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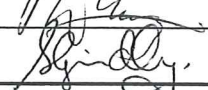

SHIPPAMS SPORTS & SOCIAL CLUB, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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CONTENTS

	Page
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY.....	5
2. INTRODUCTION	6
3. PLANNING BACKGROUND	7
4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND.....	8
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
6. METHODOLOGY	13
7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....	16
8. INTERPRETATION	26
9. REVIEW OF THE EVALUATION STRATEGY.....	28
10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE	29
11. CONCLUSIONS	29
12. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	29
13. BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	31

APPENDICES

- 1 Context Descriptions
- 2 Site Matrix
- 3 Roman Pottery Assessment (Malcolm Lyne)
- 4 Medieval Pottery Assessment (Chris Jarrett)
- 5 Animal Bone Assessment (Lisa Yeomans)
- 6 Building Materials Assessment (John Brown)
- 7 Glass Assessment (Sarah Carter)
- 8 Environmental Samples Assessment (C.P. Green et. al.)
- 9 Iron Slag Assessment (Lyn Keys)
- 10 Oasis Data Collection Form

FIGURES

- 1 Site Location
- 2 Trench Locations
- 3 Trench 2
- 4 Trench 4
- 5 Trench 5

- 6 Trench 6
- 7 Trench 7
- 8 Sections
- 9 Schematic Section of Site

PLATES

- 1 Section through later *civitas* ditch [37] (looking south)
- 2 Mortared flint foundations of Roman town wall (scale = 1m)

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the working methods and results of two phases of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the site of Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester, for residential buildings (fig. 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 864 049. Gifford and Partners Ltd commissioned the project on behalf of Kier Property Developments Ltd and between the 4th and 20th January 2005 and the 3rd and 5th May 2005 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the archaeological evaluation.

Evaluation Phase 1

The first phase of archaeological evaluation assessed and recorded the natural topography across the site and found it to be typified by a natural gravel horizon overlain by a naturally deposited clay layer. The natural clay layer was encountered in four of the six evaluation trenches and in each instance was seen to seal the natural gravel. Spot levels obtained from the natural deposits during the archaeological evaluation suggest an east to west slope in the natural topography on site.

Trench 2 revealed evidence for gravel extraction pits immediately to the east of and pre-dating the *civitas* defences. Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 6 revealed evidence to suggest that ditches and masonry relating to the defences of the Roman *civitas* cross the western half of the site on a north/south orientation and when present were substantial and largely undisturbed by later truncations.

Post-Roman deposits including accumulated infills of late Roman features and accumulated layers banking up to the remains of the levelled Roman *civitas* wall, exist in the western half of the site. The evaluation found no evidence for Roman or medieval occupation to the east of the *civitas* defences.

Post-medieval deposits including cut features and garden-soils associated with the use of the site as an orchard/market garden in the 19th and 20th century were found to be wide spread across the site. Whilst modern truncations in the form of services existed on site they were minimal and the underlying archaeological horizons remained largely intact.

Evaluation Phase 2

The second phase of evaluation at Shippam's Sports and Social Club was designed to establish the level of truncation to the Scheduled Ancient Monument in the vicinity of the existing tunnel and to establish the presence or absence of a bastion in the southwest corner of the site.

The evaluation found substantial truncation has taken place in the southwest corner of the site with water, gas and an elaborate drainage system centred in this area. The services appeared to continue under the existing tunnel through the city wall whereon further manholes and inspection covers were located.

Whilst further evidence was found to suggest that the Roman *civitas* wall is located c.2m to the east of the existing wall, no evidence was found to suggest that a bastion exists in the southwest of the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report details the working methods and results of two phases of archaeological evaluation in advance of the development of the Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester, for residential buildings (fig. 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 864 049. Gifford and Partners Ltd commissioned the project on behalf of Kier Property Developments Ltd and between the 4th and 20th January 2005 and the 3rd and 5th May 2005 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the evaluation.

Shippam's Sports and Social Club is located outside the city walls to the northeast of Shippam's Factory. Both the sports and social club and the factory are part of the same development with the two sites connected by a tunnel through the city wall. Separate archaeological evaluations are to be conducted on the two sites and this report is concerned exclusively with the sports and social Club. The Shippam's Sports and Social Club is bound by an area of undergrowth and trees to the north, a community centre to the east, a car park to the south and the city wall to the west.

The first phase of archaeological evaluation consisted of six evaluation trenches located throughout the site. Trenches 2, 4 and 5 were located to assess the defensive ditches whilst Trenches 1 and 3 were located to assess the archaeological potential of land to the east of the *civitas* defences (fig. 2). A sixth contingency trench was excavated on the final day of the Phase 1 works to further assess the defensive ditches. The evaluation sought to assess generally the archaeological potential of the land currently occupied by Shippam's Sports and Social Club.

The second phase of evaluation assessed the southwest corner of the Shippam's Sports and Social Club and consisted of two evaluation trenches. In addition the location and depths of a number of manholes in the southwest of the site were recorded in order to assess the location and extent of modern truncation to this area.

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

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

The proposed development consists of two sites. The first, which is not the concern of this report, is located on the Shippam's factory site and will comprise a mixed retail and residential development. The second site, the focus 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).

As part of the Client's planning application, an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was commissioned to provide supporting information on the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during development of the site (Evans 2004). The assessment concluded that there was a high risk of encountering archaeological remains on the Shippam's Sports and Social Club, archaeological deposits primarily associated with the defences of the Roman *civitas*. The DBA concluded that there is a high potential for encountering archaeological remains during the construction of the new development and further investigation was necessary to ascertain the character, date, survival and extent of the deposits. An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical site investigation works was undertaken in order to inform subsequent evaluation strategy (Beasley 2004).

The western boundary of the site is formed of Chichester City Wall, scheduled Ancient Monument 101. Any development on site may affect the surroundings of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The Shippam's Sports and Social Club site is located within the Chichester Conservation Area (English Heritage 1990: 9-10). There are no registered parks and gardens on or close to the site (English Heritage 1986) and there are no registered historic battlefields in the area (English Heritage 1994).

4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The site of Shippam's Sports and Social Club is located on the West Sussex Coastal Plain at a level of between 13.5m OD and 14.5m OD.

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

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

As part of the DBA a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) data held by Chichester District Council. Within the 200m radius of the site, a total of 55 SMR entries were identified which included physical remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and previous archaeological assessments.

The following assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site is a synthesis of the SMR findings and additional documentary research.

Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited and tends to be concentrated to a hundred years before the Roman Conquest in AD43. A system of Late Iron Age bank and ditch earthworks, the Chichester Entrenchments and three Late Iron Age round houses were found in the Cattlemarket to the south of the site (SMR no. 520).

Although there is limited evidence for the prehistoric periods within Chichester it is important to note that Shippam's Sports and Social Club is located on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, an area known to have been utilised by prehistoric people. As a consequence it may be that hitherto unanticipated prehistoric archaeological remains may exist on site.

Roman

Evidence has been found within Chichester to suggest that a military presence existed from the Roman Conquest in AD43 onwards. Finds indicating a military presence within the *civitas* include ditches and military equipment at St Martins Lane/Little London (Samuels 2002; SMR no.344).

To date the location of the Roman fort and its *vicus* (associated settlement) have not been securely established. Speculation suggests that they may have been situated in the northeast of the city which would place them near the Shippam's Sports and Social Club site (Evans 2004).

The Romans had created their first *civitas* at Chichester by the second half of the 1st century AD. The *civitas* was known as *Noviomagus Reginorum* a name that translates as the 'new market of the Regini' (the latter a tribal name meaning 'proud ones' or 'stiff ones') (Magilton & Rudkin 1999, note 1).

The basic planned grid of the *civitas*, which is still recognisable today, was laid out in AD70-85. This consisted of four main streets (North, South, East and West Streets) which crossed to form a central area where the Roman forum was constructed. Other public buildings are known in Chichester including classic temples, public bathhouses, a basilica and an amphitheatre. Whilst most public buildings are located within the *civitas* it should be noted that the amphitheatre was located beyond the *civitas* defences which suggests that significant Roman deposits may exist beyond the defined limit of the Roman settlement.

The important Roman road of *Stane Street* commenced at the East Gate of Chichester and provided a direct route for traffic to *Londinium* (London) (Magilton 1991).

It is thought that *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; Down & Magilton 1993). The stone city wall visible today dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods when it was rebuilt on the Roman foundations.

Excavations to the east of the city walls in the 1950's found evidence to suggest a third wider ditch was constructed in the medieval period (Magilton 1991). However, recent reappraisal of the data suggests that the ditch dates to the 4th century and was installed at a consequence of the construction of bastions on the outer face of the town wall (Magilton 2003).

In 1972 a 4th-century bastion was excavated to the south of the Shippam's Sports and Social Club (Evans 2004) and it is not implausible that a bastion may be encountered on the study site.

Roman settlement may have existed outside of the *civitas* walls prior to the formal demarcation of the town with the *civitas* wall in the late 3rd century, thus there is a possibility that occupation deposits dating to the Roman period may be encountered on site (J. Kenny *pers. comm.* 2004). In addition excavations around the eastern gate have suggested that extra-mural settlement spilled out beyond the *civitas* walls in the 4th century although it is likely to have been focused around *Stane Street*.

There is also the possibility that Roman burials may be present on the site for burials have been excavated in the St Pancras area and these may continue north westwards towards the site (Evans 2004).

Medieval

There is limited evidence for the Saxon period in Chichester and it is difficult to speculate on what happened to the residents of the town after the end of the Roman occupation in the early 5th century. However, Saxon occupation deposits are known to the northwest of the Shippam's Factory site (SMR no.280/344) and it is possible that the town remained occupied throughout the Saxon period though in a reduced and less organised form.

By the late 9th century/early 10th century Chichester once again developed as a town whereby it was fortified to fend off the Danish Invasions.

The first references to *Cisseceaster* (Chichester) appear in AD895 when it was named after Cissa, son of Aelle and in 1086 whereby Chichester is referred to as *Cicestre* in the Domesday Book (Evans 2004).

When the Normans invaded in 1066, major land divisions had been introduced within the city walls (Down & Rule, 1971:4). Land had been granted to Brithelm, Bishop of Chichester and his brethren by King Eadwig in AD956 (Sawyer 1968). This bequeath of land has been interpreted by some as an indication that a pre-Norman conquest Minister existed in Chichester although to date this theory has not been substantiated (Samuels 2002).

The city layout in the 10th century retained the elements of the Roman *civitas*, with North, South, East and West Street lead from the city gates and converged to form a central area to the town (Morgan 1992).

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. Merchants formed influential guilds and a Guildhall had been constructed in South Street by the 12th century (Evans 2004).

Chichester developed as an established and important port and by 1353 it controlled the wool trade. In the 14th and 15th centuries pilgrimages to the shrine of St Richard de Wych, Bishop of Chichester further increased trade within the city.

Excavations at the East Gate bastion have indicated that by the 14th-century occupation within the city wall extended up to the East Walls suggesting that medieval archaeology may be encountered on site.

Post-medieval

The commercial expansion of Chichester witnessed in the medieval period continued into the post-medieval period with the town continuing to be a leading manufacturer of woollen cloth and a major port. Some of Chichester's major industries, clothing, malting, tanning, metal working, blacksmithing and bell founding, were located close to the East Gate and Eastern city walls.

The Civil War of the 17th century inflicted substantial damage on Chichester when Parliamentary forces besieged the city and commercial expansion suffered as a consequence (Evans 2004). However, as a consequence of the rebuilding projects after the Civil War the building trade within Chichester began to develop at this time.

The map regression in the DBA identified a possible Civil War defensive earthwork crossing the site in William Stukely's map of 1723. The earthwork was likely to have been levelled after the Parliamentarian victory and nothing can be seen above ground today (Evans 2004). Furthermore Glot's map of 1775 shows the Roman town wall on the western boundary of the site to only exist as a banked earthwork with no masonry visible in the 18th century.

The 18th century saw a further change in the fortunes of Chichester with farming of grain, cattle and sheep bringing wealth to the city. The money brought into the town facilitated the development of Chichester as the Georgian town that stands today. In addition the city walls were repaired, trees were planted, the city gates were removed in 1772 and 1783 and in 1794 an Act of Parliament led to the paving and lighting of Chichester's streets (Evans 2004).

Recent conservation work on the town wall to the north of Priory Road revealed that the Roman core and medieval repairs of the wall remained in situ behind the post-medieval rebuild (Tim Strickland *pers. comm.*). Whilst no such work has taken place on the Shippam's Sports and Social Club site it is possible that the Roman and medieval masonry remains in situ behind the existing face of the wall.

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1875 denotes the first notable development of the site. Three rectangular buildings and three smaller ones can clearly be seen in the south, west and central areas of the site which are probably greenhouses or small structures associated with the use of the site as an orchard/market garden at this time (J. Kenny *pers. comm.* 2004).

By the 19th century the population of the city had risen dramatically and by the middle of the century the population had increased by 60%. In 1874 fresh piped water was introduced and in 1896 drainage arrived (Evans 2004).

6. METHODOLOGY

General

All work was undertaken in accordance with the Gifford Health and Safety Policy (7th Issue June 2000) and the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Health and Safety Policy (PCAHS-2). Site-specific Risk Assessments are included in the WSI (Gifford 2004) as well as the Gifford and PCA Health and Safety policies.

Prior to excavation, service plans detailing the location of buried utilities, were obtained and the area of each trench was surveyed for buried services using a cable detection device.

Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site was given the code WSSC05.

A photographic record of the evaluation was prepared, this included black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principle features and finds discovered. A back-up digital record was maintained during the initial phase of the evaluation.

Evaluation Phase 1

The first phase of evaluation consisted of six trenches including a contingency trench excavated on the final day of the works. The ground surface of all trenches was a thin layer of tarmac, c.0.10m, sealing a c.0.25m thick layer of modern brick hardcore. The upper deposits of the trenches were initially removed by a toothed bucket or when necessary a mechanical breaker.

When the upper deposits had been removed the evaluation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were mechanically excavated by a wheeled excavator whilst Trench 2 was excavated using a 360 degree machine due to the size and depth of the trench. All machine operatives were certified to industry standards (CITB or equivalent) and along with all site staff wore appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times whilst working.

With the exception of Trench 2, where archaeological deposits were removed in 200mm spits until significant archaeological deposits were encountered, mechanical excavation avoided damage to archaeological remains and was limited to the removal of overburden. As a consequence of the depth of archaeological deposits in Trench 2 the area of excavation was stepped in 1.20m from the edge of the trench when depths of 1.20m were attained. Trenches 4, 5 and 6 were excavated to a depth of 1.20m or to the top of the archaeological horizon. Trenches 1 and 3 were excavated to the top of the natural horizon. Overburden was removed in spits of up to 200mm thick and the mechanical excavator operated under archaeological supervision at all times.

Temporary barriers were erected around evaluation areas to prevent unauthorised access to the trenches. Trench 1 was recorded and backfilled on the second day of the evaluation,

Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were backfilled on the penultimate day of the excavation and Trenches 5 and 6 were backfilled on the last day of the evaluation.

Reinstatement used the excavated spoil from the trenches and was compacted with the machine bucket and finished level with the existing ground surface. No further compaction or re-surfacing of Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 was undertaken. As a consequence of the need to provide access to the western quarter of the site the upper portion of Trench 4 was backfilled with crushed concrete. Terram sheeting was laid over the archaeological deposits in Trench 5 prior to backfilling the trench.

The dimensions of the trenches are listed below:

- Trench 1 measured 1.80m N/S x 8.50 E/W x 0.75m maximum depth.
- Trench 2 measured 7.10m N/S x 12.10m E/W x 3.50m maximum depth.
- Trench 3 measured 2.00m N/S x 4.90m E/W x 0.98m maximum depth.
- Trench 4 measured 1.30m N/S x 8.00m E/W x 1.18m maximum depth.
- Trench 5 measured 2.80m N/S x 2.50m E/W x 1.15m maximum depth. The trench was extended in the south west corner with the additional area of excavation measuring 1.00m N/S x 2.00m E/W.
- Trench 6 measured 1.54m N/S x 6.05m E/W x 1.20m maximum depth.

Following machine excavation all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 were located to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Total Station Theodolite whilst Trenches 1 and 6 were triangulated from the existing Shippam's Sports and Social Club. Appropriate base lines were established in all trenches from which all plans and sections were located.

Temporary Benchmarks (TBM's) were transferred to site using the Ordnance Survey Benchmark located on the Community Centre on New Park Road (14.95m OD). The TBM for Trenches 1, 2 and 3 was located in the east of the site and had a value of 13.53m OD whilst the TBM for Trenches 4, 5 and 6 was located in the south-west of the site and had a value of 14.18m OD.

In Trenches 2 and 4 *in situ* ditch deposits were hand augured to establish the base of the feature. All trenches and associated spoil were scanned with a metal detector to aid with find retrieval.

Evaluation Phase 2

The second phase of evaluation consisted of two trenches and the investigation of three service manholes. The ground surface of the trenches was a thin layer of tarmac, c.0.10m, sealing a c.0.25m thick layer of modern brick hardcore. The upper deposits were initially removed by hand excavation or when necessary a mechanical breaker.

The dimensions of the archaeological evaluation trenches are listed below:

- Trench 7 measured 1.10m N/S x 2.70m E/W x 0.50m maximum depth.

- Trench 8 measured 5.00m N/S x 1.00m E/W x 0.41m maximum depth.

The dimensions of the investigated manholes are listed below:

- Manhole 1 measured 0.50m N/S x 0.60 E/W x 0.46m maximum depth.
- Manhole 2 measured 0.80m N/S x 1.10 E/W x 1.00m maximum depth.
- Manhole 3 measured 0.55m N/S x 0.70 E/W x 0.90m maximum depth.

A TBM (13.53m OD) transferred to site during the first phase of evaluation was used.

All areas of investigation were triangulated from the existing Shippam's Sports and Social Club building.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Trench 1 (fig. 2)

Trench 1 was orientated E/W, measuring 8.50m x 1.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m.

The earliest deposit within the trench was a naturally deposited gravel layer [4] encountered at a height of 12.90m OD. Sealing this deposit was a 0.22m thick naturally deposited, clay layer [3] encountered at 13.12m OD. No features were found to truncate the natural horizon.

Sealing the natural deposits was a 0.25m thick, brownish grey, silty clay layer [2] encountered at 13.48m OD. No cut features truncated the surface of the deposit and the deposit has been interpreted as a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the 19th and early 20th century.

A layer of brick hardcore [1] sealed the earlier deposits and appeared to have been laid down as a levelling layer during the construction of the current Shippam's Sports and Social Club. The deposit was 0.24m in thickness and was encountered at 13.60m OD. A tarmac surface, 0.10m in thickness, constituted the remainder of the trench and was encountered at 13.70m OD.

Trench 2 (figs. 2, 3, 8 & 9; plate 1)

Trench 2 was orientated E/W, measuring 12.10m x 7.10m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.50m.

The earliest deposit within the trench was a naturally deposited gravel layer [42] encountered at a height of 13.07m OD and seen to continue beyond a depth of 10.80m OD. Natural clay was not encountered within Trench 2 suggesting it had been fully truncated in antiquity.

The earliest features within the trench were a number of large gravel extraction pits which truncated the natural gravel in the eastern quarter of the trench. To the south of the trench two intercutting pits truncated the natural gravel at 13.07m OD. The earlier of the two pits [41] measured 3.71m east/west and had been excavated to a depth of 1.51m. The feature was filled by a greyish brown silty gravel [40] that contained occasional fragments of possible Iron Age/early Roman date. Truncating this feature was a later gravel extraction pit [39] that measured 3.47m east/west and continued to a depth of 1.14m. The feature contained a clayey silt gravel fill [38] within which were occasional sherds of Roman pot dated to between 50 and 100AD. To the north of the trench a third gravel extraction pit [50] was recorded. The feature was encountered at 12.38m OD, measured 2.04m east/west and had been excavated to a depth of 0.64m. Within the feature was a greyish brown, silty clay gravel fill [49] which was sealed by a 0.64m thick spread of brownish grey silty clay gravel [48] encountered at 13.05m OD. Context [48] probably represents a secondary fill of the gravel extraction pit. However, the edges of the cut at this level had been removed by later truncations to the west and obscured by the limit of excavation to the east.

Gravel extraction pits [41] and [50] were truncated on their western edges at a height of 13.06m OD by the eastern edge of a north/south orientated linear feature [37]. The fills contained within the feature extended 6.10m across the trench to the western limit of excavation were seen to continue beyond a depth of 2.26m. As a consequence of the depth of the feature the trench was stepped in at 1.20m intervals and the base and returning western edge of the feature were not encountered within Trench 2. However, the alignment, location, and character of the feature strongly suggest that it represents the eastern edge of the outer defensive ditch, possibly excavated in the 4th century.



Plate 1. Section through later *civitas* ditch [37] (looking south)

The primary fills of the ditch were not encountered within Trench 2. Those fills recorded during the evaluation appear to date to a post-Roman phase whereby the ditch appears to have gradually silted up over an extended period of time. The earliest fill of the ditch was a clayey silt gravel [36] that appeared to represent natural slumping at the eastern edge of the ditch where loose natural gravels had been truncated.

Immediately above this deposit was a 1.52m thick gravelly clay silt fill [35] which fall in a westward direction and constituted the main fill within the ditch. Two later greyish brown sandy silt fills, [34] and [43], were seen within the ditch both of which visibly sloped westwards. The pottery retrieved from the fills of the ditch were exclusively Saxo-Norman (10th –11th century) in date with the exception of one sherd of Southampton whiteware dated to the 13th century. It is possible that given the quantities of pottery dating to the 10th-11th centuries within the retrieved assemblage that the later sherd of pottery may represent contamination of the deposit during the evaluation. The predominantly Saxo-Norman date of the pottery within the ditch fills indicates that these deposits do not represent an infilling

of the ditch during the Roman period but rather a gradual silting up after the Roman occupation ended.

An additional fill of redeposited clay [45] and [47] sealed the lower deposits at 12.44m OD. The fill contained small quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery and represents one of the final phases of infilling of the Roman feature in the 10th /11th century

A number of poorly sorted deposits, [44], [53], [33], [52], [51] and [32], infilled the upper depression created by the presence of the outer defensive ditch. The presence of post-medieval pottery within these fills suggests that the deposits were deposited throughout the period and were contemporary with the use of the site as open land and orchards throughout this time

A pit [31] with vertical sides, a flat base and encountered at 13.01m OD truncated the latest post-medieval fill [33] of the ditch [37] on the southern limit of excavation. The pit was filled by a brownish grey sandy silt [30] which contained 19th-century pottery and appears to be associated with the orchards that occupied the site in the 19th and early 20th century.

Sealing the earlier deposits throughout the trench was a 0.30m thick, brownish grey layer [29] encountered at 13.38m OD. The presence of 19th/20th-century ceramic building material (CBM) fragments suggest the deposit to be a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the early 20th century.

With the exception of a concrete slab in the north/west corner and a manhole in the north/east corner of Trench 2, no modern features truncated the post-medieval garden-soil horizon. The remainder of the trench was constituted by a 0.25m thick layer of brick hardcore and a 0.10m thick layer of Tarmac the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the central area of the site, was 13.50m OD.

Trench 3 (fig. 2)

Trench 3 was orientated E/W, measuring 2.00m x 4.90m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.98m.

The earliest deposit within Trench 3 was a naturally deposited gravel layer [19] encountered at a height of 12.74m OD. The layer was not revealed in plan during the excavation of Trench 3 and the level of the deposit was obtained from the section of an excavated feature. Sealing the natural gravel was a 0.38m thick naturally deposited clay layer [18] encountered at 13.14m OD.

A linear feature [23], orientated NE/SW and encountered at 12.97m OD, truncated the natural horizon to the west of Trench 3. The feature had near vertical sides, a flat base and had been excavated to a depth of 0.12m. The feature contained a greyish brown fill [22] that contained pottery dating to the 19th century. The deposit had been truncated by the limit of excavation to the west and by a modern service trench to the east and as a result it was not possible to further assess its character in plan. However, the presence of 19th-century pottery may suggest the shallow linear feature to be a garden feature associated with the orchards that occupied the site during the 19th and 20th century.

A small feature [21], 0.20m in depth, containing a yellowish brown fill [20] and encountered at 13.06m OD truncated the natural horizon at the western end of Trench 3. The irregular shape of the feature suggested it to be a tree hollow probably associated with the orchards that occupied the site in the 19th and early 20th century.

Sealing the earlier deposits was a 0.30m thick, greyish brown layer [17] encountered at 13.44m OD. No cut features truncated the surface of the deposit and the presence of 19th-century CBM fragments suggest the deposit to be a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the 19th and early 20th century.

Two features truncated the garden-soil horizon, the first a north/south service trench located centrally within the area of excavation and the second a pit situated in the south/east corner of the trench. Both features contained abundant mid 20th-century material and appeared to be associated with the recent use of the site as the Shippam's Sports and Social Club. The features were sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of brick hardcore and a 0.10m thick layer of Tarmac the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the south/east of the site, was 13.74m OD.

Trench 4 (figs. 2, 4 & 9)

Trench 4 was orientated E/W, measuring 8.00m x 1.30m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.18m.

The earliest deposit within Trench 6 was a naturally deposited clay layer [14] encountered at 12.96m OD and isolated to the western quarter of Trench 4. A hand drilled auger hole was excavated through the layer suggesting its thickness to be c. 0.42m.

The natural horizon was truncated by the western edge of a north/south orientated linear feature [80] at a height of 12.96m OD. Contained within the feature was an orange brown clayey silt fill [81] which extended 6.84m across the trench. Due to the depth of the trench no archaeological slots were excavated into the underlying deposits. However, eight hand drilled auger holes were excavated to assess the potential depth of the archaeological deposits. The results from the hand auger suggest that archaeological deposits exist to a depth of c.1.72m (c.10.92m OD) at the eastern limit of the trench, which then gradually slope up to the western edge of the cut. Whilst it was not possible to confirm that the base of the truncation had been encountered, it was clear that the eastern edge of the feature lay beyond the eastern limit of Trench 4. Whilst the extent of excavation was minimal the alignment, location and suggested profile of the feature, strongly suggest this to be the western edge of the outer defensive ditch, possibly dating to the 4th century, encountered in Trench 2.

Sealing the ditch and the natural horizon was a 0.30m thick, orange brown clayey silt layer [8] encountered at 13.11m OD. The deposit contained minimal quantities of cultural material and it is suggested that it represents the gradual accumulation of soils throughout the post-Roman period after the outer defence ditch has silted up and before the site was reoccupied in the 19th century.

At the western limits of Trench 4 a north/south orientated construction cut [87] and flint and lime mortar foundation [56] were encountered at 13.53m OD. An additional north/south orientated foundation [57] of identical construction, contained within construction cut [59]

was encountered at 13.39m OD 2.00m to the east. Together these foundations probably represent the remains of buildings shown on the Shippam's Sports and Social Club site in the Ordnance Survey Map 1st Edition, 1875.

Abutting the masonry was a dumped clay gravel layer [11] encountered at 13.36m OD with a gradual slope eastwards to 12.97m OD. Unlike in trench 6 whereby the deposits abutting the 19th-century masonry appear to represent an episode of demolition the layer in Trench 4 was suggestive of an accumulated occupation layer which has consequently slumped into an undulation caused by the presence of the 4th-century ditch directly below.

Truncating the 19th-century occupation layer was a shallow pit [10], 0.80m east/west and 0.10m in depth. The feature truncated the earlier deposits from a height of 13.16m OD and contained a sandy silt fill [9]. Whilst no finds were retrieved from the fill the features position in the stratigraphic matrix suggests it was probably associated with the orchards that occupied the site during the early 20th century.

Sealing the earlier deposits was a 0.40m thick, greyish brown, silty clay layer [7] encountered at 13.69m OD. The deposit is representative of a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the early 20th century.

Truncating the garden-soil horizon was a large pit [13] measuring 2.25m east/west with a depth of 0.75m. The feature was encountered at 13.60m OD and contained a blackish brown silty clay fill [12]. The position of this feature in the stratigraphic matrix suggests it is associated with the recent use of the site as the Shippam's Sports and Social Club during the 20th century. The remainder of the trench was comprised of modern services and a 0.25m thick layer of brick hardcore and a 0.10m thick layer of Tarmac the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface was 13.70m OD.

Trench 5 (figs. 2, 5, 8 & 9; plate 2)

Trench 5 initially measured 2.80m N/S x 2.50m E/W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.15m. A 1.00m N/S x 2.00m E/W hand excavated slot was extended from the south/west corner of the trench during the course of the evaluation to further assess the archaeological deposits in this area of the site.

Natural deposits were not reached during the excavation of Trench 5 and it is not possible to suggest at what level they are present in this area of the site.

The earliest deposit within Trench 5 was a layer of greyish brown silty clay and flint nodules [28] encountered at 13.73m OD and present in the western quarter of the trench. Contained within the matrix of the flint raft were occasional sherds of pottery dated to the early 2nd century. The deposit had been severely truncated by later intrusions and was obscured by the limits of excavation with the consequence that it was not possible to ascertain whether the deposit was within a cut or part of a more expansive layer. However, the presence of the city wall immediately above this deposit strongly suggests that context [28] represents a flint raft lain down before the construction of the town wall in the 3rd century.

Constructed immediately above the chalk raft was a north/south orientated flint and lime mortar wall [27] which had been demolished to a level of 14.01m OD. The wall was visible in a 1.00m wide slot that had been excavated as a continuation of the south/west corner of

Trench 5. The wall extended 2.09m east/west from the western limit of excavation, the standing city wall, and continued to a depth of 0.47m. The eastern face of the masonry was constructed with struck flint nodules with a clearly pointed mortar surround indicating that the wall had not been trench built. To the west of the outer face of the wall was a core of irregularly shaped and heavily compacted flint nodules and lime mortar within which no ceramic building materials were present. At no point during the excavation was the western face of the wall encountered and the full width of the masonry is unknown. Whilst it was not possible to excavate fully Trench 5 to investigate the wall further it is highly probable that context [27] represents the original build of the Roman *civitas* wall indicating that the city wall as it stands today has shifted 2.00m to the west of its original position.

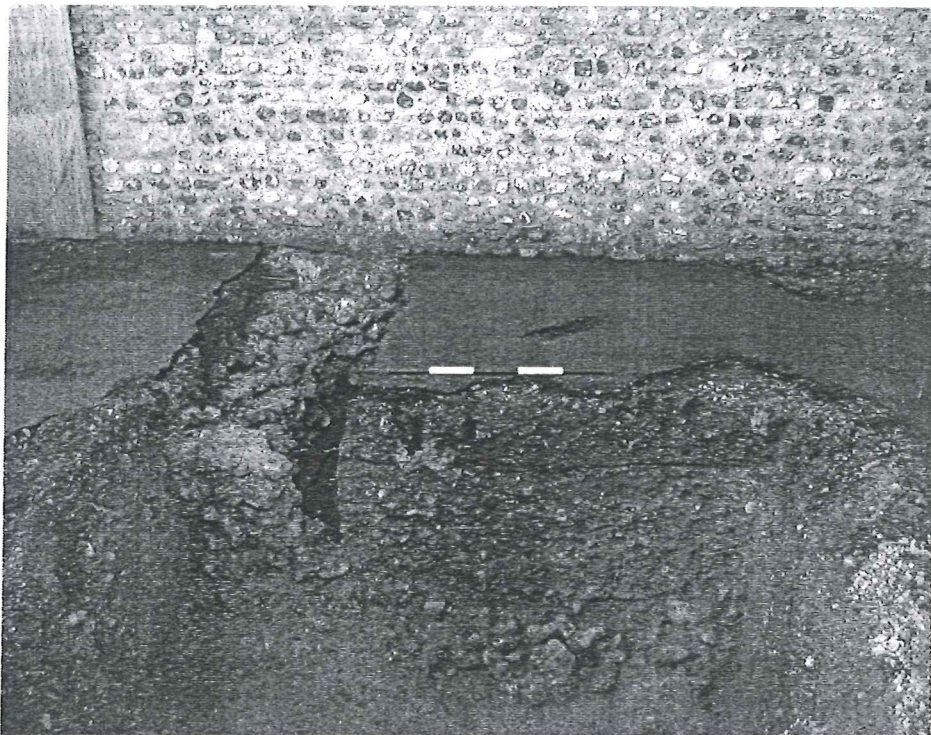


Plate 2. Mortared flint foundations of Roman town wall (scale = 1m)

A possible north/south orientated linear ditch cut [54] was recorded truncating the chalk raft at 13.70m OD. The gravelly silty clay deposit [26] which possibly filled it had been heavily truncated by the limits of excavation and later intrusions and it cannot be stated with certainty that truncation [54] physically existed. The fill/layer [26] abutted the eastern face of the wall, was encountered at 13.90m OD and was seen in section to a depth of 0.75m. The deposit contained minimal quantities of cultural material and it is possible that context [26] may be a layer representing the gradual accumulation of soils banking up to the city wall throughout the post-Roman period and not, as recorded, the fill of a ditch. Only further excavation will confirm or dispel these possibilities.

At the western limit of Trench 5, immediately above the Roman wall foundation [27], was a later rebuild which appeared to be integral to the structure that stands today. The masonry was 0.19m in depth, constructed of flint nodules and lime mortar and measured 0.22m

east/west. Whilst no secure dating was obtained for the rebuild to the wall cartographic evidence suggests that its construction post dates the late 18th century when prior to this date the line of the city wall is depicted as a large bank in the eastern quarter of the city.

Truncating the earlier deposits was a construction cut [16] for a 19th-century red brick cess-pit [6] encountered at 13.99m OD. The backfill of the construction cut [15] was a greyish brown silty clay and contained occasional 19th-century pottery. The infill [5] of the cesspit was a greyish brown clayey sandy silt which contained abundant 19th-century pottery. The feature was probably associated with the 19th-century buildings recorded in Trenches 4 and 6.

Two additional features dated to the post-medieval period were recorded in Trench 5. The first was the western edge of a linear north/south cut [25], probably a ditch, encountered at 13.90m OD with a depth of 0.85m. The eastern edge of the feature had been truncated by modern services and the width of the feature is not known. The ditch was filled by greyish brown silty gravelly clay [24] which contained 19th-century glass and pottery. The second feature was a large pit [61] encountered at 14.20m OD which appeared to truncate the earlier cesspit [6]. The pit contained a greyish brown silty clay fill [60] which again contained 19th-century pottery. Both features were probably associated with the use of the site as an orchard in the late 19th/early 20th century.

Sealing the earlier deposits was a 0.30m grey sandy silt layer [46] encountered at 14.20m OD. The deposit probably represents a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the early 20th century.

Modern services had truncated the entire eastern half of Trench 5 removing all archaeological deposits in this area of the trench beyond the project level. The remainder of the trench was comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of brick hardcore and a 0.10m thick layer of Tarmac the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the south/east of the site, was 14.20m OD.

Trench 6 (figs. 2, 6, 8 & 9)

Trench 6 was orientated E/W, measuring 6.05m x 1.54m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m.

The earliest deposit within Trench 6 was a naturally deposited gravel layer [76], seen in the section of an excavated feature and encountered at 12.47m OD. The deposit was sealed by a 0.52m thick naturally deposited clay layer [65] encountered at 12.99m OD and only encountered in a small machine excavated slot in the north/east corner of the trench.

The natural horizon was truncated by the eastern edge of a north/south orientated linear feature [66] at a height of 12.99m OD. Later archaeological deposits remained in situ in the remainder of the trench and it was only possible to expose 0.56m of the north/south edge and 0.64m of the east/west expanse of the feature. A 0.48m deep slot was excavated into the feature and whilst the base and the western edge of the feature were not encountered during the excavation a steeply sloping eastern edge was identified. The feature was filled by an orange brown silty clay [67] that contained pottery dating to between 50 and 100AD. Whilst the extent excavated and seen in plan was necessarily minimal the alignment,

presence of early Roman wares and location of the feature strongly suggest this to be the eastern edge of the outer defence ditch, possibly constructed in the 1st/2nd century.

Sealing the town ditch was a 0.61m thick, pinkish brown clayey silt layer [68] encountered at 13.55m OD. An identical layer [73], physically separated by in situ deposits of a later date, was recorded in the western half of Trench 6 at 13.55m OD. The deposits contained minimal quantities of cultural material and it is suggested that they represent the gradual accumulation of soils throughout the post-Roman period before the site was reoccupied in the 19th century.

In the central area of Trench 6 a large shallow cut [70] containing a compact but poorly sorted gravelly clay and chalk fill [63] was encountered at 13.45m OD. Situated immediately to the south was a construction cut [69] containing a 0.24m wide flint and lime mortar foundation [62]. The foundation had been demolished to a height of 13.41m OD and measured 2.94m east/west, with a southern return at its western limit measuring 0.64m to the limit of excavation. Whilst these features were not excavated, and stratigraphic relationships between the features were not ascertained, it is probably that the shallow cut feature [70] represents a phase of ground consolidation in association with the construction of [62].

At the eastern limits of Trench 6 a north/south orientated construction cut [78] and flint and lime mortar foundation [64] were encountered at 13.23m OD. The masonry represents the western continuation of [57] previously recorded in Trench 4. Together these foundations probably represent the remains of buildings shown on site in the Ordnance Survey Map 1st Edition 1875.

Abutting the masonry was a loose gravel layer [71], [77] and [79] encountered at between 13.65m OD and 13.38m OD in the eastern half of Trench 6. Whilst it is possible that the deposit represents surfaces associated with the building, the irregularity in height and looseness of the deposit strongly suggests that the layer is a dump associated with the demolition of the structure.

Truncating the demolition layer at 13.65m OD was a small pit [75] which measured 0.42m east/west and was 0.34m in depth. The feature contained a blackish brown fill [74] which contained CBM fragments dating to the 19th century suggesting a probable contemporaneity with the orchards that occupied the site in the late 19th/early 20th century.

Sealing the earlier deposits throughout the trench was a 0.31m thick, greyish brown layer [72] encountered at 13.80m OD. No cut features truncated the surface of the deposit and the presence of 19th/20th-century CBM fragments suggest the deposit to be a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the late 19th/early 20th century.

The remainder of the trench was comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of brick hardcore and a 0.10m thick layer of Tarmac the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the south/east of the site, was 14.00m OD.

Trench 7 (figs. 2, 7 & 8)

The earliest deposit within Trench 7 was a north/south orientated flint and lime mortar wall [83], demolished to a level of 14.03m OD and representing the original location of the

Roman *civitas* wall. The wall extended 2.02m east of the western limit of excavation, the existing city wall, and was truncated by a modern service trench to a height of 13.75m OD.

The eastern face of the *civitas* wall was constructed from faced flint nodules which contained a core of irregularly shaped and heavily compacted flint nodules and mortar. At no point during the excavation was the western face of the wall encountered and the full width of the masonry remains unknown.

Abutting the eastern face of the *civitas* wall was a mid orange brown, silty clay layer [84]. The deposit contained minimal quantities of cultural material and it is possible that it represents the gradual accumulation of soils throughout the post-Roman period.

At the western limit of Trench 7, immediately above the *civitas* wall, was a later rebuild [85]. The masonry was 0.20m in depth, constructed of flint nodules and lime mortar and measured 0.12m east/west. No secure dating was obtained for the rebuild to the wall and it is only possible to state that it post-dates the initial Roman construction and pre-dates the existing Victorian rebuild.

Sealing the earlier deposits was a 0.20m thick, dark brown, sandy silt layer [82] encountered at 14.23m OD. The deposit probably represents a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the early 20th century.

Evaluation Trench 7 essentially followed the N/S and E/W alignments of a water service trench and excavation revealed that the service trench had truncated the *civitas* wall to a depth of 0.50m below ground surface.

The remainder of the trench was comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of brick hardcore and a 0.10m thick layer of Tarmac the height of which, and thus the level of the current ground surface in the southwest of the site, was 14.23m OD.

Trench 8 (fig. 2)

The earliest deposit within Trench 8 was an orange brown, clayey silt layer [87] encountered at 13.93m OD. The deposit contained minimal quantities of cultural material and it is suggested that it represents the gradual accumulation of soils throughout the post-Roman.

Sealing the earlier deposits was a dark brownish grey, sandy silt [88] encountered at 14.13m OD. The deposit probably represents a garden-soil contemporary with the use of the site as an orchard in the early 20th century.

An E/W orientated service trench providing gas to the sports and social club was located in the southern half of Trench 8 at 0.30m below ground surface. The service trench appeared to continue westwards through the existing tunnel to an inspection cover on the western side of the city wall.

The central area of Trench 8 was occupied by Manhole 2 which was recorded separately during the evaluation (see below). The northern part of Trench 8 was located within a N/S service trench associated with Manhole 2 and the archaeological deposits discussed above were seen in section. The service trench was not fully excavated but it is known from

excavations in Trench 5 that service trenches associated with Manhole 2 continue beyond a depth of c. 1.00m below ground surface.

The remainder of the trench was constituted by a 0.10m thick concrete slab and a Tarmac surface the later of which was encountered at 14.23m OD and represents the height of the current land surface in the vicinity of Trench 8.

Manhole 1 (fig. 2)

Manhole 1 was associated with the provision of water to the sports and social club and is the southern continuation of services seen in Trench 7.

The manhole had been excavated to a depth of 0.46m below ground level and the remains of the Roman *civitas* wall [86] were clearly present at its base .

The services within Manhole 1 appeared to continue westwards through the existing tunnel to an inspection cover on the western side of the city wall.

The height of the current ground surface in the vicinity of Manhole 1 was 14.23m OD.

Manhole 2 (fig. 2)

Manhole 2 was associated with drainage on site and is the western continuation of Manhole 3 and the southern continuation of the services encountered in Trench 5.

The Manhole was seen to continue beyond a depth of 1.00m below ground surface and northern and eastern drainage pipes were present in the base.

A further pipe continued to the west at the base of Manhole 2 and appeared to continue under the existing tunnel to an inspection cover on the western side of the city wall.

All archaeological deposits were obscured by the concrete lining of the manhole.

The height of the current ground surface in the vicinity of Manhole 2 was 14.11m OD.

Manhole 3 (fig. 2)

Manhole 3 was associated with drainage on site and is the eastern continuation of Manhole 2.

The manhole was seen to continue beyond a depth of 0.90m below ground surface and drainage pipes continuing on north, north/east and east orientations were present in the base.

All archaeological deposits were obscured by the concrete lining of the manhole.

The height of the current ground surface in the vicinity of Manhole 3 was 14.10m OD.

8. INTERPRETATION

Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Natural Valley Gravel was encountered in four of the areas of investigation and spot levels suggest a general slope in the natural topography from c.12.80m OD in the north/east to c.12.50m OD in the south/west of the site. The layer was overlain by natural clay encountered at c.13.15m OD in the east of the site and c.13.00m OD in the west whereon it was seen to be substantially thicker.

Phase 2: 1st/2nd century

The first phase of evaluation found evidence for gravel quarrying on site prior to the installation of the *civitas* defences. The presence of gravel extraction pits is most probably a consequence of construction of nearby *Stane Street* (to the south) and the *civitas* itself. Given that the pits would have been situated close to the 2nd-century defensive ditches it would seem probable that the pits are associated with an earlier phase of construction within and around the *civitas* i.e. they pre-date the 2nd-century defences.

Phase 3: 2nd century

The location and alignment of the cut feature partially excavated in Trench 6 coupled with the presence of Roman wares within its fill strongly suggest this feature to be the eastern edge of the outer 2nd-century defence ditch encircling the Roman *civitas*. Whilst it is known that two ditches were constructed the evaluation failed to locate the inner ditch. It can only be presumed that the inner ditch is located in an area between Trenches 5 and 6 or below the later Roman *civitas* wall. No evidence was obtained to suggest the complete profile of the outer 2nd-century defence ditch other than that it had a steeply sloping eastern edge which conforms to profiles seen through this ditch in other excavations in the east of the city.

Phase 4: 3rd century

It is known that in the late 3rd century a *civitas* wall was erected around the Roman settlement at Chichester and evidence for the original location of the *civitas* wall was found in Trench 5. It is evident from the evaluation that the city wall, as it stands today, has shifted c.2.00m to the west of its Roman predecessor.

Phase 5: 4th century

When bastions were attached to the *civitas* wall in the 4th century the original defence ditches were apparently back-filled and a third defence ditch was installed. The western cut visible in Trench 4 and the eastern cut in Trench 3 appear to form the east and west limits of the "4th-century" defence ditch giving it an east/west width of c.12.00m. Due to the depth of the feature, c.2.50m, the primary deposits were not reached and all of the fills seen within it relate to a period of accumulated silting during later periods.

The second phase of evaluation found no evidence to suggest that a bastion exists in the southwest corner of the site.

Phase 6: Post-Roman

The evaluation demonstrated that the post-Roman periods on site up until the 19th century are typified by a long and continuous period of abandonment. Analysis of the deposits in the "4th-century" defence ditch suggest it gradually silted up throughout this period whilst elsewhere there is evidence to suggest that soils gradually accumulated against the east face of the city wall, possibly forming a bank. It is not known when the Roman wall was demolished but maps from the 18th century show a large north/south orientated bank crossing the western boundary of the site with no indication of a wall standing at this time.

Phase 7c: Post-medieval

Whilst the evaluation did not demonstrate when the *civitas* wall was rebuilt it is known that work began on repairing the city walls in the 18th century. Without further investigation of the wall it is impossible to identify the date of the later construction. That the new wall shifted 2.00m to the west implies that the city wall had been levelled and was no longer visible, aside from as a bank, by the time that the walls were rebuilt.

Phase 7b: Early 19th century

Cartographic evidence suggests that the site was reoccupied in the 19th century where by it was used for orchards and market gardens. The evaluation found evidence for this period in the form of a series of small walls in the south of the site and a cesspit in the west which are both shown on the ordnance survey map of 1875.

Phase 7a: Late 19th century

A number of pits and cut features, including a tree hollow, were recorded and appear to be associated with the use of the site as an orchard in the 19th and early 20th century. A wide spread garden-soil dating to the same period was encountered throughout the site.

Phase 8: Modern

The upper deposits on site were comprised of a layer of brick hardcore which was in turn sealed by a layer of Tarmac. Modern services associated with the Shippam's Sports and Social Club were encountered across the site however with the exception of a concentration of services in the southwest corner their impact can be considered minimal.

9. REVIEW OF THE EVALUATION STRATEGY

Evaluation Phase 1

The first phase of archaeological evaluation assessed and recorded the natural topography across the site and demonstrated that it is typified by a natural gravel overlain by a naturally clay layer. Spot levels obtained from the natural deposits indicate that an east to west slope in the natural topography is present on site.

The evaluation found evidence for gravel extraction pits pre-dating the introduction of the outer *civitas* defence ditch. The evaluation also found evidence to suggest that ditches and masonry relating to the defences of the Roman *civitas* cross the western half of the site on a north/south orientation and when present were substantial and largely undisturbed by later truncations.

The evaluation found no evidence for Roman or medieval occupation to the east of the *civitas* defences and demonstrated that the post-Roman periods are typified a prolonged period of abandonment as indicated by widespread accumulated deposits.

Post-medieval deposits including cut features and garden-soils associated with the use of the site as an orchard/market garden in the 19th and 20th century were encountered during the evaluation. Whilst modern truncations in the form of services existed the evaluation demonstrated they were minimal and the underlying archaeological horizons remained largely intact.

Evaluation Phase 2

The evaluation demonstrated that substantial truncation had taken place in the southwest corner of the site with water, gas and an elaborate drainage system centred in this area. The services appeared to continue under the existing tunnel through the city wall whereon further manholes and inspection covers were located.

Whilst further evidence was found to suggest that the Roman *civitas* wall is located c.2m to the east of the existing wall, no evidence was found to suggest that a bastion exists in the southwest of the site.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

The two phases of archaeological evaluation at the Shippam's Sports and Social Club have demonstrated that the archaeological sequence on site remains largely intact below the current land surface with limited truncations dating to the modern period.

Whilst large areas of the site will undoubtedly have been impacted upon by the construction of the current Shippam's Sports and Social Club, archaeological cut features and deposits may remain *in situ* to a depth of 2.50m below the current land surface. It is anticipated that impact by the proposed scheme on significant archaeological remains will entail further investigation.

The location, size and depth of existing services in the southwest corner of the site are such that it will be possible to reuse these intrusions when providing services to the new development, negating the need to impact on archaeological remains in the vicinity of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). It is of paramount importance to ensure the protection of the Scheduled Ancient Monument during construction works and the opening of the existing service trenches will require archaeological supervision. This work will provide a unique opportunity to observe and record a section through the fabric of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval wall.

11. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation has allowed preliminary analysis of the buried archaeology beneath the Shippam's Sports and Social Club, contributing to our understanding of the deposits that should be anticipated during future work associated with the redevelopment of the site. The presence of the Roman town wall and two of the three known defensive ditches that encircled the Roman settlement indicate that future excavation and recording will be necessary to establish further their alignments, profiles and dating, thereby enhancing our understanding of the development of Chichester throughout and beyond the Roman period.

12. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

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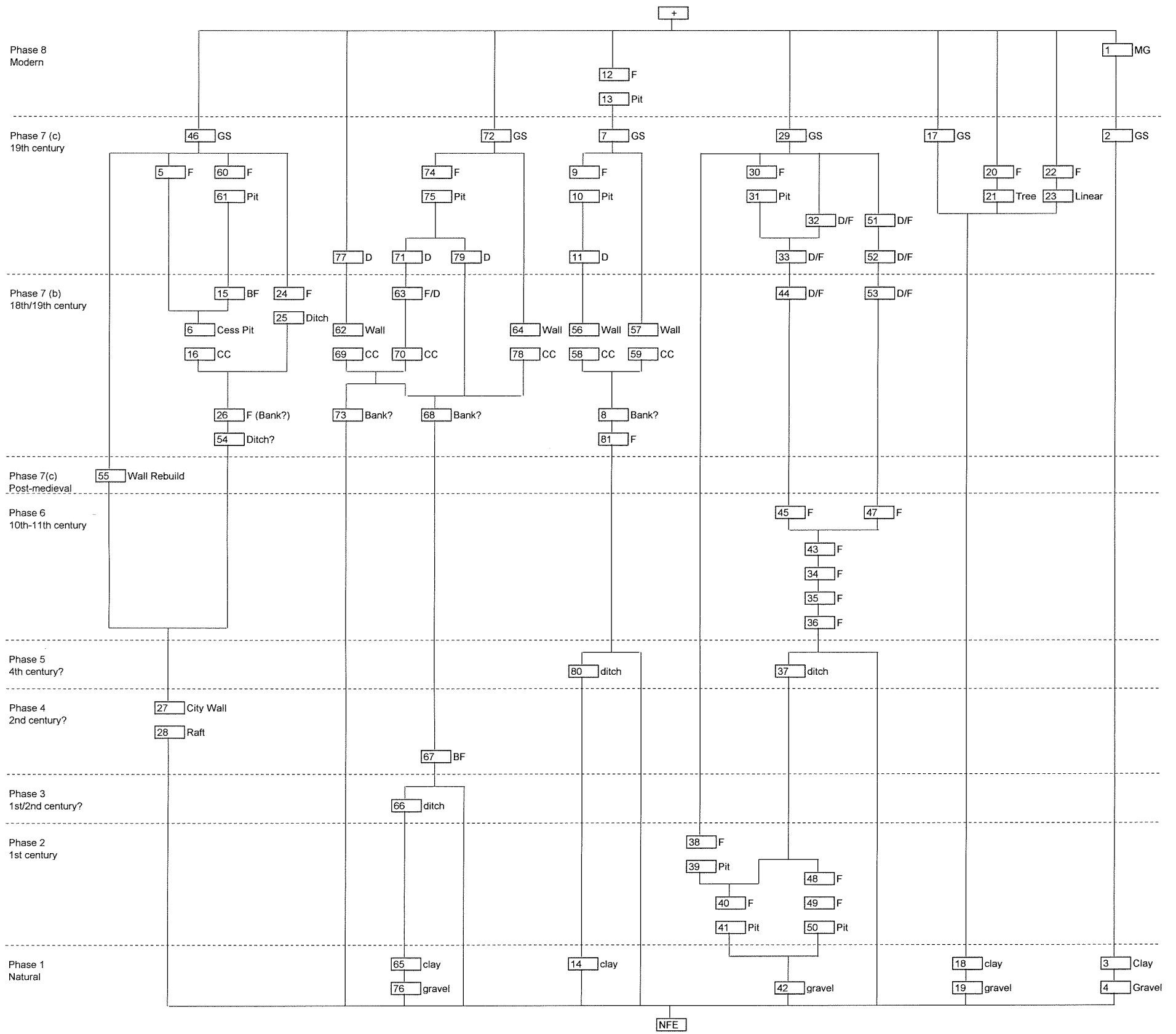
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description	N/S	E/W	Depth	High	Low
1	Tr 1		S. 1	8	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, brick hardcore	1.8	7.8	0.24	13.6	13.55
2	Tr 1		S. 1	7c	Layer	Gardensoil, brownish grey, silty clay	1.8	7.8	0.25	13.48	13.25
3	Tr 1		S. 1	1	Layer	Natural clay	1.8	7.8	0.2	13.12	12.8
4	Tr 1	Tr 1	S. 1	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1.8	7.8	n/a	12.9	n/a
5	Tr 5			7c	Fill	Fill of [6], greyish brown, clay sand silt	0.2	0.84	0.8	13.99	n/a
6	Tr 5	p. 6		7b	Masonry	Red Brick Lining of Cess Pit, within [16]	0.36	0.93	0.93	13.85	13.07
7	Tr 4		S. 2, S. 3	7c	Layer	Gardensoil, greyish brown, silt clay	1.3	8	0.4	13.69	n/a
8	Tr 4		S. 2, S. 3	7b	Layer	Naturally accumulated layer, orangish brown, clayey silt	1.3	8	0.3	13.11	12.97
9	Tr 4		S. 2	7c	Fill	Fill of [10], greyish white, sandy silt	n/a	0.8	0.1	13.16	n/a
10	Tr 4		S. 2	7c	Cut	Pit?	n/a	0.8	0.1	13.16	13.06
11	Tr 4		S. 2	7c	Layer	Occupation Layer, mid yellowish brown, gravelly clay	n/a	6.4	0.15	13.36	12.97
12	Tr 4		S. 3	8	Fill	Fill of [13], blackish brown, silty clay	n/a	2.25	0.75	13.6	n/a
13	Tr 4		S. 3	8	Cut	Pit/ditch	n/a	2.25	0.75	13.6	12.85
14	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2, S. 3	1	Layer	Natural clay	1.54	0.82	n/a	12.96	n/a
15	Tr 5		S. 9	7b	Fill	Backfill of [16], grey brown, silty clay	1.4	1.6	0.93	13.99	n/a
16	Tr 5	p. 16	S. 9	7b	Cut	Construction cut of Cess Pit	1.4	1.6	0.93	13.99	13.06
17	Tr 3		S. 7	7c	Layer	Gardensoil, greyish brown, silty clay	1.8	4.5	0.3	13.44	n/a
18	Tr 3	Tr 3	S. 7	1	Layer	Natural clay	1.8	4.5	0.38	13.14	n/a
19	Tr 3		S. 7	1	Layer	Natural gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.74	n/a
20	Tr 3	Tr 3		7c	Fill	Fill of [21], yellowish brown, sandy clay silt	0.76	0.8	0.2	13.06	n/a
21	Tr 3	Tr 3		7c	Cut	Tree Throw	0.76	0.8	0.2	13.06	12.86
22	Tr 3	Tr 3		7c	Fill	Fill of [23], grey brown, sandy clay silt	0.6	2.16	0.12	12.97	n/a
23	Tr 3	Tr 3		7c	Cut	Linear Garden Feature	0.6	2.16	0.12	12.97	12.85
24	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 10	7b	Fill	Fill of [25], grey brown, silty gravelly clay	2.8	1.7	0.85	13.9	n/a
25	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 10	7b	Cut	Ditch	2.8	1.7	0.85	13.9	13.05
26	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 10	7b	Fill	Fill of [54], grey brown, gravelly silty clay	2.8	1.1	0.75	13.9	n/a
27	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 9	4	Masonry	City Wall, flint cobbles and lime mortar	1.86	1	0.47	14.01	13.87
28	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 9, S. 10	4	Layer	Construction Raft, brownish grey, silty clay cobbles	2.8	2.3	0.65	13.73	13.05
29	Tr 2		S. 4, S. 5	7c	Layer	Gardensoil, blackish brown grey, sandy silt	7.1	12.1	0.44	13.38	13.22
30	Tr 2		S. 4	7c	Fill	Fill of [31], brown grey, sandy silt	n/a	0.96	0.27	13.01	n/a
31	Tr 2		S. 4	7c	Cut	Pit	n/a	0.96	0.27	13.01	12.74
32	Tr 2		S. 4, S. 5	7c	Fill	Fill of [37], grey brown, sandy silt	5.7	4.8	0.28	13.04	12.9
33	Tr 2		S. 4, S. 5	7c	Fill	Fill of [37], grey brown, sandy silt	0.5	5.71	0.31	13.02	12.56
34	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4	6	Fill	Fill of [37], grey brown, sandy silt	1.2	3.45	0.44	12.55	12.16
35	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4, S. 5, S. 6	6	Fill	Fill of [37], grey brown, gravelly clay silt	4.4	3.85	1.52	12.51	11.68

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description	N/S	E/W	Depth	High	Low
36	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4, S. 5, S. 6	6	Fill	Fill of [37], grey brown, clayey silt gravel	1.72	2.74	1.48	12.34	11.18
37	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4, S. 6	5	Cut	City ditch	7.1	6.1	2.26	13.06	10.8
38	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4	2	Fill	Fill of [39], orange grey brown, clay silt gravel	1.2	3.47	1.14	13.1	n/a
39	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4	2	Cut	Gravel extraction pit	1.2	3.47	1.14	13.07	11.93
40	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4	2	Fill	Fill of [41], grey brown, silty gravel	1.2	3.71	1.51	13.07	n/a
41	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4	2	Cut	Gravel extraction pit	1.2	3.71	1.51	13.07	11.56
42	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4, S. 6	1	Layer	Natural gravel	7.1	9.4	1.84	12.64	10.8
43	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4, S. 5, S. 6	6	Fill	Fill of [37], grey brown, clayey silt gravel	4.4	3.38	0.52	12.44	12.08
44	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 4, S. 5	7b	Fill	Fill of [37], black, ashy gravel	2.6	1.39	0.15	12.63	12.45
45	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 5	6	Fill	Fill of [37], yellow brown orange, clay	4.2	1.2	0.51	12.44	12.38
46	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 9	7c	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, grey, clayey sandy silt	0.3	2	0.3	14.2	13.85
47	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	6	Fill	Fill of [37], yellow brown orange, clay	1.2	1.49	0.14	12.36	12.34
48	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	2	Layer	Sub soil, brown grey, silty clay gravel	n/a	4.94	0.64	13.05	12.96
49	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	2	Fill	Fill of [50], grey brown, silty clay gravel	1.2	2.04	0.64	12.38	12.34
50	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	2	Cut	Gravel extraction pit	1.2	2.04	0.64	12.38	11.72
51	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	7c	Fill	Fill of [37], brown grey, sandy silt	n/a	5.39	0.37	13.14	13.06
52	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	7c	Fill	Fill of [37], whitish grey, sandy silt chalk	n/a	5.39	0.16	13.06	12.74
53	Tr 2	Tr 2	S. 6	7b	Fill	Fill of [37], brown grey, silty clay gravel	n/a	5.39	0.56	13.05	12.6
54	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8, S. 10	7b	Cut	Ditch?	2.2	1	0.75	13.7	13.05
55	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 8	7a	Masonry	N/S City Wall, flint cobbles and lime mortar	1	0.22	0.19	14.19	14.13
56	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2	7b	Masonry	N/S foundation, flint cobbles and lime mortar	n/a	0.35	0.56	13.53	n/a
57	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2	7b	Masonry	N/S foundation, flint cobbles and lime mortar	1.05	0.26	n/a	13.39	n/a
58	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2	7b	Cut	Construction cut for [56]	n/a	0.35	0.18	13.13	12.95
59	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2	7b	Cut	Construction cut for [57]	1.05	0.26	n/a	13.2	n/a
60	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 9, S. 10	7c	Fill	Fill of [61], grey brown, silty clay	1.25	n/a	0.8	13.86	13.82
61	Tr 5	Tr 5	S. 9, S. 10	7c	Cut	Pit	1.25	n/a	0.8	13.86	13.06
62	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Masonry	N/S foundation, flint and lime mortar	0.64	2.94	0.2	13.41	13.4
63	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Fill	Fill of [70], white brown orange, clay chalk gravel	0.94	2.76	0.31	13.45	n/a
64	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Masonry	N/S foundation, flint and lime mortar	0.86	0.25	n/a	13.23	n/a
65	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	1	Layer	Natural clay	0.56	1.11	0.12	12.99	n/a
66	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	3	Cut	City ditch	0.56	0.64	0.48	12.95	12.47
67	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	4	Fill	Fill of [66], orange brown, silty clay	0.56	0.64	0.48	12.95	n/a
68	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Layer	Naturally accumulated layer, pinkish brown, clayey silt	0.96	1.82	0.61	13.55	n/a
69	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Cut	Construction cut for [62]	0.64	2.94	n/a	13.41	n/a
70	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Cut	Ground consolidation	0.94	2.76	0.31	13.45	13.2

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description	N/S	EW	Depth	High	Low
71	Tr 6		S. 11	7c	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, yellow orange gravel	n/a	1.22	0.09	13.65	n/a
72	Tr 6		S. 11	7c	Layer	Gardensoil, blackish brown grey, sandy silt	1.54	6.05	0.31	13.8	13.68
73	Tr 6	Tr 6	S. 11	7b	Layer	Naturally accumulated layer, pinkish brown, clayey silt	1.55	2.9	0.36	13.55	n/a
74	Tr 6		S. 11	7c	Fill	Fill of [75], black brown, silty clay	n/a	0.42	0.34	13.65	n/a
75	Tr 6		S. 11	7c	Cut	Pit	n/a	0.42	0.34	13.65	13.31
76	Tr 6		S. 11	1	Layer	Natural gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.47	n/a
77	Tr 6	Tr 6		7c	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, yellow orange gravel	0.38	2.32	n/a	13.38	n/a
78	Tr 6	Tr 6		7b	Cut	Construction cut for [64]	0.86	0.25	n/a	13.23	n/a
79	Tr 6		S. 11	7c	Layer	Dump/levelling layer, yellow orange gravel	n/a	0.42	0.09	13.6	n/a
80	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2, S. 3	5	Cut	City ditch	1.16	6.84	n/a	12.93	n/a
81	Tr 4	Tr 4	S. 2, S. 3	6	Fill	Fill of [80], orangish brown, clayey silt	1.16	6.84	n/a	12.93	n/a

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT (Malcolm Lyne)

INTRODUCTION

The site yielded 24 sherds (434 gm) of Roman pottery from eight contexts. Most of the sherds were residual in later features but seven of them came from Roman features. All of the sherds pre-date AD.150

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. Three numbered fabric series were drawn up with the prefixes C, F and A for Coarse, Fine and Amphora fabrics respectively. None of the assemblages are large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents based on rim sherds.

THE ASSEMBLAGES

The most meaningful assemblage is that from the fill of the Phase 2 gravel extraction pit (Context [38]). This yielded four sherds, including a fresh rim fragment from a micaceous black fineware beaker of Fishbourne type 66 (Cunliffe 1971, c.AD.60-90) and an equally fresh lid sherd in rough sandy greyware (c.AD.50-150). Both of these sherds may be from Arun Valley industry products and suggest a c.AD.50-100 date for the pit. A similarly dated two sherd assemblage came from Context 67 but lacks diagnostic sherds. The only other Roman context to produce pottery was the raft beneath the Roman *civitas* wall: this yielded a Central Gaulish Samian Dr 27 cup fragment; indicating that the wall itself has to be later than c.AD.120-150. It is known from elsewhere that the *civitas* wall was constructed during the mid-late 3rd century.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that this Roman pottery be written up in brief note form without recourse to illustration.

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FABRICS

Coarse

- C.1.Grog-tempered ware
- C.2.Rowlands Castle greyware
- C.3.Very-fine-sanded grey fabric with large irregular up-to 5.00mm soft ferrous inclusions
- C.4.Sandy grey fabric with profuse up-to 2.00mm quartz filler and sparse red ferrous inclusions.
- C.5.Micaceous very-fine-sanded grey ware fired rough black

C.6.Pinkish-cream fabric with up-to 0.20mm quartz filler

C.7.Miscellaneous greywares

Fine

F.1A.South Gaulish Samian

F.1B.Central Gaulish Samian

F.2.Micaceous silt-tempered greyware fired smooth black

Amphorae

A.1.Baetican Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora fabric

A.2.Miscellaneous amphora fabrics

CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No. of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
28	F1B	Dr 27 cup	120-150	1	13gm	
35	C2 F1A	Jars ?Dr.18	70-300 70-90	4 1	24 1	
			Residual in context	5	25gm	
38	C2 C4 F2 A2	Jar Lid Fbourne 66 bkr	70-300 50-150 60-90	1 1 1 1	11 99 14 40	Fresh Fresh Abraded
			50-100	4	164gm	
40	C1		L.I.A.?	1	4gm	Is this pottery? Very abraded
43	C5 F1B	Closed	50-150 120-200	1 1	14 2	Very abraded
			?Residual in context	2	16gm	
45	C2 C3 C7 F1A F2 A1	Ev.rim jar Closed Dr.33 CAM 9 GB platter copy DR 20	70-150 60-80 43-110 50-100	2 1 1 1 1 1	21 13 7 8 6 66	V.abraded Fresh Abraded
			50-150 but residual in context	7	131gm	
53	A2	Amphorae	43-150 but	2		Abraded

			residual context	in	74gm	
67	C6 F1A		50-150 43-110	1 1	1 6	Flake
			50-100	2	7gm	

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

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Most sherds are in a good condition, indicating they had not been subject to much redeposition. The Medieval pottery is fragmentary and the forms are difficult to be specific about, while the post-medieval vessels are often represented by complete profiles. All the individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds), except for one medium sized group (31-100 sherds) recorded in context [5].

All the pottery (100 sherds, of which none 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 by distribution.

POTTERY TYPES

Roman

There are eight sherds of residual Roman pottery recorded (See Appendix 3).

Saxo-Norman

Group 1 fabric: handmade, soft gritty fabric in mostly reduced colours. A single body sherd of this pottery type is present from an unknown form.

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. Eleven sherds are recorded in this fabric; mostly as body sherds but two base sherds are noted. The forms are uncertain but jar-shaped vessels or cooking pots are recorded as indicated by the presence of sooting. One sherd is decorated with 'stick end' decoration in the form of an incised wavy line above a row of horizontal dots.

Group 3 fabric: Reduced but commonly oxidised. Heavily gritted with flint and occasional occurrences with chalk inclusions. Dated 11th-early 12th century. The six sherds of pottery in this fabric come from uncertain forms, but external sooting on two sherds indicates the presence of cooking wares. One sherd of this pottery type has applied strip decoration in the form of two opposed diagonal strips converging on a horizontal one.

Three sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery could not be assigned to a fabric type, two of the sherds being too abraded. The third sherd is in a wheel-finished oxidised sandy ware with sparse, but large oyster shell inclusions.

Medieval

A total of 23 sherds of pottery are dated to the medieval period.

Binstead- type ware: wheel-thrown, buff-coloured surfaces with a grey core, sub-angular clear quartz. Olive green-glaze. Dated c.1250-1450 (Gardiner 1990, 257). A single sherd of this pottery type is residual in context [24] with an external thinly applied white-slip band and is possibly late 13th to early 14th century in date.

Southampton whiteware: wheel thrown, white earthenware with abundant, well-sorted fine-medium quartz and occasional fine black iron ore and a bright or dark green-glaze. Dated 1270-1300 (Brown 2002, 13-14). A small sherd of a green-glazed jug is present.

Post-medieval

A total of 69 sherds of Post-Roman pottery is present.

Post-medieval redware: these wares have not been subdivided into different types but thirteen sherds are present in this class of pottery in the form of bowls and flower pots.

Surrey-Hampshire Border ware: two sherds of green-glazed Border ware are present and dated 1550-1700, but the only recognisable form was the rim and knob of a chafing dish.

Stoneware: two sherds of English stoneware are present and both of a 19th-century date, firstly as a small ink bottle and secondly as a cylindrical jar with an internal white-slip and Bristol-glaze dated to after 1835.

Porcelain: two sherds of English porcelain occur as 19th-century hard paste types, firstly in the form of a pouring spout from an uncertain vessel type with external polychrome enamels and secondly as a saucer with gilded bands.

Industrial finewares: these are the most numerous types of pottery on the site as 49 sherds. Developed Creamware, dated 1760-1880 is present as two sherds from a bowl and plate.

Pearl ware, dated 1770-1860 as a single sherd from an uncertain form.

Refined white earthenware, dated 1800-1900 as sixteen sherds from bowls; one with a red painted line, another as Cornish ware, besides a candle holder and cylindrical jars, plates, teacups and saucers. One of the plates has a military connection indicated by an over-glaze transfer featuring a 'Maltese Cross' emblem and the legend 'HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE' and written in surrounding ribbons 'SUSSEX...' and 'LT INFT MILITIA'.

Transfer-printed ware, dated 1780-1900 is present as nineteen sherds and occurs in the form of a large rounded bowl, dishes, plates (including an example with the Asiatic Pheasant design) and tea cup.

Black transfer-printed ware is present as five sherds the vessel shapes are a saucer and plate and a James Keiller marmalade jar dated from 1862 and made by Mailing of Newcastle.

Green transfer-printed ware; dated from 1825 occurs as a single plate sherd.

Transfer-printed with over-glaze enamel or painting ding from c.1840 occurs as two sherds from a cylindrical jug.

Flow Blue transfer-printed ware, dated 1840-1900 is recorded as a single plate sherd.

Yellow ware, dated from c.1800 it is recorded as two sherds and includes a dish form.

A red fabric with a brown-glaze is noted in the form of a cylindrical teapot and occurs as a single sherd dating to the late 19th century.

DISTRIBUTION

Post-Roman pottery is present in Phases 6 to 8 and the trench location of contexts containing ceramics is shown in Table 1, with additional information on the size of the group and a deposition spot date.

Phase 6

Pottery in this phase was recovered from Trench 2 and the *civitas* ditch [37]. The earliest fill [35] of the ditch produced sherds of Saxo-Norman Group 2 wares, but the latest pottery type is a jug sherd in the Southampton whiteware fabric, dated 1270-1300. Above it fill [34] produced residual Roman pottery and a single sherd with stabbed and wavy line decoration in the Group 2 ware dated to the 10th and 11th centuries. The latter ware is also present in the subsequent fill [43] as three sherds, together with a single sherd of the Group 3 fabric dated to the 11th and early 12th century. The latest fill [45] contains mostly the Group 3 fabric as five sherds including an example with applied strip decoration: also present in this fill is a sherd of an unknown ware in an oxidised fabric with sparse shell.

Phase 7c

The occupation layer [11] produced sherds of plates in Developed Creamware besides black-transfer-printed ware dated from 1810.

Layer [73] produced only the rim and knob of a Surrey-Hampshire Border ware green-glazed chafing dish, dated 1550-1700.

Layer [8] produced post-medieval pottery as a redware bowl and the rim of a Developed Creamware bowl, dated 1760-1880.

Phase 7b

The majority of contexts producing pottery in this phase have ceramic types dating to the 19th-century. These are the garden soil [7], fill [22] of the linear garden feature [23], layer [46] and pit [61]. In Trench 2 there are sherds of only redware flower pots and a bowl, all probably of a 19th-century date, recovered from the garden soil [29], fill [30] of pit [31]. Additionally, clay tobacco pipe stems (two) of a 17th or 18th century date were recovered from context [7] and two late 18th- or 19th-century dated pipe stems were found in deposit [29].

The largest group of pottery recovered from a single deposit on the site was found in context [5] as 31 sherds. The main pottery types present are industrial finewares such as Refined whiteware and Transfer-printed wares, with the latest items consisting of English stoneware with Bristol-glaze, a marmalade jar and a cylindrical teapot in a fine red fabric with a brown-glaze.

Phase 8

The pit or ditch [13] produced in its fill [12] two sherds of redware flowerpots and the base of a 19th-century Refined whiteware cylindrical jar, possibly a container for marmalade.

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The significance of the pottery is only at a local level and indicates Saxo-Norman and post-medieval activity on the site. The potential of the pottery is to date the deposits it was recovered from. Further excavation of the *civitas* ditches may allow for more refined dating of Chichester's Saxo-Norman and medieval ceramic sequence. No further work is recommended on the pottery from this phase of excavation.

Context	Phase	Trench	Size	Spot date
5	7c	5	M	1840-1900
7	7c	4	S	1800-1900
8	7b	4	S	1760-1900
11	7c	4	S	1810-1900
12	8	4	S	1800-1900
22	7c	3	S	1800-1900
24	7c	5	S	1250-1450
29	7c	2	S	1800-1900
30	7c	2	S	1800-1900
32	7c	2	S	1580-1900
34	6	2	S	900-1100
35	6	2	S	1270-1300
36	6	2	S	800-950
43	6	2	S	1000-1100
45	6	2	S	1000-1100
46	7c	5	S	1840-1900
61	7c	5	S	1800-1900
73	7b	6	S	1550-1700

Table 1. List of contexts containing pottery, the trench and phase they occur in, the size of the ceramic group and a spot date for the deposition. S: small (1-30 sherds), M: medium (31-100 sherds).

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APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT (Lisa Yeomans)

INTRODUCTION

A limited quantity of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation and mainly dated to the post-medieval occupation of the area. Preservation of the bone is good reflected by the presence of bones from sub-adult animals.

DISTRIBUTION

Phase 2

Context [38]

One sheep/goat metatarsal and one metacarpal; both adult animals.

Context [40]

Single sheep/goat adult metacarpal

Context [40] <3>

Single long bone shaft from a cattle-sized animal

These suggest that some bone was discarded in the quarry pits in trench 2 during their backfilling. These lower limb-bones are typical of primary butchery waste but it would be problematic to interpret the presence of this activity on such minimal evidence.

Phase 4

Context [67]

Single cattle bone identified as distal humerus of an adult animal. Typical dismemberment cuts are visible just proximal of the distal articulation.

Phase 6

Context [43] <7>

The flotation sample mainly produced indeterminate fragments of sheep sized animal bone. A single fragment of a female pig canine was also present. The presence of small fragments of bone would be consistent with the interpretation of the fill as resulting from the gradual silting up of a ditch after the Roman period.

Phase 7(c)

Context [5]

Small quantity of bone; the only material identifiable to species was sub adult cattle bone probably from one individual. The distal tibia shaft and a large mammal rib were butchered using a saw indicating an 18th century or later date.

Context [26]

Two fragments of bone, one medium mammal sized rib and an immature cattle ilium.

Context [29]

Single bone identified as the proximal shaft of a cattle radius. Both the proximal and distal ends of the bone were sawn; the positions of these are typical of carcass butchery as opposed to bone working suggesting a date of 18th century or later.

Context [32]
Single sub-adult cattle femur

The animal bone recovered from a number of contexts dated to phase 7(c) suggests the presence of butchery waste perhaps focusing on subadult cattle. This would be typical of herds kept for their meat rather than secondary products.

SUMMARY

The evaluation trenches produced few animal bones dated to the Roman period. Some of the quarry pits dated prior to the 2nd century defences produced animal bone perhaps suggesting that some primary butchery was practiced around the vicinity. Further excavations may provide more evidence for the area's use. Evidence for the utilisation of animals during the Roman period after the construction of defences is minimal. The post-medieval faunal remains dated to 7(c) attest to the expansion of the agrarian economy during the early 19th century and further excavations provide additional evidence for specialisation in herd management.

APPENDIX 7: GLASS ASSESSMENT (Sarah Carter)

INTRODUCTION

Number of fragments: 35
Number of contexts: 12
Number of boxes: 1

Of the 35 fragments of glass recovered from this site 22 (63%) are vessel glass and 13 (37%) are window glass. All except one of the vessel glass fragments are identifiable. The glass is very fragmentary but is in good condition.

The majority of the identifiable glass is from wine bottles (14 fragments) which all date from the 17th-19th century. Other identifiable fragments are from a 20th century drinks bottle and from medicinal phials. Apart from the 4 fragments from a 20th century ashtray, all the glass is utilitarian in function.

CATALOGUE

Bottles

Context [5]: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from the body and base of a moulded bottle, possibly for carbonated drinks. 19th-20th century.

Context [5]: 1 fragment of natural, olive green glass from the neck of a wine bottle. Late 18th-Early 19th century.

Context [11]: 1 fragment of natural green glass with surface patina from the body of a wine bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context [24]: 2 fragments from the bases of wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with slight kicks and visible pontil scars. Late 17th –Early 18th century.

Context [24]: 1 body fragment of weathered, natural green glass from a wine bottle. Late 17th-18th century.

Context [30]: 1 fragment from the base of a straight sided wine bottle in natural dark green glass with a high kick Late 18th century.

Context [30]: 1 fragment of weathered, natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context [33]: 1 fragment of weathered, natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context [33]: 1 fragment of natural green glass with surface patina from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context [46]: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the base of a wine bottle with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th century.

Context [53]: 2 fragments of natural green glass from the bodies of wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context [60]: 1 fragment from the neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. With a short neck and a triangular applied string rim. Late 17th century.

Phials and other pharmaceutical bottles

Context 5: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the neck and rim of a phial with a short neck and a flat, everted rim. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 5: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the body of a phial, possibly the same as above. Mid 18th –19th century.

Miscellaneous

Context 5: 4 fragments, 2 adjoining, of bright green glass from the base and sides of a moulded, flat-bottomed, shallow dish, probably an ash tray, with cracks running through the glass which appear to be post manufacture. Early 20th century.

Indeterminate vessels

Context 5: 1 fragment of amber coloured glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Window glass

Context [5]: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and fine ridges on one side. Modern.

Context [7]: 1 fragment of colourless window glass. 20th century.

Context [12]: 2 fragments of colourless window glass. Modern.

Context [12]: 1 fragment of pale green window glass with surface patina.

Context [15]: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context [32]: 1 fragment of pale green window glass.

Context [33]: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context [46]: 2 fragments of pale green window glass with surface patina. Both have one original, fire-rounded edge.

Context [46]: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface weathering.

Context [46]: 1 fragment of thick, colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no recommendations for further work on this assemblage.

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APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES ASSESSMENT (C.P. Green, A. Vaughan-Williams, G.E. Swindle, N.P. Branch and B. Silva)

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings and recommendations from the environmental archaeological assessment of six bulk samples and a continuous sequence of 4 column samples (<1> # 1-4), obtained during archaeological excavations at the Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester (Site Code: WSSC05; National Grid Reference: SU 864 049). The samples were taken from Trench 2, which provided evidence for Roman gravel extraction, pits [41] and [50], and a north-south orientated linear feature [37] thought to represent the eastern edge of an outer 4th Century AD ditch. The aim of the assessment was to evaluate their potential for further, more detailed, environmental archaeological investigation during the analysis stage of the project. In particular, the samples were obtained to assess their potential for dating, for elucidating the nature of human activities (economy and diet), and for reconstructing the general environmental context of these activities at the site.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Chichester is situated on the West Sussex coastal plain. Hodgson (1964) shows that in the Chichester area and extensively elsewhere marine beach deposits underlie this feature. The northern limit of marine deposition is a fossil cliff line that is recognised by Hodgson in the Chichester area in the northern outskirts of the city at a distance of c.0.7km to the north of the East Street site. The surface drainage of the coastal plain in the Chichester area is represented by the River Lavant that flows from east to west (now embanked or culverted) through the built-up area of the city and c.0.2km to the south of the East Street site. The original site of Chichester lies on the north bank of this stream. The East Street site is probably on the floodplain of the river. The bedrock at the East Street site is the Lower Tertiary Reading Beds (Geological Survey Sheet 317). Valley Gravel overlies the bedrock - the gravels of the River Lavant - and where these gravels were encountered in the evaluation trenches they were seen to be overlain by a clay layer. This probably represents the alluvium of the Lavant floodplain.

METHODS

Lithostratigraphic descriptions of the column samples

The sedimentary sequences within column sample <1>, # 1-4, were recorded using standard procedures for the characterisation of unconsolidated sediment. This involved noting the physical properties (e.g. colour), composition (gravel, sand, silt, clay and organic detritus), and the nature of changes across lithostratigraphic unit boundaries, and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The lithostratigraphic descriptions are presented in Table 1.

General assessment of the bulk samples

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd processed sub-samples of 10 litres using flotation, with a 300-micron mesh sieve used to retain the flot. The flots were scanned using a low-power zoom-stereo microscope. Recommendations for further analysis were based on the density (concentration), diversity and preservation of the sub-fossil biological remains. The taxonomic nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). The results are summarised in Table 2.

Pollen assessment

Eight sub-samples were extracted from column sample <1>, # 1-4, for the pollen assessment. The pollen was extracted as follows:

1. Sampling a standard volume of sediment (1ml)
2. Deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate
3. Sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125µ)
4. Removal of the finer mineral fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of 2.0g/cm³)
5. Acetolysis to remove unwanted organic matter
6. Mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly

Each stage of the procedure was preceded, and followed, by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water, and quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the Royal Holloway (University of London) pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore et al (1991); Reille (1992). The assessment involved systematic scanning of each sample, noting the principal pollen taxa, and their concentration and preservation. The plant nomenclature follows the Flora Europaea as summarised in Stace (1997), and the results are presented in Table 3.

Diatom assessment

The sub-samples processed for the pollen assessment were also assessed for diatoms (see extraction procedure for the pollen assessment). The assessment procedure consisted of systematically scanning the prepared slides and recording the concentration and state of preservation of the diatom frustules, and principal diatom taxa. The results are presented in Table 4.

RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

Lithostratigraphic descriptions of the column samples

Column sample <1>, # 1-4, was obtained from section 4 of Trench 2. The Trench revealed evidence for Roman gravel extraction, pits [41] and [50], truncated by a north-south orientated linear feature [37] thought to represent the eastern edge of an outer 4th Century ditch. The column samples comprise fills (35), (43) (33) and (32) of the defensive ditch [37]. As displayed in Table 1, the sediments obtained within column sample <1> consists of dark brown silty clay becoming sandier upward and containing variable quantities of well-rounded flint pebbles. This material is a mixture of the floodplain alluvium and gravel of the River Lavant, with the well-rounded flint pebbles reworked by the river from the widespread beach deposits recorded by Hodgson (1964) and described by him as "rounded yellowish-brown flint pebbles with coarse yellowish-brown quartz and flint sand in the interstices." The recovery of Saxo-Norman artefacts from these contexts (Taylor and Butler, 2005) also suggests that the infilling of ditch [37] took place over an extended period following abandonment of the Roman Township.

General assessment of the bulk samples

Charred wood

The charred wood present in contexts (34), (35), (38), (40) and (43) was poorly preserved, with generally small fragments recovered. The fragments are too small for wood species identification, and hence are not suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Plant macrofossils

Only context (35) produced plant macrofossil remains. A single grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), a grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and several grains of indeterminate genus (*Hordeum* / *Triticum* sp.) were recorded. No further analysis of the samples is recommended due to the low concentration and poor preservation of remains.

Mollusca

Mollusca were present in all of the samples, but were generally in a crushed state, possibly through excessive aggravation during flotation. Moderate recovery occurred from ditch fills (35) and (43), and gravel pit fill (38). No further analysis is recommended due to the poor recovery of Mollusca.

Bone

The animal bone recovered was of a fragmentary state and present as individual or occasional fragments in contexts (34), (35) and (38). The fragments should be sent to the site bone specialist to be recombined with that already recovered.

Pollen assessment

The pollen preservation and concentration throughout the ditch fill sequence was poor to moderate. This is undoubtedly due to physical destruction of pollen within the coarse mineral substrate, and chemical oxidation. Therefore, the pollen found in the samples is likely to represent differential preservation in favour of more resistant taxa, especially those having a higher sporopollenin content and thicker exine. Further analysis of the samples is not recommended since they will not enable an accurate reconstruction of the former vegetation cover.

Diatom assessment

Unfortunately, no diatom frustules were preserved in the sediments in Trench 2. A number of factors influence diatom preservation, and it is probable that in the contexts examined here diatom concentrations were always low and that post-depositional destruction of the frustules has occurred due to drying-out, abrasion and possibly unfavourable chemical conditions. Dissolution of the diatom silica, for example, can occur as a response to the ambient dissolved silica concentration, the pH in open water, and the interstitial water in sediments. Using both fossil and modern diatoms, these and other environmental factors have been shown to affect the quality of preservation of assemblages (Flower, 1993; Ryves et al., 2001). These studies have been particularly important in demonstrating differential preservation of diatom species and their effects on the results and interpretation of diatom-based environmental reconstruction.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The environmental archaeological assessment of the samples obtained from the Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester archaeological excavations indicates:

1. It is likely that deposits at the site have been greatly disturbed by early gravel extraction (pits [41] and [50]) and the excavation of the defensive earthworks
2. That the infilling of ditch [37] occurred over an extended period following the abandonment of the Roman Township, with the sedimentary fill showing no record of any lengthy periods of stability long enough for soil formation

3. The occasional cereal grains recovered from context (35) indicate that wheat and barley were being consumed at the site
4. The poor preservation and concentration of charcoal, pollen, plant macrofossils, Mollusca and diatoms makes further analysis of the samples unnecessary.

For contexts where radiometric or AMS dating is required, the remaining material from the bulk samples should be processed by flotation, and the suitability of the plant material assessed prior to submission for radiocarbon dating.

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APPENDIX 9: IRON SLAG ASSESSMENT (Lynn Keys)

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

During excavations a tiny amount of hammerscale was recovered from four samples: three from fills of the defensive ditch of the Roman *civitas* (35, 36 and 43), the other from the fill in a gravel extraction pit (38).

The samples were examined by eye and a magnet was used to test the fragments. Details for each context are given in the table below.

QUANTIFICATION TABLE AND EXPLANATION OF TERMS

cont.	<s> identification	wt comment
43	7 hammerscale	0 very little: broken flake, one tiny sphere
38	2 hammerscale	0 very little: broken flake
36	6 hammerscale	0 very little: broken flake and 2 tiny spheres
35	5 hammerscale	0 some broken flake

Hammerscale is a microslag produced during the iron smithing process. It is of two types: flake or spherical. Flake is produced by the ordinary hot working of iron to make or repair an object. Spherical is produced by high temperature working or welding to join two pieces of iron. Being so small, hammerscale usually remains in quantity in the immediate area of smithing when larger slags are removed to be dumped elsewhere.

The flake hammerscale examined was extremely broken up and the amount very small. In two instances some tiny spheres were present. The tiny amount and state of the hammerscale suggests it was redeposited.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Unless further excavation is to be carried out, no recommendations are made for further work. The slag could be discarded.

APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: PRECONST1-6815

Project details

Project name An archaeological evaluation at Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street Chichester

Short description of the project The archaeological evaluation assessed and recorded the natural topography across the site and found it to be typified by a natural gravel horizon overlain by a naturally deposited clay layer. The evaluation revealed evidence for gravel extraction pits immediately to the east of and pre-dating the *civitas* defences. The evaluation also revealed evidence to suggest that ditches and masonry relating to the defences of the Roman *civitas* cross the western half of the site on a north/south orientation and when present are substantial and largely undisturbed by later truncations. Post-Roman deposits including accumulated Saxo-Norman infills of late Roman features and accumulated layers banking up to the remains of the levelled Roman *civitas* wall exist in the western half of the site. However, the evaluation found no evidence for Roman or medieval occupation to the east of the town defences.

Project dates Start: 04-01-2005 End: 20-01-2005

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes WSSC05 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type PIT Late Iron Age

Monument type PITS Roman

Monument type DEFENCE DITCH Roman

Monument type CIVITAS WALL Roman

Monument type DEFENCE DITCH Roman

Monument type ACCUMULATED FILLS Early Medieval

Monument type EARTH BANK Post Medieval

Monument type MASONRY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Iron Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Augering','Metal Detectors','Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER CHICHESTER Shippam's Sports and Social Club, East Street, Chichester

Study area 1528 Square metres

National reference grid SU 864 049 Point

Height OD Min: 13.14m Max: 12.96m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Organisation

Project originator brief Gifford and Partners Ltd

Project originator design Phil Emery_

Project director/manager Jon Butler

Project supervisor Joanna Taylor

Sponsor or funding body Kier Property Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Exists? Archive Yes

Digital Exists? Archive Yes

Paper Exists? Archive Yes

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological evaluation at Shippam's Social Club, Chichester

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

Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Gifford and Partners Ltd

Place of issue or publication London

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

Entered on 25 February 2005

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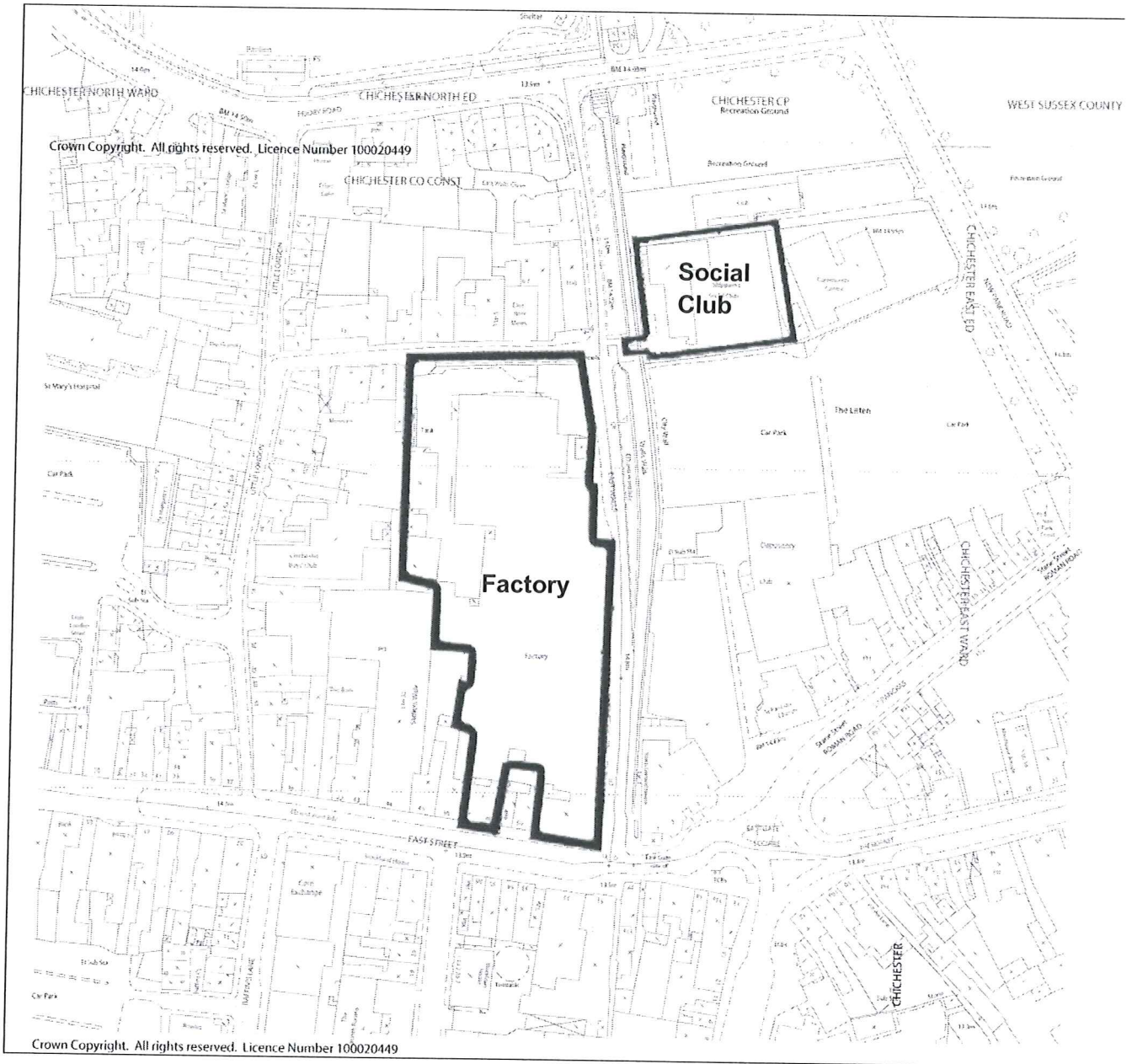
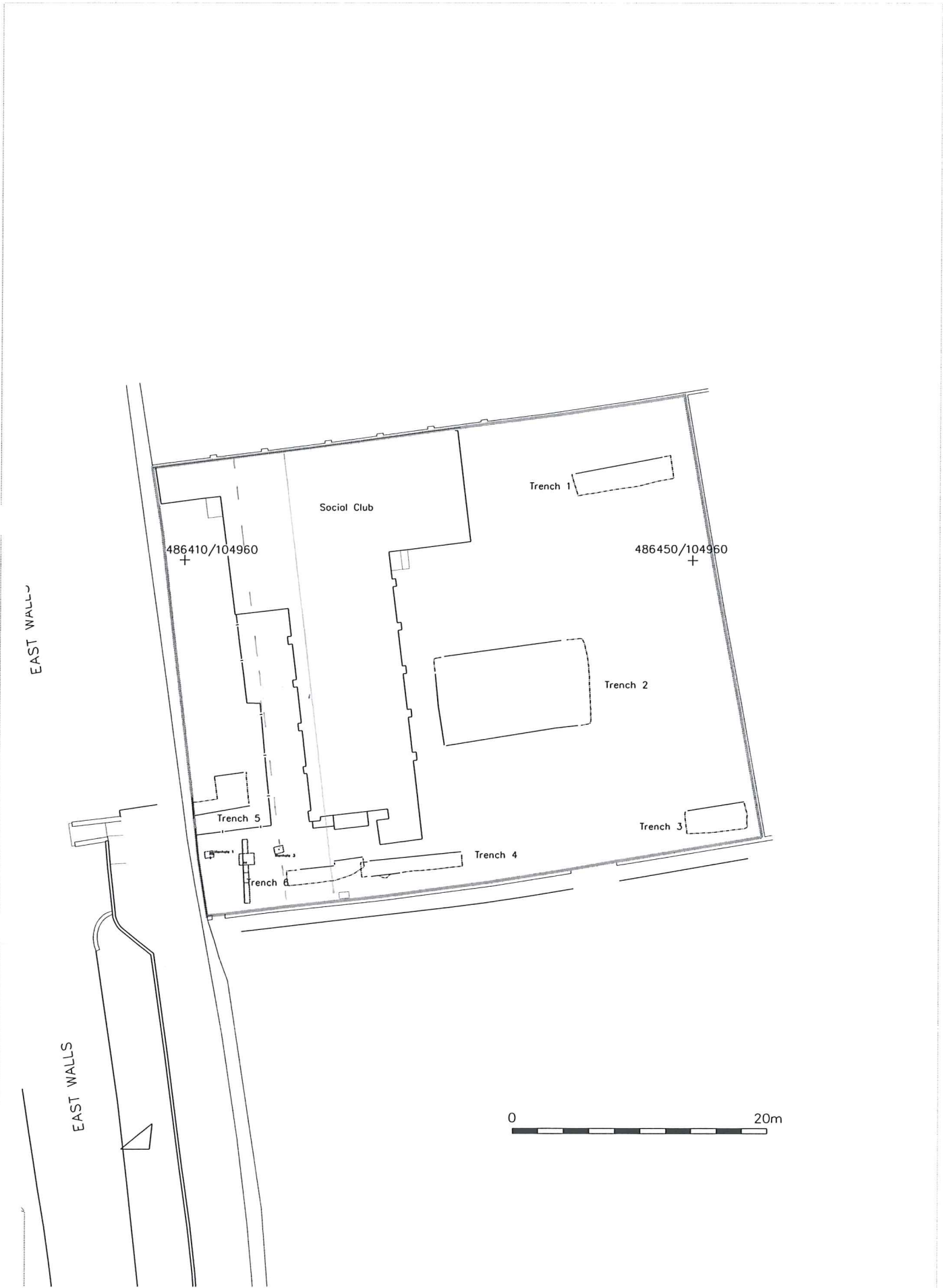
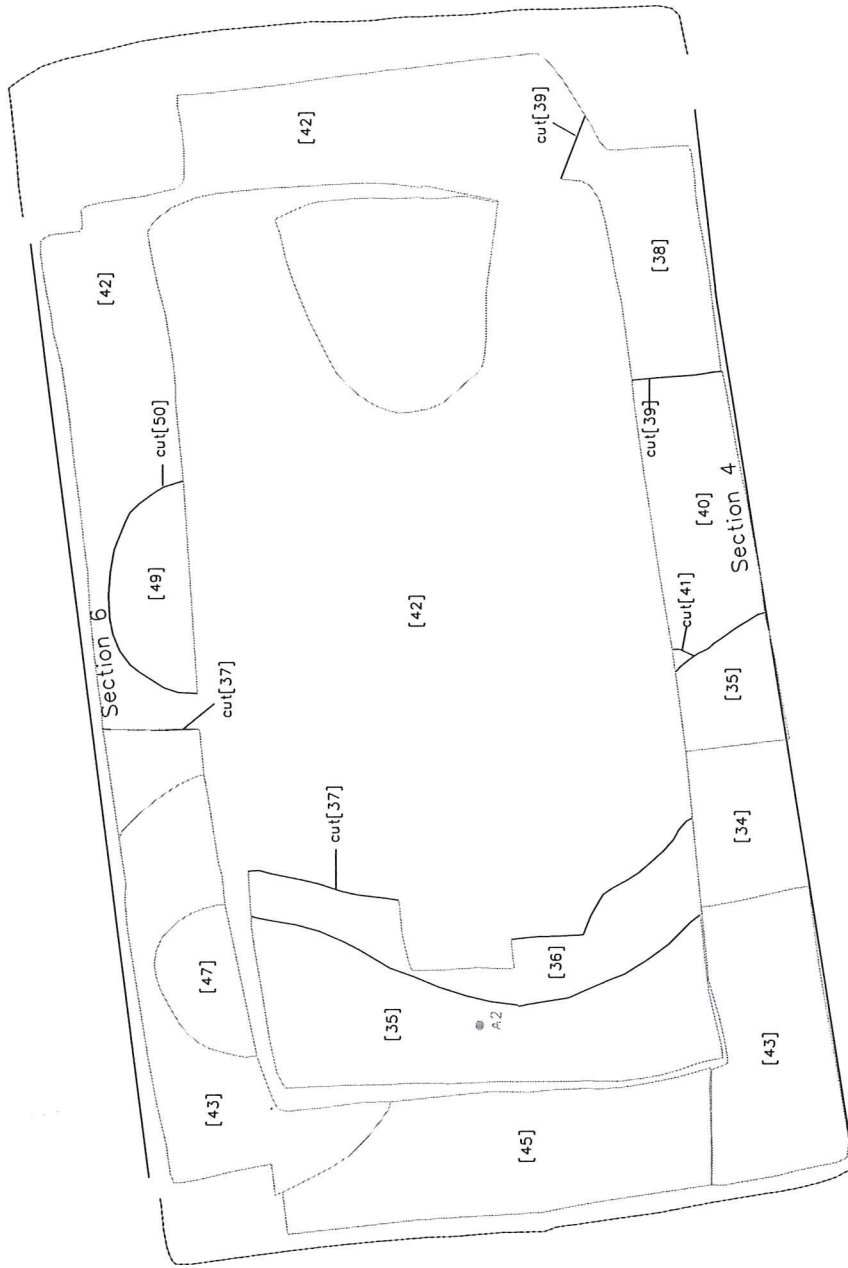


Figure 1 Shippam's Factory and Social Club (courtesy of Kier Property Developments Ltd)





Key
 ● Auger Hole



Project	EAST STREET CHICHESTER		
Drawing Title	TRENCH 2		
scale (at A4)	1/75	date	23.09.05
drawn	JB	rev.	
drg. no.	FIGURE 3		

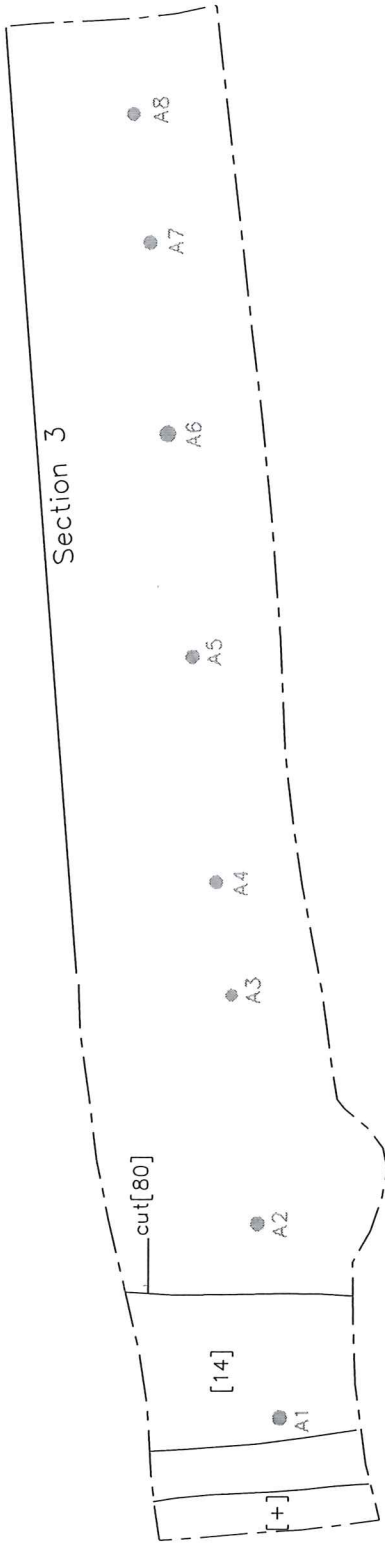


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Key
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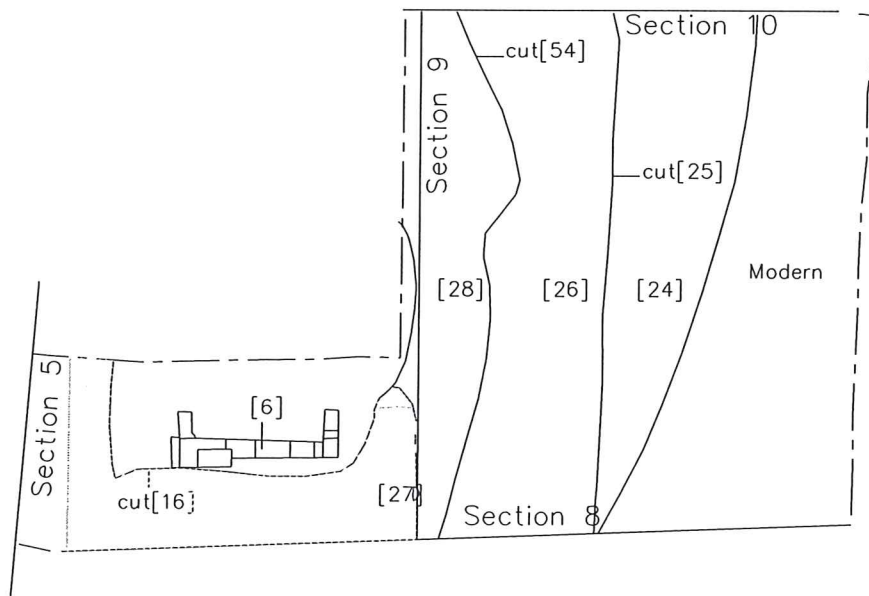
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status / dwg. no.
Figure 4

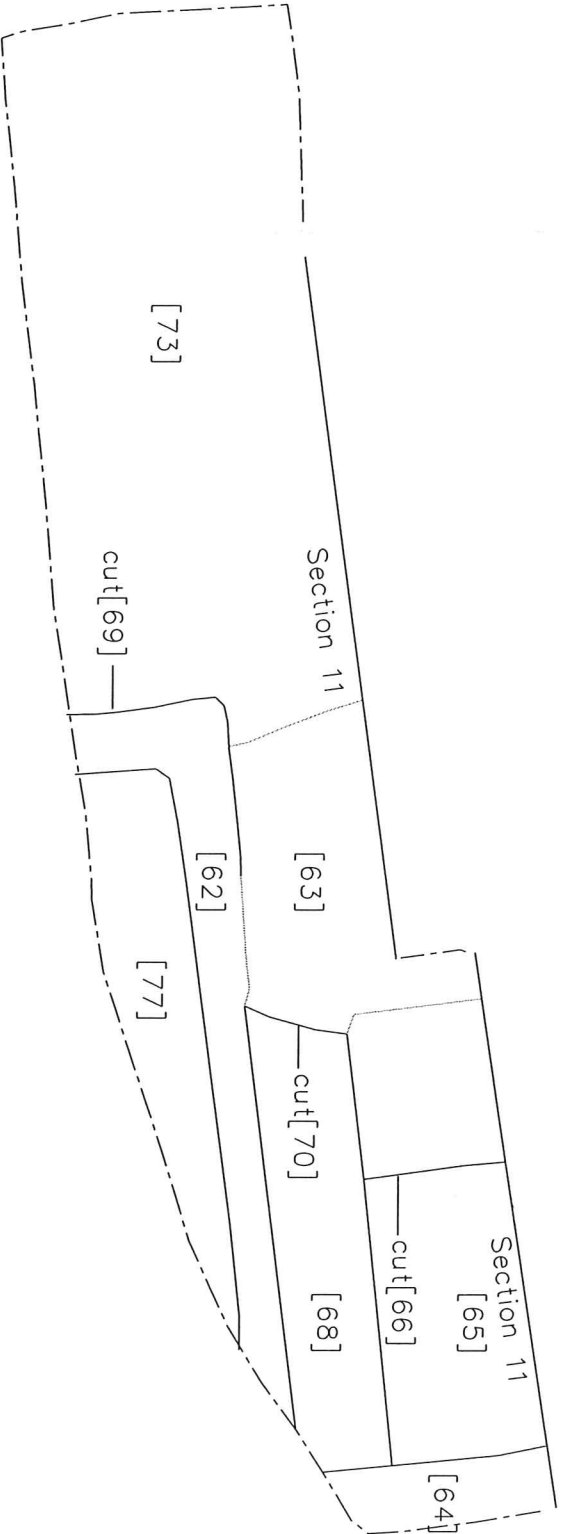
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Project
Shippoms Social Club, Chichester

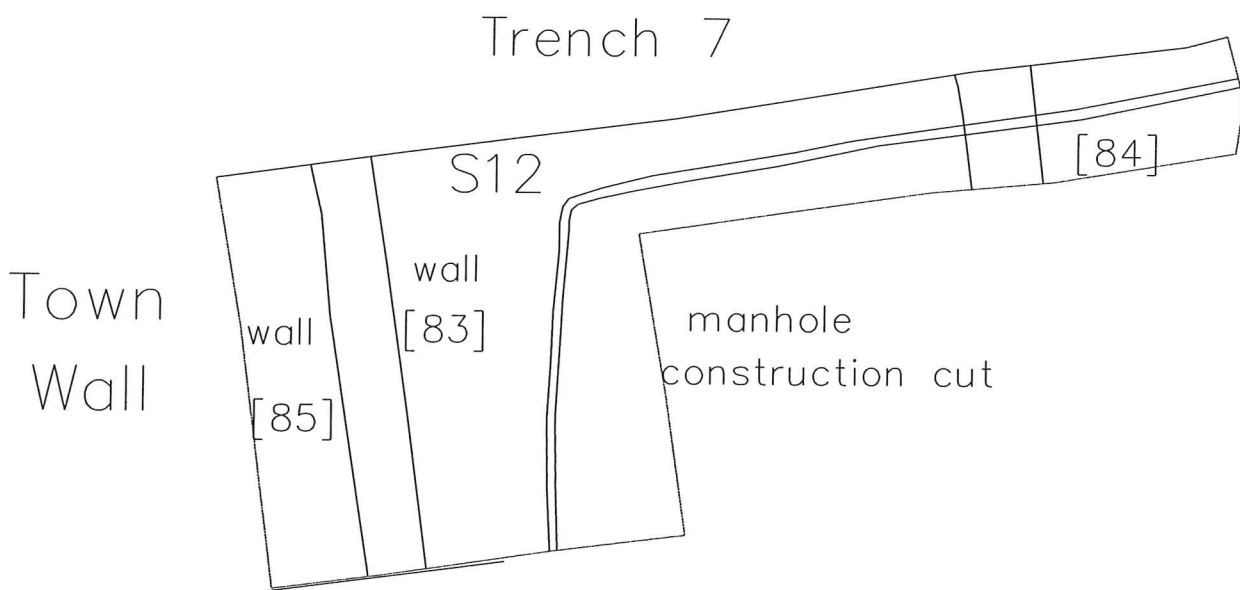
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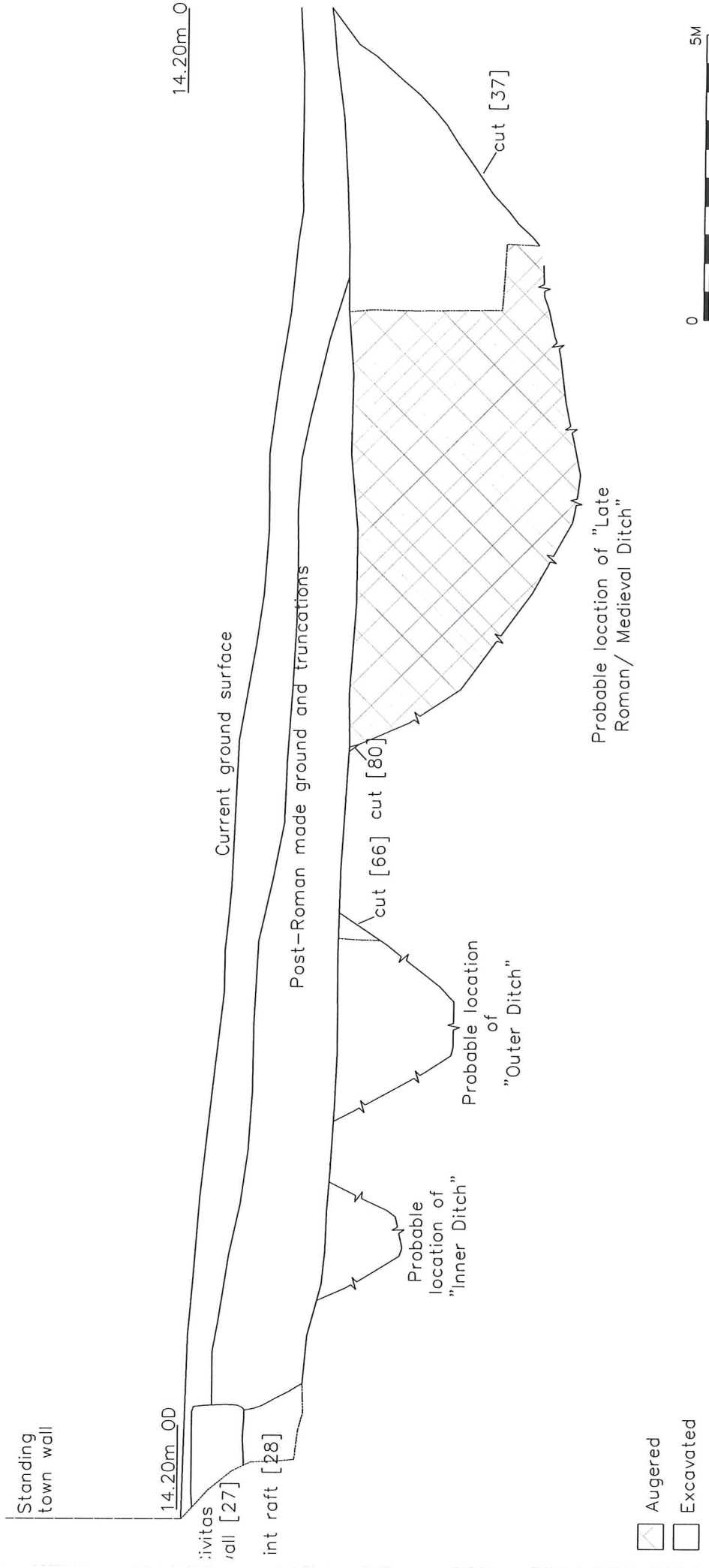
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EAST STREET
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SCHEMATIC SECTION
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FIGURE 9