

FORD ENERGY RECOVERY FACILITY AND
WASTE SORTING AND TRANSFER FACILITY,
FORD CIRCULAR TECHNOLOGY PARK



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
TECHNICAL APPENDIX F:
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Technical appendix F, part 1: Gazetteers of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the 1km study area

West Sussex County Council HER entries

TOR ref	WSSC ID	Description
1	MWS12035	Site of Long Barn Historic Outfarm, Ford
2	MWS12220	Site of Lower Farm Historic Outfarm, Ford
3	MWS12473	Site of New Barn Historic Farmstead, Ford
4	MWS14177	Land off Burndell Road, Ford - Archaeological Evaluation
5	MWS14362	Land off Burndell Road, Yapton - Evaluation
6	MWS3371	Site of a Deserted Medieval Village, Climping
7	MWS6921	Former Ford Airfield, Yapton - Excavations
8	MWS9604	Site of Burndell Farm Historic Farmstead, Yapton
9	MWS9678	Land at the Former Ford Airfield, Ford - Archaeological Investigations
10	MWS9757	Church Farm Historic Farmstead, Climping
11	MWS14655	Land at Ford Airfield, Ford - Archaeological Surveys
12	MWS10202	Site of Farm Barn Historic Outfarm, Ford
13	MWS10401	Site of Historic Farmstead to the West of Burndell Farm, Yapton
14	MWS10605	Site of Fordground Barn Historic Outfarm, Ford
15	MWS12588	Newhouse Farm Historic Farmstead, Ford
16	MWS12641	Northwood Farm Historic Farmstead, Ford
17	MWS13020	Land at Fellows Gardens, Yapton - Archaeological Evaluation
18	MWS13032	Historic Outfarm North East of Yapton
19	MWS13255	Site of Parkers Barn Historic Outfarm, Climping
20	MWS13333	Place Farm Historic Farmstead, Ford
21	MWS13998	Wicks Farm Historic Farmstead, Ford
22	MWS14057	Yard adjacent to Boundary Cottage, Ford
23	MWS14085	Yard East of Wicks Farm, Ford
24	MWS14154	Yard West of Newhouse Farm, Ford
25	MWS2405	Yapton Place
26	MWS2412	HMP Ford, (Ford Airfield (Disused)), Ford
27	MWS3102	Anglo Saxon Sculpture - Ford
28	MWS3221	Neolithic Axe and Stone Rubber - Ford
29	MWS3222	Castle or Moated House - Ford
30	MWS3301	Ford Hospital Railway
31	MWS4711	Brickworks on the site of Ford Aerodrome
32	MWS5224	Ford Gun Emplacement
33	MWS5760	Dock - Ford
34	MWS6290	Burials - Ford
35	MWS6291	Ford Shrunk Medieval Village
36	MWS6292	Palaeoliths - Ford
37	MWS6683	Roman Pottery, Ford
38	MWS6775	Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segment 27
39	MWS6776	Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines - Segments 28-30
40	MWS6980	Ford Water Treatment Works
41	MWS6981	Ford Water Treatment Works - segment 2
42	MWS6982	Ford Water Treatment Works - segment 3
43	MWS6983	Ford Water Treatment Works Area A
44	MWS6985	Ford Water Treatment Works
45	MWS7089	House opposite Ford Church
46	MWS7129	Anti-Aircraft Artillery - Ford
47	MWS7642	Geophysical Survey at Ford Airfield
48	MWS7928	Burndell Bridge on the Portsmouth & Arundel Navigation, Yapton
49	MWS9178	Memorial Garden, Ford

TOR ref	WSCC ID	Description
50	MWS9245	War Memorial within the grounds of St. Mary's Church, Climping
51	MWS5754	Portsmouth - Arundel Canal
52	MWS14871	Ford Waste Water Treatment Works, Ford - Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological Events

TOR ref	WSCC ID	Description
EV1	EWS1149	Excavations at Ford Airfield, Yapton, West Sussex
EV2	EWS1655	Land at Fellows Gardens, Yapton - Evaluation
EV3	EWS1774	Land off Burndell Road, Ford - Archaeological Evaluation
EV4	EWS1824	Land at East Yapton - Desk Based Assessment
EV5	EWS1874	Land at Ford Airfield, Ford - Desk Based Assessment
EV6	EWS1875	Land at Ford Airfield, Ford - Archaeological Surveys
EV7	EWS36	Land at Wicks Farm, Ford - Desk Based Assessment
EV8	EWS397	Land off Burndell Road, Yapton - Evaluation
EV9	EWS715	Land at Former Ford Airfield, Ford - Archaeological Investigations
EV10	EWS716	Ford Airfield - Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey
EV11	EWS1642	St Mary's Church, Climping - Archaeological Investigation
EV12	EWS717	Ford Airfield - Geotechnical test Pits
EV13	EWS769	Geosurvey at Ford, West Sussex
EV14	EWS1916	Ford Waste Water Treatment Works, Ford - Archaeological Investigations

Historic buildings in the HER

TOR ref	WSCC ID	Description
A	MWS7518	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Cold War) - Littlehampton (Ford)
B	MWS8121	Stanton shelters - Ford
C	MWS8137	Blister hangar - Ford

Listed buildings

TOR ref	Description
LB1	Ford Lane, Atherington House, Ford Place, Southdown House and The Lodge II Large L-shaped house, now sub-divided. The interior may contain some C17 work but the exterior is C18. Two storeys and attic. Four windows facing west, four windows facing north. Modern dormers. Red brick and grey headers with some panels of squared knapped flints. Brick stringcourse. Eaves cornice with heavy brackets. Hipped tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Porch in angle of the L.
LB2	Ford Lane, New House Farmhouse II C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with flints with red brick dressings and quoins. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Glazing bars intact. Two curved bay windows on ground floor. Doorway with pilasters, pediment-shaped hood and door of six fielded panels.
LB3	The Parish Church of St Andrew, Ford I Chancel and nave with south porch and western bell-turret faced with white weatherboarding and with hipped roof. Mainly Norman with later windows. South porch in red brick with shaped gable over, added in 1637. Very attractive small church, little restored.
LB4	The Parish Church of St Mary, Climping I Cruciform building with tower to the south of the south transept, also a south porch. The tower and the doorway to the west of it late C12, the remainder early C13.
LB5	The Vicarage, Climping II 1833 circa. Architect W F Pocock. Rudimentary Gothic. Two storeys. Three windows. The front cemented, the sides flints. Hipped slate roof. Casement windows with obtusely-pointed windows of Gothic type. The centre window-bay projects with a crow-stepped gable over it and a projecting porch on ground floor of red brick and grey headers with

TOR ref	Description
	obtusely-pointed archway.
LB6	Church Farmhouse East and Church Farmhouse West, Climping II L-shaped C18 house. Two storeys. Two windows facing east, four windows facing south. Red brick, the first floor of the south front tile-hung. Eaves cornice with modillions and brackets. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Modern porch.
LB7	The Parish Church of St Mary, Yapton I Chancel, nave with aisles and tower to the south west of the nave. Nave and tower C12. The nave has lean-to roofs with later dormer windows inserted. The tower has red brick buttresses and a hipped shingled roof. Chancel C13. Very attractive unrestored medieval church.
LB8	Manorial Dovecote at Church Farm, Yapton II Dove cote. C17. Circular structure of flint with red brick quoin-shaped patterns at regular intervals and cornice of 3 courses of brick. Conical tiled roof with 2 hipped dormers. Cupola for bird entry missing. The small size of the dovecote indicates use solely for the Lord of the Manor. This dovecote appears to be identified in MSS 12894 of the West Sussex Record Office, a lease dated 17 October 1667 for a 'capital messuage with dove house, in Yapton'.

Arundel (selected assets, c.4.5km north of the site)

Arundel Castle, grade I

Lower part of gatehouse possibly late C11, built for Roger de Montgomery, who was granted Arundel by William the Conqueror. Middle stage of gatehouse, keep, and cellars under south-east range appear (stylistically) to date from late C12; possibly from tenure of Earl William de Albini. Barbican, upper stage of gatehouse, north-west buttress, and well tower to keep, appear (stylistically) to date from late C13, possibly from time of Richard, 1st Earl of Arundel, who received the grant of a fair to help repair the castle [A Tipping: English Homes, I]. Curtain and towers round north end also medieval, but of uncertain date, and restored in late C19 [photograph showing unrestored condition in possession of Arundel Society]. North-east range may have been rebuilt in early C16 [painting in Arundel Castle], possibly by William, 11th Earl of Arundel [Tipping: op.cit.]. The general form of this range is the same as in the early C16. James Gibbs supplied plans for the 8th Duke of Norfolk (who died in 1732) [Gibbs MSS]. This may have been for the south-east range [plan before late C18 rebuilding illustrated in Dallaway "History of Western Sussex": 1836]. North-east, south-east and south-west ranges rebuilt by 11th Duke (succeeded in 1786, died in 1815), keeping to existing outline of buildings [cf. Hollar's view of Arundel, c.1640], Architect initially Francis Hiorn, who died in 1789. Then James Teasdale, otherwise unknown, who signed the plans for the rebuilding illustrated in Dallaway [op.cit.]. (A John Teasdale the Elder, of Greystoke, Cumberland, supplied sculpture for the 11th Duke from 1790 onwards [Gunnis: Dictionary of British Sculptors]). Of this rebuilding only the Library, completed in 1801 [Clifford Musgrave: Arundel Castle], survives. The campaign was completed by 5th June 1815, when the Baron's Hall was first used [Dallaway: op.cit.]. Chapel, Baron's Hall, remainder of south-west range, all of south-east range apart from cellar, and all of north-east range above, and north of the library, rebuilt 1890-1903. Architect Charles Alban Buckler. This rebuilding was largely a thorough-going purge of all the details, substituting C13 ones for Teasdale's C15 ones.

Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Philip Neri and piers surrounding churchyard, grade I GV
Designed 1868-9. Built 1870-3. Architect J A Hansom. Ashlar walls and vaults. Pitched slate roof. Picturesque Gothic composition with details from later C13 sources. Stylobate surrounding cathedral on north and west sides, interspersed with ashlar piers: square bases, octagonal tops, and pyramidal caps with foliate finials. Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Philip Neri forms a group with No 2 Parsons Hill.

ARUNDEL CASTLE schedule entry

Reasons for Designation

Motte castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. Some 100-150 examples do not have baileys and are classified as motte castles. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

Arundel Castle survives well despite the slighting and rebuilding of some of the castle buildings after the Civil War. It is of an unusual twin bailey plan, illustrating the wide range of possible forms of this class of monument. The castle is well documented historically and the long history of its use and adaptation is well illustrated by a wide range of surviving features such as the Norman gatehouse and keep, the curtain wall, outer bailey and Civil War defences. These features also considerably enhance the castle's significance because they provide important information on a number of key stages in the history of defensive fortification.

Details

The monument includes a motte and bailey castle at its centre, the outer bailey area to the north-east, the square earthwork known as the bowling green and the fishponds on the eastern side of the castle grounds. The buildings around the quadrangle are not included in the scheduling, having been extensively altered in the 19th and early 20th century and currently listed Grade I. The ground beneath them, however, is included. All other modern structures such as the building at St Mary's Gate, the pavilion and the surfaces of all roads and paths are similarly excluded, the ground beneath is however included. The reservoir to the north is excluded from the scheduling. The first castle comprised a central mound, or motte, some 75m across at its base and 20m high, and two courtyards, or baileys, one on each side of the motte. The shell keep on top of the motte, which measures 20m by 18m across and has walls 9m high, is a 12th century replacement of the first timber keep erected by Roger de Montgomery before 1070. To the north-east of the original castle is a nearly-square outer bailey some 350m across, originally with strong earthworks on all sides except the NE where steep slopes provided sufficient defence. On the northern side the bank and ditch together measure 35m across. The lower levels of a stone gatehouse survive at the gap in this northern earthwork. A slighter bank and infilled ditch extends westwards between Park Gates and the London Road for additional defence. This and the 35m square 'bowling green' are likely to have been used to strengthen the castle during the Civil War. The three fishponds to the E, up to 63m long and 15m wide, provided fish for the table during the early use of the castle.

ARUNDEL CASTLE PARK AND GARDEN

Grade: II*

Details

Early and mid C19 partly walled pleasure grounds developed from former medieval earthworks and with surviving C16 and C17 features, laid out within and around a castle of C11 origin and with, on its north side, an extensive late C18 to early C19 walled park.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

On being created Earl of Arundel in 1067, Roger de Montgomery was given extensive lands in Sussex, including the site now occupied by the Castle, the motte and two baileys of which probably date from his ownership. After a short period in the hands of the crown, the Castle, lands and title of Earl of Arundel were given to the d'Aubigny family. On Hugh d'Aubigny's death the estates were divided and the Castle and Honor of Arundel were inherited by John Fitzalan. With a few short interruptions, Arundel was held by the Fitzalans until 1556 when the last descendent, Mary Fitzalan, married Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, in whose family it remains today (1998). A charitable trust was established, through an Act of Parliament in the 1960s, to preserve the Castle, its surrounding gardens and the Little Park for public benefit. The Great or New Park, to the north, remains in private ownership.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Arundel Castle is situated on the northern edge of the town of Arundel, on the east side of the A284. The c 478ha registered site, comprising c 24ha of ornamental gardens and grounds and c 454ha of parkland and woodland, occupies a high, north-to-south-running crest of the South Downs which is cut north to south through the centre by a deep valley and a series of south-east-facing dry combes. On its eastern side, the crest drops in a steep escarpment to the level plain of the River Arun valley. Except for a stretch in the south-east corner (southward from Swanbourne Lake) the park is enclosed by a flint wall erected in the 1790s (Banks Assocs 1989). The west boundary wall abuts the A284 road (separated from it by a varying width fringe of trees) beyond which, and also to the north, lies further wooded downland. To the east, the wall abuts the river at the northern end and open farmland further south, the park enjoying extensive views over the valley landscape of hedge-lined meadows and ditches to the Downs east of the gap. At its southern end, the site abuts Mill Road to the east (built in 1894 to replace Mill Lane which ran c 100m further west, close under the Castle escarpment) and the town buildings of Arundel.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main entrance to the Castle is at the extreme south-east corner off Mill Road, a drive entering through the carriage arch of Lower Lodge (built c 1896 to a design by Buckler (VCH 1997), listed grade II) and following a serpentine course around the south and west fronts of the Castle to reach the main

entrance at the barbican. The approach to the Castle before the late C18 appears to have been from the north, through the Little Park (gates shown on OS 1st edition of 1875-6 and field evidence) but by 1785, a gate from the town on the west side had been established (VCH 1997). The present entrance and its drive, laid out in c 1894-6, replaced one from the High Street at the present Main or Town Gate which was established in that location in the early C19. Following the realignment, completed by 1841, of the northern end of the High Street to the line of the present London Road and the enclosure of its former course into the Castle grounds, William Burn (1789-1870) designed and built the Town Gate (with a pointed arch and rock-faced rustication), its flanking High Street Lodge to the north and high wall with crenelated parapets to the south (ensemble completed 1850-1, listed grade II). The former drive which ran eastwards from this gate to the Castle (and which was given embattled parapets in 1851, VCH 1997) was landscaped into the grounds with the construction of the new drive in 1894.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Arundel Castle stands at the south end of the site overlooking the Arun valley, on a natural chalk escarpment which falls sharply to the east. Its 30m high motte and two baileys (north-west and south-east of the motte) were built by Roger de Montgomery in the C11 while the flint-built barbican, the gatehouse, curtain wall around the north bailey and the Bevis tower, survive from the C12 and C13. The motte in the centre is dominated by the c 9m high, Caen stone Keep, built from 1070 to 1090, while the domestic buildings, in ashlar, are arranged around a quadrangle on the site of the south or lower bailey. As part of the great remodelling carried out from 1877 to 1904 by Charles Alban Buckler (1824-1904) for the fifteenth Duke, those forming the west range, with their twin cylindrical towers, were rebuilt from foundation upwards, and the south and east ranges rebuilt within refaced outer facades. Earlier domestic buildings on the west and south sides were destroyed in the Civil War siege of 1644. By the C18 the Castle was being used as a shooting lodge until it was restored as the family's principal seat by the tenth Duke in 1777 and a programme of reconstruction was begun by his son from 1786. Of this rebuilding, completed in 1815, only the gothic library (finished in c 1800) survives. Buckler's remodelling included the clearance of ivy from, and restoration of, the walls of the Keep, a full restoration following in 1905-6. The Castle was again extensively restored in 1975-8.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The gardens and pleasure grounds lie within the Castle walls and in the Castle precincts which extend to the south and west and northwards to the boundary with the New Park. Inside the Castle, the domestic ranges at the southern end enclose the Quadrangle or Inner Court, which is laid to lawn, its present asymmetrical form altered from its former complete oval in the late C19. The steep, grassed slopes of the motte rise from the north end of the Quadrangle, the slopes being cleared of their tree cover by the end of the C19. Beyond the motte a path climbs northwards into the Upper Court which is enclosed by high walls and laid to a central, square lawn edged with shrubbery and with a yew hedge (planted mid 1990s) along the south side. Probably the site of the medieval castle garden, a garden is known to have existed here in 1635 which, between 1702 and 1708, was laid out as a formal garden with box plants, its northern slope cut into the present, surviving series of grassed terraces (Banks Assocs 1989). Used later as a kitchen garden, it was referred to as laid out in ornamental parterres in 1835 although a formal garden set out for the visit by Queen Victoria in 1845 may have been by W A Nesfield (1793-1881; *The Connoisseur* 1978). The complex parterres shown in photographs of the early 1880s were simplified in c 1884 and had gone by 1914. The proposals for flower garden planting by Gertrude Jekyll in 1902 were not carried out.

Below the Castle, the steep slopes of its defensive earthworks are laid to open grass on the south and south-west sides while the west- and north-facing slopes and the northern ditch have a dense tree cover of mixed species (including evergreens) which survives from a similar cover on all the defences in the C19 before clearance and which was much damaged in the storm of 1987.

Westwards, the Castle precincts are open in character and laid out to an informal series of both level and sloping lawns threaded by the main and other linking drives and dotted with a light cover of trees of mixed ages and species. The northern part, from the Town Gate northwards to St Mary's Gate (of dressed flint, with a crenelated parapet, listed grade II), is laid out on its north side with two east to west levels of grassed terraces dotted with a few trees and with, along the north side, a narrow, deep, tree- and shrub-planted ditch (the former medieval town ditch). The terraces were created in the early 1800s on the site of upcast from the ditch and by 1820(30, these and the land occupied by the former route of

the High Street through St Mary's Gate (closed by Act of Parliament in 1803) which was incorporated into the grounds by 1807, had been planted with trees as a pleasure ground (Tierney 1834). The main drive runs along the south side of the terraces, against the north wall of the walled, former kitchen garden, laid out in 1803 and since 1963 containing a public car park at the east end and, in the central section, a restored but relocated mid C19 greenhouse (listed grade II). The southern part of the pleasure grounds was laid out in the mid C19 (shown on a plan of 1855), following the demolition of houses on land south of the Town Gate which was enclosed in the 1850s. On the lawn 60m north-west of the Town Gate, two magnolia trees mark the position of a fountain and conservatory (built 1845 and 1851), gone by 1896 (VCH 1997).

On a mound some 50m south of the Castle is a square, grassed bowling green, shown on a plan of the grounds in 1531 (Banks Assocs 1989). It was cleared of trees, restored and enclosed with yew hedges in the mid 1990s. South-east of the Castle, the Lower Lawns, formerly laid out with a tennis court, are enclosed along their eastern edge by a fringe of evergreen shrubbery (planted 1990s). The former Mill Road now forms a track, marked by a line of yews, along the east side of the Lawns while to their north, three rectangular ponds surrounded by trees and undergrowth form the Water Garden. Shown as fishponds on a survey of 1635, by the C18 a pond garden was laid out around them which survived as a fruit and vegetable garden in 1874 (now, 1998, gone). Above the ponds, the steep, wooded escarpment of the Castle Hanger, shown as tree-covered throughout the C18 but damaged in the storm of 1987, contained a walk up its slope, first noted in 1874 and known as the zig-zag walk by 1885 (now gone). Some 400m north along Mill Road, on the west side, is the flint-built Home Farm with an octagonal dairy (listed, with adjacent farm buildings, pump house and walls to pools, grade II), which was built in 1845-6 for the visit of Queen Victoria.

North-west of the pleasure grounds is the Castle Park, its large, central, open space terraced to form a cricket pitch which is enclosed to the north (from the New Park) and north-west by an extensive, tree-covered earthwork, originally medieval defences but probably enlarged prior to the Civil War siege in 1644. Known as the Castle Park following its enclosure into the pleasure grounds c 1815, the Little Park appears always to have been open. It was in use as a kitchen garden in 1875 and was planted around the perimeter with exotic evergreens in the late C19, the cricket pitch being laid out by 1896 (OS 2nd edition). Along the west side, the former route of the London road, now a tarmac drive, has a domed icehouse built into the earthwork terrace on its east side.

PARK The New or Great Park extends 3.2km northwards from the Castle grounds and is principally laid to open pasture interspersed with woodland on steep slopes such as Mill Hanger (on the west slope above Swanbourne Lake) and Offham Hanger (along the eastern site boundary) and blocks and belts of plantations on the hilltops and along the crests, the latter almost completely replanted (largely with beech) following destruction in the storm of 1987. Although two medieval deer parks existed in Arundel parish, of which the Home Park became the Little or Castle Park, the present New Park was created in the late C18, from former arable and warren land, as a setting for the Castle as rebuilt by the eleventh Duke. Considerable land adjacent to the Little Park was already imparked by 1789; the area was greatly increased, to something near its present size, in 1793 and was enclosed by a wall by the 1810s, the warren being destroyed and an extensive programme of planting, notably of beech, begun (VCH 1997). The present pattern of planting is shown established on the 1st edition OS.

Northwards from the Castle Park, broad ribbons of open grass, flanked on their west side by linear plantations, are laid out with mid C20 training gallops with, some 800m north-west from the Castle, a triangular folly of flint and stone chequerwork with octagonal corner turrets named the Hiorne Tower (after its architect, Francis Hiorne and built in 1796, listed grade II*). Nearby is a stone Greek altar (listed grade II). Eastwards from the Tower, steep, wooded slopes descend to a north-to-south-running valley containing Swanbourne Lake, enlarged from a former mill pond in 1797 (Banks Assocs 1989) and with Swanbourne Lodge (listed grade II) built in 1852 by William Burn standing at its eastern end. A further lodge by Burn stands at the Offham Gate, c 1km to the north-east (listed grade II). Northwards from the Lake, on the slopes rising to the Dry Lodge Plantation, are a number of tree clumps, of C19 origin but with late C20 additions. North-west of Hiorne's Tower, some 80m back from the main A284, stands the flint-built Green Doors Lodge (listed grade II), built on the line of the new London (A284) road in 1793 but brought into the park by a second realignment in 1803. At the north-west corner is a further entrance to

the park, at Whiteways Lodge (listed grade II), built in 1796 possibly to a design by the eleventh Duke (Banks Assocs 1989).

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OS Old Series, sheet 9, published 1813 OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1875-6, published 1879 2nd edition published 1898 3rd edition published 1914
OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1874-5 3rd edition surveyed 1912
Archival items Album of photographs, c 1880 (Arundel Castle MS MD799)