

**THE FOUNTAIN INN,
HIGH STREET, HANDCROSS, WEST SUSSEX, RH17 6BJ**

(NGR TQ 263 300)

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 3)**



**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**

Report No. 2012010

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SUMMARY

In January 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ (NGR: TQ 263 300; Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the proposed demolition of the building, to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent relating to residential redevelopment of the site.

The Fountain is located on one of the main historic routes between London and Brighton and appears to have been constructed in the early-19th century to take advantage of the increase in coaching traffic at this time. The building that survives represents the culmination of several phases of enlargement and modification that have much-obscured its original form. Despite this, some elements of its original layout, together with its subsequent development can be reconstructed from the surviving evidence. A small outbuilding of c. 1900 which represents an addition to an earlier range is located at the rear.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ (NGR: TQ 263 300; Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the proposed demolition of the building, to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent relating to residential redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The requirement for work was in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The building was subject to recording at English Heritage Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 record is essentially an analytical record, which is intended to provide an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use.
- 2.2 The site was visited by Amy Williamson and Jane Briscoe on the 9th and 10th January 2012 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, measured survey drawings and a photographic record.
- 2.3 The drawn record comprises plans of each floor and a cross-section to illustrate the building's layout and construction. These were produced on-site in the form of fully-dimensioned sketches. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figs. 9-11.
- 2.4 The photographic record was made using 35mm black and white photography, duplicated with digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography and location plots (Appendix 2). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 2.4 Basic background research was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context. This included examination of secondary documentary sources in addition to available cartographic sources. Other sources were identified and/or accessed via the internet. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The former Fountain Inn is located at the northern end of the village of Handcross, on the west side of the High Street (NGR: TQ 263 300; Figs. 1 and 2). It is aligned on a north-north-east – south-south-west axis (hereafter

simplified north – south); the principal façade fronting east onto the High Street. There is an enclosed yard immediately to the rear of the pub, which contains a small outbuilding, beyond which is a large car park reached via a driveway on the north side of the site. The site is bounded by a sports ground situated to the north, a car-park associated with Handcross parish hall to the south, and the site of a telephone exchange to the west.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Fountain appears to date to the early-19th century and was certainly in existence by 1836 as it is depicted on a map of that date relating to the proposed construction/improvement of the London to Brighton road (ref. QDP/158/1). The late-18th and early-19th century saw a huge rise in the volume of coaching traffic between London and the coast, with the result that roads were improved and a number of coaching inns sprang up along the main routes to provide accommodation and stabling for travellers. The Fountain was presumably constructed to take advantage of this rise in coaching traffic, being situated on one of the main routes to Brighton.
- 4.2 The site lies within the parish of Slaugham, the eastern boundary of which runs down the centre of the High Street. The Fountain is depicted on the tithe map for Slaugham (ref. TD/E9; Fig. 3) which dates to c. 1841, at which point it is shown L-shaped in plan, comprising a north – south range fronting onto the High Street, and a short range projecting to the rear at the south end. A further L-plan range is seen adjoining at the rear, itself having a short projection to the west at the southern end. This range no doubt provided stabling/carriage housing. The tithe apportionment which is dated 1841 reveals the site at this time to be under the ownership of Sir Edward Sugden (appointed as Solicitor General by the Duke of Wellington and later served as High Chancellor of England), and occupied by a Henry Knowles. The site (plot 300) is identified as The Fountain Inn. The plot to the rear (308) which presently forms the car park associated with the pub is identified as Wind Mill and Plat, and was under the same ownership.
- 4.3 The historic trade directories provide details of further occupiers, while available historic Ordnance Survey mapping reflects changes to the buildings on the site. A James Hopkins is known to have been the occupier from 1855 until at least 1866 (Post Office Directory, London & Southern England Pub History website), after which a George King is recorded (1878, *ibid.*), Edward Beard (1890 – 1905, *ibid.*) and Rehd W. R. Shearlock (1915, *ibid.*)
- 4.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Fig. 4) shows the site in more detail than the tithe map. The Fountain is shown to approximately the same layout, but with an additional small structure noticeable within the north-west angle. The outbuilding range at the rear also appears roughly the same, with the exception that the east – west aligned section is shown further to the north than on the previous map: it is not known whether this is the result of inaccuracy in the mapping or the result of rebuilding. The outbuilding range

and the inn building form three sides of a yard. Beyond is a small garden and within the plot behind, the windmill, which the map identifies as a corn mill.

- 4.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (Fig. 5) shows the main inn building unchanged. There are minor differences in terms of the outbuilding between the two maps, chiefly the removal of the small projection from the rear, but also the line of the internal division between the two sections. By this date, the windmill is no longer shown. It is recorded in an account of Handcross by Daphne Dengate for the period 1911-23 (Ray 1987, 46) that a 'Mr Linfield ran a coal business in the field behind the Fountain where a windmill once stood, but [that] this had disappeared some years before'. A small structure is shown on the boundary between the two plots.
- 4.6 By 1910-11 there are further changes shown to the outbuilding, it seemingly having been extended to the north, and the east – west section rebuilt in line with it (Fig. 6). There are no discernible changes to the outline of the inn itself. A photograph of 1910 (Plate 1) shows the principal elevation of the building at this date.
- 4.7 The next map reproduced is the Ordnance Survey map of 1957 (Fig. 7). This shows a small square addition adjoining the south-west corner of the main building range, and the outbuilding all but demolished, except for the northern extension to the north – south section seen on the previous map. The small structure first noted on the 1897 map between the two plots is no longer shown, although a small building is now depicted within the former mill plot.
- 4.8 The 1967-8 map shows no changes with the exception of a further small structure added within the mill plot (Fig. 8).

5.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTION (Figs. 9 and 10)

General Note

- 5.1 At the time of recording the building laid empty, having closed for business at some point in the previous year. For security, the ground floor windows and the rear windows at first floor level had been boarded over; consequently, many areas within the building had little or no natural light and the survey in these areas was carried out by torch-light.

Exterior

- 5.2 The building comprises a two-storey street-front range with a cellar beneath the southern end, and an assortment of single-storey structures attached at the rear (Fig. 9). The principal range seems to have originated in the early-19th century, but there is some evidence to suggest that originally it may not have extended as far to the north, perhaps originally having terminated just to the south side of the present main entrance, and was extended to conform to its present northern extent in the early 19th century (for fuller discussion see Section 6). The rear additions are mostly of later 20th century date, with the

exception of a structure attached to the rear of the principal range, at the southern end, which is likely of earlier 19th century origin.

- 5.3 The exterior of the building has been given a unified appearance by the application of render with an ashlar-lined finish. This means that very little of the underlying fabric is visible, although where discrete areas were accessible on the interior, it was noted that the outer walls of the building are mass-constructed, the principal street-front range comprising brick to the north, south and east, and coursed sandstone blocks to the west. The principal range now has tile-hanging to the upper level of the east and south elevations, though this is a later 20th century addition. A slight offset of c. 0.4m extends the length of the east elevation.
- 5.4 The principal (east) elevation comprises an unevenly-spaced five-window range, as defined by the first floor fenestration (Plate 2). Unless otherwise noted, the windows within the property are modern uPVC replacements, simulating the style of the former two-over-two pane sashes that can be seen in the old photograph (Plate 1). On the ground floor, just to the north of centre lies the principal entrance to the building, with 20th century part-glazed door. This is sheltered by a later 20th century gabled porch with tiled roof. South of the entrance is a wide window aperture (now with large uPVC window) with former door aperture adjacent. This has now been blocked to the level of the offset and boarded-over inside and out. South of this is a single window plus a further door aperture, similarly blocked and boarded-over. North of the principal entrance are two windows, between which is an inserted doorway (door missing).
- 5.5 An elongated fascia sign extends the full length of the building between the ground and first floor windows. Although now plain, this latterly read *The Fountain*, and in 1910 (Plate 1) read *Brighton Rock Ales & Stout*.
- 5.6 The present roof is slated and is pierced at the north gable end by a rendered three-flue chimney-stack. There were previously three further stacks (see Plate 1) but these have since been removed and roofed-over. The original structure had a much shallower roof pitch as indicated by earlier trusses surviving within the roof (see Section 5.28).
- 5.7 The south elevation is formed by the gable end of the principal range together with rear additions of two phases (Plate 3). The gable end has two windows on the ground floor plus a single window at first floor level. Rendered kneelers are located at eaves-level. The single-storey addition immediately to the rear is of 19th century origin, and has two windows and a slated roof. South of this is a later 20th century kitchen addition. It has a single timber casement window located off-centre to the east, and a slated roof. Modern stretcher-bonded brickwork is visible to a height of c. 0.3m, beneath the level of the render.
- 5.8 The rear (west) elevation represents the culmination of the various construction phases (Plate 4). The first floor level of the principal range is visible over the single-storey structures. To the northern end, three original

window apertures are present, with a smaller, 20th century window inserted between the northernmost two. At roughly the halfway point is a small projection, seemingly originally for a WC, but latterly for a boiler for which there is a small flue attached on the north side. To the south, the remainder of the rear wall of the principal range is plain, with the exception of an adjoining structure associated with a modern stair to the first floor. This stair structure is clad with artificial slates, and has a mono-pitch roof with single roof-light. It pierces the northern roof pitch of the 19th century addition. The rear elevation of the 19th century addition is not visible as it is obscured by the adjoining kitchen structure and a glazed rear entrance with deeply overhanging roof, both of which are of later 20th century date.

- 5.9 North of the rear entrance, the additions appear to be of two phases, as denoted by differentiation in the height of their flat roofs; that to the south being set c. 0.4m lower than that to the north. Both roofs have a bituminous covering. From south to the north, the elevation comprises a single 20th century Crittall-style window, two smaller high-set windows – one a timber light with top-hung opening section, the other a steel-framed bottom-hung light. North, within the higher-roofed section are two window apertures either side of a doorway. The doorway contains a modern fire door with upper pane of wired-glass, while both windows have been removed.
- 5.10 The west gable end of the kitchen addition is plain except for a large steel flue, while its north elevation contains a single timber casement window.
- 5.11 The north elevation of the building is formed by the gable end of the principal range together with the end wall of the northern single storey addition (Plate 2). The elevation is plain, with the exception of a scar for a former pub sign set high within the gable. As at the south end, rendered kneelers are located at eaves-level.

Interior – Ground Floor

- 5.12 The building was entered through the main doorway on the east elevation. This leads directly into the main bar room from which a further large bar area is reached through a door on the right-hand side (Fig. 9). The main bar room comprises the southern two-thirds of the principal range, which at the southern end has been opened-up into the 19th century rear addition. The other bar area comprises the northern third of the principal range, which is open into the northern rear extension. From here a door leads into a corridor which runs along the back wall of the principal range. This gives access back into the main bar area, and to the male and female WCS and an under-stairs cupboard.
- 5.13 Within the 19th century rear addition, an intruded doorway in the west wall leads into a rear entrance area, which also provides access to the kitchen and the staircase to the first floor.
- 5.14 The open configuration of the main bar area, including the bar itself, is the result of a later reworking, the area previously having formed two separate

rooms or bars (i.e. public bar and saloon bar). The line of the former partition is preserved by boxing in the ceiling and within the cellar by the base for a chimney stack serving the northern room (Plate 5). Within the rear wall of the cellar there is a further chimney base for a stack that would have served the southern room. The two boarded-over doorways still visible on the exterior would originally have allowed these two rooms to be accessed independently from one another. A further boxed feature within the ceiling, just to the south of the main entrance may mark the original north end of the building (Plate 6).

- 5.15 Very little early fabric is visible within the building, most of it being concealed beneath later 20th century finishes. Nevertheless, a small area of brickwork commensurate with an early-19th century date is left exposed on the south external wall (Plate 7). The bricks are brown-orange in colour, with frequent over-fired headers and are laid in a haphazard Flemish garden wall bond. Adjacent to this, a short section of the west wall is also exposed, revealing coursed sandstone blocks (Plate 8). The remainder of the walls are fitted out with a tongue-and-groove boarded dado of later 20th century date, with the exception of an area of bead-moulded match-boarding on the east wall directly opposite the bar, and also above the dado on the north wall, which probably survives from the 19th century. Decorative studding has been introduced at the south end of the east wall, masking the location of one of the earlier doorways. The east wall presently features the single large window seen from the exterior, with a further window to the south, while the south wall contains two windows. The floor comprises modern softwood boards. The bar and associated fittings are of 20th century date. A door behind the bar gives access to a flight of steps leading to the cellar. Above this flight survives a redundant staircase which is now sealed-off both at its base and at first floor level (Plate 9).
- 5.16 To the south of the bar the rear wall of the principal range has been breached and a step down gives access into the 19th century addition. There are two windows on the south wall and a chimney stack projecting forwards from the west wall. The present fireplace is constructed in modern brickwork. The north wall comprises exposed brickwork, which is brown-orange in colour, laid in a variable bonding pattern. An earlier doorway, now in-filled with boarding was located at the east end of this wall, while at the west end the brickwork has a ragged edge where it has been cut back to accommodate the intruded doorway to the rear. The ceiling contains a central boxed binding joist with modern precisely-sawn common joists.
- 5.17 The northern bar area comprises a large room: the rear wall of the principal range has been removed and is open into the flat-roofed later 20th century addition (Plate 11). The room is encircled by a tongue-and-groove boarded dado, and has a similarly boarded bar located on the south side. There are two fireplaces within the principal range: on the north wall a modern brick fireplace, on the south wall one that is boarded-over; however, each retains a simple surround commensurate with an early-19th century date. The east and west walls each contain two windows with a doorway set between. The floor is of modern, diagonally-set softwood boards.

- 5.18 Within the central area at the rear of the principal range (occupied by the corridor and WCs) there is no visible historic fabric. Nevertheless, within the corridor, changes in the level of the ceiling appear to reflect different phases of construction (Plate 12). Boxing within the ceiling, which extends through the ladies' WC to the west external wall may denote the northern extent of the 19th century addition (see Fig. 11), although the footprint by 1875, as outlined on the historic Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) takes in the north wall of the ladies' WC. The small projection within the angle created by the two (also shown on the 1875 map) appears to be preserved in part on the ground floor by the vestibule to the men's WC. The walls within the WCs are fully-tiled concealing any historic fabric. The doors in this area are of modern four-panel type.
- 5.19 There are no features of note within the kitchen.

Cellar

- 5.20 The cellar lies beneath the southern half of the principal range, the length roughly conforming to the supposed original extent of the range. It consists of two areas, a large area to the south, with a smaller area located to the north. A straight flight of concrete steps lead from behind the bar, down into the southern area (Plate 9). The wall construction throughout is concealed beneath plaster and the ceiling construction obscured by plaster-board. The southern area has the base for a former chimney stack on the west wall and a deep recess on the east wall. At the east end of the south wall is a round-arched aperture for a barrel-chute, with concrete steps (Plate 13). Within the ceiling is a principal axial joist; the common joists are obscured by the later plaster-board, although visible in the north-eastern area of the ceiling, adjacent to a further chimney base are two trimmer joists, apparently for a former hearth. The floor is concrete, with a drain in the south-west corner, and scars of a former partition for a passage into the northern room.
- 5.21 The northern room is plain with the exception of the base for the former chimney-stack on the south wall (Plate 14).

First Floor

- 5.22 The configuration of the first floor has been altered to form a self-contained flat comprising four rooms plus kitchen and bathroom. The staircase, which leads from the rear entrance vestibule, is of later 20th century date and rises as a straight flight. The stair terminates at an irregularly-shaped landing, from which two doors and a wide opening lead into three rooms which occupy the southern part of the principal range. There is a cupboard located in the north-west corner. Unless otherwise noted, the doors on the first floor are of stripped pine, consisting of four plain recessed panels, and are possibly of earlier 20th century date. On this floor there are three matching fireplaces, each with a plain timber surround and cast iron inset, correct for the early 19th century but apparently later reproductions.
- 5.23 The area to the south of the landing, was most likely originally a single room, but now comprises two separated by an axial partition wall which cants to the

west at the northern end. The present doorway to the street-front room is set parallel to the frontage, but previously, judging by a raised area in the wall plaster and a corresponding break in the skirting the door seems to have been set at an angle in the north-west corner of the room. This room has a single window on the east wall. A small area of plaster has been stripped from the north wall, revealing the underlying brickwork. This appears to be of different, later type to that seen elsewhere on the ground floor. This wall would have originally included a chimney stack, for which there is no sign in this or the adjacent room, indicating that the wall has been rebuilt, probably in association with the removal of the stack, which at the upper level at least, occurred some point after the photograph of 1910 (Plate 1).

- 5.24 The room to the rear is entered through a doorway on the north side. The door itself is of later 20th century date, but the present architrave is clearly set within an earlier, possibly original opening (Plate 15). The room has a single window on the south wall, set directly adjacent to the partition wall. The floor, which is exposed, is of softwood boards, which alongside the north wall preserve the outline of the former chimney-stack evidenced within the cellar (Plate 16).
- 5.25 To the north side of the landing, a diagonally-set wide opening leads into a large room (Plate 17). It is clear that this area has been much altered: the wall on the west side of the opening extending over the area where the original staircase would have ascended, while within the ceiling, boxing extending along the axis of the building marks the line of a former partition between what would have been an original street-front room and landing. The room has two windows on the east wall, plus a further window on the west. South of the latter is a doorway leading into the small projecting structure observed from the exterior; this area presently contains a boiler, but previously housed a WC. The north wall has a chimney-stack with fireplace, to the west of which is a doorway and step up into the northern part of the building (Plate 18).
- 5.26 The northern part of the building comprises two rooms to the street front, with a bathroom and circulation area to the rear. The southern of the two street-front rooms has a single window on the east wall, plus a fireplace on the south wall. The northern of the two rooms latterly served as the kitchen. There is a single window on the east wall and a fireplace on the north wall behind the present kitchen units. The bathroom occupies the north-west corner of the range. There is a single window on the west wall, and a chimney-stack (fireplace tiled-over) on the north wall. The rear circulation area has a single window on the west wall, to the north of which is a cupboard within which is a further window consisting of a small bottom-hung light.

Roof

- 5.27 The roof over the principal range has two roof-spaces separated by a brick partition wall. The southern roof-space was viewed from an access hatch within the ceiling over the large room at the centre of the building, while the northern roof-space was viewed from a hatch in the ceiling over the rear circulation area. The present roof structure, which extends the full length of

the building, is of 19th century date. Constructed in softwood, it consists of common rafter couples rising to a ridge-board at the apex. The rafters are supported by a single purlin in each roof pitch which is in turn given intermediate support by raking struts situated at widely-spaced intervals (Plate 19). Some are positioned at, and are directly supported by the trusses of an earlier roof (see Section 5.28 below). At approximately the half-way point within the southern roof area, the rafters of the east roof pitch are trimmed for the earlier chimney-stack.

- 5.28 Within the southern roof area there is evidence surviving for an earlier roof of much shallower pitch. The evidence takes the form of three king-post roof-trusses which are set at regular intervals within the early-19th century core area of the building (Plate 20; Fig. 10). These trusses are of softwood of slender scantling, and comprise principal rafters rising to a joggled king-post. Raking struts extend between the king-post and the principal rafters. The king-posts have been sawn-off in line with the upper face of the principal rafters, though just visible at the top of each is a notch for housing the former ridge-board.
- 5.29 The roof over the 19th century rear addition was viewed from a small access hatch in the south wall of the staircase addition which has been thrust through it. It is of rudimentary construction in hedgerow timber, comprising common rafters to a ridge-board, and a single purlin and raking strut in the south roof pitch (Plate 21); this is presumably mirrored in the north roof pitch though this area was not accessible. Orange-red brickwork in a haphazard bonding pattern is visible within the west gable end, together with the remnants of the flue associated with the fireplace below, while to the east, coursed sandstone blocks of the rear wall of the principal are left exposed.

Outbuilding

- 5.30 The outbuilding survives as a remnant of the L-plan outbuilding range whose development has been traced on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Figs. 4-8). It corresponds with the 1897-1910/11 northern extension to the north-south aligned range, the earlier part having long since gone. It is square in plan (Fig. 11) and constructed in mottled orange stock bricks which have a purple-grey hue, laid in a variable Flemish garden wall bond. The bricks are typical of the period surrounding 1900. The south wall is constructed of similar brickwork, with the exception of the lower seven/eight visible courses which are constructed in better quality orange brick - possibly surviving as a fragment of the earlier north – south range. The south-west and south-east corners are concealed beneath render, while the north-east corner appears rebuilt, all no doubt a result of making-good these areas following the removal of the once adjoining ranges.
- 5.31 The principal entrance to the building is on the east side and contains a two-leaf framed, boarded and ledged door (Plate 22). A further doorway, with simple boarded door has been inserted on the west side. The north gable end contains a high-set cantilevered window of two-by-two panes, while the south wall contains a single window opening, now boarded over. The roof is of

simple softwood construction, comprising principal rafters rising to a ridge board, with three purlins resting on cleats in each roof pitch (Plate 23). The roof covering is of corrugated asbestos sheets. The building has a concrete floor.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The surviving structure of the Fountain represents the culmination of several phases of enlargement and modification. As a result it is now difficult to recreate the original form of the building completely as some evidence of earlier phases has been destroyed. Interpretation is further hindered by the fact that the underlying fabric of the building is largely concealed externally by render and internally by plaster and tile finishes. Nevertheless, there is enough evidence to suggest that the original building, which likely dates to the early-19th century, was approximately half the length, corresponding with the southern half of the existing principal range. This corresponds with the location of the cellar and the three earlier trusses within the roof, the original northern extent seemingly being preserved by the boxing within the ceiling over the main bar, just to the south of the main entrance (Fig. 11). It is not known whether the building was constructed initially as an inn, but certainly served that purpose by 1836 when the building was identified on the map of that date as the Fountain Inn (ref. QDP/158/1).
- 6.2 In its earliest stage, the building seems to have had two principal rooms on each floor, with stairs to the first floor and cellar located to the rear of the northern rooms.
- 6.3 Date ranges for the subsequent phases of construction and alteration of the building are provided by the available historic maps (Figs. 3-8) and corroborated where possible by the evidence provided by the building fabric. Unfortunately, unsympathetic 20th century alterations have removed the vast majority of historic fixtures and fittings, preventing any further refinement of the phasing which may have been possible by this means.
- 6.4 It seems that by c. 1841 (Fig. 3) the principal range had already been extended to the north, and the single-storey range added at the rear, as is reflected by its depiction on the tithe map of this date. This was likely in response to the need to cater for an increase in coaching traffic on the London to Brighton road, but could even represent the conversion from an initial dwelling-house to coaching inn. The rear addition seems to have comprised the main room which is now part of the bar area, together with the area now encompassed by the modern staircase and part of the adjacent WC area. The boxed feature within the ceiling in this area probably marks the northern limit, and corresponds with the extent of the roof above.
- 6.5 The small projection located within the north-west angle as seen on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) corresponds well with the existing first floor WC projection. On this basis, it seems the section of the building lying immediately adjacent to its south was also present by this point.

- 6.6 There seems to have been little change in the building between the late-19th century and the later part of the 20th century, the next substantial additions seemingly having been added after the production of the 1968 map (Fig. 8). These provided a kitchen addition at the south end and at the north end an expansion of the northern bar area. It is not clear the point at which the other ground floor rooms were opened-up to form the present open bar areas. It may be at this time that the present staircase was added and the first floor areas further reconfigured, resulting in the existing flat layout.
- 6.7 The small outbuilding at the rear of the property appears to represent the late-19th/early 20th century addition to the earlier building range recorded by the Ordnance Survey mapping (compare Figs. 5 and 6). This is confirmed by the building fabric.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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<http://www.moleseyhistory.co.uk/books/surrey/boyleFarm/stLeonards/index.html>

Accessed 23rd January 2012

Documents

TD/E9 Slaugham tithe map n.d. and accompanying tithe apportionment 1841. Held at West Sussex Record Office.

QDP/158/1 *Deposited 30 Nov 1836* 'Map of Road from London to Brighton together with a Cross Section showing how it is intended to construct or improve it into a hard or solid road, for the passing thereon of Locomotive, steam and other carriages. Alexander Gordon, Engineer. 28 Nov 1836.'

As listed on the Access to Archives website. Document held at East Sussex Record Office.

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with Horsham Museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code TFH 12. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Matthew Smith of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this Historic Building Record.

Appendix 1

OASIS ID: archaeol6-118336

Project details

Project name	The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross: Historic Building Record
Short description of the project	In January 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ (NGR: TQ 263 300; Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the proposed demolition of the building, to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent relating to residential redevelopment of the site. The Fountain is located on one of the main historic routes between London and Brighton and appears to have been constructed in the early-19th century to take advantage of the increase in coaching traffic at this time. The building which survives represents the culmination of several phases of enlargement and modification that have much-obscured its original form. Despite this, some elements of its original layout, together with its subsequent development can be reconstructed from the surviving evidence. A small outbuilding of c. 1900 which represents an addition to an earlier range is located at the rear.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2012 End: 27-01-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	INN Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX SLAUGHAM The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ
Postcode	RH17 6BJ
Study area	0.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 26318 30063 51.05545156 -0.197433577132 51 03 19 N 000 11 50 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Amy Williamson

Type of sponsor/funding body
CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Media available 'Drawing', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ:
Historic Building Record

Author(s)/Editor(s) Williamson, A.

Other bibliographic details 2012010

Date 2012

Entered by Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 27 January 2012

Appendix 2: Index of Digital Photographs



5310 (1)



5310 (2)



5310 (3)



5310 (4)



5310 (5)



5310 (6)



5310 (7)



5310 (8)



5310 (9)



5310 (10)



5310 (11)



5310 (12)



5310 (13)



5310 (14)



5310 (15)

Appendix 2: Index of Digital Photographs



5310 (16)



5310 (17)



5310 (18)



5310 (19)



5310 (20)



5310 (21)



5310 (22)



5310 (23)



5310 (24)



5310 (25)



5310 (26)



5310 (27)



5310 (28)



5310 (29)



5310 (30)

Appendix 2: Index of Digital Photographs



5310 (31)



5310 (32)



5310 (33)



5310 (34)



5310 (35)



5310 (36)



5310 (37)



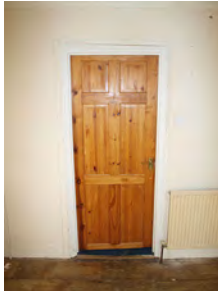
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Appendix 2: Index of Digital Photographs



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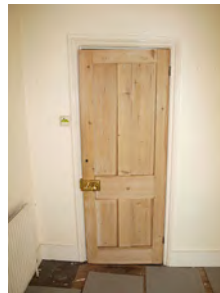
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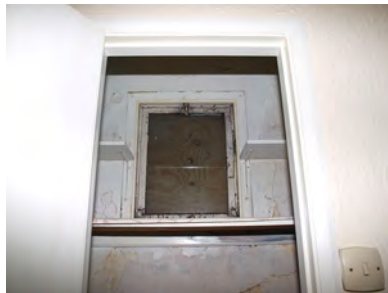
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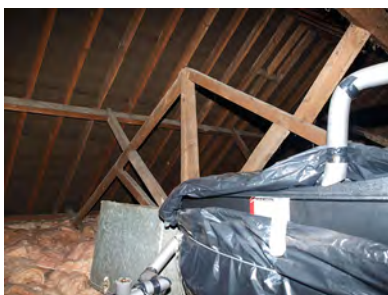
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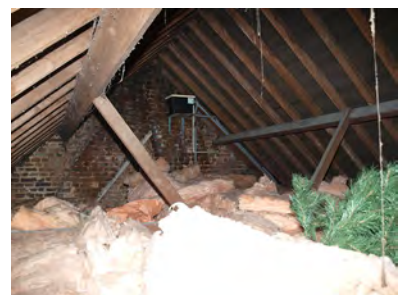
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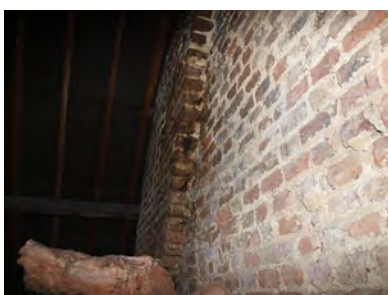
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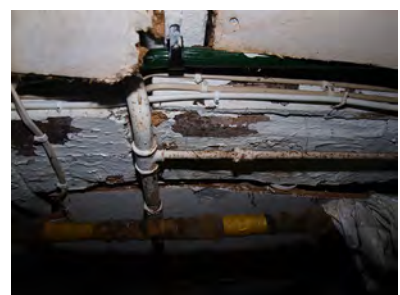
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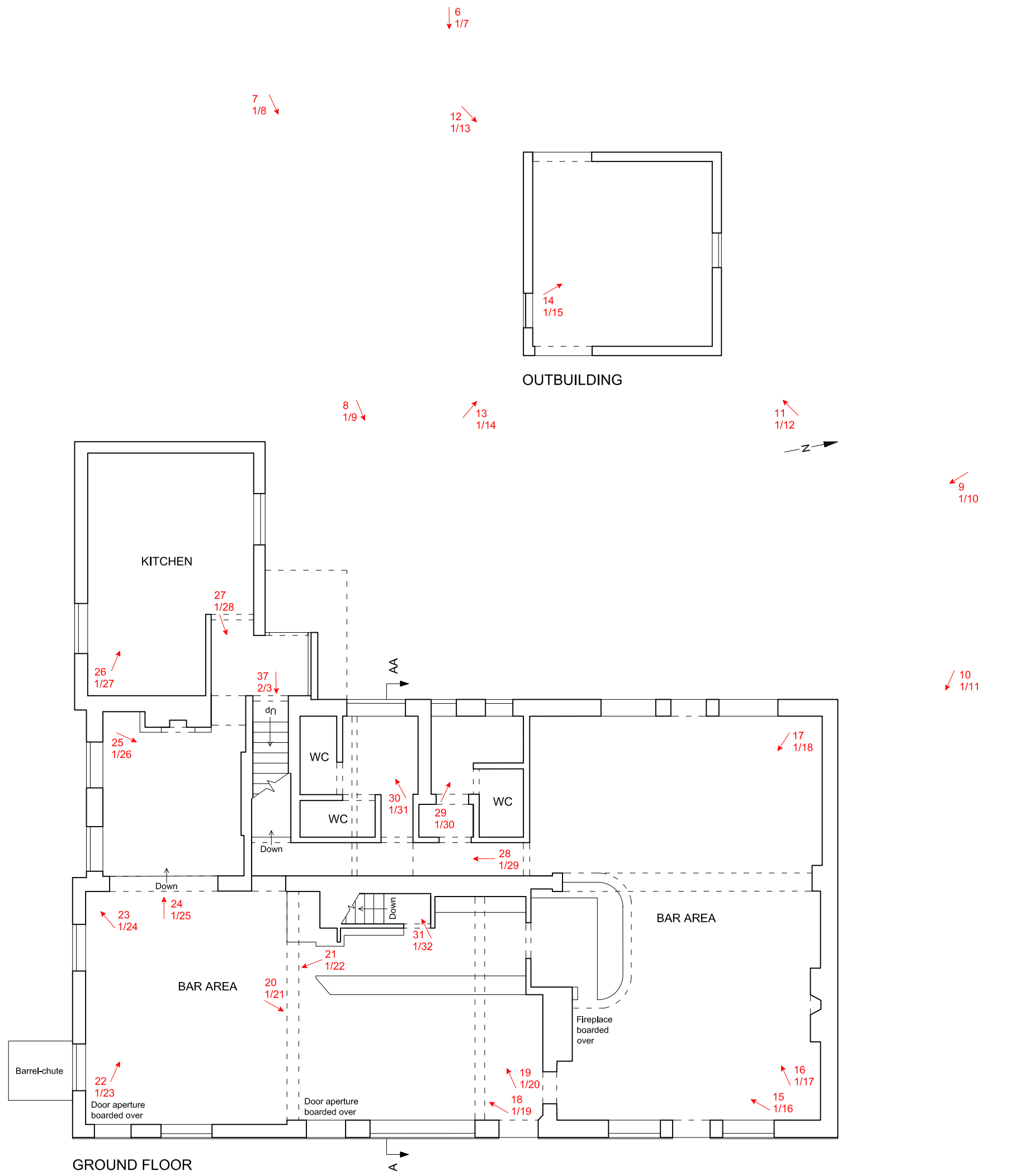
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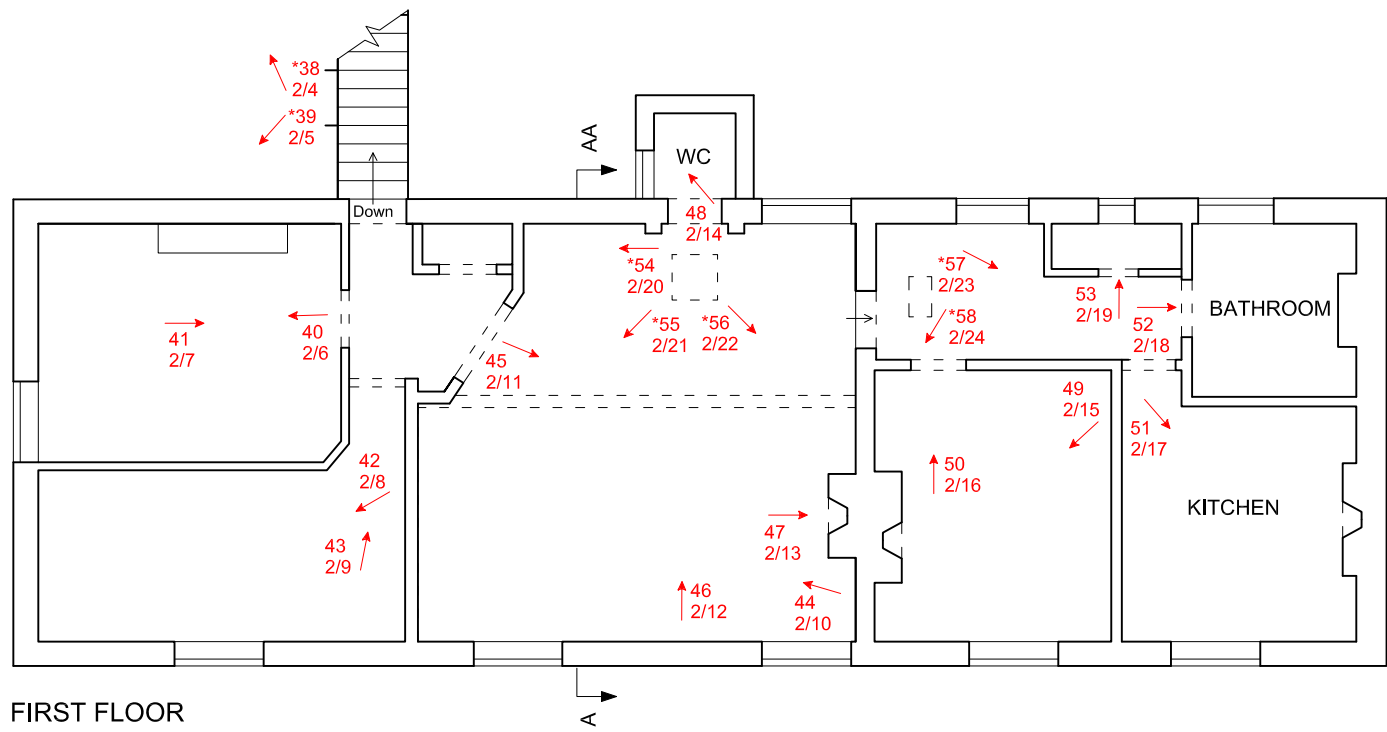
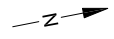


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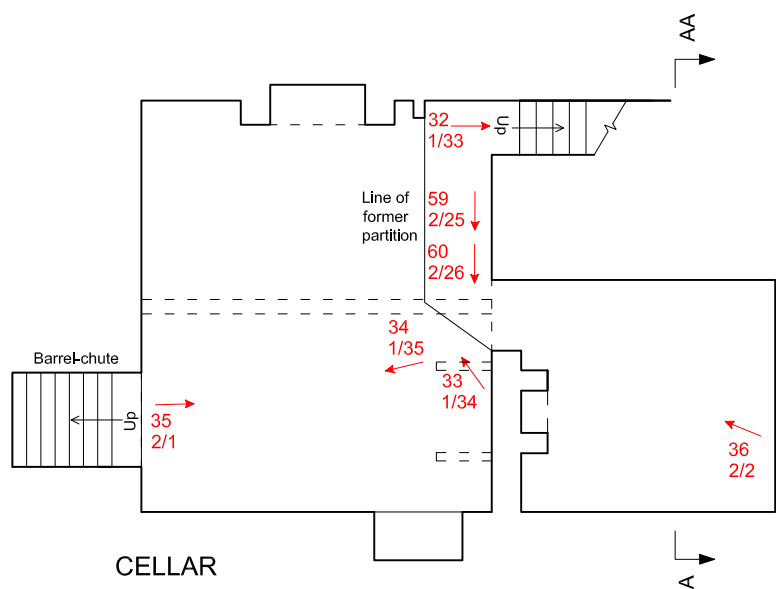


Key to photographic locations
 ↗ Direction of shot
 1 Digital photograph no.
 1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.





FIRST FLOOR



CELLAR

Key to photographic locations
 ↗ Direction of shot
 1 Digital photograph no.
 1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.
 * Photograph taken within roof



© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Appendix 2: Photograph Locations - Cellar and First Floor
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW	



Plate 1: Photograph of the Fountain Inn, taken 1910 (Source: Ray 1987, 54)



Plate 2: Principal (east) elevation and north elevation, looking south-west (2)



Plate 3: South elevation, looking north (5)



Plate 4: Rear (west) elevation, looking east (8)



Plate 5: Main bar area within southern end of principal range, looking south. Line of original partition wall highlighted (18)



Plate 6: Main bar area within southern end of principal range, looking north-east. Boxing in ceiling marking possible original northern extent of building highlighted (20)



Plate 7: Main bar area within southern end of principal range: brickwork of south wall, looking south (21)



Plate 8: Short section of sandstone walling visible at south-west corner of principal range, looking south-west (23)



Plate 9: Cellar steps with redundant staircase to first floor visible above, looking north (32)



Plate 10: 19th century addition, now forming part of main bar area, looking west (10)



Plate 11: Northern bar area, looking south-east. Line of rear wall of principal range highlighted (17)



Plate 12: Ground floor corridor showing differences in ceiling level, looking south (28)



Plate 13: Southern room within cellar, showing barrel-chute, looking south-east (34)



Plate 14: Northern room within cellar, showing base for chimney-stack, looking south-west (36)



Plate 15: Doorway to rear first floor room within southern end of principal range, looking north (41)



Plate 16: Rear first floor room within southern end of principal range, showing location of earlier chimney-stack preserved within floor-boards, looking south (40)



Plate 17: Large room within southern end of principal range, looking south (44)



Plate 18: Large room within southern end of principal range, looking north (18)



Plate 19: Roof over northern end of principal range, looking north-east (57)



Plate 20: Earlier roof truss preserved within southern end of the roof, looking south-east (55)



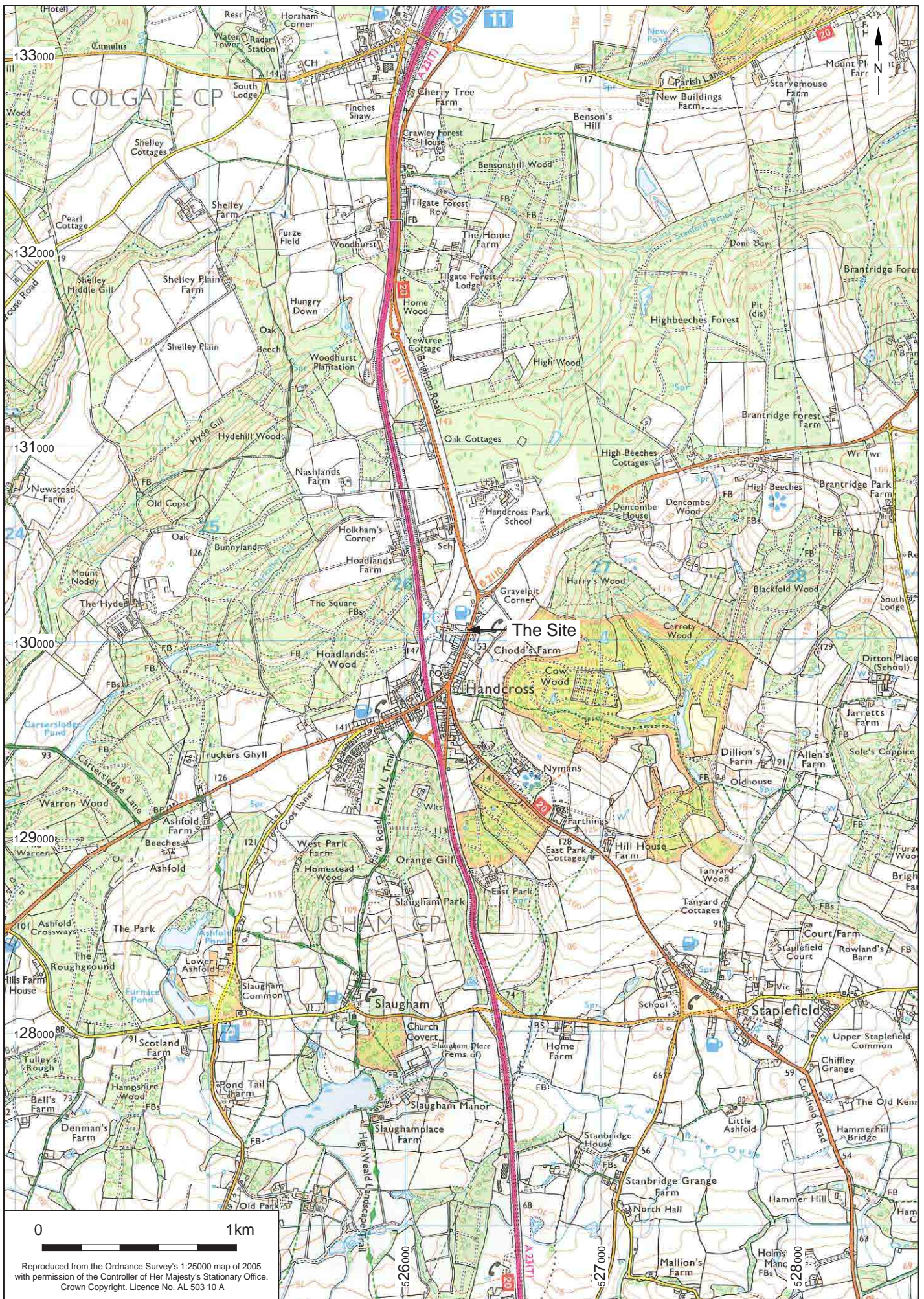
Plate 21: Roof over 19th century rear addition, looking south-west (38)



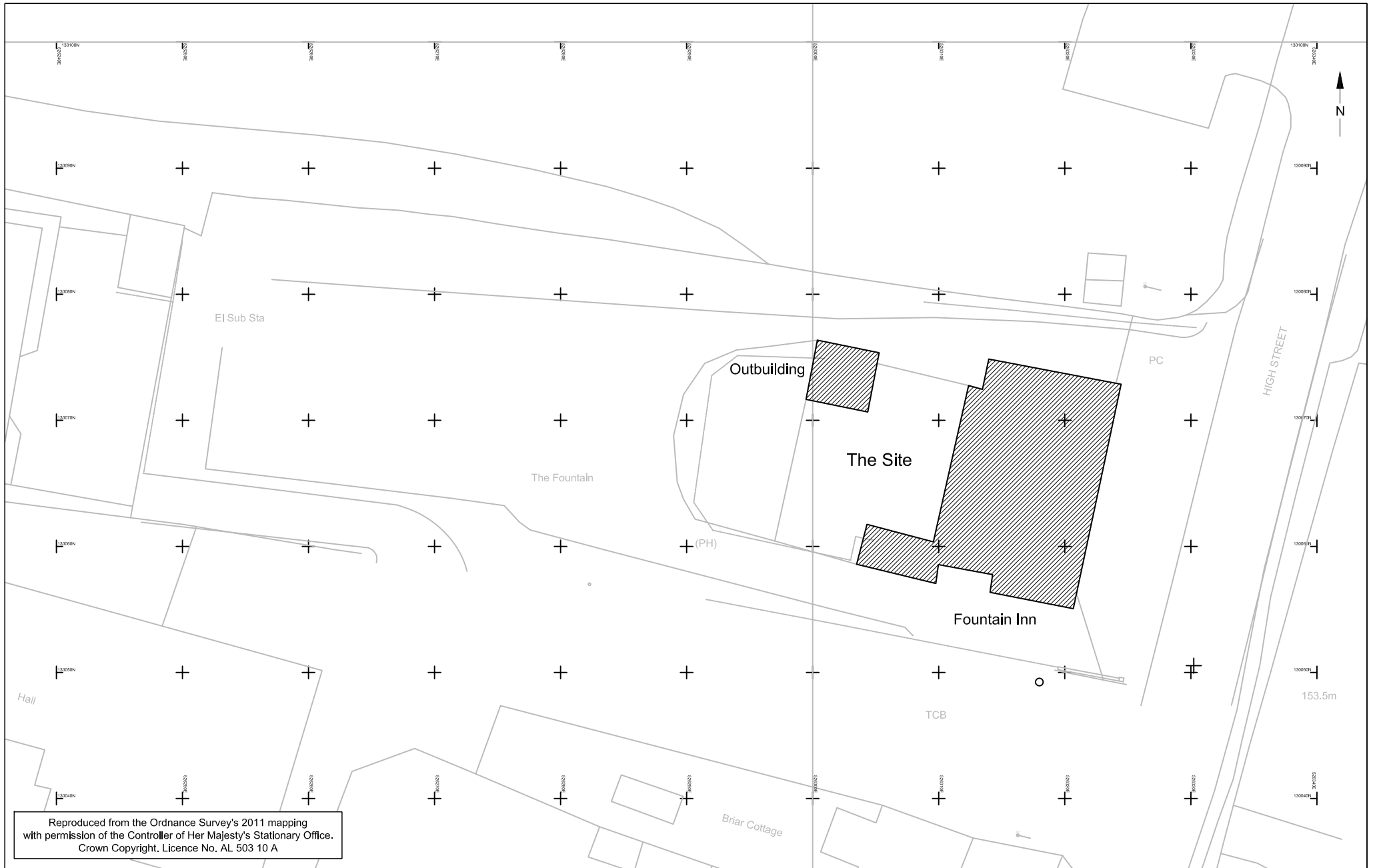
Plate 22: South and east elevations of the outbuilding, looking north-west (13)



Plate 23: View of the interior of the outbuilding, looking north-west (14)



© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW			

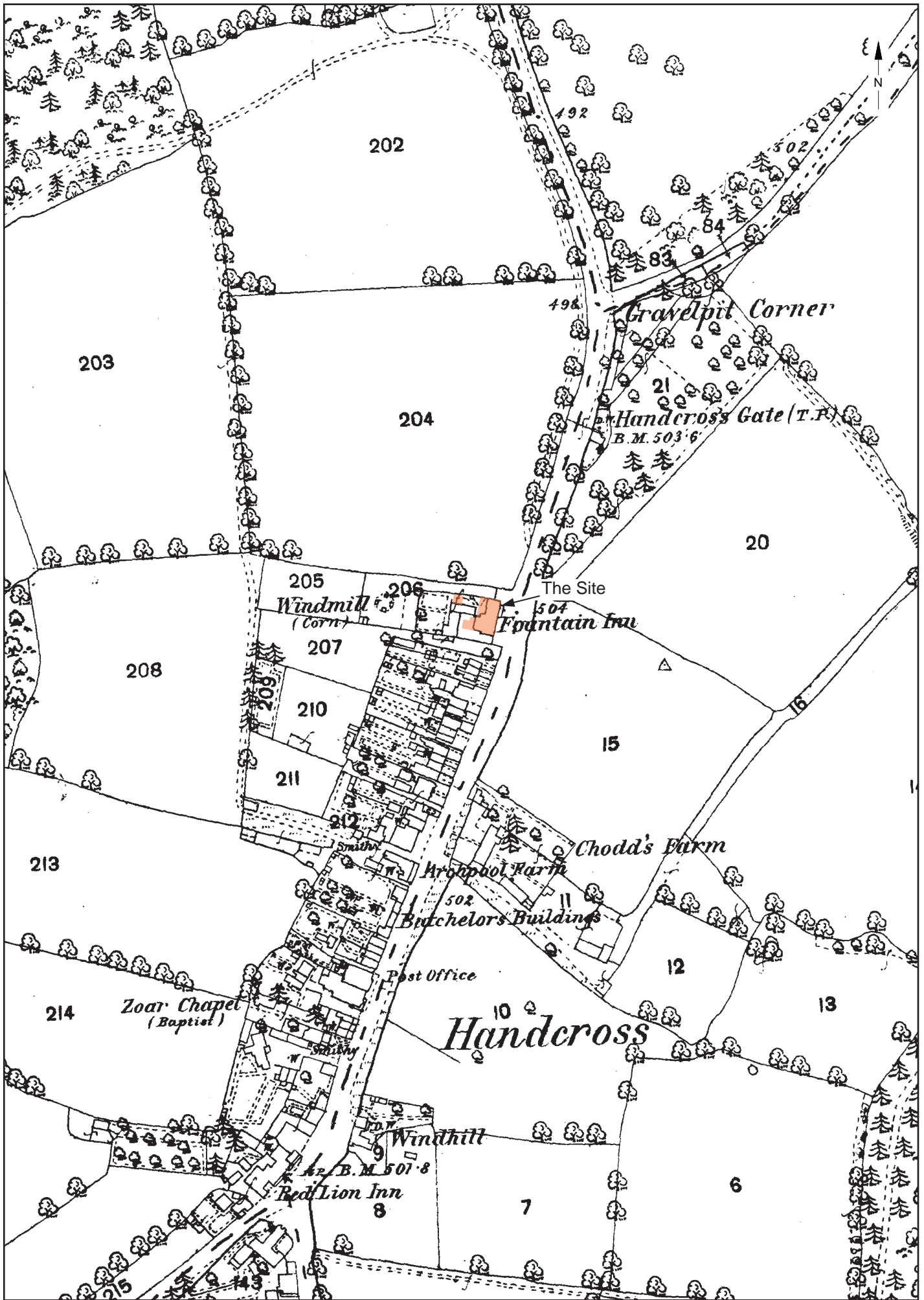


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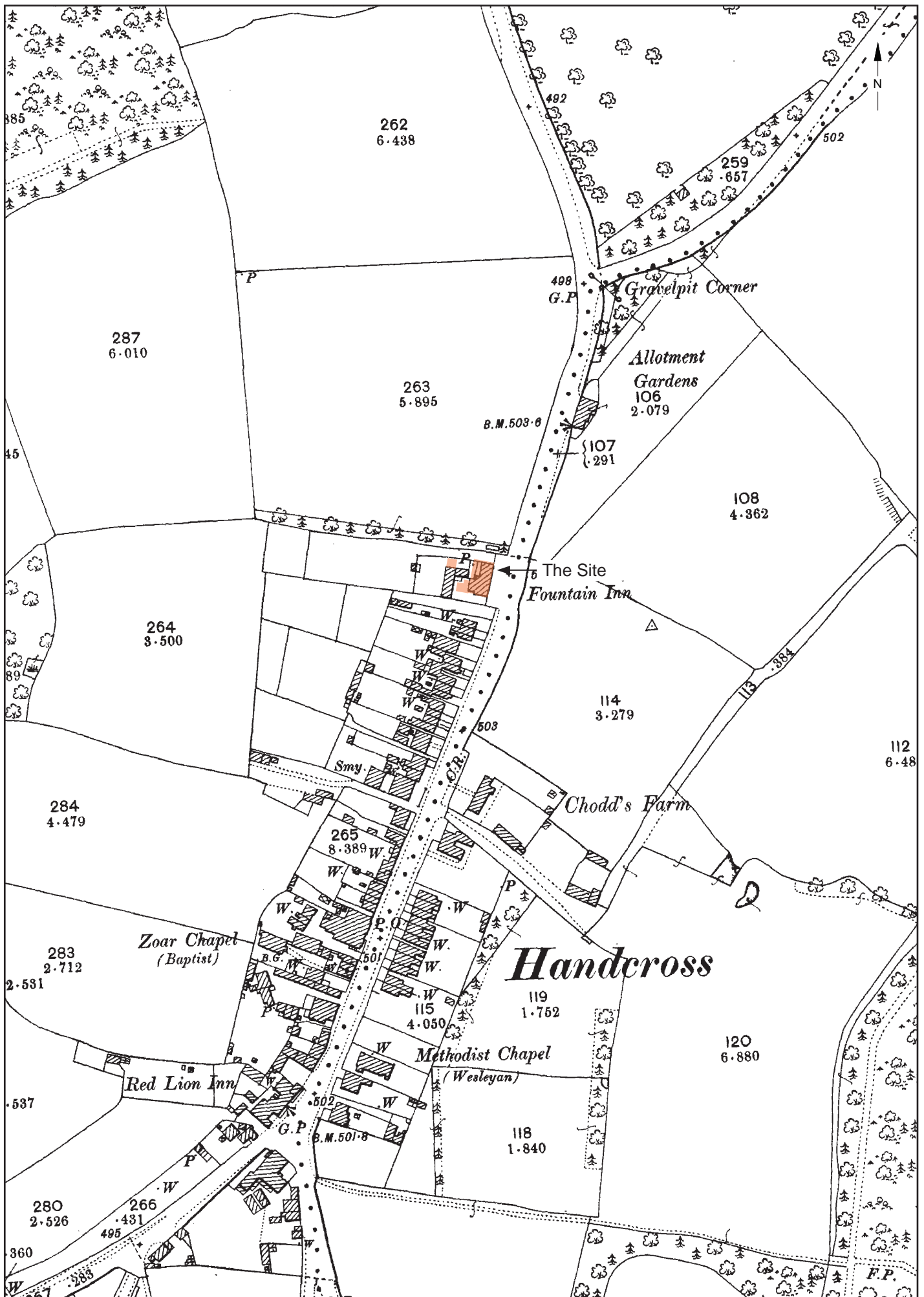
© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Site Plan		
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW			



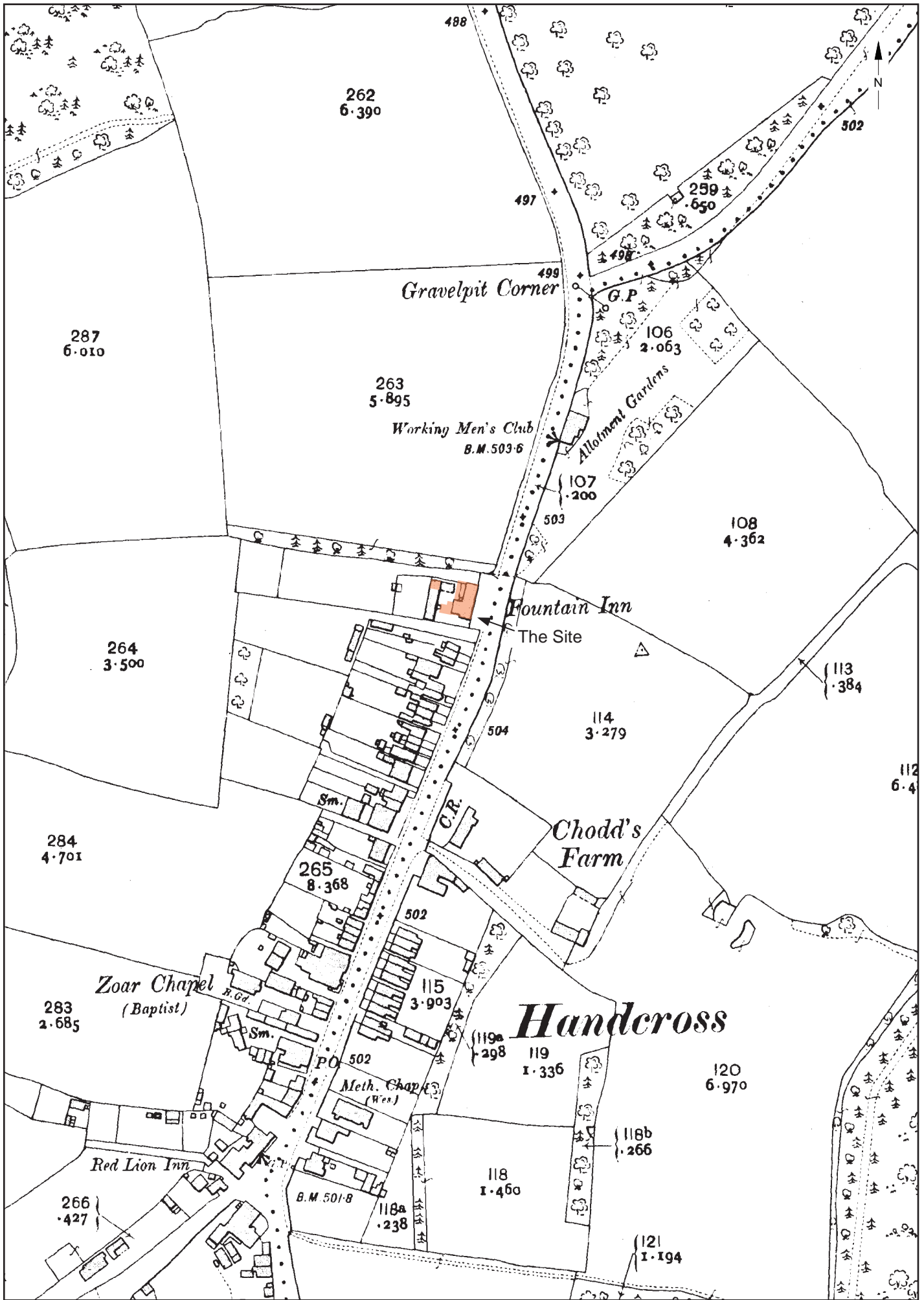
© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Slaugham Tithe Map, c. 1841	
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW		



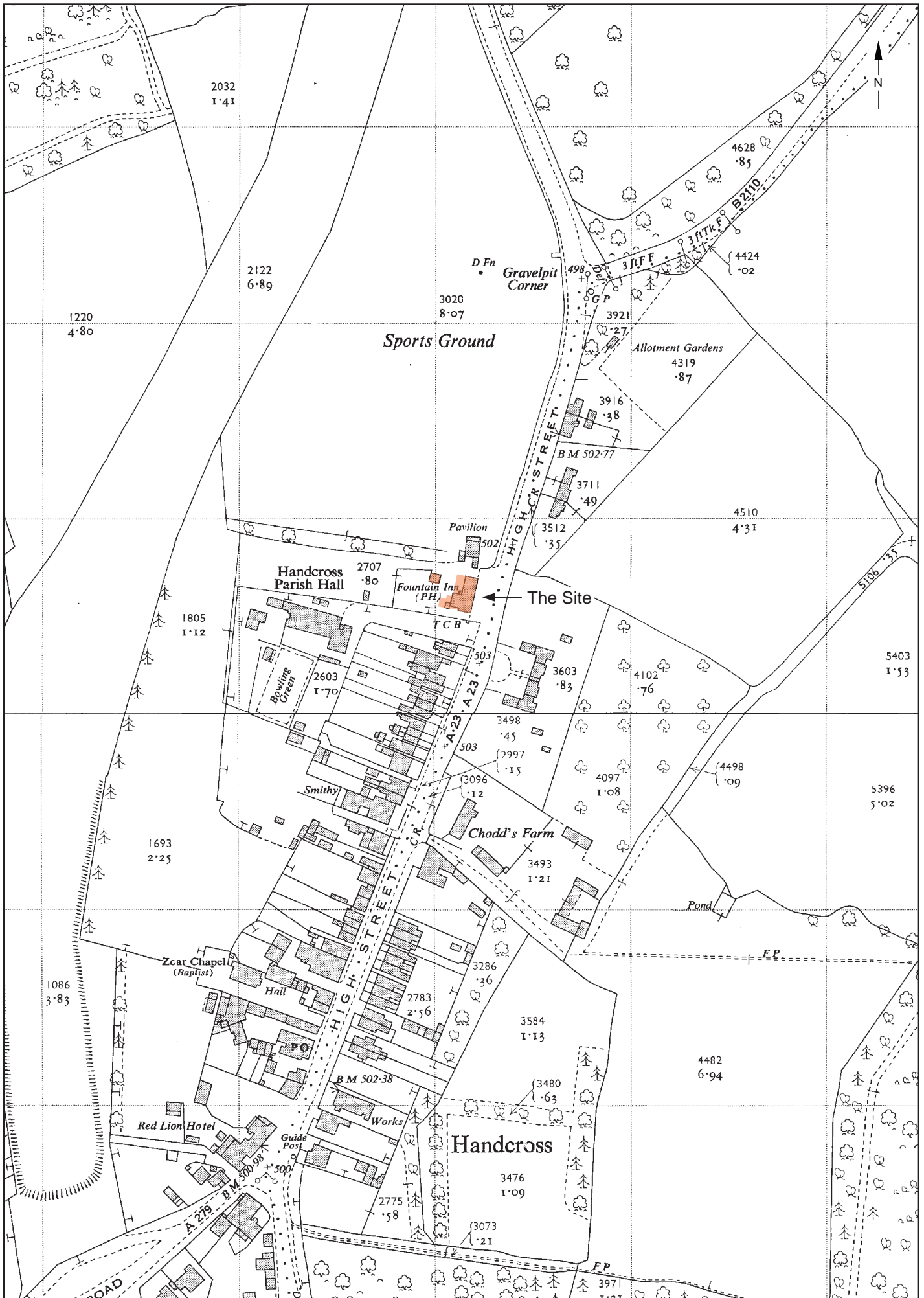
© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Ordnance Survey Map, 1875		
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW			



© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ		Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Ordnance Survey Map, 1897		
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW			

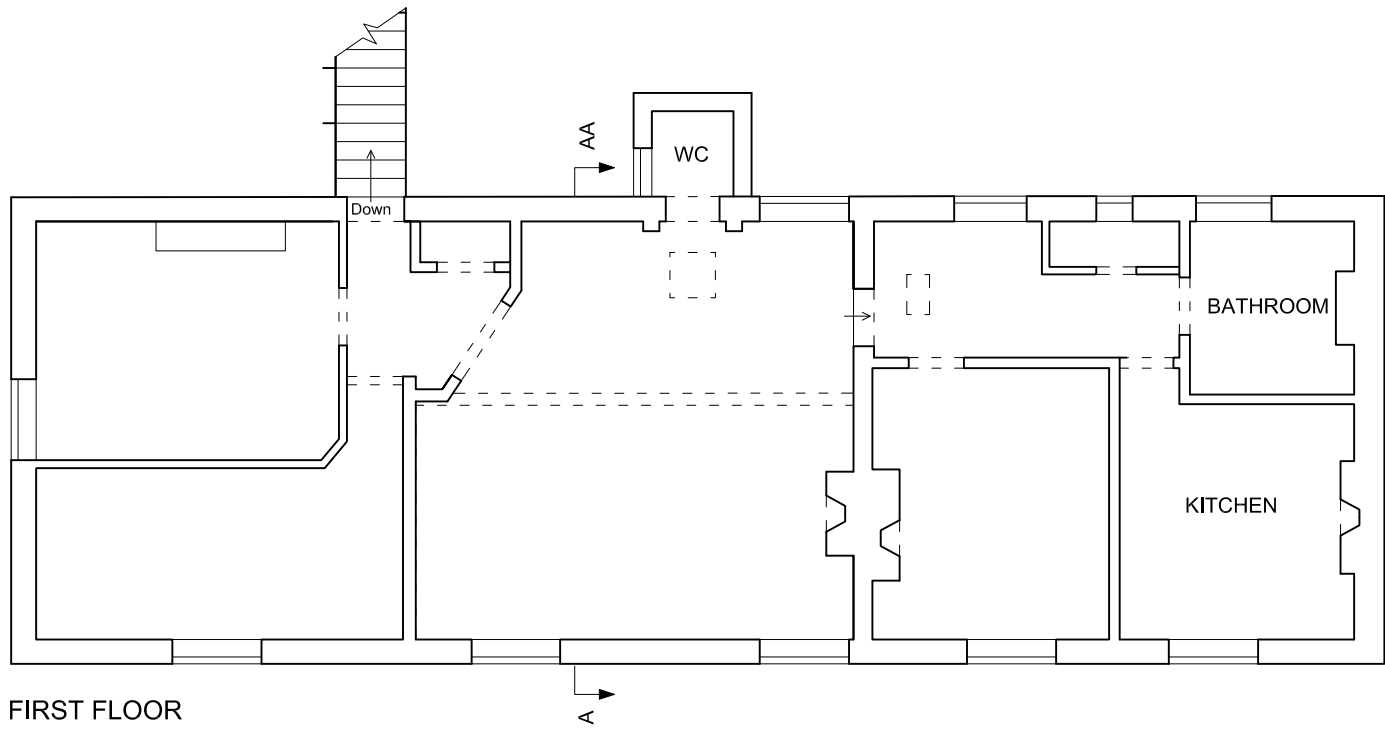


© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ		Fig. 6
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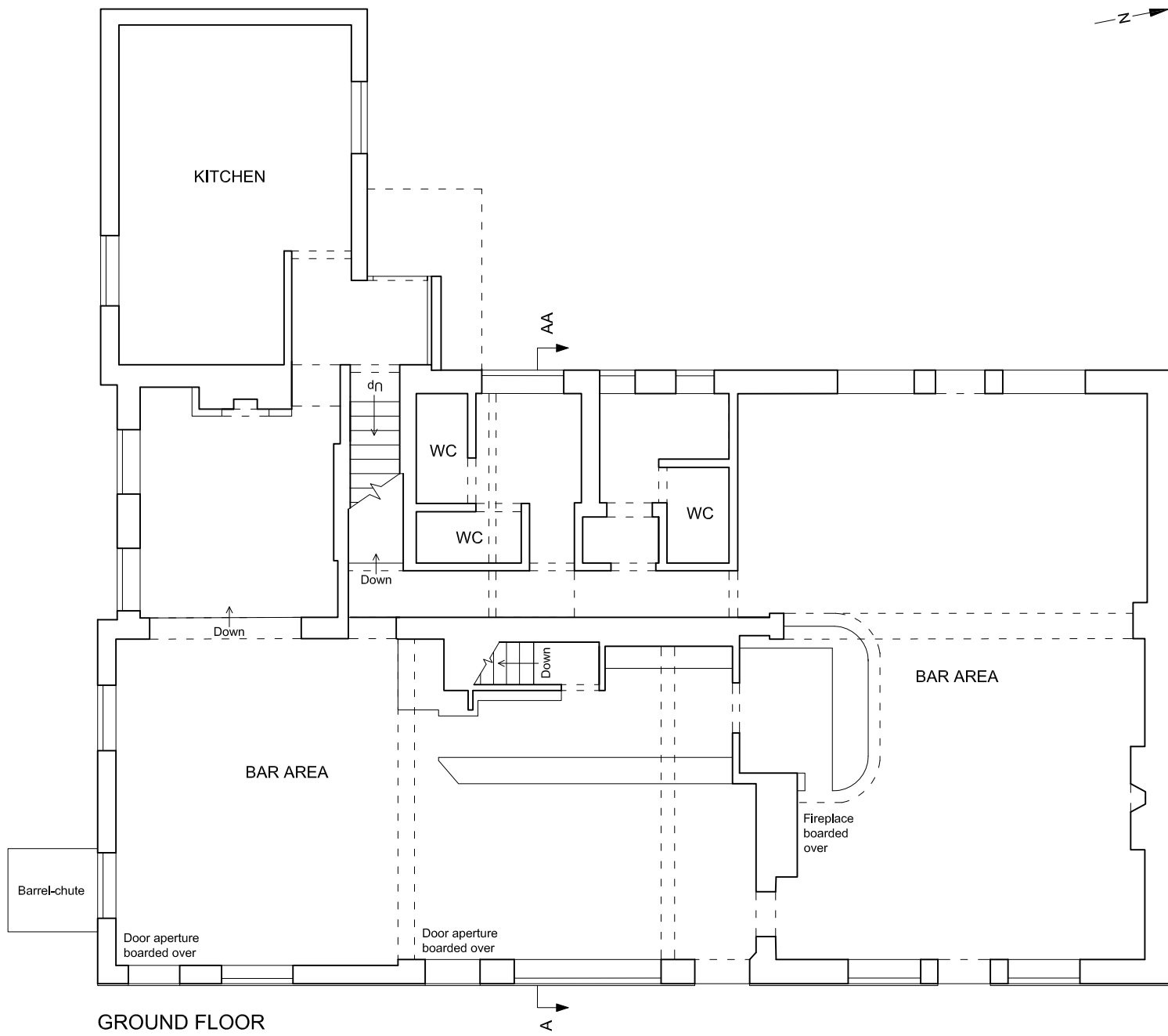


© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ		Fig. 7
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Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW			

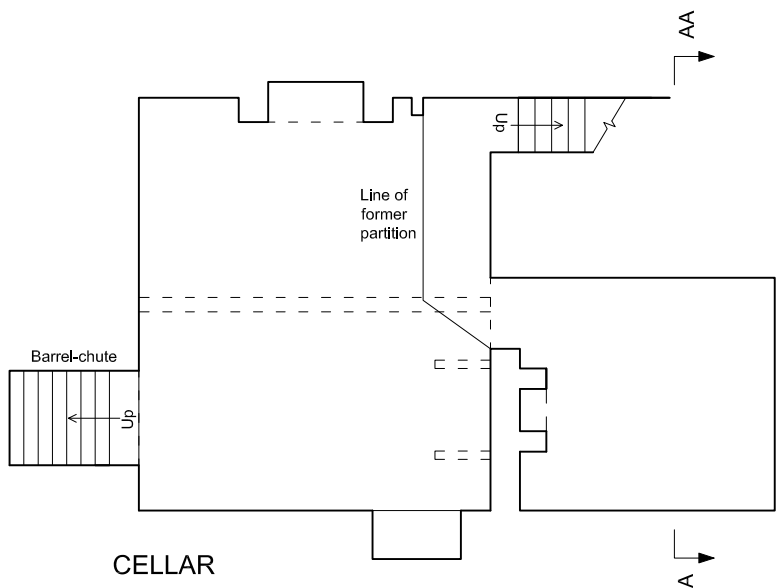




FIRST FLOOR

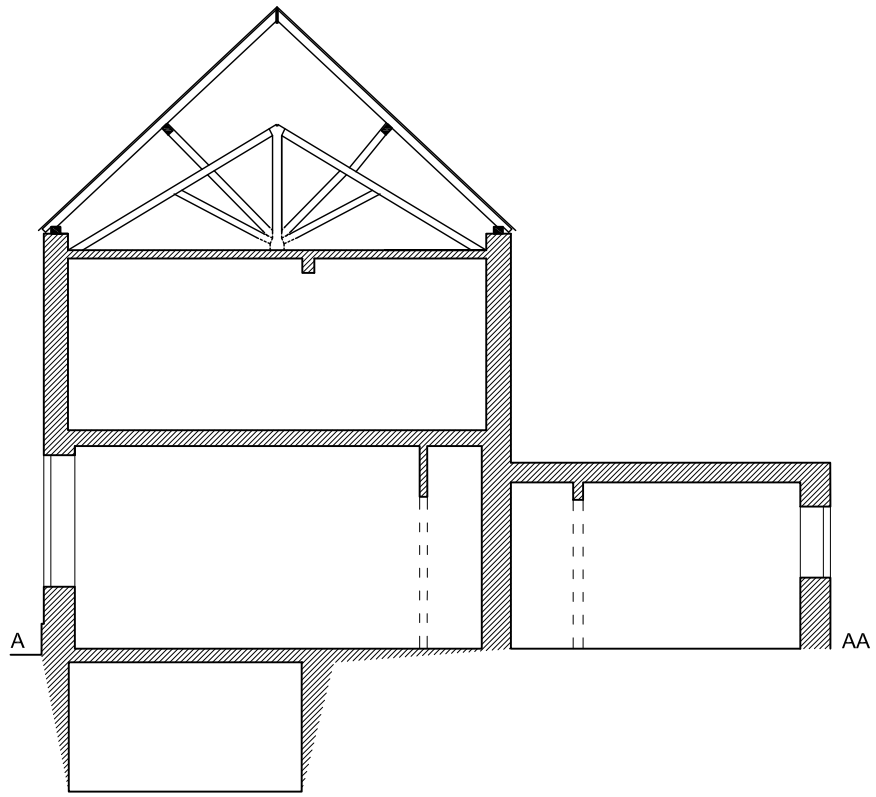


GROUND FLOOR



CELLAR

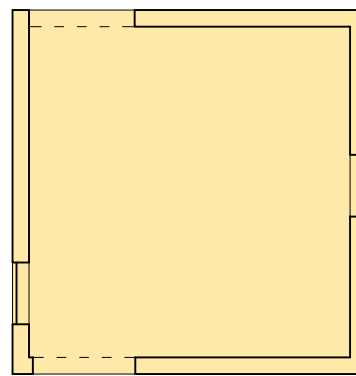




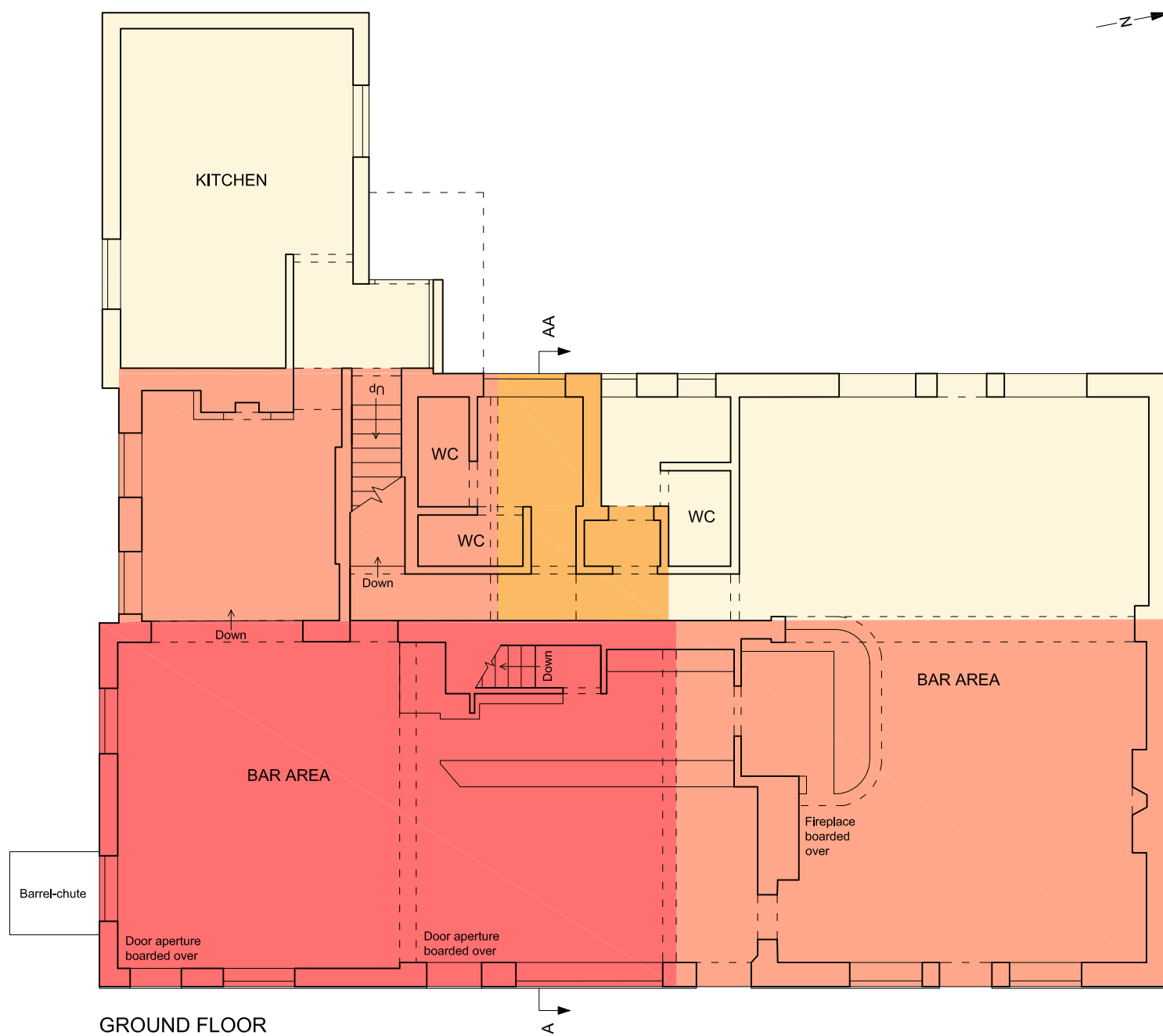
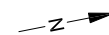
CROSS-SECTION



© Archaeology South-East		The Fountain Inn, High Street, Handcross, West Sussex, RH17 6BJ	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 5310	Jan 2012	Cross-Section	
Report Ref: 2012010	Drawn by: AW		



OUTBUILDING



GROUND FLOOR

- Phase 1: Early-19th Century (prior to 1836)
- Phase 2: By 1841
- Phase 3: By 1875
- Phase 4: 1897 - 1910-11
- Phase 5: After 1967-8



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