

**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, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex**

**Historic Building Recording**

**by Sean Wallis**

**Site Code: LNF12/182**

**(TQ 1060 0410)**

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex**

**Historic Building Recording  
For Bloor Homes (Southern) Ltd**

by Sean Wallis  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LNF 12/182

**June 2014**

## Summary

**Site name:** Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing, West Sussex

**Grid reference:** TQ 1060 0410

**Site activity:** Historic Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 7th May 2014

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Project supervisor:** Sean Wallis

**Site code:** LNF 12/182

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the West Sussex Records Office in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 17.07.14
	Steve Preston ✓ 17.06.14

# Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing, West Sussex Historic Building Recording

by Sean Wallis

Report 12/182b

## Introduction

This report documents the results of a building recording carried out at Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing, West Sussex (TQ 1060 0410) (Fig. 1). The site is occupied by various buildings which, until recently, have been used for commercial purposes. The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew West of Bloor Homes (Southern) Ltd, River View House, First Avenue, Newbury Business Park, London Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 2PS.

Planning permission (AWDM/0055/13) has been gained from Worthing Borough Council to demolish all the existing structures and redevelop the site for housing and a day care centre, along with associated access roads and landscaping. The permission is subject to a standard condition (21) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of any building work. As some of the buildings on the site are thought to belong to the 19th-century farm complex which previously occupied the site, the West Sussex County Council Archaeologist (Mr John Mills), in his capacity as archaeological adviser to Worthing and Adur Councils, has requested that building recording be carried out before these structures are demolished. This document is solely concerned with the building recording. Further work, in respect of sub-surface archaeological remains will be carried out in due course following the results of an earlier evaluation (Wallis 2012).

This is in accordance with and guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012) and the Borough Council's policies on the historic environment.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis on 7th May 2014, and the site code is LNF 12/182. Although all the remaining buildings on the former industrial estate were photographed during the survey of the site, only those thought to date from the 19th-century farm complex were recorded in detail. The scope of the survey was restricted by the dilapidated state of some of the buildings on the site, and access could not be gained to certain areas which have been secured for health and safety reasons. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the West Sussex Record Office in due course. Copies of the final survey report will be sent to the West Sussex Records Office and the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site lies to the east of Titnore Lane and north of Littlehampton Road, approximately 4km north-west of the historic core of Worthing, and is centred on TQ 1060 0410 (Fig. 2). The site is currently occupied by a number of former agricultural and industrial buildings, and associated areas of hard standing. An access road previously ran into the site from Titnore Lane, but this has recently been closed. 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).

## **Methodology**

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) for a level 2 record (RCHM(E) 1996; EH 2006). The objectives of the project were :

- To record information on the plan, form, date, materials, function and condition of the buildings' exteriors and interiors, and to discuss their phasing.

- To highlight constructional details and methods, and materials used.

- To highlight the most important architectural details, including carpenters marks and any other inscriptions and significant features, such as fixtures and fittings.

- To note any construction materials that may have been re-used.

- To set the site in its historical context by doing a short desk-based study.

- To discuss the context of the buildings within their immediate contemporary landscape.

The project comprised a summary analysis of the structures based on the modern 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey, along with a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development, and features of special interest. The buildings have been recorded photographically on 35mm format black and white media (contact sheet), along with digital images, which are catalogued (Appendix 1).

## **Historic Background**

Although nothing is depicted in the vicinity of the site on Budgen's 1724 map of Sussex (not illustrated), at least two buildings are shown on Yeakell and Gardner's 1778 map (Fig. 3). The first available map to show the site in detail is the Goring Parish tithe map, from 1839 (Fig. 4). This shows a large house, called Northbrook Mansion in the tithe apportionment, along with five smaller buildings to the west and north. These are likely to represent ancillary buildings such as stables. It is possible that the main range is one of the buildings already shown in the

1778 map. At this time the house and surrounding land was owned by David Lyon, a merchant from the West Indies who had bought the estate in 1834. In the early 1850s he decided to build a new house further south in the parish, called Goring Hall, and the old house at Northbrook was demolished (Fox-Wilson 1987).

A new farmhouse was built at Northbrook, possibly in 1852, and this is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1875 (Fig. 5), along with several smaller buildings. The subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey suggest that all of these buildings were demolished sometime after 1932, possibly in the 1960s, and a new farmhouse built next to Titnore Lane. The buildings that are the primary subject of this report first appear on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898 (Fig. 6). This shows a courtyard, split into two by a central fence or wall, in the north-east corner of the site, surrounded by various structures, which probably represent stables, stock pens and other agricultural buildings. Apart from the removal of the dividing wall or fence between 1898 and 1912, very little appears to have changed in this part of the site until after 1932. Comparison of 1932 (Fig. 7) and 1972 (Fig. 8) editions of the Ordnance Survey indicate that the buildings along the eastern boundary of the site were substantially remodelled during that forty year period, and the 1972 map calls the complex Northbrook Stables. A large building in the south-east corner of the courtyard was demolished, and a new stable block built. The building immediately south of the courtyard also appears to have been replaced by new stables. In the north-east corner of the courtyard it is possible that a rectangular building, shown as a separate building on the 1932 map, was merged with the L-shaped building which ran along the north and west sides of the courtyard. Finally a new rectangular building was constructed in the north part of the courtyard. However, the modern Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2) suggests that all the buildings built between 1932 and 1972 were either demolished or significantly altered between 1972 and 2012, and a new building constructed along the eastern boundary, to the south-east of the courtyard.

The modern Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10) forms the basis of the historic building survey, and an aerial photograph dating from around 2010 (Fig. 9) shows all the buildings depicted on this map. However, as will be gleaned from the description of the site given below, several buildings were demolished in either 2011 or 2012.

## **Description**

The building recording largely concentrated on the surviving buildings in the north-east corner of the site which are thought to date from the late 19th century. However, the later (generally post 1972) buildings are described briefly, in order to provide a record of the entire site as it appeared in May 2014, shortly before all the remaining buildings were demolished (PL. 1). The location of the photographs is shown on Figures 10-12.

Until recently access to the site was via a concrete road leading east from Titnore Lane, immediately to the south of Lower Northbrook Farmhouse. This house dates from the second half of the 20th century, and replaced the earlier farmhouse which is thought to have been demolished in the 1960s. This access road has been closed, and entry to the site is now from the new housing development to the south, which was built on land formerly owned by Northbrook College.

On entering the site from the south, building 2 is the first structure encountered (Fig. 7). This steel-framed rectangular building, measuring 19m by 18.50m, is relatively modern in date, and is constructed from breeze blocks and asbestos panels. Internal lighting is provided by Perspex sheets on its north, east and west sides. It has a large hangar-style doorway on its north side, with a smaller doorway next to it. A small breeze block built toilet block is present immediately to the north-west of the main building. Although it may originally have been built for agricultural purposes, the building was occupied by a commercial company immediately prior to the industrial estate at Lower Northbrook Farm closing.

Building 1 is located to the north of building 2, and is a large (56.10m by 22m) steel-framed rectangular structure built in the second half of the 20th century for agricultural purposes. The west, south and east sides of the building are of breeze block and asbestos panel construction, with internal lighting provided by Perspex sheets in the otherwise asbestos panel roof. The building is divided into two unequal sized rooms (A and B). The dividing wall between the rooms is of historical interest as the northern section, about 7m long, is obviously earlier than the majority of the building (Pl. 2). The west facing elevation of this section of wall is faced with regular courses of beach pebbles and flint, bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The southern end has been repaired by modern brickwork. However, the east facing elevation is constructed from a combination of red and grey bricks, generally laid in alternating header and stretcher courses. It therefore seems likely that this section of the dividing wall was originally the west wall of the large courtyard which is depicted on 19th century maps. This courtyard area was occupied by an orchard in 1875, but had become a farmyard by 1898. The north wall of room A is clearly modern as it is constructed from a combination of bricks and breeze blocks, whilst the north wall of room B (Pl. 3) is of the same red and grey brick construction seen in the east facing elevation of the dividing wall. It is possible that the pebble faced elevation actually predates 1875, as a boundary is shown roughly in this position on the 1839 tithe map, and that it was refaced on its eastern side in the second half of the 19th century, at the same time as the north wall was built. There is a small alcove in the north wall of room B, about 12m from the eastern end of the building, surmounted with an arch formed from a single course of bricks. The function of this feature is unclear, but the fact that it has been bricked up indicates that it may have been an entranceway into

the courtyard. It is likely that the 19th century north wall extends eastwards all the way to the north-east corner of the site, although this could not be confirmed as it is totally obscured by buildings 3 and 5.

Building 3 (Pl. 4) is positioned between buildings 1 (to the west) and 5 (to the east), along the northern boundary of the site, and measures 10.80m by 7.50m. The south wall of the building is constructed from breeze blocks, surmounted by a timber frame, and covered with asbestos panels. It utilizes the breeze block eastern wall of building 1 and the pebble and flint western wall of building 5, at its west and east ends respectively. It is not clear whether the north wall of the building utilizes the main 19th century boundary wall as it is obscured by plasterwork. The asbestos panel roof is largely supported by simple steel trusses, some of which have been obscured behind timber panelling. The building was presumably used for commercial purposes until recently, and there is a large doorway in the southern wall (Pl. 9).

Building 4 (Pl. 4) was originally connected to building 5, but the section connecting them was demolished sometime after 2011, and it is therefore treated as a separate entity for the purposes of this report. The various Ordnance Survey maps indicate that these buildings were built between 1875 and 1898, and were part of a roughly L-shaped structure, which are described as stables on the early 20th-century maps. However, building 4 could not have been used for stabling horses as its doorways are too low, and is more likely to have functioned as an office or tack room. This is supported by the fact that the 1898 Ordnance Survey shows an internal dividing wall between building 4 and the rest of the L shaped building. Building 4 measures 5.30m by 5m, and its walls are 2m high up to the eaves. The west, south and east walls are faced with regular courses of beach pebbles and flint, with standard-sized red bricks used for the quoins and around the window and door openings. There are two decorative red brick string courses along the west facing elevation. These walls are bonded with sand and cement mortar with frequent shingle inclusions, and are 0.35m thick. There is one door and a window in the south facing elevation, whilst the east and west facing elevations have one window each, the west one being different with louvres above. The north wall of the building was originally an internal wall, but the materials used in its construction could not be identified due to it being rendered with plaster. This wall had one doorway providing access to the now-demolished section of the original structure. Due to health and safety concerns, the building is no longer accessible, but from looking through the doors and windows it was possible to glean that it contains two rooms. The timber roof structure was visible (Pls 6 to 8) as most of the tiles had been removed. Although it was not possible to enter to building, it was clear that the roof structure was wholly comprised of machine cut timbers. The one truss which was visible appeared to have two struts projecting from the tie beam



which connected to a collar. Further collars were observed, simply fastened to the rafters. It is clear that the southern end of the original L-shaped building's roof was hipped.

Building 5 comprises the remainder of the L-shaped 19th-century structure, and is partially obscured by buildings 3, 6 and 7. It is divided into five separate rooms (A-E), but the internal measurements taken, compared to the plan derived from the Ordnance Survey, suggest there may be another small 'room' not accessible between rooms C and D. Access could not be gained to room A of the building, as the external doorway in its east wall has been blocked up for health and safety reasons. The south wall of this room, immediately adjacent to the recently demolished section, is clearly a much later addition as it is constructed from breeze blocks. The timber roof structure was visible as most of the plain tiles had been removed. However, the structure could not be studied in detail.

Room B is accessible via an external doorway which leads into the western end of the room (Pl. 10). The north, west and south walls of the room are all constructed from regular courses of beach pebbles and flint, with red bricks used around the doorways (Pls 11–13). A doorway in the west wall, which would originally have provided access to room A, had been blocked up with breeze blocks. The eastern wall of the room is a modern stud partition, covered with plasterboard, but the scars of an earlier dividing wall could be seen about 2m west of this. Brickwork in the south-east corner of the room indicates the presence of a blocked window or doorway. It is not clear whether this is the same opening which can be seen externally to the east of building 7, but the measurements taken suggest that it is not. However, if it is, and the Ordnance Survey plan is slightly out, the breeze block eastern wall of room C would be oddly positioned across this entrance. Room C of the building is very small, measuring just 1.80m by 5.70m, and is clearly a modern creation, based on its east and west walls. There is no access from room C into rooms D and E. All of the timbers which compose the roof structure were machine cut and, unsurprisingly, no carpenter's marks were visible. The tie beams rested directly upon the north and south walls of the building. There were two struts and a central post projecting from each tie beam, which supported the purlins and ridge, respectively. Many of the roof timbers were badly scorched, indicating that there had been a fire in the building in the past, and this event had obviously led to some of the timbers being replaced. At the time of the site visit the roof covering was largely comprised of plastic panels.

Rooms D and E of building 5 are accessible via an external doorway to the west of building 6, which leads into room E. Room D occupies the north-east corner of the site. Its west, north and east walls are of beach pebble and flint construction, the internal faces of which have been whitewashed. No blocked doorways are visible in these walls, so access must have originally have been from room E. However, the present doorway between the

two rooms, consisting of a metal sliding door, is a modern alteration (Pl. 18), and there was originally a pebble and flint dividing the two. The western section of this earlier wall is still present, and there is a corresponding scar on the east wall of room E (Pl. 16). Room D was probably part of the stable block mentioned on historic maps, although no features associated with this function are present (Pl. 17). The historic maps indicate that Room E has been substantially altered over the years and, prior to the 1972 Ordnance Survey, was previously shown as being separate from building 5. By comparing the 1972 map with the modern Ordnance Survey, it seems clear that room E was extended at some point after 1972. This is confirmed by the present structure, which has a breeze block southern wall, and a timber framed west wall covered with steel sheeting. The extension can also be detected in the pebble and flint east wall, as there is a clear divide between the section within the original room, which is whitewashed, and the part of the wall which previously an external wall. The roof was covered with modern plastic panels, and supported by a timber frame of machine cut timbers. No carpenter's marks were visible. The tie beams sat directly on the walls of the building, and had projecting struts and a central post, which supported the purlins and ridge respectively.

Building 6 is a small (3m by 2.80m) structure which was added immediately to the south of room E of building 5, sometime after 1972. Apart from its east wall, which represents part of the old pebble and flint external wall of the site, the walls of building 6 are all of modern breeze block construction, with red bricks being used for the upper courses. It is difficult to ascertain the former function of this room as it was, until very recently, connected with the range of buildings to the south which have been demolished. Very little remains of these demolished structures, apart from their concrete slab floors and some surviving sections of breeze block walls. A small section of the 19th-century beach pebble and flint wall, which once formed the eastern boundary of the site, is still visible to the south of building 6. However, this small section demonstrates how this wall was altered over time, and at least four different episodes of building and re-building are evident including blocking of a gateway (Pl. 15).

Building 7 (Pls 5 and 14) is a modern breeze block built structure, which utilizes the beach pebble and flint wall of building 5, to the north. The building is divided into two rooms, and was previously used as a mechanics workshop. It first appears in its present form sometime after 1972, although it is possible that the northern part may be earlier, as a building on the same footing appears on the 1972 Ordnance Survey.

## Discussion

The building recording carried out in May 2014 successfully recorded the remaining structures associated with the former industrial estate at Lower Northbrook Farm, prior to their demolition. Although the photographic survey covered the entire site, special emphasis was placed on those elements which are believed to date from the 19th century. These include the north and east boundary walls of the site, and the surviving parts of a former stable block which first appears on the 1898 Ordnance Survey. It is possible that a small section of wall in building 1, which divides rooms A and B, may be even earlier, and could potentially date from the period when the site was occupied by Northbrook Mansion (demolished *c.* 1850). This project has determined that the site was subject to much alteration from the mid 19th century onwards, due to its function as a farm, stables, and mostly recently an industrial estate (Pls 19 and 20).

## References

- BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey* 1:50,000 series sheet 318/333, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits Edition, Keyworth
- EH, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings*, English Heritage, London
- Fox-Wilson, F, 1987, *The Story of Goring and Highdown*, Portsmouth
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department of Communities and Local Government, London (TSO)
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification*, Third Edition, London
- Wallis, S, 2012, Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex, an archaeological evaluation, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 12/182, Reading

## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

### A .Digital images

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	External, general view, looking E <b>[PI. 1]</b>
2	External, building 2, looking ESE
3	External, building 1, looking ENE
4	External, building 2, looking SE
5	Internal, building 1, room A, looking N
6	Internal, building 1, room A, pebble and flint wall, looking NNE <b>[PI. 2]</b>
7	Internal, building 1, room B, brick wall, looking NWN
8	Internal, building 1, room B, looking E
9	Internal, building 1, room B, looking N <b>[PI. 3]</b>
10	Internal, building 1, room B, alcove in north wall, looking NNW
11	External, general view, looking N <b>[PI. 4]</b>
12	External, general view, looking N <b>[PI. 5]</b>
13	External, building 4, looking NW <b>[PI. 6]</b>
14	External, building 4, looking SW <b>[PI. 7]</b>
15	External, building 4, looking SSW
16	Internal, building 4, looking S
17	External, building 4, looking SE <b>[PI. 8]</b>
18	External, building 3, looking N <b>[PI. 9]</b>
19	Internal, building 3, looking ENE
20	Internal, building 3, looking E towards pebble and flint wall
21	External, building 5, looking NE
22	External, building 5, looking NNW <b>[PI. 10]</b>
23	Internal, building 5, room B, looking E <b>[PI. 11]</b>
24	Internal, building 5, room B, looking E towards roof structure
25	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W towards blocked doorway <b>[PI. 12]</b>
26	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W <b>[PI. 13]</b>
27	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W
28	Internal, building 5, room B, looking WSW
29	Internal, building 5, room B, looking ENE into room C
30	Internal, building 5, room C, looking S
31	Internal, building 5, room B, looking S towards demolished wall
32	External, building 7, looking NNE <b>[PI. 14]</b>
33	External, buildings 6 and 7, looking ENE
34	Internal, building 7, looking NW towards pebble and flint wall
35	External, demolished structures, looking E towards pebble and flint wall <b>[PI. 15]</b>
36	External, building 6, looking N
37	External, old doorway into building B5, looking N
38	Internal, building 5, room E, looking N <b>[PI. 16]</b>
39	Internal, building 5, room E, looking N
40	Internal, building 5, room E, looking N into room D <b>[PI. 17]</b>
41	Internal, building 5, room D, looking SSE into room E <b>[PI. 18]</b>
42	Internal, building 5, room E, looking S
43	External, general view of demolished buildings, looking ESE
44	External, general view, looking N
45	External, general view, looking N
46	External, general view, looking NW <b>[PI. 19]</b>
47	External, general view, looking WNW <b>[PI. 20]</b>

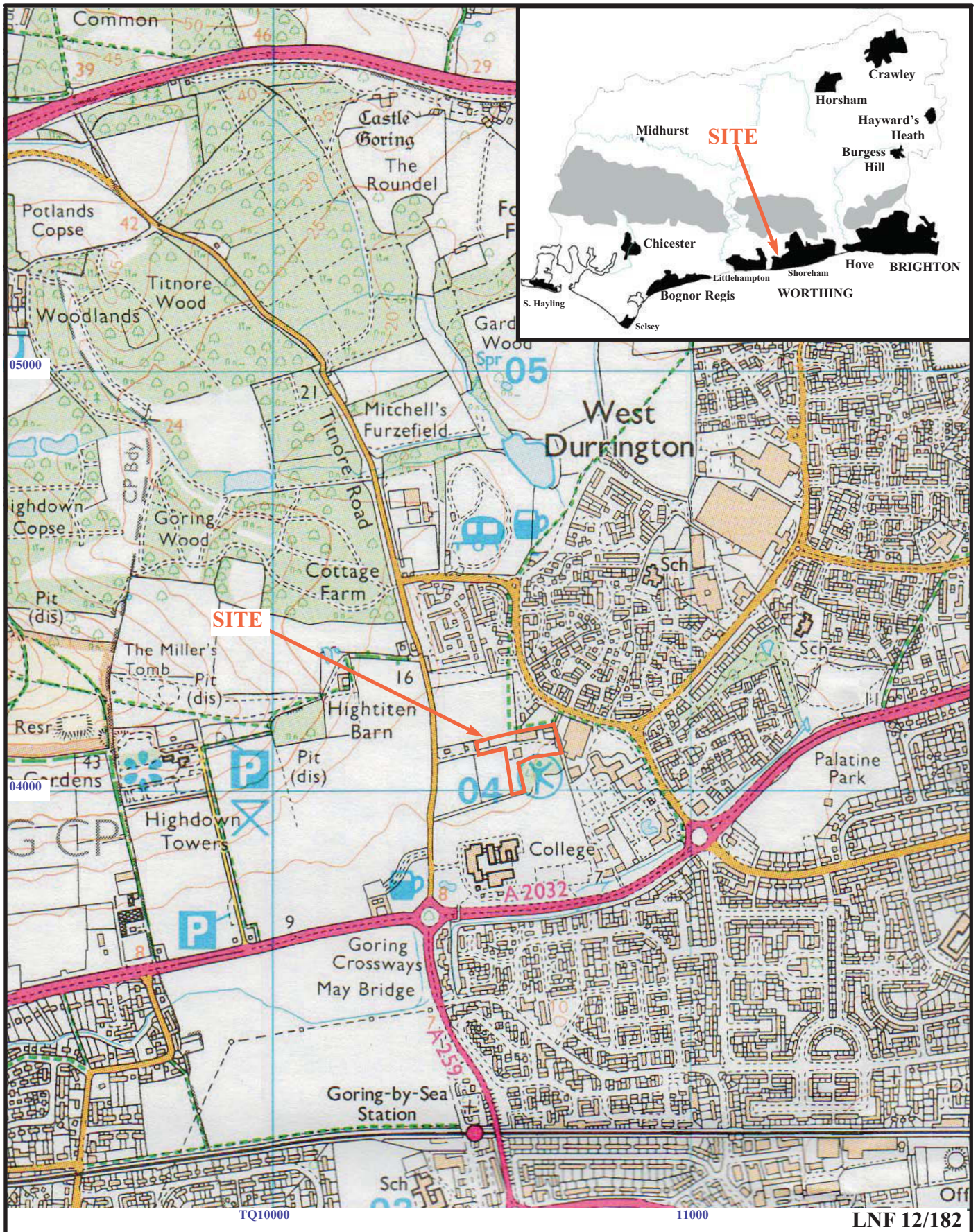
**APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue**  
**B. Monochrome images**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Film / Frame No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	712/20	External, general view, looking E
2	712/19	External, building 2, looking ESE
3	712/18	External, building 1, looking ENE
4	712/17	Internal, building 1, room B, brick wall, looking NWN
5	712/16	Internal, building 1, room B, looking E
6	712/15	External, general view, looking N
7	712/14	External, general view, looking N
8	712/13	External, building 4, looking NW
9	712/12	External, building 4, looking SW
10	712/11	Internal, building 4, looking S
11	712/10	External, building 4, looking SE
12	712/09	External, building 3, looking N
13	712/08	Internal, building 3, looking E towards pebble and flint wall
14	712/07	External, building 5, looking NE
15	712/06	External, building 5, looking NNW
16	712/05	Internal, building 5, room B, looking E
17	712/04	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W towards blocked doorway
18	712/03	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W
19	712/02	Internal, building 5, room B, looking ENE into room C
20	712/01	External, demolished structures, looking E towards pebble and flint wall

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### A .Digital images

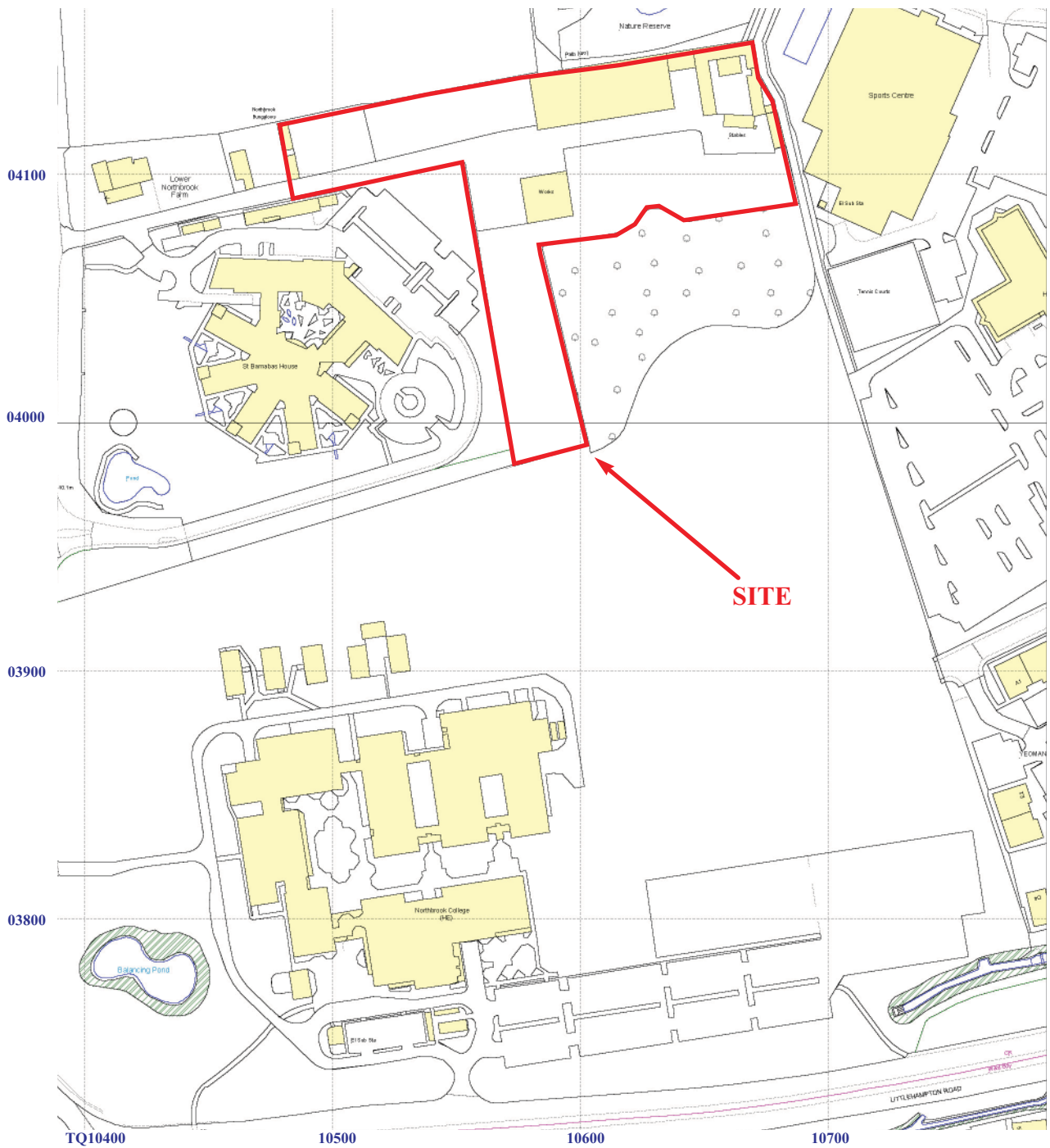
<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	External, general view, looking E <b>[PI. 1]</b>
2	External, building 2, looking ESE
3	External, building 1, looking ENE
4	External, building 2, looking SE
5	Internal, building 1, room A, looking N
6	Internal, building 1, room A, pebble and flint wall, looking NNE <b>[PI. 2]</b>
7	Internal, building 1, room B, brick wall, looking NWN
8	Internal, building 1, room B, looking E
9	Internal, building 1, room B, looking N <b>[PI. 3]</b>
10	Internal, building 1, room B, alcove in north wall, looking NNW
11	External, general view, looking N <b>[PI. 4]</b>
12	External, general view, looking N <b>[PI. 5]</b>
13	External, building 4, looking NW <b>[PI. 6]</b>
14	External, building 4, looking SW <b>[PI. 7]</b>
15	External, building 4, looking SSW
16	Internal, building 4, looking S
17	External, building 4, looking SE <b>[PI. 8]</b>
18	External, building 3, looking N <b>[PI. 9]</b>
19	Internal, building 3, looking ENE
20	Internal, building 3, looking E towards pebble and flint wall
21	External, building 5, looking NE
22	External, building 5, looking NNW <b>[PI. 10]</b>
23	Internal, building 5, room B, looking E <b>[PI. 11]</b>
24	Internal, building 5, room B, looking E towards roof structure
25	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W towards blocked doorway <b>[PI. 12]</b>
26	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W <b>[PI. 13]</b>
27	Internal, building 5, room B, looking W
28	Internal, building 5, room B, looking WSW
29	Internal, building 5, room B, looking ENE into room C
30	Internal, building 5, room C, looking S
31	Internal, building 5, room B, looking S towards demolished wall
32	External, building 7, looking NNE <b>[PI. 14]</b>
33	External, buildings 6 and 7, looking ENE
34	Internal, building 7, looking NW towards pebble and flint wall
35	External, demolished structures, looking E towards pebble and flint wall <b>[PI. 15]</b>
36	External, building 6, looking N
37	External, old doorway into building B5, looking N
38	Internal, building 5, room E, looking N <b>[PI. 16]</b>
39	Internal, building 5, room E, looking N
40	Internal, building 5, room E, looking N into room D <b>[PI. 17]</b>
41	Internal, building 5, room D, looking SSE into room E <b>[PI. 18]</b>
42	Internal, building 5, room E, looking S
43	External, general view of demolished buildings, looking ESE
44	External, general view, looking N
45	External, general view, looking N
46	External, general view, looking NW <b>[PI. 19]</b>
47	External, general view, looking WNW <b>[PI. 20]</b>



**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex, 2014  
Historic Building Recording**

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

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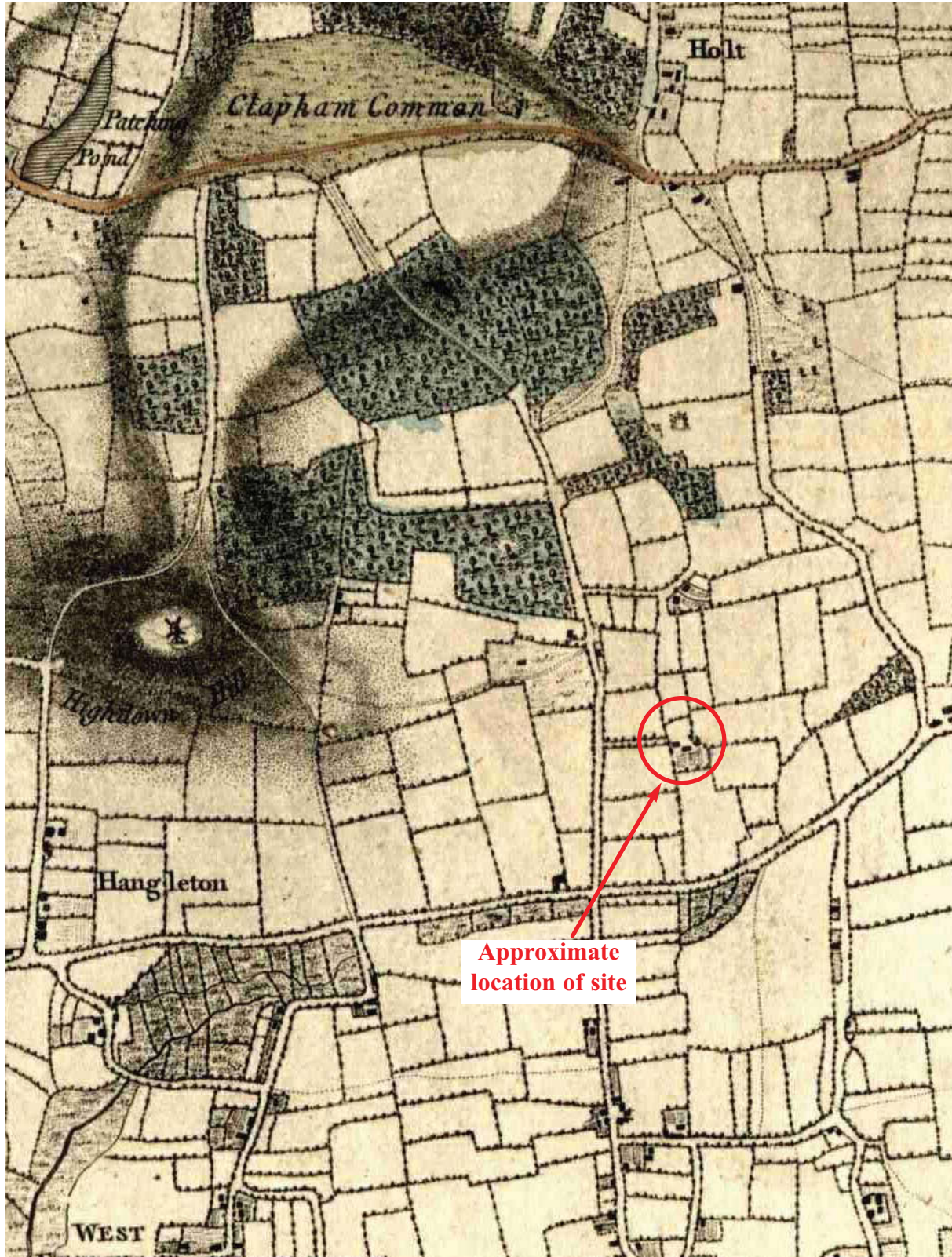
LNf 12/182

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex, 2014  
Historic Building Recording**  
Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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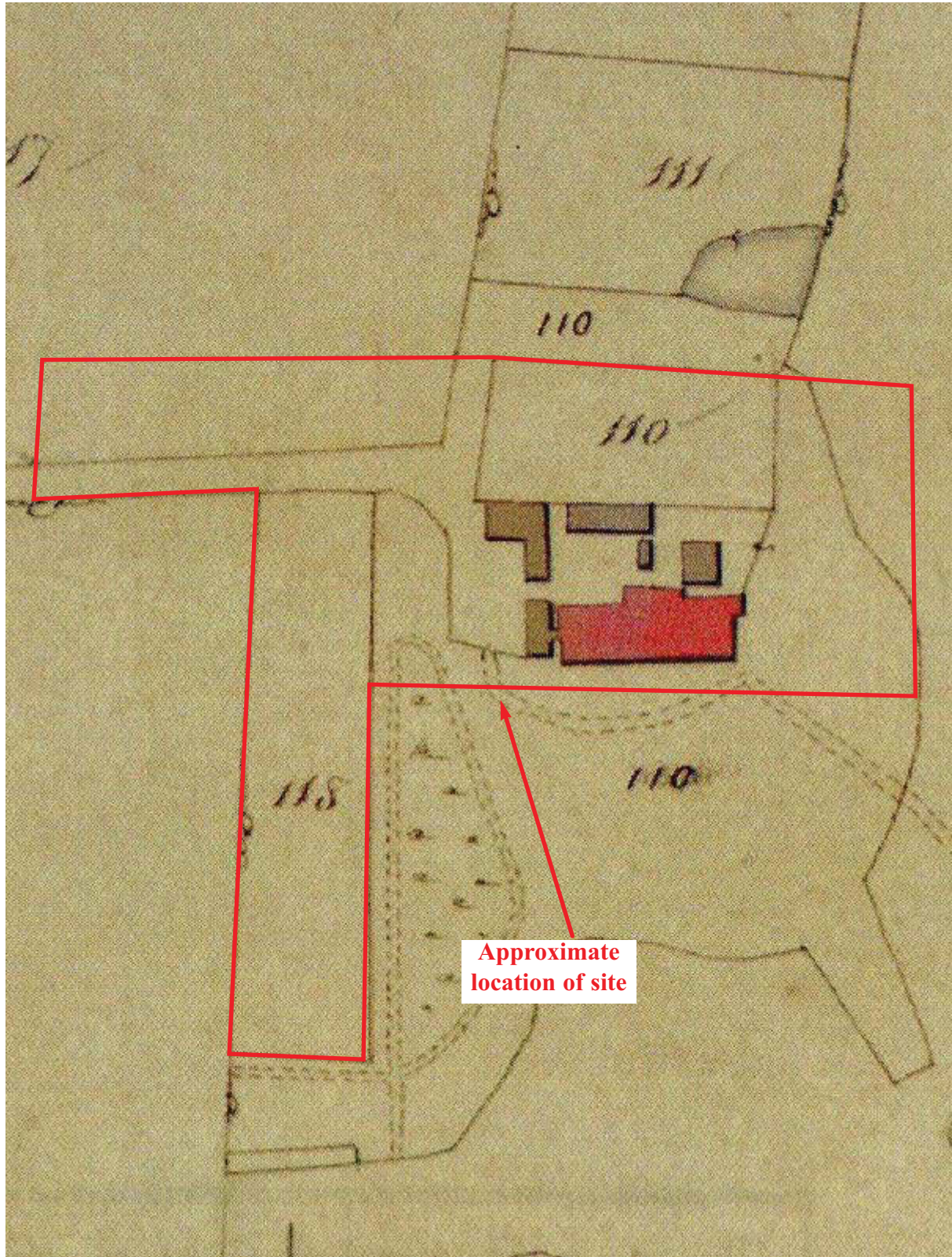
THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
SOUTH





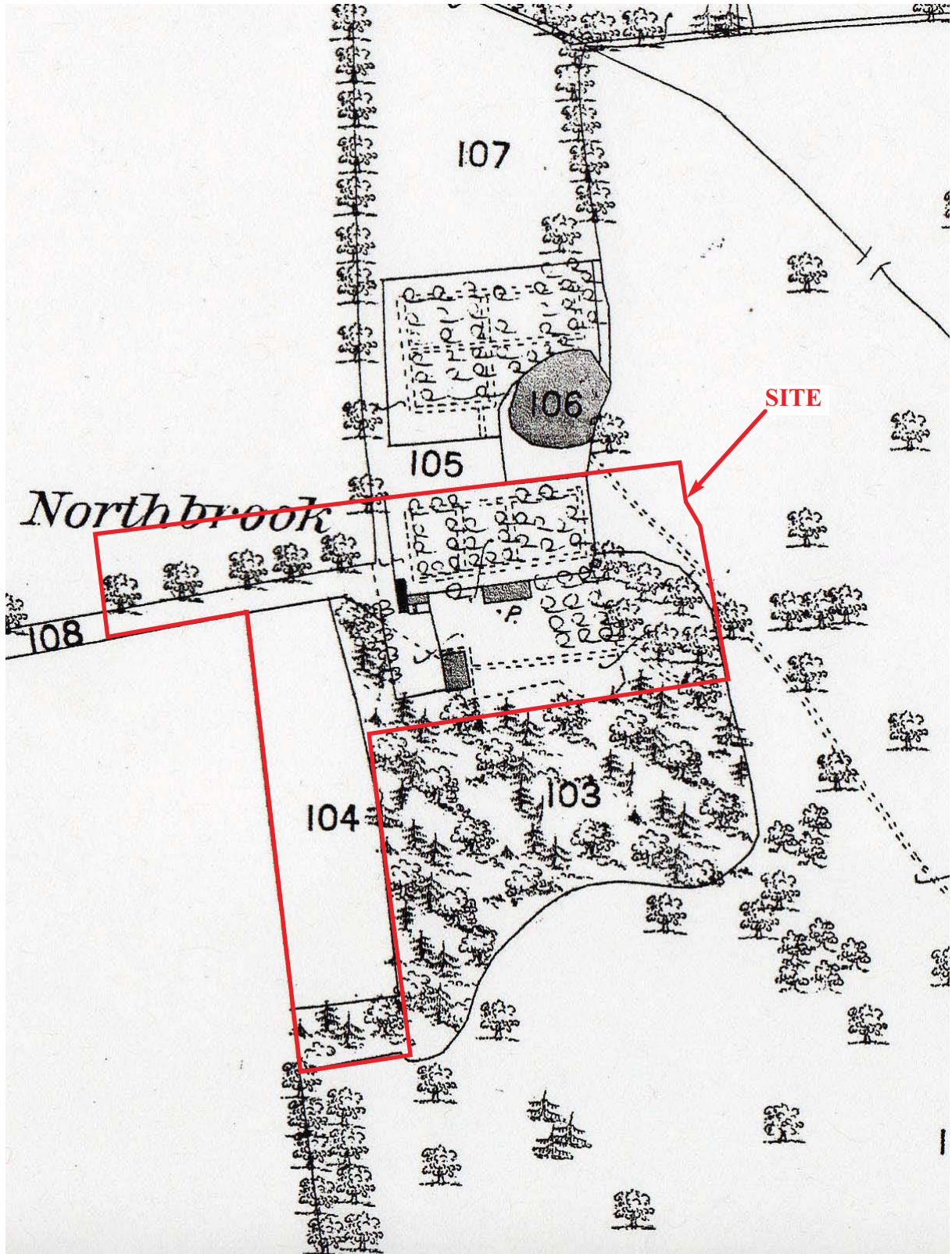
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Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex, 2014  
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Figure 3. Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, 1778.



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**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex, 2014  
Historic Building Recording**  
Figure 4. Goring Parish Tithe Map, 1839.

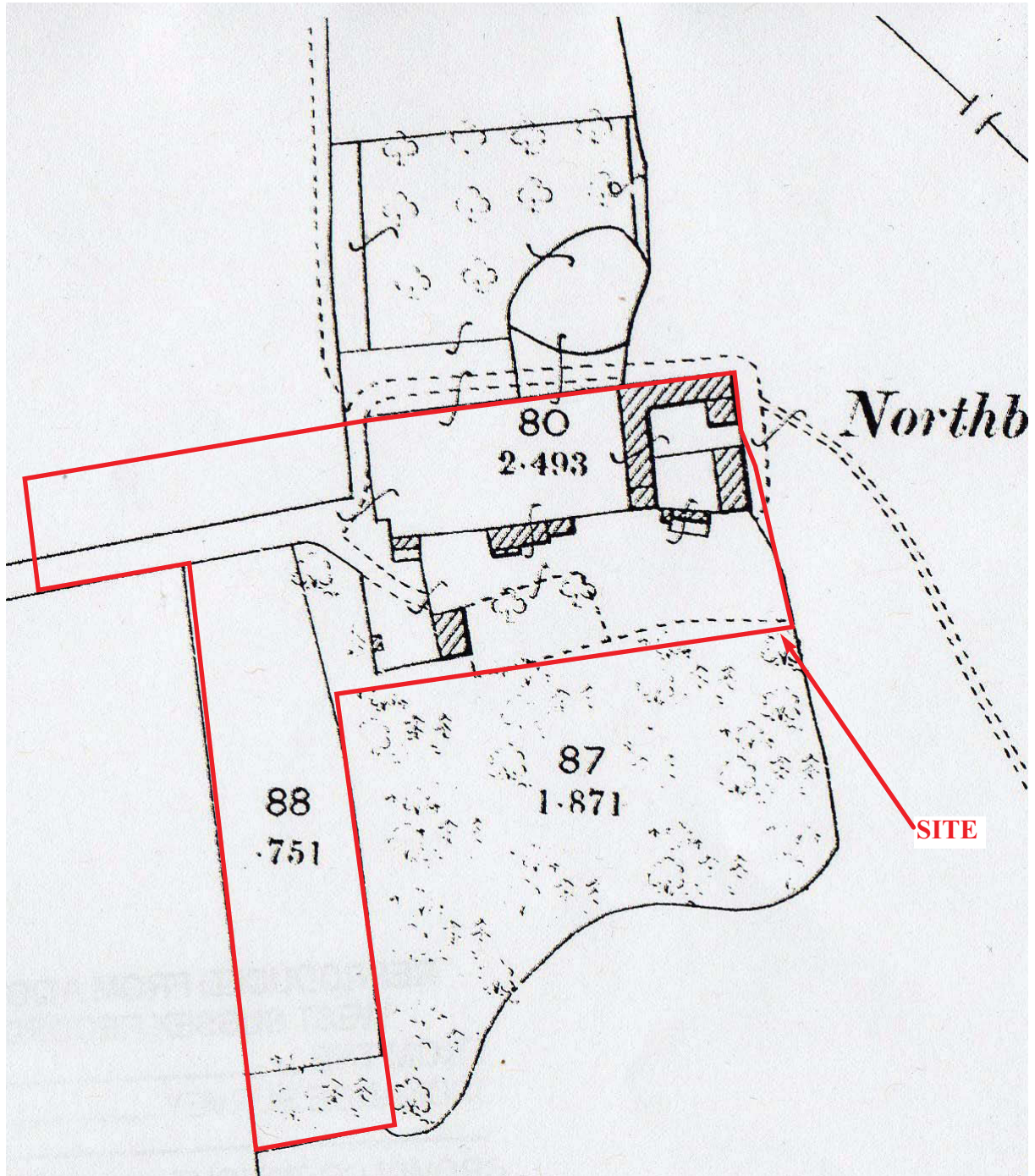


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Worthing, West Sussex, 2014  
Historic Building Recording

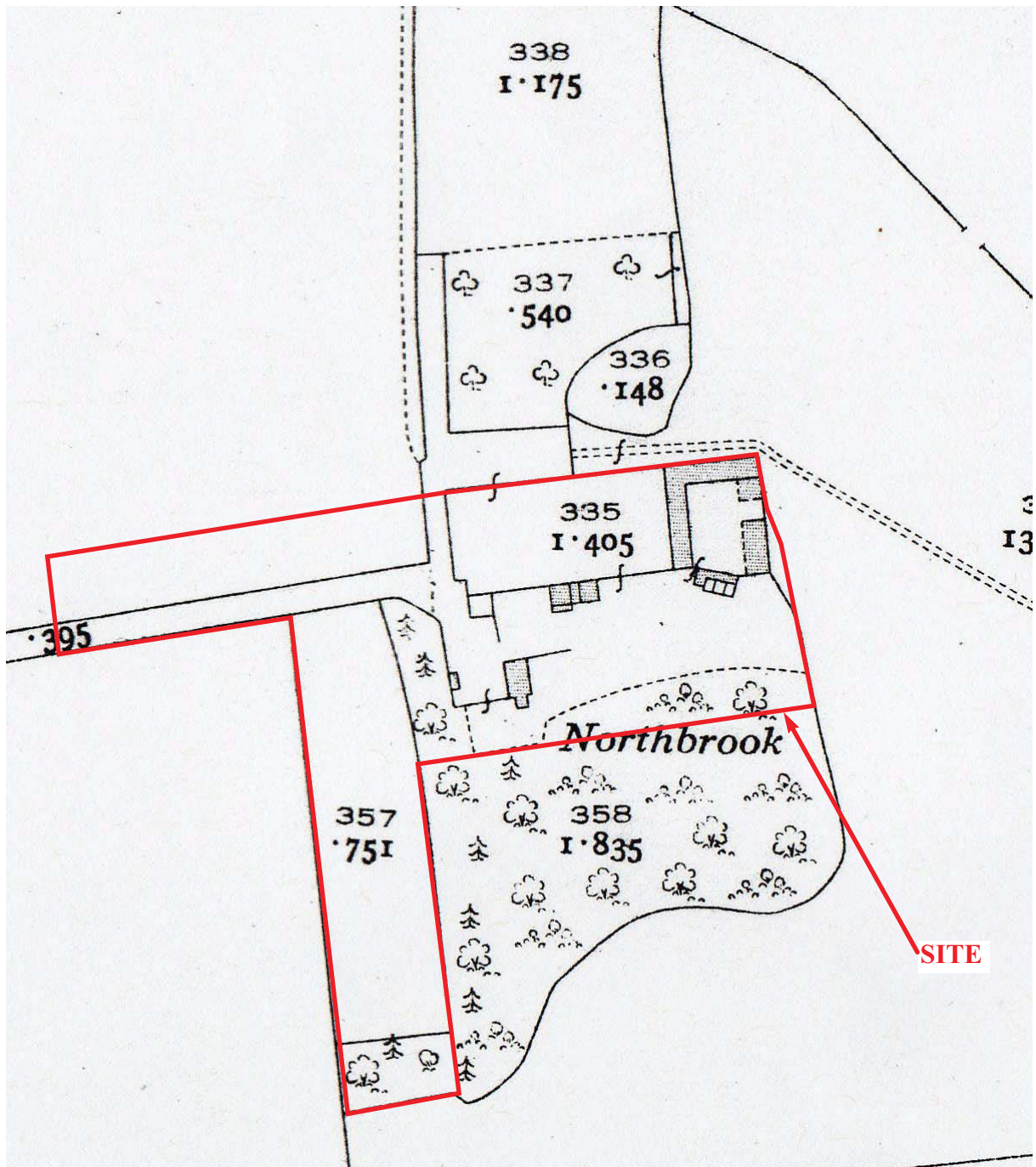
Figure 5. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1875.

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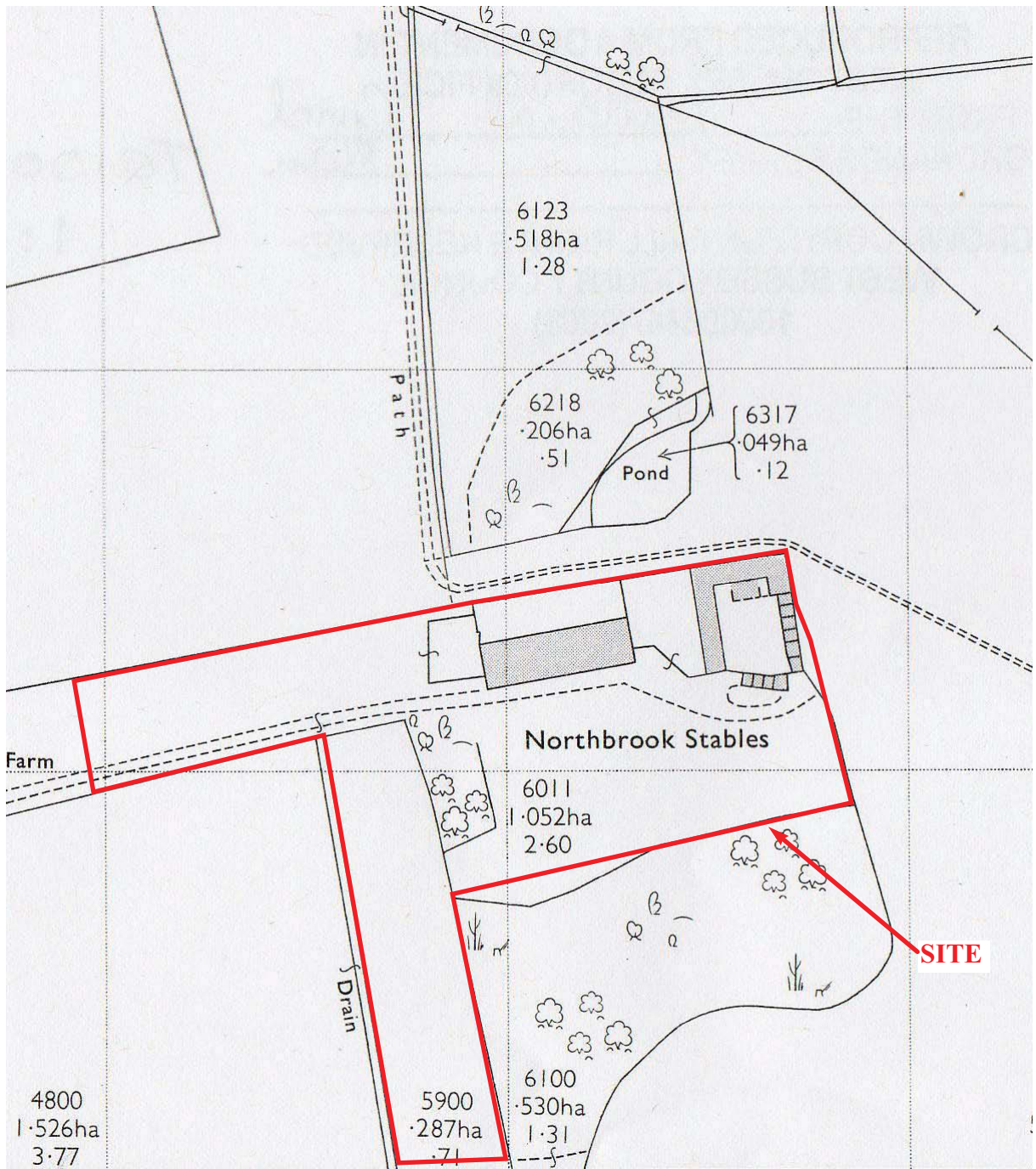
**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
Worthing, West Sussex, 2014  
Historic Building Recording**  
Figure 6. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898.



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Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,  
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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey, 1932.

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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1972.



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Figure 9. Aerial Photograph, c. 2010.



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Historic Building Recording**

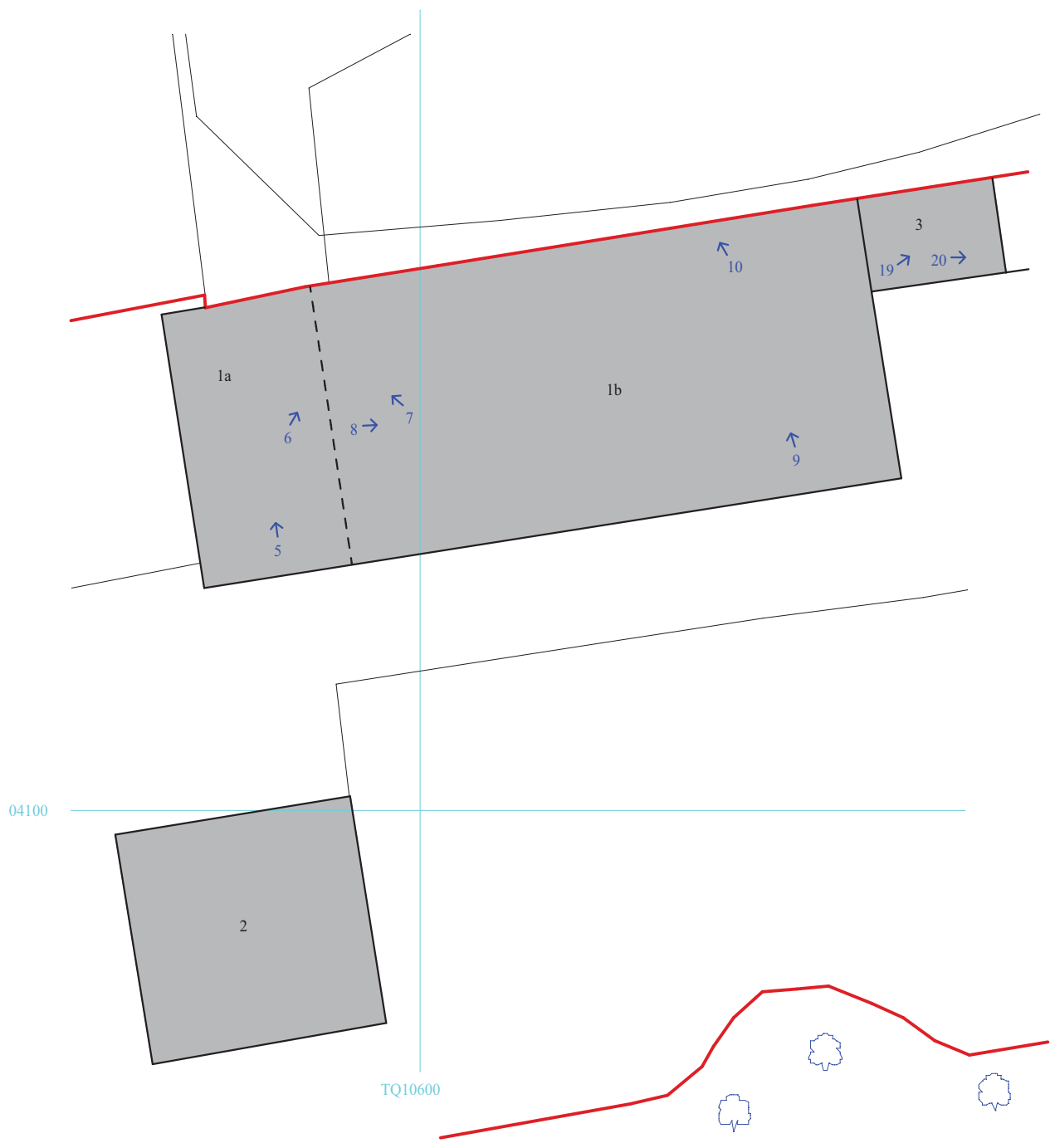
Figure 10. Plan showing external photographs (digital) taken.

0 50m



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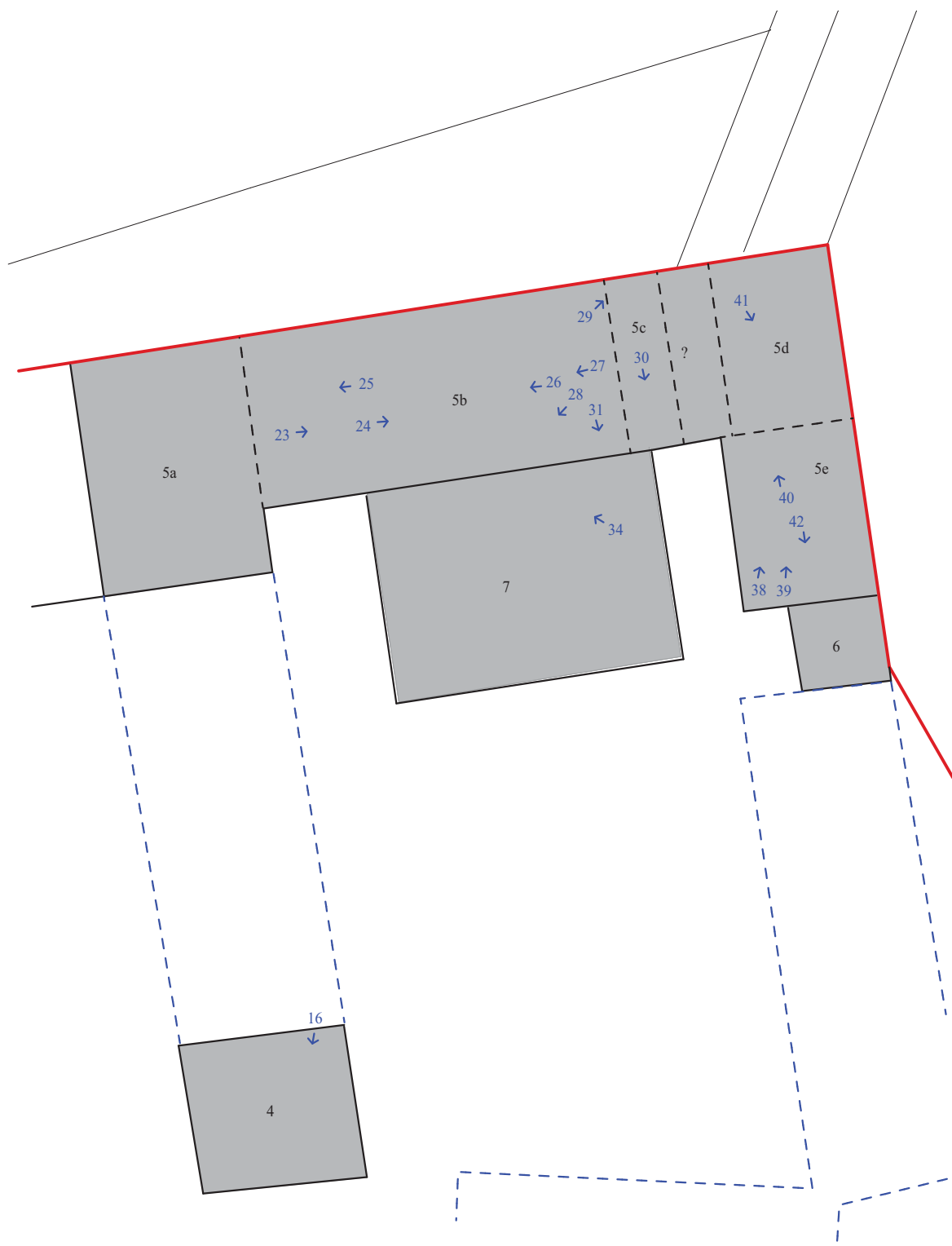
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Figure 11. Plan showing internal photographs (digital) taken in buildings 1 and 3.





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Figure 12. Plan showing internal photographs (digital) taken in buildings 4, 5 and 7.





Plate 11. Interior of Building 5b, looking east.



Plate 12. Interior of western wall of Building 5b, looking west.

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Plates 11 - 12.**

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Plate 1. Site, looking east.



Plate 2. Interior of Building 1a, looking north-east.

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Plates 1 - 2.**

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Plate 3. Interior of Building 1b, looking north.



Plate 4. Buildings 3 and 4, looking north.

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Plates 3 - 4.**

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Plate 5. Building 7 with demolished area in foreground, looking north.



Plate 6. Building 4, looking north-west.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Rear of Building 4, looking south-west.



Plate 8. Rear of Building 4, looking south-east.

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Plates 7 - 8.**

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Plate 9. Building 3, looking north.



Plate 10. Buildings 5a and 5b, looking north.

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Plates 9 - 10.**

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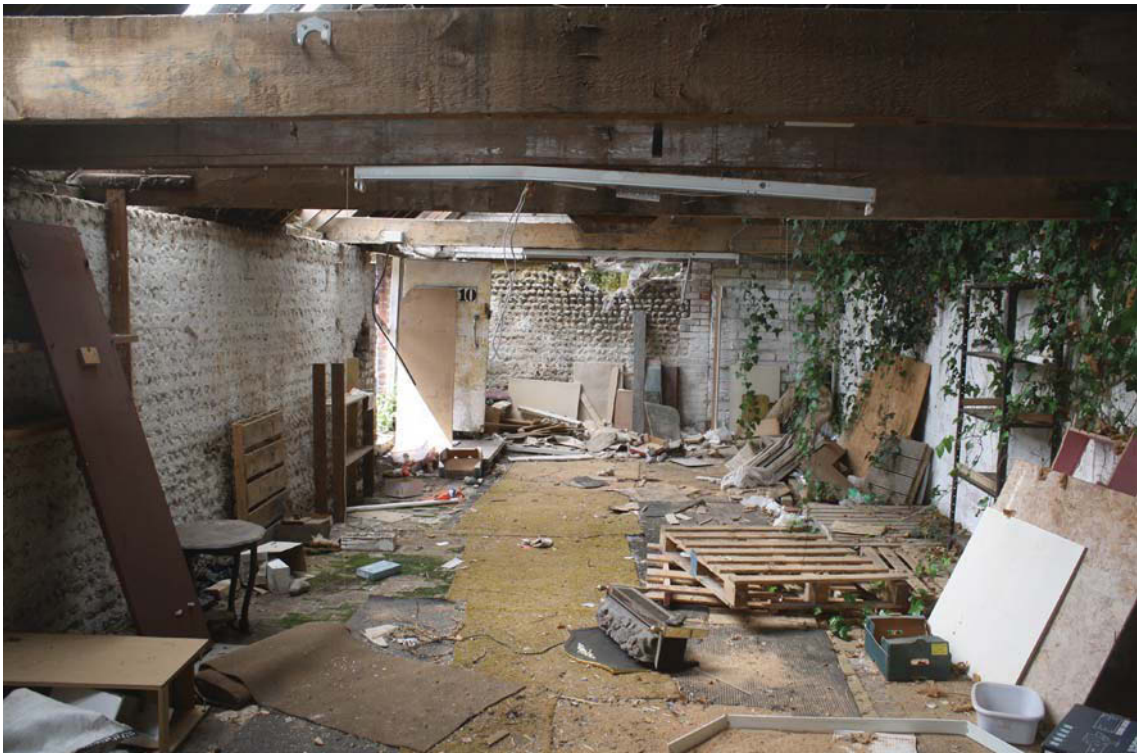


Plate 13. Interior of Building 5b, looking west.



Plate 14. Building 7, looking north.

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Historic Building Recording  
Plates 13 - 14.**

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Plate 15. Demolished building at eastern end of site, looking east.



Plate 16. Interior of Building 5e, looking north.

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Plate 17. Interior of Building 5d, looking north from Building 5e.



Plate 18. Interior of Buildings 5d and 5e, looking south-east.

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Plates 17 - 18.

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Plate 19. Western end of building range, looking north-west.



Plate 20. Site, looking west.

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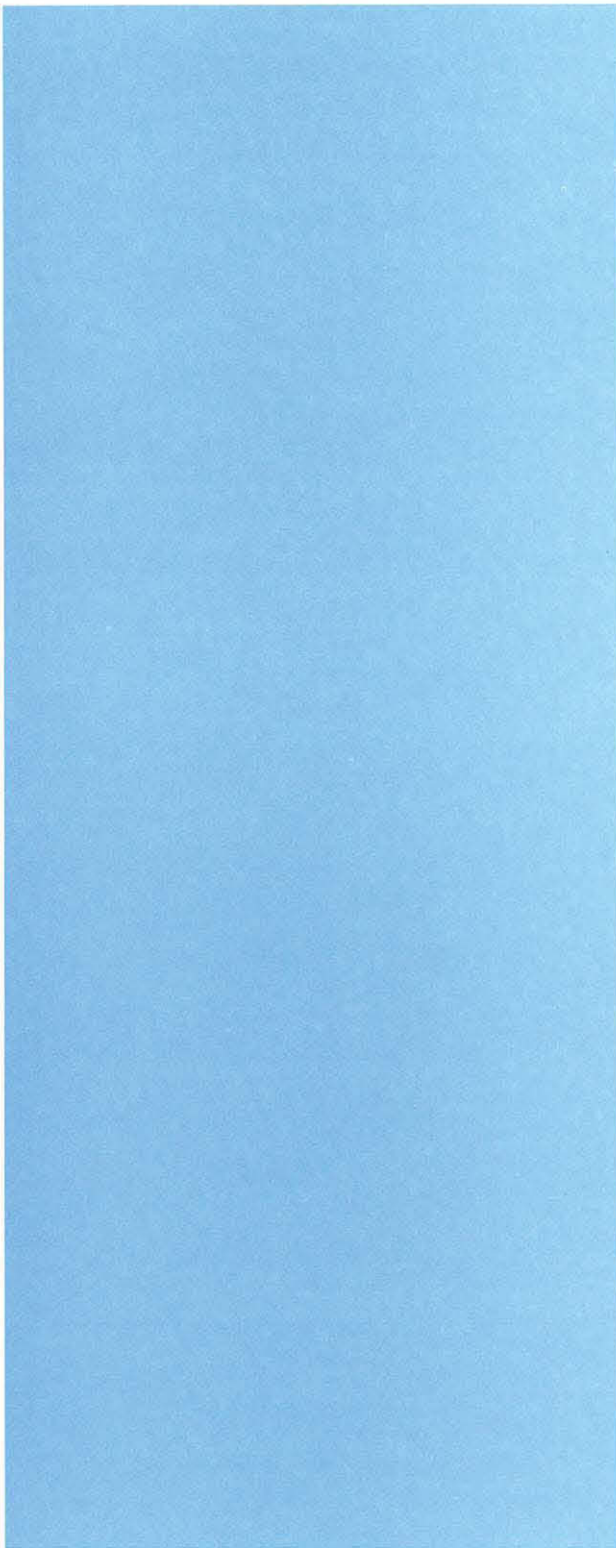
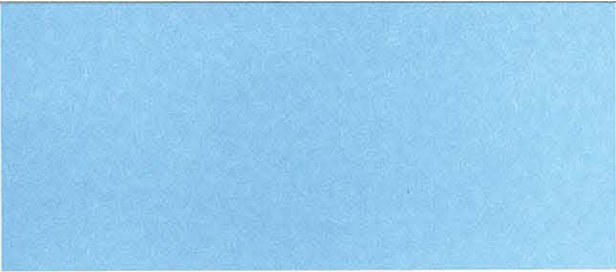
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Historic Building Recording**  
Plates 19 - 20.

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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
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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