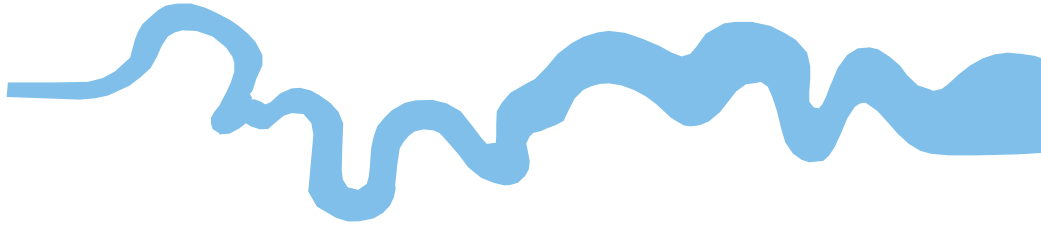


T V A S



SOUTH

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

An archaeological excavation

By David Platt, Sean Wallis, Genni Elliott and Steve Ford

**LNF12/182
(TQ 1063 0410)**

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

**An Archaeological Excavation
For Wilmington Homes and Bloor Homes**

by David Platt, Sean Wallis, Genni Elliott

and Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LNF 12/182

May 2018

Summary

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

Grid reference: TQ 1063 0410

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: January 2015

Project coordinator: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: David Platt and Sean Wallis

Site code: LNF12/182

Area of site: 1800 sq m

Summary of results: Excavations in two areas produced contrasting results. Area A contained substantial remains of Northbrook Mansion (demolished in the mid-19th century) and its outbuildings and courtyard-plan farmyard. The main building demonstrates at least three phases of construction before the taking the form in which it is depicted on the 1839 tithe map. There are also two walls which imply a much smaller, earlier building. Area B contained ditches and gullies, and two pits, all very poorly dated but possibly including prehistoric and Roman elements. One of the ditches extends into an area previously excavated to the east.

Monuments identified: Post-medieval farmhouse; farmyard, outbuildings; possibly prehistoric or Roman ditches.

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

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston ✓ 23.05.18
--

Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex An Archaeological Excavation

by David Platt, Sean Wallis, Genni Elliott and Steve Ford

with contributions by Paul Blinkhorn and Danielle Milbank

Report 12/182c

Introduction

Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) carried out three phases of investigation including archaeological evaluation, building recording and follow-up excavation at Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex (TQ 1060 0410) (Fig. 1) in January 2015 on behalf of Wilmington Homes and Bloor Homes.

Planning consent (AWDM/0055/13) had been gained from Worthing Borough Council for new residential development on the site following demolition of the existing structures. The consent was subject to a condition (21) requiring a programme of archaeological investigation prior to the development, 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. As some of the extant buildings on the site were thought to belong to a 19th-century farm complex, a building recording was carried out before these structures were demolished, and has been reported on separately (Wallis 2014). Evaluation by means of trial trenches in the first instance revealed the presence of late prehistoric or Roman ditches in the south of the site, and 19th-century building foundations in the farmyard at the north-east (Wallis 2012). As a result these two areas were targeted for excavation. This report documents excavation component of the project.

The site archive is currently held at TVAS in Reading and will be deposited at Worthing Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies to the north of Littlehampton Road and east of Titnore Lane, approximately 4km north-west of the historic core of Worthing (Fig. 1). The western part of the site was occupied by several residential properties and their associated gardens, whilst the eastern part of the site consisted of a number of former agricultural buildings and associated areas of hard standing. An access road leads into the site from Titnore Lane. The site is generally flat, at a height of approximately 11m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the

underlying geology consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth) with a small area of Head deposits close to the northern boundary (BGS 2006). These were confirmed during the fieldwork.

Archaeological and historical background

The site lies on the archaeologically rich Sussex Coastal Plain (Rudling 2003). Recent excavations in the immediate vicinity of the site (sites referred to as Northbrook College, Goring Villa and Titnore Lane) revealed the presence of dense multi-period archaeological deposits to the south and west which is quite typical for the region (Wallis and Ford 2018; Clarke 2012). These deposits, in the main span the Bronze Age to mid-Roman times, with extensive settlement recorded. To the south-west beneath the modern college buildings is the site of the Goring Roman villa which included a bath complex. The main excavated areas to the south and west of Northbrook Farm, contain deposits that lie relatively close to the southern excavated trench here.

Cartographic review undertaken as part of the building recording revealed the presence of two buildings (possibly three) on or close to the site on the small scale map by Yeakell and Gardner from 1778 (Wallis 2014, fig. 2). There is insufficient detail on this map for certain identification but one of these is roughly on the footprint of a building shown on the tithe map. Budgen's map of 1724 had shown nothing in this area, and although this is not necessarily conclusive proof that the buildings shown by Yeakell and Gardner must post date 1724, it at least strongly suggests so. The tithe map of Goring from 1839 shows the site in greater detail and shows a large house (named in the apportionment as Northbrook Mansion) with five smaller buildings to the west and north (Fig. 3). It is assumed that the Mansion is the eastern one of the two buildings depicted on the 1778 map and that the other structures are stables and outhouses. The estate was bought in 1834 by David Lyon, a merchant from the West Indies who, in the 1850s demolished Northbrook Mansion and built Goring Hall further to the south (Fox-Wilson 1987).

A new farmhouse was built at Northbrook, possibly in 1852 and it is possible that this may be depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Fig. 4). However, the positions of the two buildings shown on this map are the same as on the Tithe map and they may still only have been outbuildings. The new farmhouse, arranged around a courtyard, well to the north-east of the old house, may not be depicted until the 1898 map (Fig. 5). The older buildings were cleared away and replaced by a large shed sometime after 1932 (Fig. 6) with further demolitions and replacement buildings in later years. The remaining elements of the 1898 farmhouse complex and the more recent buildings were the subject of a building recording exercise (Wallis 2012).

The Evaluation

Ten trenches were dug across the site ranging in length from 22-26m (Fig. 1). In the immediate vicinity of the farmyard, these mainly revealed the foundations of structures that matched those present on the 1839 tithe map, with some later developments. Elsewhere a number of linear features were revealed, some of Iron Age and/or Roman date (Wallis 2012).

The Excavation

The excavation comprised the digging of two areas of the site: A and B of 1400 sq m and 400 sq m respectively (Fig. 7; Pl. 1).

The site was extremely wet and at least partially under water during the excavation, so that not all features could be fully bottomed (Pl. 2).

Area A (Fig. 8)

Area A mainly revealed the remains of post-medieval brick-built buildings with a small volume of earlier cut features. The brick-built remains largely coincide with the ground plans of two buildings depicted on the 1839 tithe map and which can be confidently identified with Northbrook Mansion. As detailed above the house may date from before 1778 but was demolished in the 1850s. However, the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 suggests the western outbuilding was not demolished, nor the northernmost building. Interpretation of the internal layout of the buildings is hampered by the depth of demolition which seems to have been deeper than original floor levels and thus it is mostly foundations and not walls and doorways that have survived.

The buildings can be separated into two different types: the farm/outbuildings mainly situated to the north; and the main house to the south. The farm overall was arranged in a loose courtyard formation, as depicted on the Goring Tithe Map, with the main house forming the southern boundary. Access to the farmyard appears to be located at the west end from a track off Titnore Lane, with access to the main house possibly continuing round to the south.

Pre-building features

An area of alluvium underlay outbuilding 1 at the east end of the site and is considered to be a possible palaeochannel. It was investigated by a machine-excavated slot through this revealed only the north edge. It was

at least 0.95m deep, with a varied but essentially mid-grey-blue clay or silty clay fill (Pl. 3), with occasional burnt flint. One prehistoric flint flake and a sherd of medieval pottery were also recovered.

Earliest Construction Phase

Two walls (552 and 595) did not appear to relate to the main building construction in either plan or construction style. Wall 552 runs approximately east-west and is of flint construction, bonded in lime mortar. It is only 1.25m long and is situated between walls 287 and 551, underlying the former. Wall 595 is aligned north-south, located to the east of wall 552. It measures approximately 3.1m long by 0.36m wide and has no relationships with any other walls. It is constructed of flint cobbles in lime mortar (Pl. 4). Too little of this potential building remains for further interpretation except that it predates Phase C of the main farmhouse but it is possible it is contemporary with Phase A. It is, however, too speculative to suggest that it might be the western of the two buildings shown on Yeakell and Gardner's 1778 map. The crudeness of construction, however, suggests it should be earlier.

Building 1 (Northbrook Mansion)

The main house was aligned more or less east-west, 33m long and approximately 11.9m wide, though this varied along the length. Based on the plan of the building and the building materials used, different phases of construction will be identified by letter and an attempt made to do so chronologically (Figure 8 shows the entire plan with each wall section numbered, Figure 9 the phased interpretation with only room numbers).

Building 1 phase A

The original, core building appears to be located at the eastern end of the range, approximately 14.7m long and 9.1m wide, creating a rectangular plan form, the size of which would suggest a double-pile house, typical of the 18th century.

The southern (575) and eastern (697) external walls survive the most intact (Pl. 5). Wall 575 was constructed in two parts: an internal rubble construction of a combination of bricks, cobbles and chalk in lime mortar; and an external brick face, 230mm wide. The bricks themselves are red and measured 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). To the south of this wall is an approximately central, rectangular base, 3.75m long by 1.4m wide (576). It had the same rubble core as wall 575 and external brick facing. The location is suggestive of a porch and main entrance rather than a chimney stack. Wall 575 turned though 90° to the north

where it was numbered 697. Wall 697 is constructed of a combination of brick and flint cobbles in lime mortar. The bricks vary with a combination of red and yellow bricks visible internally. The space within wall 576 was surfaced with flint and mortar, presumably providing a threshold. The porch is not shown on the 1839 map, whose details otherwise appear reliable, but by this time the main entrance would have been from the farmyard to the north (this also possibly reinforces the case for its not being a chimney stack, which would be more likely to have survived the remodellings).

The rear (north) and west wall are less distinctive and are perhaps made up of a number of sections of wall that have been altered due to later extensions. The north wall has been variously numbered 599, 651, 685 and 686, leaving a central gap (roughly opposite the porch to the south) which is filled by wall 669, located slightly further to the north. As noted below, this section is internally flanked by two walls (677 and 678) and possibly represents a stairwell at the end of an internal corridor. The numbering of the north wall(s) coincides with breaks within the walls themselves although some do appear to be of the same construction. Walls 599 and 669 appear to have the same rubble core with external (north face) roughly coursed flint cobbles, whilst walls 685 and 686 appear to be of the same brick construction of red brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"), though it is noted that section 685 contains flint and chalk rubble, as well as a large sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware pottery from a bowl.

The west wall is numbered 291 and 580 at its northern end and appears to be missing at its southern end with the exception of a small section numbered 591. Section of wall 291 consists of the top of an arch, spanning some 2.90m in width and at least 1.2m deep (the full depth could not be established). The arch itself is of brick construction, laid in two courses of rowlock bond in lime mortar (Pl. 6). The keystone brick extends laterally slightly from the rest of the arch to the west; this was not apparent to the east (but possibly due to truncation). The underside of the arch appears to be a combination of a small amount of brickwork and soil infill. A deposit of fragmentary brick, slate and (mostly) cement (294) may be the cellar roof.

Wall 580 to the south of arch 291 is a small section of chalk rubble wall which ends at a small section of brickwork related to a later phase fireplace (583). No more of the wall remains until its junction with southern wall 575 where it is numbered 591. Wall 591 is only 0.96m long and is a combination of flint and chalk rubble and brick construction, with the bricks measuring 230mm x 100 x 70mm (9" x 4" x 2 3/4").

Internally, little remains of the plan form, with the exception of four walls. Walls 677 and 678 are aligned roughly north-south, inside the north wall at the point where it projects slightly (669) and approximately in line with the porch feature to the south. They extend to the south for between 2.10 - 2.30m and are approximately

0.40m wide. Both are constructed of a combination of brick, chalk and flint cobble rubble. In a traditional double pile house these walls may represent the remains of a central corridor and the location of the stairs at the rear of the building. Located immediately to the west of wall 677 is a small section of brick and flint rubble in lime mortar and brickearth (653). Appearance would suggest a parallel wall of no significant depth; the natural brickearth being exposed around the upstanding 0.33m of wall remaining. Its function is uncertain and may be of later date.

The remaining two walls are located in the north-west corner of the building and appear to form a room. The east-west wall is numbered 597 and the north-south wall 598. Both are constructed of a combination of brick and lime rubble creating a room some 2.1m x 3m in size internally. Contained within these walls was rubble infill 650 of unknown depth.

Building 1 phase B

The second phase of construction would appear to be an extension to the main house on the northern side, some 13.3m long by 3.40m wide. The size and location would suggest either a lean-to or catslide roof, single-storey extension. The external walls are numbered 655 (west), 652, 663 and 695 (north) and 696 (east).

Wall 655 was of brick construction with alternating courses of tile, bonded in lime mortar. The bricks measured 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). The uppermost surviving course was laid in header bond and was a single brick length wide. The external face appeared to be rendered. Wall 652 was constructed of brick rubble in lime mortar with a roughly coursed cobble facing externally, with the centre section of wall, 663 of brick construction, with no cobbles and the eastern end of the wall, 695 of brick rubble with a cobble facing. Wall 696 was of brick construction with the bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4") and bonded in lime mortar. At least one surviving course appeared to be in header bond.

The soil matrix surrounding wall 655 contained twelve sherds of modern pottery which must relate to its demolition.

Internally there were four walls (numbered 653, 670-672), forming five rooms. The rooms are arranged with one room at the east and west ends and a cluster of three in the centre, these have been numbered 1-5 for ease of reference. There are no obvious doorways within the walls, with the exception of a gap within wall 685/686 into room 5, but this may be damage rather than design.

With no obvious access, room 2 would appear to be the most likely contender for a corridor, having a relationship with each of the four other rooms; 1 to the west, 3 and 4 to the north and 5 to the east, as well as butting the presumed central corridor of the original building. Room 1 measured approximately 3m square and

contained brick feature 654 in the south-west corner (Pl. 7). Depending on what this structure is it could potentially impact upon the location of the door, though a remaining width of 0.75m would leave just enough space for a door. Feature 654 is brick built in lime mortar using bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). It appears to butt walls 599 and 653, forming a triangular shape in the corner of the room. Centrally within the feature is an open semi-circle. It is possible that this is the base of a chimney. Rooms 3 and 4 measure approximately 1.35m x 1.05m and based on the size would seem best suited as cupboards accessed from below the stairs (Pl. 8), though it is possible they were privies, perhaps with access from the exterior. Room 5 is the largest room measuring 5.34m x 3m. Its function is unknown.

Building 1 phase C

The third phase of construction would appear to be an extension to the west. The exact nature of the plan form is not entirely clear, but would appear to be an irregular shape on both the west and north sides.

The southern wall (592) is the clearest of the phase C extension, being on the same alignment as the phase A building and different from that of the phase D building. It is approximately 7.20m long by 0.60m wide and constructed of brick, flint and chalk rubble in lime mortar. It is numbered 593 where it turned to the north and petered out after 2.5m or turned to the east where it is numbered 596. Wall 596 is of the same construction as 592 and 593 and runs for 1m when it terminates. This does however put it in line with wall 551 to the north, which is perhaps missing its southern end. Wall 551/282 is aligned north-south and runs for 4.75m some 1.75m to the north of wall 596. The wall at the southern end is of brick construction bonded in lime mortar whilst the northern end is of brick and flint rubble in lime mortar and turns to the east for a further 2m before meeting wall 292. Wall 292 is aligned north-south and is approximately 3m long. It is of brick and flint construction, bonded in lime mortar. At its northern end it meets wall 353, running to the east. Wall 353 is approximately 3m long and of brick and lime mortar construction. It meets wall 295, running north-south. Wall 295 is on the same alignment as wall/arch 291 from the original phase of construction. It is constructed of brick, flint and chalk rubble bonded with lime mortar and runs for 3m where it is cut by pipe 23, before it meets wall 661. The southern end of the wall is also possibly truncated with a 1m gap between it and wall 291. It is possible that the wall continues as 371 further to the north and 480 beyond that, forming part of the farmyard boundary.

Wall 661 is aligned east-west and extends for 4.75m to the north of the phase B lean-to/outshot. It is a combination of brick and brick rubble construction bonded in lime mortar. The complete bricks measure 220mm x 110mm x 45mm (8 5/8" x 4 1/4" x 1 1/2") and may have been reused from another source given the shallow thickness. It turned to the south to meet the rear wall of the phase B extension and was numbered 660, though

the two walls had been cut by pipe 23. Wall 660 measured 1.08m long and was of the same construction as 661. It is possible that this is a rear entrance and passageway though it could also date to the later phase.

Internally there are four walls numbered 290, 293, 550 and 594 and the base of a chimney breast, 582/583. Walls 293 and 550 appear to form the north and south walls of a possible cellar, related to the arch within wall 291 of the phase A building. Wall 551 is likely to form the western end of the cellar. The cellar was at least 5m long by 4m wide and 1.4m deep. Central wall 290, aligned east-west, divided the cellar into two. A sondage between walls 290 and 293, up against arch 291 appeared to show the arch tied into wall 293 with no other springer course along its length and wall 290 to butt up against arch 291 to the surviving height of the top of the arch further suggesting that the arch is through the wall rather than part of a vaulted ceiling. This suggests that the cellar may have extended into the phase A building with a possible eastern limit indicated by wall 598. Further to the east, remains of wall 653 do not appear to have any depth suggesting the cellar did not extend this far. Wall 550, as exposed consisted of a single row of bricks, measuring 190mm x 110mm (7 1/2" x 4 1/4") bonded in lime mortar. Presumably this represents an internal wall at ground level and the southern wall of the cellar would have been located beneath this and substantially wider. Wall 290 is more substantial, approximately 0.30m thick and constructed of chalk, brick and flint rubble in lime mortar. Wall 293 is approximately 0.25m wide and constructed of brick, bonded in lime mortar.

Wall 594 is a small section of east-west aligned wall in the south-west corner of the building. It is 1.04m in length and is constructed of brick and flint rubble bonded in lime mortar. It is parallel to short section of wall 596, which is thought to be an external wall. If this interpretation is incorrect the two walls may form the base of a chimney breast, opposite that of 582/583.

Chimney breast base 582/583 is brick built and appears to remove part of the wall from the phase A building. It appears to be 'U-shaped' and 0.35m wide, the bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 50mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2") and bonded in lime mortar. The central area is infilled with brick and lime mortar, though this is missing at the north end. It is possible that a back-to-back fireplace was inserted providing a chimney in both the phase A building as well as the phase C building. Immediately to the north of the fireplace is a small, 0.75m x 0.60m area of brickwork (581), which may be the remains of a brick floor. The bricks are the same as those used in the fireplace.

The interpretation of external walls would suggest that there were originally three internal rooms with room 6 at the south, enclosed by wall 550, room 7 potentially enclosed by an eastern extension to wall 282 and room 8 to the north of that. It is not clear where access to these rooms was. The cellar appears to have been mainly

located beneath room 7; it is not clear where the access may have been. It is also possible that phase C is in fact a number of different extensions over a short period of time given the irregular plan form, but the similarity of construction materials used within the walls.

Building 1 phase D

The fourth and final extension is located at the western end of the building and appears to be fairly substantial. The size (12m x 11m) and approximately square shape in plan form would suggest a double pile building with a pair of roofs, similar to the original phase A building. On the northern side there appears to be a further extension to the rear of the phase C building, which appears to be contemporary with this period. This phase shows the building taking the form depicted on the tithe map.

Due to the irregular phase C extension it would appear that this phase of construction has four main external walls with additional ones for the northern extension. The main walls are numbered 169/289 (south), 156/167/168/195 (west), 157/182 (north) and 260/277/287 (east) with the smaller northern extension external walls numbered 263, 297 and 368 (Pl. 9).

Wall 289 was set slightly further back to the north than the phase C extension and was constructed of bricks including brick fragments in lime mortar. The bricks measured 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4") with the width of the wall a substantial 0.50m thick. It is cut at its eastern end by drain 264. At its western end the wall is numbered 169 where, although of the same width and general construction, the bricks are slightly smaller, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 60mm (9" x 4 1/8" x 2 3/8"). Where the wall turned to the north it was numbered 168, with a brick base, approximately 0.50m wide with a combination of brick and flint bonded in lime mortar overlying it (context 167/195/156). The north-west corner appears to be missing where it would join to wall 157 on the north side of the building. Wall 157 is of the same size and construction as the west wall with a brick base (bricks measuring 210mm x 110mm x 65mm (8 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/2")) and flint and chalk rubble above bonded in lime mortar. A small, 'L-shaped' spur of brickwork (368) may be a former entrance. The wall itself is brick built in lime mortar, the bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm (8" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4") with the total width of the wall approximately 0.35m thick. Beyond this entrance the wall is numbered 182, where predominantly only the brick base survives, but impressions in the lime mortar show that flint would also have been present, as at the western end of the wall (157). This section of the wall splits to create a northern extension and to form the eastern wall of the building. The eastern wall is numbered 260/277 at its northern end and is approximately 0.50m thick. It is constructed of a brick base with bricks laid diagonally on end above. It is cut by drain 264. The southern end of the wall, where it is numbered 287 is narrower, approximately 0.30m thick and

constructed of brick, flint and chalk rubble in lime mortar. Where northern wall 182 continued to the east, beyond its junction with the east wall (260/277), it was cut by drain 264 before turning to the north as wall 263. Wall 263 was approximately 0.50m thick and constructed of bricks laid in lime mortar. It was cut by pipe 23 before it turned to the east as wall 297, which is of the same size and construction as wall 263.

Internally, within the main part of the building are six, possibly seven rooms including a corridor (9-15). These appear fairly clearly defined within the confines of the four main walls. The relationship between corridor 9 and the phase C building is less clear, with three east-west walls and one north-south wall present between the two extensions at the northern end where the phase C extension appears to have a staggered west face.

Room 9 appears to be an east-west aligned corridor, approximately 1.25m wide by 6.85m long and has a relationship with rooms 10, 11, 13 and 14 (Pl. 10). Its eastern end is less clear; it may turn to the north through room 15 or continue to the east beyond the eastern wall of this phase of extension between walls 281 and 283 which appear to be in line with the corridor walls. The main corridor walls were numbered 161/180/259 on the north side and 191/276 on the south side. Both were cut by drain 264 and were constructed of bricks bonded with lime mortar and measuring 230mm x 110mm x 65mm (9" x 4 ¼" x 2 ½") and were approximately 0.35m thick, though the north wall had some variation. Walls 281 and 283 were of slightly different construction; 281 was a combination of brick and flint cobbles in lime mortar whilst 283 was purely of flint construction in lime mortar.

Room 10 is located to the north of corridor 9 and measured approximately 2.4m x 3.05m and was bounded by wall 181 on the east and 163 on the west. Both were of brick and lime mortar construction. The possible entrance within the north wall was located within this room.

Room 11 was located to the west of room 10, sharing wall 163. The western wall was numbered 154. The maximum dimensions of room 11 were 2.65m x 2.15m but in the southwest corner was an 'L-shaped' arrangement of walls numbered 162, the function of which is unclear, though may have been the access to room 12 (Pl. 11). Both walls were constructed of flint and brick rubble with wall 162 containing small chalk fragments as well. The sandy clay deposits filling in this room (164, 165) contained a tiny fragment of unidentifiable colourless glass and three small sherds of modern pottery.

Room 12 was located in the north-west corner of the building with no obvious access, though this would most likely have been through room 11 or 13. It shared wall 154 with room 11 on the east side and wall 155 with room 13 on the south side. The room measured approximately 3.9m x 2.4m and potentially had a chimney breast located centrally in the north wall (Pl. 12). Wall 155 was constructed of flint, brick and chalk rubble bonded in

lime mortar and was approximately 0.30m thick. The two small sections of wall forming the chimney breast (158 and 159) and were approximately 0.50m long by 0.45m wide. They were both of flint, chalk and brick rubble construction, bonded in lime mortar. A clayey-sand deposit within this room (160) contained a single sherd of modern pottery. A brick string course within the rubble wall might suggest the floor level.

Room 13 is one of the largest in this extension, measuring approximately 7.25m x 4.05m with an off-centre chimney breast in the east wall. The dividing wall between corridor 9 and room 14 is numbered 170/171/189 and is of brick construction bonded in lime mortar with the highest remaining course of bricks laid diagonally on end. The fireplace, 173/174, is complex and may consist of more than one part. At the southern end is wall 173 consisting of a short section of east-west aligned wall 0.65m long by 0.50m wide constructed of flint, chalk and brick rubble in lime mortar. Context 174 is also approximately 0.65m long but considerably wider – 1.55m and of brick and flint cobble construction in a lime mortar. It is possible that something like a bread oven would account for this additional size. Wall 172 is probably related to the fireplace. Running parallel to wall 171 and cut by context 174 is north-south aligned wall 390. Its north end is also truncated by feature 27. It is constructed of flint bonded in lime mortar, 0.25m thick. It is unclear what its function within the room is.

In the main building external wall (168) was a small brick chute bottomed with an angled brick that was presumably a roof drain that directed water towards the brick floor 565.

Room 14 is also a large room, located on the southern side of the building, measuring approximately 6.7m long by 5.6m wide. It has a back-to-back fireplace with room 13 on the west wall (187). It is constructed of brick, flint and chalk rubble in lime mortar and is approximately 2.25m long by 1m deep. Within the room are four north-south aligned walls, 188, 190 (though these may be part of the same wall), 270 and 272. Wall 188 is a single brick wide and constructed of brick and flint in lime mortar. The bricks measure 220mm x 110mm x 60mm (8 5/8" x 4" x 23/8"). Wall 190 is of similar construction and on the same alignment so these two are perhaps the same wall with the middle section missing. Wall 270 is constructed of a combination of brick, flint and chalk rubble in a lime mortar matrix and extends the entire width of the room. Wall 272 is of brick and flint construction and also extends the entire width of the room. The function of these four walls is not entirely clear but it is possible they supported a suspended floor. To the west of wall 190 was a possible small remnant of wall (385) predominantly consisting of a curved line of mortar. Its function and relationship to the other walls within the room is unknown. At the eastern end of the room both the north and south walls are cut by drain 264. A silty clay layer (396) underlying the demolition debris in this room (but also likely part of the demolition process) contained a single sherd of modern pottery.

Room 15 is potentially part of a corridor that appears to run around the northern side of the building, to the north of the phase C extension, room 16. The alternative is that it is a cupboard measuring approximately 2.6m by 1m wide. Drain 264 cuts through the room.

Room 16 has the appearance of a corridor that zig-zags round the northern side of the phase C extension, though it is possible that it is an enlargement of room 8 of the phase C extension, which may explain the presence of wall 262 between walls 263 and 282.

The Farmyard

The farmyard lay in the north-west corner of the site and appeared to be a loose courtyard formed by the main house and outbuilding 1 to the south, outbuilding 3 to the east, outbuilding 4 to the north and a further outbuilding in the north-west corner (outbuilding 5), present on the 1839 map but not found during the excavation in any meaningful form, to the west. Incorporated into these buildings were continuous stretches of walling forming not only the farmyard boundary but also the property boundary.

The north was bounded by wall 472 which continued beyond the site boundary to the west and formed the northern walls of outbuildings 4 and 5. The east was bounded by a wall which appeared to extend northwards from the original building phase, being included in the phase C and D extensions as well as forming the eastern walls to outbuildings 3 and 4. Apart from those external wall sections belonging to the original house (591, 580, 291) which would have doubled as courtyard walls (until extensions meant they ceased to be external), the courtyard walls were variously numbered 295, 296, 371 and 480 (from south to north) with an approximately 1m gap between walls 371 and 480. The west was bounded by wall 455 of outbuilding 2 and wall 751 which was presumably related to outbuilding 5. A gap between the two walls, approximately 3.30m wide was presumably the main entrance into the farmyard.

Wall 472 was constructed of flint and chalk rubble, bonded in lime mortar, whilst wall 751 was constructed of flint and brick rubble approximately 0.35m wide and butted wall 472. Wall 455, as discussed further within outbuilding 1, was constructed of flint in lime mortar, approximately 0.35m thick. The eastern wall was constructed of brick and flint rubble in lime mortar with chalk rubble also present towards the southern end of the wall. It is likely that the walls are of different phases of construction, with the north wall, being the boundary wall to the site, appearing to be the earliest.

The yard area itself was surfaced with beach or river cobbles (376) c. 0.1-0.15m across set in mortar (Pl. 13). The entrance between outbuildings 1 and 5 was marked by a double line of bricks 0.14m wide laid in

stretcher style within the cobbles. The eastern side of the entrance just beyond the line between outbuilding 1 and outbuilding 5 was defined by a rectangle of brick floor (658) at the junction of walls 199 (outbuilding 1) and 657 (possibly related to outbuilding 5). It measured 2.2m x 1.2m and was laid in stretcher style, beyond which was the cobbling of the courtyard proper. The farmyard surface was not flat but was a very slightly inverted four-sided pyramid which facilitated four brick-lined drains that fed a central square soakaway. The north-eastern portion of the cobbled surface within the yard appears to have been repaired by brick (572 and 573).

The drains were 0.2m wide each formed by three lines of bricks laid in stretcher pattern. They were c. 7m long and arranged in a cross pattern which spanned the whole width of the cobbled yard. The north-east element was mostly missing but may have been replaced by a glazed clay pipe drain draining outbuilding 4. They met centrally at soakaway 699. The soakaway was made of squared (limestone) sandstone blocks, 0.6 x 0.18m across forming a 0.6m square surrounding a void 0.3m x 0.35m. The sandstone was edged by three lines of bricks in stretcher pattern.

A second boundary wall was identified at the south-west end of the site, to the west of Outbuilding 1. It can most likely be identified with that shown on the tithe and early Ordnance Survey maps. Maps prior to 1932 suggest the wall forms the southern wall of outbuilding 1. Boundary wall 494 was aligned E-W and was 0.5m wide, comprised of chalk and flint. Construction changed 0.9m short of the southern corner of outer wall (455) of OB1 to brick. However, a short length (0.8m) of foundation (563) with brick wall 493 within OB1 is either cut by the outer wall or possibly butts up against it and may be a continuation of this wall.

Outbuildings (OB)

Outbuilding 1 (West of Northbrook Mansion) (Pl. 9)

It is suggested that OB1 was constructed in more than one phase with external and internal alterations. In its later phase it comprised a rectangular structure 5.5m wide and 9.5m long with an extension at the southern end 1.5m x 3.6m. The 1839 tithe map shows a simple rectangular structure as do the maps of 1875 and 1899 (just possibly slightly smaller) but the 1932 edition shows an extension to the south.

The outer walls (198-199-250-251, 456, 455) did not obviously include a southern wall other than the southern extension. In the north, wall 456 butted wall 199 not quite on the edge of the latter, whereas 456 and 455 appear to be integrated. The southern end of the west wall (455) was finished by a slightly offset brick-built square plinth (495). It may be that this is the return for the original southern wall that the extension has been built out from if walls 563/493 are not the remains of the southern wall. The eastern wall (251) was truncated away for the final metre up to the projected position of the southern wall, though 559 may represent the remains

of the robbed out wall. The original southern wall appears to have been entirely removed along its length as a square brick-lined tank (33) lay across the projected line, though once again 559 may have extended to the west as a robbed out wall.

The southern annex was comprised of three walls (489, 490 and 492) which were c. 0.38m wide and built of flint nodules with some brick fragments with more brick in wall 492. Wall 491 was possibly a small buttress to wall 489 but was located on the inside.

Internally there were three rooms (numbered 1-3) consisting of a central corridor (1) and a room to the north (2) and south (3). The corridor was defined by two internal walls (557, 558) aligned E-W. Both butted the outside walls. They were 0.4m wide and constructed of flint nodules and brick with a small part of wall 558 faced with brick laid in stretcher style (454). The corridor between outbuilding 1 and the main building met the outbuilding's internal corridor (1) though there is no obvious threshold within wall 198/250.

An area of brick floor (466) 0.8m x 1.2m lay adjacent to the east wall, on its west side close to its southern end within room 3. It had a finished edge to the south but may have been robbed to west and north such that its relationship with internal wall 558 is not known but it appeared that the floor might have overlain the wall to indicate at least one phase of refurbishment within this outbuilding. This would be consistent with the map evidence which shows this building survived the demolition of the mansion.

Corridor

A corridor between OB1 and the main house depicted on the 1839 map (Fig. 4) was identified on the ground as East- West walls 197 and 198 which were 1.2m apart. The northern wall foundation (198) was 0.4m wide made of squared sandstone blocks but the wall itself was made of brick. Wall 197 was 0.2m wide and the foundations made of brick laid mostly in header style. Both walls were tied into the two building walls. Although the walls stood proud of the subsoil for 4 courses, there were no signs of thresholds for doorways. From soil around wall 197 came four sherds of modern pottery, although they probably derive from a demolition event.

At a distance of c. 1.6m to the south of the corridor was an area of brick flooring (196) aligned north-south in stretcher pattern. The southern end had been robbed/demolished but at the northern end the floor butted a line of bricks aligned N-S on a different alignment from the main stretcher bond floor. Beyond this was a contrasting course of bricks laid perpendicular in header bond, which is elsewhere found overlying brick-lined drains and so may be modern. Beyond was a sandstone block (195) with single bricks to east and west. This seems more likely to be a door threshold rather than a third wall and may have been an exterior door giving access via a short passage to a door in the southern side of the corridor. This suggests that an original building on this footprint

(predating the arrangement shown on the tithe map) was enlarged southwards. Added to the evidence of at least partial reflooring (466 above) this all suggests at least two phases of refurbishment in this outbuilding.

Although the details may not be accurate, the first phase might be the western of the two buildings mapped by Yeakell and Gardner in 1778. A second phase could date to when the Phase D main building expanded far enough to be joined to the outbuilding. The outbuilding then survived (or mostly survived) demolition of the main range. The map evidence then appears to show a slightly smaller building (the southern wall contracted northwards) but with a southwards projection, by 1932.

Outbuilding OB2

Out building 2 is 5.9m wide and at least 8m long, extending beyond the northern baulk. It is shown as a simple rectangular structure on the 1839 map (Fig. 4) and perhaps outside of the main farmyard, to the east. The excavated ground plan suggests the presence of a replacement structure or at least serious rebuilding of two of the outside walls of an earlier structure.

The earlier building was composed of walls 589, 664/679 and 682 which are typically 0.3-0.4m wide. Wall 589 is made of flint and chalk and wall 682 is made of flint, chalk and some brick fragments whereas 679 include some whole bricks. There was no evidence of doorways. There were two internal walls (587 and 680) aligned N-S that were bonded into wall 664/679 in the south. These walls were made from a mixture of brick, cobbles, chalk and flint. To the north an area of rammed chalk floor survived.

The later structure was also probably rectangular and is represented by two walls (588, 681) aligned N-S and 4.8m apart located internally, immediately adjacent to (inside) the former outer walls. They are again made from flint with some brick, cobbles and chalk and are bonded into the existing southern wall (664/679). It is drain 684 that runs obliquely across from the north-east corner of the main building that provides the sequence of development. It cuts wall 682 but is overlain by wall 681 before being lost by truncation to the north-west beyond wall 680.

This building had been demolished by 1875.

Outbuilding 3

This structure appears to be one of the later developments on this part of the site as a remnant of the cobbled farmyard floor (377) has been truncated by one of the walls (372). It is, however, present on the 1839 map (Fig. 4). On this map it was a distinct entity from the main building, but in plan form it is not possible to locate the southern end of the building.

The excavation showed the structure to be at least 5.8m long and 1.5m wide aligned N-S. It consisted of walls 372, 373 and 371, and may have included walls 296 and 297 if it met the main building. The walls were 0.3m wide and were mostly foundations of mortar with brick and flint fragments but with a few bricks and imprints of bricks in stretcher pattern observed. A gap was present between walls 372 and 297 and this may have formed an entrance some 1.5m wide, though this is quite large for a relatively small building. No other indications of entrances were identified.

There were two internal walls (374 and 375) similar to the exterior ones aligned E- W forming three rooms: room 1 (0.9m x 1.5m), room 2 (1.9 x 1.5m) and room 3 (2.0m+ x 1.5m).

This building had been also demolished by 1875 (Fig. 5).

Outbuilding 4

This structure lay on the northern side of the complex of buildings. It was 10.2m long and 5m wide with an extension (4) attached to the south-west corner which may have been an area of hard standing. The outside comprised walls 469, 471, 480 and 472, with the latter also forming the northern limit of the yard complex. The walls were of variable thickness *c.* 0.2m wide for 469 and 471, and 0.48m and 0.4m wide for 480 and 472 perhaps reflecting that the latter two were originally a free standing farmyard wall. Both 469 and 471 butted 480 and 472. Wall 469 was made of bricks laid in a pattern suggestive of Flemish bond whereas 472, presumably a foundation only, was a mixture of flint and chalk rubble. Wall 480 was similar but included brick fragments, and 471 consisted mostly of brick fragments with some slate.

The structure was subdivided by two north-south walls 474 and 470 to form three rooms. Wall 474 to the east was *c.*0.14m wide, made of a single line of bricks appearing to be laid in stretcher bond. Wall 470 was 0.3m wide laid in a pattern suggestive of Flemish bond.

An entrance to the building was located centrally within room 2 on the south wall (471), identified by a rectangular threshold (756) made of a sandstone slab, 1.4m long and 0.4m wide. This entrance gave access to room 4, but may be an earlier external doorway. There were no obvious entrances into rooms 1 and 3 either externally or internally. The layout of the building would however suggest a central entrance within wall 471, into central room 1 that may have been blocked up with the addition of room 4.

The three rooms (1-3) were 1.8m, 4.6m and 4.4m wide respectively. Rooms 1 and 2 had been wholly paved by bricks laid in a stretcher pattern aligned north-south. They had been set on a mortar floor (comprising mortar with fragments of brick, flint and chalk. Room 3 was paved at the southern end in a stretcher pattern aligned east-west (477) but with a mortar floor (476) for the remainder.

Annex 4 was a latter addition and clearly butted OB4 on its south side. It was 1.1m wide and 5.8m long. The only visible course of the east and west walls were laid in header bond, whilst the southern wall was of single skin construction, laid in stretcher bond. The bricks measured 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). It had a brick floor laid in stretcher style aligned east –west set on a mortar floor. The outside of room 4 was butted by the cobbled yard surface whose limit was the butt junction with the original building. It is probable that this annex is not a roofed structure but a path or an area of hardstanding. Walls 483 and 485 do not have any traces of overlying mortar indicative of a wall and may simply have been edging stones. Further to the east of annex 4 the cobbled surface seems to have failed and is partly repaired by brick flooring (571-2) with the bricks at the same height as that of the cobbles. The angled portion of floor 572 towards the south-east suggests that is a path to OB3 or the main building

OB4 is depicted on the 1839 map as a simple rectangular structure (Fig. 4). It seems clear that it survived the demolition seen elsewhere on the site and is shown on the 1875 map (Fig. 5). It is also shown on the 1898 map (Fig. 6) when Annex 4 is also shown. The building continued in use until after 1932 with all four rooms shown on the 1932 map (Fig. 7).

Outbuilding 5

This building lay in the NW corner of the site but has been largely truncated away. The 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 4) shows it to be 'L-shaped' in plan form, though there is no indication of this remaining. What little remains suggests a rectangular structure approximately 14.6m long and 5.4m wide. This likely indicates that the tithe map shows more than one phase of building, or two separate buildings sharing walls with much of the east-west building located beyond the limit of excavation.

The northern limit of the building was probably formed by boundary wall 472 and western limit by wall 751. The latter was c. 0.35m wide and composed of flint, and brick fragments set in mortar and is probably a foundation. This wall terminated at the southern end where it met the cobbled entrance way to the yard. The eastern wall of the building is represented by a surviving fragment of wall (657) 0.4m wide and again probably a foundation made of brick fragments and flint set in mortar. The southern wall is formed by 656 which is 0.2m wide and partly formed by bricks laid in header bond and three sandstone blocks, also 0.2m wide. Wall 656 butts 657 but not quite at the terminal. The line of the wall continues at a slight angle as a mortar foundation (757), c. 0.1m wide to butt the terminal of wall 751. However, 757 is considered to represent an edging to the cobbles and not a structural feature.

It is possible that the sandstone blocks and lack of walling at the western end of the southern wall represent an access to the building but the juxtaposition adjacent to the narrow entrance to the farmyard rather than into the farmyard proper cast doubt on this interpretation. Instead it may just be re-use of material and a result of survival versus demolition.

The size of the building would suggest a barn, perhaps three bays long, with easy access to both the farmyard and the fields beyond. The building had been demolished by 1875 (Fig. 5).

Later Features

Following demolition of most of the structures, which involved reclamation of the above ground materials but few of the below-ground ones, the northern part of the site was levelled and cross cut by a number of drains and other services on at least two different occasions. Further drains were located at the southern end of the site, through the main building and outbuilding 1.

Pipe 31 (outbuilding 4)

Cutting through the cobbles east-west across room 1 of outbuilding 4 was a short stretch of modern pipe.

Drain 381 (outbuilding 2 and farmyard)

Drain 381 was extensive, running from well 35 to the north, appearing to terminate at the outbuilding 4 extension. It also connected to a pipe running to the west, cutting through outbuilding 3. It was lost between outbuildings 2 and 3 but reappears cutting through the walls of outbuilding 2 and continuing to the east. It was approximately 0.5m wide.

Drain 264 (main building phase D)

Starting from just outside of the southern wall of the phase D building was drain 264. The drain walls were externally lined with mortared flint nodules and internally leaving a chamber 0.15m wide. The drain was brick capped in header style. It followed a sinuous course northwards cutting through all the internal walls that it met; 191/276, 180/259, and 260 as well as external wall 182. It then disappeared after about 1m. It was joined by a second drain from the angle of wall 263. Near the southern end the drain widened into a square chamber (574) 1m long and 0.44m that was constructed of flint/mortared walls with a natural geology base.

It is possible that this drain is related to the use of the building, collecting rain water off the roof, but it appears to be a later feature, cutting through every wall of the phase D extension.

Drain 467 (outbuilding 1)

Overlying both internal wall 557 and outer wall 456 was a brick-lined and -capped drain (467). The drain was 0.25m wide aligned north-south with three east-west offshoots. Two of these offshoots ended in square brick structures with a void 0.2m square within presumably for grids. The drain stopped just beyond the northern wall, presumably to collect roof run off.

Drain 684 (outbuilding 2)

Drain 684 was c. 0.25m wide, lined with bricks laid in stretcher fashion but capped by bricks laid in header fashion. As discussed above it, overlies wall 682 but underlay wall 681 in the south west corn of OB2. It was truncated away to the north.

Drain 668

Drain 668 ran diagonally to the north-west from the rear of the main building phase B extension through a gap between outbuilding 2 and the phase C extension before turning to the west and running parallel with wall 661 for a distance of 1.75m before it was lost. The drain itself was constructed of broken roof tiles, 0.29m wide.

Square tank (cess pit) 33

This feature was located in room 3 of outbuilding 1. It was 0.8m square on the inside and constructed of a single line of bricks (569). It was set in a square pit (33) with a thin lens of silty clay (564) as backfill around the bricks. It was not fully excavated. It was infilled with brown silt clay with flint nodule rubble.

Square tank (cess pit) 585

Cess pit 585 was located within room 6 of the main building. It was 0.85m x 0.6m and constructed of bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). It survived to a height of three courses. It was backfilled with very dark grey silt clay containing frequent rubble (586).

Well 35

Well 35 was a construction cut 1.1m in diameter. The well was lined with unmortared bricks laid in stretcher style with a circular plan to produce a void 0.8m in diameter. It was domed by the use of brick laid as headers with the top mortared. The watertable at the time of the excavations was at the base of the dome, c. 0.2m below ground level. It went out of use and was traversed E-W by a metal pipe in a service trench (23, 24). This pipe also cut parts of the main house building after the latter had been demolished.

Other features

A few features cutting through demolition rubble from the building were only summarily recorded as they were clearly modern (shown in grey on Figure 4). Post hole 16 cut demolition layer 179. Post holes or small pits 17, 19 and 21 formed a small cluster that cut layer 183, demolition rubble in Phase D room 10. Modern glass was

recovered from pit 19 (no finds were retained from any other feature discussed in this section). Pit 18 was a much larger cut into the same deposit, up against the walls of the room (180, 181) so again clearly post-dates the demolition. Nearby, pit 25 cut demolition layer 365 which covered well 35.

Post hole or small pit 15 was 0.6m in diameter. It might have been below wall 168 but it is considered that it was cut up against the wall and post-dates the demolition. The same applies to small pit 14, cut up against wall 165, and (though less certainly) larger pit 20 against wall 156 and drain 199, and cut 25 against wall 182.

Less clear cut was a large, wide, shallow cut (27, 30) in the north part of outbuilding 1, but it also appeared to post-date the demolition of that building. Its precise stratigraphy was more difficult to ascertain as it also slumped down into the palaeochannel (662) below. Equally wide, shallow cuts 27 and 28, through rubble 462 infilling Phase D room 14 must also be relatively modern (if they are in fact cuts at all).

Pit 36 (within phase B room 5) could not be fully excavated due to water ingress and had no demonstrable relationships with the walls or demolition rubble, but also seems likely to post-date the buildings.

Area B

This area comprised an area of 400 sq m (Fig. 12). It revealed five, possibly six linear ditches, along with two shallow pits. Two of the ditches were at least partly recut.

Ditches

Ditch 1000 was aligned east-west but terminated in the west and was investigated by three slots (10, 48, 101). It was c. 1.1m wide and 0.47m deep (Pl. 14). It was recut as ditch 102/47. It contained one sherd of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery. Recut 102 was 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep and also contained a sherd of LBA/IA pottery.

Ditch 1001 was also aligned east-west and was 0.94m wide and up to 0.40m deep. It traversed the whole trench and was investigated by two slots (11, 49). It originally continued 50m further to the east as ditch 10009 as seen in the larger Northbrook College excavation to the east/south (Wallis and Ford 2018) but had been truncated by the Late Iron Age/Roman boundary ditch which was a major feature in the college excavations. It in turn cut gully 1003. The upper fill contained burnt flint along with two sherds Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery (including one from the evaluation phase). Ditch 10009 had been tentatively assigned to the later Bronze Age in previous work and this evidence does nothing to contradict that.

One late post-medieval ditch (hatched and not numbered on plan) also traversed the site east-west which contained a post-medieval plant pot, but also a sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

Gullies

Gully 9 was recorded in the evaluation but petered out to east and west. It was 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep and contained two sherds of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, along with several fragments of burnt flint.

Gully 1002 was aligned east-west and terminated at its eastern end. It was investigated by four slots (13, 41, 42, 44) and was partially recut as 12/103. It was shown to cut gully 1003. It was 0.82m wide but only 0.09m deep at the terminal end. Slot 41 contained two flint flakes.

Gully 1003 was aligned north-south and terminated close to the terminal of 1000 forming a possible corner of a paddock. Gully 1003 was 0.6m wide and 0.23m deep. It was investigated by four slots (38, 43, 45, 100). It was cut by both ditches 1001 and 1002. It contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery and 1 Roman sherd.

Pits

Pit 39 was up to 0.8m across and 0.16m deep. It produced three sherds of Roman pottery.

Pit 40 was 1.1m across and 0.14m deep with a slightly fire-reddened base. It produced no dating evidence.

Finds

Medieval and later pottery from Area A by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 54 sherds with a total weight of 551g. It was mostly modern, other than single medieval sherd from the palaeochannel on area A and one sherd of early post-medieval ware. The bulk of the pottery came from demotion layers. The following pottery types were noted:

MSW: Sandy Coarseware, 13th – 14th century (Barton 1979, 172-3). 1 sherd, 8g.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century (Brears 1969). 1 sherd, 159g.

MOD: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 52 sherds, 384g.

The range of pottery types is typical of sites in the region. The sherd of GRE is from the rim of an internally-glazed bowl, a typical product of the tradition. The medieval sherd is from the base of a jar. Both sherds are in fairly good condition and appear reliably stratified. The modern material was mainly white earthenware tablewares.

Area B pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	
9	80		1 Late Iron Age, 1 Early Roman
11	82	1001	1 Bronze Age//Iron Age, very abraded
37	56	Post Medieval ditch	Flower pot; BA

38	58	1003	1 Roman
39	59		3 Roman
45	65	1003	3 Bronze Age?
48	768	1000	1 Post Medieval Red earthenware (intrusive?)
49	69	1001	1 Bronze Age
101	471	1000	1 Bronze Age

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Five struck flints were recorded from the site. A single flint flake was recovered from the Palaeochannel fill on Area A with two flakes from ditch slot 41 (761) and a core and a flake from ditch slot 49 (769) on Area B.

Clay pipe by Danielle Milbank

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from demolition deposit 452, which is a small piece with a bore diameter broadly suggestive of an 18th-century date. Layer 452 was a fairly clean redeposited brickearth (but with flecks of chalk and ceramic building material) filling the base of the gap between walls 270 and 272 in Room 14.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Three glass fragments were recovered from layer 457 (towards the north end of the corridor between the main building and outbuilding 1, near wall 199) which consist of three pieces weighing 422g. They are dark green coloured glass with a moderately thick patina, and represent fragments of a cylindrical bottle. The form of the rim suggests a date in the range 1750-1800 for the bottle.

A small early 20th-century brown glass Bovril jar was recovered from pit 19 (186).

A further very small (3g) fragment of colourless glass was recovered from spread 164 (a deposit within Room 11 of the phase D construction, which is from a small vessel but is not closely datable).

Metalwork by Danielle Milbank

A key was recovered from close to wall 651 and buttress 690 which is complete (bow, shank and bit) and weighs 61g. It is iron and badly corroded, and the form is a simple oval bow. The extent of the corrosion means that the form of the shank (hollow or solid), type of bit, and the method of manufacture (rolled or welded) is not clear. It can only be broadly dated to the medieval period.

Conclusion

The two excavated areas provided very different types of information on two very episodes of the use of the site. Area B to the south revealed a modest amount of features, mainly ditches and two pits, with very limited dating evidence, but which extend the types of evidence known from previous excavations in that area. Area A provided a detailed sequence of construction phase of a late 18th and 19th-century farmhouse, recorded in its final phase on the tithe map of 1839 as Northbrook Mansion.

The features in Area B produced very few finds but one ditch is a continuation of one revealed in the Northbrook College excavations and the limited evidence here provides tentative support for its phasing in the later Bronze Age. The other features (apart from one modern ditch) may easily be late Iron Age or Roman, which would also be generally in keeping with the evidence from Northbrook College.

The more substantial remains to the north, although they can be matched in broad terms to cartographic evidence, are also in themselves poorly dated, due in large part to the thoroughness of demolition in many areas (down at least to the roof of the cellar). Where finds were recovered, they all relate to demolition rather than construction or use.

Two flint walls appear to relate to a building pre-dating the main farmhouse, but can only be placed stratigraphically earlier than Phase C.

The development of the main farmhouse can be outlined with reasonable confidence, even if none of the phases can be dated except that the last configuration is that mapped in 1839 (Fig. 11). The excavated evidence confirms that tithe map is remarkably accurate, not only with regards to the mansion, which might be expected, but also the outbuildings.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all those who assisted and provided advice in the conduct of this project. Thanks go to Charles Wiggins of Wilmington Homes, Dominic Jarman of Bloor Homes and John Mills of West Sussex Council, who also monitored the work. The fieldwork was directed by David Platt with the assistance of Kyle Beaverstock and Will Attard and Teresa Vieira.

References

Barton, K J, 1979, *Medieval Sussex Pottery*, Phillimore

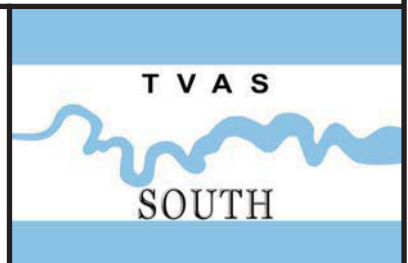
- Brears, P C D, 1969, *The English country pottery: its history and techniques*, Newton Abbot
- BGS, 1998, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet **316**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Clarke, C, 2012, 'Exploration of the Sussex coastal plain through time, excavations at Titnore Lane, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **150**, 5-46
- Fox-Wilson, F, 1987, *The Story of Goring and Highdown*, Portsmouth
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London
- Wallis, S, 2011, 'Land at Northbrook College and Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex – an archaeological desk-based assessment', TVAS unpubl rep **11/113**, Brighton
- Wallis, S, 2012, 'Lower Northbrook Farm, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex, an archaeological evaluation', TVAS unpubl rep **12/182**, Brighton
- Wallis, S, 2014, 'Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing, West Sussex, Historic Building Recording', TVAS unpubl rep **12/182b**, Brighton
- Wallis, S and Ford, S, 2018, 'Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation at Northbrook College, Littlehampton Road, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex', TVAS unpubl rep **11/113e**, Reading



LNF 12/182

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

Figure 1. Location of site in West Sussex and Durrington



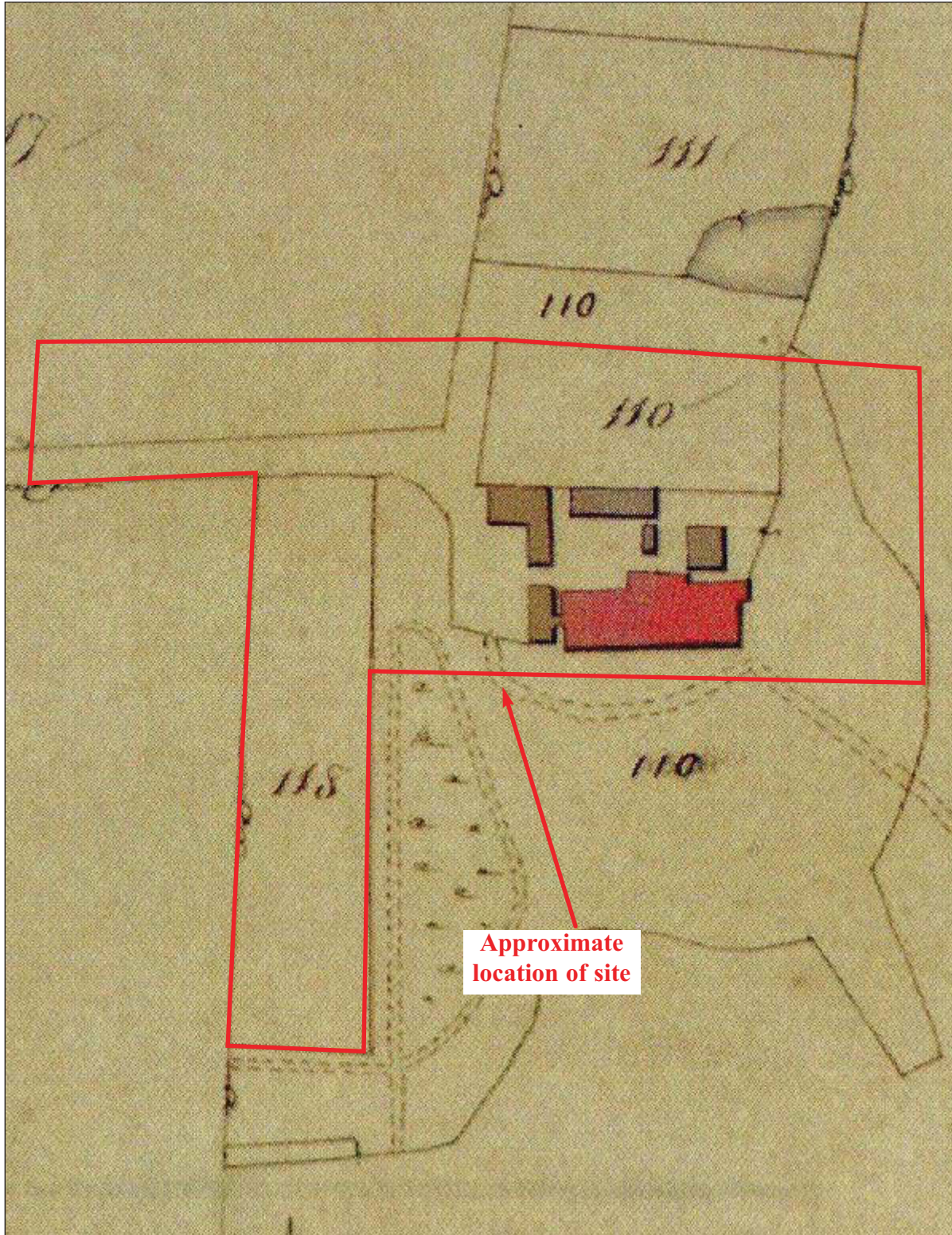


LNf 12/182

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

Figure 2. Gardner and Yeakell's map of 1778.



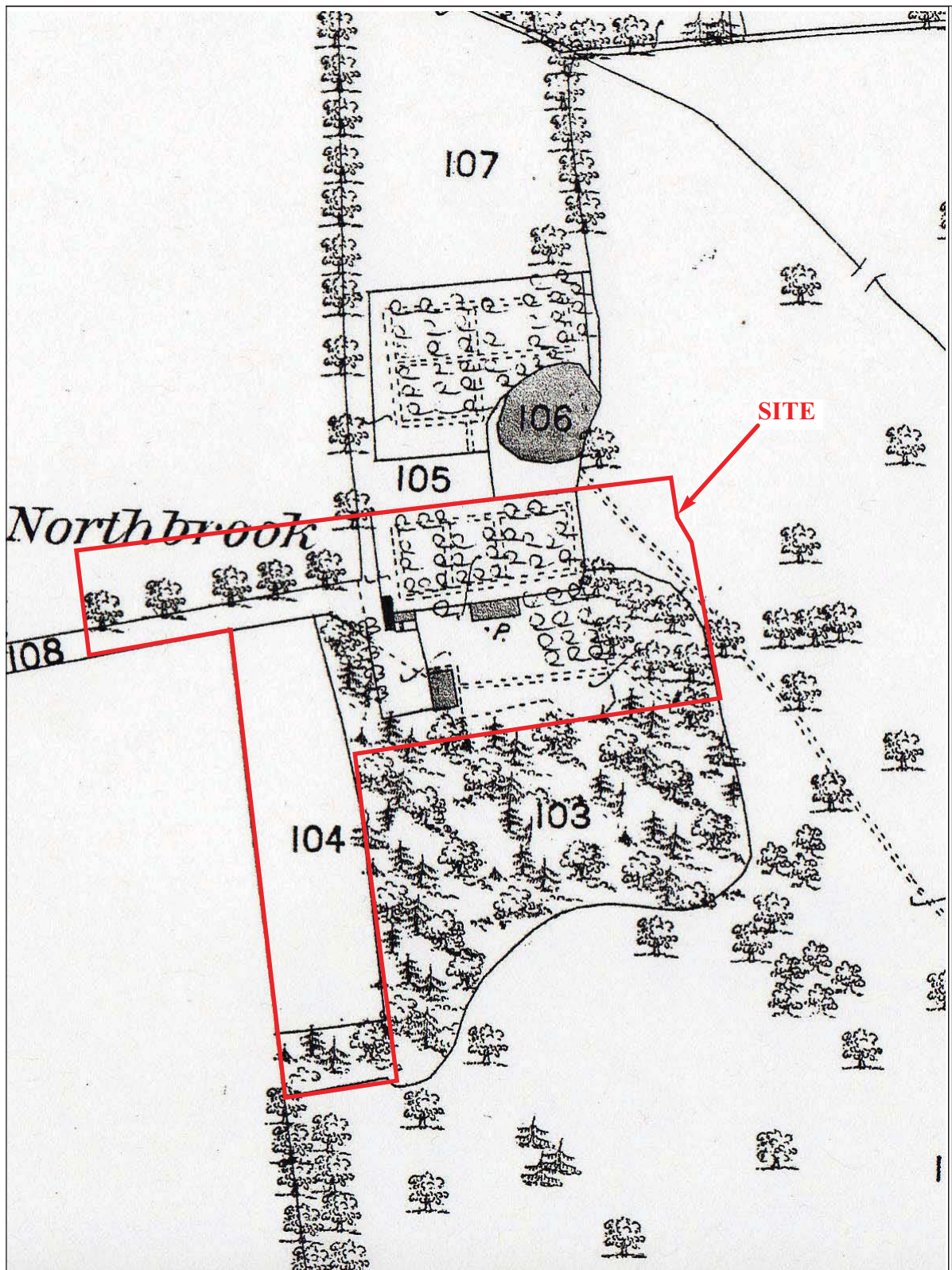


LNF 12/182

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

Figure 3. Goring Tithe map 1839.

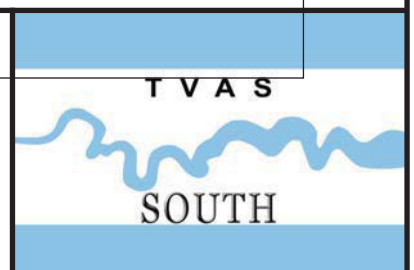


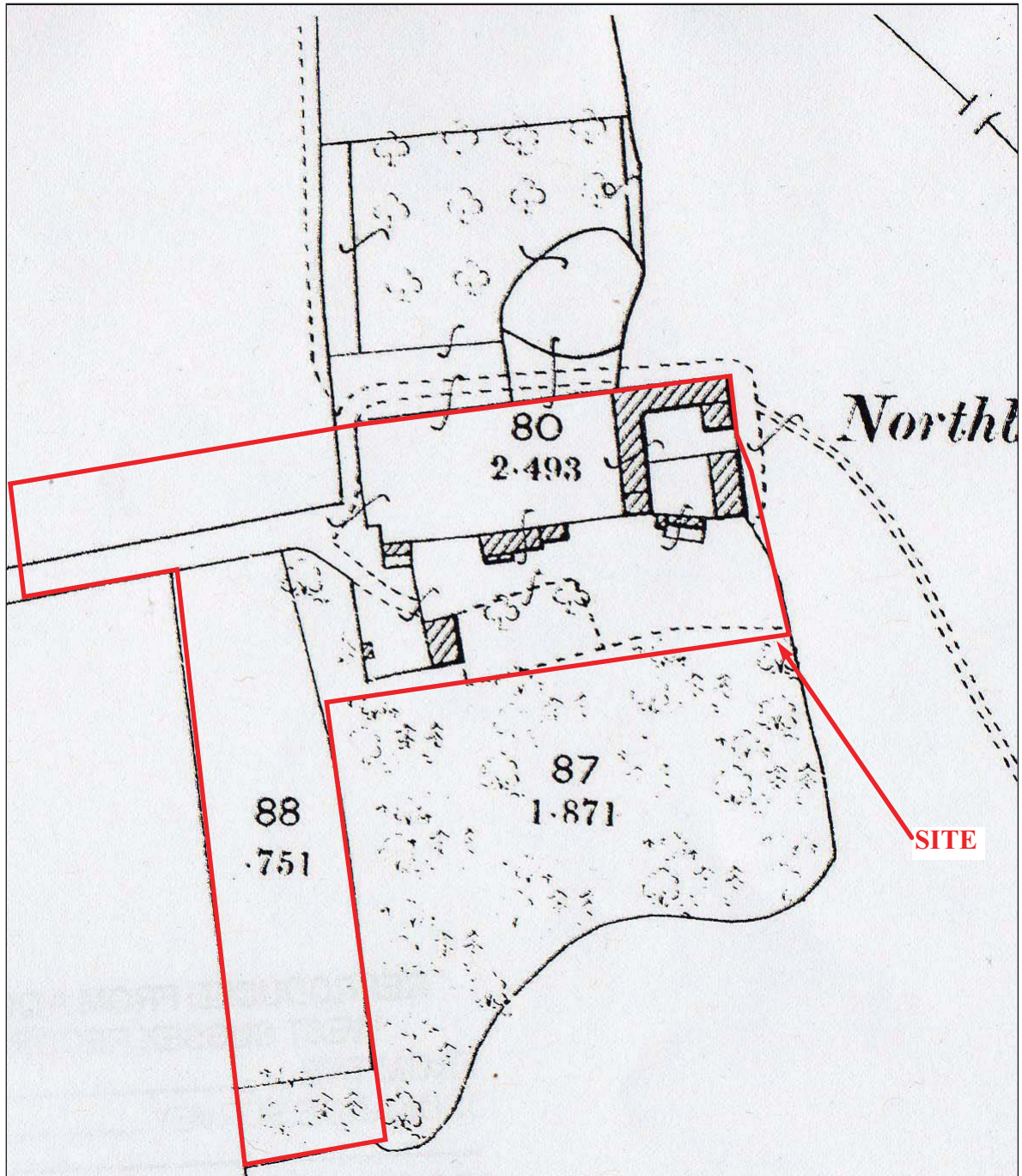


LNF 12/182

Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
 Worthing, West Sussex
 Archaeological Excavation

Figure 4. Ordnance Survey map 1875.



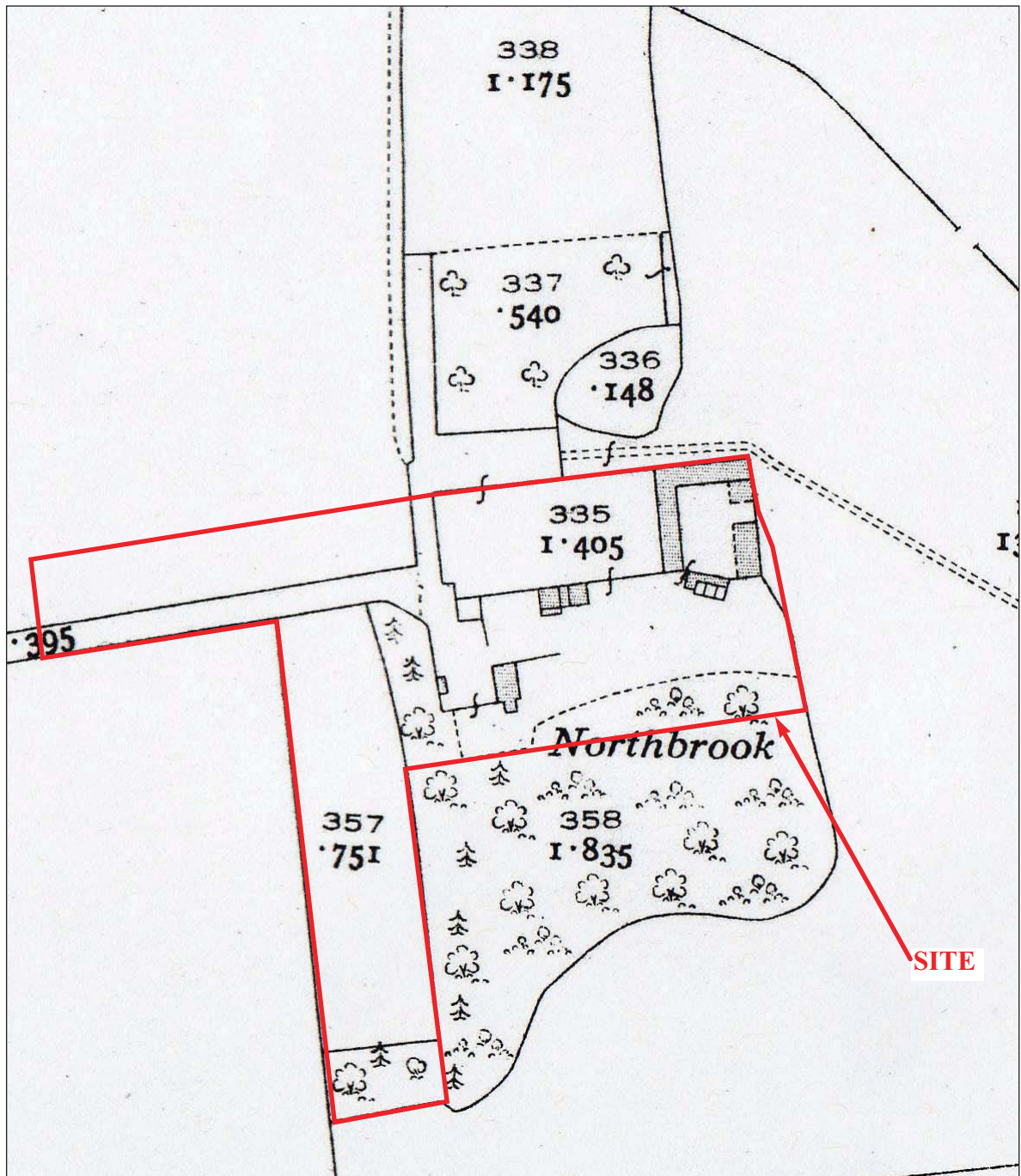


LNF 12/182

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

Figure 5. Ordnance Survey map 1898.



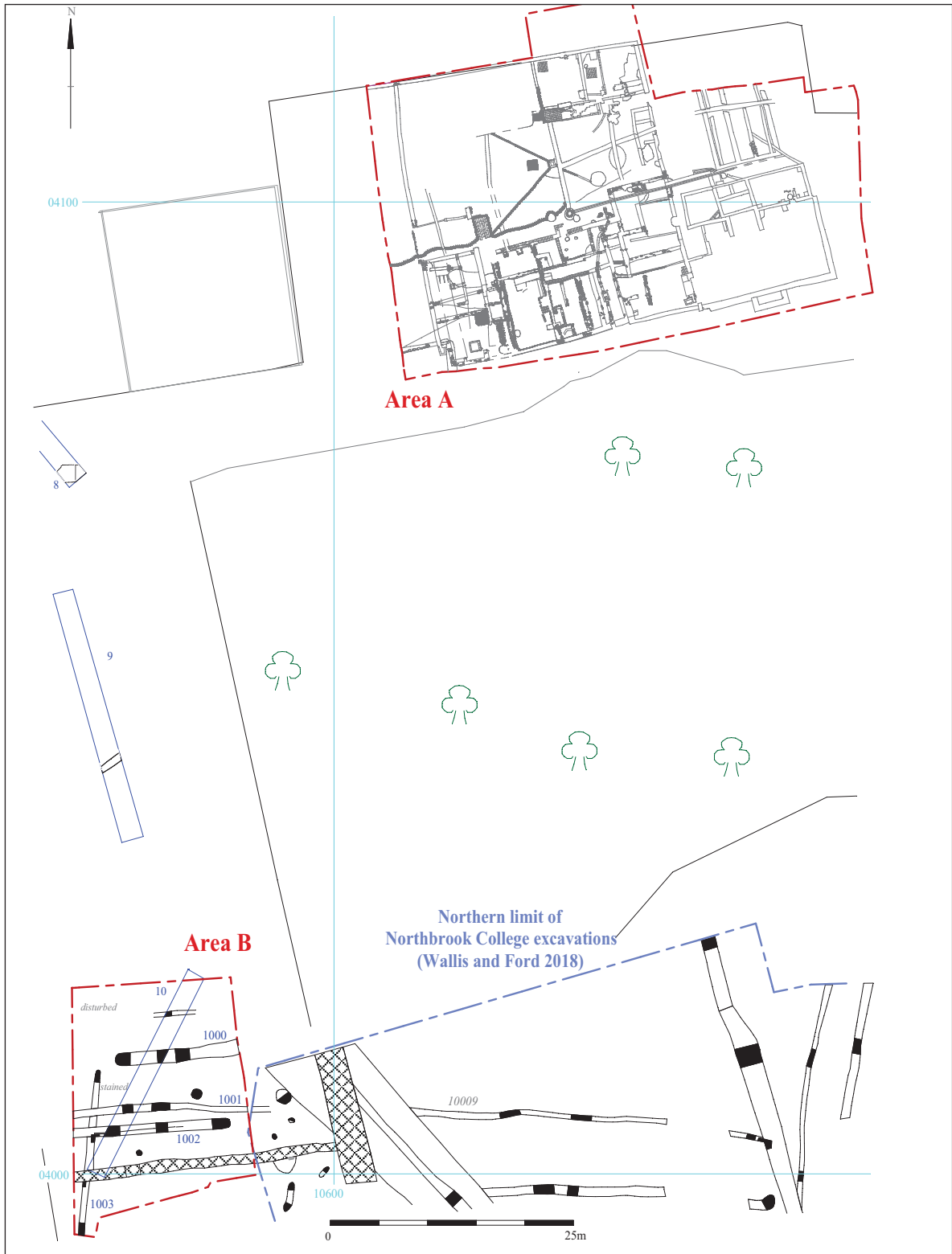


LN F 12/182

Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation

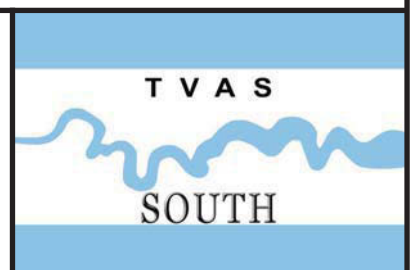
Figure 6. Ordnance Survey map 1932.





LNF 12/182

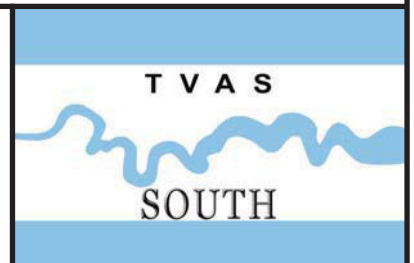
Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
 Worthing, West Sussex
 Archaeological Excavation
 Figure 7. Locations of excavated areas.

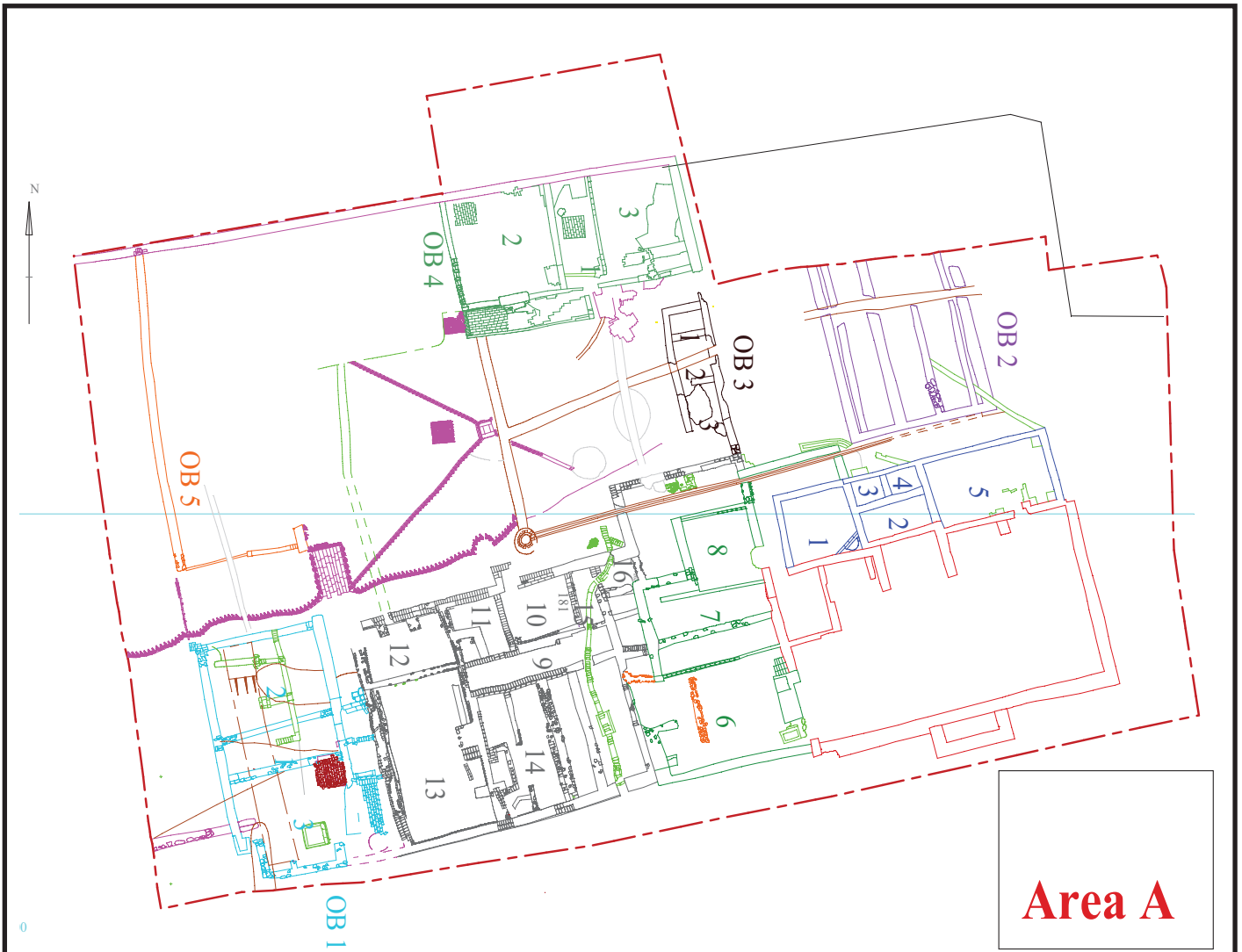




LNF 12/182

Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
 Worthing, West Sussex
 Archaeological Excavation
 Figure 8. Detailed plan of Area A.



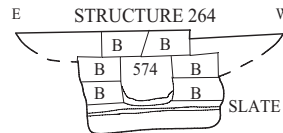
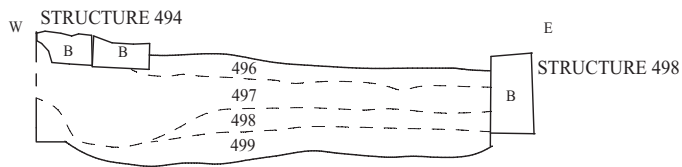
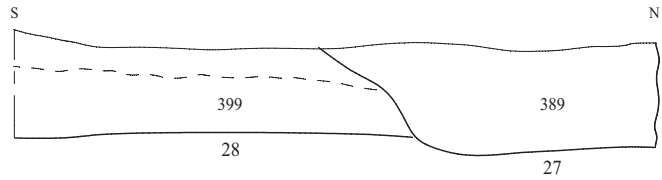
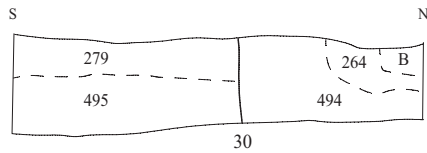
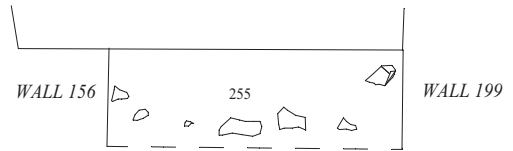
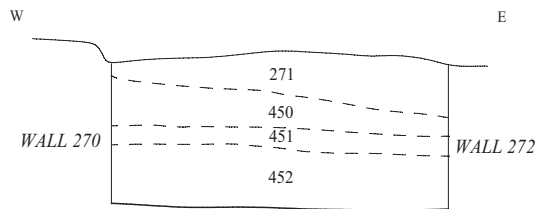


Area A

Phases of construction of main building
Phase A
Phase B
Phase C
Phase D

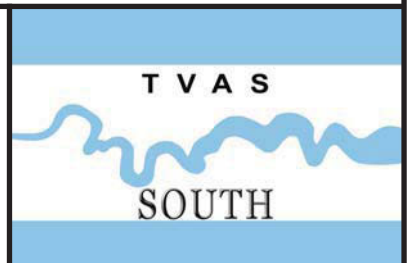
0 12.5m

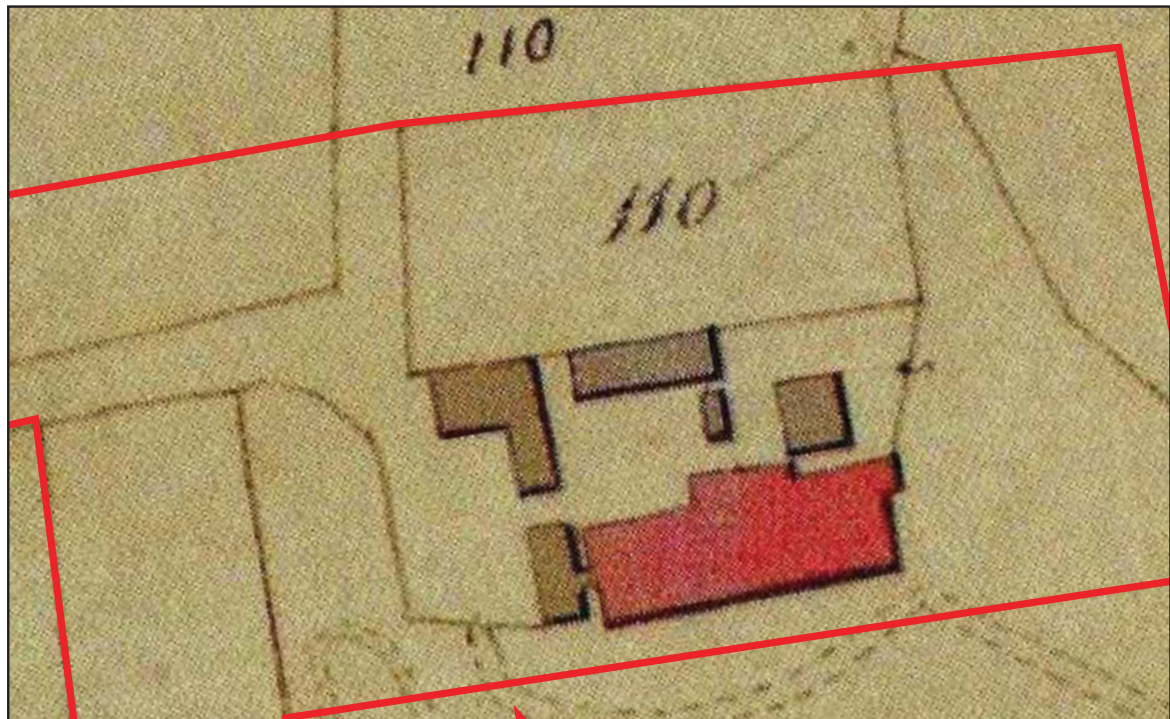
Figure 9 Phase plan



LNF 12/182

Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
 Worthing, West Sussex
 Archaeological Excavation
 Figure 10. Selected sections of Area A.

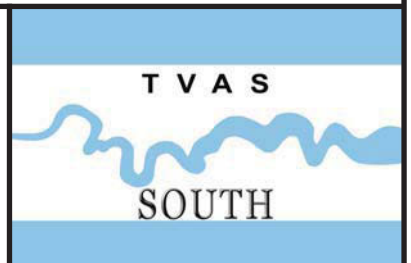




LNF 12/182

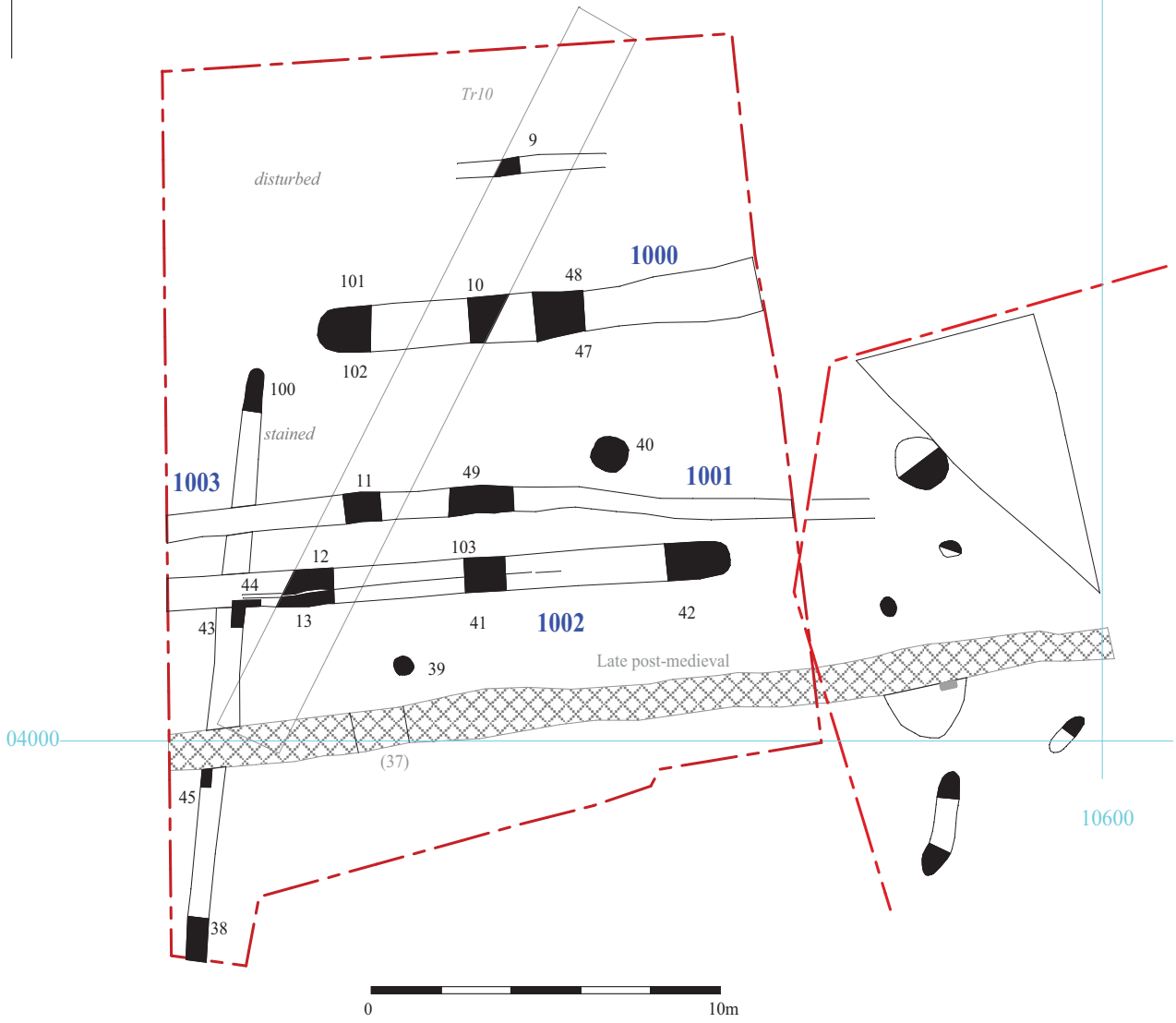
**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 11. Interpretation plan of buildings in Area A (schematic) compared to the Goring tithe map of 1839 (below).





Area B



LNf 12/182

Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation
Figure 12. Plan of features in Area B.

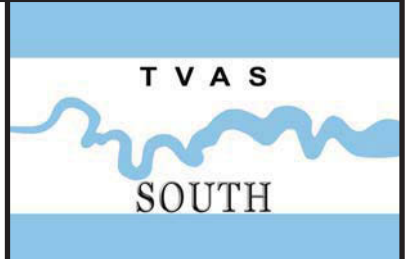




Plate 1. Site overview, Area A, looking east.



Plate 2. Excavation conditions, looking south-east.

LNf 12/182

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 - 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
SOUTH



Plate 3. Slot through palaeochannel 662, looking west; scales 2m, 1m.



Plate 4. Early wall 595, looking south; scales 2m, 0.3m.



Plate 5. Phase A south wall 575, looking west; scales 2m, 1m (distance), 0.5m (foreground).

LNF 12/182

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 3 - 5.**

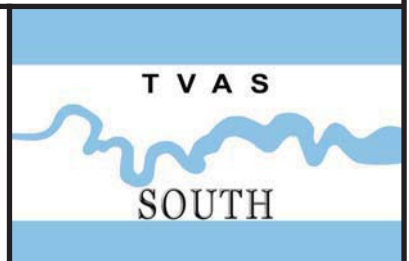




Plate 6. Cellar arch 291 and associated walls, looking west. Scales: horizontal 2m, 1m; vertical 0.5m.



Plate 7. Phase B, room 1, looking south-east; scales 2m, 0.3m.

LNF 12/182

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation**
Plates 6 - 7.

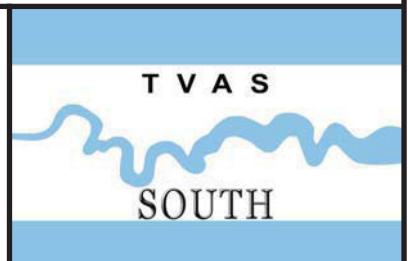




Plate 8. Phase B rooms 3 and 4, looking south-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m.



Plate 9. Overview of west end of main building (Phase D)
and outbuilding 1, looking east.



Plate 10. Interior of Phase D (corridor 9 and adjacent rooms) looking east. Scales: 2m, 1m.

LNF 12/182

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 8 - 10.**

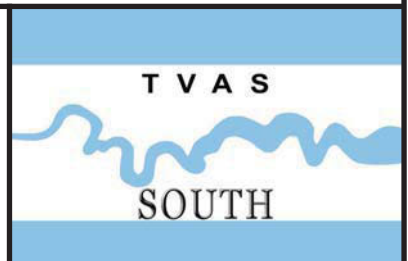




Plate 11. Phase D room 11 with 12 beyond, looking south-west. Scales: 2m, 1m.



Plate 12. Phase D, room 12, looking east; vertical scale 0.3m.

LNF 12/182

**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 11 - 12.**



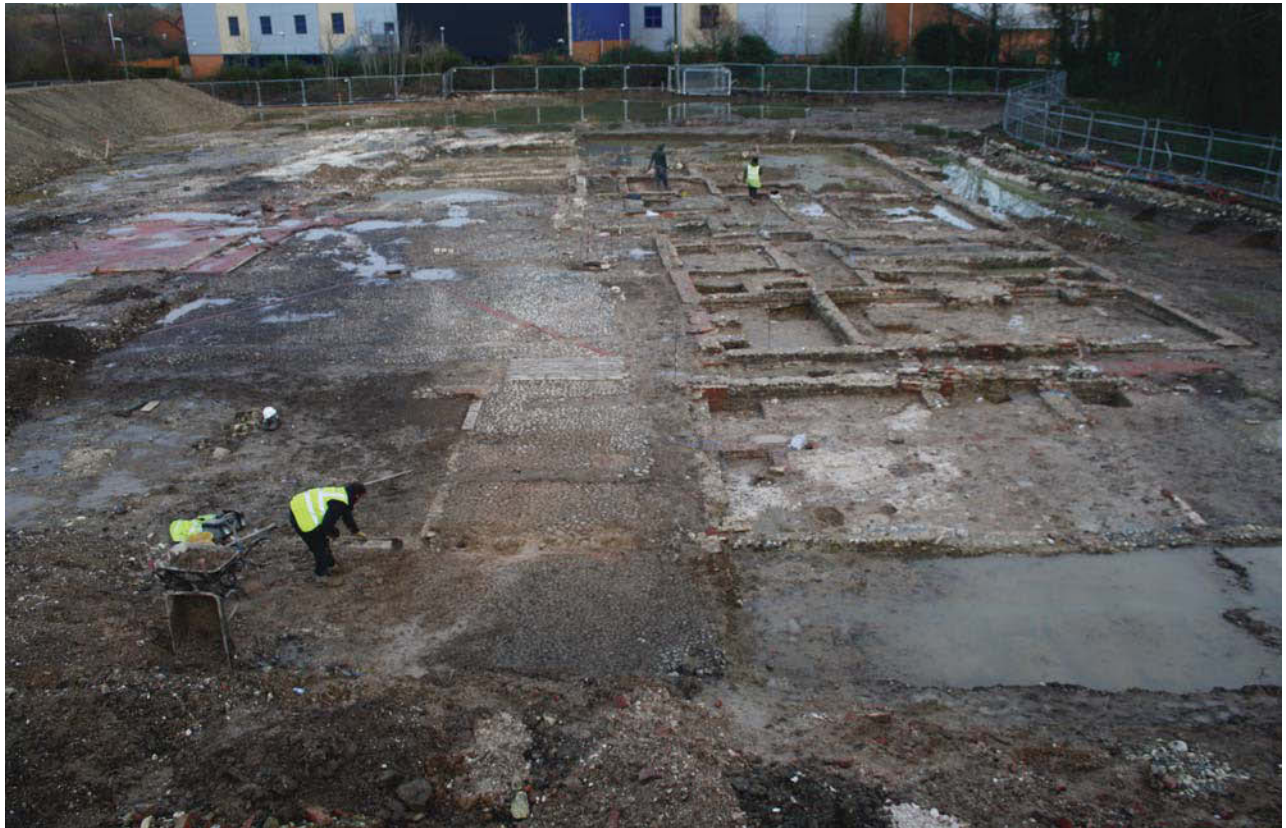


Plate 13. Overview of farmyard in relation to main range of buildings, looking east.



Plate 14. Area B, ditch 1000, slot 101, looking east; scales horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.3m.

LNF 12/182

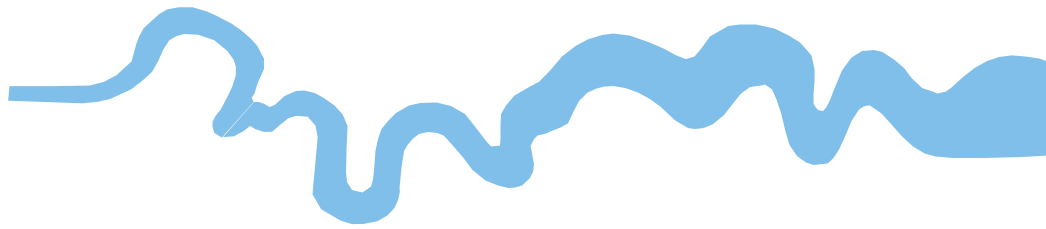
**Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,
Worthing, West Sussex
Archaeological Excavation**
Plates 13 - 14.



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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





**TVAS (South),
77a Hollingdean Terrace
Brighton, BN1 7HB**

**Tel: 01273 554198
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/south**

***Offices in:
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***