

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land Adjoining Roussillon Barracks
Chichester, West Sussex**

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

**Planning Ref: CC/13/03113/FUL
ASE Project No: 7367
Site Code: ORR15
ASE Report No: 2015314**



By Greg Priestley-Bell

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OASIS ID: archaeol6-222633**

Prepared by:	Greg Priestley-Bell	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	September 2015		
Revision:			

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ASE on land adjoining Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex between 4th - 6th August 2015. The work comprised the excavation of three test trenches, each measuring 20m x 1.8m and was commissioned by CgMs.

With the exception of modern redundant services, no archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1 and 3. However, a granite pillar relating to the 19th- to 20th-century use of the site as an army barracks was recovered from a modern made ground deposit in Trench 3. The archaeological features in Trench 2 consisted of three spreads of 20th century material, perhaps related to the demolition of 19th- to 20-century barracks buildings, and a possible remnant modern footing or culvert; all the features were identified immediately below a modern made ground deposit.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjoining Roussillon Barracks, Chichester West Sussex, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 48610, 10635 (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The geology of the site is head deposits (gravels, sands, silts and clays) underlain by Reading Beds (mottled clays) and London Clay at the southern edge of the site.
- 1.2.2 A geotechnical report (Entec UK Ltd, 2007) established that natural gravelly/sandy clay was present at varying levels between c. 0.30 and 1.00m Below Ground Level (BGL) across the site.
- 1.2.3 The site is bounded to the north by The Broadway, to the east by Mytchett House, to the south by properties fronting A286 Lavant Road and to the west by Lavant Road. Currently the site comprises tennis courts and rough grassland. The elevation of the current ground level at the site is c. 32.50m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for the construction of new dwellings has been granted (Reference No: CC/13/03113/FUL) subject to conditions.
- 1.3.2 James Kenny, Chichester District Council Archaeologist (CDCA) recommended that the site be evaluated by trenching prior to development. Subsequently it was agreed between CDCA and CgMs that 3 x 1.8m x 20m trenches would be required.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation was prepared (ASE 2015) and approved by James Kenny prior to fieldwork commencing. All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (*ibid.*) and with the relevant CIfA standards and guidance.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 4th and 6th August 2015, and has been prepared in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2015).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is summarised from the Desk Based Assessment (Faber Maunsell, 2008).

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 Roussillon 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 Roussillon 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 Roussillon 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 Roussillon 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 in 1772 shows that while much of the land to the north of Chichester had been turned over to field systems, the Roussillon 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 south-east 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 1930s 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.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.7.1 Archaeology South-East previously evaluated part of the redevelopment area to the immediate south. The 10 trenches identified 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 Roussillon Barracks were found, most of which may be equated with structures shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.8.1 The evaluation aims 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.
- 2.8.2 The evaluation also seeks 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.
- 2.8.3 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 Halkhurst Gang, or others executed by the gallows erected adjacent to the site?
 - To further define the chronology and sequence of the development of Roussillon Barracks in the later post-medieval period
- 2.8.4 The final aim of the archaeological work is to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to enable the CDCA to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further mitigation work.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Before excavation began the client provided information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The site was walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services. All evaluation trench locations were then scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of 3 x 20m x 1.8m trenches. The trenches were be laid out using GPS/TST. One minor adjustment to the layout was required: Trench 1 was moved c. 3m to the east to avoid a detected underground service. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.3 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation proceeded to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, were exposed, whichever was the higher. Excavated spoil was visually scanned for artefacts. Where appropriate, a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery. Trench areas and spoil heaps from excavation were examined. Cleaning of the trench base was then undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trench was carried out by hand.
- 3.1.4 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using ASE's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans where appropriate and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were be annotated with OD heights. A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras.
- 3.1.5 Trenches were completed to the satisfaction of James Kenny, Archaeological Officer CDC, and were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They were left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	15
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	nil
Photographs	20 Digital
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	nil
Environmental flots/residue	nil

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

4.1.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [1/003] consisting of light yellowish brown very silty clay with 10% sub-angular/angular gravel; deposit [1/002] consisting of mid yellowish very silty sandy clay with 10% sub-angular/angular gravel; tarmac [1/001] consisting of very dark reddish black sandy silt with 95% tarmac mix.

4.1.2 With the exception of a redundant service, no archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified or recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T1	1/001	Deposit	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	31.84-32.04
T1	1/002	Made ground	Base for tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	31.54-31.84
T1	1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	31.54

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3)

4.2.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [2/005] consisting of mid orangey brown silty sandy clay with 10-30% sub-angular/angular gravel; deposit [2/002] (south side of trench) of mid yellowish very silty sandy clay with 10% sub-angular/angular gravel; deposit [2/003] (north side of trench) of light/mid greyish brown very sandy silt with 10% gravel containing modern metal and plastic; topsoil [2/004] (north side of trench) consisting of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints, CBM and modern metal; tarmac [2/001] (south side of trench) consisting of very dark reddish black sandy silt with 95% tarmac mix.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T2	2/001	Deposit	Tarmac	5	Na	0.20	32.06-32.26
T2	2/002	Deposit	Base of tarmac	5	Na	0.30	31.76-32.06
T2	2/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.85	31.26-32.11
T2	2/004	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	32.11-32.26
T2	2/005	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	31.26
T2	2/006	Deposit	Spread	5	2	0.07	31.26-31.33
T2	2/007	Cut	Footing?	2	0.28		31.26
T2	2/008	Masonry?		2	0.28	0.01	31.26
T2	2/009	Deposit	Spread	1	0.50	0.09	31.26-31.35
T2	2/010	Deposit	Hardstanding?	4	?	0.08	31.36-31.44

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.2 A deposit/spread [2/006], measuring c. 5m x 2m and up to 0.07m thick, and consisting of mid orangey red very silty sand/sandy silt with 90% brick dust and frequent brick fragments and occasional ash and charcoal, lay directly on the natural [2/005]. This contained 20th century pottery, nails and glass.

- 4.2.3 A discontinuous linear cut? [2/007], measuring c. 2m long and 0.01m deep contained fragments of modern pale grey, sandy brick/building block [2/008].
- 4.2.4 A deposit [2/009], measuring 1m x 0.5m, consisted of very dark reddish brown sandy clay with occasional flints, and directly on the natural [2/005].
- 4.2.5 A deposit [2/010] at the north-eastern end of the trench, measuring 4m long and 0.08m thick, lay at the base of or within? Deposit [2/003].

4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 4.3.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [3/003] consisting of mid orangey brown silty sandy clay with 10-30% sub-angular/angular gravel; made ground [3/002] consisting of mid brownish grey sandy silt with 30% gravel; topsoil [3/001] consisting of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints.
- 4.3.2 A granite pillar was recovered from made ground deposit [3/002]; it measured 1.32m long, 0.29m square at the base and 0.25m square at the top, and bore the inscription 'I\ WD I' (the three elements being arranged vertically with the Ordnance mark at the top).
- 4.3.3 With the exception of two redundant services and the pillar, no archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified or recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T3	3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	31.93-32.08
T3	3/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.45	31.48-31.93
T3	3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	31.48

Table: 4 Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

- 5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, all were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 5). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt(g)	FCF	Wt(g)	Iron	Wt(g)	Glass	Wt(g)
2/006	6	17	4	210	1	60	4	31	5	34

Table 5: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 A small assemblage of sherds was recovered from spread [2/006] (6/18g). The majority consist of late refined white earthenware, the majority of which derive from a single plate with blue rim-edge annular lines (4/15g). The other sherds consist of a 1g scrap of refined white earthenware with blue external glaze (1g), probably from a bowl or mug, and a 2g scrap of Rockingham redware, almost certainly from a teapot. All of the sherds can be placed within a 1900-1950 date range. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.3.1 A total of 13 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 209g was taken from an evaluation trench at Roussillon Barracks. One fabric type was identified for the two much abraded brick fragments; one fabric type for the tile pieces (Table 6). The material is lacking any dateable characteristics but is most likely post-medieval. Many fragments were abraded and several appeared burnt. The greatest quantity was degraded to crumbs.

Fabric code	Description
F1	Well fired orange fabric; sparse medium subangular unsorted quartz; sparse coarse-very coarse Fe oxide / ferrous material. Sparse very coarse and platy calcareous material.
T1	Marbled pink sandy matrix with abundant medium - very coarse red Fe-rich clay inclusions (up to 3mm); common medium and coarse quartz; sparse coarse calcareous or pale clay deposits.

Table 6: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building materials recovered from Roussillon Barracks, Chichester

5.4 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.4.1 A single fragment (60g) of unworked burnt flint was recovered from context [2/006]. The piece was heavily calcined white. Burnt flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activity, although here the single piece is likely to be residual.

5.5 The Ironwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Four fragments of ironwork were recovered from spread [2/006]. Included are three general purpose nail shank fragments. All three are square-sectioned and hand-wrought. The fourth object comprises an iron possible button (diam 31mm) with traces of fabric adhering. Its shank is missing. The object dates to the later 19th to early 20th century.

5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Spread [2/006] contained five glass fragments including window glass from two different, colourless panes, two pieces of melted wine bottle (one discoloured) and a fragment from a colourless cylindrical bottle. Fragments all date to the late 19th to mid-20th century.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The western part of the site, containing Trench 1, was covered by tarmac tennis courts with a made ground base to a total depth of 0.5m, overlying head deposits of gravels, sands, silts and clays at 31.54m AOD.
- 6.1.2 The eastern part of the site, containing Trenches 2 and 3, was generally covered by c. 0.15m of topsoil and a substantial modern made ground deposit up to 0.85m thick, overlying head deposits at 31.26m AOD.
- 6.1.3 With the exception of modern redundant services, no archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1 or 3. However, a granite pillar relating to the 19th to 20th-century use of the site as an army barracks was recovered from the made ground deposit in Trench 3.
- 6.1.4 The archaeological features in Trench 2 consisted of three spreads of 20th century material and a possible remnant modern footing with associated masonry fragments; all the features were identified immediately below a modern made ground deposit.
- 6.1.5 The evaluation trenches constituted a representative sample of the fairly limited area available within the site boundary; no trenches were located in the north-western part of the site due to the presence of a large grassed-over soil store.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The western part of the site containing Trench 1 had apparently been truncated by the levelling of the area during the 1960s – 1970s construction of the tennis courts. The made ground deposit in the eastern part of the site containing Trenches 2 and 3 probably represented material removed during the construction of the tennis courts. In Trench 2 up to 0.85m of made ground covered features on the surface of the natural at 31.36m AOD.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Later Post-medieval/modern

- 6.3.1 All the identified archaeological remains on the site belong to this period.
- 6.3.2 In addition to the probable truncation, the absence of archaeological features from this period in Trench 1 is probably partly due to its location in an open area between barracks buildings as shown on OS maps from the 1860s to the 1930s.
- 6.3.3 Spreads [2/006] and [2/009] perhaps represented an area of activity associated with the demolition of nearby barracks buildings that appear on OS maps from 1860s to the 1930s, disappearing from OS maps from at least the 1960s. The use of hardstanding? [2/010] was likely to have been broadly contemporary with that of spreads [2/006] and [2/009].
- 6.3.4 Footing cut [2/007] and remnant masonry [2/008] probably represented a wall, perhaps the base of a culvert that had been entirely dismantled, leaving only the impression of the lowest course in the surface of the natural. The alignment of [2/007]/[2/008] was broadly E-W, corresponding with the general layout of the 19th-

and 20th-century barracks buildings, suggesting that the feature may have been associated with them.

- 6.3.5 Although no archaeological features were identified in Trench 3, a granite pillar bearing the inscription 'I\ WD I', undoubtedly a War Department boundary stone, was recovered from a modern made ground deposit. The OS maps of the 1910s and 1932 show a War Department boundary stone ('B.S. W.D. No.1.') positioned opposite the site on the north side of The Broadway, just to the west of a building marked Post Office ('P.O.'). The legend 'B.S. W.D. No.1.' almost certainly refers to the granite pillar found on the site. At some time after 1932 therefore, the stone was removed from its original position and brought across the road into the barracks accommodation area.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 The evaluation fulfilled the general aims in as far as limited archaeological remains were identified and recorded, and an understanding of the stratigraphy of the site was achieved.

6.4.2 Addressing the specific aims:

- *Whether any remains of the Iron Age entrenchments, or associated features, survive on the site*

No Iron Age remains were encountered, whether of entrenchments or other features or finds.

- *Whether there are any remains of the Roman roads on the site, or whether roadside features such as burials are present within the site*

No Roman remains were encountered, whether of Roman roads, roadside burials or other features or finds.

- *Are there any burials associated with the Hawkhurst Gang, or others executed by the gallows erected adjacent to the site?*

No burials were encountered, whether associated with the Hawkhurst Gang or others executed at the adjacent gallows site.

- *To further define the chronology and sequence of the development of Roussillon Barracks in the later post-medieval period*

One detail in the development of the Roussillon Barracks has been established in as far as the War Department Boundary Stone No. 1 was moved from its original site at some time after 1932.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and James Kenny the Chichester District Archaeologist for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Greg Priestley-Bell with Vasilis Tsamis providing survey. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Darryl Palmer project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.					
Site code	OPR15				
Project code	7367				
Planning reference	CC/13/03113/FUL				
Site address	The Broadway, Chichester, West Sussex				
District/Borough	Chichester				
NGR (12 figures)	486100 106350				
Geology	Head gravels				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	4th - 6th August 2015				
Sponsor/client	CgMs				
Project manager	Darryl Palmer				
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell				
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval X	Other
Project summary (100 word max)	<p><i>An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjoining Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex between 4th - 6th August 2015. The work comprised the excavation of three test trenches, each measuring 20m x 2m. With the exception of modern redundant services, no archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1 and 3. However, a granite pillar relating to the 19th to 20th-century use of the site as an army barracks was recovered from a modern made ground deposit in Trench 3. The archaeological features in Trench 2 consisted of three spreads of post-medieval/modern material, perhaps related to the demolition of 19th - to 20-century barracks buildings, and a possible remnant modern footing or culvert; all the features were identified immediately below a modern made ground deposit.</i></p>				
Museum/Accession No.					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-222633

Project details

Project name	Evaluation Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ASE on land adjoining Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, West Sussex between 4th - 6th August 2015. The work comprised the excavation of three test trenches, each measuring 20m x 1.8m and was commissioned by CgMs. With the exception of modern redundant services, no archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1 and 3. However, a granite pillar relating to the 19th- to 20th-century use of the site as an army barracks was recovered from a modern made ground deposit in Trench 3. The archaeological features in Trench 2 consisted of three spreads of 20th century material, perhaps related to the demolition of 19th- to 20-century barracks buildings, and a possible remnant modern footing or culvert; all the features were identified immediately below a modern made ground deposit.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2015 End: 06-08-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Significant Finds	PILLAR Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER CHICHESTER Roussillon Barracks

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Chichester District Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell

Type of
sponsor/funding
body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Local Museum
recipient

Physical Archive OPR15
ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

Paper Archive Local Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID OPR15

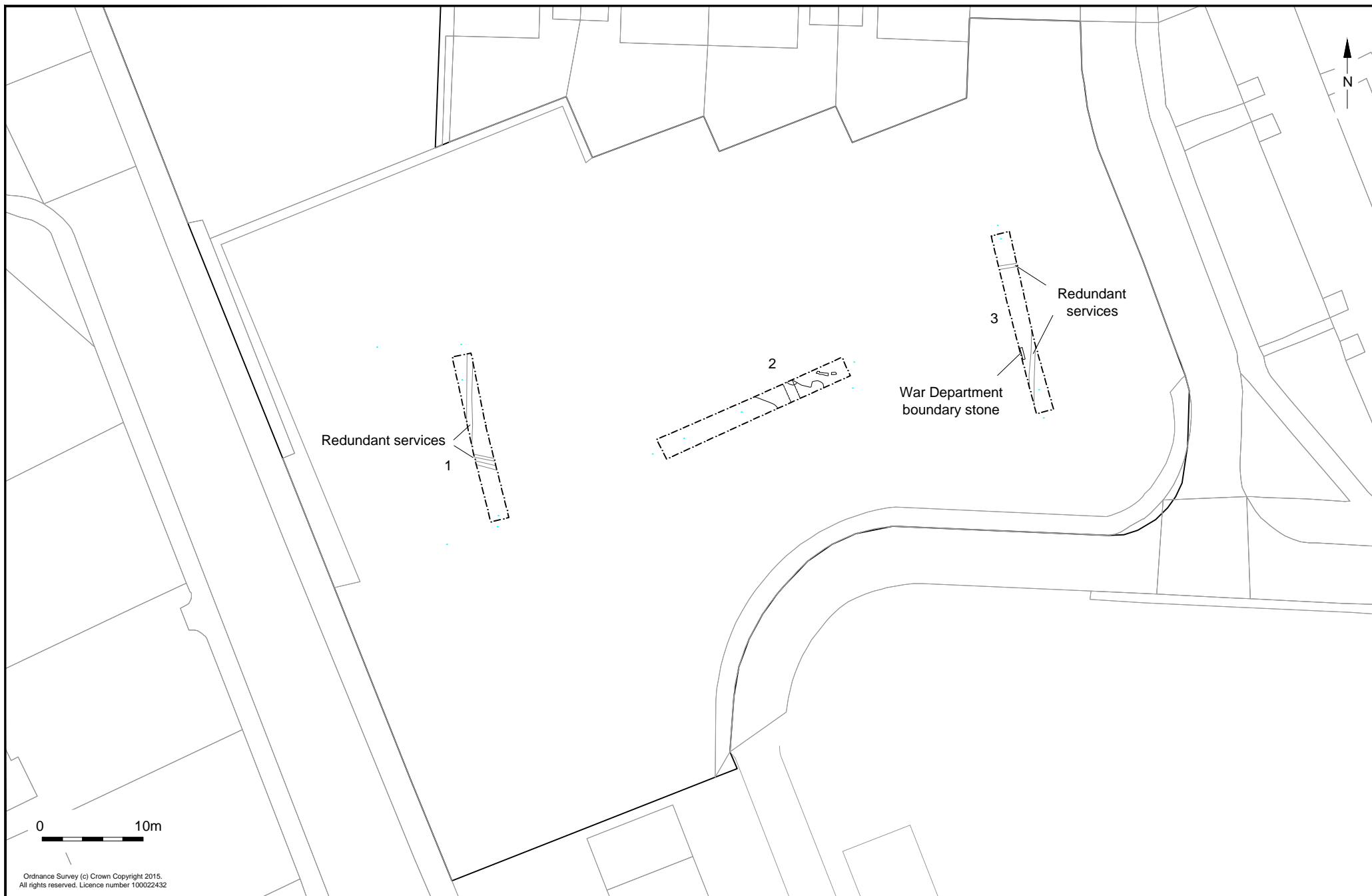
Paper Media "Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report"
available

Entered by Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 4 September 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Roussillon Barracks, Chichester	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7367	Aug 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015	Drawn by: JLR		



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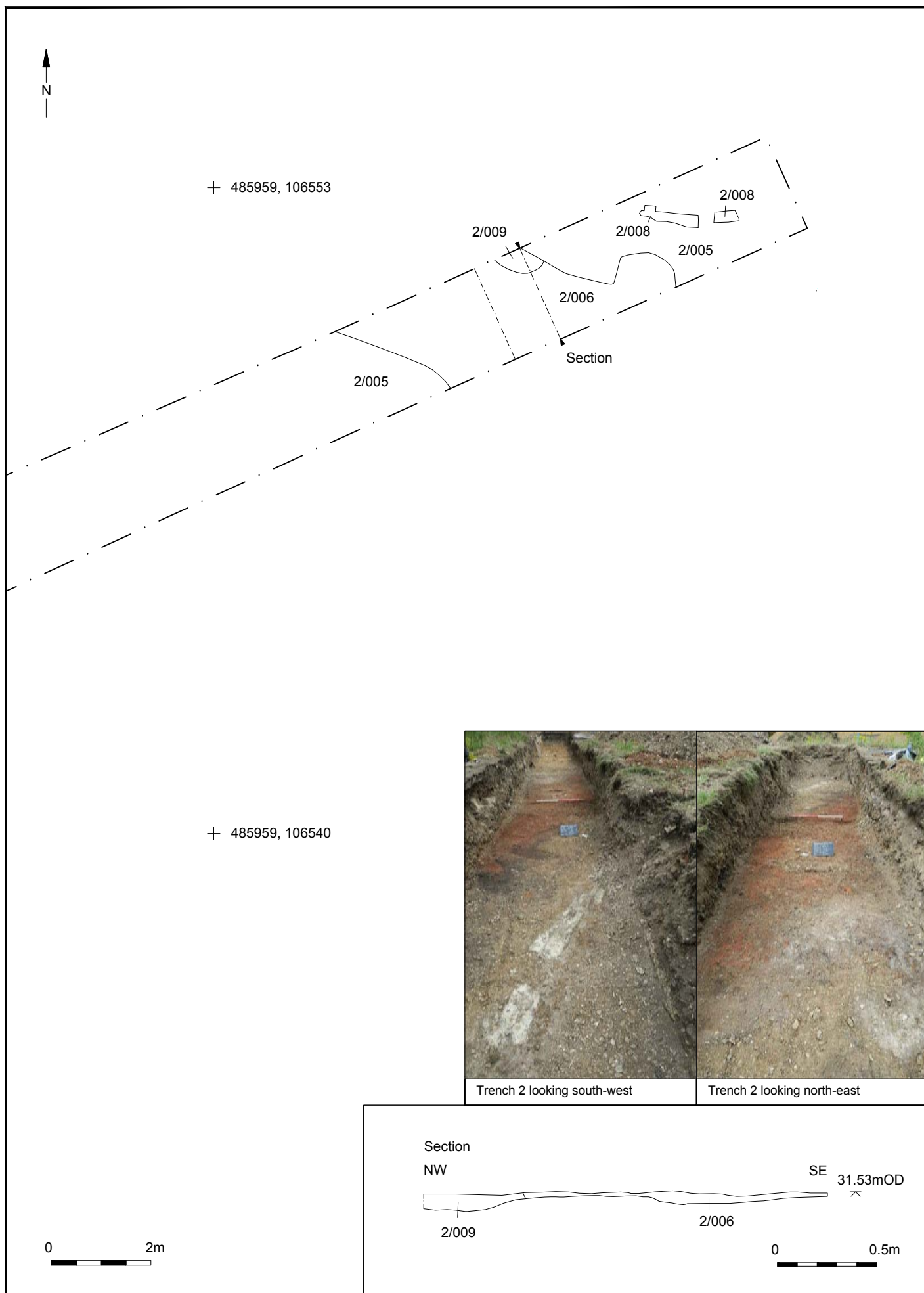
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Project Ref: 7367 Sept 2015
Report Ref: 2015314 Drawn by: JLR

Roussillon Barracks, Chichester

Trench location

Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East		Roussillon Barracks, Chichester	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7367	Aug 2015	Trench 2: plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 3, War Department boundary stone, as found



Trench 3, War Department boundary stone detail

© Archaeology South-East		Roussillon Barracks, Chichester	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7367	Aug 2015	Trench 3: photographs of War Department boundary stone	
Report Ref: 2015	Drawn by: JLR		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

