

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Roussillon Barracks
Chichester, West Sussex**

**NGR 48610 10635
(SU 8610 0635)**

Planning Reference No: CC/10/03490/FUL

Phases 1a & 1b

**Project No: 4861
Site Code: RBC 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011128
OASIS id: archaeol6-102472**

**By Diccon Hart
With contributions by Sarah Porteus**

Illustrations by Fiona Griffin

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology were commissioned by Acehson Construction Ltd to undertake Phase 1 of an ongoing programme of archaeological evaluation at the former Rousillon Barracks, Chichester,, West Sussex (centred NGR 48610 10635). A total of 10 trenches, totalling some 307m of trenching, were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural Gravel Head Deposits at a maximum height of 31.39m OD in the northeast of the site, falling away to 30.89m OD to the west and 30.08m OD to the south.

Very little evidence of any activity pre-dating the use of the site as a barracks was identified during the course of the investigation, although a single broadly-east-west aligned ditch may represent evidence for land division on the site prior to the later 18th century. A variety of features related to the Rousillon Barracks were found, most of which may be equated with structures shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the University College London Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology were commissioned by Acheson Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Rousillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 48610 10635 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 Sheet 317 drift edition) comprises gravel head deposits underlain by Reading Beds and, at depth, Cretaceous Chalk.

1.2.2 The site comprises the former Rousillon Barracks, an extensive complex including accommodation, storage and administrative blocks, parade ground and assault course, as well as associated roads, hardstanding and landscaped grounds. It is bounded to the west by Broyle Road, to the North by The Broadway, to the east by Summersdale Road and to the south by Wellington Road.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of 252 new dwellings on the site (Reference No.: CC/10/03490/FUL), subject to conditions. Condition 22 of the decision notice stated that:

"An archaeological investigation of each phase of development shall be carried out in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing before the commencement of any building works within that phase. The investigation shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist, and shall include the recording of findings and subsequent publication of results."

REASON: This site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development.

1.3.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* outlining the requirements of the work was subsequently prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2010) and was duly approved by James Kenny Chichester District Archaeologist prior to commencement of the works. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1994).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and are herewith reproduced in full.
- 1.4.2 The evaluation will aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened will be studied.
- 1.4.3 The evaluation will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 1.4.4 Specifically, the evaluation will seek to establish:
- Whether any remains of the Iron Age entrenchments, or associated features, survive on the site
 - Whether there are any remains of the Roman roads on the site, or whether roadside features such as burials are present within the site
 - Are there any burials associated with the Hawkhurst Gang, or others executed by the gallows erected adjacent to the site?
 - To further define the chronology and sequence of the development of Rousillon Barracks in the later post-medieval period.
- 1.4.5 The final aim of the archaeological work is to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to enable the Chichester District Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further mitigation work.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of Phases 1a and 1b only of the archaeological evaluation works on the site. It should be noted that further phases of archaeological work will be undertaken across the remainder of the site, as and when those areas are developed. These will be the subject of separate documents.
- 1.5.2 The work was undertaken between the 9th and 13th May 2011 by Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologist), Sam Whitehead (Archaeologist) Lesley Davidson and John Cook (Surveyors), and Gary Webster (Assistant Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager). The illustrations were prepared by Justin Russell.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (Faber Maunsell, 2008). For a complete background refer to that document.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The early prehistoric period is poorly represented. One Palaeolithic hand axe at Brandhole Lane to the northwest of the site and a Neolithic stone axe to the southeast of the site are all that have been noted at the HER up until the Bronze Age.

2.2.2 The first indications of settlement activity in the area date to the Bronze Age, just to the north of Graylingwell Hospital, along with six cremation burials from the Middle Bronze Age. Findspots of a bronze palstave and barbed and tanged arrowhead have also been found within 1km of the site.

2.2.3 In the late Iron Age the Chichester Dykes or entrenchments were constructed in response to the general unrest between the English tribes, comprising a series of linear earthworks with ramparts and single ditches. One section of the entrenchments is believed to follow The Broadway, along the north boundary of the site. The Dykes are now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Reference: WS 88-89).

2.2.4 Sections of the entrenchments have also been found at the Graylingwell Hospital excavations, along with two cremation burials located just outside. Sherds of pottery from this period have also been found at Cawley's Almshouses.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Chichester was a Roman town, complete with its own amphitheatre, public baths and temples. The fort itself was centred on the modern city to the south of Rousillon Barracks. When the Romans left the local tribe took it over and it became *Noviomagus*. In the 2nd century a defensive ditch was installed around the town with a wooden palisade which was later replaced with a stone wall, bastions and towers.

2.3.2 Although Rousillon Barracks lies outside the town walls of Roman Chichester, evidence suggests that occupation was not confined to within the town walls. Five sites have been found within the vicinity of the site, including the remains of a cill-beamed building, water pipes, ditches, a possible kiln and several coins.

2.3.3 Two Roman burial sites lie within close proximity to the site; The St Pancras Roman Cemetery lies just outside the east gate and the excavation at Cawley's Almshouses also uncovered two urned cremation burials.

2.3.4 Two Roman roads are also thought to pass close to the site. The Chichester to Silchester road has been identified by aerial photography and leaves Chichester at the North Gate, running north-westerly to the west of Broyle

Road. Sections of this road have been identified during excavations. The second road is less certain but is thought to follow the line of St Paul's Road.

2.4 Early Medieval

- 2.4.1 Chichester Priory, thought to have had a minster and double house located to the south of the site, was founded in c. 956, with a Benedictine nunnery added sometime before 1066. An early Saxon spearhead was found in a garden just to the north of the site. Otherwise there is little evidence for Saxon archaeology within the vicinity of the site.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The site of Rousillon Barracks became part of a deer park in the medieval period, the name 'Broyle' referring to an area of forest enclosed by walls or ditches, possibly stocked with animals for hunting. The land was owned by Henry II until it was granted to the Bishop of Chichester. The land then remained in church hands until the 18th century when it was purchased for the development of Rousillon Barracks.
- 2.5.2 There was also a road, the Chichester to Hindhead trackway, which ran to the east of the development site, and a ditch associated with that was identified during an archaeological excavation.

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 Although Chichester continued to expand during the post-medieval period, The Plan of the Manor of Broyle from 1772 shows that while much of the land to the north of Chichester had been turned over to field systems, the Rousillon Barracks site remained as open moorland, with one farm with a defined field and formal garden at the south end of the site.
- 2.6.2 The Plan of the Manor of Broyle and Glot's survey of around the same time also refer to the town gallows and an obelisk located in the south part of the site. A commemorative stone once stood at the location of the gallows, recounting the story of the 'Hawkhurst Gang', a member of which is recorded to have been buried in the field adjacent to the gallows. The obelisk and commemorative stone have since been relocated; the stone now stands outside the wall on Broyle's Road and the obelisk is positioned adjacent to the south gate on Wellington Street.
- 2.6.3 The 1846 Tithe Map of St Peter the Great records the bulk of the development site as being owned by the Barracks Department. It is thought that accommodation at this time was in the form of tents given that no structures are depicted on the Tithe Map.
- 2.6.4 Throughout the 19th century numerous cavalry and infantry units were stationed at the barracks. By the latter half of the 19th century much of the layout of the barracks was in place, including accommodation, the parade ground and a hospital in the southeast corner of the site. In 1875 some of the wooden structures were replaced by brick buildings, including the keep and the chapel, and the site was enclosed by a flint and brick wall which is extant. The 1875 Ordnance Survey map shows the layout of the barracks, the fact

that the surrounding area was still undeveloped and that the northern boundary of the site was defined by a section of the Iron Age entrenchments where The Broadway now runs. The hospital is clearly marked on the map as a small grouping of buildings with a driveway. Several buildings were located along Broyle Road, including a canteen, guardhouse, stores and magazine.

- 2.6.5 The site was further developed in the 1930's when the Sandhurst Block was constructed and some of the accommodation to the north of the parade ground. In the 1960's an officer's mess, sergeant's mess training facilities and an assault course were also constructed.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The archaeological evaluation comprised the machine excavation, under constant archaeological supervision of 10 evaluation trenches, totalling some 280.0m of trenching.
- 3.2** Trenches were located to avoid known services and to provide even coverage of those parts of the site currently accessible. Further revision of trench locations was required in the light of on-site constraints, particularly the density of hitherto unknown services on the site.
- 3.3** The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Subsequent machine excavation was undertaken under the guidance of an experienced archaeologist and continued to the surface of the underlying natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.4** The evaluation trenches were surveyed using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.5** All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by UCLFAU with colours recorded using visual inspection. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales on plastic drafting film. In agreement with the Chichester District Archaeologist, 20th century features related to the Barracks were subject to just cursory recording.
- 3.6** Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work. With the exception of one trench within the playing fields, no further reinstatement was undertaken.

Number of Contexts	48
No. of files	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	N/A
Photographs	42 digital images
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	N/A
Environmental flots/residue	N/A

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 3)

4.1.1 Length: 37.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.40

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
1/001	Deposit	Tarmac and made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	31.41
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	31.21
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.01

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 1

4.1.2 Summary

This trench was excavated in two parts (Trench 1 and Trench 1a) in order to avoid known services and provide as much coverage as possible.

The underlying natural geology, comprising mid brownish yellow gravel (1/003) was encountered at a maximum height of 31.01m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 30.89m OD to the south. This was overlain by a layer of dark yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil (1/002). Several modern features associated with the Barracks were cut through this subsoil horizon including a brick foundation and a brick culvert, though these were not fully recorded.

The sequence was capped with a combination of tarmac hard standing with associated makeup or recent demolition debris associated with the clearance of the site.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.45m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
2/001	Deposit	Tarmac and made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m	31.49
2/002	Deposit	subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.309m	31.32
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.02

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2

4.2.2 Summary

Natural gravel (2/003) was encountered between 31.02m OD (northern end of trench) and 30.93m OD (southern end). This was sealed by the subsoil of the site (2/002), in turn overlain by modern tarmac and associated makeup (2/001). No archaeological features were observed; though several linear features were investigated in this trench all proved to be 19th-20th century land drains.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig 4)

4.3.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.55m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
3/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	31.78
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	31.43
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.18
3/004	Cut	Ditch cut	1.90m	1.20m	0.60m	31.13
3/005	Fill	Fill of [3/004]	1.90m	1.20m	0.60m	31.13
3/006	Fill	Fill of [3/004]	1.90m	0.55m	0.20m	30.83
3/007	Cut	Pit cut	0.70m	0.50m	0.10m	31.05
3/008	Fill	Fill of [3/007]	0.70m	0.50m	0.10m	31.05
3/009	Cut	Ditch cut	1.90m	1.30m	0.30m	31.02
3/010	Fill	Fill of [3/009]	1.90m	1.30m	0.30m	31.02

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 3

4.3.2 Summary

Natural gravel (3/003) was recorded at 31.18m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 30.88m OD to the south. Three features were investigated within this trench, including two ditches and a small pit.

The northernmost of the ditches was orientated east-west and consisted of a broadly V-shaped cut [3/004] with a primary fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (3/006), overlain by a fill of dark yellowish brown silty sand (3/005). A quantity of 17th-19th century brick and tile was recovered from this feature.

Ditch [3/009] was situated towards the southern end of the trench, on a WNW-ESE orientation and consisted of a cut with irregular rounded profile [3/009] with a single fill of mid yellowish brown clayey silt (3/010). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Towards the centre of the trench a small sub-circular pit [3/007] filled with mid yellowish brown clayey silt (3/008) was recorded. No finds were recovered from this feature.

These features were sealed by the subsoil horizon of the site (3/002), in turn overlain by modern made ground (3/001).

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.90m

Orientation: East-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
4/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m	31.73
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	31.41
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	31.09
4/004	Cut	Modern truncation	11.66m	1.90m	0.90m	31.49
4/005	Fill	Fill of [4/004]	11.66m	1.90m	0.90m	31.49

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 4

4.4.2 Summary

Natural gravel (4/001) was recorded at a maximum height of 31.09m OD at the western end of the trench and was overlain by the subsoil horizon of the site (4/002). An extensive area of truncation [4/00], backfilled with modern demolition material (4/005) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench and here the surface of the natural geology had been reduced to c. 30.89m OD. It is probably that this truncation is related to the recent demolition and grubbing out of building foundations in this area of the site. The sequence was capped with recent made ground (4/001).

No archaeological features were observed.

4.4 Trench 5

4.5.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.50m

Orientation: NNW-SSE.

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
5/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m	31.50
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.69m	31.20
5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.05

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 5

4.5.2 Summary

Natural gravel (5/003) was observed at a maximum height of 31.50m OD at

the northern end of the trench, falling away to 30.57m OD to the south. This was sealed by the subsoil horizon of the site (5/002), in turn overlain by recent made ground (5/001).

No archaeological features were observed.

4.5 Trench 6

4.6.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.50m

Orientation: East-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
6/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	31.89
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	31.79
6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.19

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 6

4.6.2 Summary

Natural gravel (6/003) was encountered at 31.39m OD at the eastern end of the trench and 31.19m OD at the western end. This was overlain by the subsoil horizon of the site (6/002), in turn sealed by a horizon of mid brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (6/001). A modern posthole was observed towards the centre of the trench but this was not fully recorded.

No archaeological features were observed.

4.6 Trench 7 (Fig. 5)

4.7.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.70m

Orientation: North-south

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	31.72
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	31.52
7/003	Fill	Fill of [7/004]	1.90m	1.00m	0.35m	31.04
7/004	Cut	Ditch cut	1.90m	1.00m	0.35m	31.04
7/005	Masonry	Cellar	8.10m	1.90m	-	30.84
7/006	Fill	Cellar backfill	8.10	1.90	-	30.84
7/007	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	31.17

Table 8: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 7

4.7.2 Summary

Natural gravel was encountered at a maximum height of 31.17m OD at the southern end of the trench, falling away to 31.03m OD to the north.

A single east-west aligned ditch was investigated at the northern end of the trench, comprising a ditch cut with rounded profile [7/004], filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel (7/003). No finds were recovered from the feature.

This feature was sealed by the subsoil horizon of the site (7/002), in turn overlain by the topsoil of the site (7/001). Two 20th century brick structures, including a backfilled cellar (7/005) were also observed in this trench but were not fully recorded.

4.7 Trench 8

4.8.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 1.40m

Orientation: northeast-southwest

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	31.16
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	30.96
8/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	30.56

Table 9: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 8

4.8.2 Summary

Natural gravel (8/003) was recorded at 31.16m OD at the eastern end of the trench and 31.02m OD at the western end. This was overlain by the subsoil horizon of the site (8/002), in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon (8/001).

No archaeological features were present, though several 20th century pipe trenches and a modern pit were observed.

4.8 Trench 9

4.9.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.50m

Orientation: north-south

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m	30.91
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	30.81
9/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	30.41
9/004	Cut	Rooting	1.00m	0.60m	0.13m	30.42
9/005	Fill	Fill of [9/004]	1.00m	0.60m	0.13m	30.42
9/006	Cut	Rooting	0.63m	0.40m	0.14m	30.30
9/007	Fill	Fill of [9/006]	0.63m	0.40m	0.14m	30.30

Table 10: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 9

4.9.2 Summary

Natural gravel was recorded at a maximum height of 30.41m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 30.18m OD to the south. Two irregular features were investigated within this trench but both proved to comprise natural features, probably the result of rooting. These include [9/004] to the north and [9/006] to the south. These features were sealed by the subsoil horizon of the site (9/002), in turn overlain by topsoil (9/0010).

No archaeological features were observed.

4.9 Trench 10

4.10.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: max 0.55m

Orientation: North-south

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	16.00	Tr.	0.27m	30.65
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.57m	30.43
10/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	30.08
10/004	Deposit	Made ground	14.00	Tr.	0.40m	30.60

Table 11: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 10

4.10.1 Summary

Natural gravel was encountered at around 30.08m OD across the trench. This was sealed by the subsoil horizon of the site (30/002), in turn sealed by

topsoil (10/001) in the northern half of the trench, or by made ground (10/004) in the southern half.

No archaeological features were observed.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The Ceramic Building Material Sarah Porteus

- 5.1.1 A total of 15 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from two contexts.
- 5.1.2 Context [3/005] contained a sample of coal and ash rich mortar with coarse angular flint sand inclusions, the mortar is likely to have been made up using waste from industrial processes suggesting an 18th or 19th century date. Also within context [3/005] were seven abraded fragments of unfrosted red brick with sparse coarse quartz and iron rich inclusions, the fragments are probably of 17th to early 19th century date. Two fragments of orange sandy peg tile from [3/005] with moderate medium sized quartz are of broad 17th to 19th century date. Context [3/006] contained a large fragment of brick in the same fabric as those from context [3/005] with a complete width of 115mm the brick is also likely to be 17th to early 19th century in date. Context [3/005] also contained some mortared sandstone with a thin 19th to 20th century glass fragment in the mortar and two pieces of coal.
- 5.1.3 Samples of the fabrics have been retained for archive and the remainder of the material discarded.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Features recorded during the course of this investigation include two undated ditches, an undated pit and a variety of 19th-20th century features associated with the Rousillon Barracks.

6.2 Undated features

6.2.1 The undated ditches [3/009] and [7/003] are broadly similar in size and shape, measuring between 1.00m and 1.30m wide and around 0.35m deep, with rounded profiles. On the basis of these similarities it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that they are of broadly similar date and function. Indeed, it is conceivable that they constitute the same broadly east-west aligned ditch, perhaps representing a field boundary or similar feature.

6.2.2 Similarly aligned ditches were identified during recent work at Graylingwell Hospital, to the east of the subject site, where they have been equated with post-medieval field boundaries shown on Yeakell and Gardiner's 1778-1783 map (ASE 201, 14). Neither Yeakell and Gardiner's map, nor the broadly contemporary Plan of the Manor of Broyle from 1772 show any boundaries within the footprint of the site, which appears to have remained open moorland at this time. In fact, the boundary represented by ditch(es) [3/009]/[7/003] cannot be found on any subsequent maps either. It seems probable, therefore, that it represents evidence of a boundary pre-dating the late 18th century.

6.2.3 Little may be said regarding the potential date or significance of the small undated pit [3/007]. It is perhaps best viewed as part of the same landscape as that represented by the ditch discussed above.

6.3 Post-medieval features

6.2.5 A variety of post-medieval and modern features associated with the Rousillon Barracks were identified during the course of the investigation. These were not subject to detailed investigation and recording, though in most instances, they can be equated with structures on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of the site. The 19th century brick foundations in Trenches 1 and 1a, for instance, appear to represent the evidence buildings shown to front Broyle Road on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875, while the 20th century brick cellar (7/005), may be equated with buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963. The east-west aligned ditch [3/004] may be broadly dated to the 17th-19th century and as such is probably contemporary with the use of the site as a barracks. Interestingly, this boundary also does not appear on any of the contemporary mapping.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1** Very little evidence of any activity pre-dating the use of the site as a barracks was identified during the course of the investigation, although a single broadly-east-west aligned ditch may represent evidence for land division on the site prior to the later 18th century. A variety of features related to the Rousillon Barracks were found, most of which may be equated with structures shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Acheson Construction Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and James Kenny of Chichester District Council for his guidance and advice.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	RCM10					
Identification Name and Address	Rousillon Barracks, Chichester.					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	48610 10635					
Geology	Head Gravel Deposits over Reading Beds and Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4861					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 09.05.11- 13.05.11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Acheson Construction Ltd.					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Diccon Hart/sam Whitehead					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology were commissioned by Acheson Construction Ltd to undertake Phase 1 of an ongoing programme of archaeological evaluation at the former Rousillon Barracks, Chichester., West Sussex (centred NGR 48610 10635). A total of 10 trenches, totalling some 307m of trenching, were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural Gravel Head Deposits at a maximum height of 31.39m OD in the northeast of the site, falling away to 30.89m OD to the west and 30.08m OD to the south.</p> <p>Very little evidence of any activity pre-dating the use of the site as a barracks was identified during the course of the investigation, although a single broadly-east-west aligned ditch may represent evidence for land division on the site prior to the later 18th century. A variety of features related to the Rousillon Barracks were found, most of which may be equated with structures shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-102472

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Rousillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex. Phases 1a and 1b
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology were commissioned by Acehson Construction Ltd to undertake Phase 1 of an ongoing programme of archaeological evaluation at the former Rousillon Barracks, Chichester,, West Sussex (centred NGR 48610 10635). A total of 10 trenches, totalling some 307m of trenching, were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural Gravel Head Deposits at a maximum height of 31.39m OD in the northeast of the site, falling away to 30.89m OD to the west and 30.08m OD to the south. Very little evidence of any activity pre-dating the use of the site as a barracks was identified during the course of the investigation, although a single broadly-east-west aligned ditch may represent evidence for land division on the site prior to the later 18th century. A variety of features related to the Rousillon Barracks were found, most of which may be equated with structures shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2011 End: 13-05-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	RBC11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4861 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CC/10/03490/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	DITCH None
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER CHICHESTER Rousillon Barracks, Chichester

Postcode PO19 6AB

Study area 11.40 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 8610 0635 50.8496922981 -0.776784136487 50 50 58 N 000 46 36 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 30.08m Max: 31.39m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Archaeology South-East

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Sam Whitehead

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Acheson construction Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Chichester Museum

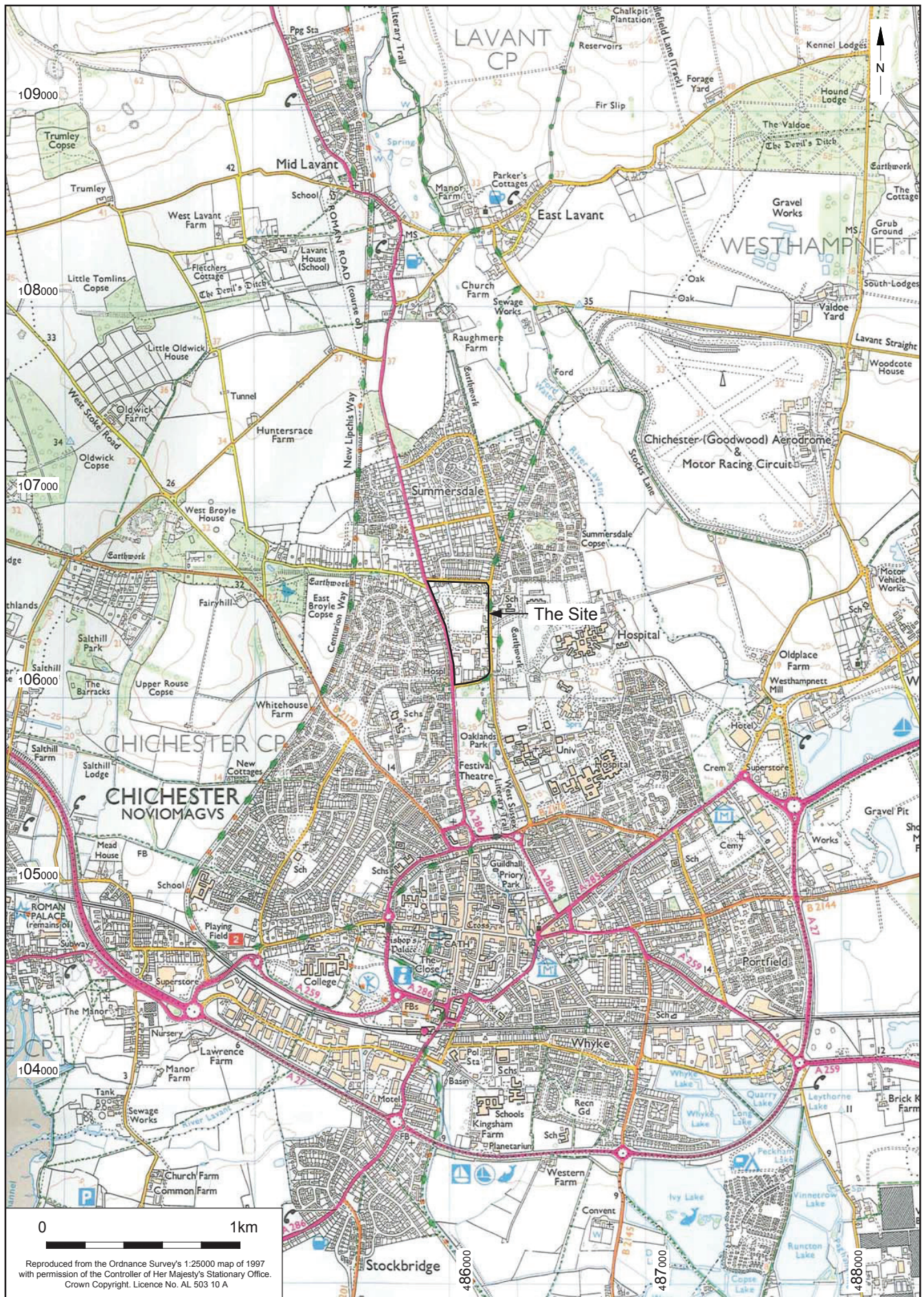
Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images vector','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

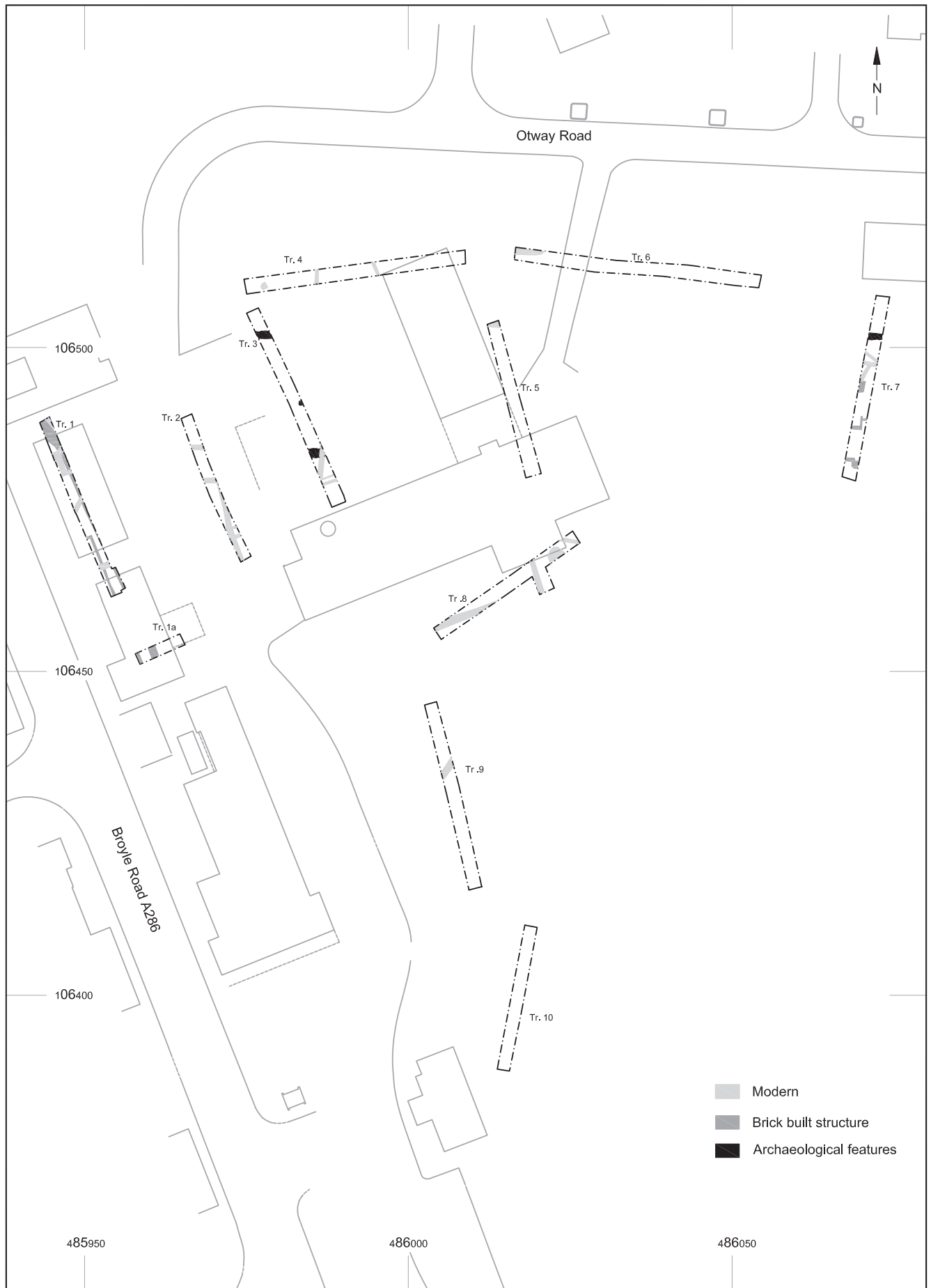
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Rousillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex. Phases 1a and 1b
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hart, D
Other bibliographic details	2011128
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Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
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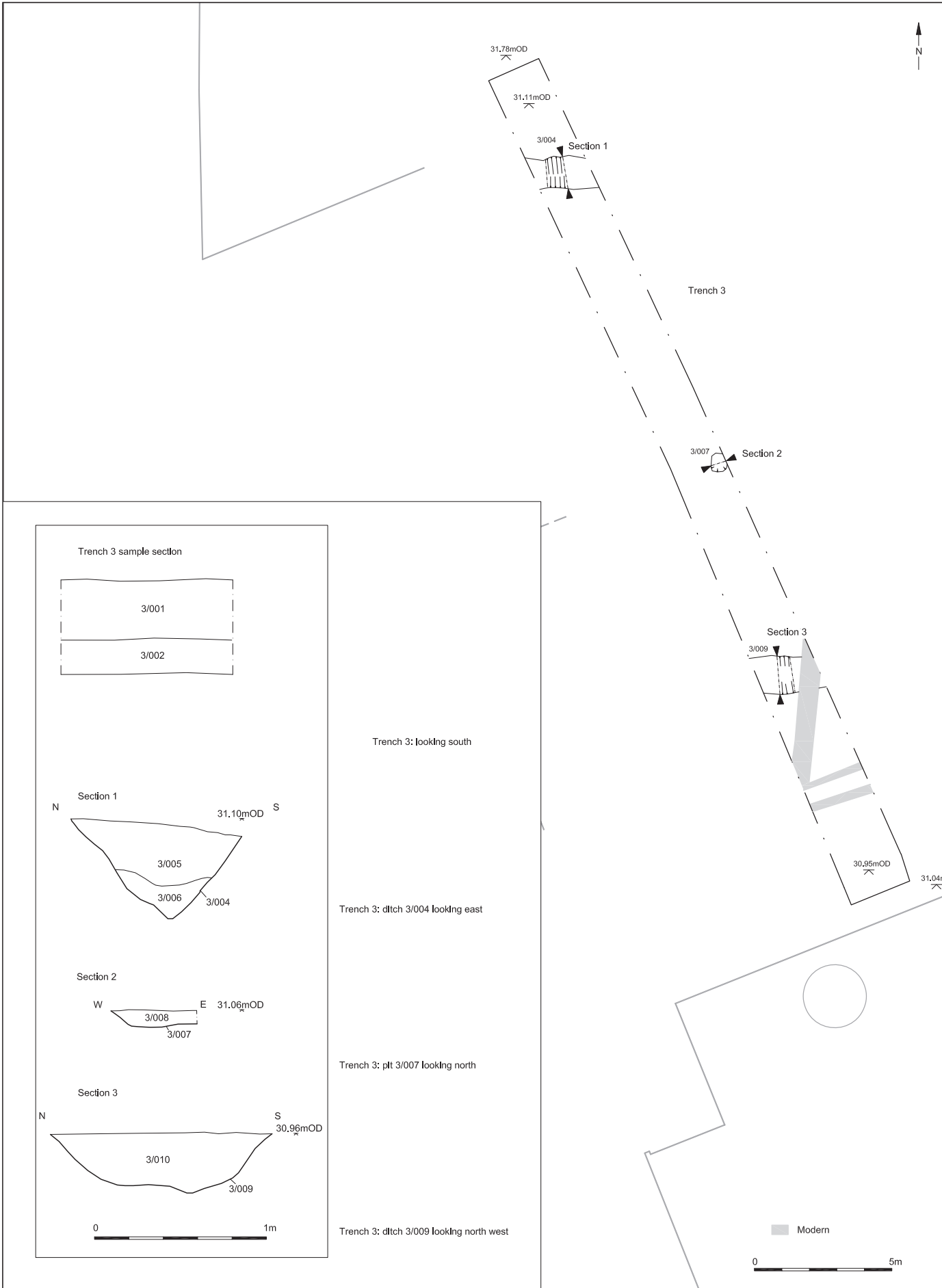
© Archaeology South-East		Roussillon Barracks, Chichester	
Project Ref: 4861	June 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011128	Drawn by: JLR		

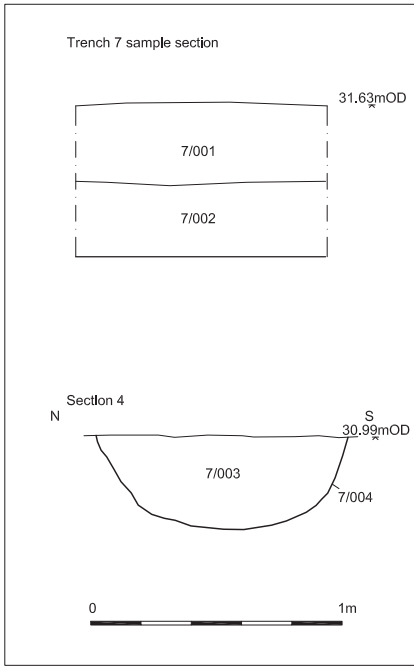
Fig. 1



© Archaeology South-East		Rousillon Barracks, Chichester	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4861	June 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011128	Drawn by: FEG		

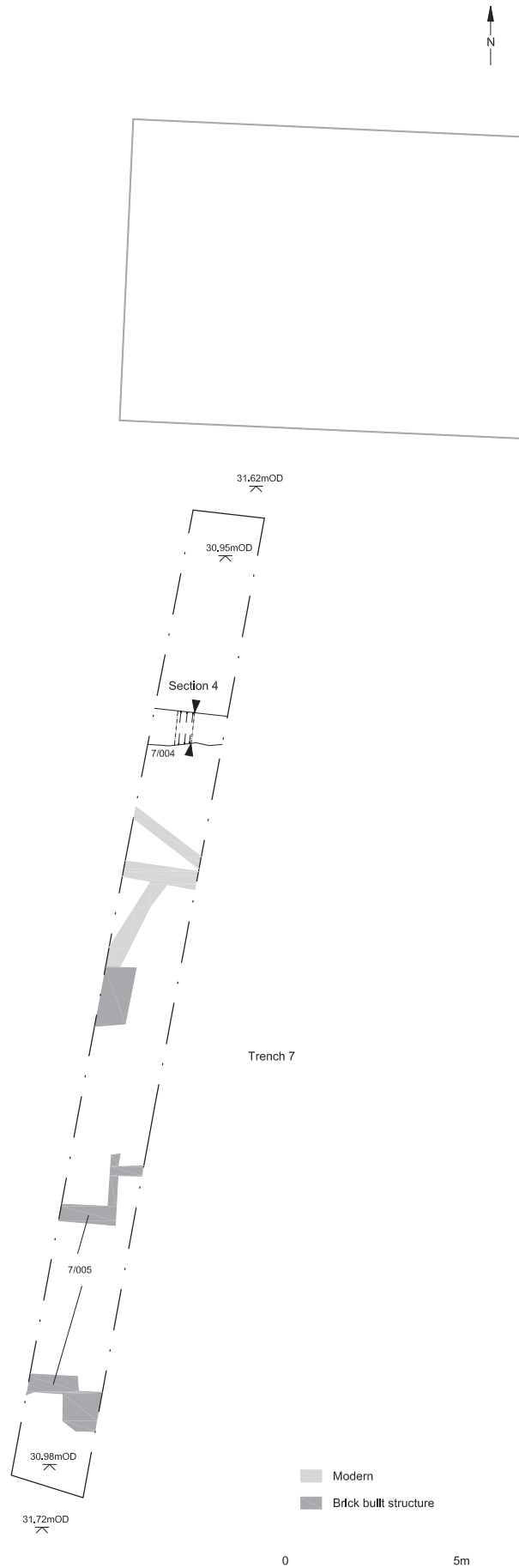






Trench 7: looking north showing backfilled cellar

Trench 7: 7/004 looking west



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