

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4
Chichester, West Sussex**

**NGR: 486660 106550
(SU 8666 0655)**

Planning Ref: 2013/1635

**ASE Project No: 7066
Site Code: GRA 08**

**ASE Report No: 2014377
OASIS id: archaeol6-194560**

**Written by Ian Hogg
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester, West Sussex. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 9 trenches. Natural gravel Head deposits were encountered between 30.10m and 30.94m AOD. The natural was overlain by a relatively recently deposited topsoil across the south and west of the site. A subsoil horizon was present in the north-east of the site and was overlain by a buried topsoil and another modern topsoil.

Archaeological features observed consisted of a series of rectangular planting pits, probably for an orchard; these were distributed across the site and were of later post-medieval date. A segmented hedgeline was recorded in the west of the site as well as two undated pits. These features are also considered to be of later post-medieval date in view of the similarity of their fills to other, dated features.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their clients, Linden Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the subject site'. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 8666 0655 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.1.2 This evaluation forms just one phase of an ongoing programme of archaeological works, conducted in stages during the lifetime of the development programme of the Graylingwell Hospital site. This phase of evaluation originally comprised 17 trenches, although this was reduced to nine machine excavated trenches due to spatial constraints. Further evaluation works will follow and are not included in this phase of work.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2014), the site lies on deposits of the Lambeth Group, consisting of clays, silts and sands, overlain by head deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay.

1.2.2 The area evaluated as part of this phase of works is situated immediately to the north of the former Graylingwell Hospital. The area lies at an altitude of approximately 28–29m AOD and comprises an area of scrubland with some trees and allotments in the north-western corner.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An application for planning permission for the development of the site has been granted by Chichester District Council. The proposed development comprises the construction of dwellings with garages and parking, community hall and amenities.

1.3.2 Following advice from James Kenny, Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council (in his capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) on archaeological planning matters), a planning condition was imposed on this permission. The condition required the applicant to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site (stage 2) which would inform any further archaeological mitigation strategies which may be required (stage 3). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their clients Linden Homes.

1.3.3 A *Specification* for an archaeological evaluation was prepared (CgMs 28). This document acted as a method statement for the archaeological evaluation. All works were carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant IfA standards and guidance (IfA 28; IfA 29).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the subject site between the 27th and 29th October 2014 and has been prepared in accordance with the *Specification* (CgMs 28). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Liz Chambers (Assistant Archaeologist) and Vasilis Tsamis (Senior Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (DBA) was carried out by Scott Wilson Heritage (26). The results of this document are summarised below.

2.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

2.2.1 No remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic periods have been recovered from the subject site, although a Palaeolithic biface was found during archaeological evaluation approximately 50m to the south of the Graylingwell Hospital site. In the same area, four pits provisionally dated by ceramics to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age were recorded.

2.3 Bronze Age

2.3.1 In the north of the Graylingwell Hospital site, a number of pits and postholes containing Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint were recorded, probably representing a settlement site. Bronze Age finds were recovered during fieldwalking to the south of the site, to the east of St Richards Hospital. During an archaeological excavation c. 200m to the south of the site, six Bronze Age cremations were recorded.

2.4 Iron Age

2.4.1 The most significant feature within the Graylingwell Hospital site dating to the Iron Age and designated as being of national importance is a section of the Chichester Entrenchments. This is a linear earthwork ditch and bank which extends north to south, to the west of Graylingwell Hospital itself, and is one of fifteen entrenchments, the majority of which are located to the north and west of Chichester. They have been dated to the Late Iron Age on the basis of similarities to dated earthworks at Silchester, Colchester and St Albans. The original purpose of the entrenchments is thought to have been as land boundary markers rather than as defensive structures.

2.4.2 The entrenchment is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Monument numbers 97 and 98) and is known as earthwork NS1 in a survey of the entrenchments. The entrenchment extends northwards of the site through the grounds of a school, and southwards past Martin's Farm.

2.4.3 Further Iron Age remains recorded within the site include two cremations found in the 1930s close to the entrenchment. Two ceramic pots containing cremated bones were found and identified as Belgic, dating to approximately AD40-50.

2.4.4 To the east of the site, at Oldplace Farm on the eastern bank of the River Lavant, a late Iron Age enclosure settlement has been recorded. The enclosure is part of a larger settlement first identified from crop mark evidence in 1974.

2.4.5 To the south of the Graylingwell Hospital site an Iron Age enclosure ditch was

found during an excavation in 1998. This was possibly part of a ditch enclosing a farmstead. The ditch is reported to pre-date the section of entrenchment recorded during the same excavation.

2.5 Roman

2.5.1 The site lies outside the Roman core of the town; the northern section of the Roman town walls of Chichester is located approximately 800m south. The line of the Chichester to Silchester Roman Road is located approximately 50m to the west of the site.

2.5.2 During boreholing in the 1990s, to the east of the water tower within the main hospital complex, an unknown quantity of Roman tesserae was seen within the spoil (*pers. comm.* Graylingwell Hospital Estates Management). In an area of open ground to the north of the hospital chapel, two parallel Roman ditches were found during an evaluation in 1998. The ditches were seen running approximately north to south and both contained burnt flint and Roman pottery.

2.5.3 Approximately 200m south of the site, evidence for Roman occupation was discovered during an evaluation and excavation in 1998. Two gullies, a prominent boundary ditch and two pits were discovered. The gullies and boundary ditch were dated to the 1st or 2nd century AD, while the pits were dated to the 4th century AD. The pits had been dug into the end of the Iron Age entrenchment. A nearby watching brief recorded two possible hearths, provisionally dated to the 2nd century AD, and a spread of gravel containing Roman pottery and tile. Further finds of Roman pottery and tile were made during field walking to the east of St Richard's Hospital, approximately 500m south of the site.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon

2.6.1 No remains from this period are recorded within a 1km radius of Graylingwell Hospital.

2.7 Medieval and early post-medieval

2.7.1 In the medieval period the site was located on the edge of a hunting forest known as the Broile, or Broyle. The Broile was separated from adjoining land by ditches and appears to have made use of the earlier entrenchments to the west of the site. One of the earliest references to Graylingwell is in 1231, describing land at 'Greningwell', held by Bishop Ranulf de Brok. There is known to have been a well at Graylingwell, with references dating from the early 15th century, while it is thought that a Farm existed at Graylingwell from the late 15th century. In a list of the lessees of Graylingwell the earliest recorded is in 1481 when the area was known as 'Gravelynghwell'.

2.7.2 By the early 16th century, a building is recorded at Graylingwell that included 'a hall, parlour, kitchen, buttery, cellar, three lodging chambers, two barns, two stables, an orchard, a garden and a courtyard'.

2.7.3 No finds or sites dating to the medieval period have been recovered from

within the site, however to the south of the site a large medieval ditch was recorded during an excavation in 1998. The ditch was aligned north to south and was perhaps defensive; it contained pottery suggestive of a medieval settlement. Medieval pottery fragments were also among those found during field walking to the east of St. Richard's Hospital. These were thought to be the result of manuring and are not indicative of a settlement.

2.8 Late Post-medieval (18th and 19th centuries)

- 2.8.1 The earliest maps to show the site date to the 18th century, and clearly show Graylingwell Farm and the Broile. The access road from College Lane to the Hospital is shown on these maps as a farm track from the Broile to Graylingwell Farm. Other features include a gravel pit in the south-western corner of the site, and the entrenchment extending through the site, which is shown as a wooded strip of land.
- 2.8.2 The 1767 estate map of Graylingwell, shows a scattering of buildings and associated gardens, on the west side of the Grayling Well pond, surrounded by large fields and a water course (the River Lavant) running along the east side of the estate. There is a range to the north-west which may be a barn and an L-shaped building that connects to a long, narrow range which may be stables. Two cottages have formal gardens; the south cottage may be the early version of Summersdale Farmhouse (Graylingwell Farmhouse). Graylingwell Hospital (1894–present)
- 2.8.3 During the late 19th century, the need was identified for a facility for the 'infirm' and 'acute' in Sussex and Hampshire. The land was acquired from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the existing buildings of Graylingwell Farm and Martin's Farm were included.
- 2.8.4 Building work commenced in 1894 and the main hospital complex was completed by 1897 in the lands of the Graylingwell Estate. The grounds were laid out, preserving the majority of the field boundaries of the estate, including the driveway which led from the west side of the estate to Summersdale Cottage, which formed the north path from the North Lodge entrance to the main hospital building. The grounds consisted of playing fields, lawns, gardens, a cricket pitch, pavilions, orchards and a kitchen garden. The main hospital building was located to the east of the site, with satellite ancillary buildings which included a chapel to the north of the main building, a water tower and two lodge houses by the north and south entrances on the west boundary.
- 2.8.5 The hospital was constructed as a fully facilitated organisation, with a water supply, heating, kitchens, a wash-house, recreation hall, gardens and workshops to cater for every need of the hospital. It was completed by 30th January 1897 but was already oversubscribed. Additional wards were completed by 1901–2. Further hospital buildings were added in the 1920s including a Nurses' home and following the reforms of the 1930 Mental Act, Summersdale Villa, a detached ward was built in 1933 in its own grounds. Throughout the 20th century there have been numerous extensions and refitting including modern facilities for patients at Connelly House opposite the South Lodge. The main complex went out of use in 1991 but other parts

of the hospital remain in use.

2.9 Previous work on the Graylingwell Hospital site (Figure 2)

Summary of watching brief during geotechnical trial pitting

- 2.9.1 ASE monitored the excavation of twenty-four machine-dug geotechnical pits (TP401–TP424) and eight soakway test pits (STP1–STP8). The work identified significant archaeological remains in only one trial pit: a probable prehistoric feature represented by a deposit of comminuted fire-cracked flint was recorded in TP423, in the far southeast of the Graylingwell Hospital site (see Figure 2).

Summary of the Stage 2 Evaluation and Stage 3 excavation

- 2.9.2 An archaeological evaluation of part of the Graylingwell Hospital site, to the southwest of the subject site, was undertaken by ASE in 28 (Figure 2, Trenches 3–14, 16–20, 23–24). The work revealed archaeological remains from two broad periods: prehistoric and post-medieval. The prehistoric remains comprised ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes, while the post-medieval remains consisted principally of field ditches.
- 2.9.3 The Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council, in consultation with CgMs and ASE identified four foci of archaeological activity and designated four areas where limited Stage 3 excavation should be undertaken (Figure 2: Areas A–D).
- 2.9.4 A subsequent phase of evaluation also took place in March 2012, after the main Stage 3 excavation. This was part of the same programme of development but targeted an area to the south (Figure 2: Trenches 30–32). The results of this evaluation were negative.
- 2.9.5 A further Phase 5 evaluation comprising three trenches in the south-west of the site was conducted in November 2013 (Figure 2: Trenches 50–52). The results of this evaluation were also negative.

2.10 Summary of watching brief during groundworks

- 2.10.1 ASE monitored groundworks outside the excavated areas in a watching brief (Figure 2) with particular reference to those works potentially affecting the Chichester Entrenchments (Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) West Sussex 97).
- 2.10.2 The work identified the cut of the Entrenchment ditch, together with a series of fills. Four undated features were recorded on the western edge of the site comprising two small pits and two gullies, while post-medieval/modern deposits were recorded to the east.

2.11 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.11.1 The aims of the Stage 2 evaluation, as detailed in the *Specification* (CgMS 28) were to ascertain:

General

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- How they might be affected by the development of the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

Specific

- To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric or later activity/occupation and define the date and nature of that activity/occupation.
- To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any prehistoric, or later occupation / activity.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Initially 17 trenches were to be excavated. However, this was later reduced to 9 trenches as Trenches 65-68 were located below a spoil heap and trenches 53, 54, 55 and 60 lay within allotments (see Figure 3). Several of the trenches had to be shortened and slightly moved due to trees and a compound in the south-east of the area.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a Cat cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheet, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located and planned using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	45
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	3
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	41 digital
Bulk finds	4 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4 4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 56

4.1.1 Trench 56 was located in the north-east of the evaluation area and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 25.0m x 1.80m in plan. No archaeology was recorded in this trench (see Appendix 1).

4.1.2 The natural pale brown silty gravel head deposits [56/4] were overlain by mid brown gravelly silt subsoil [56/3], in turn overlain by a dark grey silt buried topsoil horizon [56/2]. This buried topsoil was sealed by dark brownish grey gravelly silt modern topsoil [56/1].

4.2 Trench 57

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
57/1	Layer	Buried topsoil	25.00	1.80	0.17-0.36	31.04-31.06
57/2	Layer	Subsoil	5.00	1.80	0.02-0.26	
57/3	Layer	Natural	25.00	1.80	-	30.58-30.94
57/4	Cut	Pit	1.80	1.60	0.50	
57/5	Fill	Pit	1.80	1.60	0.35	
57/6	Cut	Pit	1.20	1.20	0.35	
57/7	Fill	Pit	1.20	0.84	0.07	
57/8	Fill	Pit	1.20	0.90	0.30	
57/9	Fill	Pit	1.20	0.90	0.15	
57/10	Fill	Pit	1.80	1.60	0.15	
57/11	Layer	Modern topsoil	8.00	1.80	0.15	

Table 2: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

4.1.3 Trench 57 was located in the north-east of the of the evaluation area and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 25.00m x 1.80m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.50m.

4.1.4 The natural head deposits [57/3] were overlain at the western end of the trench by a deposit of mid brown gravelly silt subsoil [57/2]. The subsoil was cut by a rectangular pit [57/4]. This feature was steep sided with a flat base. The primary fill of this feature [57/5] comprised firm, mid brownish grey gravelly silt and contained a variety of finds, including pottery Ceramic Building Material (CBM), animal bone, glass, plaster and plastic. The upper pit fill [57/10] consisted of dark blackish grey silt from which a single sherd of willow pattern pottery was recovered. Much of the material from this feature can be dated to the late 19th/early 20th century, although some earlier, residual, material is also present, including an abraded sherd of Roman greyware pottery from fill [57/5].

4.1.5 To the east of pit [57/4] lay a second very similar rectangular pit [57/6], also with steep sides and a flat base, with a primary fill [57/7] of dark grey silt,

overlain by a fill of mid brown silt [57/8]. This was overlain in turn by a fill of a dark blackish grey silt [57/9]. Find recovered from fills [57/7] and [57/8] include fragments late 19th/early 20th century flower pot fragments alongside some earlier, residual, CBM fragments which may be of mid 16th/mid 18th century date. These pits are likely to be planting pits, possibly for trees as they appear to be in line with a still existing row of trees immediately to the west.

4.1.6 Both features were sealed by a buried topsoil horizon [57/2] of dark brown silt, which was sealed in turn by a topsoil deposit of dark brownish grey gravelly silt [57/]. The topsoil was overlain at the eastern end of the trench by a more recent dark brownish grey gravelly silty topsoil [57/11].

4.2 Trench 58

4.2.1 Trench 58 was located in the north-east of the evaluation area and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 25.0m x 1.80m in plan. No archaeology was recorded in this trench (see Appendix 1 for a summary)

4.2.2 The natural pale brown silty gravel head deposits [58/3] were overlain by a dark grey silt buried topsoil horizon [58/2], in turn sealed by dark brownish grey gravelly silt modern topsoil [58/].

4.3 Trench 59

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
59/1	Layer	Topsoil	25.00	1.80	0.26-0.35	
59/2	Layer	Buried topsoil	25.00	1.80	0.08-0.09	
59/3	Layer	Natural	25.00	1.80	-	
59/4	Cut	Pit	0.97	0.80	0.22	
59/5	Fill	Pit	0.97	0.80	0.22	
59/6	Cut	Pit?	0.46	0.38	0.20	
59/7	Fill	Pit?	0.46	0.38	0.20	

Table 3: Trench 59 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 59 was located in the north-east of the of the evaluation area and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 25.00m x 1.80m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.33m.

4.3.2 The natural head deposits [59/3] were cut by a small pit or posthole [59/6]. This feature was sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base. The fill [59/7] comprised firm, dark brown silty clay and contained no finds.

4.3.3 This pit or posthole was cut by a larger rectangular pit [59/4] similar to those seen in Trench 57. The pit had steep sides and a flat base and was filled with dark brown clayey silt [59/5], containing fragments of late 19th/early 20th century brick alongside some slightly earlier tile of mid 16th-mid 18th century

date.

4.4.4 The rectangular pit was sealed by a buried topsoil deposit [59/2], a dark brown silt. This buried topsoil was sealed by a topsoil deposit of recent origin [59/1], which consisted of dark brownish grey gravelly silt.

4.4 Trench 61

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
61/1	Layer	Topsoil	25.00	1.80	0.24-0.25	
61/2	Layer	Natural	25.00	1.80	-	
61/3	Fill	Hedgeline		0.62	0.11	
61/4	Cut	Hedgeline		0.62	0.11	
61/5	Fill	Hedgeline		1.02	0.20	
61/6	Cut	Hedgeline		1.02	0.20	

Table 4: Trench 61 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 61 was located in the west of the evaluation area within a grassed area and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 25.00m x 1.80m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.34m.

4.4.2 The natural silty gravel head deposits [61/2] were cut by two irregular linear features [61/4] and [61/6], filled with similar deposits of loose, dark brownish grey gravelly silt [61/3] and [61/5]. Both features were aligned east to west and formed a probable segmented or truncated hedgeline. Neither feature produced any finds.

4.4.3 The features were overlain by dark brownish grey gravelly silt topsoil [61/1].

4.5 Trench 62

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
62/1	Layer	Topsoil	24.00	1.80	0.20-0.32	
62/2	Layer	Natural	24.00	1.80	-	
62/3	Fill	Pit	1.01	1.01	0.21	
62/4	Cut	Pit	1.01	1.01	0.21	
62/5	Fill	Pit	1.51	1.22	0.04	
62/6	Cut	Pit	1.51	1.22	0.04	

Table 5: Trench 62 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 62 was located in the south-west of the evaluated area within a group of trees and was aligned north to south. The trench was slightly shortened and moved due to the presence of the trees; it measured 24.00m x 1.80m in

plan, with a maximum depth of 0.36m.

4.5.2 The natural gravelly silt head deposits [62/2] were cut at the southern end of the trench by a circular pit [62/4] with steep sides and a flat base. The pit fill [62/3] comprised loose mid greyish brown gravelly silt and contained no finds.

4.5.3 A second pit [62/6] cut the natural deposits at the northern end of the trench. This rectangular feature had steep sides and a flat base and was extremely truncated, being only 0.04m in depth. The pit fill [62/5] consisted of dark grey gravelly silt. Finds from this feature were limited to a single adult cattle femur with some evidence of butchery marks. This feature is likely to be another planting pit similar to those seen in trenches 57 and 64.

4.5.4 The features were overlain by dark brownish grey gravelly silt topsoil [62/1].

4.6 Trench 64

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
64/1	Layer	Topsoil	25.00	1.80	0.08-0.17	
64/2	Layer	Natural	25.00	1.80	-	
64/3	Fill	Pit	1.22	0.45	0.21	
64/4	Cut	Pit	1.22	0.45	0.21	

Table 6: Trench 64 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 64 was located in the south-east of the evaluation area and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 25.00m x 1.80m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.24m.

4.6.2 The natural pale brown silty gravel head deposits [64/2] were cut by a rectangular pit [64/4] with steep sides and a flat base. The fill [64/3] consisted of soft, dark brownish grey silt with charcoal flecks and contained animal bone and CBM. This feature is very similar to those seen in Trenches 57 and 62 and may be a planting pit for a tree.

4.6.3 The pit was overlain by dark brownish grey gravelly silt topsoil [64/1].

4.7 Trenches 63 and 69

4.7.1 These two trenches were located in the south of the evaluation area. The trenches both measured 25.0m x 1.80m in plan and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. No Archaeology was recorded in either of these trenches (see Appendix 1)

4.7.2 The natural silty gravel head deposits [63/2] and [69/2] were overlain dark brownish grey gravelly silt topsoil [63/1] and [69/1]. Signs of horizontal truncation were seen within both trenches.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Spot Dates

57/5 – c. 1875-1925 (moderate residual RB, med & EPM)
 57/7 – c. 1800-1900+
 57/8 – c. 1875-1925
 57/10 – c. 1800-1840 (x1 sherd only)
 59/5 – c. 1875-1925
 64/3 – possibly RB (x1 tiny amorphous scrap of tile!)

5.2 Introduction

5.2.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Graylingwell (Table 7). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (28). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Plaster	Wt (g)	Plastic	Wt (g)
57/7	3	12	1	4														
57/5	17	264	18	338	4	8	3	64	1	152	1	<2	6	20	7	82	1	16
57/8	6	44	3	24									2	4				
57/10	1	2																
59/5	1	<2	2	18														
62/5					1	288												
64/3			1	<2	1	40												
Total	28	322	25	384	6	336	3	64	1	152	1		8	24	7	82	1	16

Table 7: Overview of the finds assemblage

5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 This stage of archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery, the vast majority of which is of the Late Post-medieval period. The earliest sherd consists of a somewhat abraded (10g) sandy greyware everted jar rim of Roman date (residual in context [57/5]). This deposit also produced a residual Early Post-medieval sherd in the form of a grey Westerwald stoneware bodysherd decorated with combing and applied lozenges (4g). A mid 17th- to early 18th- century is likely for this vessel.

5.3.2 The remaining pottery is in fresher condition and can be firmly placed in the Late Post-medieval period. Of this material just one sherd appears to belong to the early 19th century. This consists of the rim of a willow-patterned pearlware plate from context [57/10]. The remaining material can all be placed between c. 1875 and 1925 and consist of a scatter of slightly abraded domestic, and somewhat fresher horticultural, wares. Context [57/5] produced eight sherds of unglazed earthenware flower pot with flattened D-profile rims, including an example with a partial stamped name ‘..EY’. Two of the six flower pot sherds (44g) from context [57/8] also have stamped partial

names/words. Plain flower pot fragments were also recovered from [57/7 – 2/12g and [59/5 – 1/2g). The domestic wares were all recovered from [57/5] and consist of a large worn bodysherd from a bowl in glazed red earthenware (102g), three small fragments (8g) from blue transfer-printed whitewares (including a bowl and plate with willow pattern) and two sherds (14g) of refined whiteware (a bowl and vertically ribbed preserve jar).

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [57/5] produced a fairly fresh stem fragment (2g) that could be placed anywhere between 1750 and 1920.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The small assemblage of brick and tile from the site appears to be quite chronologically mixed. Potentially the earliest piece consists of a somewhat worn amorphous piece from [64/3] tempered with fine sand and moderate/abundant iron oxides to 0.5mm (4g). This may be as early as the Roman period, but a larger sample would be needed to be certain.

- 5.5.2 There are three abraded residual medieval peg tile fragments in the assemblage (26g) – all from context [57/5]. Tempered with medium sand and common white flint (fabric T1) they are similar to 13th- century examples from Orchard Street, Chichester. The remaining four peg tile fabrics from the site appear to be of the post-medieval period. All are present in context [57/5]:

T2 – Well formed pinkish tiles, 10mm thick, tempered with fine sand and moderate marl swirls. A mid 16th- to mid 18th- century date is possible (contexts [57/5] 4/108g, [57/7] 1/4g and [57/8] 1/8g).

T3 – Quite crudely formed pinkish tiles, 11mm thick, tempered with fine sand but no marl. A mid 16th- to mid 18th- century date is possible (context [57/5] 1/12g).

T4 – Quite well formed, 9-10mm thick, tempered with sparse sand and rare calcareous inclusions to 0.5mm. A similar date to T2 is suggested (context [57/5] 2/44g).

T5 – Well formed red tiles, 12-15mm thick, tempered with only sparse fine sand in an even-textured fabric. Probably 18th to 19th century (contexts [57/5] 1/38g and [57/8] 1/8g).

- 5.5.3 The evaluation also recovered a number of brick fragments from the site. Most consist of amorphous pieces with no features and certainly there are no complete dimensions present, including thicknesses. This has not helped definite dating although the fabrics can be placed in probable chronological ranges. As with the tile, five different fabrics were noted:

5.5.4

B1 – Tempered with sparse fine sand, common calcareous inclusions and sparse iron oxides. A mid 16th- to mid 18th- century type (context [57/5] 1/8g).

B2 – Tempered with sparse fine sand and very rare marl inclusions. A 17th- to

18th- century type (context [57/5] 4/70g).

B3 – Tempered with sparse fine sand and common iron oxides to 1mm. A 17th- to 18th- century type (context [57/5] 2/56g, [57/8] 1/6g).

B4 – Silty low-fired friable fabric, with occasional flint inclusions. A mid 16th- to mid 18th- century type (context [59/5] 1/4g).

B5 – A well formed and fired calcareous granular fabric of the London Brick Company. A late 19th- to 20th- century type (context [59/5] 1/12g).

5.6 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The small assemblage of glass from the site was recovered from just two different deposits. Context [57/5] produced the majority. This includes the earliest piece from the site – a folded rim of colourless glass (uncorroded) of 17th- to 18th- century date. However, the same deposit produced several shards of mid 19th- to early 20th- century date from different vessels: green beer bottle (2/8g), colourless cylindrical bottles (2/6g) and 2mm thick window glass (1/2g). Context [57/8] also produced similarly dated window glass (2/2g).

5.7 The Ironwork by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Context [57/8] produced a 230mm long, slightly curving tine from a garden fork (150g) of late post-medieval date.

5.8 The Plaster by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Context [57/5] produced seven fragments (82g) of 9mm thick buff sandy lime mortar with some larger quartz inclusions. The material is clearly a coarse internal plaster as not only do some pieces have lathe imprints on their rear, the fine finished faces are painted white or green. A 19th- to early 20th- century date is likely.

5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Context [57/5] was the only deposit to produce an assemblage of stone. The earliest pieces consist of two fragments (24g) from West Country roofing slates of later 12th- to 13th- century date, adding to the medieval roofing material noted in the tile assemblage. The other piece of roofing slate (8g) is of Welsh origin and likely to be of the 19th to early 20th century. The other pieces consist of a partially burnt 32g lump of coal and a 32g fragment from a buff medium-grained sandstone hone with oval section (25 x 21mm). The latter is a common type in the county during the 19th century and probable originates from the Midlands.

5.10 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.10.1 A small animal bone assemblage containing just six fragments of bone weighing 336g was recovered during the investigation. The bone was recovered from three contexts [57/5], [62/5] and [64/3].

5.10.2 The bones are in good condition with minimal signs of surface erosion, only one complete bone is present. Context [57/5] produced two medium mammal rib fragments with butchery cut and chop marks mid-shaft, suggestive of carcass portioning. A medium mammal long bone fragment also exhibited butchery cut marks across the shaft of the bone. A complete coracoid bone from a domestic fowl was also present. Context [62/5] contained the distal aspect of an adult cattle femur with evidence of a butchery chop mark across the bone shaft. A large mammal rib fragment was retrieved from context [64/3].

5.10.3

5.10.4 No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted. Due to the size of this assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

5.11 Miscellaneous Material by Luke Barber

5.11.1 Context [57/8] produced a complete vulcanite bottle stopper with internal screw (16g). The stopper, which has the impressed freehand initials 'A&B' over a more formal 'B&E PATENT' is likely to be from a beer bottle of the later 19th to early 20th century.

5.11.2 The assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Natural gravelly head deposits were recorded throughout the trenches. The overburden varied across the area with subsoil only recorded in two of the trenches in the far north-east of the site. Elsewhere, the absence of an intact subsoil horizon probably indicates a degree of horizontal plough-truncation. Topsoil deposits were recorded in all trenches although it appears to have been truncated in some cases. The topsoil was overlain by a modern topsoil in the north-east of the area.

6.1.2 Nine archaeological features were recorded across five of the trenches. The vast majority of the features comprised rectangular pits, probably used for planting trees. The site still contains a great number of trees including fruit trees, some set out in rows and evenly spaced; the rectangular pits in Trench 57 mirrored this pattern. Further rectangular pits were also recorded in Trenches 59, 52 and 64. The remaining features comprised two pits, one of which was cut by a planting pit and two parts of a segmented hedgeline on an east to west alignment.

6.1.3 With the exception of a single residual sherd of Roman pottery, all dating evidence was of later post-medieval date and/or early modern date.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 Much of the area has undergone some alteration during the 20th century with horizontal truncation evident across the south and west of the area, some of it related to previous phases of construction surrounding sites. In some places as little as 0.09m of topsoil overlay the natural. A modern gravelly topsoil deposit had been laid down across the north-eastern portion of the area.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

6.3.1 The evaluation did not reveal any remains of prehistoric date and the only dateable features belonged to the later post-medieval period. The undated pits and hedgelines probably belong to this period as well, as most of the fills are very similar. The features all appear consistent with the area's use as an orchard.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of late post-medieval/early modern features, probably related to an orchard. The features were spread across most of the trenches with no apparent concentrations of remains.

6.4.2 More recently, the area appears to have undergone changes related to the construction occurring in adjacent areas, with horizontal truncation of the topsoil across the south and west of the area and the deposition of material in the north-east.

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IfA, 29, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
<http://www.archaeologists.net/>

Scott Wilson, 26, *Desk Based Assessment: Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester*

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	GRA 08					
Identification Name and Address	Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester					
County, District &/or Borough	Chichester					
OS Grid Refs.	378720 147120					
Geology	Head deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7066					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 27-10-2014 to 29-10-2014	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consilting					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other		
<p><i>The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 9 trenches. Natural gravel Head deposits were encountered between 30.10m and 30.94m aOD. The natural was overlain by a relatively recently deposited topsoil across the south and west of the site. A subsoil was present in the north-east and was overlain by a buried topsoil and another modern topsoil.</i></p> <p><i>The natural deposits were cut by a series of rectangular planting pits, probably for an orchard, these were distributed across the site and were of post-medieval date. A segmented hedgeline was recorded in the west of the site.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-194560

Project details

Project name	Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester
Short description of the project	The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 9 trenches. Natural gravel Head deposits were encountered in all trenches. The natural was overlain by a relatively recently deposited topsoil across the south and west of the site. A subsoil was present in the north-east and was overlain by a buried topsoil and another modern topsoil. The natural deposits were cut by a series of rectangular planting pits, probably for an orchard, these were distributed across the site and were of post-medieval date. A segmented hedgeline was recorded in the west of the site.
Project dates	Start: 27-10-2014 End: 29-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	7066 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	GRA 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PLANTING PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	HEDGELINE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample 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 Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4
Postcode	PO19
Study area	1.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 8654 0616 50.847918194 -0.770579535438 50 50 52 N 000 46 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.10m Max: 30.94m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Chichester District Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report","Section","Survey "

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 7 November 2014

Appendix 1

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
56		Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.30	31.02-31.13
56	2	Layer	Buried topsoil	0.15-0.18	
56	3	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.11	
56	4	Layer	Natural	-	
58		Layer	Topsoil	0.38-0.40	30.88-31.08
58	2	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.12	
58	3	Layer	Natural	-	
63		Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.16	30.81-30.91
63	2	Layer	Natural	-	
69		Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.19	30.29
69	2	Layer	Natural	-	

Table 8: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts



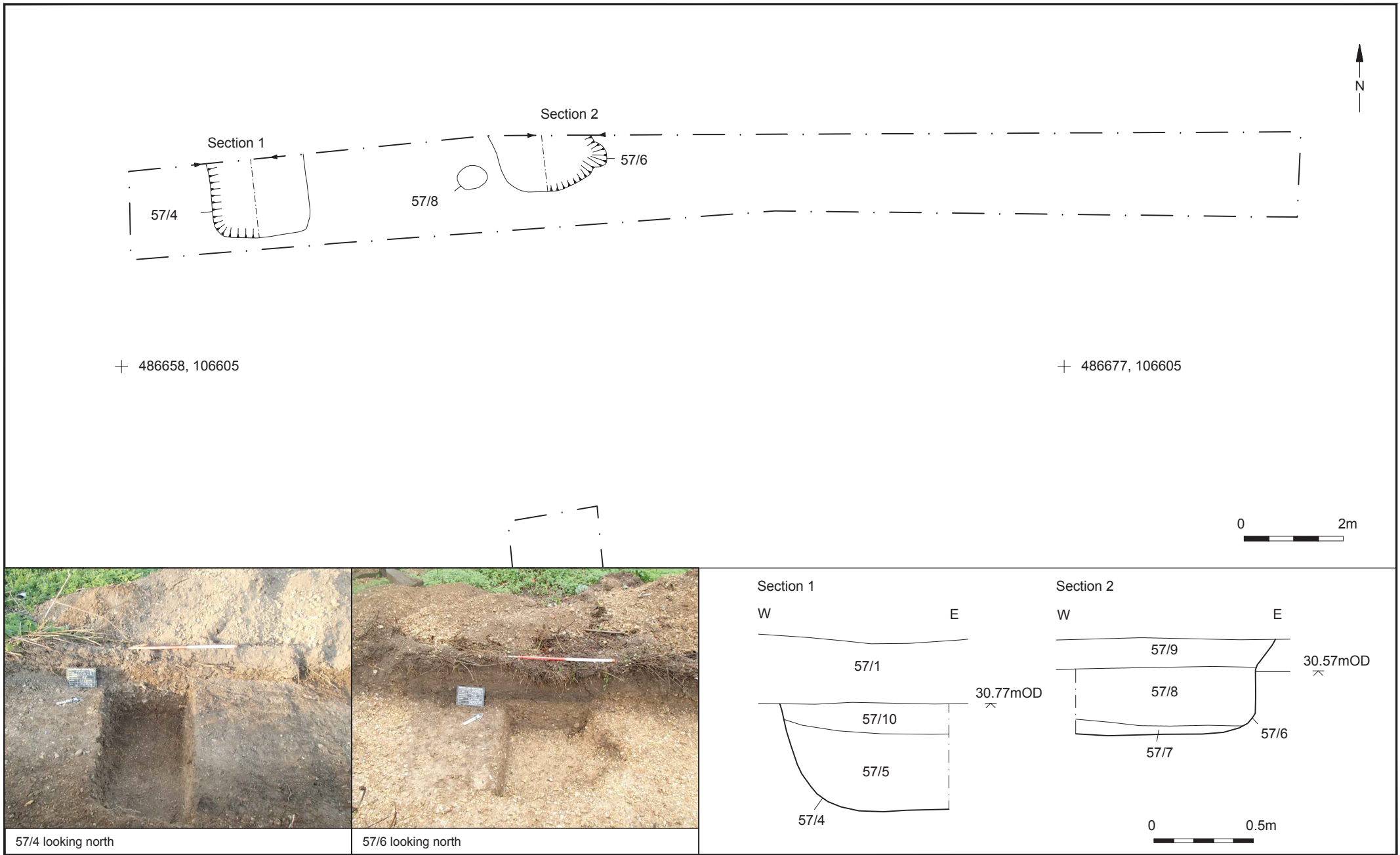
© Archaeology South-East		Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7066	Nov 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014377	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7066	Nov 2014	Overall site plan	
Report Ref: 2014377	Drawn by: JLR		



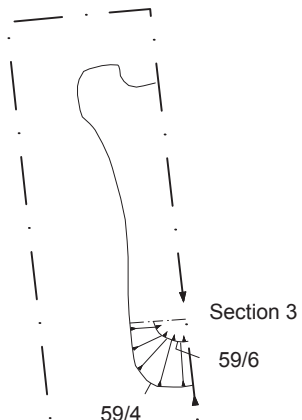
© Archaeology South-East		Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7066	Nov 2014	Detailed site plan	
Report Ref: 2014377	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7066	Nov 2014	Trench 57: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014377	Drawn by: JLR		



+ 486699, 106596

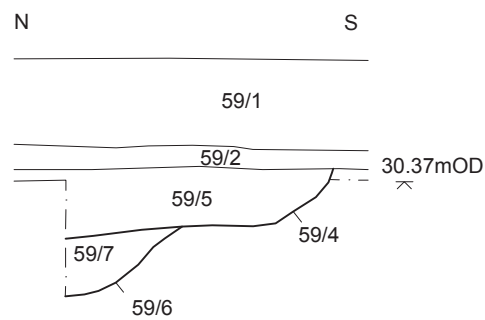


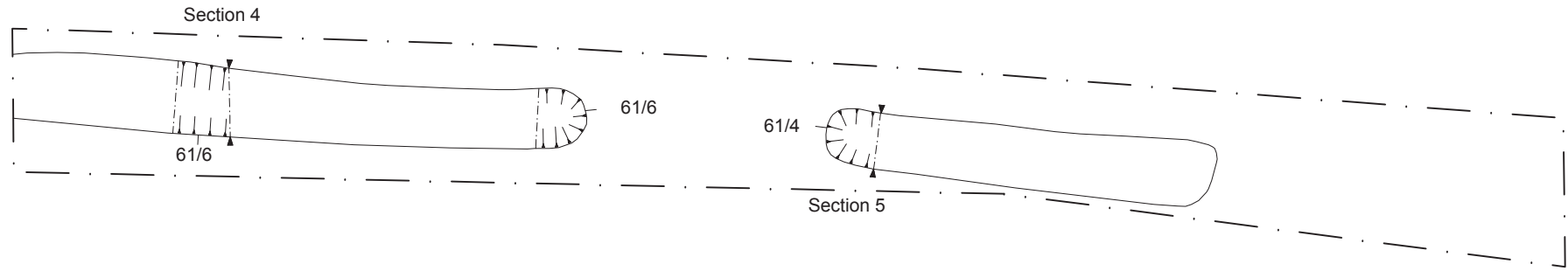
+ 486699, 106578



59/4 and 59/6 looking east

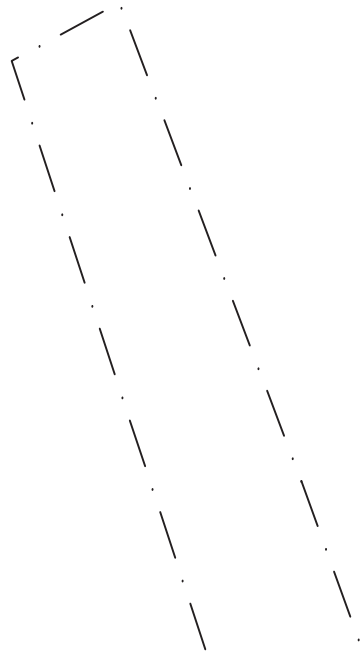
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+ 486631, 106563

+ 486648, 106563



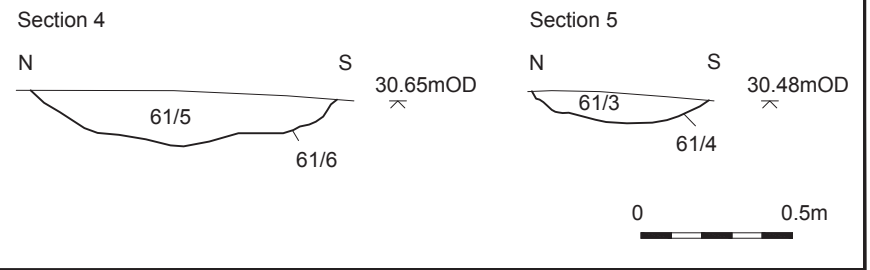
0 2m



61/6.1 looking west



61/4 looking east



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Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester

Project Ref: 7066

Nov 2014

Report Ref: 2014377

Drawn by: JLR

Trench 61: plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 6

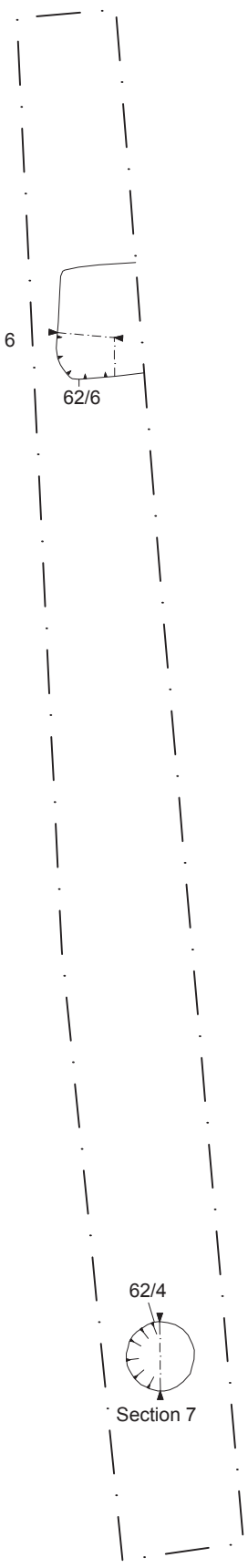


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+ 486612, 106551

Section 6

62/6



+ 486612, 106532

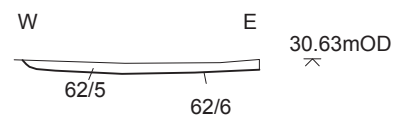


62/6 looking north

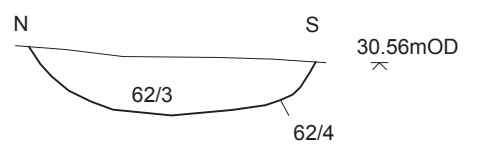


62/4 looking west

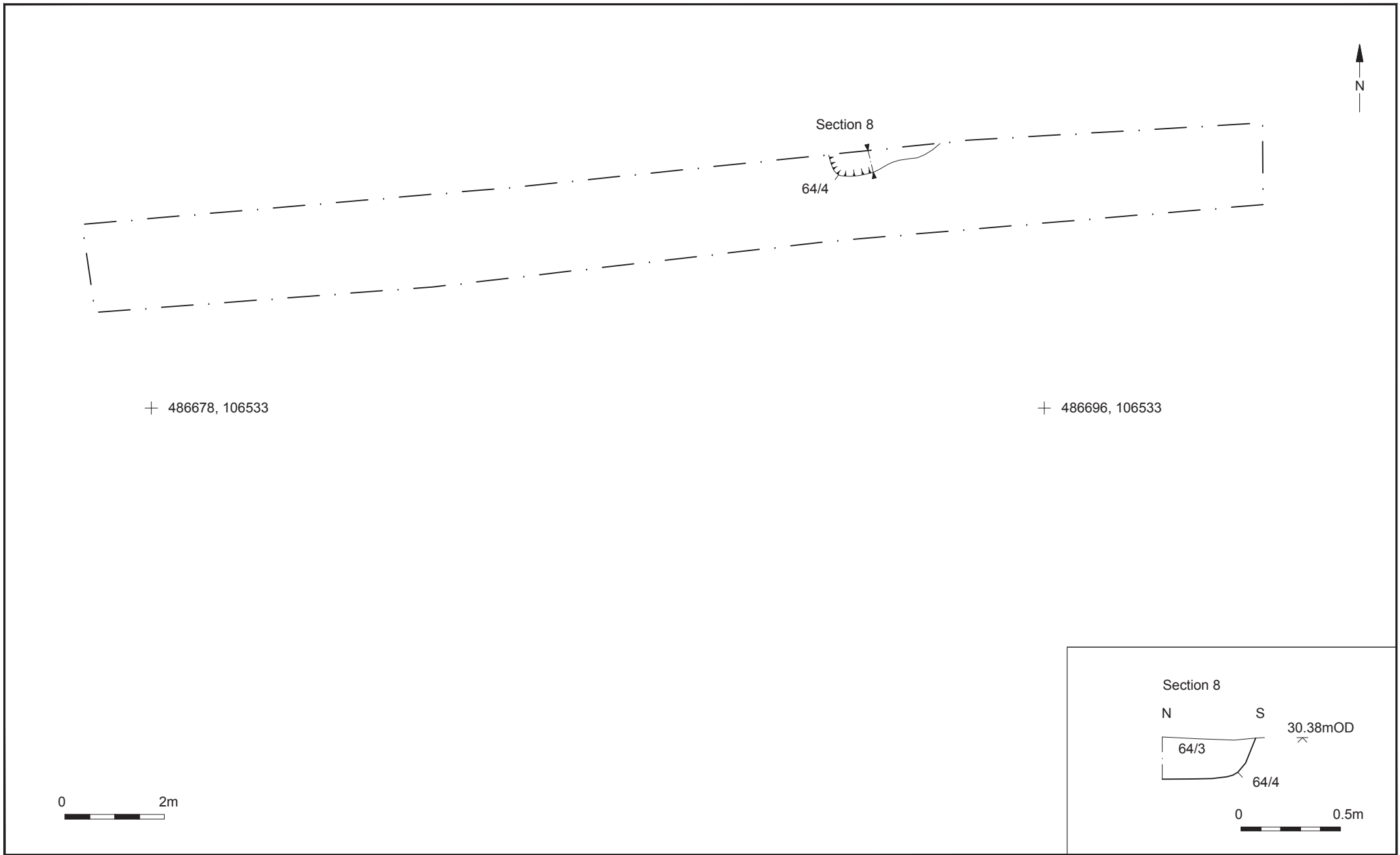
Section 6



Section 7



© Archaeology South-East		Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7066	Nov 2014	Trench 62: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014377	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Graylingwell Hospital Phase 4, Chichester	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7066	Nov 2014	Trench 64: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014377	Drawn by: JLR		

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