

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report  
Proposed Service Area  
Land South-East of Martins Farm  
London Road, Ashington  
West Sussex RH20 3LW**

**NGR: 513438 16604 (centred)**

**Planning Ref: DC/14/1420**

**ASE Project No: 7333  
Site Code: SAA 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015395  
OASIS id: archaeol6-229251**



**By Chris Russel**



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<b>Date of Issue:</b>	November 2015		
<b>Revision:</b>			

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Proposed Service Area, land south-east of Martins Farm, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex.*

*The natural Weald Clay geology was observed in all areas monitored at a maximum depth of 0.40m BGL. No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were recorded. Three ditches may represent elements relating to the former 17th to 18th century farmstead although the features either contained modern material or were totally undated.*

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## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Proposed Service Area, land south-east of Martins Farm, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex (Figure 1; centred on NGR 513438 16604).
- 1.2 The site is located to the north of Ashington, West Sussex, and is bounded to the north by London Road, to the east by the A24, and to the west and south by the B2133.
- 1.3 Planning permission has been granted by Horsham District Council for the development of the site (Planning reference: DC/14/1420), consisting of a proposed new service area development comprising of a petrol filling station and ancillary shop; a forecourt canopy; 5 pump islands; an automatic car wash and associated service facilities; restaurant with drive-thru facility and associated sewage treatment plant. Previous archaeological investigations on the site have prompted a programme of archaeological works to be required as a condition of consent:

### *Condition 12:*

*No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

### *Reason:*

*In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before the commencement of development in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and with Policy DC10 of the Horsham District Local Development Framework: General Development Control Policies.*

- 1.4 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015) for an archaeological watching brief and was submitted to CgMs Consulting, Horsham District Council, and the West Sussex County Council Archaeologist for approval prior to commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified), and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), as well as with reference to West Sussex County Council's, *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*, henceforth referred to as The Standard Conditions (WSCC 2007).
- 1.5 The solid geology of the site is Weald Clay, as shown by the British Geological Survey. There is no superficial geology recorded for this area.

## **1.6 Aims and objectives**

- 1.6.1 The general objective of the archaeological work is to ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.
- 1.6.2 Specifically, the aim of the watching brief was to mitigate the loss of the known archaeological farmstead and any associated features through investigation and recording prior to its destruction.

## **1.7 Scope of Report**

- 1.7.1 The scope of this report is to detail the results of the fieldwork which took place intermittently between 10/08/2015 and 21.09.2015. The fieldwork was carried out by Odile Rouard, Chris Russel and Simon Stevens.

## **2.0 Archaeological Background**

*The following summary is reproduced from the WSI (ASE 2015).*

### *Prehistoric*

- 2.1 No evidence dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods has been recorded within the vicinity of the Site.
- 2.2 An increase in funerary monuments is seen in the Bronze Age period. In Sussex, the vast majority of these are located on the South Downs, overlooking the Weald, river valleys and coastal environments. Archaeological evidence also suggests that a trend towards more sedentary settlement patterns occurred during the Middle and Later Bronze Age.
- 2.3 The earliest period recorded within the vicinity of the site on the HER is Bronze Age. An excavation 300m south of the site revealed a possible occupation site containing post holes, possible buildings and Bronze Age pottery (HER Ref: MWS7037). A series of pits, post holes and gullies, forming a possible enclosure, dated to the Late Bronze Age were excavated c.250m south-east of the site (HER Ref: MWS3756).
- 2.4 Although a rise in population and rapid socio-economic growth occurred generally during the Iron Age, no evidence for this period is recorded within the area.

### *Romano-British*

- 2.5 As one of the nearest parts of Britain to the Continent, Sussex experienced contact with Rome from an early date, first as trade and then as conquest. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the Downs and the fertile Coastal Plain, where settlements were mostly associated with farming and are characterised by evidence of continuity with the previous Iron Age. Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald, however, is sparse, and is confined mainly to the arterial network of Roman roads, way-stations and ironworking or industrial sites. Settlements also occur along principal routes such as Stane Street, which linked the major urban centre of Chichester with London. The principal Roman roads of the local area are the Greensand Way, which follows the northern foot of the Downs from Barcombe to Pulborough, and the London to Brighton road. The southern boundary of the main part of Ashington parish follows the line of the Roman Greensand Way.
- 2.6 Evidence for Romano-British settlement exists within Ashington, but is limited to a single building, albeit a substantial one that is thought to be a possible villa site located on the sandstone outcrop c.1.2km to the south-west of the site.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 2.7 No evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

- 2.8 Prior to the 'official' end of the Roman rule of Britain in c.410AD there seems to have been a gradual decline in both the economy and administration of the colony. The subsequent Early Anglo-Saxon period is poorly represented in the archaeological record, with few identified settlement sites and much of the archaeological evidence for this period is therefore derived from cemeteries, and the grave goods they contain. Even in the 7th century, there were still no recognisable towns, and it was not until the mid-11th century that a hierarchy of settlements had emerged, reflecting the economic and administrative complexity of the ascendant English society.

#### *Medieval*

- 2.9 Settlements named in Domesday are more numerous in the south and west of Sussex, lying in the area of fertile land between the coastline and the ridge of the downs, than in the Wealden area to the north. Ashington is mentioned in the Domesday Survey under the name Essingetune where it proudly boasts two house-holders and six labourers. The road from Washington to Horsham through the main part of the parish was apparently a medieval drove road.
- 2.10 There are no references to known medieval remains within the site, although a medieval farmstead and field system excavated c.250m south-east of the site (HER Ref: MWS3757), which included a 12<sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch, pits, post holes and limestone wall footings.

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 2.11 Until the 19th century Ashington was very small consisting of an axis of a few streets forming a straggling small hamlet that abutted Ashington Common to the west. In 1816, the common was enclosed and the main road across it was clearly marked out. The three minor roads, Mill Lane, Church Lane and Rectory Lane were also added to connect the new road to existing highways on the edge of the common as well as providing improved access to the church. The main road itself was turn-piked in the early 19th century and formed an important route between London and Worthing which later became the A24. This new road saw the slow emergence of residential development, which initially occurred around the water mill on the south west edge of the common. The expansion of the modern village began to gather pace during the 1920's and 1930's and continued after the Second World War with major developments, such as the creation of the bypass in 1994.
- 2.12 A 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead and associated features were located within the site itself during drainage works in 1994. These remains comprised wall footings of local *paludina* limestone, a brick floor and a possible brick-built shrub planter, as well as 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This structure is believed to be that of a farmstead identified on an estate map from 1724. An evaluation was carried out on the site in 1997 (HER Ref: MWS7036) which revealed a shallow ditch associated with the farmstead, and established that the archaeological remains are limited to the south-eastern corner of the site (ASE 1997).



- 2.13 A post-medieval ditch and evidence of ironstone working was observed c.130m south-west of the site (HER Ref: MWS6363). Historic farmstead East Wolves Farm (HER Ref: MWS10147) is located c.400m east of the site.

*Undated Features*

- 2.14 Two undated kilns or ovens were recovered immediately to the east of the site at TQ 1334 1662, during archaeological evaluation of the Ashington Bypass in May 1993. The 'kilns' were sub-circular pits, both of maximum diameter 0.8m and depth 0.2m, and contained 80% burnt clay and 10% charcoal; there was evidence of burning in situ. There were no finds. Further investigation around the kilns in June 1993 recovered no further features. The date and function of these features remains uncertain (HER Ref: MWS3755).

### **3.0 Archaeological Methodology**

- 3.1 The watching brief work comprised the monitoring of all groundworks.
- 3.2 All machine excavation was undertaken using a suitable back-acting mechanical excavator provided by the client or their contractor and fitted with a wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. The machine excavation was undertaken through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.25m until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments was reached. Care was taken that archaeological deposits were not damaged due to over machining.
- 3.3 The client/contractor ensured that sufficient time was granted to the archaeologist(s) on site to properly excavate and record any archaeological features and/or deposits that were uncovered.
- 3.4 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where practicable, all features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings were made at 1:10. Drawings were made on plastic drafting film. Features and deposits were described on standard *pro-forma* recording sheets used by ASE. A full photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the watching brief in digital media.

### **3.5 Site Archive**

- 3.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable local museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	12
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Colour photographs	-
B&W photos	-
Digital photos	67
Permatrace sheets	2

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Road Strip Monitored 13.08.2015**

(Figure 2)

- 4.1.1 The road strip monitored on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August involved the removal of approximately 0.20m of topsoil revealing natural clay geology.
- 4.1.2 Two obviously modern features were seen cut into the geological horizon, a linear feature was noted running north-west to south-east and appeared in plan to cut a semi-circular discrete feature in the south east of the stripped area. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded.

### **4.2 Area Monitored 17.8.15 (Tank 1)**

(Figure 2)

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
01	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30
03	Layer	Natural geology	Trench	Trench	-
012	Cut	Back-Filled Pond	-	-	-

Table 2: List of recorded contexts for Tank 1

- 4.2.1 The works monitored on the 17<sup>th</sup> consisted of the topsoil strip over an area 13x10m in the south-east of the site. This revealed natural clay geology [003] at around 0.30m below ground level (BGL). This consisted of stiff yellow brown fine clay. This was directly overlain by topsoil [001] consisting of dark grey brown, fine clay silt.
- 4.2.1 The continuation of the discrete feature noted in the road strip was observed [012]. This was back-filled with obviously modern material (plastic, iron, brick etc) which was not retained. This feature is almost certainly a pond marked on Ordnance Survey maps and backfilled in the late 20th century.

### 4.3 Area Monitored 24.8.15 (Tank 2)

(Figures 2 and 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30
003	Layer	Natural geology	Trench	Trench	-
004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	12.5	0.70	0.50
005	Fill	Fill of [004]	12.5	0.70	0.50

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for Tank 2

- 4.3.1 An area approximately 12.5m long and 6.5m wide was monitored in the south-west of the on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August. This revealed natural clay geology at around 0.15m BGL. This was directly overlain by topsoil [001]. These deposits were identical to those described above.
- 4.3.2 A single linear feature was noted running across the stripped area from north-east to south-west. This consisted of a cut [004] with irregular concave sides and a rounded base. This ditch contained a single fill [005] which was made up of plastic, mid yellow brown, fine silty clay with frequent manganese inclusions. A single residual sherd of early glazed red earthenware pottery which dates to somewhere between the later 16<sup>th</sup> and mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries was also recovered.
- 4.3.3 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded.

### 4.4 Area Monitored 26.8.15 (Tank 3)

(Figures 2 and 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20
002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10
003	Layer	Natural geology	Trench	Trench	-
006	Cut	Cut of Ditch terminus	3.5	0.50	0.10
007	Fill	Fill of [006]	3.5	0.50	0.10

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for Tank 3

- 4.4.1 An area 10.5m long by 4.0m wide was stripped on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August in the south of the site. This revealed natural clay geology [003] at 0.30m BGL. This was overlain by shallow subsoil [002] which was made up of plastic, mid grey brown, fine clay silt. The sequence was capped by topsoil [001]. Contexts [001] and [003] were identical to those described above.
- 4.4.2 A single ditch terminus was noted within the stripped area. This consisted of

a shallow cut [006] with a flat base which was filled by mid orange grey, fine silty clay [007]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

#### 4.5 Areas Monitored 02.09.2015 (Tank 3a & Canopy Bases)

(Figures 2 and 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20
002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20
003	Layer	Natural geology	Trench	Trench	-

Table 5: List of recorded contexts recorded on 02.09.15

- 4.5.1 Two areas were topsoil stripped under archaeological monitoring on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September. Tank 3a measured approximately 10.5m long x 4.0m wide and was dug as an extension to the south of Tank 3 (see above). This revealed natural geology [003] at 0.40m BGL overlain by 0.20m of subsoil [002] which was in turn overlain by 0.20m of topsoil [001]. These contexts were identical to those described above. No features were observed.
- 4.5.2 A second area was topsoil stripped adjacent to the haul road to accommodate canopy bases for the forecourt. This revealed clay geology [003] at around 0.35m BGL overlain by subsoil [002] with a maximum depth of 0.20m. The sequence was capped by 0.15m of Topsoil [001]. These contexts were identical to those described above. No archaeological features were observed but a selection of finds was collected from the subsoil, including six pot sherds from two different early Glazed Red Earthenware jars. This type of earthenware can be dated anywhere between the later 16<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, however, the presence of a fragment from a London stoneware bottle, indicates that the assemblage dates to between c. 1690 and 1750.

## 4.6 Areas Monitored 08.09.2015 (Shop Footprint)

(Figures 2 and 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20
003	Layer	Natural geology	Trench	Trench	-
008	Cut	Cut of Ditch	7.0	0.70	0.35
009	Fill	Fill of [008]	7.0	0.70	0.35
010	Cut	Cut of Ditch	3.0	0.60	0.25
011	Fill	Fill of [010]	3.0	0.60	0.25

Table 6: List of recorded contexts for the Shop Footprint

- 4.6.1 An area approximately 19m long and 14m wide was stripped on the 8<sup>th</sup> of September in the south of the site, west of the haul road. This revealed natural clay geology at around 0.20m BGL in the south of the area. This was overlain by subsoil [002] with a maximum depth of 0.20m. The topsoil appeared to have already been removed. The excavations in the north of the area were shallow and only subsoil [002] was revealed. These contexts were identical to those described above.
- 4.6.2 Two linear features were observed within the southern end of the stripped area. The first could be seen running north-east to south-west for around 7.0m until the ground reduction became so shallow that it was no longer discernible. This feature was made up of a steep sided cut [008] with an irregular base. This feature contained a single fill [009] consisting of red brown, fine clay silt with very common manganese inclusions.
- 4.6.3 The second feature was noted emerging from the western baulk before terminating. This was made up of a cut [010] with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by mid grey brown, fine silty clay with common manganese inclusions. This is probably the extension of ditch [004] recorded to the south in Tank 2.
- 4.6.4 No finds were recovered from either feature.

## 5.0 The Finds

- 5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief. All finds 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 7). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Flint	Wt(g)	CTP	Wt(g)
2	7	230	3	798	2	3	1	8
5	1	30						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 7: Quantification of the finds

## 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 Two pieces of struck flint weighing 3g were recovered from context [002]; a small broken flake and a broken bladelet. The flake is slightly re-corticated but otherwise undiagnostic. The bladelet displays parallel ridges on the dorsal surface characteristic of blade-based industry. This indicates that the artefact could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date.

## 5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The watching brief recovered pottery from one of two contexts. The majority came from context [002]. This contained six sherds (222g) from two different jars in early Glazed Red Earthenware. Both are in a fine fabric with occasional visible quartz inclusions and have internal green glazing. Only one has a surviving rim – a thickened everted example. This type of earthenware can be dated anywhere between the later 16<sup>th</sup> and mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, however, the current sherds are associated with a 10g fragment from a London stoneware bottle, which places the assemblage between c. 1690 and 1750.
- 5.3.2 Context [005] produced a further 30g sherd of early Glazed Red Earthenware, quite possibly representing a further part of one of the vessels in context [002]. As such a similar date range is suggested.
- 5.3.3 The pottery assemblage is small, somewhat isolated and in well-known fabrics for the area. As such it is not considered to hold any potential for future analysis and has been discarded.

## 5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.1 Three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from one context [002]; two of which were nearly undiagnostic fragments, one of brick and one of tile (possibly floor tile), weighing respectively 17g and 21g. Each fragment had its own distinct fabric type, the brick spall being made of a well fired clay with dark red Fe-rich patches; the ?floor tile of a pale orange fabric with cream streaking and dark red and black Fe-rich inclusions.

- 5.4.2 A fairly large piece of much vitrified and heat warped brick weighing 734g was also found. Despite the distortion sunken margins were still visible on one surface, indicative of a late medieval or Tudor date. The brick also had remnants of blue-grey glaze visible on one stretcher and the base, denoting that this brick was originally included in decorative brickwork.

**5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) weighing 8g was recovered from [002]. The fragment dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.



## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of Stratigraphic Sequence and Deposit Survival**

- 6.1.2 The natural Weald Clay geology was observed in all areas monitored at a maximum depth of 0.40m below ground level. No subsoil was observed in Tanks 1 and 2 suggesting that a degree of disturbance had taken place in the south of the site. Despite this a single linear feature was seen in Tank 2 suggesting that any such disturbance had not had been to significant depths.
- 6.1.3 No topsoil was noted in the Shop Footprint monitored on the 8<sup>th</sup> of September suggesting that this had been removed prior to the ground-works that took place on this date. Two features were noted during these works, however and it appears that the removal of topsoil had little impact on the buried archaeology in this area.
- 6.1.4 An intact layer of subsoil was seen in the works associated with the construction of Tank 3, 3a and the forecourt suggesting that these areas had been subjected to the least amount of disturbance.

### **6.2 Discussion of Archaeological remains by period**

- 6.2.1 Two flint flakes collected from subsoil [02] at the site suggest some passing Neolithic activity.
- 6.2.2 The majority of material from the subsoil comprised early Glazed Red Earthenware which can be dated anywhere between the later 16<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, however the presence of a fragment from a London stoneware bottle is thought to place the assemblage between c.1690 and 1750. A single piece of CBM appears to be early post-medieval in date and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe is late post-medieval in date.
- 6.2.3 Three features were recorded during the works at Ashington service Station all of which were linear in nature. The terminus noted in Shop Footprint [010] is almost certainly a continuation of the modern ditch [004] noted further south-west. Ditch [008] contained no finds whatsoever, but was broadly parallel with [010] in the Shop Footprint, and therefore may also be modern. An undated ditch terminus [006] was identified towards the east in Tank 3. This was not seen to continue into the Forecourt area.
- 6.2.4 The continuance of an undated ditch recorded in Trench 2 of the evaluation on the site (ASE 1997) was not seen during either the haul road or the forecourt areas investigated in this piece of work.

### **6.3 Consideration of the Research Aims**

- 6.3.1 Specifically, the aim of the watching brief was to mitigate the loss of the known archaeological farmstead and any associated features through investigation and recording prior to its destruction. It is possible that the three ditches identified during the watching brief are associated with the farmstead. The similarity in fills and corresponding orientation of two of the ditches

suggests that they are contemporary, and one of the fills contained later 16<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery alongside modern material.

## **6.4 Conclusions**

- 6.4.1 No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were recorded. Three ditches may represent elements relating to the former 17th to 18th century farmstead although the features either contained modern material or were totally undated.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. The works were monitored by Chris Russel, Odile Rouard and Simon Stevens. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason managed the excavations; Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

## HER Summary

Site Code	SAA 15					
Identification Name and Address	A24 Service Area, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex, RH20 3LW					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	513438 16604					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7333					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief			
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork			WB. 13.08.15- 21.09.15			
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period Summary						
			PM			
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Proposed Service Area, land south-east of Martins Farm, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex (centred on NGR 513438 16604).</p> <p>The natural Weald Clay geology was observed in all areas monitored at a maximum depth of 0.40m BGL. No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were recorded. Three ditches may represent elements relating to the former 17th to 18th century farmstead although the features either contained modern material or were totally undated.</p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-229251**

### Project details

Project name A24 Service Area, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex, RH20 3LW

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Proposed Service Area, land south-east of Martins Farm, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex (centred on NGR 513438 16604). The natural Weald Clay geology was observed in all areas monitored at a maximum depth of 0.40m BGL. No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were recorded. Three ditches may represent elements relating to the former 17th to 18th century farmstead although the features either contained modern material or were totally undated.

Project dates Start: 13-08-2015 End: 21-09-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference MWS7036 - HER event no. codes

Any associated project reference MWS6363 - HER event no. codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds FLINT FLAKES Neolithic

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

### Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM ASHINGTON A24 Service Area, London Road

Postcode RH20 3LW

Study area 2 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 513438 166040 50.928433068797 0.153829689496 50 55 42 N 000 09 13 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

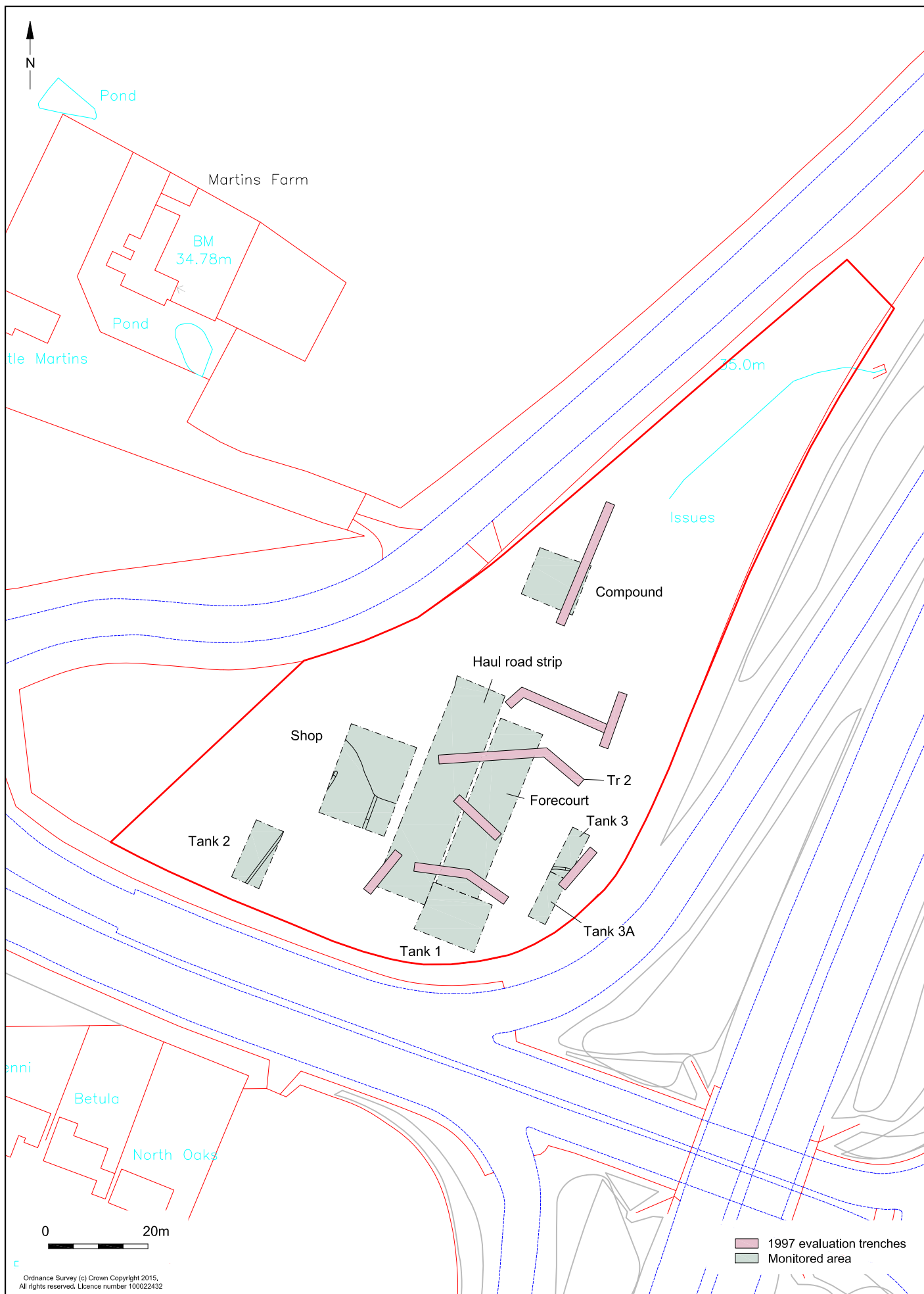
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	west sussex county council
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Project supervisor	Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Entered by	Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	5 November 2015



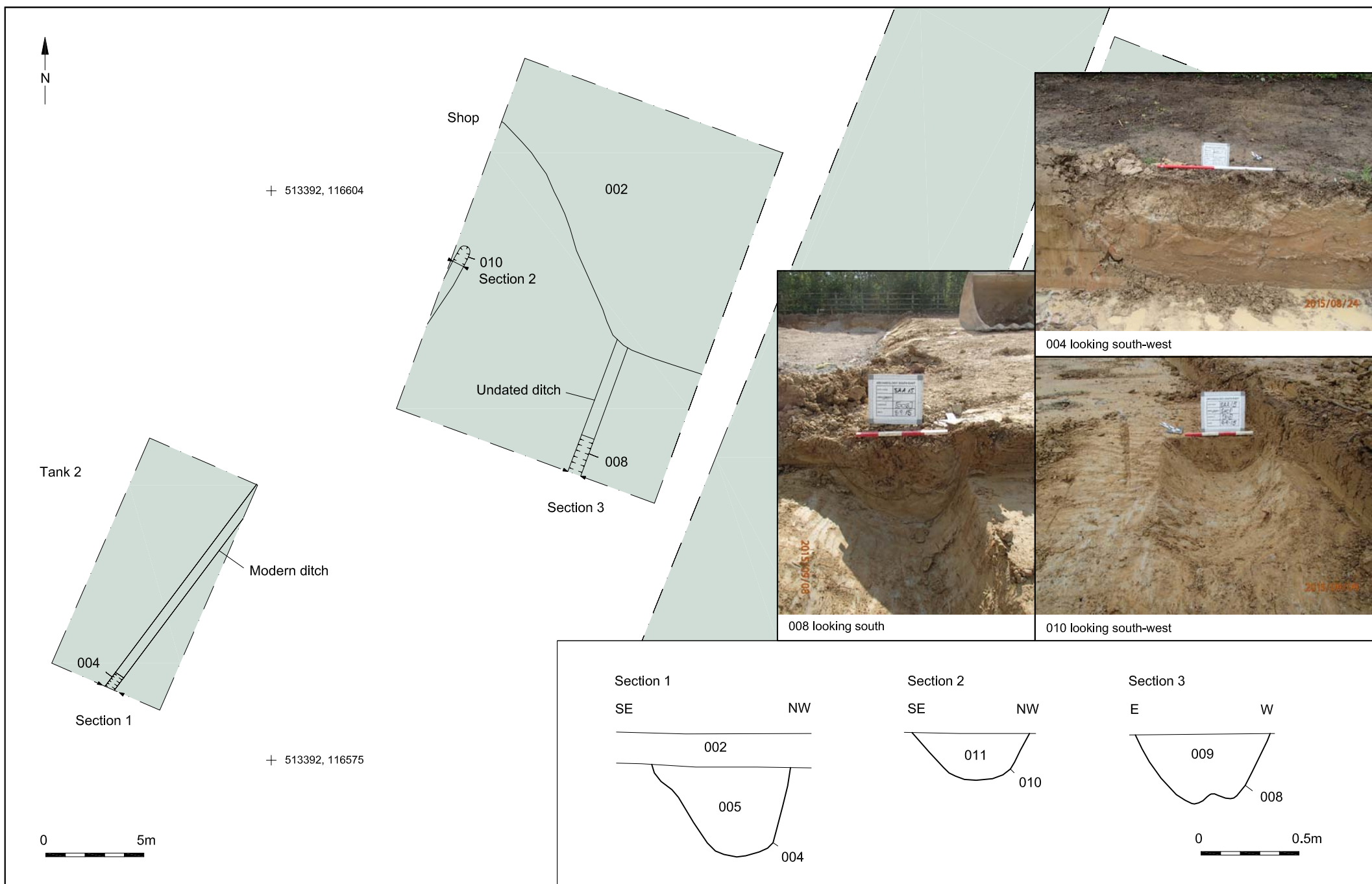
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Project Ref: 7333	Nov 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015395	Drawn by: JLR		

Fig. 1

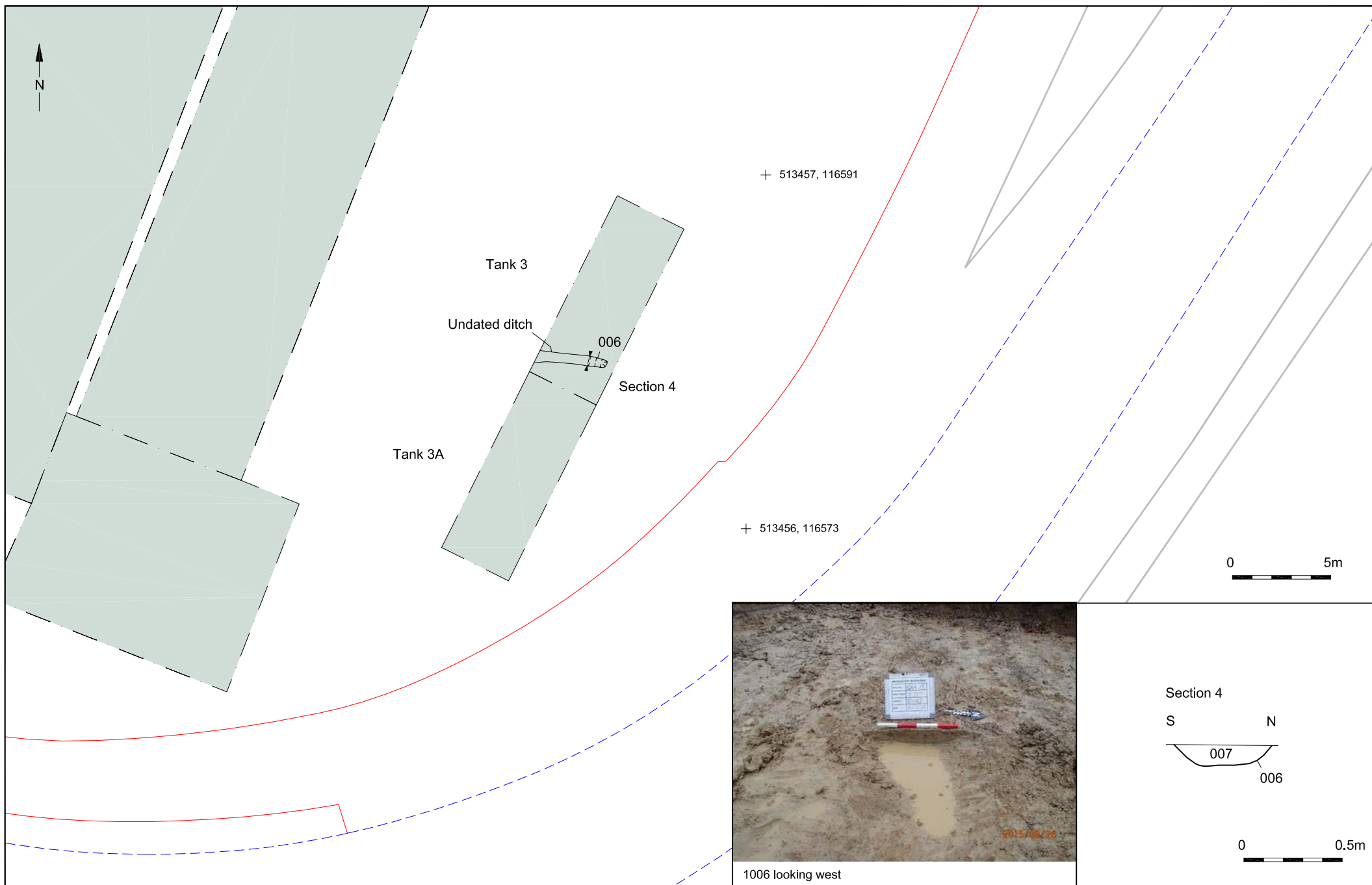




© Archaeology South-East		Proposed Service Area, London Road, Ashington	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7333	Nov 2015	Plan of monitored areas and of the 1997 evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2015395	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 7333	Nov 2015	Tank 2 and shop	
Report Ref: 2015395	Drawn by: JLR		



© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Proposed Service Area, London Road, Ashington	Fig.4
Project Ref: 7333	Nov 2015	Tank 3	
Report Ref: 2015395	Drawn by: JLR		

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