

The Lamb Inn, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex: Historic Building Record

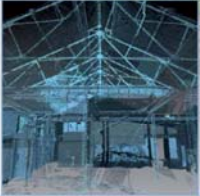
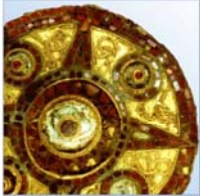
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Summary

A programme of Historic Building Recording at the Lamb Public House on Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex (National Grid Reference SU 97776 02448), was undertaken in advance of demolition to enable anew housing development. The record corresponds to Level 2 of the English Heritage Guidelines. The Lamb Inn is neither locally nor nationally listed, and has undergone several 20th century extensions that have detracted from its historic interest.

The building dates from at least the mid 18th century, and is first shown on a map of 1778, surrounded by an orchard. It originally comprised a two-storey cottage with two rooms on each floor, a chimneystack rising at each end, and had an associated cider-house, since demolished. The cottage was doubled in size in the mid 19th century, and extended twice before the turn of the 20th century, by which time it had become a public house, named 'The Lamb'. Modern additions were added as necessary for expanding the catering side of the Inn. The orchards in which the cider house stood were uprooted fully by the beginning of the 20th century.

There are elements of the property which are original, but removal of major walls and reconstruction of the roof within the last twenty years have had major impacts. The chimneystacks and the structural timbers of the front bar represent the most significant historic fabric: up to 60% of the original structure has been lost.

No further building recording is recommended for this property. The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website and copies of the report deposited with the local studies library.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording carried out to Level 2 standard of 'The Lamb Inn' on Bilsham road, south of the village of Yapton, in West Sussex (Figure 1) (National Grid Reference SU 97776 02448). This was carried out as a condition on a planning application for demolition.
- 1.2 The Lamb Inn began as a simple two-storey building adjacent to the road between Yapton and Bilsham, with an orchard and barn. The land around the Inn is roughly rectangular, covering approximately 3,800 sq m, with the Lamb located at the northwest corner. It lies on the eastern side of Bilsham Road with Taylors Close to the south, and the gardens of properties to the east as it curves northeastwards. To the north are further properties on Bilsham Road. On the western side of Bilsham Road are fields (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The planning application is for demolition of the existing inn, to be replaced by 14 dwellings

2. Project Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Arun Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Mark Taylor, Principal Archaeologist at West Sussex County Council (WSSCC).
- 2.2 The Lamb Inn appears to have originated in the early 19th century, but is not a listed building, neither locally or nationally. Its historic value has been reduced by the addition of modern extensions, but it has sufficient value as a remnant of a past landscape feature as well as representing the declining 'pub culture' of the late 20th and early 21st century. The Inn was assessed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest (Reference Number: 1413382). The decision states that "*The Lamb public house does not meet the criteria for listing for the following principal reason: Alteration: although the core of the building's structure is probably at least of early C18 date, its fabric and plan has been altered to an extent where its original form and character is heavily compromised; the loss of internal plan and historic fixtures and fittings relating to its ongoing use as a public house also undermines its historic and architectural interest in this context*" (English Heritage 2013).
- 2.3 Planning approval has been granted, (Planning Application Ref: C3810/A/12/2182107), for the demolition of all buildings, to be replaced by 14 new residential properties of which two will be affordable dwellings. Two relevant conditions were placed on the granted application, one for the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (Condition 14), the other for the provision of a building record (Condition 15).
- 2.4 Condition 15 states:
Before the commencement of demolition works, an archaeological and historical record of the existing building shall be carried out at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.
- 2.5 The next stage in the process was the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (AOC Archaeology 2013). This defined the methodology for recording and was approved by Mark Taylor of West Sussex County Council, advisor to Arun Borough Council.
- 2.1 The WSI conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2012). The methodology was also designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (EH 2006).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (IfA 2008a).

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 2013) indicates that the solid geology underlying the site is sedimentary chalk comprising the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation, dating to the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by a superficial geology of waterlain sand, silt and clay. The site lies at around 10mOD, with a slight gradient downhill southwards.
- 3.2 The nearest watercourse is the Ryebank Rife, which is an artificial ditch draining the parish of Climping, lying 1km to the south. The nearest natural watercourse is the River Arun, 2.5km to the east, which runs through Littlehampton. The site is only 3km from the English Channel.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1. Yapton lies on low ground on the Sussex coastal plain, in an area with widespread settlement activity in the prehistoric period, particularly during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. It is likely that the site was under water in the Upper Palaeolithic, and witnessed inundations during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods as well (Woodcock 2003). Coastal plains tend to be attractive to nomadic populations during these periods, but there are few known sites in the area compared to the South Downs and the Weald (Drewitt 2003).
- 4.2. Yapton contains an important Bronze Age site (Aldsworth 1983), with settlement activity and a hoard, which includes socketed bronze axes and rings. A Bronze Age enclosure at Climping (Priestly-Bell and Rayner 2009), has been excavated, which showed that as well as settlement, cremation urns were buried. Other stray finds include pottery from Yapton village. In the wider area, further settlement activity has been found at Selsey and Selsey Bill.
- 4.3. By the Iron Age, more permanent settlement had occurred on the coastal plain, principally at Chichester, where the material culture from the *oppidum* shows continental influences. There are smaller settlements recorded through excavations at Ford Airfield, 1.5km to the northeast (Place 2004) and at Bilsham corner, 1km to the south (Chilcott 1999)

Roman (c. AD43 – 450)

- 4.4. The principal Roman settlement on the coastal plain is Chichester, with outlying settlements and villas of some prestige, including Fishbourne. This represents a wealthy area, the *civitas* of the *Regni* (Rudling 2003). The National Monument Record notes that there are cropmarks and finds from the field 200m north of the site that suggest the remains of a villa (NMR_NATINV-762733). In the wider area, the Iron Age settlements continued in use in the Roman period, with the inhabitants of these small settlements or farmsteads more properly defined as Romano-British. Isolated finds are also recorded on the NMR, including a coin from Yapton (NMR_NATINV-249138).

Medieval (451 – 1485).

- 4.5. There is archaeological evidence for Saxon occupation in the area from Westhampnett, 6km to the northwest, and at Climping, 2km to the east, but nothing yet found from Yapton itself. Yapton is a Saxon place name, and is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a manor with woodland yielding six swine. This suggests a wooded landscape, with the woodland still present in the 16th century (Hudson 1997). The best agricultural land in the parish, however, lies around the village and the crops grown in this period included wheat, barley, flax, hemp and apples, with livestock of cattle, sheep, pigs, and geese (Hudson 1997).
- 4.6. The centre of the settlement is likely to have been centred on the church, south of which earthworks define roughly rectangular areas perhaps representing house plots (SMR1458). In later centuries dwellings were loosely scattered along Main and North End roads and along the two streets linking them to the church, Church Road and Church Lane
- 4.7. Bilsham, a smaller village south of Yapton, has finds of Saxon date near the medieval chapel and therefore indicates another settlement focussed around the church (Drewitt et al 1988). The 'ham' of the place name may refer to low lying land rather than being indicative of settlement: the low lying land would be the marsh drained by the Ryebank Rife (Brandon 1978). The earliest buildings in Bilsham include Bilsham Croft and Old Bilsham Farmhouse, of 15th-16th century date, and show the rural focus of the village.

Post-medieval (1485 – modern)

- 4.8. The earliest known secular building in Yapton is Coachman's cottage in Church Lane, likely to be of 16th century date. Two slightly later buildings are the Old Malthouse and Laburnum cottages at the west end of the village, and date to the 17th century. Other buildings in the village of pre-18th century date are typified by being small dwellings of flint and brick with thatch, tile or slate roofs.
- 4.9. Later post-medieval buildings in the village are typical of a thriving, working community with a clear agricultural bias. These buildings include Stakers Farmhouse in North End Road (18th century), Yew Tree House with a stuccoed exterior and Park Lodge with neoclassical elements (19th century), and Church House. In 1840, Yapton comprised 45 dwellings. A typical local building style in the 18th century is the use of flint panels between brick coins, as can be seen on Old Bilsham farmhouse, and Rose Cottage in Yapton, both of mid-18th century date.
- 4.10. One principal building in the village, Yapton Place, was demolished in the 1830s. This had extensive Parkland, which in 1831 extended between North End Road and the line of the Portsmouth-Arundel canal (Margary 1970). Yapton Place had its origins in the medieval manor of Yapton House, and in the mid-18th century was the home of George Thomas, a former governor of Pennsylvania and the Leeward Islands.
- 4.11. The cartographic evidence provides good information regarding the development of the site, located on the main road between Yapton and Bilsham. The Yeakell and Gardner Map of Sussex, dated 1778, is the earliest map to depict the area in detail, and shows a property on the site, on the eastern side of Bilsham Road, (in the lower centre of Plate 1). The 1839 Tithe Map also depicts a building, and this is towards the centre west of the site with an associated orchard. The Tithe record notes a cottage and Cider House on the site. When English Heritage considered listing the building they noted the following: "*The site has a long association with the Marner family... by 1870 William Marner is recorded as having a beer house called The Lamb*" (English Heritage 2013). It is possible that the cider house itself is the building named 'Morners Barn', perhaps a corruption of Marner's.

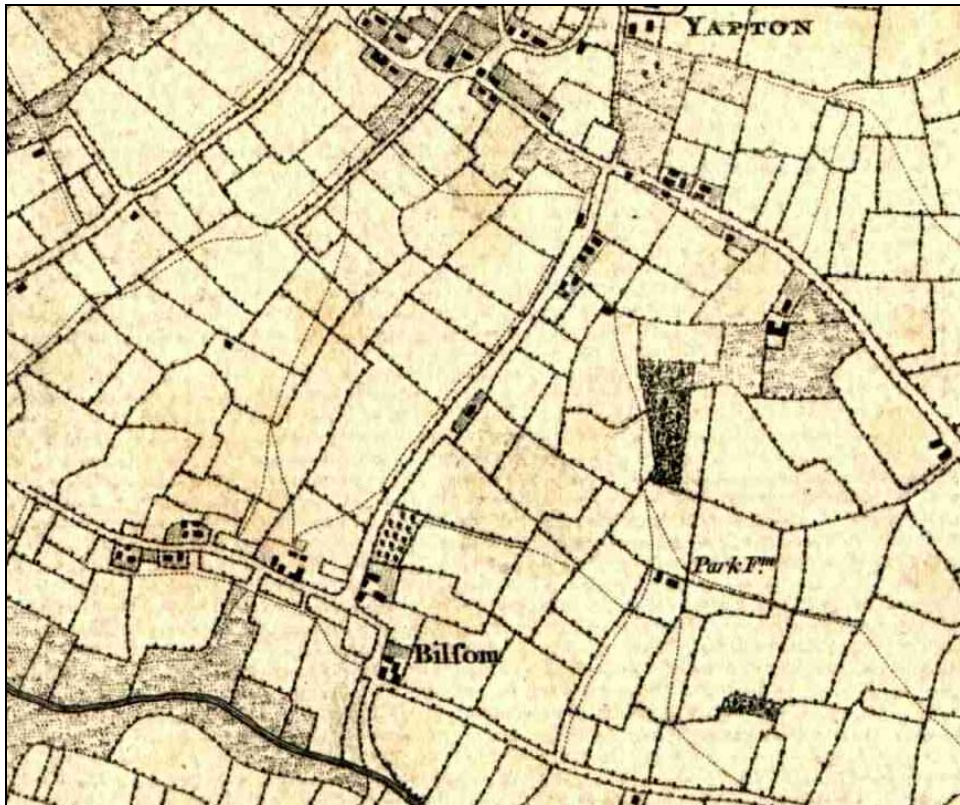


Plate 1: Extract of Yeakell and Gardner Map of 1778

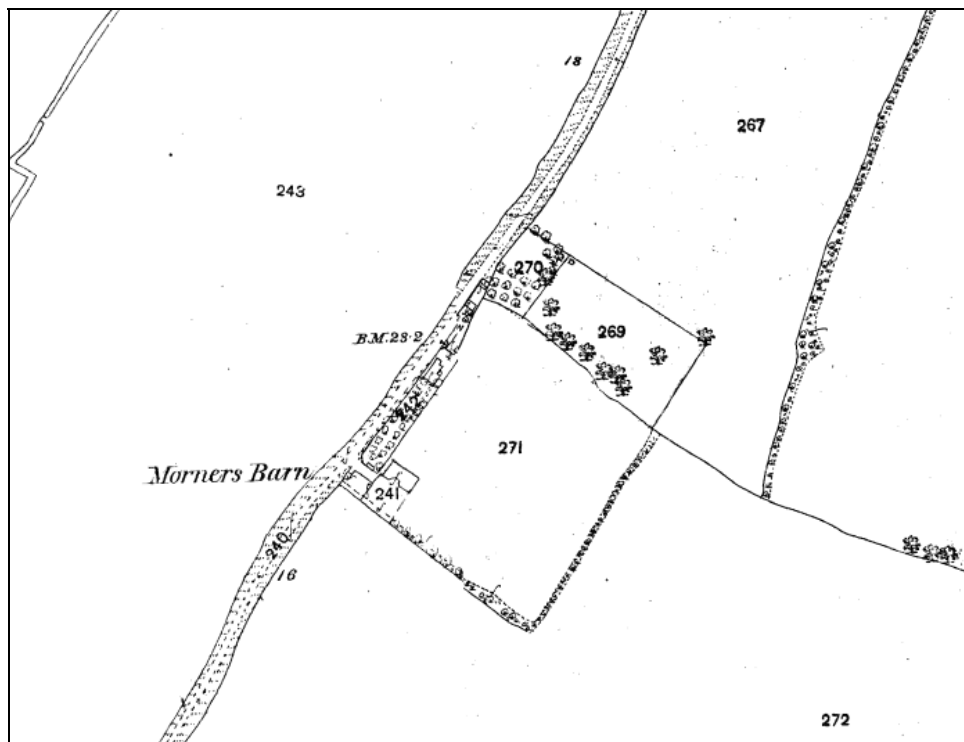


Plate 2: Extract from 1876 Ordnance Survey Map.

- 4.12. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map dates to 1876, and shows a building in the same location as the earlier Tithe map. The rectangular structure, has an extension on the northeast end and on the southeast side. The orchard is still present, and at the southern end of the plot was a building named 'Morners Barn'. This lies within the development site. The same layout is depicted on the 1895 Ordnance Survey Map, and the building is named The Lamb (PH). Morners Barn is still present. By

the time of the 1912 Ordnance Survey Map, the Inn had been enlarged again, but now no orchard is depicted at all. The early maps also show the location of the Inn to be generally rural, with little local housing nor ribbon development along the road from Yapton to Bilsham. By 1937, additional plots begin to be laid out, which are built on by the 1960s. The 1960s also saw the loss of Morners Barn. By 1975, all the current extensions appear to have been built.

- 4.13. Directories and censuses give information about the occupants of the Lamb Inn. The 1890 Post Office Directory gives the name of William Hotston, Beer Retailer as the licensee, and his family is resident in the 1901 census. The census names Frederick Hotston as the head of the household, with his wife and four children. This is presumably the son of William, inheriting the business, although not necessarily the ownership.

5. Strategy

Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1. The aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined as being:
- To determine the buildings' development and use.
 - To provide a written account of the buildings form, function, date and sequence of development.
 - To photograph the exterior of the buildings to create a permanent archive record.
 - To photograph the overall appearance of the principle rooms and circulation areas.
 - To create measured and sketched plans and sections, as appropriate, in line with Level 2 standards.
 - To make a Level 2 drawing of any pieces of architectural decorations, structural features and details.
 - To record any features from the first phase of the building.
- 5.2. The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

Methodology

- 5.3. Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2013). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2008a-c, IfA 2000).
- 5.4. The historic building record conformed to published guidelines (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.5. Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (LMB 13) for the project was agreed in consultation with the Littlehampton Museum and an OASIS online form initiated (Appendix A).
- 5.6. The archaeological work was carried out on August 27th-28th, 2013.
- 5.7. The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the management of Tony Walsh, Project Manager. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Mark Taylor of West Sussex Council.

6. Historic Building Record



Plate 3: Lamb Inn, Looking Northeast



Plate 4: Lamb Inn, Looking Northwest

Introduction

- 6.1 The building named 'The Lamb Inn' shows nine clear stages of building, including its initial phase. Most of the changes date to the 20th century, but the first four phases are 18th and 19th century in date (Table 1). The dates given for each phase are suggested through materials and style. There is clear re-use of some timbers, and there are some pastiche elements added to give the interior an older look. Commonality of date for various changes is shown by similarities in the subtle variations between fixtures such as door, window frames and skirting.

Building Phase	Event	Approximate Date
1	Two storey property, pitched roof, sash windows, two chimneystacks	1750
2	Parallel range with pitched roof added to southeast. New stairs	1870
3	Northeastern range with tiled gable front added	1890
4	New kitchen and bathroom	1900
5	New porches and toilet facilities. Bay window, secondary toilet block. Further extension southeastwards, more open-plan bar. Extension to southwest. Second extension to southwest. New roof.	1930-2000

Table 1: Main Building Phases

Phase 1 c.1750

- 6.2 The earliest part of the building is a rectangular block next to Bilsham Road, oriented northeast-southwest. This was a two-storey building with a chimneystack at each end, and two rooms on each floor. The roadside face of the building exhibits much original fabric, particularly on the first floor (Plate 3). The earliest block measures 10.4m by 4.5m in plan, and is constructed with red brick quoins (8 $\frac{5}{8}$ " by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "). The bond is only visible on the northwest side, and is irregular and functional. The brick is offset by panels rendered and painted white, which enhance the quoins and window reveals. Two square panels represent bricked-in windows whereas the more irregular panels may be flint, in common with other 18th century buildings at Yapton. The southern gable end is rendered and painted white; the other two sides are obscured by later building episodes and are now internal.
- 6.3 The streetside wall has the mounting for the pub' sign, but this is no longer present. It depicted a joyful gambolling lamb, among fields, with no Christian iconography as is associated with public houses named the *Lamb and Flag* or *Lamb and Lion*. This sign can still be viewed on the internet (Google Maps 2013).
- 6.4 A doorway in the northwest wall has a projecting 20th century porch addition (**Room 24**) with a semi-glazed, panelled door. The internal door beyond the porch is an original door, formed of five planks nailed to five rails. The door has a pair of long strap hinges with spade terminals. A second doorway is present in the southwest wall, with a similar planked door, also with strap hinges. This now leads to a toilet block (**Room 25**)
- 6.5 A single window on the ground floor and two on the first floor are sash windows, and also likely to be original fixtures, although the reveals have been narrowed to receive the current eight-pane sashes within a case with a roll-moulded edge. Each of these windows has a wooden lintel, only visible internally. A second ground floor window has been replaced with a three-sided bay window with a flat lead roof; a steel I-beam spans the new opening.



Plate 5: Main Bar, Room 3 Looking Northwest

- 6.6 Internally, the ground floor of the earliest phase (**Room 3**) is revealed by one fireplace, structural posts and beams, and a brick floor. Three upright posts along the northwest wall each support beams which span the ceiling (Plate 6). The opposing uprights have been removed, and the beams now are tied to a double steel I-beam. An additional principal rafter is visible in the northern part of the room. The posts and beams are thickly painted, but this has not obscured all detail. The posts appear sawn, and the arrises have been regularly chopped with an axe, to effect a fake aged look. The central of the three assemblies has a carpenter's incised letter V. Triangular brackets with axe-chopped edges have been added to the northwest posts, in an attempt to maximise the aged-effect.



Plate 6: Detail of Post and Beam Assembly. Carpenter's Mark at Joint.

- 6.7 The room has a fireplace in each wall. That to the northeast is an early 20th century addition into the older chimneystack, and is constructed with a bullnose brick hearth and a fire surround featuring a poorly executed ogee arch. This replaces an original fireplace, which fell from use when a doorway was cut into an extension to the northeast (Room 4). One pier of the fireplace remains. The southeastern fireplace, however, shows much more historic fabric, and may indicate that this was the kitchen of the house that became The Lamb (Plate 7). The fireplace is made of thin bricks (8¾" by 4½" by 1⅞"). The opening is 2.00m wide, and spanned by a timber bressumer. To the rear of the hearth are two degraded and heat-worn recesses, which may be the remains of small domestic ovens. The current grate stands upon a later semicircular brick plinth.



Plate 7: Southern Fireplace, Looking Southwest, Room 3



Plate 8: Ceiling Detail, Room 3

- 6.8 In the southern part of the room, a beam across the ceiling is at 10° to the angle of the main beams (Plate 8). This beam potentially marks the location of a ground floor dividing wall that has been

removed. To its south are a series of mouldings, giving the effect of a panelled ceiling. There are no signs of the location of an original staircase to the first floor.

- 6.9 The floor comprises bricks of the same dimensions as the front wall. The layout of the floor varies either side of the line of the 10° angled partition. The bricks next to the supposed kitchen fireplace are laid parallel to it, whilst beyond, the bricks are laid in rows lengthways along the building. These are worn, but few show signs of being cracked. Next to the bar is an area of 6" red floor tiles, which may be a repair of an area prone to wear (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Sample of Brick and Tile Flooring

- 6.10 The first floor of the building now comprises a single room with a wide chimneystack at each end, the width created by a parallel flue rising from the ground floor in each case. The room (**Room 15**) is accessed from either of two doors from a landing along its southeast side, the landing part of the second phase addition. These doorways are also later. In the front wall of the room are two sash windows, part of the original build. In the southeast wall, next to the doorways are a pair of blocked openings, filled by studs and lath and plaster, which represent infilled windows.



Plate 10: Room 15 Overview, Looking Northwest

- 6.11 The room is spanned by a pair of beams, which are supported by small posts. These seem to be pastiche rather than genuine structural members. The ceiling is plasterboard, and is clearly a repair. It may date to the same time as the construction of a new roof, which is a purlin roof with struts, that has timbers so clean and fresh that it is unlikely to be more than ten years old. The roof above is tiled, and these are probably original tiles, replaced after repair.
- 6.12 The two fireplaces in the room are of identical form, both 0.96m wide with chunky bressumers, the chimneystack tapering upwards towards roof level (Plate 10). There is no grate extant in either fireplace. This was most recently used as a living room, presumably by the landlord or manager.

Phase 2: Eastern addition c.1875

- 6.13 The second main building phase is represented by the addition of a parallel block, also 4.5m wide, almost doubling the size of the building. A new staircase at the southwestern end of the twin block is also part of this addition. The only external wall face visible is the southeastern wall, which is constructed of yellow stock brick, with window reveals edged with red brick, and external lintels with flat arches. This indicates a probably later mid 19th century date. On the ground floor, the walls of the main room (**Room 28**) have been largely removed by later building episodes, for newer doorways and access routes. The room has also been partitioned (**Room 24**). Any of the openings could represent lost windows or doors, but there was no evidence to confirm this either way. More of the southeast wall is present, possibly because it contains the base of a chimneystack that rises in a room above. The wall of the first phase between Rooms 3 and 28 has been removed, and the floor above is now supported by a pair of steel I-beams. The Bar and serving counter is located in this room.
- 6.14 The new staircase is in a brick extension to the southwest, measuring 3.25m by 2.4m (**Room 6**). This room has a new external door to the southwest in a modern frame. The stairs rise to a short landing then northeastwards to the first floor. Some light is provided by a semi-glazed partition from the bar. The ceiling is lath and plaster, the staircase is enclosed behind plain boards. The east corner of the bottom of the stair hall has been removed during a later phase (Plate 11).



Plate 11: Panelled Edge of Stair, Room 6

- 6.15 The first floor comprises a landing, two rooms, and a toilet above the stairs. The landing (**Room 7**) runs adjacent to the first phase block, with a recess marking the southern of two blocked windows. It has a short dogleg to a toilet, situated above the stairs (**Room 8**). The largest of the group of new rooms (**Room 11**) has a chimneystack in the external wall, flanked by two windows. Both windows are sash windows, with two panes in each section. The room has a skirting board with upper chamfer and a simple picture rail with a roll mould at the top and bottom. The room's main architectural detail is the fireplace (Plate 12). The fireplace is a typical post-1870 fireplace with classical pilasters and incised triglyphs elements and a floral motif across the mantel's frieze.



Plate 12: Fireplace in Room 11

- 6.16 The adjacent room, to the north (**Room 12**), is smaller, with a single window. There were no architectural details of note, although the room was cluttered and included rats. All the doors of this phase on this floor are panelled, and the walls from these two rooms to the landing are fairly recent plasterboard over studwork.
- 6.17 The roof over this second phase is also a modern roof, and is a purlin roof with a collar beam. The purlins are not quite clasped. The rafters share a wall plate with the first phase, with a valley between. The northwest wall was a brick gable. This has been partially dismantled, allowing access into the roof space of the next phase.

Phase 3: Northern extension c.1890

- 6.18 The building was extended northeastwards with a two-storey block containing two rooms plus toilet facilities on the ground floor, and two rooms on the first floor. Access to both floors was provided by breaking through the end walls of the previous phases. The floor levels are higher than the rest of the building, due to the natural topography rising at this end of the site. Two steps on the ground floor and three on the first floor are present. The extension has a tile-hung gable facing the road and stock brick to the rear (Plate 13). The roof is a catslide roof down to ceiling level on the ground floor. Each window is a casement window.



Plate 13: Phase 3 Extension and 20th Century Additions, Looking Southwest

- 6.19 The ground floor has a door towards the street, which has had a later porch added (**Room 23**). The front room (**Room 4**) has a ceiling with beams added as an historic pastiche. One of these beams is a reused wall plate, which has been quartered, and only has partial rafter mortices remaining. An additional door at the northeastern end of the room leads to another 20th century extension (**Room 22**). A fireplace has been added to the rear of the first phase chimneystack, and is brick built with a tile lintel and bullnose brick hearth. It may be contemporary with the reconstructed fireplace next door. There is no decorative scheme, although the tiles are an interesting variant.
- 6.20 The southern part of the ground floor was originally two areas, now three, by the partitioning of one room (**Room 23**) and alterations to the phase 2 fabric forming a second, narrow room (**Room 24**). The northern part of the room comprises a small antechamber (**Room 16**) leading to a washroom (**Room 17**) with toilet cubicle beyond (**Room 18**). Newer openings in the end wall of this phase lead to three more cubicles added in the later 20th century (**Rooms 19, 20 and 21**). All rooms are fitted with modern furnishings.



Plate 14: Room 13 Looking Southeast

- 6.21 The first floor rooms are accessed from the end of the landing. The rooms are equal in size and both have cupboard space in the eaves. The northern room (**Room 14**) has a fireplace backing onto the chimneystack of the first phase (Plate 15). This is a late 19th century fireplace, and is quite plain in comparison with that in Room 11. It has simply moulded straight incised lines around the sides and top of the mantel, and around the opening for the grate. The hood bows out slightly with an arc incised on either side. The southern room has no fireplace.



Plate 15: Fireplace, Room 14

Phase 4: Northern extension c.1900

- 6.22 The ground floor was extended southwards, with only minor additions on the first floor. Although featuring modern finishes, the first floor fabric appears to be very late 19th century or very early 20th century in date. The first floor additions comprise a store (**Room 8**) and a bathroom (**Room 9**). The floor surfaces are in poor condition, with boards missing. On the ground floor the phase 4 build provides an antechamber to the stairs (**Room 5**), a washroom (**Room 22**) and a larger space now in use as a kitchen (**Room 26**). The addition of the antechamber resulted in some loss to the size of Room 6, whilst the door from the bar to Room 5 is now a swing door, enabling easy access, presumably for food service. The kitchen has been extended twice, the latest extension housing a freezer store, constructed of bricks and breeze blocks (**Room 27**).

Bar Extension

- 6.23 The main bar area has been extended eastwards by a single storey extension, part flat roofed, part hipped. This is likely to have been a dining area added in the later 20th century, in order to accommodate the needs of a more food-oriented travelling clientele. This block has no historic fabric, and is one of the latest additions to the building.
- 6.24 One other 20th century addition is a secondary toilet suite at the south end of the first phase, comprising male and female facilities (**Room 25**).

Glossary

- Bressummer** An architectural term for a beam employed like a lintel
- Catslide Roof** A smaller lower addition added to a building, the new roof making one continuous roof with the main roof,
- Ogee** A moulding with a cross section in the form of the letter S

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 The Lamb Inn on Bilsham Road is in a prime location for serving travellers between Yapton and Bilsham, and the advent of the motor car would have made a visit even simpler. Yapton is only 800m away, and the settlement at Bilsham is slightly closer. The original function of the building is most likely a dwelling: its earliest phase being a two storey cottage with a room in each floor, with a kitchen at the southern end; the fireplace contains the probable remains of ovens within the patched and repaired brickwork. The use of brick quoins with panelwork is a typical local mid 18th century style, and this is most likely the date of the building. Also typical of the mid 18th century is a basic wooden frame used to support internal floors, and the plank wooden doors are most likely early features. The location of a partition between the kitchen and the rest of the ground floor is marked by an angled beam and a change in the brick flooring. During later changes, c 30% of the structure of the ground floor and c 20% of the first floor have been removed, plus internal features such as walls, décor and windows.
- 7.2 The earliest part of the Lamb Inn is the same building that is described in the Tithe documents as a 'Cottage with Cider House'. The barn previously on site to the south could have been the cider house, but potentially, a downstairs room could have been used. A traditional cider house would have sold a product that was usually fermented on the premises from apples grown in a local cider orchard (CAMRA 2000).
- 7.3 The next phase is of 19th century date, and may mark an upturn in the fortunes of the cider makers. The cottage was doubled in size, with additional rooms and a new staircase. The exterior wall of this phase is constructed of yellow stock bricks with red brick dressings, and this is a typical 19th century detail. It seems likely that new, narrower sash windows were added at the front at this time. The evidence does not show when the Lamb was first used as a public house, but it appears to have occurred by 1870 (English Heritage 2013). The conversion to a public house may have been in response to the Beerhouse Act of 1840. The Beerhouse Act had resulted in opening of hundreds of new beerhouses, public houses and breweries throughout the country, licenced by payment of a two-guinea fee. Money was made by beersellers, who, by selling more ales at a cheaper price, undercut the popularity of gin (Turner 1881). The date of licensing is unlikely to be proved through documentary research, for the 1840 Act removed the need for detailed recording of licences. This was restored by subsequent regulatory legislation: the Wine and Beerhouse Act 1869 and the Wine and Beerhouse Act Amendment Act 1870 (Crispe Whiteley 1874).
- 7.4 The later additions have removed c 60% of the ground floor of phase 2; although the later additions are quite subsidiary to the first two phase. Phase 3 is only marked by the northern extension with its catslide roof; whilst Phase 4 appears to address public needs by expanding kitchens, and private needs by adding toilet facilities. The 20th century additions were to provide for more customers, as well as the addition of new toilet blocks. The most removal of historic fabric occurred in the late 20th century, with the advent of a more open-plan bar by removal of the southeast wall of Room 3, and supporting the walls above with steel joists supported by an I-beam. The addition of a bay window to

the front wall also removed fabric. The first floor has seen infilling of two windows. This may have occurred when the partition wall was removed.

- 7.5 Generally, the 20th century additions have obscured and significantly altered a well-proportioned cottage which developed into a beer house, so that when it was considered for listing, too many fixtures, fittings and historic fabric had been removed. One popular décor apparent in the pub is an attempt to make the building appear older by adding beams and brackets with rusticated, axe cut edges. This is particularly unsightly on the original 18th century posts along the front wall of the ground floor, which exhibit woodworking technology, including a carpenter's mark.
- 7.6 The Lamb Inn has been recorded to Level 2 of the published guidelines (EH 2006), with additional drawings recording the form of limited architectural detail. These record skirting and picture rails, and cross sections have been made to show the differing levels of the building. These records will be deposited at Littlehampton Museum along with all records, under the identifying site code LMB 13.

Further Work

- 7.7 No further work on the fabric of The Lamb Inn is recommended in regards to the archaeological planning condition.

8 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

- 8.1 On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with Littlehampton Museum. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, including the watching brief to be carried out on groundworks, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the Archive. The building archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR) before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon after as can be arranged.
- 8.2 The full photographic record will be deposited with the archive.
- 8.3 The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records and photographs. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007).

Publication

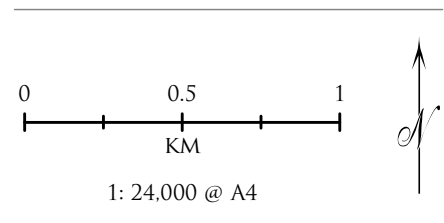
- 8.4 Copies of the report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the client, and Littlehampton Museum on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public document.
- 8.5 The OASIS form (Appendix A) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

9 Bibliography

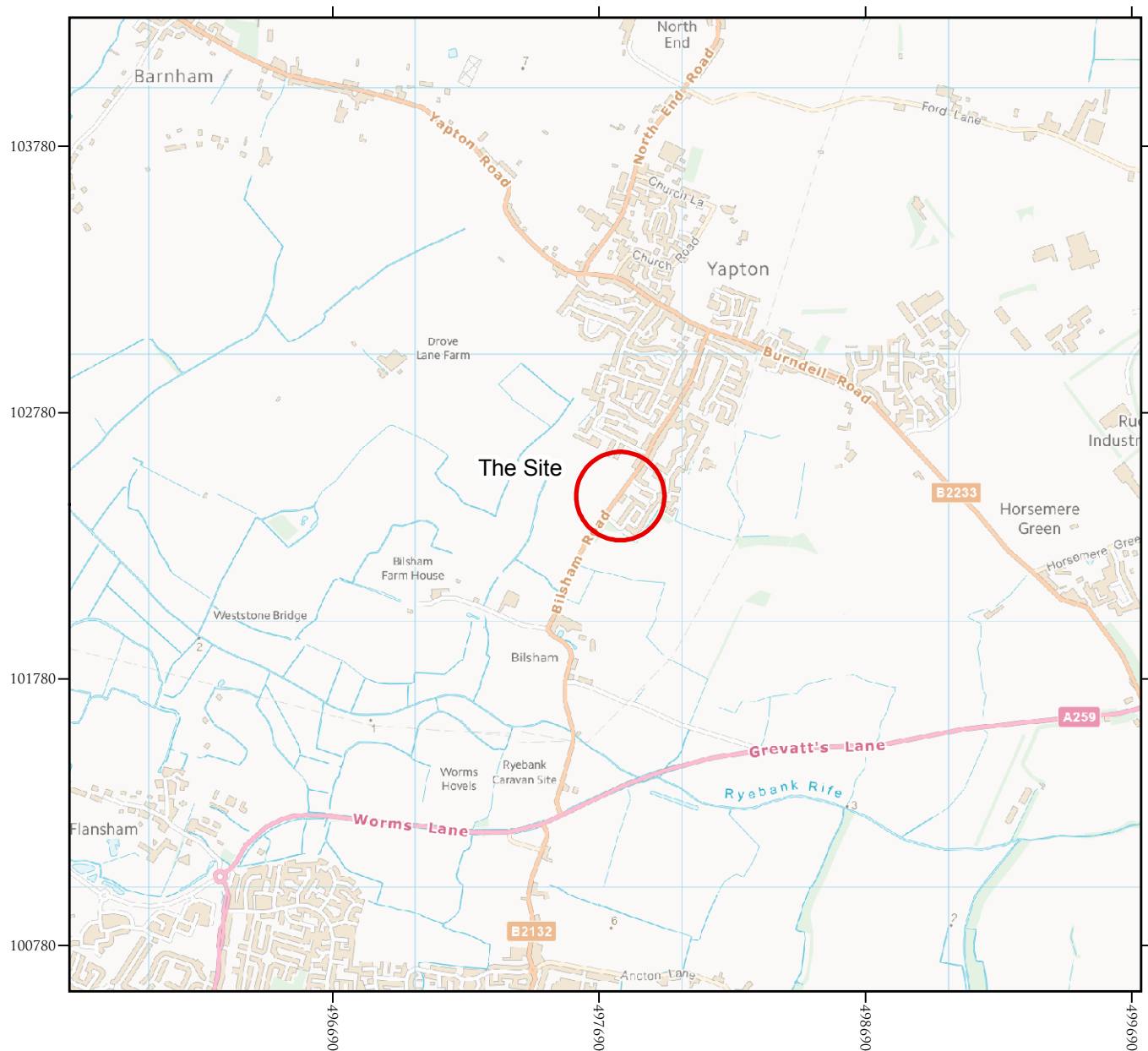
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Figure 1:
Site Location



CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT [2013]



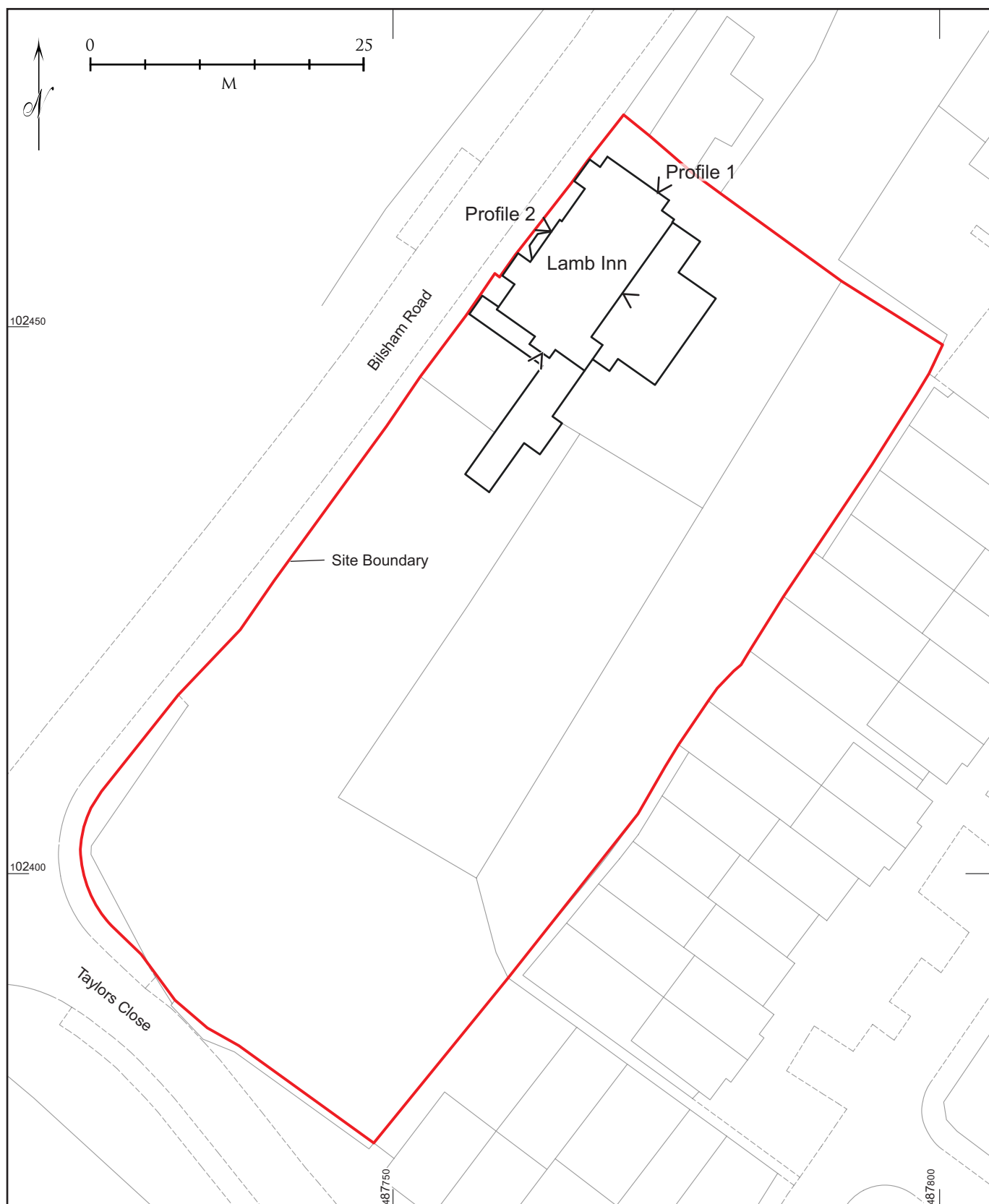


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan

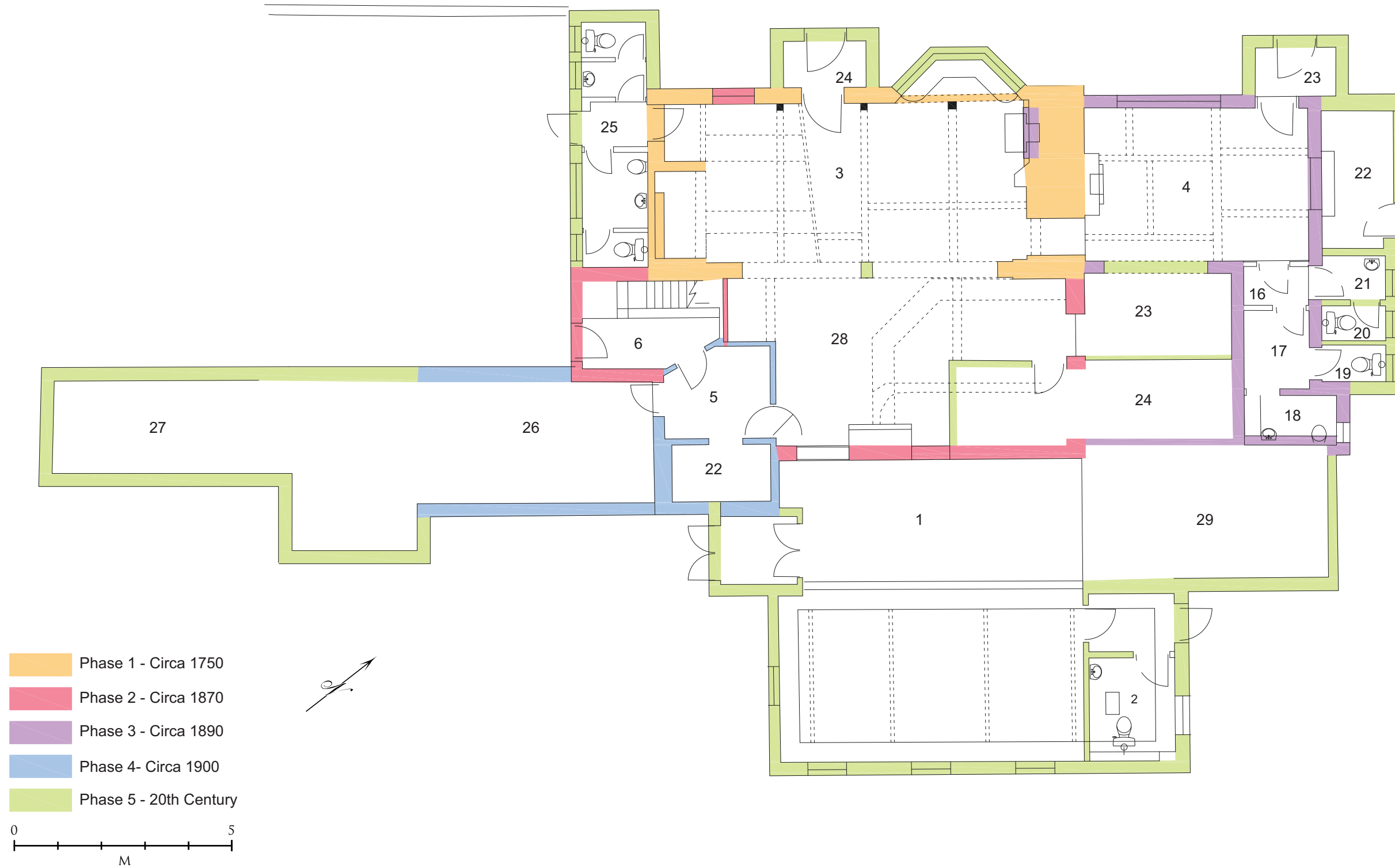


Figure 3: Ground Floor Plan

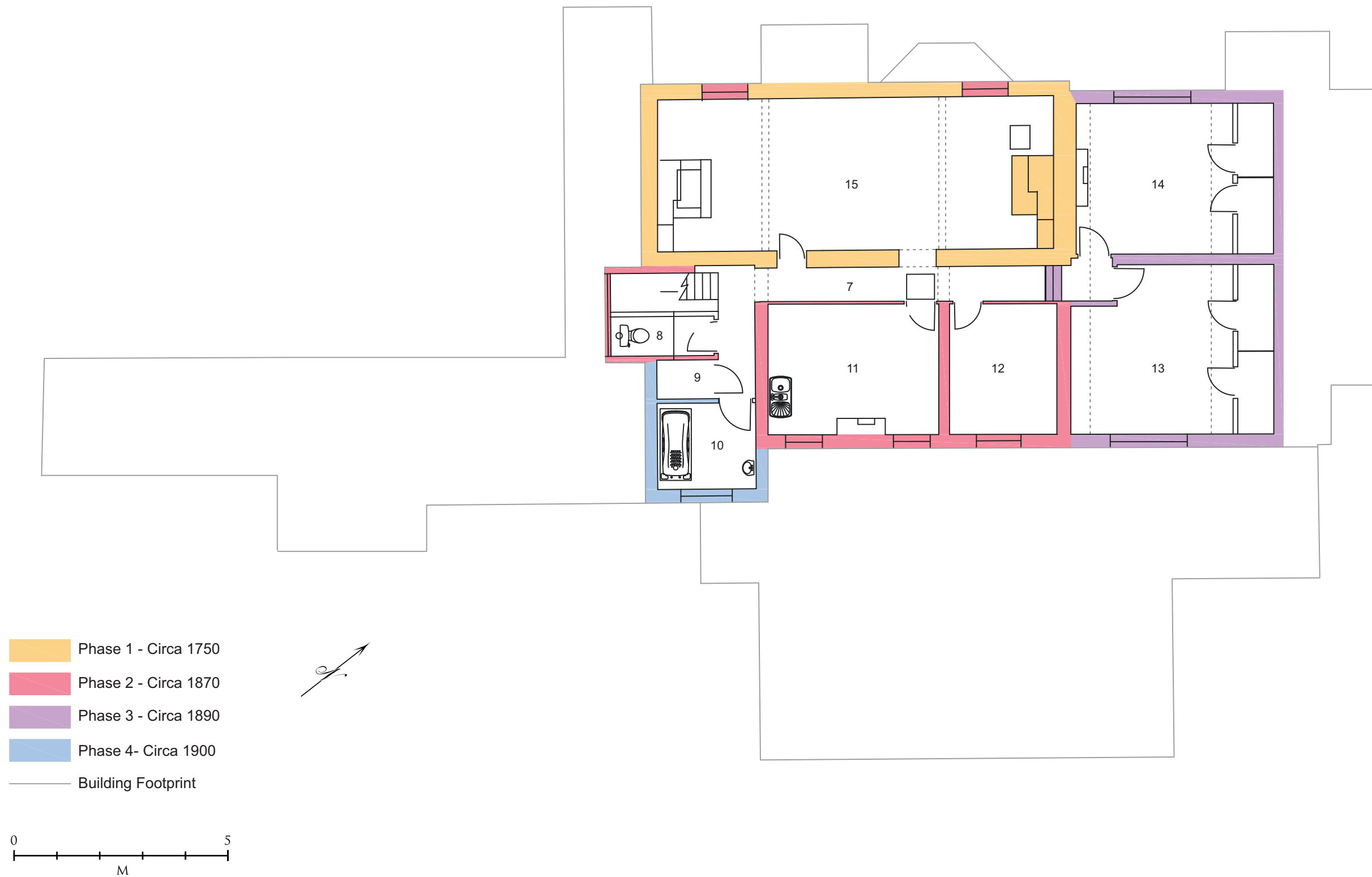
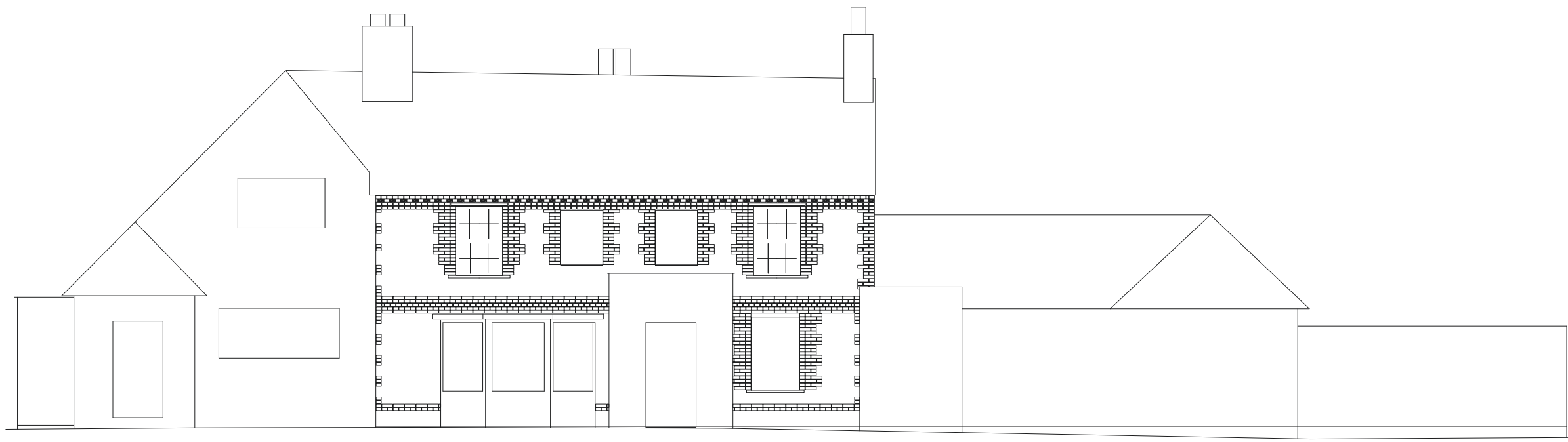


Figure 4: First Floor Plan



NORTHWEST ELEVATION: Phase 1 in Detail



PROFILE 1



PROFILE 2

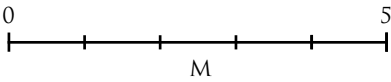


Figure 5: Northwest Elevation and Profiles through Building

Appendices

Appendix A – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-157239

Project details

Project name	Lamb Inn, Yapton
Short description of the project	HBR of 18th century Cider House, later Inn, with 19th century extensions and modern additions. 60% of original fabric lost.
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2013 End: 28-12-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	32436 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LMB 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PUBLIC HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
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THE LAMB INN, BILSHAM ROAD, YAPTON, WEST SUSSEX:
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN YAPTON The Lamb Inn
Postcode	BN18 0FN
Study area	3800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 97776 02448 50 0 50 48 45 N 000 36 43 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	West Sussex County council
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tony Walsh
Project supervisor	Les Capon
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer

Project archives

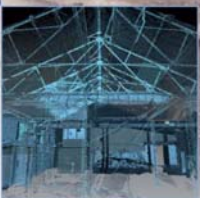
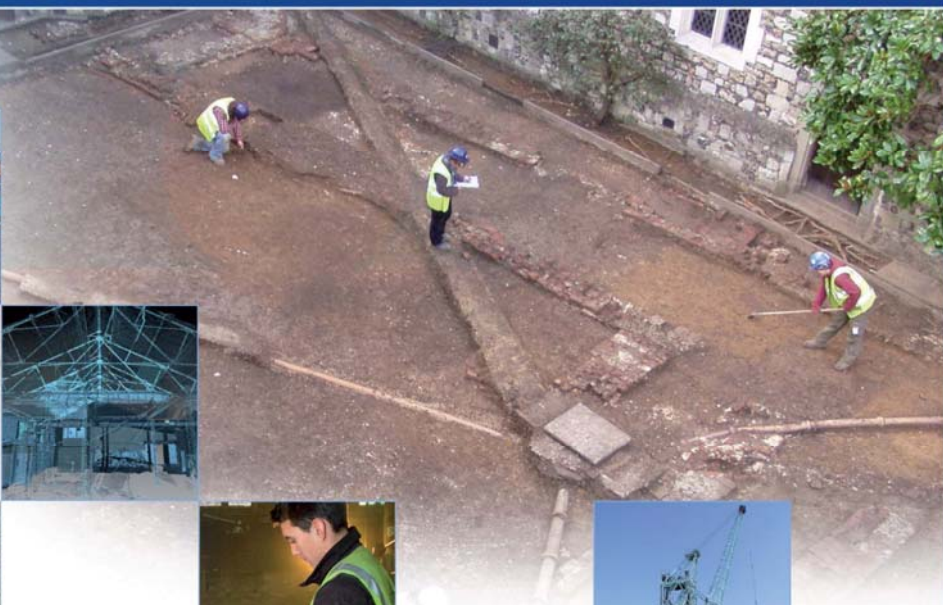
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton
Digital Archive ID	LMB 13
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Digital Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Archive ID	LMB 13
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Lamb Inn, Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex: Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4, 33 pages, 5 figures and 14 plates

Entered by	les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	10 September 2013



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