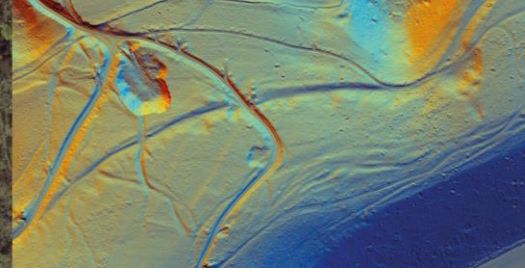




# SECRETS OF THE HIGH WOODS

HERITAGE | LANDSCAPE | SCIENCE



**An Interim report of volunteer fieldwork conducted at  
East Dean Park  
By the 'Secrets of the High Woods' project**

March 2015  
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## **Project background**

The Secrets of the High Woods (SHW) project is an HLF funded project, hosted by the South Downs National Park. The project seeks to identify, map and explore the archaeological heritage of a large swathe of the wooded western downs, using airborne laser scanning (LiDAR) technology.

A high resolution LiDAR survey of a 305 km<sup>2</sup> area of the wooded western downland region of the South Downs National Park was undertaken in March 2014, and range of LiDAR visualisations have been processed from the resultant digital terrain model. A National Mapping Programme (NMP) transcription project, combining both aerial photography and LiDAR has been commissioned, to provide a full and detailed desk-based record of the archaeological resource in the area.

A series of fieldwork programmes have been devised by SHW project staff working with project volunteers to investigate, explore and record the archaeological resource. The aims of the fieldwork have been as follows:

- To introduce project volunteers to a range of upstanding archaeological features which characterise the historic environment of the South Downs National Park.
- To explore the representation of these features using a range of different visualisation techniques.
- To make a rapid record of these features to enhance our understanding of the LiDAR visualisations.

Given limitations imposed by differing patterns of landownership, land management, vegetation growth and the time scale of the project, total field verification of the archaeological resource has not been attempted. Rather than a traditional transect survey, the programme of fieldwork has been targeted within areas agreed by project partners, and has been designed to explore specific questions. These include:

- investigation of a sample of the different feature types captured by LiDAR to provide and confirm interpretations;
- investigation of the impact of vegetation and landuse on the representation of archaeological relief;
- investigation of specific questions generated by the NMP programme of desk-top transcription;
- investigation of physical relationships between features, to explore potential for understanding of relative dating; and
- identification of sites and themes which can benefit from further field observations or desk based research by volunteers.

Ground verification is non-invasive and the results cannot be seen to provide definitive statements on interpretation or period. The following interpretations are, therefore, proposals only, and this interim report is intended to summarise the main results of the field work. This is intended to be a working document, which will be updated and developed as research undertaken by our archival and oral history volunteers becomes available, or as further fieldwork takes place.

## **Location**

East Dean Park is located in the central part of the Secrets of the High Woods study area (Figure 1). Fieldwork was conducted during March 2015.

Of the seven site visits made three were afternoon training sessions and four were full survey days. Project volunteers at East Dean Park were: Colin Caisley, Dominic Escott, Hilary King, Peter King, Ian Brooker, John Douglas, Mark Seaman, James Searle, John Crane, Theresa Griffiths, Kay Gilmore, Roger Green, Sue Brown, Mark Taylor, Mark Allen, Tim Pullan, Dick Cole, Terry Bell, James McInnes, Deborah Jordan and Alison Newell.

Permission to conduct field work was kindly granted by Darren Norris (Head Forester of the Goodwood Estate) and Dr Mark Roberts (Archaeological Advisor to the Goodwood Estate).

## **Site topography and geology**

East Dean Park is located within the rolling chalk upland of the South Downs National Park. The underlying geology is chalk, with superficial head deposits (silts, sands, gravels and clays) located in the dry valleys.<sup>1</sup>

## **Archaeological Background**

### Prehistoric

This area has a rich prehistoric heritage. The famous causewayed enclosure of the Trundle is located some 2km to the west of the Park, and several prehistoric funerary monuments are known within the area, including a group between the racecourse and Counters Gate to the south-west of the Park boundary (Chichester HER records I232, I258). The presence of lynchets and other earthworks has been long recognised in the woods of East Dean (HER 4343). However, the ALS data set provides the first comprehensive map of these features. Two Bronze Age 'Sussex Loops' and a quoit-headed pin have also been found in the area (HER 2647), and find spots of Iron Age pottery (HER I231) and a Roman cremation burial have been discovered within the Park boundary (HER I266).

### Medieval

This programme of fieldwork was specifically designed to explore a particular feature of the Medieval history of the area – the well preserved deer park at East Dean (HER record I229).

Deer parks are iconic features of the Medieval landscape. Simply put, they are an area of private land surrounded by a deer-proof boundary, used for raising deer. Parks are particularly (although not exclusively) associated with fallow deer, a species suited to maintenance within confined spaces (Rackham, 2003: 63).

The origins and development of the Medieval deer park is currently a hot topic of academic research. The concept of a space set aside for hunting may have a Late Saxon origin in England (haga, deerhays), and there are certainly records of parks by the time of the Domesday Book (Rackham, 2003: 63). However, the classic deer park is Medieval, with the heyday of this type of enclosure dating to perhaps the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Rackham has famously estimated that in 1300 there were 3,200 such parks in England, covering 2 per cent of the country (ibid).

Parks were status symbols, expensive to construct and maintain, and belonged to the highest echelons of society. The type of hunting practised in parks could be very different to the type practised within the wider, unbounded forest context (Sykes, 2007: 50). Sykes argues that within a

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<sup>1</sup> <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/geologyroam/geology> Accessed 15/04/2015

park, hunting is likely to have been limited to the drive, or 'bow and stable' form, where deer were chased towards archers positioned on platforms or stands (ibid: 51).<sup>F</sup> Much of this type of hunting could have been undertaken by professional hunters and parkers to provide venison for the Lord's table (ibid: 52). Women were not excluded from these landscapes, and parks have been suggested to have provided secluded spaces where women of the aristocratic class could partake in hunting (ibid: 55).

Recent studies have emphasised the multi-functional nature of deer parks, which were workplaces, with a range of activities undertaken in them. Deer parks can be considered as living larders, where deer (and other livestock and game) could be raised, managed and culled as needed. The two estate surveys of the FitzAlan Earls of Arundel, translated by Clough, record how some parks within the Secrets of the High Woods project area were used for both the grazing of cattle and pannage of pigs (Clough, 1969). Parks could also function as sources for timber and coppice (Rackham, 2003: 64).

Parks were often (although not exclusively) located in well-wooded areas. Characteristic internal features of a Medieval deer park include *launds* (areas of grassland for grazing often with pollard trees) and lodges. Lodge buildings could be functional; 'working lodges' where the Parkers lived, managed the park and conducted their business.<sup>2</sup> The function and occupation of lodges could change throughout the year, and, at specific times, could become the focus of frenetic activity – for example, when they were visited by their owners for sport (Dr Mark Roberts, pers. comm.). In some cases, lodges could also function as permanent residences of the owners, and could be very high-status buildings (Richardson in Liddiard, 2007: 35).

East Dean Park appears to be early – with park land here mentioned as early as 1189.<sup>3</sup> East Dean is one of a number of parks within the wooded western downs which fall within, or on the boundary of, the forest (or free chase) of Arundel. These include Downley, currently being investigated by Dr Mark Roberts (Roberts, 2015), Stansted, Selhurst, Halnaker, Slindon and Arundel (great and little park). Why there were so many deer parks in such a limited area is a matter for further study.

It is possible that there were buildings within the Park from an early date, and certainly before 1331. Salzman records that land at East Dean was let by Richard, Earl of Arundel to Henry de Guideford in 1294 (ibid).<sup>4</sup> This is thought to have included both the manor and demesne (a difficult term to define, which can mean property occupied by an owner, or more specifically a farm). In 1302, at the death of Richard FitzAlan, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel (1267–1302), his property included a park with deer at East Dean, 'with a manor enclosed' (ibid). A survey of 1331 explicitly refers to houses in the Park and a survey of 1570 refers to a lodge in the Park, which was inhabited by a servant of the then Keeper (see pg. 9).

Earthworks indicating settlement are known within East Dean Park, which, despite designation as a nationally important site, remain poorly understood. A number of mounds, earthwork enclosures and flint walls suggestive of a significant settlement site are located in the eastern combe. During the site visit by project volunteers, quantities of building materials and oyster shells were observed

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<sup>2</sup> This subject is covered in detail in: John McCann, Pat Ryan & Beth Davis, 'Buildings of the Deer Hunt to 1642', *Ancient Monuments Society Transactions*, Vol. 58, 2014: pp. 28:59.

<sup>3</sup> 'East Dean', in *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 4 – The Rape of Chichester*, ed. L F Salzman (1953) London: pp. 94–96 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol4/pp94-96> [accessed 2 June 2015].

<sup>4</sup> 'East Dean', in *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 4 – The Rape of Chichester*, ed. L F Salzman (1953) London: pp. 94–96 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol4/pp94-96> [accessed 24 May 2015].

littering the ground surface. Local names for the earthworks include 'King Alfred's Castle' or 'King Alfred's Well'.<sup>5</sup> The term 'King John's Hunting Lodge' has also been applied to the earthworks.<sup>4</sup>

Several phases of archaeological work have been undertaken within the Park, although the results of these investigations have never been published. These are outlined below:

- An old Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England record maintained by Historic England refers to excavations of buildings and a ditch to the site in 1954 and provides a Microfilm Index PRN: 3226.<sup>6</sup> Further work tracking down this record, and any associated archives could be of considerable interest to the project.
- In 1955, a bronze object, thought by the British Museum to be a drawer handle of c13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> date, was found on the site by Mrs Evans of Stoughton. This object is now lost.<sup>3</sup>
- In 1964, an excavation of the site was led by Miss P.A.M. Keef which suggested that the buildings were of 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century date.<sup>5</sup> The results of this excavation were unfortunately never published, and it is not known where (if anywhere) the archive of work is held. However, there remains an interesting opportunity to find out more about these excavations, as it is understood that some local residents helped out at the dig.

The site was scheduled in 1965 (Monument Number: 31205).<sup>7</sup> A survey of the earthworks in 1992 (undertaken by James Kenny, Chichester District Archaeological Advisor) identified the remains of at least three structures in this area, surviving as earthworks and as ruined sections of mortared, flint rubble wall. These structures are thought to represent the main dwelling houses, yards and outbuildings of a settlement. While these structures are known to be located within an area of Medieval parkland, no further interpretation as to the function or purpose of these buildings is offered within the scheduling record. The presence of earthworks within the wider area are also noted, but were not sufficiently understood at the time to include within the scheduling (Ibid). The character and historic development of the site remains, therefore, poorly understood.

In general, the overall number of parks declined in the later Medieval period. Many parks reverted to woodland or were converted to farmland; sometimes still detectable within the modern landscape as place-names, field boundaries, earthworks and soil marks. However, not all parks were abandoned, and the Tudor dynasty, in particular, had a great love of hunting and some new parks were created, such as that at Goodwood which was built between 1517 and 1520.<sup>8</sup>

The great parks of this period could represent romantic and ceremonial landscapes which incorporated elements of the historic landscape (such as old trees) into their fabric (Rackham, 2003: 65). Although hunting continued in some parks, generally, during the 16<sup>th</sup> century the primary function of the park shifted from game preserve to country house setting (Rotherham, 2007: 91).

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<sup>5</sup> Available from: [http://pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=246406#](http://pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=246406#) Accessed 20/04/15.

<sup>6</sup> Available from: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1915072> Accessed 20/4/2015.

<sup>7</sup> Scheduling Extract available from: [http://www.magic.gov.uk/Metadata\\_for\\_magic/rsm/31205.pdf](http://www.magic.gov.uk/Metadata_for_magic/rsm/31205.pdf) Accessed 20/04/15.

<sup>8</sup> *Letters and Papers Henry VIII, Vol. ii, 3311. 30 May 1517.*

## Post-Medieval to modern

Sometime in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, East Dean Park passed from the ownership of the FitzAlan, Earls of Arundel to the Lumley family, possibly as part of a marriage contract, and formalised in a Feet of Fines dating to 1566.

The earliest identified depiction of East Dean Park may date to around this time. A map of the forest, held by the Arundel Archives depicts a significant proportion of the project area, and clearly shows East Dean Park c (Figure 2). The map does not contain title or date, and was thought by Steer to date from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Steer, 1972: 192). However, this map may be considerably earlier, perhaps dating from the period of the transfer of the estate (Rebecca Hughes/Mark Roberts pers. comm.) See pg.10 for further details.

The map is particularly significant as it shows buildings located in the north-east corner of the Park, thereby providing the earliest (albeit stylised) depiction of the buildings within the scheduled monument boundary.

There is explicit reference to the continued presence of deer within the park in 1570. A survey of this date records that the park had 200 deer, with the pale in a good state of repair. This document also mentions a keeper, a servant (who 'takes charge') and also references other activities occurring within the Park such as the grazing of cattle (see pg. 9). This document also clearly references two parcels of wood within the Park. Is it possible that these parcels could relate to the wooded combes within the Park and were, perhaps, the precursors of the two woods later known as Charlton and East Dean Parks.

Lumley did not keep the Park long, selling it in 1589 to Sir Peter Garton. Following Garton's death, the manor of East Dean was split between his wife and sons.

A second early map, believed to date from 1597 is held by the West Sussex Record Office (Figure 3). This map shows the park in considerably greater detail, and shows evidence of internal compartments, several of which correspond well to boundaries detectable on the LiDAR visualisations. At this time the Park is owned by the Garton family, and the names recorded on the map are likely to represent tenants. The presence of multiple occupiers suggests that the park is no longer functioning as a deer park, at least as a complete entity, at this time. It is possible that compartments such as that occupied by Ralph Middleton may have retained some park functions, and further documentary/archival work may help clarify the economic situation at this time.

This map shows *The waie from Est Deane to Chichester, or the Greene Lane* bordering the eastern boundary of the Park, leaving a small cluster of fields owned or tenanted by John Rusbridger to the east. A small sliver of land borders the edge of the park pale and is recorded as belonging to 'Tho (Thomas) Allin. The name of the parcel is significant – *Salter Croft*, and potentially referring to the site of a deer leap into the Park (Cooper, 2014).

During the 17<sup>th</sup> century the area of the Park was owned by the Garton and later the Orme families. Potentially a range of activities were undertaken within the area, resulting in a mosaic of woodland, pasture and arable within the former park boundary. The Budgen map of 1724 does not depict the Park (Margary, 1970: 5), which supports the theory that the Park has been disparked by this time.

During the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, a new fashion for formality and regularity had come to define parks and estate landscapes. Straight tree lines avenues, walks and vistas were cut through existing woodland, and new woods established in regular patterns (Rotherham, 2007: 91). This fashion can be seen within the development of the East Dean Park landscape at this time. Historic cartography not only depicts the development of these features, but, in many cases, these alignments remain visible elements of the landscape today.

During the 18th century, the area of the former park had been acquired during the development of the Goodwood Estate. A park and house at Goodwood had been purchased by the 1st Duke of Richmond in 1695.<sup>9</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke purchased the manors of Singleton and Charlton in 1730 (Ibid), and Charlton soon became the centre of the Charlton hunt, one of the most famous and fashionable in the country. Charlton wood may have been purchased as part of the Charlton manor at this time. After 1750, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Richmond constructed Goodwood House and enlarged the estate, purchasing Halnaker and various manors, including East Dean (Ibid). Following the death of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke in 1806 the estate continued to be developed and consolidated by his successors. The Dukes of Richmond therefore appear to have reunified the perimeter of the earlier Medieval unit, and integrated it within the wider Goodwood estate structure.

By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, some beautiful cartography covers the area of the former Park. Around 1770, Yeakell and Gardner proposed to survey the whole county of Sussex in 8 sheets, at a scale of 2" to the mile. Work commenced, and four sheets were produced, but, due to financial constraints, the project was abandoned before the survey was completed (Holland, 1957: 98). However, the area of East Dean Park was covered, and the series is considered to represent a great advance on map making of the time (Ibid).

The Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778 (Figure 4) is the first map consulted to explicitly record the presence of two distinct parks: Charlton and East Dean, separated by a strip of open ridge top, and each corresponding to the two main north–south combes located within the former deer park. Neither of these parks appear to have contained settlement (although the presence of post-Medieval ceramic building material noted on the ground surface within the area of the scheduled monument may suggest some, as yet, undocumented settlement in the area). The parks therefore do not seem to have been managed as landscape parks in the context for a country house, and instead, the early maps exhibit a working, functional layout, with straight rides within a managed woodland context.

Some of these rides appear to link the Charlton and East Dean parks, whilst others link these two areas to the wider landscape, in particular the woods at Open Winkins and the plantations at Molecomb, demonstrating that by this time the area of the former Medieval deer park is firmly integrated in the wider Goodwood Estate. Several of these rides are still clearly identifiable within the modern landscape, and are easily traceable on the LiDAR data set.

The mid- to later-18<sup>th</sup> century was a period of revival of interest in park landscapes, and a new 'naturalistic' school of landscaping came to dominate, with an apparent informality of design promoted by landscape designers such as Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton (Rackham, 2003: 65). These parks, often set around a country house, could sweep away earlier traces of formal landscape design. Within East Dean Park, the naturalistic fashion appears to have had little impact and it would appear that during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries a mixed tradition of hunting, agriculture, and presumably arboriculture, was practised within the area of the former Medieval deer park. Further research into the Charlton hunt, and into the history of woodland management on the Goodwood estate may help clarify just how these parks and the wider estate were managed during this time.

Yeakell and Gardner also clearly depict an open ridge between Charlton and East Dean Park, in an area known today as Park Hill. Interestingly, a later Yeakell and Gardner map of 1781 refers to the area as 'High Standings' (see pg. 12 below). Woodland may historically have been focused within the two combes, but of interest in this late 18<sup>th</sup> century context is the presence of the Harroway which is shown running along the ridge from the Trundle. 'The Harroway' is a name applied to the long

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<sup>9</sup> <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/fbba1ba4-6c87-41e3-a346-b54e7ce6a50c> Accessed 6/6/15.

straight portion of the race-course on the ridgeway,<sup>10</sup> constructed in 1802 by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Richmond.<sup>11</sup> In this case, Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778 predates the construction of the racecourse; perhaps here the term 'Harroway' refers to a ridge top ride or precursor to the racecourse? Park Hill could have formed part/been the terminal of the Harroway, perhaps accounting for the poorly preserved section of the park pale in the south-west corner of the Park depicted on the LiDAR (see Figure 7) which may have been truncated in this area.

There has been a re-orientation of the road systems at the eastern edge of the Park, and Yeakell and Gardner now show the road deviating around an adjacent clump of trees, considerably enlarging the Park to the east. The original road alignment as shown on the Estate map of 1597 can be confirmed by verification with the LiDAR. This area, therefore, seems to have been added to the park sometime in the 17<sup>th</sup> to late 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The maps also show fields located in the north-facing valley side of the former park, suggesting that parts of the Medieval Park were also used for agricultural purposes at this time. Certainly by the Tithe of 1847 some plots were retained by the Duke of Richmond (presumably for hunting), while other parcels of land within the perimeter Medieval were tenanted out for arable and pasture.

Industrial activity is also attested around the perimeter. Some chalk pits and a lime kiln are shown on the early Ordnance Survey Historic maps on the north-eastern corner of the Park from 1880 (Figure 5) onwards. Further research into the history of chalk extraction and lime burning at East Dean may help to develop understanding of the history of these features and the scale of this industry within the area.

## Historic Background to East Dean Park

As the name implies, East Dean Park, along with High Standings to the west, was an area of land set aside for hunting and deer management during the Medieval period. There is an 1189 Pipe Roll reference to the "park land and where the court of East Dean was set"<sup>12</sup> and so it is probable that East Dean was emparked in the 12th century. It is most likely that this was done by William d'Aubigny (c1109–1176) who was the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Lincoln and the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Arundel.<sup>13</sup> He had initially acquired the Arundel lands through his wife, Adeliza, who was King Henry I's widow and whom he had married in 1138. Henry II granted him these lands in his own right after his accession in 1154. Thereafter, East Dean Park was part of the estate of the Earls of Arundel and descended as those lands did: sometimes held by the family and, at others, by the King. According to Eustace, East Dean was in the hands of the King between 1102 and 1135 and again from 1176 to 1191.<sup>14</sup> It is unlikely, therefore, that anyone other than William d'Aubigny would have gone to the expense of emparking.

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<sup>10</sup> Record available from: [http://pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=246377](http://pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=246377) Accessed 20/04/15.

<sup>11</sup> <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/fbba1ba4-6c87-41e3-a346-b54e7ce6a50c> Accessed 6/06/15.

<sup>12</sup> Pipe Roll I Ric. I (Pipe R. Soc.), p. 212. Cited in *The Victoria County History*, London, 1953 Vol. IV, p. 95.

<sup>13</sup> Tierney (chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk) argued that William d'Aubigny was the fourth Earl of Arundel. See: M.A. Tierney, *The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel*, London, 1834.

<sup>14</sup> G.W. Eustace(1922) *Arundel: Borough and Castle*, London:p.34 and p. 40.

However, the first explicit reference to deer in the park at East Dean does not occur until the lands of Richard FitzAlan, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel, were listed after his death in 1302.<sup>15</sup>

The Earls of Arundel were involved in the political in-fighting in Edward II's court and this led to the execution of Edmund FitzAlan, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel (1285–1326). His estates were held initially by Edmund, Earl of Kent, Edward II's half-brother, but he was executed on 3 September 1330. A survey of his estates was made on 4 January 1331 and this included references to "houses in the park" and the "park with deer" in East Dean.<sup>16</sup> On 30 March 1335, Richard FitzAlan, the 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel, complained that 12 people "had broken into his parks at ... Eseden ... hunted there and carried away deer".<sup>17</sup> Furthermore he accused 13 people, including Henry Gerlaund, the Dean of Chichester, of entering the same six Sussex parks (including the nearby Downley and Arundel parks) and cutting down and taking away timber and other goods.<sup>18</sup> The fact that 24 people were named suggests that the 10<sup>th</sup> Earl had a need to establish his rights over his newly acquired inheritance.

Later the land came into the hands of John, Lord Lumley (1533–1609) in the mid-sixteenth century. In about 1550, John Lumley married Jane FitzAlan (c1538–1577) the daughter of Henry FitzAlan (1512–1580), the 19<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel. It is possible that East Dean was part of the marriage contract, but the transfer of land from FitzAlan to Lumley and his heirs was formalised in a Feet of Fines dated Easter 1566.<sup>19</sup> John, Lord Lumley, had little contact with East Dean Park as he was custodian of and lived at Nonsuch Palace in Surrey.

In 1570 there was a survey undertaken by order of Thomas, 4<sup>th</sup> Duke of Norfolk, by Robert Harris and John Dobbs of manors, etc. in Sussex belonging to the Earl of Arundel. East Dean Park is described as having a circuit of one mile and three-quarters "wherein are 2 parcels of wood (most thereof being beech) & there be at present within said park 200 deer, the pale thereof being in good state of reparation".<sup>20</sup> The survey adds that Sir Henry Weston (1534–1592) was the keeper and "under him a servant of his that takes charge who dwells in the lodge there meet for a keeper & has in fee £3 10d by year & 6 milk beasts pastured".<sup>21</sup>

There only appears to be one later reference to deer being at East Dean Park. The estate accounts of John, Lord Lumley for 1581 state that 'wild beasts' were transferred from Goodwood and East Dean to Stansted.<sup>22</sup>

The LiDAR survey clearly shows buildings centred on 489920 111980 and these are clearly visible on the ground. A building also appears on a map drawn up of the Arundel estate in 1590 or possibly a

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<sup>15</sup> Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem iv, 90. Cited in *The Victoria County History, Op. Cit.* p. 95.

<sup>16</sup> Inquisition post mortem of Edmund, Earl of Kent, 4 Edward III, [1331].

<sup>17</sup> *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Edward III, 1334–1338 p. 140.

<sup>18</sup> *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Edward III, 1334–1338 p. 141.

<sup>19</sup> *Feet of Fines in Sussex Record Society*, London, 1914 Vol. XIX, p. 9.

<sup>20</sup> Arundel Castle Archives, MD 535 As no. MD 491, entitled 'The survey of the Erle of Arundell his Landes' which bene assurid in Rev'con to my L. of Sur[rey] Taken by Robert Harrys and John Dawbis alias Dobbs. I gathering (1570) Fo 35v. Thanks are due to James Kenny for supplying this reference.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> Earl of Bessborough with Clive Aslet, 'Enchanted Forest: The Story of Stansted' in *Sussex*, London, 1984 p. 30.

little earlier.<sup>23</sup> When the 22<sup>nd</sup> Earl, Henry FitzAlan (1544–1580), died the Arundel estate passed through his daughter, Mary, to his grandson, Philip Howard, the Earl of Surrey. The map was drawn up for him, probably sometime in the 1580s.

Lord Lumley sold East Dean manor (including the park) to Sir Peter Garton (a London man who had been an ironmonger) in 1589.<sup>24</sup> Peter Garton's father, Giles Garton, had already purchased Woolavington Manor and Park and Graffham Manor from the Earl of Arundel and Lord Lumley in 1578. Peter Garton had been to St John's College, Cambridge in 1583 and was admitted at Gray's Inn in 1584. He married Judith Sherley on 9 May 1592 at St Olave, Silver Street, London and the settlement between Peter Garton and Judith Sherley made on 7 May 1592 stated that Peter Garton (and his father, Giles Garton (1540–1593)) shall be seized of East Dean Park late demised by Thomas Allen for 21 years from 25 March 1592 at an annual rent of £65.<sup>25</sup>

Peter Garton, who died on 21 August 1606, and his wife, Judith, had nine children. He left two-thirds of his manor and lands in East Dean to Judith. To his son, Giles Garton, he left "all that woodland called by the name of Charleton wood scituate in Estdeene and Charlton, as the same now lyeth inclosed or fenced." He left the warren in East Dean to another son, Henry.<sup>26</sup> It is not clear whether East Dean Park remained in the hands of the widow Judith Garton until her death in 1641 or if it passed to Henry Garton (1600–1641) along with the warren. However, East Dean Park probably became the property of William Garton (born 1641), the son of Henry Garton and his wife Dorothy Whitmore.<sup>27</sup> Eventually, East Dean Park passed to Robert Orme, whose mother, Mary Garton, was Henry Garton's sister. She had married Humphrey Orme (1593–1653) and although Judith Garton's will did not make any references to land-holdings, the East Dean estate eventually descended to the Orme family.<sup>28</sup> This probably happened before William Garton, who might have been a 'lunatic', died in 1675. Initially it went to Humphrey Orme and Mary Garton's son Robert Orme (1638–1669) and then he was succeeded by his son, Robert Orme MP (1669–1711) and he, in turn, by his son Garton Orme. Garton Orme (1696–1758) was MP for Arundel as well as Lord of the Manor in East Dean. Accusations of electoral corruption and other financial dealings left him in serious difficulties. In 1750 a private Act of Parliament allowed him to sell his estates and his daughter's portion for the payment of his debts. In 1752 he sold the East Dean estate for £12,000. According to 'The History of Parliament' he had an appalling reputation. "According to tradition, he got rid of his first wife by pushing her down a well, a story which received some support in 1845, when one of the Orme coffins on being opened was found to be full of stones. He was also supposed to have hired a highwayman to waylay his daughter on her way to London to protest against his alienation of her patrimony. For many years it was the tradition for owners and heirs of Lavington to commemorate him by spitting when they came to the boundary of the East Dean estate."<sup>29</sup> The Manor Court Rolls for Eastdeane (as it was consistently spelled) for 1676 to 1717 when Robert Orme and then Garton

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<sup>23</sup> Arundel Castle Archives PM 193. This map included six parks with palings, including East Dean Park. Thanks are due to James Kenny for supplying this reference.

<sup>24</sup> Feet of Fines in Sussex Record Society, London (1914) Vol. XIX: p. 142.

<sup>25</sup> WSRO: Lavington/95.

<sup>26</sup> PCC PROB 11; Piece: 109. The will of Sir Peeter Garton of Wo[o]lavington Probate: 22 April 1607. The land referred to is almost certainly to the north of the current village of East Dean.

<sup>27</sup> This is discussed in the will of Dorothy Garton of Woolavington PCC PROB 11; Piece: 210 Probate: 5 November 1649.

<sup>28</sup> PCC PROB 11; Piece: 189. The will of Judith Garton of Wo[o]lavington Probate: 9 May 1642.

<sup>29</sup> The History of Parliament. Accessed at: <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1715-1754/member/orme-garton-1696-1758> Date accessed: 21/3/2015.

Orme were Lords of the Manor are in West Sussex Record Office.<sup>30</sup> There are no references to East Dean Park in the documents nor any indications that villagers were responsible for maintaining the pale. However, the records do show that there were about 25 customary tenants in the manor during this period.

The East Dean estate was purchased by Sir Matthew Fetherstonehaugh, who had bought Uppark in 1747. He exchanged East Dean in the 1770s with Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond (1735–1806).

A detailed map of the estate was drawn up in 1597 by Richard Allin for Peter Garton (Figure 3).<sup>31</sup> It shows about 305 acres enclosed with what looks like a pale. Trees are drawn on the map to indicate a wooded area. The map shows that most of what is now East Dean Park was held by Ralph Middleton (101 acres), with the southernmost portion being held by William Love and Thomas Hulle (69 acres). This indicates that East Dean Park had been disparked by 1597. Since the last reference to deer in East Dean Park was in 1581, it would appear that although a park pale remained for a while, East Dean Park was disparked between 1581 and 1597. Middleton had leased the rectory and parsonage of Boxgrove and some land from John, Lord Lumley on 28 February 1585.<sup>32</sup> East Dean Park is not shown as a park on Richard Budgen's map of 1724<sup>33</sup> (although Selhurst Park is indicated) which reinforces the probability that the land was disparked by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and probably around 1589 when Lumley sold the estate to Garton. There are linear boundaries marked between the landholdings within East Dean Park, but of the owners only Ralph Middleton of Boxgrove appears to have made a will.<sup>34</sup> His eldest son, William, inherited his estate in 1621, but there are no references in his will to any specific parcels of land. It is worth noting that Middleton had lived at Nonsuch, where he must have met John, Lord Lumley, before coming to Sussex.<sup>35</sup>

Sir Matthew Fetherstonehaugh had a map drawn up in about 1756<sup>36</sup>, and this was the second to show non-boundary features within East Dean Park itself. Three 'cartways' were marked: all three ran between the north-east corner and the south-west at Counters Gate. Little gates were marked on the map in these two locations. It appears that these were alternative way of reaching Goodwood and Molecomb House from the village of East Dean (and vice-versa). The fact that a building was not marked on this map suggests that it had fallen out of use by 1756.

Yeakell drew up a map for the Duke of Richmond in the 1770s<sup>37</sup> to show the land he had swapped with Sir Matthew Fetherstonehaugh. It indicated four trackways across East Dean Park, but no other

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<sup>30</sup> West Sussex Records Office (WSRO): Goodwood Mss E49. One roll of 26 folios written on both sides mostly in Latin.

<sup>31</sup> WSRO: Add Mss 48 838.

<sup>32</sup> WSRO: Goodwood E290.

<sup>33</sup> WSRO: copy of Reynolds 124.

<sup>34</sup> PCC PROB 11; Piece: 138. The will of Ralph Middleton of Boxgrove Probate: 26 November 1621.

<sup>35</sup> WSRO: Ep/111/9 Diocese and Archdeaconry of Chichester Deposition Book April 1599–Nov 1603 f 245. Deponent: Ralph Middleton gent. of Boxgrove. Lived Boxgrove 16 years. Before lived Nonesuche, Surrey 12 years. Born Cleveland, Yorks. Age 52. Wit. sign. Date: 23 July 1603

<sup>36</sup> WSRO: Goodwood Mss E4995.

<sup>37</sup> WSRO: Ms55 accessed at MF 290 (b).

features were marked. According to the Administrative History in the WSRO catalogue, the papers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Richmond have not survived.

Another map drawn up by Yeakell in 1781, names the area to the west of East Dean Park as High Standings.<sup>38</sup> This name is highly suggestive as a stand was often put up close to the scene of a hunt so that it could be viewed. It was only after 1781 that the area came to be called Park Hill.

The tithe map of 1846/7 shows that the easternmost part of the area had been taken into arable production and that there were a number of trackways across East Dean Park. There were no other features marked.

The first Ordnance Survey map, 1874, did not show any additional features, but the 1897<sup>39</sup> second edition (Figure 6) and 1912<sup>40</sup> third edition marked the well, two banks, 'old ruins' in the case of the second edition and 'ruins' in the case of the third, as well as a bank enclosing the area to the west, south and east. There was no obvious evidence in the census returns (between 1861 and 1911) that the buildings centred on 489920 111980 had human occupation. However, it is likely that this was one of two buildings (the other was at Stansted Park) referred to by Salzman as "something in the nature of hunting lodges".<sup>41</sup> Following the beheading in 1397 of Richard FitzAlan, the 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel, for treason, an inventory of his estates was drawn up. According to Salzman this recorded: "At 'the house (manso) called Estdene in the park there' there were 16 table boards, with 11 pair of trestles, 12 forms, and a chair of Flanders – worth in all 10s. Also 'an old and worn-out cauldron' – 2s., and 3 pieces of old lead roofing buildings – 6s. 8d."<sup>42</sup> Excavation might help to determine whether this building was a hunting lodge in use in the 14th century.

The 1881 and 1911 censuses recorded about 70 dwellings in East Dean. A significant majority of men were employed in trades related to forestry: woodman, sawyer, hurdle-maker etc. The impact on the village of the demands for timber during the World War I can only be speculated on. The woodland in and around East Dean Park was managed during the late 19th and early 20th century.

It should also be noted that Diccon Hart found no archaeological evidence in his limited excavation of what became part of the Counters Gate car park.<sup>43</sup>

## Summary and conclusion

East Dean Park was emparked in the 12th century and was probably disparked during the late 16th century. It appears as though the area has been managed woodland from the time of its disparkment until the **prieldwork results**

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<sup>38</sup> WSRO: Goodwood Mss E 30. A Terrier of the Manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker in the County of Sussex, The Jurisdictions and Royalties belonging to His Grace the Duke of Richmond &c. &c. 1781. Yeakell and Gardner, Surveyors.

<sup>39</sup> Ordnance Survey Second edition (1897) Sheet XLVIII. 8.

<sup>40</sup> Ordnance Survey Third edition (1912) Sheet XLVIII. 8.

<sup>41</sup> L.F. Salzman (1953) *The Property of the Earl of Arundel 1397*, Sussex Archaeological Collection, Vol. 91: p. 41.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> Diccon Hart for 'Archaeology South-East', Counters Gate, Goodwood Country Park, Goodwood, West Sussex NGR 489760 111359 Project No. 2667 December 2007. Accessed at: [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-480-1/dissemination/pdf/archaeol6-36333\\_1.pdf](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-480-1/dissemination/pdf/archaeol6-36333_1.pdf) Date accessed: 17/03/2015.

## Fieldwork

A range of features of archaeological and historic interest were investigated during the programme of fieldwork. A summary of the principal feature types is summarised in proposed period order below. Locations are shown overlying the LRM LiDAR visualisation on Figure 7.

### **Mound: Possible Prehistoric Funerary Monument**

A subtle, circular feature was identified on the LiDAR data set. Upon investigation, this feature was found to comprise a low circular earthen mound, located on Park Hill. This was found to measure approximately 0.15m high and 1.1m in diameter. The Local Relief Model suggests the trace of a possible ditch faintly visible around the mound, but this was not identified with certainty in the field.



Feature 263. NGR 489627 112110

There are several scheduled barrows located within the vicinity of the park, including some with visible upstanding topography such as the bowl barrow recorded in Stone Hill Clump in 1949, to the south of the park (HER monument number 2641).

Given the prehistoric context of the site, this feature represents a good candidate for a burial mound, potentially of prehistoric origin.

### **Lynchets: Probable Prehistoric**

A series of linear earthworks are clearly depicted in the LiDAR data (fieldwork Features 258 and 260). These features were found to be particularly prominent on the valley sides.

The LiDAR imagery shows that the systems appear to be part of a wider network, extending beyond the perimeter of the Medieval park, and although often subtle, extending into areas currently within the arable landscape. These field systems, mapped by the NMP programme (NMP 202415), are thought to be of probable prehistoric origin.



Feature 258. NGR 489670 111978

A lynchet trackway was noted within the area of Charlton Park (Feature 248), which may be related to this network of fields. This feature had been cut by a later trackway (Feature 249).



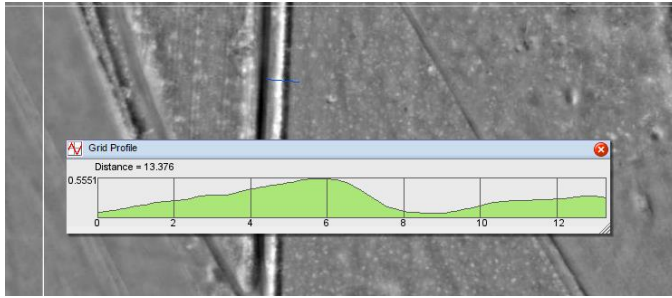
Feature 248. NGR 488985 112163

Of interest is the possible reuse of these field systems in later periods. In one part of the system, the lynchet appears to have been partially cut or quarried away (see Feature 256 below) and in another example, an alignment along a particularly steep break of slope at the top of a dry valley appears to have also been partially reused, as the alignment of part of a later internal boundary bank (see Feature 255 below). The reuse of these boundaries suggests that these features remained visible during later periods, and influenced the planning and management of the later park.

### **Banks and Boundaries: the Medieval Park**

#### Park Pale

A Medieval park at East Dean owned by the Earl of Arundel was mentioned from 1189 onwards (Chich HER 1229). It is clearly shown on an early estate map held by the Norfolk Archives (Figure 2). Parts of the original boundary – a pale designed to define the park and control the movement of deer within the park – can be identified on the LiDAR. In some areas this enclosure is visible as upstanding topography. In some areas, the boundary is fossilised as field boundaries (NGR 489739 112657), while in other areas, parts of the original perimeter appear to have been truncated (NGR 489401 111484). The internal size is approximately 1.27km<sup>2</sup> or 320 acres.



Profile across the pale, in the area of Feature 266. NGR 489095 111932

### Internal boundaries – Feature 238

Several internal boundaries are clearly defined on the LiDAR. One bank and ditch (Feature 238) forms a very well defined internal compartment. The bank has been recorded as surviving up to 6m wide and 0.70m in height, with the ditch measuring approximately 4.2m wide and 0.50m deep.



Feature 238. NGR 489664 111973

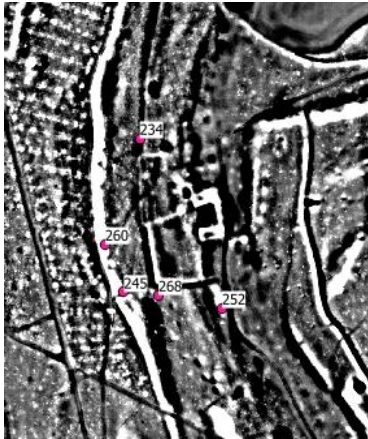
Parks came in two forms. Uncompartmentalised parks were open and allowed the deer to roam freely within their perimeters. Compartmentalised parks were divided up with areas of the park managed for deer alongside other economies, such as coppice. (Rackham, 2003: 64). East Dean Park appears to be an example of the latter form. Several of these internal boundaries are depicted on the Estate map of 1597 (Figure 3). The significant internal boundary recorded during fieldwork (Feature 238), is shown on this map, and recorded as tenanted by a Ralph Middleton at this time. However, not all of the boundaries may be contemporaneous, and variations in form perhaps suggests that some internal boundaries may date from different, possibly later, periods. The boundary of Charlton Park appears as a much more subtle, sinuous feature (Feature 236).

### Internal Earthworks – Settlement

A number of earthwork features within the scheduled monument boundary are clearly depicted on the LiDAR. The current scheduling records the remains of at least three structures in this area, surviving as earthworks and as ruined sections of mortared, flint rubble wall (Scheduled Monument Number 31205). These structures are thought to represent the main dwelling houses, yards and outbuildings of a settlement, and investigations carried out in 1964 suggested that the buildings are of 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century date. The presence of earthworks within the wider area is also noted, but was not sufficiently understood at the time to be included within the scheduling (Ibid).

Buildings have been referenced in the park perimeter since an early date. Whether (as seems likely), these references refer to this specific settlement site is not at present confirmed. However, the location of the buildings depicted on the Norfolk Archives estate map of the 16<sup>th</sup> century appears to match the location of the site (Figure 2). No other trace of settlement is referenced on historic

cartography until the Ordnance Survey, First Revision 6 inch map of 1898, which for the first time, records the presence of 'Old ruins' in this area (Figure 6). Here too, an internal rectilinear boundary is marked, which is clearly detectable on the LiDAR data set (see Feature 255 below).



Complex of features within park. Local Relief ALS Model

The LiDAR data has revealed a complex of features associated with the settlement. A rectangular ditch and bank enclosure on a steep bank behind settlement was suggested to represent a stock enclosure (Feature 268) and a raised and levelled area located to the south of the main complex, measuring around 12m in length by 7m in width, with a height of 1.25m, was suggested to represent a building or viewing platform (Feature 252).



Feature 252. NGR 489951 111944

#### Internal Earthworks – Enclosure:Feature 255

This complex of features appears to be set within a rectilinear earthwork boundary (Feature 255). The enclosure appears to have been defined by a bank, with an external ditch or terrace present around much of the perimeter



Enclosure – Feature 255, within combe bottom. Local Relief ALS Model



Feature 255. NGR.

This rectilinear enclosure is located towards the base of the chalk combe in the heart of the Park. The feature was observed to have cut several lynchet banks. In some places, this feature overlies the alignment of earlier lynchet system (Feature 260), but was noted, at the location of fieldwork Feature 245 to have an abrupt change in alignment, leading away from the ridge downslope towards lodge enclosure. The bank on this alignment disappears and alignment becomes a trackway to the lower enclosure and building complex. A possible continuation of this feature was noted in Feature 234, which records the alignment of a linear terrace running north-south near the base of a steep hillside, possibly a trackway or boundary.



Feature 245. NGR 489883 | | 1955



Feature 234. NGR 489894 | 12061

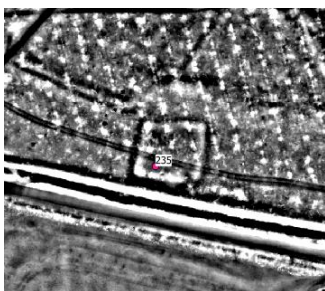
This feature was suggested to represent an internal park compartment. This could represent a compartment around a specific area within the Park – defining the laund for example. It might also represent a type of enclosure known as a little or inner park; a space within the perimeter of a park, designed to offset buildings (Richardson, 2007: 39). The example of the little park at Windsor is thought to have been intended as a grand setting for the castle, and by 1607 contained a fenced garden, orchard, pond and lodge, and deer course north of the castle (Ibid).

#### Enclosure – Feature 235

A roughly square enclosure, measuring approximately 30 x 32 meters was observed, located near the southern boundary of the park, close to Counters Gate. This was crossed by an unmetalled woodland trackway.

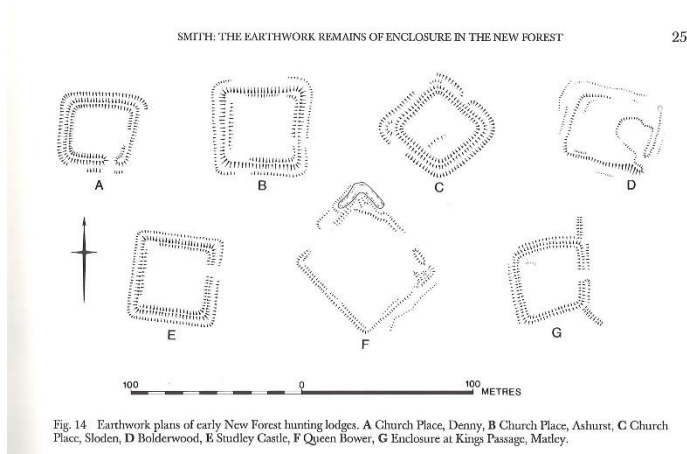


Feature 235. NGR 489785 | 11413



Feature 235. Local Relief ALS Model

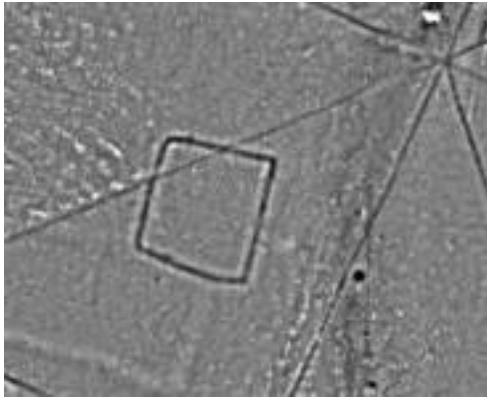
The function and date of this enclosure is unknown. Several possibilities were discussed during fieldwork. One possibility is that the site could represent the site of a Lodge (NMP 202503). In her survey of the earthwork enclosures of the New Forest, Smith recorded a form of small sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure, which, in the New Forest context, are interpreted as royal hunting lodges. The lodge sites themselves could be enclosed by earthworks or palisades, and are characteristically situated on ridge-top positions within woodland, remote from known settlement (Smith, 1999: 24). These were often around 50m square, defined by a bank and an external ditch, usually with a single entrance on one side. Few internal features were observed but surface scatters of slate and ceramic building materials could be present. Some lodges could be used primarily by resident foresters, while other examples were high-status buildings (ibid: 25). These buildings were often maintained into the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and their function changed from game keepers' to woodsmen's lodges over time (ibid: 26).



It is possible that some of the early references to buildings within the Park could refer to this site, rather than the main complex in the combe. However, other possibilities were considered.

One alternative suggestion highlights the place name 'Counters Gate' and the location of this earthwork close to a park entrance. Counters Gate is known to be a placename of considerable antiquity, appearing on the probable 16<sup>th</sup> century map of the Arundel estate (see Figure 2). It is possible that this enclosure could represent a stock management feature, for the movement of animals in and out of the Park.

Another possibility is that this feature has no relevance to the Medieval landscape, and despite its apparent mirroring of the Park boundary, may instead represent an earlier enclosure – potentially of Prehistoric or Romano-British origin. A comparable enclosure within the SHW project area, although of significantly larger size (approx. 65 x 80metres) is illustrated below.



LRM model: Undated enclosure, thought to be part of an LIA early Roman complex, Rewell wood (NGR 498407 108287).

Enclosure Feature 235 provides a good candidate for additional archaeological fieldwork and research.

### **Post-Medieval**

#### Racecourse – Feature 239

Located beyond the western boundary of the Park, an area of woodland to the north of Accident Corner of the Goodwood racecourse was visited. Here, located on the north facing hillslope, a wide levelled area, measuring approximately 15m wide, and extending for approximately 127m in length, was observed, following the contour of the hill. This was found to have been terraced into the hillside upslope, and built up downslope. Consultation of the first edition historic Ordnance Survey map showed that this feature was an alignment of the old Goodwood racecourse.



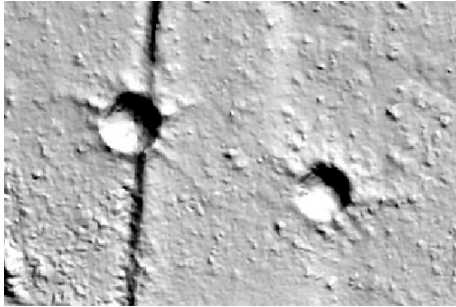
Feature 239. NGR 488855 112352

### **Modern**

#### Probable bomb craters – Features 257 and 242

Two circular pits were investigated during the course of field survey. These were found to be deep depressions, measuring approximately 11m in diameter, and bounded by a prominent lip, with short linear extensions of chalk spoil radiating from its perimeter, in a starburst pattern. Feature 257, the westernmost of the two, was noted to have cut an internal park bank, and the spoil had partially in-

filled the underlying ditch. Both these features have been recorded as probable bomb craters (NMP 202497).



Features 257 and 242. Single Hillshade ALS Model



Feature 257. NGR 489636 111828

## Unknown

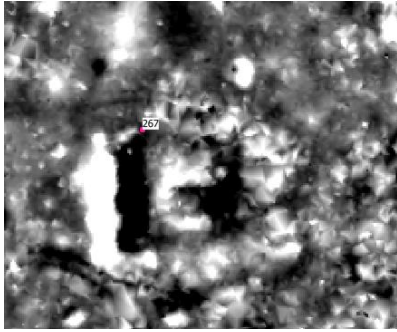
A number of unusual earthworks were noted within the Park. The function and date of these features is unclear, but are discussed below.

### Feature 246

An irregularly shaped mound was also noted on the LiDAR visualisations, and visited during field survey. This feature was confirmed to be very irregular in profile, representing a dispersed area of mounds and flattish raised baulks. The function of this feature was uncertain, but it was thought probable to be spoil heaps, possibly resulting from clearance or landscaping from the nearby racecourse.

### Feature 267

Feature 267 records a small complex of features, comprising a terraced or levelled area, similar to a discreet stretch of lynchet. Located adjacent to this to the east a small sub rectangular feature, measuring approximately 4 x 5m was noted as slight raised banks. The function and contemporaneity of this small complex of features is unknown. If it is contemporary with the Park, suggestions included the location of a possible stand/viewing platform or enclosure for managing livestock. A site such as this could benefit from further archaeological research and investigation.



Feature 267. Local Relief ALS Model



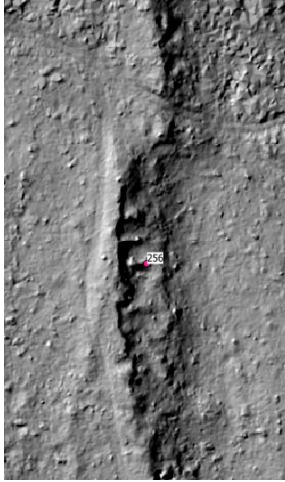
Feature 267. NGR 489738 112135

### Feature 256

Feature 256 refers to a lynchet within the Park boundary, which appears to have been subject to later truncation. A linear alignment of sub-rectangularish spaces measuring very approximately 4–5m in width are defined by short, often well-defined, linear banks left proud around large stumps and extant trees. The function of these features is uncertain. A possible military origin for these features was considered, but, on balance, it was thought that these features probably represented evidence of quarrying, perhaps targeting the lynchet banks as convenient sources of flint or as convenient places for soil extraction. No other examples comparable to these features have yet been observed during field survey, but it is possible that documentary research and further LiDAR analysis may help to contextualise these features and locate other comparable features.



Feature 256. NGR 489782 111895



Feature 256. Single Hillshade ALS Model

## Conclusions

The ALS data set and programme of fieldwork has demonstrated how East Dean Park comprises a well-preserved example of Medieval deer park, which developed in use during the Post-Medieval period, and remains a landscape dedicated to hunting and arboriculture right through to the present day. The archaeological landscape is remarkably well preserved, with evidence of the prehistoric and Medieval landscape surviving in the upstanding topography of the park.

In addition, elements of the post-Medieval landscape are also well preserved, and including examples of the 18<sup>th</sup> century formal fashions for woodland management and landscaping, which survive within the living, managed fabric of the park. The current land use of woodland management for game rearing and timber, characterised by rides, pens, enclosures, woodland blocks and open spaces and areas set aside for growing grain (feed for pheasants) gives a flavour of how these types of landscapes may have functioned in the past.



The Park holds huge potential for further archaeological research. Many features of the Park could benefit from more work including the settlement complex in the combe (Scheduled Monument Number: 31205), earthwork enclosure Feature 235, and the small complex of features, currently undated Feature 267 (among many others!).

East Dean Park is, however, only one example of a number of Medieval parks within the Medieval Forest or Chase of Arundel. This example needs to be viewed within the wider picture of forest management and landscape development. Multi-disciplinary study, such as being undertaken at Downley by UCL will help to investigate the wider picture; how did the parks function within the Medieval forest, and how they interrelated with each other, both chronologically and functionally? The Park holds great research promise, with potential to aid development of understanding of this form of Medieval landuse at a regional, if not national scale.

### **Potential for further research**

Fieldwork at the Park has highlighted some areas/themes which could benefit from further documentary or map research by project volunteers. These are outlined below.

### **Park Development**

#### Medieval history of the Park:

- A calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, referenced in VCH (Ibid), refers to a Park at East Dean with a manor enclosed. What does this mean in this instance? Might it suggest that the manor farm is contained within East Dean Park?
- Medieval forest law within the free chase of Arundel. How did East Dean Park fit within the wider forest landscape, and how did it relate to other parks within the chase?
- Are there any more records to be unearthed which could help elucidate the functioning and management of this park?

#### Post-Medieval economy and park management

- Research into the management of the Park during the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the balance of hunting, agriculture and woodland management. Might the Manor Court Rolls for East Dean and other documents held at the West Sussex Record Office help with this?
- Can we confirm the date at which the Park 'splits' into two, Charlton and East Dean?
- East Dean Park within the context of the Charlton hunt.
- Chalk extraction and lime burning on the boundaries of the Park. History, scale of industrial activity?
- Detailed local studies might help to produce a better understanding of why and when disparking took place.

#### Goodwood racecourse

- The earlier sites of racecourses.
- History and development of the Goodwood racecourse.

#### Military Activity

- Bomb craters: any records of these? Local resident/oral history potential?  
Potential resource: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/maps-bomb-census-survey.htm>

### Excavation History

- Look up RCHME record Microfilm Index PRN: 3226.<sup>44</sup> Any more information regarding earlier excavations of buildings and a ditch in 1954.
- Can we locate any records of Miss Keef's excavations?
- Can we identify any potential oral history candidates from individuals involved with the excavations?

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<sup>44</sup> Available from: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1915072>. Accessed 20/4/2015.

## Sources Consulted

### **Maps**

Arundel Estate Map: Norfolk Archives, PM 193.

Map of the Manors of East Dean, Old Lavington and Graffham, in East Dean, Graffham and East Lavington, by Richard Allin 1597. WSRO Add MS 48838

Yeakell and Gardner's Sussex 1778–1783, 2inch to 1 Mile. [Online]. [Accessed 24 Jan 2015]. Available from:

[http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell\\_36.htm](http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm)

The Gardner and Gream map of 1795

The Singleton Tithe Map of 1847

The East Dean Tithe Map of 1847

Ordnance Survey, First Edition 6 inch map, 1880

Ordnance Survey, First Revision 6 inch map, 1898

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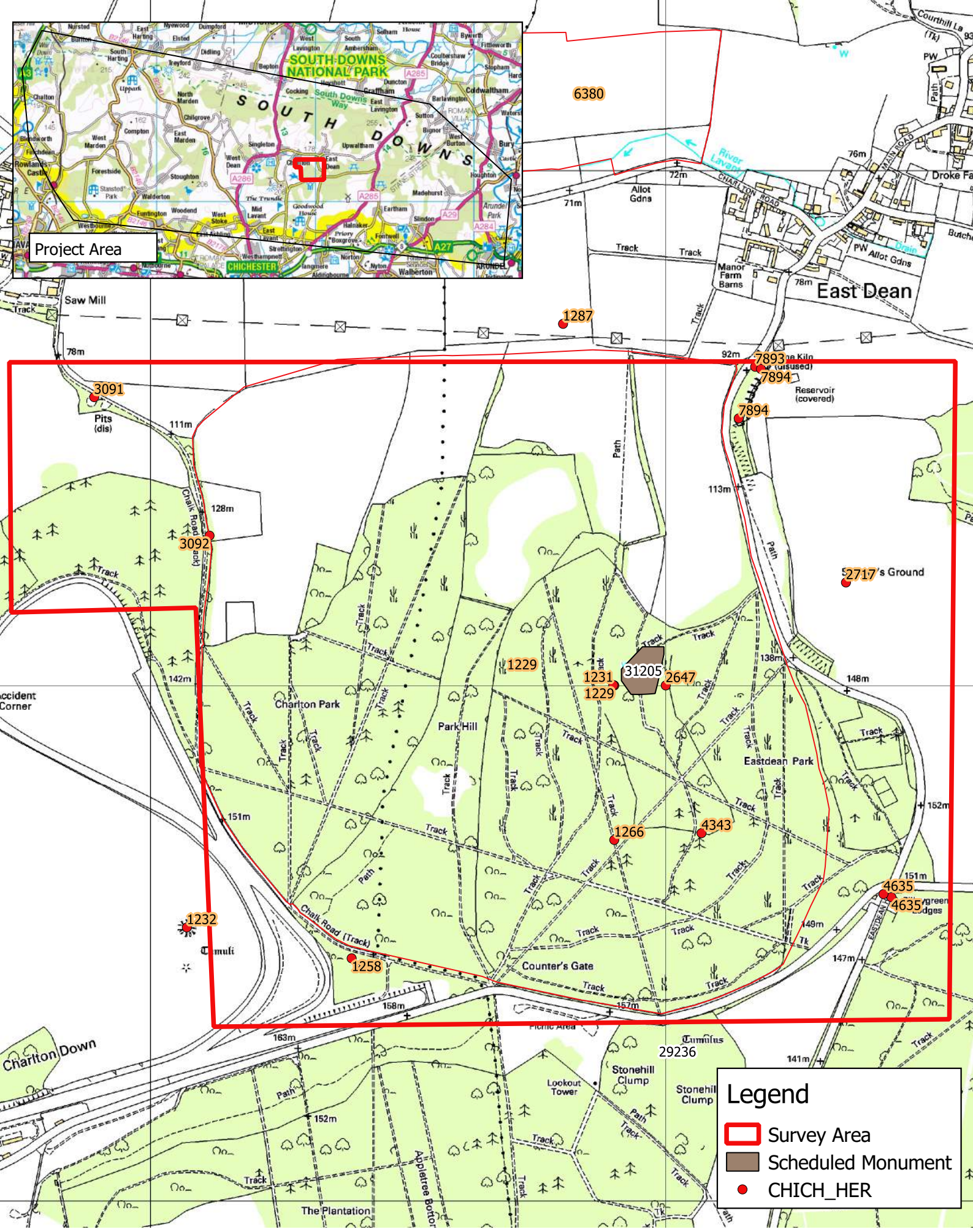
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**Fig1. Site Location**  
**Showing Sheduled Monument boundary and Historic**  
**Environment Records**




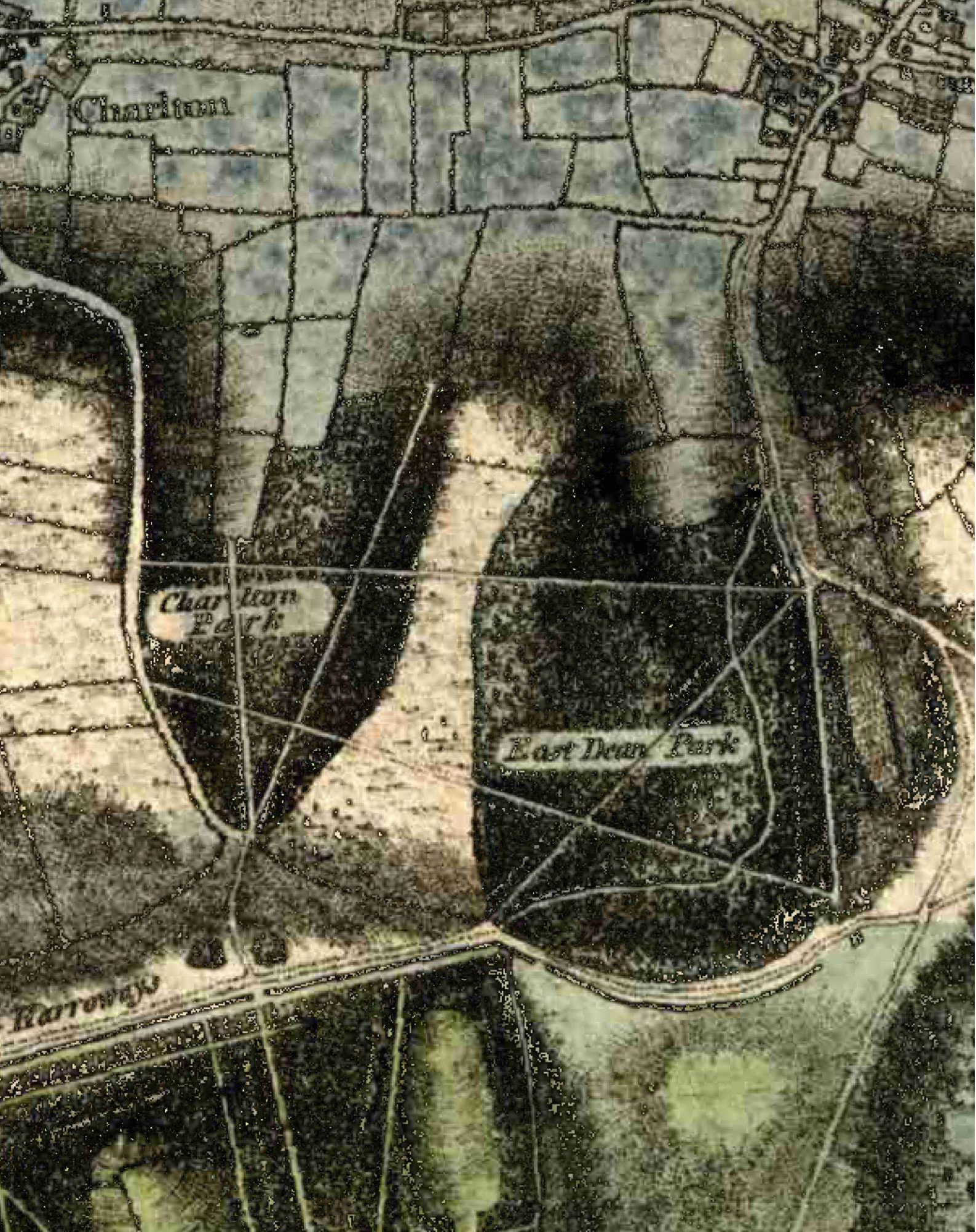


Fig 2.  
Extract from Estate Map, Arundel Castle Archives PM 193  
Reproduced by kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk





Fig 3. Map of the Manors of East Dean, Old Lavington and Graffham, by Richard Allin 1597. WSRO Add MS 48838. Reproduced by kind permission of the West Sussex Record Office. 



**Fig 4.**  
**Yeakell and Gardner, 1778-1783**



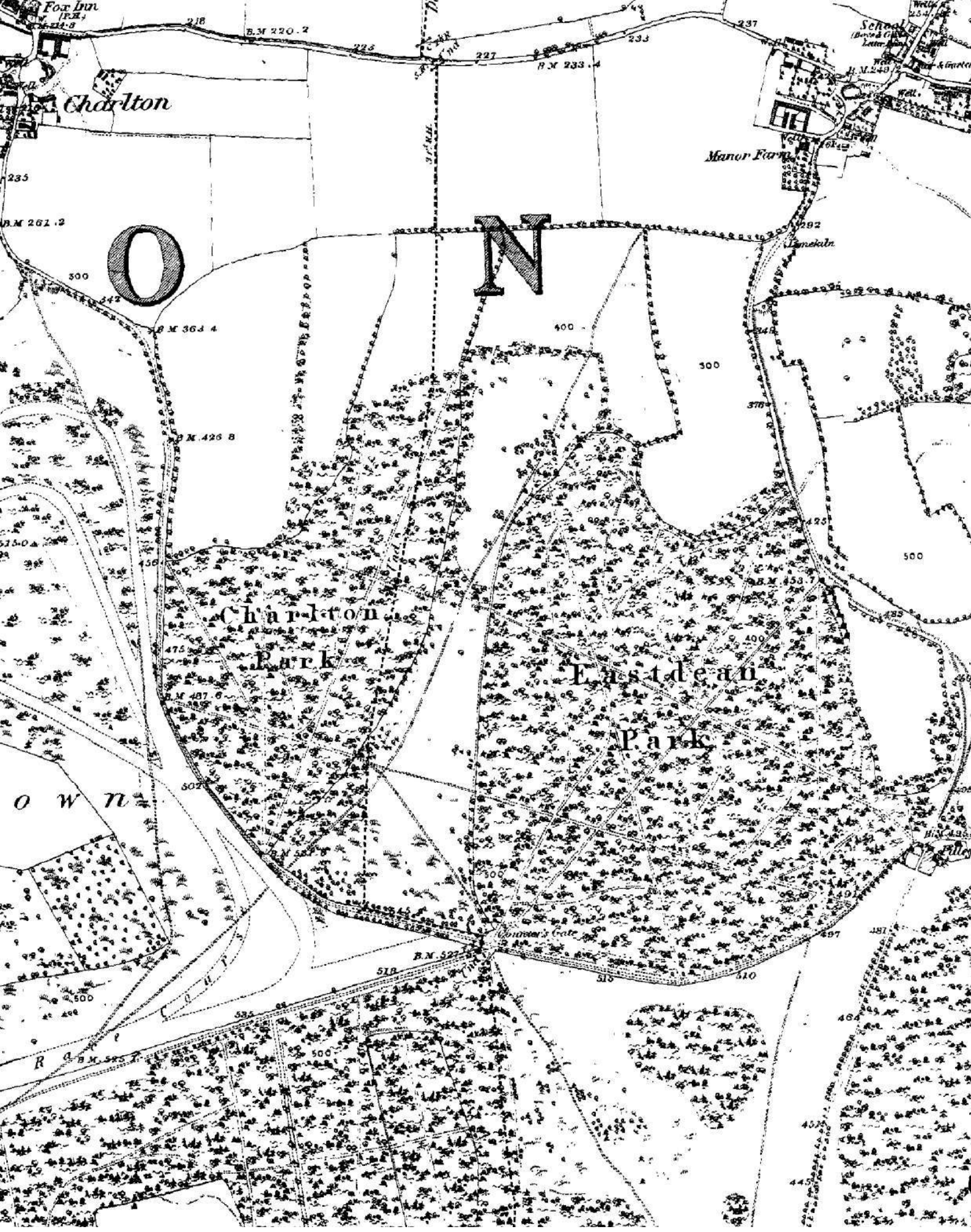


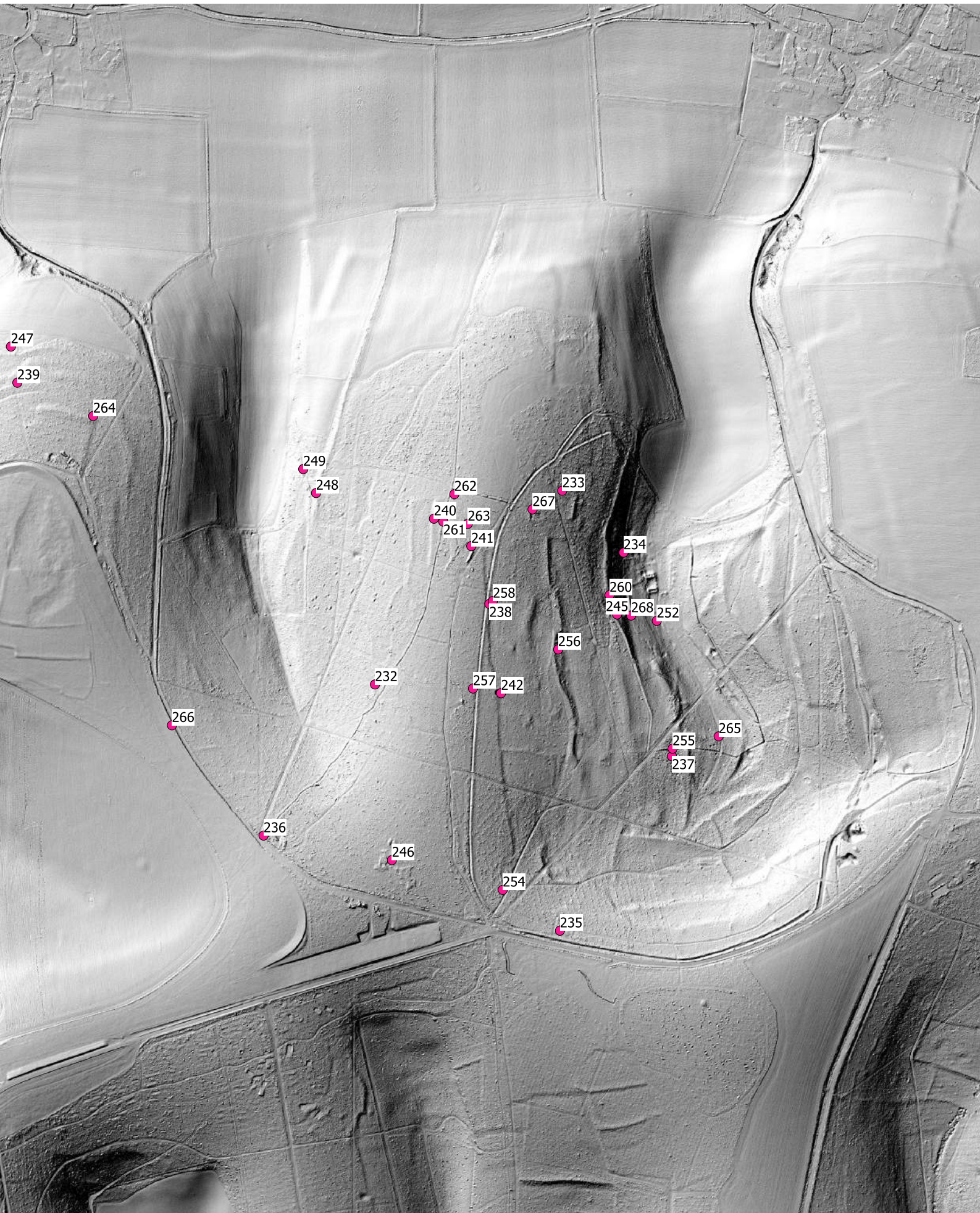
Fig 5.  
Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" 1880





**Fig 6.**  
**Ordnance Survey First Revision 6" 1889**





**Fig 7.**  
**Fieldwork Records, overlain on a Single Hillshade ALS**  
**Model**

0 100 200 300 400 m

