

Technical appendix F, Part 3: Designated heritage assets beyond the 1km study area; Arundel

Introduction

This technical appendix provides additional baseline information on the group of high grade designated heritage assets at Arundel, at c.4.5km distance from the site. These are the castle and grounds, the landscape park, the cathedral and the town conservation area (see figure F3.1). A brief narrative is given of the historic development of the main assets, and a summary of the key aspects of the contribution of the setting of those assets that are relevant to the assessment of potential effects in chapter 10. The main sources used, in addition to the designation information provided in the gazetteers in part 1 of technical appendix F, are the Victoria County History, 1997¹, the report by the Castle Studies group², and the Historic England image libraries.

A number of photographs are provided in figure F3.2. The relevant representative viewpoint photographs produced as part of the landscape and visual effects assessment in chapter 12 of this ES, are VPs 1, 2, 3 and 7, figures 12.18-12.20 which show a range of distant views towards Arundel, and VPs 29, 30 and 31, figures 12.46-12.48 which show views outwards, including looking towards the site area to the south west from the top of the shell keep. The methodology for the production of these images, and any limitations, either technical or resulting from the Covid-19 restrictions in place for much of 2020, are explained in chapter 12 and the associated technical appendix H. The castle and grounds are still closed to the public, and will not reopen until April 2021 (depending on the regulations in place at that time).

Summary of historic development

The castle at Arundel was founded immediately after the Norman Conquest in 1067 by Roger de Montgomery, cousin of William I, who constructed a timber castle on a motte with two baileys to the north and south east, at the strategic location at the fall of the downs and overlooking the coastal plain. By 1070 the gatehouse had been reconstructed in stone. As part of the initial Norman phase he also enclosed a deer park to the west towards Tortington. The town developed immediately next to the castle ditch in a loose grid created by New/High Street, Maltravers Street (the main road to Chichester and until the 1830s known as Chipping or Old Market Street), and Tarrant Street giving access to the river. Possible Saxon precursors have been identified in the earthworks to the north west of the castle which may be the site of a late Saxon *burh*, Arundel is also documented as a possible site of a pre-Conquest minster church. The location of the early medieval settlement area may be Little Park to the north of the castle (now the cricket ground), where until the early 19th century the banks of possible fortifications survived on the north, north west and south sides.

The principal medieval phases of the castle were the rebuilding of the keep in stone from the beginning of the 12th century, and a second period in the later 12th century when the walls surrounding the baileys were also rebuilt in stone. A further phase of reconstruction at the end of the 13th/beginning of the 14th century saw the construction of the barbican alongside the earlier gatehouse, and of towers around the north bailey, including the surviving Bevis Tower (originally named the Beaumont Tower). The residential and domestic buildings formed ranges around the walls of the south bailey, which included the main hall range built in the 13th century, and two chapels were in existence by 1275. The land to the north was referred to as

¹ See <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol5/pt1/pp10-101>

² See <http://www.castlestudiesgroup.org.uk/Arundel.PDF>

an area of vineyards and as gardens, until c.1301 when it was recorded by name as Little Park, and was in use as a deer park.

By the late 13th century the town was prosperous and had new earthwork defences, enclosing an area that included land to the west within the probable outline of the pre-conquest settlement. The port on the river developed to serve Normandy and an extensive coastal trade. A formal quay had been constructed by the early 15th century, and extended below the bridge. There were several fires in the town in the first half of the 14th century and evidence of economic decline which were exacerbated from mid-century by outbreaks of plague.

The known works to the castle in the later medieval period related principally to the continued development of the residential and service parts of the castle, including the main hall that in the 15th century was said to be of a similar scale to those at Westminster Hall and Eltham Palace. There were several phases of new buildings around the south bailey in the 16th century, creating a full circuit, in contrast to the north, which remained open (the buildings of this phase were also those that were entirely removed in the reconstruction at the end of the 19th century, which emphasised the earlier, medieval character of the castle).

The defences remained functional and were reinforced in the Civil War, during which the castle changed hands three times. In addition to damage during the siege in December 1643 to January 1644, the formal "slighting" of the fortifications was ordered in 1653 once the Parliamentary garrison left.

The residential parts of the castle continued in use after the Civil War, with repairs to the hall and to the ranges of buildings around the south bailey, and rebuilding in brick in the early 18th century. The northern parts of the castle remained ruined and from the 16th to 18th century Little Park was again recorded as being in use as gardens.

The earls of Arundel were not resident for long periods of the 16th and 17th centuries (the estates also reverted to the crown on several occasions) and the borough gained greater independence, particularly as a result of the strong Presbyterian interest. There are corporation records of payments for repair of the quays from c.1600, and the quays were recorded in 1680 as being 20ft wide and nearly 300 ft long. The port was particularly important for the exports of grain and of timber for the naval dockyards, though foreign trade began to decline by the early 18th century, and trade was affected by the silting of the channel and increased competition from the ports at Littlehampton (with which it was combined for collection of customs dues) and Chichester.

From the later 18th century, the dukes of Norfolk commenced a process of purchase of property in the town and the surrounding land, to become the dominant landowner by mid 19th century. The landscape park was created from the 1780s, expanding across the farmland to the north of the castle to encompass over 1,100 acres by the 1810s, enclosed within a wall and provided with several lodges. There was extensive woodland planting, especially of beech, and the wide open areas retained between allowed open views towards the coast. The triangular Hiorne's tower was constructed in 1787 as a banqueting house and viewcatcher within the new parkland. By the early 19th century Little Park had been integrated into the enlarged grounds of the castle and relandscaped, removing the earthworks of the early town defences. In c.1805 the process of enlargement of the castle grounds extended beyond the castle ditch and across the streets at the north end of the town, with the demolition the buildings at the top of High Street, and the diversion of London Road to the south of St Nicholas's church and west of the old gate to the town at Marygate, which was reconfigured as a new garden feature. The new areas were enclosed within a high wall and were occupied by

extensive kitchen gardens. As part of the additional works in 1850 the wall was extended and a new gatehouse was constructed at the top of High Street.

Alongside the expansion of the designed landscape, the castle was partially rebuilt by the 11th duke between the 1780s and his death in 1815. This included the reconstruction of the residential part of the castle around the south bailey clearing the remaining medieval hall and other buildings that had been in use as the service level, and construction of new ranges of rooms on the first floor above the rebuilt service rooms below. Of this phase of works only the library survives on the east side of the courtyard.

The 1790s to the 1830s were a period of prosperity of the port and growth of the town, though this faltered later in the century, as a result of the competition of Littlehampton as the main port and the conservative estate dominance, which ensured that the railway was kept at a distance (in 1846 the lines to Worthing and Chichester opened with stations at Lyminster, and at Ford, and another line was added in 1863). The expansion of the castle grounds continued, with the purchase and demolition of much of the east side of the High Street in 1850 and enclosure of the land within the new castle wall. There were also the first attempts to close Mill Lane to the south of the castle to expand the grounds outwards in that direction towards the river.

Arundel also developed a specifically Catholic character from the middle of the century, and the castle chapel was used by both town and family members. The new church of Our Lady and St Philip Howard designed by J A Hansom, and built between 1869 and 1873, was located at a high point intended to dominate the town and appear as a landmark in longer distance views from the south. It uses a French gothic style of c.1300 with tall lancet windows, a high roof line and flèche. A planned tower with a spire was not built. The church was the focus for a range of associated buildings on London Road, including the later 19th century schools and the cemetery. The church became the Roman Catholic cathedral for the newly-created Diocese of Arundel and Brighton in 1965.

The present appearance of the castle was created for the 15th duke by architect C A Buckler between 1890 and 1903³. This phase entirely removed the Regency work with the exception of the library, and made significant changes to the remaining medieval features.

The circuit of buildings within the south bailey was rebuilt, with a new chapel and the vast barons' hall on the south west side linked by a gallery to the principal state rooms in the south east side overlooking the River Arun. The early 19th century gateway was replaced, and several new towers were added. Of the remaining medieval elements, Bevis Tower was restored and raised in height, as was the shell keep and the towers and walls of the north bailey were rebuilt and the wall walk completed. As part of the changes Little Park was levelled to create the cricket ground and landscaped, and the replacement Mill Road was built, east of the fishponds, allowing the construction of the new entrance gatehouse and the drive curving under the high south façade flanked by towers, around to the barbican and the Norman gatehouse.

In addition to the changed presence of the castle from within the town itself, the overall effect was to dramatically change to the silhouette of the castle in views from the park to the north and towards Arundel from the river, in which the two landmarks of the cathedral and the castle

³ The Historic England England's places archive (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places/>) includes images of the castle before the rebuilding, for example of the early 19th century south façade in a light early gothic revival style with a regular pattern of crenellations and rows of chimneys, and also several interiors, as well as photographs of the rebuilding in progress and of the unrestored shell keep and north bailey.

appear as a deliberate picturesque composition. It also features as a recurring feature in incidental views across a wide area of the flat coastal plain to the south.

There proposed transfer of the castle to the National Trust in the 1970s did not take place, and since the 1990s it has once again become a principal residence, and has continued to be developed as a tourist attraction, including the development of the former kitchen gardens.

The conservation area designation was made in 1975, covering a broadly square area of the town from the A284 on the west to the river, including the bridge and a small area on Queen Street, and to Mill Road on the east side. The designation includes the castle and the closer parkland including the cricket pitch and the land up to the Home Farm and the dairy. There is no published appraisal, but the brief statement of character in the SPG published in 2000 described the “*cohesive and contained hillside town*” based on the grid created by the few main streets, High Street, with the infill at the wide southern end, Maltravers Street and Tarrant Street. The statement notes the visual dominance of the cathedral in distant views towards the town.

The assets: setting and visual relationships to the application site

The designated assets are shown on figure F3.1: the castle (listed grade I, 1949), the scheduled area (1976, covering the motte and the twin baileys, Little Park and the additional bank and ditch defences added in the Civil War), the 478-hectare registered landscape park (grade II*, 1984), the cathedral (listed grade I, 1949), and the conservation area and component listed buildings.

The focus for the present assessment is the contribution to the significance of the assets and to the appreciation of that significance of the views both towards and outwards from Arundel that could be altered by the proposed development of the ERF 4.5km to the south west. It therefore does not attempt to summarise the complexity of the full range of the historic, architectural and aesthetic values of the assets.

Arundel Castle is the product of the late 19th century reconstruction, with the medieval features seen alongside, and the high and complex rooflines were designed to appear in views towards the town and act as a landmark across a wide area⁴. The castle and the cathedral together appear as landmarks of variable impact in views from across the coastal plain looking north towards the edge of the downs, and from the high ground looking south towards the sea. These include views from within the landscape park and beyond. See the representative viewpoint photographs in chapter 12 of the ES noted above.

The views looking from the castle outwards are of particular relevance for the original location and the military and strategic functions of the Norman motte and bailey castle. The shell keep, which was restored and the walls raised in height in c.1900, was the functional vantage point and is now a focus for public appreciation of the castle and its relationship to the town and its setting on the River Arun. The internal wall walk allows high level views across the castle itself, the castle ditch and outer walls, the roofs of the town and beyond, each of the battlements framing portions of the view of the river valley.

The tall ranges rebuilt around the outline of the south bailey in 1890-1903 contain the principal public rooms of the castle, arranged in a circuit around the central courtyard opening out from

⁴ Reactions to the transformation of the castle vary; Ian Nairn, who was responsible for the West Sussex part of the Buildings of England volume in 1965, clearly hated it, but Simon Jenkins in England’s Thousand best Houses says of it, “*Arundel is Victorian, and magnificently so.*”

the barbican and Norman castle gateway, with the chapel and the barons' hall in the south west range, then the long central gallery linking to the grand staircase and to the dining room and drawing room in the south east range, and the retained early 19th century library in the east range. The external views from these spaces are carefully designed, with the windows of the full height spaces of the chapel and the barons' hall, giving views onto the internal courtyard, and the rooms in the south east façade overlooking the river valley, with high lancet windows allowing distant views away from the town. An example of the narrow views towards the south west available from the corner towers is shown in the photograph in figure F3.2, taken from the window of the south gallery.

At ground level the outside spaces around the castle are characterised by the enclosure within the encircling layers of walls around the grounds that were developed and expanded in the course of the 19th century, and by the subdivision of the grounds by the curving drives around from the south east, the earthworks of the castle ditch, and the tree cover. The separate walled gardens to the west on London Road are entirely enclosed and inward-looking. Views outwards are therefore not a characteristic of this immediate designed setting.

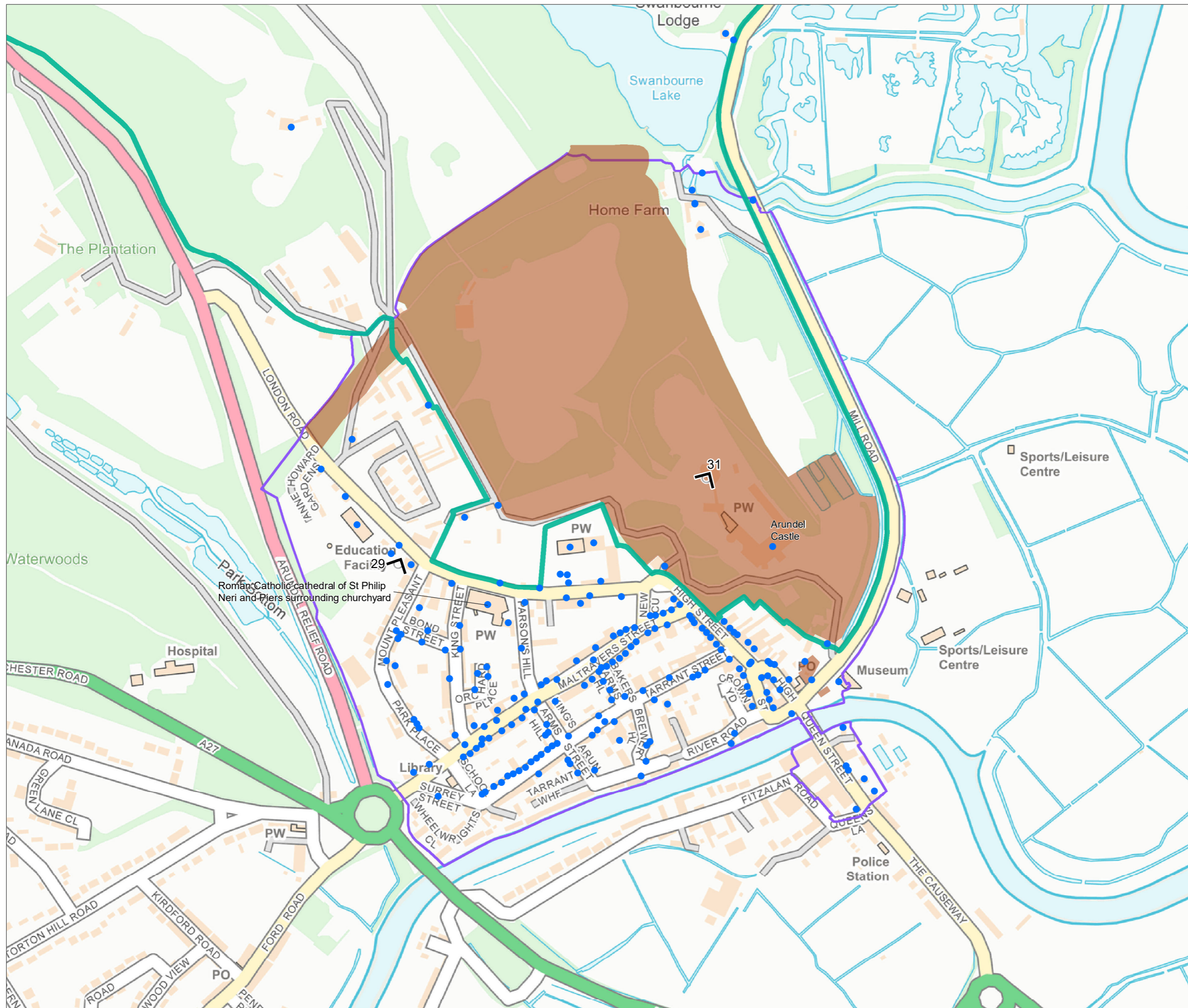
The other assets

The construction of the new church of Our Lady and St Philip Howard, now the cathedral, was an expression of the role of the dukes of Norfolk as part of the Catholic revival of the later 19th century, and was the first initiative of the phase of works by the 15th duke. The impression created by the location on high land above the main streets of the town, and the scale of the building is emphasised by the high narrow form and the flèche, and in views towards Arundel it is designed to act as a landmark, the height of the long elevations of lancet windows being visible in views from the Arun valley to the south east. The close setting is defined by the scale and cohesion of the group of buildings on London Road and the associated buildings and cemetery, and the estate dominance marked by the long wall enclosing the western part of the castle gardens. The emphasis is on the value of the views towards the church and views outwards are not a characteristic of the setting of the church or the surrounding spaces.

The historic town as defined by the conservation area, is compact and has a strong sense of enclosure, created by the tight urban grain of the buildings lining the streets of the centre. The orientation of the street pattern of medieval origin, laid out in a grid across the hillside above the crossing point on the river, gives a general south east orientation. Those views to a wider setting are narrowly focused down towards the river valley to the south east. The view across the cemetery on London Road is a rare example of a more open and expansive view. Aside from the castle and the cathedral, none of the individual assets within the conservation area are of a type of scale to imply a relationship to a wide area beyond the immediate setting on the river.

The site

In one of the high value public views from the battlements at the top of the shell keep of the castle, looking across a wide area to the south west the site area forms a very small part of the overall view, identifiable by the course of the river and the line of houses at Nelson Row on Ford Road. In the wide panoramic views looking towards Arundel from a range of locations to the north from the higher ground and from the open land of the river and coastal plain in which the castle and the cathedral both appear as landmarks, in addition to some distant large scale structures, the site area is barely identifiable and is not currently not perceived as an element of these views.



- Listed buildings
- Scheduled monument
- Arundel conservation area
- Registered park (grade II*)
- ↙ Viewpoint Locations

Ford Energy Recovery Facility and Waste Sorting and Transfer Facility, Ford Circular Technology Park
 Viridor Waste Management Limited, Grundon Waste Management Limited and Ford Energy from Waste Limited

0 125 m

N

Figure F3.1: Designated heritage assets: Arundel

Dwg no/264101/E01	Revision
Status	17 February 2021
Scale: 1:5,000 @A3	Drawn by: DL Checked by: SD

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