

Arundel

Historic Character Assessment Report

March 2009



Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS)

Roland B Harris

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in association with Arun District Council



The Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (Sussex EUS) is a study of 41 towns undertaken between 2004 and 2009 by an independent consultant (Dr Roland B Harris, BA DPhil FSA MIFA), supported from January 2008 by a Research Assistant (Elizabeth Ruffell BSc MSc), for East Sussex County Council (ESCC), West Sussex County Council (WSCC), and Brighton and Hove City Council; and was funded by English Heritage.

Guidance and web-sites derived from the historic town studies will be, or have been, developed by the local authorities.

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Cover photo: 30-4 High Street (the former George Inn)..

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

This report is an archaeological, historical, and historic urban character assessment of Arundel. It is part of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (henceforth Sussex EUS) that examines 41 towns across the ancient county.¹

The Sussex EUS forms part of a national programme of such surveys initiated by English Heritage in 1992. The national programme is already well underway, with roughly half the English counties having been completed or currently undergoing study.

As the surveys have progressed, the approach has developed. In line with recent surveys, the Sussex EUS includes more modern towns, the main significance of which stems from the 19th and 20th centuries. Another recent innovation is the introduction of the characterization concept, comparable with the map-based techniques adopted by historic landscape characterization. This approach was developed in Lancashire (2000-4), and is further refined in Sussex.

The Sussex EUS has been funded by English Heritage, and supported in kind by the commissioning authorities: East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, and Brighton and Hove City Council. A wide range of stakeholders (including district and borough councils, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) has supported the project.

In West Sussex the Sussex EUS forms part of the *Character of West Sussex Partnership Programme*,² aiming to provide guidance and advice on the protection and enhancement of all aspects of character in the county. Other historic environment projects come under this umbrella:

- Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of Sussex
- Intensive Urban Survey of Chichester and Fishbourne
- Local Distinctiveness Study of West Sussex.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 Aims

The aim of the Sussex EUS is to deliver a unique and flexible tool to aid the understanding, exploration and management of the historic qualities of 41 of the most significant towns in Sussex with a view to:

- archaeological and historic environment research and management.
- informing strategic and local policy.
- underpinning urban historic land and buildings management and interpretation.
- encouraging the integration of urban historic characterization into the wider process of protecting and enhancing urban character.

1.2.2 Objectives

Key objectives of the project include the:

- synthesis of previous archaeological and historical work.
- creation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) that maps and allows the analysis of archaeological events, monuments and urban plan components using information obtained from a variety of sources.
- analysis of the origins and development of each town by establishing and examining its principal plan components and existing standing structures.
- identification of county-wide Historic Character Types and attribution of the types to different areas within each town.
- preparation of a Statement of Historic Urban Character for each town, to include assessment of archaeological potential and Historic Environment Value.
- identification of gaps in the understanding of the past occupation and historical development of character of each town through the development of a Research Framework.
- advice to local authorities on the development of guidance derived from the town studies.

1.3 Outputs

The principal outputs of the project comprise:

- Historic character assessment reports. Documents (of which this is one) that, separately for each town, summarize the setting and pre-urban activity; synthesize current archaeological and historical research; describe the development from origins to the present day; assess the surviving historic character and historic environment value; and set out a framework for future research on the historic environment of the towns.
- Geographical Information System (GIS) for the historic environment of each town. The GIS underpins the analysis and mapping of the town

reports, and is available to local authorities as a unique tool to support their decision making. The EUS-generated GIS data includes historic buildings and archaeological data, and mapping of areas for which Historic Character Type, historic land use, and Historic Urban Character Areas have been defined. The GIS data will be maintained and updated by the respective West Sussex County Council and East Sussex County Council *Historic Environment Record* (HER).

- Informing historic environment management guidance specific to each local planning authority, for the 41 EUS towns and Winchelsea, produced under the new Local Development Frameworks, and subject to formal consultation procedures.
- Background papers for the Sussex EUS project. Documents that include the project design, a summary of the methodology and an overall bibliography.

1.4 The structure of this report

1.4.1 The Setting

This introductory section describes the topography, geology, communications, and pre-urban archaeology of the town.

1.4.2 History

The history of Arundel in this report can be a brief summary only. It aims to synthesize published research, and to provide a chronological overview of the development of the town as seen from documentary sources. The focus is placed on those matters – such as origins, economy, trade and institutions – that are most closely related to the urban historic environment today.

1.4.3 Archaeology

The archaeology section of this report draws on published and unpublished reports of excavations, archaeological assessments, and records of finds. This section also includes analysis of historic buildings (listed and non-listed) and the topography, the latter drawing on large-scale maps of Arundel from 1785 onwards. Again, this section follows a chronological structure, and focuses on aspects of the material evidence of the town's past that relate most closely to the historic environment today.

1.4.4 Statement of Historic Urban Character

Whereas sections on history and archaeology (above) explore the development of Arundel over time, this part of the report considers and defines the physical evidence of the past in today's townscape. It does this by means of a character-based approach, operating at three different scales: areas of common Historic Character Type; larger and topographically familiar Historic Urban Character Areas; and the whole town. Assessment is made of the Historic Environment Value of each of the Historic Urban Character Areas, taking account of the archaeological potential.

1.5 Principal sources

Arundel has been the subject of significant historical interest, but only limited archaeological investigation. The principal sources drawn on during the writing of this report are listed below. Many other sources have been used too, and full references have been given by use of endnotes.

1.5.1 History

Arundel has been the subject of several local histories, but by far the most authoritative historical study has been that undertaken by **Tim Hudson** for the *Victoria County History*, published in 1997.³

1.5.2 Archaeology

Although of little archaeological interest until recently, Arundel has become the subject of increasingly frequent investigation. Much of the riverside development predates this, and most of the recent archaeological investigations have been modest in scale. The three published excavations comprise:

Blackfriars – 1965⁴

Tarrant Street Roman villa – 1983⁵

Arundel Castle cricket ground – 1988⁶

The as yet unpublished sites comprise:

Nineveh House, Tarrant Street – 1992⁷

Nineveh Shipyard – 1992⁸

Arundel Castle cricket ground – 1993⁹

Blackfriars – 1994¹⁰

Coach House, 54-6 Tarrant Street – 1995¹¹

6 Queen Street – 1995¹²

Arundel Castle, north bailey – 1997¹³

The workhouse, Mount Pleasant – 1999¹⁴

Tarrant Street, rear of 51 High Street – 1999¹⁵

The Slipe, Surrey Street – 1999-2000¹⁶

Victoria Institute, Tarrant Street – 2002¹⁷

Arundel Castle, Tilting Yard steps – 2003¹⁸

Arundel Castle, Park Gates – 2004¹⁹

Arundel Castle car park – 2007²⁰

The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) database has been invaluable for providing the pre-urban archaeological context of the area.

1.5.3 Historic buildings

Despite its evident medieval origins and its unusual proportion of surviving pre-1840 houses, Arundel lacks many identifiably medieval buildings outside the obvious survivals of the castle, church and the ruinous Blackfriars. In part this is likely to reflect the absence of systematic internal investigation of the historic buildings that has been a feature of some other towns.²¹ The lack of architectural recording analysis extends to the castle and to the upstanding remains of the hospital of the Holy Trinity (the Maison Dieu: west of the church) and the former college (south-east of the church). The remains of the **Blackfriars** have seen recording and analysis in 1965 (prior to partial demolition) and in 1992.²² **33 High Street** is a timber-framed building that has been the subject of recent study by **David and Barbara Martin**.²³ The **churchyard path** was recorded in 2002.²⁴

English Heritage's statutory list of historic buildings is also of use, though many of the descriptions date from the late 1940s and mid-1970s and were necessarily produced without internal inspection. Very limited fieldwork only was possible during this assessment and focused on correcting dating derived from such sources, identifying hitherto ignored buildings of historic interest, and re-evaluating the dating and function of key buildings and monuments.

1.5.4 Geology and topography

The contextual discussion of the solid and drift geology has principally derived from 1:50,000 British Geological Survey digital data. Ordnance Survey Historic 25" maps for Epochs 1-4 (1876 onwards) have proved invaluable, especially as these have been used in digital form, allowing overlaying with each other and with other data. The Tithe Map for Arundel (1841: *West Sussex Record Office*) and earlier maps (most importantly the town plan of 1785²⁵) have been digitized and rectified to fit the National Grid to allow comparison with other maps and data. RAF vertical air photo coverage of 1947 provides a useful snapshot in time, as does the modern equivalent flown for West Sussex County Council in 2001. All analysis and maps utilize the most recent large-scale Ordnance Survey mapping (digital MasterMap data).

1.6 Area covered by the report

The Sussex EUS assessment of Arundel covers the historic core of the town and castle as defined by their extent in 1876.

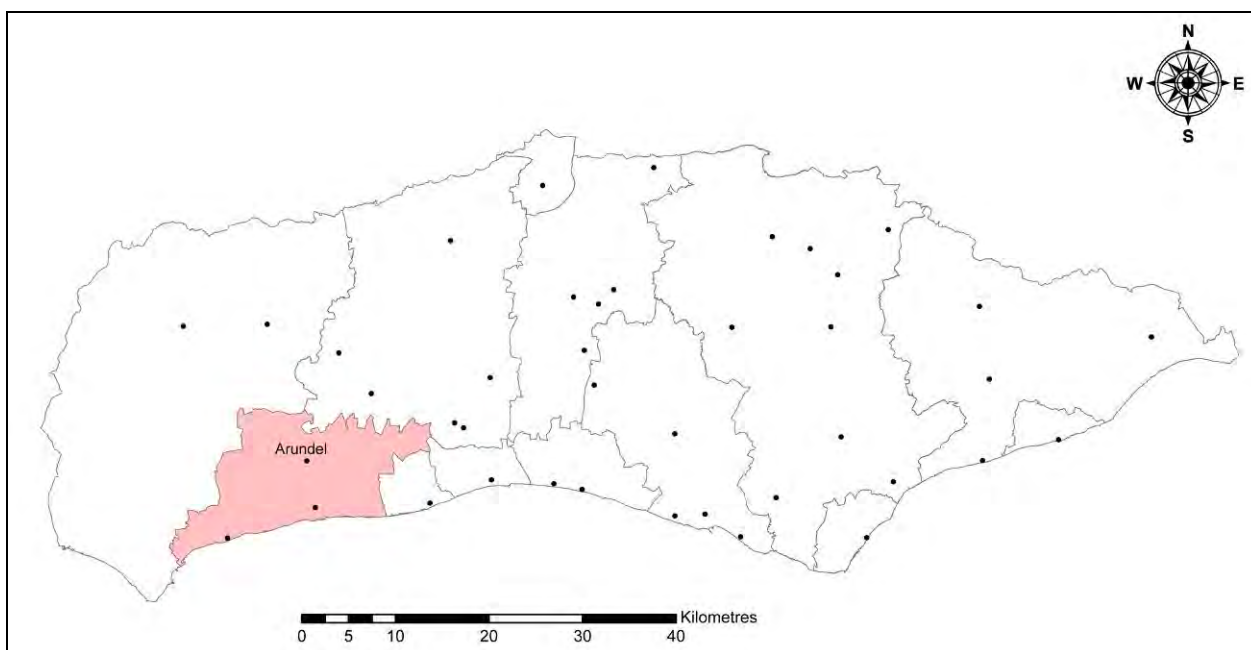


Fig. 1. Location of Arundel within Sussex. Arun District is highlighted and points locate the 41 Sussex EUS towns.

2 THE SETTING



Fig. 2. View northwards across the River Arun to the High Street.

2.1 Topography (Map 2)

Arundel is situated at the end of a downland spur that projects into the floodplain of the River Arun. The town is at the southern end of a gap through the South Downs, through which the river flows southwards to reach the sea at Littlehampton, 6km distant. To the north-west, the spur rises to 147m OD at Rewell Hill (3km north-north-west). The parish church and the Roman Catholic cathedral are located at the highest part of the town, on and above the 30m contour, although the artificial mass of the castle and its earthworks means that it rises to a similar height.

The principal street of the town is the south-east to north-west High Street, which rises steeply from the bridge at its foot (at 4m OD) to c.23m OD by the Town Gate of the castle: the road continues south-east of the river across the river valley successively as Queen Street and The Causeway. The town is bypassed on the south-west, the bypass forming part of the A27 coastal trunk road.

There is a modest suburb south of the river, and considerably more extensive suburbs west of the town, now separated from the historic core by the bypass and a large roundabout (which marks the junction of the A27, A284, a minor road to Ford/Climping, and Maltravers Street).

The town is towards the eastern side of Arundel Civil Parish, which incorporates most of the former parish of Tortington.

2.2 Geology (Map 2)

2.2.1 Solid geology

Along with the whole of Sussex, the rocks in the vicinity of Arundel are sedimentary. The town lies on and adjacent to the South Downs, so that the entire area is underlain by the relatively pure White Chalk limestones of the Upper Chalk Formation (Upper Cretaceous), with the historic core of the town and the castle on the Spetisbury Chalk Member. The uplifting and gentle folding of the chalk began 70-75 million years ago and continued beyond the end of the Cretaceous period (65 million years ago) until as recently as 1.8 million years ago. The detached suburb to the south-west extends on to the clays, silts and sands of the Lambeth Group and London Clay Formation (respectively Palaeocene and Eocene), which form part of the younger geology of the Coastal Plain.

2.2.2 Drift Geology

The drift geology of the Arundel area shows tidal flat deposits marking the location of the former marshy estuary of the Arun, in this area c.1km across, and broadly delimiting the south-west, south-east and north-west sides of the town.

2.3 Communications

2.3.1 Water

The tidal limit of the River Arun is at Pallingham Lock, 14km to the north of Arundel. We have seen (section 2.2.2) how the present channel differs from the natural state of the former estuary, which is likely to have had multiple channels. Reclamation of the valuable alluvial soils of the river valley (inning of the brooks – later known as burgess brooks – east of the town and castle occurred by the late 11th or early 12th century²⁶), the associated management of freshwater drainage in the Weald, and the prevention of tidal ingress (through creation of sea walls) increased silting so that the Arun deteriorated as a communications route during the high medieval period. While much late-18th

and 19th-century effort focused on making the Arun more navigable further upstream and connecting the river by canal to the Wey and thence London (Wey and Arun Junction Canal, opened 1816), there were modifications around and downstream of Pulborough. In the late 16th-century navigability was extended as far as Stopham bridge, though it is unclear what works were undertaken and how much they were simply restoring a previous navigability or increasing the capacity for larger vessels. By 1623 sufficient expenditure had been made for the river to be navigable as far as Newbridge, and Pallingham is likely to have been accessible by the end of the 16th century. More tangible, and still visible, was the Coldwaltham Cut, authorized in 1785. This avoided the sinuous river between Greatham and Pulborough, and included the 360m long Hardham tunnel. This canal joined the River Rother (a tributary of the Arun) and thence the Arun 1.5km west-south-west of Pulborough. Traffic ceased along this section in 1888, but the tidal River Arun remains navigable and was used by commercial traffic until the 1930s.²⁷ The present channel in the immediate vicinity of Arundel has long been held to be the result of an artificial cut in the mid-16th century, but this is erroneous.²⁸ Although the fact that the parish boundary deviates from the main channel in the Arundel area might be construed as supporting artificial cutting at some earlier point, this is unclear and is unlikely to be resolved without investigation of the floodplain and valley fill deposits. Certainly at nearby Bramber, in a comparable location of the River Adur, the 11th-century channel north and south of Bramber bridge is neither marked by the parish boundary nor readily discernible on the ground, from cartographic sources or aerial photography.

2.3.2 Road

Since 1973 Arundel has had a bypass and now lies just off the A27. Previously this east-west coastal trunk road passed over the bridge at Arundel (rebuilt in 1935²⁹), along the High Street and then Maltravers Street. The upper part of the High Street and London Road lead to the A284 thence A29 road to London, via Pulborough (immediately north of which it closely follows the route of the Roman road from Chichester to London – Stane Street). At the lower end of the High Street, Mill Road provides the only road access to Offham and South Stoke.

2.3.3 Railway

The London Brighton & South Coast Railway (LBSCR) opened the Worthing to Chichester

main line in 1846, with the nearest station to Arundel located 3km from the town, at Lyminster. Arundel gained its own station (still 600m from the south-east limit of the town) in 1863 with the completion of the Mid Sussex line (which provided a Horsham-Pulborough-Arundel-Portsmouth route). The line was electrified in 1938 and remains in use today.³⁰

2.4 Evidence for pre-urban activity

2.4.1 Prehistoric

Excavations within the EUS study area have produced limited evidence of prehistoric archaeology:

- Tarrant Street site, to the rear of 51 High Street – two prehistoric worked flints and six fire-cracked flints were residual finds in a medieval rubbish pit (fill of 13th-century dates), excavated in 1999.³¹

Elsewhere in or near the EUS study area, there have been prehistoric find spots, which include:

- Arundel (unspecified location) – several Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC) tools found before 1929, which include drift implements and a Chellean type hand axe [HER reference: 1966 – MWS2691].
- Arundel (unspecified location) – Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC) tranchet axe found at unspecified date before 1977 [HER reference: 7749 – MWS7840].

2.4.2 Romano-British

Excavations within the EUS study area have produced significant evidence of Romano-British archaeology:

- Tarrant Street Roman villa – remains of a Roman villa have been found at the west end of Tarrant Street from c.1896 onwards. Discoveries include a Roman pavement and tiles, traces of a heated room (in front of 60 Tarrant Street) and a well and floor (at 95 Tarrant Street) [HER reference: 2002 – MWS5396]. In 1983 the south end of the villa was located on the south side of Tarrant Street.³² At the rear of the Coach House, 54-6 Tarrant Street, further evidence of the villa was found in 1995 in the form of a probable Roman chalk and flint wall footing 2.12m long and 400mm wide exposed during creation of a drain. Fragments of Roman tile and one sherd of Roman sandy grey ware were also discovered.³³

2.4.3 Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon

There have been no discoveries of Early or Mid Anglo-Saxon finds or features in or near the EUS study area.

2.4.4 Implications of pre-urban archaeology

The implication from the pre-urban finds is clear: although the numerous excavations have been limited in scale within the EUS study area, together with findspots these show that there was human activity in the area from the prehistoric period onwards and the possibility of pre-urban finds and features should be anticipated in any archaeological excavations in Arundel.

3 HISTORY

3.1 Origins: Saxon and Norman



Fig. 3. Church of St Nicholas.

3.1.1 Place-name

The name *Arundel* is likely to relate to the area and predates the castle and settlement. The name derives from Old English *hār hūne dell*, meaning ‘horehound-valley’. White horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) is a rare plant that has been recorded at Arundel (although apparently now lost),³⁴ and the dell could relate to either of the narrow valleys (i.e. Park Bottom and Pughdean Bottom) flanking the spur on which the town and castle are situated. The Norman settlement and castelry, or rape, also adopted the name. The name Arun as applied to the river is a 16th-century back-formation from the name of the town (and the normal medieval description of the river as the high stream of Arundel, the river of Arundel or Arundel river³⁵), with the river recorded c.725 and c.1270 as the *Tarente* (a name preserved in the town by Tarrant Street), which is one of the few reliably identified Celtic place-names in the county.³⁶

3.1.2 Anglo-Saxon minster

The church of St Nicholas is first recorded in Domesday Book (1086). In 1087 a dean of Arundel is recorded, and in the late 11th and early 12th century the church had ten clergy.³⁷ In 1380 there is a reference to the early clergy, at one time comprising ‘twelve secular canons of the English nation’. Domesday Book records that the clergy of St Nicholas held six hides of land in Harting in 1086 and had done so before the Conquest.³⁸ There is little doubt, therefore, that the origins of the church at Arundel lie in a pre-Conquest minster (a mother church serving an extensive *parochia* from which developed several later parishes).³⁹

3.1.3 Saxon settlement

Discussion of Saxon settlement at Arundel has focused on speculation that there was a Late Saxon fort at Arundel.⁴⁰ This theory has been further developed by Jeremy Haslam’s proposal that Arundel’s origins lie in a Late Saxon *burh* created to replace nearby Burpham, one of the five Sussex *burhs* forming part of the system of 31 fortresses built by King Alfred (871-99): initially dating the proposed replacement of Burpham – and other similar isolated *burhs* – to the early 10th century,⁴¹ Haslam has since suggested that the more probable context would be the reduced Viking threat after 879 (i.e. almost immediately after the original system was established).⁴² The archaeological and topographic evidence for the putative *burh* at Arundel is considered below in section 4.1.

The speculations on the putative *burh* have distracted attention from the potential role of the reliably identifiable Saxon minster in the early development of Arundel. The presence of the minster church and its dedication to St Nicholas (the patron saint of sailors) suggest that there was a pre-Conquest settlement and landing place. Likewise the reference to a mill at Arundel, assessed in Domesday Book for a considerable £14, coupled with the two mills of nearby Offham, suggests an unusual concentration of milling in the Swanbourne valley, perhaps under royal development and a significant factor in the pre-Conquest development of Arundel.⁴³

3.1.4 Norman castle and rape

Arundel castle is first recorded in 1071, but is likely to have been begun as early as c.1067, when the rape of Arundel was granted to Roger of Montgomery (i.e. Montgommery. near Troarn in Calvados).⁴⁴ Certainly this period was marked by the first, urgent wave of Norman castle



Fig. 4. Arundel castle, overlooking the River Arun.

building, with programmes of castle construction begun in 1067 on William I's behalf by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and his half-brother, and William fitz Osbern,⁴⁵ and, following the king's return from Normandy in December 1068, under his own supervision.⁴⁶

Arundel castle became the principal fortification and administrative centre of the Rape of Arundel. Early Norman castles at Hastings, Lewes and Pevensey had the same function in relation to their eponymous rapes. Bramber Rape and castle were added in a pre-Domesday modification of the initial arrangement. There has been much debate as to the origins of the Sussex rapes, and their relationship to Anglo-Saxon territorial divisions. It is clear, however, that the rapes as we know them are a Norman creation or reorganization, dating from the immediate aftermath of the Conquest:⁴⁷ an exception to this is Chichester Rape, which was created out of Arundel Rape in the mid-13th century.

Orderic Vitalis recorded that Roger's son, Robert de Bèlleme, fortified all his castles in 1102 following charges laid against him (largely deriving from Robert's role in the failed invasion by Robert Curthose in 1101). Very possibly Robert's works included Arundel castle, which

was quickly placed under siege by Henry I, ending after three months with the surrender of the garrison.⁴⁸ Confiscated by the king, Arundel castle remained a royal possession, passing on his death in 1135 to his widow, Adeliza of Louvain, who was in residence at Arundel from that time: it passed into private hands again when Adeliza married William d'Aubigny in 1138-9.⁴⁹ On William's death in 1176 it reverted to the king – who spent nearly £330 on works including building a wall, a chapel and a 'king's chamber' – before being restored to William's heirs in 1190.⁵⁰

By 1183 the castle had a chapel. Hudson has suggested that the chapel dedicated to St Martin (by 1275 there were two chapels: see below section 3.2.2) may have been founded in the late 11th century, as the dedication is the same as that of Sées abbey (Orne), founded by Roger of Montgomery and his wife Mabel.⁵¹ The continued patronage of Sées abbey in the 12th century (see below section 3.1.6), however, gives a later context for the dedication.⁵²

3.1.5 Port

Domesday Book records payment of harbour and ship dues. Evidently this was more than a wharf for landing building materials for the castle. The significance of the port and its proximity to the castle are reflected in its royal use on the route from the continent: William Rufus landed from Normandy in 1097, travelling on to Windsor;⁵³ and Empress Matilda and a small escort from Normandy landed at Arundel in 1139, receiving protection from Henry I's widow Adeliza in the castle.⁵⁴

3.1.6 Norman church and priory

The Anglo-Saxon minster was appropriated to Sées abbey c.1150, becoming a dependent priory. The clergy present at transition retained their prebends for life, with Chichester cathedral compensated for the loss of the prebends in its gift by the prebend of the churches of East Dean, West Dean and Singleton.⁵⁵ A vicarage was ordained by 1158, probably at the appropriation. An assistant priest was to support the vicar from 1158, suggesting that the monks of the priory had little, if any, of the parochial duties of the preceding minster clergy.⁵⁶

3.1.7 Town

Whatever the ambiguities of the Late Saxon settlement at Arundel, by 1086 it was established as a borough: the other Domesday boroughs of Sussex comprised Chichester, Steyning, Lewes and Pevensey, and probably

included Hastings and Rye.⁵⁷ Domesday Book records four burgages and 13 *hagas*, or haws, which were properties in the town – probably very similar to the burgages – attached to rural estates. A market had also been established by 1086.

3.2 The later medieval town

3.2.1 Economic history

The major institutions of the Norman town increased their economic contribution. Aside from new works and its draw as the centre of administration for the rape, the castle saw frequent occupation by the seigneurial household (see below, section 3.2.2). To this must be added the draw of the religious foundations (see section 3.2.5), the most economically significant probably being the Dominican friary established by 1253 near the centre of the town.

More direct stimulus to the urban economy was provided by markets and fairs. Arundel had both Monday (later Saturday) and Thursday markets by 1288. By 1438 this appears to have located at the bottom of the High Street. Two annual three-day fairs were granted or confirmed in 1285, being before, on and after the 3rd May (feast of the Finding of the Cross) and 6th December (feast of St Nicholas), with a third first recorded in 1288 on 14th September (feast of the Exaltation of the Cross). The fairs were still taking place in the 15th and 16th centuries.⁵⁸

There were 94 burgages in Arundel in 1302, concentrated in High Street (known as such from 1216) and Maltravers Street. At this date there were 38 shops or stalls.⁵⁹ Evidence of trades in this period include 12 cloth merchants and 19 wine merchants fined in 1248 for selling contrary to the assize; the presence in 1296 of a wool merchant, a fisherman, a ropemaker, a dyer, a tailor, a soapmaker, and a locksmith.⁶⁰ The town was of sufficient scale to attract a Jew by 1197 and a Jewish community by the mid-13th century (although apparently owning empty houses only in 1272), goldsmiths (1288-1364), and merchants from Netherlands and Saxony (1436).⁶¹ The town appears to have gained suburbs south of the river by the early 13th century, with two messuages of that date probably located along the causeway.⁶²

The port continued to provide a route to Normandy with passengers recorded in the early 13th century. The quantity of goods passing through the port in the medieval period is hard to determine, as Arundel was located within the bounds of the Port of Chichester. However,

given the sporadic explicit references to the port at Arundel (such as coastal trade to Dover in 1326, significantly involving goods transported to Arundel by road from Chichester; a wide range of imports and exports recorded during listing of the port of Arundel in 1497-8; and references to the quay in the early 15th century) it must be assumed that it comprised a significant element of the Port of Chichester throughout the medieval period.⁶³ Therefore, it is likely that merchants living at Arundel, such as William Noreys in 1296, imported and exported directly from the town.⁶⁴ The presence of wine merchants in the town (see above) reflects one key import, while Wealden timber was the main export in the late medieval period, if not earlier.⁶⁵

From 1295 the importance of the town – or the seat of the earls of Arundel – was such that it sent two representatives to Parliament.⁶⁶ In 1327 Arundel's ranking by wealth of Sussex towns (excluding the Cinque Ports) was as high as sixth or seventh, a little lower than that of Lewes, but above that of Steyning and Bramber combined.⁶⁷ The importance of the town at this point is reflected in the fact that the county court met at least once in Arundel in the early 14th century,⁶⁸ and 1322 Arundel supplied two foot soldiers for service against the Scots.⁶⁹ Major fires were recorded in 1338 and 1344-5. The first of these was the most severe and resulted in Arundel's assessment in the 1340 tax being the lowest for Sussex towns outside the Cinque Ports.⁷⁰ Although the longer term impact, if any, of the fires is unknown, the relative importance of Arundel declined in the later medieval period, so that by 1524 the town was ranked only 10th of the Sussex towns, again excluding the Cinque Ports.⁷¹ The 79 taxpayers in 1524 suggest a population of c.390.⁷²

3.2.2 Castle and prison

Although Arundel castle passed the later medieval period uneventfully, it is evident that the building was maintained, modified and occupied. The earls of Arundel are often recorded as living at the castle in the 13th to 16th centuries, and as late as 1526 and 1538 William FitzAlan received visits there from the king. There are references to numerous officers throughout the period: a constable between 1244 and 1589; a steward c.1200 and in the 16th century; a marshal of the household in 1465; and an usher of the chamber in 1487. By 1275 the castle had gained a second chapel, dedicated to St George, and the south-eastern range of the south bailey had been extended. There are few other documented modifications, although the architecture of the castle shows numerous

post-1200 works (see section 4.4.1). By 1526, however, the castle was described as decayed, reflecting the less frequent residence of the earls of Arundel.⁷³

As at Bramber, Lewes and Pevensey, the castle at Arundel had also long functioned as a prison for common felons. From 1198 the common gaol of Sussex was at Chichester, but by 1248 had been succeeded by that at Guildford castle, in Surrey. A prison is recorded at Arundel, however, in 1232-3, being sent to Newgate, and enquiries on 1274-5 and 1279 found that suspects apprehended within the honor of Arundel (i.e. by this date the rapes of Arundel and Chichester, there being no subdivision of the honor) should be imprisoned at Arundel and not Guildford. Use as a prison continued until 1306, although thereafter Arundel's prison lost out to that in nearby Chichester. The exceptional circumstances of the Peasants' Revolt (1381) saw temporary re-use of Arundel, and there are additional references to prisoners there between 1397 and 1405. Pleas for a county gaol in Sussex as early as 1320 were finally met by Lewes prison in 1487, with a gaol in action by 1489 and Lewes deliveries regular by 1500.⁷⁴ The choice of Lewes for the Sussex gaol over other prisons such as Chichester was no doubt dictated by it being the meeting place of the county court, a role that it had fulfilled frequently since the 13th century.⁷⁵

3.2.3 Defences

A grant of murage was obtained in 1295, and the following construction of what were probably earth defences appears to be first in the post-Conquest town. This began with a new gate by the castle north bailey, extending westwards to another new gate (Marygate), extending south-west, then south-east to the river (with Marshgate or Watergate probably providing access to Maltravers Street *ab initio*, although not recorded until 1615), leaving the south and east sides defended by the river and castle respectively.⁷⁶ This places Arundel within a small group of walled towns in Sussex. Walls at Lewes, Rye and Winchelsea are of similar 13th-century origins, with only Roman Chichester an exception.

3.2.4 Bridge

The priory at Pynham (immediately east of Arundel station) was founded before 1151 by Adeliza, widow of Henry I and wife of William d'Aubigny, to maintain the causeway across the Arun valley, and was later called *Calceto* (i.e. 'at the causeway').⁷⁷ It does not appear that the



Fig. 5. St Nicholas: nave pulpit.

causeway led to a bridge at this date since in the later 12th or early 13th century the High Street is described as leading to the ferry (*apud passag*), although a bridge had been built by 1263.⁷⁸ The borough was involved in maintaining the bridge by 1454.⁷⁹

3.2.5 Church

The later history of the priory (i.e. the former minster) is obscure, but it suffered the fate of many alien houses during the Hundred Years' War, so that by 1376 there was only one monk remaining and the priory was decayed. It was suppressed in 1380 and succeeded by a college of secular canons, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The college comprised a master, vice-master, precentor, ten other chaplains, two deacons, two sub-deacons, and choristers, but by 1442 the numbers had dropped to eight and the buildings were in disrepair.⁸⁰ The college was dissolved in 1544, this being a private 'anticipatory dissolution' (i.e. prior to the 1547 Dissolution Act) promoted by the debt-ridden earls of Arundel.⁸¹



Fig. 6. Blackfriars: south range of conventual buildings from the north-east.

The chancel of the church functioned as the chapel of the college, with the remainder used as the parish church. There were three chantries at the church: one in memory of Thomas Salman, at the altar of St Christopher (i.e. near the south transept: founded 1441); one in the Lady chapel, by the will of Eleanor d'Arundel (d. 1455); and one, probably attached to the exterior of the church, known as the 'chantry of Bignor' (founded before 1545).⁸² A vicarage house was first recorded in the early 15th century, located on the east side of Mount Pleasant.⁸³ There was a rector's house in 1324-5, possibly on the same site as a parsonage house recorded in the 17th century (i.e. south of the churchyard).⁸⁴

By 1253 the mendicant order of the Blackfriars, or Dominican friars had founded a friary at Arundel. This was located on the edge of the town, immediately north-east of the bridge, and upstanding remains survive (see section 4.4.1). Around 1300 there were possibly c.20 friars, but the friary was poor by c.1400 and at the time of its surrender in 1538, there were only four friars and the prior.⁸⁵

There were three hospitals in, or near, medieval Arundel. The hospital of St James was founded for lepers by 1182, and is recorded until 1301. It was located north-west of the town near Park Bottom.⁸⁶ The hospital or almshouse of the Holy

Trinity (the Maison Dieu), was founded for twenty poor men, aged or infirm, in connection with the newly founded college in 1395 and, despite long confusion with the remains of the Blackfriars, was probably located immediately north-west of the church. The hospital had a chapel, refectory and dormitory. It was suppressed in 1546.⁸⁷ A hospital of St John the Baptist was recorded in 1269, but is otherwise unknown and unlocated.⁸⁸

There was a chapel of St Mary, over the Marygate, founded shortly before 1343, and two further chapels in the parish but outside the town (in the park, on the London road).⁸⁹

3.2.6 Urban institutions

The burgesses of Arundel dealt directly with the Crown in the late 12th century, but independence of the borough did not develop fully. Bailiffs were recorded from 1254, acting for the lord, and there was a borough coroner by 1255 and a mayor before 1288. By 1454 the mayor and a group of burgesses were governing the borough. Other elected offices in the late 14th century included two under-bailiffs, two constables, and two ale-tasters, and in the early 16th century there were two portreeves (collecting market tolls and regulating weights and measures). A borough court is first recorded in 1288.⁹⁰

There was a school in Arundel in 1269, held by Master William of Wedon. Choristers at the college were schooled in the 15th century, with a school master recorded in 1459-60.⁹¹

3.3 The town c.1540-1840

3.3.1 Economic history

The population of Arundel increased modestly between the early 16th and late 17th centuries, rising from c.390 in 1524 to c.525 in 1676, although the tumultuous events of the mid-17th century (see below) mean that there were doubtless large fluctuations. Growth appears to have accelerated thereafter with 188 families recorded in 1724, suggesting a total population of c.850.⁹² By 1801 the population for Arundel had more than doubled to 1,855. This trend continued in the early 19th century, with the population total rising rapidly and evenly to 2,803 in 1831 (and the number of houses rising from 355 to 537⁹³), before falling to 2,624 in 1841.

Although lacking the stimulus of regular residence by the earls of Arundel during the second half of the 16th century and the 17th century, Arundel remained an important town. In 1588 it was required to help support the cost of a ship to fight the Spanish and the following year soldiers heading from France embarked at Arundel. The town also was a store for gunpowder and arms c.1586 and in 1626.⁹⁴ The military significance of the town, due largely to the presence of the castle, was not always of economic benefit, however, with the three attacks on the town and the castle during the Civil War by both Parliamentarian and Royalist forces in 1642-4 (culminating in a 17-day siege of the castle by the Parliamentarians, ending in surrender by the garrison on 6th January 1644: essentially the end of the Civil War in Sussex) leaving the town battered and reportedly depopulated. Subsequent maintenance of Arundel as a garrison town until 1653 is likely to have been marked by recovery.⁹⁵

The infrequent use of the castle as the seigneurial residence that had marked the late medieval and early post-medieval periods was followed by revived use as an occasional residence by the dukes of Norfolk from c.1720, increasing c.1800, and, from c.1832, becoming the regular residence. This revival had an economic impact on the town in the 18th and early 19th centuries through increased local supply of goods and services to the burgeoning household and estate; through the growth of Arundel as a visitor destination (with the castle itself open to visitors since c.1800) and place of



Fig. 7. Early 19th-century riverside warehousing (19 River Road).

residence of the retired or those of independent means, which was in part stimulated by the refurbishment and expansion of the castle and its grounds (which saw demolition of three houses in Mill Lane in 1794-5; followed by demolition of 19 houses in the High Street and six in Marygate Street in 1800-5; and the diversion of the London Road in 1803: see section 4.5.3); creation of its landscaped park; the dukes of Norfolk's economic enterprises in the town and area (including the expansion of the farmed estates and the building of the Norfolk Hotel in 1782-5); and seigneurial largesse, which included the foundation of a school (see section 3.3.4).⁹⁶

The Arundel markets continued into the post-medieval period. In 1568 it was one of the main corn markets in Sussex. Both the Thursday and Saturday markets were taking place in the late 17th century. By 1766 the lesser Saturday market had ceased, although it had revived by 1788 and continued into the 19th century. The Thursday market continued to thrive with an annual turnover of corn of more than £30,000 in the mid 1790s. By 1805 it had been moved to Wednesday, then c.1819 to Tuesday. In 1831 it

was still mainly for corn (with a corn store built on the town quay by the bridge that year), although a fortnightly cattle market had been added.⁹⁷ By 1586 an additional fair – on 10th August – had been added to the three medieval fairs, with all four still taking place in 1784. The August fair ceased in the 1790s or soon after, and the remaining three had declined to pedlary fairs by 1831: the May and September fairs only survived in 1888, and ceased soon after 1907.⁹⁸

Although shipping via the Arun estuary suffered from longshore drift blocking the river entrance, this was sporadically solved by the cutting of new entrances at Littlehampton (c.1600, c.1630 and in 1657),⁹⁹ and Arundel remained a port in the 16th and 17th centuries. Timber, grain and iron were the main exports, with coastal trade including London, as well as export to the continent. Imports were very varied, including basic grocery goods (salt, coal, soap etc.) and luxury items, with foreign goods arriving direct from France and Spain, and via other English ports. Most ships using the port were from elsewhere, although four ships were from Arundel in 1590-1, five in 1622-3 and 10 in 1701. Most ships from the late 16th to early 18th century were of less than 40 tons, but a 100-ton ship is recorded in 1572, vessels of this size were able to navigate to Arundel in 1675, and c.1700 a ship of 300-400 tons was built at Arundel.¹⁰⁰

In 1701 the Port of Arundel handled 2,032 tons, which was 12.5% of all the Sussex seaborne traffic. Tonnages rose to 17,346 tons in 1789-90 (17.5% of the Sussex traffic) and to 31,527 tons in 1841 (11.5% of the Sussex traffic). In part this reflects improvements made by creation of a new entrance to the river at Littlehampton by a commission of 1733, followed by deepening of the river as far as Arundel in 1737. Although the figures for the Port of Arundel included Littlehampton, the increases in trade in the 18th century were mostly handled by the wharves at Arundel. Improvement of the navigation upriver of Arundel from c.1790 (culminating in the opening of the Wey and Arun navigation in 1816), however, saw increasing transfer to barge at Littlehampton.¹⁰¹ By 1824 Littlehampton was handling four times the tonnage of Arundel's cargoes, although the customs house remained at Arundel and the harbour commission was still overwhelmingly dominated by those with an Arundel interest.¹⁰² 18th-century exports were again dominated by timber (much for naval use), with Arundel the leading Sussex port in this trade. Coal was the largest import to Sussex ports, with Arundel seeing a steady increase from 490 tons per annum in 1714-18 rising to 21,826 tons in 1829, although it was mostly the



Fig. 8. The Norfolk Arms, High Street.

smallest importer.¹⁰³ Shipbuilding is sporadically recorded at Arundel, with, in addition to the large ship of c.1700 (see above), one or two ships apparently built in 1579, several ships c.1670, a 60-ton hoy in 1684, and two 152-ton naval dispatch ships in the 1690s. There were shipwrights in the town in the 18th and early 19th centuries building ketches, hoys and barges.¹⁰⁴

The port at Arundel was reflected in the presence of merchants throughout the period, especially those dealing in corn, timber, wine and coal. Other specialized trades and professions typical of towns at this period included shopkeepers, mercers, shoemakers, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, fellmongers, surgeons, attorneys, bankers, builders, a glazier, bookseller and clockmaker.¹⁰⁵ A brewery – already called 'old' – was established in Tarrant Street by 1733 (later becoming the Eagle brewery).¹⁰⁶

The turnpiking of the London road was undertaken for the Arundel to Guildford section (via Pulborough) under an act of 1757,¹⁰⁷ although works had not been completed by 1778.¹⁰⁸ The turnpike road immediately north of the town was replaced by one c.250 to the west,

leading from the north-west corner of the Little Park (i.e. Park Gates) in 1793 and this entry to the town (i.e. still via the Marygate) was bypassed in 1803 by a new road south of the church (the present London Road).¹⁰⁹ Carriers from Arundel to London are recorded from 1657, a frequent Arundel to London coach service was established by the 1790s.¹¹⁰

The good road access and, above all, the port made Arundel an important centre of communications throughout this period. Increasing coach travel in the 17th century saw development of inn accommodation, with provision for guest beds (26) and stabling (50) recorded in a survey of 1686 placing the town on a par with Steyning and New Shoreham.¹¹¹ Records of Arundel's inns go back to the 16th century, with a least four recorded in 1570. These included the George on the east side of the High Street, owned by the dukes of Norfolk.¹¹² The Red Lion appears to have been in existence by 1658 and the Swan (earlier the Ship) by 1759. The George and the Crown, on the opposite side of the street, were the principal inns by the mid-18th century. The George closed in the early 19th century, probably by 1809, by which point the duke of Norfolk had built the substantial Norfolk Hotel nearby (1782-5), which quickly became Arundel's main coaching inn. This was followed by another hotel, the Bridge, Queen Street, in 1814.¹¹³

3.3.2 Church and religion

The parish church continued in use throughout this period. The western, parish, part of the church was restored in 1810. The chancel, which had been the college chapel until it was dissolved, and the adjoining Lady chapel were transferred to the earls of Arundel, and became their private chapel (from the mid-19th century known as the Fitzalan chapel). The vicarage was temporarily combined with Tortington in 1657. The vicarage continued to be the house on the east side of Mount Pleasant, until demolished c.1796. In 1811 a new vicarage was acquired on the west side of Parson's Hill.¹¹⁴

Roman Catholics were evident in Arundel from the late 16th century, with recusants recorded in 1579 and from the 1590s. From the outset the earls of Arundel and their successors, the dukes of Norfolk, stimulated and supported the congregation, although by no means all were Roman Catholics. The modest scale of Roman Catholicism before the mid-18th century is evident from the national religious census of 1676, which recorded only four adult papists, out of a total of 400.¹¹⁵ Bishop Bowers' diocesan



Fig. 9. Former Independent chapel, Tarrant Street.

survey of 1724 similarly records that there were only four papist families in Arundel out of a total of 188.¹¹⁶ Duke Edward (d.1777) was the first to take the role as leader of the lay Roman Catholics of England and under his support Catholicism prospered. The medieval castle chapel was used for the growing congregation until a new chapel was established in the 1790s in the south-west corner of the former college. The congregation numbered 78 in 1829.¹¹⁷

In the 17th century Protestant Nonconformity was more widespread in Arundel, with 50 adult Nonconformists recorded in the 1676 religious census.¹¹⁸ These were mostly Presbyterians, a pro-parliament group which dominated control of the borough in the mid-17th century.¹¹⁹ A house was registered for Presbyterian worship in 1712.¹²⁰ In the diocesan survey of 1724 there were 13 Presbyterian and Independent families. A revival in the late 18th century saw the building of a new Independent meeting house in Tarrant Street in 1784, which was succeeded by the surviving building adjacent to it in 1836-8.¹²¹ Quakers were recorded at Arundel from 1655, but were persecuted by the Presbyterian oligarchy: these included members of the congregation going to gaol in the 1650s and after the Restoration. A meeting house and

burial ground was established on the east corner of Tarrant Street and Arun Street by 1675. There were four Quaker families in the 1724 survey, and 11 Quakers in 1801: by 1841, however, the meeting house appears to no longer have been in use. Baptists were present in small numbers in the town in 1669, and one family was recorded in 1724. Wesleyan Methodists were established in Arundel by 1807 when a former brewhouse in Tarrant Street was registered as a place of worship.¹²²

3.3.3 Defences

Arundel's defences were strengthened in the Civil War. After the Royalists captured the town in December 1643, a new rampart was added extending south-west from the north-east corner of Little Park, the pre-existing northern rampart and ditch of Little Park was reinforced, and new earthworks were built near Swanbourne Lake to prevent attack via Mill Lane. These quickly built defences did not prevent Parliamentary recapture of the town and in 1659-60 the town defences were ordered to be removed. The Marshgate or Watergate was last recorded in 1712, and is not shown on the 1785 town plan; the gate next to the north bailey of the castle was almost entirely ruined by 1781; and the Marygate had lost its arch by 1780, before being heavily restored in 1815 (and again in the early 20th century).¹²³

The advent of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815) saw the building of a barracks at Crossbush, 1.2km south-east of the town itself. This was ordered in 1794 and was certainly in existence by 1800. There appear to have been no barracks at Arundel in 1803, but with the renewed fear of invasion from that year, new barracks were built in 1804, and were occupied in 1808. The burial register entries relating to the barracks end in 1813.¹²⁴

3.3.4 Urban institutions

Arundel gained greater independence from its manorial lord following a royal legal judgment (effectively, though not technically, a charter) in 1586, after which government resided in a group of burgesses numbering from four to 13. An improvement commission was established under an Act of 1785, taking responsibility for paving, lighting, drainage and rubbish disposal, followed by more substantive borough reform under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.¹²⁵

Quarter sessions were held in Arundel by 1562 and although still frequent until 1690, declined thereafter until ceasing in 1732. The borough



Fig. 10. Town Hall, Maltravers Street.

court continued to be held in the 16th and 17th centuries, but had ceased by 1706. It was revived in 1753, but again declined, only meeting two to four times a year in the early 19th century.¹²⁶

A court house was in existence by 1542. This was probably a first-floor room with an open arcaded ground floor, as there is a reference to a shop being below it in 1591. The building may well have been the same as that recorded in the 17th and 18th centuries, located in the middle of the High Street, near the junction with Tarrant Street, and demolished c.1741. Although quarter sessions in 1635 were held in part of the former college buildings, at other times they are likely to have been held here: other uses were for the borough court, election meetings, and, effectively, as a town hall. After demolition, the so-called sacristy (i.e. a room of unknown original function, east of the Lady chapel) of the Fitzalan chapel was used for municipal business until the present town hall in Maltravers Street was built in 1834-5.¹²⁷

A house of correction for the rapes of Arundel, Bramber and Chichester was established next to the churchyard in 1650, but may have been redundant by the 1670s.¹²⁸

The mayor's prison was recorded in 1635, but both this and a cell known as the Black hole in 1809 are unlocated.¹²⁹

A parish poorhouse was established by 1682, probably located on the east side of Park Place, where a replacement was built in 1831.¹³⁰ Arundel had become a Gilbert Union under the Act of 1782, and remained so after the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.¹³¹

A pest house was built near the Marygate by the parish c.1759 on corporation land, and was demolished before 1832.¹³²

Numerous schoolmasters are recorded in late 16th and early 17th-century Arundel, with the corporation paying the salary of a master in 1651-2. The vicar was evidently a teacher in 1663 and in 1721. By the mid-18th century the room to the east of the Lady chapel of the church (i.e. within the part held privately by the dukes of Norfolk) was used as a school. In 1814 a British (i.e. Nonconformist) school was founded in School Lane by the duke of Norfolk, to provide for 150 boys and 150 girls.¹³³

Customs officers are recorded in the town from the 16th century, with the custom house located in Maltravers Street by c.1832.¹³⁴

Early sporting activities at Arundel included bowls, recorded in 1565. The present bowling green south-west of the castle was established by 1737.¹³⁵ In 1702 the Arundel cricket team lost to the team of the 1st Duke of Richmond.¹³⁶

A theatre was built at the east end of Maltravers Street (where no. 18 now stands) in 1792 by Henry Thornton. He had the theatre rebuilt in 1807, and it had a regular winter season to correspond with the local gentry's occupation of their townhouses. The theatre closed c.1835 and was demolished.¹³⁷

3.4 The town: c.1840-2008

3.4.1 Economic history

The decline in population of Arundel in the 1830s (see section 3.3.1) initially reversed following the arrival of the railway in the area at Lyminster in 1846 (3km from Arundel, on the Worthing to Chichester main line), rising from 2,624 in 1841 to 2,748 in 1851. In the 1850s, however, it fell again to 2,498 in 1861. The replacement of the Lyminster station by that at Arundel in 1863 on the newly completed Mid Sussex line may have been the stimulus that saw the population recover again, to 2,956 in 1871. Thereafter the population stayed broadly steady at around c.2,600-2,800, although it had dropped to below



Fig. 11. Castle wall on east side of High Street.

this, at 2,428, in 1971, before growing to 3,408 in 2001.¹³⁸

Further expansion of the castle saw the demolition of more houses on the east side of the High Street in 1850-1, replaced by the existing wall, gateway and lodge.¹³⁹

The lesser Saturday market had ceased by 1855, but the main cattle and corn market continued, changing from Tuesday to Monday by 1845 and becoming fortnightly by 1862. The market lost out to nearby Barnham market (which opened in 1882 on the main coastal railway line) and declined, closing by 1903.¹⁴⁰

The port, already rapidly ceding to the downstream successor of Littlehampton (see above section 3.3.1), went into further decline with the arrival of the railway. This had a particularly significant effect on the Arundel-London barge trade, which ceased in the late 1850s. In 1864 the customs house was transferred to Littlehampton, and by 1886 only c.20 ships per annum navigated upstream to Arundel, and upriver reaches were only navigable as far as Midhurst, Petworth and Wisborough Green. Two of the docks at Arundel were silted up by 1875 and the last by 1896. Vessels of 300-400 tons still came up river in the

early 20th century, but trade had effectively ceased by the First World War.¹⁴¹

Employment in the town during this period has been varied. In the Victorian and Edwardian periods timber merchants (comprising Edward Fry and successors at the former Nineveh shipyard, and Marshall and Fry – and successors – south of the river), builders (principally the firm of Arthur Burrell), agricultural equipment manufacturers (i.e. Penfolds, one of the larger firms in Sussex, established in 1833 and relocated to Tortington in 1871), printing (most importantly from 1853 what became, in 1855, the *West Sussex Gazette*¹⁴²) and brewers (comprising the Eagle brewery and the Swallow brewery) were modest employers. Domestic service and shops provided employment, with increasing tourism bringing refreshment rooms (there was one by the castle by 1897, and five in 1910) and souvenir shops (there were five by 1910). As trades and industries declined – in part reflecting the demise of the port – the labour demands of the expanding Norfolk Estate increased (the estate being the second largest in the county in 1873¹⁴³) and castle and estate-related enterprises remain the largest source of employment. Some limited light industrial activity remains, located south of the river, and the retail sector has continued to prosper since 1945, with an increasing focus on tourism in the form of souvenir and, especially, antique shops (a large car and coach park for visitors was established by the river by 1953). Increasingly, however, the 20th century saw a shift towards commuting, both to London and more locally.¹⁴⁴

Arundel lost one of its two seats in parliament in the first electoral Reform Act (1832), and was finally disenfranchised under the Reform Act (1867).¹⁴⁵

3.4.2 Church and religion

The parish church has remained in use throughout this period. A lengthy and acrimonious dispute began in 1872 over the duke of Norfolk's rights to a private chapel in the chancel was instigated by the vicar and churchwardens and inflamed by the duke's erection of a brick wall against the iron grille that separated the two parts. A judgement in 1879 found in favour of the duke, and the two parts remain separate (albeit with the brick wall replaced by glass in the mid-20th century). The western part of the church underwent major restoration in 1873-4, and the eastern part in c.1886-1902.¹⁴⁶

In 1845 the vicarage on Parson's Hill was demolished and, after a period of renting in



Fig. 12. St Philip Neri, west front.

London Road, a new vicarage was acquired in 1870, at 20 Maltravers Street. The vicarage was moved again c.1946 to 26 Maltravers Street.¹⁴⁷

A small addition to the parish churchyard was consecrated in 1848. More extensive provision for burials came with the opening of a cemetery just to the south-west of the town in Ford Road, which was equipped with Church of England and Nonconformist mortuary chapels. A Roman Catholic cemetery was opened in London Road in 1861 and extended before 1903 (probably in 1901, when the lych gate was added).¹⁴⁸

The Roman Catholic congregation – still using the room within the former college as its mission chapel – expanded to such an extent with the support of successive dukes of Norfolk, Henry Granville (1856-60) and his son Henry (1856-1917), that a new church was built in London Road in 1869-73. The new church, dedicated to St Philip Neri, was built on a cathedral-like scale (see section 4.6.1), achieving that status in 1965 as the cathedral of the newly created Roman Catholic diocese of Arundel and Brighton: at that point the dedication was expanded to include Our Lady and since 1973 it has been dedicated to Our Lady and St Philip Howard. From 1861 the former college buildings were used by Servite sisters, the convent being known as St

Wilfrid's priory by 1906: it closed c.1960.¹⁴⁹ Supposed relics of St Edmund, king and martyr (d. 869) were brought to Arundel in 1901, en route to enshrinement in the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster (1895-1903). They were donated by the basilica of St Sernin, Toulouse, in 1901, to the Archbishop of Westminster. Relics of St Edmund are recorded at St Sernin from c.1425, but there is no clear evidence for or against the pilgrimage church having possession of the authentic relics of the Anglo-Saxon king. Doubt over the authenticity of the relics was considerable in 1901 – and accounts for the casket remaining at its temporary resting place at Arundel (in the vault of the Fitzalan chapel) – and remains so after scientific study in 1991-2. This examination at the Institute of Archaeology, London, confirmed that the bones derive from at least 12, and probably considerably more, individuals of both sexes, and include a skull from a male of at least 45 years (this being of interest as a skull forms part of the retained Edmund relics at St Sernin). No scientific dating was undertaken, nor was there any analysis of the supposed relics of St Edmund remaining at Toulouse.¹⁵⁰

New Nonconformist churches included a Providence Baptist chapel built in Park Place in 1845. This was succeeded by a new chapel in 1863-8 on the site of the Quaker meeting house in Arun Street (closed 1967). A Primitive Methodist chapel in Park Place was active in 1862-74, and may have utilized the former Baptist chapel. The Independent church in Tarrant Street became Congregationalist and, in 1966, merged with the Baptist church. Becoming a United Reformed church in 1973, a group left to revive Arundel Baptist church, opening a new church in Ford Road in 1980. The Tarrant Street United Reformed church continued to hold services until 1981, but is now an antiques market.¹⁵¹

3.4.3 Urban institutions

During the 19th and 20th centuries Arundel has seen the development of a range of social and public functions that did not exist previously. The detail of these is beyond the scope of this brief account, but the principal institutions are included.

The town hall continued to house the municipal borough council, which, under the Public Health Act 1872, became an urban sanitary authority. The municipal borough ceased with the restructuring of local government in 1974 (which saw Arundel become part of newly-created Arun District), following the Local Government Act



Fig. 13. The Roman Catholic cemetery and the former Roman Catholic boys' school, London Road.

1972.¹⁵² The town hall remains in use by Arundel Town Council.

The British school was open to all denominations in 1846-7 and became a National (i.e. Anglican) school in 1853. An infants' schoolroom was created in 1859. The buildings were replaced in 1900, and in 1975 the school – by then styled Arundel Church of England Primary School – relocated to Jarvis Road on the south-west edge of the town (the former school housing the public library, previously – from c.1960 – at 51 Maltravers Street). A Roman Catholic girls' school was founded in 1858 in King Street, moved to the former college buildings by 1875, and to purpose-built premises on London Road in 1898. A Roman Catholic boys' school was built in London Road in 1860, and was replaced in 1880. The boys were moved to join the girls (and infants) in 1936, and the combined school is currently styled St Philip's Catholic Primary School.¹⁵³

The Gilbert Union workhouse in Park Place continued to be used until Arundel was added to the more extensive (i.e. multi-parish) East Preston Gilbert Union in 1869, with the workhouse building at Arundel conveyed to the duke of Norfolk in 1873.¹⁵⁴

The former workhouse was used temporarily as a smallpox hospital in 1871. Arundel gained a cottage hospital in King Street in 1906. In 1922 it had seven beds, and in 1931 was replaced by the 14-bed Arundel and District Hospital in Chichester Road. Extended in 1964, it remains in use.¹⁵⁵

In 1836 a borough police force had succeeded the earlier provision of two constables, and in 1844 there were nine policemen. This had dropped to three by 1857 and in 1889 was taken over by the county police force. The first police station at the east end of Maltravers Street was replaced by the present building in the Causeway in 1972.¹⁵⁶

With the loss of the theatre c.1835 (see section xx) the town hall was used for occasional productions in the 19th century. In 1977, the

Arundel Players opened a small theatre – the Priory Playhouse – in the western wing of the former college buildings, which remains in use.¹⁵⁷ The Arun cinema in Queen Street operated from 1939-59.¹⁵⁸

The present cricket ground (of Arundel Cricket Club) lies c.900m west of the historic town, by Park Farm, and was established by 1875. It was followed by that near the castle in Little Park in 1895, which is used for a variety of matches including first class cricket. Arundel Football Club (the Mullets) was founded in 1889, initially using a ground in Arundel park, but now in Mill Road. An open-air swimming pool opened off Ford Road, to the south-west of the town, in 1859, closed in the 1940s, and was succeeded by the present Arundel Lido, off Queen Street, in 1960.¹⁵⁹ A stoolball club was founded in 1912 by the Duchess of Norfolk.¹⁶⁰

4 ARCHAEOLOGY

4.1 Saxon settlement (Maps 6-8)

4.1.1 Excavations (Map 5)

The putative Late Saxon *burh* at Arundel has been suggested largely on topographical and historical grounds (see sections 3.1.3 and 4.1.2), and has not been demonstrated by archaeological excavation: indeed, as yet, and despite numerous subsurface investigations, there is no clear archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation within the town.

The location of the possible *burh* has been identified with the surviving earthworks surrounding Little Park (now Arundel Castle cricket ground). In 1988 a small excavation took place at the entrance to **Arundel Castle cricket ground** to investigate masonry exposed in the root-hole of a fallen tree. The stonework formed part of a square gate of Norman date, which was assumed to be an entrance to the town (see below, section 4.3.2). A trench was excavated running 2m east of the gate to a depth of 1m to examine the relationship of the bank and the masonry. This established that there was no foundation cut for the gate, and that the chalk rubble of the bank (or at least the part trenched) had been thrown against the wall. Thus, the excavated part of the bank is either contemporary or later than the Norman gate: there was no evidence to establish whether or not the bank (here surviving to a height of c.4m and a width of c.22m) had been heightened and, thus, whether or not the excavated part of the bank was secondary. Within the roadway area, a sondage revealed a series of surfaces, the lowest of which had two sherds of pottery (one dated to 950-1100 and one dated to 950-1300). Three more sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (dated to 950-1100) pottery were found, but were residual and within contexts associated with the degeneration of the gatehouse and defences.¹⁶¹

Three small trenches excavated in 1993 outside (i.e. north of) the Norman gatehouse at **Arundel Castle cricket ground** located natural chalk abutments, which show that the ditch was interrupted by a bridge and gate at this location (the excavator ruled out the abutments being a product of a later re-cutting of the ditch). Thus, either the northern ditch of Little Park is Norman or the Norman gatehouse replaces a predecessor on the same location.¹⁶² Given the excavator's observations that the top and the

bottom of the ditch appeared consistent (i.e. there was no evidence of reworking of the defences), and given that the 1988 excavation showed that the upper part of the chalk bank was built against the Norman gatehouse, this would appear to suggest the earthwork defences are not pre-Conquest, but are entirely Norman. However, the limited scale of both investigations and the possibility that the bank was heightened while the ditch was left untouched mean that it would be unwise to rule out the possibility of Late Saxon origins for the earthworks without further and more comprehensive investigation.

It has been suggested that an Anglo-Saxon grave-marker or cover, now in Walberton, derives from the minster church at Arundel.¹⁶³ This 10th to 11th-century Bembridge limestone cover is built into the wall of the former yard of Booker & Sons Ltd., having been removed from the base of an undated wall of Arundel castle by this building firm during repairs in the 19th century. It may have come from the minster, but, equally, could have arrived at the site with building material from elsewhere.¹⁶⁴

4.1.2 Topographic analysis (Maps 6-8)

The suggestion that Arundel replaced the Alfredian *burh* of Burpham was first made by Jeremy Haslam, on the basis of a general theory of early succession of isolated forts by more accessible places applied to the specific topography of Arundel and Burpham.¹⁶⁵ Tim Hudson subsequently suggested that the earthwork defences surrounding Little Park represent survival of this *burh*.¹⁶⁶

In addition to the complete lack of archaeological evidence for pre-Conquest origins of the ditch and bank at the Little Park cricket ground (see above, section 4.1.1), the archaeological and topographic aspects of this hypothesis are problematic. First, there is no evidence that Burpham was abandoned c.900: rather, archaeological excavation suggests that it was a sizeable village throughout the Late Saxon period into the Norman period.¹⁶⁷ Second, the church of St Nicholas at Arundel (which originated as a Saxon minster) lies outside the Little Park earthworks: there is no reason to assume that these earthworks are of different date from the rest at Little Park, and to do so without archaeological grounds further undermines the suggestion that any of the earthworks relate to a *burh*. Third, excavation has shown that if the earthworks pre-date the Norman gatehouse then there was an earlier gate on this site, giving problems for reconstructing the spinal road typical of *burhs*: if



Fig. 14. Arundel tithe map (detail: rectified), 1841 (West Sussex Record Office).

this spinal road ran, as would be expected, parallel with the west side of the *burh*, its southern end would have aligned more with the church than the top of the High Street (and this would be exaggerated if the High Street's present alignment results from a westwards shift caused by imposition of the Norman castle). Fourth, there is no direct evidence of a pre-Conquest bridge at Arundel, with a ferry recorded as late as c.1200, a bridge not recorded until 1263, and the, admittedly limited, archaeological evidence for the causeway dating this to the Norman period or later (see sections 3.2.4 and 4.3.1). In short, there is no

archaeological or topographical support for the hypothesis that the origins of Arundel lie in it being a Late Saxon *burh*, and there is no evidence that any of the physical features recognizable in the town – other than the location of the minster church, and the natural topography – have pre-Conquest origins.

With regard to the Saxon church, it is likely that the minster status of St Nicholas's would imply a much more extensive precinct than the present churchyard, as John Blair has demonstrated elsewhere.¹⁶⁸ Obviously, as successors to the minster, the Norman priory and subsequent college would have been created out of the pre-



Fig. 15. Arundel castle: view from the Arun valley.

Conquest precinct. Also, it is possible that the late medieval hospital of the Holy Trinity (the *Maison Dieu*) occupied part of the former minster precinct to the north-west of the present churchyard: as we have seen (section 3.2.5) it was established in connection with the newly founded college in 1395.¹⁶⁹ There are no obvious surviving boundaries for the minster precinct, which is hardly surprising given the subsequent development of the town (see below), although it is possible that the common boundary of the properties along the north side of Maltravers Street derives from the southern limit of the minster enclosure or that of its successors.

4.2 Norman castle

4.2.1 Architectural evidence

The Norman castle at Arundel is represented by an earthen motte, flanked by baileys north-west and south-east. The motte projects west of the western walls of the baileys, but its eastern foot falls within the bailey area: it is not certain whether the two baileys were separated by defences at this point, or, indeed, whether both baileys are primary.¹⁷⁰

The earliest masonry remains at the castle comprise a Pulborough stone gatehouse immediately south of the motte, in the south-

western wall of the south bailey. This has semi-circular unmoulded single-order arches, with plain imposts. Although the robust and simple form precludes close dating, it can hardly be later than the early 12th century, and is more probably of the late 11th century: if so, the portcullis slot is either remarkably early, or an insertion of after c.1100. The c.26m diameter circular keep on the motte has been conventionally dated to 1176-90,¹⁷¹ but the combination of simple pilaster buttresses (one of which, on the north side, incorporates a garderobe chute), the, now blocked, elaborate main doorway (with double chevron continuous moulding on its outer face and continuous angle-roll moulding on its inner face), are all consistent with a date in the 1140s. The entrance to the keep was blocked in the late 12th century, when a new entrance was created via a tower on the south-east side, which provided access via the wall walk of the south bailey curtain wall. The curtain wall itself is 12th-century in origin, and may be that recorded as constructed in 1182.¹⁷² The modifications to the keep in the late 12th century may have resulted from a shift of accommodation from the keep to a residential range in the south bailey. Certainly, the surviving barrel-vaulted undercroft of c.14m x c.7.5m in the south-east corner of the castle (above which were the principal apartments, probably comprising a hall and chamber) dates from the



Fig. 16. Arundel castle: Norman window in south elevation.

later 12th century. Two splayed windows and a doorway in the north wall of the undercroft opened into the bailey, although they survive as internal features (the range having been widened). Late 12th-century windows and buttresses are still visible on the external south-east wall.

4.3 Norman town (Map 6)

4.3.1 Excavations (Map 5)

As we have seen above (section 4.1.1) excavation on the north side of **Arundel Castle cricket ground** in 1988 revealed that the upper parts at least of the bank was contemporary with the masonry remains of a gatehouse. This square building comprised two parallel walls, 10.6m long and 2.4m wide, with the overall width of the gateway at 10.0m. It was made of chalk rubble with flint facing, and Caen stone dressings. At the north and south there were projections, almost certainly forming the jambs of arches over the entrance. The gateway probably dates from the late 11th century or the early 12th century, and parallels are chiefly to be found in castle architecture rather than in town defences.¹⁷³

Two evaluation trenches dug in 1995 at the rear of **6 Queen Street** revealed a widespread chalk layer devoid of finds but overlying alluvium from which pottery of probable Norman date was recovered.¹⁷⁴ This suggests causeway construction of Norman or later date, although it

is possible that the chalk layer represents secondary expansion of any earlier, narrower causeway: if so, the purpose of the expansion is unclear as, unlike Bramber,¹⁷⁵ there is no known early occupation along the road leading to the bridge.

4.3.2 Topographic analysis (Map 6)

Christopher Place, the excavator, interpreted the gateway on the north side of Little Park as a town gate, largely on the basis that the earthwork defences at Little Park represent a Saxon *burh*. Given the absence of evidence for the Little Park defences pre-dating the gateway (see sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2), it is essential that other evidence for the urban nature of Little Park is reviewed: there is no archaeological evidence for occupation at any period here (there has been no excavation, and terracing for the cricket pitch in 1895 may have truncated much of the archaeology); and documentary evidence is limited to the presence here c.1200 of a vineyard, within which were two tenements and gardens.¹⁷⁶ Given the lack of evidence for dense urban occupation in the Norman period, or continued presence of a Saxon defensive enclosure, the grounds for supposing that Little Park defences were simply built to enclose part of the Norman town appear less than convincing: it is possible that the area formed an outwork of the castle, possibly with a partly domestic or agricultural function (as might be suggested by the reference to a vineyard there).

Whatever the function of Little Park, it is likely that the Norman town was focused on the High Street (which extended north of its present route until 1803: see section 4.5.3). Maltravers Street (Old Market Street before adopting its present name c.1830) was the main road to Chichester, and its wide central part is consistent with use as a market. Hudson has suggested, quite reasonably, that this was part of the Norman town, but his identification of Tarrant Street as originating at this time is less certain.¹⁷⁷ Excavation in 1999 on the north side of Tarrant Street, at the rear of 51 High Street, suggests that as late as the 14th century this street was not built up, and may have been a minor alley only (see below, section xx). By c.1200 there were houses along Marygate Street, i.e. the east-west street north of the church, continuing the High Street around the perimeter of Little Park. Subsidiary roads on the east side of the High Street are hard to date: Mill Lane (at the lower end of the High Street: only the western 30m survives today) may have been the location of Arundel's Jewish community, and thus could have existed by the late 13th century; and a

former road (closed before 1785) running east from 30-4 High Street past the south-east of the castle, may have early origins.¹⁷⁸ Hudson has suggested that the southern end of the High Street (with the later market place) may not have been occupied in the Norman period, the low-lying land (partly, possibly including a wider river) being reclaimed later: this gets some support from the location of the Dominican friary there in the mid-13th century, probably representing the first use of its riverside site.¹⁷⁹

Below the level of the street plan, there are few topographic features that can be related to the Norman town, although it is probable that many of the property boundaries (at right-angles to the High Street and Maltravers Street) known from the 1785 borough plan and 1841 tithe map onwards are survivals of 11th to 13th-century burgage plots.

4.4 Later medieval town (Maps 7-8)

4.4.1 Buildings

The Norman gatehouse of Arundel castle was heightened c.1300, and a barbican added to the west (stylistically, perhaps a little later). The Bevis tower (i.e. the postern to the north-west of the keep) was also rebuilt in the mid- or even later 14th century, and may be contemporary with the barbican.¹⁸⁰ The south bailey also saw major works in the third quarter of the 14th century, which included a new hall on the south-western side. Little survives of this work and it is difficult to establish to what degree it involved rebuilding an earlier, 13th-century, hall.¹⁸¹ The extension to the Norman undercroft probably formed part of the modification of the south-eastern range in the late 14th century, which divided the Norman hall into apartments.¹⁸²

The parish church was entirely rebuilt in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. Almost certainly the impetus was provided by the suppression of the decayed priory in 1380 and its succession by the college of Holy Trinity (see section 3.2.5). Work probably began at the east end with the chancel (which functioned as the college chapel) in use by 1387.¹⁸³ The two leading master masons of the period (Henry Yevele and William Wynford) have been suggested as being responsible, with the leading master carpenter (Hugh Herland) suggested as responsible for the chancel timber vault (the original fabric of the latter only comprises the bosses).¹⁸⁴ Certainly the Perpendicular style of the church is consistent with, although on a much more modest scale than, the respective work of Yevele and Wynford



Fig. 17. St Nicholas: the Fitzalan chapel.

of the late 14th century at Canterbury and Winchester cathedrals. The chancel has elaborate four-light windows (and a seven-light east window), and has an arcade on its north side, opening into the Lady Chapel (an addition, probably of c.1400). The nave has simpler four-light windows, and is aisled. Original fittings and furnishings include several stalls in the Lady Chapel, the stone pulpit in the nave, and the iron grilles separating the Fitzalan chapel from the parish church. The Fitzalan chapel has numerous Norfolk monuments dating from the early 15th-century onwards, including that of Thomas Fitzalan (d.1415) and his wife Beatrice (d.1439). The ruination and subsequent rebuilding of the college buildings south of the Fitzalan chapel has left little visibly medieval material, with the best-preserved element being the now free-standing west wall, which forms the east wall of the churchyard: this late 14th-century wall has a doorway, and two-light windows with cusped trefoil heads in two storeys.

The west wall of the churchyard contains 14th and 15th-century architectural features (including a doorway and a three-light window), which derive from a medieval building to the west. Likewise, the northern wall of the area west of the church has a 14th-15th-century doorway.



Fig. 18. College of Holy Trinity: detail of west wall.

These features evidently relate to the hospital or almshouse of the Holy Trinity (the *Maison Dieu*),¹⁸⁵ an interpretation supported by recent archaeological excavation (see below, section 4.4.2).

The ruins of the Dominican friary, or Blackfriars, survive north-east of the bridge. The most substantial part is that by the river, which comprises the ruinous remains of a room originally lying along the western part of the south walk of the cloister. Evidence of the abutment of the cloister can be seen in the north wall: the lean-to roof of the cloister abutted at the point of the stringcourse that marks the change from exposed chalk/clunch blocks to flint facing, and below this there are surviving corbels which supported the cloister roof timbers. In the south wall there survives the lower part of a first-floor window, which shows that the building was two-storeyed. The west range survived into the 19th century, but was ruinous by 1876, and cut through by the construction of Mill Road in 1894. Remains of the west wall were cleared of vegetation and exposed (partly by excavation: see below, section 4.4.2) in 1965 in advance of partial destruction (exacerbated by loss of the north wall in a gale of 1968),¹⁸⁶ with the remaining northern end of the west wall examined again in 1992.¹⁸⁷ The fragmentary

remains of the west range are largely invisible and inaccessible today (being obscured by the boundary wall at the Post office sorting office, 2-4 High Street), but the 1965 records show five splayed windows in the northern part of the ground floor. In the north wall there was a doorway with a three-light window above. The building was evidently two-storeyed. On the basis of closely spaced first-floor windows recorded on antiquarian views, Hudson has suggested that the upper floor of the west range functioned as a dormitory, with the windows marking individual study carrels.¹⁸⁸ The ruins of the western part of the north range remain visible, mainly comprising largely undiagnostic fragments of the north wall. Just east of centre there is a doorway, and the excavator in 1965 postulated an opposite doorway in the south wall.¹⁸⁹ If correct, this could suggest a typical mendicant walking place separating the nave of the church from the chancel (the latter being the friars' private church): certainly, the north range is the most likely location for the chapel. There are no upstanding or excavated remains of the assumed east range or any other buildings within the friary complex.

Being earthworks, the post-1295 town defences have not survived to any significant extent,



Fig. 19. Blackfriars: view of north side of south range of the conventual buildings, showing former cloister abutment.

although the ditch east of the Marygate (i.e. north of the church) may represent remodelling of this period (although terracing here c.1825 means that caution needs to be exercised as to the medieval form). The Marygate itself is the only town gate surviving, although was ruinous by the 18th century and was substantially rebuilt c.1809-15, and restored in the 20th century.¹⁹⁰

Few medieval houses have been recognized in Arundel, very possibly the result of the absence of a systematic survey of the interior of the historic buildings in the town rather than reflecting almost total rebuilding. The survival of a crown-post roof within an ostensibly mid-18th-century brick house at Fernleigh, 79 Maltravers Street, and a Wealden house behind a late 18th-century brick façade at Sefton, 71 High Street exemplify the scope for further such survivals.¹⁹¹ In the case of 37-41 High Street (the former Crown Inn) the 15th or 16th-century timber framing is more obvious behind 18th-century re-facing. At 21 Tarrant Street the continuously jettied first-floor is visible (although stuccoed and underbuilt in brick) and suggests a building of after c.1500.

4.4.2 Excavations

In 1965 limited excavation at **Blackfriars** (then still not recognized as such) during clearance of the upstanding ruins revealed details of deep chalk-block foundations extending c.1.6m below the medieval floor to natural alluvium, a glazed tile floor, and a door sill and other details relating to above-ground features. The earliest finds comprised pottery of 12th-century date, but this appeared to be residual. Other finds included jettons of c.1310-20, and a sherd from a Rouen jug of c.1280-1320.¹⁹² Subsequent excavation in 1994 of a small trial trench of c.700mm depth located 10.2m east of the upstanding north wall of the south range of the friary found no evidence of wall footings, suggesting either that the buildings did not extend along the southern side of the cloister, or that the foundations were robbed out (i.e. in a similar manner to parts of the north range, as revealed by the 1965 excavations).¹⁹³

A trenched evaluation at the **Victoria Institute, Tarrant Street**, in 2002, showed little survival of archaeology, with one feature only – a shallow scoop containing pottery of 13th-14th-century date – possibly representing the survival of the bottom of a severely truncated pit.¹⁹⁴

A watching brief in 1999 east of **the workhouse in Mount Pleasant** revealed medieval cultivated soils.¹⁹⁵



Fig. 20. 21 Tarrant Street.

Excavation in 1999 on the north side of **Tarrant Street, to the rear of 51 High Street**, revealed several medieval features, which include a possible cess-pit (or unlined well) of 13th-century date, and one, possibly two, pits of 14th-century date. One of the pits from the 14th century was located next to the Tarrant Street frontage, which suggests that the site formed the rear of a High Street plot and that Tarrant Street may not have been built-up at this date, perhaps being no more than a passage or alley between High Street plots.¹⁹⁶

Excavation in 2007 at **Arundel Castle car park** (i.e. west of the churchyard) produced evidence of medieval buildings apparently ranged around a courtyard, which is consistent with Hudson's interpretation of this site as that of the hospital of the Holy Trinity or Maison Dieu (see above, section 4.4.1). The use of eight narrow trenches across the site gave only intermittent opportunity to locate foundations, and there was no close dating evidence.¹⁹⁷

4.4.3 Topography

It has been suggested that Arundel was 'drastically reorganized' following the grant of murage in 1295,¹⁹⁸ but there is little evidence for this. Hudson has suggested that the northern continuation of the High Street across Little Park



Fig. 21. The Little House, Maltravers Street.

was diverted to run around these earlier defences:¹⁹⁹ if this was the case, then the new route to London simply used an existing road for, as we have seen (above, section 4.3.2) the road on the north side of the church (Marygate Street) had been in existence from c.1200, if not earlier. If the assumed northern continuation of the High Street had coexisted with the defences of c.1100 around Little Park and was indeed blocked after 1295, it can have had little consequence for the town itself, since the earlier distinctly non-urban use of Little Park as vineyard (section 4.3.2) continued in the 13th century, so that in 1275 the area was described as partly a garden and partly pasture. The first recorded use of the name Little Park in 1301, at which date it was stocked with deer, thus hardly seems to represent a dramatic change of use brought about by the new town defences.²⁰⁰ These defences – which appear to have been earthworks rather than walls – ran from the new Marygate (in existence by 1343, located immediately outside the south-west corner of Little Park, providing the town entrance on the London road) westwards for c.60m, before turning south-westwards to follow the alignment of the upper part of Mount Pleasant, leaving the route of the latter to run along the line of the rear of the later workhouse, to reach a gate on Maltravers Street (the Marshgate) around its junction with School Lane, continuing

down the latter to reach the river. The Arun provided the southern defences, with the castle providing the eastern. The area enclosed by the defences was probably more extensive than the built-up area of the town, and may well have incorporated arable land.²⁰¹ This is supported by the results of the 1999 watching brief east of the workhouse in Mount Pleasant (see section 4.4.2).

The new Dominican friary, which was founded by 1253, may represent first use of the area south-east of Mill Lane (see sections 4.3.2 and 4.4.2). Certainly use of low-lying riverside sites is consistent with other friary sites, such as the Grey Friars at Lewes.²⁰² If Arundel Blackfriars represents first densely built-up use of the site, it is also likely that the wide lower part of the High Street was also a later medieval development. This is certainly consistent with the apparent shift of the market from Maltravers Street (known as Old Chipping [market] Street in the early 15th century) to the lower High Street (known as New Market Street in the 18th century).²⁰³ The central islands at the lower end of the High Street doubtless represent encroachment, most probably – on analogy with encroachments elsewhere – in the late 13th century or early 14th century. The surviving island, or possibly that to the north-west (which included the court-house and which was demolished in the second half of the 18th century), was in existence by the early 15th century, when five shops and a shamble were recorded in Middle or Mid Street.²⁰⁴ Other high or late medieval encroachments are suggested by the narrowing of Mill Lane where it joins the High Street, and on the eastern part of the south side of Maltravers Street. As we have seen (section 4.3.2), Tarrant Street may have originated as a narrow passage, and, thus, its narrowing at the High Street end is not necessarily the result of encroachment.

4.5 The town c.1540-1840

4.5.1 Buildings

In contrast to the few known survivals from the medieval period, Arundel has numerous houses that date from between 1540 and 1840: sixteen from c.1540-1700, 61 from the 18th century, and 136 from the early 19th century.

As with the few known medieval survivals, timber-framing predominates in the pre-1700 period, again with most examples concealed behind later façades: the exposed timber framing on The Little House, Maltravers Street being a modest exception. The more substantial 51 High Street is on the northern corner of High Street



Fig. 22. 15-17 Tarrant Street.

and Tarrant Street, with timber-framed ranges of mid- to late 16th-century date along both streets, but behind 19th-century brickwork. The interior has panelling and moulded plaster ceilings, probably of early 17th-century date. 33 High Street is a late 16th or early 17th-century timber-framed building with a continuous jetty that has been retained despite late 18th-century refacing of the first floor in mathematical tiles.²⁰⁵ More unusual is the cladding in weatherboarding of the originally one-storey timber frame at 15-17 Tarrant Street (17th century). The 17th-century saw increasing use of brick in the town, with surviving examples including the terrace at 23-9 Maltravers Street, and 17 and 19 High Street.

The 18th-century architecture in Arundel is much more dominant, not only including the 62 houses or structures apparently entirely of this period, but also including earlier buildings that were remodelled or re-faced. Examples of earlier houses heavily remodelled in the 18th century include the 26 Maltravers Street (which became the vicarage in the 20th century: remodelled as a symmetrical three-bay house, with canted bays flanking the central entrance), and 28 High Street (given a late 18th-century brick façade of four bays and three storeys). What appear to be wholly 18th-century houses include early 18th-century examples such as 2 Bakers Arms Hill (grey headers with red brick dressings); and mid-18th-century examples such as 30-4 High Street (the former George Inn: a wide three-storey five-bay building, with Venetian windows in the end bays of the first floor). Most examples, however, date from the late 18th century, and this includes

several of the largest: the Norfolk Arms, High Street (1783-5: a large five-bay, three-storey inn, with central carriage arch); 55-7 High Street (now the National Westminster Bank: a six-bay house of yellow brick with stone dressings that include a parapet, and a mansard roof); Avola House, 16 Tarrant Street (a brick-built house set back from the street frontage); Tower House, London Road (pair of substantial Gothic revival semi-detached villas of c.1795-1800, in yellow brick and ashlar, with a polygonal tower, representing an early example of medieval revivalism in the town); 55-61 Maltravers Street (two pairs of brick townhouses, forming a substantial terrace); 1 High Street (grand brick-built terraced housing); and 43-7 Tarrant Street (three-storey terrace of flint rubble, with stuccoed façade). Ancillary buildings include stables and coach houses, typically built adjacent to the house, and set back from the street: examples survive at 15 Maltravers Street (itself a house of the 1790s); and 54 Tarrant Street.



Fig. 23. 2 Bakers Arms Hill.



Fig. 24. 26 Maltravers Street.

The early 19th-century saw a smaller proportion of grand houses, but building evidently accelerated. There are 60 buildings or structures of this period, but this includes numerous rows of terraced houses: if the terraced houses are counted separately this increases the count to 136. The terraced houses of this period include some larger examples (most notably the rendered four-storey terrace at 45-9 Maltravers Street, and 17-21 Maltravers Street), but the predominant type is the modest two-storeyed terrace. In many cases each house offers only a door and one window to each storey on the front elevation, and almost all examples are built of flint with brick dressings. Good – and numerous – examples survive at 13-25 and 12-16 Orchard Place, 63-9 Maltravers Street, 1-17 and 21-3 Mount Pleasant, and 1-5 Queen Street. Some examples offer slight elaboration: at 7-25 Surrey Street (which has a date stone of 1821) the terrace is built of Plymouth stone with brick dressings, and the doors have pediments; at 74-84 Maltravers Street, the mid-19th-century flint-built terraced cottages have a unified stuccoed front elevation, with pilasters and stringcourses, and have a basement and double-pile plan;²⁰⁶ and at 13-43 King Street some houses have a

pair of first-floor windows and some share a blank window over the paired front doors.

Substantial individual townhouses of the early 19th century do survive and include 49 High Street (i.e. on the southern corner with Tarrant Street: a three-storey, four-bay brick house with stuccoed front, with mid-19th-century shopfronts added); 18 Maltravers Street (stuccoed; probably dates from the late 1830s); and 22 Maltravers Street (wide yellow brick frontage, with stuccoed cornice). Non-domestic buildings include 5 River Road (brick-built with modern weatherboarding on the upper part) and Ancient Lights, 19 River Road (flint with brick dressings: Fig. 7), which are two, now converted, former warehouses. More substantial and intact is the former Eagle brewery, Brewery Hill, which is flint built with red brick stringcourses and dressings. Institutional buildings are represented by the Gilbertine poorhouse in Park Place (a wide five-bay and three-storey flint and brick building of 1831) and the town hall in Maltravers Street (knapped flint with Pulborough stone dressings in a Romanesque revival style, by Robert Abraham, 1834-5.²⁰⁷ Fig. 10). Abraham also designed the Independent (later Congregationalist and United Reformed) church in Tarrant Street (built in 1836-8 in similar style and materials to the town hall: Fig. 9).

Throughout the period 1540-1840 the castle saw numerous changes. In the late 15th-century new



Fig. 25. 35-43 King Street.



Fig. 26. 74-84 Maltravers Street.

buildings were erected in the north-eastern side of the south bailey, which included a gallery 120ft long. The north-eastern, south-eastern and ruinous south-western ranges saw major restoration and rebuilding beginning in 1791-2, although much of this has been in turn replaced by later works, especially those of 1875-1909 (see section 4.6.1). The main surviving part of the Georgian rebuilding is the substantial Perpendicular styled library (and its ante-library), begun 1801.²⁰⁸

4.5.2 Excavations

The archaeology of post-medieval Arundel has been explored to a lesser degree than that for the medieval period. Fragmentary remains of a chalk-lined cellar were found in **Tarrant Street, to the rear of 51 High Street** in 1999, suggestive of a 16th-century date, inserted within a medieval building.²⁰⁹

4.5.3 Topography (Map 7)

The most significant change to the topography of Arundel in the period 1540-1840 has been the re-routing of the upper end of the High Street. As we have seen (section 3.3.1), revival of use of the castle as a ducal residence in the 18th century saw expansion of the grounds which

saw demolition of three houses in Mill Lane in 1794-5; 19 houses in the High Street and six in Marygate Street in 1800-5; and the diversion of the London Road in 1803. The High Street was thus stopped off as it remains today, with its continuation as London Road passing south of the church and college (the south range of the latter rebuilt c.1800) and curving westwards, then north-westwards (and lined on its northern side by a substantial new wall of grey Plymouth stone). Subsidiary roads that previously led northwards towards the Marygate (i.e. Park Place/Mount Pleasant, King Street and Parson's Hill) now terminated at new London Road. Although 28 houses were directly lost to the expansion of the castle grounds, London Road was largely routed through undeveloped land. The western subsidiary streets immediately became the focus of the mass of modest terraced housing that marks this period, concentrated on Mount Pleasant and King Street, and roads off them (i.e. Bond Street and Orchard Place), as well as at the western (i.e. less prestigious) end of Maltravers Street and Surrey Street to the south.

The suburb on the south side of the river expanded in the 18th century, with 15-20 houses shown there on the 1785 map. By 1840 this had seen further expansion, not least with a maltings (of which part survives in the garden of 2 Queen Street) and brewery on Queen Street, and other industrial buildings to the west along the south side of the river.²¹⁰

4.6 Expansion: c.1840-2008 (Maps 3, 8 and 9)

4.6.1 Buildings and topography

The majority of the buildings in Arundel date from this period, partly as a result of loss of earlier buildings, but mainly through expansion in the form of 20th-century suburbs lying somewhat detached beyond the western edge of the historic town, between the river and the Chichester road (A27). A more linear suburb has also developed along the south bank of the river.

The lack of population growth in Arundel in the Victorian and Edwardian periods (see section 3.4.1) means that the rate of building of the early 19th century was not maintained. This is reflected in the remarkable similarity between the Tithe Map (1841) and the 1912 Ordnance Survey map. What changes did occur were largely the result of siegneurial enterprise. The demolition of houses to allow further expansion of the castle in 1850-1 (section 3.4.1) saw loss of 66m of the upper High Street frontage, followed by the



Fig. 27. St Philip Neri: nave looking east.

building of the existing castle wall, gateway and lodge. Mill Lane was finally replaced by Mill Road, further from the castle bailey walls, c.1894.²¹¹

More significant was the patronage by Henry Fitzalan-Howard, 15th Duke of Arundel, of the new Roman Catholic church of St Philip Neri on the London Road. Built on a cathedral-like scale at the top of the town in 1869-73 by Joseph Hansom, the church dominates the skyline with its French Gothic form. The detail of the church is broadly in a late 13th-century style with a typically French two-storey elevation (i.e. sans triforium) and a flèche, although, given this is essentially medieval replication rather High Victorian Gothic, with a curious admixture of English details. The church is built of a largely uniform Bath stone (Box Hill for the exterior and Corsham Down for the interior, with a stock brick core²¹²). A similarly Gothic stone-built clergy house, adjacent at 2 Parson's Hill, formed part of the scheme.

Duke Henry then began on a major remodelling of the castle, giving the general effect (certainly when viewed from the Arun valley and the town) that the castle is essentially Victorian High Gothic. The works were to the designs of Charles Alban Buckler, in a mid-13th-century

Gothic style fused with Victorian technology (such as a steam-pumped water supply, electric lighting, central heating, and a hydraulic lift). The three main domestic ranges of the south bailey were largely rebuilt between 1875 and 1909. The north-eastern range retained the library of 1801, but was extended north-westwards with private apartments and given a new front to the quadrangle. The south-eastern range retained the Norman undercroft, but its staterooms were largely rebuilt and, again, a new façade provided to the south bailey. The rebuilt dining room projected still further beyond the line of the medieval curtain wall and, flanked by a pair of square turrets, dominates the river-facing external elevation. At the south-western corner a large circular tower was added, with another larger tower placed projecting from the south-western range. The rebuilt south-western range includes the vast hammerbeam-roofed barons' hall, with a new ground-level chapel to the north-west, and a tall kitchen projecting beyond the medieval curtain wall. Works were not limited to the state and domestic ranges, with ruinous parts of the medieval castle to the north-west being restored, including the curtain wall, the Bevis tower (heightened by a storey), and the upper parts of the keep and the attached Well tower. To the south of the castle a new gatehouse was added giving access from newly created Mill Road.



Fig. 28. Arundel castle: south-west tower from the west.



Fig. 29. Post Office, 2-8 High Street.

Domestic architecture of the Victorian and Edwardian periods in the town is marked by comparable medievalism. Timber-framed and jettied upper storeys over brick ground floors are a feature found from the mid-19th century, with early examples at the corner site of 69 High Street and adjoining 2-4 Maltravers Street. Another extensive corner site is used for timber framing at the multi-gabled post office, 2-8 High Street (W. Hevingham c.1895). Much more fully developed Vernacular Revival timber-framing is evident at 53 High Street (Wheeler and Lodge, 1899-1900), where the rebuilt newspaper office has close-studding and a jettied gable. Tudor and Elizabethan styled buildings of brick and stone were also built, many attributed to the hand of J. A. Hansom, architect of the St Philip Neri. Early examples, probably from the late 1870s are the large villas at 7 and 9-11 London Road. 40-4 Maltravers Street is a three-storeyed and three-gabled terrace of red brick, with dressings and large mullion and transom windows of ashlar (c.1883: reputedly to the design of J. A. Hansom,²¹³ who died in 1882, and thus possibly by his son and partner Joseph²¹⁴). 18-20 High Street is similarly styled, and provides a six-gabled elevation of three and four storeys, built in red brick with Pulborough stone dressings (1890). St Mary's Hall, built as

the boys' school in London Road in 1898 (see section 3.4.3) also adopts similar materials and style and may be by J. S. Hansom.

Extensive post-railway terraced and semi-detached housing is not a feature of Arundel, with the modest terrace of estate cottages at 2-24 Bond Street (1868) being an exception. Outside the town, terraced housing did spring up around Penfolds agricultural equipment works (relocated to Tortington in 1871) and the gas works. This workers housing was then enveloped in a more expansive suburb that developed after the First World War, and which comprised semi-detached and detached housing, and which continued its westwards advance (partly eroding the woodland of Stewards Copse) after 1945.

Within the EUS study area, post-1918 development has been minimal, with the main phase of building comprising late 20th-century redevelopment of the former wharf and industrial areas along the northern side of the River Arun. Almost entirely residential in nature, the development has seen building in Riverside Road, and newly created Tarrant Wharf (i.e. linking Arun Street to Surrey Wharf), The Slipe and Wheelwrights Close (both south-west of earlier Surrey Street). The A27 bypass (opened



Fig. 30. 53 High Street.

1973²¹⁵) effectively provided the western limit of this development and has maintained the earlier gap between historic Arundel and the suburbs to the south-west. The new riverside building mainly consists of densely packed housing with small gardens, much of it of three storeys with many houses presenting narrow gables to the

river in mock-warehousing style (and presumably to maximize the number of properties with a river frontage).



Fig. 31. View west from the bridge, showing late 20th-century riverside redevelopment along River Road.

5 STATEMENT OF HISTORIC URBAN CHARACTER

5.1 Town summary

5.1.1 Historic environment overview

Although lacking numerous identifiably medieval townhouses, the early origins of Arundel are well represented by the Norman castle and the late 14th-century church. Although ruinous, the Dominican friary, or Blackfriars, is also a rare survival, in this case from the 13th century. Late medieval decline doubtless played its role in the lack of many other pre-1540 buildings, although the revival of the town and castle (the latter as seigneurial residence rather than fortress) in the 18th and early 19th-centuries has much to do with it: numerous buildings of this period survive. Although Arundel did not undergo the post-railway expansion of so many towns, the late Victorian remodelling of the castle and the building of the vast hilltop Roman Catholic church (now a cathedral) represent emphatic changes to the town. Less visible is the archaeological evidence of the earlier town, and the potential of this archaeology has begun to be realized through a series of excavations.

5.1.2 Historic environment designations (Map 4)

There are 190 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, or structures in the EUS study area (four Grade I, five Grade II*, and 184 Grade II). Of these, 10 predate 1500; seven are 16th century; seven are 17th century; 61 are 18th century; 61 are early 19th century (although this includes numerous groups of terraced houses); 31 are from 1841-1880; eight are from 1881-1913; and one (a telephone box) is from 1914-45.²¹⁶

Arundel has a Conservation Area. There is one Scheduled Monument in the town, covering the castle, its immediate grounds, and the area to the north-west known as Little Park (i.e. the area with ramparts that now houses the castle cricket ground).

5.1.3 Historic building materials

With the modest survival of pre-1700 buildings outside the castle, church, and the remains of the religious houses, it is perhaps unsurprising that there are only 13 identified timber-framed buildings. Two of these are of late medieval

date, while the remainder are of 16th and 17th-century date. More notable is the survival of medieval stone buildings in the form of the Norman castle (where the 11th and 12th-century work combines flint rubble with Caen stone and Pulborough stone ashlar), the late 14th-century parish church/Fitzalan chapel (flint and Pulborough stone), and the ruins of three of the religious houses, comprising the 13th-century Dominican priory (chalk/clunch, flint, and Pulborough stone), the late 14th-century college of the Holy Trinity (flint and Pulborough stone), and the hospital of the Holy Trinity (flint and Pulborough stone). Brick began to be utilized on a significant scale in the 17th century, and is dominant in surviving 18th-century buildings. Use of flint was widespread, nonetheless, in the 18th century and is the principal building material of the early 19th century (largely due to its use, in combination with brick dressings, in the numerous terraced cottages of this period). The distinctive grey Plymouth stone became widespread in the town c.1800, being used in the repairs to the former college, the wall along London Road, walls in Parson's Hill and Mount Pleasant, and in the terraced houses of Surrey Street. With the arrival of the railway, brick reasserted itself as the main material. The large-scale works of the late Victorian and Edwardian periods comprised the new town gate and wall to the castle (i.e. along the upper part of the High Street: grey Purbeck limestone), what is now the Roman Catholic cathedral (hidden brick core with Bath stone ashlar) and the rebuilding of the castle (apparently 'Somerset limestone'²¹⁷).

5.2 Historic Character Types

5.2.1 Historic Character Types and chronology (Maps 5-9)

Historic Character Types (HCTs) for Sussex EUS
Lane/road [includes all historic routes]
Major road scheme [modern ring roads, motorways etc.]
Bridge/causeway
Regular burgage plots
Irregular historic plots [i.e. pre-1800]
Proto-urban
Vacant [reverted from built-up to fields etc.]
Market place
Church/churchyard [i.e. parish]
Cemetery
Religious house [abbey, priory, convent etc.]
Great house
Castle
Town defences
Other fortification

Barracks
School/college
Public
Farmstead/barn
Mill
Suburb [estates and individual houses]
Retail and commercial [i.e. post-1800]
Extractive industry [e.g. sand pit, brickfield]
Heavy industry [e.g. steel or automotive industry]
Light industry [e.g. industrial estates]
Utility
Quay/wharf [inc. boatyards]
Harbour/marina/dock
Station, sidings and track
Inland water
Orchard
Market garden [inc. nursery]
Allotments
Race course
Sports field [inc. stadia, courts, centres etc.]
Park
Informal parkland [e.g. small civic areas, large grounds]
Seafront [piers, promenades etc.]
Beach/cliffs

Table 1. Sussex EUS Historic Character Types.

Historic Character Types have been developed in the Sussex EUS to describe areas of common character by reference to generic types found across all 41 towns. Historic function is often the key determinant of character type, hence the term ‘Historic Character Types’ and the time-depth implicit in many of the types in Table 1 (e.g. *regular burgage plots*). The types also reflect the character of these towns, and, thus, they are different from those that would be applied nationally or to another county.

The Historic Character Types have been mapped to areas within the towns (polygons in the Geographical Information System that underpins the Sussex EUS). Whilst character type can prove consistent throughout a large area (for example, across a late 20th-century housing estate), different historic use of part of that area has been used as a basis for subdivision. This is to allow the application of the types in Table 1 to the mapped polygons throughout the 15 periods of the **EUS chronology** (Table 2). This means that for any area within the town, or mapped polygon on the Geographical Information System, both the present Historic Character Type and the past land use(s) are defined.

This approach gives time-depth to the map-based character component of the Sussex EUS, and is structured to take account of both

upstanding and buried physical evidence of the past. It enables the generation of maps (e.g. Maps 4-7) showing the changing land use of the urban area throughout the history of each town, and, through use of the Geographical Information System developed as part of this assessment, for simple interrogation of any area in the town to show all its known past land uses.

Period	Date
Period 1	500,000BC-AD42
Period 2	43-409
Period 3	410-949
Period 4	950-1065
Period 5	1066-1149
Period 6	1150-1349
Period 7	1350-1499
Period 8	1500-1599
Period 9	1600-1699
Period 10	1700-1799
Period 11	1800-1840
Period 12	1841-1880
Period 13	1881-1913
Period 14	1914-1945
Period 15	1946-present

Table 2. Sussex EUS chronology.

5.2.2 Historic Character Types in Arundel (Maps 8 and 9)

Although Historic Character Types represent county-wide types, modern Arundel is characterized by its particular concentration of some types and the comparative rarity, or absence, of others. For example, the identification of large areas of *castle* and *regular burgage plots* reflects the fact that Arundel was a new borough (albeit with less than fully understood pre-Conquest origins) set out next to a major Norman castle.

5.3 Historic Urban Character Areas (Map 10)

5.3.1 Defining Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)

Whereas Historic Character Types have been applied to areas of the Sussex towns with consistent visible character and historical development – and are mapped across the whole history for each town – **Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)** represent meaningful areas of the modern town. Although similar areas are found in many towns, HUCAs are unique, can include components of different history and antiquity, and usually represent

amalgamation of several Historic Character Types.

Thus, HUCA 3 in Arundel combines six Historic Character Types that represent the *church* dating from Period 3 (410-949) part of which evolved into a *religious house* of Period 7 (1350-1499), another *church* (i.e. the present Roman Catholic cathedral) that dates from Period 12 (1841-80), a *farmstead/barn* of Period 10 (18th century), a *market garden* and a *suburb* from Period 11 (1800-40), and a *park* from Period 15 (1946-present). Combining this complexity into a single HUCA called *Church and cathedral* reflects the largely coherent character of the area today. This coherence renders HUCAs suitable spatial units for describing the historic environment of the EUS towns, for assessing their **archaeological potential**, **Historic Environment Value** and for linking to **research questions**.

Some components of the towns are not included as HUCAs: roads (other than those that were built as part of a particular development or which constitute market places) and waterways are kept separate as they frequently antedate surviving buildings or the known urban activity.

5.3.2 Archaeological potential

Whilst the nature and extent of areas to which Historic Character Types have been applied is closely related to the survival of buried archaeology, this assessment considers the archaeological potential at the larger scale of the HUCAs. The reasons are twofold: first, the typically smaller scale of areas of common Historic Character Type could misleadingly imply that high, or even low, archaeological potential is precisely confined, or that archaeological value is exactly coterminous with the edge of specific features (standing or buried); and, second, most Sussex towns have had insufficient archaeological investigation to support this precision. For this reason, too, there is no grading or ranking of archaeological potential. Rather, the summary of archaeological potential is used to inform the overall (graded) assessment of **Historic Environment Value** of each HUCA (see below).

When considering the archaeological potential of the towns, it is important to recognize that archaeology often survives 19th and 20th-century development and that it is misleading to assume complete destruction. Also, whilst pre-urban archaeology tells us little about the towns themselves, it contributes to wider archaeological research.

In assessing the likelihood of buried archaeology within areas in the towns there has been consideration of the potential for archaeology 'buried', or hidden, within later buildings and structures, as well as that for below-ground features.

5.3.3 Historic Environment Value (Map 11)

The **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of each HUCA is assessed here, and expressed as a value from 1 (low) to 5 (high). Such values are iniquitous to some and always subjective, but here provide a necessary means of consistently and intelligently differentiating (for the purposes of conservation) the upstanding fabric, boundaries and archaeology that form the historic urban environment. The Historic Environment Value (HEV) of each HUCA is based on assessment of:

- Townscape rarity
- Time-depth or antiquity
- Completeness.

Lesser additional considerations in the assessment comprise:

- Visibility
- Historic association.

The full methodology for assessing Historic Environment Value forms part of the annexe to the historic environment management guidance for Arun District.

5.3.4 Vulnerability

The vulnerability of each HUCA is also considered, although many future threats cannot be anticipated. These brief analyses mean that this Statement of Historic Urban Character can be used to focus conservation guidance.

5.3.5 Research questions

Where relevant, reference is made to questions in the **Research Framework** for Arundel (below, section 6). This referencing links these key questions to specific HUCAs, helping ensure that any investigation of the historic environment (such as that as a condition of development, under PPG15 or PPG16) is properly focused.

5.3.6 Arundel's Historic Urban Character Areas (Map 10)

The following assessments of the Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) of Arundel commence with those that make up the historic core.

Inevitably, these assessments are more extensive than those that relate to more recent developments in the town.

HUCA 1 High Street (HEV 5)

HUCA 1 consists of most of the High Street, which was the principal road in the Norman town (its pre-Conquest origins are uncertain, partly due to the unknown Saxon topography and the effect on this of the building of the Norman castle). Although the upper part of the High Street was blocked off in 1803 (thereafter routed along newly built London Road) and further houses demolished to make way for the expanding castle grounds (1850-1), it remains the principal commercial street of the modern Arundel.

There are 44 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (three Grade II*; and 41 Grade II) of which one is Period 6 (1150-1349), two are Period 7 (1350-1499), six are Period 9 (17th century), 11 are Period 10 (18th century), eight are Period 11 (1800-40), six are Period 12 (1841-80), and three are Period 13 (1881-1913). Of these, the remains of the Dominican friary, or Blackfriars (established by 1253: Grade II), are particularly noteworthy and comprise significant upstanding ruins of the south range and parts of the north range of the conventual buildings. Two later medieval timber-framed houses survive, although the Wealden house at Sefton, 71 High Street (Grade II) is hidden behind a late 18th-century brick façade, and at 37-41 High Street (the former Crown Inn: Grade II) the 15th or 16th-century timber framing is obscured by 18th-century re-facing. 51 High Street (Grade II*) has timber-framed ranges of mid- to late 16th-century date along both High Street and Tarrant Street, but behind 19th-century brickwork. The interior has panelling and moulded plaster ceilings, probably of early 17th-century date. There are several noteworthy examples of 18th-century architecture on the High Street, which include the mid-18th-century 30-4 High Street (the former George Inn: Grade II), and, on a grander scale, the Norfolk Arms (1783-5: Grade II*); 61 High Street (Grade II*) and 55-7 High Street (now the National Westminster Bank: Grade II). Medievalism in the 19th century saw use of a Romanesque revival style in knapped flint and Pulborough stone for the town hall in Maltravers Street (1834-5: Grade II); and use of timber framing at mid-19th-century 69 High Street (Grade II), the post office, 2-8 High Street (c.1895: Grade II), and 53 High Street (1899-1900: Grade II). 18-20 High Street is brick and stone Tudor and Elizabethan styled range (1890: Grade II).

Burgage plots are reasonably well preserved, although several were lost in the 20th century to the Crown Yard car park.

There have been three small-scale excavations within this HUCA, two on the site of the Blackfriars and one to the rear of 51 High Street. These have demonstrated the survival of medieval finds and features and suggest that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is high.

The surviving medieval and post-medieval buildings, the completeness of historic street-front and the survival of early plot boundaries, combine with the archaeological potential to give this HUCA the very highest **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 5.

HUCA 1 has seen modest change in the 20th century (principally through refitting of shops). The Historic Environment Value of the area, however, means that **vulnerability** is high. The present shops and business premises are vulnerable to change of occupancy or, even, change of use, with potential for considerable impact on the historic fabric and on the ancient and defining commercial character of the High Street.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the origins of the street plan and built-up frontages (RQ5; RQ19).

HUCA 2 Castle (HEV 5)

HUCA 2 comprises the extent of the Norman castle, as well as areas to the west and south-west, which represent later expansion of the castle grounds. This expansion resulted from revival of use of the castle as a ducal residence in the 18th century, which saw demolition of three houses in Mill Lane in 1794-5; 19 houses in the High Street and six in Marygate Street in 1800-5; and the diversion of the London Road in 1803. This was followed by further expansion in 1850-1, which involved the loss of 66m of the upper High Street frontage. To the south-west of the castle lies a bowling green established by 1737. The Norman fortifications and all the adjacent areas all lie within the modern grounds of Arundel castle, with those areas outside the medieval defences comprising only part of the more extensive landscaped gardens and park, which extend well beyond the EUS study area.

There are four listed buildings (one Grade I and three Grade II), and the HUCA is almost entirely within the boundaries of a more extensive Scheduled Monument (which extends to the north-west to include the area of historic Little Park, now the castle cricket ground). Today, the castle itself (Grade I) combines elements of the

ruinous medieval castle with later building representing revived use as a seigneurial residence – in effect a country house.

The surviving late 11th-century parts of the castle include the earthworks (which include the motte, situated between two baileys, which may well be primary) and the gatehouse. The circular keep probably dates from the 1140s, and the curtain wall is probably of the later 12th century, as is a surviving undercroft in the south-east range of the south bailey (and blocked windows above in the south-east elevation). Later medieval survivals include the barbican and the Bevis tower, both probably of 14th-century date. Restoration and rebuilding began in the late 18th century, with the principal survival of this period being the Perpendicular styled library (and its ante-library), begun 1801. Most of the south bailey buildings were rebuilt between 1875 and 1909, with key elements being the dining room (projecting beyond the line of the medieval south-east curtain wall), the hammerbeam-roofed barons' hall, a new ground-level chapel, and a tall kitchen projecting beyond the south-west medieval curtain wall. Existing turrets (such as the Bevis tower) were heightened, and two massive circular towers added to the south-western side of the castle. Outside the footprint of the medieval castle, the re-routing of the northern part of the High Street and the demolition of townhouses allowed construction of a new town gate and town wall along the east side of the High Street (1850-1: Grade II). Another mock-medieval gate house (Grade II) was erected to the south of the castle when Mill Lane was blocked off and Mill Road was created in 1894. The existing but ruinous town gate (the Marygate: Grade II) was rendered redundant by the expansion of the castle grounds: it had lost its arch by 1780 and was heavily restored in 1815 (and again in the early 20th century).

Although there have been only two limited recent archaeological investigations in this HUCA (both in the north bailey of the castle), it is evident that the **archaeological potential** of the castle (especially the north-western part of the south bailey, the motte/keep, the northern bailey, and the surrounding ditches) and the surrounding area (which includes the as yet unexamined defences along the south side of Little Park, and areas formerly occupied by medieval burgages and the High Street/Marygate Street) is high.

The importance of the surviving elements of the medieval castle; the survival of post-medieval buildings (including the Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian architecture of the castle and its grounds); the visibility of much of the historic fabric (especially the keep, gatehouse, Bevis

tower, curtain wall, undercroft and barbican); and the archaeological potential give this HUCA the very highest **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 5.

The castle itself has seen significant change in the late 20th century, but this has simply comprised restoration of the 19th and early 20th-century private and state apartments. With most of the site scheduled, and most of the buildings listed, the **vulnerability** is low. Perhaps the greatest threats are to the potentially rich archaeology through garden landscaping.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the origins and development of the castle (RQ14-18).

HUCA 3 Church and cathedral (HEV 5)

HUCA 3 lies on the northern edge of the medieval town. It includes the parish church, which is the direct successor of the Saxon minster. The late 14th-century creations of the college of the Holy Trinity (1380: a successor to the alien priory that directly succeeded the minster in the 12th century) and the hospital or almshouse of the Holy Trinity (the Maison Dieu: founded 1395), lay south-east and west of the church respectively (the former using the chancel of the church – the Fitzalan chapel – as its chapel), and are likely to occupy parts of what was probably a considerably more extensive minster precinct. The area was radically altered by the blocking of the northern end of the High Street/Marygate Street in 1803, with building along the newly created London Road including the present Roman Catholic cathedral. Today the area has little residential or commercial use, remaining dominated by the church and cathedral, with the north-western area forming part of the castle grounds (and used for gardens and nurseries).

There are 14 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (three Grade I, one Grade II* and 10 Grade II) of which four are Period 7 (1350-1499), one is Period 10 (18th century), one is Period 11 (1800-40), and eight are Period 12 (1841-80). Of these, several are especially noteworthy. The church (for which there are two Grade I listings: one for the chancel used as the private chapel of the Dukes of Norfolk and known as the Fitzalan chapel; and one for the rest of the church, used by the parish) was entirely rebuilt in the late 14th and early 15th centuries and is a good example of early Perpendicular style. The nave preserves an original stone pulpit, while the Fitzalan chapel and the Lady chapel (which opens off it) have a remarkable series of Norfolk monuments dating from the early 15th-century onwards. The

ruination and subsequent rebuilding of the college buildings (Grade II*) south of the Fitzalan chapel has left little visibly medieval material, with the best-preserved element being the now free-standing late 14th-century west wall, which forms the east wall of the churchyard. The west wall of the churchyard (Grade II) contains 14th and 15th-century architectural features, which derive from the hospital of the Holy Trinity. Tower House, London Road consists of a pair of substantial Gothic revival semi-detached villas of c.1795-1800, in yellow brick and ashlar, with a polygonal tower at the east end (Grade II). The dominant building of the HUCA, however, is the Roman Catholic cathedral (Grade I), built as the church of St Philip Neri in 1869-73 by Joseph Hansom, using a French Gothic late 13th-century style. Outside the walls that partly define the late medieval extent of the churchyard and the adjacent hospital and college, there are few historic boundaries.

The recent small-scale excavations within the garden immediately west of the churchyard (i.e. partly on the site of the hospital of the Holy Trinity) confirmed the survival of medieval features and deposits. Combined with the presence of known medieval buildings and institutions (which include the parish church), this suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is high, although locally limited where there has been development along the London Road (most notably the cathedral).

The combination of medieval buildings, restored and new buildings from c.1800 – above all including the Roman Catholic cathedral – and the significant archaeological potential gives this HUCA the very highest **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 5.

HUCA 3 has seen little change since the radical developments of the 19th century, although there has been small-scale infill housing development in the late 20th century along the south side of London Road, and the car park west of the churchyard was restored back to use as a garden in 2007. Although there is little scope for further infill development (outside the Norfolk estate-owned gardens), the high Historic Environment Value of the area means that **vulnerability** is medium, with the greatest threat being to subsurface archaeology through redevelopment of unlisted houses on the south side of London Road and development, including further landscaping, within the estate gardens on the north side of the road.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the origins and development of

the church and associated religious houses (RQ2-4, RQ9, RQ10, RQ20).

HUCA 4 Maltravers Street (HEV 4)

HUCA 4 comprises Maltravers Street, the northern side of Tarrant Street, and the minor lanes joining the two. Maltravers Street was a major road in the Norman town and medieval town, forming the route to Chichester and being the earliest known location of the market (identified through early street names and on topographical grounds by the widened area of the street). The northern side of Tarrant Street is essentially created out of the rear of the Maltravers Street plots, with building largely starting in the 18th century. Later developments include the creation of raised pavements in Maltravers Street in 1849-50, which result from reduction of the gradient of the street itself. Today the area has a largely residential function, although the eastern end of Tarrant Street has some shops and businesses.

There are 62 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, and walls (one Grade II*; and 61 Grade II) of which one is Period 7 (1350-1499), three are Period 9 (17th century), 35 are Period 10 (18th century), 17 are Period 11 (1800-40), five are Period 12 (1841-80), and one is Period 13 (1881-1913). Fragmentary remains of timber framing are evident at the ostensibly mid-18th-century brick house at Fernleigh, 79 Maltravers Street (where a late medieval crown-post roof survives: Grade II), and more visibly in the external elevation of The Little House, Maltravers Street (probably 17th century). Although the northern (i.e. garden) elevation of 26 Maltravers Street (Grade II*) may be 17th-century, the house was largely rebuilt in the 18th century, with canted bay windows and a Doric porch, and is one of the finer of the many large 18th-century houses in the HUCA. Other notable examples (all Grade II) include early 18th-century 2 Bakers Arms Hill, 55-61 Maltravers Street (two pairs of brick townhouses, forming a substantial terrace), 16 Tarrant Street (a brick-built house set back from the street frontage), and 15 Maltravers Street (1790s, with adjacent stable). The early 19th century saw further large-scale terraced townhouses being built at 17-21 and 45-9 Maltravers Street (all Grade II). Late 19th-century medievalism is evident at 40-4 Maltravers Street, a three-storeyed and three-gabled terrace of red brick, with dressings and large mullion and transom windows of ashlar (c.1883: Grade II).

Burgage plots are reasonably well preserved, especially on the south side of Maltravers Street.

Archaeological investigations have been limited to two very minor evaluations near the Tarrant Street frontage, but, given the medieval origins and importance of Maltravers Street, the lack of post-1900 development, and the presence of remains of a Roman villa at the western end of Tarrant Street, it is likely that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is high.

The surviving historic (predominantly post-medieval) buildings, the completeness of the historic street-front and the survival of early plot boundaries, combine with the archaeological potential to give this HUCA a high **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 4.

There has been little development in HUCA 4 since 1900. The considerable Historic Environment Value of the area, however, means that **vulnerability** is medium, with the main threats being to redevelopment of unlisted 19th-century buildings, and to subsurface interventions through extensions and garden features.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the origins of the street plan and the development of the market place (RQ5, RQ20).

HUCA 5 Tarrant Street (HEV 3)

HUCA 5 lies on the south-western edge of the medieval town, and comprises most of the southern side of Tarrant Street (the eastern part falls within HUCA 1) together with the minor streets leading off it (Brewery Hill, Arun Street, Surrey Wharf, and Surrey Street). Although Tarrant Street itself appears to have medieval origins (and was probably much nearer the river front at this time) there was little building west of the High Street plots until the 18th century. Since the late 18th century, Tarrant Street has emerged as a significant street, and still retains shops and businesses, concentrated on the south side of the street (i.e. within this HUCA: see HUCA 4 for the north side) and towards eastern end. The western end of Tarrant Street and the minor streets are largely residential.

There are 16 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, and walls (all Grade II) of which nine are Period 10 (18th century), and seven are Period 11 (1800-40). There are fewer 18th-century houses on the south side of Tarrant Street itself than on the north, but 43-7 Tarrant Street (Grade II) is a good example of a three-storey terrace of flint rubble, with a stuccoed façade. Arun Street has numerous small-scale 18th and early 19th-century houses in flint and brick, and 7-25 Surrey Street is a Plymouth

stone and brick terrace of 1821 (all Grade II). The Independent (later Congregationalist and United Reformed) church in Tarrant Street (1836-8: Grade II), is built in a Romanesque revival style using knapped flint and Pulborough stone. To the south of Tarrant Street the Eagle brewery buildings (early and late 19th century: partly listed, Grade II) are a rare and as yet unconverted survival of industrial buildings in the town.

Although the minor archaeological investigations in the HUCA and the vicinity have so far failed to produce significant evidence of medieval occupation, the possibility of deposits and features relating to the quays, wharves and associated activity of the medieval port, coupled with the known presence of remains of a Roman villa at the western end of Tarrant Street, suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is moderate and locally high.

The survival of numerous late 18th and early 19th-century buildings, and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 3.

HUCA 5 has seen modest change since 1945, with some infill development on Tarrant Street and River Road. The number of unlisted historic buildings and the scope for further development or conversion (most obviously of the former Eagle brewery site) means that **vulnerability** is medium.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the development of the port (RQ12, RQ23).

HUCA 6 Riverfront (HEV 2)

HUCA 6 comprises most of the north and south river frontages, near the centre of the town. The northern frontage was probably established later in the medieval period, with the Norman frontage nearer Tarrant Street. The origins of the southern frontage are not clear, although there was occupation on this side of the river (but possibly away from the present river channel) by the early 13th century. In the post-medieval period, and especially during the 18th and early 19th centuries, both sides of the river were developed as quays and wharves, and for associated industry. The late 20th century saw almost complete residential redevelopment of the area. There are four listed buildings or structures (all Grade II), of which three are Period 11 (1800-40) and one is Period 12 (1841-80). This includes two early 19th-century warehouses in River Road (one flint and brick, one brick with modern weatherboarding),

converted to business premises, as well as a wall and a late 19th-century street lamp. The bridge connecting the two parts of the HUCA dates from 1935.

An archaeological trial excavation at Nineveh Shipyard (i.e. north and south of River Road) in 1992 found no medieval archaeology, and the density of 19th and then 20th-century development suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited. That said, any surviving waterfront archaeology (such as timber quays) could be deep and well-preserved in waterlogged conditions, and it is evident that significant archaeology may well survive: this should perhaps be tested through excavation. Moreover, the western part of the HUCA may correspond with the southern part of the known Roman villa site.

The lack of pre-1800 historic buildings and plots; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 6 has seen significant change in the late 20th century, with the extensive rebuilding of the river frontages. Combined with the modest Historic Environment Value of the area, this means that **vulnerability** is low, with perhaps the greatest threats being to any archaeological deposits that may have survived the 19th and 20th-century redevelopment, and to redevelopment of unlisted 19th-century houses (e.g. at the western end of River Road)

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the development of the port (RQ12, RQ23).

HUCA 7 King Street (HEV 3)

HUCA 7 lies on the western edge of the medieval town and modern town, and comprises King Street and adjacent roads. Although largely contained by the defences of c.1295 (and, indeed, including the site of c.300m of their length), the area appears not have been significantly developed in the medieval period, and is likely to have maintained a semi-agricultural or garden function until densely developed in the early 19th century. One earlier development did occur, however, and that consisted of a parish poorhouse, which was established by 1682, probably located on the east side of Park Place, where a replacement was built in the 19th century. Today the area is residential.

There are 18 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, and walls (all Grade II) of which two are Period 10 (18th century), 14 are Period 11 (1800-40), and two are Period 12 (1841-80).

These numbers are somewhat misleading, however, as they combine numerous early 19th-century terraced houses (of which there are over 50 individual properties). These terraces dominate the HUCA, and the main type is the modest two-storeyed terrace. In many cases each house offers only a door and one window to each storey on the front elevation, and almost all examples are built of flint with brick dressings. Good examples survive at 13-25 and 12-16 Orchard Place, and 1-17 and 21-3 Mount Pleasant, and 1-5 Queen Street. At 13-43 King Street some houses are slightly less modest in that they have a pair of first-floor windows and some share a blank window over the paired front doors. The Gilbertine poorhouse, or workhouse, in Park Place survives (a wide five-bay and three-storey flint and brick building of 1831: Grade II).

A watching brief in 1999 east of the workhouse in Mount Pleasant revealed medieval cultivated soils, and it is likely that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited, albeit with localized potential relating to the medieval town defences (which were earthworks).

The survival of numerous late 18th and, especially, early 19th-century buildings, and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 3.

HUCA 7 has seen modest change only since 1945, with some infill development on Park Place and Parson's Hill. The number of unlisted historic buildings and the scope for further development or conversion means that means that **vulnerability** is medium.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the medieval and post-medieval extent of the town, the town defences, and economic zones (relate to the development of the port (RQ20, RQ24, RQ25, RQ27)

HUCA 8 London Road (HEV 2)

HUCA 8 lies on the north-western edge of the modern town, outside the medieval and pre-1840 town. It comprises a linear suburb of the late 19th century built along the south side of London Road and the western side of Mount Pleasant in the 19th and 20th centuries. It combined Roman Catholic schools (one still in use), a Roman Catholic cemetery (still in use), and housing.

There are six listed buildings or structures (all Grade II), of which three are Period 12 (1841-80) and three are Period 13 (1881-1913). 7 and 9-11 London Road (Grade II) are good examples of Tudor and Elizabethan styled buildings of brick

and stone, in this case probably from the late 1870s. St Mary's Hall, built as the boys' school in London Road in 1898 also adopts similar materials and style, and all three are probably by J. A. and J. S. Hansom.

The location of the HUCA outside the medieval defences and the absence of medieval suburbs (or any earlier known occupation) in this area suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The lack of pre-1840 historic buildings and plots; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 8 has seen modest change since 1945, mainly comprising small-scale infill development (most noticeably on the west side of Mount Pleasant). With little scope for further infill and the modest Historic Environment Value of the area, this means that **vulnerability** is low.

Broad, or Arundel-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

HUCA 9 Queen Street (HEV 2)

HUCA 9 comprises an early suburb of Arundel established along the floodplain causeway just south of the present river channel. This suburb had begun to develop by the early 13th century, with two messuages of that date probably located along the causeway. By the 18th and early 19th centuries this suburb was still modest, broadly corresponding with the HUCA. By then it had a commercial and light industrial character (including a maltings and brewery), together with some housing. Today it combines shops, businesses, and residences.

There are six listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (all Grade II), of which two are Period 9 (17th century), one is Period 10 (18th century), and three are Period 11 (1800-40). The two 17th-century buildings are timber framed, although at 10 Queen Street this is obscured by a brick façade and at 20 Queen Street the house is rendered (until 1924, weatherboarded). The 19th-century conical free-standing chimney in the rear

garden of 2 Queen Street survives from the former maltings.

Evaluation trenches dug at the rear of 6 Queen Street revealed a widespread chalk layer of Norman date or later date, possibly associated with construction of the causeway or adjacent reclamation of land for medieval housing. This suggests that the **archaeological potential** is moderate, although limited in the case of the former brewery site on the western side of Queen Street.

The survival of several 17th to early 19th-century buildings, and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 9 has seen considerable redevelopment in the 20th century, especially with successive redevelopment of the former brewery site on the western side of Queen Street. There is little scope for further infill and most of the historic buildings are listed, so that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the extent and zoning of the medieval town and the development of the suburb south of the river (RQ20, RQ25).

5.3.7 Summary table of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Arundel

Table 3 summarizes the assessments made in the individual Historic Urban Character Area descriptions (above). It provides a simplified comparison of the assessments across different parts of the town, and helps to draw out key points. As such it supports the preparation of guidance for the town (see section 1.3).

The table shows how Historic Character Types combine into more recognizable Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs). It summarizes the archaeological potential that, along with historic buildings and boundaries, contributes to the assessment of the Historic Environment Value of each HUCA. The assessment of vulnerability of each HUCA is important for developing guidance.

Summary of assessment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Arundel				
<i>Historic Character Types (HCTs)</i>	<i>Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA)</i>	<i>Archaeological potential</i>	<i>Historic Environment Value (HEV)</i>	<i>Vulnerability</i>
Regular burgage plots Irregular historic plots Religious house	1. High Street	High	5	High
Castle Sports field Town defences	2. Castle	High	5	Low
Church/churchyard Religious house Market garden Farmstead/barn Park Suburb	3. Church and cathedral	High (locally limited)	5	Medium
Regular burgage plots Irregular historic plots School/college Suburb	4. Maltravers Street	High	4	Medium
Irregular historic plots Light industry Suburb	5. Tarrant Street	Moderate (locally high)	3	Medium
Irregular historic plots Quay/wharf Informal parkland Suburb	6. Riverfront	Limited	2	Low
Irregular historic plots Church/churchyard Public Suburb	7. King Street	Limited (locally high)	3	Medium
Cemetery School/college Suburb	8. London Road	Limited	2	Low
Irregular historic plots Suburb	9. Queen Street	Moderate (locally limited)	2	Low

Table 3. Summary of assessment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Arundel

6 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

6.1 Pre-urban activity

Development pressure and opportunities for developer funding mean that archaeological excavations in the town, or prior to expansion of the town, are more likely to occur than in the surrounding area. Thus, archaeological excavations in Arundel should address:

RQ1: What was the nature of the palaeo-environment (ancient environment), and the prehistoric, Roman, and early to mid-Anglo-Saxon human activity in the area?

6.2 Origins

Archaeological and historical analysis has provided insufficient understanding of the origins of the settlement at Arundel. Key questions include:

RQ2: What was the date, location, form and construction detail (e.g. sculpture) of the Anglo-Saxon church(es)?

RQ3: Was there an identifiable minster precinct, what was its nature, did it include domestic buildings (e.g. of the minster church), and when and how was it reduced to the present churchyard?

RQ4: What evidence is there for Anglo-Saxon secular settlement (including the putative *burh*), and what was its relationship to the minster?

RQ5: What was the road layout, how did this evolve, and how did it relate to major routes, river crossings, and a transhumant Downland-Wealden economy?

6.3 Norman town

Questions that need addressing include:

RQ6: What evidence is there for continuity between features in the Saxon settlement and the Norman town?

RQ7: What was the extent of the town in the 11th and 12th centuries, and to what degree did it change over this period?

RQ8: What different zones were there during this period, and how did they change?

RQ9: To what degree did any minster precinct remain distinct from the rest of the Norman town?

RQ10: What was the form of the church during, and as a result of, its change to an alien priory?

RQ11: What was the date and function of the area later known as Little Park?

RQ12: What was the location and form of the port, and what was the nature of the seaborne trade?

RQ13: What evidence is there for the economy of the town, especially with regard to its Downland and Wealden hinterland?

6.4 Norman and medieval castle

Excavation has been limited, and key questions include:

RQ14: What was the construction and chronology of the motte and any 11th-century structures thereon?

RQ15: What were the main components of the castle (e.g. were there two baileys *ab initio*?) and what was their chronology and form?

RQ16: What evidence is there for occupation of the castle?

RQ17: What provision was there for road/water access to the castle?

RQ18: To what degree can the architectural form of the medieval castle be determined from the upstanding and collapsed walls, and finds of architectural fragments (to include petrological analysis)?

6.5 Later medieval town

RQ19: How have tenements/burage plots developed from the first built-up street frontages to the plots that survive today? Have the latter been subdivided as a result of commercial pressure between 1250 and 1350, and did the High Street expand by means of an advancing river frontage?

RQ20: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industry, the relocation of the market, the extent of the built-up area within the walls, the development of the religious houses, and the Queen Street suburb) were there during this period, and how did they change?

RQ21: What documentary and archaeological evidence is there for late medieval decline?

RQ22: What evidence can the standing buildings provide for their function and date (i.e. through dendrochronology), especially those on the main streets?

RQ23: What was the location and form of the port, and what was the nature of the seaborne trade?

RQ24: What was the location (and form) of the town defences and gates?

6.5 Post-medieval town

RQ25: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industries), were there during this period, and how did they change?

RQ26: How were the medieval and early post-medieval buildings adapted for new functions and changing status (e.g. creation of carriageways, or subdivision of hall houses)?

RQ27: How were the town defences modified in the 17th century, and how and when did they decline?

7 Notes

¹ The 41 towns of the Sussex EUS are: Alfriston, Arundel, Battle, Bexhill, Bognor Regis, Bramber, Brighton, Burgess Hill, Crawley, Crowborough, Cuckfield, Ditchling, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Haywards Heath, Heathfield, Henfield, Horsham, Hove, Lewes, Lindfield, Littlehampton, Mayfield, Midhurst, Newhaven, Peacehaven, Petworth, Pevensey, Pulborough, Robertsbridge, Rotherfield, Rye, Seaford, Shoreham, Steyning, Storrington, Uckfield, Wadhurst and Worthing. Chichester and Winchelsea are omitted as they are the subjects of more intensive studies.

² The *Character of West Sussex Partnership Programme* is led by West Sussex County Council in conjunction with the borough and district councils, AONB agencies and stakeholders. The main aims of the partnership are to produce a range of interlocking characterization studies; to produce planning and land management guidance; and to raise public and community awareness of character as a vital and attractive ingredient of the environment of the county. The full range of characterization studies comprise:

Landscape Character Assessments and Landscape Strategy for West Sussex (2005).

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of Sussex (2003-8).

Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) (2004-8).

Intensive Urban Survey of Chichester/Fishbourne (2005-6) (Chichester District Council).

Local Distinctiveness Study of West Sussex (2004-6).

³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 10-101.

⁴ Evans, K. J., 'The Maison Dieu, Arundel', *SAC* 107 (1969), 65-77.

⁵ Rudling, D. R., 'Excavations in Tarrant Street, Arundel, West Sussex', *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London* 21 (1984), 45-7.

⁶ Place, C., 'A Medieval Gate in the Earthworks Surrounding The "Little Park", Arundel, West Sussex', *SAC* 130 (1992), 130-9.

⁷ Gardiner, M., *An Assessment of the Archaeological Deposits East of Nineveh House, Tarrant Street, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, project no. 1992/48, 1992).

⁸ Kenny, J., *Trial Excavations at Nineveh Shipyard, Arundel Ground* (unpublished Chichester District Archaeological Unit report, 1992).

⁹ Kenny, J., *An Archaeological Assessment of the Causeway Leading to the Medieval gate North of Arundel Castle Cricket Ground* (unpublished Southern Archaeology report, 1993).

¹⁰ Gardiner, M., *Assessment Excavation at Blackfriars, Arundel* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, 1994).

¹¹ Mills, J. F. P., *Wall foundation to the rear of the Coach House, 54/56 Tarrant Street, Arundel* (unpublished note, 1995).

¹² Kenny, J., *Archaeological Investigation: 6, Queen Street, Arundel* (unpublished Southern Archaeology report, 1995).

¹³ Anon, *Arundel Castle – North Bailey: Archaeological Evaluation* (unpublished Southern Archaeology report, 1997).

¹⁴ Sibun, L., *A Watching Brief at the Rear of the Old Poorhouse, Mount Pleasant, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology-South East report, project no. 1066, revised 2000).

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¹⁶ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) and Watching Brief at The Slupe, Surrey Street, Arundel West Sussex* (unpubl. Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1164, 2000).

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¹⁸ Rous, M., *Tilting Yard Steps, Arundel Castle, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, ref. no. 54500.01, 2003).

¹⁹ Rous, M., *New Section of Driveway, Arundel Castle, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, ref. no. 56670.01, 2004).

²⁰ Hall, N., and Perrin, R., *Arundel Castle Car park, Arundel, West Sussex: Archaeological Excavation Report* (unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, ref. 63242.01, 2008).

²¹ E.g. Steyning: Lacey, H. M. & U. E., *The Timber-framed Buildings of Steyning* (1974).

²² Evans, K. J., 'The Maison Dieu, Arundel', *SAC* 107 (1969), 65-77; Kenny, J., *Part of the Maison Dieu at Arundel Sorting Office* (unpublished Chichester District Archaeological Unit report, 1992).

²³ Martin, D., and Martin, B., *A Brief Archaeological Interpretative Survey of 33 High Street, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project ref. 779, 1997).

²⁴ Hunt, A. D., *Report on the Churchyard Path at the Church of St Nicholas Arundel* (unpublished report and survey by the Hunt Partnership, 2002).

²⁵ *A Plan of the Borough of Arundel 1785*. Scale: 40 inches to one mile. The initials TC in the bottom left-hand corner suggest that the surveyor was Thomas Constable (WRSO Add. MS 49,595).

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⁴⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 1, 38.

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⁴⁸ Chibnall, M., (ed. and trans.), *The Ecclesiastical History of Orderic Vitalis*, Vol. 6. Books XI, XII, and XIII (1978), 20-3.

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⁵⁰ Allen Brown, R., Colvin, H. M., Taylor, A. J., *The History of the King's Works: Volume II, The Middle Ages* (1963), 554.

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⁵² Rushton's recent reference to a second church (i.e. additional to that of St Nicholas) dedicated to St Martin in the Domesday Book entry for Arundel perpetuates an earlier misreading by Tierney: the St Martin's referred to in Domesday Book is Sées abbey, which evidently had possessions in the town in 1086. Rushton, N. S., 'Parochialization and patterns of patronage in 11th-century Sussex', *SAC* 137 (1999), 151; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 42.

⁵³ Barlow, F., *William Rufus* (1983), 369.

⁵⁴ Crouch, D., 'Robert, first earl of Gloucester (*b.* before 1100, *d.* 1147)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23716>, accessed 23 Jan 2009].

⁵⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 86. As Tim Hudson notes, the earlier VCH (in Page, W., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 2 (1973), 119) dating of the creation of the Norman priory to 1102 is incorrect. Emma Cownie suggests that a small monastic settlement was created *ab initio* as a result of grants of land to Sées by 1102, this being converted into a priory in the mid-12th century. While any grants of land to Sées long before 1150 could be suggestive – and, indeed, in keeping with the dates of other appropriations by alien houses of minsters – Cownie's argument is considerably weakened by the absence of reference to the pre-existence of a minster or to Hudson's interpretation (including his correction of Page's date): Cownie, E., 'Conquest, lordship and religious patronage in the Sussex rapes, 1066-1135', *SAC* 136 (1998), 111-22, at 113-14.

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⁶⁰ Blaauw, W. H., 'The Taxpayers of the Borough of Arundel', *SAC* 7 (1854), 158-67; Hudson, W. H. (ed.), 'The three earliest subsidies for the County of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327, 1332', *SRS* 10 (1910), 81; Pelham, R. A., 'The distribution of wool merchants in Sussex (c.1330)', *SNQ* 4 (1933), 67-9; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 68.

⁶¹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 68.

⁶² Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 21.

⁶³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 62.

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⁶⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 66.

⁶⁶ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 83.

⁶⁷ Cornwall, J., 'Sussex Wealth and Society in the Reign of Henry VIII', *SAC* 114 (1976), 1-26, at 16. Hudson (op. cit. 13) has suggested that the 1334 subsidy shows that Arundel was third wealthiest of the Sussex towns outside the Cinque Port, but examining the figures for 1334 against the list of towns used by Cornwall (and which, it should be noted, Hudson himself use and cites for his 1524 ranking), at that date Arundel is ninth in the county, very slightly below Steyning and Bramber combined, but above Lewes. There is, of course, no reason to suppose the 1334 subsidy any more reliable: Hadwin, J. F., 'The Medieval Lay Subsidies and Economic History', *The Economic History Review*, New Series, Vol. 36, No. 2 (May, 1983), 200-217, at 206.

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- ⁶⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 15.
- ⁷⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 13.
- ⁷¹ Cornwall, J., 'Sussex Wealth and Society in the Reign of Henry VIII', SAC 114 (1976), 16.
- ⁷² Cornwall, J. (ed.), 'The Lay Subsidy Rolls for the County of Sussex 1524-25', SRS 56 (1956), 43-4. The calculation for the total population is the author's and is necessarily indicative, with a multiplier of 490% used for the taxpayers.
- ⁷³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 13, 38-42.
- ⁷⁴ Pugh, R. B., 'Mediaeval Sussex Prisons', SAC 97 (1959), 69-81; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 42.
- ⁷⁵ Pugh, R. B., 'Mediaeval Sussex Prisons', SAC 97 (1959), 79; Salzman, L. F. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 7 (1940), 15.
- ⁷⁶ Place, C., 'A Medieval Gate in the Earthworks Surrounding "Little Park", Arundel, West Sussex', SAC 130 (1992), 130-9; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 28-9.
- ⁷⁷ Lewis, C., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:2 (forthcoming 2009), 211.
- ⁷⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 32.
- ⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 78.
- ⁸⁰ Page, W., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 2 (1973), 108-9, 119-20.
- ⁸¹ Goring, J., 'Reformation and reaction in Sussex 1634-1559', SAC 134 (1996), 141-54, at 146.
- ⁸² *Ibid.*, 89.
- ⁸³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 87.
- ⁸⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 56.
- ⁸⁵ Hudson, T. P., 'Arundel's Blackfriars Located', SAC 131 (1993), 114-18; Page, W., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 2 (1973), 93-4.
- ⁸⁶ Page, W., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 2 (1973), 97; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 31.
- ⁸⁷ Page, W., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 2 (1973), 97-8; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 31-2; Hudson, T. P., 'Arundel's Blackfriars Located', SAC 131 (1993), 114-18.
- ⁸⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 32.
- ⁸⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 89.
- ⁹⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 74-7.
- ⁹¹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 99.
- ⁹² Cornwall, J. (ed.), 'The Lay Subsidy Rolls for the County of Sussex 1524-25', SRS 56 (1956), 43-4; Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', SAC 45 (1902), 142-8, at 146; Ford, W. K. (ed.), 'Chichester Diocesan Surveys 1686 and 1724', SRS 78, 58-9. The calculations for total populations are the author's and are necessarily indicative, with the following multipliers used: 131% for surveys of adults (1676), 450% for families (1724) and 490% for taxpayers (1524). Hudson (op. cit. 15) suggests that the total of 400 in 1676 is 'suspiciously round': while there are such evidently rounded totals for some places in the county in the 1676 census, these are usually where a single figure is given (i.e. conformists only are identified), whereas Arundel's figures are given as 346 conformists, 4 papists and 50 Nonconformists, which suggests that there has not been any significant rounding. Ian Mason has suggested a population of 700 to 900 by 1670: Mason, I., "Do you think the town will be governed by a parcel of pimping burgesses?" Arundel borough 1586-1677", SAC 128 (1990), 157-75, at 158.
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- ⁹⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 15, 17.
- ⁹⁵ Howard, M., 'Civil War', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 58-9; Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 17.
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- ¹⁰¹ Farrant, J. H., 'The Seaborne Trade of Sussex, 1720-1845', SAC 114 (1976), 97-120.
- ¹⁰² Lewis, C., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:2 (forthcoming 2009), 175.
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- ¹⁰⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 69-70.
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- ¹⁰⁷ Johnston, G. D., *Abstract of Turnpike Acts relating to Sussex* (transcript at SAS, c.1948), 5.
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- ¹¹¹ Pennington, J., 'Inns and Taverns of Western Sussex, England, 1550-1700: A Documentary and Architectural Investigation', in Kümin, B., & Tlusty, B. A., (eds.), *The World of the Tavern: Public Houses in Early Modern Europe* (2002), 116-35, at 120; see also, Pennington, J., 'Inns and Alehouses in 1686', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 68-9.
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Chichester in 1996 and to Worthing in 2006: <http://www.westsussextoday.co.uk> (accessed 5.2.2009).

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¹⁶¹ Place, C., 'A Medieval Gate in the Earthworks Surrounding The "Little Park", Arundel, West Sussex', *SAC* 130 (1992), 130-9.

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¹⁶⁴ Tweddle, D., Biddle, M., & Kjølbye-Biddle, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture Volume IV: South-East England* (1995), 121, and illustration 1; Johnston, P. M., 'A

Pre-Conquest Coffin-Slab from Arundel Castle', SAC 47 (1904), 148-50.

¹⁶⁵ Haslam, J., 'The Towns of Devon', in Haslam, J., (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon Towns in Southern England* (1984), 264-5.

¹⁶⁶ Christopher Place acknowledges the source of this idea as Hudson, *pers. comm.*, in Place, C., 'A Medieval Gate in the Earthworks Surrounding The "Little Park", Arundel, West Sussex', SAC 130 (1992), 137; and Hudson published the idea himself in Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 28. Since the VCH was published, Jeremy Haslam's thinking on the putative *burh* at Arundel has been greatly amplified by a draft paper (entitled *Anglo-Saxon burhs at Arundel and Steyning, W. Sussex*) that he circulated to the author and to Dr Mark Gardiner in January 2008. I am grateful to Jeremy Haslam for early sight of the draft paper and to him and Mark Gardiner for subsequent correspondence (in the course of which, Haslam changed his opinion of the date of the Little Park earthworks to being Norman). I have drawn heavily on both in the following discussion, although necessary brevity here means that only key points arising can be addressed.

¹⁶⁷ Sutermeister, H., 'Burpham: a Settlement Site within the Saxon Defences', SAC 114 (1976), 194-206.

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¹⁶⁹ When the site was laid out as a kitchen garden in the early 19th century, numerous undated human bones were recovered. It has been suggested that these derive from the late medieval hospital, but it is possible that they represent burials within a more extensive pre-hospital churchyard: Hudson, T. P., 'Arundel's Blackfriars Located', SAC 131 (1993), 118, n. 35.

¹⁷⁰ Allen Brown, R., Colvin, H. M., Taylor, A. J., *The History of the King's Works: Volume I, The Middle Ages* (1963), 24, n.1; Armitage, E. S., 'The Early Norman Castles of England', *English Historical Review* vol. 19, no. 74 (1904), 209-45, at 212-13.

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¹⁷⁴ Kenny, J., *Archaeological Investigation: 6, Queen Street, Arundel* (unpublished Southern Archaeology report, 1995).

¹⁷⁵ Gardiner, M., *An archaeological watching brief at 'The Gables', The Street, Bramber, West Sussex, TQ18761056* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, June 1993, project no. 1992/116), 3, 7 and 9; Holden, E. W., 'New evidence relating to Bramber Bridge', SAC 113 (1975), 104-17.

¹⁷⁶ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 19.

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¹⁷⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 19.

¹⁸⁰ *Caste Studies Group Bulletin* 19 (2006), 9-23.

¹⁸¹ For reference to the 13th-century hall, see: Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 42.

¹⁸² Emery, A., *Greater medieval houses of England and Wales, 1300-1500: Vol. III, Southern England* (2006), 300-1.

¹⁸³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 90.

¹⁸⁴ Harvey, J. H., *English Mediæval Architects: a Biographical Dictionary down to 1550* (1984), 141, 355, 366.

¹⁸⁵ Hudson, T. P., 'Arundel's Blackfriars Located', SAC 131 (1993), 116-117.

¹⁸⁶ Evans, K. J., 'The Maison Dieu, Arundel', SAC 107 (1969), 65-77.

¹⁸⁷ Kenny, J., *Part of the Maison Dieu at Arundel Sorting Office* (unpublished Chichester District Archaeological Unit report, 1992).

¹⁸⁸ Hudson, T. P., 'Arundel's Blackfriars Located', SAC 131 (1993), 114.

¹⁸⁹ Evans, K. J., 'The Maison Dieu, Arundel', SAC 107 (1969), 70.

¹⁹⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 29.

¹⁹¹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 24.

¹⁹² Evans, K. J., 'The Maison Dieu, Arundel', SAC 107 (1969), 65-77.

¹⁹³ Gardiner, M., *Assessment Excavation at Blackfriars, Arundel* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, 1994).

¹⁹⁴ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) on land adjacent to the Victoria Institute, Tarrant Street, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology-South East report, project no. 1497, 2002).

¹⁹⁵ Sibun, L., *A Watching Brief at the Rear of the Old Poorhouse, Mount Pleasant, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology-South East report, project no. 1066, revised 2000).

¹⁹⁶ Johnson, C., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at Tarrant Street, r/o 51 High Street, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology-South East report, project no. 1187, 2000).

¹⁹⁷ Hall, N., and Perrin, R., *Arundel Castle Car park, Arundel, West Sussex: Archaeological Excavation Report* (unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, ref. 63242.01, 2008).

¹⁹⁸ Place, C., 'A Medieval Gate in the Earthworks Surrounding "Little Park", Arundel, West Sussex', SAC 130 (1992), 138.

¹⁹⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 28.

²⁰⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 19, 54.

²⁰¹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 19, 28.

²⁰² Gardiner, M., Russell, M., & Gregory, D., 'Excavations at Lewes Friary 1985-6 and 1988-9', SAC 134 (1996), 71-123. This was preceded by a trial excavation in 1981 to assess the potential of the site: Rudling, D., 'The archaeology of Lewes: some recent research', SAC 121 (1983), 52-77, at 66-9.

²⁰³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 19-20, 23.

²⁰⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 20.

²⁰⁵ Martin, D., and Martin, B., *A Brief Archaeological Interpretative Survey of 33 High Street, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project ref. 779, 1997).

²⁰⁶ 74-84 Maltravers Street are not shown on the Tithe Map of 1841 and, thus, may be slightly later.

²⁰⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 81.

²⁰⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 46-48.

²⁰⁹ Johnson, C., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at Tarrant Street, r/o 51 High Street, Arundel, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology-South East report, project no. 1187, 2000).

²¹⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 21.

²¹¹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 51.

²¹² Steer, F. W., *The Cathedral Church of Our Lady and Saint Philip, Arundel* (1973), 19.

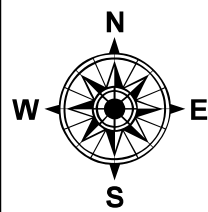
²¹³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 27. Note: Hudson cites Nairn as his source (Nairn, I., and Pevsner, N. *Buildings of England: Sussex* (1965), 95) who simply – and advisably – makes the attribution to ‘Hansom’.

²¹⁴ Of J. A. Hansom’s various family partners, only his second son, Joseph Stanislaus, was in partnership with him during the building of St Philip Neri, and Joseph continued to work for the Duke of Norfolk after his father’s death: Steer, F. W., *The Cathedral Church of Our Lady and Saint Philip, Arundel* (1973), 14.

²¹⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 23.

²¹⁶ Listed building data is drawn from the statutory lists produced by English Heritage, but has been amended – especially in regard to the dating – during the Sussex EUS. The GIS data prepared during the Sussex EUS contains the full references to the sources for revised dates: in many cases these come from fieldwork undertaken by the author.

²¹⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:1 (1997), 48.



ARUNDEL MAP 1

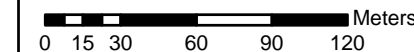
Extent of Arundel EUS study area

KEY

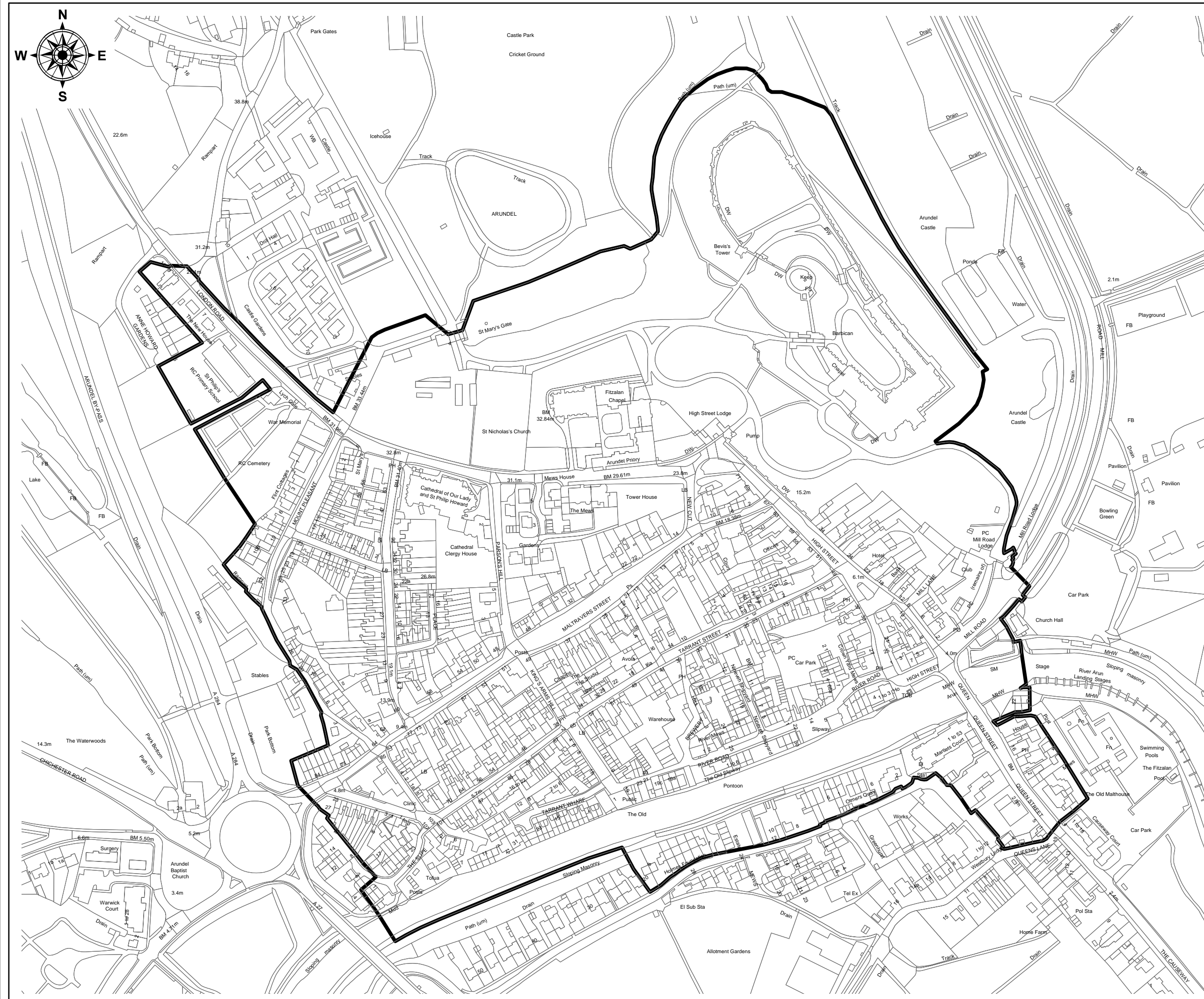
EUS boundary

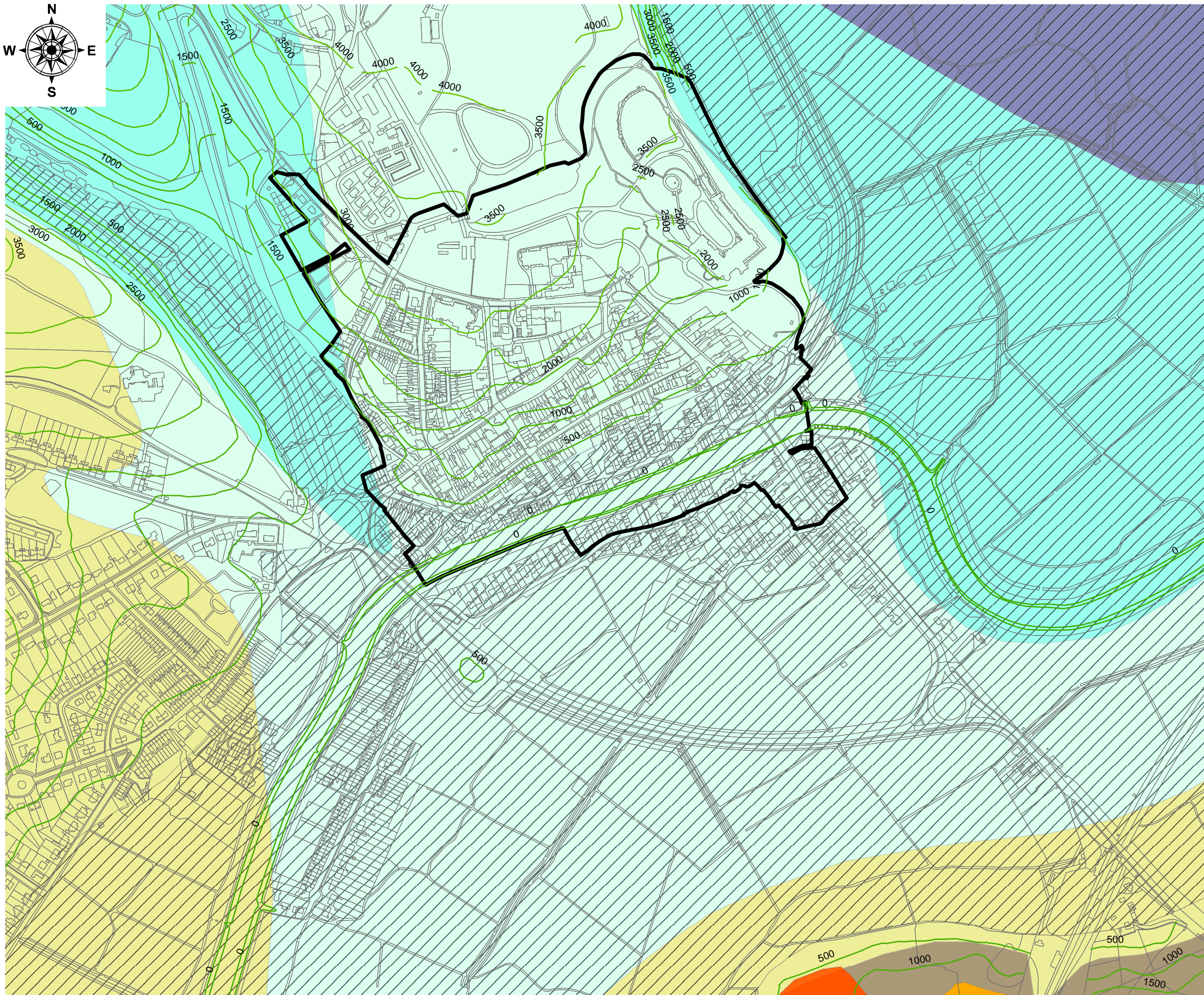
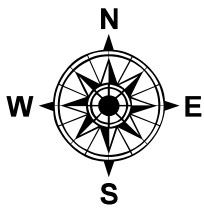
EUS research and mapping:
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA
March 2009

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Sussex EUS



ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 2

Solid and drift geology with 5m contours

KEY

Drift geology

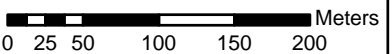
- RAISED BEACH DEPOSITS
- RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS
- TIDAL FLAT DEPOSITS

Solid geology

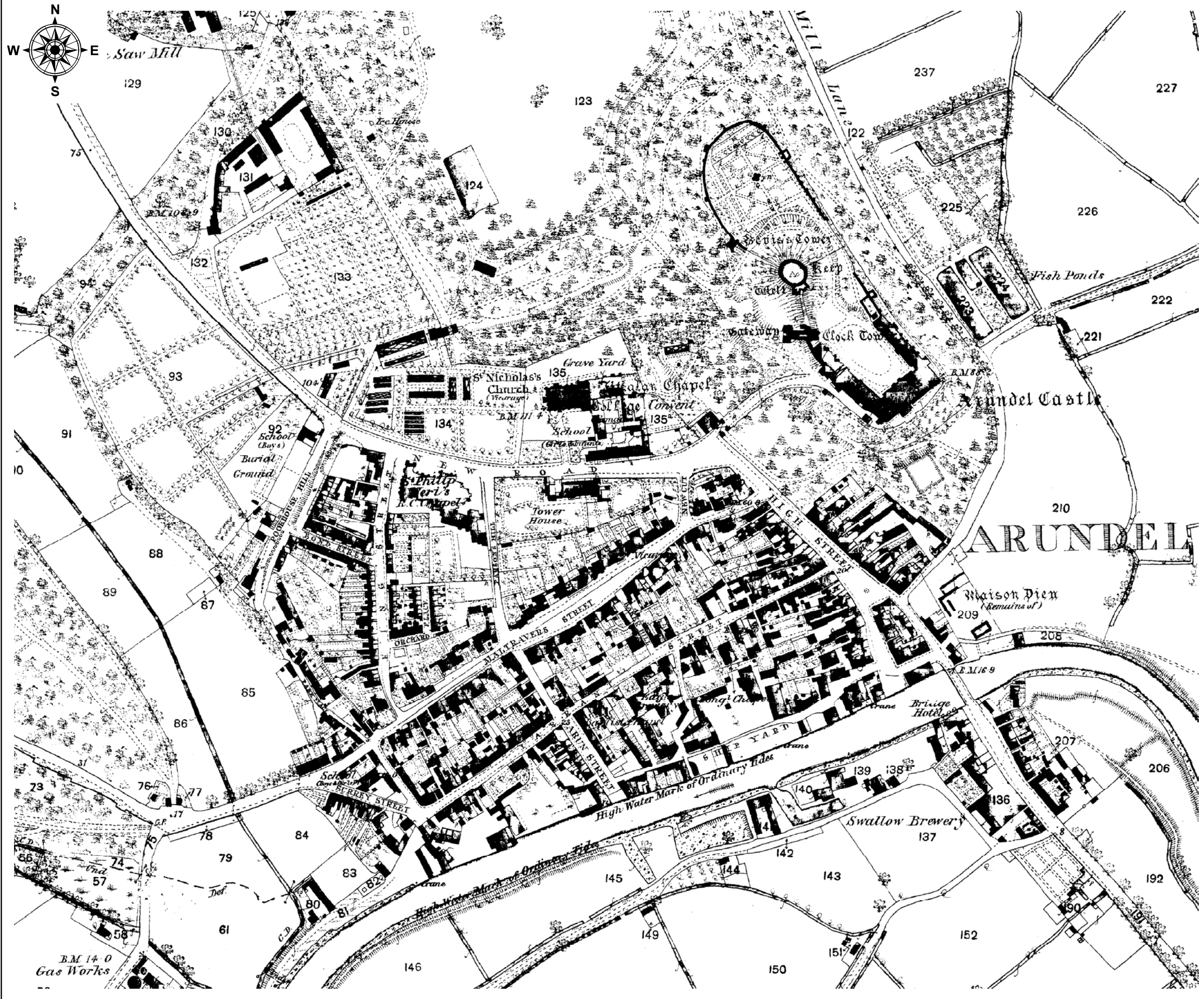
- LAMBETH GROUP
- LONDON CLAY FORMATION
- NEWHAVEN CHALK MEMBER
- SPETISBURY CHALK MEMBER
- TARRANT CHALK MEMBER
- EUS boundary

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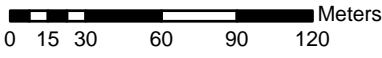
ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 3

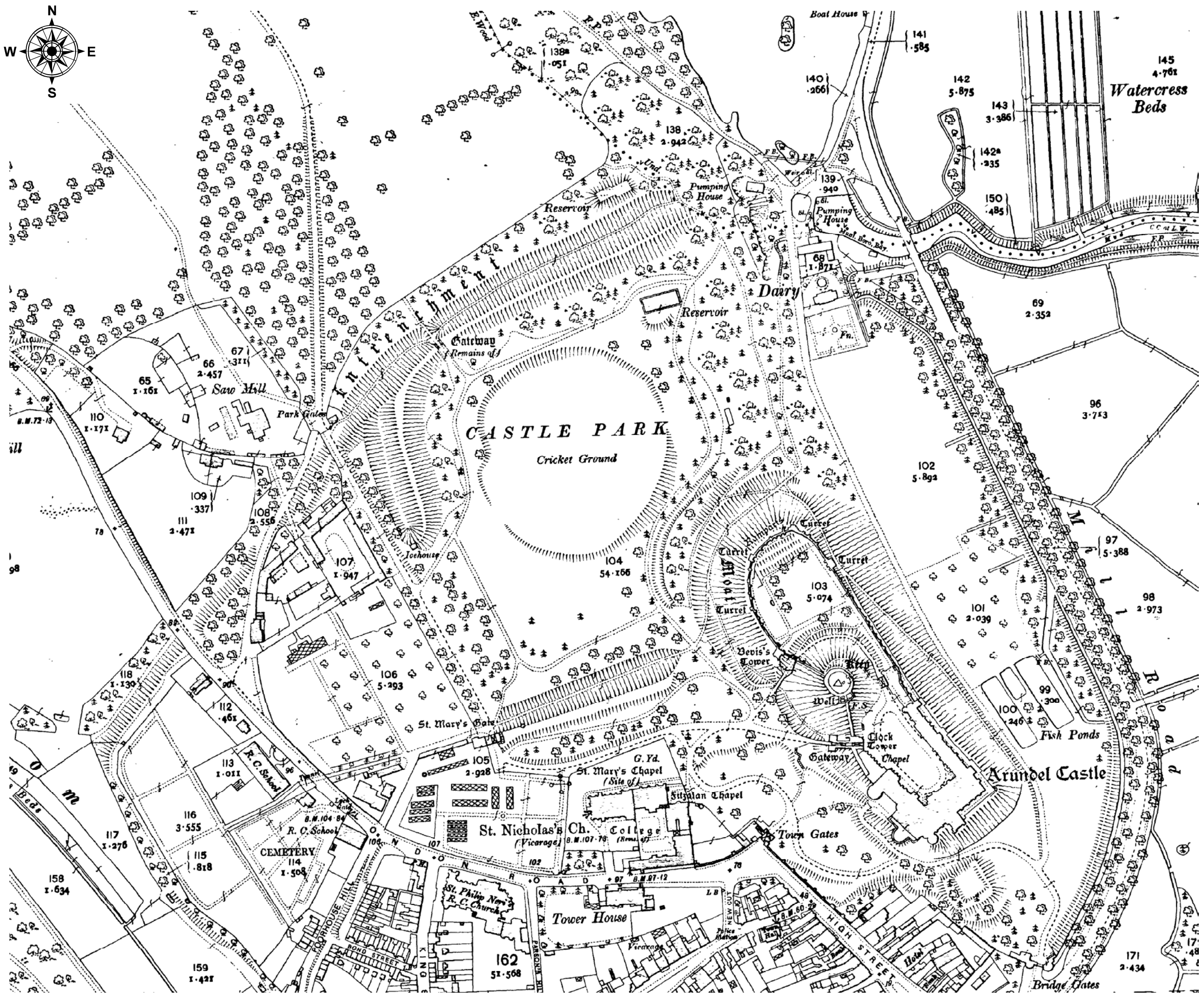
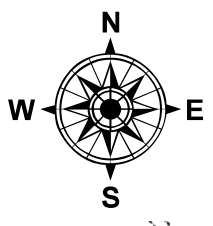
Ordnance Survey
1st Series 25" (1876)

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Sussex EUS



Brighton & Hove



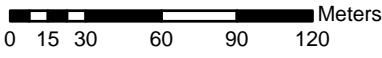
ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 4

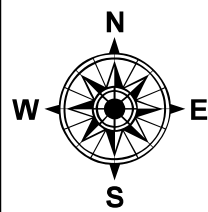
Ordnance Survey
3rd Series 25" (1912)
showing the earthworks
of the castle and Little
Park (here titled 'Castle
Park') to the north-west

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Sussex EUS



ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 5

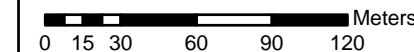
Historic buildings and Scheduled Monuments

KEY

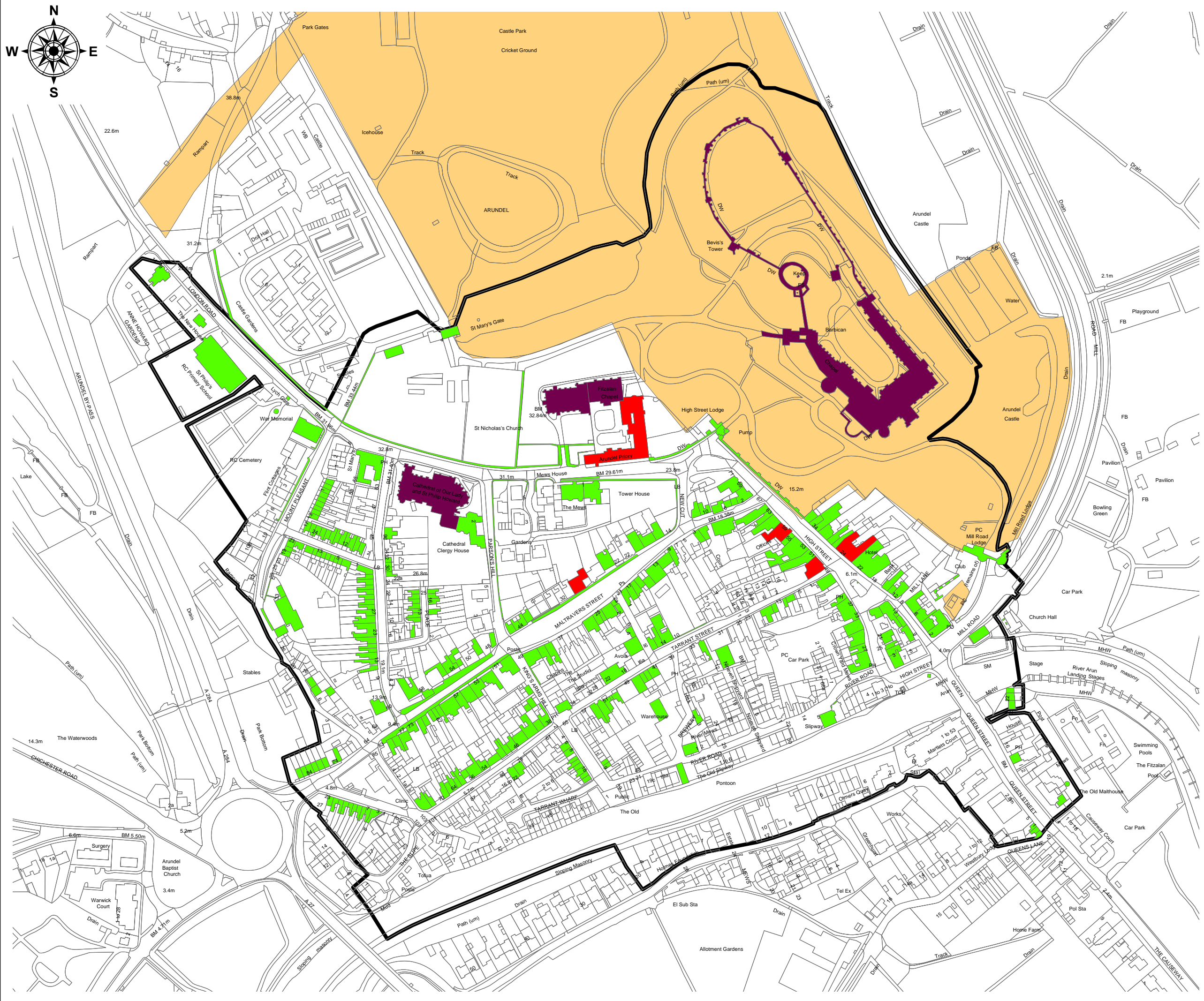
- Scheduled Monuments
- Arundel buildings**
- Listing grade**
- I
- II
- II*
- EUS boundary

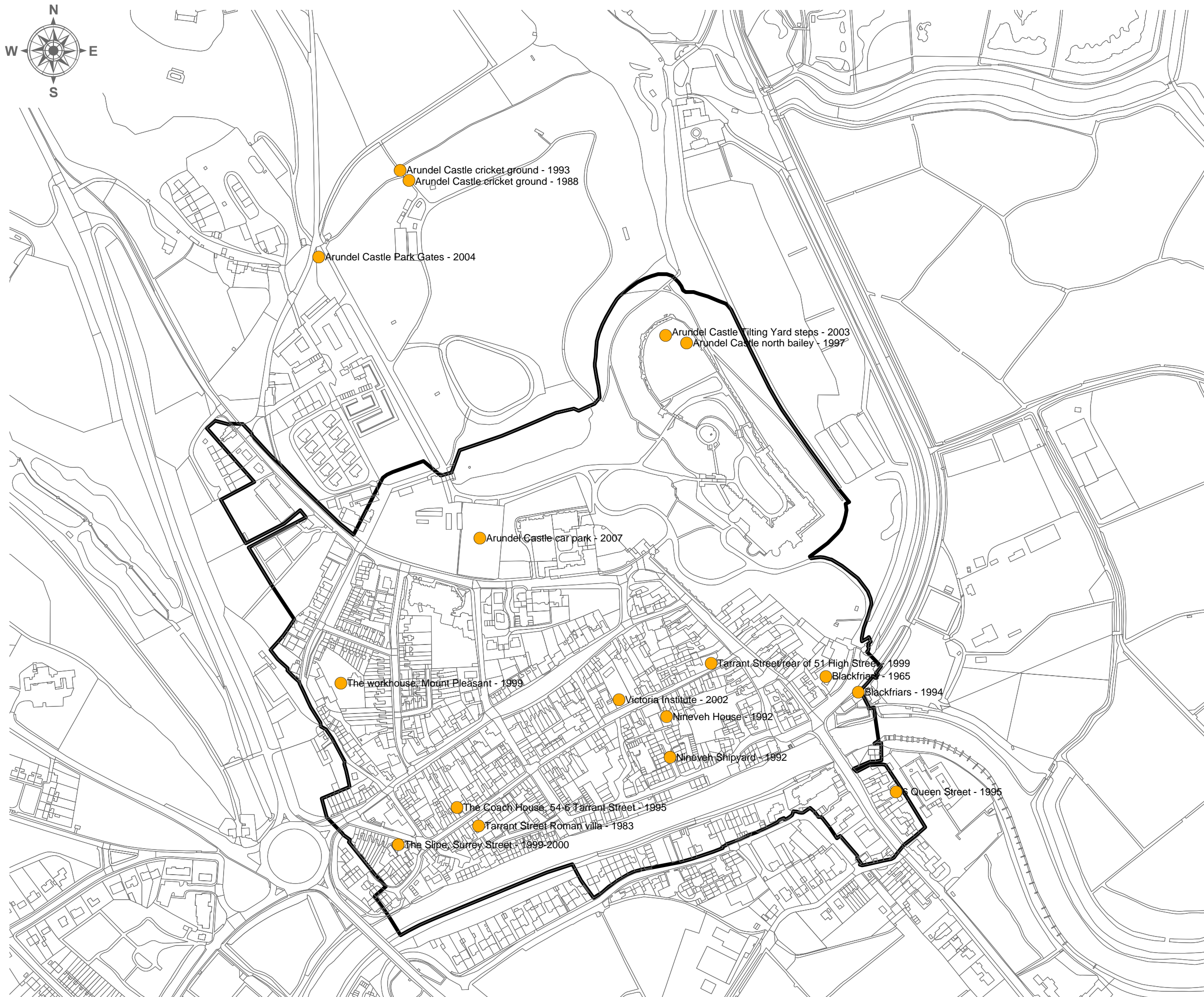
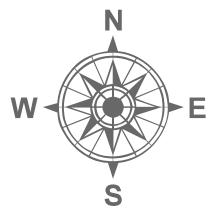
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Sussex EUS



ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 6

Archaeological investigations in and adjacent to the EUS study area from 1965

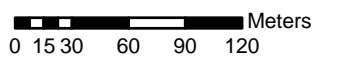
KEY

□ EUS boundary

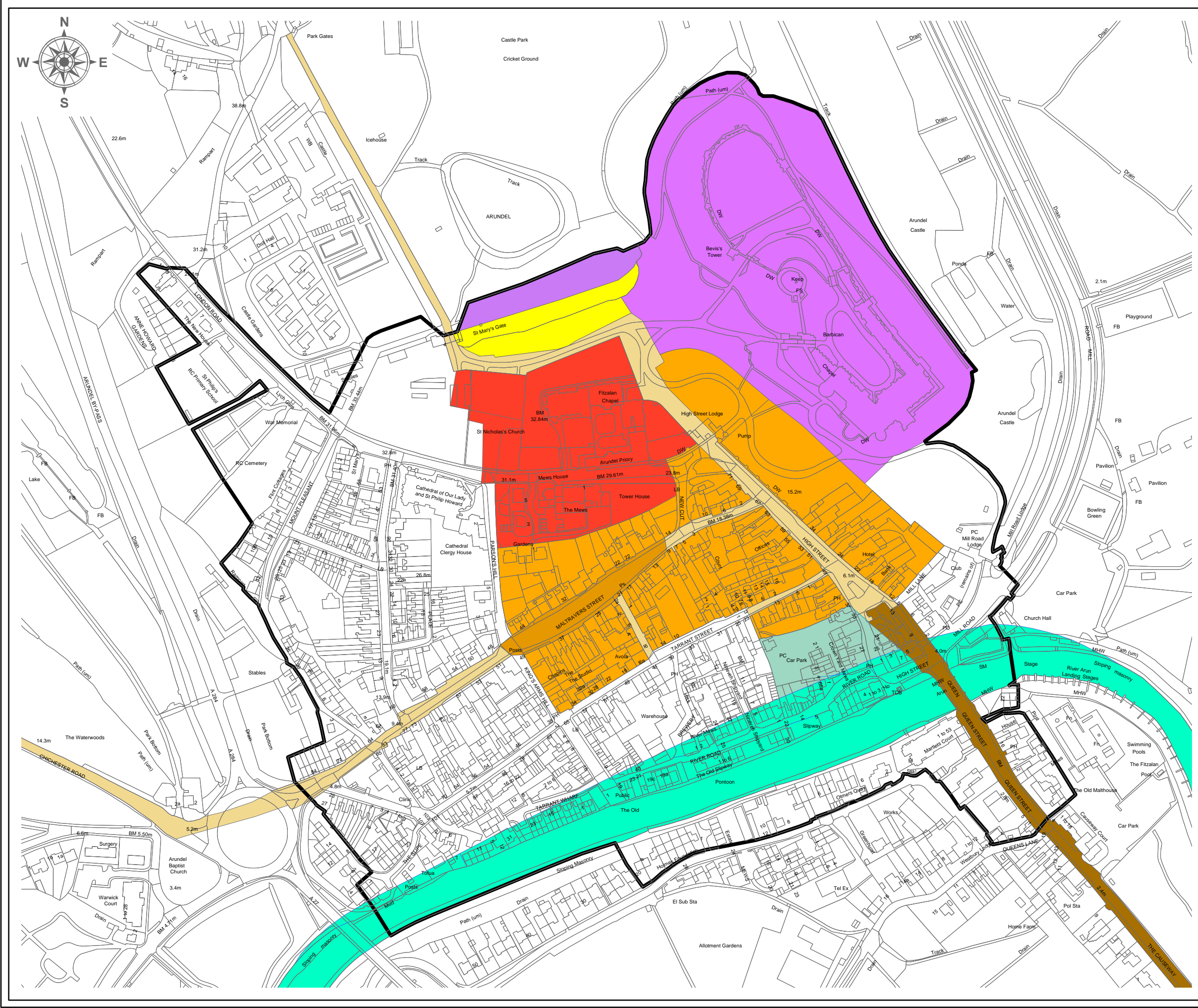
● Arundel excavations

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 7
Period 5 (1066-1149)

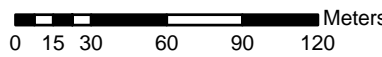
KEY

**Arundel EUS
HCT**

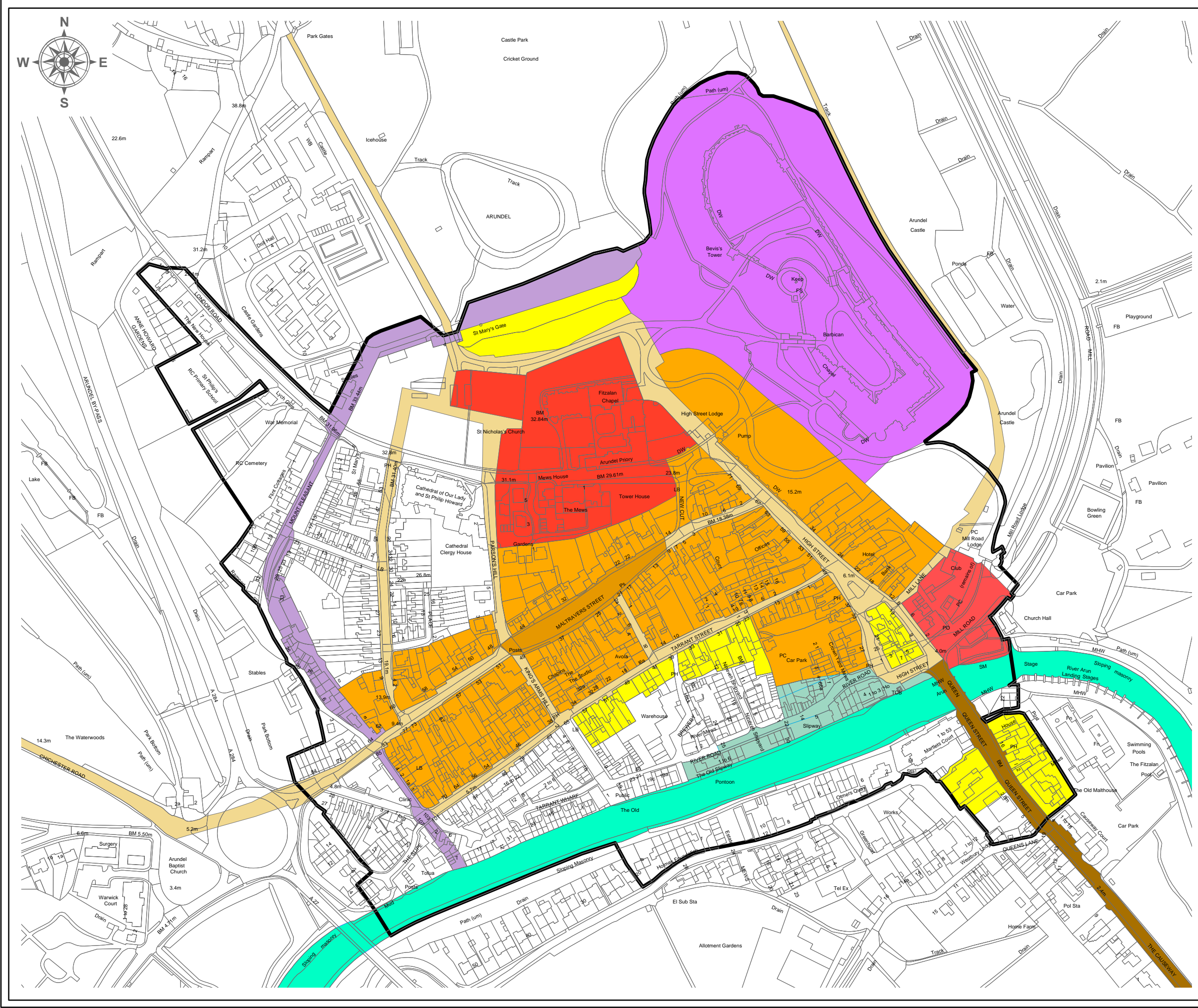
- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Market place
- Other fortification
- Quay/wharf
- Regular burgage plots

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ARUNDEL MAP 8
Period 6 (1150-1349)

KEY

Arundel EUS

HCT

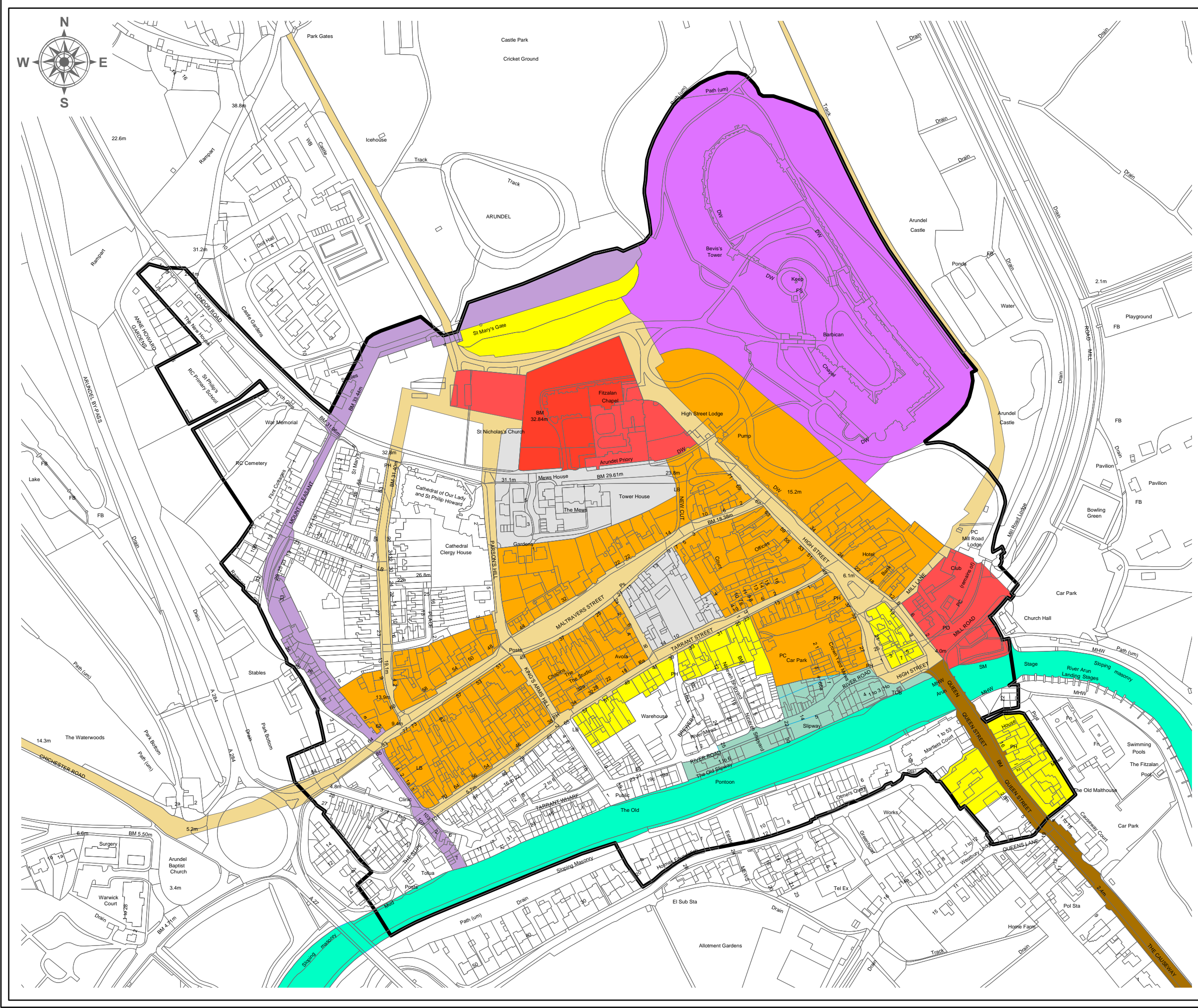
- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Market place
- Quay/wharf
- Race course
- Regular burgage plots
- Religious house
- Town defences

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0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

ARUNDEL MAP 9
Period 7 (1350-1499)

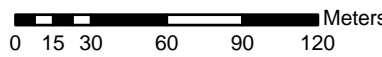
KEY

Arundel EUS
HCT

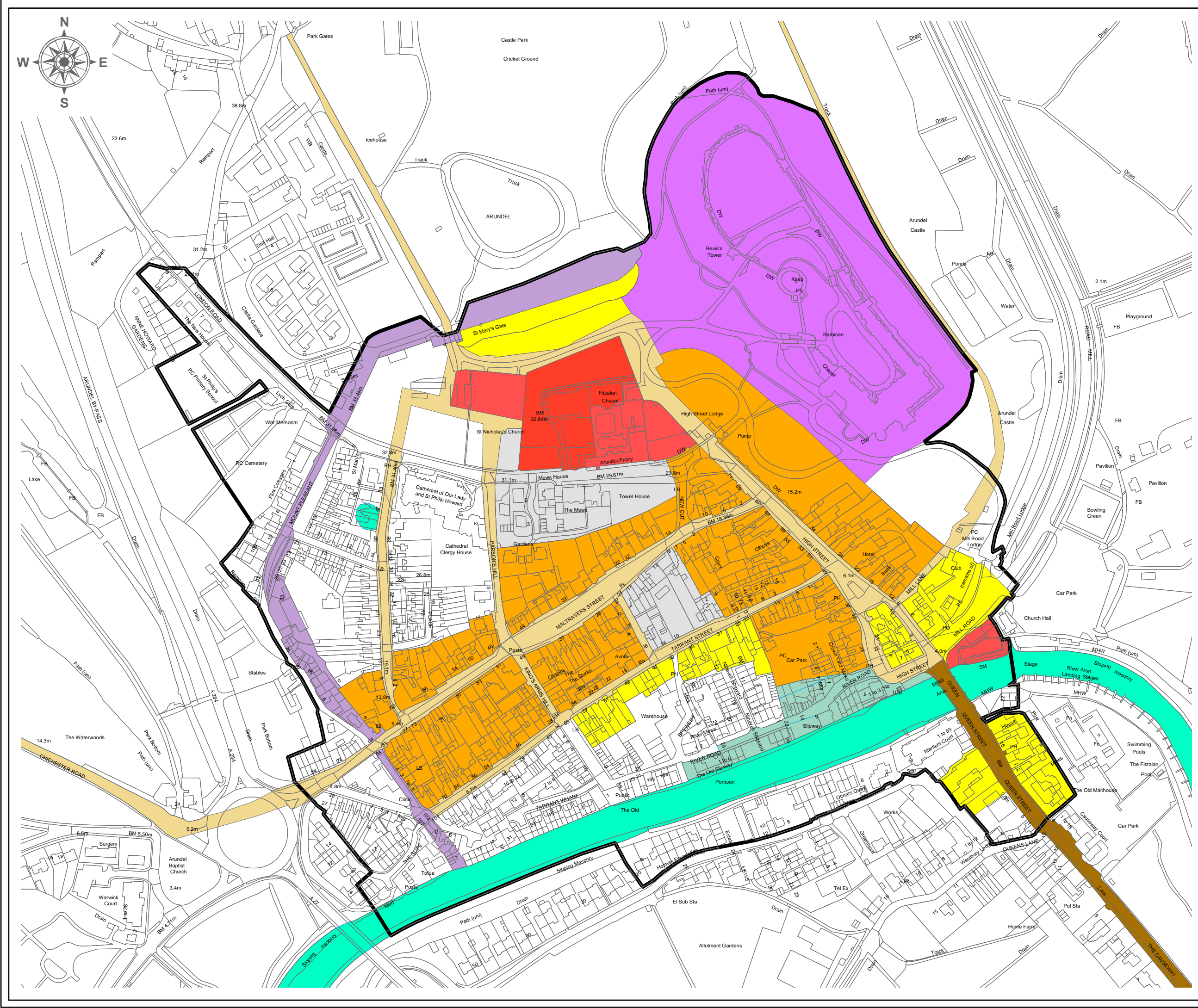
- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Quay/wharf
- Regular burgage plots
- Religious house
- Town defences
- Vacant

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ARUNDEL MAP 10
Period 8 (1500-1599)

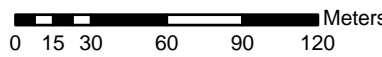
KEY

Arundel EUS
HCT

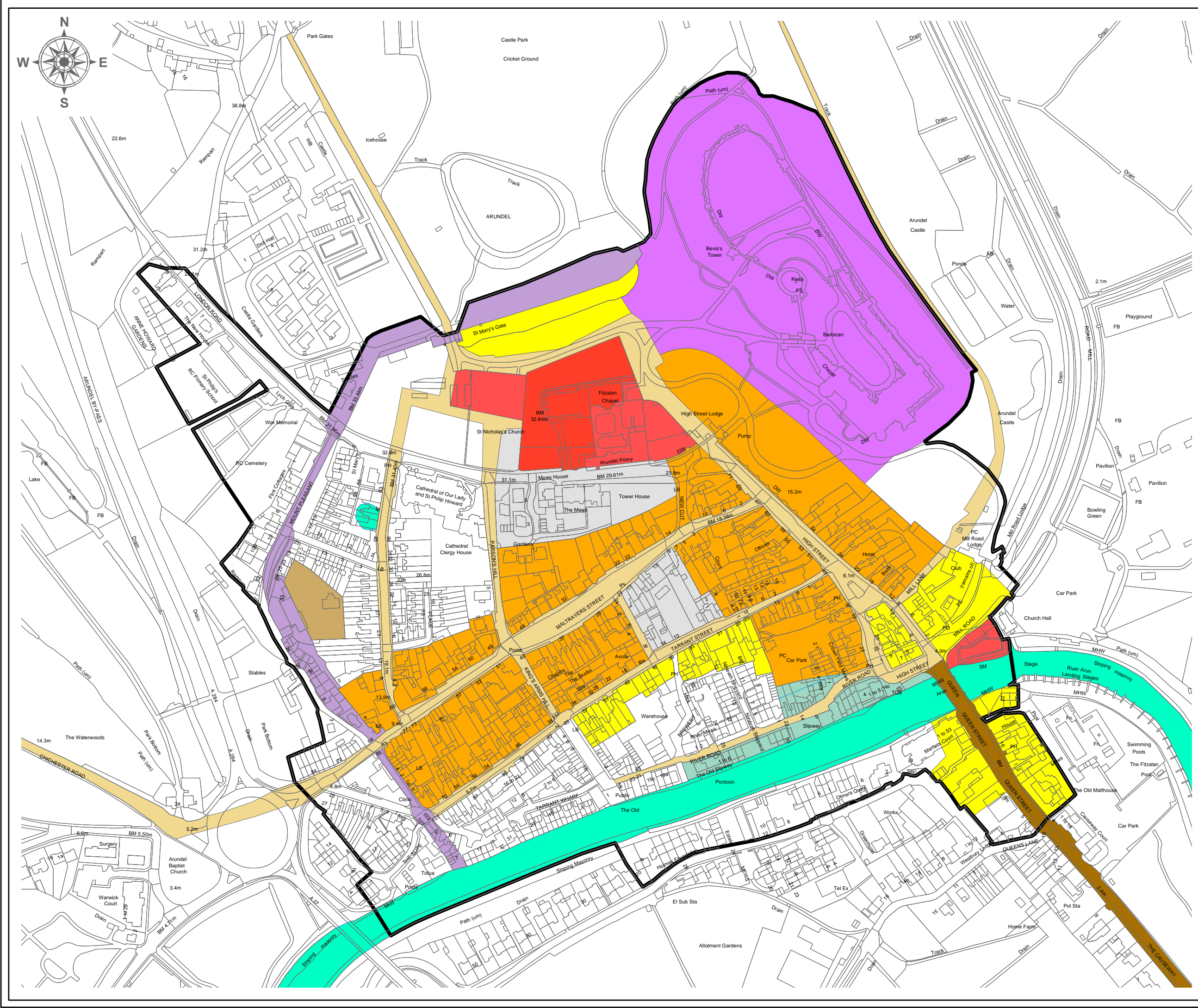
- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Quay/wharf
- Regular burgage plots
- Religious house
- Town defences
- Vacant

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ARUNDEL MAP 11
Period 9 (1600-1699)

KEY

Arundel EUS

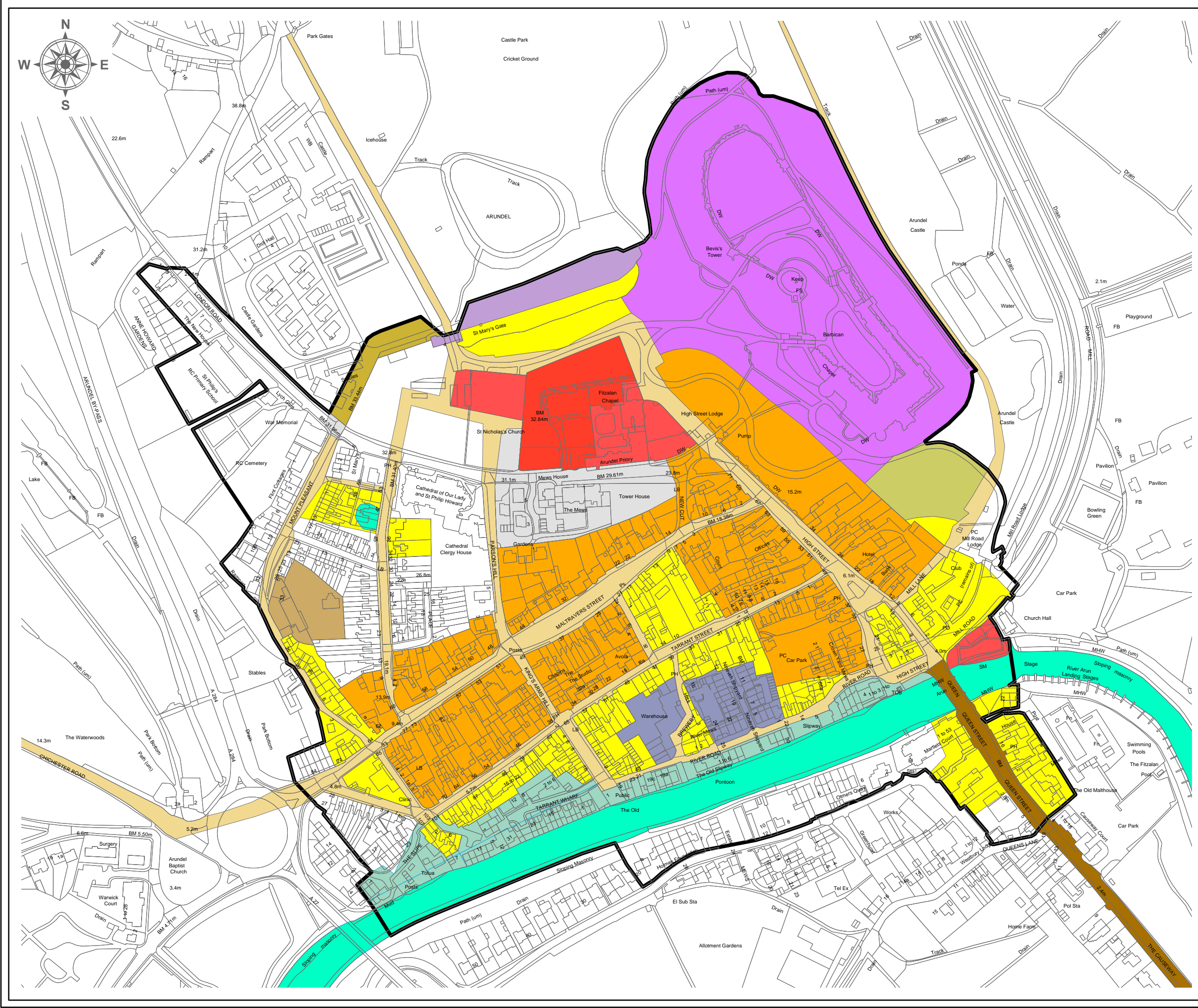
HCT

- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Public
- Quay/wharf
- Regular burgage plots
- Religious house
- Town defences
- Vacant

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ARUNDEL MAP 12
Period 10 (1700-1799)

KEY

Arundel EUS

HCT

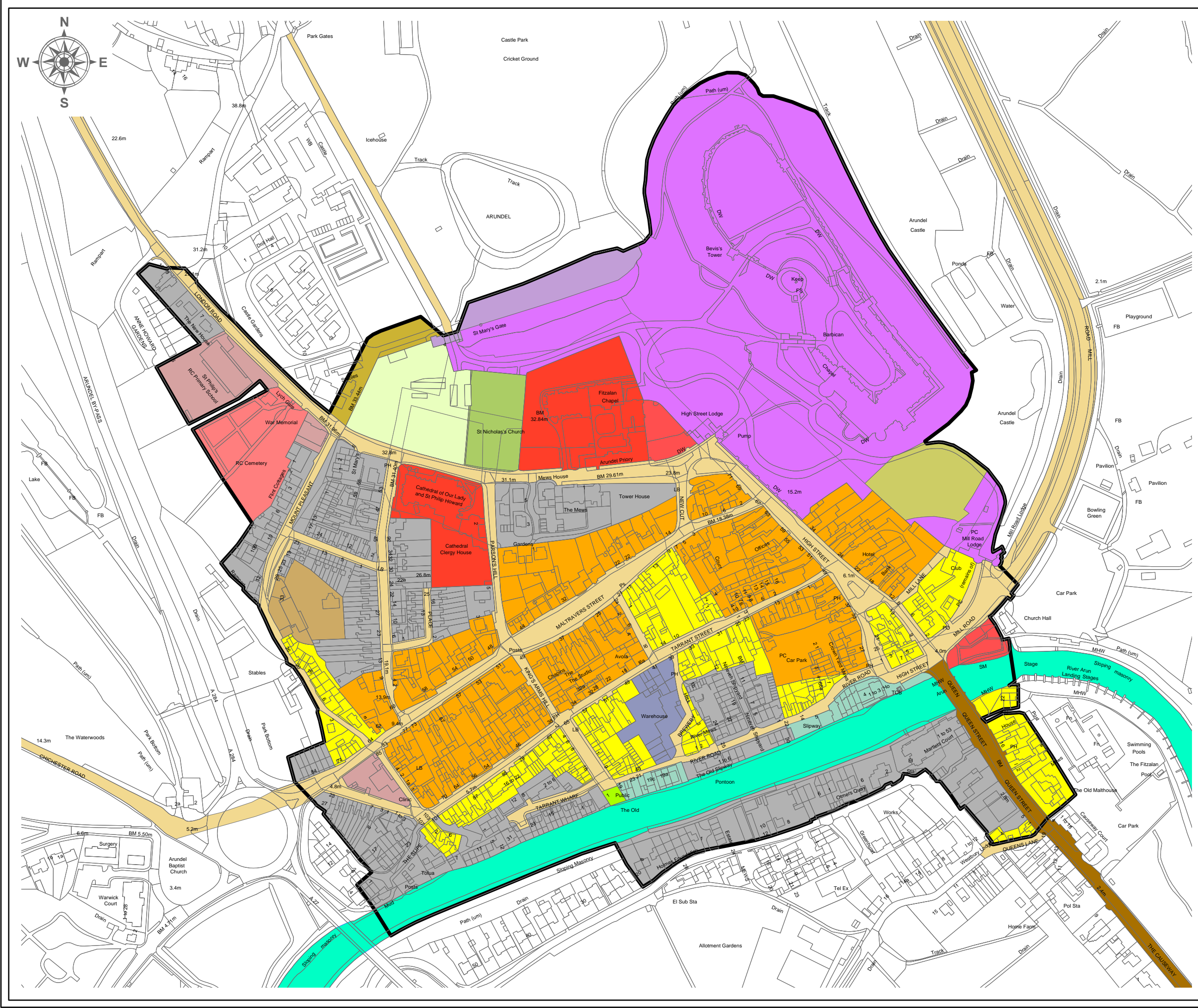
- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Church/churchyard
- Farmstead/barn
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Light industry
- Public
- Quay/wharf
- Regular burgage plots
- Religious house
- Sports field
- Town defences
- Vacant

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0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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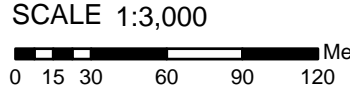
ARUNDEL MAP 13
Historic Character
Types (2009)

KEY

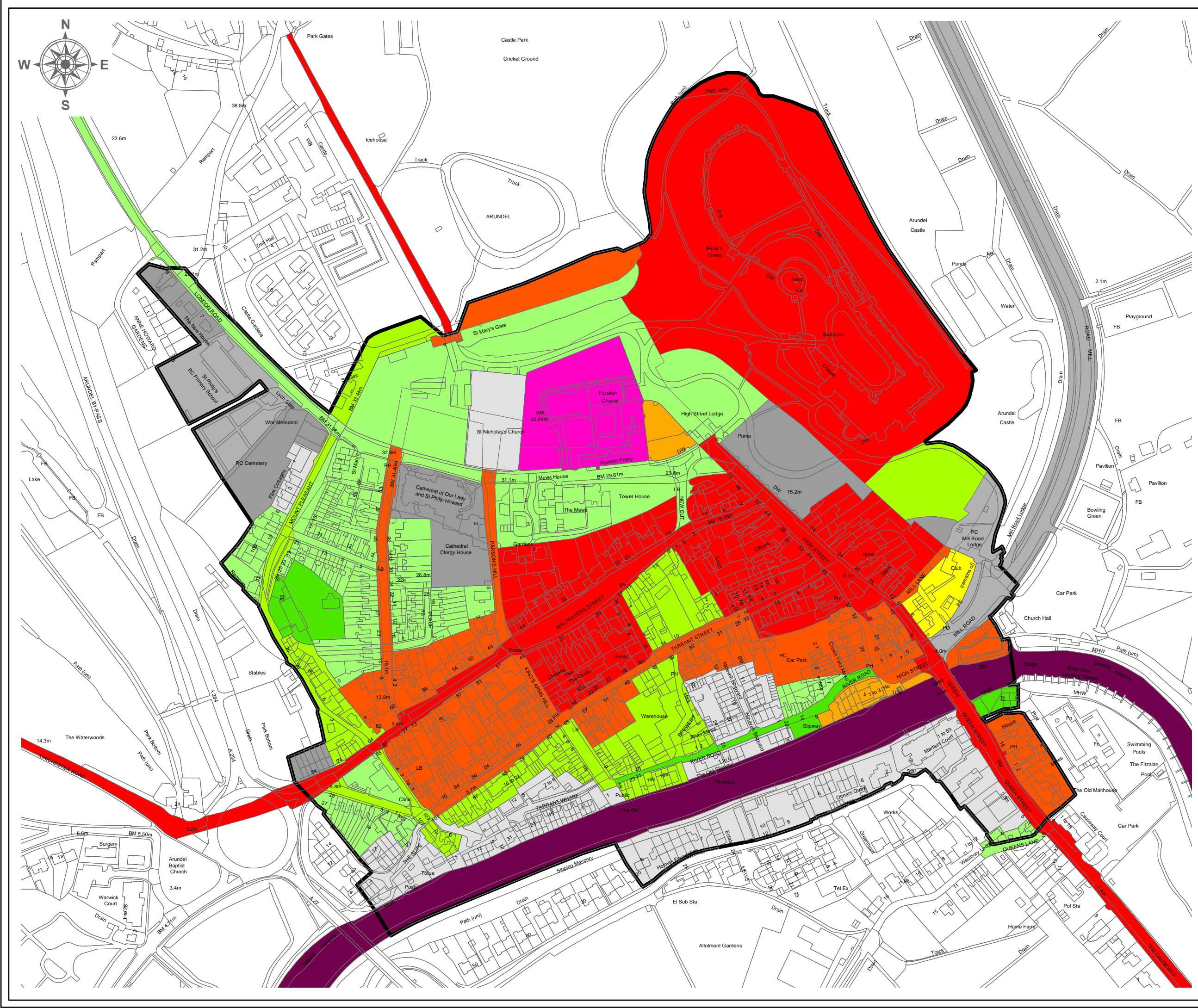
Arundel EUS HCT

- Bridge/causeway
- Castle
- Cemetery
- Church/churchyard
- Farmstead/barn
- Informal parkland
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Light industry
- Market garden
- Park
- Public
- Quay/wharf
- Regular burgage plots
- Religious house
- School/college
- Sports field
- Suburb
- Town defences

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ARUNDEL MAP 14
Historic Character
Type areas showing
principal period from
which present character
is derived

KEY

Arundel EUS PERIOD

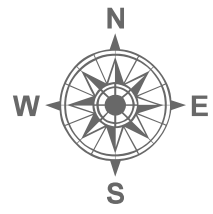
1
3
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
15

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0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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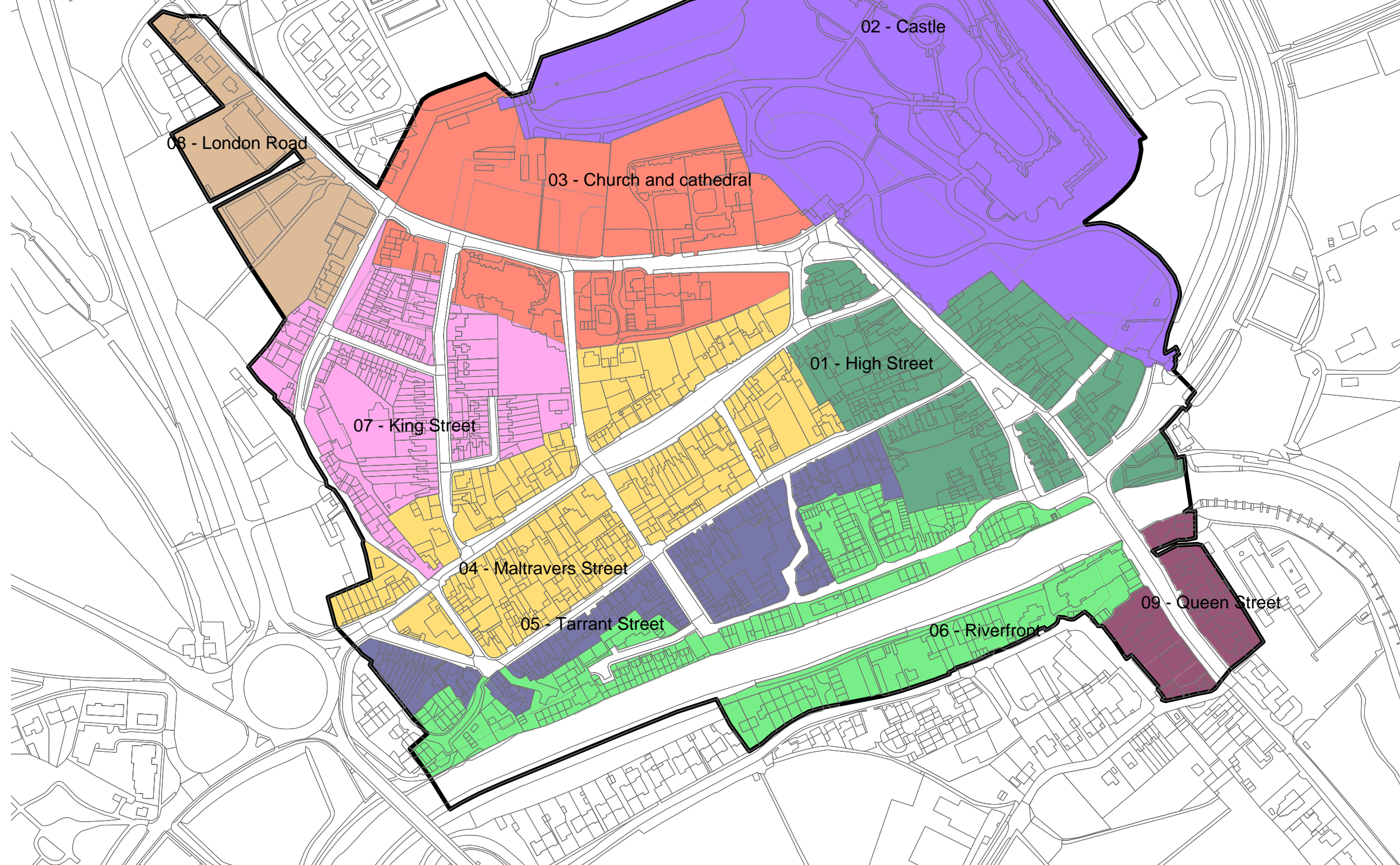
ARUNDEL MAP 15

Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)

KEY

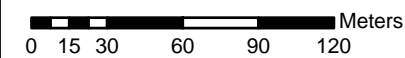
Arundel EUS HUCA

- 01 - High Street
- 02 - Castle
- 03 - Church and cathedral
- 04 - Maltravers Street
- 05 - Tarrant Street
- 06 - Riverfront
- 07 - King Street
- 08 - London Road
- 09 - Queen Street

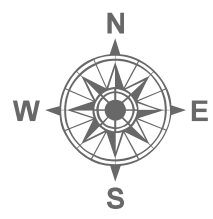


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ARUNDEL MAP 16

Historic Environment Value (HEV)

KEY

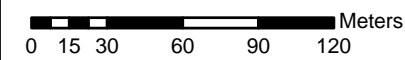
Arundel EUS

HEV

-  2
-  3
-  4
-  5

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