

Worthing

Historic Character Assessment Report

December 2009



Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS)

Roland B Harris

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in association with Worthing Borough 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.

All photographs and illustrations are by the author.

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Cover photo: Connaught Theatre, Union Place.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

This report is an archaeological, historical, and historic urban character assessment of Worthing. 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 West Sussex County Council *Historic Environment Record* (HER) and the 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 Worthing 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 the town from 1805 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 Worthing 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

Worthing has been the subject of considerable archaeological and historical interest. 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

Worthing and the villages and parishes subsumed by the expanding resort have been the subject of several local histories, but by far the most authoritative historical studies have been those undertaken by **Tim Hudson** and **A. M. Rowland** for the *Victoria County History*.³ More recently, **D. Robert Elleray** has compiled a partly topographically-based 'encyclopaedia' for Worthing.⁴

1.5.2 Archaeology

Worthing has seen several significant excavations within the EUS study area since c.1960, both within the historic centre of Worthing itself and in the former village of West Tarring. The published excavations comprise:

Warwick Gardens (1961)⁵

High Street/Glebe Road, Tarring (1961)⁶

Old Palace, Tarring (c.1961-3)⁷

Parsonage Row, Tarring (c.1961-3)⁸

Market House, Tarring (c.1961-3)⁹

The Old Coach House, Tarring (c.1961-3)¹⁰

7-9 High Street, Tarring (c.1961-3)¹¹

South Street, Tarring (1978)¹²

Little High Street (1997)¹³

Unpublished sites comprise:

North and High Streets (1996)¹⁴

Northbrook College, Union Place (1997)¹⁵

St Paul’s Church, Chapel Road (2002)¹⁶

1-4 Market House, South Street, Tarring (2003)¹⁷

2a Ashdown Road (2003-4)¹⁸

Frazer Lodge, Wykeham Road (2004)¹⁹

There have also been numerous archaeological investigations (typically watching briefs and evaluations) that have revealed no significant archaeology. These comprise:

Civic Centre (1990)²⁰

Fairfields, High Street, West Tarring (1999)²¹

40-6 Montague Street (1999)²²

74-8 Chapel Road (2001)²³

Amelia Road (2001)²⁴

122a Montague Street (2001)²⁵

91-6 High Street (2002)²⁶

37 Teville Road (2004)²⁷

89a High Street (2004)²⁸

Grafton and Richmond Roads (2004)²⁹

45 Wenban Road (2006)³⁰

124-6 Montague Street (2006)³¹

Mortimer Road (2006)³²

Northbrook College, Union Place (2008)³³

The **West Sussex Historic Environment Record** (HER) database has been invaluable for identifying unpublished sites, and for providing the pre-urban archaeological context.

1.5.3 Historic buildings

No systematic analysis of the historic buildings of Worthing has been undertaken, and it is likely that more pre-1800 (even, pre-resort) fabric survives behind later façades than described in

this report. English Heritage’s statutory list of historic buildings is also of use, though many of the descriptions date from the 1940s and 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 (1875 onwards) have proved invaluable, especially as these have been used in digital form, allowing overlaying with each other and with other data. Large-scale maps of 1805,³⁴ 1806,³⁵ 1810³⁶ and 1814³⁷ show the early development of the resort, while there are Tithe Maps for Broadwater parish (i.e. including Worthing itself) dating from 1848, and for Heene and West Tarring, both 1838 (*West Sussex Record Office*). These 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 Worthing covers the historic core of the town as defined c.1875. By this stage, the decayed medieval village of Heene had been revitalized as a suburb of Worthing and, together with the villages of Broadwater and West Tarring (only engulfed by the growing suburbs of Worthing in the 20th century), is included in the EUS study area.

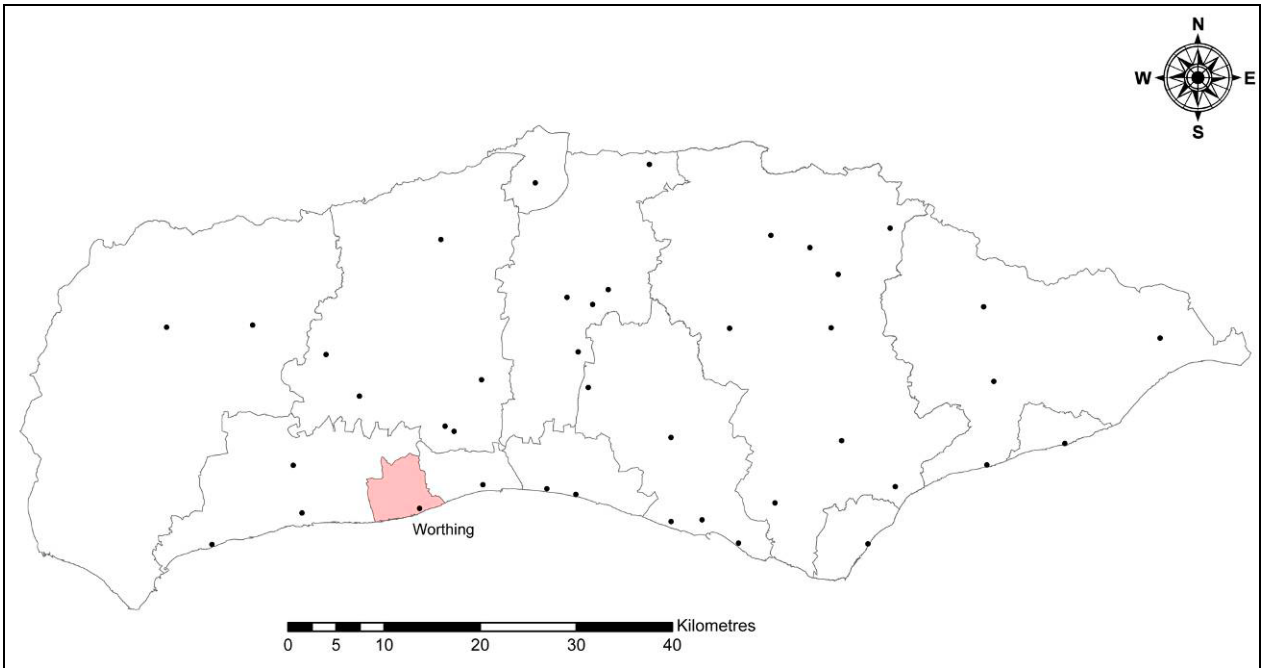


Fig. 1. Location of Worthing within Sussex. Worthing Borough is highlighted and points locate the 41 Sussex EUS towns.

2 THE SETTING

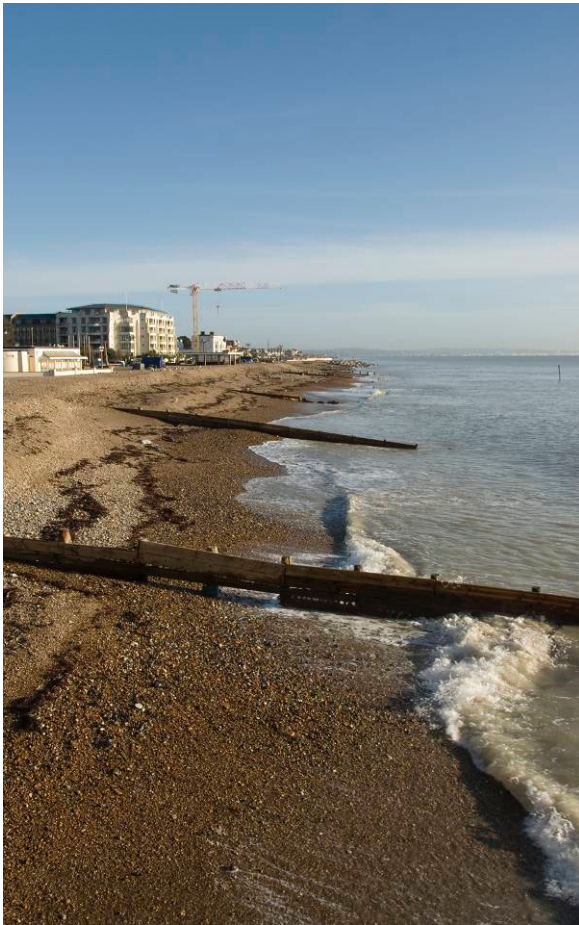


Fig. 2. View eastwards of the beach from Worthing pier.

2.1 Topography (Map 2)

Worthing is located on the Coastal Plain, which here stretches c.3.3km inland. The historic core of Worthing sits at around 5.8-6.7m OSBM, with the historic villages in the EUS study area slightly higher: Broadwater is at c.9m OSBM, Heene is at c.10m OSBM, and West Tarring at c.12m OSBM. In Worthing itself, the resort expanded southwards on to lower land by the seafront: Marine Parade is at c.4.9m OSBM and the junction of South Street and Montague Street is even lower at 4.3m OSBM. The northern edge of the Coastal Plain sees the South Downs rise, to a local high point of 184m OSBM at Cissbury Ring, c.5km north of the historic centre of Worthing.

The principal shopping streets of the town are east-west Montague Street, and north-south South Street/Chapel Road, with another notable concentration of shops in Warwick Street. Suburbs extend 5.7km to the north as far as Findon Valley; to the west as far as Goring-by-Sea; and to the east as far as the Teville Stream

at East Worthing. Worthing forms part of an almost continuously built-up coastal strip that extends from Littlehampton c.33km eastwards to Brighton Marina.

The centre of the town lies in the south-east part of Worthing Civil Parish, which is coterminous with Worthing Borough. The present parish combines the historic parish of Broadwater (in which the pre-resort hamlet of Worthing was located), with the historic parishes of Heene, West Tarring and Durrington, most of Goring, and parts of Findon, Sompting and Clapham.

2.2 Geology (Map 2)

2.2.1 Solid geology

Along with the whole of Sussex, the rocks in the vicinity of Worthing are sedimentary. Although within the Coastal Plain, the historic core of Worthing, like the adjacent South Downs, is underlain by relatively pure White Chalk limestones, in this case comprising Upper and Middle Chalk Formation (Upper Cretaceous). 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. To the north of Teville Road, however, there is a c.2.5km wide band of the more recent clays of the Lambeth Group (Palaeocene) on which lies the historic core of Broadwater village. West Tarring is located on an overlying outcrop of the clays, silts and sands of the London Clay Formation (Eocene).

2.2.2 Drift Geology

The drift geology of the Worthing area shows the alluvium together with the flanking sand and gravel raised beach deposits that mark the course of the Teville Stream, on the east side and north sides of the historic core of the town. The medieval settlements at Worthing, Heene and West Tarring, and much of the modern town, sit on the sands, silts and clays of brickearth. Broadwater village and the northern part of the modern suburbs lie on undifferentiated head deposits. To the south of this the beach itself comprises sand and gravel beach and tidal flat deposits, together with gravel storm beach deposits. By the late 16th century a shingle bar had formed off Worthing, to the rear of which then developed an area of land known as the salt green (and which functioned as Worthing common). The shingle bar was pushed on shore during the 18th century, and the common was eroded, so that the present shoreline was established by c.1810.³⁸

Raised beach deposits dating from an interglacial c.200,000 years ago, and reflecting a sea-level c.8m above that of today, have been identified in the Coastal Plain,³⁹ and survival of such deposits in the Worthing area was confirmed in 1999 and 2005 through geoarchaeological investigation at Yeoman Road and Yeoman Way, c.4km west-north-west of the historic core of Worthing.⁴⁰

2.3 Communications

2.3.1 Water

Worthing was described as having a harbour in the medieval period (see section 3.1.3), which may have been located within the mouth of the Teville Stream. From the 16th century, however, the development of a shingle bar (see above, section 2.2.2) means that it was a minor beach-based landing place. With the development of the resort in the late 18th century, there was a significant beach-based trade (mainly colliers) until the advent of the railway (see section 3.2.1).

2.3.2 Road

Worthing lies on the A259 (the Chichester to Hastings coast road, subsidiary to the inland A27 which passes through the northern suburbs of the borough). The A24 leads from the centre of Worthing to London, via Dorking.

The road from Worthing to West Grinstead was turnpiked in 1802, there joining the existing turnpike to London via Horsham. The Worthing to Lancing road (A259) was turnpiked in 1826.⁴¹

2.3.3 Railway

The London and Brighton Railway Company (from 1846 the London Brighton & South Coast Railway – LBSCR) opened the first railway line in Sussex in 1840, linking Brighton to the port at Shoreham. This branch enabled construction to proceed from both ends of the county's first main line, between London and Brighton, approved in 1837 and opened in 1841. The coastal line was then extended westwards from Shoreham to Worthing (1845), Chichester (1846) and Havant (connecting to Portsmouth: 1847). The Brighton-London and coastal lines all remain in use and were electrified in 1933-5.⁴²

2.4 Evidence for pre-urban activity

2.4.1 Prehistoric

Within the EUS study area, several excavations have revealed prehistoric archaeology:

- Frazer Lodge, Wykeham Road – evaluation in 2004 recovered a residual retouched or utilized flint blade of Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC) or Neolithic (4000 BC to 2351 BC) date.⁴³
- Northbrook College, Union Place – evaluation in 1997 recovered residual flints (a scraper, a core, and two fragments of fire-cracked flints) of prehistoric date.⁴⁴
- Little High Street – excavation in 1997 produced a small quantity of undiagnostic – but probably prehistoric – worked flint and some burnt flint on the surface of the natural Brickearth or as residual material in medieval and post-medieval features.⁴⁵
- St Paul's Church, Chapel Road – evaluation in 2002 revealed a feature (possibly a natural channel or a degraded ditch) within which was a large quantity of fresh, unrolled prehistoric worked flints, some fire-cracked flints, and Bronze Age (2350 BC to 701 BC) pottery.⁴⁶
- 2a Ashdown Road – excavation in 2004 recovered sherds from a Mid to Late Bronze Age (1600 BC to 701 BC) cremation urn.⁴⁷
- 1-4 Market House, South Street, Tarring – an evaluation to the south of 1-4 Market House in 2003 recovered a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age (1000 BC to 701 BC) worked flints.⁴⁸
- North and High Streets – a watching brief in 1996 revealed a curvilinear ditch containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000 BC to 401 BC) pottery, worked flints and slag.⁴⁹

There have also been chance finds within the EUS study area including:

- Aquarena site – during construction of the swimming pool in 1968 a Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC) flint hand-axe was discovered [HER reference: 3350 – MWS397].
- Worthing station – undated find of a Neolithic polished axe [HER reference: 5843 – MWS4596].
- Richmond Road – Early Bronze Age (2350 BC to 1501 BC) flint discovered before 1962 [HER reference: 3243 – MWS314].

Outside the built-up area, but within the historic parish of Broadwater, Cissbury Ring is a major prehistoric site, comprising Neolithic flint mines

and a Middle Iron Age hillfort. To the north-west of the town, Highdown Hill is a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age hillfort.

2.4.2 Romano-British

Within the EUS study area, several excavations have revealed Romano-British archaeology:

- St Paul's Church, Chapel Road – evaluation in 2002 revealed a feature (possibly a natural channel or a degraded ditch) within which was a large prehistoric material (see above, section 2.4.1) and one sherd of Roman sand-tempered ware (intrusive and probably introduced via the extensive tree roots across the site).⁵⁰

- 2a Ashdown Road – excavation in 2004 recovered three sherds of Roman pottery.⁵¹

There have also been chance finds within the EUS study area including:

- The Vine, High Street, Tarring – sestertius of Nero found in garden in 1965-6 [HER reference: 3308 – MWS366].

- 9 Cross Street – coin of Domitian found in garden before 1963 [HER reference: 3254 – MWS324].

- 48 Church Road, Tarring – coin of Hadrian found in 1954 [HER reference: 3252 – MWS322].

- Park Crescent – coins of Diocletian and Constantine were discovered in 1826-8 during construction of Park Crescent [HER reference: 3234 – MWS308].

- Liverpool Road – a few sherds of Roman pottery were discovered c.1959 during construction of a surface water drain [HER reference: 3232 – MWS306].

- Woburn Court, Richmond Road – Roman potsherds were discovered during construction of the flats in 1960 [HER reference: 3231 – MWS305].

- Wykeham Road – hundreds of 1st and 2nd-century pottery sherds and a clay oven were found during construction of a sewer for flats (apparently Wykeham Court) c.1960 [HER reference: 3230 – MWS304].

- The Half Brick, Brighton Road – Roman coins and pottery found in this area c.1850 [HER reference: 4323 – MWS819].

- Merton Road – Roman ditches and habitation sites, together with 1st and 2nd-century pottery, found in 1963 during laying of water mains between Merton Road and The Esplanade [HER reference: 3346 – MWS395].

- Barclays Bank, South Street – ditch containing grain and pottery found in 1967 [HER reference: 3247 – MWS318].

- Warwick Gardens – a watching brief during drainage works in 1961 recovered a 3rd-century Nene-valley vessel.⁵²

- Assembly Hall to station area (Roman villa) – numerous Roman finds have been made in the vicinity including tiles, bricks, tesserae and potsherds found in 1900 in Chapel Road near the railway station; pottery fragments found during the construction of the museum in 1908; four Roman ditches, running approximately N-S, a posthole, 2nd to 3rd-century pottery and fragments of a roofing tile found during extension of the museum in 1958; and early 2nd-century pottery found in 1963 whilst digging the foundations of a hall on the north side of St Paul's church. The type and concentration of finds suggests a villa [HER reference: 4321 – MWS3616].

- Worthing beach – black ware urn found in 1846, having been washed out of the sea banks: Roman coins and Samian ware found in the same area [HER reference: 5240 – MWS3948].

- Gratwicke Road – Roman pottery found before 1971 [HER reference: 3301 – MWS360].

- Grafton Place – Roman pottery found before 1971 [HER reference: 3304 – MWS362].

2.4.3 Anglo-Saxon

Although Worthing was not urban until the late 18th century, the Anglo-Saxon and later medieval archaeology is considered as part of the discussion of the origins of the town, in section 4.1.2.

2.4.4 Implications of pre-urban archaeology

The implication from the pre-urban finds is clear: although the excavations have been limited in scale within the EUS study area, together with findspots in the historic core and major sites nearby, 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 Worthing.

3 HISTORY

3.1 Origins: 11th-18th centuries



Fig. 3. St Mary's church, Broadwater: view from the south-west.

3.1.1 Place-name

The name *Worthing* derives from the Old English personal name *Weorð*, meaning 'Weorð's people'.⁵³

3.1.2 Church

Worthing had a medieval chapel, which in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291 is described as being dependent on the church at Broadwater.⁵⁴ Mass was being said at the chapel in 1410, and it was still in use in the early 16th century. By 1575 the chapel was in private ownership, and it was demolished by 1635.⁵⁵ The church at Broadwater is recorded in Domesday Book (1086), and remained the parish church for Worthing until the resort developed (see below, section 3.2.2). Private chapels are recorded at Broadwater manor-house in 1256, and at Offington manor-house in the mid-15th century and in 1554.⁵⁶

Of the other villages absorbed by later expansion of Worthing, West Tarring had a church in 1086 and appears to have been a Saxon minster (a mother church serving a large, pre-parish, *parochia*).⁵⁷ The church and manor of Tarring were granted to Christ Church, Canterbury by King Athlestan (924-39), and remained under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury throughout this period. By 1086 there were churches at Durrington and Heene, both probably chapels (as they were later) of Tarring (within which ecclesiastical parish they lay until separated in 1914 and 1875 respectively). The chapel at Durrington was in poor repair in the mid-17th century, probably unused from c.1680, and in ruins possibly well before 1777. The chapel at Heene was still in use in 1684, but appears to have gone out of use in the early 18th century, and was ruinous by 1766.⁵⁸ Although not in Domesday Book, archaeological evidence suggests that the medieval parish church of St Mary at Goring has pre-Conquest origins.⁵⁹

Although there were three Roman catholic recusants in Broadwater in the late 16th century,⁶⁰ no papists or Nonconformists were recorded in Broadwater and Worthing in Bishop Compton's religious census of 1676,⁶¹ or in the diocesan survey of 1724.⁶² Conformity was similarly dominant in the neighbouring villages: in 1676 the only papists were two recorded at Heene; and the only Nonconformists were two at West Tarring and Salvington, and one at Durrington.⁶³

3.1.3 Economic history

Domesday Book (1086) records that in 1066 the manor at Worthing comprised Ordinges and Mordinges, and was a minor agricultural community. Post-conquest Worthing was the southern tithing of Broadwater parish. The parish extended northwards as far as Cissbury Ring, and included the settlement at Offington. In 1296 the *Villata de Wording* had 23 taxpayers, suggesting a population of perhaps around 155: Broadwater tithing had 22 taxpayers, and Offington had 11.⁶⁴ Although only nine taxpayers were recorded in 1327, this remained comparable to the figure for Broadwater (11).⁶⁵ In the adjacent parish of West Tarring, Tarring itself had only five taxpayers in 1296, but had 21 in 1327: the coastal tithing of Heene in Tarring parish had 15 taxpayers in 1296, and the tithing of Durrington had 25 taxpayers.⁶⁶ Goring had 25 taxpayers c.1330.⁶⁷ In 1524 there were 34 taxpayers in Worthing, 34 in Broadwater and 35 in Offington, suggesting a population of c.170 in each. At this date there were 22 taxpayers in



Fig. 4. St Andrew's church, Tarring: view of nave, looking east.

Durrington, 29 in Heene, 65 in West Tarring, and 38 in Goring.⁶⁸ The subsequent level of settlement at Worthing itself is difficult to determine, as population after 1524 is not recorded for the tithing: in 1676 there were 200 adults (perhaps a suspiciously rounded figure) for Broadwater and Worthing combined, suggesting a total population of c.260; and in 1724 there were 'about 60 families' in the parish of Broadwater, suggesting a total population of c.270.⁶⁹ In 1676 there were 21 adults at Heene, 72 at Durrington, 140 at Goring and 203 at West Tarring and Salvington in 1676.⁷⁰ Salvington was evidently a very small hamlet, and, as in 1524, Tarring was probably the most substantial of the villages in the area of the later resort: certainly it is depicted as larger than the village at Broadwater and the hamlet at Worthing on Budgen's map of 1724. Budgen records Offington, Heene and Goring as smaller hamlets at this date.⁷¹

The economy of the medieval and post-medieval parish of Broadwater was largely founded on agriculture and fishing. A harbour at Worthing is recorded in 1300 and 1493.⁷² Fishermen are recorded at Broadwater and Worthing from the 16th century,⁷³ although there is no stade marked

here on the survey of the Sussex coast in 1587, which was undertaken in response to the Spanish threat: stades are shown at nearby Lancing and Ferring, and mark minor beach-based landing places on the Sussex coast.⁷⁴ This suggests that the earlier harbour, which was doubtless minor, had ceased to exist, probably as a consequence of the shingle bar that had developed off shore by the late 16th century (see above, section 2.2.2). Budgen's map of 1724, however, marks 'Worthing shops', presumably referring to fishing shops.⁷⁵ Fish was supplied from Worthing to Dorking in 1763, and in 1773 there was a 'great fishery' at Worthing.⁷⁶ Six fishermen are recorded at nearby West Tarring and Heene in the 1670s.⁷⁷ Agriculture reflected the combination of low lying, even marshy, ground by the coast rising to chalk Downland in the north of Broadwater parish, with land used for arable, meadow and sheep-pasture. More unusual crops included vines recorded in the parish in 1300, and flax and hemp recorded in 1341. Hemp was still being grown in the 17th century, at which date barley and wheat were the main crops.⁷⁸

An unlicensed market was being held at Broadwater in 1245, and this was confirmed by charter, as a weekly Monday market, in 1312. This was changed to a Saturday in 1375, reverting to the Monday in 1383. The market is recorded in the 15th century, but had ceased by 1463: it appears to have revived in the mid-17th century. A fair at Broadwater on the feast of St Barnabus (11th June) was described as being held of old in 1279, and a charter was granted for this three-day fair in 1312. A second fair was granted in 1390 on the eve, feast and morrow of St Luke (18 October). Both fairs continued throughout this period. Nearby West Tarring also had a prescriptive market established by 1348 and formally granted in 1444. In the mid-16th century it was one of the main corn markets in the county. Although there was a market house in the early 18th century, the market had ceased by 1724. In 1314 a fair was granted at West Tarring, on the eve, feast and morrow of St Matthew (21 September).⁷⁹ In 1301, Goring was granted a three-day fair on the eve, feast and morrow of St Peter and St Paul (29 June) and a weekly market. The market remained in existence in 1346-7, by which date the fair had moved to the feast of St Lawrence (19 August): neither is recorded later.⁸⁰

3.2 The emerging resort: c.1780-1840

3.2.1 Economic history

Like Bognor (and to a degree, Eastbourne, although the earlier village here was more substantial), the seaside resort of Worthing developed in the late 18th century in an essentially rural setting (see above, section 3.2.3). The first recorded visitor was Peter Wych of Great Ormond Street, London, who came to stay at a farmhouse at Worthing in 1759 for the curative effects of the sea.⁸¹ Sally White suggests that another visitor from London, John Luther, built the first large house in Worthing in the 1850s, at the southern end of High Street.⁸² However, Luther did not build his villa until substantially later, c.1785. Apparently a speculative development, it was sold to the Earl of Warwick in 1789 (hence its new name, Warwick House), enlarged, and, by the early 19th century, rented out as the principal house of the new resort.⁸³ Indeed, it seems that the arrival of early bathers at Worthing, who were in evidence by the 1770s,⁸⁴ was only followed by significant new building in the 1780s and early 1790s. In several instances this appears to have comprised building of grand villas, as in Luther's case. Other examples include Lane's House, later Bedford House, built in Bedford Row c.1785.⁸⁵ Sumner House, built on the south side of what became Montague Street c.1793 by the tea merchant Miles Stringer. The first lodgings at Worthing appear to have been built c.1780, possibly in what, in 1805, became Montague Place.⁸⁶ Certainly, a lodging house was recorded in 1789, with others following in the early 1790s.⁸⁷ Hotels established at an early date include the Sea House Hotel, South Street, by c.1785, possibly replacing an earlier inn on the common, which was destroyed by erosion c.1770; and the New Inn, South Street, c.1780.⁸⁸ By the date of the first decennial census in 1801 the population of Broadwater parish had reached 1,018, representing significant growth from the estimated population of c.270 in 1724 (see section 3.1.3): almost all this growth had occurred within Worthing.

A key attraction of the emerging resort was its seafront, which changed considerably during the 18th century. Worthing common, or the salt green, had developed south of the position of the modern seafront, during the 17th century, behind a shingle bar (see section 2.2.2). The shingle bar then moved inland, eroding the common during the second half of the 18th century and creating the sandy beach.⁸⁹ Resort facilities soon added



Fig. 5. 2-7 The Steyne (1807).

to the natural attractions: bathing machines were provided as early as the 1770s; in 1797 John Wicks opened heated and cold seawater baths, on the south side of Montague Street;⁹⁰ two circulating libraries were established (Burke's, later Stafford's, library in Marine Place by c.1795;⁹¹ and the Colonnade library, on the corner of High Street and Warwick Street, probably by 1798⁹²); and a barn, in North Street or Upper High Street, was first used as a theatre in 1796.⁹³

By 1798 Worthing was identifiably a seaside resort, attracting fashionable visitors, but with none of the scale and bustle of nearby Brighton. That year Princess Amelia, born in 1783 and the youngest child of George III, spent four months in Worthing to cure her injured knee. Amelia was attended by the Surgeon General, Thomas Keate, and visited from Brighton by members of the aristocracy and by her brother, the Prince of Wales. Inevitably, the protracted royal visit gave the small resort publicity and enhanced its fashionability.⁹⁴

The nascent town received a less elevated boost with the outbreak of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815), and a consequent need for renewed coastal defence.



Fig. 6. 11-14 Montague Place (1802-5).

A naval signal station was built at Worthing in 1795, followed by a coastguard station.⁹⁵ Infantry barracks were established in a barn off the north end of the High Street.⁹⁶ In 1800 the Worthing, Angmering and Broadwater barracks combined accommodated 736 rank and file infantry. The fear of invasion faded at that point: there was no barrack accommodation at Worthing in June 1803, but, with renewed fear of invasion by Napoleon, in November barracks are recorded again, and these were finally vacated c.1812.⁹⁷

By 1820, development at Worthing had expanded from its initial slightly inland focus on High Street, to include Warwick Street and an intermittent series of north-south streets extending between the seafront and Montague Street, Warwick Street and East Street, from almost as far west as the parish boundary to Beach House (see below, section 4.2.1). This town accounted for most of the population in Broadwater parish, which grew from 1,018 in 1801, to 2,692 in 1811 and 3,725 in 1821. With a larger population, the town began to develop a wider range of trades and commerce. A market was established in 1810 between Ann Street and Market Street (though had declined by the 1850s, and was finally sold off in 1863).⁹⁸ A

weekly commarket was established c.1810, initially at the Royal George, Market Street, and was held fortnightly from 1831.⁹⁹ Shops expanded dramatically in the early 19th century. In 1798 there were only two shopkeepers recorded at Worthing, but by the 1820s there were over 50 shopkeepers. Other trades in the 1820s included builders and coachmakers. Professions were represented by bankers (the Worthing and Steyning bank in Warwick Street opened in 1808), and attorneys (three by the 1820s).¹⁰⁰ An important development at this time was the building, under an act of 1802, of a turnpike from Worthing to West Grinstead, there joining the existing turnpike to London via Horsham.¹⁰¹ As well as providing better access to the resort, the road improvements also allowed expansion of the fishing industry (which was noted in 1804 for its mackerel, shrimps, lobsters and crabs, and which also included herring, sole, skate and whiting), with large quantities of mackerel being sent to London.¹⁰²

The resort facilities developed in parallel with the town. The seafront itself was the subject of works, with removal of a small backwater on the beach created by the moving shingle bar (see above) removed by 1802, groynes built on the



Fig. 7. Liverpool Terrace (c.1828).

seafront by 1810, and the esplanade built in 1819-21. The new esplanade replaced the Steyne, which had developed as formal gardens by 1811 for use as the resort's fashionable inland promenade (evidently copying the earlier Steine at Brighton).¹⁰³ Bathing machines proliferated, with numbers increasing from around 30 to 60 between 1804 and 1813.¹⁰⁴ The Steyne, later the Chatsworth, Hotel opened in 1807, becoming the focus of the season at Worthing: it had an assembly room, by 1811 had an orchestra and organ, had a master of ceremonies by c.1813, and in 1814 was the venue for Worthing's first subscription ball.¹⁰⁵ Also in 1807, Worthing gained its first purpose-built theatre – the Theatre Royal – in Ann Street, opening with a performance of the *Merchant of Venice*.¹⁰⁶ Billiard rooms were opened by 1811,¹⁰⁷ and a second bath house – the Royal Baths – opened in Marine Parade in 1818.¹⁰⁸ The emergence of Worthing had an impact on the adjacent coastline, with one or two bathing machines on the beach at Goring by 1808,¹⁰⁹ and one at Heene by 1805. Heene also saw building of lodging houses and villas, so that by 1820 it had a sea-facing row of 15 houses at Little Heene (i.e. Brunswick Road) and a scatter of houses inland along Heene Road. In short, Heene had already begun to develop as a



Fig. 8. Former chapel of St Paul, Chapel Road.

spacious suburb of Worthing itself:¹¹⁰ development was modest, however, with a Heene parish population of only 178 in 1821.

The speed of growth of the town slightly tailed off in the 1820s and 1830s. This is reflected in the population figures for Broadwater parish, which rose from 3,725 in 1821 to 4,576 in 1831 and 5,345 in 1841. A similar pattern is evident at the other coastal towns in Sussex, in part reflecting the economic recession of the 1830s and its impact on the London based clientele of the seaside resorts.¹¹¹ The growth, however, remained significant and is reflected in the expansion of resort facilities between 1820 and 1840. The two large hotels at the south end of South Street were rebuilt in the 1820s: the New Inn reopened in 1826 as the Marine Hotel, and the Sea House Hotel reopened in 1829.¹¹² Wicks's baths were rebuilt in 1829 as the New Parisian Baths, but closed in 1837.¹¹³ The growth of the resort also saw an increase in coastal trade. Colliers landed coal from the north-east directly on the beach, with c.4,000 tons landed on Worthing beach in the mid-1830s.¹¹⁴

3.2.2 Church and religion

The resort was slow to gain its own Anglican church, and continued to be served by the 1.3km distant parish church at Broadwater until finally gaining a chapel of ease, dedicated to St Paul, in 1812 (closed 1995).¹¹⁵

The Independents, or Congregationalists, were quicker to build a purpose-built chapel in the town, opening a chapel in 1804 on the corner of Montague Street and what is now Portland Road.¹¹⁶ As at Brighton,¹¹⁷ Calvinistic Methodists had an early presence at Worthing, but, although houses were registered for use by the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion in 1800 and 1803, these did not flourish.¹¹⁸ There was a Methodist society at Worthing in 1811, but this also lapsed.¹¹⁹ With a revival of Methodism in the town, a 'Providence' chapel was built in Marine Place in 1822, the congregation of which transferred to the new Wesleyan chapel in Bedford Row in 1839-40 (which closed 1900).¹²⁰ A Tabernacle chapel was built at 28 Montague Street in 1838-9 (closed 1908).¹²¹

3.2.3 Urban institutions

In 1803 an Act of Parliament created a Board of Commissioners which was to govern the newly recognized town of Worthing, and was allowed to raise rates for purpose. By 1814 the commissioners had made improvements in the roads, widening and paving streets, and had

covered open ditches and drains. With extended powers, the commissioners established the market in 1810 and built the esplanade in 1819-20 (see above, section 3.2.1). Initially the commissioners met in the Nelson Inn, then, after 1812, in the Royal George. In 1835 a new purpose-built town hall was opened at the north end of South Street.¹²²

The commissioners appointed a beadle in 1803, with a lock-up off the High Street. A constable was appointed in 1821 and a police superintendent was appointed in 1837: the following year there were three policemen.¹²³ Coastguards were an important part of early law and order in the town. A coastguard station was built after 1809, with a second added at the western parish boundary c.1820.¹²⁴

A free school for boys opened in 1813 in the barn previously used as a barracks (see above section 3.2.1). This became a National school in 1817, and was succeeded by a purpose-built boys' school in Richmond Road in 1834. A National School for girls was founded Broadwater in 1814, but was closed (and the building re-used for an infants' school) when a girls' National School opened in a barn in Worthing, on the corner of North Street and Chapel Road, in 1815. An infants' school opened adjacent in 1817, with a third infants' school in the parish opening on the east side of Portland Road in 1818.¹²⁵

A dispensary, funded by public subscription and donation, opened in 1829 adjacent to the Theatre Royal in Ann Street.¹²⁶

There is no evidence of a workhouse building at Broadwater in the 18th century, and is absent from the list of workhouses in the parliamentary survey of 1776-7.¹²⁷ In 1799, the parish joined the East Preston Gilbert union, which had been founded in 1791 and which had a new union workhouse building at the hamlet of East Preston, 7km west of Worthing. The East Preston union refused to dissolve in the face of the proposed restructuring of unions under the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.¹²⁸

Cricket was played on the green at Broadwater by the early 1720s, and Broadwater cricket club was founded there in 1771.¹²⁹ A Broadwater and Worthing club is recorded in 1802, and the game was played on the sands at Worthing in 1805.¹³⁰

3.3 The town: c.1840-2009

3.3.1 Economic history



Fig. 9. First railway station building, 1845.

The period began with the arrival of the railway in Sussex, first connecting the larger port of Shoreham to Brighton (1840: connecting to London in 1841), followed by the coastal main line from Shoreham to Worthing (1845) and on to Chichester (1846). Having its own station from 1845 put Worthing at an advantage over the bypassed resorts at nearby Littlehampton and Bognor, which did not gain their branch lines and stations until 1863 and 1864 respectively.¹³¹ Despite its early and mainline connection, however, Worthing saw only modest growth in the 1840s and 1850s, with the parish population rising from 5,345 in 1841 to 5,970 in 1851, and 6,466 in 1861. Poor sanitation was the main problem for the resort at this time, with hundreds of cesspools, sewage discharging on to the beach, and poor water supply having an effect on the health of the urban population. Edward Cresy's inquiry into the town in 1850 was a damning indictment of the sewerage, drainage and sanitary provision in the resort,¹³² and was followed by civic action. In 1853-7 new wells were sunk and waterworks built to supply the town, and a new mains sewerage system was built.¹³³

Population growth accelerated from c.1860, with the parish total rising from 6,466 in 1861 to

8,641 in 1871, 11,841 in 1881, and 15,831 in 1891. Popularity as a resort clearly drove the expansion of Worthing at this period: lodging houses increased from 54 in 1867 to 200 in 1891, and the number of inns and hotels rose from 18 in 1855 to 32 in 1874 and to 48 in 1900.¹³⁴ Although Worthing had maintained its genteel fashionability into the railway age (with royal and aristocratic visits continuing into the early 1850s), this began to change with increasing numbers of day visitors. As early as July 1869, for example, 800 temperance trippers visited the resort.¹³⁵ New facilities were developed, which included a 300m-long jetty-like pier, built in 1862 (rebuilt in 1887-9 on a grander scale, with a pavilion at the sea end);¹³⁶ a roller skating rink opened in Montague Street in 1875-6; and steamboat trips were established from the new pier in 1889.¹³⁷ The contamination of the water supply with sewage in 1893 resulted in a typhoid epidemic with, in Worthing and its suburb of West Worthing, 1,284 cases and 170 deaths. The outbreak began in early May and continued to November. With the fan of publicity visitors kept away, and the resort took several seasons to recover.¹³⁸

Although largely dependent on the resort, Worthing developed a range of mainly service industries during the 19th century. These included retail trades (with long-lived examples including Potter, Bailey and Co., grocers 1837-1963; and Bentalls department store, 1875-2002).¹³⁹ Local industries that did more than purely service the town included glass-house production of fruit and vegetables. Market gardening had developed on the fringes of the town in the early 19th century, but the railway enabled quick movement of the produce to the large markets of Brighton and London. Large-scale glass-houses were built from c.1860, by pioneers such as C. A. Elliott and George Beer. By 1891, Worthing fruit growers were transporting 600 tons per annum from the town, and in 1895 1,084 tons were transported by rail, most to London.¹⁴⁰ The fishing industry at Worthing expanded at the beginning of this period, with 25 large boats, and smaller boats for inshore work, recorded in 1849. Although the railway provided rapid carriage of fish to London, the industry had declined by 1859, before reviving later in the century. In 1887 there were 17 boats (although only four over 15 tons), employing 93 men and 17 boys, but the industry had begun to decline again by 1914.¹⁴¹ The first recorded boat to be built at Worthing was a fishing lugger, launched in 1856. There were boatbuilders in the town in the late 1850s and 1860s, and by the 1890s Belton's yard in Library Place was producing fishing boats for Worthing



Fig. 10. Burlington Hotel, Heene (1865).

and elsewhere along the Sussex coast, as well as yachts. The yard closed in 1916.¹⁴²

Growth of the resort in the late 19th century was not limited to the southern part of Broadwater parish, since in this period Heene emerged as a significant suburb, its population more than doubling from 194 in 1861 to 427 in 1871, and again to 845 in 1881. This reflects acquisition of much of the parish, initially by the Heene Estate Land Co., in 1863, for development as a distinct and genteel resort, echoing the emergence of Hove from c.1830. While West Worthing (as much of the development became known) and Heene gained their own esplanade (c.1864), combined baths, waterworks and assembly rooms (1865), hotels (e.g. the Burlington Hotel: 1865), roller-skating rink (1875), the small parish was engulfed by the expanding town of Worthing, becoming a superior residential area. This was recognized formally in 1890 when the parish of Heene was absorbed in its entirety by the new borough of Worthing.¹⁴³

During the late 19th century the economic importance of visitors declined as Worthing began to change from a pleasure – or visitors' – seaside resort, to a residential resort. This change was driven in part by the town attracting increasing numbers of invalids and elderly

people. From near the national average in 1841 a higher proportion of elderly residents was evident at Worthing by 1881, and by 1901 c.10.5% of the population was aged 60 or over: this was 3% above the national average.¹⁴⁴

The mid-20th century saw further growth of Worthing as a residential resort for the elderly, with the population aged 65 or over increasing from 14.2% in 1931 to 24.6% in 1951: this was the highest proportion of elderly in any large town in the country.¹⁴⁵ At the same time the town developed an increasingly large number of commuters. Amongst the population in 1938, 493 had season tickets to London and 415 to Brighton.¹⁴⁶ The fishing industry failed to recover to its pre-First World War levels. The fish market east of the pier closed c.1920. By 1931 only 40 men and boys were employed fishing.¹⁴⁷ Although the resort function was less important than in the 19th century, Worthing remained a popular destination for holidaymakers and day trippers in the inter-war period: for example, more than 53,000 day trippers visited the town over the August bank holiday in 1938.¹⁴⁸

With its lack of manufacturing industries, Worthing was identified as a safe area at the outbreak of the Second World War and initially received c.12,000 evacuees. However, with frequent air attacks in southern England beginning in 1940, and a heightened fear of invasion, the situation changed: the evacuees either returned to London or were re-evacuated, and Worthing's defences were bolstered (including a gun battery in Grand Avenue). The bomb damage to Worthing was moderate, with destruction of 97 houses and many more damaged. There were 116 civilian casualties of which 44 died.¹⁴⁹

After the Second World War, Worthing resumed business as a resort. Earlier trends continued, however, with an increase in commuting and an expanding non-resort local economy. By 1946 season ticket holders to London and Brighton had increased to 1,113 and 609 respectively, and commuting continued to grow to a peak in 1961.¹⁵⁰ The diversifying local economy saw several developments. The Worthing area increasingly became a location for offices, including those of the Inland Revenue (1950), the Temperance Permanent Building Society (1957: via various mergers and demutualization becoming part of Barclays Bank), and Lloyd's Bank (1959), all established in Durrington.¹⁵¹ The glass-house industry on the urban fringe was sustained into the 20th century and, despite the world wars, continued after 1945, albeit with production thereafter mainly focused on flowers. Ultimately, however, suburban residential

development largely pushed production out of the borough.¹⁵² By 1951 the number employed by the fishing industry has dwindled further to 10 men. In 1992 there were five men employed, and a small beach-based fleet remains.¹⁵³

Industrial estates were developed, in part by the corporation, in the 1950s, including those at Arch Road, Broadwater; Mulberry lane, Goring; and West Worthing Station. Amongst the early major companies was Beecham Pharmaceuticals (since 2000, GlaxoSmithKline), which opened its factory on the Broadwater trading estate in 1960.¹⁵⁴ More recent companies have included Eurotherm (1965¹⁵⁵), and, less permanently, Datsun UK (1970s) and Daewoo (1994).

3.3.2 Church and religion

Since 1840, Worthing has seen numerous new churches and chapels built to serve its rapidly expanding population. St Paul's remained a chapel of ease of Broadwater church until gaining its own parish in 1894 (the church closed in 1995), and the first new parishes were those of Christ Church, Grafton Road (1855: the church had been consecrated in 1843) and St George's, Church Walk (1868). Worthing has seen the building of 14 new Anglican churches or chapels since 1840.¹⁵⁶ There was a similar



Fig. 11. Christ Church, Grafton Road.

increase in Nonconformist places of worship, with 21 churches and chapels built since 1840. There were notable flurries of building in the 1880s and in 1900-10.¹⁵⁷ Roman Catholic churches or chapels made their appearance, beginning with St Mary of the Angels, Richmond Road (1864).¹⁵⁸

The growing town soon overwhelmed provision for burials at Broadwater parish church and Christ Church, Grafton Road (1843) and, as a result, a newly constituted burial board opened a cemetery in South Farm Road in 1862. This was expanded, and then supplemented by cemeteries in Findon Valley (1927) and, further away still, north of Findon (1967).¹⁵⁹

3.3.3 Urban institutions

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

The Board of Commissioners had become increasingly ineffective and impoverished, with the severe sanitation problems reviewed in the Cresy report of 1850 (see above, section 3.3.1). This led, in 1852, to the replacement of the commissioners by a local board of health. The remit of the board was increased (e.g. for sea defence in 1859), and the area under its jurisdiction expanded in 1875. New offices were built in Liverpool Road in 1887, although the town hall remained in civic use. The development of West Worthing saw establishment of its own commissioners under an Act of 1865. In 1890 there was further change, with the local board and the West Worthing commissioners succeeded by a corporation for the newly created borough of Worthing. A new town hall was built in Chapel Road in 1932-3. Under the Local Government Act 1972 the borough became a district council.¹⁶⁰

The town gained its first police station at 7 Ann Street in 1858, later moving to the west end of the street and then, in 1922, to 16 High Street. The police station in Union Place was built in 1939-41 (demolished 2009, following replacement by the present station in Chatsworth Road). From 1835, magistrates' courts were held in the old town hall (from 1847 local county courts), transferring to the new town hall in 1933 and the new police station in 1941. A new county court building opened in Christ Church Road in 1967.¹⁶¹



Fig. 12. Law courts, Christ Church Road.

The Davison infant school, Chapel Road, opened in 1854, immediately south of the girls' National School of 1815. The latter was replaced in 1860-1 by Worthing Church, later Christ Church, school in Portland Road. This had an infants' school, which replaced that on the other side of Portland Road: the vacated infants' school became the Church Middle Class, later Christ Church, boys' school. In 1874 the Davison school was expanded to accommodate older girls in addition to infants. That year saw St George's national school for boys, girls and infants open in Lyndhurst Road. The Holy Trinity infants' school was founded in Angelsea Street in 1884, becoming part of the Holy Trinity mixed and infant school in Howard Street (built 1891). A British (i.e. Nonconformist) School had opened in Montague Street by 1862, but had closed by 1899. A mixed Roman Catholic school was founded c.1864 adjacent to the church St Mary of the Angels, Richmond Road. St Andrew's school, Clifton Road, opened in 1897 as a mixed and infants' school. Under the Education Act 1870, a school board for Worthing was established in 1900. This saw the Lyndhurst Road school become Worthing board school in 1900; the boys' National School in Richmond Road of 1834), become the Richmond Road board school in 1900; the Portland Road schools merged to form the Christ Church board school

c.1901; and the Sussex Road board school for boys open in 1902. The opening of the latter saw the transfer of pupils from the Richmond Road school and its closure by 1902. The town's tardiness, however, meant that the new board was almost immediately rendered redundant following the Education Act 1902, following which (in 1903) the corporation assumed responsibility for elementary education and the county council took over secondary education. Under the two councils' control, the Sussex Road school was expanded in 1907 to take infants and girls too: in 1927 this became a mixed senior school and then, in 1952, Homefield County Primary (closed 1959). Elm Grove mixed and infant council school opened in 1905, and became a first school in 1977; Durrington mixed and infant council school opened in 1908, and became a first and middle school in 1973; Ham Road mixed and infant council school opened in 1910 (replaced in the 1930s by Dominion Road junior and infant school, the infants' department becoming Whytemead county infants' school, and the remainder becoming Downsbrook junior, later, middle school); Lyndhurst mixed and infant council school opened in 1936 (with middle school in Chesswood Road opening in 1972). Post-1945 primary schools include: Selden county junior school, Palatine Road (1951: gained an infants' school in Nelson Road in 1954); Maybridge junior school, Nelson Road (1954, became Selden junior school and then, in 1974, a middle school); West Park county infant school, Clive Avenue (1952); West Park county junior school, Marlborough Road (1953); the English Martyrs RC Infant and Junior School, Derwent Drive, opened in 1973; the Hawthorns First school, Columbia Drive (1977); the Laurels First School, Durrington (1987). In the villages that were gradually absorbed into Worthing, new National Schools were opened in Goring (1844), Heene (1886; partly relocated from Heene Road to Norfolk Road in 1973, as Heene C of E First and Middle School: the middle school element which had not relocated merging with the Thomas A Becket school in Tarring in 1986). In 1909 the county council took over a school in Bedford Row, begun for intending teachers in 1898, forming a girls' high school, which moved to purpose-built premises in South Farm Road in 1914. A high school for boys was opened in Broadwater Road in 1924. St Andrew's school became a boys' senior school in 1927, with girl's transferring to Davison's school (which became a girls' senior school). Tarring boys' secondary school opened in 1940. The boys' and girls' high schools in Worthing became grammar schools after the Education Act 1944. The boys'



Fig. 13. Former Christ Church school, Portland Road.

grammar school moved to Bolsover Road in 1963 and became a sixth form college in 1973. The girls' grammar school became Gaisford girls' high school in 1973 (comprehensive), and merged with Tarring secondary school (comprehensive since 1973) in 1982 to become Worthing high school. The Davison school became a secondary modern after 1944, and then a C of E high school in 1973. St Andrew's boys' senior school became a secondary modern boys' school in 1944, moved to Little High Street in 1959 and to Sackville Road in 1965: it became a high school in 1973. St Mary's, later Southwell, RC secondary modern school, Goring Street, opened in 1957, becoming Chatsmore Roman Catholic high school in 1973. Worthing technical high school opened in Union Place in 1949, moved to the Boulevard in 1957, and in 1973 merged with the county secondary girls' school to become Durrington high school. Worthing technical institute opened in Union Place in 1955, becoming a further education college in 1958, moved to Broadwater Road in 1964 and is now Northbrook College, Littlehampton Road, West Durrington (this site opening in 1982). An art school was founded in 1885 gaining purpose-built accommodation in Union Place in 1911,



Fig. 14. Museum and art gallery, Chapel Road.

becoming West Sussex College of Art in 1948, and is now part of Northbrook College. The George Pringle (now Palatine) school for children with learning difficulties, Palatine Road, opened in 1964.¹⁶²

Institutions for working men had begun with the founding of the Mechanics Institution in Marine Parade in 1838. This was followed in 1856 by the Workman's Institute in Montague Street (which relocated to Buckingham Road in 1904), the Christian and Literary Institution in Montague Street (1861-2), and the Church Institute (founded by 1865). These were followed by working men's clubs in the surrounding villages and suburbs in the 20th century at West Tarring (1907), Goring (1908), Broadwater (1925), West Worthing (1928), and Durrington (1939).¹⁶³

A public lending library was first established in 1896 in Rowland's Road, transferring to newly acquired Richmond House, Chapel Road, the following year. A reference library was added in 1898, and the building replaced by a combined library, museum and art gallery in 1908. The space occupied by the library became part of the museum in 1975, when a new library was built adjacent in Richmond Road.¹⁶⁴

The Ann Street dispensary (see section 3.2.3) was succeeded in 1846 by a new building at the south end of Chapel Road. This was expanded in 1860, becoming an infirmary, and in turn was

replaced by a new infirmary in Lyndhurst Road in 1882. This expanded (for example gaining an operating theatre in 1900) and in 1904 this became Worthing Hospital. Continued expansion was followed by building of the present hospital (expanding the site to the north-east) in two phases (completed in 1975 and 1997).¹⁶⁵ Other public health provision includes: Swandean isolation hospital, Durrington (1897; from 1957-8 a geriatric hospital); a recovery hospital at Courtlands House, Goring (1951-73; then a health centre until 1996); Acre out-patient psychiatric hospital, Boundary Road, West Worthing (1957); St Barnabas hospice, Columbia Drive (1973); and Durrington health centre (1973).¹⁶⁶

The Theatre Royal in Ann Street closed in 1855 (demolished 1970), and from 1856 to 1884 the former Tabernacle chapel at 28 Montague Street (known as Montague Hall) was the main, if inadequate, auditorium in the town. Known from 1906 as St James's Hall, this continued in use as a concert venue until 1939. The New Assembly Rooms in Bath Place opened in 1884, and were remodelled in 1896-7 as a 1,000-seat theatre, which closed in 1932 (demolished



Fig. 15. The Pavilion Theatre, Marine Parade.

1934). The pier acquired two entertainment venues. At the sea end, the Pavilion was built in 1887-9 as a 650-seat hall with a stage, for varied use: it was destroyed by fire in 1933, rebuilt in 1935, and is now a nightclub. At the shore end of the pier a 780-seat concert pavilion was built in 1925-6, was modernized in 1980-1, and remains in use as the Pavilion Theatre. The Connaught Buildings of 1916 included a 600-seat hall for vaudeville and theatrical productions, with the repertory company based there in 1935 transferring to the adjacent former Picturedome cinema (see below), which became the Connaught Theatre. The theatre was remodelled in 1971 and projection equipment added in 1986: the Connaught Theatre continues to put on theatrical performances interspersed with films. Following demolition of the New Assembly Hall in 1934 (see above), a new Assembly Hall was built in 1935 in Stoke Abbott Road.¹⁶⁷ The pavilion at the sea-end of the pier showed occasional films from 1896, as did the New Assembly Rooms from 1897, but Worthing's first purpose-built cinema was the Picturedome in Chapel Road of 1914 (remodelled as the Connaught Theatre in 1935: see above). The Coronation Hall (since 1914-18, The Dome) on Marine Parade opened in 1910 as a kursaal-styled entertainments building, but in 1911 the first-floor hall was converted to a cinema called the Electric Theatre (to which use it has recently returned). The ground-floor roller skating rink was converted to a 950-seat cinema in 1922: it remains in use and was famously used in the 1987 film 'Wish You Were Here' (directed by David Leland, and starring Emily Lloyd). More substantial purpose-built cinemas followed: the 1,700-seat Rivoli (1924: largely burnt down 1960, finally demolished 1984); the 2,012-seat Plaza, Rowlands Road (1933: closed 1968, now bingo hall); and the Odeon, Liverpool Gardens (1934: closed 1986 and demolished). In 1995 the former Connaught Hall was converted to a cinema (initially called the Ritz, now Connaught Screen 2)¹⁶⁸

The development of sports and sporting facilities in this period included the formation of Worthing cricket club (1855) and Worthing Town cricket club (1884); the establishment of rowing clubs by c.1883, and clubs for football, tennis and swimming by the 1890s; the enlargement of West Worthing Baths by the corporation in 1896 (closed 1968, and replaced by the Aquarena in 1968); the building of an opening pool (the Lido) in 1958; formation of bowls clubs (the first by 1924, but eight were in existence by 1938; the opening of a tenpin bowling centre by the pier in 1968; and the opening of a what is now styled Worthing Leisure Centre in West Worthing in



Fig. 16. The Dome, Marine Parade.

1972. Parks were important in the growing town and include Broadwater green (acquired by the local board in 1865); Homefield Park (1881); Victoria Recreation Ground (1901); Beach House grounds (acquired by the corporation in 1927, and provided with tennis courts and bowling, more latterly putting, greens); and recreation grounds at Tarring (1922), and Durrington (1936).¹⁶⁹

4 ARCHAEOLOGY



Fig. 17. St Mary's church, Broadwater: western tower arch.

4.1 Origins: 11th century to c.1780

4.1.1 Buildings

The parish church of **St Mary, Broadwater** is the oldest surviving building in Worthing. The earliest datable fabric is the lower stage of the tower, with its highly ornamented chevron, with pellets and rosettes (intact on the eastern arch, rebuilt in the case of the now pointed western arch), which probably dates to the third quarter of the 12th century: it is comparable to work at St Cross, Winchester, and St Andrew's, Steyning. The north and south arches of what became a crossing tower are later, but with a pointed form and three plain stop-chamfered orders are not closely datable: it appears, however, that the transepts were added by c.1200. Surviving arches in the east wall of the transepts show that each arm had three projecting chapels (presumably apsidal) from the east wall. Also of late 12th-century date are the upper parts of the tower and the chancel (the latter very heavily remodelled in the 19th century). The nave

appears to be 13th century, with piers and capitals of the arcades, as well as most of the clerestory and aisle windows replaced in the 15th century. The parish church of **St Andrew, West Tarring**, is another substantial medieval church, although here the earliest fabric dates to the 13th century. Of this date is the nave, with its two five-bay arcades of two-ordered chamfered arches on cylindrical piers, and piscina at the east end of the south aisle. The chancel is Perpendicular, of the later 14th century, with the heavily buttressed west tower probably of c.1400. The medieval chapel of **St Botolph, Heene**, was ruinous by 1766 (see section 3.1.2), but remains of the east end survive just east of the 19th-century church. These ruins are of knapped flint and chalk rubble, with remains of buttresses and a stone stringcourse. There is no diagnostic detail, but the general form suggests a 14th or 15th-century date.

The earliest secular building in Worthing is the **Old Palace, South Street, West Tarring**. The chamber-block and hall survive from what was the medieval manor house. The chamber-block is now a single volume, but was very clearly two-storied when built in the early 13th century. At ground level primary features comprise a narrow loop window (later formed into a cupboard) and a doorway, both in the west wall. At the upper level, the inner angle-shafts of the north and



Fig. 18. Old Palace, Tarring: chamber-block from south-east.



Fig. 19. Old Palace, Tarring: chamber-block, view looking south-east.

south windows are also early 13th century, although the windows themselves are 15th-century replacements. At the north end of the east wall there is a blocked doorway, partly hidden by the present kitchen roof: this may well have been the early 13th-century doorway to the chamber, via an external stair. The primary details confirm that when built there was no hall abutting the chamber-block. Such buildings were until recently considered to be self-contained 'first-floor halls', whereas – as demonstrated recently at the archetype of Boothby Pagnell and elsewhere in England and Normandy – these chamber-blocks were usually located near to large ground-floor halls.¹⁷⁰ Doorways were added to the southern end of the east and west walls at the upper level c.1300: one leading to a lost east range, and the other to a staircase (which survives in modified form as a porch) leading to a ground-level hall, by then built against the west wall of the chamber block. The fabric of much of the south and west walls of the hall may well be of this period, although the opposing doorways at the west end of the north and south walls (i.e. into the cross-passage), the doorway in the centre of the west wall (opening into a demolished building, either service rooms or a kitchen) and the windows are of c.1400.

There are a further six houses of known pre-1700 date within the EUS study area, all in Tarring. These include a late 15th-century timber-framed house at Parsonage Row, 6-10 High Street. The building extended further south until partly demolished in 1895, when Glebe Road was created.¹⁷¹ The remaining part has a recessed hall typical of such Wealden houses (albeit with a floor inserted, probably in the 17th century), with an oriel window, and, to the north, a cross-wing.¹⁷² To the north 38-40 High Street conceals a timber frame with crown post roof, and is probably 16th-century in date.¹⁷³ Adjacent to this The Hollies, 42 High Street, appears to be a late 18th-century cobble and brick house consistent with its date stone of 1774, but evidently contains remains of the earlier – possibly again 16th-century – timber frame.¹⁷⁴ On the opposite side of the street, Banner House and Banner Cottage, 7-9 High Street, have a rendered façade, but the north side elevation has exposed timber framing probably of 17th-century date.

26-8 Broadwater Street West, in Broadwater, apparently has a timber frame and may date from before 1700, or shortly after.¹⁷⁵ Otherwise, the early buildings in Broadwater date from the 18th century and include 21, 23-5 and 27



Fig. 20. Parsonage Row, 6-10 High Street, Tarring.



Fig. 21. 38-40 High Street, Tarring.

Broadwater Street East. Tarring has several buildings that appear to date from the 18th-century (although internal survey may reveal older fabric), which include the Old Castle, 26 High Street; 32 High Street; Bishop's Garth, South Street; The George and Dragon, High Street; and the dovecot to the south of the Old Palace. Although most of these have stuccoed or rendered façades, flint cobble construction is evident. In an isolated position east of historic Worthing, Old Mill Cottage, 27 Ham Road, is a flint cobble building probably of the early to mid-18th century. Within the historic core of Worthing itself, there appear to be no survivals of pre-c.1780 buildings, although it has been suggested that the former Victoria Inn, 103 Montague Street may be timber framed and of 17th-century date:¹⁷⁶ however, no building is recorded at this location on Yeakell and Gardner's 1778 map.

4.1.2 Excavations

An evaluation followed by excavation at **Little High Street** in 1997 has produced the most significant archaeological evidence for medieval Worthing. Although discoveries included a single sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery, the earliest evidence for actual occupation of the site dates to the Saxo-Norman period. Features of this period comprise boundary ditches, gullies, a

possible post trench, and pits, dated by pottery which dates from the period from the mid-10th to 12th centuries. In the 13th century what appears to have been a grain dryer was built in the south-east corner of the site, and this was replaced by another in the 14th-15th centuries. Throughout the medieval period the site appears to have been used as a semi-agricultural backland area with the concentration of features in the south-eastern corner of the site suggesting that buildings associated with the features were located to the south-east: the excavator suggests that these buildings would have been on High Street, but this northern part is a late 19th-century extension, and, thus, early properties are more likely to have fronted the north-south track to Broadwater (i.e. to the rear of the later properties on the west side of Upper High Street) or the east-west Little High Street.¹⁷⁷

Despite heavy truncation of the site, a watching brief at the junction of **North Street and High Street** in 1996 revealed evidence of pits, ditches and post-holes. The most substantial feature was a north-south ditch, possibly forming part of an enclosure. Pottery dated these features to the Late Saxon period and, like that at Little High Street, the site appears to have been peripheral to any buildings, and to have had an agricultural function.¹⁷⁸

An evaluation at **2a Ashdown Road** in 2003 was followed by excavation in 2004 (2003-4). These investigations revealed six ditches, marking property boundaries broadly consistent with the orientation of plots in the early 19th century. These were, however, considerably earlier, with the earliest infilled in or after the late medieval period: it is possible that they were considerably earlier. Ambiguity with dating – apparently the result of residual pottery and disturbance – is a feature of the main excavation, but it appears that the site was occupied by the 14th century and that earlier pottery (which includes pottery from the Middle Saxon period onwards) reflects manuring of fields surrounding the village.¹⁷⁹

Evaluation in 2004 at **Frazer Lodge, Wykeham Road** recovered sherds of Saxo-Norman cooking pots. However, the pottery was residual and abraded, and probably arrived at the site from manuring.¹⁸⁰

A watching brief during drainage trenching at **Warwick Gardens** in 1961 revealed layers containing medieval pottery, bone, and oyster, mussel and winkle shells.¹⁸¹



Fig. 22. 7-9 High Street, Tarring.

In **Tarring**, an evaluation to the south of **1-4 Market House, South Street**, in 2003 revealed three medieval rubbish pits dating to the 11th-12th centuries, 13th-14th centuries, and 15th century, together with a late medieval post hole. With additional pits dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, it is clear that the site has been in continuous occupation since the 11th-12th centuries, although no evidence was found of plot boundaries or buildings.¹⁸² A small trench dug nearby in the garden of **Market House** c.1961-3 recovered a few sherds of medieval and post-medieval date.¹⁸³ A late chalk clunch lined well was excavated at the rear of the post office on the junction of **High Street and Glebe Road**, in 1961. The well was filled c.1490-1510.¹⁸⁴ Extensive trenching around the **Old Palace** c.1961-3 failed to find any significant archaeology, although one trench appeared to show that the chamber-block foundations only continued c.230mm below present ground level.¹⁸⁵ At **7-9 High Street** excavation c.1961-3 examined the area to the rear of the timber-framed house (see above, section 4.1.1) and revealed a thin layer of black soil directly overlying the natural. This layer contained sherds of medieval pottery of 14th-century and later date. To the west of this, trenches were excavated in the forecourt of the club building,

which revealed two pits (one containing two sherds of 14th-century pottery and the other with pottery of 1675-1700) and a section of plaster flooring associated with 14th-century pottery.¹⁸⁶

Excavations at the **Old Coach House, South Street**, also c.1961-3, were more significant and revealed successive foundations of houses. The earliest phase was of a building at right-angles to South Street, of which the rear (east) and part of the north wall were represented by sill beam trenches. There were no artefacts to date this building, but it was succeeded by a similarly oriented mid to late 13th-century house with its frontage on South Street. This was also timber framed, had a central hearth and had two post-holes on the centre-line of the building: given the presence of the hearth, the posts presumably supported the roof. Following demolition of this house, perhaps as early as c.1275, a rubbish pit was dug at its north-east corner, which was then infilled and a new, slightly wider timber-framed house built. The western post-hole of the earlier house appears to have been re-used, albeit now off-centre, and a new post-hole was created to the east. The central hearth was replaced by a new one to the south, indicating that the new house was also open to the roof. This building had a corridor inserted along the northern side wall, and then, c.1450, gained a north-south internal wall, an oven, and a new hearth. The building was demolished c.1525 and by the mid to late 17th century had become a yard. Rubbish pits were dug at this time and into the early 18th century.¹⁸⁷ Excavations in **South Street** in 1978 recovered a few medieval sherds and a late 13th-century farthing. However, these finds were residual and there was no evidence of occupation until the 16th century, at which point a building with flint footings was constructed, in turn succeeded by an 18th-century building.¹⁸⁸

4.1.3 Topographic analysis

The evidence from excavations in Worthing is consistent with cartographic sources for the settlement prior to the resort. Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778, for example, shows building at Worthing itself clustered along High Street (reaching as far south as later Elm Road on the east side, and as far as later Chatsworth Road on the west), extending northwards to Little High Street, and to the north-west along North Street. George Anelay has suggested that the medieval settlement was clustered around Little High Street and did not extend south of North Street.¹⁸⁹ A. M. Rowland, however, suggests that the medieval settlement extended further down High Street.¹⁹⁰ Certainly, in the absence of architectural or detailed documentary

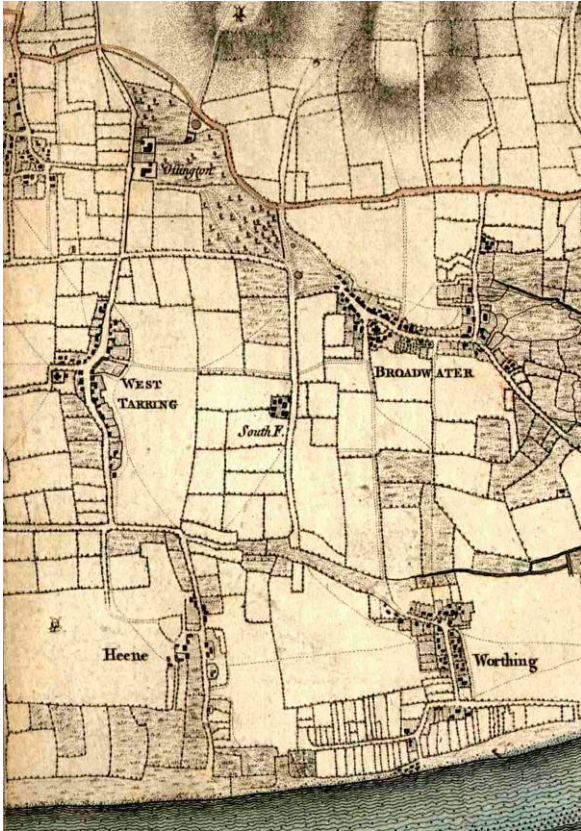


Fig. 23. Yeakell and Gardner 1778 map (detail).

evidence, the more extensive area is likely, on the grounds of the cartographic evidence (to which must be added Budgen's map of 1724, which shows building along the north-south High Street) and the evidence for medieval occupation found in the Warwick Gardens watching brief (see section 4.1.2). A lack of other archaeological investigations along High Street to the south of North Street, however, means that the extent remains unresolved: the non-productive investigations to the rear of the High Street plots at Union Place in 1997 and 2008 provide no evidence either way.¹⁹¹ At the southern end of High Street, Yeakell and Gardner's map shows the east-west road that is now Warwick Street and the Broadway/Brighton Road, extending westwards and southwards, in the form of what are now South Street and Montague Street. These roads are not shown on Budgen's map, and even in 1778 were only dotted with a very few scattered buildings. It is unlikely, therefore, that – with the main exceptions of a putative courthouse¹⁹² and fishing shops – that there was any significant concentrated settlement on this low lying land.

In the absence of archaeological excavations it must be assumed that the medieval village at Broadwater was concentrated, as it was in the 19th century, in the area stretching south-eastwards from Broadwater Green to the church

and beyond (i.e. principally along Broadwater Street West and Broadwater Street East).

Settlement at Heene in the 1778 was scattered along Heene Road and adjacent to the by then ruinous medieval chapel, on Manor Road. This may represent a reduced version of the larger medieval hamlet, although this has yet to be explored through documentary or archaeological investigation.

The maps by Budgen in 1724, and Yeakell and Gardner in 1778 are consistent in showing settlement concentrated along the north-south High Street and South Street, and on the minor western arm of Church Road (leading to the parish church). The numerous minor archaeological investigations in this area confirm that there was medieval occupation (see section 4.1.2), although have yet to determine the limits of the medieval settlement or to determine the focus of the pre-Conquest village if different. The sinuous form of the main north-south street is suggestive, as it appears to curve around the curia of the manor, or Old Palace (cut, since 1895, by Glebe Road). This suggests that the present site of the house of the early manor (which was given to Christ Church, Canterbury by King Athlestan by 939: see section 3.1.2) broadly reflects that of the Late Saxon period. The wide area formed by the junction of the three pre-1895 roads strongly suggests early use as the market place.

4.2 The emerging resort 1780-1840 (Maps 8-9)

4.2.1 Buildings

Very few of the early resort buildings survive at Worthing. Notable losses include the New Inn, South Street (built c.1780, rebuilt as the Marine Hotel 1826, demolished in 1965);¹⁹³ Warwick House (built c.1785, demolished in 1896);¹⁹⁴ Lane's House, later Bedford House, Bedford Row (built c.1785; demolished 1938);¹⁹⁵ Sea House Hotel, South Street (built by c.1785, rebuilt 1829, and destroyed by fire 1901);¹⁹⁶ and Sumner House, Montague Street (built c.1793, demolished for the Woolworths building in 1934).¹⁹⁷ Although there are survivals from the late 18th century in the EUS study area – such as 10 Broadwater Street East, Broadwater; Market House, 1-3 Church Road, Tarring; and Providence Cottage, 16 High Street, Tarring, the three-storied Swan Inn, 79 High Street, is a rare survival, albeit with a modern brick ground-floor projection (see Fig. 24), from the nascent resort at Worthing itself, having being built as a private house for Richard Lindup c.1790.¹⁹⁸ A more



Fig. 24. The Swan Inn, High Street.

modest, flint cobble-built house survives adjacent at 43 North Street.

The rapid expansion of the population at the resort in the first two decades of the 19th century (see section 3.2.1) saw increased building activity. Despite the demolition of many key buildings of this period (such as the Theatre Royal, Ann Street, built 1807 and demolished in 1970¹⁹⁹), there are many more survivors from this period than from the late 18th century. Warwick Street has a cluster of early 19th-century buildings that includes 28 and 30-2 Warwick Street (three-storeyed brick houses of c.1800), and 10 and 34-6 Warwick Street (four-storeyed houses in yellow stock brick of 1807). The latter forms the return façade of 2-7 The Steyne (Fig. 5), to the south of which 12-23 The Steyne comprise the Steyne Hotel (now called the Chatsworth Hotel): the brick façade is of four storeys with a basement and dates from 1807. Good examples of bow-fronted townhouses with stuccoed fronts of four storeys and a basement survive at 11-14 Montague Place (1802-5); and 3-6 and 8-14 Bedford Row (1803-5). Later stuccoed bow fronts survive at 9-15 West Buildings, constructed by John Cranston (by 1814),²⁰⁰ and, probably c.1820, at 74-6 and 77-9

Marine Parade. Canted bays over several storeys are also found, as at 10 Montague Place (1802-5). 1-15 Warwick Road is a stuccoed terrace of three storeys with a basement, with first-floor canopied balconies (1806). Balconies are also found at 1-14 Ambrose Place, by Ambrose Cartwright (1814-26).²⁰¹ At 22 Montague Street the flat façade is decorated with Ionic pilasters of stucco at the upper two of the three storeys. Beach House was built by J B Rebecca c.1820, and is an early survival of a large villa or mansion in Worthing: it is stuccoed, with a pedimented façade to Brighton Road, and bow windows on the east and south elevations. Portland Road has a cluster of varied pre-1814 houses that includes nos. 83-5 (stuccoed front with canted bays, and a mansard roof), 75-9 (grey brick houses of three storeys and an attic), and 90-4 (more modest three-storeyed terrace with ogee-headed porches). Other modest three-storeyed terraced housing is found at 10-18 Prospect Place, combining stucco fronts and flint cobble (before 1814), and there are two-storeyed examples at 16-26 West Street.

Between 1820 and 1840 further substantial terraces were built, with many used as lodging houses. Surviving examples include bow-fronted Liverpool Terrace, which has a rusticated ground floor and iron balconies to the first floor (by



Fig. 25. 5-6 Bedford Row.



Fig. 26. Beach House, Brighton Road.

Henry Cotton, c.1828:²⁰² Fig. 7), three-storeyed stuccoed terrace houses at 5-7 Warwick Place (c.1820), and Park Crescent (1829-33²⁰³). Designed by Amon Henry Wilds, the latter was the most ambitious of Worthing's Regency styled developments, comprising a part-completed crescent of 14 houses mainly grouped in threes, linked by caryatid porches, with each centre house projecting and having Corinthian pilasters. The crescent was accompanied by a triumphal arch-styled gateway, with more caryatids, and by a gothic villa (originally North and South Swiss Cottages, now Beechwood Hall).

Three chapels built in the resort during this period survive, albeit redundant, in the form of St Paul's, Chapel Road (a substantial brick building of 1812 by J B Rebecca, with a stuccoed Greek Revival eastern portico, closed 1995:²⁰⁴ Fig.8); the former Methodist 'Providence' chapel, 24 Marine Place (flint cobble with brick dressings, built 1822, sold to Independents 1852, now a youth club²⁰⁵); and the Wesleyan chapel, Bedford Row (a stuccoed Neo-Classical building with tapered Egyptian-styled windows by Charles Hide, 1839-40, closed 1900).²⁰⁶

4.2.2 Topography (Maps 8-9)

By 1840 the resort of Worthing had largely developed around the pre-existing street plan of High Street, Warwick Street, South Street,

Montague Street and the Broadway/Brighton Road. A significant new element was Chapel Road, built in 1805-6,²⁰⁷ which gradually became built up, taking its name from the new chapel of St Paul (1812), and ultimately lead to the demise of the High Street. Another important change was the southwards shift of settlement towards the sea front. Initially this was achieved through development along new subsidiary streets at right angles to the earlier street plan, and following the lines of pre-existing plots. This saw the grids of east-west streets built between High Street and new Chapel Road, and north-south streets built between Warwick Street, Montague Street and the Broadway/Brighton Road, and the seafront. This included squares, albeit initially with buildings on the west side only, at Montague Place and, more substantially, at the Steyne. To the north of Montague Street, what is now Portland Road was the pioneer, established by 1814. At its northern end this joined east-west Richmond Road, unoccupied in 1814, but in 1829 leading across fields to the partially realized grand scheme at Park Crescent. Development of sea-facing houses along Marine Parade was stimulated by the building of the esplanade in 1819-20. The villages later engulfed by Worthing remained essentially



Fig. 27. Park Crescent.



Fig. 28. Former Methodist chapel, Bedford Row.

unchanged during this period, although coastal Heene began modest development, with the sea-facing row of 15 houses at what is now Brunswick Road, by 1820 (see section 3.2.1).

4.3 Expansion: c.1840-2009 (Maps 3, 4, 9 and 10)

4.3.1 Buildings and topography

The majority of the buildings in Worthing date from this period, partly as a result of loss of earlier buildings, but mainly through expansion in the form of 19th and 20th-century suburbs. This expansion has seen the late 18th and 19th-century resort absorb the medieval villages and hamlets of Broadwater, Heene, West Tarring, Salvington, Offington, Durrington and Goring, with the town becoming part of a 32km long built-up coast extending from Littlehampton to Brighton.

By 1875 the resort had expanded and consolidated. The railway station was built north of Teville Stream in 1845, the original red brick and flint-cobble building surviving as cottages although replaced by the present station building to the west in 1868-9.²⁰⁸ The station stimulated northwards expansion of the resort. Semi-

detached and terraced housing was built just south of the station at the east end of Teville Road, and new streets leading off (Stanhope Road and Hertford Road): those on the north side have been demolished. To the east of the station, more modest terraces (presumably workers' housing) were built in Newlands Road. These developments lay largely detached from the rest of Worthing by fields, although a connection was made along the increasingly built-up northern end of Chapel Road. South of the junction of North Street and Chapel Road, new development consolidated the earlier plan, with the remaining fields on the west side of Chapel Road and South Street filled in by terraces on the main street frontage, and the spacious detached villas of Liverpool Gardens to the rear: nos. 13, 16 and 18 survive, albeit with gardens converted to car parks. Similarly grand villas were built along Richmond Road. Three of the best surviving examples comprise nos. 52 (stuccoed with mock timber framing, by Charles Hide, 1843), 54 (Italianate stuccoed house with dome, c.1845), and 56 (symmetrical Neo-Classical design with pediment, c.1845). On the south side of Richmond Road, the Roman Catholic church of St Mary of the Angels, Richmond Road and the associated parish rooms and Sion Convent, form a large and



Fig. 29. Humphries Almshouses, Portland Road (1867).



Fig. 30. St Botolph's church, Lansdowne Road, Heene.

contrasting block, in brick, with restrained polychrome, and stone in a French Gothic style (Henry Clutton, 1864).²⁰⁹ To the south the area between Richmond Road and Montague Street saw partial infill along Gratwicke Road, Crescent Road, Graham Road, Grafton Road and the northern end of Portland Road, much of which survives. This infill included Christ Church, Grafton Road, (flint and Caen stone, by John Elliott, 1843²¹⁰), and, in Portland Road, Worthing Church, later Christ Church, school (flint and stone Gothic, 1860-1: see section 3.3.3) and the adjacent flint and stone Humphries Almshouses (1867: the original six almshouses of 1858 in Humphreys Road were demolished in 1970-1²¹¹). The coastal block of development (i.e. south of the line of Montague Street) expanded westwards into Heene parish, reaching Heene Road. This provided stimulus for a new church at Heene on the site of the ruined chapel: the church of St Botolph, Lansdowne Road is built of brick and flint in 13th-century Gothic style (Edmund E. Scott and R. S. Hyde, 1873²¹²). The sea view of the earlier houses of Brunswick Road was blocked by new houses along the sea front, including the surviving Italianate stuccoed Burlington Hotel, and the long four-storey terrace (plus basement), with stucco details and balconies, of Heene Terrace (both 1865). On the

east side of the town, large detached villas were built along the new sinuous Farncombe Road, and in adjacent Selden Road. East of this, St George's church was built in anticipation of later eastwards expansion of the town: the north-south oriented church is stone-built in a simple Decorated style (George Truefitt, 1868²¹³).

Expansion of the town between 1875 and 1900 occurred on the north, east and west sides. On the south-east of Worthing, St George's church remained the eastern outpost of the town proper, although further east, beyond Ham Road, extensive areas were given over to the booming glass-house industry. Further inland, glass-houses formed a significant part of the eastwards development along the south side of the railway, but here this was intermixed with workers' terraced housing, which survives in Ham Road, Lyndhurst Road, Granworth Road. To the north of the railway station, a similar mix of glass-houses and terraced housing was built, with surviving houses (with canted bay windows) of this period at King Street, Queen Street, and 84-116 South Farm Road. Westwards expansion saw densely packed terraced housing adjacent to the railway line to the west of Worthing station, in the Tarring Road/Howard Street area, and in the streets immediately north of West



Fig. 31. Heene Terrace.

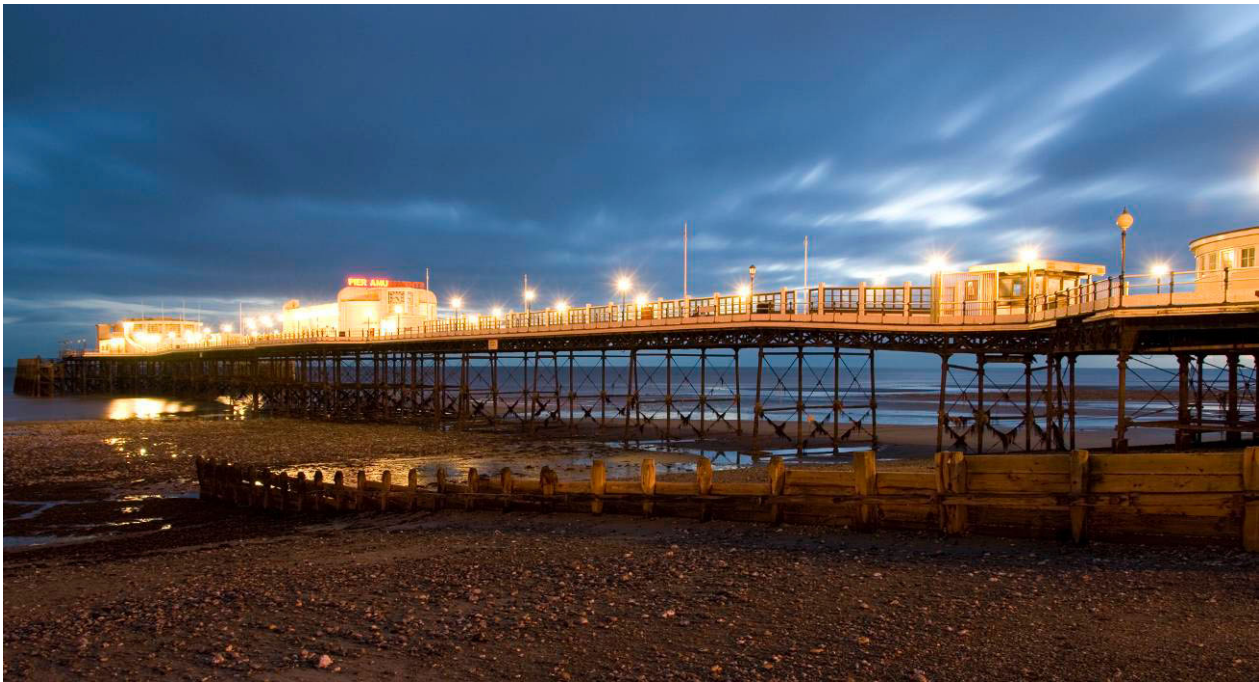


Fig. 32. Worthing pier.

Worthing station (a stuccoed Italianate building of 1889, by J. T. Firbank²¹⁴): most of this housing survives, typically having two-storeys, stuccoed, or rendered, façades and canted bay windows. South of West Worthing station, the western expansion of Worthing took the very different form of the substantial villas, mostly detached, of the more exclusive suburb of West Worthing, which by 1900 had engulfed the former hamlet of Heene and its church. Some separation from Worthing itself remained with fields surviving north-west of Park Crescent. Some of these villas survive, but many have seen replacement by 20th-century blocks of flats, or infill of once spacious gardens. Slightly further to the west, this period saw building of more glass-houses for nurseries between what are now Grand Avenue and Wallace Avenue. On the sea front, Heene Terrace remained the western limit of development. Within the limits of the pre-1875 town, there had been additional infill by 1900. South of Park Crescent, Heene and West Worthing were now seamlessly joined to central Worthing by housing – mostly detached villas – in the Shelley Road and Winchester Road area. The earlier gap between Worthing station and the centre of town was filled, mostly by dense terraced housing, but with some larger detached and semi-detached villas (e.g. in Victoria Road and Oxford Road, where many examples survive). St Andrew's church, Victoria Road, was built to serve this area, and is built in flint and stone in the Early English style (Sir Arthur Blomfield, 1885²¹⁵). To the east of Chapel Road, the pre-1875 gap between lineside development

at Newlands Road and the resort was also developed, with the modest terraces of the Ashdown Road and Sussex Road area, and with Homefield Park (a public park, created in 1881²¹⁶). Although initially opened in 1862, the cast-iron pier was rebuilt in its present enlarged form in 1887-9, and, although extensively repaired after storm damage in 1913,²¹⁷ remains the principal example of the facilities of the late Victorian resort.

The period 1900-14 saw Worthing finally expand east of St George's church, in the form of, mostly terraced, housing along Brighton Road (where it faced the sea), St George's Road, and Alexandra Road. East of this there was a scatter of new terraces, isolated amongst glass-houses, such as those at the southern end of Ham Road, and 86-168 Lyndhurst Road. Similarly, new terraces in the area north of Worthing station (e.g. along Westcourt Road) were intermixed with nurseries. North of this, Broadwater village saw its first major expansion, with terraced housing along newly-created Southfield Road, Kingsland Road, and Penfold Road, but remained separated by fields from Worthing. Likewise, expansion of housing north of West Worthing station (e.g. semi-detached and terraced houses in Woodlea Road, and terraced houses in Lanfranc Road), stopped short of West Tarring. Westwards expansion in Heene and West Worthing, saw more substantial detached villa building reaching the zone of glass-houses in the area around the west end of Mill Road. To the north-west there was a new, isolated development of dense terraced housing,



Fig. 33. The Arcade (1925).

at the north end of Elm Grove and the sinuous streets of The Drive and Ripley Road. Of the pre-1914 seafront developments later losses mean that the Dome is the principal survivor, built in 1910 as a kursaal-styled entertainments building (see section 3.3.3). The museum and art gallery, Chapel Road (until 1975 including the library) is the main civic building from this period (by H. A. Crouch, 1907-8²¹⁸).

The inter-war years saw considerable expansion of the suburbs. On the east side, these remained mixed with glass-houses, but extended sporadically as far as the low lying area at the mouth of the Teville Stream (with the building of Seamill Park Crescent). North of the railway development was more substantial, extending from the council estate of Dominion Road 3.3km west to Princess Avenue, and northwards to engulf Broadwater, Salvington, Offington, and Durrington. With suburb development expanding further northwards into Findon Valley, the built-up area extended c.5.5km inland. To the west, development was stimulated by a proposal in 1933-4 for a garden town at Goring.²¹⁹ By 1939 the westwards growth had reached Aldsworth Avenue (the eastern side of what became known as the Goring Gap, which remains on the coast between Goring and Ferring). In the centre of the

town public buildings of this period include the post office in Chapel Road, of brick in Neo-Georgian style (D. N. Dyke, 1930²²⁰), which was followed by the new town hall, also in Neo-Georgian style, with an Ionic portico (Charles Cowles Voysey, 1933²²¹). To the rear the more austere brick assembly hall is also by Voysey (1935).²²² Opposite this is the Art Deco styled Stoke Abbot Court (1930s), and other Deco styled buildings include the remodelled Connaught Theatre (1935) and the Beach Hotel, Marine Parade (1936), both by A. T. W. Goldsmith;²²³ the Plaza cinema, Rowlands Road (Harry Weston, 1936:²²⁴ now Gala Bingo); and the southern pavilion on the pier (C. H. Wall, 1935²²⁵). The slightly earlier northern pavilion has a domed roof (Adshead & Ramsey, 1925), and faces the arcade (Peter D. Stonham, 1925).²²⁶ To the west, the circular Lido is again by Adshead & Ramsey (1925-6), built as a bandstand projecting on steel supports over the beach, converted to a swimming pool in 1958 (the pool having now been infilled).²²⁷

The centre of Worthing has changed considerably since 1945. Demolition of key early buildings and streets has been a theme in this period. In some cases – most notably the almost complete destruction of High Street – this has been incremental, but elsewhere this has been



Fig. 34. The Beach Hotel, Marine Parade.



Fig. 35. Grafton House car-park, built on the central seafront (1968).

required for major developments. In the case of North Street, this has been the result of widening and re-routing the road (mid-1980s). The Guildbourne Centre (Brown, Rigg & Turner, 1970-4) and associated multi-storey car park removed Market Street and much of Ann Street, with loss of the Theatre Royal (1807) and the adjacent dispensary (1829). Early 19th-century Gloucester Place was lost to the Graham Road multi-storey car park in 1965; and the eastern half of Railway Approach was lost to Teville Gate shopping centre, offices and multi-storey car park (1971-2).²²⁸ The Grafton House multi-storey car park was built on the central seafront in 1968.²²⁹ More recently, in 1987 the listed Art Deco Odeon cinema (of 1933-4) was demolished to make way for the Montague Centre, and Warne's Hotel (1899), the façade of which had survived a fire in 1987, was demolished in 1992. Montague Street has probably seen the most change since 1945, with its role as one of the town's principal shopping streets recognized by pedestrianisation in 1968,²³⁰ and numerous piecemeal redevelopments for larger shop units (e.g. Tesco supermarket, 54 Montague Street, 1954²³¹). Warwick Street was pedestrianised in 1980,²³² and the street redeveloped with small shops and boutiques: developments of the main street include Stanford Square (1985). Public buildings, all in Modernist style, include the Law Courts, Christ Church Road (Frank Morris, 1967); the public library, Richmond Road (Frank Morris, 1975); and the Aquarena swimming pool, Brighton Road (John Attenborough, 1968).²³³

Outside the EUS study area, the post-1945 expansion of the town has been considerable. Much of this has involved infill within the scattered suburbs of 1918-39 (see above), including replacement of most of the extensive areas of glass-houses with housing. Newly developed areas of previous open countryside include the Palatine Road area between Durrington and Goring; the Romany Road area west of Durrington; and spread on to Downland, such as that at Longlands, north of the A27.



Fig. 36. The Guildbourne Centre (1970-4).

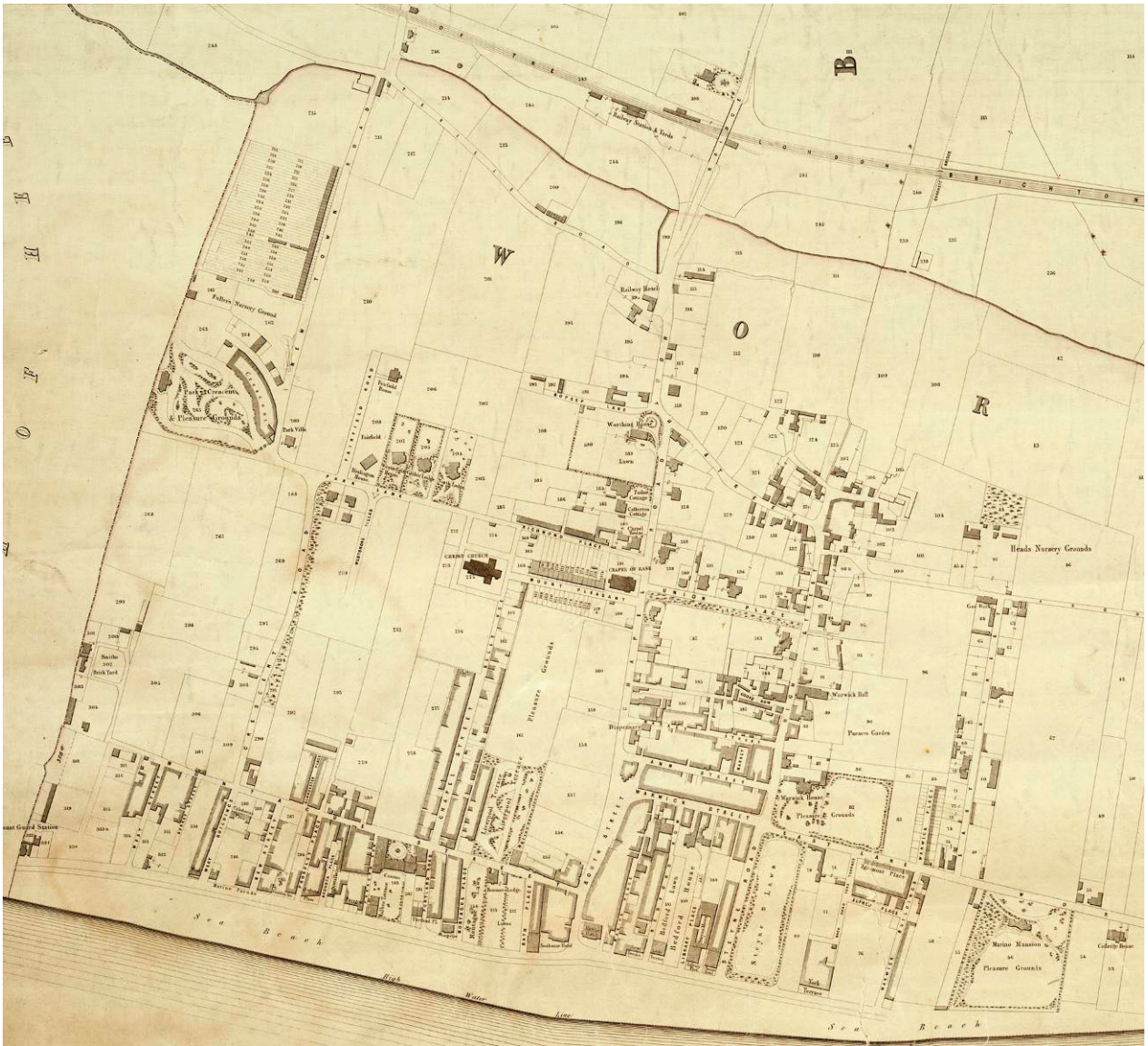


Fig. 37. Worthing in 1848: detail of south-west part of Broadwater parish tithe map (copy in *West Sussex Record Office*).

5 STATEMENT OF HISTORIC URBAN CHARACTER

5.1 Town summary

5.1.1 Historic environment overview

Worthing is a seaside resort, which developed from the 1780s onwards. A medieval hamlet of the same name was the focus of early settlement. Few buildings survive from pre-1780, and nearly all of these are in the surrounding medieval villages of Broadwater, Heene and West Tarring, which were only later engulfed by the expanding suburbs of Worthing. Within the resort itself, few late 18th-century buildings survive, but the early 19th-century is comparatively well represented by rows of lodging houses built between the medieval settlement and the sea. There has been some exploration of the archaeology of the prehistoric, Romano-British, and Saxon occupation in the area, as well as some investigation of the post-Conquest archaeology at Worthing and West Tarring.

5.1.2 Historic environment designations (Map 5)

There are 152 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, or structures in the EUS study area (one Grade I, 11 Grade II*, and 140 Grade II). Of these, four are Period 6 (1150-1349); one is Period 7 (1350-1499); two are Period 8 (16th century); four are Period 9 (17th century); 25 are Period 10 (18th century); 79 are Period 11 (1800-40); 24 are Period 12 (1841-80); eight are Period 13 (1881-1913); four are Period 14 (1914-45); and one is Period 15 (1946-present).²³⁴ Additionally, this survey has identified one unlisted building of importance.

Worthing Borough has 27 conservation areas, of which 16 are at least partly coincident with the EUS study area. There are no Scheduled Monuments.

5.1.3 Historic building materials

With the modest survival of pre-1780 buildings, it is unsurprising that only six timber-framed buildings have been identified. Although flint is more commonly used on the pre-1500 buildings, this doubtless reflects the fact that these buildings chiefly comprise churches and a manor

house, and wider use of timber framing can be anticipated for the medieval period. Nevertheless, flint was an important material in the post-medieval period, both before and after the founding of the resort, and used in the form of cobbles and knapped. The degree to which it was used in the 19th century is difficult to quantify as stucco was a widespread finish in Worthing in the period c.1800-70. Brick emerged as a principal building material in Worthing in the late 18th century and, following the decline in fashionability of stucco, if not before, was the predominant building material in the town.

5.2 Historic Character Types

5.2.1 Historic Character Types and chronology (Maps 9-11)

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 8 and 9) 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 Worthing (Maps 8-10)

Although Historic Character Types represent county-wide types, modern Worthing 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 *seafront* reflects the fact that the town is a seaside resort.

5.3 Historic Urban Character Areas (Map 12)

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 1 in Worthing combines seven Historic Character Types that represent *irregular historic plots* from Period 5 (1066-1149) to Period 6 (1150-1349), *light industry* from Period 12 (1841-80), *school/college* from Period 13 (1881-1913), *suburb* dating from Period 11 (1800-40) to Period 15 (1946- present), *utility* from Period 11 onwards, *public* from Period 13 and Period 15, and *retail and commercial* from Period 15. Combining this complexity into a single HUCA called *High Street* 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 13)

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 Worthing Borough.

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 Worthing (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 Worthing's Historic Urban Character Areas (Map 12)

The following assessments of the Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) of Worthing 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 2)

HUCA 1 comprises the area occupied by the hamlet of Worthing immediately prior to the development of the resort, together with the area to the east that saw expansion in the early 19th century and consolidation by c.1875. The HUCA is focused on the north-south High Street and its continuation of North Street, which were superseded by Chapel Road (built 1805-6) in the early 19th century. This secondary role was exacerbated by redevelopment and road-widening schemes since 1945, which have removed most of the historic buildings and street frontages. Today, the HUCA has a mixture of commercial premises (including a supermarket), car parking, public buildings, and residential streets.

There are 14 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (all Grade II), of which two are Period

10 (18th century) and the rest are Period 11 (1800-40). The three-storied Swan Inn, 79 High Street, is a rare survival, albeit with a modern brick ground-floor projection, from the nascent resort at Worthing itself, having been built as a private house for Richard Lindup c.1790. A more modest, flint cobble-built house survives adjacent at 43 North Street. At Warwick Place, two and three-storeyed early 19th-century terraced houses have stuccoed façades and ogee shaped porches.

The amount of 19th and, especially, 20th-century redevelopment within the likely extent of medieval Worthing means that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is moderate. This has been reflected in the lack of significant archaeology on several sites (e.g. Northbrook College, Union Place, 1997 and 2008), although other sites, such as Little High Street (1997), suggest pockets of significant archaeology survive although there are few such potential sites left.

The survival of several late 18th and early 19th-century houses, combined with the archaeological potential to give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 1 has seen major change in the 20th century, which has seriously damaged the historic environment. The continuing nature of development in this area, is balanced by the modest Historic Environment Value, meaning that **vulnerability** is medium. Perhaps the greatest threats are to surviving pockets of archaeological deposits, and to redevelopment of the numerous unlisted 19th-century buildings.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the medieval and post-medieval hamlet/village of Worthing (RQ2, RQ3, RQ4).

HUCA 2 The Steyne (HEV 4)

HUCA 2 was developed during the early years of the resort, along Warwick Street (partly built-up during the late 18th century) and a series of new north-south streets between this and the seafront (which were mostly set out and built up during the first decade of the 19th century). These streets include the Steyne, which had developed as formal gardens by 1811 for use as the resort's fashionable inland promenade. Today the area combines shops (concentrated, as in the early 19th century) on Warwick Street, hotels, and residential properties.

There are 21 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (one Grade II*, and 20 Grade II), of which 18 are Period 11 (1800-40), one is Period 12 (1841-80), and two are Period 13 (1881-

1913). Warwick Street has a cluster of early 19th-century buildings that includes 28 and 30-2 Warwick Street (three-storeyed brick houses of c.1800), and 10 and 34-6 Warwick Street (four-storeyed houses in yellow stock brick of 1807). The latter adjoins forms the return façade of 2-7 The Steyne, to the south of which 12-23 The Steyne form the Steyne Hotel (now called the Chatsworth Hotel): the brick façade is of four storeys with a basement and dates from 1807. Good examples of bow-fronted townhouses with stuccoed fronts of four storeys and a basement survive 3-6 and 8-14 Bedford Row (1803-5). 1-15 Warwick Road is a stuccoed terrace of three storeys with a basement, with first-floor canopied balconies (1806). The former Wesleyan chapel, Bedford Row, is a stuccoed Neo-Classical building with tapered Egyptian-styled windows, by Charles Hide (1839-40). Of the pre-1914 seafront developments later losses mean that the Dome is the principal survivor, built in 1910 as a kursaal-styled entertainments building (the upper floor and the lower floor were converted to cinemas in 1911 and 1922 respectively). Although unlisted, the former Methodist 'Providence' chapel, 24 Marine Place, is of local interest: it was built in flint cobble with brick dressings in 1822.

The development of the resort in this HUCA lies south of the known extent of medieval Worthing and is mostly densely built-up. Accordingly, the **archaeological potential** is limited.

The good survival of early resort buildings from c.1800 gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 4.

There has been some development in HUCA 2 since 1945, most notably with the redevelopment of the Warne's Hotel (gutted by fire in 1987, and demolished in 1992) and the linking of Marine Place and Bedford Row with a new road (cutting across the gridded street pattern). There is little obvious scope for infill, but the potential for redevelopment of unlisted 19th-century lodging houses suggests that **vulnerability** is high. An additional threat is the loss of remaining internal features in the listed and unlisted buildings, as a result of internal refitting of commercial premises.

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

HUCA 3 South Street (HEV 2)

HUCA 3 was developed during the early years of the resort, along pre-existing South Street and, from 1805-6, along its newly created northern continuation of Chapel Road. In the early 19th

century South Street became one of the main commercial streets in the town, with shops and hotels, and the southern end of Chapel Road subsequently developed likewise: both are two of the main shopping streets of Worthing today.

There are two listed buildings (both Grade II), comprising early 19th-century 22 Montague Street (the flat façade of which is decorated with Ionic pilasters of stucco at the upper two of the three storeys) and 41-3 South Street (a bank building of c.1870, on a curved corner site, with the ground floor façade articulated with pink granite pilasters). The unlisted arcade and Arcade Buildings (Peter D. Stonham, 1925), exhibits playful historicism in its Neo-Classically derived details. The remodelled Connaught Theatre (A. T. W. Goldsmith, 1935) is one of Worthing's Art Deco buildings.

The density of 19th-century development and later redevelopment, and the absence of any known earlier occupation, suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The combination of a few significant historic buildings, and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 3 has seen considerable redevelopment in the 20th century. This has included much piecemeal redevelopment of the commercial street frontages, as well as the large-scale development of the Guildbourne Centre (Brown, Rigg & Turner, 1970-4) and the associated multi-storey car park, which removed Market Street and much of Ann Street. Although redevelopment is likely to continue in what is the commercial centre of the town, the modest Historic Environment Value suggests that the **vulnerability** is medium, with the greatest threats being the loss or modification of unlisted 19th-century and early 20th-century buildings.

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

HUCA 4 Montague Street (HEV 3)

HUCA 4 was developed during the early years of the resort, along Montague Street itself (partly built-up during the late 18th century) and a series of new north-south streets between this and the seafront (which were mostly set out and built up during the first decade of the 19th century) and, to the north (of which Portland Road and Liverpool Gardens are the only surviving early 19th-century streets). Today the area combines shops (concentrated, as in the early 19th century)

on Montague Street, multi-storey car parks, hotels, and residential properties.

There are 14 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (all Grade II) of which one may be Period 10 (18th century) and the rest are Period 11 (1800-40). Good examples of bow-fronted townhouses with stuccoed fronts of four storeys and a basement survive at 11-14 Montague Place (1802-5); probably c.1820, at 74-6 and 77-9 Marine Parade; and Liverpool Terrace, which has a rusticated ground floor and iron balconies to the first floor (Henry Cotton, c.1828). 5 Bath Place is an early 19th-century example of three storeys. Canted bays over several storeys are also found, as at 10 Montague Place (1802-5), and 4 and 6-8 Bath Place (early 19th century). 10-18 Prospect Place comprises modest three-storeyed terraced housing, combining stucco fronts and flint cobble (before 1814)

The density of 19th-century development and, especially, later redevelopment and the absence of any known earlier occupation, suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The combination of several early seaside resort buildings, and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 3.

HUCA 4 has seen significant redevelopment since 1945, concentrated along the commercial frontages of Montague Street, where smaller buildings and plots have been replaced by larger stores. Just behind the shops, multi-storey car parks have been built. Although many of the more significant surviving buildings are listed, the commercial pressure for redevelopment in this HUCA combines with the significant Historic Environment Value to suggest that **vulnerability** is medium, with the greatest threat being the loss or modification of unlisted 19th-century buildings, and internal modification of listed buildings.

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

HUCA 5 Beach House (HEV 2)

HUCA 5 lies to the east of the pre-resort settlement at Worthing, and first saw development with the building of a large detached villa in extensive grounds (Beach House, previously known as Marino Mansion) c.1820. To the north of the Brighton Road, a large area remained undeveloped, despite expansion of the suburbs further to the east in the second half of the 19th century, becoming Beach House Park in 1924. At the same time,

Denton Gardens was opened as a public park immediately west of Beach House. Today, the HUCA comprises public gardens and parks, together with the Aquarena swimming pool complex, together with the seafront.

There is one listed building (Grade II*), comprising Beach House, which was built by J B Rebecca c.1820, and is an early survival of a large villa or mansion in Worthing: it is stuccoed, with a pedimented façade to Brighton Road, and bow windows on the east and south elevations.

Although largely unbuilt, the lack of known earlier occupation suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The combination of one significant early 19th-century building and its grounds, and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 5 has seen some development since 1945 in the form of the Aquarena swimming pool (1968), and adjacent playgrounds and amusements. Also, the 19th-century garden design of Beach House has been almost entirely lost. Although of evident historic importance (reflected in its listing grade), two attempts to demolish Beach House since 1945²³⁵ suggest that **vulnerability** is medium.

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

HUCA 6 Heene (HEV 2)

HUCA 6 lies on the western fringe of the early resort, straddling the boundary between the historic parishes of Heene and Broadwater, and was only partially developed by c.1840. By 1875 the HUCA was largely built up and included Heene's own combined baths, waterworks and assembly rooms (1865). Today the area combines hotels, businesses and residential properties with the corresponding length of seafront.

There are six listed buildings, or groups of buildings (all Grade II), of which four are Period 11 (1800-40) and two are Period 12 (1841-80).

The rapid expansion of the population at the resort in the first two decades of the 19th century (see section 3.2.1) saw increased building activity. Despite the demolition of many key buildings of this period (such as the Theatre Royal, Ann Street, built 1807 and demolished in 1970²³⁶), there are many more survivors from this period than from the late 18th century. Warwick Street has a cluster of early 19th-century buildings that includes 28 and 30-2

Warwick Street (three-storeyed brick houses of c.1800), and 10 and 34-6 Warwick Street (four-storeyed houses in yellow stock brick of 1807). The latter adjoins forms the return façade of 2-7 The Steyne (Fig. 5), to the south of which 12-23 The Steyne form the Steyne Hotel (now called the Chatsworth Hotel): the brick façade is of four storeys with a basement and dates from 1807. Good examples of bow-fronted townhouses with stuccoed fronts survive at 9-15 West Buildings, constructed by John Cranston (by 1814). More modest early 19th-century terraced housing is found at 16-26 West Street. On the seafront, Heene Terrace is a well-preserved long four-storey terrace (plus basement), with stucco details and balconies (1865). The adjacent Burlington Hotel is of the same date, and is an Italianate stuccoed building. Immediately east of this is the unlisted Beach Hotel, Marine Parade (1936), one of A. T. W. Goldsmith's Art Deco buildings in Worthing. Also unlisted is another Art Deco building, the Plaza cinema, Rowlands Road (Harry Weston, 1936: now Gala Bingo). More widely, this HUCA preserves largely intact much of its later 19th-century housing.

The density of 19th-century development and later redevelopment, and the absence of any known earlier occupation, suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited. Archaeological investigations at 122a Montague Street (2001) and 124-6 Montague Street (2006) were consistent with this in that they failed to find significant archaeology.

The combination of significant historic buildings, and well preserved late 19th-century streets, and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 6 has seen little redevelopment since 1945, with the most substantial example being the replacement of Heene Baths by an office block following closure in 1968. The proximity to the commercial centre and the extent of seafront in this means the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is medium, with the main threat being redevelopment of unlisted, but cumulatively significant, late 19th-century houses.

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

HUCA 7 Town Hall (HEV 2)

HUCA 7 was developed in the first half of the 19th century following the creation of Chapel Road in 1805-6. The area began to acquire a civic character when, in 1897, the public lending library transferred to newly acquired Richmond House, Chapel Road. Subsequent rebuilding

and addition of the town hall, assembly rooms, law courts and clinic has given the block between Richmond Road and Stoke Abbott Road an entirely public function, which extends to the post office on the east side of Chapel Road.

There are three listed buildings. The oldest is the former chapel of St Paul (Grade II*), from which Chapel Road takes its name, and is a substantial brick building of 1812 by J B Rebecca, with a stuccoed Greek Revival eastern portico (closed 1995). Worthing Tabernacle, Chapel Road, has a rubble and Bath stone front elevation, with brick elevations to the sides and rear, built in a loosely Gothic style with some Art Nouveau details (James E. Lund, 1908: Grade II). The town hall is in Neo-Georgian style, with an Ionic portico (Charles Cowles Voysey, 1933: Grade II). To the rear is the more austere, and unlisted, brick assembly hall, also by Voysey (1935). The post office in Chapel Road, is of brick in Neo-Georgian style (D. N. Dyke, 1930). The present museum and art gallery dates from 1908, at which point it included a library, which moved to the new Modernist library to the rear, in Richmond Road, in 1975 (by Frank Morris). The same (borough) architect was responsible for the arguably more successful adjacent Law Courts, Christ Church Road (1967).

The lack of significant pre-resort settlement and the density of 19th and 20th-century development mean that the **archaeological potential** is limited.

The quality of the 20th-century development, the limited number of historic buildings and historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 7 has seen considerable redevelopment in the 20th century, most notably within the block of civic and public buildings. Further development is likely, although this is countered by the comparatively modest Historic Environment Value, which suggests that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is medium. Perhaps the greatest threat is the potential loss of unlisted 19th and, especially, 20th-century buildings, which represent a range of styles of public architecture.

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

HUCA 8 Richmond Road (HEV 2)

HUCA 8 lies to the west of the pre-resort hamlet of Worthing, and represents a largely residential suburb begun in the early 19th century, and

entirely built up by c.1900: the location of the railway to the north (1845) doubtless stimulated building in this area between the new resort buildings near the seafront and the railway. Today the area retains its largely residential character.

There are 28 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, or walls (one Grade II*, and 27 Grade II), of which 11 are Period 11 (1800-40), 14 are Period 12 (1841-80), two are Period 13 (1881-1913), and one is Period 14 (1914-45). There are good examples of early 19th-century resort buildings, concentrated in the south-east part of the HUCA. Portland Road has a cluster of varied pre-1814 houses that includes nos. 83-5 (stuccoed front with canted bays, and a mansard roof), 75-9 (grey brick houses of three storeys and an attic), and 90-4 (more modest three-storeyed terrace with ogee-headed porches). More substantial stuccoed houses with balconies survive at 1-14 Ambrose Place, by Ambrose Cartwright (1814-26), with the unusual feature of detached gardens on the opposite side of the street. Grand villas were built along Richmond Road from c.1840, of which the best surviving examples comprise nos. 52 (stuccoed with mock timber framing, by Charles Hide, 1843), 54 (Italianate stuccoed house with dome, c.1845), and 56 (symmetrical Neo-Classical design with pediment, c.1845). On the south side of Richmond Road, the Roman Catholic church of St Mary of the Angels, Richmond Road and the associated parish rooms and Sion Convent, form a large and contrasting block, in brick, with restrained polychrome, and stone in a French Gothic style (Henry Clutton, 1864). Slightly earlier is Christ Church, Grafton Road, (flint and Caen stone, by John Elliott, 1843), which forms a group with Worthing Church, later Christ Church, school, Portland Road (flint and stone Gothic, 1860-1) and the adjacent flint and stone Humphries Almshouses (1867: the original six almshouses of 1858 in Humphreys Road were demolished in 1970-1). To the north, although the long terrace of modest working class houses at New Town, Clifton Road, (c.1820: long anticipating 20th-century council housing in its deliberate separation from the rest of the town) was an unfortunate loss to demolition in 1959, many of the later 19th-century houses survive intact.

The location of the HUCA outside the pre-resort settlement and the density of 19th and 20th-century development mean that the **archaeological potential** is limited.

The combination of significant historic buildings, a general level of preservation of later 19th-century houses, and the limited archaeological

potential combine to give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

With the exception of the loss of New Town (see above) HUCA 8 has seen a modest amount of redevelopment since 1945, comprising infill and replacement of some large 19th-century villas. Although further such developments are likely, given the unlisted status of most of the buildings, and represent greatest threat, the modest Historic Environment Value means that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low to medium.

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

HUCA 9 Park Crescent (HEV 4)

HUCA 9 comprises the small area represented by Park Crescent itself, designed as an exclusive, and only partly realized, development c.1830 by Amon Henry Wilds, detached from Worthing. Today it retains its residential character.

There are three listed buildings, or groups of buildings (two Grade II*, and one Grade II), all built c.1829-33. Park Crescent itself comprises a part-completed crescent of 14 houses mainly grouped in threes, linked by caryatid porches, with each centre house projecting and having Corinthian pilasters (Grade II*). The crescent is accompanied by a triumphal arch-styled gateway (Grade II*), with more caryatids, and by a gothic villa (originally North and South Swiss Cottages, now Beechwood Hall: Grade II)).

The location of the HUCA outside the pre-resort settlement means that the **archaeological potential** is limited.

The survival of significant historic buildings gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 4.

All the buildings in the HUCA are listed and unlikely to be subject to redevelopment, which means that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

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

HUCA 10 Brighton Road (HEV 2)

HUCA 10 lies on the eastern fringe of the early resort, and represents the eastern spread of suburbs between c.1850 and 1875, together with the corresponding length of seafront. Today it retains its largely residential character.

There are six listed buildings, groups of buildings, or walls (all Grade II), of which two are Period 10 (18th century), three are Period 12

(1841-80), and one is Period 13 (1881-1913). The 18th-century listed buildings, or structures, comprise 27 Ham Road (formerly a pair of flint cobble cottages) together with its garden walls, which appear to have been built in what was then an isolated location c.1720, near to the Navarino mills. St George's church was built in anticipation of later eastwards expansion of the town: the north-south oriented church is stone-built in a simple Decorated style (George Truefitt, 1868).

The density of 19th-century development and later infill, and the absence of any known earlier occupation, means that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The combination of few significant individual historic buildings, survival of groups of late 19th-century villas and terraces, and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 10 has seen relatively little redevelopment since 1945, although some replacement of Victorian and Edwardian housing by blocks of flats suggests that this will continue to be a threat and that, accordingly, the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low to medium.

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

HUCA 11 Station (HEV 2)

HUCA 11 lies to the north-west of the pre-resort settlement at Worthing and represents the railway station (opened 1845) and the following development of suburbs in the vicinity. The railway station remains, although the goods yards have closed, but the largely residential character of the area in the 19th century has been ceded, in the eastern part of the HUCA, to one of commerce and business following development of the Teville Gate shopping centre, offices and multi-storey car park (1971-2).

There are three listed buildings (all Grade II), of which one is Period 11 (1800-40), one is Period 12 (1841-80), and one is Period 13 (1881-1913). Bridge House, Bridge Road, is a detached stuccoed villa built c.1840. The original brick red brick and flint cobble railway station of 1845 survives as cottages although it was replaced by the present station building to the west in 1868-9. To the south is Chapman's Hotel, built as the Central Hotel in a partly timber-framed Vernacular Revival style (probably by Frederick Wheeler) in 1898.

The density of 19th-century development and later infill, and the absence of any known earlier occupation, means that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The combination of few significant individual historic buildings, survival of late 19th-century terraces, and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 11 has seen a considerable amount of redevelopment since 1945, most notably at Teville Gate (see above), although the modest Historic Environment Value suggests that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

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

HUCA 12 Central seafront (HEV 3)

HUCA 12 comprises the central area of the seafront, corresponding to the densely built-up area of the resort by c.1840. The seafront itself was the subject of works, with removal of a small backwater on the beach created by the moving shingle bar removed by 1802, groynes built on the seafront by 1810, and the esplanade built in 1819-21 (the latter replacing the Steyne as the resort's fashionable promenade). The seafront gained a pier in 1862, and the HUCA remains the focus of the seaside attraction. The area immediately east of the pier also continues to be used by the small beach-based fishing fleet.

There are two listed buildings (both Grade II). The 300m-long jetty-like pier of 1862 was rebuilt in 1887-9 on a grander scale, with a pavilion at the sea end, and, although extensively repaired after storm damage in 1913, remains the principal example of the facilities of the late Victorian resort. At the sea end, the Pavilion was built in 1887-9 as a 650-seat hall with a stage, for varied use: it was destroyed by fire in 1933, rebuilt in 1935, and is now a nightclub. At the shore end of the pier a 780-seat concert pavilion with a domed roof was built in 1925-6 (Adshead & Ramsey), was modernized in 1980-1, and remains in use as the Pavilion Theatre. To the west, the circular Lido is also by Adshead & Ramsey (1925-6), built as a bandstand projecting on steel supports over the beach, converted to an open air swimming pool, or lido, in 1958 (the pool having now been infilled).

The absence of any known earlier occupation, means that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is limited.

The combination of two significant historic buildings (one of which comprises the

substantial pier and its pavilions), and the archaeological potential gives this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 3.

HUCA 12 has seen negligible redevelopment since 1945, and has its two main structures listed: as a result the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

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

HUCA 13 Old Heene (HEV 2)

HUCA 13 comprises the small medieval village, or hamlet, of Heene (insofar as its extent is known from late 18th-century mapping of the decayed settlement), engulfed by late 19th-century suburban expansion of nearby Worthing. Today the HUCA is a residential suburb.

There are two listed buildings (both Grade II). By 1086 there was a church at Heene, probably a chapel (as it was later) of Tarring. The medieval chapel of St Botolph, Heene, was ruinous by 1766, but remains of the east end survive just east of the 19th-century church (see below). These ruins are of knapped flint and chalk rubble, with remains of buttresses and a stone stringcourse. There is no diagnostic detail, but the general form suggests a 14th or 15th-century date. The present church of St Botolph, Lansdowne Road is built of brick and flint in 13th-century Gothic style (Edmund E. Scott and R. S. Hyde, 1873).

There have been no excavations on the site of medieval Heene, and it is unclear to what extent deposits and features have survived the late 19th-century suburbs and subsequent redevelopments, but, with extensive gardens, it is likely that the **archaeological potential** is moderate to high.

The survival of an upstanding fragment of the medieval church, and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

HUCA 13 has seen considerable change in the 19th and 20th century, as the pre-resort buildings have been surrounded and replaced by suburbs. The lack of standing pre-resort buildings means that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low, with the greatest threat to possible archaeology.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the medieval villages and hamlets engulfed by Worthing (RQ5, RQ6, RQ7, RQ8).

HUCA 14 West Tarring (HEV 4)

HUCA 14 comprises the medieval village of West Tarring, engulfed by 20th-century suburban expansion of nearby Worthing. Today the HUCA is a residential suburb.

There are 28 listed buildings, groups of buildings, or walls (one Grade I; three Grade II*; and 24 Grade II), of which two are Period 6 (1150-1349), one is Period 7 (1350-1499), two are Period 8 (16th century), four are Period 9 (17th century), 10 are Period 10 (18th century), and nine are Period 11 (1800-40). The parish church of St Andrew, is a substantial medieval church, with the earliest fabric dating from the 13th century (Grade II*). Of this date is the nave, with its two five-bay arcades of two-ordered chamfered arches on cylindrical piers, and piscina at the east end of the south aisle. The chancel is Perpendicular, of the later 14th century, with the heavily buttressed west tower probably of c.1400. The Old Palace, South Street, is the earliest secular building in Worthing and is a remarkable survival of a manor-house, comprising an early 13th-century chamber-block (originally two-storeyed) with an open hall of c.1400 (although incorporating fabric from c.1300, and probably replacing a still earlier – possibly timber-framed – hall): Grade II*. Other notable buildings in the village include a late 15th-century timber-framed house at Parsonage Row, 6-10 High Street, of Wealden form (Grade II*); 38-40 High Street, which conceals a timber frame with crown post roof, and is probably 16th-century in date (Grade II); and Banner House and Banner Cottage, 7-9 High Street, which have a rendered façade, but with a north (side) elevation having exposed timber framing probably of 17th-century date (Grade II).

Numerous excavations within the centre of West Tarring, which have included discovery of a 13th-century house south of the Old Palace, have demonstrated that the **archaeological potential** is moderate to high.

The survival of medieval and post-medieval buildings, and some early plot boundaries; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 4.

HUCA 14 has seen significant change in the 19th and 20th centuries, most notably with the building of Glebe Road, probably through the centre of the ancient curia of the manor. Infill development has occurred, but there is limited scope for more. Combined with the fact that most of the historic buildings are listed, this suggests that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the medieval villages and hamlets engulfed by Worthing (RQ5, RQ6, RQ7, RQ8).

HUCA 15 Broadwater (HEV 3)

HUCA 15 comprises the medieval village of Broadwater, engulfed by 20th-century suburban expansion of nearby Worthing. Today the HUCA is a residential suburb, which has its own shopping area in Broadwater Street West.

There are 14 listed buildings, groups of buildings, or walls (one Grade II*; and 13 Grade II), of which one is Period 6 (1150-1349), nine are Period 10 (18th century), and four are Period 11 (1800-40). The parish church of St Mary is the oldest surviving building in Worthing (Grade II*). The earliest datable fabric is the lower stage of the tower, which probably dates to the third quarter of the 12th century. The north and south arches of what became a crossing tower are later, but with a pointed form and three plain stop-chamfered orders are not closely datable: it appears, however, that the transepts were added by c.1200 (each transept arm originally had three projecting chapels from the east wall). Also of late 12th-century date are the upper parts of the tower and the chancel (the latter very heavily remodelled in the 19th century). The nave appears to be 13th century, with piers and capitals of the arcades, as well as most of the clerestory and aisle windows replaced in the 15th century. 26-8 Broadwater Street West, in Broadwater, apparently has a timber frame and may date from before 1700, or shortly after. Otherwise, the early buildings in Broadwater date from the 18th century and include 21, 23-5 and 27 Broadwater Street East.

There have been no excavations on the site of medieval Broadwater, and it is unclear to what extent deposits and features have survived the late 19th-century suburbs and subsequent redevelopments, but, with some gardens, it is likely that the **archaeological potential** is moderate.

The survival of the medieval church and several post-medieval buildings; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA an **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 3.

HUCA 15 has seen significant change in the 20th century, most notably with the commercial redevelopment of Broadwater Street West (including Cricketers' Parade). Infill development has also occurred, but there is limited scope for more. Combined with the fact that most of the

historic buildings are listed, this suggests that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

Research questions especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the medieval villages and hamlets engulfed by Worthing (RQ5, RQ6, RQ7, RQ8).

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

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 Worthing				
Historic Character Types (HCTs)	Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA)	Archaeological potential	Historic Environment Value (HEV)	Vulnerability
Irregular historic plots Light industry Public Retail and commercial School/college Suburb Utility	1. High Street	Moderate	2	Medium
Irregular historic plots Park Retail and commercial Suburb	2. The Steyne	Limited	4	High
Irregular historic plots Retail and commercial Suburb	3. South Street	Limited	2	Medium
Informal parkland Irregular historic plots Public Retail and commercial Suburb	4. Montague Street	Limited	3	Medium
Beach/cliffs Informal parkland Park Seafront Sports field	5. Beach House	Limited	2	Medium
Beach/cliffs Informal parkland Public	6. Heene	Limited	2	Medium

Summary of assessment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Worthing				
Historic Character Types (HCTs)	Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA)	Archaeological potential	Historic Environment Value (HEV)	Vulnerability
Retail and commercial Seafront Suburb				
Church/churchyard Public Suburb	7. Town Hall	Limited	2	Medium
Church/churchyard Religious house School/college Suburb	8. Richmond Road	Limited	2	Low/medium
Informal parkland Suburb	9. Park Crescent	Limited	4	Low
Beach/cliffs Church/churchyard Irregular historic plots Public Seafront Suburb	10. Brighton Road	Limited	2	Low/medium
Public Retail and commercial Station, sidings and track Suburb	11. Station	Limited	2	Low
Beach/cliffs Seafront	12. Central seafront	Limited	3	Low
Church/churchyard Suburb	13. Old Heene	Moderate to high	2	Low
Church/churchyard Informal parkland Irregular historic plots Suburb	14. West Tarring	Moderate to high	4	Low
Church/churchyard Informal parkland Irregular historic plots Public Retail and commercial Suburb	15. Broadwater	Moderate	3	Low

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

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 Worthing 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 Medieval and post-medieval Worthing

The focus of archaeological investigation has been on the period before the 16th century and that of historical analysis on the period after 1780, with insufficient attention on the earlier origins of the settlement at Worthing. Key questions include:

RQ2: What was the location of the medieval chapel of Worthing?

RQ3: Where was the medieval settlement of Worthing, and how did it relate to the hamlet recorded on 18th-century maps immediately prior to the development of the resort?

RQ4: What was the nature of the economy of Worthing in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and what evidence is there of seaborne trade?

6.3 Medieval and post-medieval villages later engulfed by the resort

Archaeological excavations have not located the exact extent of the medieval villages engulfed by Worthing (although there has been some investigation of Tarring). Questions that need addressing include:

RQ5: What was the extent of the villages in the 10th to 18th centuries, and to what degree did they change over this period?

RQ6: What evidence is there for the evolution of the street plan of the villages during this period, and when and where did built-up street frontages

first occur, if at all? In regard to Tarring this needs to consider, in particular, the extent of the curia of the manor-house.

RQ7: What different zones were there during this period, and how did they change?

RQ8: What evidence is there for the economy of the villages?

6.4 Post-1780 resort

RQ9: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industries), were there during this period, and how did they change?

RQ10: To what degree did the resort develop urban features (such as built-up street frontages, urban institutions, and specialized trades) during the period 1780-1840?

RQ11: What evidence is there for the development of seaborne trade?

RQ12: How were the pre-resort medieval and early post-medieval buildings adapted for new functions and changing status? In particular this needs to consider the evidence for pre-resort buildings, especially where early fabric survives behind later façades.

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* 6:1 (1980), 65-129, 270-80.

⁴ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998).

⁵ Barton, K. J., 'Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes for 1961', SAC 101 (1963), 20-34.

⁶ Barton, K. J., 'Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes for 1961', SAC 101 (1963), 20-34, at 28-34.

⁷ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27. NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

⁸ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27. NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

⁹ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27.

¹⁰ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27. NB in the report this is called 'Rectory Garden'.

¹¹ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27. NB in the report this is called '22 High Street'.

¹² Bedwin, O., 'Excavations at South Street, West Tarring, 1978', SAC 117 (1979), 234-7.

¹³ Lovell, J., 'Excavations on a medieval site at Little High Street, Worthing, West Sussex', SAC 139 (2001), 133-45. This was preceded by an evaluation, also in 1997: Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Homefield Annexe Site, Little High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 656, 1997).

¹⁴ Bashford, L., *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land off North Street/High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, project no. 307, 1996).

¹⁵ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation at Northbrook College, Union Place, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 769, 1997). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeological features, although there were several residual finds.

¹⁶ Priestley-Bell, G., *An Archaeological Evaluation at St Paul's Church, Chapel Road, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1605, 2003).

¹⁷ Worrall, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land South of 1-4 Market House, South Street, West Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1724, 2004).

¹⁸ James, R., *An Archaeological Evaluation at 2A Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1664, 2003); Anelay, G., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished West Sussex Archaeology Ltd. report, 2005); Brown, D. H., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex: Pottery* (unpublished report, 2005).

¹⁹ Priestley-Bell, G., *An Archaeological Evaluation at Frazer Lodge, Wykeham Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1869, 2004). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeological features, although there were several residual finds.

²⁰ Information from this derives from a list of contexts and finds sent by Luke Barber, then of Archaeology South-East to John Mills, West Sussex County Council on 11.11.1996, ASE's copies of the report having been lost. NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology of pre-late 18th and 19th-century date.

²¹ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at Fairfields, High Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1035, 1999). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²² Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at 40-46 Montague Street/12 Portland Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1036, 1999). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²³ Higgins, P., *Summary Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at 74-78 Chapel Road, Worthing* (unpublished Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. report, project no. 237, 2002). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²⁴ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at Amelia Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1412, 2001). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²⁵ Cowan, C., *122a Montague Street, Worthing: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report* (unpublished Museum of London Archaeology Service report, 2001). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²⁶ Griffin, N., *An Archaeological Evaluation At 91-96 High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1597, 2002). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology of pre-late 18th and 19th-century date.

²⁷ Hunter, P., and Pine, C. A., *Summary Report on the Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of 37 Teville Road and 28 Oxford Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Development Archaeology Services report, 2004). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²⁸ Hunter, P., and Pine, C. A., *Summary Report on Archaeological Monitoring at 89a High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Development Archaeology Services report, 2004). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

²⁹ ²⁹ Hunter, P., and Pine, C. A., *Summary Report on the Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Grafton Road and Richmond Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Development Archaeology Services report, 2004). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

³⁰ Whittaker, D., *An Archaeological Watching Brief at 45 Wenban Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 2523, 2007). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

³¹ Riccoboni, P., *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the Rear of 124-126 Montague Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 2352, 2006). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology of pre-late 18th and 19th-century date.

³² Riccoboni, P., *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land off Mortimer Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 2466, 2006). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeology.

³³ Garland, N., *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Northbrook College, Union Place, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 3273, 2008). NB This investigation revealed no significant archaeological features.

³⁴ WSRO MS460.

³⁵ WSRO MP 2984.

³⁶ WSRO ADD MS 461.

³⁷ By H. Phillips, reproduced in: Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), Fig. 3; and White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 30.

³⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 92.

³⁹ Woodcock, A., 'The archaeological implications of coastal change in Sussex', in Rudling, D., (ed.), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000* (2003), 1-16; Woodcock, A., 'Earliest Inhabitants', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 10-11; Pope, M., 'The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives', in Rudling, D., (ed.), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000* (2003), 17-28; Robinson, D. A., and Williams, R. B. G., 'The Sussex Coast Past and Present', in Geographical Editorial Committee of the University of Sussex (eds.), *Sussex: Environment, Landscape and Society* (1983), 50-66.

⁴⁰ Jefferson, P., *Land at Yeoman Road, Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, ref. no. 46222.02, 1999); Harding, P., and Chisham, C., *Land At Yeoman Way, Worthing, West Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation* (unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, ref. no. 61830.01, 2006).

⁴¹ Johnston, G. D., *Abstract of Turnpike Acts relating to Sussex* (transcript at SAS, c.1948), 14, 20.

⁴² Griffiths, I. L., 'Road and rail in Sussex', in Geography Editorial Committee (eds.), *Sussex: Environment, Landscape and Society* (1983), 239; Farrant, J., 'Growth of

Communications 1840-1914', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 80-1.

⁴³ Priestley-Bell, G., *An Archaeological Evaluation at Frazer Lodge, Wykeham Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1869, 2004).

⁴⁴ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation at Northbrook College, Union Place, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 769, 1997).

⁴⁵ Lovell, J., 'Excavations on a medieval site at Little High Street, Worthing, West Sussex', *SAC* 139 (2001), 133-45, at 134.

⁴⁶ Priestley-Bell, G., *An Archaeological Evaluation at St Paul's Church, Chapel Road, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1605, 2003).

⁴⁷ Brown, D. H., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex: Pottery* (unpublished report, 2005).

⁴⁸ Worrall, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land South of 1-4 Market House, South Street, West Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1724, 2004).

⁴⁹ Bashford, L., *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land off North Street/High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, project no. 307, 1996).

⁵⁰ Priestley-Bell, G., *An Archaeological Evaluation at St Paul's Church, Chapel Road, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1605, 2003).

⁵¹ Brown, D. H., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex: Pottery* (unpublished report, 2005).

⁵² Barton, K. J., 'Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes for 1961', *SAC* 101 (1963), 20-34, at 26.

⁵³ Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M., *The Place-names of Sussex* (1929-30; reprinted 2001), 194.

⁵⁴ Online edition of the 1291 Taxatio produced by University of Manchester, under the supervision of Professor Jeff Denton: <http://www.hrionline.ac.uk/taxatio/info.html>.

⁵⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 120.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 70, 72.

⁵⁷ Rushton, N. S., 'Parochialization and patterns of patronage in 11th-century Sussex', *SAC* 137 (1999), 133-52.

⁵⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 81, 84, 91, 270-80.

⁵⁹ Lewis, C. P., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:2 (forthcoming 2009), 120.

⁶⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 80.

⁶¹ Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', *SAC* 45 (1902), 142-8, at 146.

⁶² Ford, W. K. (ed.), 'Chichester Diocesan Surveys 1686 and 1724', *SRS* 78, 78-9.

⁶³ Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', *SAC* 45 (1902), 143.

⁶⁴ Hudson, W. H. (ed.), 'The three earliest subsidies for the County of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327, 1332', *SRS* 10 (1910), 62-3.

- ⁶⁵ Hudson, W. H. (ed.), 'The three earliest subsidies for the County of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327, 1332', *SRS* 10 (1910), 162-3.
- ⁶⁶ Hudson, W. H. (ed.), 'The three earliest subsidies for the County of Sussex in the years 1296, 1327, 1332', *SRS* 10 (1910), 38, 63, 200.
- ⁶⁷ Lewis, C. P., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:2 (forthcoming 2009), 96.
- ⁶⁸ Cornwall, J. (ed.), 'The Lay Subsidy Rolls for the County of Sussex 1524-25', *SRS* 56 (1956), 51, 75-6, 80.
- ⁶⁹ Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', *SAC* 45 (1902), 146; Ford, W. K. (ed.), 'Chichester Diocesan Surveys 1686 and 1724', *SRS* 78, 78-9. The calculations for total populations are the author's and are necessarily indicative, with the following multipliers used: 131% for surveys of adults (1676), and 450% for families (1724).
- ⁷⁰ Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', *SAC* 45 (1902), 143.
- ⁷¹ Richard Budgen's map of Sussex, 1724.
- ⁷² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 92.
- ⁷³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113.
- ⁷⁴ Lower, M. A., *A Survey of the Coast of Sussex made in 1587* (1870).
- ⁷⁵ Richard Budgen's map of Sussex, 1724.
- ⁷⁶ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113.
- ⁷⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 89.
- ⁷⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 73-4, 110.
- ⁷⁹ Letters, S., *Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516* (Centre for Metropolitan History, 1998-2007: on-line at <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html>); Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 76, 275.
- ⁸⁰ Lewis, C. P., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:2 (forthcoming 2009), 117.
- ⁸¹ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 31, 38; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 93.
- ⁸² White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 27.
- ⁸³ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 16, 139; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 97.
- ⁸⁴ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 38.
- ⁸⁵ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 39, 132.
- ⁸⁶ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 102.
- ⁸⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 97.
- ⁸⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 89-90.
- ⁸⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 92.
- ⁹⁰ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 38.
- ⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 93.
- ⁹² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 105. Note, Elleray dates this library to c.1802: Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 93.
- ⁹³ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 36.
- ⁹⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 93; Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 1.
- ⁹⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 93.
- ⁹⁶ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 37-8.
- ⁹⁷ Hudson, A., *Gazetteer of Barracks in Sussex During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815)* (typescript at Barbican House, Lewes, 1986), 13; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 97.
- ⁹⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 100.
- ⁹⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 114; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 63.
- ¹⁰⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 112.
- ¹⁰¹ Johnston, G. D., *Abstract of Turnpike Acts relating to Sussex* (transcript at SAS, c.1948), 14.
- ¹⁰² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113.
- ¹⁰³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 92, 105.
- ¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 105.
- ¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 90.
- ¹⁰⁶ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 39.
- ¹⁰⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 92, 105.
- ¹⁰⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 38.
- ¹⁰⁹ Lewis, C. P., (ed.) *Victoria County History* 5:2 (forthcoming 2009), 100.
- ¹¹⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 86.
- ¹¹¹ Berry, S., 'Urban Development 1750-1914', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 92-3.
- ¹¹² Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 87, 89.
- ¹¹³ *Ibid.*, 38.
- ¹¹⁴ Farrant, J. H., 'The Seaborne Trade of Sussex, 1720-1845' *SAC* 114 (1976), 97-120, at 112.
- ¹¹⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 120.
- ¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 122.
- ¹¹⁷ Newman, R. F., 'The Countess of Huntingdon's Church, North Street, Brighton', *SAC* 109 (1971), 65-8.

¹¹⁸ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 122.

¹¹⁹ Hickman, M. R., 'The role of soldiers in the origins of Wesleyan Methodism in Brighton and other towns on the Sussex Coast', *SAC* 143 (2005), 257-66, at 262.

¹²⁰ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 58-9; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 54.

¹²¹ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 59; Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 38.

¹²² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 115-16.

¹²³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 119.

¹²⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 93; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 62.

¹²⁵ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 69; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 125-6.

¹²⁶ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 83.

¹²⁷

<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/index.html?parishes/parishes.shtml> accessed 24.11.2009.

¹²⁸ Wells, R., 'The Poor Law 1700-1900', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 70-1.

¹²⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 69.

¹³⁰ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 129.

¹³¹ Griffiths, I. L., 'Road and rail in Sussex', in Geography Editorial Committee (eds.), *Sussex: Environment, Landscape and Society* (1983), 238-9.

¹³² Cresy, E., *Report to the General Board of Health on a Preliminary Inquiry into the Sewerage, Drainage, and Supply of Water, and the Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Worthing* (1850).

¹³³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 117-18.

¹³⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 94, 105.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

¹³⁶ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 111.

¹³⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 107.

¹³⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 136.

¹³⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113; *The Argus*, 11.2.2002.

¹⁴⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 111-12.

¹⁴¹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113-14. NB Elleray suggests there was a fleet of 110 boats in 1887, but his figure, which also cites this *VCH* reference, is clearly mistakenly derived from the total workforce: Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 75.

¹⁴² Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 40.

¹⁴³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 85-7; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 38, 85, 141.

¹⁴⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 94-5.

¹⁴⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 95.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 96.

¹⁴⁷ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 75.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 96.

¹⁴⁹ White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 105-116; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 138.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 95-6.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 96.

¹⁵² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 111-12.

¹⁵³ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 75.

¹⁵⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 113.

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.eurotherm.com/about/#History>

¹⁵⁶ The Anglican churches and chapels of Worthing created 1840-1970 comprise (in chronological order):

Christ Church, Grafton Road (1843);

St George, St George's Road (1868);

St Botolph, Lansdowne Road, Heene (1873);

Holy Trinity, Shelley Road (1883);

St Andrew, Clifton Road (1885);

Home of the Holy Rood chapel (1893; closed 1934 and demolished 1937);

St Matthew, Tarring Road (1899);

Church of the Good Shepherd (1906; closed 1963 and demolished 1973);

St John's Mission church, Elm Grove (1900; incorporated as south aisle and Lady Chapel of new church in 1937);

Emmanuel church, Brougham Road (1911; now the church hall, adjacent to a new church of 1977);

St Symphorian, Durrington Hill (1915; incorporated remains of the long-ruinous medieval church);

St Peter, Furze Road, High Salvington (1928);

Gifford House chapel (1933);

St Richard, Collingwood Road, Goring (1966);

Source: Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 56-8.

¹⁵⁷ The Nonconformist churches and chapels of Worthing created 1840-1970 comprise (in chronological order):

Gospel Hall (Brethren), High Street, West Tarring (1860; closed 1992);

New Street Chapel (Independent), 96 Montague Street (1861; closed 1906);

Methodist chapel, Chapel Road (1880: iron chapel replaced by church 1892-3, which was demolished in 1958);

Baptist church, Christ Church Road (1882);

Methodist church, Tarring Road (1884);

Gospel Hall (Brethren), 12 Chapel Road (1887; closed 1918, then demolished);

Methodist church, Steyne Gardens (1899);

Baptist church, Canterbury Road (1900);

Congregational church, Shelley Road (1903; closed 2005);

Baptist chapel, Penfold Road, Broadwater (1904);

Fellowship (Baptist) chapel, Clifton Hall, Clifton Road (c.1905);

Ebenezer Strict Baptist chapel, Portland Road (1907);

Evangelical Protestant chapel, Chatsworth Road (1907; demolished 1969);

Worthing Tabernacle, Chapel Road (1908);

Stucco Hall, Bedford Road (1910; secular use from c.1850, then in 1910 used as Nonconformist hall, Providence Baptist church 1913-28, Brethren Gospel Hall to 1977, then Evangelical, and now redundant);

Durrington Free Church, Greenland Road (1911-12);

Salvation Army citadel, Crescent Road (1912);

West Worthing Tabernacle, Rugby Road (1912; later Independent Free Evangelical Church);

St James Evangelical Free church, 24 High Street (1926; closed 1988);

Methodist church, Lyndhurst Road (1929; closed 2005);

Methodist church, Offington Park (1932; now hall as replaced by new church of 1958);

St Columba Presbyterian church (1937).

Source: Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 58-9.

¹⁵⁸ The Roman Catholic churches and chapels of Worthing created 1840-1970 comprise (in chronological order):

St Mary of the Angels. Richmond Road (1864);

Offington Hall chapel (1858; demolished 1963);

St Mary's Home chapel, Westbrooke (1892; replaced 1967);

Sion Convent chapel, Crescent Road (1901);

St Charles Borromeo, Chesswood Road (1962);

St Michael, Hayling Rise (1966).

Source: Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 57-8.

¹⁵⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 119; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 45-6.

¹⁶⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 86, 116-17.

¹⁶¹ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 93, 113.

¹⁶² Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 69-73; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 125-8.

¹⁶³ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 141; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 105-6.

¹⁶⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 108.

¹⁶⁵ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 119; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 83.

¹⁶⁶ White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 76-7; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 83-4; Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 119.

¹⁶⁷ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 36-40.

¹⁶⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 57-8.

¹⁶⁹ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 107-8; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 38.

¹⁷⁰ Impey, E., and Harris, R. B., 'Boothby Pagnell Revisited', in G. Meirion-Jones, E. Impey and M. Jones, *The Seigneurial Residence in Western Europe AD c800-1600* (BAR International Series 1088, 2002), pp. 245-69.

¹⁷¹ Davies, R., *Tarring: A Walk Through its History* (1990), 82.

¹⁷² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 270.

¹⁷³ English Heritage listed building description: ref. no. 432649.

¹⁷⁴ Davies, R., *Tarring: A Walk Through its History* (1990), 63-8.

¹⁷⁵ English Heritage listed building description: ref. no. 302244.

¹⁷⁶ English Heritage listed building description: ref. no. 432843.

¹⁷⁷ Lovell, J., 'Excavations on a medieval site at Little High Street, Worthing, West Sussex', *SAC* 139 (2001), 133-45; Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Homefield Annexe Site, Little High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 656, 1997). NB the published excavation report takes some account of the evaluation (by a different director and unit), but does not fully publish the results of this earlier work.

¹⁷⁸ Bashford, L., *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land off North Street/High Street, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished South Eastern Archaeological Services report, project no. 307, 1996).

¹⁷⁹ James, R., *An Archaeological Evaluation at 2A Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1664, 2003); Anelay, G., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished West

Sussex Archaeology Ltd. report, 2005); Brown, D. H., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex: Pottery* (unpublished report, 2005).

¹⁸⁰ Priestley-Bell, G., *An Archaeological Evaluation at Frazer Lodge, Wykeham Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1869, 2004).

¹⁸¹ Barton, K. J., 'Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes for 1961', SAC 101 (1963), 20-34.

¹⁸² Worrall, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land South of 1-4 Market House, South Street, West Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1724, 2004).

¹⁸³ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27, at 10-11.

¹⁸⁴ Barton, K. J., 'Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes for 1961', SAC 101 (1963), 20-34, at 28-34.

¹⁸⁵ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 10.

¹⁸⁶ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 11-12. NB in the report what is now 7-9 High Street is called 22 High Street.

¹⁸⁷ Barton, K. J., 'Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex', SAC 102 (1964), 9-27. NB in the report this is called 'Rectory Garden'.

¹⁸⁸ Bedwin, O., 'Excavations at South Street, West Tarring, 1978', SAC 117 (1979), 234-7.

¹⁸⁹ Anelay, G., *2a Ashdown Road, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished West Sussex Archaeology Ltd. report, 2005), 32-3.

¹⁹⁰ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 97.

¹⁹¹ Stevens, S., *An Archaeological Evaluation at Northbrook College, Union Place, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 769, 1997); Garland, N., *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Northbrook College, Union Place, Worthing, West Sussex* (unpublished Archaeology South-East report, project no. 3273, 2008).

¹⁹² Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 97.

¹⁹³ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 89-90.

¹⁹⁴ Hudson, T. P. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 97.

¹⁹⁵ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 39.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 89.

¹⁹⁷ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 105, 132.

¹⁹⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 90.

¹⁹⁹ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 39.

²⁰⁰ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 122.

²⁰¹ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 34.

²⁰² *Ibid.*, 95.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, 109.

²⁰⁴ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 57.

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 59.

²⁰⁶ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 58-9; Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 54.

²⁰⁷ WSRO MS460 and WSRO MP 2984.

²⁰⁸ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 117.

²⁰⁹ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 57.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 56.

²¹¹ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 33.

²¹² Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 57.

²¹³ *Ibid.*

²¹⁴ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 117.

²¹⁵ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c.1760 and c.1960* (2004), 57.

²¹⁶ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 110.

²¹⁷ White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 87.

²¹⁸ White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 81-2.

²¹⁹ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 78.

²²⁰ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 116.

²²¹ White, S. *Worthing Past* (2000), 100.

²²² Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 36.

²²³ *Ibid.*, 84, 134.

²²⁴ *Ibid.*, 58.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*, 111.

²²⁶ *Ibid.*, 34, 111.

²²⁷ *Ibid.*, 36.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*, 45, 133.

²²⁹ *Ibid.*, 45.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, 102.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, 35.

²³² *Ibid.*, 140.

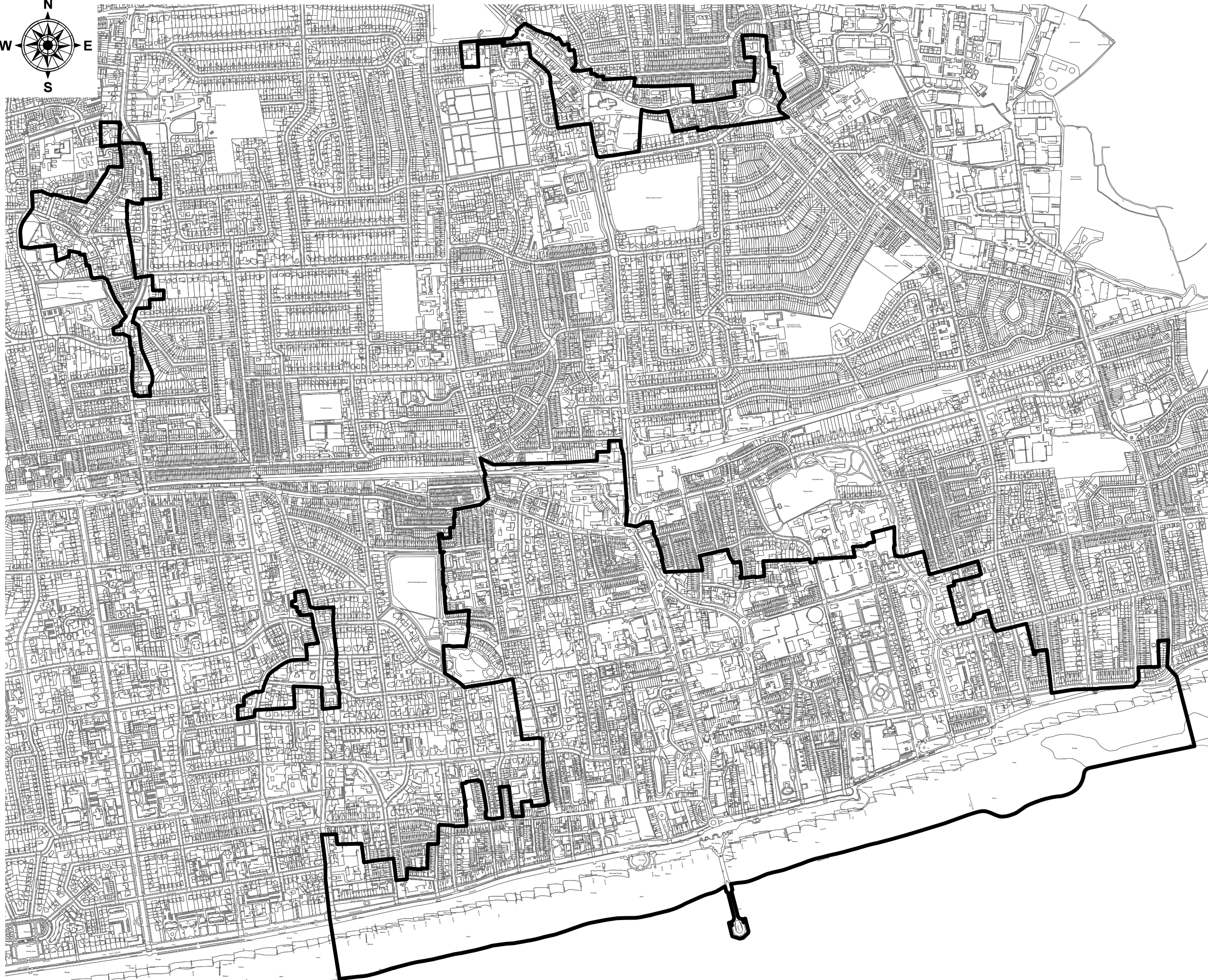
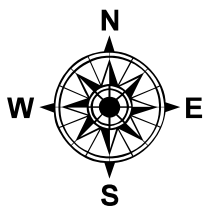
²³³ *Ibid.*, 93-4.

²³⁴ 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.

²³⁵ Elleray, D. R., *A Millennium Encyclopaedia of Worthing History* (1998), 39.

²³⁶ Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Theatres: An Illustrated Survey and Gazetteer c.1750-2000* (2006), 39.



Sussex EUS




ENGLISH HERITAGE

WORTHING MAP 1

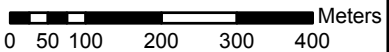
Extent of Worthing EUS study area

KEY

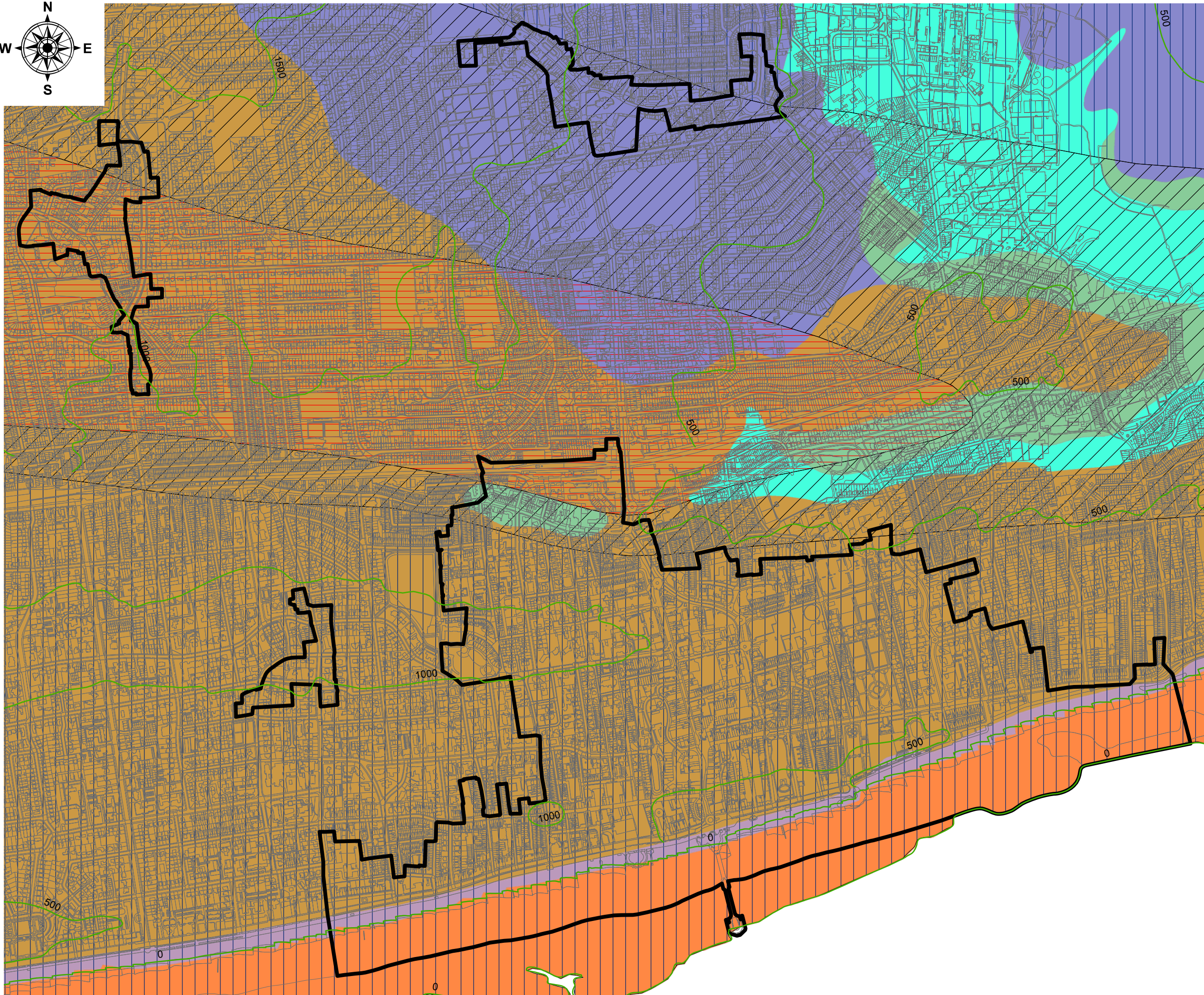
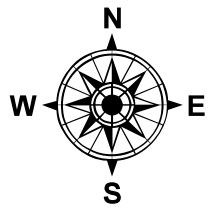
 EUS boundary

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

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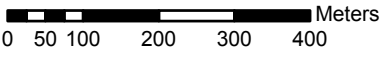
WORTHING MAP 2

Solid and drift geology
with 5m contours

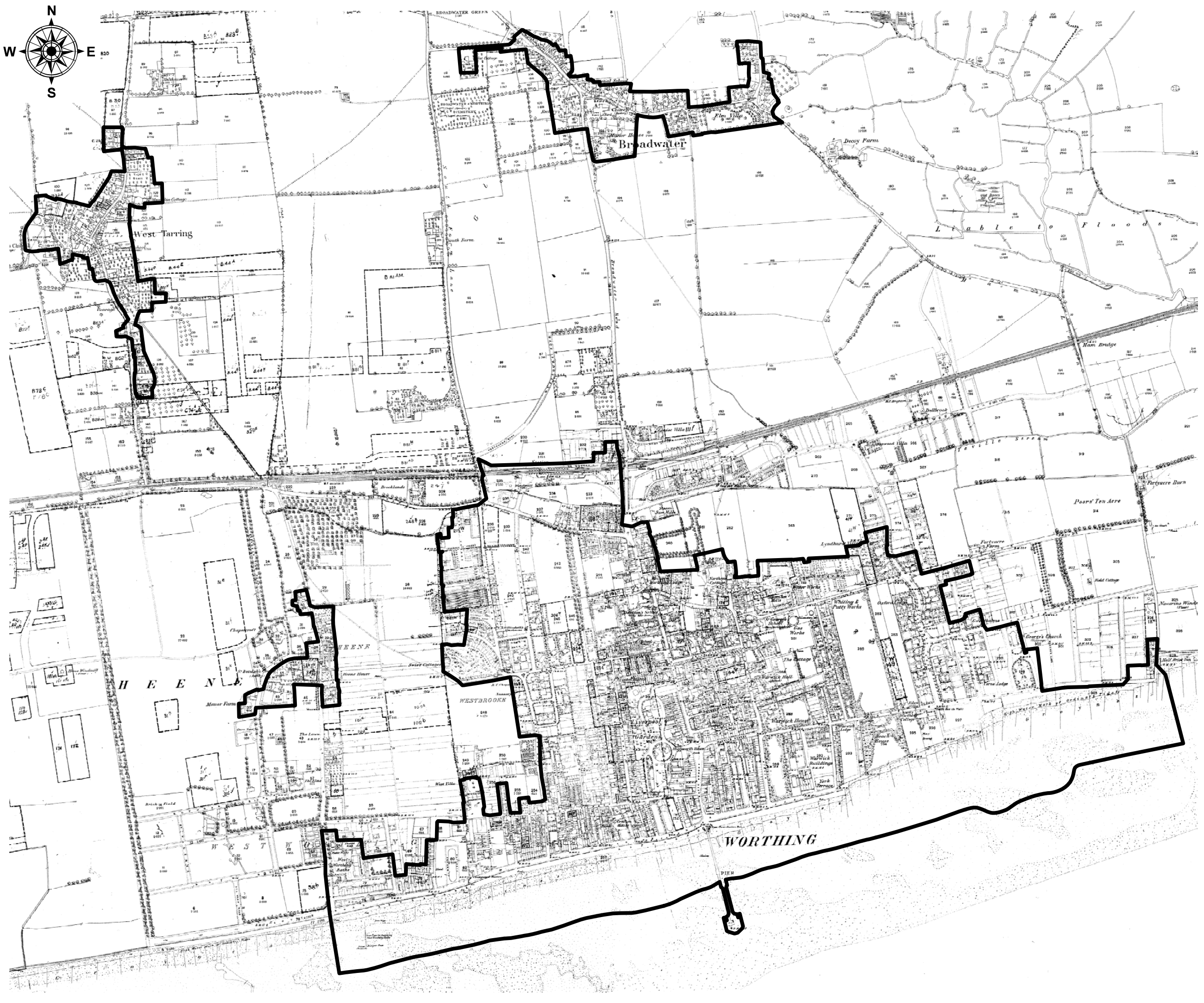
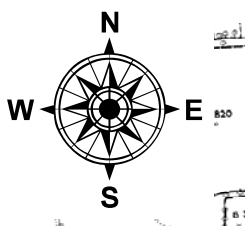
- KEY**
- Solid geology**
- LAMBETH GROUP
 - LONDON CLAY FORMATION
 - UPPER & MIDDLE CHALK
- Drift geology**
- ALLUVIUM
 - BEACH & TIDAL FLAT DEPOSITS
 - BRICKEARTH
 - HEAD [UNDIFFERENTIATED]
 - RAISED BEACH DEPOSITS
 - STORM BEACH DEPOSITS
- EUS boundary**

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WORTHING MAP 3

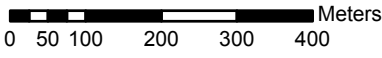
Ordnance Survey
1st Series 25" (1875)

KEY

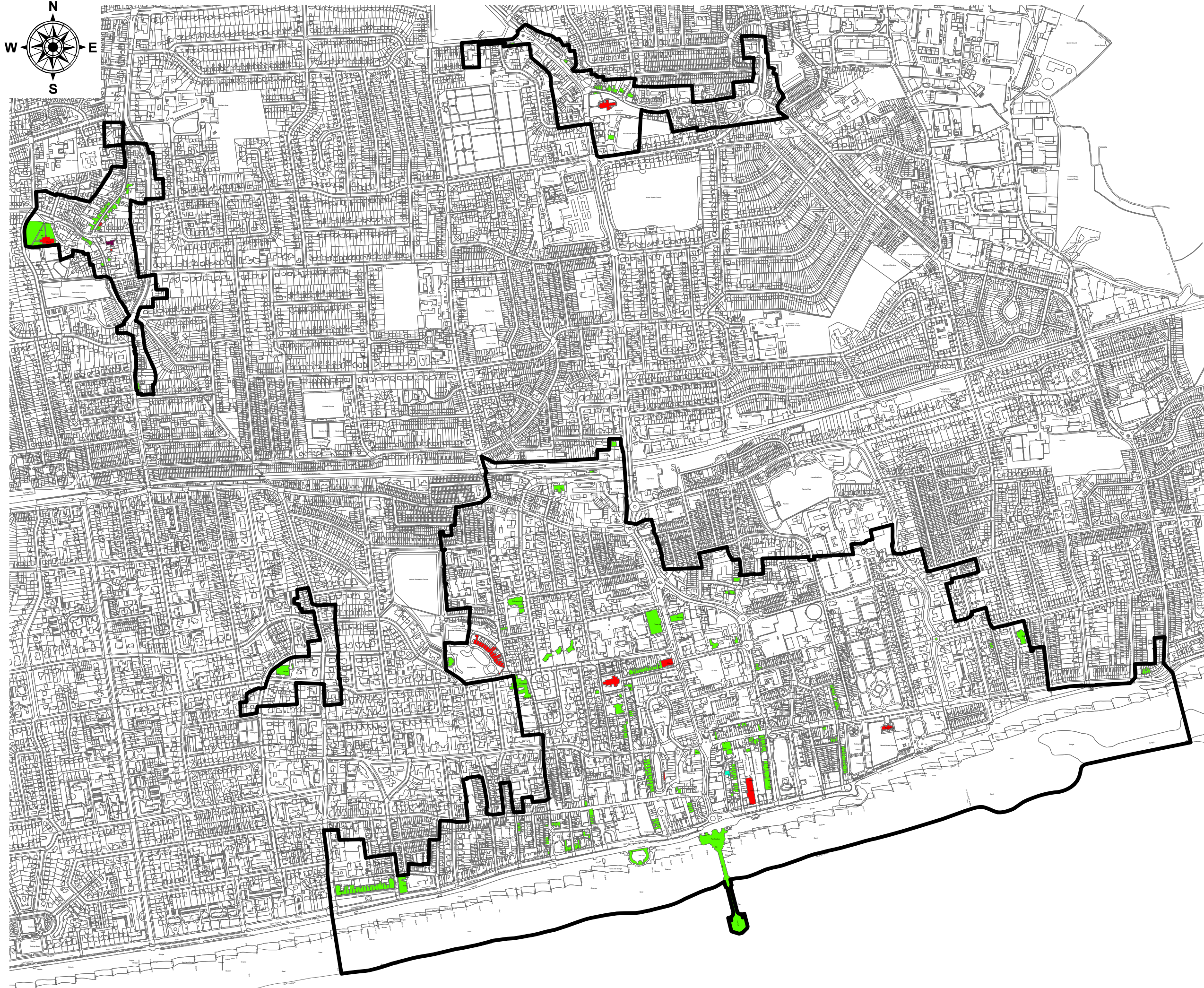
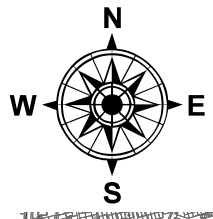
 EUS boundary

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

WORTHING MAP 5

Extent of Worthing
Historic buildings

KEY

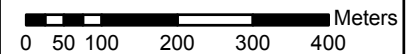
Worthing buildings

Listing grade

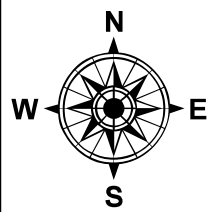
- I
- II
- II*
- None
- EUS boundary

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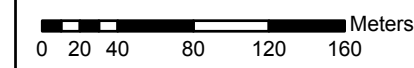
WORTHING MAP 6

Archaeological investigations in and adjacent to the EUS study area: central area

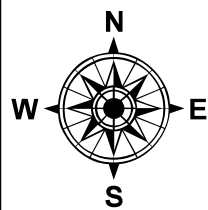
KEY
[Thick black line] EUS boundary

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WORTHING MAP 7

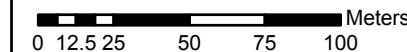
Archaeological investigations in and adjacent to the EUS study area: West Tarring

KEY

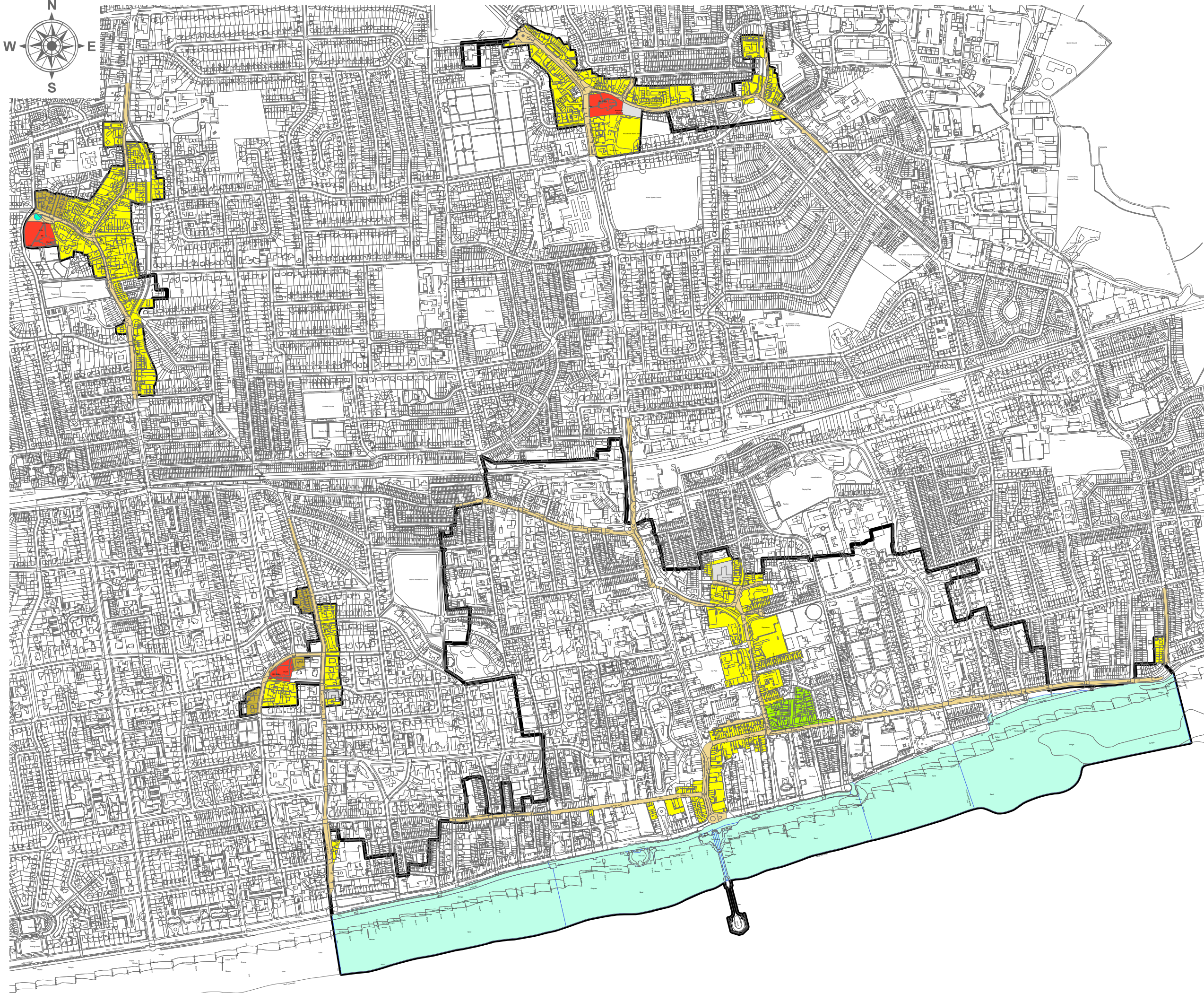
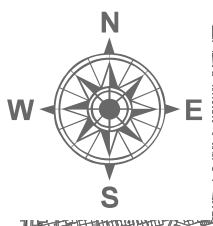
 EUS boundary

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ENGLISH HERITAGE









WORTHING MAP 8

Period 10 (1700-1799)

KEY

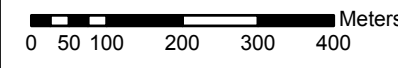
Worthing EUS

HCT

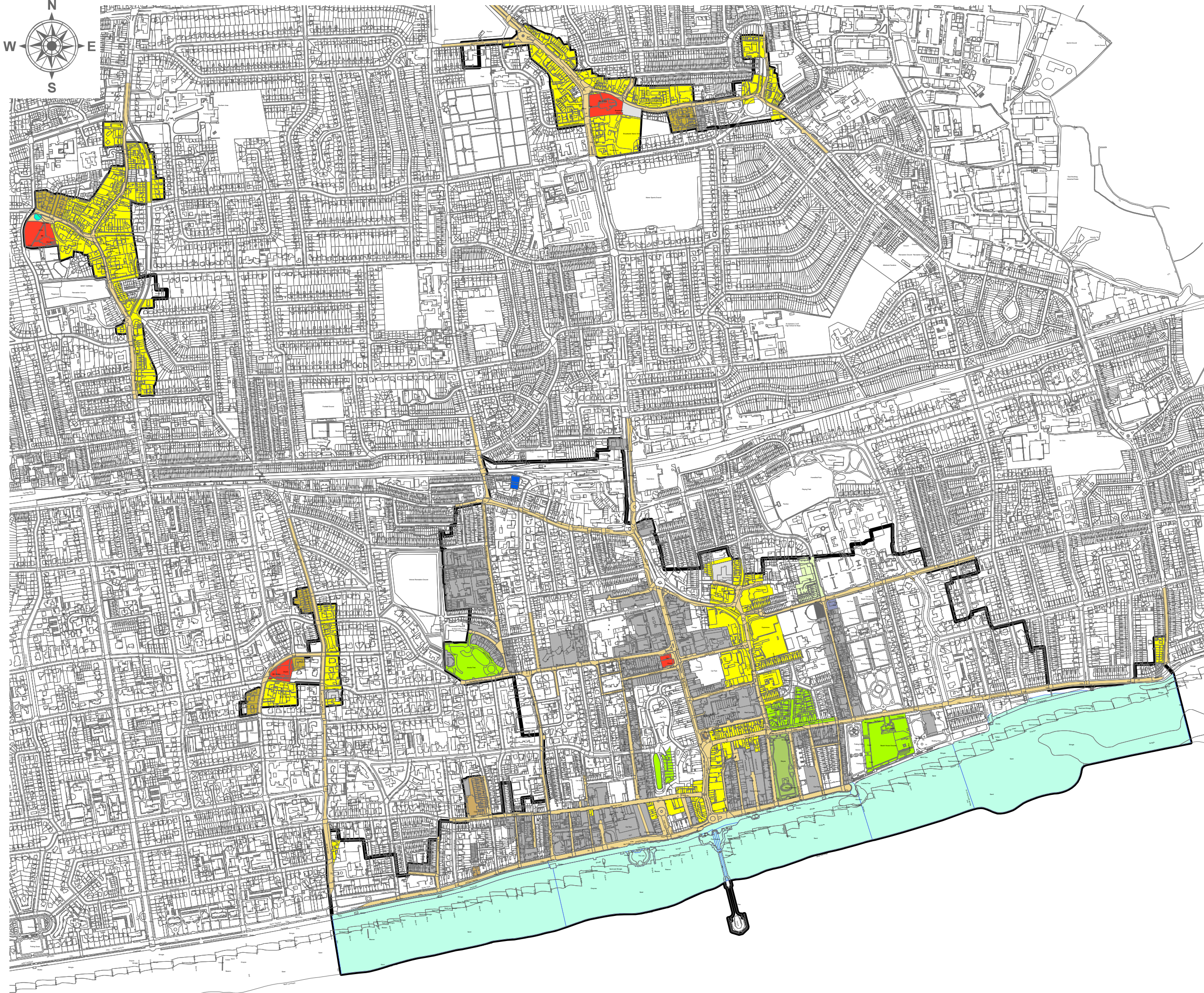
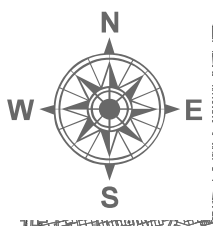
-  Beach/cliffs
-  Church/churchyard
-  Farmstead/barn
-  Informal parkland
-  Inland water
-  Irregular historic plots
-  Lane/road
-  Vacant

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WORTHING MAP 9

Period 11 (1800-1840)

KEY

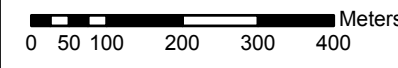
Worthing EUS

HCT

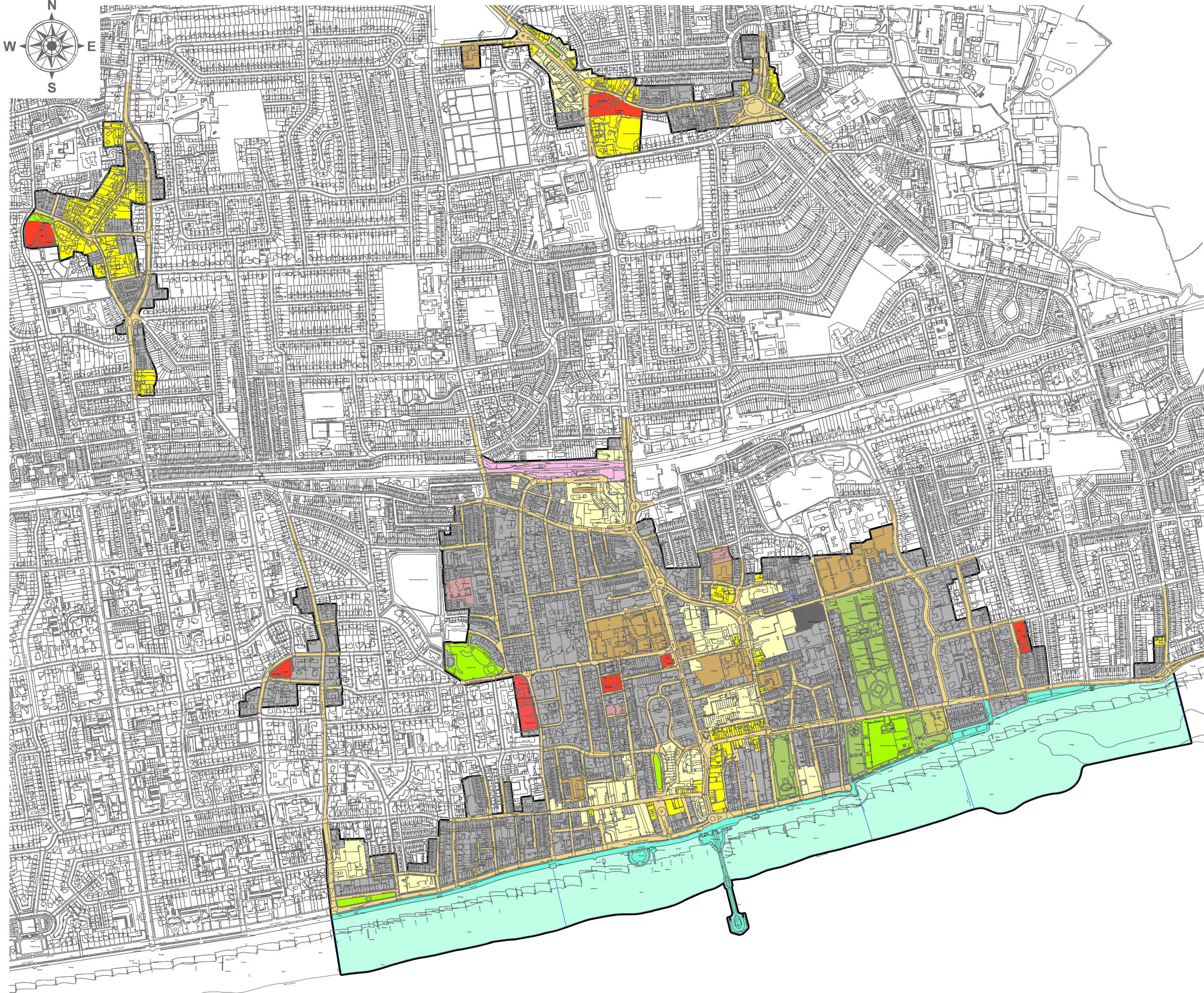
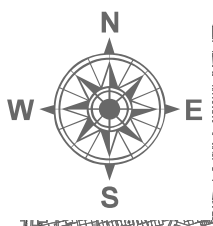
-  Beach/cliffs
-  Church/churchyard
-  Extractive industry
-  Farmstead/barn
-  Informal parkland
-  Inland water
-  Irregular historic plots
-  Lane/road
-  Light industry
-  Market garden
-  Mill
-  Park
-  Public
-  Suburb
-  Utility
-  Vacant

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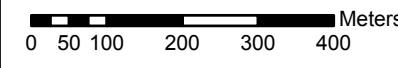
ENGLISH HERITAGE

WORTHING MAP 10 Historic Character Types (2009)

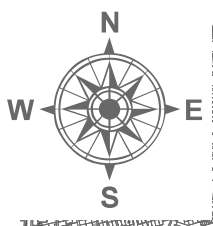
KEY	
Worthing EUS	
HCT	
	Beach/cliffs
	Church/churchyard
	Informal parkland
	Inland water
	Irregular historic plots
	Lane/road
	Light industry
	Park
	Public
	Religious house
	Retail and commercial
	School/college
	Seafront
	Sports field
	Station, sidings and track
	Suburb
	Utility

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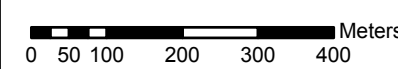
WORTHING MAP 11

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

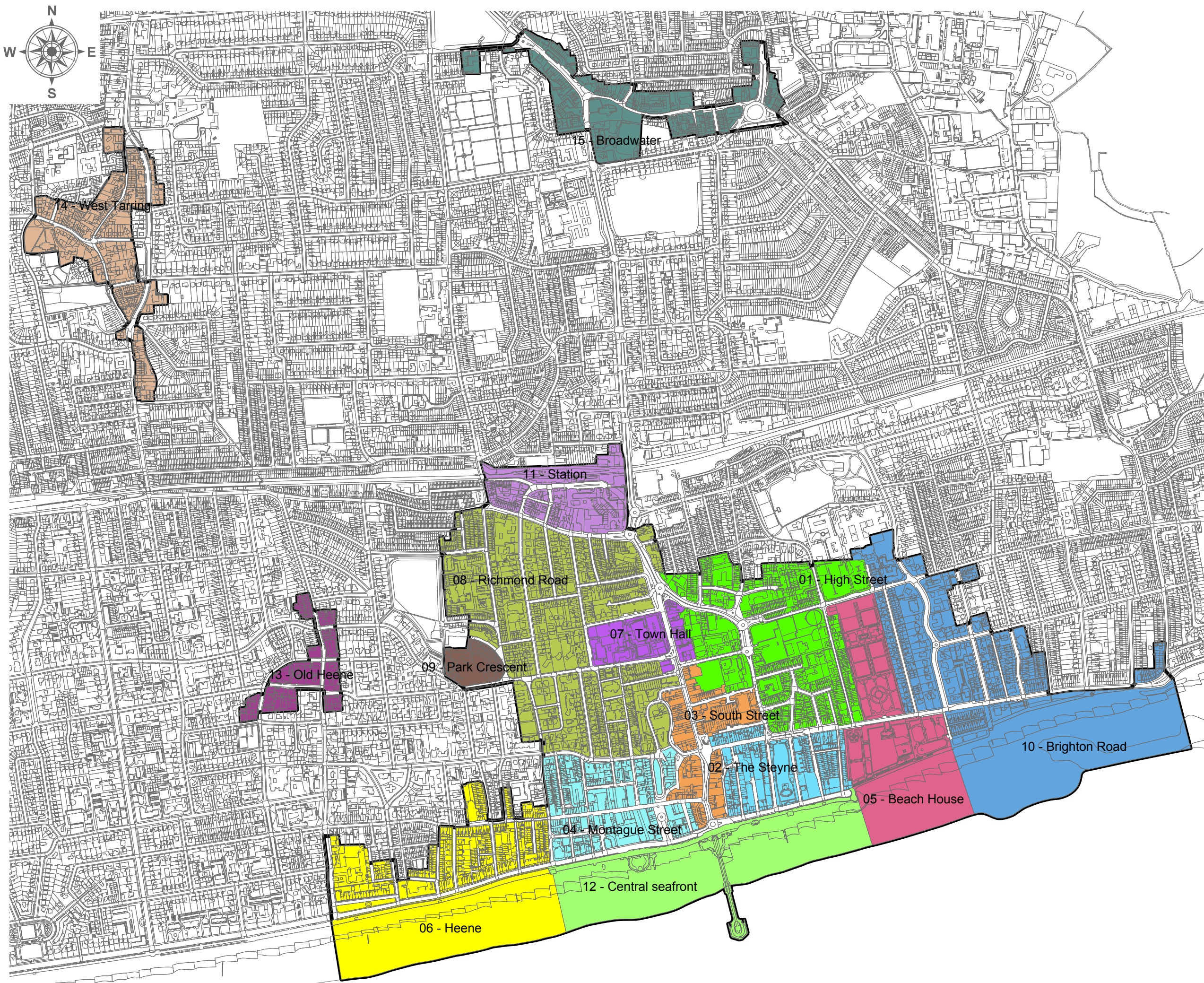
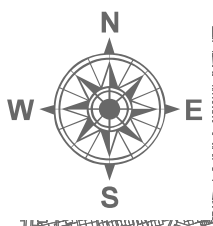
KEY	
Worthing EUS PERIOD	
3	Magenta
4	Light Purple
5	Red
6	Orange
7	Yellow-Orange
8	Yellow
9	Light Green
10	Green
11	Light Green
12	Dark Grey
13	Medium Grey
14	Light Grey
15	White

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WORTHING MAP 12

Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)

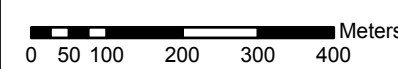
KEY

Worthing EUS HUCA

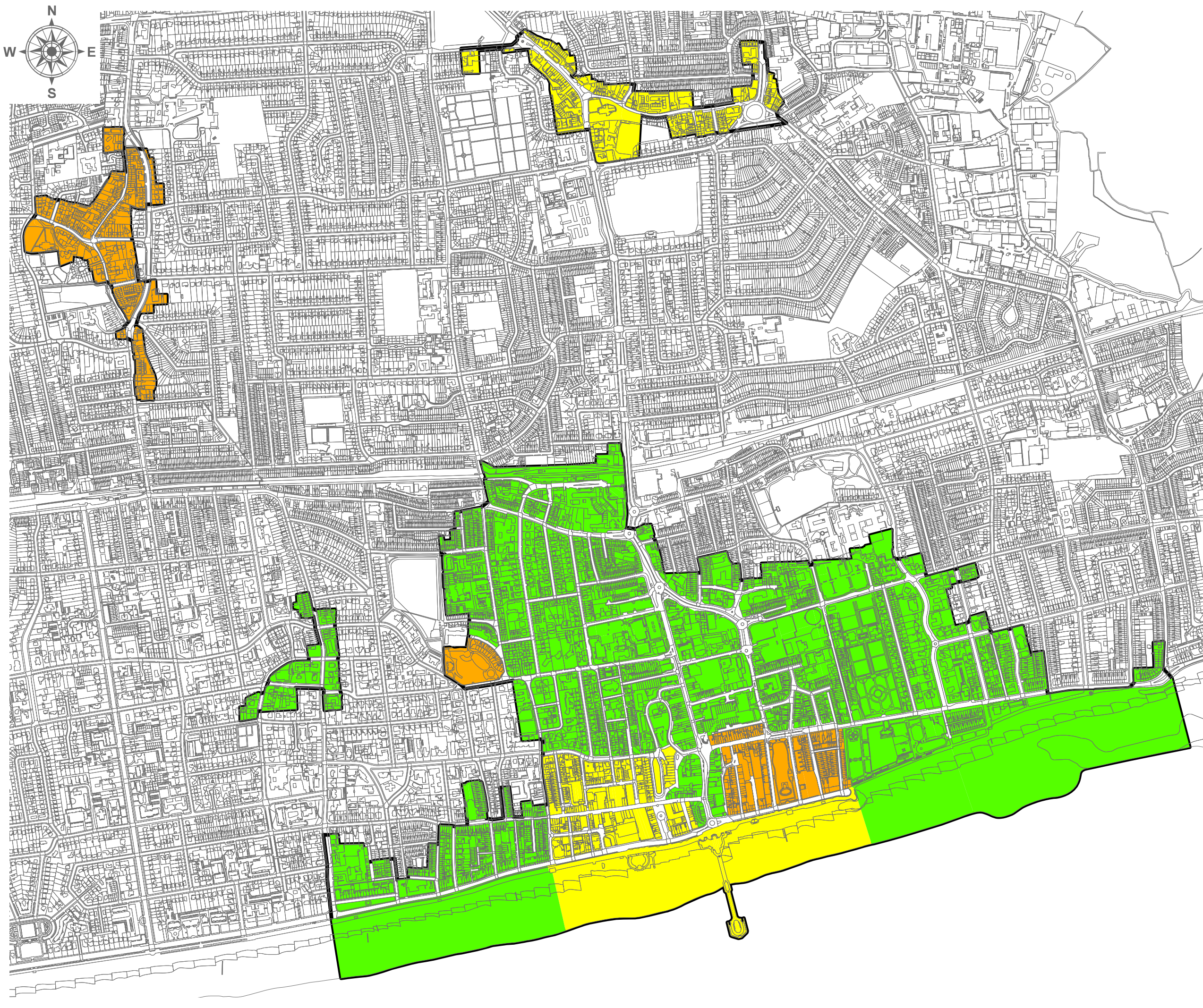
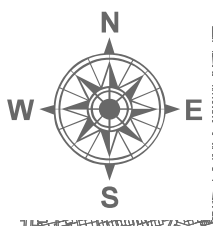
01 - High Street
02 - The Steyne
03 - South Street
04 - Montague Street
05 - Beach House
06 - Heene
07 - Town Hall
08 - Richmond Road
09 - Park Crescent
10 - Brighton Road
11 - Station
12 - Central seafront
13 - Old Heene
14 - West Tarring
15 - Broadwater

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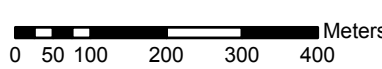
ENGLISH HERITAGE

WORTHING MAP 13 Historic Environment Value (HEV)

KEY	
Worthing EUS	
HEV	
	2
	3
	4

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