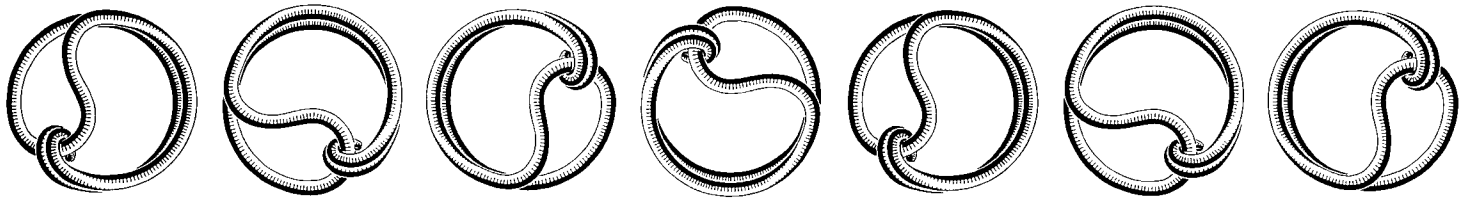


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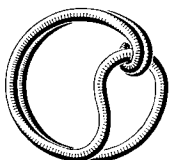
**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
Northbrook College (West Durrington Campus)  
(Stage 1), Worthing, West Sussex.**

TQ 10660 03985

Project No. 1373

by  
Richard James BA AIFA

May 2001



**ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST**

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**May 2001**

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### *Summary*

*Eleven trenches and four geoarchaeological test-pits were excavated at Northbrook College, Worthing, adjacent to the site of a known Romano-British villa complex. A number of pits and ditches of Iron Age and Romano-British date were found, together with several probable Bronze Age features and a small undated cremation/pyre deposit. A probable edge was found to the central focus of the settlement as represented by the villa and bath-house. A number of features contained quantities of Iron Age and Roman pottery.*

### *Archaeology South-East*

*Archaeology South-East is a division of the Field Archaeology Unit, University College London, one of the largest groupings of academic archaeologists in the country. Consequently, Archaeology South-East has access to the conservation, computing and environmental backup of the college, as well as a range of other archaeological services.*

*The Field Archaeology Unit and South Eastern Archaeological Services (which became Archaeology South-East in 1996) were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, the Field Archaeology Unit retains a special interest in south-east England with the majority of our contract and consultancy work concentrated in Sussex, Kent, Greater London and Essex.*

*Based in the local community, the Field Archaeology Unit sees an important part of its work as explaining the results to the broader public. Public lectures, open days, training courses and liaison with local archaeological societies are aspects of its community-based approach.*

*Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England the Unit can give advice and carry out surveys at an early stage in the planning process. By working closely with developers and planning authorities it is possible to incorporate archaeological work into developments with little inconvenience.*

## **CONTENTS**

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Geological and Archaeological Background</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Archaeological Methodology</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Results</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>The Finds and Environmental Results</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Acknowledgements</b>
	<b>SMR Summary Sheet</b>

***Figures:***

Fig 1 : Site Location Plan

Fig 2 : Trench Location Plan showing position of villa and 1997  
evaluation trenches

Fig 3 : Trench Location Plan of 2001 evaluation showing features found  
(in black)

Fig 4 : Trench 3: Plan and section

Fig 5 : Trench 4: Plan and sections

Fig 6 : Trench 9: Plan and sections

Fig 7 : Trench 10: Plan and sections

Fig 8 : Trench 1: Plan and sections

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit) was commissioned by Northbrook College to undertake a further programme of archaeological field evaluation at the West Durrington Campus, Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex (Fig. 1 - NGR TQ 10660 03985).
- 1.2 The site lies on the north-western outskirts of Worthing. The A2032 (Littlehampton Road) runs along the southern boundary of the campus, with the A2700 (Titnore Road) to the west. The eastern side of the site overlooks car-parks and office buildings (Lloyds TSB and Southern Water), with an area of woodland and a vehicle depot to the north. The evaluation area lies within the north-eastern corner of the campus, immediately east of an earlier phase of work.<sup>1</sup> The site aspect is flat (altitude 9.5-10mOD), lying at the point at which the Findon valley funnels out onto the Coastal Plain, but is overlooked to the immediate north-west by Highdown Hill, a downland spur reaching 81m in height.
- 1.3 Northbrook College propose to submit to Worthing Borough Council an outline planning application for construction of new student accommodation on the site. The County Planning Officer, acting as archaeological advisor to Worthing Borough Council within the planning process, highlighted the known presence of archaeological remains of national importance on the site. A recommendation was made that a survey of the character and quality of surviving archaeological remains, and an assessment of the impact upon them of proposed building works, should be sought prior to the determination by the Borough Council of any planning application relating to the site (in line with PPG16, West Sussex Structure Plans and Worthing Local Plan policies). *copy ref. WBC 00208/OUT*
- 1.4 A Specification for the work was provided by John Mills, Archaeologist, Planning Department, West Sussex County Council. The Specification was site-specific and outlined the programme of work to be followed at the site, involving a programme of archaeological trial trenching and geoarchaeological test-pitting. Cartographic regression and SMR analysis were carried out for the earlier 1997 evaluation work, and were not repeated here. Reference should be made to the earlier report<sup>2</sup> for full details of this material.
- 1.5 In accordance with the Specification, a Method Statement was prepared by Ian Greig of Archaeology South-East and was approved by West Sussex County Council prior to the commencement of work at the site. This gave details of the techniques to be used during the evaluation.

<sup>1</sup> S. Stevens, *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at Northbrook College (West Durrington Campus), Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpub. ASE Report No. 796, Dec. 1997)

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

- 1.6 The on-site work forming the basis of this report was carried out by Richard James (Field Officer), assisted by David Atkin, Justin Russell and Chris Derham (Site Assistants) between 30<sup>th</sup> April and 4<sup>th</sup> May 2001. The project was managed by Ian Greig (Project Manager) and by Luke Barber (Deputy Director).

## 2.0 GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50000 map (Sheet 318/333), the site lies on Brickearth overlying undivided Upper and Middle Chalk.
- 2.2 Previous work on the campus has revealed evidence of a small Roman villa complex (known as Goring villa). The footings of the villa itself were first revealed by a watching brief in 1978 during groundworks for the College buildings. Excavations by the University College London Field Archaeology Unit (of which Archaeology South-East forms part) in 1982-4 uncovered the entire building, a small three room corridor villa with an external corridor/verandah on all four sides. A number of cut features of Iron Age and Romano-British date were associated with the building. This, together with the small size of the building, suggests the formal romanisation of a pre-existing native farmstead, with each room perhaps corresponding to an earlier hut.<sup>3</sup>
- 2.3 Further work in 1987 produced a small detached bath-house north-east of the villa, a certain indication of Roman pretensions. A number of corn-drying ovens, timber buildings and pits testify to the agricultural nature of the settlement. An evaluation to the north of the college buildings in 1997, including trenches specifically targeting geophysical anomalies<sup>4</sup>, extended the evidence in this direction and included evidence for two buildings, as well as pits, ditches and post-holes. Earlier material was also forthcoming, indicating occupation of the site from at least the Late Bronze Age.

## 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.2 A pattern of eleven trial trenches (Trenches T1 to T11), totalling 365m, was produced by John Mills, Archaeologist, Planning Department, West Sussex County Council (Figs 2 and 3). The lengths of each trench were as follows:

T1 - 40m  
T2 - 30m  
T3 - 60m  
T4 - 40m  
T5 - 30m

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<sup>3</sup> G. de la Bédoyère, *Roman Villas and the Countryside* (Batsford/English Heritage 1993).

<sup>4</sup> P.P. Barker, *A Report for Archaeology South-East on a Geophysical Survey carried out at Northbrook College, Worthing* (unpub. Stratascan Report, November 1997).



T6 – 25m  
T7 – 30m  
T8 – 30m  
T9 – 40m  
T10 – 20m  
T11 – 20m

- 3.3 All the trenches were excavated to a width of 1.9m. The trenches were laid out with a Total Station Set 6f, using co-ordinates extracted from a digital site survey provided by the College.
- 3.4 The trenches were excavated by a tracked excavator fitted with a 1.9m wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East. All trenches were scanned with a CAT scanner prior to excavation to locate any buried services. In addition, four geoarchaeological test-pits were excavated under the supervision of an experienced geoarchaeologist (Chris Pine), the results of which will form a separate report.
- 3.5 The excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' Brickearth or any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were selectively cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts. All features were scanned with a metal-detector at the end of each working day to safeguard any metal finds from theft.
- 3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using context record sheets based upon the Central Excavation Unit recording system as modified for use by Archaeology South-East. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.7 All encountered archaeological features and deposits were levelled to the Ordnance Datum by reference to a Bench Mark height of 10.56mOD located on a drain cover within the bounds of the site.
- 3.8 A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Ditchling and will be offered to Worthing Museum in due course.

#### 4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 *Trench 1* was 40m long and was partly dug into a rabbit warren at the northern end. It was excavated to a depth of 550mm. The stratigraphy comprised 300mm of topsoil (Context 1 – a grey-brown friable silty clay containing <10 small flint nodules) overlying a 200mm thick intermediate deposit, interpreted as a former ploughsoil (Context 2 – firm yellow-brown clayey-silt – essentially a reworked natural Brickearth). Below this was the natural Brickearth (Context 3). This basic stratigraphical sequence remained consistent throughout the trenches. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified in this trench.
- 4.2 *Trench 2* was 30m in length. It was moved 5.5m further south to avoid thick vegetation, and was staggered after the eastern side began to flood. The trench was excavated to a final depth of 500mm. Two possible linear features were identified in this trench, but they could not be excavated as the trench flooded with water heavily contaminated with petro-chemical substances leaking from a pond in the adjoining property immediately north of the site. The trench was abandoned for health and safety reasons, and was left open (and fenced off) at the request of the College to allow them to consult the relevant authorities.
- 4.3 *Trench 3* was 60m long and was excavated to a depth of 400mm. A generalised scatter of fire-cracked flint was noted in the centre of the trench, within an irregular and segmented spread of material slightly darker and siltier than the underlying natural (Fig. 4, Context 28). Three sherds of LBA/IA pottery were recovered from the surface of this spread. An ephemeral linear band of light grey clayey-silt (Context 29) was seen crossing the trench on a north-south alignment. This was sectioned to reveal a shallow linear cut feature (Context 30: Fig. 4, S1) containing several pieces of fire-cracked flint. This feature probably corresponds with one of the linear features identified in Trench 2 (see 4.2 above) and may be prehistoric in date.
- 4.4 *Trench 4* was 40m in length and 500mm deep. The north-eastern end was re-established 9m further south than originally planned to avoid trees. The eastern side of the trench was heavily disturbed in places by animal burrows and possibly by the removal of tree-stumps. Archaeological features were noted in the western end, and were clarified with a box extension to the south-western end of the trench. A linear feature (Fig. 5, Context 45) was observed running along the trench. The western end of the feature terminated in a butt-ended terminal, while the eastern extent continued beneath the trench edge. Excavation revealed a splayed U-shaped cut, 250mm deep, with a steep southern edge and shallower northern edge (Fig. 5, S5). The fill (Context 44) was a grey-brown silty clay and contained Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British pottery. A narrow shallow linear gully (Context 47) extended from the northern edge of 45. The fill (Context 46) was slightly lighter than 44 but not

sufficiently distinct to clarify the relationship between the two deposits (Fig. 5). However, cut 47 appeared to truncate the northern edge of cut 45, suggesting that 47 was stratigraphically later in date. Fill 46 produced two small sherds of Iron Age pottery, and the two features are probably broadly contemporary.

- 4.5 Associated with the linear features were three undated post-holes (Fig. 5: Contexts 38, 40 and 42), all of different sizes, but all in a line, although their close proximity to the trench edge does not allow an interpretation regarding their function.
- 4.6 *Trench 5* was 30m in length and was excavated to a depth of 500mm. No archaeological features were identified in this trench, although a few pieces of fire-cracked flint were noted in the topsoil.
- 4.7 *Trench 6* was 25m in length and dug to a depth of 500mm. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted in this trench.
- 4.8 *Trench 7* was 30m in length and 450mm deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted in this trench, although a modern French drain was observed crossing the northern end.
- 4.9 *Trench 8* was 30m long and 500mm deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted in this trench, although a modern French drain was observed crossing the southern end.
- 4.10 *Trench 9* was 40m in length and dug to a depth of 500mm. Three features of archaeological significance were identified along the length of the trench (Fig. 6). Context 20 was a circular pit, 900mm in diameter and 500mm deep. The fill (Context 19) was a dark grey silty clay, becoming darker with depth, and produced over 1kg of Romano-British pottery, provisionally dated 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Also recovered were burnt and worked flint, briquetage, burnt clay, slag and one iron nail, together with nine small pieces of residual prehistoric pottery. An environmental sample from this context produced moderate amounts of charcoal and some cereal seeds. Pit 20 lay 6m west of a linear feature (Context 23) aligned north-south. The fill (Context 22) was a grey brown silty clay heavily disturbed by animal burrows. However, a number of Iron Age pottery sherds and fire-cracked flints were recovered, together with four (probably intrusive) early Roman sherds. Two metres east of this ditch was an irregularly oval spread of burnt material (Context 26) set within a steep-sided cut (Context 37). Small pieces of white calcined material resembling bone were noticed during the excavation of this feature, which was sampled and processed in its entirety. The sample was found to contain a high frequency of charcoal and 10g of calcined bone. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. The remaining two features in this trench (Contexts 21 and 27) were irregular spreads of silty material which proved upon cleaning to be animal burrows. Both contained residual pottery sherds,

with 21 producing Late Bronze Age/Iron Age material, and 27 producing material of probable 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century date.

- 4.11 *Trench 10* was 20m in length and 500mm in depth. A large linear feature 700mm wide was seen crossing the trench on an east-west alignment, which excavation showed to be a V-shaped ditch (Fig. 7: Context 7) 350mm deep and containing one fill, a grey-brown silty clay (Context 6). Seventeen sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery, including a substantial part of a South Gaulish Dr. 27 Samian cup, were recovered from the fill, together with several residual sherds of prehistoric pottery. A small linear gully (Context 16) ran alongside the ditch for a short distance before disappearing into it. The fill (Context 15) produced one small Romano-British sherd. A small shallow oval feature lay at right angles to the gully (Context 13). A large circular feature was seen just east of the ditch. Excavation showed it to be a shallow pit (Context 11) filled with a mid grey-brown silty clay (Context 10) containing three sherds of Iron Age pottery which appeared to have truncated an earlier feature (12).
- 4.12 The trench was extended to the north with a box measuring 5m x 2m. Ditch 7 continued through on the same alignment, and a second pit (Context 9) was observed diametrically opposite pit 11. This feature was shallower (70mm) and contained no artefacts. Three narrow sinuous gullies were also seen in this trench which were interpreted as animal burrows. This trench was positioned to investigate a weak discrete higher resistance anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Feature R18 – see Stratascan report for details) but nothing was found to explain it. All the features were cut features which would be expected to give a lower resistance reading than the surrounding natural, and no French drains (encountered elsewhere on site with a flint pebble fill) were seen crossing the trench. Possibly the linearity of the anomaly was exaggerated by local conditions, and the source of the reading was actually a smaller, more discrete feature lying just outside the trench edge.
- 4.13 *Trench 11* was 20m in length and 550mm deep. A small oval burnt feature (Context 32) set within a steep-sided cut (Context 31) was observed in the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 8). Several sherds of prehistoric pottery and a large quantity of fire-cracked flint suggested a Late Bronze Age/Iron Age date for this feature, which may be a hearth or possibly the truncated base of a small clamp kiln. The trench also contained two linear features. One of these proved to be animal disturbance. The second resolved itself into the junction of two separate ditches (Contexts 33 and 35). Cut 33 was shallow and contained a light brown silty fill (Context 34) containing four sherds of Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flints. Cut 35 was deeper and the fill (Context 36) was darker and less compact than 34. Pottery of both Iron Age and Roman date was recovered from this context. The section appeared to show cut 33 cutting through fill 36, although this relationship was far from certain, and the situation was further complicated by the generally mottled nature of the Brickearth in this trench which hindered the definition of feature edges. The fact that ditch 35 runs into ditch 33 suggests that both features are broadly contemporary.

## 5.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Luke Barber

5.1 The evaluation produced a moderately sized assemblage of finds. These are quantified in Table 1.

Context Number	Prehistoric Pot	Romano-British pot	Fire-cracked flint	Worked flint	Other	Preliminary dating
6	6/47g	17/101g	1/35g	-	Burnt clay 5/36g	1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
6 slot 2	3/14g	2/13g	44/1,587g	-	Burnt clay 6/36g	2 <sup>nd</sup> century A.D.?
10	3/5g			-	-	IA?
15	-	1/2g		-	-	R-B?
19	9/40g	63/1,038g	46/1,303g	4	Burnt clay 59/1,572g; nail 1/11g; slag 1/11g; briquetage? 2/3g; stone 2/1,230g	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> A.D.
21	5/27g	-	-	-	Burnt clay 2/4g	LBA-IA
22	32/212g	4/32g	155/3,778g	6	Burnt clay 4/21g; slag 2/44g	IA with intrusive? LIA/ERB
27	1/7g	5/39g	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century?
28	3/93g	-	7/48g	-	Burnt clay 1/10g	LBA/IA
32	2/66g	-	21/1,037g	2	Burnt clay 3/13g	LBA/IA
34	4/44g	-	8/360g	-	-	IA
36	2/50g	7/100g	13/1,018g	2	-	R-B
44	9/70g	5/133g	-	-	-	LIA/ERB
46	2/18g	-	-	-	Burnt clay 6/76g	IA

Table 1: Finds Quantification (excluding those from environmental samples)

- 5.2 The finds assemblage includes moderate quantities of pottery. The material appears to be of two main periods: Iron Age and Romano-British, although some of the less diagnostic coarse flint tempered sherds may be Late Bronze Age in date. The material is generally in moderate/good condition with little sign of extensive abrasion. Sherd sizes range from small to large (some over 100mm across) for the Romano-British material and from small to medium (some 50mm across) for the prehistoric assemblage. All in all the assemblage does not appear to have been extensively reworked by later activity although some surfaces have been eroded due to the acidic ground conditions.
- 5.3 The Romano-British assemblage is dominated by both grey and black medium sand tempered coarsewares of the 'Arun Valley' industry. Rowlands Castle material is notable by its absence. The bulk of the material appears to be 1st to 2nd century with jars, bowls and lids being represented. A few East Sussex Ware grog tempered sherds are also present. Few finewares are present; most notable being a (?) South Gaulish Dr. 27 cup from Context 6.
- 5.4 Virtually all the prehistoric pottery is in one of a number of flint tempered wares. A few of these are tempered with coarse flint temper (ie up to 5mm across) and may be of Late Bronze Age date but no diagnostic sherds are present. The majority are in fine to medium flint tempered fabrics of Iron Age

date. Again, the assemblage is lacking in diagnostic sherds, however, a mid to Late Iron Age date is preliminary suggested.

- 5.5 The few worked flints from the site consist of crude, generally large hard hammer waste flakes. With the exception of an end scraper from Context 19 no diagnostic tools are present. With the exception of the scraper, which may be of Neolithic date, the general crude nature of the assemblage would be consistent with a Late Bronze Age date.
- 5.6 The remainder of the artefact categories are only represented by small assemblages. These include a little iron slag; burnt clay (with no wattle marks on) and a fragment from a Lower Greensand rotary quern (Context 19).
- 5.7 Five environmental samples were taken during the evaluation. These are listed below in Table 2.

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample Size (litres)	Sub-Sample Size
1001	6	24	12
1002	32	8	8
1003	36	8	8
1004	19	24	12
1005	26	16	16

Table 2 : Environmental Samples

- 5.8 The larger samples were subjected to a sub-sampling policy for the purpose of assessment. A 50% sub-sample was processed for these samples with a view to processing the remainder of the sample if the results from the sub-sample merited it. In the event only one (Sample 1005) merited the remainder being processed due to the presence of high quantities of charcoal in the flot and cremated bone in the residue. The smaller samples (ie 8 litres or less) were processed in full for assessment. All samples were processed using bucket flotation. The flot from each sample/ sub-sample was caught on a 250 micron sieve with the residue being retained on a 1mm mesh. Once the residues were dry they were sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological/ environmental interest with the remaining stones etc being discarded. The results of this sorting are given in Table 3 below. The dried flots were also scanned by eye, and with the help of a microscope (x20 magnification) where necessary, to assess the presence/absence and quality of archaeobotanical remains (seeds) and charcoal (Table 3) and thus the potential of the current site for addressing important environmental and economic questions regarding the late prehistoric and Romano-British occupation.
- 5.9 The flots from the samples (Table 3) do not contain large amounts of charcoal and that which is present is generally of a small size and in poor condition. Without exception the flots appear to contain very few seeds. However, some

cereals are present suggesting that the site does have some potential for holding data on the site's economy. Modern contamination on site from roots etc appears to be low.

Sample No.	Context	Modern Roots	Charcoal	Seeds	Residue (*retained)
1001	6	*/**	* to 5mm	* cereals	FCF 12/18g
1002	32	**	* to 4mm	* ?cereals	FCF 8/20g *Pot 3/5g (prehistoric)
1003	36	**	** to 3mm	* wild	FCF 4/6g *Pot 1/1g (prehistoric)
1004	19	*/**	*** to 6mm	*/** cereals	FCF 4/10g *Pot 1/1g (Roman)
1005	26	*	**** to 8mm	* ?wild	FCF 3/30g Cremated bone 100+/10g+

Key: - : None \* : Very Low \*\* : Low \*\*\* : Moderate \*\*\*\* : High (frequency)  
(Wild - non-cultivated plants)

Table 3 : Results of Environmental Samples : Flots and Residues

- 5.10 The residues from the samples contain low quantities of fire-cracked flint and a few scraps of pottery but nothing else of interest. With the exception of the cremated bone from sample 1005 no bone or shell material was evident, however, this is almost certainly the result of acidic ground conditions and cannot be seen to be representative of the site's dietary intake.

## 6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation produced evidence comparable to that already known from elsewhere on the campus. In brief, it established that the system of probable small paddocks located to the north of the villa buildings extends a short distance further to the north-east where they appear to end. All the Roman features were located in a restricted area along the western edge of the evaluated area (in Trenches 4, 9, 10 and 11). The remainder of the evaluated area would seem to fall within the area of the main larger field systems with which the villa would undoubtedly be associated. Several possible features of earlier prehistoric date lie further to the east (in Trenches 2 and 3) but these were ephemeral and difficult to interpret. Close dating of many of the features was hampered by material from two periods being present together.
- 6.2 Little can be said of the villa itself, as it remains unpublished, although a preliminary 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century dating has been ascribed based on the artefactual evidence (*pers. Comm.* D. Rudling). However, it was associated with ancillary buildings and other features dating from the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as earlier material of Late Iron Age date. Clearly, there is a continuity of occupation represented on the site, with a possible Iron Age farmstead becoming 'romanised' with the construction of a rectangular building and associated

bath-house. The extent to which this process will have affected the agricultural productivity and profitability of the settlement is debatable, and the 'Roman' aspects of the settlement might well represent a superficial and personal interpretation of Romanisation masking an otherwise little changed farming settlement<sup>5</sup>. The small size of the villa in comparison with some of the larger establishments in the area, such as Angmering, indicates a degree of social stratification among the inhabitants of the Roman Coastal Plain. The fact that the site remained small might suggest that it became part of the estate of a larger absentee landlord and was occupied by a bailiff or steward. No structural evidence of prehistoric date was recognised in any of the evaluation trenches, although the central focus of any prehistoric settlement probably lies under the College buildings. The small possible cremation burial is interesting but undated, and lies right on the edge of the 'paddock' area.

6.3 The work done to date is important for the light it has thrown onto the environs of a villa estate, albeit a small one. Little work has been done on this topic in Sussex, apart from the Chilgrove 1 villa<sup>6</sup> and some small scale work by the author adjacent to the Gosden Road villa in Littlehampton.<sup>7</sup> The shallowness of many of the features (not least the villa building itself) indicates the vulnerability of such sites to destruction by agricultural activity.

6.4 Although the main focus of the site was Iron Age and Roman, elements of an earlier prehistoric occupation, probably dating to the initial Late Bronze Age enclosing of the land, are also present.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The conclusions of the evaluation are that, due to their association with the Romano-British villa complex/ estate, the archaeological deposits at the site can be seen to be of regional/ national importance. However, these deposits are localised within the western part of the evaluation site, and appear to reflect a zonal change between small paddocks to the west, clustered around the villa complex, and the fields proper to the east.

## 8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The use of information supplied by West Sussex County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

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<sup>5</sup> R. Hingley, 'The 'legacy' of Rome: the rise, decline and fall of the theory of Romanisation', in J. Webster & N. Cooper (eds.), *Roman Imperialism: Post-Colonial Perspectives* (Leicester Arch. Mono. No. 3, 1996).

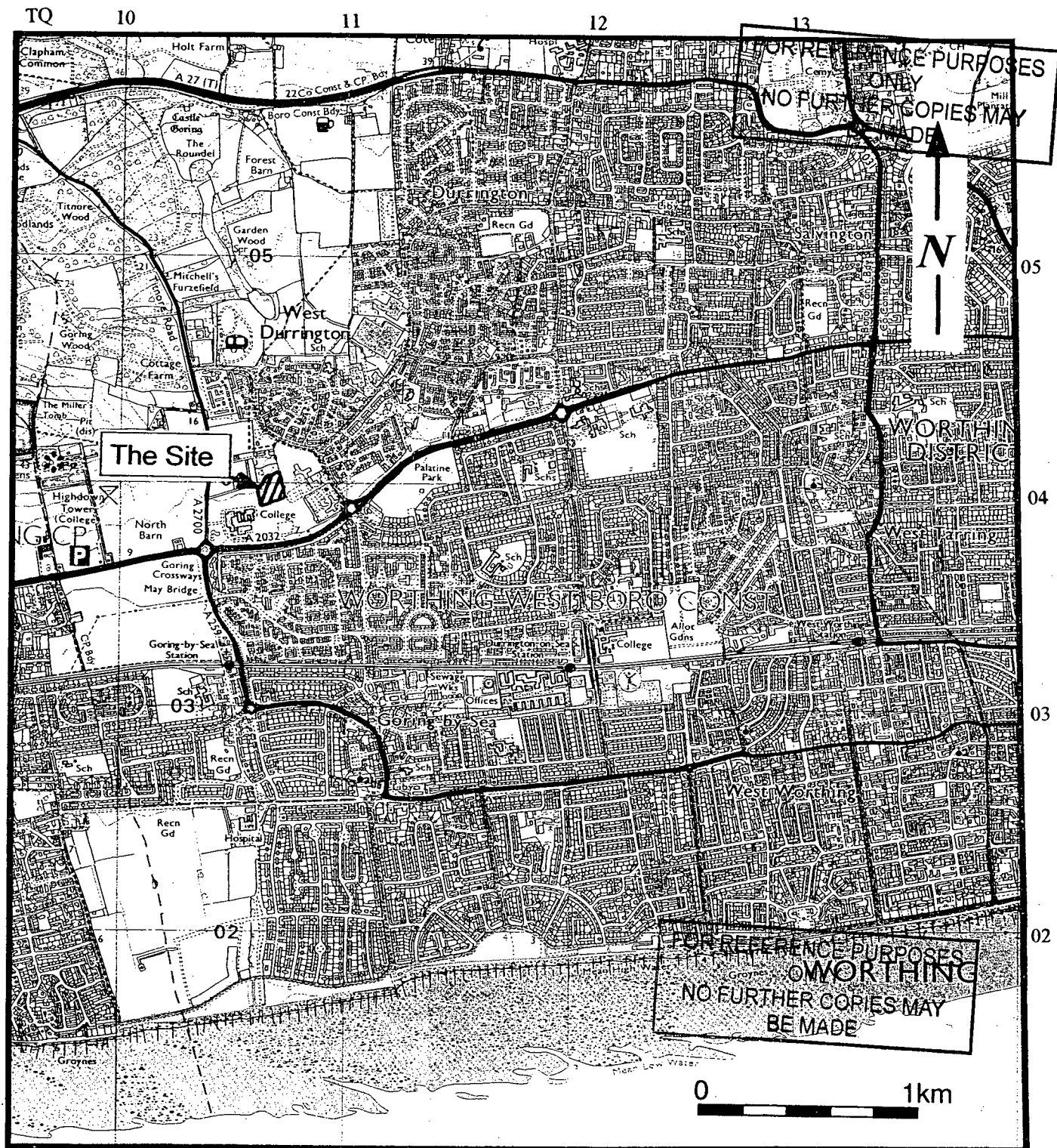
<sup>6</sup> A. Down, *Chichester Excavations 4: The Roman Villas at Chilgrove and Upmarden*.

<sup>7</sup> R. James, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Solway Close, Littlehampton, West Sussex* (unpub. ASE Report No. 1237, May 2000)



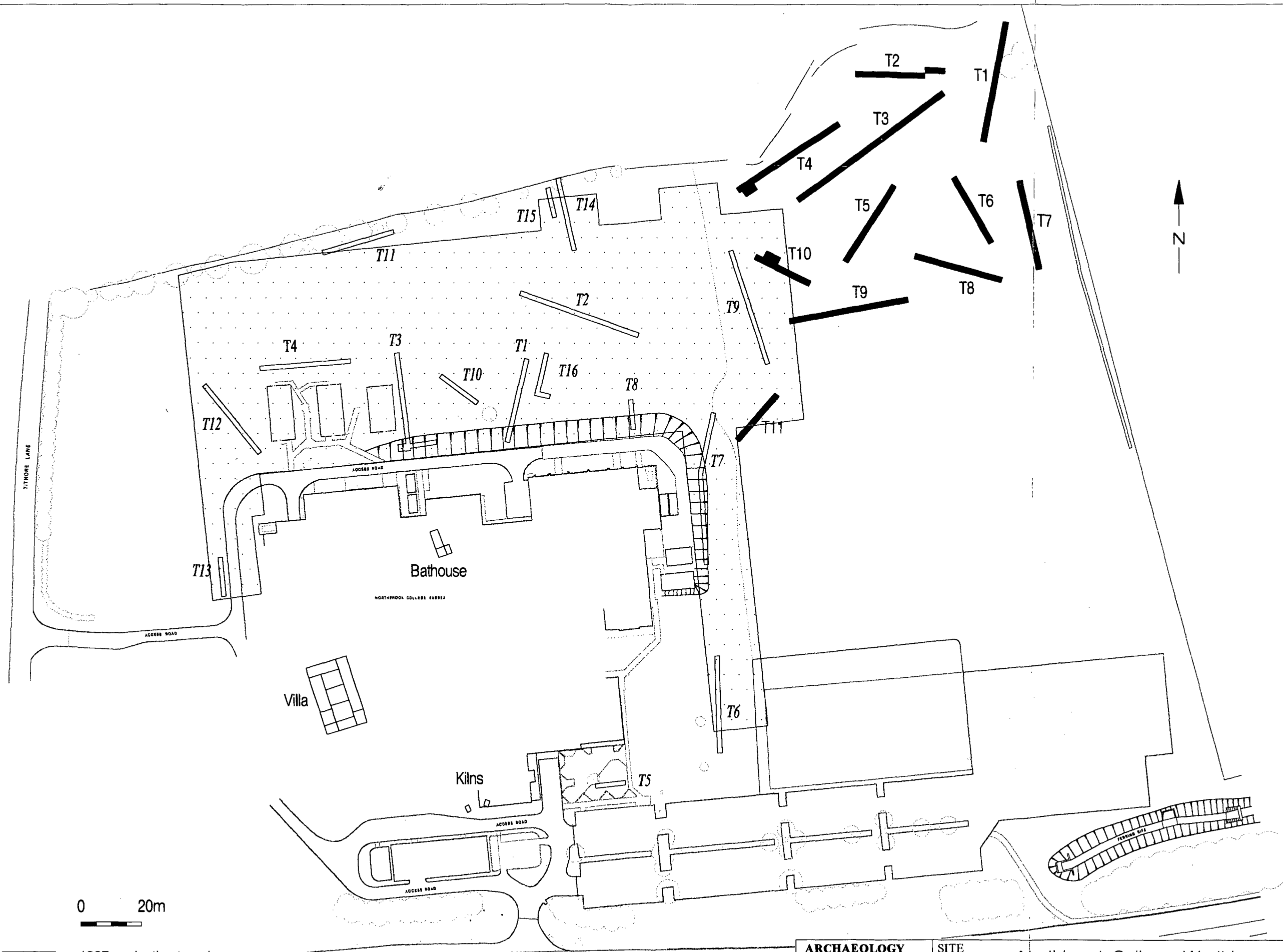
**SMR Summary Sheet**

Site Code	NCW 01					
Identification Name and Address	Northbrook College, Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Worthing District					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 10660 03985					
Geology	Brickearth overlying Upper and Middle Chalk					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	1373					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 30/4-4/5/01	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Northbrook College					
Project Manager	Ian Greig/Luke Barber					
Project Supervisor	Richard James					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA X	IA X	RB X
	AS	MED	PM	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Eleven trenches and four geoarchaeological test-pits were excavated at Northbrook College, Worthing, adjacent to the site of a known villa complex. A number of pits and ditches of Iron Age and Romano-British date were found, together with several probable Bronze Age features and a small undated cremation. A probable edge was found to the central focus of the settlement as represented by the villa and bath-house. A number of features contained quantities of Iron Age and Roman pottery.</p>						



<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST</b>	SITE Northbrook College, Worthing		
	TITLE Site Location Plan		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 1

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T1 1997 evaluation trenches  
 T1 2001 evaluation trenches  
 Area of Geophysics

0 20m

ARCHAEOLOGY  
SOUTH EAST

1 WEST STREET  
DITCHLING  
EAST SUSSEX  
BN6 8TS

SITE

Northbrook College, Worthing

TITLE

Trench Location Plan

DATE

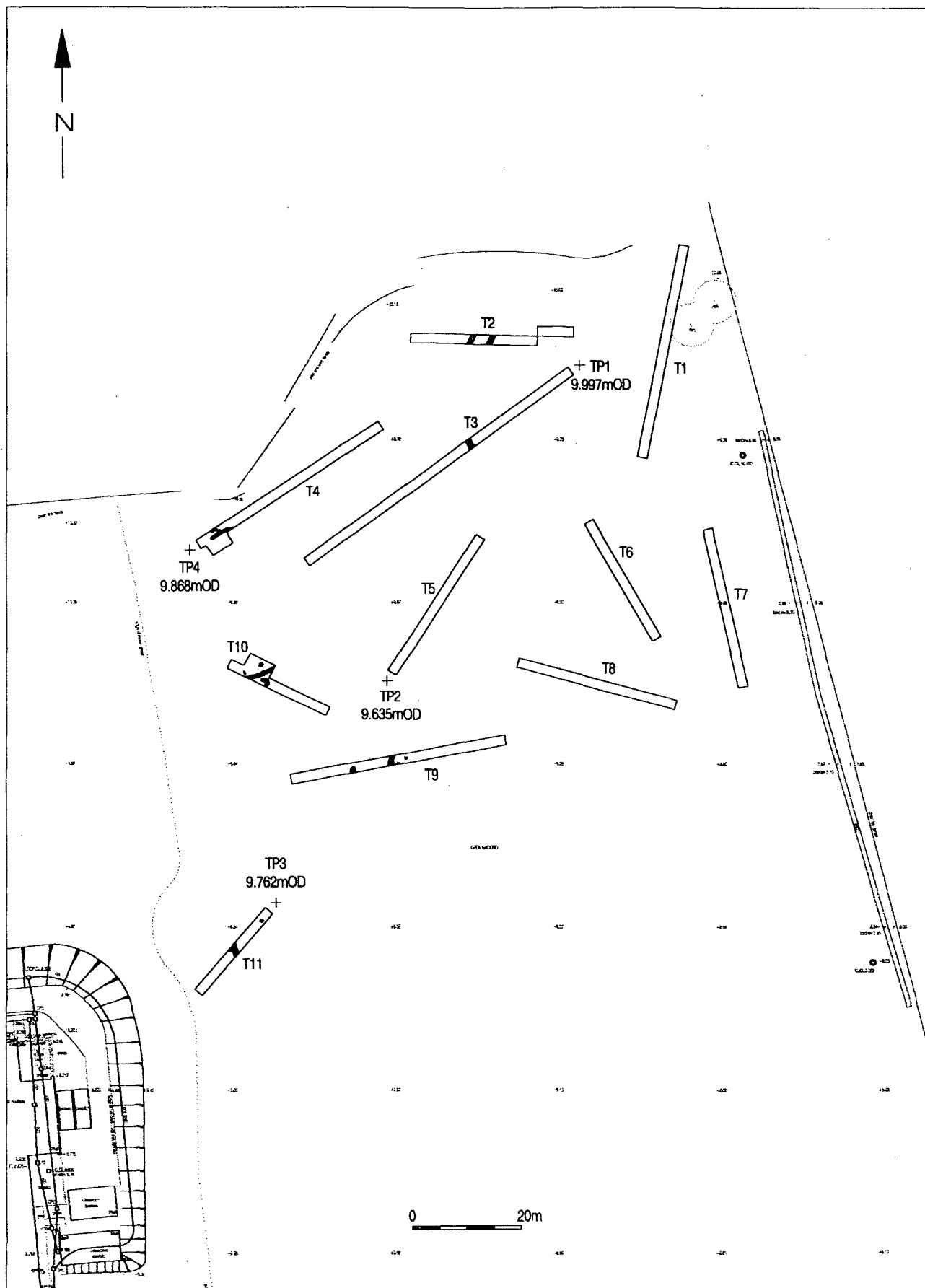
May 2001

REF.

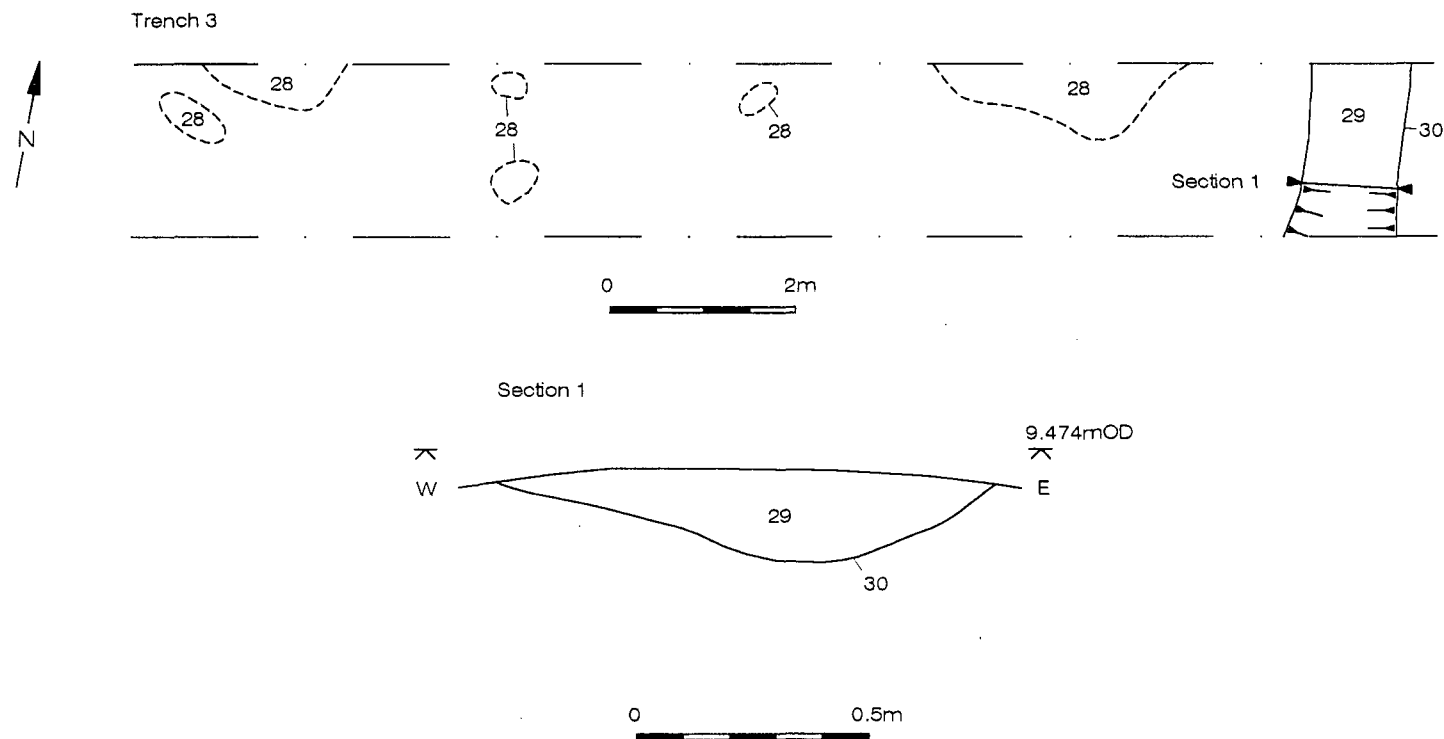
1373

DRAWING NO.

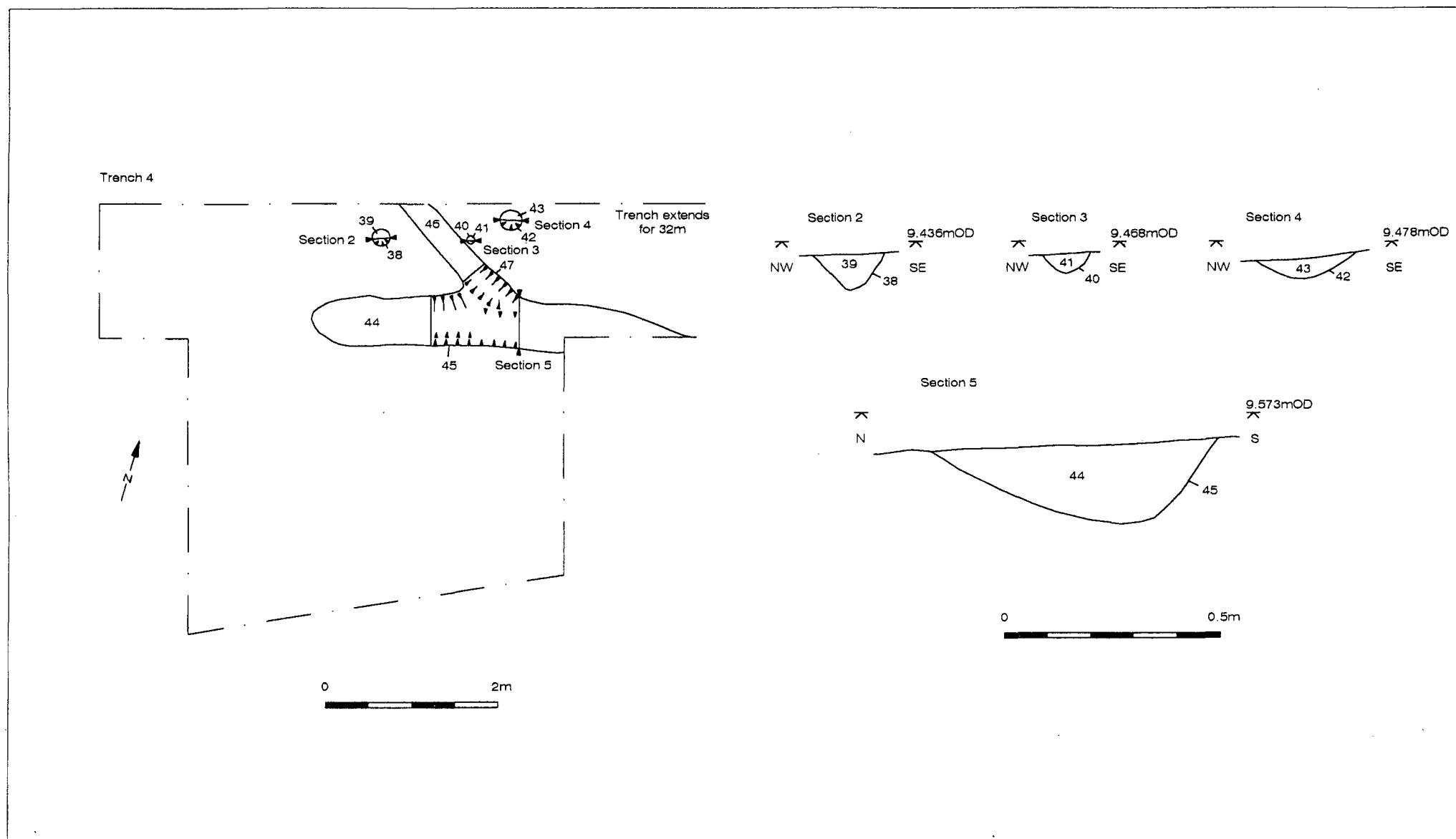
Fig. 2



<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST</b>  1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE Northbrook College		
	TITLE Trench location plan of 2001 evaluation showing features found (in black)		
	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 3

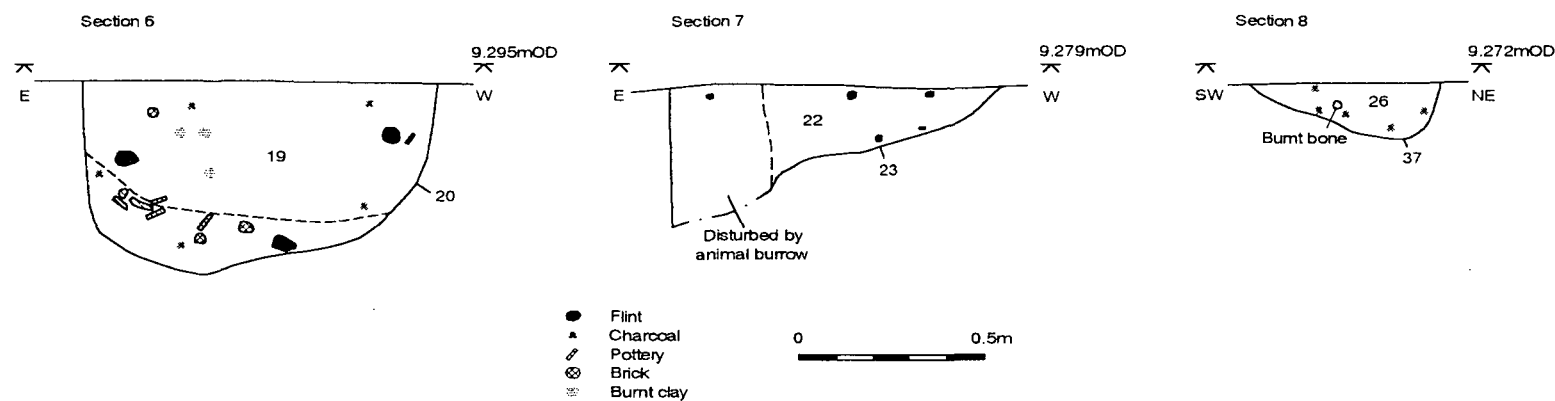
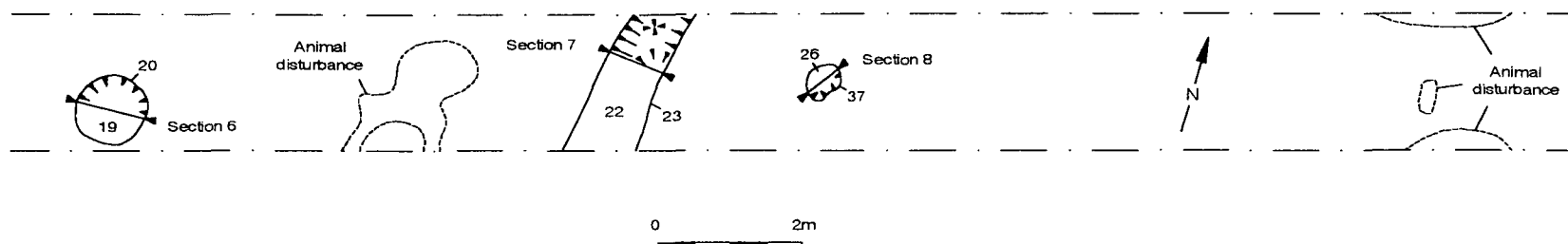


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Northbrook College, Worthing		
	TITLE Trench 3 : Plan and Section		
	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 4

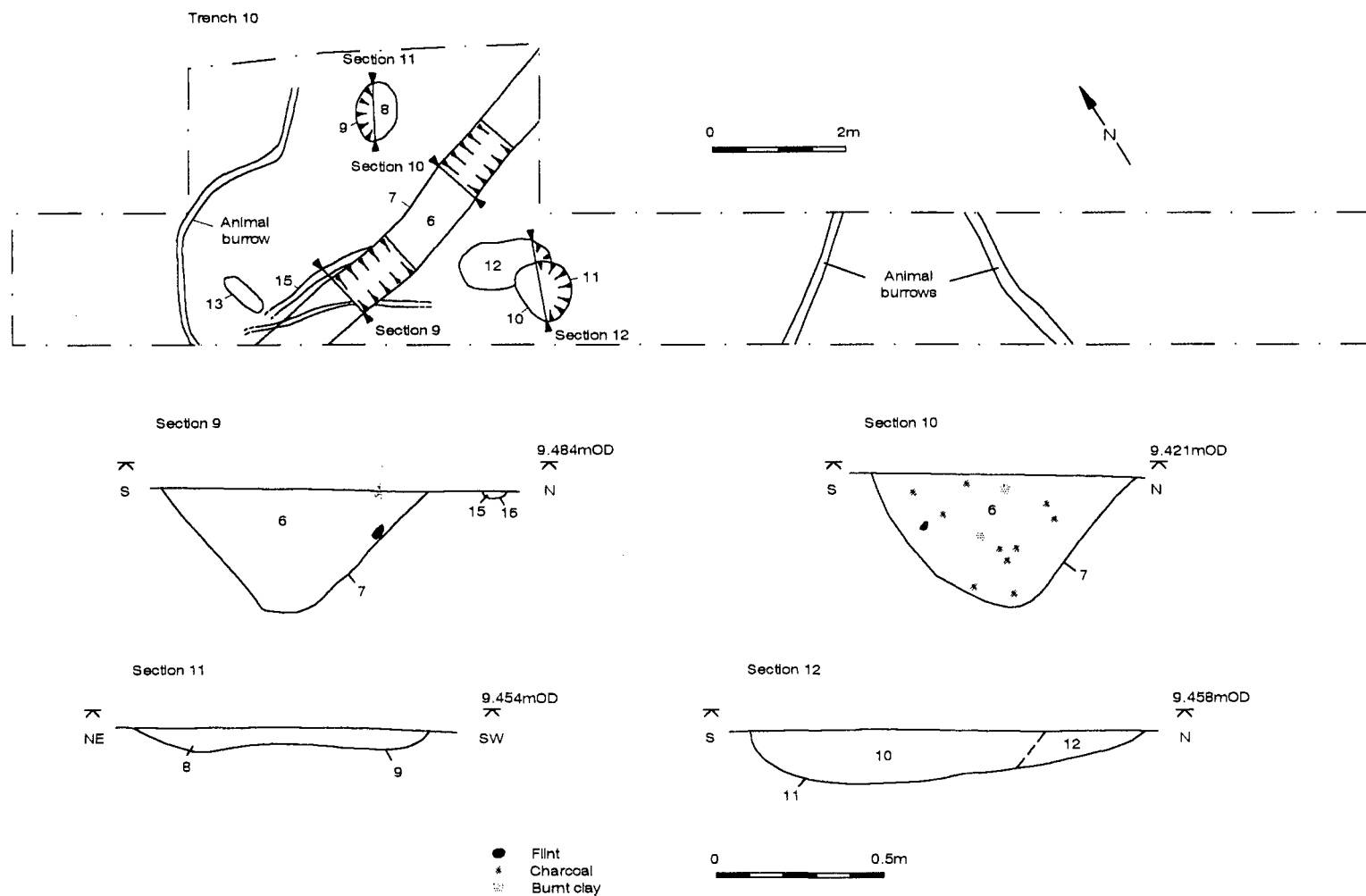


<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST</b>  1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE Northbrook College, Worthing		
	TITLE Trench 4 : Plan and Sections		
	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 5

Trench 9

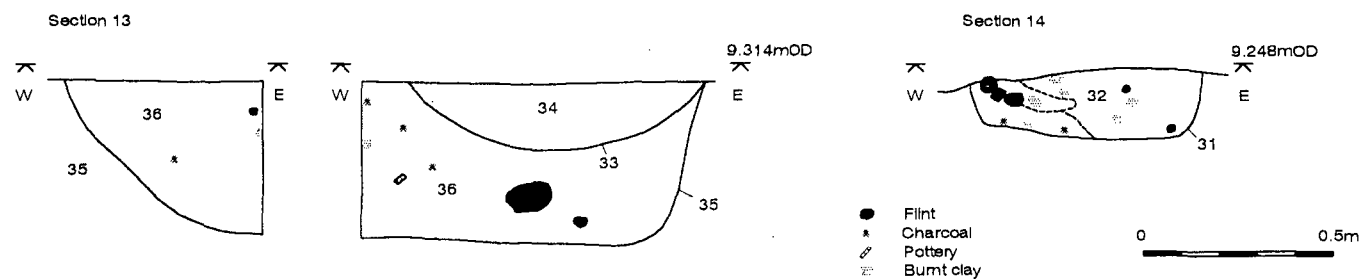
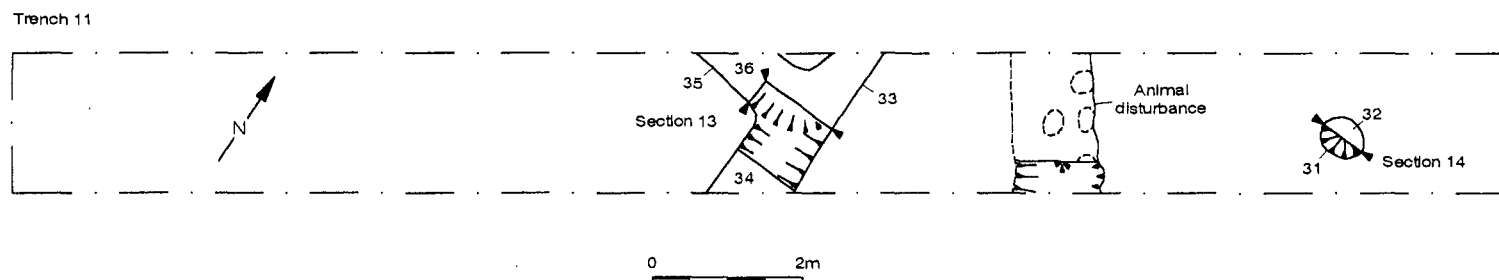


<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST</b>  1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE Northbrook College, Worthing		
	TITLE Trench 9 : Plan and Sections		
	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 6



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Northbrook College, Worthing		
	TITLE Trench 10 : Plan and Sections		
	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 7





<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST</b>  1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE Northbrook College, Worthing		
	TITLE Trench 11 : Plan and Sections		
	DATE May 2001	REF. 1373	DRAWING NO. Fig. 8

