

THE CASTLE HOTEL, MAIN STREET, HORNBY, LANCASHIRE

Supplementary Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Applethwaite Ltd

NGR: SD 58475 68529

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June 2011



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Non-Technical Summary

The stripping of internal fittings and wall coverings as part of the redevelopment of the Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire, exposed remarkably intact features of historic interest. A request was made by Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, that a record of these features be appended to the original building recording produced by Greenlane Archaeology in 2007. Following acceptance of a project design produced by Greenlane Archaeology, the supplementary building recording was carried out in September 2010 and June 2011.

The re-examination of the site allowed for a more thorough record to be produced of aspects of the building that were previously inaccessible, and this, combined with newly available background information, has allowed refinement to be made to the original phasing. Most significantly, it is apparent that the central projecting section, the upper part of which is decorated with Palladian style windows and was probably added in the 18th or early 19th century, was most likely actually enlarged from an existing single storey predecessor. This earlier building included an interesting fireplace with an ogee moulded stone surround and large circular feature built into the wall, which connected to the flue and perhaps was associated with brewing. It also contained a well, although it was evident that this had been covered and buried by the construction of this part of the site, and was therefore presumably much earlier than it. The large meeting room above was also revealed to have a number of hidden decorative features including three ceiling roses and a reeded cornice, as well as a projecting fireplace. It is apparent throughout the building that many early features were in fact covered over during a recent phase of alterations, although considerable damage was also done to some aspects of the historic fabric at this time.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Applethwaite Ltd for commissioning the project and Tony Hills of Damson Design Ltd for his information about the site. Additional thanks are due to Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, for his additional comments and photographs of features exposed following the on-site work. Thanks are also due to Ben Kirkman and Andrew Wilson for their assistance on site.

The building recording was carried out by Dan Elsworth. The finds were assessed and identified by Jo Dawson. The figures were produced by Tom Mace and the report was written by Dan Elsworth and edited by Jo Dawson and Tom Mace. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

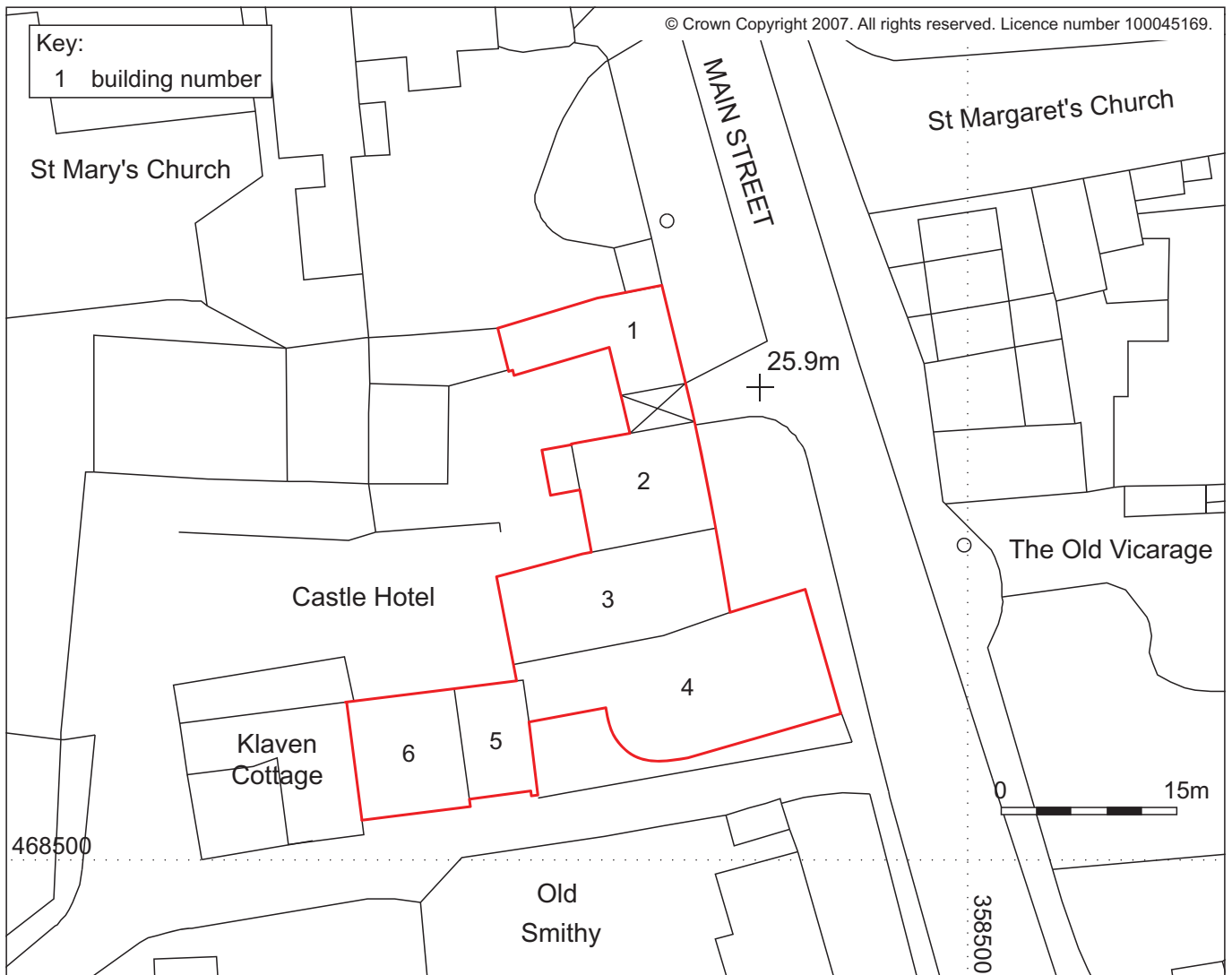
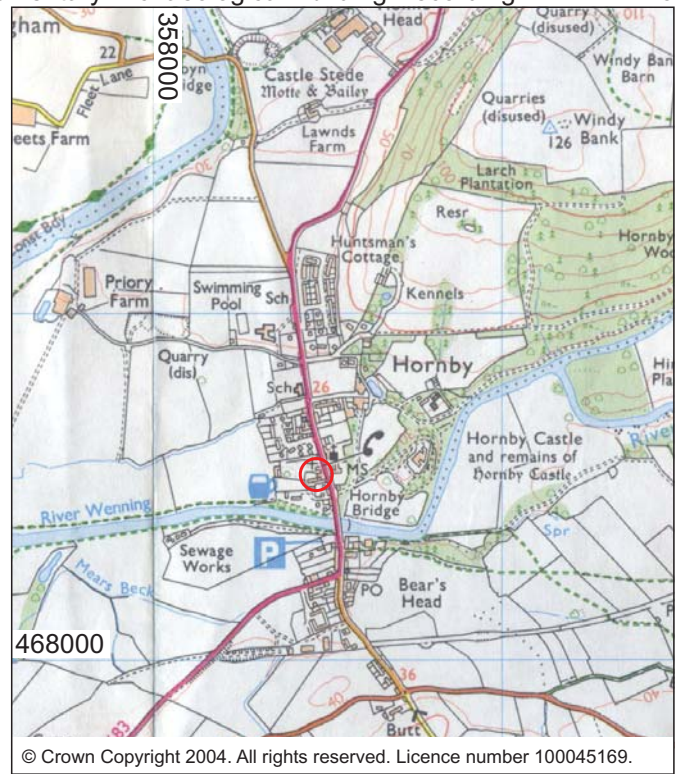
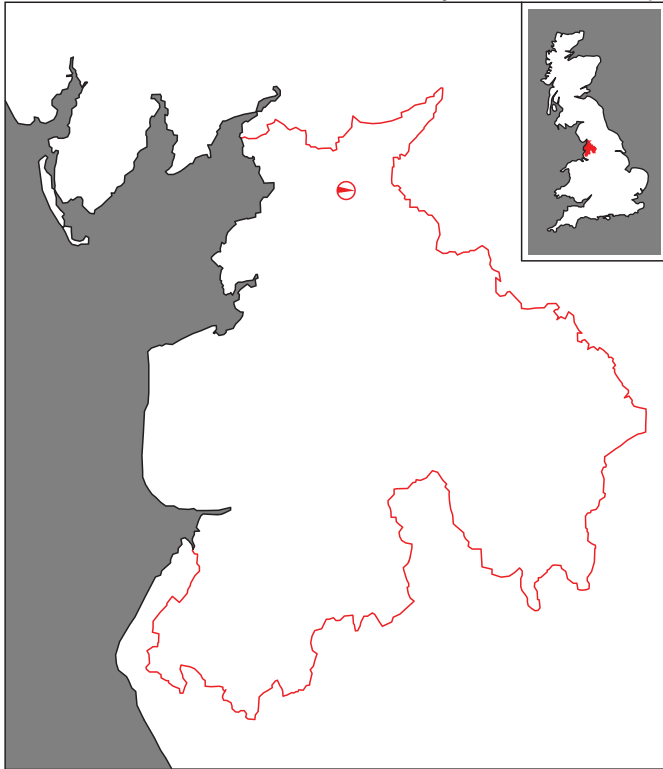
1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire by Applethwaite Ltd (hereafter 'the client') (NGR SD 58475 68529), an archaeological building recording was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology (Greenlane Archaeology 2007). The stripping of internal fittings and wall coverings exposed features of historic interest and a request was made by Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, that further recording be carried out so that these elements could be included in the record of the building and added to its interpretation.

1.1.2 Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) for the work and the supplementary building recording was carried out between September 2010 and June 2011.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The Castle Hotel is situated near the centre of the village of Hornby, north of the River Wenning, approximately opposite the entrance to Hornby Castle and the church, and on the west side of the main road (the A683; Ordnance Survey 2004; Figure 1). Hornby is approximately 12km north-east of Lancaster and is one of a number of villages situated on the east side of the lower Lune Valley including Wray to the south-east, and Claughton and Caton to the south-west. The majority of the northern part of Hornby, including The Castle Hotel, is situated at approximately 26m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2004).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Namurian millstone grit (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay on the higher ground and extensive alluvial deposits of gravel and silt within the wide Lune Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The Castle Hotel is situated within the lower part of the Lune Valley on the northern edge of the Bowland fringe, which is dominated by gently undulating topography, supporting lush pasture with occasional woodland and former parks (*op cit*, 91).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). A suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007). In addition, background information compiled for the original building recording project has been included as necessary.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Selected information from the original building recording is included in this report. Limited additional research was carried out as necessary from secondary sources held by Greenlane Archaeology.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 An archaeological building recording to Level 3-type standards was required (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively detailed level of investigation and is intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the buildings, with the discussion incorporating the evidence obtained during the desk-based assessment. For each building it comprised three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the location of each newly exposed feature of interest was added by hand on site to the plans produced during the original report;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records were made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in black and white print film and colour digital format were taken of each feature or area of interest. A selection of the digital format photographs is included in this report. In addition, a written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken on site.

2.3.2 Following the on-site recording, additional photographs were taken by Stephen Gardner of features that had been exposed by the subsequent removal of floorboards and plaster. This information has been incorporated into the relevant sections below.

2.4 Additional Observations

2.4.1 On the day that the building recording took place it was possible to examine the spoil and sections where excavations had been or were actively being carried out and retrieve artefacts. These were the results of the excavation of a geotechnical test pit in the basement (Room C1), the removal of floors in Room G13, and excavation around the south-east corner of the building to provide additional underpinning. All of the artefacts were washed, with the exception of the industrial residue, which was dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels. The finds were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets and a catalogue of the finds was produced (*Appendix 2*).

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the buildings, will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 As outlined in the methodology, the desk-based assessment included an examination of a number of sources, with the intention of providing a relatively comprehensive historical background to the site and how the buildings have developed through time. The results are divided into three sections based on the types of evidence and information that they can provide:

- A history of the site from the earliest references through to the present day, including Hornby, the Hornby Castle Estate, and The Castle Hotel itself, placing the property in its context but also providing specific information about the buildings where possible;
- A map and image regression, concentrating on the physical development of the structures through time;
- Information relating to any previous planning applications so that recorded modern alterations can be easily identified.

3.1.2 The site is broken into six separate buildings running from north to south-west (Figure 1). These are numbered sequentially and are referred to by number during the following sections for convenience.

3.2 Hornby

3.2.1 **Prehistoric-Medieval:** while Hornby is principally of medieval origin recent excavations have revealed evidence for late Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity in the area (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 10). There is little physical archaeological evidence for any period after this until the early medieval period, although this essentially only comprises place-names and fragments of Anglian crosses (*op cit*, 10-11). It was during the medieval period that Hornby began to develop, with the establishment of a castle and priory followed by the planned layout of the current strips of properties and market place as a planned seigniorial borough and market town (*op cit*, 12). The borough is known from documentary sources to have existed from at least 1285, and remains perhaps relating to the associated creation of burgage plots, dating to the 12th to the 13th century, demonstrate that some if not all of these were occupied from an early date (*op cit*, 13). The position and size of the buildings making up the current Castle Hotel would suggest that the site occupies at least two medieval tenements.

3.2.2 **Post-medieval:** the position of the site, on the main street immediately opposite the market place and close to the church and entrance to the castle, would have undoubtedly made it extremely prominent in the town and this perhaps explains its occupation by an important local businessman closely connected to the manorial lord during the 16th century (see *Section 3.3* below). During the early post-medieval period Hornby was still a relatively thriving market town, and the row of buildings running along the centre of the main street (now demolished; see *Section 3.5*) is thought to have been occupied as shops (*op cit*, 17). It remained an important local centre and the establishment of the Lancaster to Richmond Turnpike in 1751 undoubtedly led to it becoming a valuable staging post for traffic (*ibid*).

3.2.3 Hornby continued to be a locally important market town into the 19th century without ever developing a great deal of industry (*op cit*, 18), although the Hornby estate certainly exploited the coal reserves on its land (Hudson 1994; 1996). By the late 19th century the market was in decline, and it had altogether stopped by 1912 (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 18). Hornby did see other developments during the 19th century, however; it had a post office from at least 1825 (Garnett 1998, 91) and it was connected to the Wennington to Lancaster railway in 1849 and had its own station (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 26). The advent of the railway may not have had much effect on Hornby initially, but the opening of a route between Wennington and Carnforth may have taken traffic away from the town (*ibid*).

3.3 The Hornby Castle Estate

3.3.1 **Introduction:** throughout much of its history The Castle Hotel has been closely connected to the Hornby Castle Estate. The earliest references that can be connected to the site indicate that it was occupied by the deputy to the bailiff of Hornby, Henry Chatburn, in the late 16th century, and that he paid rent to the estate for his property in the town (see *Section 3.4.1* below). Hornby Castle has similar origins to the majority of the village, with remains of fabric thought to date to the 13th century present within the existing structure (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 12). The majority of the building is much later, however, as it was considerably rebuilt in the 19th century (*ibid*).

3.3.2 **The Castle Estate:** The history of the castle estate and manor has its origins immediately after the Norman Conquest, at which time it was granted to the Montbegon family (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 191). By the end of the 13th century it had passed to the de Nevill family, who held it until the beginning of the 15th century (*op cit*, 193-194). Following a period of disputed ownership and a lack of suitable heirs it passed to the Stanley family by the beginning of the 16th century, eventually coming to Lord Mouteagle, who was responsible for the construction of the chancel on the church just prior to his death in 1523 (*op cit*, 194-195). The third Lord Mouteagle died in 1581, leaving the estate to his daughter, who married Edward Parker Lord Morley, who appears to have adopted the same title and was the recipient of the famous letter warning of the Gunpowder Plot (*op cit*, 195). One descendant of Lord Morley was a Catholic and a Royalist and so forfeited much of his property during the Civil War, which ruined the family, forcing them to sell the estate to the Earl of Cardigan in the early 17th century (*op cit*, 195-196). The estate was sold again, to Francis Charteris in 1713, from whom it passed to the Earl of Wemyss and his descendants, before eventually being purchased by John Marsden of Wennington in 1789 (*op cit*, 196).

3.3.3 John Marsden was apparently incapable of managing the estate on account of being '*childish or imbecile*', and it was administered by his steward George Wright (*ibid*). After Marsden's death in 1826 the estate was left under the control of Wright with the intension that it would be passed to a distant cousin (*ibid*). However, the will was contested by Admiral Tatham, a direct descendant of Marsden, in 1830 and following several trials (recorded in Fraser 1834) he was confirmed as the rightful heir in 1838 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 196). At the time the trials caused a sensation and led to considerable upheaval in the town as the supporters of the two rival claimants vied for power (Garnett 1998). Ironically, after all the time spent fighting at court, Tatham died in 1840 and was succeeded by Pudsey Dawson and his descendants (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 196). In 1859, it passed to his nephew, who, due to increasing debts, sold it to John Foster, a manufacturer from Bradford, whose family continued to own it into the 20th century (*ibid*).

3.4 The Castle Hotel

3.4.1 **Late 16th century origins:** although now known as The Castle Hotel the site has apparently been known by a variety of names during its long history. A property thought to be that which later became part of The Castle Hotel was inherited by Henry Chatburn in the late 16th century (Holt 2005, 49). He was involved in at least two enterprises within Hornby; operating the inn, and also dealing in the production and sale of linen (*op cit*, 50); he was also deputy to the bailiff of Hornby, Christopher Turner, from at least 1581 (Chippindall 1939, 95). A survey of the Hornby Castle Estate in 1584 records that Henry Chatburn held a capital messuage of 12 bays with 12 'ousetts' (presumably meaning outshuts) and three gardens as well as extensive land in Hornby, for which he paid 41s 4d rent (*op cit*, 30-1). The exact position of his messuage is not certain as it is evident that none now survives, although at the size that it was (12 bays and 12 outshuts) it could have easily occupied the entirety of the current site. These accounts also confirm that Chatburn operated an inn and include several expenses claimed by him for hospitality at his house, including housing the auditors of the Hornby Castle Estate and supplying them with paper and ink (*op cit*, 103 and 120). Henry Chatburn died in 1596 (Holt 2005, 49) and it is not known to whom the estate passed.

3.4.2 **Late 17th century to 18th century:** documentary evidence relating to the buildings that form The Castle Hotel is remarkably lacking for this period. The datestones provide some information about later owners and/or occupiers, principally that of 1645 with the initials IC, thought to refer to John Coulthurst

(Garnett 1999, 88). He is recorded as paying hearth tax on the second largest house in Hornby in 1663, and an Alice Coulthurst is listed paying in 1666 and 1673 (*ibid*). This datestone is clearly repositioned, however, and its provenance is therefore uncertain, but it seems likely to have come from a property close by. It is also conceivable that the datestone could in fact relate to one of Henry Chatburn's descendants (see *Section 3.4.1* above), but there is no evidence for any suitably named person in the appropriate parish register. A second datestone of 1687 with the initials EEG is thought to relate to Edward Garnett, who is listed in a 1700 rental while his heiress is stated as being at a public house called The Bull in 1701 (*op cit*, 89). There are no known records, apart from those already stated, that provide any additional information about the property during the 18th century. During the construction of the Richmond to Lancaster Turnpike in the 1750s Alexander Fothergill, surveyor for the work, recorded lodging in Hornby on several occasions in his diary (Hartley *et al* 1985). Although it is not stated where he stayed, the Castle Inn, as it was probably known at the time (see *Section 3.4.3* below), is a likely possibility.

3.4.3 Early 19th century: during the 19th century the number of available records increases dramatically, although these initially only provide small amounts of useful information. It is not evident when a public house incorporating the word Castle was first established on the site. The earliest reference, to the Castle Inn, is only in 1822 when a meeting of the Turnpike Commissioners was held there to let the tolls (Hudson 2000). It clearly still had strong connections to the Hornby Castle Estate as two years later, on November 16th 1824, a meeting of Mr Wright (the estate steward), a Mr Smith, and the proprietors of the Wray Wood Moor Colliery, was held at the inn (Hudson 1994, 33).

3.4.4 At this time it is likely that Thomas Proctor was landlord; he is named as such in a directory of the following year (Baines 1825, 664) and again in 1829 (Pigot and Co 1829, 260). However, during the Hornby Castle will dispute (see *Section 3.3.3*) he was ejected from the inn due to expressing his support for Admiral Tatham (Garnett 1998, 158). He was apparently replaced by Thomas Dickinson, a 'sycophantic' follower of Wright (*op cit*, 189), although a James Marshall, described as being 'at the Castle Inn' (Fraser 1834, 244), may have also been a landlord. Despite being on the losing side of the will dispute, supporters of Wright were not vindictively or actively removed from their positions within the village (Garnett 1998, 189). This is evidently true of Dickinson, who, along with his wife Frances, signed a new lease for the tenancy of the inn in 1838 (LRO DDHC Box 7 17th-19th century). The subsequent census of 1841 shows that Frances was still present by this date, while the northern part of the property (Building 1, and perhaps Building 2) was occupied by Eliza Satterthwaite and her family (HO107/Piece 530/Folio 4/Page 3 1841).

3.4.5 Late 19th century: the tithe apportionment of 1850 (LRO DRB 1/110 1850b) provides a useful insight into the organisation of the property at this time and demonstrates clearly that it was effectively divided into two parts (see *Section 3.5.6*; Plate 5), a house and barn to the north (comprising Building 1 and perhaps Building 2) and the inn to the south (comprising Buildings 3, 4, and 6 and the land on which Building 5 was later built). It is evident from the apportionment that the entire plot of land was owned by Pudsey Dawson as part of the Hornby Castle Estate; the inn was occupied by Edward Herdman, and John Satterthwaite occupied the house to the north. Edward Herdman was evidently the occupier of The Castle Inn before this date as he is listed in a directory of 1848, at which date it is also described as a posting house (Slater 1848, 374). By the time of the following directory (Slater 1851, 130) and the census of 1851 (HO107/Piece 2273/Folio 89/Page 13 1851), however, the landlord is Thomas Thexton, who remained until at least 1861 (RG9/Piece 3161/Folio 6/Page 9 1861).

3.4.6 Identifying the occupiers of every part of the site is difficult as only The Castle Inn is specifically named in most cases, but in every case the compilers of the census seem to have been moving from south to north up the west side of Main Street, diverting slightly to the east after the Castle Inn to cover the row of shops and houses that was formerly situated in the middle of the road. It is therefore possible to assume in each case that the household listed immediately after the Castle Inn was that occupying the house to the north (Building 1 and possibly Building 2).

3.4.7 It is noticeable that some time between 1851 and 1861 the innkeeper of The Castle Inn, Thomas Thexton, began farming, and is also listed as the farmer of 50 acres in the 1861 census (RG9/Piece 3161/Folio 6/Page 9 1861). At the same time the amount of land farmed by John Satterthwaite, the

occupier of the household to the north, decreased (*ibid*). The directories show that Thomas Thexton remained at The Castle Inn until at least 1869 (Kelly and Co 1864, 237; Slater 1865, 245; 1869, 292), after which it was evidently taken over by Joshua Alderson. In the 1871 census, Alderson is listed as farming 76 acres as well as running the inn (RG10/Piece 4235/Folio 7/Page 6-7 1871)

3.4.8 Following Joshua Alderson the inn was occupied for a short time by Robert Scaife: Alderson is present in 1873 (Kelly and Co 1873, 1599) while Scaife is present in 1879 (Slater 1879, 285). However, by the following census it has been taken over by William Greenhow (RG11/Piece 4272/Folio 6/Page 7 1881), who remained there until at least 1885 (Slater 1885, 305).

3.4.9 In 1887 a new landlord is listed, Thomas Mashiter (Slater 1887, 299; 1890, 342), and he was present at the time of the following census (RG12/Piece 3471/Folio 8/Page 5 1891). This is more confusing, however, as it has evidently been compiled in the opposite direction, from north to south. Immediately south of The Castle, henceforth always referred to as a hotel rather than an inn, is a property named 'Boars Head Farm' with a separate property of the same name south of this. The location of this is not certain, but it could represent part of the site (perhaps Buildings 5 and 6), although it is a name that recurs at a later date on the north side of the site (see *Section 3.4.10*). It is only present in the directories for a short period of time, between 1898 and 1901, during which time it is occupied by the Taylors (Slater's Directory Limited 1898, 496; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1901, 533).

3.4.10 In 1901 the occupier of the Castle Hotel was a James Nelson Yates, who is also described as a farmer (RG13/Piece 3997/folio 9/Page 11 1901). He was landlord from at least 1898, at which time the Castle Hotel is described as comprising: '*posting house... good accommodation for tourists; fishing in neighbourhood; good stabling; posting done*' (Slater's Directory Limited 1898, 496). The 1910 valuation lists a William R Yates, presumably his successor, as occupying the Castle Hotel, which is owned by the executors of WH Foster (LRO DVLA 1/7/6 1910; LRO DVLA 2/1 1891), the descendant of John Foster who had purchased the estate some time earlier (see *Section 3.3.3*). Curiously, the property to the north (Building 1 and possibly Building 2) is described as part of Boar's Head Farm. It has the same owner and occupier, but is said to comprise only agricultural land. It may be confused with the next plot number, which is also part of the Boar's Head Farm, has the same owner and occupier but is said to be a stable. WR Yates is still listed at the hotel in directories until at least 1918 (Bulmer 1912, 424; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913, 565; 1918, 520).

3.4.11 The deeds suggest that by as early as 1921 the Fosters were no longer the owners, and The Castle Hotel was held by trustees. The occupier in 1924 is said to be one Charles Willis Ingleby (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1924, 573). In 1949 the hotel was transferred to Seth Senior and Sons Ltd, but they went into liquidation by 1951 and it was conveyed to Hammonds United Breweries Ltd (Deeds). From Hammonds it was subsequently conveyed to Mr AGC Langford and the sub-purchasers Mr and Mrs TA Cooper in 1964, and documents from this general period describe stables and outbuildings as still being present (*ibid*). An undated guide, perhaps from this period, describes the hotel as a '*fisherman's Paradise*' and states that it had rods and licences available for fishing on the nearby rivers Lune and Greta and that the proprietors were '*DB Charrington's Younger's*' (Jackson n.d., 63). The hotel bar is said to be '*quite spacious and comfortable, while a more intimate and attractive cocktail bar is also available*' and the hotel '*specialises in high class cuisine*' (*ibid*).

3.4.12 In 1970 the property was conveyed to Mrs M Jackson and Mr and Mrs H Hurst, and the years immediately following this sale the various parts appear to have been separated into three blocks: the building to the north (Building 1), the hotel (Buildings 2-4), and the stables (Buildings 5-6). As late as 1973, however, the former use of the part of the site was still evident as the words 'POST HORSES' were painted on the side of the former stables (Lofthouse 1973, 79), probably referring to Buildings 5 and/or 6. The buildings to the west of Building 6, which were not included in the building recording, were evidently converted into dwellings at this point, and subsequently called 'Klaven Cottage'. Building 1 and the building to its west were also converted at this time and renamed Nos. 1 and 2 Lingard Gate respectively.

3.4.13 The hotel appears to have been run by a company known as 'The Castle Hotel Hornby Ltd', until it was conveyed to Mitchells Hotels (Lancaster) Ltd in 1996. They had clearly had an interest in the site before this date, however, as they had acquired No. 1 Lingard Gate in 1984 and gained planning

permission to add it to the accommodation for the hotel at that time. In 2000 the hotel was transferred to Monopole Ltd, from whom it passed to Mr SM Collidge and Mrs SF Collidge in 2005. They must have occupied the site before this date, however, as they made many alterations (see *Section 3.6*) as part of a process to convert much of the hotel into a high quality restaurant (Mike Henry pers comm.). It is described as recently renovated in 2001 (Freethy 2001), but the venture failed after a relatively short period and, as evident in documents present within the building, the contents and internal fittings were auctioned off prior to its acquisition by the present owners, who reunited the majority of the different parts of the site.

3.5 Map and Image Regression

3.5.1 **Introduction:** the information below is taken from the unpublished building recording report (Greenlane Archaeology 2007) in order to place the results of this supplementary work in context. A variety of maps were examined, the earliest dating from the late 18th century. These included county-wide maps, Ordnance Survey maps, and the tithe map. The earliest of these are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to provide any useful information. Additional information contained in an article published since the original building recording was carried out (White 2009) is also included.

3.5.2 **Hornby Castle Monuments Plan, 1803:** this is the earliest known detailed plan of Hornby, which is important in understanding the development of the village because it depicts a now missing street known as Castlegate (Plate 1). It shows the Castle Hotel in much the same form as it is depicted on later maps, particularly the Tithe Map (*cf.* Plate 5), although with a very long section extending westward from the centre. In addition, there is a large building to the north, which seems to have disappeared by the time the later maps were produced (e.g., Plate 4).

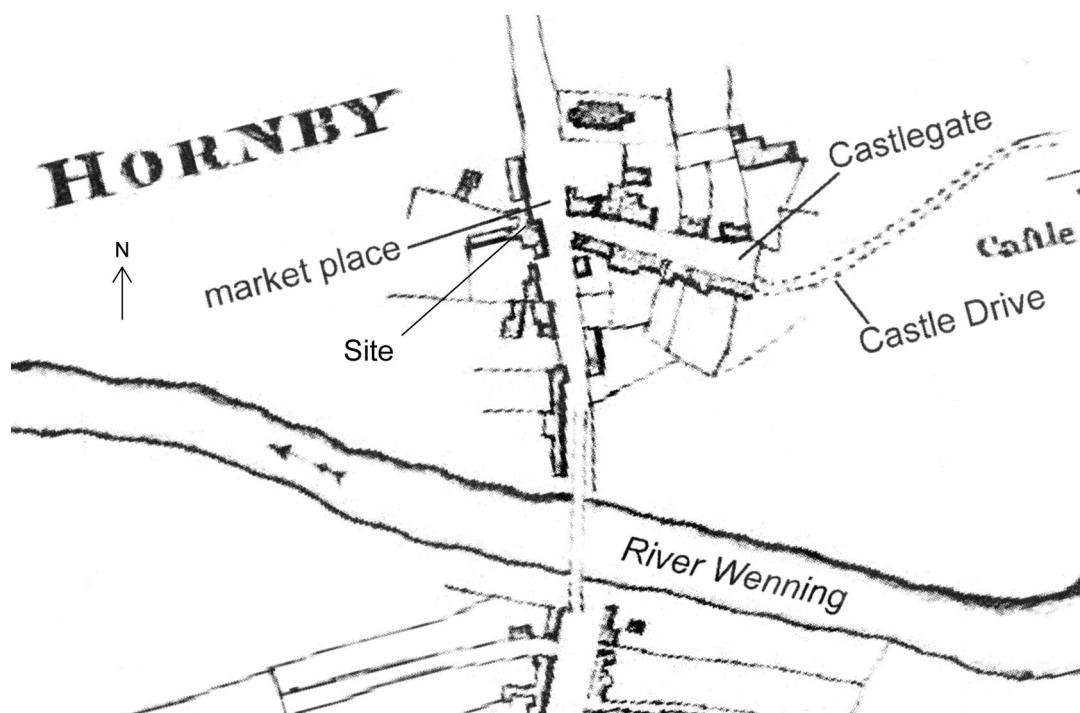


Plate 1: Plan of Hornby, 1803 (after White 2009, 44)

3.5.3 **Sketch of Hornby by Emily Sharp, 1836:** this sketch, which mainly shows the town hall and church, depicts in relatively good detail the east side of the southern end of the Castle Hotel (visible to the left-hand side in Plate 2). The quoins of the wall and even the kneeler are clearly depicted, as is a sign projecting from the front. Although of limited use in interpreting the site, it demonstrates that the south-east section projecting out into the road had certainly been constructed and that there was no building stood against the south-east corner by this date.



Plate 2: Sketch of Hornby town hall and St Margaret's church by Emily Sharp, 1836 (after White 2009, 43)

3.5.4 Illustration by the Reverend Rooke: this undated view, of the market hall in Hornby, reproduced in 1914 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, opposite 188; Plate 3), must have been produced some time prior to 1853 when this building was partially demolished (*op cit*, 188-189; the remains of it were not completely demolished until 1953 (White 2009, 44)). This view was originally thought to show a building at the north end of the site (Greenlane Archaeology 2007, 12), however, on the basis of information which has been published since the original report was produced, it is likely that the gable end with a circular or round arched opening (to the left-hand side of the picture) is the south elevation of the large building that was shown to the north of the current site in the plan of Hornby from 1803 (recently reproduced in White 2009, 44; see Plate 1). This drawing, therefore, might be considerably earlier than originally thought and at least predates the surveying of the first Ordnance Survey map in 1844-1845, by which time the building to the north of the current site had been removed.



Plate 3: An illustration of the old market hall by Reverend Rooke, drawn some time prior to its demolition in 1853 (after Farrer and Brownbill 1914, opposite page 188)

3.5.5 Ordnance Survey 1847: the first edition Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed in 1844-1845, is at a scale of 1:10560 and as such is lacking in some detail (Plate 4). The Castle Hotel is named 'Castle Inn' and shown as a large irregular block orientated approximately north/south along the road.

Interestingly, the building at the north end appears to be shown as a separate block to the rest of the complex, or it may be showing the covered access that still exists and is present on later maps (e.g., Plate 6). There is also a block of buildings in the south-west part of the site that are evidently separate from the main part of the complex.



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847

3.5.6 *Tithe Map 1850*: this map (LRO DRB 1/110 1850a; Plate 5), although only slightly later, is considerably more detailed than the earlier Ordnance Survey map (*cf.* Plate 4). The basic plan of the complex is essentially the same as it has already been shown, although the south-eastern block is clearly shown as projecting a considerable distance to the east compared to the rest of the line of the buildings and apparently extends further to the north. The detached building to the north is no longer shown as detached, while the block of buildings to the south-west has been simplified to a single rectangular structure.



Plate 5: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1850

3.5.7 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is the first 1:2500 scale plan to depict the site, and is therefore considerably more detailed than its predecessors. The arrangement of the various buildings making up the site is more clearly shown, and elements such as individual outshuts are evident (Plate 6). The covered area running east/west across the building at the north end of the site is marked and it is evident that extensions have been made to the separate block of buildings to the south-west and a staircase leading from the street to the central part of the complex is present.

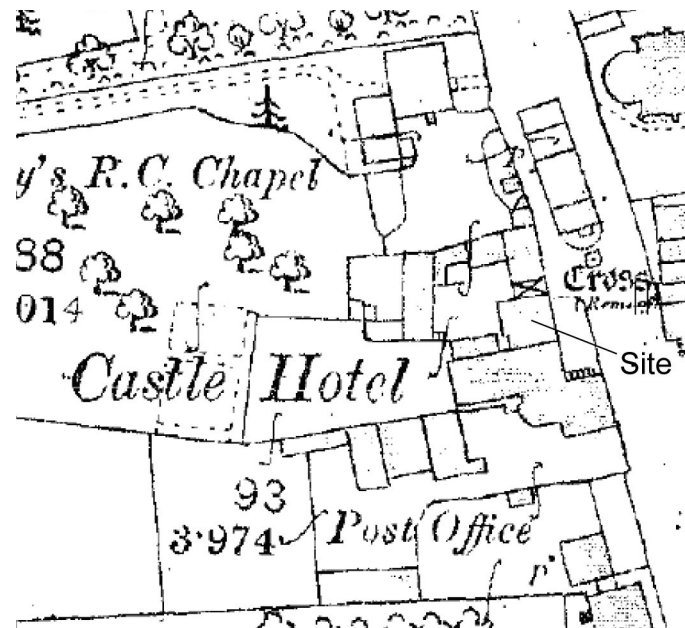


Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.5.8 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this shows essentially the same information as the previous map, although a small outshut appears to have been added to the west end of the projecting part of the main building (Buildings 3 and 4) (Plate 7).

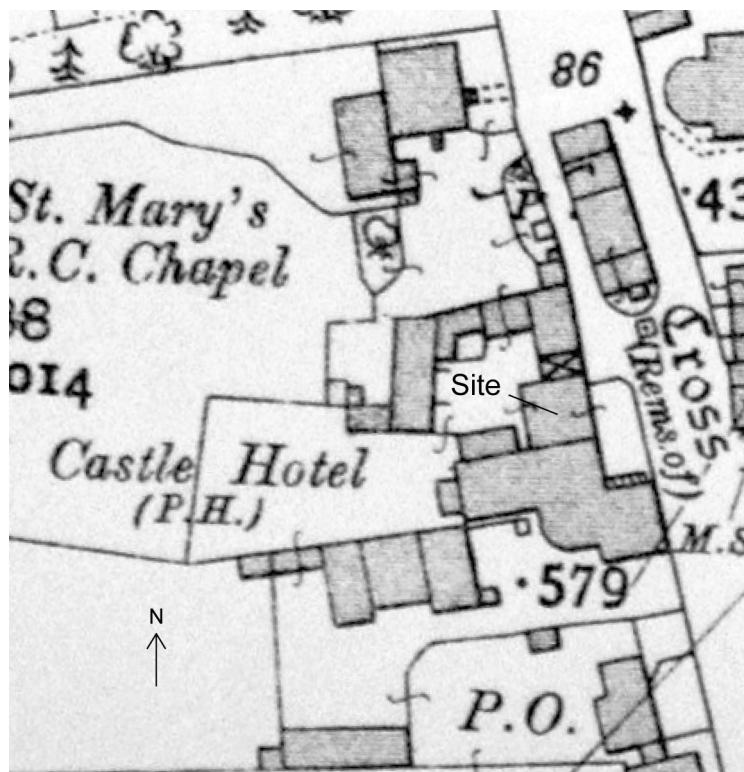


Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.5.9 **Plan c1964:** this plan (Plate 8), which is included with the deeds, shows much the same arrangement as the previous one (*cf.* Plate 7). It is noticeable, however, that the small outshuts added to the west end of the south-western block have been reduced in size, and the outshut attached to the west end of the central section has taken something approaching its present form. Significantly, the plan shows the extent of the estate associated with the hotel at this date, which shows it at its largest extent.

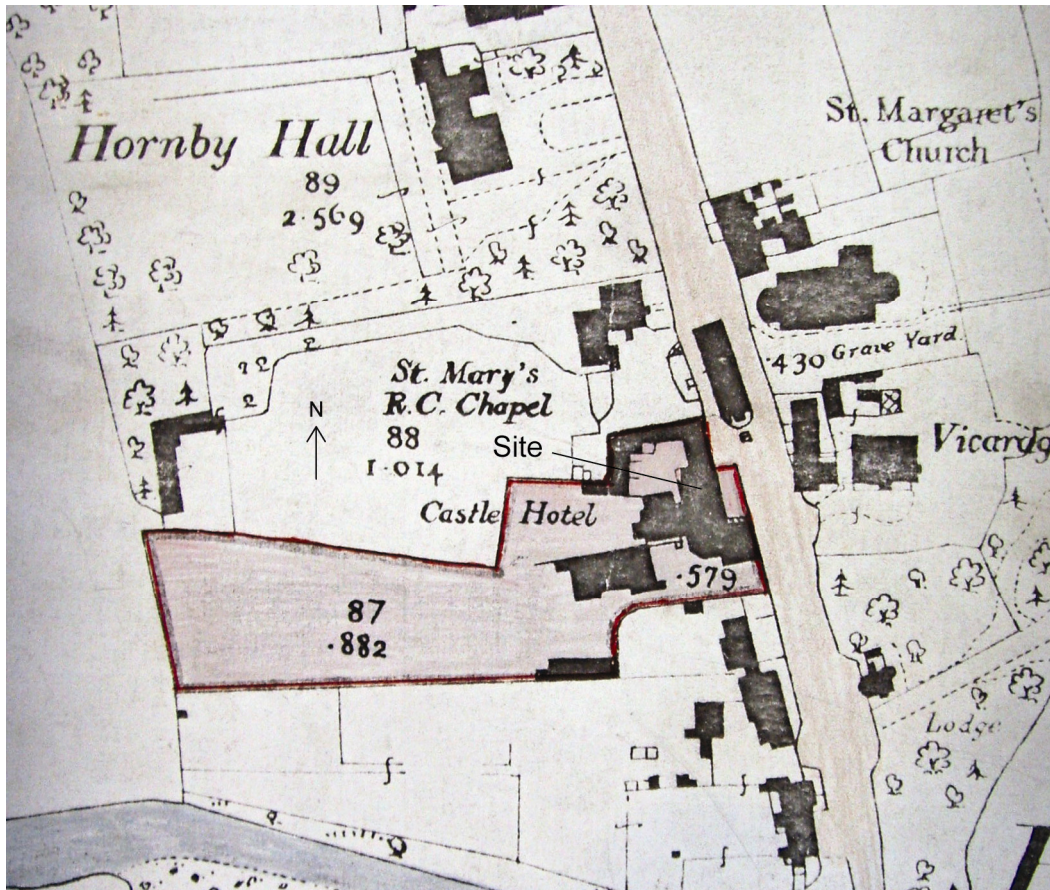


Plate 8: Extract from a plan of c1964 included with the deeds

3.5.10 **Frith Photographs c1955 and c1965:** these two photographs show the front (east) elevation of the central and southern end of The Castle Hotel (it was not possible to include copies of these in this report due to copyright and the poor quality of the online images). While the form is essentially the same as at present, there are some noticeable differences. The canopy over the front (east) door of the southern part of the site (Building 4) has a glass roof in both pictures. The photograph from c1965, which shows considerably more of the hotel, also demonstrates that the staircase along the north side of this building had been rebuilt to include the current dog-leg around the inserted doorway in the north elevation of Building 4, which is clearly present. Based on the evidence of the previous plan (see Section 3.5.9 above), this would suggest that these alterations were carried out in 1964 or 1965, although this depends on the accuracy of the c1964 plan.

3.5.11 **Illustration post-1955:** this is an undated photograph of the hotel bar (which, according to text elsewhere in the same publication must post-date 1955, and is probably from the 1960s or early 1970s; Plate 9). It provides only a limited amount of information about the building, as it shows a small part of the whole property, but it demonstrates that the bar at this time was in the south-west corner of Building 4.



Plate 9: Illustration of the bar of the Castle Hotel, post-1955 (from Jackson Advertising Service n.d., 63)

3.5.12 **Plans 1973:** plans included with the deeds relating to the northern end of the site (named Nos. 1 and 2 Lingard Gate) provide some detailed information about the internal arrangement of part of the complex (Plate 10). They demonstrate the arrangement of the original staircase within the central part of the building and the position and size of several doorways at this time. This is particularly useful as it shows where partition walls have since been added within the building at the north end of the complex. The accompanying documents outline ways in which some elements of the site were to be altered at this time.

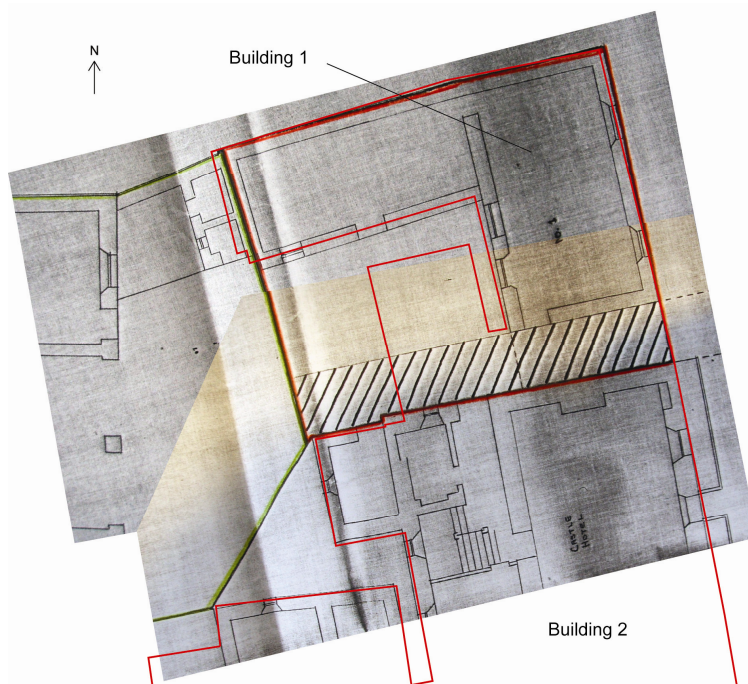


Plate 10: Plan of 1973 included with the deeds

3.6 Planning Applications

3.6.1 **Introduction:** a small number of relevant previous planning applications were examined in order to identify modern alterations to the building. A total of 10 such applications were identified, all of which date from 2000 or later; it seems likely that there were earlier applications, but details of these were not apparently available from Lancaster City Council's Planning department.

- **2000:** extensions were made to the west side of Building 4 to form new toilets and a covered 'conservatory' area as well as demountable canopies (00/00249/FUL; 00/00250/LB; 00/00702/FUL; 00/00703/LB).
- **2003:** retrospective permission was sought for illuminated advertisement displays and the continued use of demountable canopies (03/00734/ADV; 03/00736/LB; 03/01060/FUL)
- **2004:** additional permission was sought for the erection of temporary canopies and signs (04/00206/FUL; 04/00207/LB; 04/00226/ADV).

3.7 Discussion

3.7.1 The documentary sources show that The Castle Hotel and its predecessors have been an important element in the historic landscape of Hornby since at least the late 16th century. They occupy a prominent position within the planned medieval market town and have long been closely associated with the local seat of power at Hornby Castle, as the name indicates. It is evident that the present Castle Hotel grew out of at an earlier inn, and in turn absorbed an earlier hostelry known as The Bull. References to part of the property as 'Boars Head Farm' might even indicate another name by which part or all of the site was known. During the 18th century the inn was perfectly positioned to provide services for the new turnpike. It undoubtedly became a coaching inn during this time, as many of the major inns did (Tupling 1953, 17), and was clearly closely associated with the postal service, which itself grew out of the coaching service in the late 18th century (*ibid*). Even during the gradual decline of the market during the 19th century it remained an important local landmark, and remained a valuable part of the postal network until at least the end of the century, by which time a post office had been opened next door (Plate 6). During the 20th century it has seen considerable change but it still represents an architecturally important group of buildings, including an early example of 'Georgian'-style architecture from the late 17th century (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 25).

4. Building Recording

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The room numbers that were issued in the original building recording report (Greenlane Archaeology 2007) are re-used here, and are preceded by a letter indicating the floor on which they were located ('G' for the ground floor, 'F' for the first floor, and 'S' for the second floor). At the time of the investigation the building had been stripped of almost all of its internal fittings and wall coverings, and in some areas partition walls had been removed and the floors taken up. The newly exposed features are indicated in red on Figure 2 to Figure 5, which are reproduced from the unpublished building recording report (Greenlane Archaeology 2007). Annotations were made to the external elevations (Figure 2) and amended versions were produced of the ground and cellar floor plans (Figure 3), and the first and second floors (Figure 4 and Figure 5, respectively). A south-facing cross-section through the roof space above Room F12 was also produced (Figure 5).

4.2 Supplementary Recording

4.2.1 **External elevations:** no specific additional observations were made with regard to the external elevations as no major alterations had been made to these. However, it was apparent that the areas of presumed rebuild evident in the south elevation of the rear extension (above Room G4) correspond to the blocked apertures in Room F6 (see *Section 4.2.14* below; Figure 2A). It was also apparent, following the removal of the external metal spiral staircase, that the quoins corresponding to the ground level of the central western extension (corresponding to Room G7) were rougher and more irregular than those in the level above (corresponding to Room F6; Figure 2B), indicating that this section had originally been a single storey in height and later raised. An area of sooting was also visible on the north external elevation of Building 3 from the flue of Room G7 (Figure 2C)

4.2.2 **Room G6:** an area of north/south orientated beams in the south-west corner had been exposed and comprised three small iron I-beams. In addition, the removal of the floorboards within the room revealed at least some evidently re-used timbers forming the joists, most likely former cruck blades (Plate 11 and Plate 12).



Plate 11 (left): exposed joists beneath the floor of Room G6 (photograph by Stephen Gardner)

Plate 12 (right): detail of empty joist slot in joists below floorboards in Room G6 (photograph by Stephen Gardner)

4.2.3 **Room G7:** the north wall had evidently been clad with modern timber and its removal revealed a centrally located projecting chimneybreast with fireplace and that the north-west corner was curved into the thickness of the wall (Plate 13). This curved area had evidently held shelves or had something fixed to the wall, above which was a small opening into a flue formed by stone lintels and incorporating an iron hanging bar. The flue turned sharply to the east to connect to the flue in the fireplace. The fireplace was blocked, with a rough finishing, but part of the surround was revealed on the west side and was stone with a plain double ogee moulding (Plate 14). Above the fireplace there was a hole inserted into the flue, presumably for ventilation, which had an iron strap for a lintel.



Plate 13 (left): Recessed area in the north-west corner of Room G7

Plate 14 (right): Fireplace in the north elevation of Room G7

4.2.4 **Room G8:** the ceiling had evidently been extensively remodelled as steel I-beams were exposed where the coverings had been removed. In addition, a well was exposed beneath the concrete floor against the west elevation (see Figure 3 and Figure 6). This had been capped with large, roughly-worked stone slabs on a similar alignment to the west wall (Plate 15 and Plate 16). The dry stone walls of the well were in loose courses approximately 0.1 to 0.15m high and each stone measured approximately 0.2 to 0.3m on a side (Plate 17). The outer ring of the well had an internal diameter of approximately 1.2m and extended below the west wall. The outer wall continued to a depth of at least 2.8m from the top of the capping material. At the lower level there was an 'inner' dry stone wall feature (Plate 18), with a diameter of approximately 0.77m, which continued to a depth of at least another 0.7m. The outer ring of the well was said to have formed a hollow beneath the capping material when it was first exposed and no finds were recovered from it. The lower level feature may have been enlarged to form the outer ring of the well before it was capped. A fragment of pottery and three clay tobacco pipe stem fragment were recovered from the floor surface of Room G8, below the concrete floor, at the level of the capping material of the well (see *Appendix 2*). This material dates from the late 17th to early 20th century (although an 18th to 19th century date is perhaps most likely given the suggested date of the stem fragments of the clay tobacco pipe, which were present) and must postdate when the well was sealed.



Plate 15 (left): The well in Room G8, viewed from the east

Plate 16 (right): Tilted view of the inside of the well in Room G8 with the capping material partially removed



Plate 17 (left): Detail of the wall construction of the well in Room G8

Plate 18 (right): View of the lower level feature of the well in Room G8, viewed from above

4.2.5 **Room G10:** the boxing around the east/west beam immediately south of the doorways in the east and west elevations had been removed to reveal a modern steel I-beam on the north side of a timber beam, which was clearly a re-used part of a timber stud partition as it had a continuous rail slot and numerous empty joist holes (Plate 19 and Plate 20).



Plate 19 (left): East end of the iron and timber beams in Room G10

Plate 20 (right): West end of the iron and timber beams in Room G10

4.2.6 **Room G10a/G10b:** where the staircase in G10b had been opened up, reconnecting it to the floor above, a section of panelling forming the wall between G10a and G10b was exposed (Plate 21 and Plate 22). This comprised the badly rotted remains of a post and panel wall formed by thin sheets of timber, now very warped, supported between upright posts with a cyma moulding along each edge and on each face. This continued into the surround of the doorway into G10a and was attached to an east/west orientated beam above that supported the floor of F12.

4.2.7 **Room G10c:** the plaster had been removed from the west wall, revealing that this essentially comprise a large chimneybreast, with a wide fireplace, blocked with machine made red brick (Plate 23). The lintel of the fireplace comprised a large slab of dressed local gritstone, into which were carved what appeared to be the number '1', with the initials 'T' and 'V' or more likely 'W' below and below that a less certain symbol, perhaps a cross or stylised 'I' or '1' (Plate 24 and Plate 25). This appears to be part of a datestone, presumably re-used and turned on its side, although if this is the case the original stone would have been extremely large. In addition, the east wall, opposing the fireplace, had had its plaster partially removed demonstrating that it too was constructed from red machine-made bricks and evidently therefore blocking an earlier opening, which had three rough lengths of timber forming its lintel, all of which were probably re-used and one of which had a number of curious curved slots cut into it.



Plate 21 (left): South face of panelling between G10a and G10b
Plate 22 (right): North face of panelling between G10a and G10b



Plate 23 (left): Blocked fireplace in G10c
Plate 24 (right): Detailed view of the carved letters, numeral, and symbol in the lintel (turned 90° to the left)

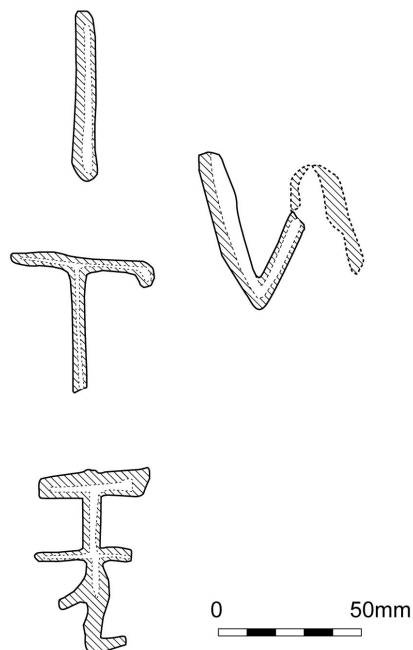


Plate 25: Overlay of the carved letters, numeral, and symbol in the lintel (turned 90° to the left)

4.2.8 **Room G12:** the removal of the floor had exposed bare earth on the east side of the room but also the remains of a concrete channel with a gridded finish running north/south along the west side, with an apparent drain leading to the door to the west (Plate 26). This arrangement evidently originally extended over a wider area and presumably represents the remains of a former cow house or stable floor complete with dung channel. The stonework of the east elevation had also been exposed by the removal of the plaster, which revealed that the jambs of the north window had originally been square but had been built up with concrete blocks to make them splayed, and the area above the lintel had been rebuilt (Plate 27). The line of a flue was evident built into the wall in the centre of the east elevation as an approximately linear patch of concrete blocks, below which was an evident opening for a fireplace, stove, or boiler, which had again been filled with concrete blocks (Plate 28).



Plate 26 (left): Concrete floor revealed in Room G12

Plate 27 (centre): Remodelled window in the east elevation of Room G12

Plate 28 (right): Blocked fireplace in the east elevation of Room G12

4.2.9 **Room G13:** the floor was exposed to bare earth and had the base of a wall or a plinth constructed from dressed stone blocks running east/west approximately along the centre of the room and up to the west elevation, below the dividing wall on the west side (Plate 29 and Plate 30). Below this wall, which was constructed from concrete blocks, was a row of ceramic floor blocks that had either been utilised in the wall's construction or the wall sat above. These tiles were evidently part of a larger gridded floor that presumably covered the entire room and indicates that the room was originally a cow house or stable. The north and south walls had had the plaster removed exposing the stonework; the north had one or possibly two pieces of re-used stone with a small rectangular notch cut into it, which was probably a former threshold (the notch being the housing for the door frame). The windows in the south elevation had clearly either been inserted or enlarged as the jambs and area above the lintel had been rebuilt in concrete blocks.



Plate 29 (left): Stone 'plinth' running beneath a partition wall in Room G13

Plate 30 (right): Stone 'plinth' at the west end of Room G13

4.2.10 **Room F2:** the doorway between this room and Room F4 had well-dressed stonework in its jambs, potentially indicating that it was not inserted.

4.2.11 **Room F3:** the south and west walls had been exposed by the removal of wall coverings and plaster and the former stud walls. The west elevation had a well-preserved window on the north side, with a four-light hinged casement with a latch, a timber sill, and splayed jambs (Plate 31). To the south there was a fireplace, with a heavy, dressed stone lintel, and the jambs of which had been reduced slightly in size with bricks (Plate 32). It had a plaster finish, which was the same as the back, and had subsequently been covered with flock wallpaper. To the north of the window at ground level there was an area of rebuilding, perhaps the remnants of a blocked aperture, filled with concrete blocks. The walls in general contained some evidently re-used pieces of dressed stone and the east wall was evidently a relatively early stud partition. The removal of the plaster from this revealed that it was constructed from timber studs inserted into horizontal rails filled with woven withies, presumably of hazel (Plate 33 and Plate 34).



Plate 31 (left): Window revealed in the west elevation of Room F3



Plate 32 (right): Fireplace revealed in west elevation of Room F3



Plate 33 (left): Exposed timber stud wall in Room F3



Plate 34 (right): Detail of junction between studs and rails in Room F3 (photograph by Stephen Gardner)

4.2.12 **Room F4a:** the wall covers had been removed from around the opening from Room F4 to reveal machine made brick in the west jamb and two large re-used timbers in the lintel, which had been fixed into the wall with concrete.

4.2.13 **Room F5:** part of the ceiling had been taken down, revealing that it was constructed from reed plaster. A small alcove, which had been covered by modern board, was exposed to the east of the fireplace in the southern elevation. A blocked fireplace was also exposed in the north elevation where the modern stud walling around the stairs had been removed.

4.2.14 **Room F6:** the ceiling was evidently clad with boards attached to battens over the original ceiling, and the removal of these revealed a number of features. Along the centre line of the ceiling there were three elaborate circular ceiling roses, each decorated with acanthus leaves and an outer raised border (Plate 35). The central one was slightly larger than the other two, but had been partially hacked off, presumably to provide enough space for the attached sheeting (Plate 36). In addition, the removal of the sheeting revealed the original cornice around the room, which had a reeded decoration (Plate 37). The walls too had evidently been covered by later timber cladding and the removal of this revealed several more features of interest. In the north elevation there was a central projecting chimneybreast and fireplace with a heavy dressed stone lintel, brick back, and inserted metal hood (Plate 38). The doorway to the west was evidently inserted and had a concrete lintel and rebuilt jambs (which were not properly supporting the lintel and cracks were visible in the wall above (Plate 39)). The large window casement in the west elevation was evidently an entirely modern construction, although the original stone mullions were visible in the formerly boxed in area below the sill and extended to the floor. The south elevation had the scar for a relatively modern former partition on the west side, which had evidently at least partially formed a toilet as a recessed toilet roll holder with toilet roll was still present in the wall (Plate 40). Towards the centre of the elevation there was what appeared to be a large aperture, which was blocked with concrete blocks, east of which was an even larger aperture which was also blocked. Above all of this was a row of what appeared to be joist slots, although these were rebuilt with concrete blocks and were evidently quite modern and presumably related to the former partition wall.



Plate 35 (left): Ceiling roses exposed in Room F6

Plate 36 (right): Detail of damaged central ceiling rose exposed in Room F6



Plate 37 (left): Detail of cornice in Room F6

Plate 38 (right): Fireplace on the north side of Room F6



Plate 39 (left): Inserted doorway in the north elevation of Room F6

Plate 40 (right): Blocked apertures and wall scars in the south elevation of Room F6

4.2.15 **Room F8:** the stud partitions in this area had all been removed and as a result the decoration, which was evident on the west side of the large arch in Room F6, could be seen to continue into this area, suggesting that at least some of the partitions had been added at a later date. The plaster had been removed from some elements of the jambs of the arch revealing that they were constructed with dressed ashlar quoins. The west wall also had modern timber boards against it that were attached to battens which had been exposed revealing the wall beneath, which was constructed from rough stonework with a modern paint finish. The doorway into Room F7 in the north elevation had machine made brick in the jambs, indicating that it was inserted.

4.2.16 **Room F9**: an original or early stud wall at the north end had been removed; joint marks where it had been attached to the beam were evident. In addition, where the later stud wall forming a passageway along the west side of the room had been removed, a moulded section on the corner of the chimneybreast was revealed which mirrored that in the east side of the south chimneybreast (Plate 41).



Plate 41 (left): Moulding on the west edge of the chimneybreast on the north side of Room F9

Plate 42 (right): Truss utilised as a dividing wall between Room S6 and the roof space over Room F12

4.2.17 **Roof space over Room F12**: this was not accessible during the original building recording but an opening had been created in the stud wall formed within the truss which divided this space from Room S6 (Plate 42; Figure 5). The roof structure was evidently continuous from Room S6, demonstrating that this section (comprising Rooms G10a, G10b, F12, and S6) had been built at the same time. There were three purlins running north/south and the north elevation was formed by a half tie-beam truss with two angled braces. All this timber and the rafters were hand-finished, but the joints were more modern. There was what appeared to be a small hole in the west side of the south elevation.

4.2.18 **Room S1**: all the added stud walling and the wall plaster had been removed, which exposed the single truss in centre, and a small window on north side of the west elevation, with a rough timber lintel (Plate 43). This was only evident externally on account of a vent in the wall. In addition, at the top of the stairs, a modern pane of reinforced glass had been removed revealing the top of the original tall stair window behind, which extended into Room F4 below (Plate 44).



Plate 43 (left): Blocked window at west end of S1

Plate 44 (right): Top of stair window on east side of north wall, S1

4.2.19 **Room S2:** the plasterboard covering the south face of the dividing stud wall within this room had been removed, revealing that it was constructed from horizontal rails jointed to upright posts, with smaller horizontal staves between the rails and hazel withies woven between these. It is apparent that at some point, probably quite recently, the plaster had been removed from the south face of the wall to leave the structure beneath deliberately exposed and that the timber work had even been stained brown to enhance this, before it had been covered with plasterboard fixed to small battens. It was also notable that the top rail comprised three parts, the central part being thicker and with chamfered ends. In addition, the ceiling in this room also originally comprised reed plaster, and where the plaster had been removed from the south elevation a fireplace had been exposed, which had a heavy dressed gritstone lintel and had been filled with concrete blocks. The plaster had also been removed from the east elevation revealing that the lintels for the windows comprised rough and largely re-used pieces of timber.



Plate 45 (left): Stud wall with woven withies in S2

Plate 46 (right): Detail of construction, showing brown staining



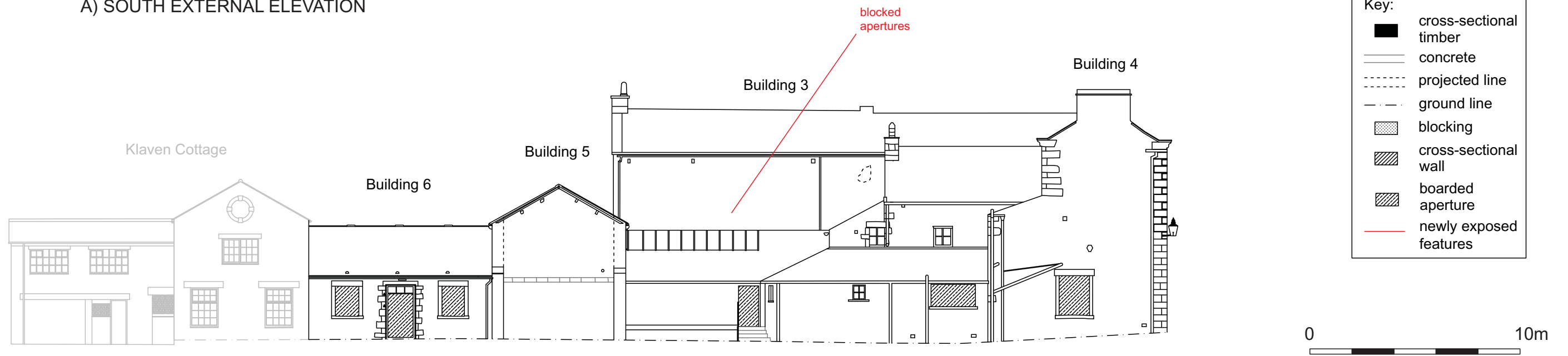
Plate 47: Blocked fireplace in south elevation of S2

4.3 Additional Observations

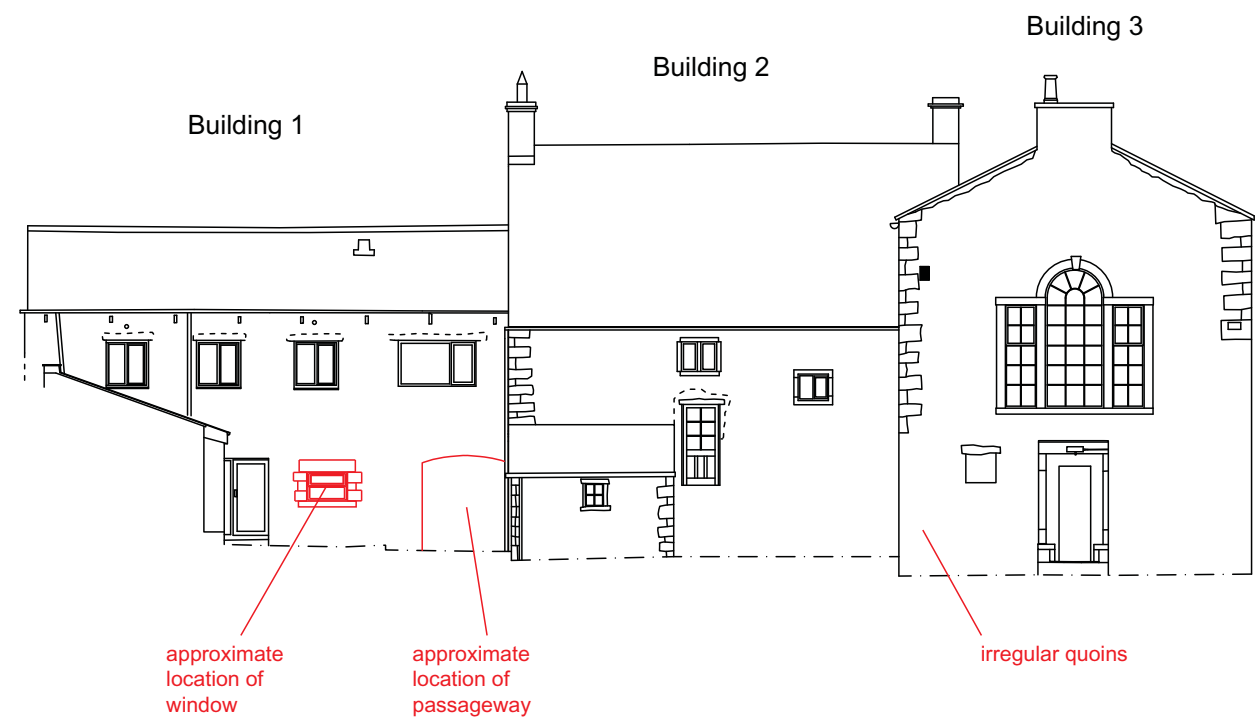
4.3.1 A test pit had been excavated through the concrete floor in Room C1 (Figure 3) to a depth of c0.5m, which revealed an apparently homogenous deposit of dark brown sandy clay containing 30% rounded pebbles. While the lack of variety and apparently sterile nature of this deposit suggested it was the underlying natural geology, a single find was recovered from the spoil in the form of a possible whetstone (see *Appendix 2*). This find is unfortunately not particularly diagnostic, and could be of almost any date, but its position, below the floor of the present building, suggests that it cannot have been deposited any later than the 18th century.

4.3.2 The excavations being carried out around the south-east end of the building were of more interest. Within the section it was apparent that the remains of a wall visible below the present ground level continued the line of the front (east) wall of the Castle Hotel to the south. The dating of this wall is uncertain, but it does not appear to correspond to anything shown on the available early mapping of the site and so must be 18th century or earlier, although it could be the remains of a more insubstantial structure such as a boundary wall. Within the spoil excavated from this area a large amount of post-medieval pottery was recovered, typically comprising relatively large pieces in good condition. Although unstratified it represents a remarkably consistent group, with the most diagnostic types typically of 18th century date and represents an interesting collection of fine and coarse wares, perhaps associated with the use of the inn.

A) SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



B) WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



C) NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION

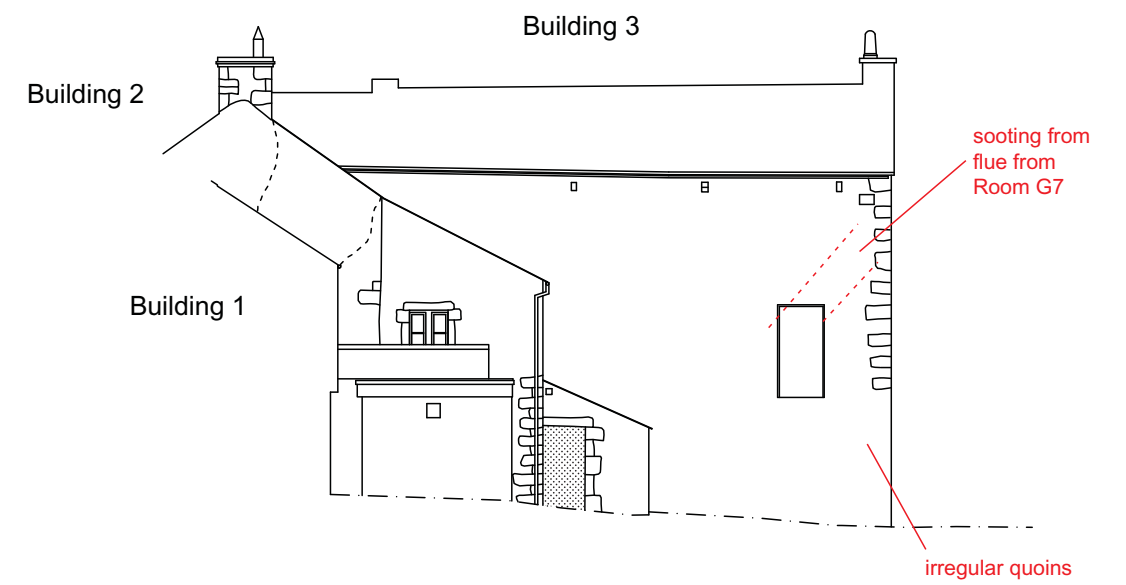


Figure 2: External elevations

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Figure 3: Ground floor and cellar floor plans

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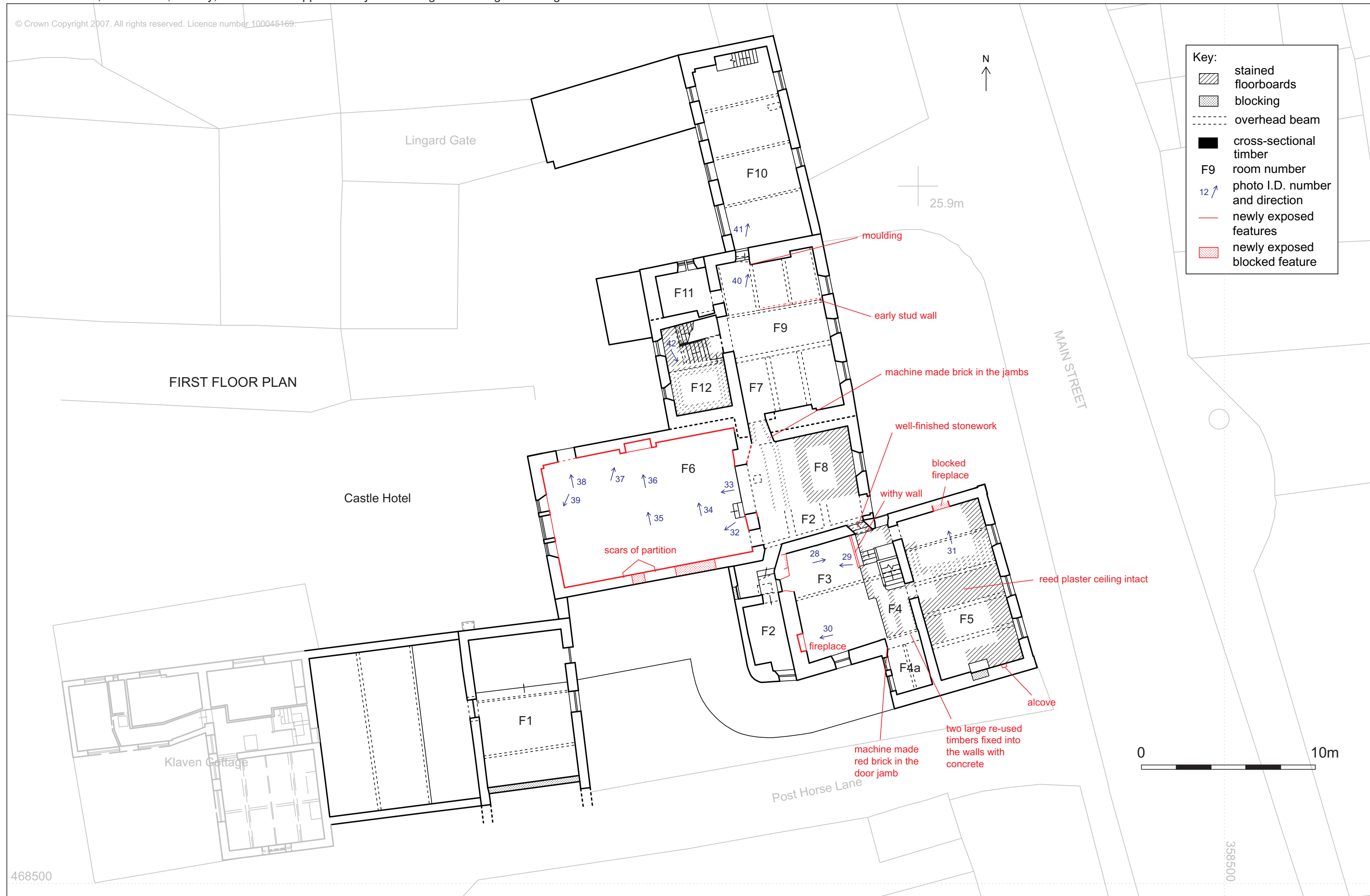
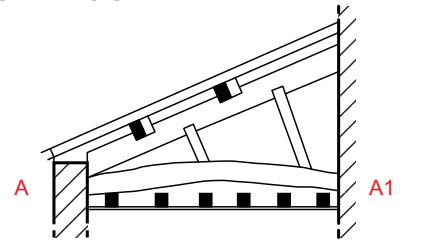


Figure 4: First floor plan

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SOUTH FACING CROSS-SECTION
A-A1 - THROUGH THE ROOF SPACE
ABOVE ROOM F12



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Castle Hotel

Lingard Gate

Klaven Cottage

Post Horse Lane

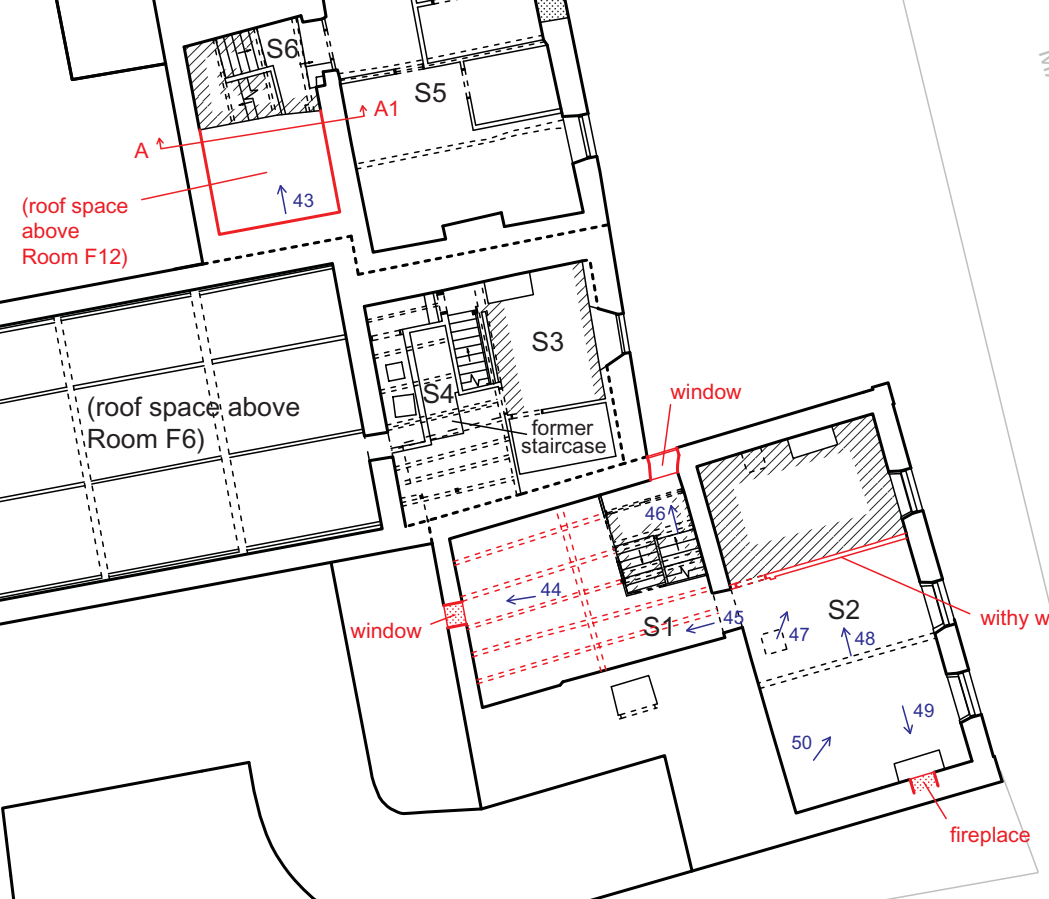
MAIN STREET

N
↑

25.9m

Key:

- stained floorboards
- blocking
- overhead beam
- cross-sectional timber
- F9 room number
- 12 ↗ photo I.D. number and direction
- newly exposed features

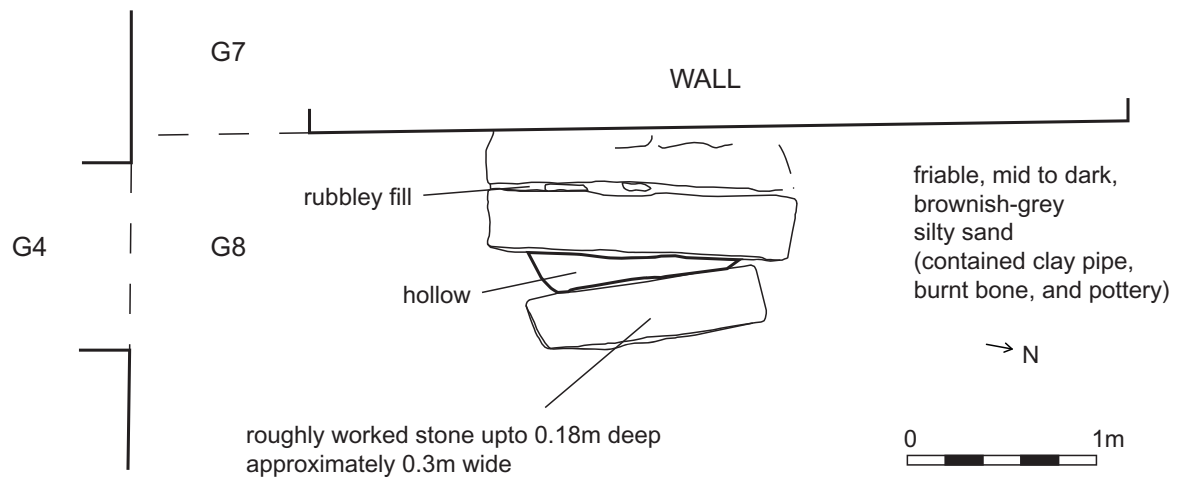


468500

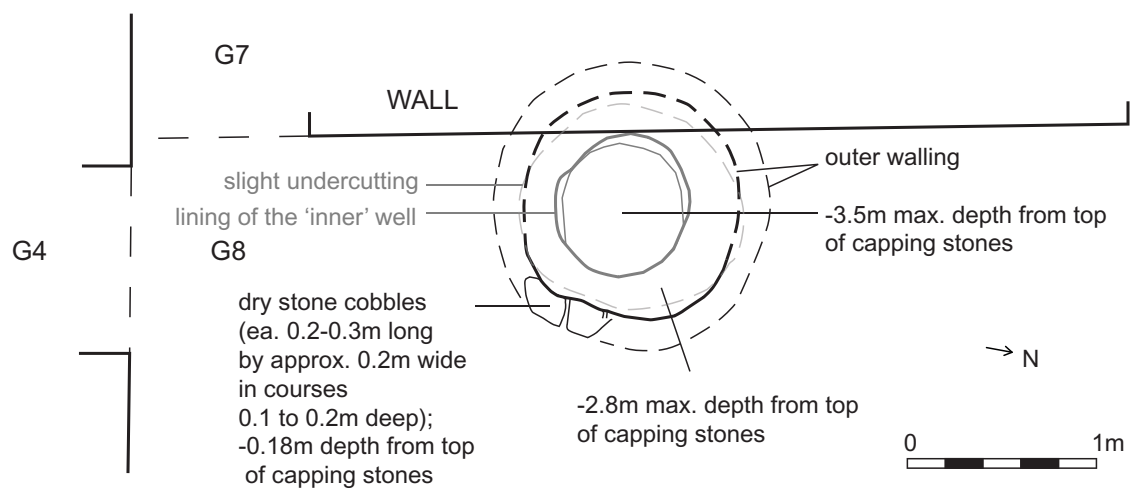
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Figure 5: Second floor plan and south-facing cross-section through the roof space above Room F12

Plan of the well in Room G8, showing the alignment of the capping stones



Measured sketch plan of the lower level features of the well in Room G8



5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 The additional observations in general make little difference to the understanding of the phasing of the building, although the uncovering of numerous fireplaces and windows and the removal of modern partitions and wall coverings give a much clearer understanding of the original layout of some sections. Some remarkably modern alterations were also revealed (for example in Room F6; see *Section 4.2.14*) and it was also possible to suggest the original function of some of the former outbuildings at the north end of the site. Some aspects of phasing have also been clarified, such as the extension including Room F2, which led to the covering of the window uncovered in Room F3, and other features explained – the apparent blocking in the south elevation, which corresponds to the modern openings in the south wall of F6.

5.1.2 The fireplace revealed in Room G7 is of particular interest (see *Section 4.2.3*), since it suggests that this section of the site has a more complex history than was at first apparent. The form of the fireplace is earlier than the Palladian style architecture evident in the upper floor, and has a 16th to 17th or perhaps even late 15th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 54-55). This, coupled with the evident change in the form of the quoins from the ground to the first floor, suggests that this section was raised in height rather than built anew in the late 18th or early 19th century (*cf.* Greenlane Archaeology 2007, 42-43). It is entirely plausible that this structure represented an entirely separate building; perhaps even predating the house dated 1687 to the north given that this was not precluded by their physical relationship. However, the purpose of this section of the building remains uncertain; the large fireplace is perhaps indicative of it being some form of kitchen while the circular 'alcove' in the north-west corner of Room G7 (see *Section 4.2.3*) was perhaps also associated with brewing, maybe housing a large tank that was heated, although this function would also serve in the washing of clothes. It is entirely conceivable, given the length of time the site has been occupied by an inn, that during this time it might have had its own brewing facilities, although with its connections to the textile industry, specifically through Henry Chatburn during the late 16th century (Holt 2005, 50; see *Section 3.4.1*), it might also have had facilities for processing large amounts of cloth.

5.1.3 The new mapping information contained in Andrew White's recent research (2009; see Plate 1), confirms that the awkward insertion of Building 3 between Buildings 2 and 4, which was identified as Phase 4 of the original report and tentatively dated to the late 18th to early 19th century (Greenlane Archaeology 2009, 42-43), was at least partially complete when the map of 1803 was produced (see *Section 3.5.2*). It should be noted, however, that this map could of course be showing a single storey structure, which would correspond to Rooms G4a, G4b, G7, G8, and G9. The dating of this phase was based largely upon the Palladian and classical styles of the upper floor (*ibid*) and the evidence that this section was raised in height shows that the upper floor was added later, although possibly still within Phase 4 (Rooms F2, F6 and F8 on the first floor and Room S4 on the second floor; see also Figure 2A and *Section 4.2.1*). The Palladian styles were very popular from as early as the end of the 17th century and lasted until at least the end of the 19th century (Brunskill 2000, 136); in Lancaster they were common in many buildings of the late 18th century, and synonymous with the Georgian period (White 2000, 14-19). An 18th or early 19th century construction date for Building 3 would correspond with the date when the well exposed in Room G8 is thought to have been sealed. The well itself could be substantially older, possibly medieval, and seems to have been enlarged whilst it was in use prior to being capped. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered to date the well; material recovered from the floor surface of Room G8 probably corresponds to the date when the well was capped rather than when it was first constructed.

5.1.4 The panelling revealed between Rooms G10a and G10b is likely to belong to the first phase of building of this part of the site, and therefore probably corresponds with the datestone of 1687. Stylistically it is earlier in date, however, perhaps late 16th to 17th century, although the moulding certainly fits with a 17th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 50), but this may just be representative of the relative isolation of the area in relation to changing fashions. The fireplace and brick blocking revealed in Room G10c is of interest as it indicates that the addition represented by this room, thought to have been made

in the 18th century (Phase 3 in the original report), was open to Room G10 to the east, through what must have been a newly inserted and very wide aperture. Room G10c was presumably therefore added to provide additional service space to the main building. What appears to have been a datestone re-used in the lintel of this fireplace is particularly mysterious as it takes a somewhat unusual form compared to other examples from the region; although there are a number of variations (see Garnett 1998). Unfortunately there is not enough of the original stone remaining to determine who the initials refer to and the dates represented without considerable further research.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The re-examination of the site has provided a useful opportunity to more thoroughly record aspects of the building that were previously inaccessible, principally owing to the extensive modern alterations that had taken place. Fortunately, in many areas, this comprised only the covering over of earlier features, leaving them remarkably intact. In addition, the examination of newly available information (contained in White 2009) has allowed further refinement to be made to the original phasing to some degree. It is also apparent that a significant number of original features were in fact simply covered up during the last major phase of alterations at the site, although a substantial amount of damage was also done at this time.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

THE CASTLE HOTEL, MAIN STREET, HORNBY, LANCASHIRE

Supplementary Archaeological Building Recording Project Design



Client: Applethwaite Ltd

NGR: SD 58475 68529

September 2010

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Prior the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire by Applethwaite Ltd (hereafter 'the client') (NGR SD 58475 68529), an archaeological building recording was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology (Greenlane Archaeology 2007a). Following the stripping of internal fittings and wall coverings, features of historic interest were exposed and a request was made by Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, that further recording be carried out so that these elements can be included in the record of the building and added to its interpretation.

1.1.2 The Castle Hotel effectively comprises six attached buildings, two of which are Listed Grade II. The previous building recording revealed that the earliest part consisted of a building with a datestone of 1687, although there was evidence of re-used materials within this. The site grew rapidly in the 18th and early 19th century with the addition of a purpose-built inn serving the new turnpike road and then a large function room. In the later 19th and early 20th century there was less modification although buildings of essentially agricultural purpose were added. The hotel was closely associated with the Hornby Castle estate, and indeed formed part of it for some time, and is a prominent building in the topography of Hornby.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The building recording will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons)), AIfA**, who will also carry out the building recording with appropriately experienced assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a number of recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. Relevant projects include the recording of farm buildings at Sowerby Lodge (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b) and Sowerby Hall (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), but also larger buildings and complexes such as a Georgian mansion at Galgate (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), and groups of industrial buildings in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2007d; 2009). He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire, over the past eight years. He carried out the original building recording at the Castle Hotel.

2. Objectives

2.1 Building Recording

2.1.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological building recording supplementary to the original recording undertaken in 2007. This will provide a detailed record of any features that have been exposed, and add to the interpretation of the building.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the building recording, which will be compiled into an appendix for inclusion with the original report adding any further comments to the original interpretation.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Building Recording

3.1.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to level 3-type standards is required (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively detailed level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the buildings, with the discussion incorporating the evidence obtained during the desk-based assessment. For each building it will comprise three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the location of each feature of interest exposed will be added to the plans produced during the original report by hand on site. In addition, measured drawings will be made of any specific feature as required. These will then be drawn up in an industry standard CAD package to produce the final illustrations;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records will be made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records will describe the plan, form, function, age, and construction materials and will then be used to provide an account of the development of the building;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in black and white print film and colour digital format will be taken of each feature or area of interest. The digital photographs will be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken and a suitable scale will be included.

3.1.2 It is anticipated that the building recording will only require one day on site, but should any further work be requested following discussion with Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, this will be subject to an additional cost.

3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the building investigation will be compiled into separate report, which will form an appendix to the previous report. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results, including relevant details relating to the historical background of the site as appropriate;
- Additions to the original discussion of the results including phasing information, and the significance of the buildings as a whole and their different elements;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the buildings in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - plans of all of the principal floors showing the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest;
 - annotated copies of existing elevations as appropriate;
 - cross-sections as appropriate;
 - photographs of the buildings, features of architectural/historic interest, and the surrounding landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the buildings, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.3.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on 20th September 2010, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will comprise tasks in the following order:

- Task 1: on-site building recording including compilation of written, photographic, and drawn record;
- Task 2: production of draft report including illustrations;
- Task 3: feedback, editing, and production of final report;
- Task 4: finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). In addition, the buildings will be cleared by the client in order to allow internal photographs to be taken without obstructions. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the buildings have not been cleared at the time of recording, if this results in additional trips to photograph their interiors once they have been cleared. Similarly, the client will ensure that the exterior of the buildings are free from obstruction as far as is practicable to allow photography and recording to take place. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the exterior of the buildings is obstructed at the time of recording if this results in additional trips to photograph the buildings' exterior once it has been made fully visible.

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of £500,000. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles, and is even decorated with organic paint. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Summary Finds List

Context	Material	Quantity	Description	Date
Unstratified spoil from test pit in C1	Stone	1	Fine-grained grey sedimentary rock, long and thin, flattened polished surfaces, possible whetstone	Medieval?
Unstratified spoil from excavations at south-east corner	Pottery	4	White salt-glazed stoneware: two refitting mug fragments (including rim), 1 fragment from very similar mug(?), 1 small hollow-ware fragment	18 th century
	Pottery	2	Porcelain: large bowl base with high footrim, edge of scalloped dish(?), cobalt painted decoration (flown)	18 th century?
	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware plate rim with blue painted floral repetitive motif	18 th century
	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed earthenware plate fragment – relief moulded and painted(?) navy blue shell edge	Late 18 th to early 19 th century
	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Bowl fragment, apparently unmarked	18 th century
	Industrial residue	1	Undiagnostic slag lump	Not closely dateable
	Pottery	1	Light brown glazed buff coloured earthenware, fineware, hollow ware, where the fabric is reduced the glaze is olive green in colour, more typical of North-East pottery traditions	17 th century?
	Pottery	1	Large black-glazed red earthenware fragment	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
	Pottery	17	Brown glazed red earthenware: mixture of coarse and fine, some with white slip lines, one with crossed lines of red and white slip - very distinctive and probably local pattern. Includes four rims, one handle, one base	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
Floor surface of Room G8 (at the level of the capping material above the well)	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stem fragments, apparently unmarked	18 th to 19 th century
	Animal bone	1	Small burnt fragment	Not closely dateable

Table 1: Finds recovered from exposed spoil on site

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Room No.	Description	Black and white	Colour digital
1	G7	North-west corner	1_24a-24b	2_24
2	G7	North-west corner flue	1_25	2_25
3	G7	Fireplace with detail of moulding	1_23	2_23
4	G7	Fireplace on the north wall	1_22	2_22
5	G8	The well viewed from the north	7_01, 7_04	6_05-06, 6_13-15
6	G8	Tilted view of the inside of the well		6_31, 6_33
7	G8	Working shot of the well	7_02	6_01-02, 6_09-12
8	G8	Detail of the interior and base of the well viewed from above	7_09-10	6_20-28, 6_30, 6_32, 6_34
9	G8	The well viewed from the east	7_05	6_07, 6_16-17
10	G8	View of the inside of the well from the south		6_18-19
11	G8	Oblique view of the inside of the well through the capping material	7_07-08	6_04, 6_29
12	G8	The well viewed from the south	7_03, 7_06	6_03, 6_08
13	G10	Re-used timber beam	1_02	2_02
14	G10	Re-used timber beam	1_01	2_01
15	G10a	Panelling	4_06	3_10
16	G10a	Panelling	4_07	3_11
17	G10b	Panelling	4_08, 4_09	3_12-13
18	G10b	Panelling; door	4_10	3_14
19	G10c	Fireplace	4_11	3_15
20	G10c	Fireplace; datestone?	4_12-14	3_16-17
21	G12	Flue and hearth on the east elevation	1_08	2_08
22	G12	North window on the east elevation	1_07	2_07
23	G12	Concrete floor on the west side	1_03	2_03
24	G13	Window to the east side on the south elevation	1_27	2_27
25	G13	Stone slab footing	1_04	2_04
26	G13	Re-used stone in the north wall	1_28	2_06
27	G13	Stone slab footing	1_05	2_05
28	F3	Withy wall to the east	4_04	3_08
29	F3	Window and blocked area on the west elevation	1_09	2_09
30	F3	Fireplace on the west elevation	1_10	2_10
31	F5	Fireplace	1_26	2_26
32	F6	South elevation	1_18	2_18
33	F6	General view of the ceiling	1_11	2_11
34	F6	East ceiling rose	1_12	2_12
35	F6	Central ceiling rose	1_13	2_13
36	F6	Fireplace / chimneybreast	1_15	2_15
37	F6	Cornice	1_14	2_14
38	F6	Door to the west side on the north elevation	1_16	2_16
39	F6	Space below the west window	1_17	2_17
40	F9	Moulding on chimneybreast	1_19	2_19a-19b
41	F10	Exposed trusses	1_20	2_20
42	F12	Truss over F12	4_05	3_09
43	Over F12	Half-truss forming the north wall	1_21	2_21
44	S1	Blocked window	4_01	3_05
45	S1	Roof truss	4_02	3_06
46	S1	Window in the stairs	4_03	3_07
47	S2	Hazel withy wall	5_01	3_01
48	S2	Detail of the hazel withy wall	5_02	3_02
49	S2	Fireplace	5_03	3_03
50	S2	Windows in the east elevation	5_04	3_04

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	The Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire		
Project Code:	G1149	Site Code:	CH10
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper	A4, Comb-bound	26 pages, double-sided
Record sheets	Paper	A4	9 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheets	Paper	A4	7 sheets, double-sided
Site drawings	Paper	A4	12 sheets, single-sided
Site drawings	Drafting film	nonstandard	2 sheets, single-sided
Negatives	Negative film	6 inches x 1 inch (approx)	15 strips
Black and white prints	Photographic gloss prints	6 inches x 4 inches	42 prints
Digital archive indices	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	CD	-	1