

Report No. 11925.095.RO13
August 2005

SHIPPAMS FACTORY, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER

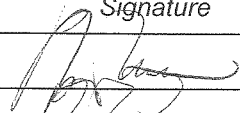
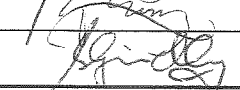

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS: AREAS A & B

Kier Property Developments Ltd
Berkeley Square House
Berkeley Square
London
W1J 6BD

SHIPPAMS FACTORY, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS: AREAS A & B

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

<i>Gifford and Partners Document No:</i>		11925.095/RO13	
<i>Status:</i>		<i>Copy No:</i>	
	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Prepared by:</i>	Joanna Taylor		11.10.05
<i>Checked:</i>	Phillip A Emery		11.10.05
<i>Gifford Approved:</i>	Stephen Grindley		11.10.05

<i>Revision Record</i>					
<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>Summary of Changes</i>	<i>Chkd</i>	<i>Aprvd</i>

Kier Property Developments Ltd
 Berkeley Square House
 Berkeley Square
 London
 W1J 6BD

Gifford And Partners Ltd
 52-54 Southwark Street
 London
 SE1 1UN

SHIPPAMS FACTORY, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS: AREAS A & B

CONTENTS

	Page
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	4
2. INTRODUCTION	5
3. PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND.....	7
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6. METHODOLOGY	16
7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....	17
8. PHASED DISCUSSION	20
9. REVIEW OF THE WATCHING BRIEF STRATEGY	22
10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE	23
11. CONCLUSIONS	23
12. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	23
13. BIBLIOGRAPHY	24
14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	26
OASIS:	39

APPENDICES

- 1 Context Descriptions
- 2 Matrix
- 3 Roman Pottery Assessment (Malcolm Lyne)
- 4 Post Roman Pottery Assessment (Chris Jarrett)
- 5 Building Materials Assessment (John Brown)
- 6 Animal Bone Assessment (Lisa Yeomans)
- 7 Oasis Data Collection Form

FIGURES

- 1 Site Location
- 2 Watching Brief Locations
- 3 Sections

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results and working methods of two archaeological watching briefs in undertaken in Areas A and B in advance of the redevelopment of Shippam's Factory, East Street, Chichester, for commercial units and residential buildings (figs. 1 & 2). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 864 048. Gifford and Partners Ltd commissioned the project on behalf of Kier Property Developments Ltd and on the 3rd August 2005 and between the 30th August and 2nd September 2005 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the watching briefs.

The watching brief in Area B assessed and recorded the natural topography and found it to be typified by a naturally deposited silty clay layer, natural brickearth, which sealed a naturally deposited gravel horizon. Whilst substantial horizontal truncation has taken place in Area B Roman horizontal deposits remain *in situ* in the west of the area and cut features of probable medieval date remain *in situ* in the southern central area. Evidence was also found to indicate the presence of a possible 18th century brick structure in the south central area of the site.

The digging of postholes to construct hoarding around Area A was monitored under watching brief conditions. The intrusive work was confined to the upper archaeological sequence and as a consequence the only deposits recorded were late 19th century made ground deposits.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results and working methods of two archaeological watching briefs in advance of the redevelopment of Shippam's Factory, East Street, Chichester, for commercial units and residential buildings (figs. 1 & 2). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 864 048. Gifford and Partners Ltd commissioned the project on behalf of Kier Property Developments Ltd and on the 3rd August 2005 and between the 30th August and 2nd September 2005 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the watching briefs.

Shippam's Factory is located within the city walls and until recently consisted of disused factory processing halls, office and workshop areas, open yards to the north and pre-existing basements to the north and south. The factory is bounded by East Street to the south, East Walls to the east, East Row to the north and Little London to the west. To the northeast of the site, and located outside the city walls, is Shippam's Sports and Social Club. The two sites, connected by a tunnel through the city wall, form part of the same development.

As a consequence of the size and complexity of the factory site a number of discrete areas have been defined (Taylor 2005c). These are as follows:

- **Area A:** Comprises the northern area of the Factory site and includes all land to be impacted on by the construction of a subterranean car park
- **Area B:** Comprises the southern area of the Factory site and includes all land to be impacted on by pile locations, trench foundations, new services and any associated ground reduction
- **Area C:** Comprises the western and northern boundaries of the site adjacent to Area A and includes all land to be impacted on by trial pits associated with the underpinning of the western wall, new services and any soft landscaping and/or ground reduction

This report details an archaeological watching brief in Area A and an additional watching brief in Area B. The watching brief in Area A monitored the excavation of two postholes associated within the construction of hoarding in the northeast of the site. The watching brief in Area B recorded the natural, archaeological and modern deposits existing behind three "windows" excavated through the southern basements on site.

The watching brief recorded any exposed deposits and assessed generally the archaeological potential of land forming Areas A and B of Shippam's Factory and assessed specifically the depth, date and complexity of archaeological deposits that will inevitably be impacted on by the proposed development.

The fieldwork was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA), under the supervision of Joanna Taylor and the project management of Jon Butler (PCA) and Phil Emery (Gifford & Partners Ltd.).

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

Archaeology is now, as a result of the publication of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Department of Environment 1990) a material consideration in the granting of planning consent. Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16) provides planning authorities with a staged approach to the consideration of archaeological remains that may survive on a proposed development site and states that where there are *nationally important archaeological remains ... that are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation* (DoE 1990, A8).

PPG16 also states that *"There will no doubt be occasions, particularly where remains of lesser importance are involved, when planning authorities may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient when weighed against all other material considerations, including the need for development, to justify their physical preservation in situ, and that the proposed development should proceed. ... Planning authorities will, in such cases, need to satisfy themselves that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory arrangements for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains and the publication of the results. If this has not already been secured through some form of voluntary agreement, planning authorities can consider granting planning permission subject to conditions which provide for the excavation and recording of the remains before development takes place. Local planning authorities may, as a matter of last resort, need to consider refusing planning permission where developers do not seek to accommodate important remains* (DoE 1990, B28).

The Environment Policy of the Chichester District Council Local Plan (1999, Section 62) states that: *"Where development is proposed that is likely to affect a known or suspected site of archaeological interest developers will be expected to comply with a number of requirements set out in Policy BE3 [of the Local Plan]. These include submitting an archaeological assessment and field evaluation with planning applications"*.

Section BE3 (i) of the Local Plan states that: *"Applicants will be required to include, as part of their research into the development potential of a site a desk-based archaeological assessment and where appropriate a field evaluation of the archaeological remains"*.

As part of the Client's planning application, an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was commissioned for the site to provide supporting information on the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during development of the site (Evans 2004). Since the completion of the original DBA a Research Design has been compiled for the Shippam's sites detailing the archaeological periods and remains that are anticipated to exist on site (Taylor 2005d). Both reports have demonstrated that pre-Roman, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval deposits should be anticipated on the Shippam's Factory site.

To date, archaeological investigations within the confines of the Shippam's Factory have been limited to an archaeological watching brief conducted on geo-technical pits in 2004 (Taylor 2004). The watching brief found that significant quantities of Roman and medieval archaeology remained *in situ*, archaeological deposits which will inevitably be impacted on during the redevelopment of the site. Whilst the watching brief established that significant quantities of archaeological deposits remained it was not possible to establish their complexity and distribution in any detail.

4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The British Geological Survey indicates that the natural deposits on site are Quaternary Valley Gravels overlying Tertiary Reading Beds that in turn overlie Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey, One Inch Series, Sheet 317, Chichester). Previous excavations on and in the vicinity of the site indicate that Valley Gravels are to be found at heights between 12.65m OD to 12.50m OD. .

A naturally deposited “brickearth” horizon post-dating the upper Pleistocene valley gravel horizon is to be found on site at heights between 13.10m OD and 12.95m OD. The natural brickearth, a brown silty clay, is found deposited on coastal plains as a result of erosion of the solid geology. The location of Chichester on the coastal plain has ensured that the city has been at risk from flooding throughout its history.

The current ground surface of the site ranges between 13.5m OD and 14.5m OD. Demolition is currently in progress to remove the 20th century buildings, surfaces and basements associated with the sites former use as Shippam’s Factory.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

As part of the DBA a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) data held by Chichester District Council. Within the 200m radius of the site, a total of 55 SMR entries were identified which included physical remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and previous archaeological assessments (Evans 2004). In addition a concentrated search of the Chichester SMR was conducted on the near vicinity of the Shippam's Factory site as part of the development of the Research Design (Taylor 2005d).

The following assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site is a synthesis of the recent archaeological work on site, SMR findings and additional documentary research as detailed in the Research Design for the Shippam's sites (Taylor 2005d).

Pre-Iron Age

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits pre-dating the Iron Age period (800 BC) is considered to be generally low. Very few finds have been made in the immediate vicinity of the site or within the wider Chichester area. However, the presence of a limited number of artefacts suggests the possibility that hitherto unforeseen archaeological deposits dating to the pre-Iron Age period may be present.

The DBA (Evans 2004) found a dearth of evidence relating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age periods within the immediate vicinity. Since the compilation of the DBA the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the Chichester District has been significantly updated and included in the new entries is a Neolithic flint arrowhead discovered at Little London, immediately to the east of Shippam's Factory (Taylor 2005d).

A watching brief conducted at Shippam's Factory in 2004 and an evaluation of Area A in 2005 found no evidence to suggest a human presence on site prior to the Iron Age period (Taylor 2004; Taylor 2005e) and recent archaeological evaluations at Shippam's Sports and Social Club (Taylor 2005a) and East Walls Car Park (Taylor 2005b) also found no evidence for pre-Iron Age activity on site. Whilst this may be a consequence of the presence of large intrusive features, the lack of residual artefacts of pre-Iron Age date tends to confirm a general absence of pre-Iron Age archaeology in the immediate area.

Whilst recent archaeological work has produced a dearth of evidence for pre-Iron Age occupation in the near vicinity of the site, excavations to the southeast of the city walls at the Cattlemarket found a partially ploughed out collared urn, scattered pottery sherds and worked flints all of which were dated to the Bronze Age period (Down 1989). Elsewhere in the Chichester area late Neolithic grooved ware sherds and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Mortlake sherds have been found in a pit in the southeast of the city close to the Roman amphitheatre (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*).

Shippam's Factory is located to the north of one of the main roads of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval city and it is to be expected that significant truncation to the natural topography has occurred both in antiquity and in more recent times. High levels of activity within the urban centre will have inevitably disturbed earlier archaeological deposits and it may be that any pre-Iron Age deposits that once existed on site are no longer present.

Although there is limited evidence for the prehistoric periods within Chichester it is important to note that Shippam's Factory is located on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, an area known to have been particularly utilised by prehistoric people. Whilst it is anticipated that little or no archaeological remains dating to the earlier prehistoric periods exist on site, given the size of the development area it would be imprudent to discount the potential presence of pre-Iron Age deposits altogether.

Iron Age

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits dating to the late Iron Age period is considered to be moderately high for, whilst evidence of pre and Early Iron Age periods is limited, the hundred years prior to the Roman Conquest are relatively well represented in the vicinity. The important Roman palace at Fishbourne is located a short distance to the southwest of Chichester and there is evidence to suggest that the palace site and Roman Chichester were the successors to a Late Iron Age settlement and trading centre at the heart of an enclave defined by the *Chichester Entrenchments*, a series of extensive ditched and banked earthworks. Results of recent investigations at Fishbourne have indicated that late Iron Age occupation may have culminated in a highly Romanised material culture and diet up to, but not beyond, a few decades before the invasion of AD43 (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*).

Excavations to the southeast of the city walls at Cattlemarket found the remains of three round houses thought to be Iron Age in date. Whilst no dateable pottery was retrieved from the features themselves, spreads of Iron Age pottery were found near by and significant quantities of residual Iron Age pottery was consistently retrieved during the excavation of later features. In addition the excavations at the Cattlemarket found a large defence/boundary ditch believed to have been introduced during the Iron Age, and probably forming part of the Chichester Entrenchments, before eventually being backfilled by c. AD60 (Down 1989).

Additional evidence of Iron Age occupation in the east of Chichester includes a possible Iron Age round house found during an excavation at Sadler's Walk whilst elsewhere in the city significant quantities of artefacts dating to Late Iron Age Period have been found. Excavations in the northwest quadrant in the 1970's, for example, retrieved 14 Early Iron Age coins, imported pottery from the continent, including an amphorae stamp dated between 1st century BC and AD10, and evidence of occupation layers predating the earliest Roman features on site (Down 1978a).

The archaeological watching brief at Shippam's Factory in 2004 and the recent evaluation of Area A in 2005 found that residual pottery dating to the Iron Age period was present on site and suggests an Iron Age presence on or in the vicinity of the Shippam's Factory site (Taylor 2004; Taylor 2005e).

Roman

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits dating to the Romano-British period is considered to be very high. Abundant evidence for the Roman period is known for the vicinity of the site and a recent archaeological watching brief at Shippam's Factory has demonstrated that deposits of this date remain *in situ*. To a certain extent it is not a question of possibly encountering Roman archaeology but rather how significant the

Roman deposits will be and to what extent unanswered questions regarding the development of the Roman settlement can be addressed.

Evidence has been found within Chichester to suggest that there was a military presence from the Roman Invasion in AD43 onwards. Excavations in the northwest quadrant of the city found 1st century legionary equipment and evidence for timber structures dating to soon after AD43 and it is possible that the structures may represent military barracks (Down 1978a). Elsewhere military equipment, including a sword and bronze fittings, was excavated between County Hall and the Cattlemarket (Down 1988) and ditches and military equipment were found in excavations at St Martins Lane/Little London (Samuels 2002). Excavations in the northwest quadrant found evidence for industrial activity including pottery kilns producing imitation Gallo-Belgic wares which were possibly being made for the military (Down 1978a).

The location of the Roman fort and its *vicus* has not been securely established and there is speculation that it may have originally been aligned to Stane Street and that it may potentially be located near or on the Shippam's Factory site (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*). This theory is based on the suggestion that Stane Street preceded the foundation of Roman Chichester being of military origin and designed to connect docks in Chichester Harbour and the River Arun near Pulborough. The relatively unfavourable location of Roman Chichester on the flood-plain of the River Lavant may have been determined by the former existence of a fort sitting astride Stane Street at a suitable distance from the port and respecting the nearby (?) centre of the client kingdom (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*).

Alignments of 'military' ditches have been found at the Cattlemarket and St Pancras which strongly suggest that the original fort may have been orientated on an alternative alignment to the later *civitas* (Down 1971; Magilton 1996). Excavations at the Cattlemarket found evidence for the construction of timber structures, possibly barracks, soon after the invasion. The structures appeared to have been in use for a short period of time before being sealed by a layer of silt which may suggest the site was temporarily abandoned later in the 1st century possibly denoting the end, or reduction, of a military presence in the area (Down 1989a). In addition, it has recently been suggested that the Roman amphitheatre may have been military in origin (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*).

Excavations in the northwest quadrant found evidence to suggest that the street plan of Chichester was laid out, and public buildings begun, at the end of 1st century and were not completed until the end of the 2nd century (Down 1978a). The new *civitas* was known as *Noviomagus Reginorum* a name that translates as the 'new market of the Regini' (the latter a tribal name meaning 'proud ones' or 'stiff ones') (Magilton & Rudkin 1999, note 1). The basic planned grid of the *civitas*, which is still recognisable today, was laid-out in AD70-85. This consisted of four main streets (North, South, East and West Streets) which crossed to form a central area where the Roman forum was consequently constructed. The awkwardness of the street plan to the alignment of Stane Street supports the theory that a shift in the orientation of the settlement occurred in the latter half of the 1st century (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*).

Excavations along the line of East Street have found plentiful evidence of masonry structures and associated mosaics and tessellated pavements. These include:

- Excavations to the west of Shippam's Factory at the Church of St. Andrew in the Oxmarket found a post 2nd century tessellated pavement bounded by a 0.60m high NS wall to which painted plaster was still attached (Down 1981).
- Excavations at 30 East Street found a masonry building complete with mosaic and tessellated floors (Magilton 1987).
- Excavations at Adcock's site to the south of East Street, adjacent to the city wall encountered the edge of Roman East Street, c.1.65m from the existing kerb possibly suggesting that East Street was either wider or the current road has shifted to the north of its original position. Roman masonry and an occupation layer containing early 2nd century Samian ware was encountered on site which was sealed by a clay deposit associated with the bank of the *civitas* wall. The bank stretched some 9.6m from the *civitas* wall and implies that the settlement shrank in size after the construction of the masonry defences (Down 1978b).
- Excavations in the Central Car Park (David Greig Site) found multiple phases and sub phases of occupation on site during the Roman period. Included in the finds on site were:
 - A NWW/SEE drainage/boundary ditch containing a mixture of "native" and Gallo-Belgic wares.
 - Trench and post built buildings possibly of military origin
 - Late 1st century quarry pits truncating earlier features
 - A robbed out 2nd century masonry building and associated pits
 - Possible 2nd century clay and timber buildings
 - 2nd to late 3rd century metallised gravel layer
 - 4th – 5th century tessellated floors, collapsed roof and possible hypocaust (Down 1974)

The watching brief at Shippam's Factory in 2004 (Taylor 2004) demonstrated that, whilst retrieved finds could not be securely attributed to contexts and thus relationships between cut features were not always apparent, deposits and features dating to the Roman period were present on site. Layers, apparently of Roman date and significantly thicker to the east of the site, were also encountered. Whilst the deposits were recorded as one context it is highly likely that they would have represented a number of periods of deposition had detailed investigation been possible. The watching brief also found evidence for deep cut features in the central part of the site which may represent a number of ditches and/or pits (Taylor 2004).

The recent evaluation of Area A found evidence for early roman brickearth surfaces, a secondary E/W *civitas* road and road-side ditches and surfaces, occupation deposits and cut features dating to the late 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th centuries. Whilst excavation ceased at the uppermost Roman archaeological horizon the evaluation found abundant evidence for significant Roman occupation deposits in the north of the site which remained largely in situ below later archaeological horizons (for a full account of the evaluation findings see Taylor 2005e).

Early/Middle Saxon

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits dating to the Early/Middle Saxon periods is considered to be low. There is limited evidence of an Early/Middle Saxon

presence within Chichester and it would seem that there was a hiatus of activity within the walled settlement after the collapse of Roman occupation.

There is limited evidence for the Early/Middle Saxon period in Chichester and it is difficult to speculate on what happened to the residents of the town after the end of the Roman occupation in the early 5th century. Whilst it is possible that the town remained occupied throughout this period in a reduced and less organised form, the lack of evidence suggests that the walled settlement was largely abandoned at this time.

Recent excavation of human burials at 69-70 East Street could not discount the possibility that human remains on site, whilst probably of Late Saxon date, may nonetheless date to the Early/Middle Saxon periods (Magilton forthcoming). Given recent evidence suggesting the presence of possible pagan burials on the Shippam's Factory site it would be imprudent to discount the presence of Early/Middle Saxon deposits, particularly burials, altogether (J. Kenny, *pers. comm.*).

The recent watching brief at Shippam's Factory in 2004 found no evidence to suggest that archaeological deposits dating to the Early/Middle Saxon periods exist on the site (Taylor 2004) whilst In addition the recent evaluations at Shippam's Sports and Social Club and East Walls Car Park demonstrated that the post-Roman periods to the east of the city walls were typified by a long and continuous period of abandonment (Taylor 2005a; Taylor 2005b). Whilst the recent evaluation of Area A also found no evidence of features and horizons dating to this period the presence of a number of residual sherds of Middle Saxon date may yet suggest that the site was utilised, albeit periodically, during these periods (Taylor 2005e).

Middle/Late Saxon

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits dating to the Middle/Late Saxon periods is considered to be high. There is growing evidence to suggest a Middle/Late Saxon presence within Chichester both in the form of occupation deposits and cemetery sites.

Occupation within Chichester appears to have remained limited until the very end of the Saxon period when during the late 9th/early 10th century Chichester once again developed as a town when it was refortified to fend off the Danish Invasions. The first reference to *Cisseceaster* (Chichester) appears in AD895 when it is said to be named after Cissa, son of Aelle, the legendary founder of the south Saxon kingdom and again in the Domesday Book of 1086 whereby it is referred to as *Cicestre* (Mawer & Stenton 1986).

It is recorded that land was granted to Brihthelm, Bishop of Chichester and his brethren by King Eadwig in AD956 (Sawyer 1968) and this bequest of land has been interpreted by some to be an indication that a pre-Norman conquest Minister may have existed in Chichester (Samuels 2002).

The city layout in the 10th century retained the basic elements of the Roman *civitas*, with North, South, East and West Street existing on the same line as the Roman predecessors although slightly shifted in position (Morgan 1992). It is considered that when the Normans invaded in 1066, established land divisions already existed within the city walls (Down & Rule 1971). During excavations in the northwest Quadrant during the 1960/70's evidence of Late Saxon occupation was found in the form of features containing 9th and 10th century

coins and pottery suggesting a reoccupation of the walled settlement at this time (Down 1978a).

To the southwest of Shippam's Factory at 69-70 East Street, six skeletons were found which yielded radiocarbon dates suggesting a Middle/Late Saxon date, although it should be noted that an Early/Middle Saxon date could not be discounted (Magilton forthcoming). In addition a former employee of Shippam's Factory has recently reported that during building work on site in the 1970's three skeletons of varying alignments were discovered (Kenny 2005). Whilst the date of the Shippam's skeletons is at present speculative it remains possible that they are possible evidence for a Middle/Late Saxon cemetery on the Shippam's Factory site.

The watching brief at Shippam's Factory in 2004 found significant quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery on site (Taylor 2004). Whilst it was not possible to state if the pottery was deposited in the Late Saxon or Early Norman period it appears that there was an increase in activity on site during this transitional period. The evaluation of Area A in 2005 was able to clarify the findings from the initial watching brief and found that Late Saxon deposits do exist on site most significantly in the form of a late 10th/early 11th century sunken featured building in the northeast corner of the site (Taylor 2005e).

Archaeological evaluations at Shippam's Sports and Social Club and East Walls Car Park to the east of the city walls have also demonstrated that significant quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery are present, demonstrating that there was an increase in activity during this transitional period (Taylor 2005a; Taylor 2005a).

Medieval

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits dating to the medieval period is considered to be high for there is abundant evidence to suggest major reoccupation and development within the walled settlement throughout the medieval period.

After the Norman Conquest, a castle was constructed in the northeast corner of the walled settlement and its erection is usually ascribed to Roger de Montgomery. The castle was of a Motte and Bailey type and made use of the pre-existing defences of the Roman settlement (Magilton 1995). The recent watching brief at Shippam's Factory found quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery and cut features in the north of the site and it is plausible that these may form spatial boundaries present during the medieval period (Taylor 2004).

After the conquest, Chichester developed as a prosperous market town based on its proximity to the ports and agricultural land located nearby. When Chichester became a borough it was permitted to hold regular markets where cattle, wool and grain were regularly traded. Merchants formed influential guilds and a Guildhall had been constructed in South Street by the 12th century. Chichester developed as an established and important port and by 1353 it controlled the wool trade. In the 14th and 15th century's pilgrimages to the shrine of St Richard de Wych, Bishop of Chichester, further increased trade within the city (Evans 2004).

Excavations close to the 13th century church of St Andrew in the Oxmarket to the west of the Shippam's sites found the remains of timber structures dating from the 11th century onwards flanking East Street (Down 1974).

Excavations on the opposite side of East Street at Adcock's Site did not find evidence for early medieval tenement buildings. However in those areas closer to the main roads, timber tenement houses were present from the 13th century onwards and a stone built structure was constructed during the 15th century (Down 1978a). It is plausible that areas of the Shippam's Factory and sites may be the same. (Down 1978b).

Excavations in the northwest Quadrant found large areas of the site to be mostly farmland and gardens throughout the 12th to 16th centuries and it is plausible that large areas of the Shippam's Factory and Shippam's Sports and Social Club sites may be the same. However on the same site, in those areas closer to the main roads, timber tenement houses were present from the 13th century onwards and a stone built structure was constructed during the 15th century (Down 1978a).

Recent excavations at East Walls Car park found evidence for two north-south aligned ditch type features which may represent medieval defence/boundary ditches external to the urban settlement (Taylor 2005b). The most western of the ditches, close to the existing city wall, may have been encountered during excavations at the Shippam's Sports and Social Club site whilst the more eastern ditch appears to have been unrecognised probably as a consequence of the alignment of the feature which is such that it would have converged on site with the '4th century Bastion' ditch (Taylor 2005b).

The recent evaluation of Area A found that medieval deposits do exist on site and a number of pits and postholes dating to the 12th and 13th centuries were excavated. Whilst no evidence was found for later medieval occupation deposits or cut features the lack of truncation to Area A suggests that they may in areas not assessed during the evaluation (Taylor 2005e).

Post-medieval

The potential for recovering archaeological deposits dating to the post-medieval period is considered to be high for there is abundant evidence to suggest major development within the walled settlement throughout the post-medieval period.

The commercial expansion of Chichester witnessed in the medieval period continued into the post-medieval period with the settlement being a leading manufacturer of woollen cloth and a major port. During this period some of Chichester's major industries' clothing, malting, tanning, metal working, blacksmithing and bell founding, were located close to the East Gate and Eastern city walls (Evans 2004).

Despite the profitable trade industries within Chichester it would seem that by the late 17th century much of the city was in a state of deterioration. Documentary evidence describes that many of the houses were built of timber with jettied upper stories, the streets were unpaved and the city walls were crumbling (Evans 2004). Recently discovered photographs from the 1950's, documenting the construction of the northern basement on the factory site, clearly show the presence of a timber framed building on site at this time and it is possible that archaeological evidence of this building, and others, may survive below the current land surface.

Excavations at the Central Car Park (David Greig site) to the east of the Shippam's Factory found numerous small post-medieval buildings which not shown on old maps of the city.

The excavators concluded that "...it is evident that none of the maps before Gardner (1769) are of any real value in trying to locate minor buildings..." (Down 1974). Thus it may be anticipated that considerably greater occupation was made of the site than is suggested by the early maps.

William Stukeley's map of 1723 indicates that a Civil War defensive earthwork may have crossed the Shippam's Sports and Social Club site. Recent archaeological evaluation of the site found no evidence in the sample areas of excavation and it is considered that the earthwork was probably levelled after the Parliamentary victory and evidence for its presence no longer remains (Evans 2004; Taylor 2005a).

In the 18th century occupation appears to have been confined to the frontage of East Street with open land and occasional trees to the north. From 1723 onwards the occupation along East Street appears to have intensified and spread along East Walls and East Row with the land behind the buildings remaining as garden plots. During the 19th century more buildings were built on the Shippam's Factory site with the construction of East Walls Brewery and Malt House and a Methodist Chapel (Evans 2004).

C. Shippam and Son Ltd purchased land in East Street in 1873 whereon a small meat paste factory was established. In 1911 land to the north of the original building was purchased and the factory was extended. In 1932 the factory was rebuilt as it stands today, complete with two sub-ground basements.

Whilst, the archaeological watching brief at Shippam's Factory in 2004 found that evidence for post-medieval activity on site was largely lacking the recent evaluation of Area A found that deposits, particularly surfaces, dating to this period remain *in situ* (Taylor 2004; Taylor 2005e).

6. METHODOLOGY

All work was undertaken in accordance with the Gifford Health and Safety Policy (7th Issue June 2000) and the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Health and Safety Policy (PCAHS-2).

This report details an archaeological watching brief in Area A and a watching brief in Area B. The watching brief in Area A monitored the excavation of two gate postholes associated within the construction of hoarding in the northeast of the site whilst the watching brief in Area B recorded the natural, archaeological and modern deposits existing behind three “windows” excavated through the walls of the sites southern basements.

The dimensions of the areas of investigation are listed below:

- Gate Post 1 measured 0.40m N/S x 0.40m E/W x 0.80m below ground surface (14.24m OD)
- Gate Post 2 measured 0.35m N/S x 0.35m E/W x 0.80m below ground surface (14.28m OD)
- Window 1 measured 0.70m N/S x 0.60m E/W and was excavated 0.78m above basement slab surface (m OD)
- Window 2 measured 0.93m N/S x 1.00m E/W x 1.22m above basement slab surface (m OD)
- Window 3 measured 0.80m N/S x 1.20m E/W x 1.75m above basement slab surface (m OD)

Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Sections were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and recorded at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The archaeological watching briefs fall under the site code WSHF04.

A pre-existing Temporary Benchmark (14.94m OD) located in the northeast of Area A was used during the watching brief in Area A whilst the OD levels of natural, archaeological and modern deposits were extrapolated from pre-existing OD levels for the basement slabs.

The areas of investigation were located to the Ordnance Survey grid from the existing Shippam’s Factory buildings

A digital record of the excavation was prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principle features discovered.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Gate Post 1 (Area A)

The earliest deposit recorded within Gate Post 1 was a firm, mid yellow brown, clayey silt layer [200] which contained frequent CBM and pebbles and occasional chalk fragments and flint nodules. Three sherds of pottery dated between the 17th and 19th century were retrieved from the layer. The deposit, encountered at 14.14m OD, represents a late 19th/20th century made ground in the northeast corner of the site and due to the limited depth of impact no earlier archaeological or natural horizons were encountered within the area of investigation.

The remainder of the area of investigation was constituted by a 0.10m concrete slab the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the vicinity of Gate Post 1 was 14.24m OD.

7.2 Gate Post 2 (Area A)

The earliest deposit recorded within Gate Post 2 was a loose, mid reddish brown, sandy silt layer [201] which contained frequent CBM fragments and flint pebbles. The deposit, encountered at 13.83m OD, represents a late 19th/20th century made ground in the northeast corner of the site and due to the limited depth of impact no earlier archaeological or natural horizons were encountered within the area of investigation.

The remainder of the area of investigation was constituted by a 0.45m concrete slab the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the vicinity of Gate Post 1 was 14.28m OD.

7.3 Window 1 (Area B)

Following the removal of a section of the existing basement wall, intended to expose the natural and archaeological sequence behind, it was discovered that two previously unknown basements were present.

The new basement measured 10.00m N/S by 2.00m E/W and led into a second unknown basement which measured 5.00m N/S by 6.75m E/W. The concrete slab at the northern end of the first basement was present at a height of c.12.53m OD whilst the remaining parts of the two basement existed at a height of c.11.83m OD. The northern wall of the second basement was hidden by a partition wall and it could not be discounted that the basement may continue northwards.

The basements are associated with shops fronting East Street and are contemporary with the current Shippam's factory buildings. Given the depth and size of the basements it is considered highly unlikely that archaeological horizons will survive under the basemented frontage of East Street although deeply cut features may remain partially *in situ*.

7.4 Window 2 (Area B)

The earliest deposit encountered within Window 2 was a naturally deposited, weakly cemented, mid yellow brown, silty clayey gravel layer [208]. The layer was encountered at 12.47m OD and sloped westwards to a height of 12.26m OD.

Sealing the earlier deposit was a firm/friable, light yellowish brown, clayey silt layer [207], natural brickearth, 0.24m thick and encountered at 12.65m OD. The height of the deposit is not indicative of the natural topography in the southern area of the site as the layer had been truncated by later cut features.

Truncating the natural horizon was cut feature [206] which contained a soft, mid green grey, clay silt fill [211] within which were frequent pebbles, chalk and charcoal flecks. Residual 1st-2nd century ceramic building material was retrieved from the deposit. The feature was 0.50m deep and encountered at 12.98m OD. Whilst the cut feature was clearly evident in section its form in plan remains unknown and it is possible that it may represent a pit, ditch or similar type of feature.

The earlier cut feature was truncated by cut feature [210] which contained a soft, grey green, clayey silt fill [209], frequent chalk flecks, occasional small bone fragments, CBM and charcoal flecks. The feature also contained a soft, mid greenish grey, clayey silt secondary fill [205] which contained frequent chalk flecks, pebbles, charcoal flecks and occasional pot. The feature was 0.57m deep and encountered at 12.98m OD. Whilst the cut feature was clearly evident in section its form in plan remains unknown and it is possible that it may represent a pit, ditch or similar type of feature.

To the east of the section the lower archaeological sequence was truncated by construction cut [216] which contained a firm, dark greyish yellow, clayey silt levelling fill [215] above which had been lain a redbrick foundation [214]. The foundation was backfilled with a soft, dark greenish grey, clayey silt [217] which contained chalk and charcoal flecks, occasional pebbles and a residual sherd of 11th-12th century pottery and two residual fragments of 12th-13th century ceramic building material. The wall had been demolished to a height of 0.23m at a level of 13.20m OD. Whilst the construction cut had been truncated during the construction of the Shippam's Factory basement the masonry itself had not been impacted on. The masonry appears to represent either the terminus of an E/W orientated foundation or the corner of an E/W foundation and its N/S return. It was not possible to retrieve a brick sample from the foundation but on-site observations of the brick fabric suggest that the masonry may be of 18th century date.

A 0.24m thick deposit of indurated, light grey, coarse sandy lime mortar [212] containing frequent coal and chalk fragments and occasional brick abutted the western edge of the earlier foundation. The concrete was contained within construction cut [213] and may represent a ground pad associated with context [214]. The deposit was encountered at 13.20m OD.

The earlier deposits were sealed by a 0.20m concrete slab encountered at 13.40m OD which was in turn sealed by a 0.15m thick 20th century levelling layer seen to continue above a height of 13.55m OD.

The remainder of the area of investigation in plan was constituted by a 0.93m wide construction cut which contained a 0.53m wide basement wall and 0.40m width of construction cut backfill.

7.5 Window 3 (Area B)

The earliest deposit encountered within Window 3 was a naturally deposited, weakly cemented, mid yellowish brown, silty clayey gravel layer [222]. The layer was encountered at 12.74m OD.

Sealing the earlier deposit was a firm/friable, light yellowish brown, clayey silt layer [221], natural brickearth, 0.65m in depth and encountered at 13.36m OD. The deposit did not appear to have been horizontally truncated and the height of the deposit can be considered as indicative of the height of the natural topography in the southwest area of the site.

The natural horizon was sealed by a soft, dark greenish brown, clayey silt layer [220] from which contained fragments of animal bone, chalk and charcoal flecks, flint grit and CBM. A fragment of human skull was also retrieved from the layer which may suggest the presence of a disturbed pre-*civitas* cemetery in the vicinity. The layer was 0.14m in depth and was encountered at 13.46m OD. The layer did not appear to represent a dump or an occupation deposit and it is possible that it may represent a Late Iron Age/early Roman soil horizon in the southwest of the site.

The earlier horizon was sealed by a soft, mid greenish grey, clayey silt layer [219] which contained occasional bone, chalk fragments, pebbles, CBM and sandstone. An abraded fragment of pottery dating to between the Late Iron Age and AD70 was retrieved from the layer. The layer was 0.20m in thickness and was encountered at 13.69m OD. The layer probably represents accumulated occupation deposits/dumping in the southwest of the site.

Sealing the horizon was a soft, dark greyish green, clayey silt layer [218] which contained occasional Roman ceramic building material, chalk fragments, flint and chalk flecks, pebbles and charcoal. Three fragments of pottery, one residual dating to the 2nd century and two fresh sherds dating to the late 3rd/4th century, were retrieved from the deposit. The presence of layer was 0.10m thick and was encountered at 13.79m OD and probably represents accumulated occupation deposits/dumping in the southwest of the site. The presence of a fragment of medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material is considered to be intrusive.

No further archaeological deposits were seen in section for any upper archaeological horizon that once existed had been removed during the construction and deposition of a concrete beam and slab associated with the construction of Shippam's Factory during the 20th century. The concrete slab was 0.10m thick and was seen to continue above a height of 13.99m OD.

The remainder of the area of investigation in plan was comprised of a 0.60m wide basement wall contained within a construction cut and backfilled on its western side. As a consequence of fracturing and collapsing in the natural deposits the width of the construction cut varied between 0.90m and 1.10m with the resulting voids infilled by concrete.

8. PHASED DISCUSSION

Phase 1: Natural

Natural gravel was encountered in two areas of investigation in the south of the site and spot levels indicate that the lower natural horizon should be anticipated at heights between c.12.74m OD and c.12.47m OD in this area.

Naturally deposited brickearth was also encountered in two areas of investigation in the south of the site although in one area significant truncation to the natural brickearth horizon had taken place. Spot levels from the untruncated natural horizon indicate that the deposit is to be anticipated at heights of c.13.36m OD in the southwest of the site.

Phase 2: Early Roman

No archaeological features or horizons securely dated to the pre-Conquest period were encountered during the watching briefs. However, a soil horizon provisionally dated to the early Roman period may have begun to form a short time before the Roman Conquest in AD43 and continued to form throughout the early part of the Roman period.

Phase 3: Mid Roman

A layer seen in the southwest of the site may represent accumulated occupation debris deposited during the 2nd/3rd century.

Phase 4: Late Roman

A layer containing moderate quantities of Roman waste material may represent accumulated occupation debris/dumping deposited during the 3rd/4th century.

Phase 4/5: Intermediate

The watching briefs found no evidence to indicate an Early to Middle Saxon presence in the immediate vicinity of the areas of investigation.

Phase 5: Late Saxon

The watching briefs found no evidence to indicate a Late Saxon presence in the immediate vicinity of the areas of investigation.

Phase 6/7: Early/Late medieval

Two cut features recorded in Area B indicate that intercutting pits and/or ditches of medieval date are present in this part of the site.

Phase 8a/b: 17th/18th century

The presence of an 18th century foundation in Area B indicates that the foundations of post-medieval structures, probably fronting East Street remain *in situ* below the current ground level in areas where basements have not impacted on the archaeological sequence.

Phase 8b/c: 18th/19th century

Underpinning of the 18th century foundation recognised in the south of the site again indicates that later phases of archaeological activity, most probably of 18th/19th date, remain *in situ* in Area B in those areas not impacted on by the existing basements.

Phase 8d: 19th/20th century

The presence of late 19th century/early 20th century made ground deposits in the northeast corner of Area A demonstrate that deposits dating to the development of the site as Shippam's Factory are present directly below the concrete slabs that form the existing ground surface.

9. REVIEW OF THE WATCHING BRIEF STRATEGY

The watching brief intended generally to monitor and record any exposed archaeological and natural deposits throughout the site and specifically to assess the extent of 20th century impact to the archaeological sequence in Area B.

Natural gravel and Natural brickearth deposits were attained during the investigation of two “windows” cut through the existing basement walls in Area B and to a certain extent the watching brief was successful in demonstrating and defining the upper height of the natural deposits in the vicinity of these areas of investigation.

The watching brief has demonstrated that occupation deposits dating to the Roman period and cut features dating to the medieval period remain *in situ* in those areas where basements are not present. The watching brief further demonstrated that masonry remains dating to the 18th century, and probably associated with structures fronting East Street, exist below the current ground surface in Area B. In addition the watching brief also found evidence for structural repairs to the masonry some time after its construction.

The watching brief has been successful in demonstrating that the basements in the southern area of the site will have removed any horizontal stratigraphy that once existed and it is considered that only deeply cut features will have survived below the basement construction horizon. In addition the watching brief has demonstrated that areas of the site fronting East Street previously believed to be unbasemented do contain subterranean structures. As a consequence there is limited potential for encountering archaeological layers and surfaces along the frontage of East Street.

Furthermore the watching brief has demonstrated that in unbasemented areas significant ground reduction has taken place. The recorded archaeological sequence in the southwest of Area B showed that horizontally lain deposits post-dating the Roman period no longer exist whilst in the central area it is postulated that 20th century ground reduction has largely removed the horizontal archaeological sequence with only intrusive archaeological features remaining.

The consequent results suggest that whilst Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits do remain *in situ* in Area B, their survival is anticipated as being limited, particularly along the frontage of East Street.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

The recorded archaeological sequence indicates that Roman, medieval and post medieval deposits are present in Area B and 19th/20th century made ground exists directly below the concrete ground slab in the northeast of Area A.

The watching brief has demonstrated that in parts of Area B intrusive features and the lowest archaeological horizons remain *in situ* whilst in basemented areas it is envisaged that the horizontal archaeological sequence has been removed in its entirety with only deeply cut features potentially remaining.

Whilst the impact to archaeological deposits in Area B has clearly been extensive in those areas where archaeological layers and features do remain in situ full excavation will be required in those areas to be impacted on by the proposed development. Whilst the existing basements will have inevitably removed the horizontal strata the potential survival of deeply cut features below the basement construction level will necessitate further archaeological monitoring with the potential for subsequent excavation.

11. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological watching brief has allowed additional analysis of the buried deposits within Area A and preliminary analysis of the buried deposits within Area B of Shippam's Factory, contributing to our understanding of the deposits that should be anticipated during future work associated with the redevelopment of the site. Whilst limited, the survival of deposits and horizons dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods indicate that full excavation and recording within areas of impact will be necessary prior to the redevelopment of the site.

12. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The completed archive comprising written and drawn records from the evaluation will form part of the ongoing investigations at Shippam's Factory. When the archaeological work is complete the entire archive will be deposited with the Chichester District Museum.

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beasley, M., 2004. Shippam's Social Club, East Street, Chichester: Archaeological Watching Brief on Geo-technical Window Samples. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.

British Geological Survey, One-Inch Series, Sheet 317 (Chichester).

Cunliffe, B., 1978. "Chichester: The First Hundred Years." In: *Chichester Excavations 3: 177-183*

Down, A., 1971. "The Roman Cemetery at St. Pancras." In: *Chichester Excavations 1: 53-75*

Down, A., 1974. "Excavations in the Central Car Park Chichester (David Greig Site)." In: *Chichester Excavations 2: 99*

Down, A., 1978a. "Excavations in the North-West Quadrant, 1968-75." In: *Chichester Excavations 3: 41-176*

Down, A., 1978b. "Adcock's Site, Eastgate, 1974." In: *Chichester Excavations 3: 1-6*

Down, A., 1981. "The Church of St. Andrew in the Oxmarket, Chichester." In: *Chichester Excavations 5: 1-10*

Down, A., 1988. Roman Chichester. Unwin Brothers Ltd: London.

Down, A., 1989. "Excavations at the Cattlemarket, 1978-82." In: *Chichester Excavations 6: 55-81*

Down, A. & Rule, M., 1971 *Chichester Excavations 1*. Chichester Civic Society Excavations Committee, Chichester

Evans, C., 2004. Shippam's Factory and Social Club, East Street, Chichester: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.

Horsman, V., Milne, C. & Milne, G. 1998. Aspects of Saxo-Norman London: I. Building and Street Development. London & Middlesex Archaeological Society: London.

Kenny, J., 1996. "Fishbourne Harbour." In: *The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1996: 16*

Kenny, J., 2005 Chichester District SMR no. 3919

Magilton, J., (forthcoming) "The Cemetery at 69-70 East Street, Chichester." unpublished

Magilton, J., 1987. "30 East Street (Mothercare)." In: *The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1987: 16-19*

Magilton, J., 1993. "Chichester's Civil War Defences." In: *The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1993: 39-41*

- Magilton, J., 1995. "Chichester Castle Reappears." In: *The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1995: 23-26*
- Magilton, J., 1996. "Roman Chichester Beyond the East Gate – Putting it all Together." In: *The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1996: 31-36*
- Magilton, J., 1996. "Chichester, the Burghal Hidage and the Diversion of the River Lavant," In: *The Archaeology of Chichester & District 1996: 31-36*
- Magilton, J., 2003. 'The Defences of Roman Chichester.' In: Wilson, P. (ed.) *The Archaeology of Roman Towns: Studies in Honour of John S. Wacher*. Oxbow Books.
- Magilton, J. & Rudkin, J. 1999. 'Roman Chichester & Fishbourne.' In: Leslie, K. & Short, B. (eds) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex*. Phillimore.
- Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. 1986. *The Place names of Sussex – Part One of the rapes of Chichester, Arundel and Bramber*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Morgan, R., 1992. *Chichester: A Documentary History*. Phillimore: Chichester
- Phillpotts, C., 1997. *The Hornet and Spitalfield Lane: Documentary Research Report*. Mills Whipp Partnership: Unpublished Report.
- Samuels, J., 2002. *A Desk-Based Assessment of the Shippam's Site, East Street, Chichester*. Unpublished Report.
- Sawyer, P. H., 1968. *Anglo-Saxon Charters: An Annotated List and Bibliography*. London Royal Historical Society.
- Strickland, T., (forthcoming) *A General History of Chichester*.
- Taylor, J., 2004. *Shippam's Factory, East Street, Chichester: Archaeological Watching Brief on Geo-technical Test Pits*. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.
- Taylor, J., 2005a. *Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester: Archaeological Evaluation*. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.
- Taylor, J., 2005b. *An Archaeological Evaluation at East Walls Car Park, East Walls, Chichester*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report
- Taylor, J., 2005c. *A Written Scheme of Investigation: Shippam's Factory & Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester, West Sussex*. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.
- Taylor, J. 2005d. *Former Shippam's Factory and Sport's & Social Club Sites: Research Design for Archaeological Investigation*. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.
- Taylor, J. 2005e. *Shippam's Factory, East Walls, Chichester: Evaluation Area A*. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.

14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gifford & Partners Ltd, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and the author would like to thank all those involved in the project. Particularly we wish to thank Kier Property Developers Ltd for funding the project, Sexton Demolition for facilitating the on-site investigations and James Kenny (Chichester District Council Archaeological Monitor) and Judith Roebuck (Ancient Monuments Inspector) for their advice.

The author would like to thank Ashley Pooley for assisting on the watching brief in Area B and Stuart Watson for conducting the watching brief in Area A. In addition thanks are due to the following:

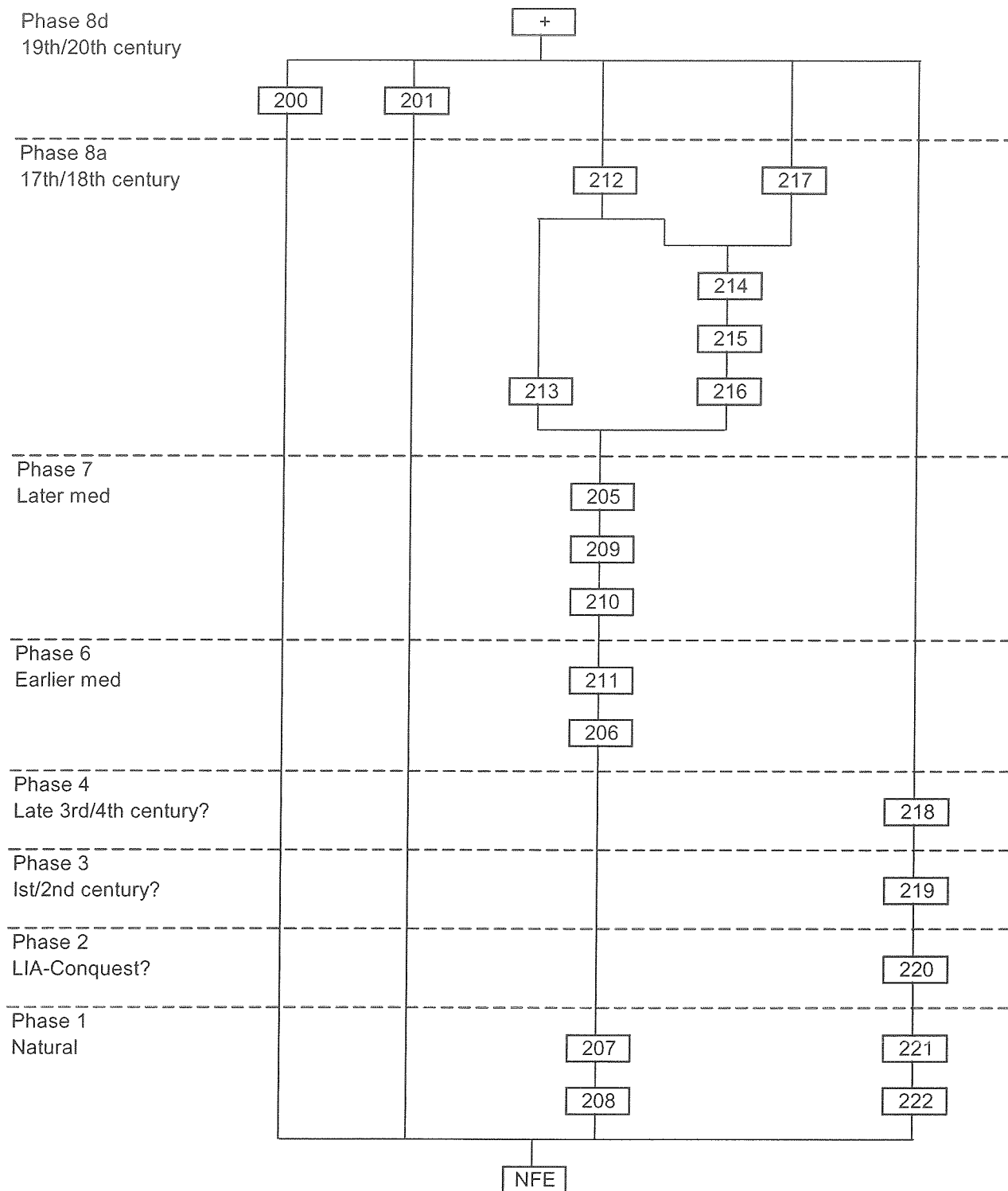
Lisa Yeomans – Animal bone assessment
Chris Jarrett – Post Roman pottery assessments
Malcolm Lyne – Roman pottery assessment
John Brown - Building Materials assessment
Adrian Nash - Illustrations

Finally the author would like to thank Phil Emery and Jon Butler for project managing the watching briefs and editing the report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No	Sept/elev No	GdSq	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low
200	40	Gate Post 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer			>0.70	14.14	
201	41	Gate Post 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer			>0.35	13.83	
205	42	Window 2	Fill	Fill of [210]		>1.00	0.47	12.98	12.93
206	42	Window 2	Cut	Pit/ditch		>0.95	0.50	12.98	12.42
207	42	Window 2	Layer	Natural Brickearth		>1.00	>0.24	12.65	12.42
208	42	Window 2	Layer	Natural Gravel		>1.00	>0.29	12.47	12.26
209	42	Window 2	Fill	Fill of [210]		0.80	0.10	12.98	12.75
210	42	Window 2	Cut	Pit/Ditch		>1.00	0.57	12.98	12.65
211	42	Window 2	Fill	Fill of [206]		>1.00	0.50	12.98	
212	42	Window 2	Masonry	Lime mortar ground pad within [213]		>0.60	0.24	13.20	
213	42	Window 2	Cut	Construction cut for (212)		>0.60	0.24	13.20	12.98
214	42	Window 2	Masonry	Foundation within [216]		>0.40	0.23	13.20	
215	42	Window 2	Fill	Fill of [216]		>0.40	0.05	12.98	
216	42	Window 2	Cut	Construction cut for (214)		>0.40	0.28	13.20	12.93
217		Window 2	Fill	Backfill of [216]	0.15	0.40	0.25	13.20	
218	43	Window 3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer?	0.60		0.10	13.79	
219	43	Window 3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer?	>0.50		0.20	13.69	
220	43	Window 3	Layer	Soil Horizon?	>0.50		0.14	13.46	
221	43	Window 3	Layer	Natural Brickearth	>0.77		0.65	13.36	
222	43;44	Window 3	Layer	Natural Gravel	>0.76	>0.50	>0.29	12.74	

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT (Malcolm Lyne)

Two contexts yielded pottery dating to the Roman period.

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
218	F1B	?	120-200	1	3	Fresh
	F5	indented beaker	260-400	1	3	
	F18	barbotine beaker	240-400	1	5	
			260-400	3	11gm	
219	C5	Open form	L.I.A.-70	1	12gm	Abraded ?residual

APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT (Chris Jarrett)

INTRODUCTION

This report assesses the pottery from contexts [200]-[219] from the WSHF 04 excavation. A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Most sherds are in a good condition, but small in size, indicating they had not been subject to much redeposition. Although sherd material is only present, there are diagnostic sherds to indicate vessel shapes. Pottery is present in 4 contexts and all individual contexts only produced small groups (under 30 sherds) of pottery.

All the pottery (nine sherds, of which one is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using Down's (1978 and 1981) fabric descriptions where possible. The pottery types are discussed by period and fabric and by distribution.

POTTERY TYPES

Medieval

One sherd of pottery was recovered dating to the medieval period.

Group 3 fabric: Reduced but commonly oxidised. Heavily gritted with flint and occasional occurrences with chalk inclusions, one sherd. Dated 11th-early 12th century, form: jar.

Post-medieval

A total of three sherds of pottery are post-medieval in date.

Local earthenware

Local post medieval red earthenware, c.1600-1900, two sherds, forms: unidentified.

Non-local pottery

Staffordshire-type slipware, 1660-870, one sherd, form: dish.

Stonewares

London stoneware, 1670-1900, one sherd (unstratified), form: shouldered jug.

DISTRIBUTION

The pottery is discussed by area and phase. Table 1 shows for each context containing pottery, the number of sherds recorded, the date range of the pottery types, the latest fabric present and a spot date for the deposition.

Context	Phase	SC	Date range of pottery types	Latest pottery type date range	Spot date
[200]	8d	3	1580-1900	1660-1870	1660-1870
[217]	8a	1	1000-1150	1000-1150	1000-1150

Table 1. Distribution of pottery showing the phase, sherd count (SC), the date range of the pottery and the latest pottery-type and the deposition spot date for each context containing pottery.

Phase 8a – 17th-18th century

From Section 4, the backfill [217] of construction cut [216] for the masonry wall [214] produced a single rim sherd of a jar in the Group 3 early medieval fabric, dated c.1000-1150.

Phase 8d- 19th-20th century – context [200].

The excavation of Gate Post 1 produced three sherds of pottery from dump or layer [200] as two sherds of Post-medieval redware and a single sherd of Staffordshire-type slipware, which dates the context to between 1660-1870.

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE COLLECTION AND FURTHER RECOMENDATIONS FOR WORK

The pottery is of significance at the local level and the assemblage reflects the ceramic trends found with in the city of Chichester. The main potential of the pottery is as a dating tool for the contexts in which it was found and provides a sequence for them. However as this assemblage is small in size, then it is better to recommend that further work on this material be reviewed with completion of archaeological excavation of the site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Down, A. 1978. Chichester Excavations 3

Down, A. 1981. Chichester Excavations 5

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT (John Brown)

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

Total No. Assessed boxes: 1
Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 4
Total Count: 7
Total Weight kg: 0.462
Total No. Complete pieces: N/A
Total No. Masonry Samples: N/A

INTRODUCTION

The majority of the material assessed consisted of small, abraded, and residual Roman ceramic building materials/stone building materials. One small fragment of a medieval roof tile was recovered, also residual in character. The phase discussion follows the excavator's phasing where possible.

METHODOLOGY

The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples and descriptions of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.

Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

BUILDING MATERIAL TYPES

Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period and occurrence. Roman CBM forms follow Brodribb (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

PRD	FABRIC	TYPE	Description	COMMENT
ROM	3006	R	Roman CBM (uncertain form)	Probable imbrex
ROM	3059	R	Roman CBM (uncertain form)	Reduced core
ROM	2815	R	Roman CBM (uncertain form)	Reduced core
ROM	3059	R	Roman CBM (uncertain form)	
MED	2773	T	Roof Tile (uncertain form)	
MEDPMED	2586	T	Roof Tile (uncertain form)	
OTHER	3108	SU	Unfaced stone, Medium-grained laminated sandstone	Medium-grained laminated sandstone with haematite iron oxide

PRD	FABRIC	TYPE	Description	COMMENT
OTHER	3108	SU	Unfaced stone, Medium-grained laminated sandstone	

Uncommon fabrics/forms

No uncommon fabrics or forms (for the area) were observed. All forms were non-diagnostic and the fabrics represented to a greater extent in the evaluation phase assemblage (Brown 2005).

DISTRIBUTION

CBM Phase 1: Roman

All the material was abraded and residual in character.

CBM Phase 2: Post Roman

One fragment of abraded early medieval roof tile was recovered from [217], and a fragment of medieval or post-medieval roof tile from [218].

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

The material is very limited both in terms of significance and potential due to the small size and residual nature of the assemblage.

RESEARCH AIMS

Research aims were not available for this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The material was added to the evaluation assemblage database and therefore no further work is recommended

DATE RANGES

The **Fabric ED/LD** compares the earliest start date and the latest end date for CBM fabrics within the context. The **TPQ date** shows the date after which the latest fabrics in the context were produced. The **Form ED/LD** compares the latest start date and earliest end date for CBM forms in a context (note that if residual material appears in a context contradictions will be apparent in start and end dates of this field). The **DEP ED/LD** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted is the **Size** (number of sherds) and **Weight** (grams) of each context. Groups are determined as small (1-30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds), large (over 100 sherds), very large (over 10 boxes).

Phase	Context	Mas	Size	Weight	Fabric ED	Fabric LD	TPQ Date	Form ED	Form LD	DEP ED	DEP LD	R	I
	211	No	2	194	50	1500	50			50	160	Yes	Yes
	217	No	2	36	70	1220	1135			1135	1220	Yes	Yes
	218	No	3	40	50	1800	1180			1180	1800	Yes	Yes
	219	No	1	192	50	1500	50			50	1500	No	No

CBM BY CONTEXT WITH SIZE/WEIGHT AND DATE RANGES

[MAS] masonry feature [I] Contains intrusive material [R] Contains Residual material

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brodribb G, 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*. Alan Sutton Publishing, Gloucester.

Brown J 2005, "Building Materials Assessment." In: Taylor, J. 2005 Shippam's Factory, East Walls, Chichester: Evaluation Area A. Gifford and Partners Ltd: Unpublished Report.

Brodrigg G, 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*. Alan Sutton Publishing, Gloucester.

Cunliffe B 1971, *Excavations at Fishbourne 1961-1969 Vol. 2: The Finds*, Society of Antiquaries report 27.

Gallois RW 1965, *British Regional Geology: The Wealden District (4th Ed.)*, London HMSO

Rudling et al. 1986, 'The Excavation of a Roman Tillery on Great Cansiron Farm. Hartfield Sussex', *Britannia* Vol. 17, pp191-230

Rudling 1987, 'The investigation of a Roman Tillery at Dell Quay, West Sussex', *Sussex Arch. Coll.* Vol. 125, pp 61-68

Taylor J 2005, 'East Street, Chichester: Former Shippam's Factory and Sports & Social Club Sites Research Design for Archaeological Investigation', Draft Document, Gifford, London

APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT (Lisa Yeomans)

Two fragments of bone were recovered from an early Roman layer [220]. One is a small piece of human skull and the other a non-diagnostic fragments of bone from a cattle-sized animal.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-10131

Project details

Project name Shippam's Factory, East Street, Chichester: Archaeological Watching Briefs Areas A and B

Short description of the project Natural gravel and natural brickearth deposits were recorded during the investigation of two "windows" cut through the existing basement walls in Area B and to a certain extent the watching brief was successful in demonstrating and defining the upper height of the natural deposits in the vicinity of these areas of investigation. The watching brief has demonstrated that occupation deposits dating to the Roman period and cut features dating to the medieval period remain in situ in those areas where basements are not present. The watching brief further demonstrated that masonry remains dating to the 18th century, and probably associated with structures fronting East Street, exist below the current ground surface in the south of the site. In addition the watching brief also found evidence for structural repairs to the masonry some time after its construction. Results from the watching brief suggest that the basements in the southern area of the site will have removed any horizontal stratigraphy that once existed and it is anticipated that only deeply cut features will have survived below the basement construction horizon. In addition the watching brief demonstrated that areas fronting East Street previously believed to be unbasemented do contain subterranean structures. Furthermore the watching brief demonstrated that in unbasemented areas significant ground reduction has taken place. The recorded archaeological sequence in the southwest of the site showed that horizontally lain deposits post-dating the Roman period no longer exist whilst in the central area it is postulated that 20th century ground reduction has largely removed the horizontal archaeological sequence with only intrusive features remaining. The consequent results suggest that whilst Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits do remain in situ in the south of the site, their survival is anticipated as being limited, particularly along the frontage of East Street.

Project dates Start: 30-08-2005 End: 02-09-2005

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes WSHF04 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Monument type OCCUPATION HORIZONS Roman

Monument type PITS Medieval

Monument type MASONRY FOUNDATION Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER CHICHESTER Shippam's Factory, East Street, Chichester

Study area 7634 Square metres

National reference grid SU 864 048 Point

Height OD Min: 12.42m Max: 13.36m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Gifford and Partners Ltd

Project originator brief Gifford and Partners Ltd

Project originator design Phil Emery

Project director/manager Jon Butler

Project supervisor Joanna Taylor

Sponsor or funding body Kier Property Developments Ltd

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Shippam's Factory, East Street, Chichester: Archaeological Watching Briefs Areas A and B

Author(s)/Editor(s) Taylor, J

Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Gifford and Partners Ltd

Place of issue or
publication London

Entered by Joanna Taylor (jtaylor@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 9 September 2005

OASIS:

Please e-mail English_Heritage for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2005 Created by [Jo Clarke, email](mailto:Jo_Clarke_email) Last modified Thursday 10 March 2005
Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm> for this page

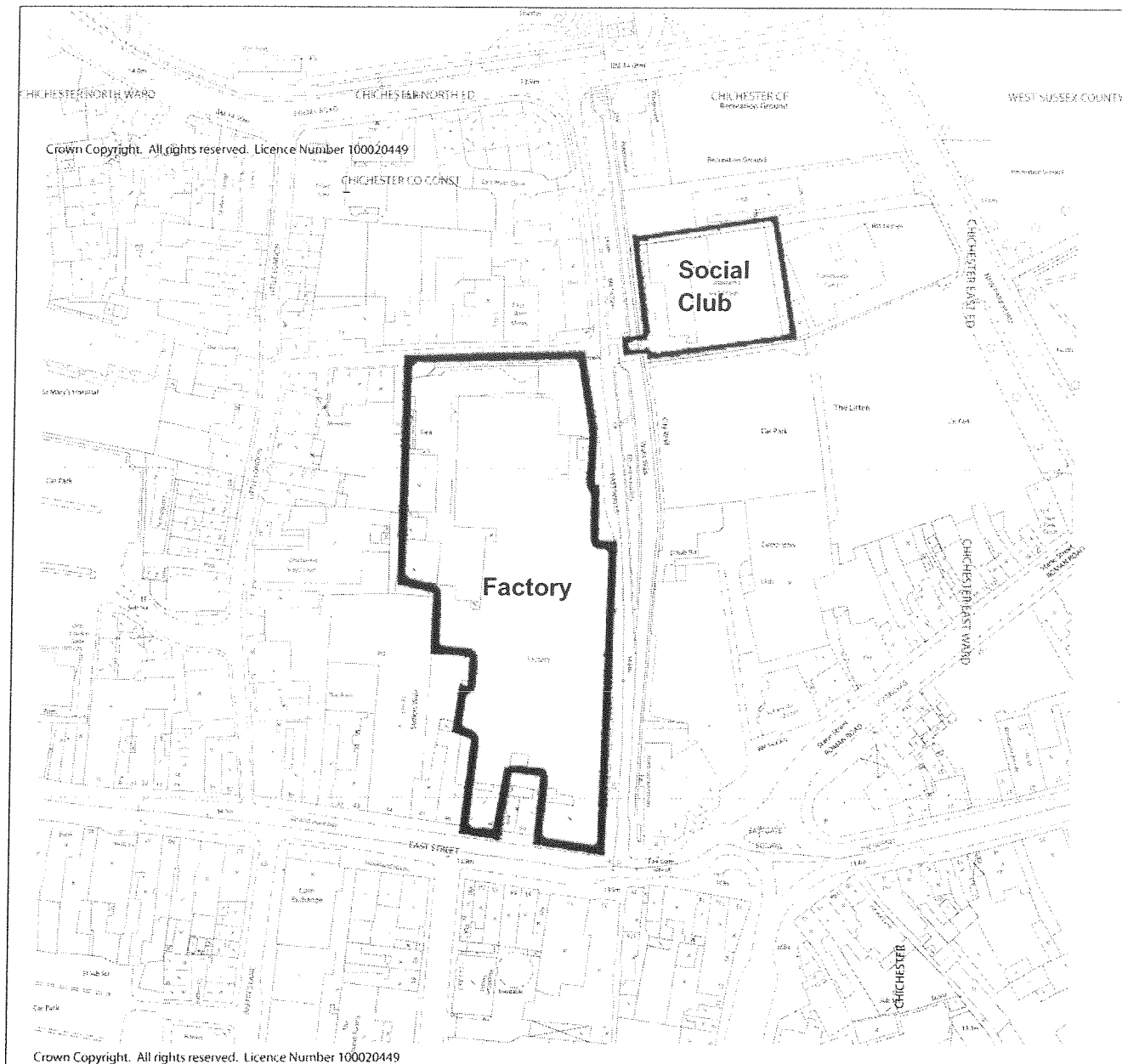

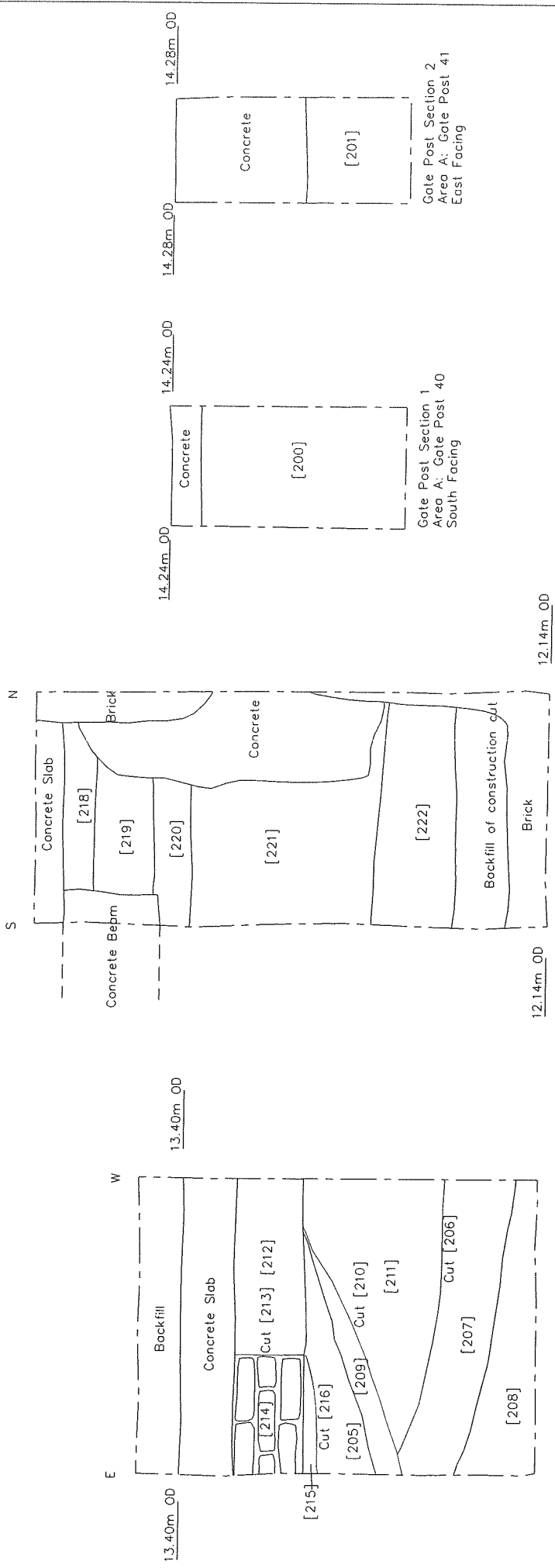


Figure 1 Shippam's Factory and Social Club (courtesy of Kier Property Developments Ltd)



 Penlagon House, 52-54 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1UN Tel : 020 7940 2800 Fax : 020 7940 2801 www.gifford.uk.com	Project	EAST STREET CHICHESTER		
	Drawing Title	LOCATION OF WATCHING BRIEF FEATURES AND SECTIONS IN AREA A AND AREA B		
	scale (at A4)	date	drawn	
	1:625	20/09/05	AFN	
	drg. no.	FIGURE 2		rev.



Section 42
Area B: Window 2
North Facing

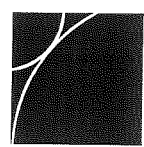
Section 43
Area B: Window 3
East Facing

Gate Post Section 2
Area A: Gate Post 41
East Facing

Gate Post Section 1
Area A: Gate Post 40
South Facing



Project



Gifford

Penkridge House, 52-54 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1UN
Tel: 020 7940 2800 Fax: 020 7940 2801 www.gifford.co.uk

EAST STREET
CHICHESTER

Drawing Title

SECTIONS 42, 43; AND GATE POST SECTIONS 1 AND 2

scale (at A4)
1:20

date

20/09/05

drawn

AFN

dfg. no.

FIGURE 3

rev.