

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: LNF12/182

(TQ 1060 0410)

**Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex**

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Wilmington Homes Ltd and Bloor Homes Ltd

by SeanWallis

ThamesValleyArchaeologicalServices

Ltd

SiteCode
LNF 12/182

November 2012

Summary

Site name: Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1060 0410

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th to 15th November 2012

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisors: Sean Wallis

Site code: LNF 12/182

Area of site: *c.* 1.3 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation at Lower Northbrook Farm successfully investigated those parts of the site that will be most affected by the proposed re-development, which had not been disturbed by late 19th and 20th century structures. A number of linear features, dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods were recorded, and these are likely to represent field boundaries or drainage ditches. Various walls and surfaces were revealed in the eastern part of the site, some of which probably relate to the large house and ancillary buildings depicted on the 1839 tithe map. Most of these structures were demolished between 1839 and 1875. Some of the surfaces and walls may relate to buildings which were subsequently built in this part of the site.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Worthing Museum in due course.

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Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 12/182

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex (TQ 1060 0410) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Charles Wiggins of Wilmington Homes Ltd, on behalf of Wilmington Homes Ltd and Bloor Homes Ltd.

Planning permission is to be sought from Worthing Borough Council to redevelop the site for residential use and an extension to the adjacent St Barnabas Hospice. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed redevelopment, a field evaluation was carried out to better inform the planning process and to help formulate a mitigation strategy as necessary.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr John Mills, Senior Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council, who act as archaeological advisors to the Borough Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Natasha Bennett, Felicity Howell, Jo Pine and Sean Wallis between 12th and 15th November 2012, and the site code is LNF 12/182. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Worthing Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies to the north of Littlehampton Road, approximately 4 km north-west of the historic core of Worthing, West Sussex, and is centred on TQ 1060 0410 (Fig. 2). The western part of the site is currently occupied by several residential properties and their associated gardens, whilst the eastern part of the site consists of a number of former agricultural buildings and associated areas of hard standing. An access road runs into the site from Titmore Lane. The site is generally flat and lies at a height of approximately 11m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth), although Head deposits may be present close to the northern boundary (BGS 2006). This was confirmed during the evaluation, with mid orange brown silty clay being recorded in most of the trenches. The only exception was

trench 5 in the eastern part of the site, where probable Head Deposits were recorded in the northern half of the trench.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location on the Sussex Coastal Plain, which is considered to be rich in archaeological deposits of all periods (Rudling 2003). Of particular relevance to the site itself, numerous features dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods were recorded during recent archaeological investigations at St Barnabas Hospice, which is located immediately to the west and south of the proposed site. One large feature, interpreted as a pond, seemed to be the focus for much activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods (Clarke 2009). Slightly further afield, a Roman villa was identified during the construction of the present Northbrook College buildings, to the south of the proposed site. Subsequent fieldwork in the areas to the north, north-east and east of the college has revealed further evidence for activity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods (James and Barber 2004; Wallis 2011; Wallis 2012a; Wallis 2012b). Historic maps suggest that features relating to a large house, which was demolished in the mid 19th century, may be present on the proposed site.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Neolithic period are present.

To determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Bronze Age period are present.

To determine whether any evidence of late Iron Age and Roman occupation is present.

To determine whether any archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period are present.

To determine whether any features associated with 'North Brook Mansion' are present

Ten trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.8 – 2.0m in width, targeting those parts of the site that would be most affected by the proposed development, but had not obviously been disturbed in the past

by late 19th and 20th century structures. These were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

Due to various site restrictions, several trenches had to be shortened or moved from their original planned positions. These variations to the agreed scheme were approved by John Mills during his site monitoring visit. As a result, the trenches measured between 12.50m and 27.60m in length, and between 0.65m and 1.45m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned approximately NNE-SSW, and was 23m long and up to 1.00m deep. At the northern end of the trench up to 0.27m of made ground lay above 0.20m of topsoil (50). A subsoil (51) deposit, up to 0.22m thick, was recorded beneath the topsoil, which in turn lay directly above the natural Brickearth geology. There was more made ground at the southern end of the trench, where it was up to 0.40m thick. The soil deposits beneath this had been stained greenish grey, as had the underlying Brickearth. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench, although several services were noted.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

This trench was aligned approximately WNW-ESE, and measured 26.20m in length and up to 1.00m deep. A thin layer (0.07m) of made ground was removed to reveal a buried topsoil horizon (50), which was 0.30m thick. The topsoil lay above 0.40m of subsoil (51), which in turn lay directly above the underlying Brickearth geology. Two modern concrete footings were observed along with a water pipe, but no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 8; Pl 1)

Trench 3 was 19.60m long and up to 1.02m deep, and was orientated approximately SW-NE. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.23m and 0.42m of made ground. At the northern end of the trench the made ground lay above 0.23m of buried topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). Natural Brickearth geology was observed beneath the subsoil. At the southern end of the trench the soil horizons and Brickearth had been stained a greenish grey colour. A ditch (5) was recorded between 11.80m and 13.65m, which was 0.74m wide and 0.20m deep. This feature had a primary fill of light greyish brown clay (73) which contained no archaeological finds. However, fragments burnt flint and a flint spall were recovered from its upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (72), which was 0.17m thick. The ditch had been truncated by a wide linear feature (6) which appeared to run along

most of the trench. Identification of this ditch was hampered by the staining at the southern end of the trench, but it appeared to be a least 2.10 wide. A slot through the feature established that it had steep sides and a flattish base, and was 0.55m deep. It had a single fill of mid orange brown sandy clay (74) which contained numerous fragments of burnt flint and several small sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery. Five pieces of struck flint including a scraper were also recovered from the feature, and a sherd of late Iron Age or Roman pottery was found on the stripped surface of the ditch towards the southern end of the trench. Two areas of modern truncation, including a service trench, were noted at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

Trench 4 was aligned E-W and measured 27.60m in length and up to 0.65m in depth. At the western end of the trench the stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of Tarmac above a chalk rubble surface (87), which was 0.18m thick. This lay above a deposit of greenish grey silty clay (86) which was 0.33m thick. A thin layer of greyish brown silt (61) was observed below deposit 86, which in turn lay above a cobbled surface (57). There was no Tarmac at the eastern end of the trench, and the chalk rubble surface (87) sat above 0.31m of made ground which lay above a flint and gravel surface (60). A test pit at the far eastern end of the trench revealed another crushed chalk surface (58) beneath the flint and gravel (60), and this lay above a deposit of re-deposited Brickearth (88) which contained late post-medieval material (not retained). The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.5m and natural geology was not revealed, suggesting the presence of a large cut feature in this area. The test pit was not entered for health and safety reasons, and was backfilled after the monitor's site visit.

Excavation at the western end of the trench generally stopped at the cobbled surface (57), although patches of an overlying deposit of greyish brown silt (61) remained, and were removed by hand. This deposit contained numerous sherds of modern pottery, suggesting that the cobbles were buried sometime during the 20th century. The cobbled surface had been truncated by a service trench containing a ceramic pipe. The nature of the surface changed at about 8m, with the cobbles being replaced by gravel (85). In places, this gravel overlay further cobbles so it is possible that this deposit represents a later truncation. A line of red bricks (59) was noted to the east of the gravel and cobble surfaces, which does not appear to have been structural and may represent a decorative path or border. A further cobbled surface (89) was recorded to the east of the bricks, which was similar to surface 57. The remains of two wall foundations (78 and 62) were noted to the east of the cobbled surface (89). Both of these walls largely consisted of sandy lime mortar, with a few bricks and stones, and may have been built over the cobbled surface. A chalk surface (90) was observed which may be an internal surface associated with the structure represented by walls 78 and 62. A further chalk surface (58) was recorded to the

south and east of wall 62 and surface 90. At the eastern end of the trench machining stopped at a flint and gravel surface (60), which clearly overlay the chalk surface (58). Another possible wall (93) was observed through the flint and gravel surface, but was not investigated in detail. A test pit revealed the continuance of chalk surface 58 beneath the flint and gravel (60), and another wall (94) was partially exposed beneath a layer of demolition rubble (95).

Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

Trench 5 was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 22.10m in length and up to 0.95m in depth. At the north-west end of the trench up to 0.35m of concrete and made ground was removed to reveal a crushed chalk surface (91). This surface was 0.20m thick, and is likely to be the same as that recorded in the eastern end of trench 4 (58). A possible soil horizon (92) was observed beneath the chalk surface, although this had been stained greenish grey. This deposit lay directly above the natural geology, which consisted of orange brown clay with frequent flint and gravel inclusions, along with some chalky patches. This was interpreted as representing Head deposits the porous nature of the deposit led to the ingress of groundwater at this end of the trench.

At the southern end of the trench 0.25m of Tarmac and its associated bedding layer was removed to reveal a deposit of modern made ground, up to 0.40m thick. The made ground sat above a possible buried soil horizon (92) which had been stained greenish grey. Due to the staining it was difficult to distinguish between the buried soil and the underlying Brickearth geology which was present at this end of the trench.

Numerous small areas of modern disturbance were observed throughout the trench, although these were not recorded in detail, partly due to the presence of contamination from hydrocarbons.

Trench 6 (Figs. 5 and 8)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 26.70m in length, and was up to 0.83m deep. The stratigraphy generally consisted of 0.12m of Tarmac and made ground overlying 0.10m of flint rubble overlying 0.10m of chalk rubble. It is possible that these two rubble layers may represent 20th century surfaces seen in nearby trenches (4 and 5). The chalk deposit lay above up to 0.40m of buried soil that had been stained greenish grey, and in turn lay above the natural Brickearth which had also been stained in places. Two areas of modern truncation were observed, along with two service trenches, but these were not recorded in detail. A ditch (3) was recorded between 9.60m and 12m, which was up to 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep. The feature had a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (64), which contained several pieces of burnt flint along with some abraded sherds of pottery, dating from the middle to late Iron Age date.

Trench 7 (Figs. 5 and 7; Pls 2 and 3)

Trench 7 was aligned approximately SW-NE and measured 25.60m in length and was up to 0.71m deep. Numerous features representing post-medieval activity, such as walls and surfaces, were identified throughout the trench, although these were not present at the western end of the trench. Here the stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of made ground overlying 0.20m of buried topsoil (63), overlying 0.20m of subsoil (51). The subsoil lay directly above the natural Brickearth. The topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits all contained isolated patches of staining. A possible ditch terminus (1) was investigated between 5.40m and 7.80m. This feature was up to 1m wide and 0.31m deep, with a single fill of mid bluish grey silty clay (65), which produced no archaeological finds.

Two linear features (2 and 7) were investigated between 8m and 13.40m, to the south of wall 52 and drain 53. The earlier linear (7) was at least 1m wide and 0.25m deep, with a single fill of mid bluish grey silty clay (77). This contained one small fragment of tile and a piece of oyster shell. It was truncated by feature 2, which was 1m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill of mid bluish grey silty clay (66). One residual sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this feature, along with a fragment of slate and a struck flint. Both linear features were overlain by a thick (0.47m) deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay (67) which contained an oyster shell and a sherd of residual medieval pottery. The footings of a wall (52) were recorded to the north of linears 2 and 7. This feature was 0.80m wide and survived to a height of 0.37m. It consisted predominantly of lime and sand mortar with fragments of red brick and flint. A tile structure (53) immediately south of the footings was interpreted as the remains of a probable drain or culvert. The area to the north of wall 52 consisted of a probable buried soil horizon (63), although a number of features (69, 75, 76, 70 and 54) were revealed when some of this deposit was removed by hand. Feature 69 consisted of a rectangular structure, measuring 0.92m by 0.5m, which may be a drain or silt trap. It was constructed from standard sized red bricks. Another red brick structure (75) to the north of feature 69 probably represents the footings of a wall. It was 0.34m wide, and at it least 1m long, and appeared to abut foundation 70. Another possible footing (76), consisting of red bricks and lime mortar, was recorded to the north of feature 75. This footing was at least 0.68m long and 0.50m wide. Feature 70 appeared to be the partially robbed out remains of another wall. It was constructed from roughly hewn chalk blocks and lime mortar, and was up to 0.80m wide. The feature appeared to be abutted by walls 52 and 54, the latter of which may have represent a return to wall 70. Wall 54 was 0.36m wide, and wholly constructed from roughly hewn chalk blocks. Traces of a possible chalk surface (96) were recorded immediately to the east of wall 70.

The remains of another structure, represented by wall footings 55 and 71, were observed at the eastern end of the trench. Walls 55 and 71 both consisted largely of red bricks and lime mortar, and were between 0.20m and

0.30m wide. A deposit of crushed lime mortar (97) containing slate and ceramic building material fragments (not retained) may represent the remains of an internal surface within walls 55 and 71. Another wall (56) was noted to the north of wall 71, although the relationship between the two could not be established. This wall consisted of roughly hewn chalk blocks, bonded with lime mortar. This feature was up to 0.80m wide. Natural Brickearth appeared to be present at the far eastern end of the trench, although it appeared to have been scorched in places.

Trench 8 (Figs 5 and 8)

Trench 8 had to be re-positioned due to the presence of a large septic tank and overhead power cables. These restrictions meant that the trench could only be excavated to a length of 12.50m. It was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was up to 1.45m deep. Due to the depth of the trench the sides were stepped to enable safe ingress. The stratigraphy generally consisted of up to 0.10m of Tarmac which lay above 0.80m of made ground. The made ground sat above a buried soil horizon, up to 0.50m thick, which had been stained greenish grey, and lay above the natural Brickearth. A large modern truncation was noted but not recorded in detail. A ditch (8) was recorded at the southern end of the trench, which was clipped by the modern truncation. This feature was 1.85m wide and 0.75m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (79) which contained fragments of burnt flint and three small sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

Trench 9 was orientated approximately N-S, and was 26.50m long and up to 1.45m deep. The trench was stepped due to its depth. Up to 0.80m of made ground was removed to reveal a Tarmac surface, up to 0.20m thick. A heavily stained soil horizon, up to 0.45m thick, was recorded beneath the Tarmac, and lay directly above the underlying Brickearth geology which was also stained in places. A gully (4) was recorded between 7m and 8.50m, but was not excavated due to the presence of hydro-carbon contamination. However, over a dozen sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of the feature which was 0.75m wide and filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay (68). Two service trenches were also observed within this trench.

Trench 10 (Figs 6 and 8; Pl. 4).

This trench was aligned approximately NNE-SSW, and was 23.10m long and up to 0.98m deep. Up to 0.37m of made ground was removed to reveal a soil horizon which had been stained greenish grey. The stained soil was about 0.34m thick, and lay above the natural Brickearth, which was also stained in places. Five linear features (9, 10, 11, 12 and 13) were recorded within the trench, all of which appeared to be roughly parallel. Gully 9 was investigated between 17.50m and 19.60m, and was 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (80) which contained two sherds of Roman pottery, along with several fragments of

burnt flint. Ditch 10 was recorded between 12m and 14.80m. The feature was 1.40m wide and 0.46m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish blue silty clay (81). The only archaeological finds from this ditch consisted of burnt flint fragments. Ditch 11 was excavated between 6.20m and 8.50m. The feature was 0.94m wide and up to 0.40m deep. No finds were recovered from its lower fill of bluish grey silty clay (95), which was up to 0.24m thick, but its upper fill of light greyish brown silty clay (82) yielded several fragments of burnt flint along with a very abraded sherd of pottery dating from the Bronze or Iron Age.

Two inter-cutting features (12 and 13) were recorded at the southern end of the trench, between 3.60m and 5.95m, although the stratigraphic relationship between them could not be established due to the similarity of their fills of greyish blue silty clay (83 and 84). Neither feature contained any archaeological finds.

Finds

Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

A total of thirty-four sherds of pottery, weighing 195g, were recovered during the evaluation. Most of the sherds were found within linear features, although the abraded nature of much of the material means that some of it may be residual in nature. Apart from two abraded lumps from ditch 3 which could possibly date from the middle Bronze Age to middle Iron Age, and one medieval sherd from a buried soil horizon (67) the assemblage generally appears to date from the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3.

Fabrics

Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age

- P.1. Black fired rough brown with profuse ill-sorted <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
- P.2. Rough black with profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

Late Iron Age

LIA.1 Handmade micaceous black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm quartz sand and sparse ill-sorted 0.10<3.00 mm calcined flint filler.

Roman

- R.1. East Sussex Ware
- R.2. Blue-grey fabric with profuse <1.50mm subangular multi-coloured quartz filler fired rough orange externally with profuse angular <2.00 mm. black ironstone grits adhering to surface. Very unusual.
- R.3A. Early Arun Valley fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler fired black with brown surfaces.
- R.3B. Coarser version with profuse <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler, fired patchy grey/black/brown
- R.4. South Gaulish Samian

Medieval

M.1. Grey with profuse <0.20 mm. iron-stained quartz-sand filler and external splashed apple-green glaze.

Post-medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised twenty-nine sherds with a total weight of 225g. Both assemblages, from layers [61] and [63] were entirely modern, and comprised a mixture of transfer-printed white earthenwares, horticultural earthenwares, porcelain and stonewares, recorded together as fabric MOD. It appears entirely domestic in nature, other than two fragments of stoneware sewer pipe. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 4.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 7 struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 5). The collection comprised 5 flakes, a spall (pieces less than 20x20mm) and an end scraper. The pieces, where cortex is still present, are all made from local gravel flint, and all of the collection is likely to be locally sourced. Some of the pieces from feature 6 are poorly made and irregular. None of the collection is chronologically distinctive and is likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Burnt Flint

One hundred and twenty-two fragments of burnt flint, weighing 2,659g were recovered during the evaluation. All of the material was found within cut features, tentatively dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods, with the largest assemblage consisting of eighty fragments, weighing 1,226g, from ditch 6 in trench 3. A catalogue of the burnt flint recovered is shown in Appendix 6.

Brick and Tile

One small fragment of tile, weighing 10g, was recovered from the fill of a linear feature (7) in trench 7. The fragment has traces of lime mortar and is likely to be post-medieval in date.

Other Finds

Two fragments of oyster shell were found in trench 7. One came from a linear feature (7), and the other from the layer above it (67). A small piece of slate was recovered from the fill of linear feature 2 (66) in trench 7.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development, that are not presently covered by modern structures. A modest amount of archaeological deposits were identified across the site, dating from the late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. The features in the western part of the site were all linear ditches or gullies, and it is highly likely that some of them could represent continuations of linears recorded during recent archaeological work at St Barnabas Hospice. However, whilst the excavations at the St Barnabas site revealed evidence of extensive occupation, the features at Lower Northbrook Farm seem more likely to represent field systems.

Although one probable Iron Age feature was recorded in the eastern part of the site, machining in two of the trenches here stopped when the remains of post-medieval buildings and surfaces were revealed. These were not unexpected as buildings are shown in this area on historic maps from the late 18th century onwards. A large house, called North Brook Mansion, is clearly shown on the 1839 tithe map, along with several ancillary buildings. The house and many of the smaller buildings appear to have been demolished between 1839 and 1875, with new structures being built nearby in the late 19th century. All of the buildings in this area had been demolished by the 1960s. At least one of the walls revealed in trench 7 is likely to have belonged to North Brook Mansion, whilst the other features in trenches 4 and 7 are likely to represent ancillary structures, courtyards and internal floor surfaces. The origins of North Brook Mansion are not known and, interestingly it is not depicted on Budgen's map of Sussex dating from 1724.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	23.00	2.10	1.00	NE end: 0-0.27m made ground; 0.27-0.47m Buried topsoil (50); 0.47-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69m+ natural Brickearth geology. SW end: 0-0.40m made ground; 0.40-0.86m stained topsoil and subsoil (50 and 51); 0.86-1.00m+ natural Brickearth geology (stained).
2	26.20	2.10	1.00	0-0.07m made ground; 0.07-0.37m buried topsoil (50); 0.37-0.77m subsoil (51); 0.77-1.00m+ natural Brickearth geology.
3	19.60	2.10	1.02	NE end: 0-0.23m made ground; 0.23m-0.46m buried topsoil (50); 0.46-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63m+ natural Brickearth geology. SW end: 0-0.42m made ground; 0.42-1.02m stained topsoil and subsoil (50 and 51); 1.02m+ natural Brickearth geology (partially stained). Ditches 5 and 6. [PL.1]
4	27.60	2.10	0.65	W end: 0-0.14m Tarmac; 0.14-0.32m chalk surface (87); 0.32-0.63m greenish grey silty clay (86); 0.63-0.65m greyish brown silt (61); cobbled surface (57). E end: 0-0.22m chalk surface (87); 0.22-0.53m made ground; flint and gravel surface (60). Test pit at E end: 0-0.10m chalk surface (87); 0.10-0.42m made ground; 0.42-0.45m flint and gravel surface (60); 0.45-0.65m chalk surface (58); 0.65-1.50m re-deposited brickearth (possible fill of large feature). Surfaces 57, 58, 85, 87, 89 and 90. Walls 62, 78, 93 and 94. Brick path 59.
5	22.10	2.10	0.95	NW end: 0-0.35m concrete and made ground; 0.35-0.55m chalk surface (91); 0.55-0.70m stained soil (91); 0.70-0.82m+ Head Deposit natural geology. SE end: 0-0.10m Tarmac; 0.10-0.25m bedding layer; 0.25-0.65m made ground; 0.65m+ stained soil (92) and natural Brickearth geology.
6	26.70	2.10	0.83	0-0.12m Tarmac; 0.12-0.22m flint rubble (surface ?); 0.22-0.32m chalk rubble (surface ?); 0.32-0.72m stained topsoil and subsoil (50 and 51); 0.72-0.83m+ natural Brickearth geology (partially stained). Ditch 3.
7	25.60	2.10	0.71	0-0.31m made ground; 0.31-0.51m buried topsoil (63); 0.51-0.71m subsoil (51); 0.71m+ natural Brickearth geology. Ditches 1, 2 and 7. Walls 52, 54, 55, 56, 70, 71, 75 and 76. Drains 53 and 69. Surfaces 96 and 97. [PLs 2 and 3]
8	12.50	2.10	1.45	0-0.10m Tarmac; 0.10-0.90m made ground; 0.90-1.40m stained topsoil and subsoil (50 and 51); 1.40-1.45m+ natural Brickearth geology (stained). Ditch 8.
9	26.50	2.10	1.45	0-0.80m made ground; 0.80-1.00m Tarmac; 1.00-1.45m stained topsoil and subsoil (50 and 51); 1.45m+ natural Brickearth geology (stained). Gully 4.
10	23.10	2.10	0.98	0-0.37m made ground; 0.37-0.71m stained topsoil and subsoil (50 and 51); 0.71-0.98m+ natural Brickearth geology (partially stained). Gully 9. Ditches 10, 11, 12 and 13. [PL. 4]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence
7	1	65	Ditch	Undated	
7	2	66	Linear	Undated	
6	3	64	Ditch	Iron Age ?	Pottery
9	4	68	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
3	5	72 and 73	Ditch	Undated	
3	6	74	Ditch	Iron Age / Roman	Pottery
7	7	77	Linear	Post-medieval ?	Tile
8	8	79	Ditch	Roman ?	Pottery
10	9	80	Gully	Roman	Pottery
10	10	81	Ditch	Undated	
10	11	82	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Pottery
10	12	83	Ditch	Undated	
10	13	84	Ditch	Undated	
7		52	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		53	Drain	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		54	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
7		55	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		56	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		57	Cobbled surface	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		58	Chalk surface	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		59	Brick path	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
4		60	Flint and gravel surface	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		62	Wall foundation	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		69	Drain	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		70	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
7		71	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		75	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
7		76	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
4		78	Wall foundation	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy / materials
4		85	Gravel surface / truncation	Modern	Stratigraphy
4		87	Chalk surface	Modern	Stratigraphy
4		89	Cobbled surface	Late Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		90	Chalk surface	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
5		91	Chalk surface	Late post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		93	Possible wall	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
4		94	Wall foundation	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
7		96	Chalk surface	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
7		97	Lime mortar surface	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt in gm	Comments
[3] 64	P1		1500-500BC	2	3	Abraded lumps
	P2	Jar	500-50BC	1	2	Abraded
	Total			3	5g	
[2] 66	R2	Jar	c.AD.50-80	1	5g	Fresh
67	M1	Jug	c.AD.1250-1350	1	8g	Abraded
[4] 68	R3A	Jars	c.AD.30-70	11	111	Fresh
	R3B	Jars	c.AD.30-70	2	20	Fresh
			c.AD.30-70	13	131g	1
[6] 74	P1	Jars	c.500-50BC	3	2	Fresh
	P2	Jar	c.500-50BC	1	2	Abraded
	Fired clay			5	3	
				9	7g	1
[6] 74 upper part	R3A	Neck cordoned jar rim	c.30-60	1	7g	Fresh
[8] 79	R1		c.50BC-AD.70	1	1	Abraded
	R3A ox		c.43-150	1	2	Abraded
	R4		c.43-110	1	3	Abraded
				3	6g	
[9] 80	LIA1		c.50BC-AD.43	1	6	Fresh
	R3B	Jar	c.AD.30-70	1	16	Abraded
	Total			2	22g	
[11] 82	P1		c.1500-500BC but residual	1	4g	V.abraded

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Post-medieval Pottery (all Modern)

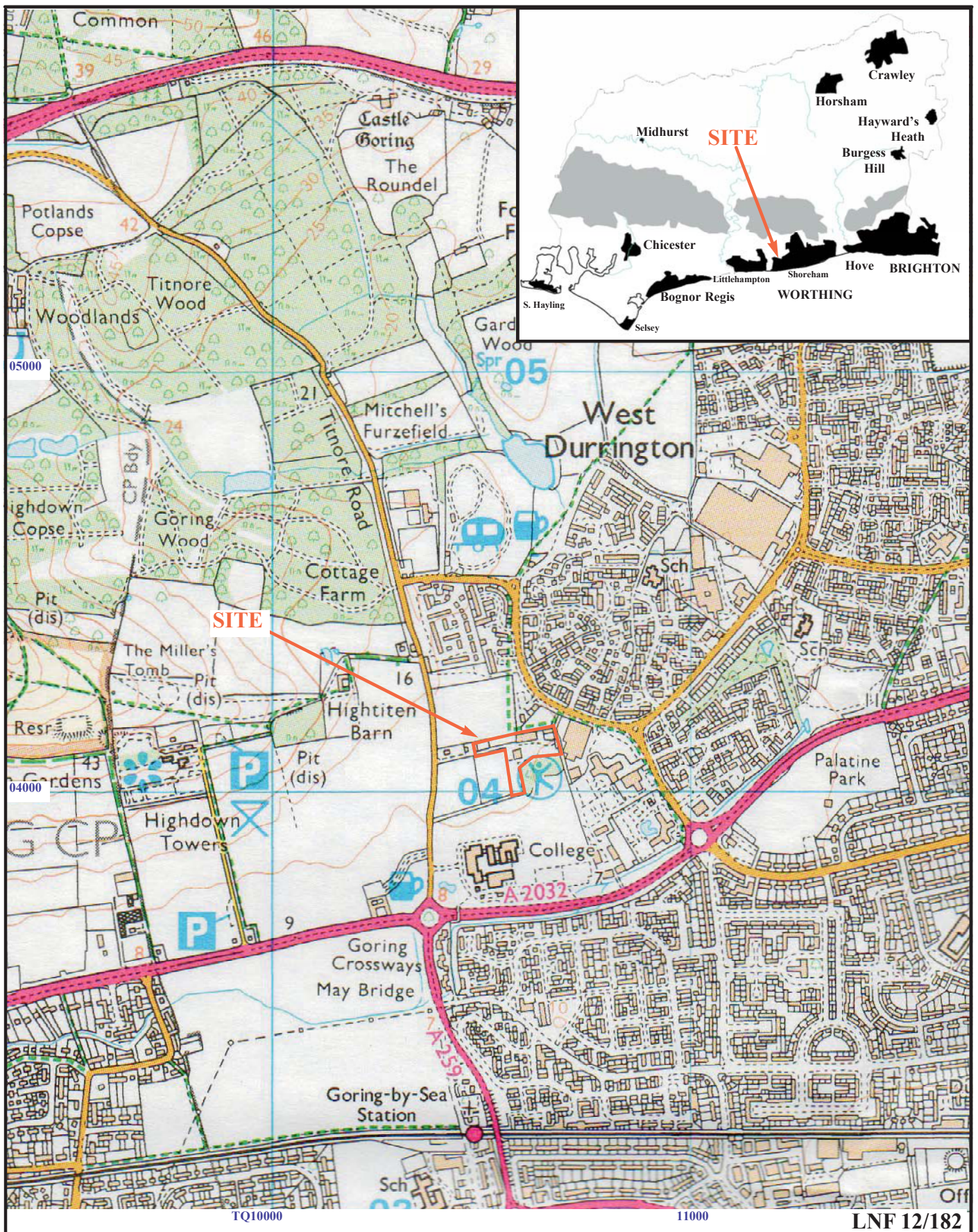
Trench	Context	No	Wt
4	61	23	190
7	63	6	35
Total		29	225

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Struck Flint

Trench	Cut	Fill	Type
7	2	66	Intact flake
3	5	72	Spall
3	6	74	4 broken flakes, end scraper

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

Trench	Cut	Fill	No.	Weight (g)
6	3	64	13	283
3	5	72	14	199
3	6	74	80	1226
8	8	79	3	238
10	9	80	4	131
10	10	81	6	313
10	11	82	3	271

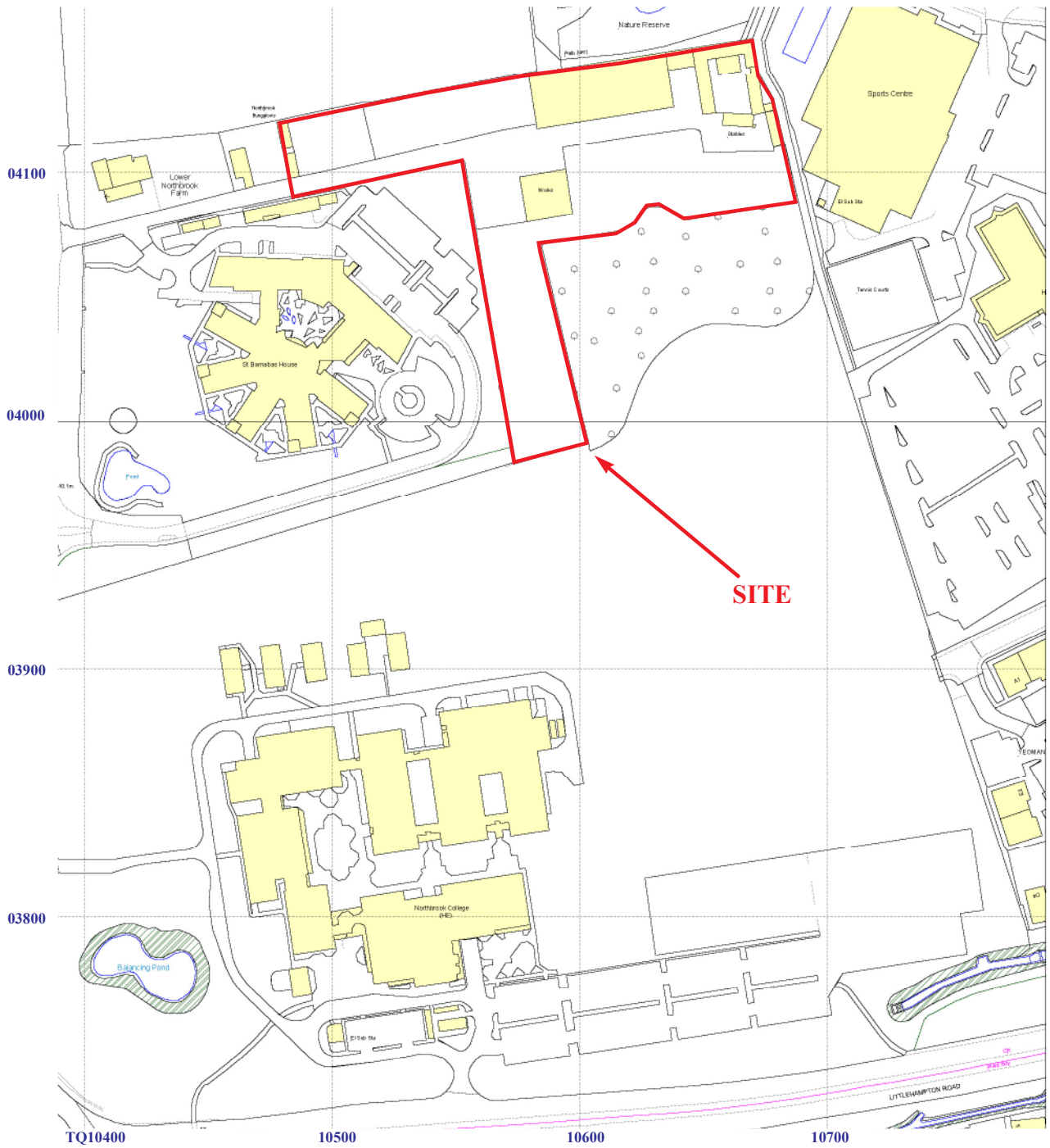


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Figure 1. Location of site within West Durrington
and West Sussex.

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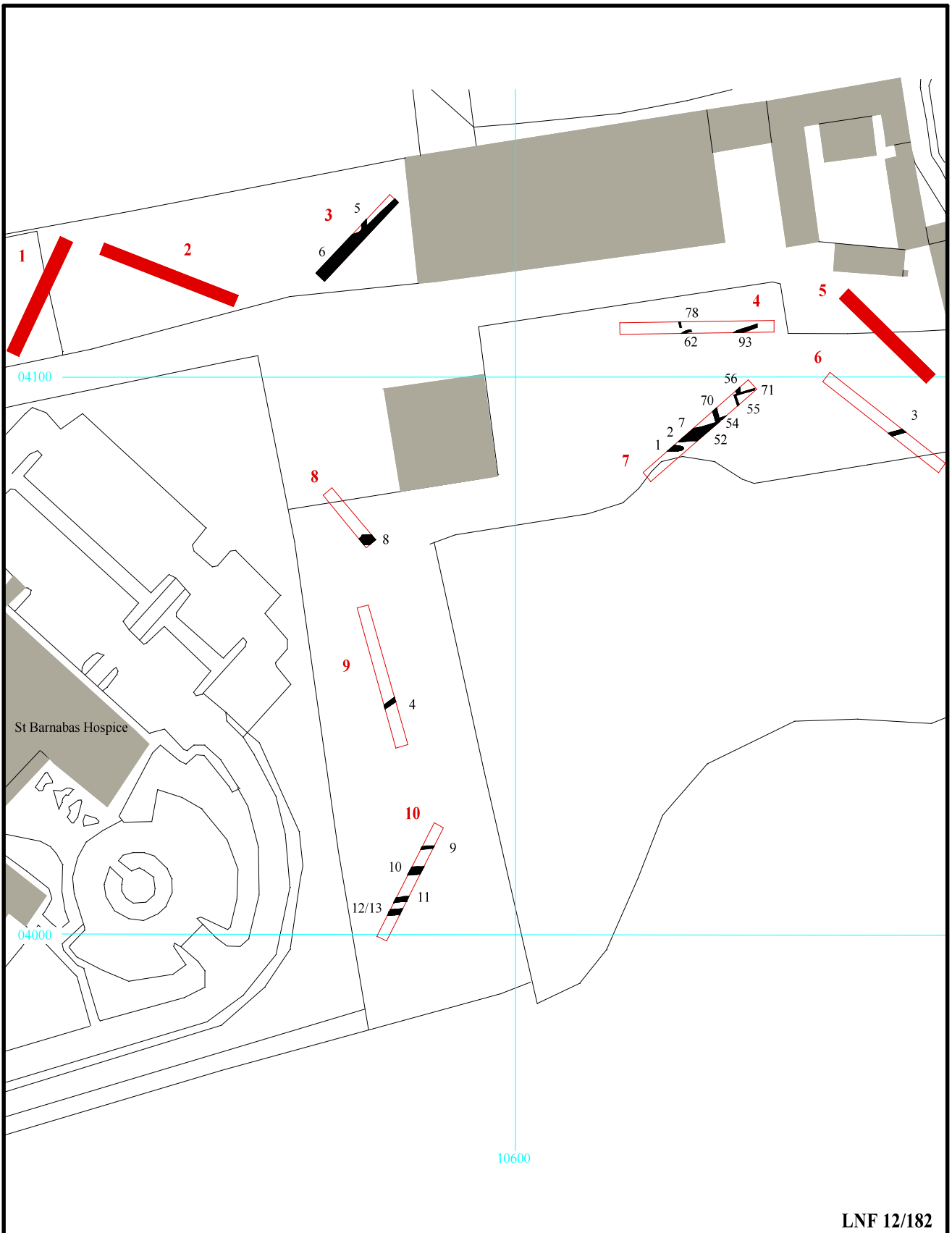
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**Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing,
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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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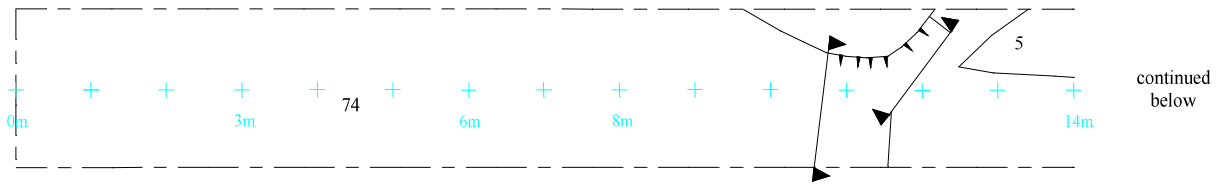


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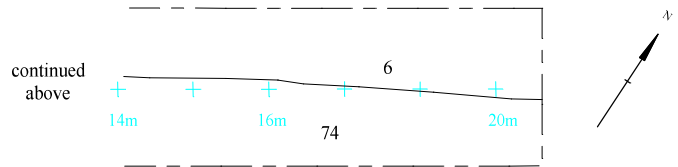
Figure 3. Location of trenches.



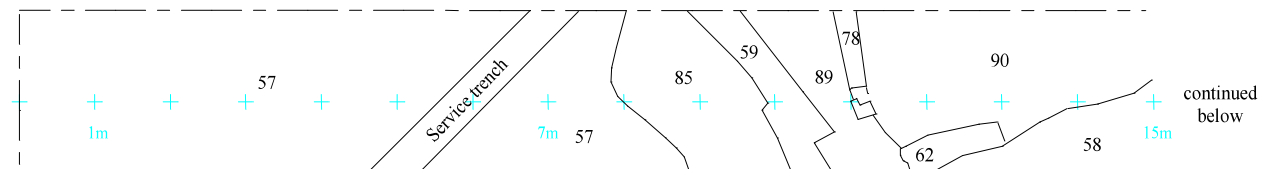
Trench 3



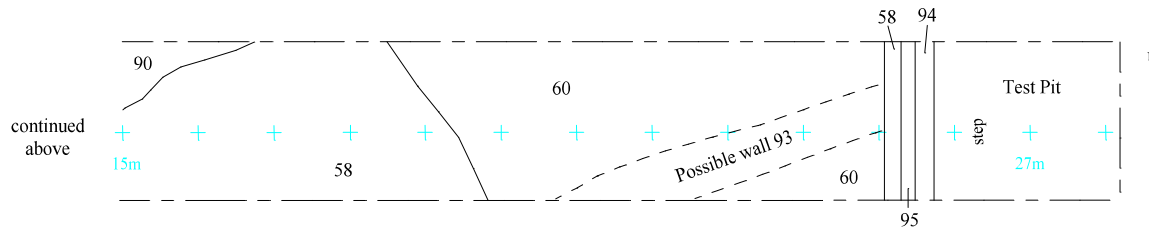
Trench 3 (continued)



Trench 4



Trench 4 (continued)



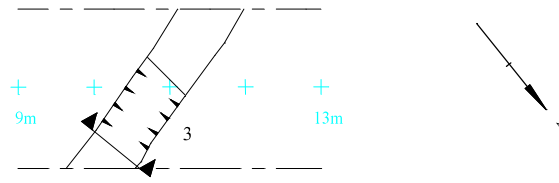
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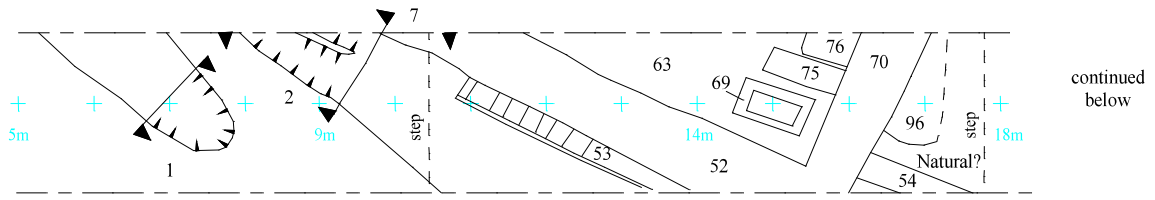
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 3 and 4.



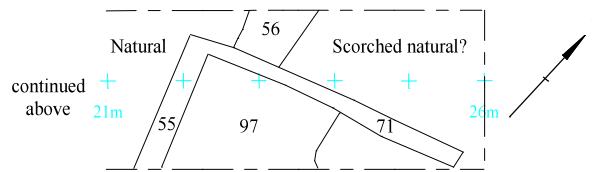
Trench 6



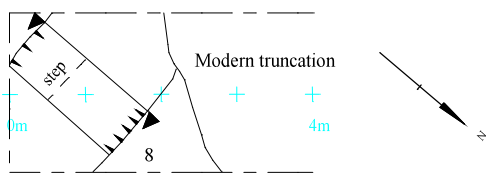
Trench 7



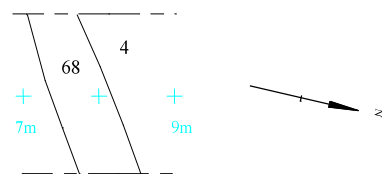
Trench 7 (continued)



Trench 8



Trench 9



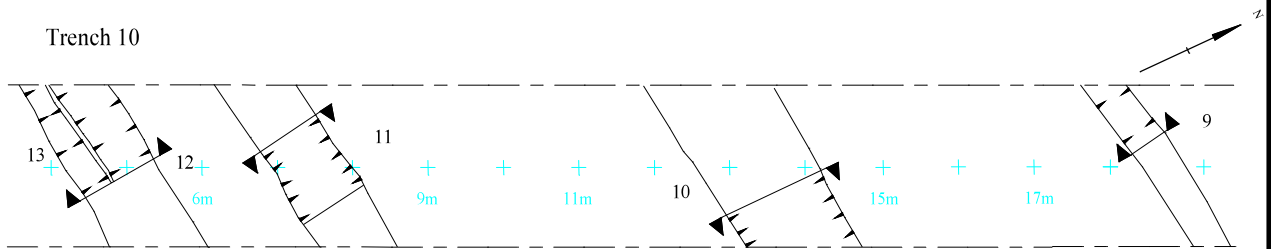
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Figure 5. Plan of trenches 6-9.



Trench 10



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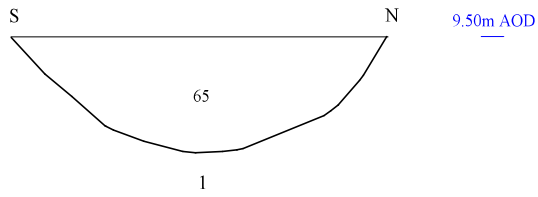
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Figure 6. Plan of trench 10.

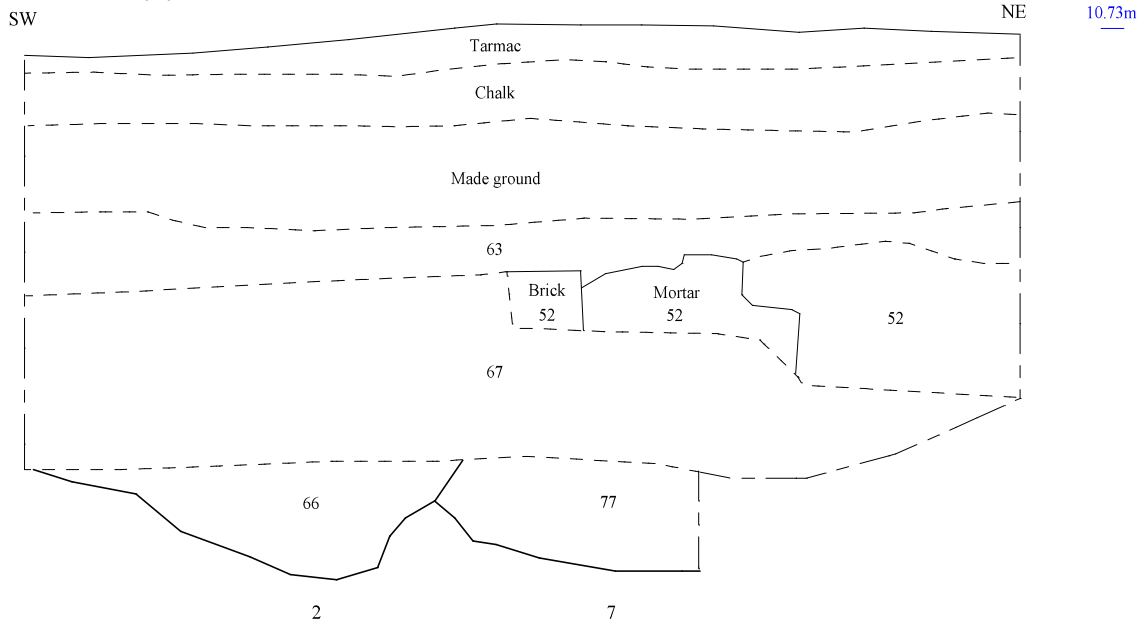


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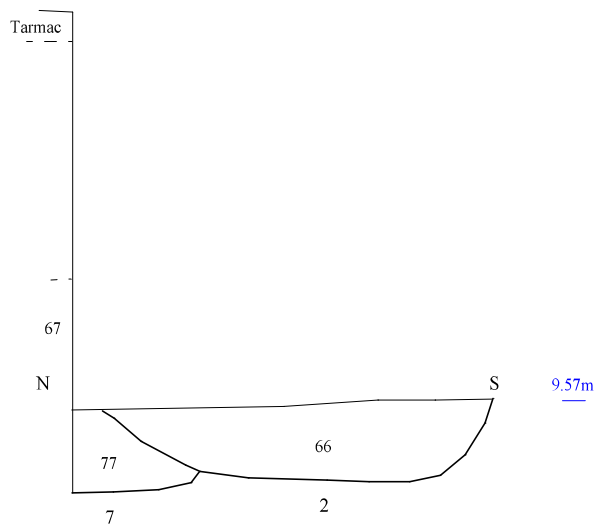
Trench 7



Trench 7



Trench 7

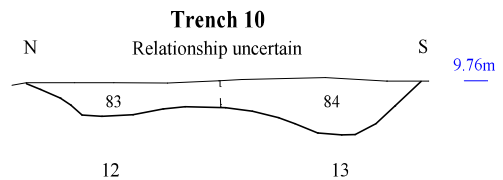
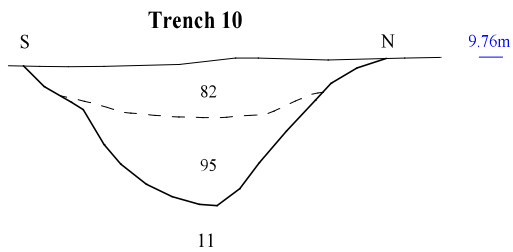
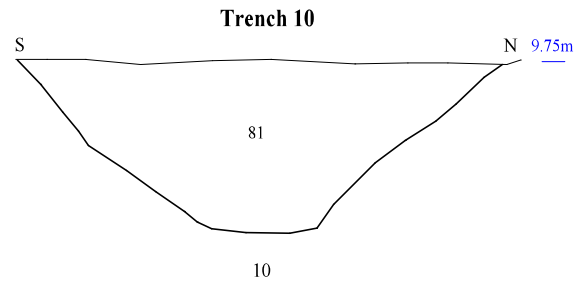
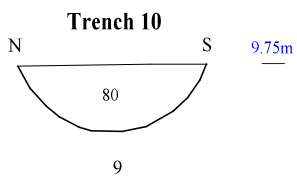
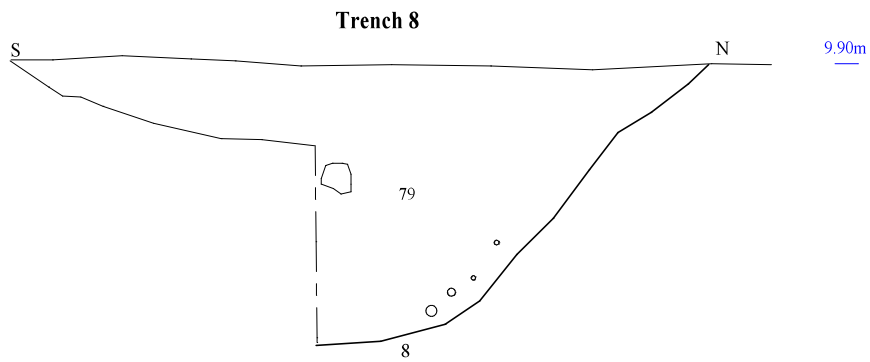
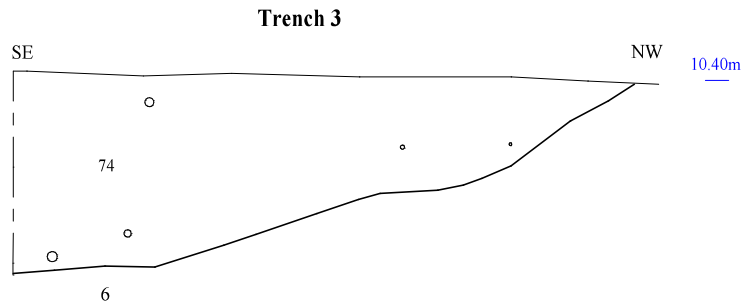
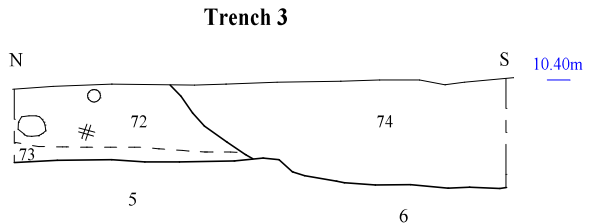
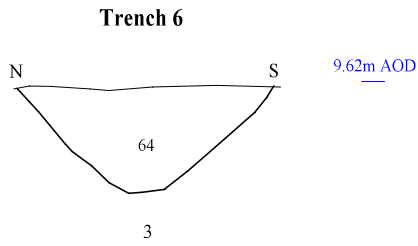


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Figure 7. Sections





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Figure 8. Sections





Plate 1. Trench 3, Features 5 and 6 looking east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Trench 7, wall 52 looking north east,
Scale: 2m.



Plate 3. Trench 4, floor 57, looking east,
Scales; 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 10 looking north,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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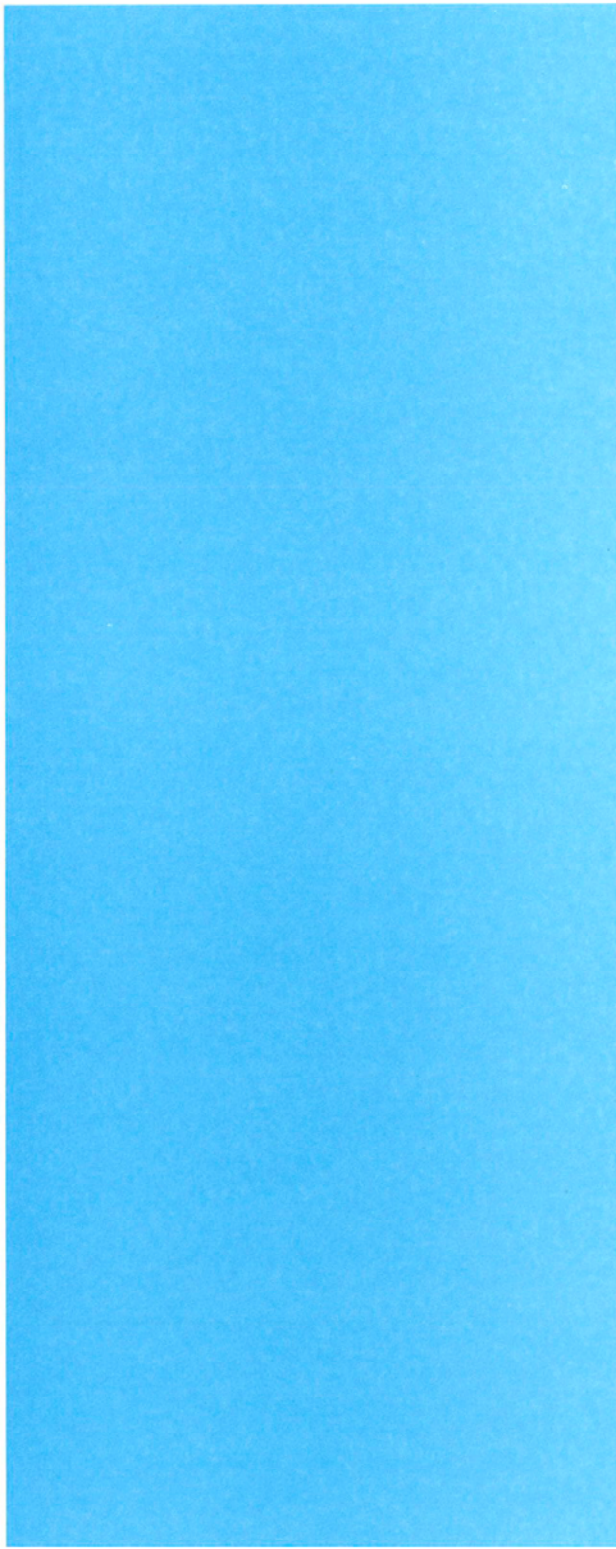
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Plates 1 to 4.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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