

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT EASTGATE SQUARE / NEW
PARK ROAD. CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX**

Central National Grid Reference: SU 486450 104900

Site Code: WEWC 05

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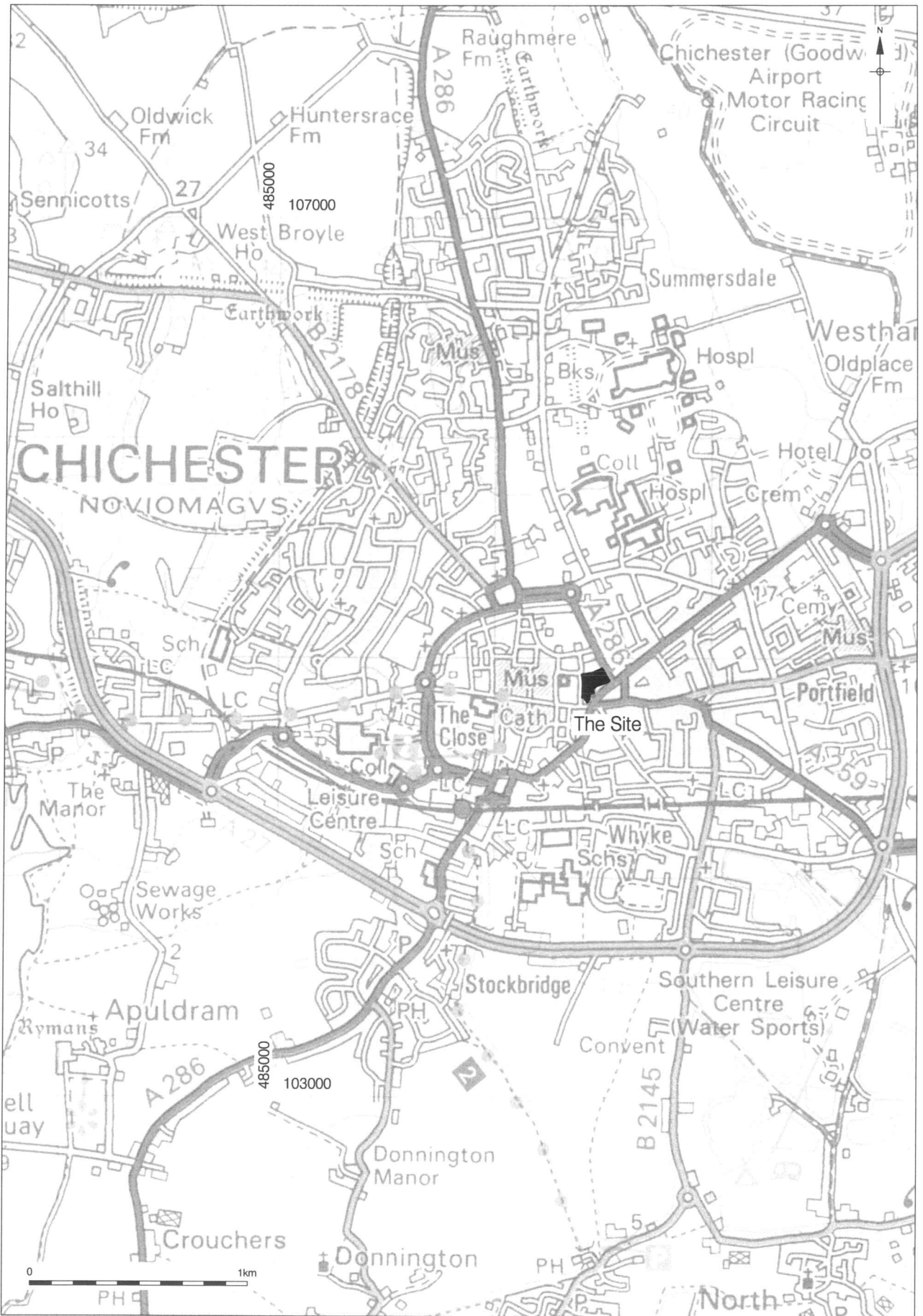
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1 Abstract

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at East Square / New Park Road, between the 31st May and the 11th August 2006 (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 486450 104900.
- 1.2 During a previous phase two evaluation trenches were excavated within the western half of the proposed development site, these trenches revealed the presence of three NS Roman ditches, two NS medieval ditches, post-medieval dump layers, pits and soakaways. The results of this phase can be found in Taylor (2005).
- 1.3 The current phase consisted of three trenches located within the area to the east of the wall dividing the car park in two (Fig 2), an area known to have been in use as a cemetery during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Trench 3 was located towards the NW corner of this area and measured 11.50m NS x 7.5m EW. Trench 4 was located towards the NE of this area and measured 8m NW/SE x 4m NE/SW. Trench 5 was located towards the SE of the area and measured 8m NS x 4m EW.
- 1.4 Natural gravels were encountered at 13.16m OD in trench 3, 10.57m OD in trench 4 and 13.08m OD in trench 5.
- 1.5 Evidence for Roman activity on the site was recorded in the form of quarry pits in trench 3 and deposits, probably forming fills of a cut feature were found in trench 4
- 1.6 Two early medieval pits were recorded in trench 3.
- 1.7 A total of 91 medieval / post-medieval inhumations were excavated, 35 from trench 3, 36 from trench 4 and 20 from trench 5. Trenches 4 and 5 were not fully excavated and more burials are known to be present in these trenches.
- 1.8 Seven brick lined graves were recorded; four within trench 3, three of which contained double burials, 2 within trench 4 and 1 within trench 5.
- 1.9 A number of the burials were datable either by the lining if they buried within a brick lined grave or by surviving fragments of breast plate. The majority of the burials however are undated.

2 Introduction

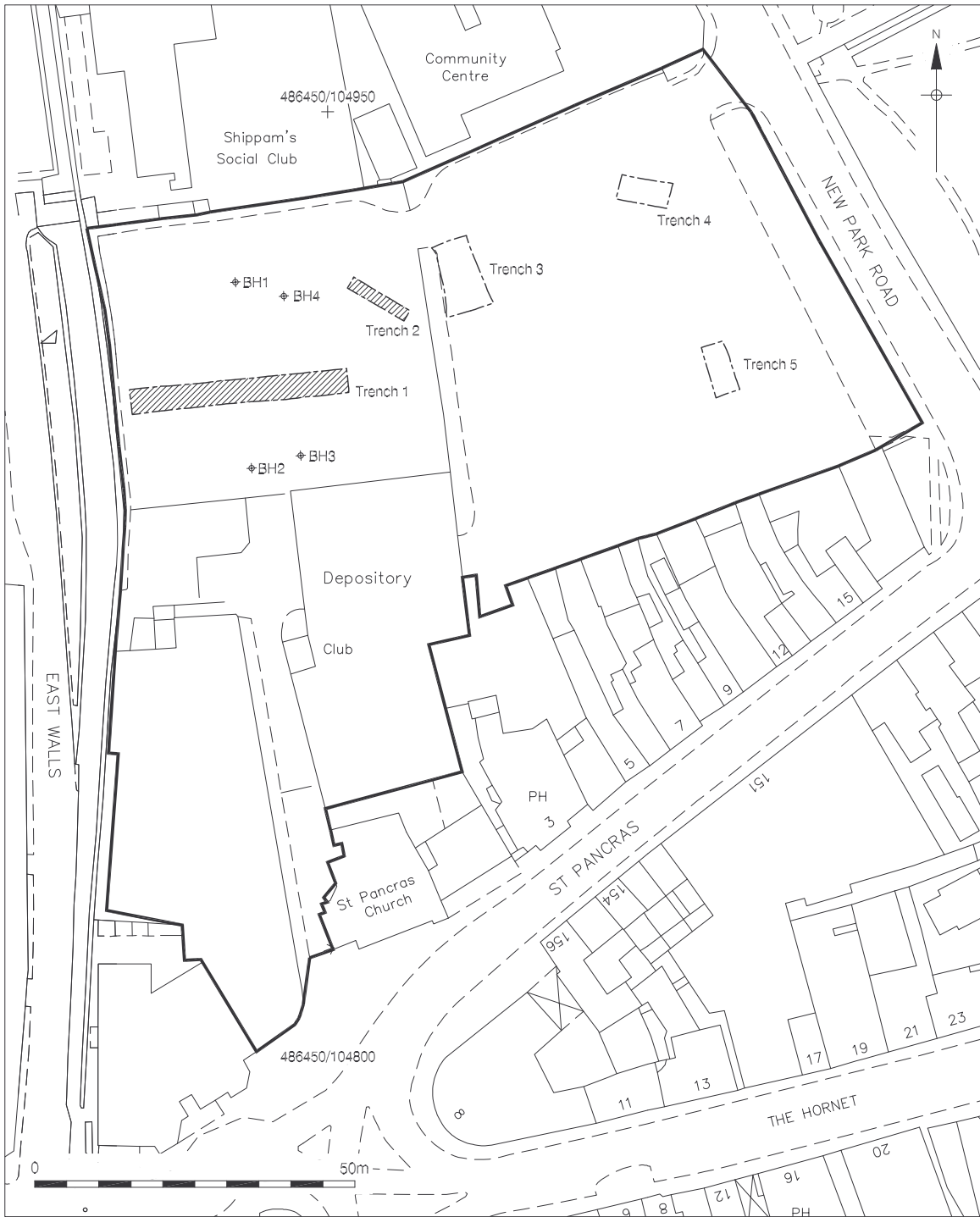
- 2.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 31st May and the 11th August 2006 within the eastern portion of East Walls Car Park, Chichester (Fig 1). The central National Grid Reference of the site is SU 486450 104900.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was Development Archaeology Services on behalf of Seaward Properties Ltd. The field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Kathelen Sayer and the project management of Jon Butler.
- 2.3 The development site is bounded to the west by East Walls, to the north by New Park Centre, the east by New Park Road and to the south by residential/commercial buildings fronting onto St Pancras Road. A previous phase of evaluation consisted of two trenches within the NW corner of the development site (Taylor, 2005). The current phase was undertaken within the eastern half of the development site (Fig 2)
- 2.4 The area under evaluation is currently used as a car park.
- 2.5 Temporary benchmarks were transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on the Community Centre on New Park Road, the value of which is 14.95m OD.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the Chichester District Museum under the site code WEWC 05.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 2003.

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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



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-  2005 Evaluation Trenches
-  2005 Borehole

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1000 at A4

3 Planning Background

- 3.1 The Archaeological Desktop Assessment commissioned for the development site (Hunter and Pine, 2004) highlighted the potential for the presence of burials within the site boundary.
- 3.2 Detailed information on the planning background of the site can be found in Hunter and Pine 2004 and DAS 2006.

4 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The site is located on the West Sussex Coastal Plain.
- 4.2 The underlying geology consists of Valley Gravels overlying Reading Beds. Underlying the Reading Beds are Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey, One Inch Series, Sheet 317, Chichester).
- 4.3 The site slopes down slightly to the north with a height of 14.32m OD in the south and c.13.83m OD to the north

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The archaeological and historical background relating to the area of the site has been covered in detail in Hunter and Pine 2004 and Taylor 2005. The relevant information from these reports is summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The Chichester Entrenchments, a system of Late Iron Age bank and ditch earthworks, and three Iron Age Round Houses found in the Cattle Market to the south of the site form the only evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Evidence for a military presence in Chichester from the Roman Invasion in AD43 onwards has been found in the form of ditches and military equipment at St Martins Lane / Little London.

5.3.2 The first *civitas* has been created at Chichester by the second half of the 1st century AD.

5.3.3 The Roman Road Stane Street ran from the East Gate of Chichester to Londinium,

5.3.4 Roman settlement may have existed outside the *civitas* prior to the formal demarcation of the town. Excavations around the eastern gate have suggested that extra-mural settlement spilled out beyond the *civitas* in the 4th century most probably around Stane Street.

5.3.5 Two cemeteries are known to exist alongside Stane Street in the eastern suburb,

5.3.6 The first lies directly to the east of the site and contained both inhumations and cremations. Excavations were undertaken within this cemetery in 1934 and 1937 by Britton and White and by Down in 1965.

5.3.7 The boundary of this cemetery has not been established and it is possible the burials could have continued westwards into the area of the site.

5.3.8 The second cemetery lies within the Needlemakers site and is suggested to date to the late 4th / 5th century AD.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 There is limited evidence for the Saxon period in Chichester however Saxon occupation deposits are known in the northwest of the town.
- 5.4.2 By the late 9th century / early 10th century Chichester had once again developed as a town whereby it was fortified to fend off the Danish invasions.
- 5.4.3 Chichester developed as a prosperous market town throughout the medieval period as a consequence of 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.
- 5.4.4 The site was used as a cemetery, associated with the chapel of St Michael, during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The earliest reference to “St Michaels Litten” dates to the period of AD 1100 – 1118 when a parcel of land was granted to the church by the Earl of Arundel, later confirmed by Henry 1.
- 5.4.5 St Michael's chapel is recorded on the site in 1216 and “repairs to a charnel house” are recorded in 1534.
- 5.4.6 The cemetery was used by all of the parishes within Chichester with the exception of Subdeanery
- 5.4.7 The extent of the cemetery during the medieval period is uncertain. Several Christian burials were found during excavation of footing trenches at 14 St Pancras, further south than the subsequent post-medieval maps show.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 The cemetery continued in use during the post-medieval period at which point its extent can be seen on the Gardner map (1769) and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1876).
- 5.5.2 The cemetery continued in use until 1859.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation strategy was designed to determine the presence, extent, date, nature and significance of the potential burials and any other surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 6.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance to the Method Statement prepared by Development Archaeology Services and followed guidelines issued by English Heritage and the IFA.
- 6.3 The evaluation comprised three trenches, two of which measured 8m x 4m roughly orientated EW and a larger trench measuring 11.50m x 7.5m orientated NS.
- 6.4 Prior to the excavation a Home Office Licence for the removal of human remains was obtained.
- 6.5 The trenches were opened one at a time with reinstatement of the trench before the next was opened.
- 6.6 For each trench the following work was carried out by Development Archaeology Services in advance of Pre-Construct Archaeology carrying out the evaluation. The trenches were located and screened off from public view with solid blockmesh. The trench edges were disc cut and the tarmac removed. All overburden was then removed with a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket until archaeological deposits were encountered.
- 6.7 The trenches were cleaned by hand and features and deposits observed were excavated, planned and recorded onto *pro-forma* context record sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially starting from 60, following on from the first phase of work and are shown in this report within square brackets, whilst small-finds are shown as (SF no.). Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A general photographic survey of the site and working conditions was undertaken.
- 6.8 Where excavation exceeded 1.20m the trench was stepped in for safety.
- 6.9 Temporary benchmarks were transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on the Community Centre on New Park Road (value 14.95m OD).
- 6.10 The site was given the site code WEWC 05.

7 The Archaeological Sequence

7.1 Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3, 4, & 8)

7.1.1 Phase 1 Natural (Fig 8 Sections 10 & 11)

7.7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered were natural loose chalky gravels [254] encountered at 13.16m OD and seen in the eastern section of the trench (Fig 8 S10) and mixed clayey silt [268] and chalky silt and gravels [269] encountered at 13.26m OD and 13.08m OD respectively, seen in the western section (Fig 8 S11). The ground throughout the trench was very compacted and dry making identifying features very difficult, therefore a slot was excavated through [254] in the NE corner of the trench to ensure the gravels here were natural.

7.1.2 Phase 2 Roman Pits (Fig 3)

7.1.2.1 The earliest human activity recorded within this trench consisted of 2 pits, [220] & [248], and 3 quarry pits [223], [246] and [253], all dated to the Roman period. All the fills within these features were firm to very firm in compaction.

7.1.2.2 Within the SE of the trench a slot was excavated through quarry pit, [253], which cut through the natural gravels at 13.07m OD with a depth of 1.60m. The pit measured 6m NS x approximately 4m EW although the western extent of the pit was difficult to establish. The primary fill of the pit was brickearth [252], with a maximum thickness of 1.40m, and containing a sherd of Samian and animal bone. Silty gravels, [186], formed the secondary fill, 0.40 in thickness at 13.21m OD. No dating was retrieved from this fill.

7.1.2.3 Two smaller pits, [223] and [220], cut through the northern end of [253]. The earliest of these [223] measured 1.50m EW x 1.20m NS x 0.70m in depth at 13.09m OD. The primary fill [222] consisted of brownish grey clayey silt with occasional daub and bone and was 0.10m in thickness. The secondary fill, [221] was a light reddish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Cutting through the eastern edge of this earlier feature was [220] a circular pit measuring 1.80m NS x 1.60m EW x 0.40m in depth at 13.09m OD. The primary fill, [219], was a dark brownish grey clay silt 0.15m in thickness and contained

quite a high proportion of organic material and charcoal. The secondary fill, [218] was a light reddish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel, charcoal flecks and decayed chalk inclusions, 0.25m in thickness. Pot from this fill dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

7.1.2.3 Within the NW corner of the trench a slot was excavated across a deep quarry pit, [246]. The quarry pit measured a minimum of 3m NS x 5.40m EW x 2.10m in depth at 13.48m OD and was filled by a series of clayey silts and gravelly clayey silts, [256], [255], [245], [244], [243], [242] and [251], all of which were seen to tip down to the north (Fig 8 S11). A small quantity of 1st – 2nd century AD pot was recovered from this feature.

7.1.3 Phase 3 Medieval Pits (Fig 3)

7.1.3.1 A circular pit, [153], of medieval date truncated the upper fills of [246] on the NW edge of the trench. The pit measured 2.22m EW x 0.55m NS x 1m in depth at 13.24m OD but continued under the northern limit of the trench. The pit was filled by moderately loose mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional medium sub-angular flints. Pot from this fill dates the feature to c.1150-1200.

7.1.3.2 Cutting into the top of this pit was [140], a smaller circular pit, measuring 1.16m EW x 0.92m NS x 0.42m in depth at 13.21m OD. As with [153] this pit continues beyond the northern limit of the trench. The pit was filled with mid orangey brownish red silty clay with very frequent burnt clay.

7.1.3.3 A small pit [138] cut into the top of [140] and measured 0.77m EW x 0.72m NS x 0.24m in depth at 13.25m OD. It was filled by [137] mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt which contained pot dated to 1150-1200.

7.1.3.4 Towards the centre of the trench a rectangular pit, [89], measured 2.60m x 1.85m x 0.25m at 13.35m OD. This was filled by a very hard mid greyish brown clayey silt, [88], with frequent sub-angular gravels and flint inclusions. The fill contained pot dated to 1000-1150.

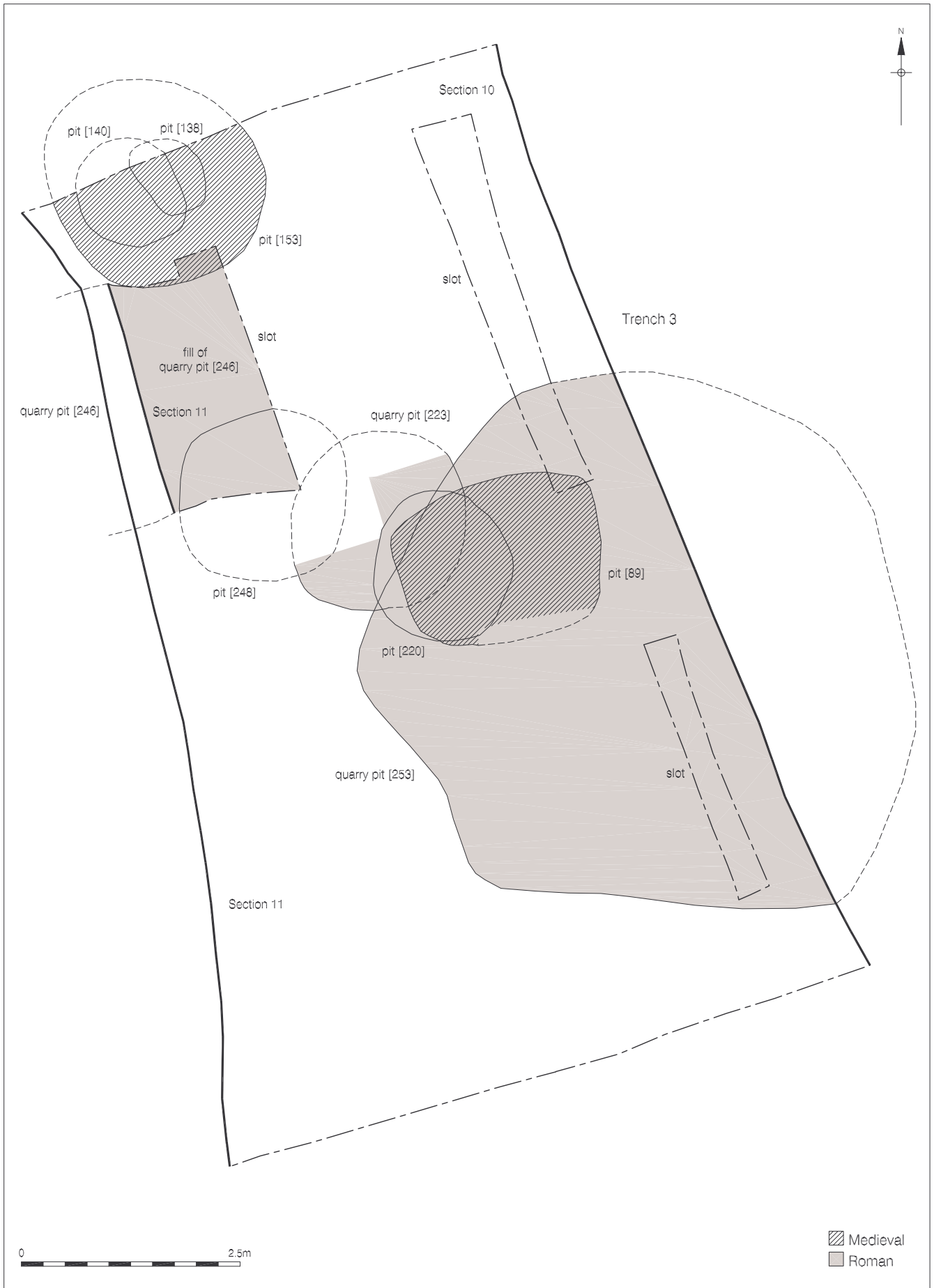


Figure 3
Trench 3
Roman and Medieval features
1:60 at A4

7.1.4 Phase 4 Medieval / Post-Medieval Cemetery (Fig 4)

- 7.1.4.1 The fourth phase encountered within Trench 3 represents the medieval to post-medieval cemetery.
- 7.1.4.2 All of the burials were fully excavated, this totalled 32, 3 of which contained double burials totalling 35 individuals.
- 7.1.4.3 All of the burials were orientated EW, 32 had fragments of coffin or coffin furniture surviving and copper shroud pins were found with 3 individuals.
- 7.1.4.4 The burials are mostly divided between two rows, however within the SE corner of the trench the burials increase in density, with several intercutting.
- 7.1.4.5 The row to the west contains four brick lined burials and a child burial.
- 7.1.4.6 All of the brick lined burials were very solidly constructed in the shape of shouldered and tapered coffins using unfrosted, machine pressed orange bricks dated to 1850-1900. These burials are described below in order from south to north.
- 7.1.4.7 Brick lined burial [71] measured 2.42m EW x 0.94m NS (max) x 1.28m in depth at 13.49m OD. This burial contained the remains of two individuals the earliest of which, [73], was recorded on the bottom of the cut at a highest level of 12.68m OD. The coffin had decomposed but the lead breast plate was well preserved and read "George Neal / Died 18 September / 1832 / Aged 53 years". The later of the two burials, [70], would originally have rested on two iron bars inserted into the brickwork but over time the both the coffin and body had decomposed, collapsing onto the remains of George Neal below. Preliminary assessment of the remains of [70] indicate the individual to be an adult but no possible sex has been recorded.
- 7.1.4.8 Brick lined burial [205] measured 2.40m EW x 1.25m NS (max) x 1.32m in depth at a highest level of 13.32m OD. This burial also contained two individuals the second of which, [199], had collapsed onto the primary burial [201]. The primary burial, an adult male, was recorded on the base of the cut at 12.16m OD with very decayed evidence of a coffin, [202], including 4 iron grips and fragments of an iron breast plate. This

individual suffered from a number of fused vertebrae and pelvis. The second burial, [199], would have originally rested on two iron bars inserted into the brickwork at 12.53m OD. The coffin, [200], had decayed but some of the iron breast plate survived along with 8 coffin grips and fragments of grip plates. The surviving fragment of breast plate read "Ann? Harry / ? Sept ? 30 / 35". The burial was sealed at the top (13.13m OD) by five limestone slabs that had been bonded together with mortar. The slabs varied in size from 333mm width x 500mm length to 825mm width x 561mm length, all c.48mm in thickness. The slabs had been roughly shaped to fit the shape of the brick lining.

7.1.4.9 Brick lined burial [213] measured 2.24m EW x 1.20m NS x 0.56m in depth at a highest level of 13.34m OD. This was the third burial to contain two individuals. The primary burial, [240], an adult male, was found on the base of the cut at 12.25m OD. The very decayed remains of a coffin, [241], were present including grips, nails and decorative studs. There were no iron bars inserted into the brickwork of this burial instead [240] was overlain by a loose mid orangey brown clayey silt fill, [239], 0.18m in depth, and the second burial, [225], also possibly an adult male, was found lying directly on this deposit at 12.40m OD. The only surviving evidence for a coffin with this individual was a very decomposed breast plate. The burial was capped with two limestone slabs, with dimensions of 630mm x 690mm x 80mm and 500mm x 470mm x 20mm.

7.1.4.10 Brick lined burial [62] measured 2.60m EW x 1m NS x 1.30m in depth at a highest level of 13.37m OD. Across the base of the cut towards each end a single course of bricks were recorded cut into the natural, these presumably enabled the ropes used to lower the coffin to be pulled out. This burial contained one individual, [231], an adult female, recorded on the base of the cut at 12.26m OD. Fragments of coffin furniture survived.

7.1.4.11 Table 1 below outlines the preliminary assessment of age and sex of each burial. Of those buried 22 were adults, 12 were children and 1 was in too poor a condition to assess. Of the 22 adults 10 have male characteristics and 9 have female characteristics and 3 did not have the relevant skeletal elements surviving. The table also shows the height at which the burials were found with the highest at 13.38m OD and the lowest at 12.16m OD.

Table 1 Trench 3 Burials

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>m OD</i>
63	M?	Adult	13.31
67	M	Adult	13.35
70	?	Adult	12.72
73	M	Adult	12.68
78	NA	Older child	13.40
81	F?	Adult	13.38
91	NA	Neonate	13.00
99	?	?	13.26
102	M?	Adult	13.19
105	M?	Adolescent	13.33
108	?	Adult	13.33
112	F?	Adult	13.23
117	F?	Adult	13.37
120	M?	Adult	13.19
124	NA	Neonate	12.83
127	NA	Juvenile?	13.25
130	M	Adult	13.23
146	NA	Infant	13.04
149	?	Adult	13.32
151	NA	Older child	12.89
155	F?	Adult	13.14
158	F?	Adult	13.30
164	M	Adult	12.88
168	NA	Neonate	13.13
172	NA	Older child	13.24
181	NA	Neonate	13.19
199	F	Adult	12.29
201	M?	Adult	12.16
207	F	Adult	12.92
215	NA	Neonate	12.82
225	M?	Adult	12.40
227	F?	Adult	12.82
231	F	Adult	12.26
234	NA	Infant/Older child	12.66
240	M?	Adult	12.25

7.1.4.13 Grave cuts extending beyond the eastern and southern limits of the trench were recorded in section.

7.1.5 Phase 5 20th Century (Fig 8 Sections 10 & 11)

7.1.5.1 Overlying the burials was 0.40m of made ground.

7.1.5.2 To the west of the trench the wall dividing the car park in two, and presumably forming the boundary of the cemetery, has some of its foundations exposed which, along with the made ground recorded within the trench, indicates that the ground was reduced by c 1m within this area. The brick lined burials [62] and [71] had both been disturbed when this happened and were backfilled with 20th century material.

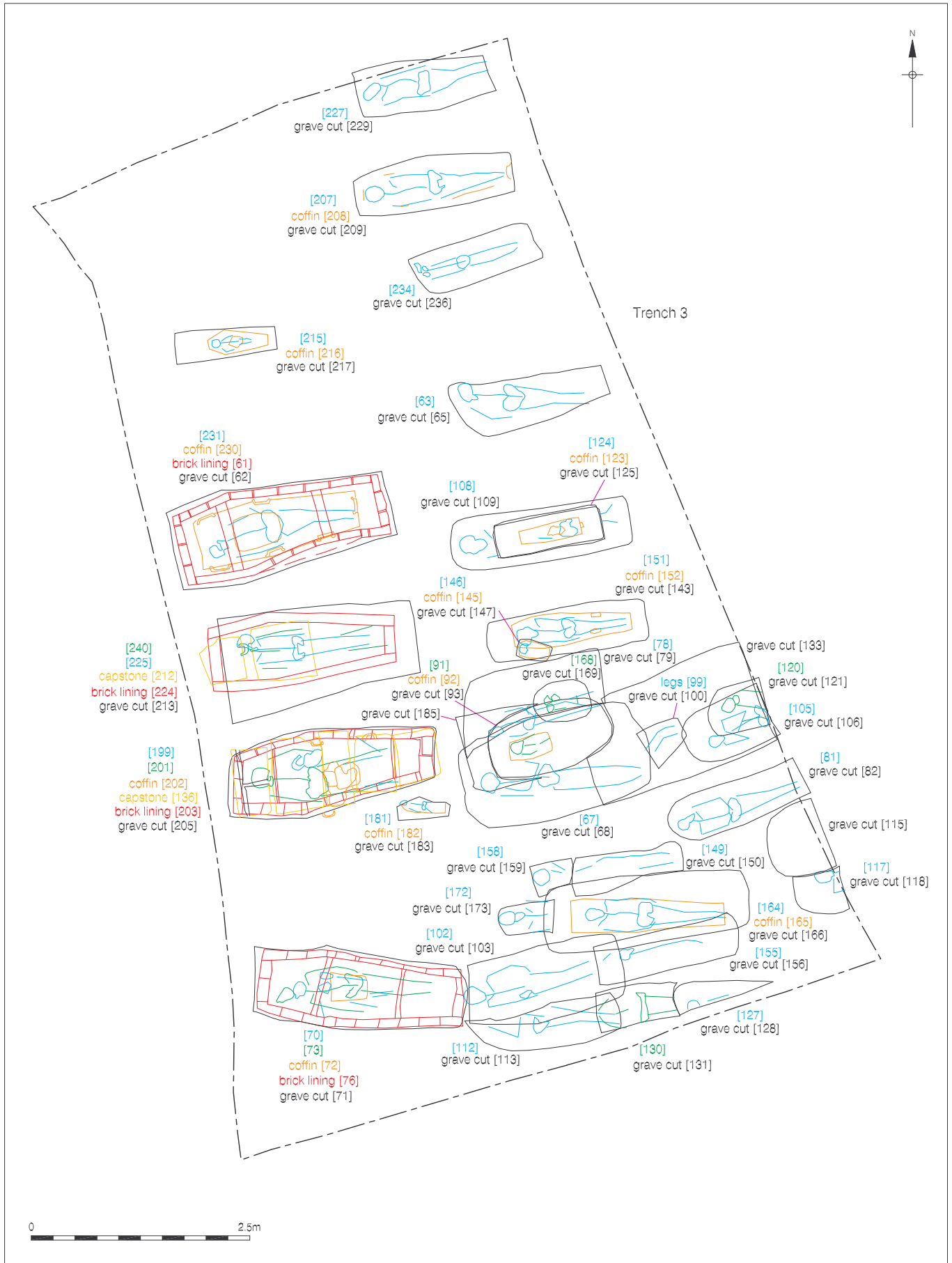


Figure 4
Trench 3
Post-Medieval burials
1:60 at A4

7.2 Trench 4 (Figs 5, 6 & 8)

7.2.1 Phase 1 Natural (Fig 8 Section 12)

7.2.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 4 were natural gravels encountered at 10.57m OD.

7.2.2 Phase 2 Roman (Figs 5 & 8 Section 12)

7.2.2.1 Overlying the natural gravels was a sequence of four deposits, [392], [391], [386] and [385], all dated to the Roman period. Due to the depth of these deposits they were only seen in a small slot measuring 2.50m x 1.50m x 2m which was excavated within the centre of the trench.

7.2.2.2 A firm mid brown clayey silt, [392], was recorded at 10.69m OD and was 0.12m in thickness.

7.2.2.3 [391] firm dark brownish black sandy silts were recorded at 10.94m OD and 0.24m in thickness. A sherd of white mortarium and a beaker rim, dated to 240+AD, were recovered from this deposit.

7.2.2.4 [386] firm mid brown clayey silts with very occasional sub-angular flint inclusions were recorded at 13.12m OD, 0.43m in thickness.

7.2.2.5 [[385] firm mid brown clayey silts with occasional small sub-angular flint inclusion, were recorded at 13.78m OD, 0.55m in thickness. Sherds of a beaded and flanged bowl rim, 250+AD, a New Forest beaker, 240+AD and an amphora sherd with a latest date of 250AD, were found within this deposit.

7.2.2.6 The depth at which these deposits were recorded suggests that they are fills of a Roman cut feature.

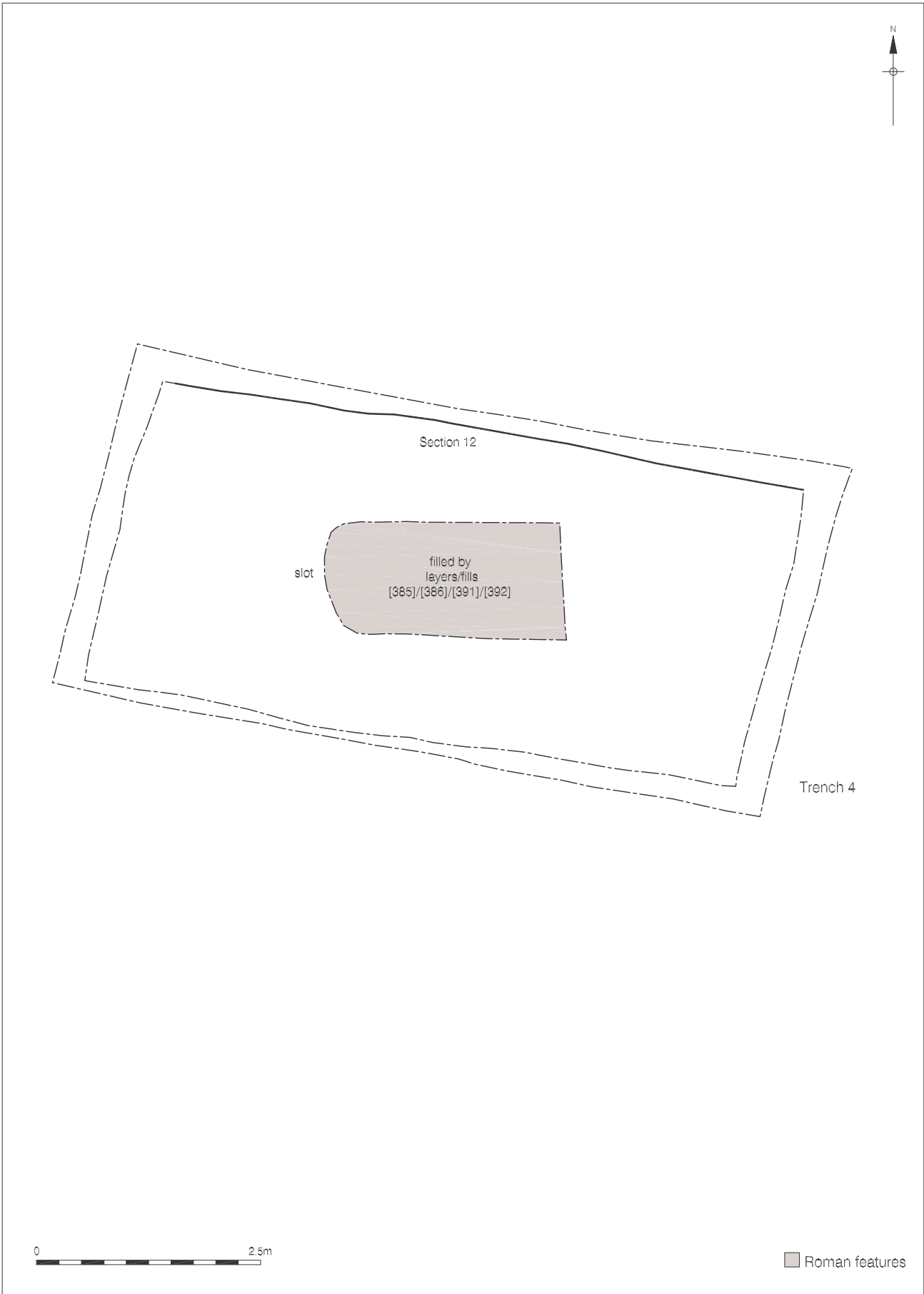


Figure 5
Trench 4
Roman features
1:60 at A4

7.2.3 Phase 3 Medieval / Post-Medieval Cemetery (Fig 6)

7.2.3.1 0.65m of firm mid to dark reddish brown clayey silt with frequent medium to large angular gravel inclusions, [273] (13.18m OD) was removed until burials were encountered at 12.61m OD. This layer of cemetery soil was very homogenous and no grave cuts could be seen within it.

7.2.3.2 In order to establish the depth of the burials and underlying archaeology only the burials towards the centre of the trench were excavated, which was in total 36. An arbitrary layer, [289], was removed across the trench, to a maximum depth of 0.50m at 12.53m OD, in order to identify grave cuts

7.2.3.3 All the burials were orientated roughly EW. 11 of the burials had fragments of coffin or coffin furniture surviving.

7.2.3.4 Table 2 below outlines the preliminary assessment of the age and sex of the burials. Of the 36 burials excavated 19 were adults and 17 were children and of the adults 7 had male characteristics, 6 had female characteristics and 6 did not have the appropriate skeletal elements surviving.

7.2.3.5 The highest burial was recorded at 12.53m OD and the lowest was at 11.74m OD.

Table 2 Trench 4 Burials

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>m OD</i>
274	?	Adult	12.53
277	?	Infant	12.51
281	NA	Older child	12.48
284	NA	Adolescent	12.61
287	NA	Older child	12.40
291	?	Adult	12.16
294	F	Adult	12.49
297	?	Adult	12.45
300	F?	Adult	12.15
304	NA	Infant	12.38
307	?	Adult	12.57
310	NA	Older child	12.45
313	NA	Infant	12.49
317	NA	infant	12.40
320	?	Adult?	12.30

323	M	Adult	12.42
325	NA	Neonate	12.22
327	NA	Neonate	12.42
331	F	Adult	12.28
334	NA	Older child	12.16
337	NA	Older child	12.27
340	NA	Infant	12.22
343	M?	Adult	12.31
346	NA	Infant	12.21
349	NA	Infant	12.29
352	M?	Adult	12.24
355	M	Adult	12.05
358	NA	Older child	12.38
361	F?	Adult	12.24
364	?	Adult	12.21
367	M?	Adult	12.32
370	F?	Adult	12.09
373	M	Adult	12.11
376	M?	Adult	12.01
379	F?	Adult	11.74
383	NA	Older child	12.16

7.2.3.6 In addition to these burials two brick lined graves, [388] and [390], were recorded in the SW corner of the trench. These were not excavated as both continued beyond the western and southern limit of the trench. A single limestone slab, measuring 860mm x 1500mm as seen, was found sealing [388] at 13.32m OD. Fragments of a very eroded inscription could be read as follows:

“(LIET)H THE BODY OF
M MAN
WHO DIED
AGED ?5 YEARS
ALSO THE BODY
OF N MAN
FROM K OVE AID
WHO DIED
AGED YEARS”.

The inscription implies that the level of this slab would have been at ground level in the cemetery and also shows that no material from this area of the cemetery has been removed as had happened in the area of Trench 3.

7.2.3.7 Only the corner of [390] was within the trench, this was sealed by a limestone slab measuring 190mm x 680mm as seen, at 13.30m OD.

7.2.4 Phase 4 20th Century (Fig 8 Section 12)

7.2.4.1 0.40m of moderately compacted, dark grey clayey silt made ground, [272], overlay the cemetery soil [273], at a highest level of 13.62m OD.

7.2.4.2 0.30m of hardcore and 0.10m of tarmac at 13.87m OD overlay the made ground.

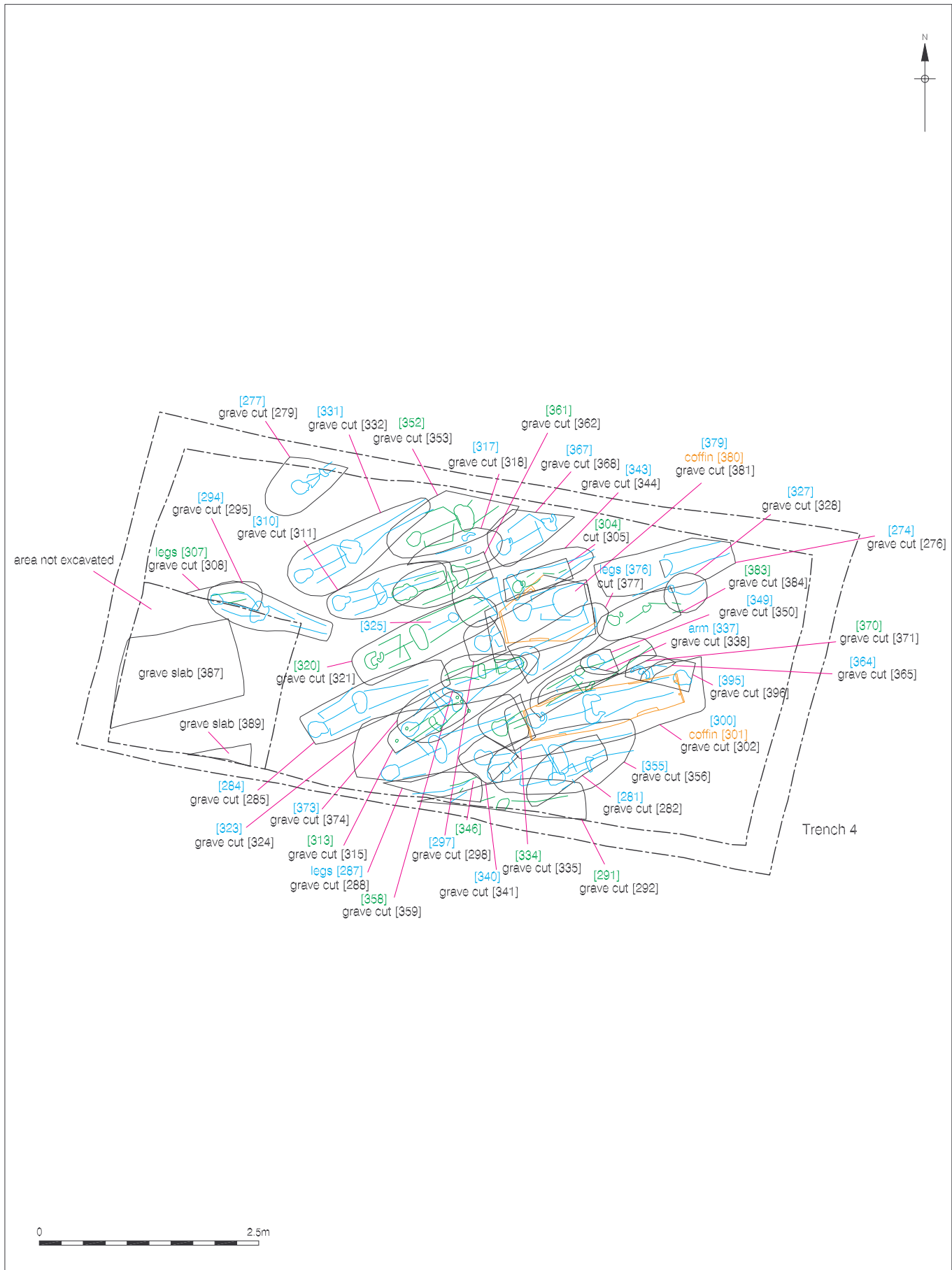


Figure 6
Trench 4
Post Medieval burials
1:60 at A4

7.3 Trench 5 (Figs 7 and 8)

7.3.1 Phase 1 Natural (Fig 8 Section 13)

7.3.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a firm dark greyish brown silty gravel, [473], at 13.08m OD.

7.3.1.2 Overlying these gravels at 13.35m OD were firm mid yellowish brown silty clayey gravels, [472], sloping down slightly to the south.

7.3.1.3 The gravels were in turn overlain by 0.25m of firm orangey brown brickearth, [471], at 13.38m OD, sloping down to the south.

7.3.2 Phase 2 Medieval / Post-Medieval Cemetery (Fig 7)

7.3.2.1 0.45m of firm mid brown clayey silt cemetery soil, [400], at 13.88m OD was removed until burials were encountered at 13.08m OD.

7.3.2.2 As with Trench 4 not all of the burials were excavated within Trench 5 but a single area was chosen from which all of the burials were excavated.

7.3.2.3 In total 20 burials were excavated of which 15 were adults, 4 were children and 1 was too poorly preserved to assess. Of the adults 4 had female characteristics, 4 had male characteristics, 2 were intermediate and 5 did not have the appropriate skeletal elements present.

Table 3 Trench 5 Burials

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>m OD</i>
398	?	Adult	13.01
402	I	Adult	13.04
405	I	Adult	12.96
409	?	Adult	12.88
413	?	?	12.99
416	F	Adult	12.90
420	M	Adult	13.02

423	M?	Adult	12.50
427	NA	Older child	13.05
430	F	Adult	13.02
433	?	Adult	13.05
436	NA	Infant	13.08
439	NA	Infant	12.91
443	F	Adult	12.98
446	NA	Older child	13.00
450	F	Adult	12.97
453	?	Adult	12.95
457	M	Adult	12.88
463	M	Adult	12.93
466	?	Adult	12.91

7.3.2.4 Nine burials had evidence for coffins.

7.3.2.5 All the burials were roughly orientated EW, although two burials, [414] and [444], are orientated more SW/NE and are obviously part of an early row of burials.

7.3.2.6 All of the burials are intercutting.

7.3.2.7 A brick lined grave, [459], was recorded within the SE corner of the trench and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The burial was constructed out of unfrogged, machine pressed orange bricks dated to 1850-1900 and was in the shape of a shouldered and tapered coffin.

7.3.2.8 The burial measured 0.90m x 1.35m x 0.56m as seen and contained the remains of an adult male, [457], at 12.88m OD. Fragments of a copper alloy breast plate read:

Gordon Lorimer

Born 2 Feb

1790

Died 4 Oct

1857".

7.3.3 Phase 3 20th Century (Fig 8 Section 13)

7.3.3.1 The cemetery soil is directly overlain by 0.20m of hardcore and tarmac.

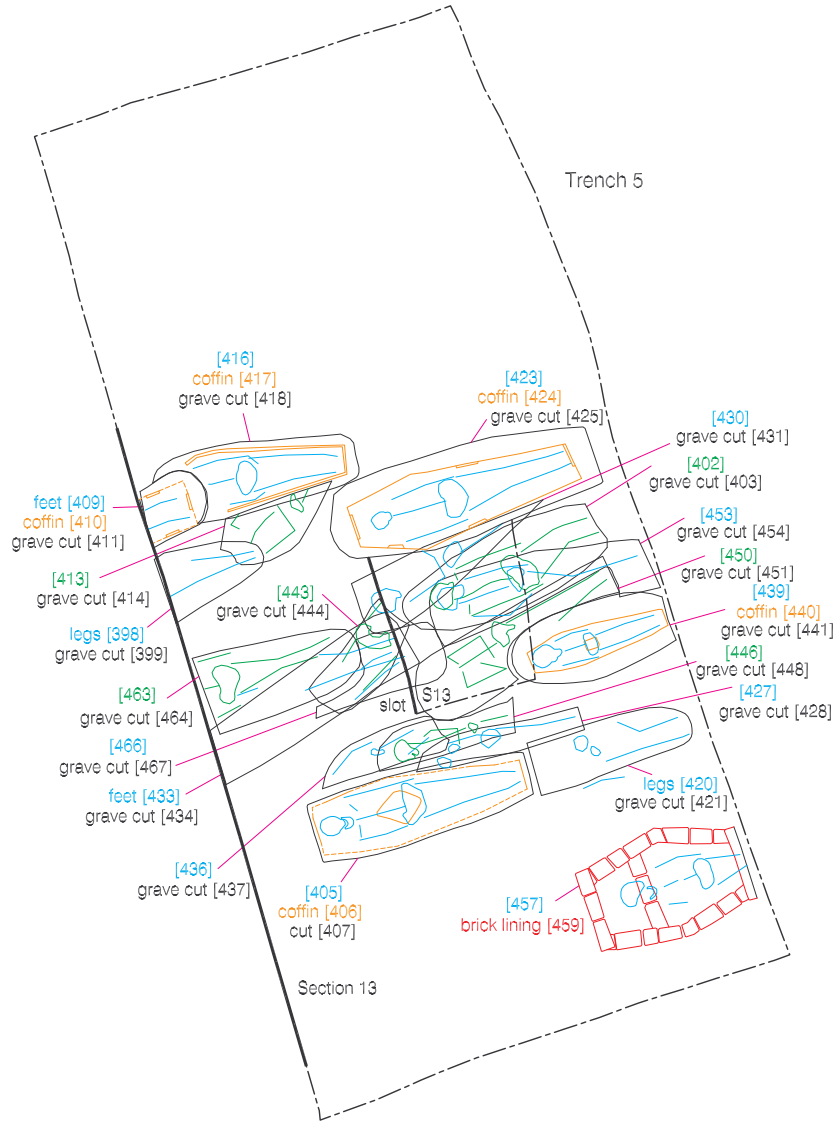


Figure 7
Trench 5
Post Medieval burials
1:60 at A4

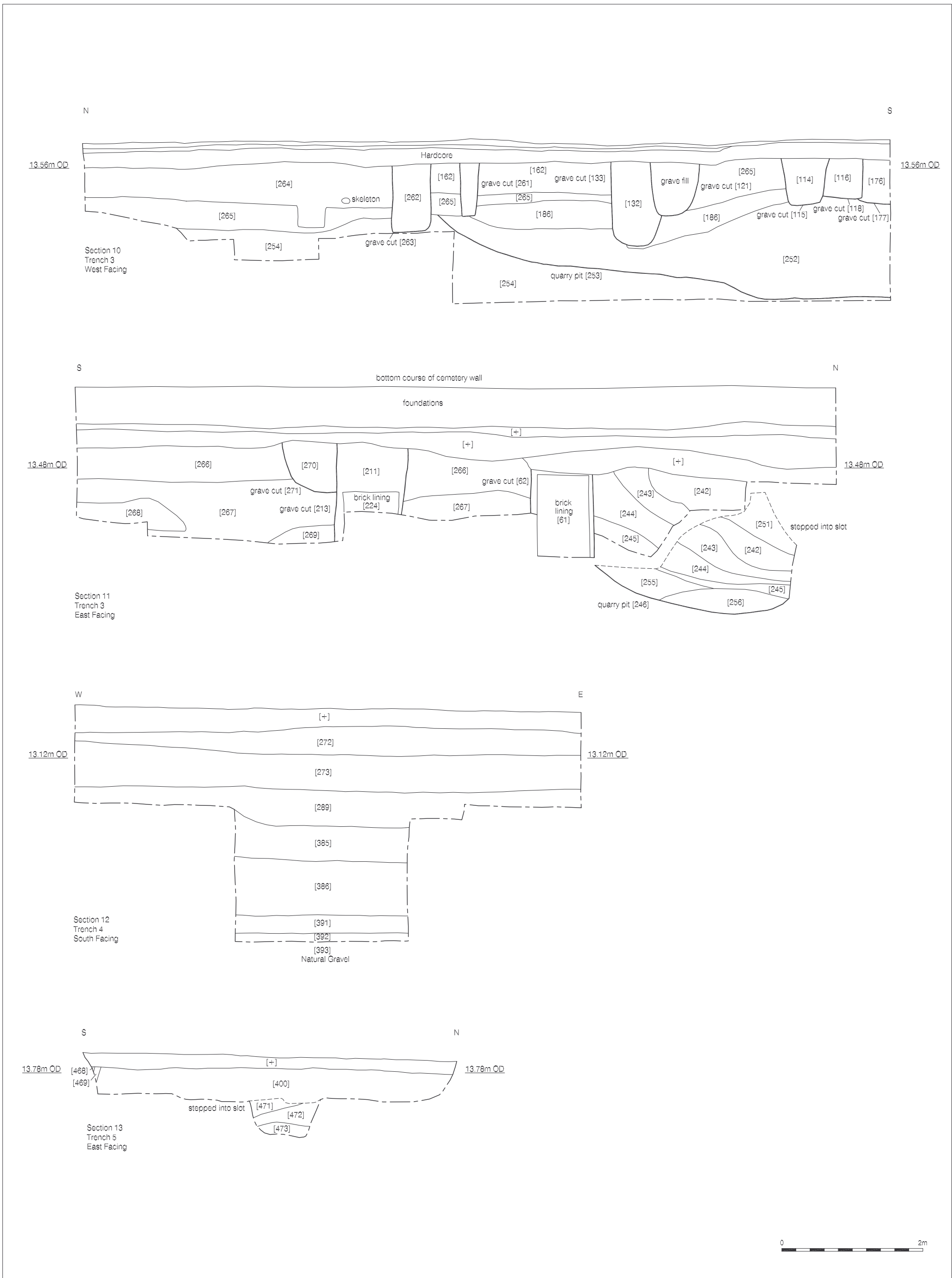


Figure 8
Sections 10, 11, 12 & 13
1:50 at A3

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The presence of the Roman quarry pits and feature in trenches 3 and 4 shows that there was extramural activity within the area of the site during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.
- 8.2 The pits within trench 3 dated to the 11th to 13th centuries indicate that there was medieval activity within the area right up to the point of being given over to use as a cemetery and possibly even after. Although the land was granted for use as a cemetery it would have taken considerable time for the whole area to be occupied by burials and in the meantime the unused areas could be used for other purposes, such as rubbish pits.
- 8.3 The Roman and medieval features show that the subsequent use as a cemetery has not completely truncated underlying archaeology.
- 8.4 The medieval / post-medieval cemetery appears to be largely undisturbed. Although c.1m of ground has been removed from the area of trench 3 this does not appear to have occurred over the entire site. The inscribed grave slab within trench 4 would have been at surface level within the cemetery indicating that the area was probably levelled in preparation for its use as a car park.
- 8.5 The burials were encountered at a highest level of 13.38m OD in trench 3, 12.53m OD in trench 4 and 13.05m OD in trench 5 and the lowest were recorded at 12.16m OD in trench 3, 11.74m OD in trench 4 and 12.50m OD in trench 5. The depth of the burials can therefore be expected to vary over the cemetery, with almost a metre difference between the highest burials recorded within trenches 3 and 4. The depth of the burials probably reflects the underlying archaeology as the gravelly clayey silt fills within the pits in trench 3 were considerably more compacted and difficult to excavate than the deposits within trench 4.
- 8.6 The presence of burials within all three trenches shows that the cemetery extends throughout the area of the site being evaluated.

- 8.7 The fact that the cemetery was the main burial ground for most of the population of Chichester for a period of c 750 years has resulted in a high density of intercutting burials across the site, continuing right up to the western boundary wall. Each new later row of burials have truncated earlier burials.
- 8.8 A large number of burials had coffin furniture surviving which, along with the stratigraphic sequence, could assist with creating a chronological picture of the cemetery.

9 Bibliography

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10 Acknowledgments

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Appendix 1 Context Index

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Plan	Section	Sample No.	Trench No.
60	Fill	C20th backfill of bricklined grave 62	5	*			3
61	Masonry	Brick lining of grave 62	4	61	11	brick sample	3
62	Cut	Construction cut for 61	4	62	11		3
63	Skeleton	Sk in [65]	4	63			3
64	Fill	Fill of [65]	4	*			3
65	Cut	Grave cut for [63]	4	65			3
66	Fill	Fill of [68]	4	*			3
67	Skeleton	Sk in [68]	4	67			3
68	Cut	Grave cut for [67]	4	68			3
69	Fill	C20th backfill of bricklined grave [76]	5	*			3
70	Skeleton	Skeleton collapsed into base of [76]	4	70			3
71	Cut	Construction cut for [76]	4	71			3
72	Coffin	Decomposed coffin for [73]	4	*			3
73	Skeleton	Skeleton in [76]	4	73			3
74	Fill	Fill of [75]	4	*			3
75	Cut	Possible disturbed grave cut	4	75			3
76	Masonry	Brick lining within [71]	4	76			3
77	Fill	Fill of [79]	4	*			3
78	Skeleton	Sk in [79]	4	78			3
79	Cut	Grave cut for [78]	4	79			3
80	Fill	Fill of [82]	4	*			3
81	Skeleton	Sk in [82]	4	81		1	3
82	Cut	Grave cut for [81]	4	82			3
83	Fill	Fill of [84]	5	*			3
84	Cut	Small pit	5	84			3
85	Fill	Fill CC [71]	4	*			3
86	Fill	Fill of [87]	4	*			3
87	Cut	Possible disturbed grave cut	4	87			3
88	Fill	Fill of [89]	3	*			3
89	Cut	Medieval Pit	3	89			3
90	Fill	Fill of [93]	4	*			3
91	Skeleton	Neonate in [92]	4	91			3
92	Coffin	Coffin stain and nails	4	92			3
93	Cut	Grave cut for [91]	4	93			3
94	Fill	Fill of [95]	5	*			3
95	Cut	Smal pit/ posthole?	5	95			3
96	Fill	Fill of [97]	5	*			3
97	Cut	Pit? Disturbance caused by removal of gravestones?	5	97			3
98	Fill	Fill of [100]	4	*			3
99	Skeleton	Sk in [100]	4	99			3
100	Cut	Grave cut for [99]	4	100			3
101	Fill	Fill of [103]	4	*			3
102	Skeleton	Sk in [103}	4	102			3
103	Cut	Grave cut for [102]	4	103			3
104	Fill	Fill of [106]	4	*		2	3

105	Skeleton	Sk in [106]	4	105		3
106	Cut	Grave cut for [105]	4	106		3
107	Fill	Fill of [109]	4	*		3
108	Skeleton	Sk in [109]	4	108		3
109	Cut	Grave cut for [108]	4	109		3
		Arbitrary layer removed to				
110	Layer	expose skeletons	4	110	10	3
111	Fill	Fill of [113]	4	*		3
112	Skeleton	Sk in [113]	4	112		3
113	Cut	Grave cut for [112]	4	113		3
114	Fill	Fill of [115]	4	*	10	3
115	Cut	Empty grave cut	4	115	10	3
116	Fill	Fill of [[118]	4	*	10	3
117	Skeleton	Sk in [118]	4	117		3
118	Cut	Grave cut for [117]	4	118	10	3
119	Fill	Fill of [121]	4	*	10	3
120	Skeleton	Sk in [121]	4	120		3
121	Cut	Grave cut for [120]	4	121	10	3
122	Fill	Fill of [125]	4	*		3
123	Coffin	Coffin for [124]	4	123		3
124	Skeleton	Infant sk in [125]	4	124		3
125	Cut	Grave cut for [124]	4	125		3
126	Fill	Fill of [128]	4	*		3
127	Skeleton	Sk in [128]	4	127		3
128	Cut	Grave cut for [128]	4	128		3
129	Fill	Fill of [131]	4	*		3
130	Skeleton	Sk in [131]	4	130		3
131	Cut	Grave cut for	4	131		3
132	Fill	Fill of [133]	4	*	10	3
133	Cut	Emptied grave cut?	4	133	10	3
134	Fill	Fill of [135]	3	*		3
135	Cut	Truncated circular pit	3?	135		3
136	Masonry	Capstones for [203]	4	136		3
137	Fill	Fill of [138]	3	*		3
138	Cut	Small medieval pit	3	138		3
139	Fill	Fill of [140]	3	*	3	3
140	Cut	Medieval Pit	3	140		3
141	Fill	Fill of [153]	3	*	5	3
142	Fill	Fill of [143]	3	*		3
143	Cut	Grave cut for [151]	4	143		3
144	Fill	Fill of [147]	4	*		3
145	Coffin	Coffin for [146}	4	145		3
146	Skeleton	Sk in [145]	4	146		3
147	Cut	Grave cut for [146]	4	147		3
148	Fill	Fill of [150]	4	*		3
149	Skeleton	Sk in [150]	4	149		3
150	Cut	Grave cut for [149]	4	150		3
151	Skeleton	Sk in [152]	4	151	4	3
152	Coffin	Coffin fo [151]	4	152		3
153	Cut	Medieval Pit	3	153		3
154	Fill	Fill of [156]	4	*		3

155	Skeleton	Sk in [156]	4	155			3
156	Cut	Grave cut for [155]	4	156			3
157	Fill	Fill of [159]	4	*			3
158	Skeleton	Sk in [159]	4	158			3
159	Cut	Grave cut for [158]	4	159			3
160	Fill	Fill of [161]	3?	*			3
161	Cut	Undated pit	3?	161			3
162	Layer	Mixed gravel, clay and silts	2?	162	10		3
163	Fill	Fill of [166]	4	*		6	3
164	Skeleton	Sk in [165]	4	164		6	3
165	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [164]	4	165			3
166	Cut	Grave cut for [164]	4	166			3
167	Fill	Fill of [169]	4	*			3
168	Skeleton	Neonate sk in [169]	4	168			3
169	Cut	Grave cut for [168]	4	169			3
170	Layer	Reworked brickearth	2	*			3
171	Fill	Fill of [173]	4	*			3
172	Skeleton	Sk in [173]	4	172			3
173	Cut	Grave cut for [172]	4	173			3
174	Fill	Fill of [175]	4	*			3
175	Cut	Possible disturbed grave cut	4	175			3
176	Fill	Fill of [177] burial beyond LOE	4	*	10		3
177	Cut	Grave cut	4	177	10		3
178	Fill	Fill of [179]	4	*			3
179	Cut	Truncated pit - postmed?	4	179			3
180	Fill	Fill of [183]	4	*			3
181	Skeleton	Neonate sk in [182]	4	181			3
182	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [162]	4	182			3
183	Cut	Grave cut for [181]	4	183			3
184	Fill	Fill of [185]	4	*			3
185	Cut	Heavily truncated grave cut	4	185			3
186	Fill	Gravel fill of [253]	2	*	10		3
187	Fill	Fill of [188]	3?	*			3
188	Cut	Pit	3?	188			3
189	Fill	Fill of [190]	2	*			3
190	Cut	Pit	2	190			3
191	Fill	Fill of [192]	4	*			3
192	Cut	Disturbed grave cut	4	192			3
193	Fill	Fill of [194]	4	*			3
194	Cut	Emptied grave cut?	4	194			3
195	Fill	Fill of [196]	4	*			3
196	Cut	Emptied grave cut?	4	196			3
197	Fill	Fill of [198]	2	*			3
198	Cut	Tree bole	2	198			3
199	Skeleton	Upper Sk in [203]	4	199			3
200	Coffin	Coffin fittings for [199]	4	199			3
201	Skeleton	Lower Sk in [203]	4	201			3
202	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [201]	4	202			3
203	Masonry	Brick lining of [205]	4	203			3
204	Fill	Backfill of cc [205]	4	*			3
205	Cut	Construction cut for [203]	4	205			3

206	Fill	Fill of [209]	4	*			3
207	Skeleton	Sk in [208]	4	207		7	3
208	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [207]	4	208			3
209	Cut	Grave cut for [207]	4	209			3
210	Fill	Fill of [213]	4	*			3
211	Fill	Fill of [213]	4	*	11		3
212	Masonry	Capstones for [224]	4	212			3
213	Cut	Cut for [224]	4	213	11		3
214	Fill	Fill of [217]	4	*			3
215	Skeleton	Sk in [216]	4	215		9	3
216	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [215]	4	216			3
217	Cut	Grave cut for [215]	4	215			3
218	Fill	Fill of [220]	2	*			3
219	Fill	Fill of [220]	2	*		8	3
220	Cut	Possible Roman pit	2	220			3
221	Fill	Fill of [223]	2	*			3
222	Fill	Fill of [223]	2	*			3
223	Cut	Possible Roman pit	2	223			3
224	Masonry	Brick lining in [213]	4	224	11		3
225	Skeleton	Upper Sk in [213]	4	225		11	3
226	Fill	Fill of [229]	4	*			3
227	Skeleton	Sk in [229]	4	227		10	3
228	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [227]	4	227			3
229	Cut	Grave cut for [227]	4	229			3
230	Coffin	Decayed coffin for [231]	4	230			3
231	Skeleton	Sk in [230]	4	231			3
232	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [225]	4	232			3
233	Fill	Fill of [236]	4	*			3
234	Skeleton	Sk in [235]	4	234			3
235	Coffin	Coffin fittings for [[234]	4	*			3
236	Cut	Grave cut for [234]	4	236			3
237	Fill	Fill of [238]	2	*			3
238	Cut	Tree bole	2	238			3
239	Fill	Fill of [213]	4	*			3
240	Skeleton	Lower sk in [213]	4	240			3
241	Coffin	Remnants of coffin for [240]	4	241			3
242	Fill	Fill of [246]	2	*	11		3
243	Fill	Fill of [246]	2	*	11		3
244	Fill	Fill of [246]	2	*	11		3
245	Fill	Fill [246]	2	*	11		3
246	Cut	Large Roman? Quarry pit	2	246	11		3
247	Fill	Fill of [248]	2	*			3
248	Cut	Roman pit?	2	248			3
249	Fill	Backfill of cc [62]	4	*	11		3
250	Fill	Fill of [248]	2	*			3
251	Fill	Fill of [246]	2	*	11		3
252	Fill	Fill of [253]	2	*	10		3
253	Cut	Possible v large quarry pit	2	253	10		3
254	Layer	Natural silty gravels	1	TR3	10		3
255	Fill	Fill of [246]	2	*	11		3
256	Fill	Basal fill of [246]	2	*	11		3

257	Layer	Natural silty gravels	1	TR3		3
258	Layer	Natural? Brickearth	1	TR3		3
259	Fill	Fill of [261]	4	*	10	3
260	Skeleton	Sk in [261]	4	*	10	3
261	Cut	Grave cut for [260]	4	*	10	3
262	Fill	Fill of [263]	4	*	10	3
263	Cut	Grave cut	4	*	10	3
264	Layer	Cemetery soil	4	*	10	3
265	Layer	Dirty brickearth layer	2	*	10	3
266	Layer	Cemetery soil	4	*	11	3
267	Layer	Modern made ground	5	*	11	3
268	Layer	Natural silty gravels	1	*	11	3
269	Layer	Chalky silt	1	*	11	3
270	Fill	Fill of [271]	5	*	11	3
271	Cut	Modern cut	5	*	11	3
272	Layer	Made ground	4	*	12	4
273	Layer	Cemetery soil	3	*	12	4
274	Skeleton	Sk in [276]	3	274		4
275	Fill	Fill of [276]	3	*		4
276	Cut	Grave cut for sk [274]	3	276		4
277	Skeleton	Sk in [279]	3	277		4
278	Fill	Fill of [279]	3	*		4
279	Cut	Grave cut for sk [277]	3	279		4
280	Fill	Fill of [282]	3	*		4
281	Skeleton	Sk in [282]	3	281		4
282	Cut	Grave cut for [281]	3	282		4
283	Fill	Fill of [285]	3	*		4
284	Skeleton	Sk in [285]	3	284		4
285	Cut	Grave cut for [284]	3	285		4
286	Fill	Fill of [287]	3	*		4
287	Skeleton	Sk in [288]	3	287		4
288	Cut	Grave cut for [287]	3	288		4
289	Layer	Arbitrary layer removed to expose skeletons	3	289	12	4
290	Fill	Fill of [292]	3	*		4
291	Skeleton	Sk in [292]	3	291		4
292	Cut	Grave cut for [291]	3	292		4
293	Fill	Fill of [295]	3	*		4
294	Skeleton	Sk in [295]	3	294		4
295	Cut	Grave cut for [294]	3	295		4
296	Fill	Fill of [298]	3	*		4
297	Skeleton	Sk in [298]	3	297		4
298	Cut	Grave cut for [297]	3	298		4
299	Fill	Fill of [302]	3	*		4
300	Skeleton	Sk in [302]	3	300	12	4
301	Coffin	Coffin for [300]	3	301		4
302	Cut	Grave cut for [300]	3	302		4
303	Fill	Fill of [305]	3	*		4
304	Skeleton	Infant sk in [305]	3	304		4
305	Cut	Grave cut for [304]	3	305		4
306	Fill	Fill of [308]	3	*		4

307	Skeleton	Sk in [308]	3	307		4
308	Cut	Grave cut for [307]	3	308		4
309	Fill	Fill of [311]	3	*		4
310	Skeleton	Sk in [311]	3	310		4
311	Cut	Grave cut for [310]	3	311		4
312	Fill	Fill of [315]	3	*		4
313	Skeleton	Sk in [315]	3	313		4
314	Coffin	Coffin for [313]	3	314		4
315	Cut	Grave cut for [315]	3	315		4
316	Fill	Fill of [318]	3	*		4
317	Skeleton	Sk in [318]	3	317		4
318	Cut	Grave cut for [317]	3	318		4
319	Fill	Fill of [321]	3	*		4
		Adult sk buried with neonate				
320	Skeleton	[325] in [321]	3	320	14	4
321	Cut	Grave cut for [320] + [325]	3	321		4
322	Fill	Fill of [324]	3	*		4
323	Skeleton	Sk in [324]	3	323	13	4
324	Cut	Grave cut for [323]	3	324		4
325	Skeleton	Neonate buried with [323]	3	325		4
326	Fill	Fill of [328]	3	*		4
327	Skeleton	Sk in [328]	3	327		4
328	Cut	Grave cut for [327]	3	328		4
329	?					
330	Fill	Fill of [332]	3	*		4
331	Skeleton	Sk in [332]	3	331		4
332	Cut	Grave cut for [330]	3	332		4
333	Fill	Fill of [335]	3	*		4
334	Skeleton	Sk in [335]	3	334		4
335	Cut	Grave cut for [334]	3	335		4
336	Fill	Fill of [338]	3	*		4
337	Skeleton	Sk in [338]	3	337		4
338	Cut	Grave cut for [337]	3	338		4
339	Fill	Fill of [341]	3	*		4
340	Skeleton	Sk in [341]	3	340		4
341	Cut	Grave cut for [340]	3	341		4
342	Fill	Fill of [344]	3	*		4
343	Skeleton	Sk in [344]	3	343	15	4
344	Cut	Grave cut for [343]	3	344		4
345	Fill	Fill of [347]	3	*		4
346	Skeleton	Sk in [347]	3	346		4
347	Cut	Grave cut for [346]	3	347		4
348	Fill	Fill of [350]	3	*		4
349	Skeleton	Sk in [350]	3	349		4
350	Cut	Grave cut for [349]	3	350		4
351	Fill	Fill of [353]	3	*		4
352	Skeleton	Sk in [353]	3	352		4
353	Cut	Grave cut for [352]	3	353		4
354	Fill	Fill of [356]	3	*		4
355	Skeleton	Sk in [356]	3	355		4
356	Cut	Grave cut for [355]	3	356		4

357	Fill	Fill of [359]	3	*		4
358	Skeleton	Sk in [359]	3	358		4
359	Cut	Grave cut for [358]	3	359		4
360	Fill	Fill of [362]	3	*		4
361	Skeleton	Sk in [362]	3	361		4
362	Cut	Grave cut for [361]	3	362		4
363	Fill	Fill of [366]	3	*		4
364	Skeleton	Sk in [365]	3	364		4
365	Cut	Grave cut for [364]	3	365		4
366	Fill	Fill of [368]	3	*		4
367	Skeleton	Sk in [368]	3	367		4
368	Cut	Grave cut for [367]	3	368		4
369	Fill	Fill of [371]	3	*		4
370	Skeleton	Sk in [371]	3	370		4
371	Cut	Grave cut for [370]	3	371		4
372	Fill	Fill of [374]	3	*		4
373	Skeleton	Sk in [374]	3	373	16	4
374	Cut	Grave cut for [373]	3	374		4
375	Fill	Fill of [377]	3	*		4
376	Skeleton	Sk in [377]	3	376		4
377	Cut	Grave cut for [376]	3	377		4
378	Fill	Fill of [381]	3	*		4
379	Skeleton	Sk in [381]	3	379		4
380	Coffin	Coffin for [379]	3	380		4
381	Cut	Grave cut for [379]	3	381		4
382	Fill	Fill of [384]	3	*		4
383	Skeleton	Sk in [384]	3	383		4
384	Cut	Grave cut for [383]	3	384		4
385	Layer	Fill of large Roman feature?	2	385	12	4
386	Layer	Fill of large Roman feature?	2		12	4
387	Masonry	Grave slab	3	Tr4		4
388	Cut	Cut for [387]	3	Tr4		4
389	Masonry	Grave slab	3	Tr4		4
390	Cut	Cut for [389]	3	Tr4		4
391	Fill	Fill of large Roman feature?	2		12	4
392	Fill	Fill of large Roman feature?	2		12	4
393	Layer	Natural gravels	1		12	4
394	Fill	Fill of [396]	3	*		4
395	Skeleton	Sk in [396]	3	395		4
396	Cut	Grave cut for [396]	3	396		4
397	Fill	Fill of [399]	2	*		5
398	Skeleton	Sk in [399]	2	398		5
399	Cut	Grave cut for [398]	2	399		5
400	Layer	Cemetery soil	2		13	5
401	Fill	Fill of [403]	2	*		5
402	Skeleton	Sk in [403]	2	402		5
403	Cut	Grave cut for [402]	2	403		5
404	Fill	Fill of [407]	2	*		5
405	Skeleton	Sk in [407]	2	405	17	5
406	Coffin	Coffin for [405]	2	406		5
407	Cut	Grave cut for [405]	2	407		5

408	Fill	Fill of [411]	2	*		5
409	Skeleton	Sk in [411]	2	409		5
410	Coffin	Coffin for [409]	2	410		5
411	Cut	Grave cut for [409]	2	411		5
412	Fill	Fill of [414]	2	*		5
413	Skeleton	Sk in [414]	2	413		5
414	Cut	Grave cut for [413]	2	414		5
415	Fill	Fill of [418]	2	*		5
416	Skeleton	Sk in [418]	2	416	18	5
417	Coffin	Coffin for [416]	2	417		5
418	Cut	Grave cut for [416]	2	418		5
419	Fill	Fill of [421]	2	*		5
420	Skeleton	Sk in [420]	2	420		5
421	Cut	Grave cut for [420]	2	421		5
422	Fill	Fill of [425]	2	*		5
423	Skeleton	Sk in [425]	2	423	19	5
424	Coffin	Coffin for [423]	2	424		5
425	Cut	Grave cut for [423]	2	425		5
426	Fill	Fill of [428]	2	*		5
427	Skeleton	Sk in [428]	2	427		5
428	Cut	Grave cut for [427]	2	428		5
429	Fill	Fill of [431]	2	*		5
430	Skeleton	Sk in [431]	2	430		5
431	Cut	Grave cut for [430]	2	431		5
432	Fill	Fill of [434]	2	*		5
433	Skeleton	Sk in [434]	2	433		5
434	Cut	Grave cut for [433]	2	434		5
435	Fill	Fill of [437]	2	*		5
436	Skeleton	Sk in [437]	2	436		5
437	Cut	Grave cut for [436]	2	437		5
438	Fill	Fill of [441]	2	*		5
439	Skeleton	Sk in [441]	2	439		5
440	Coffin	Coffin for [439]	2			5
441	Cut	Grave cut for [439]	2	440		5
442	Fill	Fill of [444]	2	*		5
443	Skeleton	Sk in [444]	2	443		5
444	Cut	Grave cut for [443]	2	444		5
445	Fill	Fill of [448]	2	*		5
446	Skeleton	Sk in [448]	2	446		5
447	Coffin	Coffin for [446]	2	446		5
448	Cut	Grave cut for [446]	2	448		5
449	Fill	Fill of [451]	2	*		5
450	Skeleton	Sk in [451]	2	450		5
451	Cut	Grave cut for [450]	2	451		5
452	Fill	Fill of [454]	2	*		5
453	Skeleton	Sk in [454]	2	453		5
454	Cut	Grave cut for [453]	2	454		5
455	Fill	Fill of [460]	2	*		5
456	Fill	Primary fill of [460]	2	*		5
457	Skeleton	Sk in [460]	2	457		5
458	Coffin	Coffin for [457]	2	458		5

459	Masonry	Brick lining in [460]	2	459		5
460	Cut	Construction cut for [459]	2	460		5
461	Masonry	Capstones for [459]	2	461		5
462	Fill	Fill of [464]	2	*		5
463	Skeleton	Sk in [464]	2	463		5
464	Cut	Grave cut for [463]	2	464		5
465	Fill	Fill of [467]	2	*		5
466	Skeleton	Sk in [467]	2	466		5
467	Cut	Grave cut for [466]	2	467		5
468	Fill	Fill of [[469]	2		13	5
469	Masonry	Brick lined grave	2		13	5
470	Cut	Construction cut for [469]	2		13	5
471	Layer	Natural brickearth	1	Tr5		5
472	Layer	Natural silty clay gravels	1	Tr5		5
473	Layer	Natural gravels	1	Tr5		5

Appendix 2

Assessment of the human bone from East Walls Car Park, Chichester, WEWC 05

Kathelen Sayer

Introduction

A total of 91 medieval / post-medieval skeletons were excavated from three evaluation trenches at East Walls Car Park. Of these 34 came from Trench 3, 37 from Trench 4 and 20 from Trench 5. The burials were part of a large cemetery that was in use for around 750 years, resulting in a high density of intercutting burials. Five of the burials were brick lined, three of which contained double burials.

A brief assessment of the remains was carried out in order to determine their condition and completeness. Note was also made of the type of pathologies present, the proportion of adults to children and a rough estimate of the sex ratio within the assemblage. The following report forms only an assessment of the nature of the assemblage and the potential for further work and not an osteological analysis.

Results

Condition

Many of the skeletons have suffered fragmentation either in situ or whilst lifting, with 18 of the skeletons in poor condition. However the majority, 48, were in moderate condition even considering the fragmentation, and 25 were in good condition. However the number of skeletal elements suitable for metrical analysis has been severely reduced by the fragmentary nature of the remains.

Completeness

The completeness of the skeleton was based on a complete skeleton consisting of:

Skull	20%
Torso	40%
Arms	20%
Legs	20%

The table below shows the distribution of burials within each percentage group. The largest number of burials had 25% or less of the skeleton present followed by those with 50% or less present.

Table 4

<i>Completeness</i>	<25 %	<50 %	<75 %	≥ 75 %
% of burials	33%	30.7%	18.7%	17.6%

Age and Sex

The preliminary assessment of the demography of the group indicates it to be made up of 56 adults and 33 children, 7 of which were neonates. Within the adults initial observations on sex indicate 19 individuals with female characteristics and 22 with male characteristics. Two individuals showed skeletal morphology of intermediate sex and the remaining 13 adults did not have the skeletal elements required for sexing present.

Pathology

Pathologies such as joint disease, dental disease and fractures were observed throughout the group, as would be expected of most assemblages. Of note was an individual, [201], exhibiting signs of a seronegative spondyloarthropathy in the form of fused vertebrae and pelvis and a child, [340], with Hutchinsons incisors, indicative of congenital syphilis.

Potential

An assessment of the potential for ageing and sexing of the remains was recorded for each skeleton, based on the skeletal elements present. This was recorded as very good, good, moderate or poor. Children cannot be sexed by skeletal morphology therefore they have not been included in the potential for sexing. The results are shown in the tables below.

Table 5 Potential for ageing

<i>Potential</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
% of burials	2.2%	40.6%	31.9%	25.3%

Table 6: Potential for sexing

<i>Potential</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
% of burials	5%	31.7%	31.7%	31.6%

Although the preservation of the skeletons in regards to completeness seems to be quite poor the potential for recording demographic data from the assemblage is good. 74.7% of the remains have a very good, good or moderate potential to be aged and 68.4% the adults have

a very good, good or moderate potential to be sexed. The remains also have the potential to inform us about the patterns of health within the population of Chichester over time and provided prevalence rates for the diseases present.

Recommendations

A full analysis of the articulated remains should be carried out to the standards outlined in Brickley & McKinley (2004), including the recording of age, sex, non-metric and metric data and full descriptions and records should be made of the pathologies present.

References

Brickley. M. & McKinley J. (eds) 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* IFA Paper No.7

Context	Sex	Age	Completeness	Fragmentation	Overall condition	Potential for ageing	Potential for sexing
63	M?	Adult	80%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
67	M	Adult	80%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
73	M	Adult	95%	Mostly complete, fragmentation of the pelvis	Good	Very Good	Very Good
78	NA	Older child	55%	Mostly good but fragmentation of long bones	Good	Good	NA
81	F?	Adult	45%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Moderate	Good
91	NA	Neonate	70%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
99	?	?	10%	Fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
102	M?	Adult	70%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Good	Good
105	M?	Adolescent	50%	Fragmentation of most elements	Poor	Good	Moderate
108	?	Adult	10%	Skull fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Poor
112	F?	Adult	45%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Poor	Good
117	F?	Adult	5%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Moderate	Moderate
120	M?	Adult	35%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
124	NA	Neonate	70%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	NA
127	NA	Juvenile?	10%	fragmented	Moderate	Poor	NA
130	M	Adult	45%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
146	NA	Infant	<5%	Fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
149	?	Adult	15%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
151	NA	Older child	90%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
155	F?	Adult	40%	Fragmented	Moderate	Poor	Moderate
158	F?	Adult	5%	Fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
164	M	Adult	95%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	Good
168	NA	Neonate	50%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
172	NA	Older child	25%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Good	NA
181	NA	Neonate	50%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	NA
199	F	Adult	80%	Mostly complete	Good	Very Good	Very Good
201	M?	Adult	70%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	Good
207	F	Adult	60%	Fragmented	Moderate	Good	Very Good

Context	Sex	Age	Completeness	Fragmentation	Overall condition	Potential for ageing	Potential for sexing
215	NA	Neonate	90%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
225	M?	Adult	75%	Mostly complete	Moderate	Good	Good
227	F?	Adult	75%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Good
231	F	Adult	80%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Good	Good
234	NA	Infant/Older child	70%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Good	NA
240	M?	Adult	50%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Poor
274	?	Adult	30%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Poor	Poor
277	?	Infant	50%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
281	NA	Older child	30%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Good	NA
284	NA	Adolescent	45%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Good	NA
287	NA	Older child	15%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	NA
291	?	Adult	20%	Some fragmentation	Good	Poor	Poor
294	F	Adult	80%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	Good
297	?	Adult	10%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Poor	Moderate
300	F?	Adult	90%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	Good
304	NA	Infant	<5%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Good	NA
310	NA	Older child	85%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
313	NA	Infant	45%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
317	NA	infant	25%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	NA
320	?	Adult?	10%	Some fragmentation	Good	Poor	Poor
323	M	Adult	90%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	Good
325	NA	Neonate	50%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
327	NA	Neonate	50%	Mostly complete	Good	Good	NA
331	F	Adult	90%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	Good
334	NA	Older child	25%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	NA
337	NA	Older child	10%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Poor	NA
340	NA	Infant	25%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Good	NA
343	M?	Adult	65%	Most aspects fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Context	Sex	Age	Completeness	Fragmentation	Overall condition	Potential for ageing	Potential for sexing
346	NA	Infant	10%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Poor	NA
349	NA	Infant	25%	Most aspects fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	NA
352	M?	Adult	45%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Good
355	M	Adult	80%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Good
358	NA	Older child	50%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Good	NA
361	F?	Adult	75%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Good	Good
364							
367	M?	Adult	55%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Good	Good
370	F?	Adult	55%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
373	M	Adult	90%	Some fragmentation	Good	Good	Good
376	M?	Adult	25%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
379	F?	Adult	35%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Moderate	Moderate
383	NA	Older child	35%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	NA
398	?	Adult	15%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
402	I	Adult	60%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Good	Moderate
405	I	Adult	60%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Good	Moderate
409	?	Adult	5%	Mostly complete	Good	Poor	Poor
413	?	?	10%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
416	F	Adult	40%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
420	M	Adult	85%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Good
423	M?	Adult	75%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
427	NA	Older child	25%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	NA
430	F	Adult	30%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
433	?	Adult	5%	Truncated	Moderate	Poor	Poor
436	NA	Infant	15%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Poor	NA
439	NA	Infant	70%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Moderate	NA
443	F	Adult	30%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
446	NA	Older child	15%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Moderate	NA

Context	Sex	Age	Completeness	Fragmentation	Overall condition	Potential for ageing	Potential for sexing
450	F	Adult	40%	All aspects are fragmented	Moderate	Poor	Poor
453	?	Adult	50%	All aspects are fragmented	Poor	Poor	Poor
457	M	Adult	35%	Some fragmentation	Poor	Moderate	Moderate
463	M	Adult	30%	Some fragmentation	Poor	Moderate	Poor
466	?	Adult	20%	Some fragmentation	Moderate	Poor	Poor

Table 7 Catalogue of Skeletal Remains 1

Appendix 3

THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS FROM EAST WALLS CAR PARK, CHICHESTER (WEWC05) Märit Gaimster

Numerous metal finds were retrieved from the evaluation, with the vast majority consisting of 19th-century coffin furniture (Table 8). The few exceptions include a copper-alloy coin (sf <2>) and a toilet implement (sf <3>); both are Roman and occurred residually in later grave fills. A copper-alloy coin of Vittorio Emanuele II, the first King of a united Italy (1861-78) was retrieved from layer [273]. Finally, a small iron ferrule came from layer [272].

The finds associated with the burials are entirely consistent with mass-produced coffin furniture characteristic of the 19th century, comprising cast-iron grips with tinned-iron grip plates and numerous copper-alloy coffin pins. Only four breastplates were recovered; one embossed lead plate from Grave 76 and an engraved copper-alloy plate from Grave 460. Two breastplates are of tinned iron (tinplate) with black paint and white lettering; these came from Grave 203 and Grave 213. Besides coffin fittings, copper-alloy shroud pins were present in several graves (number 152, 209, 213, 217 and 441). In Grave 230, two small copper-alloy rings with fragments of textile may be associated with a shroud. No personal objects or belongings were identified among the grave finds; however, the deceased in Grave 460 was buried with a set of gold and ivory false teeth still intact (sf <21>).

Recommendations

The coffin furniture and fittings should be included in any publication of the grave finds from East Wall Car Park. For this purpose, the coffin grips and breastplates, in particular, should be further identified following the terminology developed by the Spitalfields project (Reeves and Adams 1993). The breastplates should be kept for archiving, along with a sample of the coffin grip types; the rest of the coffin fittings should be reburied with the skeletal material in due time.

References

- J. Reeves and M. Adams, 1993. *The Spitalfields Project. Volume 1: The Archaeology – Across the Styx*. CBA research Report No. 85.

context	sf	description	finds
60		backfill of grave [62]	2 cast-iron coffin grips; moulded; W 120mm and 150mm handful of copper-alloy coffin pins
67		grave [68]	copper-alloy sheet; partly folded over; 20 x 30mm
69		backfill of grave [76]	12 cast-iron coffin grips; 11 complete; 1 with part of grip plate present; moulded; W 120mm and 150mm numerous copper-alloy coffin pins
72		grave [76]	2 cast-iron coffin grips; 1 complete; 1 with part of grip plate present; moulded; W 120mm and 150mm embossed lead breastplate; complete; lettering gilded; W base 260mm; W top 310mm; ht. 410mm "George Neal//Died 18 Sep//1832//Aged 53 years"
73		"	handful of copper-alloy coffin pins
74		grave [75]	two iron coffin nails
"	1	"	copper-alloy rod or pin; pointed end; L 50mm; th 2mm
77		grave [79]	three iron coffin nails
80		grave [82]	slag; two pieces; iron nails
"	2	"	copper-alloy coin: Roman
83		pit [84]	two iron coffin nails
88	3	pit [89]	copper-alloy toilet/surgical instrument; spoon-probe; Roman
92		grave [93]	3 iron coffin nails
94		pit [95]	iron nail
96		cut [97]	iron coffin nail; fragments of tinplate
101		grave [103]	iron coffin fittings; incomplete grip; two nails
107		grave [109]	3 iron coffin nails
119		grave [121]	slag; iron nails
122		grave [125]	2 pieces of cast-iron coffin grip iron coffin nails 1 piece tinplate
123		"	2 incomplete cast-iron coffin grips; fine and ?plain several iron coffin nails; fragments of tinplate
124		"	handful fragments of coffin fittings
132		?grave [133]	slag; iron nails
137		pit [138]	slag
141		pit [153]	iron nail
142		grave [143]	iron coffin nail(s)
145		grave [147]	handful of very corroded coffin fittings
151	4	coffin [152]	copper-alloy shroud pin
152		"	5 pieces cast-iron coffin grip
162		layer	iron nails
164		grave [166]	two copper-alloy coffin pins; piece of tinplate
165		"	10 pieces cast-iron coffin grip; fine and ?plain numerous copper-alloy coffin pins several pieces tinplate
171		grave [173]	iron coffin nail
182		grave [183]	numerous iron coffin nails
189		pit [190]	handful of copper-alloy coffin pins
199		grave [203]	four copper-alloy coffin pins
200		"	almost complete centre of coffin breastplate; black paint with lettering; "Ann ?Harry//?Sept ?30//35" 13 pieces of cast-iron coffin grips; 8 complete; 1 with part of grip plate present; W 115mm 2 pieces of yellow ?organic/mineral concretion; ?formed at base of coffin
201		"	numerous copper-alloy coffin pins; several iron coffin nails
202		"	4 cast-iron coffin grips; 3 complete; W 100mm

			several pieces of coffin breastplate
207		grave [209]	numerous copper-alloy coffin pins; corroded together
		"	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	5	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	6	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
208		"	5 cast-iron coffin grips; 4 complete; fine and plain; W 100mm iron coffin nails 3 pieces tinplate
210		grave [213]	3 copper-alloy coffin pins
215	7	grave [217]	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	8	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	9	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	10	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	11	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	12	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
216		"	7 pieces cast-iron coffin grip; fine and ?plain; W c.60mm numerous iron coffin nails pieces of tinplate
227		grave [229]	iron coffin nail
230		coffin [230]	6 cast-iron coffin grips; moulded; W 150mm oval iron ?handle; ?split-pin construction; W 60mm several pieces of tinplate 100+ copper-alloy coffin pins; numerous iron coffin nails
231		"	2 small copper-alloy rings; diam.10mm; with fragments of textile numerous copper-alloy coffin pins fragment of tinplate several pieces of yellow ?organic/mineral concretion; ?formed at base of coffin; textile impressions
232		grave [213]	several pieces of coffin breastplate; black paint with lettering; "... Farr..//... 23" 10 cast-iron coffin grips; 5 with parts of grip plate present; moulded; W 100mm 100+ copper-alloy coffin pins pieces of coffin with copper-alloy studs and traces of textile fragments of tinplate; numerous iron coffin nails
234		grave [236]	iron coffin nail
235		"	piece of cast-iron coffin grip iron coffin nails
240	13	grave [213]	copper-alloy shroud pin
"	14	"	copper-alloy shroud pin; frgs of textile
241		"	2 incomplete cast-iron coffin grips; fine and ?plain numerous copper-alloy coffin pins and iron coffin nails
248		pit [248]	14 pieces of tinplate
265	15	layer	copper-alloy ring; diam. 23mm
"	16	"	copper-alloy brooch; Roman
272		"	cast-iron?railing/structural fitting; bar L 140mm; 4 short cross bars L 45mm; 12mm thick iron ferrule; L 40mm diam.12mm; to x-ray?
273	17	"	copper-alloy coin; Vittorio Emanuele II 186*
278		grave [279]	piece of cast-iron coffin grip handful of iron coffin nails and copper-alloy coffin pins
280		grave [282]	5 cast-iron coffin grips; 2 with parts of grip plate present; moulded; W 140mm
283		grave [285]	iron coffin nail(s)
289		layer	handful of iron coffin nails; copper-alloy coffin pin
290		grave [292]	cast-iron coffin grip; W 105mm handful of iron coffin nails and copper-alloy coffin pins

301		grave [302]	12 pieces cast-iron coffin grip; fine and ?plain 6 pieces tinplate
314		grave [315]	handful of iron coffin nails
319		grave [321]	3 iron coffin nails
336		grave [338]	iron coffin nail(s)
348		grave [350]	2 iron coffin nails
375		grave [377]	handful of copper-alloy coffin pins; piece of tinplate
378	18	grave [381]	?gold ring from ?earring; diam. 11mm
380		"	numerous copper-alloy coffin pins numerous pieces of tinplate
391		?fill of feature	iron nail
397		grave [399]	handful of iron coffin nails
400		layer	4 pieces cast-iron coffin grip; fine and ?plain handful of iron coffin nails and tinplate several copper-alloy coffin pins
	22	"	copper-alloy shroud pin
406		grave [407]	9 pieces of cast-iron coffin grips; many pieces of grip plate present 100+ copper-alloy coffin pins iron coffin nails
408	19	grave [411]	small flat copper-alloy stud; diam. 8mm
410		"	6 pieces cast-iron coffin grip; fine and ?plain numerous iron coffin nails
415		grave [418]	handful of iron coffin nails
417		"	handful of iron coffin nails
424		grave [425]	8 cast-iron coffin grips; moulded; W 110mm numerous copper-alloy coffin pins, several in strips
438	20	grave [441]	copper-alloy shroud pin
440		"	14 pieces cast-iron coffin grip; fine and ?plain handful of iron coffin nails
447		grave [448]	3 iron coffin nails
449		grave [451]	handful of iron coffin nails and copper-alloy coffin pins
457	21	grave [460]	gold and ?ivory false teeth; bridge/fitting for two teeth
458		"	7 cast-iron coffin grips; moulded; W 145mm 100+ copper-alloy coffin pins, several in strips iron coffin nails
460		"	copper-alloy breastplate; complete but bent and cracked; W base 275mm; W top c.360mm; ht. 465mm "Gordon Lorimer//Born 2 Feb//1790//Died 4 Oct//1857"
482		mislabelled	3 pieces cast-iron coffin grips handful each of iron coffin nails and copper-alloy coffin pins

Table 8: metal and small finds from WEWC05

Appendix 4

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESMENT (WEWC 05)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery consisting of 82 sherds was recovered from the site (1 box). Post-Roman pottery was recovered from 27 contexts as small groups (under 30 sherds). Most sherds are in a good condition, indicating they had not been subject to much redeposition. The pottery is fragmentary and it is not always possible to be specific about the forms.

All the pottery (81 sherds, of which none are unstratified) was scanned for spot dates and only priority contexts ([88], [137], [139] and [141]) were examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20). The pottery was recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using Down's (1978 and 1981) fabric descriptions. The pottery types are discussed briefly by fabric and by distribution.

POTTERY TYPES

The pottery types range in date from the Early and Mid Saxon, Early medieval periods, the 13th and 18th-19th centuries.

DISTRIBUTION

Table 9 shows the contexts containing pottery, how many sherds are present and a spot date for the deposit.

Priority contexts: fill [88] of possible small pit [89], fill [137] of medieval pit [138], fill [139] of pit [140] and fill [141] of pit [153];

Pottery from the priority contexts always produced Chichester Group 3 fabrics (mostly oxidised and heavily flint tempered with occasional chalk inclusions) and dates the contexts to between 1000-1150. Where the forms in the Group 3 fabric could be identified then they were mostly as rounded jar shaped vessels with deep necks and thumbed decoration on the top of the rim. These jars occur in fills [137], [139] and [141]. Additionally fill [141] produced the thumbed rim of a Group 3 bowl, possibly decorated externally with an horizontal applied strip,

a sherd of Early Saxon pottery and a handmade sandy fabric of a developed medieval type, possibly a precursor to the pottery types found at the Southgate or Eastgate (Adcocks) kilns. Therefore the latter fabric, together with the more frequent Group 3 fabric, probably dates the context to between c.1150-1200.

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The significance of the pottery is at a local level and indicates Saxo-Norman and post-medieval activity on the site, but also Saxon activity in the vicinity. The pottery types are in keeping with the ceramic profile of post-Roman Chichester. The potential of the pottery is to date the deposits it was recovered from, but also to inform upon functions and activities for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods represented on the site. It is recommended that this material is assessed and its importance reviewed with pottery excavated from further work on the site.

Context	Spot date	No. of sherds
[60]	1550-1800	3
[64]	1200-1300	1
[69]	1850-1900	4
[83]	1000-1150	2
[88]	1000-1150	1
[101]	1200-1300	1
[104]	1000-1150	4
[108]	1000-1150	1
[119]	650-900	2
[122]	1000-1150	2
[128]	1200-1300	3
[137]	1150-1200	4
[139]	1000-1150	1
[141]	1000-1150	18
[184]	1000-1150	1
[210]	1580-1900	3
[214]	1780-1900	1
[226]	1760-1800	1
[272]	1810-1900	9
[289]	1200-1300	3
[290]	1580-1900	4
[299]	1825-1900	3
[322]	1000-1150	1
[329]	1580-1900	3
[400]	1000-1150	1
[422]	1580-1900	1
[445]	1765-1830	3

Table 9. List of contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds recorded and a spot date for the deposition.

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Appendix 5

ASSESSMENT OF THE GRAVE LININGS FROM THE EXCAVATION PHASE AT EAST WALLS CAR PARK, CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX WEWC05

JOHN BROWN

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

Total No. Assessed boxes: 1 tray
Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 4
Total Count: 9
Total Weight kg: 25.355
Total No. Complete pieces: 9
Total No. Masonry Samples: 4

INTRODUCTION

The building material assessed consisted of masonry samples from grave linings encountered during the excavation of part of a Victorian cemetery that was located in the vicinity of the site. In addition to the masonry samples examined, a number of contexts representing in the main grave fills and made ground deposits associated with the cemetery contained building material fragments. This material was considered to be residual and similar in character to that assessed in the evaluation phase of the site and is not discussed in detail here. The material can be compared to the cbm assemblages recovered from previous excavations in the vicinity undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Brown 2005).

METHODOLOGY

The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples 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 shown in order of period and occurrence. Forms for Roman CBM follow Brodribb (1987). Medieval forms follow the descriptions in the Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology's guide to the identification of building materials.

Fabric types by phase

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description	Number	Earliest Date	Latest Date
MODERN	Uncertain	WS03	BW	Wirecut/machine made brick	9	1850	1900

The brick fabric was not considered a close match to fabrics recorded in the London Fabric Reference Collection and was given a temporary fabric description. An example of this fabric has been retained for the reference collection:

FABRIC	PERIOD	TYPE	COMMENT
WS03	MODERN	Brick, unfrogged, machine-pressed	Fabric: orange-red hard sandy matrix rough feel; with moderate rounded black iron oxide <3mm fairly sorted and moderate fine subangular voids. Occasional large to very large flint inclusions; wssc05/03; fine moulding sand.

No unusual forms were observed during assessment. Two mortar types were observed on the brick samples returned:

Contexts [76], and [203]

M type 1 - dark yellow/grey sandy mortar with frequent small-medium charcoal inclusions

Contexts [61] and [204]

M type 2 - dark grey cement/sand/lime mortar with frequent large charcoal inclusions, occasional very large poorly sorted white lime inclusions

DISTRIBUTION

Modern (1800 - present)

All of the masonry contexts utilised the same brick fabric and are likely to be contemporary, dating to the mid-19th century or later judging by the appearance of the bricks and the mortar types used in the construction of the grave linings.

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

The fabric types and forms are similar to those observed in other site assemblages for the locality (Brown 2004, 2005).

The material is of low significance, locally, regionally and nationally.

The material has limited potential other than to inform that the grave linings were constructed utilising machine-made brick during the second half of the 19th century.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Residual material from the site should be scanned for unusual fabrics that may help to form a regional fabric series. Any unusual fabrics should be assigned a temporary fabric number.

The temporary fabrics should be collated with those from other sites investigated in Chichester and compared to any local fabric reference collection. If one such does not exist, they should be used to form the basis of such a collection and descriptions should be published.

DATE RANGES

The **Date range** is the earliest date for the earliest CBM within the context and the latest date of the latest CBM in the context. The **Latest Date** represents the range for the latest dated CBM fabric. The **Best-fit date** compares the latest date for the earliest CBM and the earliest date for the latest CBM (note that if residual material appears in a context contradictions will be apparent in the later date of this field). The **Deposition Date** 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).

Table 10 *CBM by context with size/weight and date ranges*

Phase	Context	Size	Weight	Date Range		Latest Date		Best Fit		Deposition Date
	61	3	10055	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850 to 1900
	76	2	7015	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850 to 1900
	203	1	3840	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850 to 1900
	224	3	4445	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850 to 1900

Contexts in italic are samples from masonry contexts.

[!] Possibly inclusive material

[r] Residual material

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Appendix 6

Roman Pottery Assessment

James Gerrard

Roman pottery was recovered from 86 contexts: 60, 64, 66, 74, 77, 80, 83, 86, 88, 90, 96, 98, 101, 104, 107, 108, 114, 116, 117, 119, 122, 128, 129, 132, 134, 137, 139, 141, 142, 146, 151, 152, 154, 157, 162, 163, 167, 174, 176, 180, 189, 191, 206, 210, 211, 214, 218, 226, 233, 237, 239, 243, 245, 247, 250, 251, 252, 256, 265, 272, 275, 278, 281, 283, 286, 289, 290, 296, 299, 303, 319, 322, 329, 336, 348, 361, 368, 385, 391, 392, 400, 404, 412, 415, 430 & 449. The vast majority was retrieved residually from within the grave fills of the medieval and post-medieval cemetery. The following contexts were Roman in date and were the fills of a series of pits. In addition a sherd of possible Middle Iron Age date was recovered residually from context [96]. These contexts were spotdated as follows:

[245]

Greyware rim looks late C1/C2. Probably AD100-200.

[247]

Grey wares. Rim looks C2/C3 Probably AD100-250

[251]

Very fine white sherd. Probably a Gaulish? Import. C1/C2

[96]

Soft flint tempered sherd. Probably MIA or earlier.

[252]

Samian South Gaulish. First early second century. Thin walled sherd with grey core, orange surfaces and thin white slip, slightly micaceous. AD75-300.

[218]

AD100-300.

[250]

Samian South Gaulish ie C1/ early C2. Sherd of very fine micaceous BB1 type. Probably second century.

[391]

White mortarium Oxford/ New Forest and beaker rim (New Forest) AD240+

[392]

A bit too abraded to say much more than AD100+

[385]

Beaded and flanged bowl rim AD250+. New Forest beaker sherd AD240+. Dressel 20 amph sherd <AD250. probably

Appendix 7

OASIS ID: preconst1-18692

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at East Walls Car Park, Chichester, West Sussex
Short description of the project	The evaluation formed the second phase of work undertaken on the development site. The previous phase consisted on two trenches within the western portion of the site and identified the presence of Roman and medieval ditches. The present phase consisted of three trenches within the eastern portion of the site known to have been used as a cemetery during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Roman quarry pits were recorded within trench 3 and Roman deposits, probably fills of a deep cut feature were found within trench 4. Two medieval rubbish pits were recorded within trench 3. Overlying the Roman and medieval archaeology was the largely undisturbed medieval / post-medieval cemetery. In total 91 individuals were excavated, 35 from trench 3, 36 from trench 4 and 20 from trench 5. Not all the burials were excavated within trenches 4 and 5. Included within these burials were 7 brick lined burials dating to the 2nd half of the 19th century. The evaluation revealed that the site had been levelled prior to its present use as a car park but the cemetery has been largely unaffected by this work.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2006 End: 11-08-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WEWC 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	GRAVEL PITS Roman
Monument type	RUBBISH PITS Medieval
Monument type	CEMETERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER CHICHESTER East Walls Car Park
Study area	9956.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 48645 10490 50.8912889395 -1.3082962655 50 53 28 N 001 18 29 W Point
Height OD	Min: 10.57m Max: 14.32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Development Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Chris Pine
Project director/manager	Jon Butler
Project supervisor	Kathelen Sayer

Type of sponsor/funding body Seaward Properties Ltd

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at East Walls Car Park, Chichester, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sayer, K

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