

**An Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording Work  
at Wick Farm, Truslers Hill Lane, Albourne, West Sussex**

**NGR: 524392 115555  
(TQ 024392 15555)**

**Planning Ref: 10/03237/LBC**

**Project No: 5184  
Site Code: WFA11**

**ASE Report No: 2012064  
OASIS id: archaeol6-120551**

**Maggie Henderson and Chris Russel**

**With contributions by Luke Barber, Trista Clifford,  
Karine Le Hégarat, Sarah Porteus and Lucy Sibun**

**Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**March 2012**

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## **Abstract**

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mr Rick Fieldwick to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording work at Wick Farm, Albourne, in advance of development to the property including ground reduction and the removal of three internal walls.

The combined sub-surface and standing buildings archaeological investigations identified at least six phases of development, including the truncated mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century remains of a timber framed building complete with smoke bay and rear lean-to outshot. The timber frame of the Phase 1 building was truncated at the parlour end by the addition of a two storey high-end crosswing. The up-grading of the building represent the second phase of development and is also of mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the addition of which served to truncate the parlour bay of the Phase 1 range which was partially retained as a passage/hall-way linking the two separate phases of activity.

Later modifications carried out in the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century included the insertion of a masonry and brick built stack into the former smoke-bay and the construction of an end lean-to, in ashlar to indicate an increase in wealth and perhaps also status of the owners of the building. By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century the entire building was subject to modernisation to rationalise the floor plan and create a unified exterior, this time constructed wholly in brick. The 18<sup>th</sup> century programme of works included extensive re-fitting of the interior of the building including the insertion of a grand staircase.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw several programmes of modification, principally to the interior, but also including the raising of the external elevations in conjunction with a re-roofing event. Further interior interventions were carried out within the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the building was shown as split into two separate dwellings. The building was finally modified on the interior under ownership of West Sussex District Council.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mr Rick Fieldwick to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording work at Wick Farm, Albourne, hereafter referred to as 'the site', (Fig.1 & 2, centred on NGR 524392 115555).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken to monitor ground reduction in three rooms within the present structure, associated with the installation of under-floor heating.
- 1.1.3 Historic building recording work was carried out to assist in the understanding of the development of the building and to make records in advance of the removal of elements of the building in order to open up the central and eastern areas of the ground floor.

### **1.2 Geology**

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2012) the bedrock geology on site is sandstone of the Folkestone formation. No superficial deposits have been recorded

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Mid Sussex District Council granted permission for development of the property (Ref 10/03237/LBC). The consent was subject to planning conditions that the recording work be carried out to professional standards in line with PPS5 and English Heritage guidelines.
- 1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation was then produced by the property owner Mr Rick Fieldwick (2011) and subsequently approved by Mid Sussex District Council.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was to monitor all intrusive ground works in order to properly record and report on the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains exposed during these works.
- 1.4.2 The site specific alterations highlighted by Alma Howell of Mid Sussex District Council as requiring archaeological recording were:
- Removal of the wall separating the central front and rear rooms, Ground Floor
  - Removal of the wall between the stack and southern external wall, Ground Floor
  - Installation of under floor heating, in the Kitchen and Room 2, Ground Floor

- Removal of wall between east front and rear rooms including relocation of secondary stairs, Ground Floor
  
- Unblocking of the window in the west elevation, 1st floor

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks. The work was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2011 and the 5<sup>th</sup> of December by Chris Russel (Archaeologist) and Gary Webster (Archaeologist) with the assistance of Anna Doherty (Senior Archaeologist). The standing building fabric was examined by Maggie Henderson (Senior Archaeologist: Historic Buildings), paying particular attention to three walls: the dividing wall between Rooms 1 and 3, and the small wall to the south of the chimney stack between Rooms 2 and 3. The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and post-excavation reporting was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Historic Building Recording**

- 2.1.1 The development involved the removal of the north wall of Room 2, the north wall of Room 3 and the small blocked former doorway between Rooms 2 and 3 to the south of the chimney stack (Fig. 2). It also included the removal of a secondary staircase located against Wall 1 (Fig. 4) and the unblocking of a window in the west elevation on the first floor
- 2.1.2 The three walls and the staircase to be removed, in addition to the blocked window opening were examined by a historic buildings specialist prior to removal, the fabric described and the features photographed.

### **2.2 Watching Brief**

- 2.2.1 The ground works on site consisted of ground reduction to an approximate depth of 0.30m in rooms 1, 2 and 3.
- 2.2.2 An archaeologist was in constant attendance during all intrusive works. All ground reduction was undertaken by hand.
- 2.2.3 Surfaces and spoil from the excavations were inspected for archaeological finds or features.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded to acceptable professional standards (IfA 2008) on Archaeology South-East pro-forma context sheets. Plans and sections were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 scale as appropriate on drafting film.

### **2.3 Site Archive**

- 2.3.1 The watching brief generated an archive which is quantified in Table 1. The site would normally fall within the collection area of Lewes museum. However, the client/property owner has expressed an interest in retaining the finds and has agreed to accept the archive

Number of Contexts	44
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	4
Photographs (ground works)	9 (digital)
Photographs (standing building)	164 (digital)
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	1 object

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

### 3.0 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

#### 3.1 Room 1 (Fig. 3)

3.1.1 Room 1 is situated in the northeast corner of the eastern range of Wick Farm. A later brick floor had already been removed before monitoring commenced (following consultation with ASE) but all subsequent ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision. This ground reduction was undertaken by hand to the contractor's formation level. Steps were left in the south-east of the room to preserve features observed high in the stratigraphic sequence.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max depth	Max Height AOD
1001	Deposit	Modern Floor	Room	Room	0.04m	26.27m
1002	Deposit	Made Ground	Room	Room	0.50m	26.23m
1003	Deposit	Clay Layer	Room	Room	0.70m	25.73m
1004	Deposit	Lower Sandy Layer	Room	Room	0.15m	25.03m
1005	Cut	Cut of base	1.15m	0.27m	0.10m	26.23m
1006	Masonry	Base	1.15m	0.27m	0.10m	26.23m
1007	Masonry	N/S Wall	1.20m	0.20m	-	26.20m
1008	Masonry	E/W Wall	0.95m	0.20m	-	25.99m
1009	Masonry	Stone E/W Wall	0.50m	0.20m	-	26.04m
1010	Deposit	Dark Silty Deposit	1.00m	0.55m	-	26.01m
1011	Deposit	Surface	2.00m	0.60m	-	25.96m
1012	Masonry	Brick Drain	0.15m	0.20m	-	26.14m
1013	Deposit	Geological Sand	-	-	-	25.03m
1014	Cut	Cut of [1008]	1.60m	0.20m	-	25.03m
1015	Fill	Fill of [1014]	1.60m	0.20m	-	25.03m
1016	Cut	Cut of E/W Wall	0.50m	0.20m	-	25.96m
1017	Fill	Fill of [1016]	0.50m	0.20m	-	25.96m

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts for Room 1

#### 3.1.2 Geology

Natural geology, [1013], comprising brownish red sand with yellow mottling was encountered at approximately 25.03m AOD. This was only observed in localised areas of Room 1, chiefly in the central part of the room.

#### 3.1.3 Basal Deposits

The eastern portion of the room contained dark greyish brown loose fine /medium sandy silt [1010], which was generally rich in finds of late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century date, although some small fragments of ceramic building material may be of slightly later date (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century). This deposit was only observed within walls [1009] and [1007] (see below). In the northern portion of Room 3 was a remnant surface, [1011], which was seen across the width of the room. This was made up of medium silty sand with very frequent brick or fired clay inclusions.

#### 3.1.4 Masonry

The major feature in Room 3 was a wall footing [1007] which extended



north/south for 1.2m and was cut by the southern wall of the room. The wall was constructed of brick and flint nodules, in places bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. No construction cut was visible for this feature, so its stratigraphic relationship to layers [1010] and [1011] could not be proven. However, the northern end of the wall footing links to an east-west oriented return, [1008], constructed of similar materials but in this instance situated within a clear construction cut [1014] containing silty sand back fill [1015]. The wall footing petered out towards the west with only the construction cut visible in plan. Although brick samples from [1007]/[1008] have been dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries it is thought that the brick in these walls may represent a later addition, levelling up the remnants of the walls in order to support the latest brick floor.

A second masonry feature wall [1009], butted the external north-eastern corner of the junction of walls [1007]/[1008]. This wall was constructed of sandstone blocks bonded by light grey lime mortar. A visible construction cut [1016] was noted in plan which was filled by silty sand back fill with common chalk or mortar flecks [1017].

Wall [1009] corresponds with the well-built section of stonework visible on the external face of the eastern façade of Wick Farm (Plate 1) comprising snecked ashlar blocks and a low chamfered plinth. A straight line exists between the masonry and the later brickwork which abuts it and continues over the upper limit of the masonry. At the base of the wall, a continuation of the masonry is just visible, and it is this that may mark the northeast corner of the footings observed within Room 1. The south external wall of the house also bears a section of masonry of similar construction; the remainder of the wall between the two visible areas of masonry is concealed by later construction (external outshot) and internal finishing and, as such, it was not possible to ascertain how much of the masonry construction between the two areas remained *in situ*.

In the south-east of Room 1 was a small structure, [1006], constructed of unbonded bricks and brick fragments, incorporating material of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. This was high up in the stratigraphic sequence and was sitting just below the modern floor layer. It had a visible construction cut [1005] (stratigraphically above the basal layer [1011]) but no visible back fill. The feature may represent the remains of a level base, laid to support a fixture resting on the floor surface above.

Feature [1012] was observed close to the northern door to Room 1 which incorporated a fired clay drain which ran under the doorway.

### 3.1.5 Overburden

Above the basal deposits, across the western section of Room 1, was a sandy layer [1004] which was mid green grey in hue and siltier in composition than the geological sand [1013] and observed to the limit of excavation (LOE). This layer produced finds of mixed date, the latest material being a substantial part of a 19<sup>th</sup> century dish in local glazed red earthenware and tile fragments of later 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Above this was clay layer, [1003], consisting of re-deposited mid yellow brown natural clay which was observed intermittently across the western portion of Room 3, possibly as an

informal floor or more likely a levelling deposit. Above this was another green grey silty sand layer, [1002], with the sequence capped by the remnants of the modern brick floor [1001].

### 3.2 Room 2

3.2.1 Room 2 was situated to the south-west of Room 1 in the eastern range of Wick Farm. The floor was removed prior to the commencement of the watching brief (following consultation with ASE) but all excavations were monitored under archaeological supervision. Ground reduction was undertaken by hand in approximately 0.10m spits to the contractor's formation level. Due to on site constraints it was not possible to obtain OD heights for Room 2. A large fireplace occupied the east of the room. All features, deposits and masonry in this room were located close to the edges of the room. They are therefore recorded in four sections along each edge, with the locations of the sections marked on the plan (Fig. 4 & 5).

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max depth
2001	Deposit	Upper Silty Deposit	Room	Room	0.15m
2002	Deposit	Geological Sand	Room	Room	-
2003	Deposit	Levelling Deposit	-	Room	0.15m
2004	Cut	Cut of Gully/Pit	-	0.30m	0.25m
2005	Fill	Fill of [2004]	-	0.30m	0.25m
2006	Cut	Cut of Posthole	-	0.35m	0.30m
2007	Fill	Fill of [2006]	-	0.35m	0.30m
2008	Cut	Cut of Posthole	-	0.38m	0.30m
2009	Fill	Fill of [2008]	-	0.38m	0.30m
2010	Deposit	Mortar Deposit	-	0.50m	0.05m
2011	Masonry	Wall Foundation	0.80m	-	0.35m
2012	Cut	Cut of Pipe Trench	0.33m	0.15m	0.30m
2013	Fill	Fill of [2012]	0.33m	0.15m	0.30m
2014	Cut	Cut of Pipe Trench	-	0.20m	0.30m
2015	Fill	Fill of [2014]	-	0.20m	0.30m

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts for Room 2

#### 3.2.2 Geology

Natural geology, comprising loose, greenish grey geological sand, [2002], was encountered across the width of Room 2. This contained red brown mottling and visible strata or layers of yellow sand. This geological substrate was encountered roughly 0.10-0.20m below ground level (BGL) except in the south of the room where it appeared to be directly below the former floor level. The geology in this southern area had a hard cap of iron panning or similar mineralisation which was presumably why it had not been reduced in this area during earlier construction phases. Evidence of bioturbation was visible in within this deposit especially in the south facing section.

#### 3.2.3 Levelling and Construction Deposits

The north and east of Room 2 contained a layer of made ground, [2001], possibly deposited to produce a level floor. This consisted of dark orange brown silty sand with rare sub-angular flint inclusions, chalk fragments and

containing a few fragments of pottery and clay tobacco pipe dating to the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, as well as small pieces of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century brick. The deposit did not appear to have been compacted or heavily disturbed and may even be the remains of the original topsoil present before the house was constructed. Above this was a levelling or base layer [2003] possibly associated with the construction of the fireplace, along the east edge of the room. It was made up of mid grey brown silty sand with very common mortar and brick inclusions. This layer was only seen in association with the fireplace. A shallow mortar layer [2010] was noted towards the southern extent of the fireplace which also appeared to be associated with its construction.

#### 3.2.4 Cut Features

Two post holes were observed in the west facing section of the room in close association with the fireplace (Fig. 5, Section 2). These were barely exposed in plan by the ground reduction, but were clearly visible in section. The northern most of these comprised cut [2006] which had straight, almost vertical sides and was filled by [2007], a dark grey silty sand with common chalk fleck inclusions. Its full dimensions, as noted above, were not revealed but it was 0.30m wide in section. The second (cut [2008]) was situated further south and was similar in form and size, containing a similar fill, [2009]. It is possible that the post holes represent the location of the jambs of the former restricted smoke-bay, removed by the later insertion of the masonry and brick fireplace (See below).

A shallow gully or pit was noted in the south facing section of Room 2 in its north eastern corner, cutting made ground layer [2001] (Fig. 5, Section 1). This consisted of a 'u' shaped cut, [2004], which was filled by, [2005], a mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions. The exact form or function of this feature is unclear. It was not visible in plan during ground reduction works. Two relatively modern service features were noted in Room 2 (cut numbers [2012] and [2014]): both still contained water pipes.

#### 3.2.5 Masonry

A small section of the foundations of the southern elevation of Wick Farm, [2011] were revealed in the south-eastern corner of Room 2 (Fig. 5, Section 3). Mortar and the occasional brick were visible and the service /pipe trench [2014] truncated the wall suggesting that the water supply was added after its original construction.

### 3.3 Room 3 (Figs 3 and 4)

3.3.1 Room 3 was situated in the south-east of the eastern range of Wick Farm and was adjacent to both Room 1 and Room 2. It formed a rough 'L' shape in plan. Two doorways were situated at the north-east corner providing access to Room 1 to the north and the end outshot to the east. There was no direct access to Room 2 from Room 3 as the doorway between the two, to the south of the stack had been in-filled with modern brickwork. At the start of the Watching Brief, Room 3 contained a composite flag stone and brick floor (the concrete surface layer having been removed in consultation with ASE), which was drawn and recorded before being removed to allow ground reduction for under-floor heating. As with Rooms 1 & 2 this was undertaken by hand in spits of approximately 0.10m.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max depth	Max Height AOD
3000	Masonry	Flagstone Floor	1.23m	2.12m	-	26.32m
3001	Masonry	Brick Floor	0.90m	2.00m	-	26.29m
3002	Masonry	Brick Floor	0.55m	0.50m	-	26.25m
3003	Masonry	Brick Floor	0.20m	1.00m	-	26.30m
3004	Masonry	Concrete Floor	0.70m	0.60m	-	26.30m
3005	Masonry	Well	0.35m	0.35m	1.00m+	26.29m
3006	Masonry	Brick Drain	1.10m	0.10m	-	26.27m
3007	Masonry	Brick Pillars	0.25m	0.15m	-	26.30m
3008	Masonry	Wall	1.15m	0.22m	-	26.25m
3009	Masonry	Brick Pad	0.30m	0.21m	-	26.05m
3010	Masonry	Brick Wall/Doorstep	0.35m	0.15m	-	26.11m
3011	Deposit	Made Ground	Room	Room	0.50m	26.25m
3012	Deposit	Geological Sand	-	-	-	25.95m

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts for Room 3.

#### 3.3.2 Geology

Natural sand geology [3012], identical to that observed in Rooms 1 & 2, was encountered at approximately 25.95m AOD. This was only exposed in localised areas.

#### 3.3.3 Masonry (Fig 3)

Three structures were discovered immediately above the geological substrate. A north/south wall footing, [3008], was recorded emerging from beneath the doorway into Room 1. This was almost certainly a continuation of wall [1007] and was constructed of almost identical materials. This wall became narrower and less defined before petering out roughly 1.2m south of the existing doorway. A second brick structure, [3010], was noted to the west. The function for this feature is unclear but there may be a relationship between it and the brick feature recorded as [1006] in Room 1. This structure has been truncated by the later (c. 19<sup>th</sup> century) brick partition wall separating Rooms 1 and 3. A third brick structure, [3009] was visible to the south-west of Room 3. This was made up of four un-mortared courses of bricks with an apparent recess at the centre and may be some kind of post setting. A sample of brick from this structure dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### 3.3.4 Overburden

A mid grey brown sandy silt made ground, [3011], was recorded directly below the composite floor (see below). The finds from this layer included fresh sherds of pottery and fragments of clay tobacco pipe dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century. However some possible later glass and ceramic building material of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was also recovered from this layer.

#### 3.3.5 The Composite Floor

The floor appeared to consist of several phases of construction and/or repair. The earliest surface appears to have been constructed of irregular limestone or sandstone flags, [3000], bonded with mortar. Areas had been filled in around these flags, possibly due to wear, availability of materials, and the intervention for the insertion of services.

Context [3001] was laid in a regular stretcher bond with the header facing uniformly east to west. The bricks in context [3001] were bonded with a hard grey mortar.

Context [3002] was laid using a similar bond but with the stretchers aligned south-west to north-east presumably to fit around the remains of the pre-existing flagstone floor. The bricks of [3002] were bonded with a sandy reddish mortar.

A third section of brick floor, [3003], was again laid using stretcher bond but this time the stretchers were aligned north to south and the bricks bonded with a hard grey mortar.

To the west, a large section of the floor had been repaired using concrete, [3004]. This repair is presumably relatively modern. The inserted staircase occupying the northwest corner of the room, against the partition wall also included a thin concrete screed presumably for the floor of the associated under-stairs cupboard.

#### 3.3.6 Floor Features

Three distinct features were visible built into the fabric of the composite floor in Room 3. The first was a drain or culvert, [3006], which was relatively narrow and had been constructed at the same time as the brick floor [3001]. To the west was a pair of brick pads, [3007], of differing construction; these were set within the concrete portion of the floor and resembled a base for a sink. The third and final feature visible was a brick lined well or soak-away [3005] situated in the south of Room 3, still containing water to a relatively high level. Again; this was probably constructed at the same time as the brick floor [3001].

## **4.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 Three walls and a staircase were to be removed as part of the programme of works (Fig. 2). Wall 1 was the partition wall between Rooms 1 and 3, Wall 2 was situated between Rooms 2 and 3 and Wall 3 formed part of the north wall of Room 2. In addition a secondary staircase located against Wall 1 was to be removed. A window situated in the west end elevation of the first floor east room of the high-end cross-wing was also to be unblocked

### **4.2 Wall 1**

4.2.1 Wall 1 comprised brick laid in Sussex bond with a painted finish on the south side and a plaster finish on the north side. The fabric of the brickwork was mid reddish-brown where visible but also included over-fired headers. The construction included a course of end-set headers at the top of the wall, supporting a timber plate over which north-south oriented joists were laid. The joists were of rather flimsy section, indicating a contemporaneity of date with the wall construction. The brick dimensions were 220 x 105 x 65 mm, consistent with a very late 18<sup>th</sup> or more probably, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century origin for the insertion of the wall. A doorway under a segmental two-course brick arched soffit abutted the rear of the fireplace at the west end of the wall. The doorway was blocked, and a north-south oriented partition wall abutted and overlay the blocking on the north side of the wall.

### **4.3. Staircase**

4.3.1 A staircase was inserted into the building against Wall 1. The construction of the stair comprised composite tread and riser construction supported over sloping bearers. The construction is consistent with a 19<sup>th</sup> century origin and appears to have been part of the later interior re-modelling, including the insertion of Wall 1.

### **4.4. Wall 2**

4.4.1 Wall 2 was situated between Rooms 2 and 3 at the south end of the substantial fireplace. The wall here was plastered on both sides, but the location suggests that the wall was inserted to block the passage between Rooms 2 and 3. This would have run from the former lobby-entry that had previously existed in that location prior to the re-location of the external doorway in the south elevation to its present position.

### **4.5 Wall 3**

4.5.1 Wall 3 formed part of the north wall of Room 2, to the west of an inserted chimney stack (of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century origin). The wall construction proposed for removal was of breeze block, indicating that the wall between the two rooms had been removed at an earlier stage in the development of the building to create a more open-plan interior, but was in-filled again in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **4.6 The Blocked Window**

- 4.6.1 The window has splayed jambs and is set low to the wall. The floorboards immediately in front of the window are in two parts, the eastern half of which are a later scheme of work. The flooring in addition to the low-set nature of the window may indicate the location of a former staircase.
- 4.6.2 The blocked window is now concealed within a small ante-chamber created when the panelling was inserted into the room. The former window is within the brickwork of the walls that replaced much of the earlier phases of construction, creating a more uniform 'whole' to the external appearance of the building (discussed below). The encasing of the timber framed buildings was carried out in the late 17<sup>th</sup>/ or very early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The window may have been blocked when the interior of the room was fitted out in a panelled finish, the north wall of which was set in from the end of the room creating the small ante-chamber or closet. The panelling is of early 18<sup>th</sup> century date with examples recorded in Sussex dating to 1720. It is possible that the room was panelled when the staircase (of a similar date) was inserted into the passage, making the possible staircase lit by the now blocked window redundant and so allowing the creation of the ante-chamber or closet.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Wick Farm, Albourne. An overview is shown in Table 1

	Context									Total
	1004	1006	1007	1008	1009	2001	1010	3011	3009	
Pottery	3					1	8	15		27
Wt (g)	602					42	716	752		2112
CBM	5	2	1	1	1	2	14	2	1	29
Wt (g)	3186	1558	958	924	2820	114	1122	224	2754	13660
Bone	8					112	10	11		141
Wt (g)	152					26	36	296		510
Shell							9			9
Wt (g)							112			112
Flint	1									1
Wt (g)	28									28
Stone						16	4	1		21
Wt (g)						900	222	60		1182
Fe	1							2		3
Wt (g)	160							36		196
CTP	1					3	3	9		16
Wt (g)	4					12	14	70		100
Slag	1									1
Wt (g)	4									4
Glass		2					2	1		5
Wt (g)		94					32	32		158
Pb							1			1
Wt (g)							8			8
Fired Clay								1		1
Wt (g)								< 2		<2

Table 5: Quantification of Finds by Context

### 5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work produced a small but interesting assemblage of pottery. On the whole the material consists of large fresh sherds (over 140mm across) clearly showing that the majority has not been subjected to reworking.

5.2.2 Context [1004] produced pottery of a wide chronological range. The earliest sherd consists of a sparse fine sand tempered oxidised bodysherd. The piece is not particularly diagnostic but fabrics such as this were most common in the late 14th to 16th century. The context also produced part of the turned base of a mid 16th- to 17th- century Frechen bottle and a substantial (590g) piece from a large 19th- century dish in local glazed red earthenware.

5.2.3 The remaining three pottery-producing contexts have a much narrower chronological spread, spanning the later 17th to very early 18th centuries. Context [1010] produced part of the base from a probable chafing dish in a buff earthenware (of Wealden origin) as well as eight fresh pieces from two different local glazed red earthenware jars. Context [2001] produced another



fragment from a Frechen stoneware bottle while [3011] produced further fresh sherds of local glazed red earthenware. The latter consist of a bowl with club rim, a jar with triangular club rim as well as bodysherds in hard-fired oxidised earthenware and hard-fired sandy oxidised earthenware (the latter with a white slipped line). Although these last two sherds could be as early as the later 15th to 16th centuries they are not out of place in a 17th- century context.

### **5.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipes** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The site produced a relative large assemblage of fresh clay pipes from four different contexts. All can be placed between the mid 17th and very early 18th centuries. Context [1004] produced a single stem fragment of probable mid 17th- century date while [1010] produced two further stems and a bowl, the latter dating to between 1680 and 1710. Context [2001] produced three further stem fragments of mid to late 17th- century type. The largest group was recovered from [3011]. This context yielded six fresh stem fragments of later 17th- to early 18th- century type as well as three complete and one broken bowl of 1680-1720 type.

### **5.4 The Glass** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context [1004] produced two fragments from a wine bottle of cylindrical form. The pieces exhibit moderate corrosion to their surfaces and are probably of mid to late 18th- century date. Context [1010] produced a <1g piece of thin flat colourless/pale aqua glass with moderate corrosion. This could be from a window or a square case bottle. The other piece of glass in this deposit consists of the top of a heavily corroded colourless/pale aqua square case bottle. Both pieces would be in keeping with the late 17th- to early 18th- century date suggested by the clay pipes. Context [3011] produced the top from a corroded green glass bottle with applied rim within which much of the degraded cork has survived. Although possibly as early as the late 17th- to early 18th- century date suggested by the clay pipes a date later in the 18th, or even early 19th century, would perhaps be more likely.

### **5.5 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.5.1 A number of pieces of stone were recovered from the site most of which appear to be building materials. The single largest piece is part of wall [1009] and consists of a large chunk from a roughly shaped chamfered block in a non-calcareous yellow-buff fine-grained Wealden sandstone. The block has an off-white sandy lime mortar adhering to it, including its chamfered face, suggesting it has been re-used at some point. Unfortunately the piece is not closely datable but is considered most likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval origin.

5.5.2 Context [1010] produced three fragments from grey Horsham stone roofing slabs as well as a fresh, but probably intrusive, 10g piece of Welsh roofing slate. Context [2001] contained a diverse mix consisting of chalk (2/8g), ferruginous boxstone/sandstone seams (4/168g), medium/coarse Wealden sandstone 95/100g – burnt) and Upper Greensand (2/604g). Only the Greensand is likely to have been used in construction though the pieces show no signs of working. Context [3011] produced a further fragment of

Horsham stone roofing slab.

## 5.6 The Slag by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Context [1004] produced a small piece of fuel ash concretion that is not diagnostic of any particular process. However, the piece is probably of later post-medieval date judging by its general appearance. Context [3011] produced an amorphous lump of burnt sandy clay which again is not diagnostic of any specific process.

## 5.7 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.7.1 A total of 30 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 12949g were recovered from eight contexts. The assemblage is entirely of post-medieval date.

5.7.2 The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma record forms for archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. A provisional fabric series has been drawn up with the aid of a X10 binocular microscope (Table 2). Fabric samples have been retained for archive and the remainder of the material (approximately 90%) has been discarded.

Fabric	Description	Date range
T1	fine sanding, fine orange sandy fabric with very sparse black iron rich inclusions	Later C19th- early C20th
T2	fine fabric with abundant cream silt streaking and sparse black iron rich inclusions	C18th-C19th
B1	brownish red coarse sandy fabric with abundant poorly sorted quartz	C18th-C19th
B2	Orange fabric with coarse chunky orange silt and sparse coarse quartz.	C18th-C19th
M1	hard sandy lime mortar with large pebble inclusions	undated

Table 6: CBM Provisional Fabric Series.

5.7.3 Context [1004] contained brick, peg tile and curved tile or pipe. A complete brick in fabric B1 measuring 220 by 110 by 56mm was recovered, the brick is unfrogged and warped and heavily mortared, the brick is of probable 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Two further brick fragments were recovered in fabric B2, also of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The peg tile and curved tile fragments in fabric T1 are of later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.7.4 Context [1006] contained a fragment of brick in fabric B1 of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date and a fragment of peg tile in fabric T1 of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.7.5 Structural context [1007] was made of unfrogged brick in fabric B1, of width 115 by 58mm thickness of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.7.6 Structural context [1008] was made using the same fabric as brick from [1007] of similar dimensions and heavily mortared with lime rich sandy lime mortar with chunky lime inclusions. The brick is also of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

- 5.7.7 Context [1010] contained abraded fragments of brick in fabrics B1 and B2 and peg tile in fabrics T1 and T2; all are of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.7.8 Context [2001] contained a fragment of undated mortar and an abraded fragment of brick in fabric B2.
- 5.7.9 Context [3009] contained a complete unfroged brick with sharp arises in fabric B2 measuring 220 by 110 by 58mm of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.7.10 Context [3011] contained two fragments of peg tile, one vitrified of uncertain date and one in fabric T1 with two square peg holes of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **5.8 The Metal Objects** by Trista Clifford

- 5.8.1 Metalwork of post medieval date was recovered from three separate contexts. The state of preservation is good.
- 5.8.2 Context [1004] contained a large, curving strip of iron, weighing 170g. The object has a thickened edge and is of uncertain function. A large iron key, RF<1>, weighing 760g was also recovered from this context. Context [3011] contained a single general purpose nail, 47.4mm in length with a circular head and circular section stem, together with a circular sectioned iron rod which may originate from a large nail or bolt.
- 5.8.3 Context [1010] contained a small folded strip of lead, possibly a section of window came.

## **5.9 Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.9.2 Context [1004] produced a single struck flint weighing 28g. The unretouched artefact was made from dark grey flint with infrequent inclusions. The piece was heavily damaged implying significant degree of post depositional disturbance. It consists of a secondary flake. The technological traits of this artefact are insufficient to assist with dating.

## **5.10 Animal Bone** by Lucy Sibun

- 5.10.1 Four contexts produced a small quantity of animal bone ([1010], [2.001], [3011]), which was in a reasonable state of preservation.
- 5.10.2 The eight fragments recovered from context [1004] included cattle ribs, sheep longbones, a small mammal cranium and bird.
- 5.10.3 Context [1010] produced ten fragments of animal bone, which included cattle longbone fragments, a pig tarsal, small mammal and bird. The pig talus and a bird longbone fragment showed signs of carnivorous gnawing.
- 5.10.4 The fourteen fragments from [2.001] included cattle phalanges, sheep longbones and ribs as well as bird and small mammal. Shallow knife marks were visible on one of the sheep ribs.
- 5.10.5 Context [3011] produced ten fragments that included cattle ribs and longbone

fragments as well as an adult pig mandible and a fragment of small mammal cranium. Two of the cattle ribs displayed shallow knife and chop marks.

5.10.6 The assemblage is too small to enable any meaningful conclusions to be drawn from it but it is likely that it represents domestic waste and at least some of it derives from kitchen activities.

#### **5.11 The Shell** by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 Ten oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell fragments weighing 142g were recovered from two separate contexts. Context [2001] contained a minimum number of one individual, whilst context [1010] contained a minimum number of six individuals. The shell is in a poor state of preservation.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION: SUMMARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDING INCORPORATING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE (Fig. 6).**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 It is important to note that the summary is based upon the standing building evidence, partially exposed by the present programme of repairs and alterations. The findings are supplemented by the archaeological remains recorded during the floor reduction within three of the rooms.
- 6.1.2 The house as it stands is the culmination of several phases of construction some of which were identified in a previous brief survey of the building undertaken by Annabel Hughes (undated). Dr Hughes visited the building at the behest of the then owners, West Sussex District Council. The building had not been stripped out at the time Dr Hughes visit was conducted and as such this report includes information gained through exposed fabric not seen during the earlier work. Within the present brick envelope, two distinct timber framed ranges survive. Block 1 is the truncated remains of a rectangular plan, east-west oriented building. Block 2 is a north-south oriented high-end crosswing of two bays in length, situated at the western side of the building.
- 6.1.3 It appears that Block 1 was truncated at the western end when Block 2 was added, leaving a remnant of the former west end bay *in situ* as a passage between the two separate ranges. It is clear that Block 1 had extended further to the west as evidenced by the two framed-in doorways at the western end of Room 2. Additional evidence survives within the roof construction – which is in itself heavily truncated. However, the remains of the rafters on the north slope of Block 1 continue over the at least part of the passage indicating that the Phase 1 building continued to the west (Plate 2).

### **6.2 Phase 1 - Block 1 mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 6.2.1 The remains of Block 1 comprise a two bay hall, the western bay of which was floored over from the outset as evidenced by the *in situ* crossbeams and jointed-in east – west oriented joists. The joists are robust and neatly chamfered and stopped at the limits of the present room indicating that the room proportions are original. The second bay of the hall was occupied by a restricted smoke bay within which the present chimney stack was inserted. The east side of the bay would have included the cross passage which in turn would comprise a doorway at each end, accessing the exterior of the building (and in this instance perhaps also the lean-to on the west side). The restricted smoke-bay may have created a lobby-like entrance to the Phase 1 building.
- 6.2.2 Evidence for the smoke bay and passage is very clear at first floor level where the partition to the west of the stack is abundantly soot encrusted (Plate 3). The timber framing of this partition survives well on the north side, with tie-beam, jowled post and wall plate in normal assembly. The soot staining continues along the wall plate and is evident on another truncated rafter just east of a post or stud: this post is not a principal one, bearing no jowl or tie-beam and as such is within the bay length; a final fairly clean rafter remnant is retained further to the east against a later brick stack. The presence of soot-stained and clean members within the same bay indicate

that there had been some degree of partitioning to contain the smoke and as such allow for the inclusion of the passage within the same structural bay.

- 6.2.3 Two post holes found during excavation below the current floor of the fireplace within Room 2 may have been part of the construction of the smoke bay – providing jambs for the fireplace opening.
- 6.2.4 The usual floor plan for such a building would include a parlour to the west of the hall, accessed via one of the doorways in the west end wall of Room 2. The second doorway on the same wall probably originally provided access to a staircase and the chambers above. The plan would also have included a service bay to the east end of the cross passage. This part of the building is also no longer *in situ* due to subsequent phases of development. However, the archaeological evidence as described above recorded the remains of a stone wall footing, situated c. 3.00 m from the rear of the last retained clean rafter of the original roof construction. This wall footing may represent the remains of the sleeper wall of the former eastern end of the timber framed building, with the service rooms easily accommodated within the bay length. It is notable that the wall footing extends beyond the northern limit of the existing timber framing: this may indicate that Block 1 had a lean-to in that location.
- 6.2.5 The construction details suggest a date in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century for the origin of Block 1. This date is based on the surviving timber frame elements, the inclusion of a hall floored from the outset and the restricted smoke bay. If the north lean-to was also an original feature, included in the design and construction of the building, then a date after 1560 is suggested, as lean-tos were not usually added to rural buildings before this date.

### **6.3 Phase 2 - Block 2 mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 6.3.1 The Block 2 high-end crosswing was added to the west end of Block 1 in the location of the former parlour bay. The construction of the new crosswing included the retention of part of the original parlour bay to allow for a passage between the two ranges. This houses a beautiful example of a late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century staircase.
- 6.3.2 The crosswing is framed independently of the pre-existing building: the style of the framing is indicative of the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but clearly later than the initial construction of Block 1. Crosswings were usually added at the high-end of the house and that appears to have been the case here at Wick Farm. The wing provided two rooms on each floor and there may initially have been attic accommodation, evidenced by the inclusion of girders in both of the first floor rooms.
- 6.3.3 The present cellar is situated under Block 2, with inserted access in the west wall of Block 1. Cellars were rarely constructed in houses in rural locations prior to 1560. Where cellars were constructed, they were usually built beneath parlours, providing the dual function of a cool storage area and a good, dry suspended floor for the high-end ground floor accommodation.
- 6.3.4 The sequence of development for the two timber framed wings is one of alternate re-build. This is the method by which parts of a building are

renewed (or extensions added) against existing structures. The earlier parts are then demolished (rebuilt or replaced) in turn at a later date, often fossilising parts of the structure against or within subsequent phases of construction.

#### **6.4 Phase 3 - c. latter half of 17<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 6.4.1 The third phase of development is represented by the insertion of the substantial chimney stack into the former smoke bay. The stack included at this stage only one fireplace: that situated within Room 2. Finds from a layer stratigraphically below the Room 2 fireplace produced finds of mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century date, indicating that this phase probably post-dates c.1650. Construction comprised masonry at ground floor level with a timber bressumer. The upper part of the stack, not visible to the inhabitants or visitors to the house was carried out in less expensive (and ostentatious) brickwork.
- 6.4.2 It is suggested here that the service end outshot of Block 2 was extended to the east at ground floor level by the addition of a new lean-to outshot. The new external walls were built in ashlar masonry complete with a chamfered plinth (Plate 1). The surviving masonry is visible to the north of the present outshot and the west end of the south elevation of the house. The archaeological remains of the northern wall of the lean-to were recorded during the excavations abutting the earlier wall-line.
- 6.4.3 The extension was single storey in height, providing additional service accommodation and the expensive external masonry would have been intended to display the wealth and status of the inhabitants commissioning the then modern improvements.

#### **6.5 Phase 4 - c. early 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 6.5.1 The fourth apparent phase of development was the rationalising or modernisation of the now composite floor plan. The house was extended to the north creating a uniform rectangular plan to the building. The present north wall is part of this programme of works – with the exception of the voussoirs over the first floor windows and the brickwork between these which together represent an upward extension of the façade in association with a later re-roofing event.
- 6.5.2 The extension provided a suite of first floor rooms over the earlier north lean to and the Phase 3 ground floor east extension. The roof over the new northern range was constructed parallel to that of the existing Block 1 roof. Construction comprised the addition of a plate over the backs of the north slope (Block 1) rafters, into which the rafters of the new north roof were tenoned (Plate 4). This new construction created an M-profile roof. The Block 2 crosswing was also extended to the north at this date and the evidence for this is clear on both floors, with the extension of the wall plate and a spliced-in length of girder within the first floor north room. The east end of the building would have been raised to two floors at this date, over the remains of the earlier masonry extension.
- 6.5.3 The Phase 4 work rationalised the external appearance of the building, giving

an impression of cohesion of construction, concealing the composite nature of the historic development of the building, on the front elevation at least. The less visible, east end and south elevations were more composite in construction, utilising more varied material and less higher status features such as the rubbed brick voussoirs visible on the front of the house.

- 6.5.4 In addition to the external modifications, a suite of modernisation took place within the enlarged building. It should be noted that the external brickwork and a variety of interior features are consistent with a later 17<sup>th</sup> and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century origin. It is probable that some of the interior work was carried out in conjunction with the external modernisation. However, additional upgrading of the interior may have been a staged process, carried out as funds became available. Some examples of this work include the insertion of the grand staircase in the passage between Blocks 1 and 2, bearing characteristic turned balusters and moulded hand-rails of ornate design and robust section.
- 6.5.5 The first floor south room of the crosswing was fitted out with panelling within the first quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The re-fitting of the room may have included the creation of a small ante-chamber or closet at the west end of the room and the subsequent removal of a staircase in that location (now obsolete after the addition of the grand staircase). The work was carried out in conjunction with the blocking of the north end window.
- 6.5.6 The ground floor windows were given shutters incorporating hinges with characteristic shaped end terminals. The north room on the first floor, immediately east of the staircase was given a corner fireplace (later fitted with Edwardian grate). The room also boasts an early 18<sup>th</sup> century cupboard with butterfly hinges over the fire-place and a two-panel doorway hung on HL hinges at the east end of the room.

## **6.6 Phase 5 – c. 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 6.6.1 The house was subject to a modernisation as required by the owners and occupants from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1875 (Fig. 7) shows the building with various extensions to the north side of the west elevation and from the end outshot at the east elevation. The associated outhouse/privies are shown *in situ* at this date to the west of the building. The map also shows associated gardens and orchards. By the issue of the first revision Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) the extension on the north side of the west elevation has been removed but the building is otherwise unaltered on the exterior.
- 6.6.2 Within the east end of the building, brick built partition walls have been inserted, the partition wall between Rooms 1 and 3 had brickwork consistent with a early 19<sup>th</sup> century origin. The wall included a doorway abutting the rear (east) of the chimney stack. The doorway was 1.05 m wide and 1.60 m in height (measured from the concrete) and gave access directly into the northern room to the west of Room 1. The doorway was later blocked and a north – south oriented partition inserted to overly the blocking, creating the west wall of Room 1. The small length of wall to the south of the stack between rooms 2 and 3 may also have been inserted at this stage, to fully enclose the services rather than provide access from the former hall/kitchen.



- 6.6.3 Room 3 still formed the services of the house. The floor is of composite construction comprising flagstones of irregular shape abutted by later brickwork. The direction that the bricks are laid in suggests that they are later than the flagstones and were laid to fit. The brickwork also incorporates drainage features including a well or soak-away close to the south side of the building.
- 6.6.4 It is possible that the flagstones were laid when the Phase 3 extension to the service room was made in c. the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The brickwork is of at least 18<sup>th</sup> century date and it is possible that there were several phases of intervention when new drainage facilities were required. The un-heated nature of the room, complete with a robust floor surface and abundant drainage suggests that this part of the building served an ancillary kitchen function; the lack of heating suggests cold storage for perishables perhaps of a dairy nature, while the easily dried floor surface would be conducive to many food-related preparation tasks. Two linear brick features are situated against the western wall of the room formed by the rear of the substantial chimney stack: it is suggested that they formed the level base for a sink or work surface. Two similar level surfaces, one near the south wall of Room 1, the other against the north wall may have served a similar function.
- 6.6.5 A timber straight flight of stairs of basic construction was added to the north wall of Room 3 during the 19<sup>th</sup>. The stairs overlay the former doorway in the north wall and provided an under-stairs storage cupboard: this was finished with a concrete floor. Removal of the concrete floor revealed some remnants of the earlier brick flooring in this location.
- 6.6.6 The 19th century work included the raising of the external wall lines by several courses of additional brickwork, incorporating voussoirs over the first floor windows. The raising of the elevations was carried out in conjunction with a re-roofing event that replaced the composite historic roof constructions within the house with a king-post truss design.

## **6.7 Phase 6 – 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 6.7.1 The second revision Ordnance Survey map of 1910 shows no alteration to the overall footprint of the building in the early 20th century (Fig. 8). By 1938 however, the third revision map (Fig. 8) shows that the group of extensions at the east end of the building had been removed leaving only current lean-to *in situ*. The house is also shown as having dual occupancy at this stage which may account for some of the later alterations carried out on the interior of the building.
- 6.7.2 The north wall of Room 2 was broken out to the west of the small later chimney stack in the room to the north. The wall was later replaced with a breeze-block built partition finished in a thick coat of concrete render.

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## **Acknowledgements**

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**Plates**



Plate 1: North end elevation with remnant c. 17<sup>th</sup> century masonry of the added lean-to outshot



Plate 2: truncated rafters over the first floor staircase shows continuation of the Phase 1 roof



Plate 3: The north facing side of the soot encrusted smoke-bay truss partition of the Phase 1 building (wall-papered part of inserted stack just visible)



Plate 4: View towards the south of the Phase 1 roof over the Hall with the 18<sup>th</sup> C roof supported on a plate over the backs of the original rafters creating an M-profile roof (Truncated in the 19<sup>th</sup> C)

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-120551**

Site Code	WFA11					
Name and Address	Wick Farm, Truslers Hill Lane, Albourne, BN6 9DX					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex, Mid Sussex, Albourne,					
OS Grid Refs.	524392 115555					
Geology	Sandstone of the Folkestone Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5184					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching X Brief	Standing X Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other X		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 10.11.11- 05.12.11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Rick Fieldwick					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel/ Maggie Henderson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p><i>100 Word Summary.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mr Rick Fieldwick to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording work at Wick Farm, Albourne, in advance of development to the property including ground reduction and the removal of three internal walls.</i></p> <p><i>The combined sub-surface and standing buildings archaeological investigations identified at least six phases of development, including the truncated mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century remains of a timber framed building complete with smoke bay and rear lean-to outshot. The timber frame of the Phase 1 building was truncated at the parlour end by the addition of a two storey high-end crosswing. The up-grading of the building represent the second phase of development and is also of mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the addition of which served to truncate the parlour bay of the Phase 1 range which was partially retained as a passage/hall-way linking the two separate phases of activity.</i></p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-120551**

**Project details**

Project name	An archaeological watching brief and historic building recording work at Wick Farm, Albourne, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mr Rick Fieldwick to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording work at Wick Farm, Albourne, in advance of development to the property including ground reduction and the removal of three internal walls. The combined sub-surface and standing buildings archaeological investigations identified at least six phases of development, including the truncated mid to late 16th century remains of a timber framed building complete with smoke bay and rear lean-to outshot. The timber frame of the Phase 1 building was truncated at the parlour end by the addition of a two storey high-end crosswing. The up-grading of the building represent the second phase of development and is also of mid to late 16th century, the addition of which served to truncate the parlour bay of the Phase 1 range which was partially retained as a passage/hall-way linking the two separate phases of activity. Later modifications carried out in the mid to late 17th century included the insertion of a masonry and brick built stack into the former smoke-bay and the construction of an end lean-to, in ashlar to indicate an increase in wealth and perhaps also status of the owners of the building. By the early 18th century the entire building was subject to modernisation to rationalise the floor plan and create a unified exterior, this time constructed wholly in brick.
Project dates	Start: 10-11-2011 End: 05-12-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	5184 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WFA11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Planning condition

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### Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX ALBOURNE Wick Farm, Albourne

Postcode BN6 9DX

Study area 15.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 24392 15555 50.9254608238 -0.229872647395 50 55 31 N  
000 13 47 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 25.03m Max: 26.07m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator land-owner

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Maggie Henderson

Type of sponsor/funding body private client

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient land-owner

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Metal'

Digital Archive recipient land-owner

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient land-owner

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Plan','Section'

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording Work at Wick Farm, Truslers Hill Lane, Albourne, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Henderson, M. and Russel, C.
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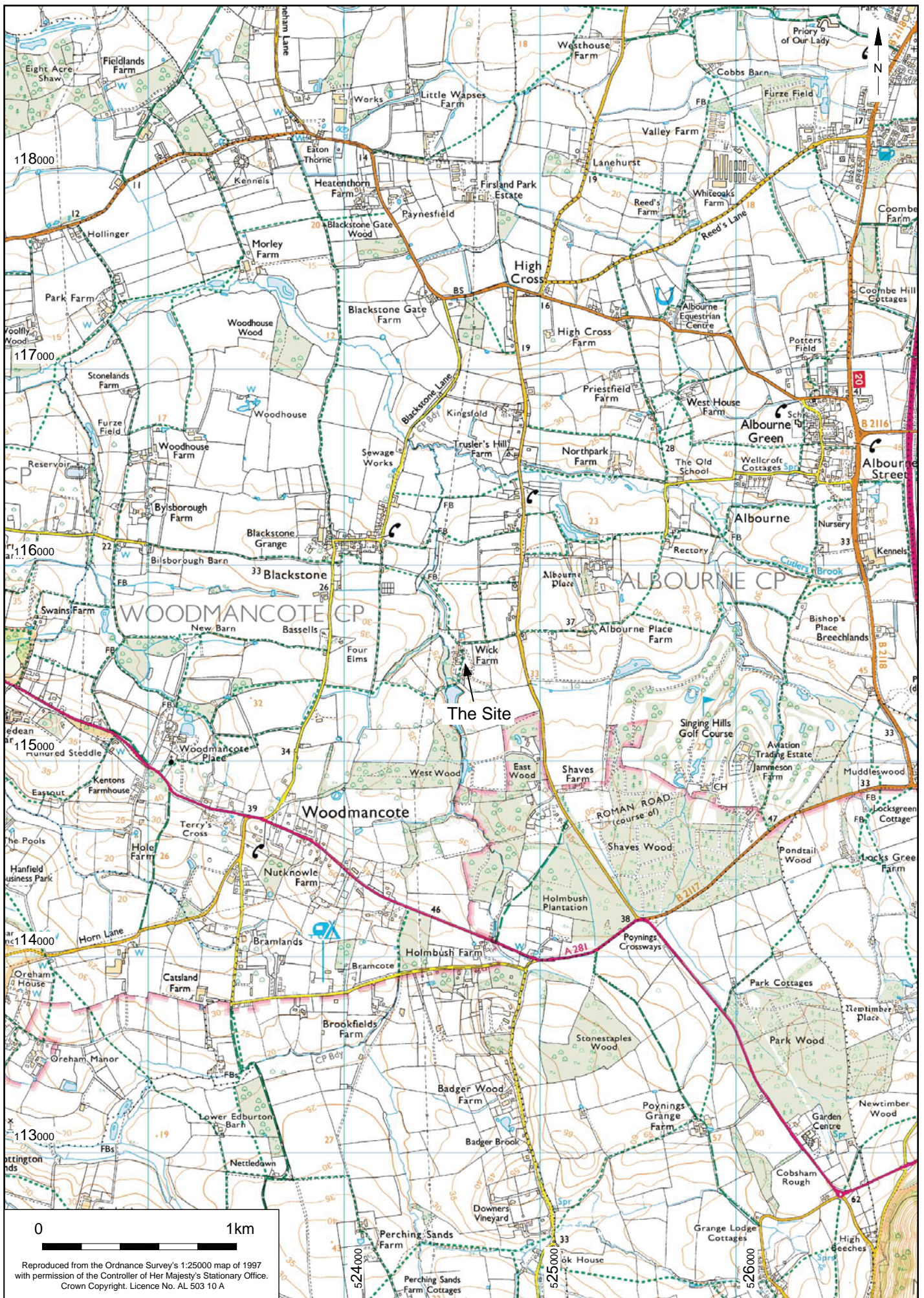
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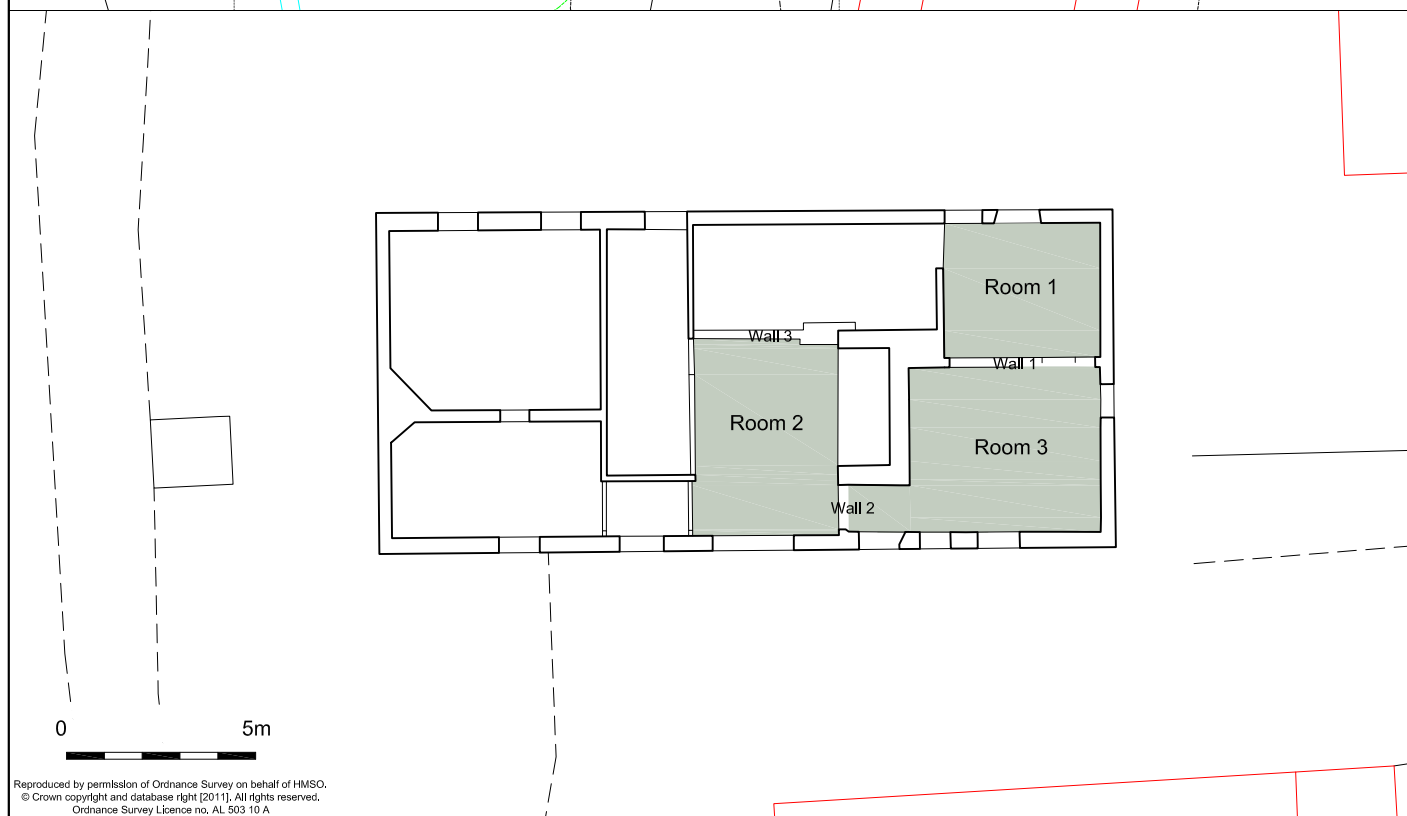
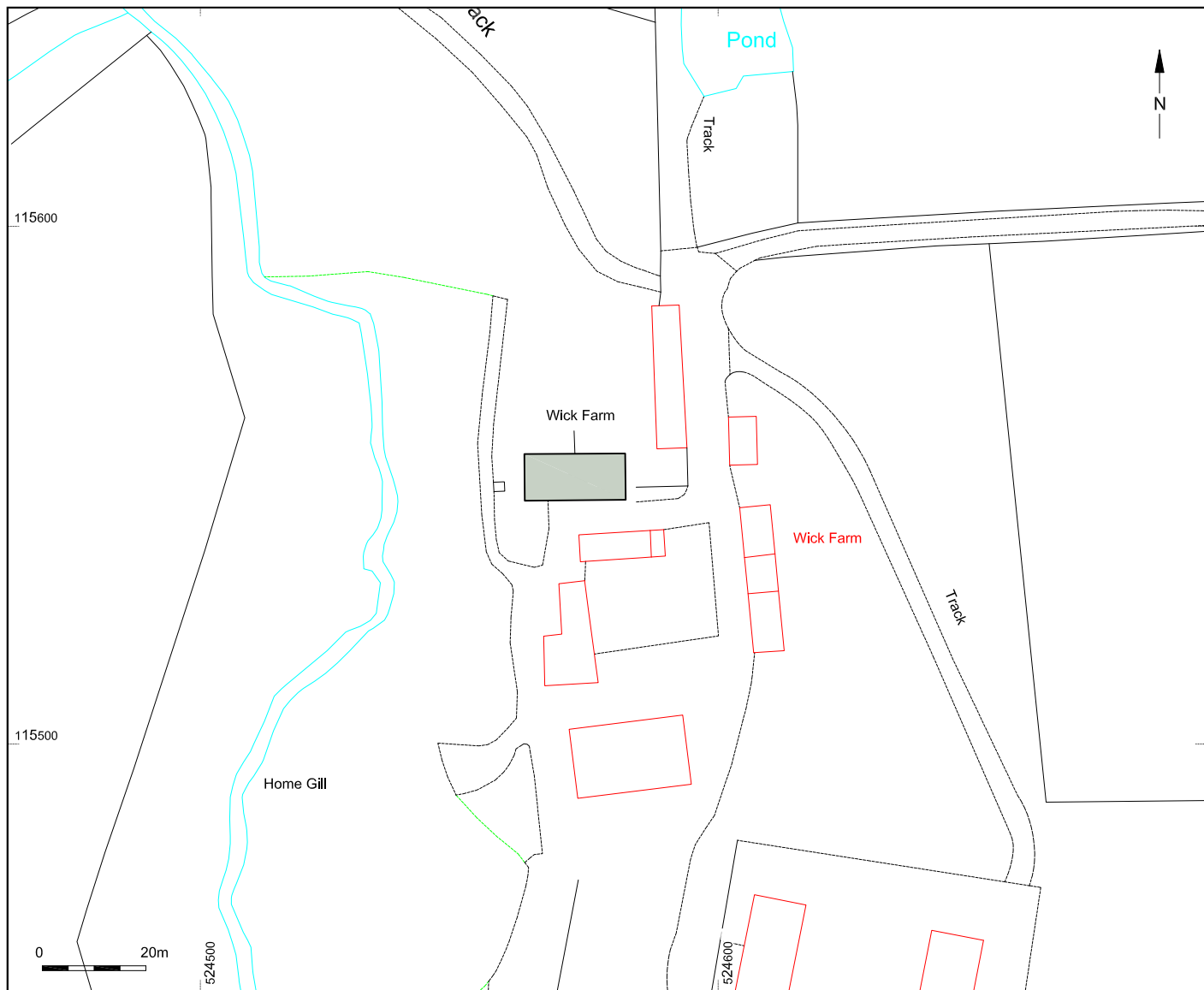
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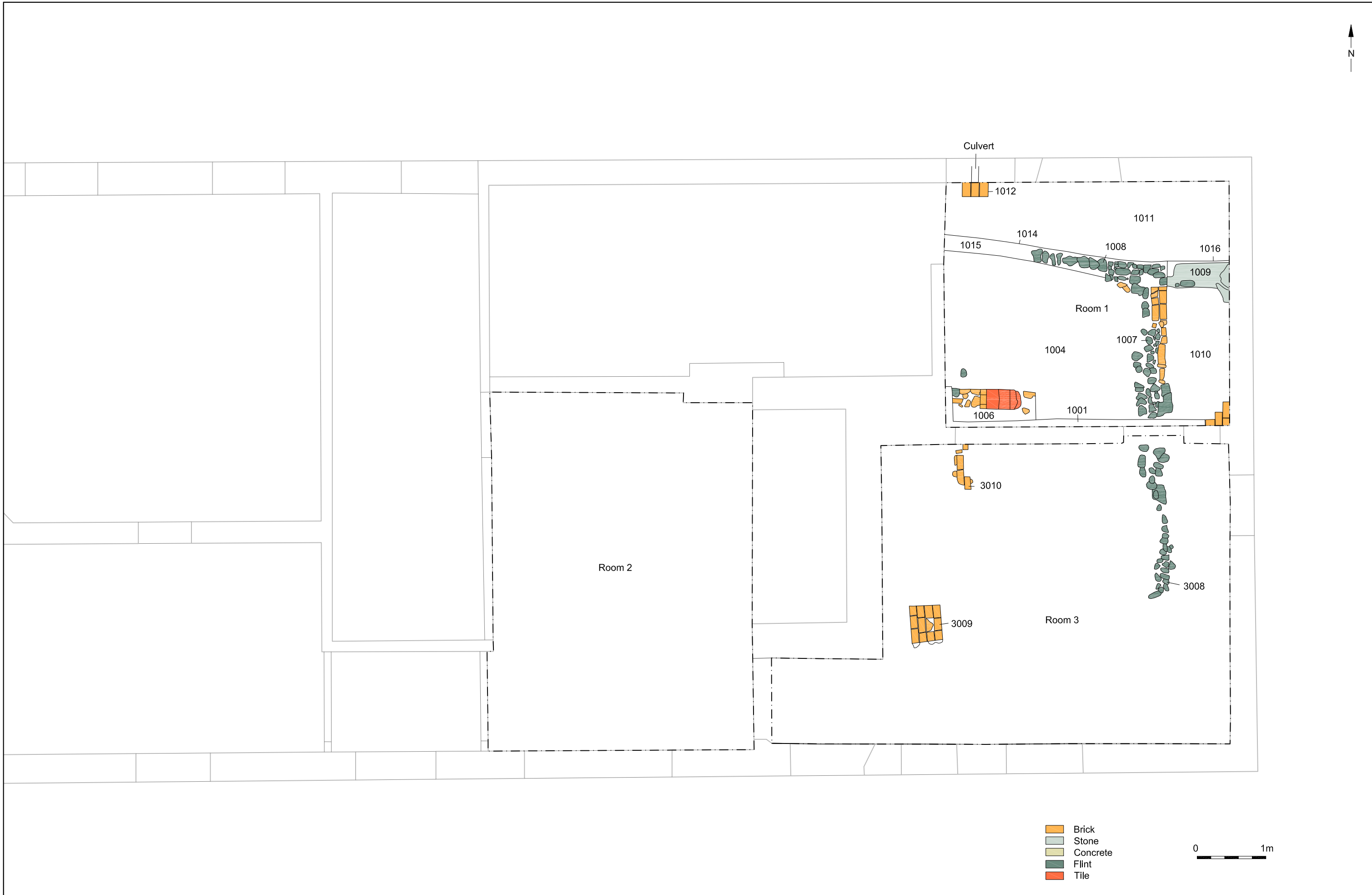


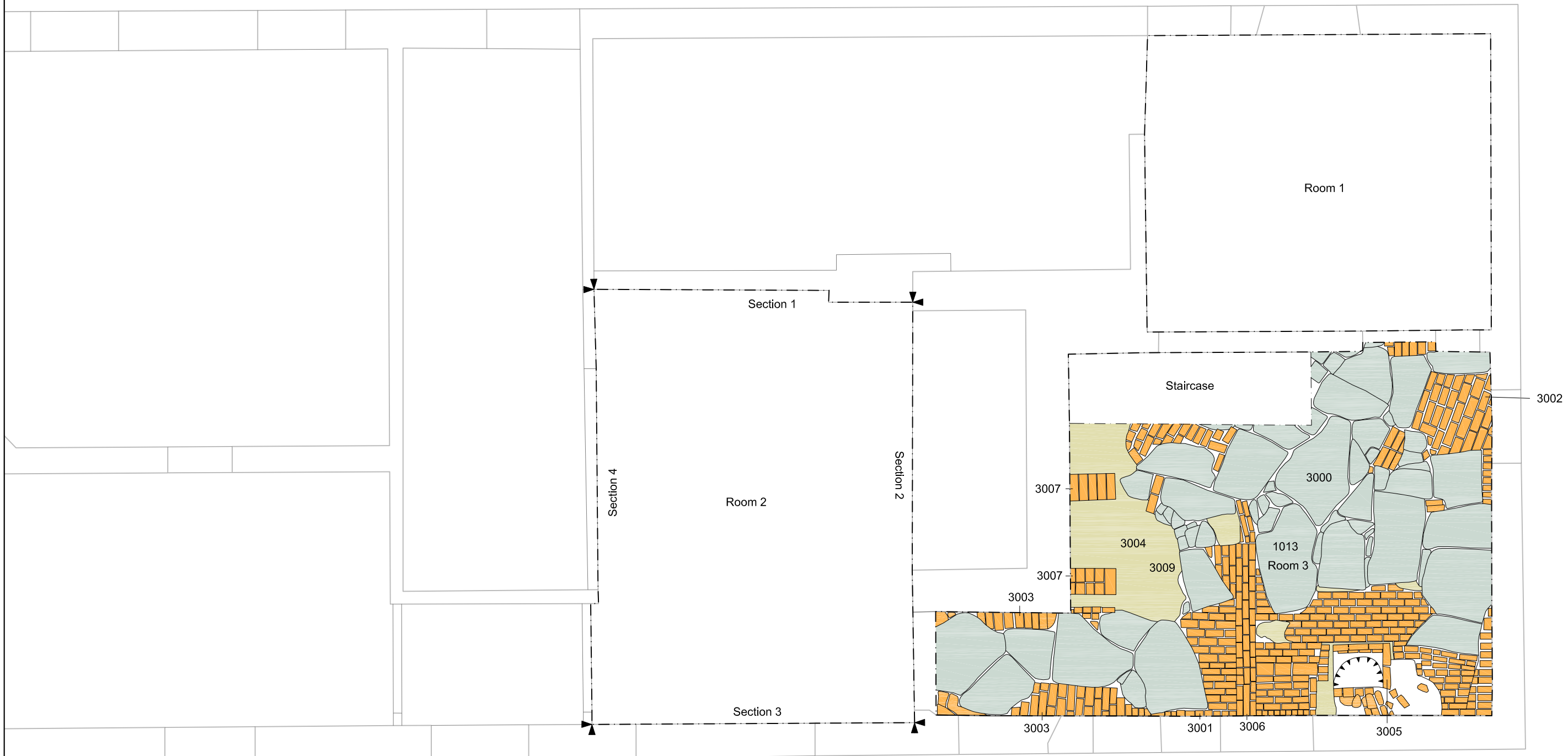
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Project Ref: 5184	Feb 2012	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR	Fig. 1	



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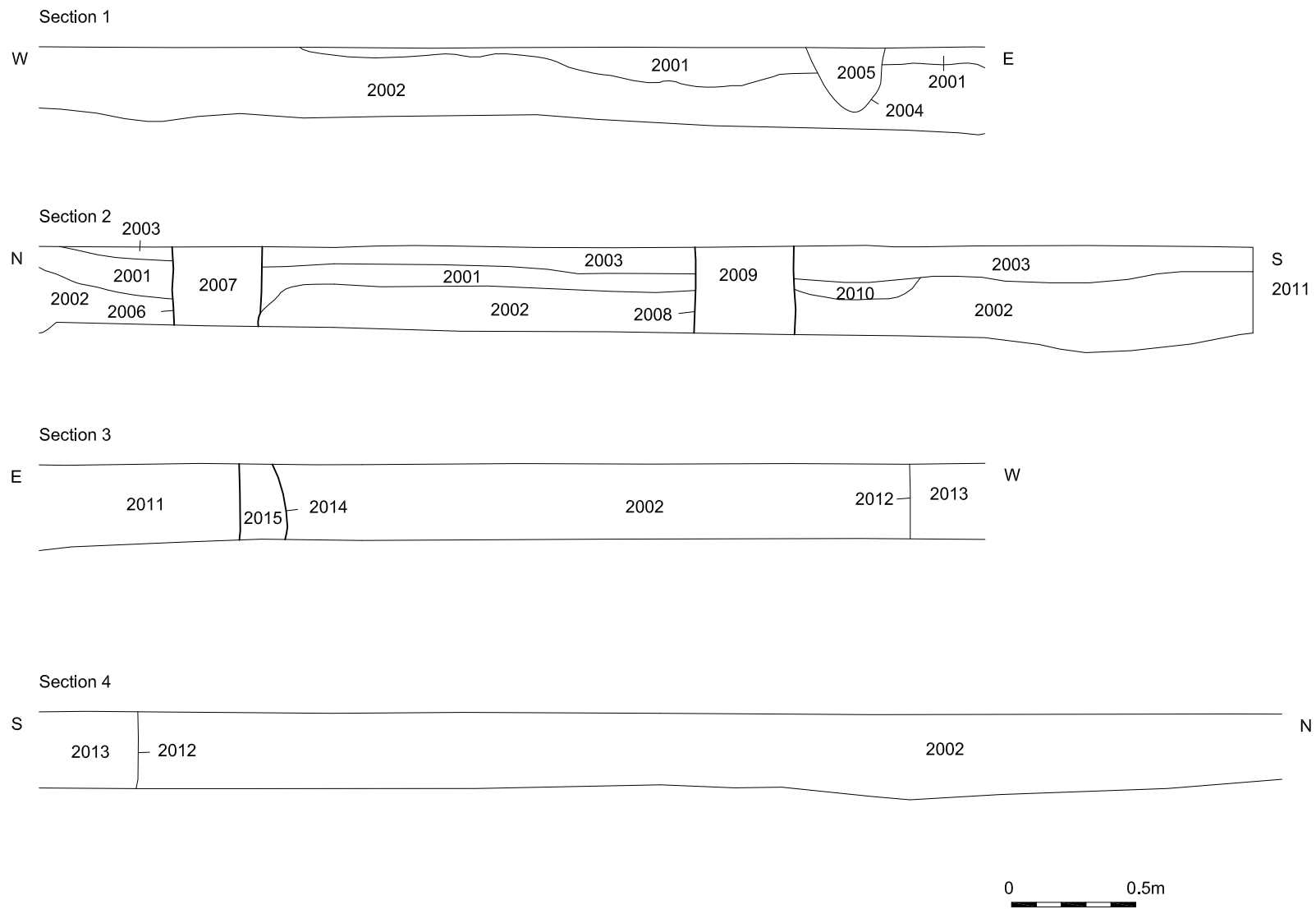
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Project Ref: 5184	Feb 2012	Site plan showing monitored areas		
Report Ref: 2012064	Drawn by: JLR			

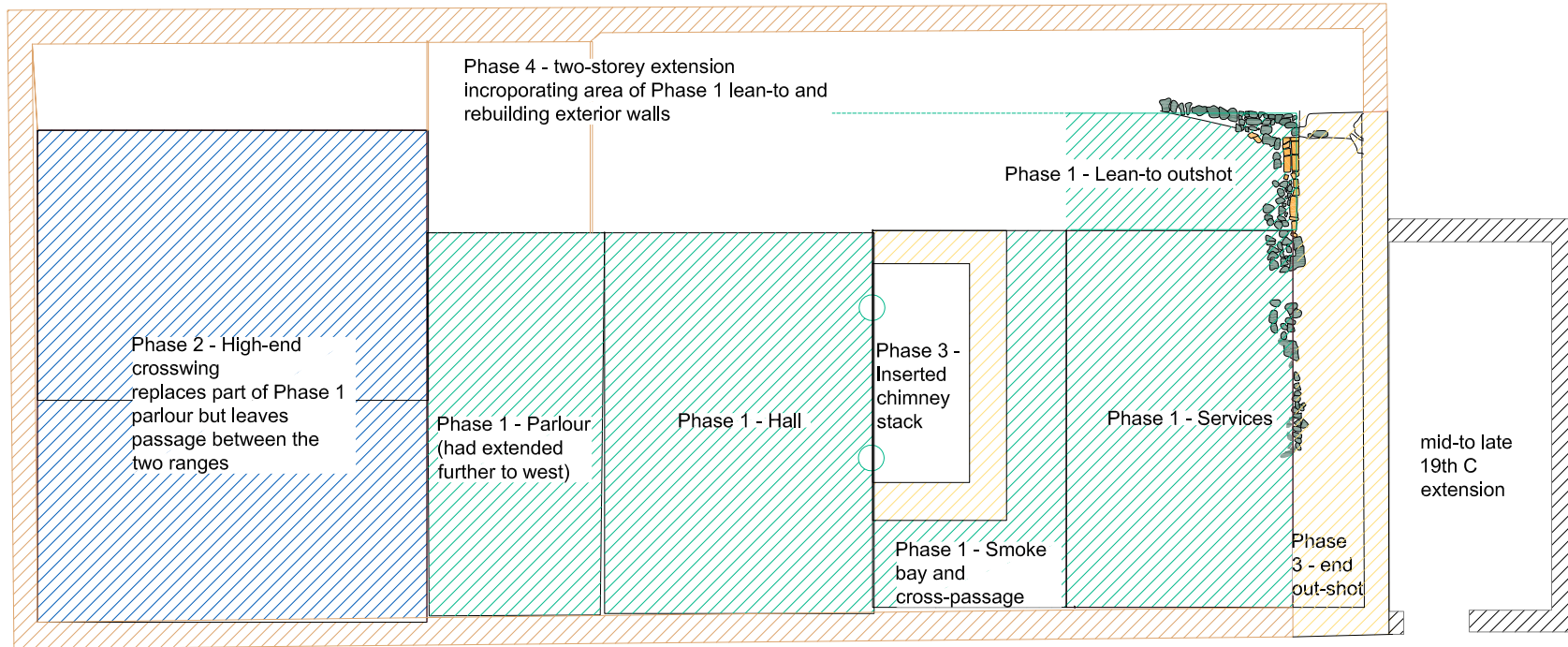
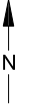




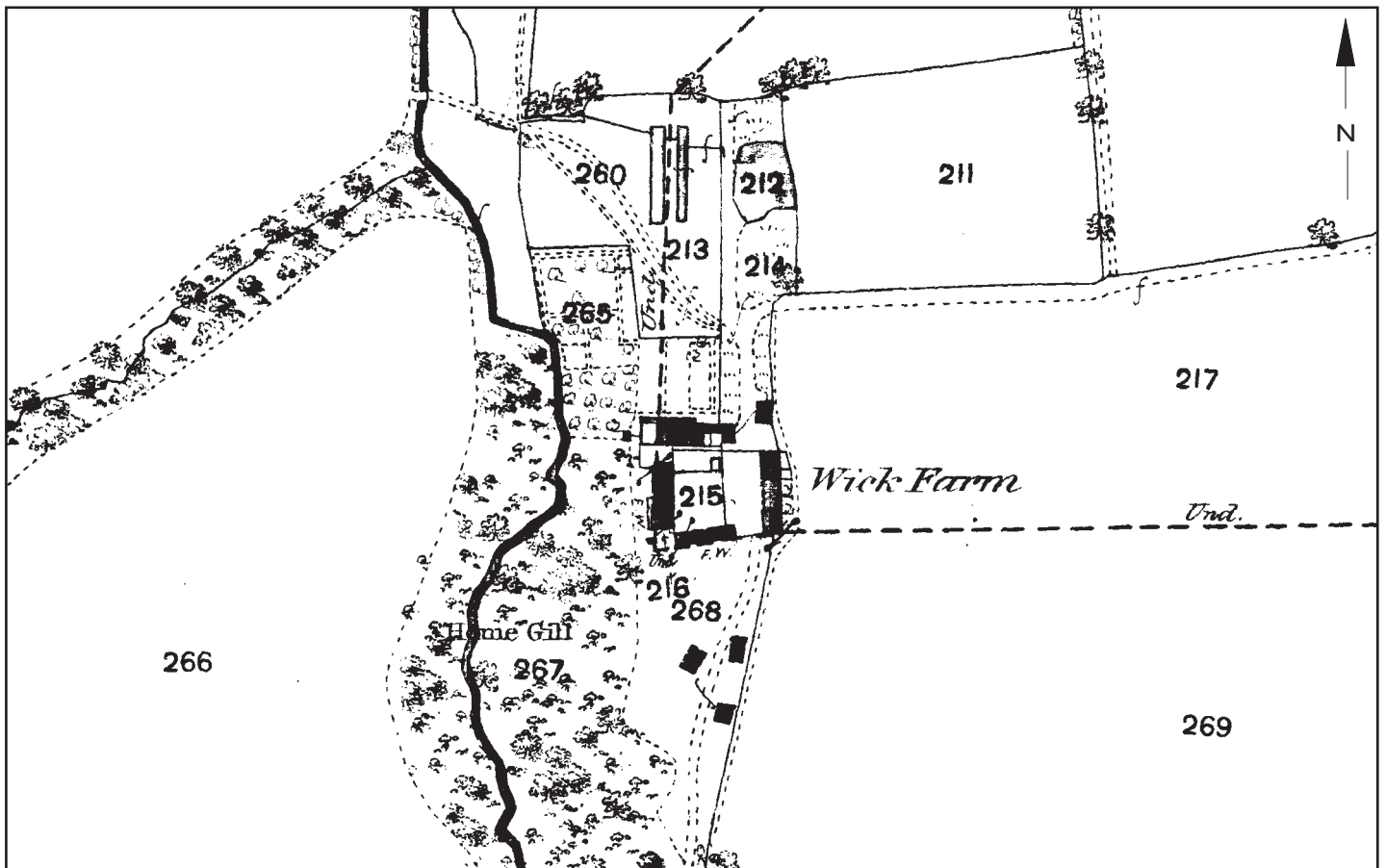
Legend:  
Brick (orange hatched)  
Flagstone (light green)  
Concrete (yellowish-green)

Scale: 0 to 1m



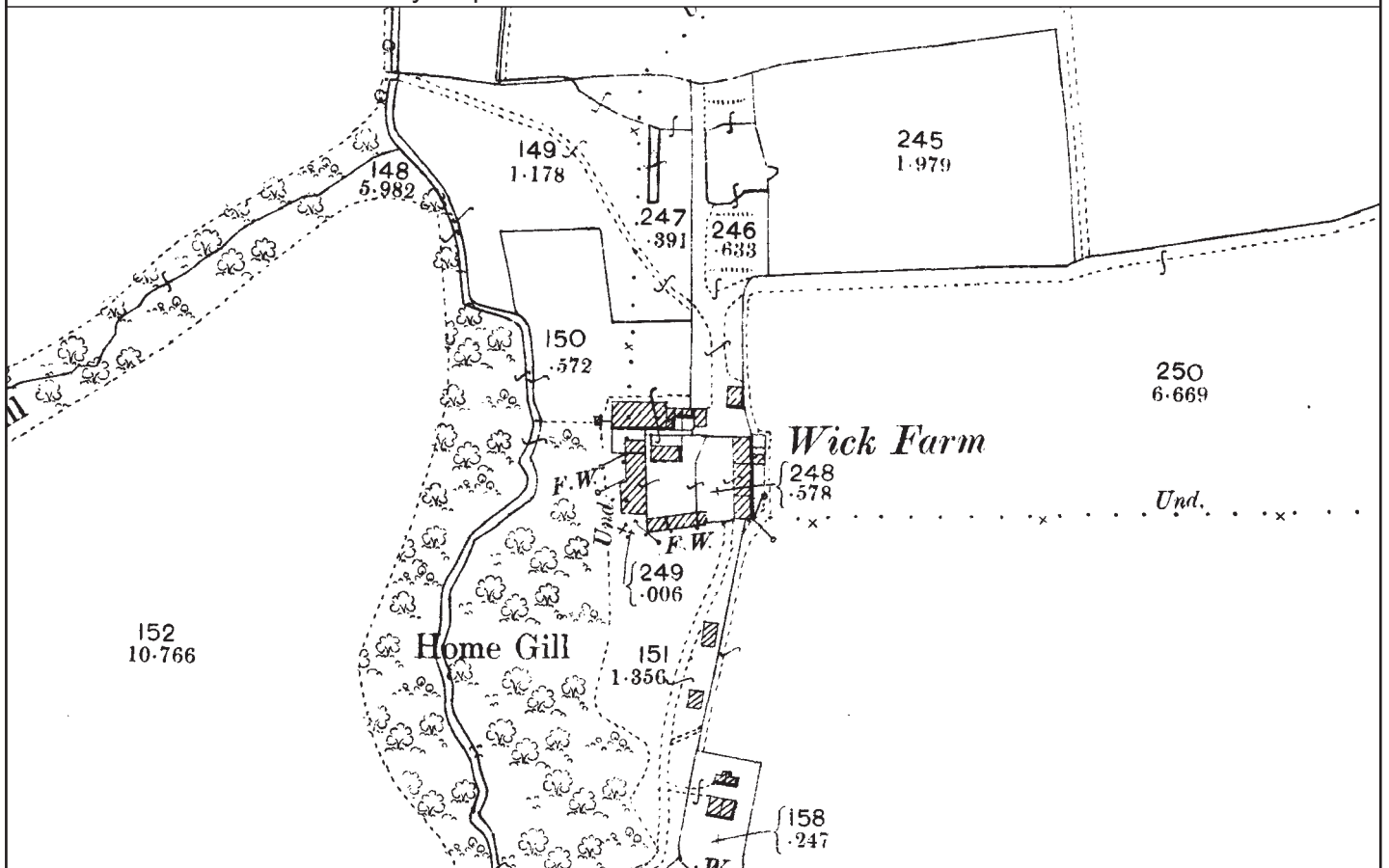


- Phase 1 - mid to late 16th C
- Phase 2 - Mid to Late 16th C
- Phase 3 - 17th C
- Phase 4 - Early 18th C
- Phase 5 - 19th C onwards
- 18th/19th C brick
- Post-hole location

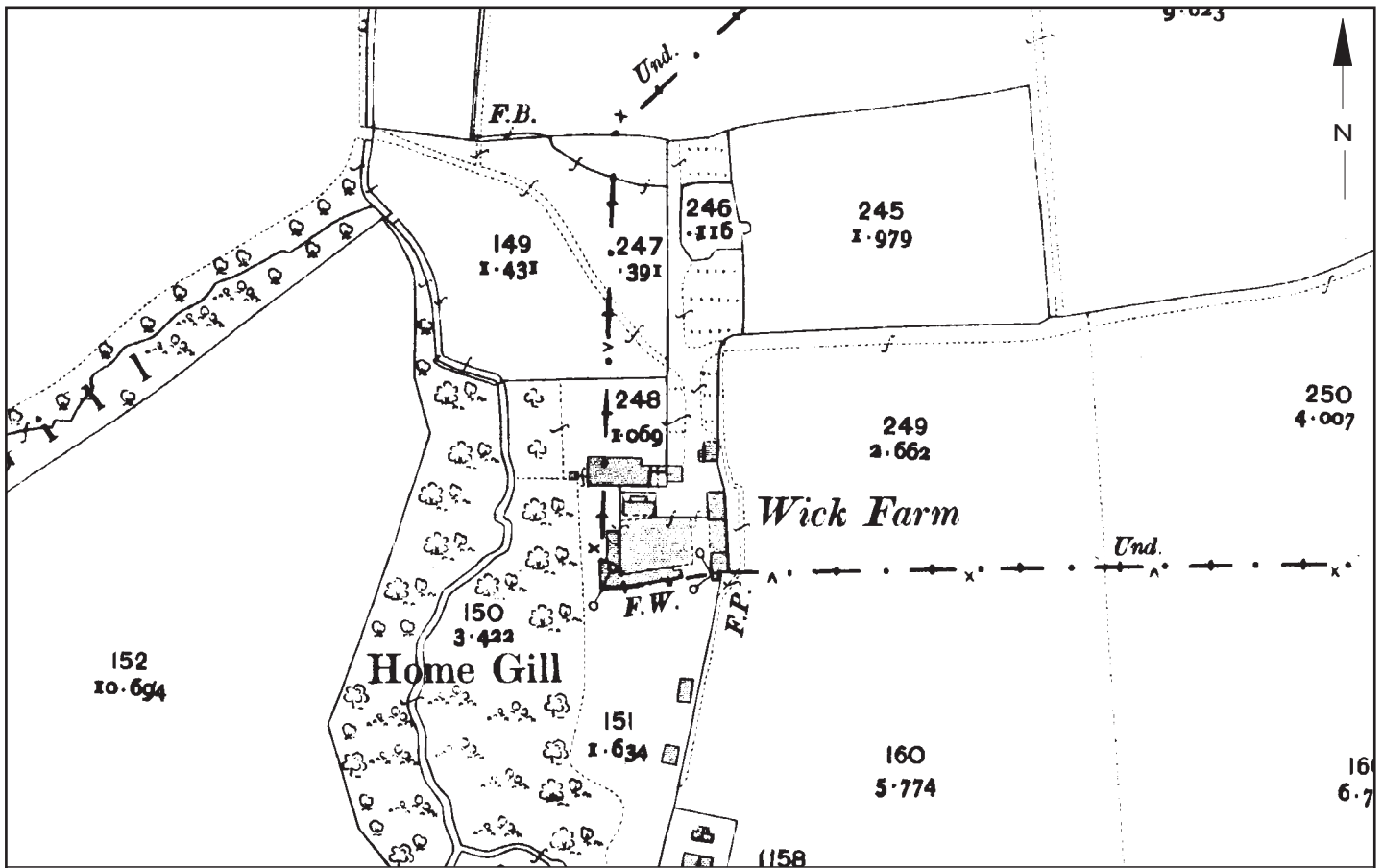


First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1875

First Revision Ordnance Survey Map 1897

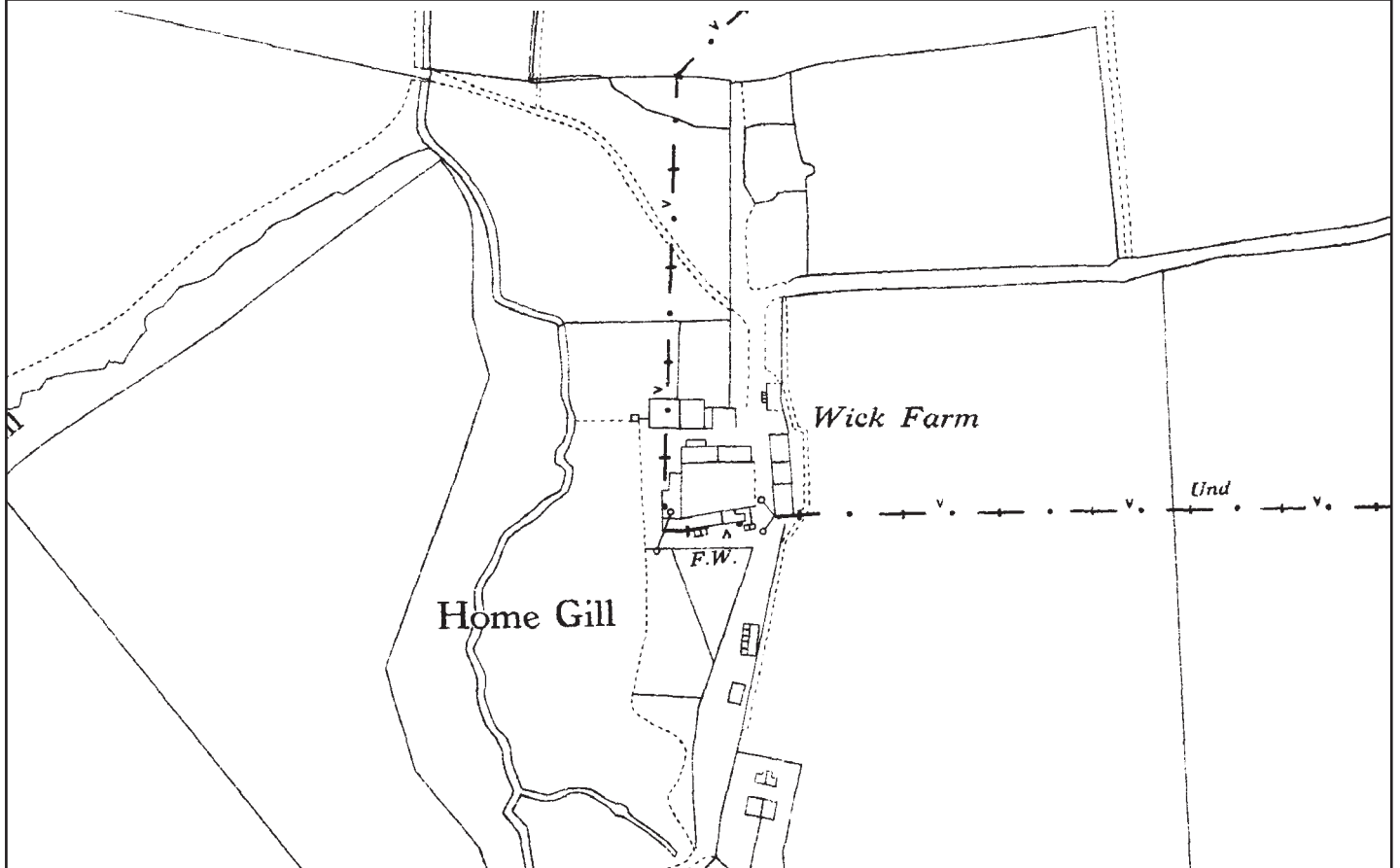


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Second Revision Ordnance Survey Map 1910

Third Revision Ordnance Survey Map 1938



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