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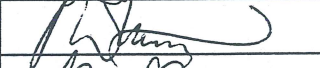

SHIPPAMS FACTORY, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NGR SU 864 048

SHIPPAMS FACTORY, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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CONTENTS

	Page
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
2. INTRODUCTION	3
3. PLANNING BACKGROUND	3
4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND.....	5
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
6. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	6
7. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	8
8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....	8
9. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS.....	16
10. REVIEW OF THE WATCHING BRIEF STRATEGY	18
11. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE	18
12. CONCLUSIONS	19
13. PUBLICATION PROPOSALS	19
14. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	19
15. BIBLIOGRAPHY	20
16. SOURCES	20
17. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	20
18. APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX.....	21
19. APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX	23
20. APPENDIX 3 – AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SHIPPAM’S FACTORY SITE, CHICHESTER (WSHF04).....	25
21. APPENDIX 4 – AN ASSESSMENT OF THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE SHIPPAM’S FACTORY SITE, CHICHESTER (WSHF04).....	27
22. APPENDIX 5 – AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AT SHIPPAM’S FACTORY, CHICHESTER (WSHF04).	30
23. APPENDIX 6: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM	35
Figure 1 - Site location	4
Figure 2 - Trial pit locations	7
Figure 3 Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 & 11.....	12

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This document details the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during the excavation of geo-technical test-pits at the Shippam's Factory site, East Street, Chichester.

The depth below ground level of the natural deposits of dense clay overlying loose valley gravels was established across most of the site. The results of the watching brief indicate that there are extensive archaeological deposits surviving below the Shippam's factory construction level.

Pottery sherds recovered from the test pits suggests that deposits dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman, and medieval periods are present across the northern and central areas of the site. Of particular significance is a substantial Roman ditch, at least 15m wide and over 1.5m deep, aligned east to west across the centre of the site. At least two phases of intercutting features were identified and the presence of archaeological layers up to 1.60m thick, suggests that deeply stratified deposits are likely to survive on the site.

The watching brief also demonstrated that in basemented areas of the site archaeological deposits had been truncated but it is possible that deeply cut archaeological features may survive in-situ in these areas. Construction of the Shippam's Factory in the 19th and 20th centuries has truncated post-medieval deposits.

The report concludes that the archaeological potential of the site is high and that controlled archaeological investigation will be required to characterise the nature of the archaeological deposits in advance of development.

2. INTRODUCTION

This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of Geo-technical test-pits undertaken in advance of the development of the Shippam's Factory site, East Street, Chichester, hereafter known as the site (Fig. 1).

The site is located in the north-east quarter of the City of Chichester, Sussex, centred at National Grid Reference SU 864 048. 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 east of the factory lies the City Walls and to the southeast is the site of the former East Gate.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of 12 geo-technical test-pits in order to record their impact on the underlying archaeology and to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned to carry out the watching brief by Gifford and Partners Ltd on behalf of Kier Property Developments Ltd. Fieldwork was conducted between the 30th September and 27th October 2004, under the supervision of Joanna Taylor and the project management of Jon Butler (PCA) and Mark Beasley (Gifford & Partners Ltd.).

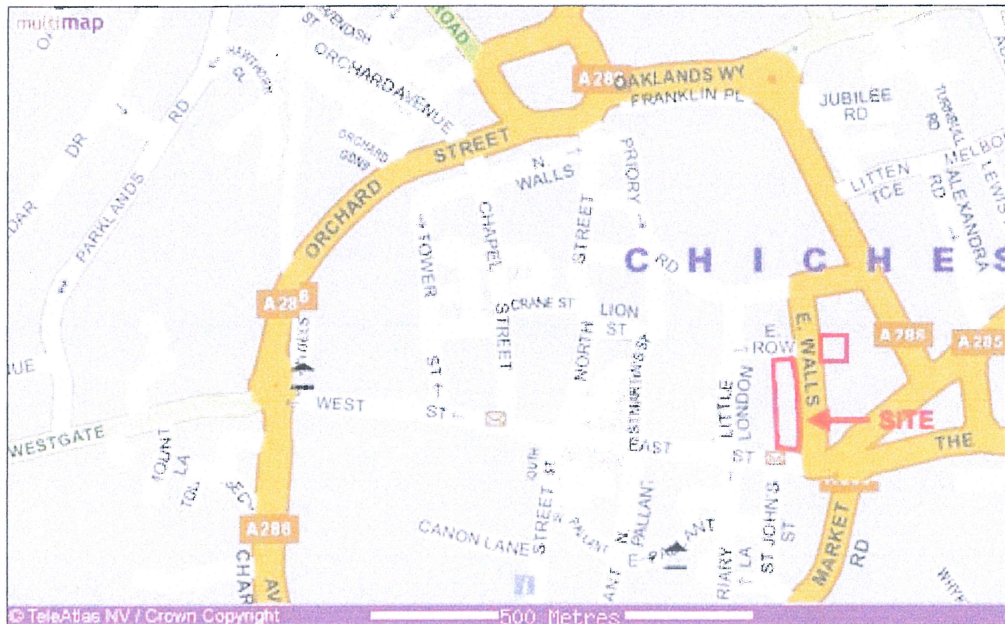
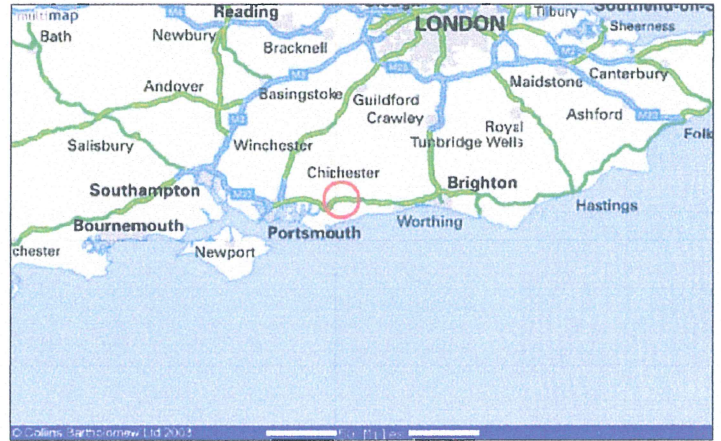
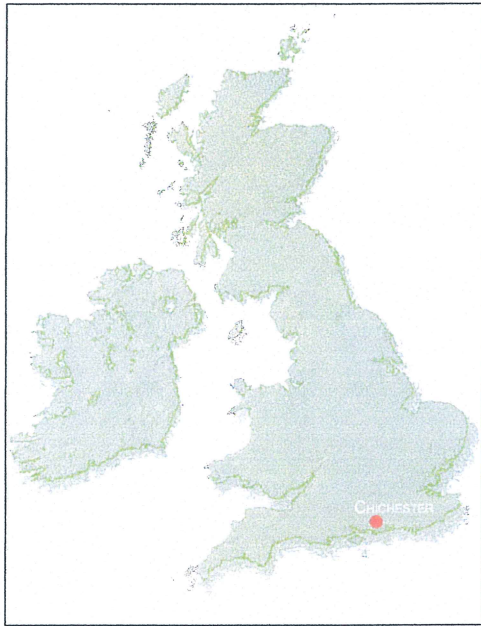
3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

The proposed development consists of two sites. The first is located on the Old Shippam's factory site and will comprise a mixed retail and residential development. The second site, which is not the concern of this report, is located on the former Shippam's Sports and Social Club and will be a purely residential development. The development also includes an existing tunnel cut through the city's east wall (fig. 1).

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was commissioned to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site to support the Client's planning application (Gifford 2004a). The assessment concluded that there was a high risk of encountering archaeological remains during development of the site and that further investigation would be necessary to ascertain their character, date, survival and extent.

National, Regional and local planning policies pertinent to the site are summarised in the DBA and are therefore not included here. The site is located within the Chichester Conservation Area (English Heritage, 1990: 9-10) and whilst there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) on the site itself, Chichester City Wall is located to the east (SAM 101) and there is an excavated Roman site to the west (SAM 375). Any development on site may affect the surroundings of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Figure 1 - Site location



4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The site is located on the West Sussex Coastal Plain at a level of between 13.5m OD and 14.5m OD.

The British Geological Survey, One-Inch Series, Sheet 317 (Chichester) records the underlying geology as Valley Gravels over Reading Beds that in turn overlie Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Desk Based Assessment (Gifford 2004a) includes detailed archaeological and historical background to the site which is briefly summarised here.

Prehistoric

The West Sussex Coastal Plain is an area known to have been utilised by prehistoric people and it is possible that hitherto unanticipated prehistoric archaeology may exist on the site. A system of Late Iron Age bank and ditch earthworks, the Chichester Entrenchments, found 140m to the south-east of the site (SMR no. 520) may extend across the site.

Roman

The most significant archaeological deposits which are likely to be present on the site, where they survive, are those belonging to the Roman period. There is evidence to suggest that the Roman army occupied Chichester from AD43 onwards. The location of the Roman fort and its *vicus* has not yet been established but it has been suggested that it may have been situated in the north-east of the city which would place it near, or potentially within, the site (Gifford 2004a).

The Roman *Civitas* known as *Noviomagus Regnensium* was established at Chichester by the second half of the 1st century AD. The basic planned street grid, 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. Roman buildings would have fronted on to the main streets of the town and it is reasonable to anticipate that the south of the site may produce evidence for such structures fronting on to East Street. Tessellated pavements were found in two locations along East Street during the 19th century at approximately 1.2 – 1.5m below the ground surface (Morgan, 1992: 12). The *Civitas* was surrounded by two ditches during the 2nd century which were replaced by a stone wall in the late 3rd/early 4th century (Down & Rule, 1971:2; Down & Magilton, 1993).

A watching brief carried out on the northern end of the site in 1980 recorded a large pit containing Roman material. It was unclear as to whether this was a Roman feature or if the pit was a later intrusion that had disturbed the underlying Roman archaeology. Whilst inconclusive, the watching brief indicated that Roman archaeology existed on site

Medieval

There is limited evidence for the Saxon period in Chichester but Saxon occupation deposits are known to the north west of the site (SMR no.280/344). By the late 9th century/early 10th century Chichester was re-established as a fortified town to fend off the Danish invasions. The 10th century layout retained the elements of the Roman *Civitas*, with North, South, East and West Street leading from the city gates and converging to form a central area to the town. It is considered that these principal streets contained the shops and 'superior' housing of the settlement (Morgan, 1992:37).

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. Excavations at the East Gate bastion have indicated that, by the 14th century, occupation extended up to the East Walls suggesting that medieval archaeology may be encountered on site. The stone city wall visible today dates to the medieval period when it was rebuilt on the Roman foundations.

Post-medieval

Chichester continued to be a leading manufacturer of woollen cloth and a major port. Major industries, including clothing, malting, tanning, metal working, blacksmithing and bell founding, were located close to the East Gate and Eastern city walls.

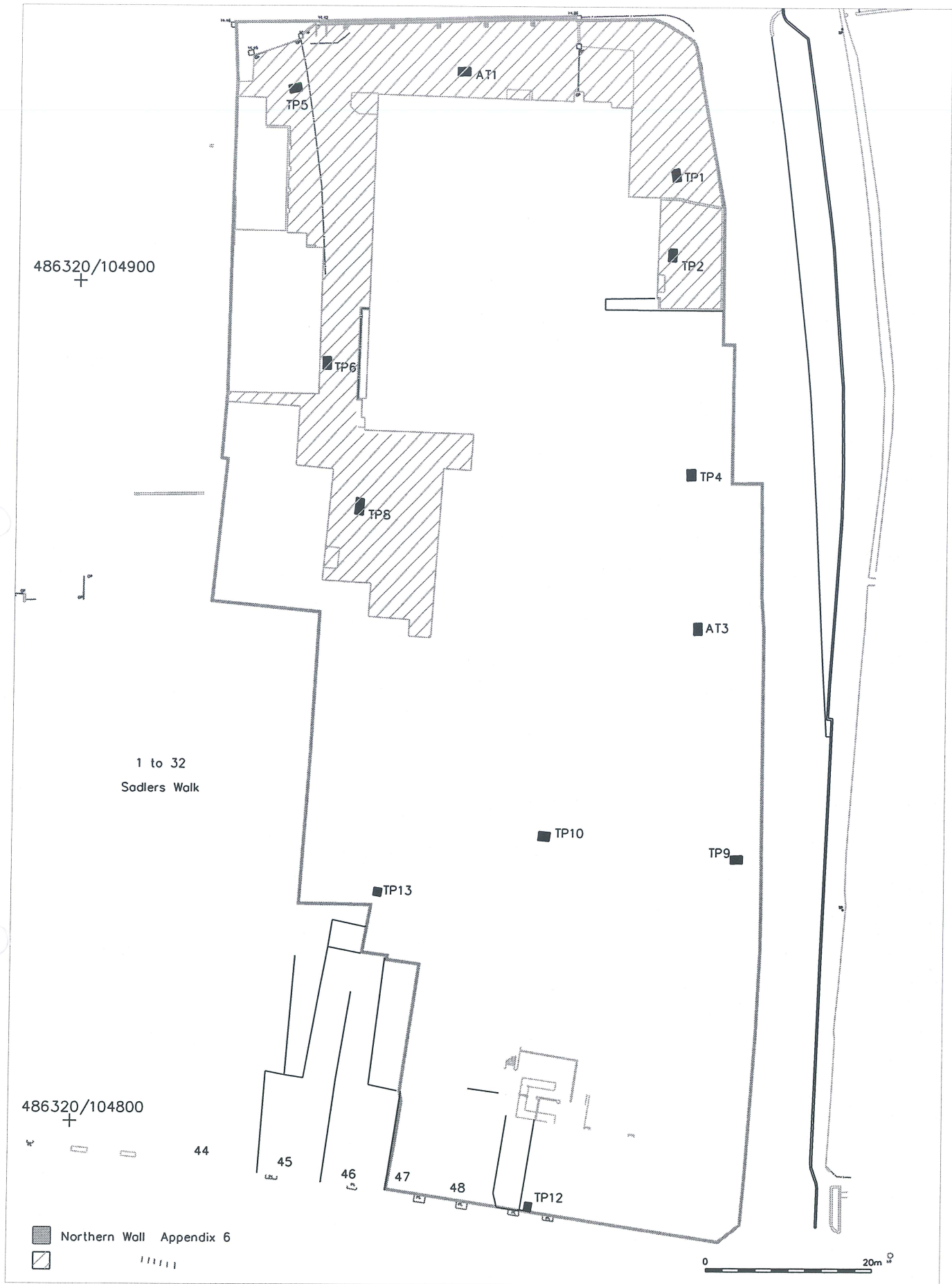
The Civil War inflicted substantial damage on Chichester when Parliamentary forces besieged the city and it would seem that by the late 17th century much of the city was in a state of deterioration. Historic maps suggest that occupation was confined to the frontage of East Street during the 16th and early 17th centuries 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 18th century Chichester developed into a wealthy Georgian town and the city walls were repaired (Gifford 2004a).

During the 19th century more buildings were built on the site with the construction of East Walls Brewery and Malt House and a Methodist Chapel. C. Shippam and Son Ltd purchased land in East Street in 1873 and established a small meat paste factory. 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.

6. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The site is in an area of proven archaeological significance. Accordingly, archaeological monitoring is being undertaken on the geotechnical works as part of the due diligence exercise.

The objective of the watching brief is to record the archaeological deposits exposed during the site investigation, and, within the constraints of the engineering works, to define the nature, extent and date of recorded deposits and to assess the extent of the recent and modern truncation to underlying deposits. These deposits are likely to include those dating from prehistoric to post medieval times.



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Trench Location

Figure 2

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7. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

All work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Gifford & Partners Ltd (Gifford 2004b).

The watching brief monitored the excavation of 12 geotechnical pits located throughout the internal and external areas of the site. The ground surface of all test pits was a thick layer of concrete, at times overlain by a thin tiled surface, ranging between 0.20m and 0.80m thick. The concrete deposits were broken out by a JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker. A number of proposed test pits were abandoned during the course of the watching brief due to the depth and density of the concrete surfaces within the factory building. Test Pits AT1 and AT3 were excavated as a consequence.

Test Pits 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and AT1 were excavated using a toothless bucket whilst Test Pits AT3, 9 and 10 were excavated using a toothed bucket. Test Pits 12 and 13 were excavated by hand. With the exception of Test Pit 8, 2m x 1m, all of the test pits were 1.5m x 1.0m.

As a consequence of the depth of the test pits at no point during the watching brief were the areas of excavation entered. Finds were collected from the removed spoil and as a consequence few finds could be securely placed to a context. As a result all finds were labelled with the test pit number from which they originated.

For Health and Safety reasons recording on site was undertaken from the top of each trench in accordance with the WSI. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site was given the code WSHF04.

- Levels were obtained for test pits located in the external areas of the building from the Topographical Survey of the site (Ref. No. L2395). Test pits located within the building were spot levelled using a Total Station Theodolite. The location of all test pits was measured in from the current Shippam's Factory building.

A digital photographic record of the excavation was maintained, illustrating in both detail and general context the methods, conditions and results of the excavation.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.80m. The earliest deposit within the trench was a naturally deposited brownish yellow, gravel layer [23] encountered at a height of 12.50m OD. Sealing this deposit was a 0.65m thick naturally deposited, brownish yellow, clay layer [22] encountered at 13.15m OD.

Sealing the natural deposits was a 0.25m thick, black brown, sandy silt layer [21] encountered at 13.40m OD. A number of finds dating to the Saxo-Norman period were retrieved during the excavation of the test pit. Whilst it was not possible to assign a secure context to these finds the physical appearance and stratigraphic position of this layer suggests that it is probably a cultivation soil dating to the Saxo-Norman/medieval period.

A 0.35m thick, grey brown, sandy clay silt layer [20] sealed the earlier horizon and was encountered at 13.73m OD. No finds can be attributed to this layer but it probably represents a cultivation soil relating to the medieval period.

The remainder of the test pit comprised a 0.20m thick, brick hardcore layer and a 0.20m thick, concrete layer both dating to the 20th century. The top of the concrete was located at 14.15m OD.

Test Pit 2 (fig. 3)

Test Pit 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.50m. The earliest deposit within the trench was a naturally deposited, brownish yellow, gravel layer [28] encountered at a height of 12.30m OD. Sealing this deposit was a 0.85m thick, naturally deposited, brownish yellow, clay layer [27] that was encountered at 13.10m OD.

Sealing the natural horizon was a brown clay layer [26], 0.40m thick, containing frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal fragments. The deposit was encountered at 13.52m OD and probably represents a Roman dump layer.

Directly above, a yellowish brown, silty clay layer [25] containing occasional CBM fragments, and was encountered at 13.62m OD. Although the method of excavation made interpretation problematic it is possible that this layer may represent a possible brickearth surface.

A 0.36m thick, grey brown, clay deposit containing moderate pebbles [24] was encountered at 13.97m OD. The appearance of this layer was similar to deposits in other trenches and it is probable that this layer represents medieval cultivation soil.

The remainder of the test pit comprised a 20th century drainage pipe cut from 14.20m OD to a depth of 13.97m OD and a 0.30m thick concrete layer both of which dated to the 20th century. The top of the concrete was located at 14.50m OD.

Test Pit 4 (fig. 3)

Test Pit 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.15m. The earliest deposit within the test pit was a naturally deposited, brownish yellow, clay layer [41] that was encountered at c.13.69m OD.

A possible ditch [40], orientated east to west, was cut into the natural clay. It had a steeply sloped southern edge but the northern edge and the base of the feature were not encountered in the test pit. The feature was over 0.90m wide and more than 1.10m deep. The feature contained greyish brown, sandy silt [39] within which were occasional fragments of pottery, oyster and CBM. Whilst many of the pottery sherds collected generally from Test Pit 4 may have originated from this deposit it was not possible to securely assign a context to the retrieved finds. However, the quantities of unabraded Roman pottery collected during the excavation of the test pit suggest that the feature is Roman in date.

Sealing the feature was a 0.30m thick, greyish brown, sandy silt layer [38] containing occasional bone and pottery fragments and encountered at c.13.99m OD. The lack of

medieval and post-medieval pottery from the test pit suggest that this layer is Roman in date although, it may represent medieval cultivation soil. The remainder of the test pit comprised of a 0.44m thick, brick hardcore layer, a 0.24m thick, concrete layer and a 0.08m thick, tile surface all of which dated to the 20th century. The top of the concrete was located at c.14.75m OD.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.80m. The earliest deposit within the trench was a naturally deposited brownish yellow, gravel layer [19] encountered at a height of 12.55m OD. Sealing this deposit was a 0.40m thick naturally deposited brownish yellow clay layer [18] encountered at 12.95m OD.

Sealing the natural deposits was a 0.06m thick greenish brown, silty sand layer [17] encountered at 13.00m OD. The "cessy" nature of the deposit, together with its position in the stratigraphic sequence, may suggest that the layer is Roman in date.

A 0.88m thick, blackish brown, sandy clay silt layer [16] sealed the earlier horizon and was encountered at 13.85m OD. The layer contained occasional fragments of CBM and had frequent laminations within it that probably relate to separate phases of deposition. A number of sherds of pottery dating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods were retrieved during the excavation of Test Pit 5. Whilst it was not possible to assign a secure context to these finds the nature and stratigraphic position of this layer in addition to the frequency of medieval pottery suggests that it is probably a cultivation soil dating to the Saxo-Norman/medieval period.

Sealing layer [16] was an additional layer of made ground that probably relates to the construction of the current Shippam's Factory building. The deposit was a 0.30m thick, yellowish brown, silty clay containing frequent mortar flecks and encountered at 14.15m OD. The deposit was sealed by a 0.20m thick, brick hardcore layer and a 0.20m thick concrete layer both dating to the 20th century. The top of the concrete was located at 14.55m OD.

Test Pit 6 (fig. 3)

Test Pit 6 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.75m. The earliest deposit within the test pit was a naturally deposited brownish yellow, clay layer [14].

A possible ditch [13], orientated east to west, was cut into the natural clay. It had a steeply sloped northern edge but the southern edge and the base of the feature were not encountered in the test pit. The feature was over 1.70m wide and more than 1.90m deep. The feature had a highest level of 13.90m OD and a lowest level of 12.00m OD.

Ditch [13] contained three distinct fills; [12], [11], [10]. The earliest, though not necessarily the primary, fill of the feature was dark brown, silty clay sand [12], 0.96m thick, containing occasional oyster shell, pottery and CBM. The fill had slumped southwards and had a highest level of 12.95m OD and a lowest level of 12.55m OD.

Sealing the lower fill was an orange brown, silty clay deposit [11], 0.50m thick, that contained occasional CBM and pottery. This fill had also slumped southwards and had a highest level of 13.65m OD and a lowest level of 13.00m OD. The final fill of the ditch was blackish brown, silty clay [10], 0.94m thick, which contained moderate oyster shell, pebbles, pottery and CBM. The level of the deposit was 13.90m OD. The abundance of unabraded Roman wares collected during the excavation of the lower deposits of Test Pit 6 suggest that ditch [13] is Roman in date.

Sealing ditch [13] was a 0.38m thick, light whitish brown, ashy silt layer [9]. The deposit was encountered at 14.22m OD and probably dates to the medieval or post-medieval periods. Sealing this deposit was a 0.15m thick dump layer that probably relates to the construction of the current Shippam's Factory building. This was in turn sealed by a 0.20m thick, brick hardcore layer and a 0.20m thick, concrete layer both dating to the 20th century. The top of the concrete was located at 14.75m OD.

Test Pit 8 (fig. 3)

Test Pit 8 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.50m. The earliest deposit within Test Pit 8 was a naturally deposited brownish yellow clay layer [8] encountered at 13.55m OD. However, truncation by features [4] and [7] suggest that this should not be considered a true indication of the height of the natural topography.

It was not possible to ascertain the relationship between the two features, [4] and [7], truncating the natural clay, but it is suggested that [7] was the earlier of the two. Only the gradually sloping northern edge of feature [7], which could represent either a pit or a ditch over 0.65m deep and more than 0.94m wide.

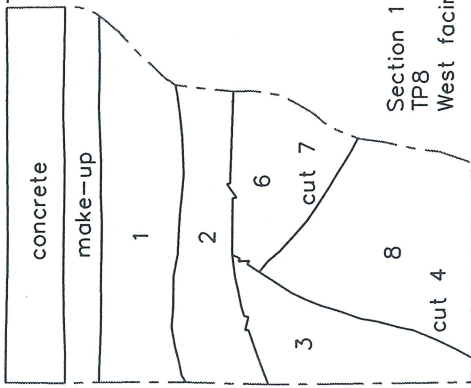
The feature contained a brownish grey, silty clay fill [6], containing frequent pebbles and bone inclusions, encountered at 13.65m OD. Although none of the Roman pottery retrieved from Test Pit 8 can be securely assigned to this context it is probable that feature [7] is Roman in date.

Ditch/pit [6] was possibly truncated by a second archaeological feature [4]. This feature appeared to be linear and orientated on an E/W axis. Only the sharply sloping southern edge of the feature were visible, but it was over 0.70m wide and continued beyond a depth of 1.30m. Its greyish yellow brown sandy silt fill [3], which contained frequent decayed sandstone, ash, pottery and organic materials including oyster and mussel shells, was encountered at 13.65m OD. A single sherd of Samian ware pottery was recovered from the fill and many of the other Roman pottery sherds from this Test pit may have derived from this feature, which was most likely dates from the Roman period.

Sealing the two features was a 0.40m thick, greyish brown, silty clay layer [2] encountered at 13.95m OD. Saxo-Norman pottery sherds retrieved during the excavation of the test pit, could not be securely assigned to this context, but it is likely that this layer accumulated between the Late Roman and medieval periods. The remainder of the test pit was constituted by a 0.45m thick, brownish grey, silty sand layer [1], containing decayed mortar and red stock brick, encountered at a height of 14.35m OD. This layer was most probably associated with the construction of the current Shippam's Factory building. Sealing this deposit was a 0.20m thick, brick hardcore layer and a 0.30m thick concrete layer both dating to the 20th century. The height of the current ground surface was 14.85m OD.

North

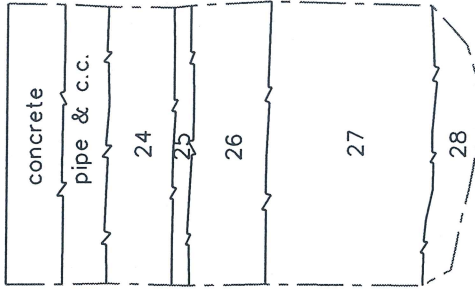
14.85m O.D.



Section 1 - TP8 West facing

South South

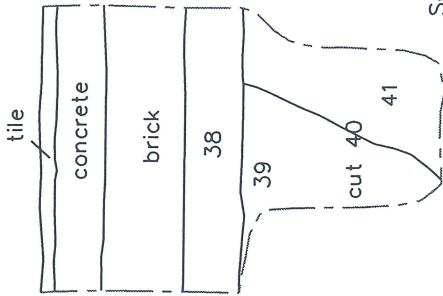
14.85m O.D. 14.50m O.D.



Section 5 - TP2 East facing

North North

14.50m O.D. @@@m O.D.



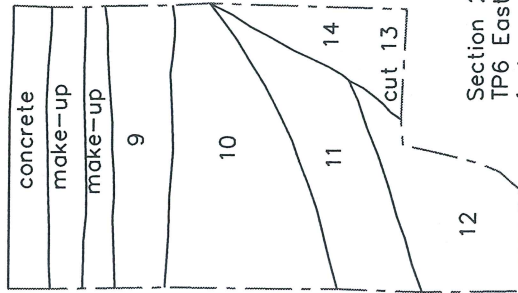
Section 8 - TP4 West facing

South

@@@m O.D.

South

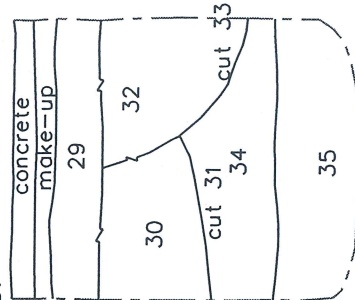
14.75m O.D.



Section 2 - TP6 East facing

North East

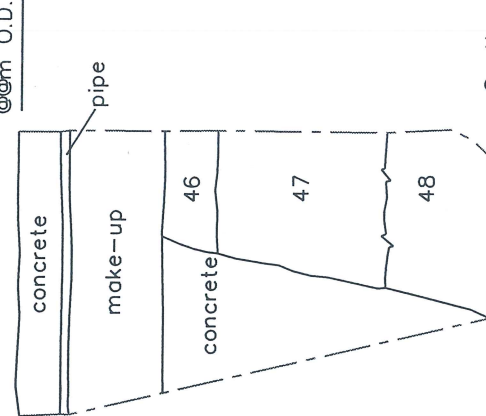
14.75m O.D. 14.05m O.D.



Section 6 - AT 1 North facing

West East

14.05m O.D. @@@m O.D.



Section 11 - TP9 North facing

West

@@m O.D.



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Project

Shippams Factory, Chichester

Title

Sections - 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 & 11

date

11/11/04

drawn

AFN

checked

approved

scale

1:40

status

Figure 3

rev

Test Pit 9 (fig. 3)

Test Pit 9 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.50m. The earliest deposit within the test pit was a naturally deposited, brownish yellow clay layer [48] that was encountered at c.12.7m OD.

Sealing the natural horizon was a 0.90m thick, greenish brown, sandy silt layer [47] encountered at c.13.6m OD. Sherds of Samian ware pottery could clearly be seen in situ in the section of the test pit and although finds retrieved during the excavation could not be securely assigned to any context, it would seem apparent that context [47] represents a Roman layer. Furthermore, it is possible that separate cut features and layers exist within what has been defined as a single context, which were not discernible due to the conditions of excavation.

Sealing the earlier deposit was a brown, sandy silt layer [46] containing oyster shell and charcoal fragments and encountered at c.13.9m OD. Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery retrieved during the excavation of the test pit probable derived from this layer.

The remainder of the test pit a modern construction cut that vertically truncated the archaeological deposits and an additional modern construction cut that truncated context [46] horizontally. Sealing the modern intrusions was a 0.20m thick concrete layer encountered at c.14.7m OD.

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m. Natural deposits were not encountered during the excavation of this test pit. The earliest deposit encountered was a 1.00m thick, reddish grey brown, rubble and sand deposit [45]. As a result of the conditions of excavation it was not possible to ascertain the true character of the deposit although it is possible that it represents a fill associated with a deep post-medieval or modern intrusion.

Sealing the deposit was a 0.40m thick, greyish brown, silty sandy clay layer [44], which was in turn sealed by a 0.50m thick, pinkish brown, silty clay deposit [43]. As with context [45] the conditions of excavation ensured it was not possible to determine the true character of these deposits although it is possible that they represent the fills of a large post-medieval or modern intrusion. The remainder of the test pit comprised a large manhole construction cut and a modern drainage pipe, both sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of concrete. Immediately above the concrete layer was a 0.04m thick, tiled surface. It was not possible to determine an accurate level for the surface of this test pit, although the floor level of the factory was generally between 14.7m and 14.75m OD.

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m. A naturally deposited brownish yellow, gravel layer [49] was encountered at c.12.84m OD. This layer had been truncated by the construction of a basement contemporary with the current Shippam's building and as a result the spot level is not a true indication of the natural topography.

The remainder of the test pit was comprised of a 0.32m thick, heavily mixed modern layer that was in turn sealed by a 0.84m thick concrete layer. The top of the concrete layer, the level of the current basement of Shippam's Factory, was c.14.0m OD.

Test Pit 13

Test Pit 13 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m. A naturally deposited, brownish yellow, gravel layer [50] encountered at 1.22m below ground level. This layer had been truncated by the construction of a basement contemporary with the current Shippam's building. The remainder of the test pit comprised a 0.32m thick, brick hardcore layer that was in turn sealed by a 0.90m thick concrete layer. It was not possible to determine an accurate level for the surface of this test pit.

Test Pit AT1 (fig. 3)

Test Pit AT1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m. Naturally deposited, brownish yellow, gravel [35], encountered at 12.65m OD, was sealed by a 0.40m thick, naturally deposited, brownish yellow clay layer [34], encountered at 13.15m OD. However, truncation by later features suggests that this should not be considered a true indication of the height of the natural topography.

Truncating the natural clay was a possible pit or ditch [31]/[37] with a flat base and gradually sloping sides continuing beyond the limits of excavation.. Its yellowish brown, silty sand fill [30]/[36], contained moderate charcoal, oyster shell and pebble inclusions, and was encountered at 13.60m OD.

Truncating pit or ditch [31]/[37] was a possible pit [33], with steeply curving sides and a rounded base, which measured 0.80m E-W and 0.60 N-S and continued beyond the limit of excavation. Its yellowish brown, silty sand fill [32] contained occasional oyster shell, pebble and flint nodule inclusions, and was encountered at 13.60m OD .Whilst it was not possible to assign a secure context to the finds retrieved during the excavation of the test pit the lack of Roman and post-medieval pottery retrieved suggests that the contexts may represent a Saxo-Norman/medieval feature.

Sealing the earlier features was a 0.24m thick, yellowish brown, silty sand [29] which contained no apparent inclusions. The layer was barely distinguishable from the earlier truncations and it is possible that it may represent the upper fills of these features. The layer was encountered at 13.85m OD and is probably medieval in date.

The remainder of the test pit comprised of a 0.10m thick, brick hardcore layer and a 0.12m thick concrete layer both dating to the 20th century. The height of the current ground surface was 14.05m OD.

Test Pit AT3

Test Pit AT3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m. Due to the presence of a brick and concrete foundation associated with the current Shippam's building the test pit was abandoned before natural deposits were encountered.

The only archaeological deposit within the trench was a greyish brown, sandy silt clay [42], which was encountered at 0.72m below ground level. The thickness of the deposit is not known for it continues beyond the limit of excavation. No finds were retrieved during the excavation of Test Pit AT3 and as such the date of the deposit is not known, however, it remains probable that the context dates to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

The remainder of the test pit comprised of a 0.44m thick brick hardcore layer, a 0.24m thick concrete layer and a 0.04m thick, tile surface all of which dated to the 20th century. It was not possible to determine an accurate level for the surface of this test pit, although the floor level of the factory was generally between 14.7m and 14.75m OD.

9. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Health and Safety considerations meant that it was not possible to carry out detailed archaeological recording during the excavation of the geotechnical pits. However, the watching brief did reveal sufficient evidence to suggest that archaeological deposits dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval periods are present on the site. Pottery sherds were recovered from the arisings of most of the test pits and, although it was not always possible to confidently assign dating evidence to individual deposits, it has been possible to establish a tentative phased sequence for the archaeological features.

Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Natural clay was encountered in the north and central areas of the site and was seen to seal natural valley gravel in a number of test pits. The natural clay was only encountered once in test pits located to the south of the site, Test Pit 9, primarily as a consequence of modern intrusions obscuring or truncating the deposit in other pits. Although natural gravel was encountered in Test Pit 12 and Test Pit 13 the height of the deposit reflected the depth of the basement intrusion and not the natural topography.

Phase 2: Iron Age/Roman

Despite the limitations of the watching brief outlined above, a number of deposits dating to the Roman period, and possibly earlier, were encountered on site during the watching brief.

Large, deeply cut features recorded in Test Pits 4, 6, and 8 probably represent a large ditch, c. 15m wide, following an east to west alignment across the site. The base of the feature was not attained in any of the test pits but it was over 1.5m deep with steeply sloping sides. The implications of this feature cannot be understood until further controlled excavation has taken place but the retrieval of Iron Age pottery from TP6 may suggest its origins predate the Roman period. A second cut feature of uncertain form and function was recorded in TP8 and although its relationship to the large ditch could not be established, it is clear that more than one phase of intercut Roman features survives on the site.

Layers of clay and silty sand, apparently of Roman date and increasing in thickness towards the eastern side of the site, were encountered in Test Pits 2, 5 and 9. Whilst the deposits were each recorded as a single context it is possible that each deposits represented several accumulated layers which could not be discerned under watching brief conditions.

Phase 3: Saxo-Norman/medieval#

Two cut features of uncertain form or function were present in Test Pit AT1, and although the relationship between the two could not be established, pottery dating from the 10th to the 13th century retrieved from this test pit suggests that more than one phase of intercut Saxo-Norman or early medieval features survives in the north of the site.

A widespread "cultivation soil", encountered across the northern and central areas of the site, has been assigned to this phase. The mixture of unabraded Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery retrieved from test pits in these areas probably indicates several phases of deposition, and it is probable that the stratigraphy on site is significantly more complicated than it appeared during the watching brief.

Phase 4: Post-medieval/modern

With the exception of a single sherd of 18th century pottery from Test Pit 10, no finds dating to the post-medieval period were retrieved. It is probable that this lack of data derives from horizontal truncation to the site during the construction of the current Shippam's Factory building. Whilst horizontal deposits appear to exist infrequently on site it is probable that cut features will, to a certain extent, remain in situ and future excavation may clarify this gap in the chronology.

The upper deposits of all of the test pits comprised 19th - 20th century made ground and services, sealed by concrete surfaces associated with the late 20th century use of the Shippam's Factory. Modern intrusions, in the form of basements, internal party walls and manholes, were generally confined to the southern areas of the site.

10. REVIEW OF THE WATCHING BRIEF STRATEGY

The general aims of the archaeological watching brief, to monitor the excavation of the geotechnical test pits and define where possible, the location, character, extent, date and significance of surviving archaeological and natural deposits were largely achieved.

Although natural deposits were not attained in AT3 and TP10 the watching brief successfully defined the depth below ground level of the natural deposits in all of the other test pits. The excavation confirmed that the upper natural deposits on site comprise a dense clay horizon which sealed loose valley gravels.

Whilst the nature of excavation did not permit finds to be securely assigned to contexts, the watching brief was successful in suggesting that the majority of deposits above the natural horizon and below the Shippam's factory construction level were archaeological in origin. The dating evidence from the retrieved finds suggests that deposits dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman, and medieval periods are present on site.

Although the character of many of the archaeological features and deposits remains unclear, the presence of a substantial ditch dating from the Roman period, or possibly earlier, is clearly significant, as is the survival of intercut stratified features on the site.

11. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

The survival of intercut features, indicates at least two phases of activity whilst the presence of archaeological layers up to 1.60m thick, suggests that deeply stratified deposits are likely to survive on the site.

The archaeological deposits and features were mainly confined to the northern and central areas of the site, possibly delimited by the substantial ditch aligned east –west across the centre of the site. The watching brief on TP12 and TP13 demonstrated that in basemented areas of the site horizontal archaeological deposits no longer existed, however, the presence of archaeological features in excess of 1.9m deep elsewhere on the site suggests that deeply cut archaeological features may survive in situ in these areas.

The dearth of post-medieval deposits suggests that the site was subject to extensive horizontal truncation during the construction of the Shippam's Factory in the 19th and 20th centuries.

12. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological watching brief has allowed preliminary analysis of the buried deposits beneath Shippam's Factory, contributing to our understanding of the archaeological potential of the site.

The presence of a substantial Roman ditch and intercut features of Roman and/or medieval date together with the quantities of unabraded Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery suggests that stratified archaeological deposits and features dating to these periods survive across the northern and central part of the site.

Controlled archaeological investigation of these deposits *in-situ* would greatly add to our understanding of the development of Chichester from before the Roman conquest through to the end of the medieval period.

13. PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

The results of the watching brief will be summarised in the Sussex Archaeological Society round up.

14. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The completed archive comprising written and drawn records from the evaluation will be deposited with Chichester Museum.

Contents of the archive:

Context Sheets	-	50
Plans/Sections		12 (12 sheets)

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17. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

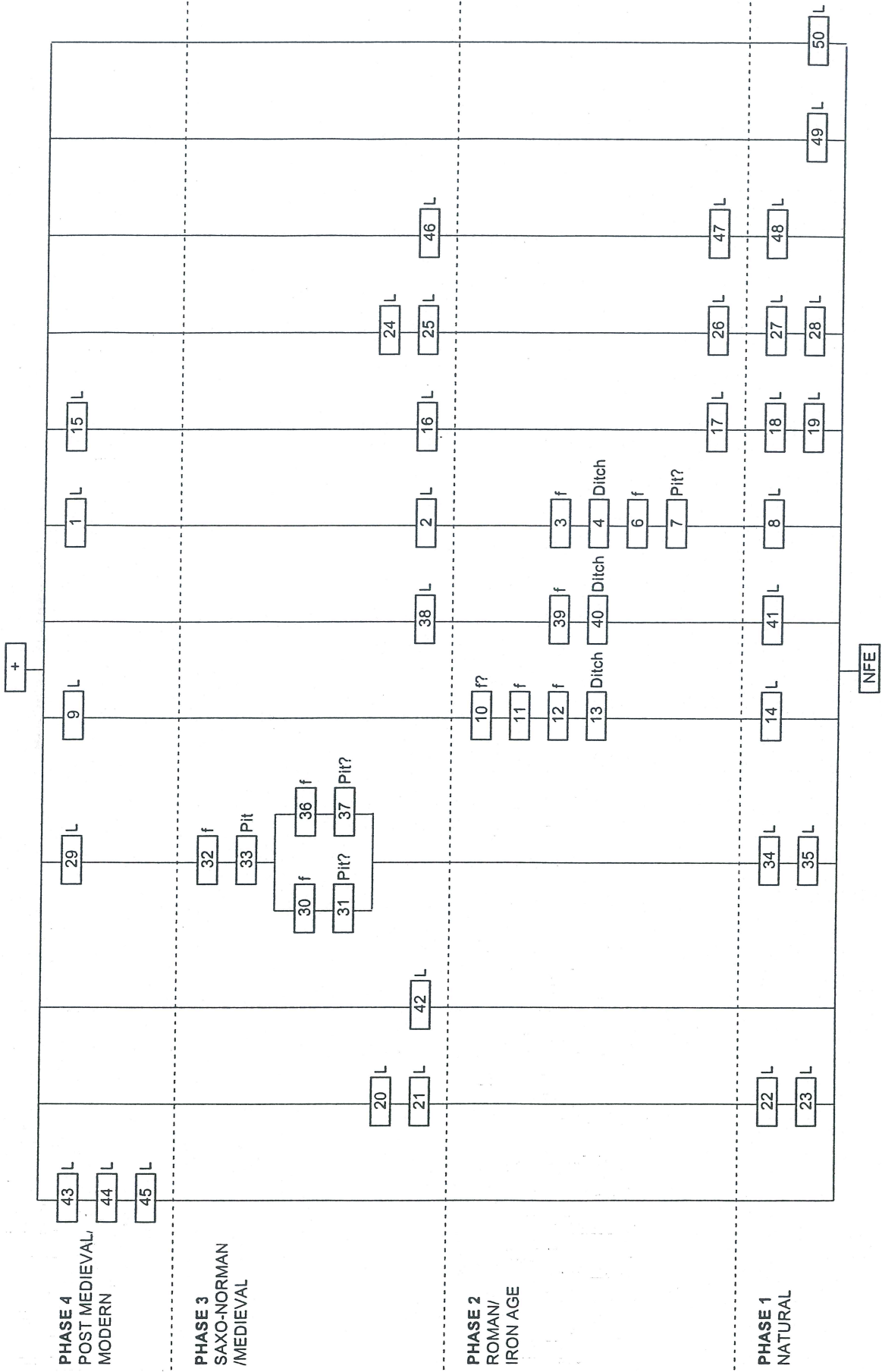
Gifford & Partners Ltd and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank all those involved in the project. Particularly we wish to thank Kier Property Developers Ltd for funding the project.

Tony Baxter assisted on the Watching Brief, Chris Jarrett and Malcolm Lyne reported on the pottery, John Brown reported on the CBM and Adrian Nash (all PCA) prepared the illustrations.

18. APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description	Highest	Lowest
1	TP8	1	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid brownish grey, silty sand	14.35	
2	TP8	1	3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid greyish brown, silty clay	13.95	
3	TP8	1	2	Fill	Fill of [4], mid grey yellow brown, sandy silt	13.65	13.45
4	TP8	1	2	Cut	E/W ditch = [13] [40]?	14.65	12.35
5	VOID						
6	TP8	1	2	Fill	Fill of [7], mid brown grey, silty clay	14.65	
7	TP8	1	2	Cut	Pit/ditch	13.65	13
8	TP8	1	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay	13.55	
9	TP6	2	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid cream brown, ashy silt	14.22	
10	TP6	2	2	Fill	Fill of [13], dark black brown, silty clay	13.9	
11	TP6	2	2	Fill	Fill of [13], mid orange brown, silty clay	13.65	13
12	TP6	2	2	Fill	Fill of [13], dark brown, silty clay sand	12.95	12.55
13	TP6	2	2	Cut	E/W ditch = [4] [40]?	13.9	12
14	TP6	2	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay	13.65	
15	TP5	3	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid yellow brown, silty clay	14.15	
16	TP5	3	3	Layer	Garden soil, dark black brown, sandy clay	13.85	
17	TP5	3	2	Layer	Dump/levelling, mid green brown, silty sand	13	
18	TP5	3	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay	12.95	
19	TP5	3	1	Layer	Natural gravel, mid brown yellow, gravel	12.55	
20	TP1	4	3	Layer	Garden soil, mid grey brown, sandy clay	13.75	
21	TP1	4	3	Layer	Garden soil, dark black brown, sandy clay	13.35	
22	TP1	4	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay	13.15	
23	TP1	4	1	Layer	Natural gravel, mid brown yellow, gravel	12.5	
24	TP2	5	3	Layer	Garden soil, dark grey brown, silty clay	14	
25	TP2	5	3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid brown, silty clay	13.6	
26	TP2	5	2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid brown, sandy silt clay	13.5	
27	TP2	5	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay	13.1	
28	TP2	5	1	Layer	Natural gravel, mid brown yellow, gravel	12.3	
29	AT 1	6, 7	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid yellow brown, silty sand	13.85	
30	AT 1	6	3	Fill	Fill of [31], mid yellow brown, silty sand = (36)	13.6	
31	AT 1	6	3	Cut	Pit/ditch = [37]	13.6	13
32	AT 1	6, 7	3	Fill	Fill of [33], mid yellow brown, silty sand	13.6	
33	AT 1	6, 7	3	Cut	Pit/ditch	13.6	12.8
34	AT 1	6, 7	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay	13.15	
35	AT 1	6, 7	1	Layer	Natural gravel, mid brown yellow, gravel	12.65	
36	AT 1	7	3	Fill	Fill of [37], mid yellow brown, silty sand = (30)	13.6	
37	AT 1	7	3	Cut	Pit/ditch = [31]	13.6	12.95
38	TP4	8	3	Layer	Garden soil, mid grey brown, silty clay		
39	TP4	8	2	Fill	Fill of [40], mid grey brown, sandy silt		
40	TP4	8	2	Cut	E/W ditch = [4] [13]?		
41	TP4	8	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay		
42	AT3	9	3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid grey brown, sandy silt clay		
43	TP10	10	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid pink brown, silty clay		
44	TP10	10	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid grey brown, silty sand clay		
45	TP10	10	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, brick rubble		
46	TP9	11	3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid brown, sandy silt		
47	TP9	11	2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, mid green brown, sandy silt		
48	TP9	11	1	Layer	Natural clay/brickearth, mid brown yellow, silty clay		
49	TP12	12	1	Layer	Natural gravel, mid brown yellow, gravel		
50	TP13	13	1	Layer	Natural gravel, mid brown yellow, gravel		

19. APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX



20. APPENDIX 3 – AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SHIPPAM'S FACTORY SITE, CHICHESTER (WSHF04).

M.A.B.Lyne

Introduction

The site produced a total of 71 sherds (1960 gm.) of Roman pottery ranging in date from the Roman Conquest to at least AD 300 and possibly later. It is, however, possible that one or two of the sherds from Test Pits 5 and 6 are Late Iron Age in date. Most of the fragments are unstratified.

Methodology

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions. Fine fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with artificial illumination source. Three numbered fabric series were drawn up with the prefixes C, F and A for coarse, fine-and-specialised wares and amphorae respectively.

Recommendations

Although most of the sherds are unstratified, there is some significance to the material in the presence of possible pre-Conquest sherds from a site which lies between the Roman city of *Noviomagus Regnensium* and Fishbourne Palace. This site is within the area which has been postulated to be the site of the main Late Iron Age settlement within the Chichester Entrenchments *oppidum*.

It is recommended that the material be written up in note form.

Fabrics

Coarse:

- C.1. Handmade 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware
- C.2. Handmade black fabric with up-to 0.50 mm subangular quartz filler
- C.3. Dorset Black-Burnished ware (BB1)
- C.4. Rowlands Castle ware
- C.5. Hardham greyware
- C.6. Alice Holt greyware
- C.7. Very fine rusticated greyware
- C.8. Coarse Hardham 'London' ware
- C.9. Miscellaneous greywares

Fine and Specialised:

- F.1A. South Gaulish Samian
- F.1B. Martres de Veyre Samian
- F.1C. Central Gaulish Samian
- F.2. Gallo-Belgic Whiteware
- F.3. Verulamium Region Whiteware
- F.4. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat ware
- F.5A. Buff-yellow G238 mortaria fabric with calcined-flint trituration grits
- F.5B. Similar fabric but with up-to 2.00 mm white quartz trituration grits

Amphorae:
Gauloise 4 amphorae

Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No.of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
TP 1	C4 C5 C9	Lid Lid Jar	50-200 50-200 120-160	2 1 1	34 15 3	Abraded Fresh
			120-200	4	52 gm	
TP 2	F1A	Dr.42	70-110	1	2 gm	
TP 4	C4 F1C F4	Basal sherd Dr.31 Closed	180-300+ 150-200 300-400	1 1 1	29 11 5	Fresh Burnt
				3	45 gm	
TP 5	C1 C9 F1B F1C F2 F3	Jar base Dr.30 Dr27 Butt-beaker Flagon	L.I.A.-50 90-120 120-150 0-70 50-150	2 2 1 1 1 1	71 10 31 1 10 30	Fresh Riveted Donnacvs fresh Fresh Fresh Fresh
			L.I.A.-150	8	153 gm	
TP 6	C2 C3 C4 C6 C9 F1A F5A F5B A1 MISC	Store-jar Open forms Carinated bowl Ev.rim jar Girth- carinated Bowl Cl.1A jar Jars Riveted chip G238 Mort G255 mort Gauloise 4	L.I.A.-70 120-200 100-200 70-200 30-70 50-150 43-110 80-150 160-230 G238 Mort G255 mort Gauloise 4	1 2 11 1 6 1 1 1 3 2	50 43 490 34 122 3 149 202 180 54	
			L.I.A.-230	29	1327 gm	
TP 6.9	C4	Lid	50-200	3	49 gm	Fresh
TP 6.10	C3	Cooking-pot	280-350	1	37 gm	
TP 8.2	C8 C9	Lid Closed	50-150 50-70	2 1	27 14	Fresh joining Fresh
			50-150	3	41 gm	
TP 8.3	F1C	Dr.31	150-200	1	26 gm	Fresh
TP 9	C4 C9 F1C Misc	Jar 2xDr.31 closed	70-150 150-200 100-150	1 2 10 1	19 4 183 5	Fresh Fresh Fresh
			2 nd c.	14	211 gm	
TP 10	C6	Cl.1C store-jar	200-300	1	17 gm	

21. APPENDIX 4 – AN ASSESSMENT OF THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE SHIPPAM'S FACTORY SITE, CHICHESTER (WSHF04).

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). The pottery was mostly recovered from spoil heaps associated with specific test pits. Most sherds are in a good condition, small in size, indicating they had not been subject to much redeposition, but single sherds represent all vessels. All of the individual contexts produced small groups (under 30 sherds) of pottery.

All of the pottery (26 sherds, of which 24 are 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. The pottery types are discussed by period and fabric and also by distribution.

Pottery Types

Saxo-Norman

Group 2 fabric: handmade, but wheel finished. Reduced colours but more oxidised incidences occur, soft, gritty fabric with organics, chalk or shell. Dated 10th-11th century.

Two sherds are recorded in this fabric; first as an oxidised shoulder sherd with 'stick end' decoration, the second shell-tempered sherd is as a body sherd from a probable jar with external sooting.

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

There are eleven sherds in this fabric and only jar-shaped vessels could be recognised including a rim-sherd with a flat top and external rounded thickening.

Medieval

Orchard Street kiln: oxidised red or buff, un-tempered or red sand tempered or heavily flint tempered, orange to olive green-glaze. 13th century.

A single body sherd of a jug with a clear-glaze (giving an orange colour on the oxidised fabric) is recorded.

Southgate kiln fabric: buff to reddish brown, sometimes reduced to grey. Sandy or flint-gritted fabrics with pale to dark olive green or brown-glaze. 13th century.

There are seven sherds of this fabric type; one sherd has noticeable flint tempering. Two sherds are grey in colour and one of these has thumb impressions. Probable jar-shaped vessels, including cooking pots are present as three sherds, while three sherds are glazed and probably come from jugs, with one collared rim noted.

Binstead type wares: wheel-thrown, buff-coloured surfaces with a grey core, sub-angular clear quartz. Olive green-glaze. Dated c.1250-1450.

There are three sherds of pottery of this type, firstly as a green-glazed jug with a cordoned neck, possibly of a West Sussex type and three unglazed sherds of a late medieval appearance.

Post-medieval

Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware.

The lathed base of a rounded bowl is present.

Distribution

The pottery's distribution is discussed by test pit and is unstratified unless other wise stated.

Test Pit AT1

Nine sherds of pottery are recorded, as two sherd of the Group 2 fabric dated to the 10th and 11th century, one sherd having point decoration. There are three sherds of the flint-tempered Group 3 fabric and appear to be from fragments of jars. Four sherds in the 13th-century Southgate kiln fabric are recorded and two sherds are jugs including the collared rim example, while the remaining sherds are light grey coloured and one has thumb impressions.

Test Pit 1

A single thick walled sherd of 11th-early 12th century dated Group 3 fabric is recorded.

Test Pit 2

There are three sherds of pottery recovered from this test pit as a 13th-century green-glazed sherd in the Southgate kiln fabric and two sherds of late medieval Binstead ware.

Test Pit 5

The eight sherds of pottery recovered from this test pit are three sherds of the flint-tempered Group 3 fabric, a single 13th-century jug sherd in the glazed Orchard Street kiln fabric, three sherds of the Southgate kiln fabric and a green-glazed jug neck with cordoning in a Binstead fabric.

Test Pit 8

Two sherds of pottery in a chalk-tempered Group 3 fabric are recorded in context [2] and indicates deposition between the 11th and early 12th-century.

Test Pit 9

There are two sherds of the flint-tempered Group 3 fabric.

Test Pit 10

The base of a 1720-80 dated Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware bowl is only recorded from this test pit.

Potential and Recommendations

As the majority of the pottery was unstratified the potential of this assemblage is only to indicate the presence of activity on the site dating to between the 11th and early 15th-century and 18th-century. No further work is recommended on the pottery from this phase of excavation.

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22. APPENDIX 5 – AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AT SHIPPAM'S FACTORY, CHICHESTER (WSHF04).

John Brown

Methodology

The building materials were examined using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. The material was examined under magnification (x20), quantified and weighed. A description of the fabrics appears at the end. 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 onto pro-forma record sheets, and/or entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis the common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

Where large amounts of material in a context were seen to be from the same fabric group, a sample was examined under magnification, while the remainder was quantified and weighed, then discarded.

Quantity And Condition

Total No. CBM boxes: 1

The majority of the material was fragmentary, although several pieces showed at least two quantifiable dimensions.

Date Ranges

The **Date range** is the earliest date for the earliest CBM within the context and the latest date of the latest material in the context. The **Latest Date** is the range for the latest dated CBM type and the **Best-fit date** compares the latest date for the earliest material and the earliest date for the latest material. The **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted are the number of sherds present in each context (**Size**) and the **Weight** of all sherds examined. All of the groups were small (1-30 sherds).

Context	Size	Weight g	Date range	Latest Date	Best-fit date	Deposition Date
AT1	4	724	55 1800	1600 1800	1600 120	1600 TO 1800 [R]
TP1	1	20	100 120	100 120	100 120	100 TO 120
TP10	2	42	1200 1500	1200 1500	1200 1500	1200 TO 1500
TP2	4	356	1180 1800	1450 1700	1450 1500	1450 TO 1500
TP4	1	38	50 160	50 160	50 160	50 TO 160 (1200 TO 1500)
TP5	2	54	50 1500	50 1500	50 160	50 TO 160
TP6	5	348	50 1800	1200 1500	1200 1500	1200 TO 1500
TP6 [11]	2	310	50 160	50 160	50 160	50 TO 160
TP6 [9]	2	238	50 1500	50 1500	50 1500	50 TO 1500
TP9	2	80	-1500 1666	-1500 1666	-1500 1666	50 TO 1500

Contexts in italic are samples from masonry contexts.

[i] Possibly inclusive material

[r] Residual material

Table 1 CBM by Context with Size/Weight and Date Ranges

Discussion

The majority of the material assessed consisted of medieval ceramic building materials/stone building materials. The remainder of the material was comprised of Roman ceramic building material and daub of indeterminate date. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in medieval and post medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second.

Roman brick and tile Fabrics: 2452, 3006 (fabric group 2815); 3018 ('Weald' fabric group); Small amounts of Roman fabrics were recovered, from test pits TP1, TP4, TP5 and TP6, and AT1. The material was largely unabraded, suggesting little post-deposition action and that the material has not moved far from its primary deposits. Fabrics included red-orange, sandy fabrics very similar to London fabrics 2452 and 3006, with 3006 being the most common. These fabrics were produced from a number of sites within the Greater London area, particularly in the Brockley Hill area. However it is possible that these fabrics represent locally produced material, as Chichester is situated on an outcrop of London Clay deposits similar to those found in the London Basin. Also recovered were two fragments of fabric 3018, a silty fabric thought to have been produced in the Hartfield area of the Weald.

The majority of the Roman material was not diagnostic in form, although two fragments from the fill [11] of a ditch [13] included a tegula and imbrex.

Daub fragments: 3102

Two fragments of daub were recovered from test pit 9, both showing areas of surface, and with impressions indicating they had been pressed onto a wattle structure(s). Both fragments were reduced/blackened on the interior face, indicating a burning event. The lack of contextual information however means that a date is difficult to assign to this material, and could be of any date from prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

Medieval roof tile fabrics: 2271, 2273 (wshf04/1), 2816, wshf04/2, wshf04/3, wshf04/4

Most of the material recovered from the test pits was identified as medieval roof tile, and fabrics include some very similar to London fabrics 2271 and 2273. The latter was identified as a temporary fabric wshf04/1. Three other tiles were given temporary codes and were all thought to be of medieval date. The descriptions are given below:

Wshf04/1

Colour: brown/orange, light grey core. Matrix: fine clay matrix, hard to very hard fabric with harsh feel and irregular fracture. Inclusions: translucent/clear quartz, abundant, medium-coarse, well sorted sub-angular; occasional limestone/cc medium-coarse, well-sorted, rounded; occasional-moderate metallic dark rounded inclusions <0.25mm.

Wshf04/2

Light orange/yellow with marbled light white/orange streaks. Hard clay matrix with rough feel and irregular fracture. Inclusions: sparse to occasional translucent quartz, poorly sorted medium to very coarse <2mm sub-angular; rounded and irregular fine black (shiny) inclusions (iron oxide?) very well sorted, frequent to moderate

Wshf04/3

Orange marbled surface, grey core. Matrix: hard, fine clay with rough feel and irregular fracture. Inclusions: sparse flint, angular, medium to very coarse <4mm, poorly sorted, occasional light limestone inclusions <3mm, sub-angular to rounded. moderate to frequent quartz, sub-angular, medium to coarse, milky.

Wshf04/4

Orange surface, grey core. Matrix: hard, fine clay with rough feel and hackly fracture. Inclusions: abundant flint, angular, medium to very coarse <4mm, poorly sorted, occasional limestone inclusions <3mm. flinty moulding sand.

The marbled silty clay fabrics are possibly produced with material from the 'Weald Clay' Beds, as they are superficially similar to the silty Roman fabrics thought to have been produced in the Weald area.

Early post-medieval brick fabrics: 3033, 3036

Very little brick was recovered from the test pits. From test pit 2 a very small fragment of brick, in a fabric similar to London fabric 3033 (locally produced, from orange-firing sandy brickearth) may have been from a rubbed/moulded brick. Such soft red bricks were popular as facing brick or for architectural details such as voussoirs, coping and other ornamental elements popular throughout the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Red brick became less fashionable in London during the Georgian period, but continued to be used in the provinces.

One incomplete Dutch paving brick was recovered from Test pit AT1, with dimensions ?x73x35mm. This very dense, yellow-firing brick was popular particularly between 1600 and 1800.

Stone fabrics: 3108 (medium-grained sandstone), 3117 (Flint)

Several fragments of thinly split, greenish-grey, medium-grained sandstone were recovered from test pits 5 and 6. It is possible that they were intended for use as roof tiles, but cannot be attributed a date or a form with any certainty.

Two small fragments of burnt flint weighing 58 grams were included in the building material assemblage, both from test pit 6. The fragments had been shattered but were not obviously worked, and were discarded.

Conclusions

The presence of Roman period activity is indicated by the recovery of small amounts of ceramic building material, some of which is likely to be close to its original area of deposition. However no evidence of Roman masonry structures were observed, so the exact origin of the material is not certain.

Medieval and post-medieval occupation is indicated by the presence of medieval roof tiles and later, post-medieval brick fragments. Again there were no in situ masonry remains recorded, so the material can only be said to indicate structures in the vicinity that had utilised tile for roofing and possibly Dutch paving brick for flooring.

Recommendations

The temporary fabrics described above should be compared to a regional reference collection if one such exists. If not, the descriptions should be published to provide a point of reference for further research.

The similarity between some of the Roman and medieval roof tile fabrics to those of London, would seem to indicate the exploitation of similar clay deposits. A comparison of a larger assemblage from the Chichester area with the fabrics as described in the London reference collection would therefore be beneficial in attempting to determine a kiln source for the material from this site.

Otherwise no further work is recommended on this material.

Fabrics

Brick

3033	Some bricks have moderate coarse quartz <0.8mm, otherwise moderate quartz <0.5mm. Occasional black iron oxide <0.8mm, yellowish white silty inclusions <4mm, occasional fine stones & pebbles. Individual bricks have a high degree of uniformity of texture & colour. Soft texture crumbles easily if scratched. Stock moulded bricks, often frogged, often indented borders.
3036	Notably hard bricks of uniform texture without obvious inclusions in the fabric. Two sizes, fine bricks 160-180x70-85x40-42mm, coarse bricks +- 235x +- 112 x37-45mm

Tile:

2271	Hard, well fired fabric with fine texture, occasional coarse quartz <0.6mm, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide <0.5mm, occasional muscovite mica <0.05mm.
2816	Fairly frequent fine quartz <0.3mm, occasional red iron oxide, siltstone & silty streaks.

Roman Fabrics:

2452	Fairly fine fabric. Fine but varying amounts of quartz <0.5mm. Usually with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide <2.0mm.
3006	Covers the fabric range between 2459a (normal msand) and 3004. Individual tiles vary. most have frequent quartz < 0.3mm with occasional iron oxide and limestone
3018	Fine clay matrix. Frequent orange clay/siltstone bands and inclusions, iron oxide, varying amounts of occasional quartz <1.0mm. frequent silty bands and nodules in certain examples

Stone Fabrics:

3108	medium grain laminated sandstone	Covers all medium-grained laminated brown, red & grey sandstone. Principle mineral is quartz, grain size 0.05-0.5mm; other minerals include mica, feldspars. Jurassic sandstone's often coloured brown, yellow-brown, by limonite i.o. with sub-angular, sedimentary grains. New Red Sandstone (West Midlands) rounded, wind-blown grains, coloured by hematite, pinkish-red
3117	Flint	Hard, water rounded or amorphous, Intimate mixture of soluble & insoluble silica, found either as nodules, or as tabular sheets. Flint from Lower chalk beds of the Weald can contain radiating crystals of iron sulphide either pyrite or marcasite.

23. APPENDIX 6: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-4863

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Watching Brief at Shippam's Factory, Chichester

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Shippam's Factory, Chichester between September and October 2004. The watching brief found evidence for Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval cut features and deposits on site. Large areas of the southern part of the site were truncated by modern basements but it cannot be discounted that deeply cut archaeological features may remain in situ in these areas.

Project dates Start: 30-09-2004 End: 27-10-2004

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes WSHF04 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Monument type INDETERMINATE Iron Age

Monument type CUT FEATURES AND HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY Roman

Monument type CUT FEATURES AND HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY Early Medieval

Monument type CUT FEATURES AND HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY Medieval

Monument type HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Test-Pit Survey', 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER CHICHESTER Shippam's Factory

Study area 7634 Square metres

National reference grid SU 864 048 Point

Height OD Min: 13.5m Max: 13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Gifford and Partners Ltd

Project originator brief Gifford and Partners Ltd

Project originator design Mark Beasley (Gifford & Partners Ltd)

Project director/manager Mark Beasley (Gifford & Partners Ltd)
Jon Butler (PCA Ltd)

Project supervisor Joanna Taylor

Sponsor or funding body Kier Property Developments Ltd

Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report

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