0.30+ bgl
104	<i>Linear</i>	Feature still seen as negative earthwork. Sinuous north-east - south-west aligned linear. Marked as path on 19th century maps. Unexcavated. 0.98m wide. Filled with 105. Cuts 103.	-
105	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of linear 104. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 104.	-
106	<i>Ditch</i>	South-south-west – north-north-east aligned ditch, filled with 107. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.72m wide. Cuts 103.	0.15 deep
107	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 106. Mid grey silt loam. 30% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 106.	0.15 deep

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 33.20x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.26m	Ground level: 5.91-6.00m aOD
Easting: 487784		Northing: 102367	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.20 bgl
202	<i>Layer</i>	Weathered interface/ poorly developed subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 203. Overlies 203.	0.18-0.26 bgl
203	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Gravel. Pale yellow-orange with frequent areas of darker root disturbance. Sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly compact.	0.26+ bgl

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 30.10x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.20m	Ground level: 5.83-6.17m aOD
Easting: 487761		Northing: 102370	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 302. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.15 bgl
302	<i>Layer</i>	Weathered interface/ poorly developed subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 303. Overlies 303.	0.12-0.20 bgl



303	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Gravel. Pale yellow-orange with frequent areas of darker root disturbance. Sub-angular, <1-10cm. Fairly compact.	0.18+ bgl
304	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 305. Straight moderate to steep sides, flat base. 1.05m long, 0.84m wide. Cuts 303.	0.36 deep
305	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of pit 304. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 50% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 304.	0.36 deep
306	<i>Linear</i>	Feature still seen as negative earthwork. Sinuous north-east - south-west aligned linear. Marked as path on 19th century maps. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.95m wide. Filled with 307. Cuts 303.	0.20 deep
307	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of linear 306. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 306.	0.20 deep
308	<i>Ditch</i>	South-west – north-east aligned ditch, filled with 309. Unexcavated. 0.50m wide. Cuts 303.	-
309	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 106. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 308.	-

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: 29.20x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.54m	Ground level: 5.98-6.23m aOD
Easting: 487758		Northing: 102354	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil, south end of trench. Mid grey silt loam. 1% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 402. Overlies 402.	0.00-0.26 bgl
402	<i>Layer</i>	Weathered interface/ subsoil. Mid grey silt loam. 15% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 403. Overlies 403.	0.24-0.48 bgl
403	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Gravel. Pale yellow-orange with frequent areas of darker root disturbance. Sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly compact.	0.32+ bgl
404	<i>Ditch</i>	East - west aligned former field boundary filled with 405 and 406. Straight, moderate sides, flat base. 4.6m wide. Cuts 402 and 408.	0.90 deep
405	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 404. Dark grey-black silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional modern CBM. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 404.	0.68 deep
406	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Deliberate backfill of ditch 404. Mid yellow-orange sandy silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Occasional modern metal and plastic. Mixed. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 405.	0.25 deep
407	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil, north end of trench. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 408. Overlies 408.	0.00-0.20 bgl
408	<i>Layer</i>	Weathered interface/ poorly developed subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 403. Overlies 403.	0.12-0.32 bgl
409	<i>Linear</i>	Feature still seen as negative earthwork. Sinuous north-east - south-west aligned linear. Marked as path on 19th century maps. Unexcavated. 0.60m wide. Filled with 410. Cuts 403.	-
410	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of linear 409. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 409.	-



TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 27.20x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 5.85-6.10m aOD
Easting: 487785		Northing: 102336	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 1% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 509. Overlies 509.	0.00-0.20 bgl
502	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Gravel. Pale yellow-orange with frequent areas of darker root disturbance. Sub-angular, <1-10cm. Fairly compact.	0.30+ bgl
503	<i>Ditch</i>	South-south-west – north-north-east aligned ditch, filled with 504. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.64m wide. Cuts 502.	0.12 deep
504	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 503. Mid grey silt loam. 30% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 503.	0.12 deep
505	<i>Ditch</i>	South-south-west – north-north-east aligned ditch, filled with 506. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.92m wide. Cuts 502.	0.17 deep
506	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 505. Mid grey silt loam. 30% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 505.	0.17 deep
507	<i>Ditch</i>	South-south-west – north-north-east aligned ditch, filled with 508. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 1.22m wide. Cuts 502.	0.27 deep
508	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 507. Mid grey silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-12cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 507.	0.27 deep
509	<i>Layer</i>	Weathered interface/ poorly developed subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 502. Overlies 502.	0.18-0.30 bgl



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-173065

Project details

Project name	Lagness Road, North Mundham
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Austins to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Lagness Road, North Mundham, Chichester (NGR 487772, 102351). An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) following a proposed planning application for the residential development of the Site highlighted that there was potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains. Accordingly an archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken in order to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains. The evaluation was undertaken on the 4th to the 6th February 2014 and consisted of five 30m long trenches. The evaluation identified some prehistoric activity on the site consisting of a single pit in Trench 3. It is possible that the undated ditch located in Trench 1 and potentially continuing into Trench 3 may also relate to activity during this period. A distinct change was observed in the soil characteristics either side of the former east - west field boundary 404, suggesting that the southern part of the Site may have been previously under arable cultivation. Three north-north-west - south-south-east linear features located in Trench 5 are interpreted as boundaries from a medieval open field system, most likely related to the settlement of North Mundham. The location of a south-west - north-east aligned feature, seen on the 1847 tithe map, was confirmed in Trenches 1, 3 and 4. This feature is marked as a path on the Ordnance Survey maps and still depicted on the 1933 edition.</p>
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2014 End: 06-02-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	102620 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHCDM 2014.6 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"



Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER NORTH MUNDHAM Lagness Road, North Mundham
Postcode	PO20 1LJ
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 487772 102351 50.8889855229 -1.30645064733 50 53 20 N 001 18 23 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.80m Max: 6.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nick Cooke
Project supervisor	Naomi Brennan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

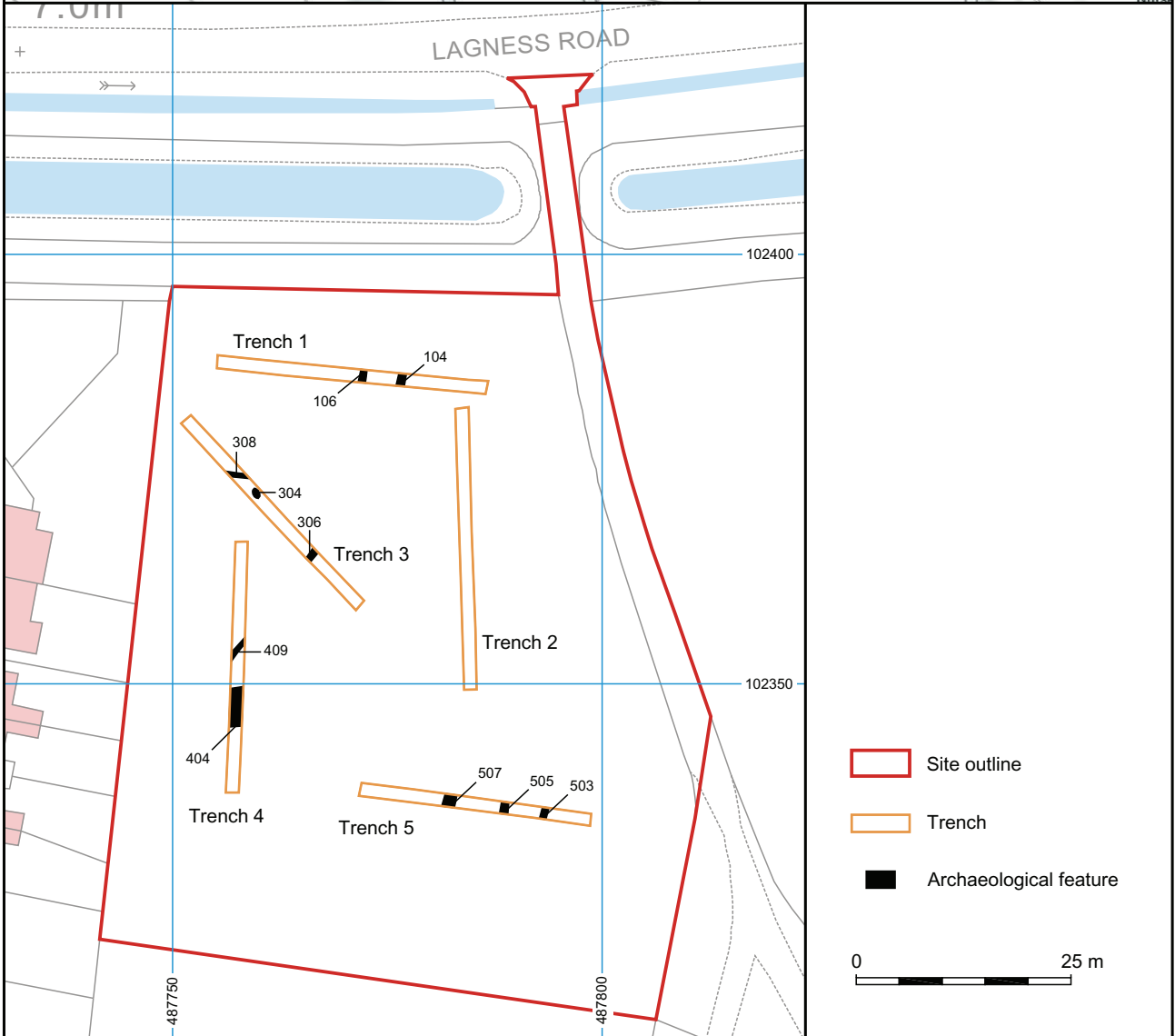
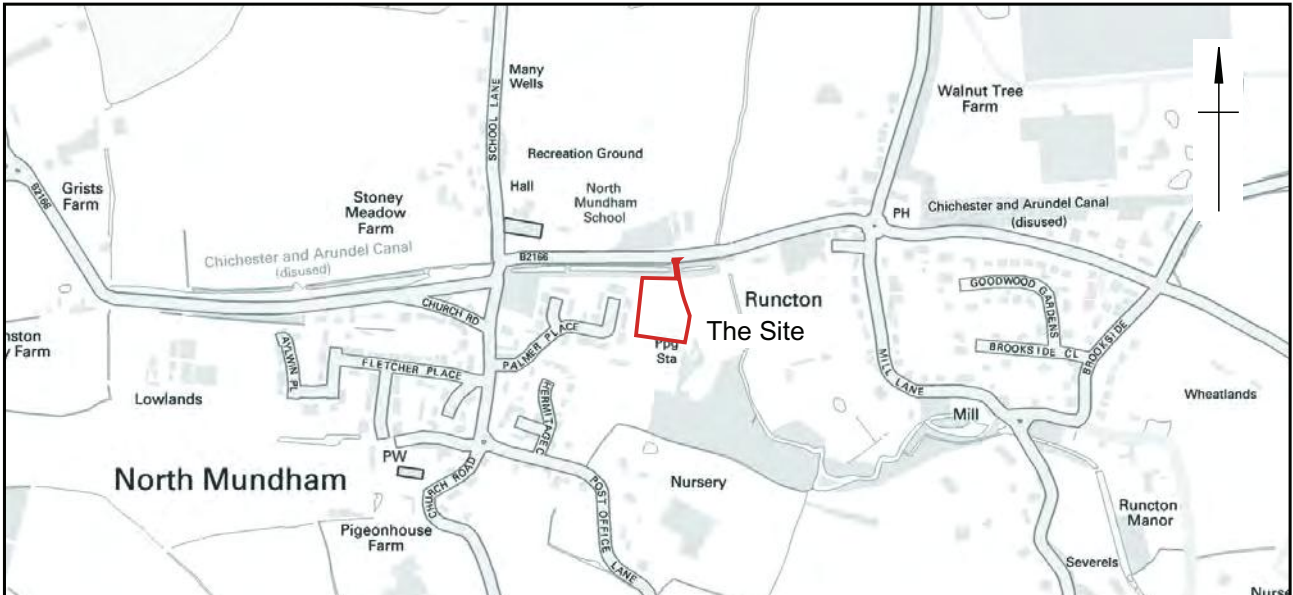
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Physical Archive ID	CHCDM 2014.6
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Archive ID	CHCDM 2014.6
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Archive ID	CHCDM 2014.6
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section"



Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lagness Road, North Mundham, Chichester: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brennan, N.
Other bibliographic details	report number 102620
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report



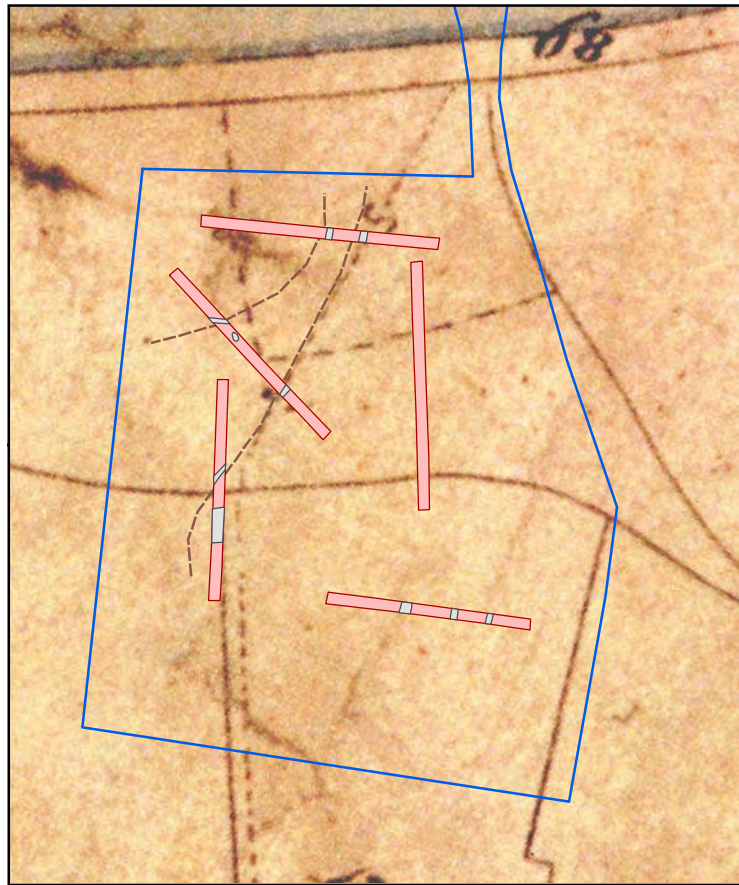
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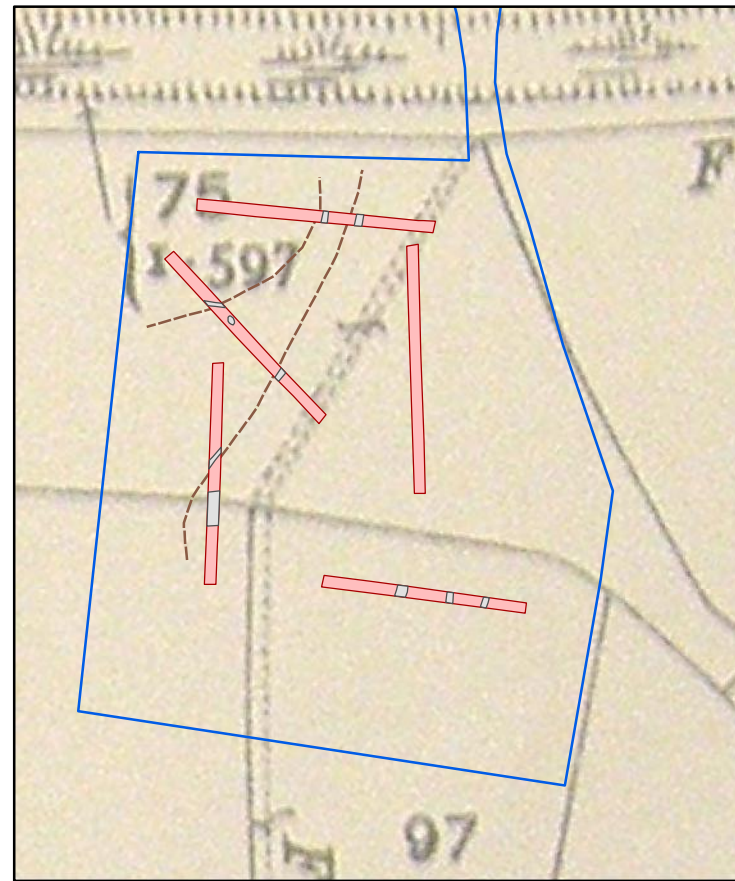
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Location of site and evaluation results

Figure 1



1847 North Mundham Tithe Map



1933 OS 25"

- Site
- Cropmarks
- Trench
- Feature



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Plate 1: South-west facing section through pit 304



Plate 2: North-north-west facing section through ditch 503



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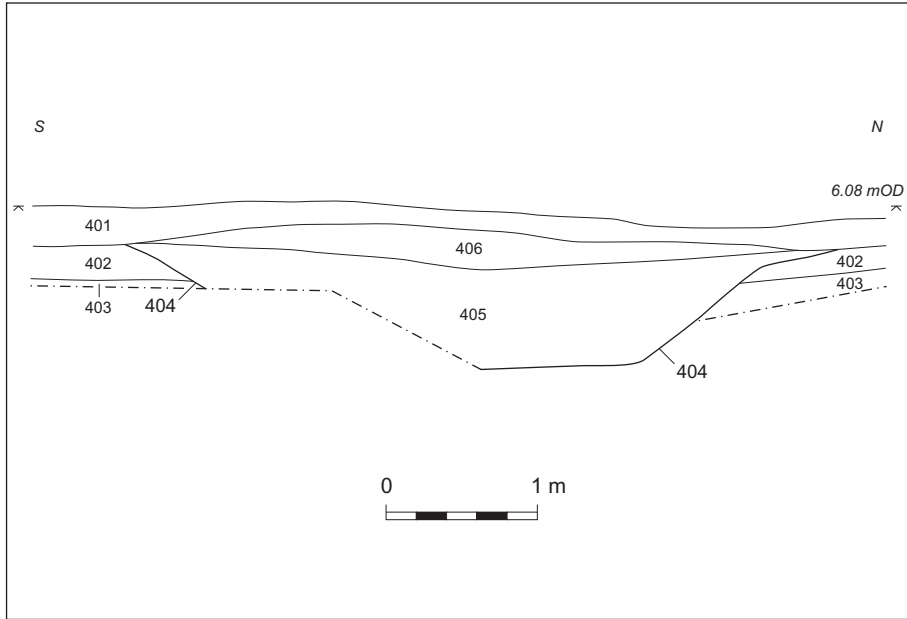


Plate 3: South-south-east facing section through ditch 507



Plate 4: West facing section through ditch 404, oblique view from the south-east


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West facing section through ditch 404



Plate 5: North-north-west facing section through ditch 106

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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