

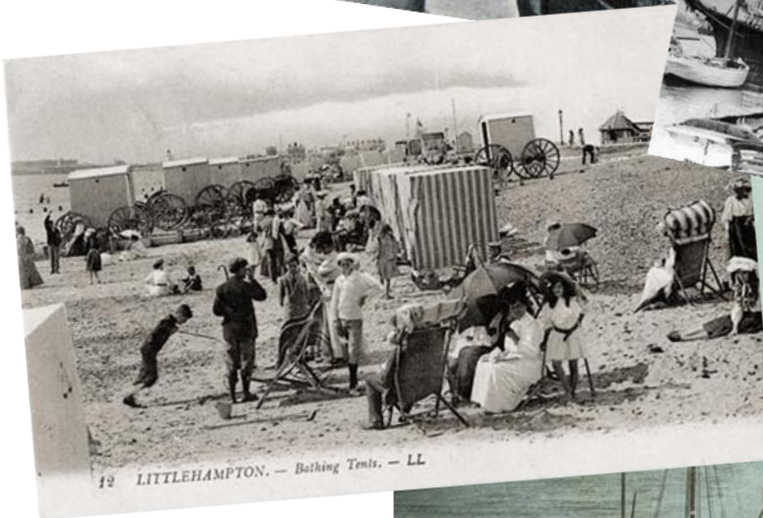
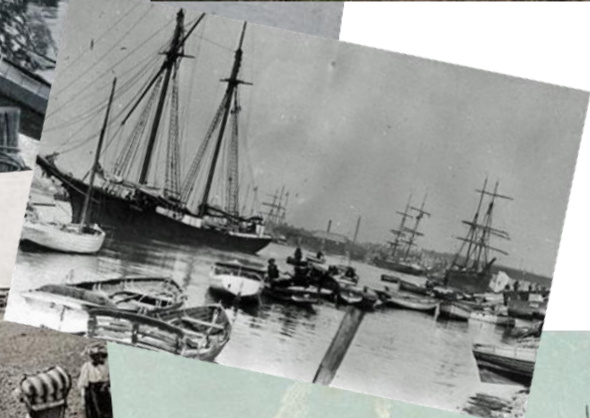
Education Pack



LOOK & SEA

Journey of the River Arun

Education and Learning Pack



Key Terms

- River Arun
- Ghylls (small streams)
- 'Tarrant'
- 'Tristantonis'
- Estuary
- Arundel
- Littlehampton
- St Leonards Forest

Learning Objectives

- To learn where the River Arun starts and ends
- To understand why the River Arun is important
- To understand why the River Arun has made Littlehampton important
- To establish a timeline and history of the River Arun

The River Arun

The River Arun runs from St Leonard's Forest, on the east outskirts of Horsham, through down to Littlehampton where it meets the English Channel. It passes through many small villages before it reaches Littlehampton.

The river begins in a series of small streams, known as ghylls, which feed the main river around the South Downs.

The River Arun flows at a distance of approximately 25.5 miles, from source to mouth. It is famous for being the second fastest flowing river in England.

History of the River Arun

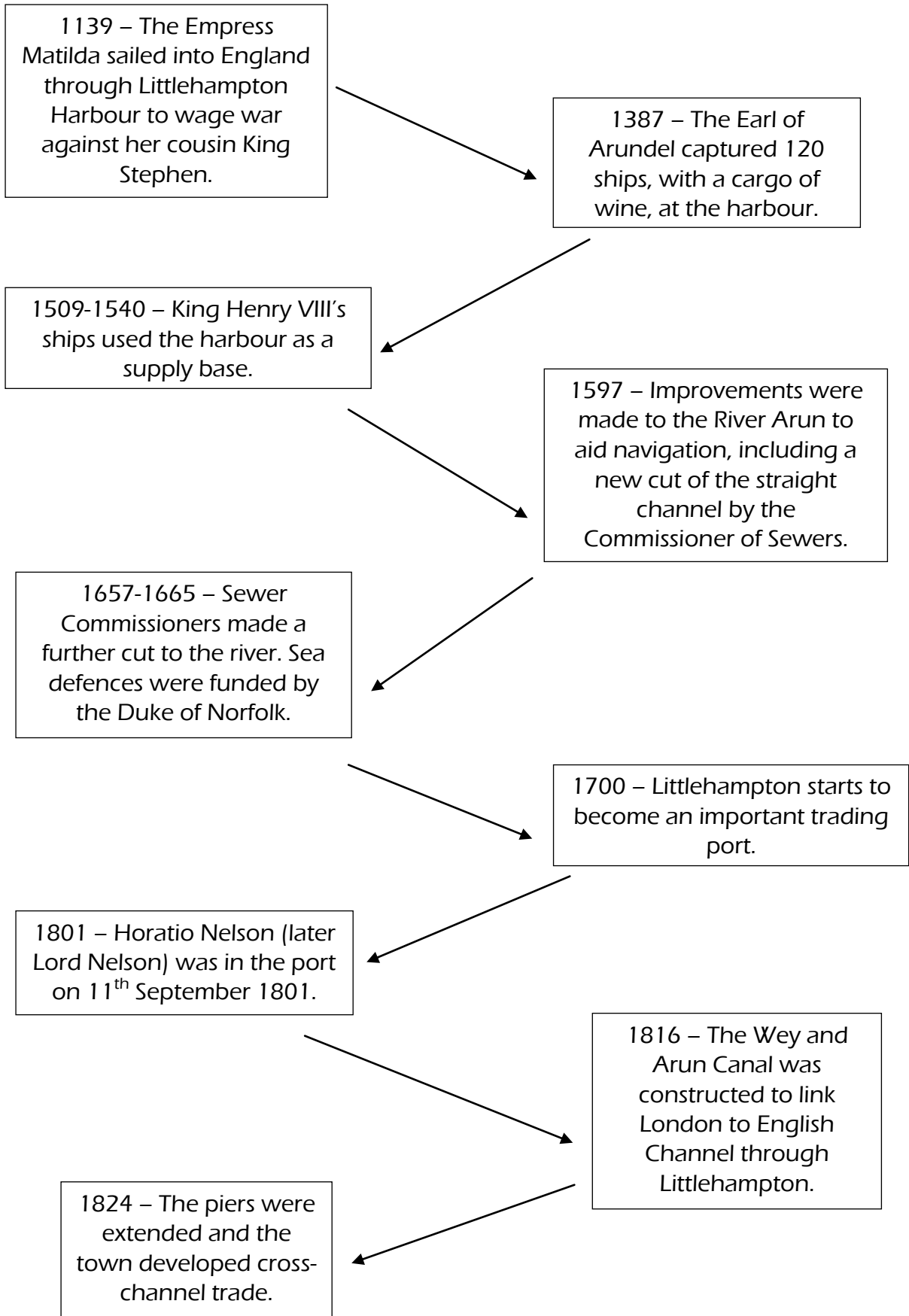
- Legend suggests that the river existed in around 9 AD, with the stream being rumoured to have been 'narrow enough to be bridged by felling trees on both banks'.
- The Arun was once named the 'Trisantonis' with the name the 'Tarrant' taken from it; it was given this name, translated to 'the trespasser' due to its tendency to flood land near the river. The river was renamed after the town of Arundel by antiquarians. They took the 'del' off the end due to its meaning of the valley of the river. Working backwards, they assumed that the town was named after the river, therefore the river must be given the same name as the town.
- The first use of the modern name was recorded in 1577, but the alternative names of 'Arundel River' or 'Great River' continued to be used for many years.
- The Arun did not always end at Littlehampton. Until the later fifteenth century, the River Arun joined the River Adur at Lancing some ten miles to the east before entering the sea. This estuary later became blocked with shingle from the eastward drift of the tides. This pushed the Adur towards Shoreham-by-Sea, while the Arun broke out at Worthing, Goring and Ferring at various times, until the present estuary was formed at Littlehampton between 1500 and 1530.

Key Stage One and Two

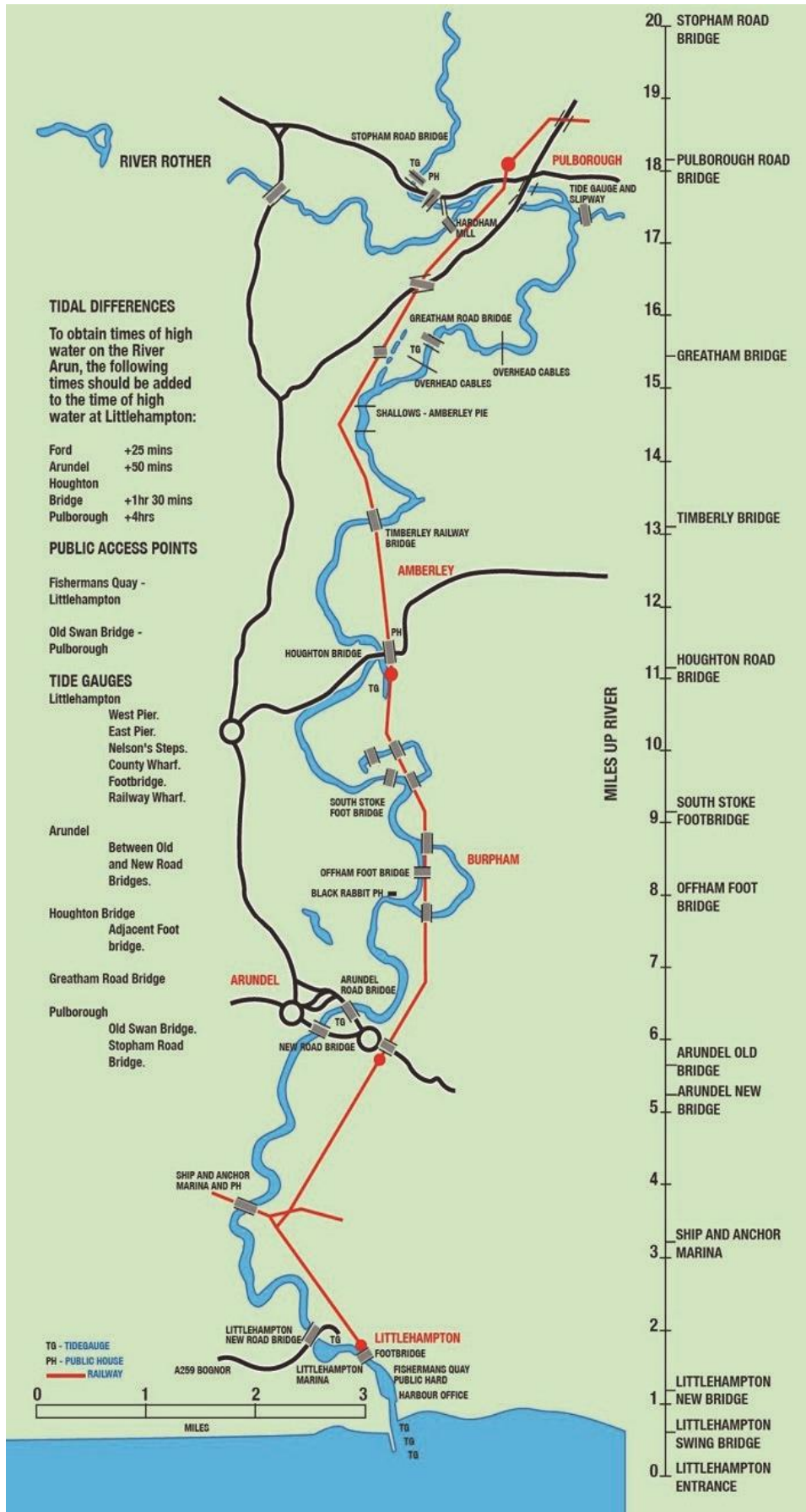
- The River Arun is one of the main reasons for the existence of Littlehampton.
- It still plays a large part in the life of the town today.
- Although the use of the river nowadays is a lot different to the past, there are still reminders of the past and it is interesting to explore down its banks.
- The river is approximately 41km (or 25.5 miles) long.
- The River Arun is one of the fastest flowing rivers in England, up to 7 knots. It is rumoured to be the second fastest.
- The end of the river has not always been at Littlehampton. Until the end of the 1400s, the end of the river was at Lancing.
- It shared this spot at Lancing with the River Adur. When the end became blocked with shingle, the drift of the tides pushed the Adur towards Shoreham-by-Sea and the Arun toward Worthing.
- The current end of the river was formed between 1500 and 1530.
- Work on the river, by the Earl of Arundel, by the end of the 1500s made sure that Arundel became a major port.

- The River Arun has been used for centuries with evidence of ships on the river in Roman times.
- Over the years, work has been done on the harbour here at Littlehampton to improve it.
- In the 1500's, the river was dredged, straightened and a pier built on either side of the river here at Littlehampton.
- In the 1820's river access to Arundel for moneymaking boats became very difficult. This saw Littlehampton grow in importance.

Timeline of the River Arun



Map of the River Arun



Places along the River Arun

Littlehampton – Littlehampton still remains the primary port of Arun, and Littlehampton harbour commissioners are still responsible for the river up to Arundel.

Arundel – The town that the river is named after. The River Arun is first joined by the western River Rother before making its way through Arundel. Originally, Arundel was one of the more prominent ports along the South Coast, due to the River Arun. However, with it becoming increasingly difficult for large trading boats to make their way along the river. However, with the coming of the railways, and changes in coastal shipping, Littlehampton passed Arundel as the port of Arun. The river flows past Arundel Castle and continues for another 7 miles before reaching the English Channel at Littlehampton.

South Downs – The River forces a path through the South Downs near Houghton.

Amberley – Ships used to trade with Amberley while using the canal. Chalk and Lime were two of its main exports along the River Arun.

Pulborough – A cut, including three locks, was built here to avoid a large bend in the river.

St Leonards Forest – Part of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, this is where the River Arun is formed from the streams within the forest.



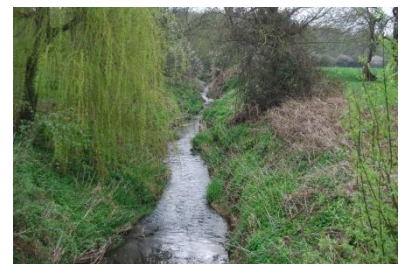
River Arun at Littlehampton



River at Arundel



River through the South Downs



Streams in St Leonards Forest

Teachers/Volunteers Notes

The source of the River Arun is a series of small streams in the St Leonard's Forest area, to the east of Horsham. After flowing through Horsham to the west, it is joined by the North River at Nowhurst. Turning to the south, it is joined by its main tributary, the western River Rother, and continues through Arundel and past Arundel Castle, to join the English Channel at Littlehampton. The first major improvements to the river were made between the 1540s and the 1570s, when Arundel became a port, and navigation up to Pallingham was improved, but barges had difficulty negotiating the flash locks that were installed. The work was carried out by Henry FitzAlan, 19th Earl of Arundel, who made the upper section toll-free. Harbour commissioners managed the lower river from Arundel to the sea from 1732, and major improvements to keep the estuary free from silt were sanctioned by an Act of Parliament obtained in 1793. With the coming of the railways and changes in coastal shipping, Littlehampton superseded Arundel as the port of the Arun, and the Littlehampton harbour commissioners are still responsible for the river up to Arundel, collecting tolls for its use.

The river above Arundel was improved after 1785. As the main channel was toll-free, the proprietors of the scheme built two major cuts. One, which included three locks and passed through Hardham Tunnel, was built to avoid a large bend near Pulborough. The other was near the upper terminus, where a cut with three locks crossed the original channel by an aqueduct to reach wharves at Newbridge. Further improvements were made when the Wey and Arun Canal opened in 1816, joining the Arun at Newbridge, and after the completion of the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, which opened soon afterwards. These two canals were an attempt to provide an inland route between London and Portsmouth, but were not as

successful as the proprietors hoped. Traffic declined rapidly when the railways offered competition, and the navigation ceased to be maintained from 1888, though some traffic continued on the lower sections.

The mouth of the river has not always been at Littlehampton. Until the later fifteenth century it joined the River Adur at Lancing some ten miles to the east before entering the sea. This estuary became blocked with shingle by the eastward drift of the tides, pushing the Adur towards Shoreham-by-Sea, while the Arun broke out at Worthing, Goring and Ferring at various times, until it formed its present estuary at Littlehampton between 1500 and 1530.

SEN

We are flexible and open to the requirements of any child that visits the Look and Sea. We will therefore tailor the experience, in conjunction with teachers and carers, to the requirements and needs of each child.

Guidelines for Teaching SEN

- Provide oral instructions and written instructions.
- Make instructions brief and clear, and teach one step at a time.
- When necessary, plan to repeat instructions in both written and oral forms.
- Give immediate feedback to students. Frequent progress checks and specific praise should be provided.
- Make activities concise and short; adjust work time so it matches attention span.
- Learning disabled students have difficulty learning abstract terms and concepts. Whenever possible, provide them with concrete objects and events – items they can touch, hear, smell etc.
- Encourage cooperative learning activities when possible. Invite students of varying abilities to work together on a specific project or toward a common goal. Create an atmosphere in which a true 'community of learners' is facilitated and enhanced.
- Students with physical impairments: Focus on the intellectual investment in an activity. That is, help the child use his or her problem-solving abilities and thinking skills in completing an assignment.

