

DRAFT

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex**



Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA

May 2010

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex**

**NGR: 512884 115886
TQ 12884 15886**

Project No: 3631

**Site Code: SPP 09
Report No: 2009164**

OASIS ID: archaeol6-73503

**Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA
with contributions by
Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus & Elke Raemen**

March 2010

**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
Website: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership LLP on behalf of Ashington Parochial Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 512884 115886) during internal reordering works and external service excavations. Natural Head geology was encountered at a maximum height of 30.07m AOD in a small undisturbed area west of the altar platform inside the church.

The finds assemblage comprising mainly medieval and post-medieval CBM and pottery sherds is quite typical for a church site. Although four graves were encountered within the South Aisle during ground reduction, only two were impacted by the reordering works as a result of their height above the required formation level. These graves were fully recorded and the skeletal remains were lifted for re-interment outside of the development area. A small quantity of disarticulated bone was encountered during ground reduction in the area of the South Aisle and was retained by the Church for reburial.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion & Conclusions**

References

Acknowledgements

APPENDIX I: Listed Building Details

APPENDIX II: SMR Summary Sheet

APPENDIX III: OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site plan showing external groundworks
- Figure 3: Plan of church interior showing excavated deposits

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of the site archive
- Table 2: List of recorded contexts
- Table 3: Quantification of the finds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership LLP on behalf of Ashington Parochial Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works associated with internal re-ordering works at St Peter & St Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex (NGR 512884 115886: Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The project includes the removal of pew platforms and terracotta walkways, the installation of under floor heating and associated boiler, the laying of ducting for audio/visual cables and the laying of a new limestone floor throughout the nave, south aisle and lady chapel. Planning permission is not required for these works.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 An application was made to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in order to obtain the relevant consents for the proposed scheme. Vivienne Coad, in her capacity as the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the ground work associated with the redevelopment. The specification and the drawings associated with these developments have been granted Faculty consent.

1.2.2 In response to this recommendation, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared by ASE (2009) outlining the requirements of the archaeological work. This document was submitted and duly approved by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. The WSI outlined the specific aims and methodology to be used during the watching brief. All work was carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified below) 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.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The WSI specified that archaeological monitoring was required for the lifting of the existing floor and levelling of the underlying deposits since these ground works had the potential to impact upon deposits of archaeological significance; in particular, internal burials (vaults, tombs, graves, memorial stones etc) and evidence of earlier phases of the church's layout (e.g. foundations, post holes, etc).

1.3.2 The objective of the archaeological watching brief was to contribute to knowledge of Ashington and its church through the monitoring of the ground work in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the ground work were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. Particular attention was to

be made to the extent, character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the findings of the watching brief monitoring undertaken at this site over the course of four visits from 5th October to 7th October 2009 and on 16th February 2010 by Kathryn Grant and Simon Stevens (Archaeological Field Officer and Senior Archaeological Field Officer respectively). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork Manager) and Lucy Sibun (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 St. Peter and St. Paul's Church is located in Ashington, West Sussex. The site is centred on NGR TQ 12884 15886.
- 2.1.2 The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 318/333 for Brighton and Worthing) shows that the churchyard lies on a Head drift deposit.
- 2.1.3 The church lies on fairly flat ground at a height of approximately 30.9m AOD.

2.2 The Church

- 2.2.1 As the church itself is the focal point of the site, its history and development provides pertinent background to the sites activity over several centuries. This has been summarised here with all due acknowledgment to the relevant sources.
- 2.2.2 Ashington originated as a chapelry of Washington but was created as a parish in its own right c.1190. The stone and flint church, which is a Grade II* listed building (web source 1/Appendix I), comprises chancel with north vestry, nave, south aisle and south porch. The nave and chancel were constructed in the 15th century.
- 2.2.3 The church itself stands prominently at the end of Church Lane and dates back to c.1190. Although the church has undergone several developments and changes in recent centuries, the building was relatively unchanged until the 18th century. Prior to this, the building comprised a short undivided nave and chancel with windows, still present today, thought to date to the 15th century and a south porch along with a bell turret with a low shingled broached spire believed to have been recorded since the 16th century. After the church had fallen into a poor state, it was repaired shortly before 1737 (Lee Evans Partnership).
- 2.2.4 Further repair works and extensions to the west and south of the original building were undertaken in the late part of the 19th century (c.1871-2). The South Aisle was added onto the original building to encompass the increasing congregation and population in the area. In addition, a new vestry was added to the north of the church. These works were paid for by subscription (Lee Evans Partnership).
- 2.2.5 The medieval origins of the church, which enhance its architectural and historical significance, as well as the developmental alterations of the church from medieval to recent times, are thought to reflect the evolution of Ashington as an ever growing community. Thus, the current works will potentially provide valuable information about the church's past and character.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methods Employed

- 3.1.1 The complete adopted methodology may be found in the WSI (ASE 2009). This section is a brief précis of the detail within the WSI.
- 3.1.2 Machine excavation was undertaken by a 3 tonne mechanical excavator fitted where practicable with a flat-bladed bucket to minimise damage to deposits. All ground reduction was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation was also undertaken in places by hand and where archaeological features or deposits, grave cuts or articulated human remains were revealed, work was stopped and excavation was continued by the archaeologist. All revealed deposits were examined for archaeological features and artefacts. All spoil was scanned for the presence of any artefacts or disarticulated human remains. Where disarticulated human remains were encountered these were collected and handed to the church for reburial.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991) and the approved ASE *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2009), using pro-forma context record sheets. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of the remains within the limits of the works.
- 3.1.4 The monitored ground work was planned and tied into the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of the area (Figure 2). The original plans have been kept as part of the archive for this project and the digitised version can be seen at the back of this report (Figure 3). A series of ground levels were taken using the bench mark (31.18m OD) located on the north-eastern corner of the Vestry as a back sight. Heights were taken across the church to show any variations in the level of the revealed contexts.
- 3.1.5 Any *in-situ* human remains encountered during the works were carefully cleaned with small hand tools, recorded on standard ASE pro-forma record sheets, drawn as appropriate and photographed. The hand excavation and recording of buried individuals was undertaken with due respect and care. After appropriate recording, human remains were removed and placed in the custody of the church for re-interment in a suitable consecrated place of burial. *In-situ* human remains (and associated coffin furniture) were bagged and clearly marked in order to prevent mixing of individuals.
- 3.1.6 A day-to-day photographic record was maintained throughout the watching brief programme in order to demonstrate progress, methodology and findings.

3.2 The Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below for reference in this report (Table 1).

3.2.2

Number of Contexts	19
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	3 plan sheets
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	c.50
Bulk finds	½ Box

Table 1: Quantification of the Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The Internal Ground Work

4.1.1 The internal works comprised the removal of the flooring and the reduction of the underlying floor make up. On arrival at the church, initial work to remove the overlying features, such as seating pews, was underway.

4.1.2 Nineteen contexts were recorded during the monitoring of the internal ground works. These have been tabulated in 4.1.3 and summarised in 4.1.4. The assigned context numbers pertain to all of the deposits revealed during the excavations. The monitored trench has been illustrated on Figures 2 and 3.

4.1.3 Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
001	Cut	Construction cut for South Aisle sleeper walls	-	30.15
002	Fill/Masonry	Sleeper walls in [001]	-	30.15
003	Cut	Grave cut	-	-
004	Skeleton	Skeleton in [003]	-	30.15
005	Fill	Backfill in [003]	-	30.15
006	Deposit	Made ground/Make-up in South Aisle	0.17m	30.30
007	Cut	Grave cut	-	-
008	Skeleton	Skeleton	-	30.13
009	Fill	Backfill in [007]	-	30.13
010	Masonry	South Aisle foundations	-	30.28
011	Deposit	Made ground/Make-up in Nave	0.43m	30.50
012	Deposit	Chalk lens	0.05m	30.25
013	Deposit	Dark deposit beneath Pulpit	0.2m	30.30
014	Masonry	Nave foundations	-	30.55
015	Deposit	Natural Geology	-	30.07
016	Masonry	Granite memorial stone	0.13m	30.12
017	Cut	Construction cut for Nave sleeper walls	-	30.15
018	Fill/Masonry	Sleeper walls in [017]	-	30.15
019	Deposit	Cemetery soil	-	30.07

4.1.4 Summary of Contexts: The South Aisle (Figure 3)

Four grave outlines were encountered during the ground reduction within the South Aisle. Before 1871-2 when the South Aisle was constructed this area would have been located outside of the church building within the churchyard which explains the presence of these graves within a light greyish brown friable silty clay cemetery soil [019]. Two of the four graves, [003] and [007], were encountered above the required formation level and as a result, required recording and lifting for reburial. The skeletal remains within the other two graves were deeper and were therefore not impacted by the development. These graves were preserved *in situ*. Context [003] was a

disturbed grave cut for an adult individual [004]. This grave had been disturbed during the construction of the east-west lime plaster sleeper walls [001]/[002] in the late 19th century and the central wall had truncated part of the burial. Although the skeletal remains had been moved and were therefore disarticulated they had been left *in situ* within what remained of the original grave cut. The grave fill [005] comprised loose mid brown silt. The grave was recorded and the skeletal remains were lifted for re-burial to avoid further impact. Context [007] was the grave cut for an infant [008] uncovered northeast of grave [003]. The cut measured 0.65m east-west and was 0.25m wide. Most of the moderately preserved bones were present and were undisturbed in an extended supine position with the head at the western end of the grave. The burial was located 0.55m below the floor level in the South Aisle. The fill [009] was the same as [005]. As with [003], the grave was recorded and the skeletal remains were lifted for re-burial to avoid further impact.

The burials were sealed by a layer of made ground/make-up [006] which was overlain by floor tiles. Natural geology was not encountered during the ground reduction in the South Aisle. This is probably due to truncation of the original natural horizon during burial activity predating 1871.

4.1.5 Summary of Contexts: The Nave (Figure 3)

Natural geology [015] comprising light yellowish-orange sandy silty clay was encountered in the Nave west of the raised altar platform at 30.07m AOD. The fact that natural geology was only observed in a small area close to the Chancel suggests that perhaps the Victorian developments (e.g. the construction of the sleeper walls to support the joists for the new floor) may have caused some truncation or disturbance.

The foundations of the church [014] (Figure 3.3) were recorded in the north western corner of the Nave. They consisted of four courses of roughly hewn stone blocks (measuring approximately 200mm by 100mm) mixed with some irregular chalk blocks and bonded with light yellow-orange sandy mortar.

A granite memorial stone [016] (Figure 3.5), measuring 1.9m (east-west) by 1.10m (north-south) with a thickness of 0.13m, was encountered in a central position in the nave. The size of the slab and its central position within the church suggest that it commemorates important/wealthy individuals. It is possible that the slab overlies a burial tomb. The inscriptions on the stone were fairly worn, but the words 'Christopher' and 'Margret' and the date '1665' were observed. According to another inscribed memorial slab, placed high up on the wall of the south side of the nave, it is likely that the granite slab commemorates the daughters, Mary and Margaret, of Christopher Minshull who was the Rector sometime between 1581 and 1614. The two women died in June 1661 and July 1665 respectively. Although the slab was uncovered approximately 5cm above the required formation level it was agreed that the memorial would remain *in situ*. The memorial slab was respected by the sleeper walls [017]/[018] during their construction in the late 19th century

A soft dark grey silty clay deposit [013] (Figure 3.4) with occasional charcoal flecks and medieval pottery sherds was revealed beneath the pulpit in the north-eastern most corner of the nave against the raised altar platform. This

was sealed by a lens of chalk [012]. Context [013] peeled straight off onto undisturbed natural geology and no cut for a feature was observed. Overlying the chalk and across the rest of the nave was the layer of made ground/make-up [011] which was deposited after the late 19th century developments. This was overlain by floor tiles.

The western half of the nave was heavily disturbed during the installation of an under floor heating system in the late Victorian period (Figure 3.1).

4.2 The External Ground Work (Figures 2 and 3)

- 4.2.1 In addition to the internal reordering works, the excavation of a trench for a French drain measuring 0.45m wide with a depth of 0.7m, was also monitored. The trench revealed context [019] with some probable backfill associated with the construction cut for the foundations of the South Aisle [010]. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded during these excavations.
- 4.2.2 Excavations associated with a new gas main (Figure 2) were proposed for January/February this 2010. ASE were not informed when the work took place and it was confirmed on the final site visit (16-02-2010) that it had already been undertaken.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds, mainly consisting of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during the watching brief. A summary of the finds has been tabulated below (5.1.2) with a detailed breakdown of the finds from 5.2 onwards.

5.1.2 **Table 3:** Quantification of the Finds

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
002			7	1358					1	2
006	4	28	2	22						
006 (Font Soakaway)			1	3240						
010			2	220						
011	1	34	7	4480			2	226		
013	15	112			1	36				
018			2	1934						
Total	20	174	21	11254	1	36	2	226	1	2

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The watching brief recovered a very small assemblage of pottery spanning the mid 12th to early/mid 15th centuries. Generally sherd sizes are small to medium (< 50mm across) but show relatively little signs of abrasion suggesting they have not been subjected to repeated reworking. Context [006] produced the earliest sherd: the developed club rim from an oxidised chalk tempered cooking pot with some sand and shell. The vessel is likely to be of mid 12th- to very early 13th- century date. The same deposit produced two oxidised bodysherds tempered with medium sand with sparse coarse quartz grits which could be placed anywhere between the late 12th and late 13th centuries. The final sherd from this deposit consists of an oxidised bodysherd tempered with medium sand which could be placed anywhere between the 13th and mid 14th centuries.

5.2.2 Context [011] produced a single sherd from an oxidised thick-walled vessel (probably a cooking pot) tempered with moderate/abundant medium sand. Only a general 13th- to early/mid 14th- century date can be applied. The final context to contain pottery also produced the largest assemblage: 15 sherds from [013]. The majority of these (eight) derive from a single well fired fine sand tempered green glazed West Sussex Ware type jug with vertical triangular-sectioned applied strips. An early/mid 14th- to early/mid 15th-

century date is probable. Four sherds from an oxidised club-rimmed bowl tempered with sparse fine sand were also recovered. The sherds, which are heavily sooted on their interior, are of a similar date range to the West Sussex Ware jug. The last three sherds in this deposit are all from a single cooking pot/pipkin in a sandy oxidised earthenware with internally glazed base which is quite likely to be of later 14th- or 15th- century date.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 21 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the works. The majority of the material is of post-medieval date with five fragments of medieval floor tile.

5.3.2 *Medieval*

Abraded medieval floor tiles were recovered from context [011], these are likely to be reused as they occur alongside later CBM and have mortar adhering to broken edges. The floor tiles measure 108mm square with a thickness of 25mm and have knife cut chamfered edges. Traces of plain lead glaze over white slip were present on some of the tiles giving a green appearance to the glaze. Nail holes were also identified in each corner and centrally on the upper surface. This suggests that these tiles are of Flemish origin. The tiles are pale orange in colour with a sandy fabric and moderate poorly sorted quartz inclusions. The tiles are probably of 15th to 16th century date.

5.3.3 *Post-medieval*

A small quantity of roofing tile was recovered. This consisted of peg tile in an orange sandy fabric with moderate fine to medium quartz inclusions of 17th to 19th century date. Peg tile was recovered from contexts [002], [010], and [011]. Fragments of pantile in a pale orange fine fabric with sparse red and black iron rich inclusions and fine cream silt of mid 17th to 19th century date were recovered from contexts [002]. A complete brick from context [006] is unfrogged with sharp arises in a red hard fired fabric with moderate coarse to very coarse iron rich inclusions of probable 19th century date. Brick fragments in a similar fabric were also recovered from context [002], though these brick were less well formed and therefore given a wider date range of 17th to 19th century. The thinner of the two brick fragments from context [002] had an abraded upper surface suggesting it was a reused flooring brick. A large lump of cream sandy lime mortar from context [018] contained fragments of orange sandy brick with sparse black iron rich inclusions. The brick had sharp arises and a standard 60mm thickness and is likely to be of 19th century date. The latest fragment of CBM came from context [011] and was a complete frogged brick with sharp arises which appeared to be machine made and is of later 19th or 20th century date.

5.4 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Two fragments from Horsham stone roofing slabs were recovered from context [011].

5.5 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A pale green fragment from a rectangular cut window pane was recovered from wall [002]. The piece is of 18th- to 19th- century date.
- 5.5.2 In addition, the immature upper valve of an oyster shell was found in deposit [013]. The fragment contains some minor damage from parasitic activity.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1** Evidence of past reconstruction/redevelopment was present in the form of discarded ceramic building materials (CBM). Although the majority of these building materials reflect the post-medieval and later Victorian developments that the church underwent, the presence of medieval (15th to 16th century) Flemish floor tiles in a deposit located near to the chancel, provide insight into the earlier phases of the church and may also suggest the re-use of materials.
- 6.2** Although four graves were encountered within the South Aisle during ground reduction, only two were impacted by the reordering works as a result of their height above the required formation level. These graves were fully recorded and the skeletal remains were lifted for re-interment outside of the development area. A small quantity of disarticulated bone fragments were encountered during ground reduction in the area of the South Aisle and were retained by the Church for reburial. It is normal to find fragmentary remains within such cemetery soils.
- 6.3** Undisturbed natural geology was encountered in a small area at 30.07m AOD during ground reduction directly west of the Chancel/raised altar platform. It is not unusual for only small areas of natural geology to survive at these depths on cemetery sites. It is likely that truncation of the natural horizon occurred during burial activity predating 1871 and also during the Victorian redevelopment works.
- 6.4** The monitored excavations revealed a large, granite memorial slab located in the centre of the Nave approximately 3.5m west of the altar platform. Inscriptions in the stone suggest that it commemorates the daughters of a Rector of the church in the late 16th to early 17th century. The two daughters died in 1661 and 1665. It is possible that the granite stone seals an underlying tomb. The excavations did not impact on the memorial stone, which has been preserved *in situ*.
- 6.5** The watching brief can be seen to have fulfilled its aims in that any impacted archaeological remains encountered during the excavations were recorded and where necessary, relocated, in the case of graves. Although no evidence of earlier phases of the church's layout, in the form of foundations or postholes was uncovered during the works, the presence of several fragments of medieval pottery spanning the mid 12th to early/mid 15th centuries and tiles of 15th to 16th century, demonstrate the churches rich history and provides artefactual evidence for these earlier phases.

REFERENCES

ASE 2009. *St Peter & St Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex, RH20 3JX - Written Scheme of Investigation*. (Author: Neil Griffin). Unpub. ASE Document. Project No. 3631

BSG (British Geological Survey) *Brighton and Worthing: Sheet 318/333, Solid and Drift Edition (1:50 000)*

English Heritage 1991. *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. 2nd edition. London: English Heritage.

English Heritage 2005. *Guidance for Best Practise for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*.

IFA 2000. Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001. Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* documents.

Lee Evans Partnership, undated. *St Peter & St Paul, Ashington, West Sussex, Grade II**. *Draft Statement of Significance*

WSCC, April 2008. *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex*

Web Sources

1 - <http://bonline.english-heritage.org.uk> - accessed 17/12/2009

2 - <http://www.ashingtonparishchurch.co.uk> - accessed 17/12/2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The cooperation and assistance of all those involved in the project is much appreciated. Particular thanks go to Lee Evans Partnership LLP for commissioning the work, the Parochial Church Council and the engineering contractors, Farnrise. Many thanks also to Vivienne Coad (Diocesan Archaeological Advisor) for her advice and guidance.

APPENDIX I - Listed Building Details (accessed from Web Source 1)

Building Details:

Building Name: THE PARISH CHURCH
OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL
Parish: ASHINGTON
District: HORSHAM
County: WEST SUSSEX
Postcode: RH20 3JX

Details:

LBS Number: 298290
Grade: II*
Date Listed: 15/03/1955
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ1288415890

Listing Text:

ASHINGTON CHURCH LANE

1.

5404

The Parish Church of
St Peter and St Paul

TQ 11 NW 7/400 15.3.55

II*

2.

Chancel with south chapel, nave with south aisle and porch. C15, restored
by Robert wheeler of Tunbridge Wells in 1872, when the south aisle was
added.

Listing NGR: TQ1288415890

APPENDIX II - SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SPP 09					
Identification Name and Address	St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex (RH20 3JX)					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR TQ 12884 15886					
Geology	Ashdown Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3631					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other Church/Churchyard		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client						
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo	Meso.	Neo.		BA	IA RB
	AS	MED Pottery & CBM	PM CBM & 1660's Granite Memorial Stone		Other 4 Graves in South Aisle	
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership LLP on behalf of Ashington Parochial Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 512884 115886) during internal reordering works and external service excavations. Natural Head geology was encountered at a maximum height of 30.07m AOD in a small undisturbed area west of the altar platform inside the church.</p> <p>The finds assemblage comprising mainly medieval and post-medieval CBM and pottery sherds is quite typical for a church site. Although four graves were encountered within the South Aisle during ground reduction, only two were impacted by the reordering works as a result of their height above the required formation level. These graves were fully recorded and the skeletal remains were lifted for re-interment outside of the development area. A small quantity of disarticulated bone was encountered during ground reduction in the area of the South Aisle and was retained by the Church for reburial.</p>						

APPENDIX III - OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeo16-73503****Project details**

Project name	St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership LLP on behalf of Ashington Parochial Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 512884 115886) during internal reordering works and external service excavations. Natural Head geology was encountered at a maximum height of 30.07m AOD in a small undisturbed area west of the altar platform inside the church. The finds assemblage comprising mainly medieval and post-medieval CBM and pottery sherds is quite typical for a church site. Although four graves were encountered within the South Aisle during ground reduction, only two were impacted by the reordering works as a result of their height above the required formation level. These graves were fully recorded and the skeletal remains were lifted for re-interment outside of the development area. A small quantity of disarticulated bone was encountered during ground reduction in the area of the South Aisle and was retained by the Church for reburial.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2009 End: 16-02-2010
Any associated project reference codes	SPP 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	MEMORIAL STONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM ASHINGTON St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington
Postcode	RH20 3JX
Site coordinates	TQ 512884 115886 50.8833739993 0.150962818857 50 53 00 N 000 09 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.07m Max: 30.07m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Archaeology South East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

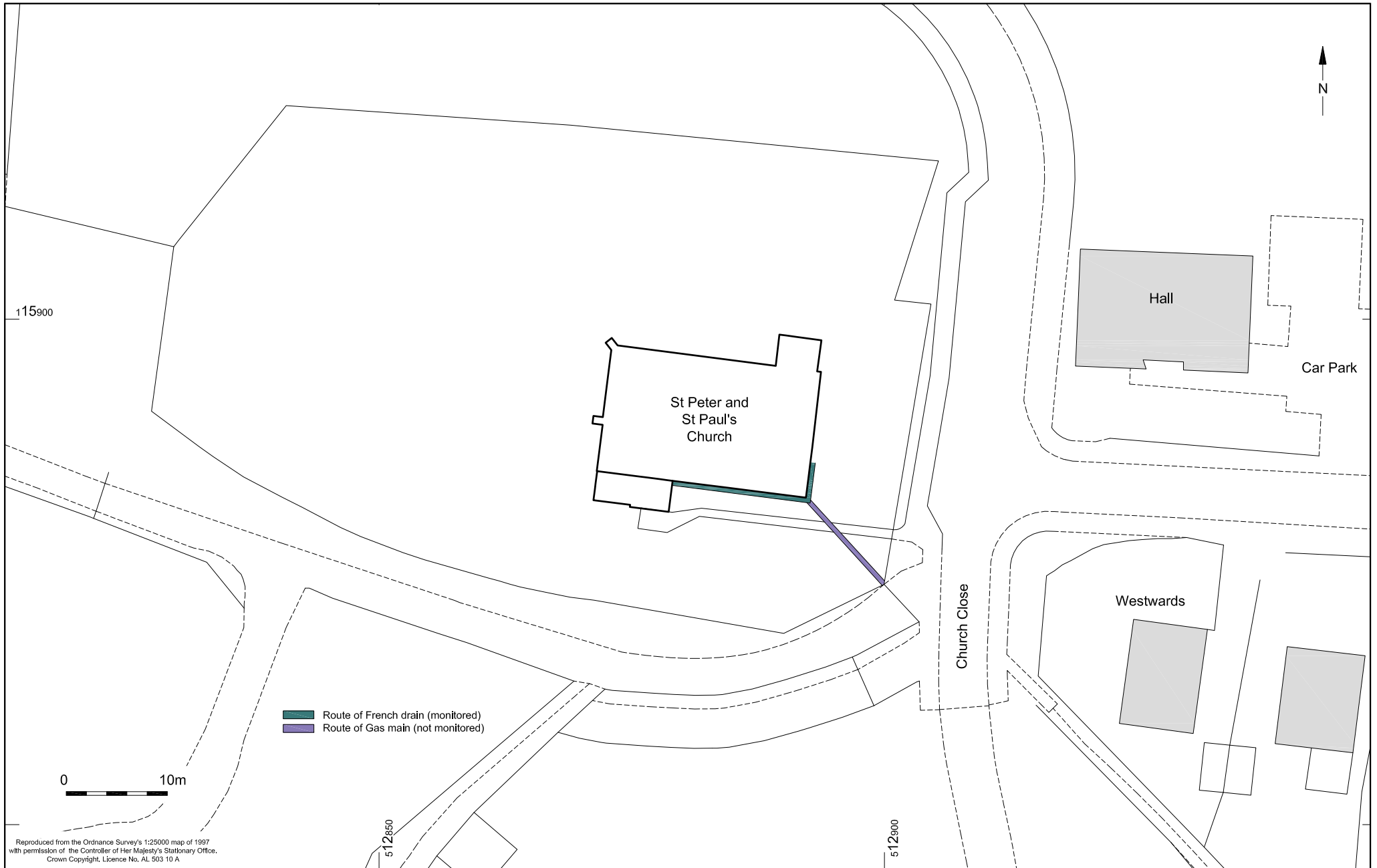
Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Entered by Kathryn Grant (Kathryn.Grant@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 3 March 2010



© Archaeology South-East		St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3631	Oct 2009	Site location		
Report Ref: 2009164	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East

St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Ashington

Project Ref: 3631

March 2010

Report Ref: 2009164

Drawn by: JLR

Site plan showing external groundworks

Fig. 2



Fig. 3.1: Victorian disturbance



Fig. 3.3: Church foundations



Fig. 3.4: Altar platform

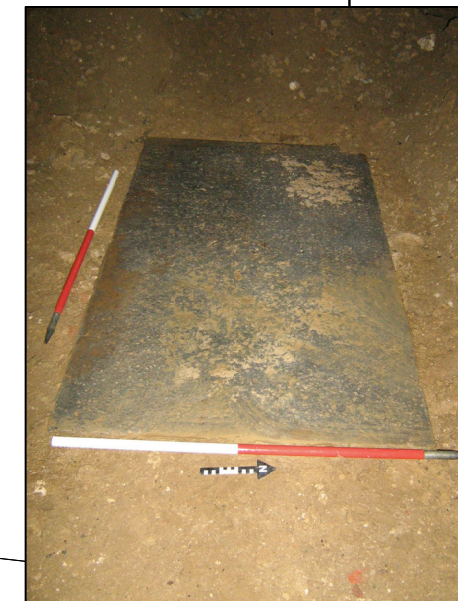


Fig. 3.5: 1660's granite memorial stone



Fig. 3.6: South aisle (facing east)



Fig. 3.2: Ground reduction (south aisle)

- Existing perimeter drain
 - Monitored trench for French drain
 - Existing walls
 - Excavated and recorded graves
 - Graves preserved in situ
- 0 2m

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East