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Roussillon Barracks, Chichester
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

English Partnerships
April 2008

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Faber Maunsell was commissioned by English Partnerships to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land proposed for development at Roussillon Barracks, Chichester. The site is centred on NGR SU 8610 0635 and lies in West Sussex approximately 1.5km to the north of Chichester City centre (see Figure 1). A study area of approximately 500m from the site boundary was also assessed to gain an understanding of the nature of the surrounding archaeological landscape and to place sites within their wider context.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises new residential buildings with the retention of several of the current buildings on the site.
- 1.1.3 The geology of the site is underlain by Gravel Head Deposits which are likely to include gravels, sands, silts and clays. The drift deposits are shown to be underlain by the Reading beds of mottled clays and London Clay to the southern edge of the site. Cretaceous Upper Chalk underlies this at depth (Entec. 2007. 4).
- 1.1.4 This archaeological assessment examines the known archaeology and built heritage in the area, as well as considering the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains.
- 1.1.5 The desk-based assessment involved gathering information from the Chichester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the National Monuments Record (NMR) and documentary sources. Available aerial photographs and historic maps were examined and a walkover survey was undertaken.
- 1.1.6 The scope of the assessment was to:
- Determine the presence of known archaeological and built heritage sites that may be affected by the proposed development;
 - Assess the likely potential of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction programme;
 - Identify potential impacts upon the setting of known archaeological sites in the surrounding area; and
 - Suggest mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

2 Methodology

2.1 Data sources

2.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken following guidelines from the Institute of Field Archaeologists for archaeological desk-based assessments (1999).

2.1.2 The sources consulted were:

- Chichester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- The National Monuments Record;
- Plans and maps of the site;
- Available aerial photographs of the site; and
- Available borehole records.

2.1.3 An archaeological walkover survey was undertaken on 21st April 2008.

2.2 Assessment Methodology & Significance Criteria

2.2.1 No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage. Therefore, a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (PPG 16 Annex 4), Highways Agency Interim Advice Note 81/06 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective).

2.2.2 The Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling monuments (PPG 16 Annex 4) has a number of criteria, which can be used to assess the cultural heritage value of an archaeological site. These criteria include period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. This information, in conjunction with professional judgement, has been used to assess the value of archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, and other types of historical site such as battlefields and parks and gardens. The approach to assessing value is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Determining Cultural Heritage Value

Value	Examples
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World Heritage Sites; ■ Assets of acknowledged international importance; ■ Other buildings of recognised international importance; and ■ Historic landscapes of international sensitivity, whether designated or not.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scheduled Monuments; ■ Undesignated sites/features of schedulable quality and importance; ■ Listed Buildings; ■ Undesignated structures of clear national importance; and ■ Designated & undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sites/features that contribute to regional research objectives; ■ Unlisted buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association; ■ Historic townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings; and ■ Designated special historic landscapes and undesignated historic landscapes of regional sensitivity.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Undesignated sites/features of local importance; ■ 'Locally Listed' buildings and unlisted buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; and ■ Historic landscapes whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations or with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; ■ Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; and

Value	Examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological sites/features where the importance of the resource cannot be ascertained; and Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

2.2.3

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. The impact magnitude categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Highways Agency Interim Advice Note 81/06 and are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Determining Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological/historic building/historic landscape elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive or total changes to setting.
Intermediate	Changes to many key archaeological/historic building/historic landscape elements, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting.
Minor	Changes to key archaeological/historic building/historic landscape elements, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting.
Negligible	Very minor changes to elements or setting.
No Change	No change

2.2.4

An assessment of the predicted magnitude of impact is made both prior to the implementation of mitigation and after the implementation of mitigation to identify residual impacts. This demonstrates the effectiveness of mitigation and provides the framework for the assessment of significance which takes mitigation measures into consideration.

2.2.5

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the impact can be determined. This is undertaken following Table 3 below. The significance of impacts can be beneficial or adverse.

Table 3 Significance of Impact

Significance of Impact	Magnitude of Potential Impact				
Cultural Heritage Value	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very high	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large/Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Slight/ Moderate	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
Low	Slight/ Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral	Neutral

2.2.6

Where a choice of two impact significance descriptors is available only one should be chosen. This allows for professional judgement and discrimination in assessing impacts on cultural heritage assets. To aid in the assignment of significance, significance criteria have been developed to enable effective and transparent discrimination between categories. These can be seen in Appendix A.

2.3

Legislative and Policy Context

2.3.1

National legislation and guidance which is relevant to cultural heritage includes:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- Planning and Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning & the Historic Environment.
- Planning & Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology & Planning.

2.3.2 Regional and local planning policies which are relevant to the consideration of cultural heritage include:

- Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) (March 2001) Policy BE7
- West Sussex Structure Plan (2001-2016) Policies CH4, CH5, CH6, CH7.
- Chichester District Local Plan (First Review adopted April 1999) Policy BE3.

Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (2001)

2.3.3 The Regional Planning Guidance for the South East contains specific policies to protect and enhance the region's archaeological and built heritage remains. Policy BE7 states that local policies that support the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment should be encouraged and adhered to.

West Sussex Structure Plan (2001 - 2016)

2.3.4 The archaeological policies within the Structure Plan detail the requirements for dealing with archaeology and the built environment. Archaeological remains are covered by Policy CH7. This details that sites of archaeological interest should be preserved *in situ* wherever possible. Where this is not possible archaeological evaluation is required to establish the character and significance of the remains.

2.3.5 Policies CH4 and CH5 deal with impacts upon listed buildings and Conservation Areas. As well as protection from direct impacts, this policy deals with impacts on the setting of such features

2.3.6 Policy CH6 protects Historic Parks and Gardens and states that development should not be permitted unless the feature, its setting and public views will be protected.

Chichester District Local Plan (1999)

2.3.7 The key policy regarding archaeology in the Chichester Local Plan is BE3. It states that the destruction or damage of Scheduled Monuments or any other feature of archaeological interest will be prevented wherever possible. A presumption will be made in favour of preservation *in situ* of important features. In addition, where it is known or suspected that a proposed development may impact on a site of archaeological interest further investigation works will be required.

2.4 Consultation

2.4.1 Initial consultation was undertaken with the Archaeology Officer and the Built Heritage Officer for Chichester. A consultation meeting with the Chichester Archaeology Officer was undertaken on the 21st April 2008. Discussions were carried out regarding the potential for impact upon archaeological remains on the site and possible mitigation measures. Possible impacts and appropriate mitigation measures identified at this meeting are discussed in the relevant sections below.

2.4.2 Correspondence has been sent to the Built Heritage Officer, however no response had been received at the time this report was issued.

3 Results

3.1 Baseline

- 3.1.1 The Chichester SMR holds information for 48 sites, whilst the National Monuments Record Centre holds details of a further 16 sites within the study area. An additional four sites were located through analysis of historic mapping and during the course of the walkover survey and one from aerial photographs. Full site descriptions and locations can be seen in Appendix B. Within the report, the bracketed numbers after site descriptions relate to those allocated to individual sites in Appendix B and on Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 Only one Scheduled Monument is located within the study area. This is the Chichester defensive entrenchments dating to the Iron Age period (1).
- 3.1.3 There are eight listed buildings within the study area. Two buildings, the Chichester Festival Theatre and Royal and West Sussex Hospital, are designated Grade II*. The others all designated Grade II listed.
- 3.1.4 There are two Conservation Area within the study area. The Chichester Conservation Area lies along the southern boundary of the site and the Grayingwell Hospital Conservation Area is positioned directly to the east of the barracks. The Graylingwell Hospital also falls within a Grade II Registered Park. The boundaries of these features can be seen on Figure 2.
- 3.1.5 There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the study area.
- Prehistoric (to 43 AD)**
- 3.1.6 Very few previously recorded sites dating to the prehistoric period are known within the study area. One Palaeolithic (to c. 10,000 BC) hand axe (19) was recovered from a garden on Brandyhole Lane. No further dated evidence is recorded until the Neolithic period (c. 3500BC to 2600 BC). This comprises the find spot of a stone axe (12). No artefacts from the intermediate Mesolithic period (c. 10,000 BC to 3500BC) have been recovered.
- 3.1.7 The first true indication of settlement in this area dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2800BC – 800BC). Four previously recorded sites have been recorded within the study area. Possible evidence of settlement was found just to the north of Graylingwell Hospital (57) as well as the remains of six cremation burials (51) dating to the middle Bronze Age. Further evidence to support this has been found in the form of a Bronze palstave¹ (13) and a barbed and tanged arrow head (39) recovered from a garden.
- 3.1.8 The first major features in the area date to the Iron Age (800BC – 43AD). The Scheduled Monument within the study area is the Chichester Dykes or entrenchments (1). This defensive system of ditches date to later in the Iron Age period which was a time of unrest between the tribes of England. One section of these entrenchments are believed to follow the alignment of The Broadway, the road which borders the development site to the north.
- 3.1.9 Other features from the Iron Age have also been identified within the study area. During works at Graylingwell Hospital excavations identified sections of the entrenchments. Just within its line an enclosure which may indicate the position of a settlement (52) was identified while two earthenware pots with cremated bones were recovered from just outside the entrenchment (43). Shards of pottery from this period have also been recovered from an excavation at the rear of Cawley's Almshouses (23).
- 3.1.10 No features dating to the prehistoric period have been identified within the site boundary.
- Roman (43AD– 450 AD)**
- 3.1.11 One of the key periods within this area is the Roman occupation. When the Romans came to this area the local ruling tribe co-operated rather than resisted, which allowed them to retain

¹ A bronze axehead of middle or late Bronze Age date in which the side flanges and the bar/stop on both faces are connected, forming a single hafting aid.(Source: <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/>)

some control in the area. The Romans built a fort where the modern city now stands and when they moved on the local tribe took control and developed it into a town, Noviomagus. In the 2nd century a defensive ditch was placed around the town with a wooden palisade. Later these wooden defences were replaced with a stone wall, bastions and towers (<http://www.localhistories.org/chichester.html>). Chichester had many of the recognisable elements of many Roman towns across Europe including an amphitheatre, public baths and temples.

- 3.1.12 The proposed development site falls outside of the defensive walls of the Roman town. However, evidence from the study area suggests that occupation was not confined to within these walls. There are five recorded sites within the study area with evidence of Roman settlement (20, 24, 44, 53, 55). This evidence includes pottery, tile and masonry and one site excavated in 2001 identified remains of a timber cill-beamed building (24). Evidence such as Roman water pipes (25), ditches (25, 58), a possible kiln (64) and several coins (36, 38, 46, 47) help to illustrate the level of settlement in this area.
- 3.1.13 Two sites show the burial practises dating to this period. The St Pancras Roman Cemetery (20) lies in the southern section of the study area just outside the east gate. The excavation at Cawley's Almshouses in 1998 also identified two urns containing burials (42) also dating to the Roman period.
- 3.1.14 The alignments of two roads dating to this period are also believed to cross the study area. The first runs 39 miles from Chichester to Silchester (10) and was identified from aerial photography by the Ordnance Survey (Margary 1967, 78). The road left Chichester at the north gate and ran north-westerly through the study area to the west of Broyle Road. Sections of this road have been identified at different times during excavation. The second suggests that the line of St Paul's Road (63) running north-west out of the city may also be a Roman road however there is less evidence to support this.

- 3.1.15 No features from the Roman period have been identified within the site boundary.

Early Medieval (450 AD – c. 1066)

- 3.1.16 There are two site of early medieval date recorded within the study area. The first is the site of Chichester Priory (11) located to the south of the study area. The Priory, which possibly had a minster and double house, was founded c. 956 and a Benedictine nunnery was later added prior to 1066. The Priory was dissolved in 1075. The only other evidence dating to this period was an early Saxon spearhead (34) found in a garden of a house just to the north of the proposed development area.
- 3.1.17 No features from the early medieval period have been identified within the site boundary.

Medieval (c.1066 – 1500)

- 3.1.18 There are two known and one possible additional site of medieval date recorded within the study area. This period was also important for the development site itself. One road, the Chichester to Hindhead trackway (54), ran to the east of the development sites and a ditch was identified during an archaeological excavation.
- 3.1.19 The development site itself is documented as forming part of a deer park during the medieval period. The place name 'Broyle' refers to an area of forest enclosed by walls or ditches and possibly stocked with animals for hunting. The land was owned by the king but was granted to the Bishop of Chichester by Henry II. The Manor Broyle remained in the church ownership and appears to have remained as moor land until it was purchased for the purpose of developing a barracks on the site in the 18th century.

Post-Medieval (c.1500 AD – 1900 AD)

- 3.1.20 Chichester continued to expand during the post-medieval period as the population continued to increase. A number of recorded sites within the study area relate to the development of the town and the growth of farming practises in the wider area. The Plan of the Manor of Broyle from 1772 and Glot's survey from around the same time (see Figure 3) shows that much of the land to the north of Chichester had been divided into field systems. The area named as 'The Broile' is defined by the same boundaries as the proposed development site and is shown on the map as open moorland, with one farm with a defined field and formal garden at the southern end of the site. The farm is believed to be later subdivided into 29 and 31 Wellington Road

which are now Grade II listed buildings. Two windmills (35, 37) and two wells (18, 41) are recorded within the study area which may relate to the farming practices being undertaken.

- 3.1.21 The two maps discussed above, and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, also make reference to the town gallows and an obelisk being located on the southern section of the development site. A commemorative stone once stood on the site marking the location of the gallows and recounting the story of the "Halkhurst Gang", a member of which is recorded to have been buried in the field adjacent to the gallows. This stone and obelisk were relocated in later years when the barracks became a secure site. The stone with information about the gang now stands outside of the wall on Broyle Road (see Photograph 1) and the obelisk is positioned adjacent to the southern gate on Wellington Street (see Photograph 2). The inscription on the stone can be seen in Appendix C (Keating. 1979. 59).
- 3.1.22 The 1846 Tithe Map of St Peter the Great records the two key areas of the development site as being owned by the Barracks Department with the field names given as "The Barracks" and "Gallows Field". There are no structures associated with the barracks depicted on the mapping at this time suggesting that accommodation at this time was in the form of tents. Records show that the land was built on between 1795 and 1813 at the cost of £76,167 on land purchased from the Bishop of Chichester. The Hampshire Telegraph followed the stages of building on the site in 1803 by French Prisoners of War and recorded (www.army.mod.uk):
- 21 Feb – Barracks occupied by the barracks master and family
 - 1 Aug - 100 men building new cavalry Barracks on the Broil
 - 5 Sep - Work proceeding rapidly to accommodate 1500 men
 - 21 Nov - Nearly finished.
- 3.1.23 Numerous cavalry and infantry units were stationed at the barracks throughout the 19th century and a plan of the barracks from 1859 (Entec, 2007) shows that much of the layout of the barracks is in place by this time with the northern section of the site occupied by small structures for accommodation, the parade ground laid out and a hospital present in the south east corner of the site.
- 3.1.24 In 1873 the barracks became the regimental station for the Royal Sussex Regiment. They had been formed in 1701 and had served in a number of campaigns including the defeat of the French Royal Roussillon Regiment in 1759 which would go on to lend its name to the barracks in 1958.
- 3.1.25 The next major stage of development was in 1875 when some of the wooden structures were replaced by brick buildings including the Keep and the Chapel and the site was enclosed by the flint and brick wall which is extant (see section 3.2 below). The Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (see figure 4) 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 are located along Broyle Road including canteen, guardhouse, stores and a magazine.
- 3.1.26 A number of buildings that may be expected on the outskirts of a town are within the study areas and demonstrate how Chichester grew in this period. A lime kiln (41) is located along Broyle Road at a safe distance from the walls. Establishments such as the work house (16), the Graylingwell Lunatic Asylum (17) and the hospital were all in easy reach of the city but out of public view.
- 3.1.27 Most of the listed buildings within the study area date to the post-medieval period. Only three of the buildings, two on Wellington Road (7 and 8) and a small row of terrace houses on Broyle Road are adjacent to the proposed development site.

Modern (1900 AD - Present)

- 3.1.28 Further development of the site was undertaken in the 1930s which included the construction of the Sandhurst Block and some of the accommodation to the north of the parade ground. The Royal Sussex Regiment were merged with the Home Counties Brigade in 1960 and moved to Canterbury. At this time the barracks were taken over by the Royal Military Police and another stage of building work was undertaken. An Officer's Mess, Sergeant's Mess, training facilities

and an assault course, some of which are depicted on the 1963 OS map (see figure 5), were constructed.

- 3.1.29 Many of the previously recorded sites dating to this period are also linked to the military. Several examples of World War II defences are known in the area. Tank traps and ditches (21, 61 and 62) as well as concrete blocks (28, 31 and 41) were positioned to protect approaches to the city.
- 3.1.30 One listed building, the Grade II* Chichester Festival Theatre also dates to the modern period.
- 3.1.31 Whilst the proposed development site remained under military control the rest of the study area was gradually incorporated into the urban development of Chichester, with housing surrounding the site to the west and north and open parkland being retained to the south and east.
- 3.1.32 The areas directly to the east and south of the proposed development site fall within the Chichester and Graylingwell Conservation Areas. The Conservation Areas have been designated due to their special architectural or historic interest which requires preservation or enhancement (www.chichester.gov.uk).

Unknown Date

- 3.1.33 There are two sites of unknown date within the study area. In two locations (29 and 32) layers of gravel have been noted during drainage and construction works. The exact nature of these layers is unknown.

3.2 Walkover Survey

- 3.2.1 The walkover was undertaken on the 21st April 2008. During the occupation of the site by the military it was secured by three gates monitoring individuals in and out of the site. Since the site was sold the southern section of the site (south of the parade ground) has remained secured and un-occupied. The northern section is open and a number of the offices and some of the residential accommodation are still occupied.
- 3.2.2 No features were identified indicating that previously unrecorded archaeological remains are present on the site. It was, however, noted that two large areas, the parade ground (see photograph 3) and the car park (see Photograph 4) and assault course (see Photograph 5) are undeveloped and historic mapping of the site indicates that they have never been developed. This would increase the potential for archaeological remains to survive in these areas.
- 3.2.3 A number of buildings from the different phases of development on the site were identified. Many buildings are of red brick and date from the development of the site in the 1930s and later and are of little historical interest. Four buildings were identified during the walkover assessment as being of historical interest.
- 3.2.4 The Keep and the Chapel both located in the northern section of the site are the only two surviving buildings from the first period of major, permanent construction on the site in 1875. The keep is a two story brick building with a crenelated parapet, a single circular tower and tall narrow windows (see Photograph 6). It is this fort-like appearance that provides the name. On the wall facing into the barracks there is the regimental badge of The Royal Sussex Regiment and a plaque commemorating the regiment (see Photograph 7).
- 3.2.5 The Chapel is located against the north east wall of the barracks and was originally built as a school house. It is a single story brick structure with gable ends and an entrance porch, which may have been a later addition, on the western side (see Photograph 8).
- 3.2.6 In the south eastern area of the site there is a Nissen Hut which likely dates to World War II. While this building is of little architectural interest, its heritage and links to the history of the sites give it historic interest.
- 3.2.7 The building at the southern side of the parade ground is the Sandhurst Block. This building was added to the site in 1939 and still retains its date stone and decorative drainage pipes (see Photograph 9).
- 3.2.8 This two story building once comprised accommodation and catering facilities in one central block and four wings. A war memorial, statue and sundial which once stood outside the central block have been removed.
- 3.2.9 The barrack is encircled by a flint and brick wall which was constructed in 1875 (see Photograph 10). There also appears to be several sections of wall in a similar construction

within the site which may be related to the hospital building identified from historic mapping. Walls of this nature appear to be popular within Chichester with a number noted in the area around the barracks.

3.3

Aerial photographs

3.3.1

Four available aerial photographs were examined from a range of date from 1947 to 1998 for evidence of additional archaeological features (see Appendix D). The images clearly show the line of the Chichester Entrenchments in the fields adjacent to the development site and document the urban spread of post war Chichester. Only one feature of interest was noted. The image from 1947 has a dark square area close to the centre of the parade ground. The feature is poorly defined but much darker than the area around it. This feature may be of archaeological interest however its position may also relate to a sporting or training activity being undertaken on the open area of grass. The feature does not appear on any of the other photographs.

3.4

Borehole Records

3.4.1

Geotechnical investigations were undertaken at the site in 2007 (Enviros. 2007). Twenty-three boreholes and eight trial pits were placed across the proposed development site. The ground conditions encountered were consistent with the known geology of the area. Topsoil was found over made ground consisting of building rubble (bricks, timber, concrete and metal) varying from 1.6m to 2.4m deep. The layer below this was identified as natural drift and comprised gravels, sands and clays. Evidence of the earlier building works were identified as a concrete slab within one of the trenches in a test pit close to the chapel. No other features of historic interest were noted by the geotechnical engineers.

3.5

Archaeological Potential

3.5.1

There are two archaeological sites recorded within the site boundary and there is potential for additional archaeological remains to be discovered. Table 2 summarises the current visibility of archaeological sites within the study area and the predicted likelihood of further discovery. Further details of the reasoning for these predictions can be found below.

Table 4 Predictability of Sites

Period	Visibility	Likelihood of further discovery
Palaeolithic	Low – one identified sites	Low – Medium
Mesolithic	Low – no identified sites	Low
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Good – some occupation and burial evidence	Medium
Iron Age	Very good – Entrenchment and enclosures	High
Roman	Very good – Roman town and associated sites.	Medium
Early Medieval	Low - only two identified sites	Low
Medieval	Low – Some evidence of occupation	Low
Post-Medieval	Good – several sites and good historic map coverage	Medium – High

3.5.2

Although only one site of Palaeolithic date has been recorded within the study area, the wider region contains several sites of this date. Therefore the potential for sites of this date cannot be discounted. No sites of Mesolithic date have been identified within the study area although it is possible that isolated finds of this date may be recovered. Some good occupation and burial evidence has been identified from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Due to the sites location on the northern edge of the coastal plain it would have provided attractive settlement opportunities at this time.

3.5.3

Evidence from the Iron Age is already common in this area with the entrenchments and several enclosures noted on the archaeological record. The positioning of the entrenchments along the northern boundary of the proposed development site and the identification of other sections of entrenchment and associated enclosures in other parts of the study area increase the potential

for previously unidentified features from this period to survive within the proposed development site.

- 3.5.4 The Roman period is particularly prominent within Chichester. While many sites of this date have been identified within the study area the focus of activity is closer towards the historic core of the city and along the alignments of the Roman roads. While there is potential for features of this period to be recovered from the proposed development area it is not as high as that from other periods.
- 3.5.5 Throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods the development site remained largely undeveloped. Later in the post-medieval period the occupation of the site by the military saw the introduction and later redevelopment of structures on the site. These areas of construction are known not to have covered the whole area, with some sections remaining undisturbed to the present time. Evidence of the earlier military structures on the site may also be preserved.
- 3.5.6 Due to the site's unusual history of moor land, parkland and the barracks there has been no evidence of the site having been farmed. This lack of disturbance through ploughing in the medieval, post-medieval and particularly the modern periods would result in any earlier archaeological features remaining undisturbed and possibly well preserved.
- 3.5.7 A key area of consideration is the open area at the southern end of the site that is currently a car park. The historic mapping indicates that, other than the laying of the car park, this area has remained undisturbed. Mapping and documentary sources for this area show that the city gallows once stood on this site and that the commemorative stone, now located on the boundary of the site, was located at this point. Accounts of the "Hawkhurst Gang" trials suggest that at the time of their execution in 1749 at least one of the "gang" was hung and his body buried adjacent to the gallows (see Appendix C). During consultation with the Chichester Archaeology Officer it was speculated that it may be unusual that only one body was buried in this manner. It is possible that other criminals executed here may also have been buried here. It is further possible that it may have been common for criminals to have been refused burial in the city and therefore there may be a small grave yard/grave pit in this location.

Impact Assessment & Mitigation

4 Impact Assessment & Mitigation

4.1 Potential Impacts

- 4.1.1 The potential impacts identified below are based on the Masterplan available at the time of writing. If the Masterplan is modified the impacts will require review.
- 4.1.2 The following types of impacts could be had upon archaeological sites, the built heritage and the historic townscape:
- Physical impacts upon archaeological features;
 - Physical impacts upon built heritage features;
 - Visual impacts upon built heritage features;
 - Visual impacts on the historic townscape.
- 4.1.3 The recorded location of the gallows and the obelisk at the southern end of the site, under the car park, is identified on the Masterplan as an area for residential development. This would involve the construction of houses across this area. While the gallows and obelisk are no longer located in this position their associated history suggests that there is potential for human remains to be discovered in this location. The magnitude of impact upon this site is considered to be major negative.
- 4.1.4 There is also a high potential for archaeological remains of earlier date to survive under the car park and other previously undeveloped areas of the site. These remains may date to the early occupation of the site by the military and to the prehistoric to medieval periods.
- 4.1.5 While none of the military buildings on the site are listed, several are of historic interest. The Keep and The Chapel in particular date to the early phases of military development on the site. In addition the flint and brick wall surrounding the site is a reminder of the military history of the area as well as denoting the boundary of the site that has remained unchanged since the medieval period. The current Masterplan retains these buildings and wall as part of the new layout of the site and therefore they will not be physically impacted. There will, however, be a negative impact on the setting of these buildings and the wall. The magnitude of impact is considered to be minor negative.
- 4.1.6 The Nissan Hut identified on the site during the walkover survey will be directly, negatively impacted by the current proposals. The design requires that the hut be removed completely from the site and lost. There would be a magnitude of impact of major negative on this historic feature.
- 4.1.7 There is also potential for a visual impact on the Conservation Area and listed buildings directly adjacent to the proposed development site. While the proposed layout of the site is due to change the proposal does not include any high rise buildings and therefore the magnitude of the visual impact on the surrounding listed buildings and Conservation Area is considered to be minor negative.

4.2 Suggested Mitigation Measures

- 4.2.1 To mitigate these impacts a number of recommendations are made. Consultation with the Archaeological Officer established several recommendations that should be put in place to protect the known historical resource and the potential archaeological remains within the development site.
- 4.2.2 Prior to any development works being undertaken on the site a series of evaluation surveys should be undertaken on previously undeveloped areas. This may include geophysical survey where appropriate, followed by a series of trial trenches to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. As a consequence of these investigations further excavation of identified features may be required prior to any development works being given permission to proceed. The exact nature of these evaluation works would be agreed at the earliest possible point in the development process with the Archaeological Officer.

- 4.2.3 The Archaeological Officer has also stated a preference for the area where the gallows and potentially the associated burials to remain undeveloped. This would have the effect of reducing the potential for disturbing any possible burials. It has also been suggested that the memorial stone and the obelisk be restored to their original location once the area has public access again. A feature could be made of the area with a small memorial or “history” garden with the information about the gallows, as well as possibly some information on the history of the site and its use by the military.
- 4.2.4 The current Masterplan suggests that The Keep, The Chapel and the boundary wall will be retained and incorporated into the new development. A photographic survey of the current condition of these buildings and their associated settings should be undertaken prior to construction work commencing. If the Masterplan changes a more detailed level of survey may be required, the exact nature of which should be discussed with the Historic Buildings Officer.
- 4.2.5 The Nissan Hut and the Sandhurst block are likely to be removed as part of the development. Prior to this these buildings should be externally planned and photographically recorded. It may be possible that the hut could be relocated by an interested organisation as part of a museum exhibit.
- 4.2.6 Prior to any significant development works being undertaken on the site it is also recommended that a record be made of the site in its current condition. The military presence on the site is an important part of its history and ensuring that a record is kept of its buildings and grounds will help to preserve this history. This record may be in the form of annotated plans of the site and photographs of the buildings. Recommendations as to the full nature of these works may be discussed with the Historic Buildings Officer for the area.
- 4.2.7 Mitigation measures must be agreed with the Archaeological Officer prior to any development being undertaken on the site.

4.3 Residual Impacts

- 4.3.1 If the Masterplan is amended to leave the site of the gallows and the obelisk as a garden, the residual magnitude of impact could be reduced to neutral. The significance of impact would be considered to be neutral. If the Masterplan cannot be amended the significance of impact would be moderate adverse.
- 4.3.2 The magnitude of impact upon The Keep, The Chapel and the wall cannot be reduced, even with mitigation in place. The significance of impact is considered to be slight adverse.
- 4.3.3 The magnitude of impact upon the Nissan Hut cannot be reduced, even with mitigation in place. The significance of impact is considered to be slight adverse.
- 4.3.4 The magnitude of impact upon the visual impact on the Conservation Area and listed buildings directly adjacent to the proposed development site cannot be reduced, even with mitigation in place. The significance of impact is considered to be slight adverse.
- 4.3.5 The overall significance of impact of the proposed development is considered to be **moderate adverse** if the Masterplan design is not amended. If it is amended to preserve the site of the gallows the overall significance of impact could be reduced to **slight adverse**.

Conclusions

5 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 This desk-based assessment has collated baseline data for archaeology and cultural heritage within a study area of approximately 1km from the proposed site boundary for residential development at the former Roussillon Barracks site in Chichester.
- 5.1.2 Data was collected from the Chichester Sites and Monuments Record, the National Monuments Record, historic maps, aerial photographs, borehole records and a site visit.
- 5.1.3 Sixty-eight archaeological sites were identified within the study area, six of which were located within the site boundary. A high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains was also established.
- 5.1.4 Further archaeological evaluation works are recommended to establish the presence or absence of previously unrecorded sites within the development areas, particularly in the areas identified as never having been developed. Survey and recording may also be required for some of the buildings on the site that will be lost as part of the development. All evaluation and recorded works should be agreed with the appropriate heritage professional for the area.
- 5.1.5 The overall significance of impact of the proposed development is considered to be **moderate adverse** if the Masterplan design is not amended. If it is amended to preserve the site of the gallows the overall significance of impact could be reduced to **slight adverse**.

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Sheet SU 0606 SW – 1:1250 1999, 1972, 1962

Sheet LX1.3 – 1:2500 – 1932, 1912, 1898, 1875

Tithe Map of St Peter the Great – 1846-7

Survey By Glot, c.1770s 5.9" to 1 mile (ref PM.4)

Figures

Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Known Archaeology

Figure 3 Map Surveyed by Glot c.1770s

Figure 4 Ordnance Survey Map 1875

Figure 5 Ordnance Survey Map 1963



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PROJECT

Roussillon Barracks

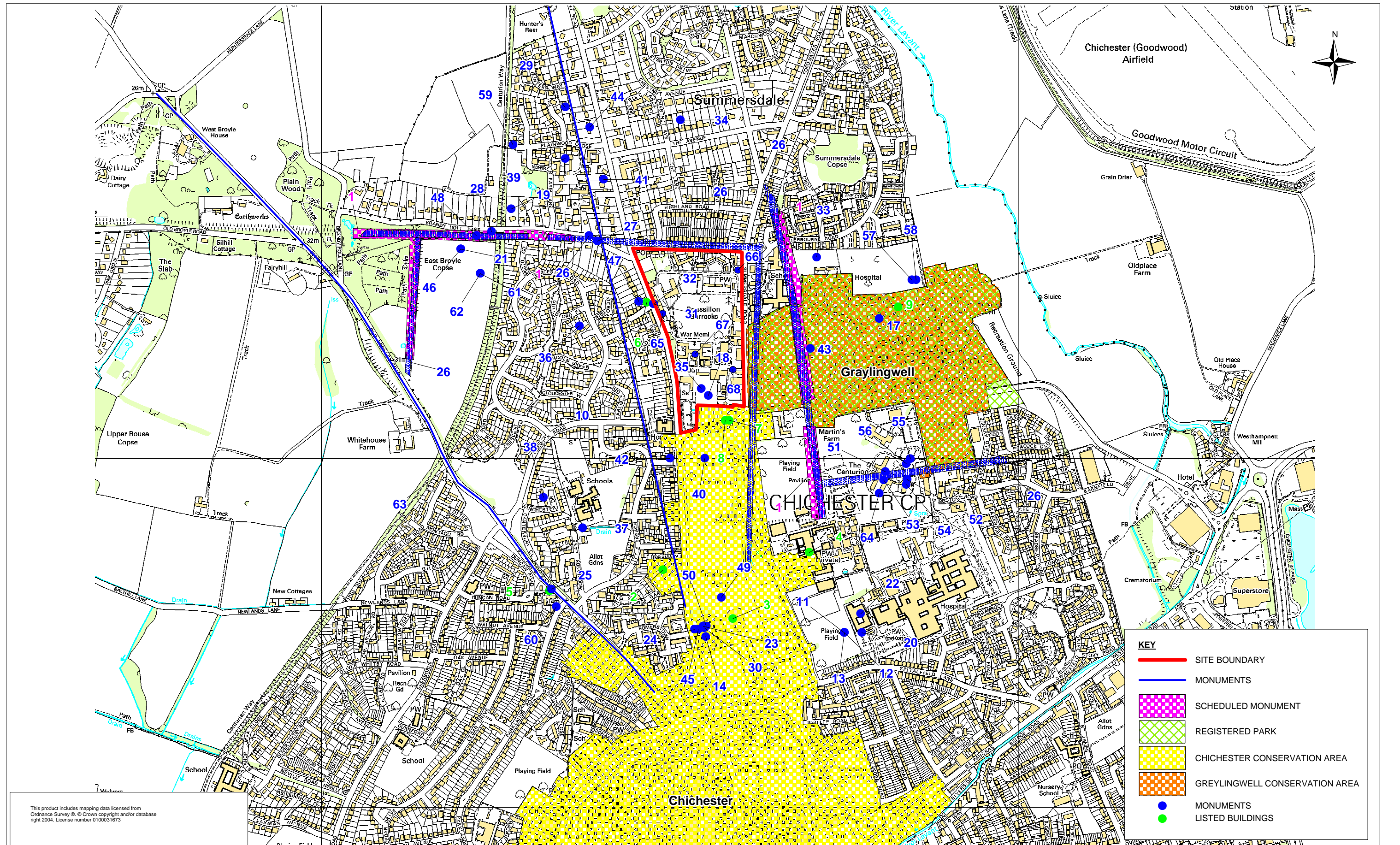
TITLE

Site Location Plan

CLIENT

English Partnerships

DRAWN BY	CHKD BY	APPR BY	DATE
FCL	HRM	LK	May-08
SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
NTS	60040521	1	



Client:	ENGLISH PARTNERSHIPS
Project:	ROUSSILLON BARRACKS, CHICHESTER

Title:

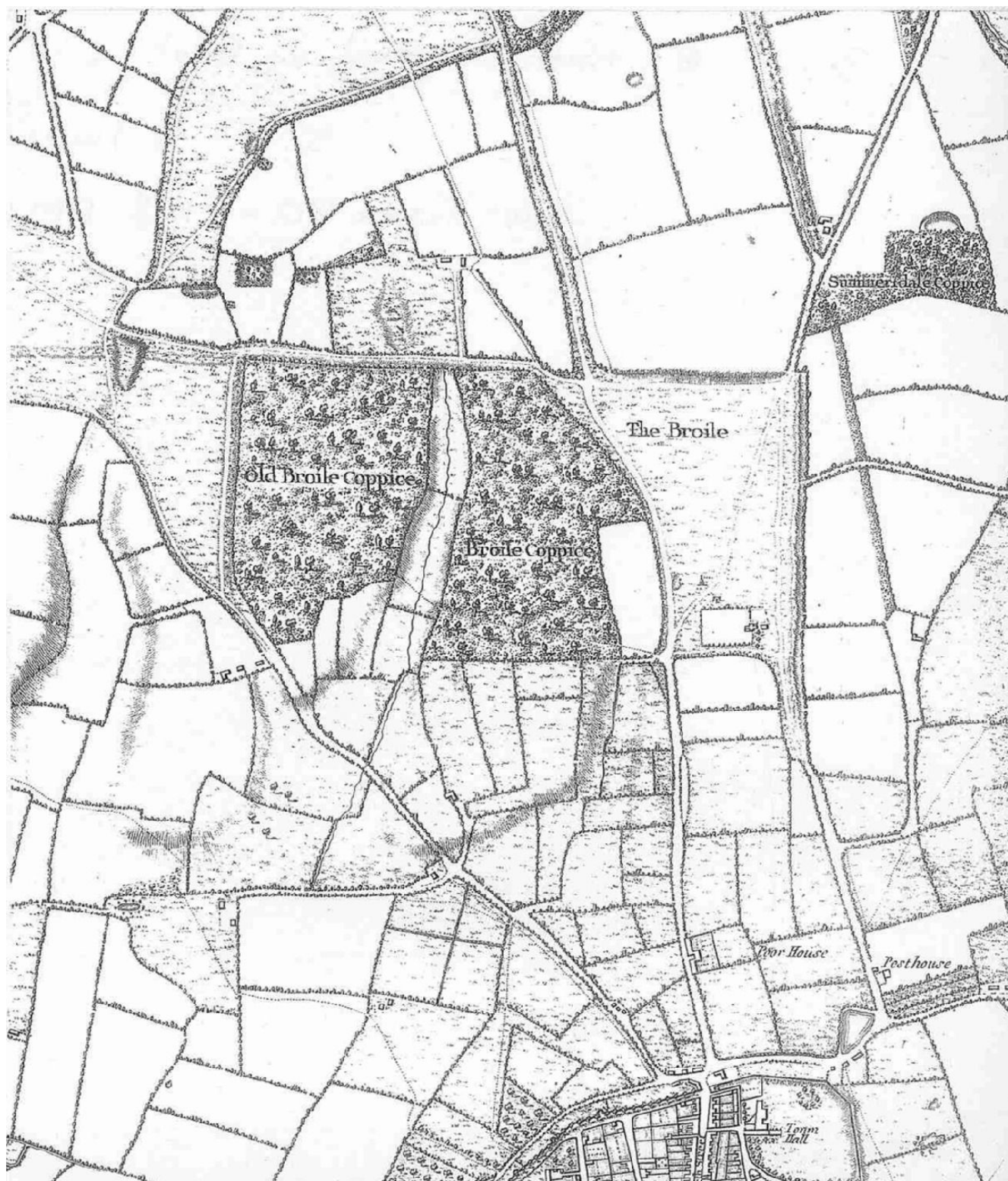
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PROJECT

Roussillon Barracks

TITLE

Map Surveyed by Glot c. 1770 (ref PM.4)

CLIENT

English Partnerships

DRAWN BY	CHKD BY	APPR BY	DATE
FCL	HRM	LK	May-08
SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
5.9" to 1 mile	60040521	3	



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PROJECT

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TITLE

Ordnance Survey Map, 1875

CLIENT

English Partnerships

DRAWN BY	CHKD BY	APPR BY	DATE
FCL	HRM	LK	May-08
SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
NTS	60040521	4	



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Roussillon Barracks

Ordanance Survey Map, 1963

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DRAWN. BY	CHKD. BY	APPR. BY	DATE
FCL	HRM	LK	May-08
SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
NTS	60040521	5	

Photographs



Photograph 1 - Memorial Stone



Photograph 2 - Obelisk



Photograph 3 - Parade Ground



Photograph 4 - Car Park



Photograph 5 - Assault Course



Photograph 6 - The Keep



Photograph 7 - The Royal Sussex Regiment Plaque



Photograph 8 - The Chapel



Photograph 9 - Dated Down Pipe



Photograph 10 - Brick and Flint Wall

Appendix A – Criteria to Determine Significance of Impact

Impact Significance	Criteria
Very Large	<p>Cultural heritage features assigned this level of impact significance will represent key factors in the decision making process.</p> <p>Adverse – Features of high/very high value which are partially damaged; sites of high/medium value which are almost wholly damaged or destroyed. Mitigation measures will have had minimal effect in reducing the significance of impact.</p> <p>Beneficial – These effects will virtually restore a site or its setting and re-establish its significance.</p>
Large	<p>These effects are considered to be very important in the decision making process. These effects are important at a national level and to statutory bodies.</p> <p>Adverse – These effects will damage assets or their setting, so that their integrity or understanding is destroyed or severely compromised. This will result in a resource that can no longer be appreciated or understood. Mitigation measures may not deal appropriately with all aspects of the impact</p> <p>Beneficial – These effects will halt rapid degradation or erosion of cultural heritage features or result in significant restoration of setting.</p>
Moderate	<p>These effects are likely to be important to considerations, but not key factors, in the decision making process. However, cumulative effects may raise the overall significance of impact. These impacts are likely to be important at a regional level.</p> <p>Adverse – These effects will damage cultural heritage assets, or their setting, so that their integrity or understanding is compromised but not destroyed. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified.</p> <p>Beneficial – These effects are likely to result in the halting of degradation or erosion of heritage assets or result in the restoration of characteristics features or setting so that understanding and appreciation is improved.</p>
Slight	<p>These effects are unlikely to be critical factors in the decision making process, but are likely to be important factors in the design of a project. These effects are important at a local level.</p> <p>Adverse – the proposals will damage cultural heritage assets, or their setting, so that their integrity or understanding is diminished but not compromised.</p> <p>Beneficial – the proposals will stabilise cultural heritage assets or enhance their setting, so that their integrity is maintained or understanding is improved.</p>
Neutral	<p>No effects upon cultural heritage or the effects are negligible. There is no conflict with or contribution to policies for protection of heritage resources.</p>

Appendix B – Known Archaeology

Reference	Easting	Northing	Period	Description	Number on Fig 2
1065548, 2315, 4005, 4006, 4009, 7905, E325, E539, E540, E1067, 1035000, 1305002, 1318062	Linear	Linear	Iron Age	The Chichester Dykes (entrenchments) probably originated in the Late Iron Age as a defensive system, possibly associated with a theoretical oppidum at Selsey. Recut or extended in the Medieval period. Scheduled Monument.	1
245643, 7215, 299805	485980	105680	Post-Medieval	Royal and West Sussex Hospital. General hospital of 1825-6, built to designs by G. Draper. Originally a two-storey, neo-classical block, faced in stucco, it was enlarged in the 1830s and 1860s, and reconstructed in 1912-13. Listed Building Grade II*.	2
245643, 6233, 469314	486180	105540	Modern	Chichester Festival Theatre. Listed Building Grade II*.	3
245643, 7220, E304, 299806	486400	105730	Post-Medieval	Bishop Otter Memorial College. A Church of England training college for male teachers built in 1849-50 and designed by J. Butler. Listed Building Grade II.	4
245643, 4346	485654	105620	Post-Medieval	An early 19 th century former tollhouse now converted into a private residence. Listed Building Grade II.	5
245643, 4837, 299806	485933	106447	Post-Medieval	Nos. 148 to 151 Broyle Road. Four early 19 th century houses. Listed Building Grade II.	6
245643, 5409, 300222	486170	106109	Post-Medieval	No 29 & 31 Wellington Road. Two 18 th century houses. Listed Building Grade II.	7
245643, 5734, 300221	486158	106109	Post-Medieval	No 27 The Beacon, Wellington Road. An 18 th century house. Listed Building Grade II.	8
245643, 7406	486654	106433	Post-Medieval	Chapel at Graylingwell Hospital. A 19 th century chapel built 1895-7 as the chapel to the West Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, later known as Graylingwell Hospital. Built to the design of Sir Arthur Blomfield and Sons. Listed Building Grade II.	9
1325659, 4161, 1104, E600, E774, 626774, 658508,	Linear	Linear	Roman	Roman road connecting the cantonal capitals of Chichester (Noviomagus Regnensium) and Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum), rediscovered in 1949-56.	10

Reference	Easting	Northing	Period	Description	Number on Fig 2
1385666					
245562	486500	105500	Early Medieval	Chichester Priory. Possible minster and double house founded <i>circa</i> 956 and Benedictine nunnery founded before 1066 and dissolved 1075.	11
245545	486500	105500	Neolithic	Neolithic stone axe found at Chichester.	12
245539	486500	105500	Bronze Age	A Bronze Age palstave found at Chichester.	13
1449407	486102	105489	Post-Medieval	Chichester Workhouse occupied a building which was erected as almshouses in 1625 by the MP William Cawley. The first mention of its use as a workhouse is in 1681.	14
867555	488519	120772	Medieval?	Chichester to Hindhead trackway. It is clear that a road led northward from the North Gate at Chichester.	15
975281	486267	112916	Post-Medieval	Course of dismantled Midhurst and Chichester Railway. Extant 1881-1935.	16
245643	486600	106400	Post-Medieval	Graylingwell Hospital. Former West Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, built on the echelon plan at the end of the 19 th century, to designs by Sir Arthur Blomfield and Sons.	17
245643, 2332	486110	106180	Post-Medieval	Gallows (site of). The gibbet erected in the 16 th century was destroyed in 1791. The Gallows were a standard tripod and are shown on a map of Broyle Farm by William Gardner from 1771.	18
245643, 2343, E644	485545	106715	Palaeolithic	Find spot of a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe.	19
245643	486550	105500	Roman	The St Pancras Roman Cemetery. Situated outside the east gate of Chichester town, was used mainly between AD70 and the late 2 nd century, and sporadically into the 4 th century.	20
245643	485400	106600	Modern	A World War II tank trap located 50 yards west of the railway line, Brandy Hole Lane, Chichester. The tank trap was constructed in 1940-41 of concrete and defended the approaches to Chichester and the railway line.	21
245643, 3341	486547	105554	Roman	A large pit containing Roman masonry found during contractors excavations.	22
245643, 3452, 4126	486095	105518	Iron Age	Abraded Iron Age pottery was recovered during an excavation to the rear of Cawley's Almshouses in 2001.	23
245643, E751, 4127	486070	105509	Roman	Evidence for Roman occupation, including the remains of a timber cill-beam building, was recovered during an excavation in 2001.	24

Reference	Easting	Northing	Period	Description	Number on Fig 2
245643, 4158	485660	105625	Roman	Roman water pipes have been found along 'Old Broile Road'.	25
245643, 4187	485768	106638	Iron Age	Possible entrenchments, Brandy Hole Lane. During the monitoring of water mains renewal ditches, possibly relating to the Chichester entrenchments, were recorded.	26
245643, E152, 4018, 4188	485792	106623	Roman	Roman ditches. During the monitoring of water mains renewal ditches, possibly relating to the Chichester entrenchments, were recorded at the east end of Brandy Hole Lane.	27
245643, 4192	485488	106650	Modern	WWII defences. During the monitoring of water mains renewal two concrete blocks were recorded at Brandy Hole Lane, west of the bridge.	28
245643	485700	107007	Unknown	During an evaluation prior to the construction of a single dwelling two linear gravel features were seen.	29
245643, 4291	486098	105514	Post-Medieval	Two post-medieval wells were found during an evaluation at Cawley's Almhouses in 1998.	30
245643, 4297, 4298	485953	106443	Modern	During the water renewals scheme carried out by Portsmouth Water in 1998 three large concrete blocks were seen.	31
245643, 4285	485953	106443	Unknown	During the water renewals scheme carried out by Portsmouth Water in 1998 a layer of dirty gravel was seen below the modern road makeup.	32
245643, 4300	486421	106577	Post-Medieval	An 18 th century ditch was seen during an evaluation on land north of Graylingwell Hospital in 1998.	33
245643, 4328	486030	106970	Early Medieval	An early Saxon spearhead was found in a garden in Summersdale, Chichester by J. O'Hea. It may be indicative of the presence of a pagan Saxon cemetery.	34
245643	486090	106200	Post-Medieval	Gardner's map of the Broyle Farm indicates a fenced obelisk 40 yards NNW of the gallows, about 80 yards east of the main road.	35
245643	485740	106380	Roman	Find spot of a Roman coin of Diocletian.	36
245643, 2384	485750	105800	Post-Medieval	The site of a windmill in the NE corner of the allotment gardens off St. Paul's Road. The mill and mill house existed by 1802.	37
245643, 2388	485637	105888	Roman	Find spot of an 'As' of Nero (54-68AD).	38
245643, 2389	485700	106860	Bronze Age	Find spot of a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead.	39
245643, 2394	486100	106000	Post-Medieval	A windmill existed at Broyle (East Breach), referred to in 1633, 1741 and 1854.	40
245643, 2431	485810	106800	Post-Medieval	'Lime Kiln field' indicated adjacent to Lavant Road c. 176 yards north of where the entrenchment crosses the road.	41
245643, 2442	486000	106000	Roman	A bronze ring, possibly late Roman in date, and figurine were found in spoil from building works at Graylingwell.	42

Reference	Easting	Northing	Period	Description	Number on Fig 2
245643, 2444	486403	106315	Iron Age	Two earthenware pots with cremated bones were recovered just 'outside' the north-south entrenchment at Graylingwell.	43
245643, 2460	485770	106950	Roman	Roman building debris was found by a house owner digging a hole for a plant.	44
245643, 1333092, 2463	486081	105509	Roman	Two inurned Roman cremation burials were found during an evaluation at Cawley's Almhouses.	45
245643, 2951	485400	106600	Roman	Find spot of a Roman coin. Bronze barbarous radiate found near the Chichester Entrenchments.	46
245643	485910	106450	Roman	Find spot of Roman coins.	47
245643, E205, 3001	485445	106638	Modern	Dragons teeth. Anti-tank blocks at Brandyhole Lane, erected to cover approaches to the city and railway line.	48
245643, 3017	486147	105601	Post-Medieval	A well in Oaklands Park, c.0.7m in diameter, lined with 2 inch curved bricks and (formerly) capped with large stone slabs.	49
245643	486104	105518	Medieval	Evidence for medieval occupation was recovered during an excavation in 2001.	50
245643, 4011	486618	105962	Bronze Age	During an excavation in 1998 the remains of possibly six Middle Bronze Age cremation burials were found.	51
245643, 4012	486681	105939	Iron Age	During an excavation in 1998 the ditch of an Iron Age enclosure was seen and excavated at Graylingwell.	52
245643, 4013	486613	105938	Roman	Evidence for Roman occupation was recovered during an evaluation and excavation prior to site redevelopment at Graylingwell.	53
245643, 4014	486678	105925	Medieval	A large medieval ditch was seen during an evaluation and excavation prior to site redevelopment in 1998.	54
245643, 4015, 1030002	486690	105999	Roman	Roman pottery and tile was recovered during a watching brief at Graylingwell Hospital.	55
245643, E539, 4016, 1333100	486678	105985	Roman	During an evaluation and subsequent watching brief at Graylingwell, a Roman tile-lined hearth was seen and excavated.	56
E807, 4017, 1333127	486694	106512	Bronze Age	Evidence for Bronze Age occupation was recovered during an evaluation at Graylingwell in 1998.	57
245643	486706	106512	Roman	Two parallel Roman ditches were seen during an evaluation on land N of Graylingwell Hospital in 1998.	58
245643, 43477	485550	106899	Post-Medieval	An old gravel pit is shown on the OS 25" maps 2nd-4th Editions at Plainwood Close, Chichester.	59
245643, 457	485674	105574	Post-Medieval	A circular water reservoir is visible on the north side of Parklands Road on the 1940s RAF aerial photographs.	60

Reference	Easting	Northing	Period	Description	Number on Fig 2
245643, 4533	485456	106530	Modern	Lengths of anti-tank ditch ran southwards, bordering the western side of the old railway line from Chichester to Midhurst, from Hunter's Rest to the Hook Dyke.	61
4533	485456	106530	Modern	Anti-tank defences, NE & E of Chichester. The line of the ditch appears as a line on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. It appears to have been filled in.	62
5997	Linear	Linear	Roman	Possible Roman road - NW of Chichester	63
1336313, 1354651	486600	105900	Roman	Excavation in advance of a proposed development revealed the heavily-truncated remains of a probable Roman kiln.	64
Walkover Survey	485966	106435	Post-Medieval	The Keep. A two storey block built in 1875.	65
Walkover Survey	486200	106538	Post-Medieval	The Chapel, originally a school house built in 1875.	66
Walkover Survey	486072	106299	Post-Medieval	Sandhurst Block. Built as catering facilities and accommodation in 1939.	67
Walkover Survey	486188	106245	Post-Medieval	The Nissen Hut. Identified during the walkover survey.	68

Appendix C – Smugglers Stone

Text from memorial stone (Keating. 1979. 64)

The Smugglers Stone

Near this place was buried the body of William Jackson, a proscribed smuggler who upon a special commission of Oyer and Terminer held at Chichester on the 16th day of January 1789 was, with William Carter, attained for the murder of William Gally, A custom house officer: and who likewise was together with Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, Richard Mills the Elder and Richard Mills the younger, his son, attained for the murder of Daniel Chater: But dying in a few hours after sentence of death was pronounced upon him he thereby escap'd the punishment which the heinousness of his complicated crimes deserved and which was the next day most justly inflicted upon his accomplices. As a memorial to posterity and a warning to this and succeeding generations.

This Stone is erected AD 1749.

Appendix D – Aerial Photographs

Sortie No	Frame No	Date
RAF/CPE/UK/2289	5011	05 September 1947
RAF/541/519/RX	4030	12 May 1950
OS/89026	015	06 March 1989
SU8606/23	18155/15	22 September 1998