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**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AT THE
ANGEL AND ROYAL HOTEL,
HIGH STREET,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GAR03)**



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AT THE
ANGEL AND ROYAL HOTEL,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(GAR03)**

**Work Undertaken For
JEFFERSON SHEARD ARCHITECTS**

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ANGEL AND ROYAL INN, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE BUILDING RECORDING

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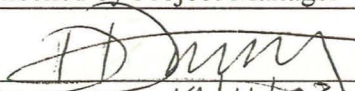
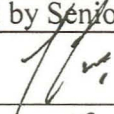
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at the Angel and Royal hotel, Grantham, Lincolnshire. A Grade I Listed complex, the recorded buildings comprising the Angel and Royal are historically significant, with a medieval frontage and two post-medieval wings extending eastwards on either side of a yard. Recording of the buildings was to assist planning proposals for alteration and refurbishment of the hotel and to inform any future intentions to alter the structures.

The earliest part of the hotel complex is the stone front range that probably dates to the 15th century. Two cellars, one under the front range, the other beneath the north wing, are probably also 15th century. There are some indications of alteration to this part of the hotel in perhaps the late 16th-17th centuries. Possibly also of this period are some sections of stone walling, one of them incorporating a mullioned window, in the north and south wings.

Most of the north wing of the hotel, and parts of the south, were built in 1776. The north wing appears to have survived largely as built, though there are alterations particularly on the 3rd storey where doorways seem to have been blocked and new openings created, probably in the 19th or early 20th century. It is possible that the room arrangement at the end of the first floor corridor was also altered at this time, as access to the end compartment of the 1776 range is through the adjacent chamber, and not from the passageway.

Also of late 18th century date is a two-storey storage building at the end of the north wing and a range of stables directly opposite at the end of the south wing. Numerous pegs in the storage room suggest that this may have functioned as a tack room serving the stables. Patching of probable 20th century date is evident in the

flooring of the upper level of this storage building.

Between the store and the main 1776 range in the north wing is a building of probable late 19th century date, with 20th century alterations. Much of the south wing appears to have been rebuilt, probably in the 20th century. On the north side of the north wing is a range of buildings of probable late 18th-early 19th century date. These are built against the 1776 wing and therefore post-date it. Further east, scars of former buildings in this additional northern range are evident. Map evidence reveals that these were demolished between 1965 and 1975.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

"... a program of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land or under water." (IFA 1996).

2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by the Jefferson Sheard Architects to undertake a programme of historic building recording of the Angel and Royal Hotel, High Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire. This recording was to assist with proposals for alteration and refurbishment of the structure and to provide information in the event of any future intention to undertake alterations to the building. In particular, current proposals for alteration of the complex involve the provisions of gates at the front and rear of the hotel property; creating an entry from the eastern end of the first floor corridor of the main north range into an

adjacent building; and converting a store building at the eastern end of the north wing into hotel accommodation.

The building recording was carried out between 25th-30th July 2003 by G. Taylor and V. Mellor in accordance with a brief for investigations prepared by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Site Location

Grantham is located 37km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The Angel and Royal Hotel is located in the centre of the town, about 150m southwest of the parish church of St. Wulfram. The frontage is at the point where Watergate becomes High Street and the buildings extend eastwards to Elmer Street North. Located at National Grid Reference SK 9137 3597, the Angel and Royal Hotel is on the west side of the River Witham at the northern edge of a slight plateau (Fig. 2). Lying approximately 250m west of the river, the site is at about 58m OD with the land dipping away to the north and west.

2.4 Historical Setting

The Angel and Royal Hotel, previously the Angel Inn, is recorded at least as early as the early 13th century when King John held court here on February 23rd 1213. As a result of this royal visit, the large room over the gateway subsequently became known as the King's Chamber.

It has been suggested, erroneously, in the past that the Angel Inn was once a preceptory of the Knights Templar (Marrat 1816, 38). However, this is not the case, though a document dated 15th October 1291 refers to the property as belonging to the Templars but not as a preceptory of their order. Rather it seems to have been a hostelry of the Templars.

In 1308 the crown seized the property of the Knights Templar in England and much of the Templar property was given to the Knights Hospitaller. The Hospitallers had extensive holdings in the Grantham area and their coats of arms were on the windows of Grantham church until at least 1662. It seems probable that the Hospitallers obtained the Angel and held it until their own dissolution in 1540.

On October 19th 1483, King Richard III received the Great Seal in the King's Chamber at the Angel Inn. Within the King's Chamber, Richard III used the Great Seal to seal the warrant for the arrest and execution of the Duke of Buckingham.

It seems likely that the Angel had a further royal visit when Charles I received the homage of Henry Ferman, Alderman of Grantham, on May 17th 1633 (Street 1857, 52-7).

During the 17th century, the Angel was one of the major hostelries of Grantham and combined its function as a coaching inn with being a postal station. In 1642, Richard Leeming, tenant of the Angel, was also recorded as the local postmaster (Honeybone 1980, 56).

The famous Lincolnshire Antiquarian, Dr William Stukeley, produced a sketch of the frontage of the Angel Inn in 1721. This shows it largely as today, though most of the windows were mullioned with two lights, the side windows of the oriel being single light openings (*ibid.* 61; Fig. 3). A later drawing of the inn frontage, published in 1857, indicates that the mullions had been removed and sash windows installed by then (Street 1857; Fig. 4).

It was after a visit in February 1866 by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, that the Angel was granted the right to add 'and Royal' to its name (Grantham Journal 1963; Honeybone 1980, 125).

The buildings are depicted in detail on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of the town (Fig. 5). This plan describes the building as 'Angel and Royal Hotel, formerly Commandery of the Knights Templars'. The complex was depicted largely as today, but with an adjacent long range along the northern side of the north wing, and a further building attached to the northeast corner of the complex (OS 1887). By 1904 the Ordnance Survey map shows that the gap between the additional buildings on the north side of the hotel had been infilled with a new construction (OS 1904; Fig. 6). This arrangement was maintained until at least 1965 when it was recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of that year (OS 1965; Fig. 7). However, by 1975 most of the additional buildings on the north side of the north wing had been removed (OS 1975; Fig. 8).

Renovations of the King's Chamber in 1947 revealed a fireplace, almost 3m wide, previously hidden by plaster (Grantham Journal 1964a; Trust Houses Ltd nd). During redecoration of the lounge in 1958, the original beamed ceiling and a fireplace in that room were revealed (Grantham Journal 1958). In 1963 the lounge was fitted out with a bar and this quickly came in to use when a fire caused considerable damage to the public bar (Grantham Journal 1963). A spiral staircase was also found during renovations in 1964 (Grantham Journal 1964a, 1964b).

A rare surviving example of English medieval inns, the Angel and Royal is also one of the finest and is Listed Grade I, one of less than ten buildings in the whole of Grantham with such Grading. It has a stone frontage of two storeys with a roof of stone slate. This frontage is of late 14th or 15th century date. It has a central archway with stepped buttresses and canted bay windows to either side. The headstops of the carriage-arch are said to be Edward III and Queen Philippa. There is a parapet of diamond-patterned panels and gargoyles (DoE 1972, 19-20; Pevsner

and Harris 1989, 323). Although now refitted with sashes, this having occurred prior to 1816 when they were noted by Marrat (Marrat 1816, 38), the windows retain their drip moulds, those on the first floor being corbelled with armorials and figural subjects. Above the archway is an angel corbel that supports a canted oriel window above. This oriel is bracketed with animalized corbels. Internally, all the bay windows and the oriel have panelled or ribbed soffits of varied patterns. The vaulted soffit to the bay window on the ground floor south side has a boss of a pelican. Alongside the medieval frontage to the north is a two-storey stone extension with a stone slate roof. Listed Grade I, this is probably 18th century and has a modern window on the ground floor.

Through the archway, to the rear of the complex, there is a long range of 18th century date on the north side of the yard. This range is of brick and is four storeys high with a parapet and the windows have shaped stone arches with keystones.

The stone part of wing on the south side of the yard has been rebuilt at the western end but the east end is late 18th century. Constructed of brick, it is three storeys high with a parapet and windows with flat stone arches with keys and shaped tops. East of the south range is a stable range. This is also late 18th century and of brick with a pantile roof. It has four arched windows with semi-circular heads (DoE 1972, 19-20; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 323-4).

A stone-built chapel or oratory formerly stood near the Angel and Royal, but had been taken down a little before 1816. The exact location of this chapel is unclear, though it is stated as being at the back of a house in High Street, nearly opposite the Angel Inn (Milner 1816, 39). It had mullioned windows though these had been removed by the early 19th century. There was evidence that the chapel had been shortened, perhaps in the 18th century,

when a large room was added to it. However, what remained of the chapel in the early 19th century was small, no more than 2.5m square internally and 2.7m to the top of its roof. A sketch of the chapel made by William Stukeley in 1721, and another produced in the late 18th century, shows it has having two storeys (Fig. 9). Stukeley's drawing shows the mullions in the windows of both the ground floor and upper storey but the later sketch indicates that only a few of the mullions in the upper storey windows survived at that point, all those on the ground floor having been taken out. Part of this chapel is now reconstructed in Belton village (Honeybone 1980, 30).

3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to provide a record of the buildings in order to advise, planning decisions in respect of current and any future proposals for alteration and refurbishment of the structures.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken to approximate Level 2-3 standard, according to the Royal Commission specification. This involved:

- the production of dimensioned plans of all main floors as existing, showing the form and location of structural features of historic significance
- preparation of dimensioned drawings showing the form and location of other significant structural detail
- the drawing of elevations necessary for understanding the design, development or function of the buildings
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas

- photographs of the buildings' relationship to their setting
- photographic coverage of the external appearance and effect of the design of the buildings
- photographic coverage of internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings
- a written record of the buildings' type, materials and possible dates
- an account of the form and phases of development of the buildings, detailing the evidence for the interpretations
- an account of the past and present uses of the buildings, with evidence, and details of fixtures and fittings associated with the building and its purpose (RCHME 1996).

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens. Black and white print film was used, supplemented by colour slide film and digital formats. Where appropriate, particularly for internal views of the building, a flash-gun was used. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

Although only parts of the Angel and Royal Hotel complex are currently the subject of proposals for alteration and refurbishment, English Heritage advised that the entire complex be surveyed. This was in order that any future proposals for alteration can be assessed against an existing survey and to avoid any unnecessary duplication of recording.

5. RESULTS

The Angel and Royal Hotel consists of several distinct though connected elements, including the archway frontage,

north and south wings. These will be discussed separately.

5.1 Archway Range (Frontage)

EXTERIOR

Built of local Lincolnshire limestone with a roof of Collyweston slate, this part of the complex is two storeys high (Plate 1) with raised gables and, at the front, a parapet, most of which is decorated with panels containing diamond patterns that enclose shields (Fig.10). Two gargoyles (Plate 2) project from the base of the parapet on either side of the central oriel window (see below). Also, the cornice at the base of the parapet is decorated with fleurons and blocks, the fleurons only surviving in the southern part. Both gables are raised and there is a rendered brick chimney with a square pot at the south end.

The frontage comprises two bay fronted sections set either side of an archway. However, the arrangement is slightly asymmetrical, with not only the archway lying slightly north of the centre line but also the passage set on the north side of the arched bay. This results in the southern bay-fronted section of the building being slightly larger than the northern bay-windowed part.

From the southern edge going north, the frontage commences with a canted bay, with both the ground and first floor windows having drip moulds. Additionally, the first floor window has carved, decorative label stops depicting mythical beasts.

Immediately north of the canted bay window is a narrow bay with windows in both storeys. These windows again retain their hood moulds, the upper floor window also having decorative label stops. Below the ground floor window there is a recessed ogee arch that corresponds to the position of a cellar trapdoor in the pavement alongside. The upper part of the recess is filled with stone, the lower part

wood. North of this narrow bay is a stepped buttress.

To the north of the buttress is the arch bay. As noted above, the carriageway is off-centre, located in the northern part of this bay. It has an arched hood mould with head stops said to represent King Edward III and Queen Philippa. Above the arch is a substantial carved corbel in the form of an angel holding a crown (Plate 3). This angel corbel supports a canted oriel window that is bracketed with animalized corbels.

Immediately north of the archway bay is a stepped buttress then a narrow bay broadly comparable to that south of the carriageway. Unlike the southern bay, however, this lacks a recessed arch beneath the ground floor window. However, within the lower wall are two straight joins that terminate below the window.

North of this small bay is a further stepped buttress and then another canted bay window section. This bay is near-identical to the southern but lacks decorative panels on the parapet. North of this bay, and meeting it with a straight join, is a two-storey extension in limestone with a Collyweston slate roof. Rendered chimneys are located at either end of the roof, that to the south topped with an hexagonal pot while that to the north has a cannon pot. There are two windows on the upper floor and a modern three-light widow on the ground floor level, and there is a horizontal stone band between the storeys.

All the windows are fitted with modern sashes. On either side of the arched bay, immediately outside the flanking stepped buttresses, are rainwater drainpipes with hopper heads marked with the date 1776 (Plate 4).

On the north side of the archway passage is an area of exposed timberwork (Fig. 11). This comprises two horizontal beams with

a series of wide vertical studs between (Plate 5). Wooden pegs are evident in the lower horizontal and there are also joiner's marks on this and the studs. These joiner's marks consist of incised Roman numerals of the form I, II, III *etc.*, and are found in matching pairs on the studs and the adjacent part of the horizontal (Plate 6). The numerals commence at the right, east, side and increase in value westward.

Two slots, both about 1m long by 20-50mm wide and now infilled, are evident on the exposed face of the lower horizontal beam. In addition, a large clock with a circular face in a square wooden surround, is located in this wall and cuts across two of the studs.

On both sides of the archway passage, just inside the entrance, are support hooks for gateway hinges and recent electric lights.

The rear of the archway passage has a sloping covering, above which the wall is of brick. At 2nd floor level is a Venetian window while on the third floor is a window with a shaped stone arch and keystone (Fig. 12).

INTERIOR

Beneath the archway area, and accessed from the south wing, is a range of vaulted undercrofts comprising three rooms (Fig. 13; Plate 7). Much of the roof and walls of this is rendered or clad in handmade brick, though stone-walling is exposed at the base of the stairs (Plate 8). Dividing walls and partitions are also of handmade brick.

The ground floor, south side, is occupied by the public bar (Fig. 13). Roof timbers are exposed and the tie beam is chamfered on one side and has ovolo moulding on the other (Plate 9). There is a large fireplace with a stone surround with segmental arched top (Plate 10). Above this is a possible relieving arch, or top to an earlier fireplace. Above the fireplace is a stone corbel in the form of a human bust (Plate 11). On the west side of the room is a bay

window. The vaulted, ribbed and panelled soffit to this window has a boss of a pelican in its piety. Quatrefoils decorated the panels (Plate 12).

North of the arch, the ground floor is occupied by a bar and dining area (the Richard Lounge). Roof timbers are exposed in the bar and the tie beam is ovolo chamfered with stops. At its east end the tie beam is supported on a timber bracket that is also ovolo chamfered (Plate 13). Two wooden corbels, at least one of them probably formed from a misericord, support the bracket (Plate 14). The soffit of the bay window is vaulted with panels, the panels representing windows. In the east wall there is a fireplace with a rather flat Tudor arch in stone (Plate 15).

The Richard Lounge has modern décor with door surrounds of Georgian style, probably original, on the east and south sides. On the north side of the room is a rectangular projection, probably a blocked fireplace. Ornamental plasterwork is used on the cornices (Plate 16).

The first floor of the main central archway range is occupied by the dining room (Fig. 14; Plate 17). In the southwest corner is a spiral staircase with stone steps (not accessible, bottom only seen; Plate 18). A fireplace with a large stone surround is built into the east wall, close to its northern end (Plate 19). There is a blocked doorway in the southeast corner of the room. Immediately alongside the door to the kitchen is a horizontal timber beam that may be a lintel to another blocked door (Plate 20). A small, two-door cupboard, is built into the western end of the north wall.

Both bay windows have panelled, vaulted soffits, while that on the oriel is ribbed and vaulted. There is a relieving arch of stone over the oriel (Plate 21). Decorative moulded plasterwork covers the ceiling (Plate 17).

At the rear of the range, at first and 2nd floor levels are passageways between the north and south wings.

The extension on the north side houses a meeting room, the Granby Room. This has a projecting fireplace at the north end and a Georgian style door surround on the east side.

5.2 North Wing

EXTERIOR

Through the archway, to the rear of the complex, there is a long range on the north side of the yard (Plate 22). Fifteen bays long, this range is of handmade brick on a stone plinth and is four storeys high with a parapet (Fig. 15). There is a generally repetitive pattern of windows, mostly 3-panes wide, with tall windows 4-panes high on the lower three floors and short ones, 2-panes high, on the 4th, top, storey. All the windows have shaped stone arches with keystones.

There are some minor variations in the window arrangement. At the western end of the wing, in the first bay, a doorway is located on the ground floor instead of a window. On the third storey the window is smaller and off-centre, set to one side of a passage into the archway bay of the frontage.

In bay 2 (moving from west to east), on the top floor, the window is wider than normal at 4-panes. The ground floor window in the 3rd bay is also wider than the general pattern. In bay 8, there is a doorway instead of the ground floor window and a passageway across to the south wing replaces a window on the 2nd storey.

Doorways are located on the ground floor of bays 12 and 13 instead of windows. Above these doorways are shaped arches with keystones, identical to the window lintels and at the same height as the other ground floor arches. However, there is

brick infill between the tops of the doors and the bases of the arches.

At the eastern end of this 4-storey range, in bay 15, the brickwork between all the windows is irregular, sloping down to the east.

Several of the windows are blocked with brick, these being the upper three in bay 9 and the upper two in both bays 12 and 14. The ground floor windows in bays 2, 3 and 4 also have a different glazing pattern to all the others. On first floor level, between the windows of bays 12 and 13, there is a brick-filled square area 0.8m wide with a stone sill.

The main entry door to the range is a semi-circular arch with keystone opening with double glazed doors. Alongside this to door to the east is a boot scraper set in the stone plinth. The doorway in the middle of the range, bay 8, has square columns with capitals and cornice surrounding a 6-panel door.

The very eastern end of this elevation has a chamfered corner, about 2.4m high. There are five chimney stacks on the apex of the roof, three single stacks located toward either end and between bays 6 and 7, and two double stacks between bays 4-5 and 10-11.

East of the long four-storey range, and set back, is a two bay building of two storeys (Plate 23). This is of brick, the lower part rendered, and is roofed with recent ceramic tiles. There is a six-panel door in the eastern bay and windows with shaped stone arches with keystones in both bays on the first floor level. This building has a small front yard enclosed by a brick and timber wall.

East of this, and projecting southward, is a further building, of probably late handmade, or possible early machine-made, brick and a ceramic tile roof (Plate 24). At the western end there is a six-panel

door with a radial glazed semi-circular fanlight over. East of this there is a long timber lintel that tops two windows and a recessed area of wall. These windows are a single light opening to the east and one of 3-lights to the west. To the east is a further window, with a segmental head of brick rubbers. At first floor level are four identical windows, all with segmental heads of brick rubbers. All the windows in this elevation are sashes with concrete sills. There is a chimney with a cannon pot at the eastern end of the roof.

Linked to this building with a straight join at the eastern end of the northern wing is a further brick structure with its raised gables set north and south (Plate 25). This is of handmade brick with a ceramic tile roof and a chimney with cannon pot on the west side. There is a planked door on the west side with a two-panel rectangular glazed fanlight and a wooden lintel. On the first floor there is a Yorkshire sliding sash window with stone or concrete lintel and sill. The lower 2.5m of the eastern corner is curved, this topped with a stone lintel and the corner above forms a normal right angle. The gable is kneelered, though the knee-stone on the west side is higher than that to the east and is also set in from the edge of the western wall.

The eastern elevation of this building has a Yorkshire sliding sash windows on both ground and first floor (Fig. 16). The ground floor window is the larger of the two and has a segmental arch of brick rubbers and a half sill of painted stone or concrete. A wooden lintel caps the upper window (Plate 26).

From the eastern end, the northern side of the northern wing commences with the rear of north-south gabled building (Fig. 15). This gable is also kneelered, though on this side the knee-stones are at the same level (Plate 27). The wall is naked.

A substantial part, most of the lower half, of the north wall in the next building to the

west is of coursed limestone rubble (Plate 28). However, the eastern end is of handmade brick and there are straight joins in this and a wooden strip, 1.7m long at a height of 3m. Just to the west of this, and within the stone walling, is an approximately rectangular area of brick, 1.4m high by 1.4m wide. A further 1.5m to the west are the scars of a wall and pitched roof that previously extended to the north. Close to the top of the wall scar is a row of cement-filled joist holes that terminate by a straight join to the west. Below these joist holes, within the stonework, is a horizontal row of header bricks 0.6m long, and a roughly rectangular area of bricks 0.6m high by 0.4m wide.

After the straight join the wall is fully of brick for about 5m then there is a ragged join and the coursed stone rubble resumes. This brick walling covers the western end of the second building in from the east, and the small two-bay structure to its west. Within this brick section there are two further scars of walls that projected to the north, a wooden framed window just below the eaves and a rectangular area 1m wide by 0.6m high at ground level filled with machine-made though irregular bricks. Additionally, by the window there is a short straight join that appears to be at the point where the two-bay structure commences.

At the western end of the 2-bay structure, where it meets the main 4-storey range, there is a tall chimney. This meets the 4-storey range in a straight join, though halfway up keys into the taller range. Capped with a cannon pot, this chimney rises almost the full height of the 4-storey range.

From the ragged join, stone forms the walling of the lower 2.5m of the elevation for the next 8m westward, terminating in another ragged join. There is an iron fire escape leading to doors on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors, each with concrete lintels.

Immediately below the first floor fire door, and extending westward for 7m is a row of cement and brick filled joist holes. This row terminates to the west at the scar of a wall and eaves that previously projected to the north. A further, similar wall scar lies 3.7m to the east, in the area of the ragged join where the stone walling finishes. In front of the wall in this area is a modern electricity sub-station.

Immediately west is a vertical row of three windows, on 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. The lower two sash windows have segmental arches of brick rubbers. Alongside the 1st floor window to the west are straight joins and another segmental arch defining the location of a blocked window. Below this blocked window is a door with a wood lintel. To the immediate east of this doorway is the scar of a wall that projected to the north. This area is enclosed by a wooden fence. Further west, the lower parts of the 4-storey range are obscured by other buildings. On the third storey is a sash window with a gauged arch of brick rubbers. Above this on the fourth floor is a small window and further to the west on the same level are two more small windows.

West of and alongside the door and blocked window noted above is a lean-to building, 2-storeys high, of brick with a pantile roof and a chimney of machine-made brick (Plate 29). This lean-to has two blocked ground floor windows both with segmental arches and two planked entries with timber lintels on the first floor. Handmade brick blocks the western window while machine-made bricks and two bricks vents infill the easterly window. West of the blocked windows there is a wide double door of wooden grills with a timber lintel and, west of this, a planked door with a large stone lintel. Machine-made brick surrounds the slatted door. Across this elevation, in line with the top of the door and ground floor window lintels, is a row of header bricks.

From the stone lintel in the lean-to a straight join rises and forms the western end of this building. Alongside to the west is a further brick building of 2 storeys with attic. This has a pitched roof in parallel with the 4-storey range alongside to the south. There are three dormers in the attic and numerous other windows at various heights in the elevation, some set in matching pairs. Most of these are sash windows with concrete sills and segmental arches of brick rubbers though three at the western end have sandstone sills and another has a stone lintel.

Toward the eastern end of this building is a window with an area of purple brick defined in extent by straight joins beneath the opening. Alongside to the east is a brick segmental arch with straight joins beneath. Most of this former window is blocked with purple brick, though there is an area on the west side filled with red brick.

INTERIOR

Beneath the main part of the northern range is a series of barrel-vaulted cellars, aligned east-west. This is accessed from stairways in the middle of the east-west wing (Fig. 13).

At ground floor level, at the western end, is the entrance hall and reception area, with a stairway to the upper floors. An entry through an open arch gives access to the rooms in the northern extension (Plate 30).

Further east the main range consists of offices, workshops and store-rooms, while toilet facilities and a boiler room occupy the rooms in the northern extension. Many of the doorways have original architraves with reed or bolection-type moulding (Plate 31), though there are some door surrounds with rectangular form and clearly recent (Plate 32).

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th storeys of this wing generally comprise rooms alongside a corridor that runs down the north side of the range. Many of the hotel rooms are actually twinned as bedrooms with *en suite* bathrooms and fireplaces are evident. On the first floor there are several new door surrounds, including two through the north wall, one into the northern extension and one to a fire escape. There are two modern fire doors along the corridor, either side of a central stairwell. The door to the room at the end of the corridor, 108, also has a recent architrave (Fig. 14).

Most of the room doors on the second floor also have recent architraves and, additionally, there is a rectangular distortion in the wall between rooms 202 and 203 that may signify a blocked doorway (Fig. 17).

All the room doors on the third floor have original architraves, though there is a modern fire door in the corridor between rooms 303 and 304 (Fig. 18). There is loft access from the bathroom of room 303 and joiners' marks are visible on the roof timbers in this area (Plate 33). A small area of surviving reed and plaster roofing is evident through a gap in the modern roofing panels of room 302. There are modern exits on the 2nd and 3rd floors to the external fire escape stairs.

Within the extension range on the north side of the wing are several store rooms and linen cupboards on both first and 2nd floor. There is also an *en suite* hotel room, Room 102, on the first floor. Thickening of the wall between Room 102 and the linen cupboard to the east probably signifies the locations of blocked fireplaces in each room. Additionally, a square projection on the south wall of the most easterly linen cupboard on the first floor marks a chimney. This particular linen cupboard is in the attic space of this room and the room is divided by a roof truss with timber panelling infilling and beneath the truss. There is also a rainwater

drainpipe with hopper head in the southwest corner of this linen cupboard (Plate 34).

At the east end of the main 4-storey range is a narrower, 2-storey room (Fig. 15). The ground floor of this is compartmentalized in to three and the back, northern, wall of this room is unusually thick, about 1.5m, and there is a pair of straight joins evident in the middle of the wall (Fig. 13). There are also straight joins of a possible blocked door on the south side. The western compartment has a concrete floor while the middle and east have stone floors. There are variations in the stone flooring that possibly reflects removed fixtures or fittings, including an east-west band that may mark the foundation for a bench support or stub wall. The upper floor of this building is divided in two, both used as bathrooms/toilets (Fig. 14). There is no access to these from the ground floor of this building. Rather, the western bathroom is entered from the rear of Room 108 of the main 4-storey range (Plate 35) and the eastern toilet cubical is accessed through a door at the top of the stairs of the adjacent building. The entry to the western bathroom is directly in line with the long corridor of the 4-storey range.

East of the narrow room is a much wider 2-storey house of three ground floor rooms and vestibule (Fig 15). The room to the northeast corner of the building is blocked off from the others and is accessed through a recent door from the storage building to the east (Fig. 13). Within this northeast corner room there is a blocked fireplace in the middle of the north wall and the western end of the north wall is thicker than the remainder. In the opposite wall is a doorway blocked with machine-made brick. Joists supporting the upper floor are evident and these have numerous metal hooks fitted in them.

The upper floor is split into three bedrooms and a bathroom, all accessed from a corridor along the northern side of

the building (Fig. 14; Plate 36). In the most easterly bedroom, alongside the east wall, is a hearth of modern green ceramic tiles though the fireplace is blocked.

At the end of the north wing is a 2-storey building with a concrete floor (Fig. 15). A timber partition encloses a stairway on the south side of the single room (Fig. 13; Plate 37). A low panel door is located at the eastern end of the wooden partition, apparently to give access to the area under the stairs (Plate 38).

Within the room proper, against the timber partition, there is an open-fronted wooden cupboard-like structure of two compartments. Located high within this is a row of wooden hooks, each 120mm long (Plate 38). On the opposite, north wall there is another, shorter row of wooden hooks and immediately above them a row or larger, 0.4m long triangular-sectioned posts with nails projecting from their exposed ends (Fig. 19; Plate 39).

Within the west wall of this building there is a fireplace and a doorway providing access to a room in the building to the west. Modern machine-made brick surrounds this entry.

Joists for the upper floor, supported on a pair of cross beams, are visible and, in places, the original ceiling material of reed and plaster is evident.

The floor of the upper storey is concrete and there is clear evidence of patching with cement and wire mesh (Plate 40). A narrow chimney is located on the west wall (Fig. 14). The lower 0.85m of the walls of this upper storey are thicker than the elevations above. At the eaves height on the north wall there is a wooden rail with triangular-sectioned posts, comparable to those on the ground floor, projecting into the room (Plate 41). Timber bracers are located in each corner of the room at eaves height.

5.3 South Wing

EXTERIOR

On the south side of the hotel courtyard is another long wing. The northern elevation, from the eastern end, commences with a 4-bay brick range on a stone plinth and with a pantile roof (Fig. 20). There are four planked double doors with semi-circular heads of brick rubbers and an interrupted horizontal stone band at the spring line of the arches (Plate 42).

Alongside this to the west is a 5 bay range of three storeys and loft. Constructed of brick on a stone plinth, this has a ceramic tile roof with three chimneys, one at either end and the third between bays 3 and 4 from the east. The western chimney is shared with the building to the west. There is a repeating pattern of windows in vertical sets of three, the lower two being full length windows with shaped arches with keystones, the top being a half-height light with a flat arch with keystone (Plate 43). This window pattern is interrupted in the 4th bay from the east by a doorway. Above this doorway, which contains a 6-panel door, is a shaped arch with keystone, identical to the window lintels and at the same height as the other ground floor arches. There is brick infill between the top of the door and the base of the arch. At the base of the eaves in the 4th bay is a dormer shuttered with wooden panels.

Immediately west of this brick building is a stone range, three storeys high (but taller than the brick building), and with a slate roof with two chimneys, one shared with the structure to the east (Fig. 21). There is a horizontal stone band between the second and third floors and the third floor elevation is rendered.

This section of elevation is fairly irregular (Fig. 20). There is a ground floor canted bay window at the east end then a pair of sash windows with flat arches immediately

to the west. Two further small windows with flat arches are located just to the west.

West of these is a 3-bay range, defined by four flat columns, with a recent door and windows. By the western end is 3-light window with flat splay mullions.

On the second floor there are pairs of sash windows with flat arches at both east and west ends of the range. In the middle is the cross courtyard elevated passage between the wings and then to the west a projecting range supported on flat columns and corbels, with seven windows set 2, 3, 2.

There are nine sash windows with flat arched heads on the third floor, with indications of pairing of those in the western half of the range. The main access to this southern wing is at the western end through a glazed double door with a semi-circular arch with keystone.

The eastern elevation of this range is of brick on a low stone plinth but is otherwise naked (Fig. 16).

The south elevation, from the eastern end, commences with brick for 12.5m. With the exception of a blocked doorway in the middle of this stretch of brickwork, the wall is naked (Fig. 20; Plate 44). Blocked with brick, the doorway has a semi-circular head of brick rubbers.

The brick walling terminates at a straight join where it meets a high stone wall of coursed rubble. This wall has quoins of brick at either end but in the upper part only. Otherwise this stretch of walling, which extends for about 14m, is naked. At its western end, the lower part of the stone wall extends about 0.5m beyond its upper quoins. At this point the wall thickens and the lower 3.7m continues westward in stone, with brick above. There is a 3-light window with flat splay mullions, blocked with brick (Plate 45). Below this, and extending to the west for about 3m, is a row of joist holes filled with various

materials. Below this is a 0.6m square patch of brick, while just above is a modern vent. At the western end of the recorded wall, in the upper part of machine-made brick, is a sash window with a stone sill and flat arch.

INTERIOR

At the west end of the south wing, and accessed from the entry lobby, is a stairway that gives access to the cellars beneath the street frontage range (Fig. 13). Immediately east of the lobby are toilet facilities and then an extensive kitchen beyond.

In the middle of the wing, at the east end of the kitchen, are an office and a store room. Just to the east is a thick dividing wall with projections either side that are probably blocked fireplaces, that on the east being in the staff room. East of the staff room is a stairwell and east of this a range of toilet facilities. Projections in the west and east walls of this toilet compartment probably indicate blocked fireplaces.

The stables at the east end of the wing are divided in three, the western 2 bays forming a single compartment. Blue bricks are the flooring material and the building is open to the roof. A projection on the west wall may be a blocked fireplace

Between the 1st and 2nd bays, and the 3rd and 4th, there are king post roof trusses. The purlin arrangement alters at the truss between the 3rd and 4th bays (Plate 46). There is a tie beam alongside the dividing wall between the 2nd and 3rd bays but this is a late insertion.

At first and second floor levels, the south wing comprises rooms alongside a corridor that runs on the south side of the building. On the first floor, from the west end, there is a kitchen then, to the east, two hotel rooms with *en suite* bathrooms (Fig. 14). There is then a short corridor to the north

leading to the bridge passageway across the courtyard to the north wing. Within this short corridor is a thick section of walling that perhaps represents a blocked fireplace. Further down the main southern corridor are more *en suite* hotel rooms. A very thick section of wall in Room 114 may indicate the location of a blocked fireplace. There is a stairwell between Rooms 114 and 115. The end room on this first floor, 115, has a projecting section in the east wall that probably marks a blocked fireplace.

A range of *en suite* hotel rooms is located alongside the south corridor on the 2nd floor (Fig. 15). Thickened sections of wall between rooms 211 and 212, in 214 and on the east wall of 215 probably all indicate the locations of blocked fireplaces. All the doorways in this south wing have the original reeded architraves.

6. DISCUSSION

Examination of the Angel and Royal Hotel has identified several phases of construction of the complex. These six structural phases can be dated to: (i) the 15th century; (ii) late 16th-17th century; (iii) 1776; (iv) late 18th century (*c.* 1800); (v) late 19th century; (vi) and 20th century (Fig. 22).

Forming the oldest part of the Angel and Royal, the elaborate stone range on the High Street frontage has also presented the public face of the complex for several hundred years. It is directly opposite a short lane down to the Market Place and Market Cross and it seems likely that the imposing frontage was intended to be seen from the north end of the market square.

There is some uncertainty about the date of this range: the Department of the Environment suggest late 14th century (1972, 19) while Pevsner and Harris offer late 15th century (1989, 323). Certain of the architectural decorative elements could

be 14th century, such as the fleurons on the frontage. Comparable fleurons, or tablet-flowers, occur in the 14th century Lady Chapel at Wells Cathedral (Curl 1999, 248). However, such features did continue in use. Stukeley's 1721 drawing of the frontage records the original windows of the building. Although the sketch lacks detail, the windows appear to be simple, plain lights in Perpendicular style. This type of English Gothic architecture was in use from the mid 14th to the early 16th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 837).

Although refurbished, the barrel-vaulted cellars are comparable with plain vaulted undercrofts found elsewhere, for example, in Norwich. The Norwich undercrofts are generally 15th century in date (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 292-5) and it seems probable that the Angel and Royal cellars are of this date too. Therefore, although a late 14th century date cannot be ruled out for the Angel and Royal frontage range, a 15th century date is more probable.

One of the original bay windows is decorated with a boss showing the pelican in its piety. This religious symbol relates the legend that a pelican tore at its breast to revive its dead fledglings with its own blood. The pelican represents Jesus Christ who saved humanity by his self-sacrifice and blood.

Some of the internal features and fittings of the archway range reveal alterations to the building. Timber beams in the ground floor hotel bars have ovolo chamfers, generally datable to the 16th or early 17th century (Brunskill 2000, 147). Similar chamfering, though with more diagnostic stops, is seen elsewhere on beams dating from the 1580s to 1670s (Alcock and Hall 1994, 37; Alcock *et al.* 1999, G13; F31).

Additionally, the fireplaces in the two ground floor bars and the 1st floor restaurant also appear to be changes to the original fabric. Earlier medieval fireplaces usually had projecting canopies that

funnelled smoke to the chimney, a feature absent here (Breckon *et al.* 2003, 155-6). In the 17th century fireplaces often had low segmental or three-centred arches, sometimes unadorned (RCHME 1981, 22). All three early fireplaces at the Angel and Royal have plain megalithic surrounds, with one of the bar hearths having a segmental arch of the 17th century. Another has a Tudor arch of late 16th-early 17th century date, very similar to the 1620s fireplace in Henry Ferrer's bedroom at Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire (National Trust 2000, 23-4). It therefore seems likely that all three fireplaces are 17th century, or possibly late 16th.

The first floor restaurant has an elaborately decorated plaster ceiling. Construction of highly decorated plaster ceilings was a feature of the early 17th century (RCHME 1981, 21) and this example may also be of this period, though could be a later, perhaps 20th century, creation.

The joiner's marks on the exposed timbers in the entry archway are typical of the signs incised on structural woodwork to assist construction. Structural timbers are normally fitted together by the carpenter on the ground and scored with such joiner's marks before being dismantled and installed in the building. The marks ensure that the builders correctly put together the matched timbers during the construction process. Infilled slots in the lower horizontal beam indicate that this member is reused. These long slots are typical of those in the base beam of a wattle and daub panel (West nd, fig 42), although there are no accompanying mortises for the flanking studs.

There are, however, some doubts as to the validity of this timbering. The timbering is closely reminiscent of a bressumer and studs arrangement that would occur in a wall of an upper storey of a jettied building, though this woodwork is both too low and in a most unusual location for a jetty. Moreover, a photograph of the

hotel frontage, of unknown date but prior to 1971, does not appear to show the timbers (NMR GQ/31). It may be that the timber was previously covered or painted over when the photograph was taken, though it is also possible that the timbering was acquired from elsewhere and installed to contribute to the historic appearance of the hotel.

In addition to the fixtures and fittings of probable 16th-17th century date in the bars and restaurant, there are other, less-diagnostic structural elements elsewhere. The mullioned window in the south wall of the south wing is a flat splay example, a type that was in use for an extended period, from at least the late 16th to the mid 18th century (Alcock and Hall 1994, 38). However, a late 16th-17th century date for this window seems probable, from comparison to closely similar examples elsewhere. By extension, it seems probable that the stone wall that incorporates this window is also of this period.

There are also 2 sections of stone walling in the north wall of the north wing. Both of these elevations lack any chronologically-specific features. However, one of the sections of walling (the westerly) is incorporated in the fabric of the main north wing, which was built in 1776. It must, therefore, be earlier than this date and probably formed part of a pre-existing structure. The second stretch of stone walling to the east is built into a later, probably 19th century, structure. However, it seems likely that both stone elevations are broadly contemporary. Moreover, although lacking diagnostic features, these two elevations are in coursed rubble comparable to that in the south wing, which incorporates the mullioned window. They may, therefore, be of comparable 16th-17th century date.

Although apparently originally accessible from the frontage range, the cellar under the north wing would seem to imply a contemporary above-ground structure in

the same area. However, if there was any 15th century north wing, this was demolished by 1776 when a 4-storey range was constructed above the cellars. This specific date is provided by markings on the rainwater hopper heads on the stone frontage of the hotel.

This 4-storey range has a typically Georgian symmetrical frontage with rows of windows with shaped lintels. Some of the doors on the south elevation have comparable lintels set at the same height as those of the windows. A building toward the eastern end of the south wing has a frontage in identical style. There are comparable windows in the passage immediately to the rear of the stone street-front range, and in the narrow, 2-storey room at the east end of the main 4-storey range. Consequently, it is probable that all the buildings with this style of window and door arches are contemporary, built in about 1776. Within the passage on the rear of the archway is a Venetian window of similar late 18th century date. Comparable Venetian windows of late 18th century date are found in Peckover House, Wisbech (National Trust nd, 4) and in York in the early 18th century (RCHME 1981, pl 114).

As noted above, some of the doors of these buildings have lintels set at the same height as the windows. However, the doors do not extend to this height of the lintels, the intervening gap being brick filled in almost all cases. It is not clear whether the door lintels were set at the height they were purely to preserve symmetry, or whether the doors had rectangular fanlights that have since been removed and bricked-up.

Several of the windows in the north wing elevation are blocked with brick. Although it is possible that these, or some of them, never functioned as windows and were just created to preserve symmetry this seems unlikely. There are recesses in the inner walls of the 12th bay from the west, in rooms 205 and 305, and also in the 8th bay,

room 204, in the area of the blocked windows. In the 14th bay, rooms 206 and 306, there are no such recesses and the western walls of these rooms meet the south wall in the area of the blocked windows. If the windows in this bay were not deliberately constructed blind but were subsequently blocked it would indicate that the room structure had been changed and that the internal dividing walls in this area are later alterations.

Although most of the doorways in this north wing have apparently original architraves with reed moulding, several have later surrounds that are plainer, more rectangular. There are two such late architraves at ground level and several on the second storey. Most of these on the first floor are to the firedoors and fire escape, but also include the doorway to room 108 at the eastern end of the corridor. By contrast, most of the doors on the 2nd floor have late architraves, except rooms 201 and 206 at either end of the corridor. With the exception of the firedoors, the architraves to the entries on the top floor are original.

It seems probable that many of the doors with the plain architraves are later alterations or insertions. In support of this suggestion, there is a rectangular distortion in the wall on the 2nd floor that probably marks a blocked doorway. Some aspects of room structure in this north wing also suggest that doors have possibly been blocked or inserted and walls altered.

On the 1st floor, the end room (108) is accessed from a door at the very end of the corridor. However, the end rooms on the 2nd and top floors (206, 306) are accessed from doorways on the side of the corridors, and the passage on each floor ends in a blank wall. Particularly on the 2nd floor (Room 206) this reduces the potential size of the room noticeably. If not for the need to provide access to the fire escape, the door to room 206 could have been placed to block the corridor a further 1m to

the west, which would have given the room an extra 4m^2 of available area. Similarly, the door to room 306 could have been placed to block the corridor 3m further west, which would have increased the room space by 3m^2 .

Moreover, the partition walls that separate off the rooms 206 and 306 are much thinner than all the other divisions between suites. These thin walls also run to the blocked windows noted above. Consequently, it is clear that these walls are late insertions and the structural arrangements of these suites are not original but relatively recent. Moreover, it is probable, therefore, that the windows in these rooms were not blind but were originally glazed and only blocked to permit these partition walls to be built.

The internal arrangement of the upper floor of the narrow, 2-storey building at the eastern end of the north wing is also unusual. A doorway, in line with the long corridor, gives access from room 108 to the western room of the 2-storey building, this being used as the bathroom for 108 (Plate 47). However, the eastern room of this building is blocked off from the west and is accessed from the building to the east, which is a later construction (see below), which is clearly anomalous. It would appear virtually certain that there was original access between these west and east rooms and although there are no visible indications of such a blocked opening in the existing wall it may have been in line with the long northern passage through the main range.

As noted above, a three storey brick building in the south wing has a frontage exactly comparable with the main part of the north wing and is of the same date, 1776. This south wing building appears to have kept much of its original internal structure and the doors still have their reeded architraves of late 18th century date.

At the end of the north wing is a two-storey building currently used for storage. This lacks any particularly diagnostic architectural features but is probably broadly contemporary with the main hotel wings of 1776. However, the bricks in this building are not exactly comparable with those in the 1776 structures, raising the possibility that this is a little earlier.

This building is currently known as 'the chapel'. However, there appears to be no historical evidence for an ecclesiastical function. Similarly, there is no architectural indication of one either, though a plain building such as this could easily have served for a non-conformist meetinghouse. However, it would seem that there is probably some confusion with a medieval chapel that formerly stood near the Angel and Royal but which was removed and partially rebuilt in Belton village in the early 19th century.

On the ground floor there are wooden pegs within a sort of open cupboard. These pegs may be harness hooks, though could have been for coats. Larger triangular pegs on both the ground and upper floor walls may also be harness pegs though this is doubtful, particularly those on the upper storey. If the pegs are harness hooks this indicates the building was a tack room and similar structures are found in associations with stables in farm complexes elsewhere (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 55).

Directly opposite this building, at the end of the south wing, is a range of stables with arched double doors. Also of late 18th century date, this comprises two compartments each of two bays. There is a fireplace on the western wall and an arched doorway in the rear, south, wall, both of them blocked. Although identified as stables there are no readily evident traces of removed fixtures to confirm this use. Moreover, the occurrence of a fireplace in the building casts further doubt on this interpretation. Additionally, the large wide entries are not typical of stables

but, rather of cartsheds. In other Lincolnshire cartsheds of agricultural usage, horse-drawn implements such as ploughs and seed drills were kept in bays with lockable double doors (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 56). This is clearly not the case here, though it seems likely that, instead of agricultural implements, carriages were brought into this building for security and protection from the weather.

On the north side of the north wing, extending eastward from the road frontage, is a range of stone and brick structures. These are probably late 18th century but are built against the 1776 main north wing and therefore later. Map evidence indicates that the eastern part of this range of buildings was demolished between 1965 and 1975 but scars of these removed structures are still evident on the north side of the main wing. A photograph in the National Monuments Record (Ref: Gn/23) shows this removed section of buildings and refers to them as 'stabling' and proffers the date of c. 1790.

The surviving western part of this range retains many of its original fittings. There are late 18th century reeded door surrounds around some of the entries into this northern extension from the 15th century frontage range, and the 1776 north wing. These reveal that the extension was constructed as part of the main hotel and to be accessible from it. Some thick or projecting sections of partition walls in this range indicate the positions of blocked fireplaces.

Sashes of late 18th century style were installed in the windows of the stone street frontage range, replacing the mullions depicted on Stukeley's 1721 drawing of the hotel frontage. The exact date of this alteration is uncertain but had occurred by 1816 when Marrat noted the sashes. It is likely the sashes were installed either in 1776 when the rear wings were built, or

about 1790-1800 when the northern extension was constructed.

Toward the eastern end of the north wing, immediately west of the end storeroom, is a two-storey house. Constructed of probable late handmade brick, this house is cut into the adjacent late 18th century storeroom. This house is of probable late 19th century date and was in existence by 1887 when it was recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of the area. That map shows a gap where the current stairwell of this house is, though this seems to have been constructed by 1904 when the next detailed Ordnance Survey map was made.

In the south façade of this house there is a very large timber lintel, half of which goes over a recessed area of walling. This recessed walling is of machine-made brick of 20th century date and probably marks a blocked entry. The form of the lintel and blocked entry suggest that a suspended sliding door may have formerly been located here.

The stone-faced western half of the south wing appears to substantially rebuilt. There is no readily definable architectural style characteristic of any particular period on the façade or internally. A flat splay mullioned window at the western end may be 16th-18th century in origin but is probably reused. The ground floor has been entirely gutted for the installation of a kitchen. Similarly, there appears to have been some gutting on the 1st floor, though some of the internal walls of the projecting section are probably original and retain late 18th century reeded architraves to the doors. Perhaps surprisingly though, the internal structure of the 2nd floor appears to have been largely maintained in its original late 18th century form.

The first floor passage bridging the courtyard and linking the north and south wings is a recent alteration that resulted in the removal of a window in the north

wing. Photographs in the National Monuments Record do not show the walkway, revealing that this alteration happened some time after 1941 (NMR Photo Code: LGD 130, dated October 1941) and probably since the 1960s (NMR Photo Code: Gn/21, undated but showing cars of probable mid-late 1960s vintage in the courtyard). This also indicates that the window symmetry was maintained in the north wing until this time.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken at the Angel and Royal Hotel, Grantham in order to provide information to assist the determination of planning applications for alterations to the structure.

The recording has indicated that the complex incorporates several phases of construction (Fig. 22).

Phase 1: 15th century

Although historically recorded in 1213, the earliest parts of the existing building are probably 15th century and comprise the main arched stone range of the street frontage and the two cellar ranges, one beneath the street front, the other under the north wing. This cellar under the north range presumably originally supported an above-ground structure and therefore probably signifies the location of a now-removed 15th century wing.

Phase 2: Late 16th-17th century

The next phase of construction is mainly represented by part of the rear, south, wall of the south wing. This section of walling, in stone, incorporates a mullioned window of probable 16th-17th century date. Sections of stone elevations on the north side of the north wing lack any chronologically specific architectural features but may also be early post-medieval in date. Certainly, they pre-date the late 18th century structural remains that surround and incorporate these sections of stone walling.

In addition, some of the internal features of the street front range are probably also 16th-17th century. These include the ovolo-moulded beams, the megalithic fire surrounds and perhaps the decorated plaster ceiling of the 1st floor restaurant.

Joiner's marks were also recorded on the exposed timbers on the north side of the entry arch. These are typical joiner's marks used to guide the builders as to which timbers fitted together. Although this timbering is typical of the very late medieval and early post-medieval periods, it is not certain that it is an original part of the structure but may be a late addition to add historical veneer to the building.

Phase 3: 1776

By 1776 the surmised 15th century northern wing had been demolished and it was replaced with a long, four-storey brick range. This survives largely intact both externally and internally. However, there is evidence of structural changes particularly on the 2nd floor where the original reeded architraves to the doors are replaced by plainer, generally rectangular jambs. There is also some evidence for a blocked doorway on this level and it is thus possible that this storey was altered with many of the original room doors being blocked and relocated. A 20th century date for these alterations seems likely. At the east end of the four-storey range is a 2-storey, narrow extension. This has the windows of identical style to, and is probably the same date as, the main range.

On the south side of the courtyard, toward the east end, is a three-storey brick building that, apart from height, is identical to the long north wing opposite and of the same date. The specific date of 1776 for these brick ranges is derived from the rainwater hopper heads on the stone street frontage. Providing access between the north and south wings at first and second floor level, the passageway

immediately behind the stone archway frontage has a window of identical style to those in the main north range and is of the same date.

Currently used for storage, the building at the very eastern end of the northern range is perhaps contemporary with the main 4-storey range, or possibly even a little earlier. Although known as 'the chapel' there appears to be no historic or structural evidence to support any suggestion of religious use. It may be that there is some confusion with a former chapel that stood near the Angel and Royal and which was removed to nearby Belton village in the early 19th century. Moreover, the fittings within the building suggest the ground floor was used as a tack room and possibly served this purpose in association with the stables directly across the courtyard.

The fittings (peg arrays) of this store are perhaps 19th or early 20th century and although the ceiling to the ground floor is probably the original 18th century construction it has been patched and a concrete floor to the upper storey laid upon it. These embellishments are probably 20th century.

On the opposite side of the courtyard, at the eastern end of the south wing, is a range of stables of late 18th century date. The wide double-doors of these stables may have allowed access for small carriages.

In the late 18th-early 19th century, and by 1816, the windows of the arched stone range at the street frontage were changed, with sashes replacing the original mullioned lights.

Phase 4: Late 18th century (c. 1800?)

On the north side of the north wing, extending eastward from the road frontage, is a range of stone and brick structures. These are probably late 18th century but are built against the 1776 main north wing and therefore later. Map evidence indicates

that part of this range of buildings was demolished between 1965 and 1975 but scars of these removed structures are still evident on the north side of the main wing.

Phase 5: Late 19th century

Immediately west of the north wing end storeroom is a two-storey house of probable late 19th century date. In the south façade there is a probable entry blocked in the 20th century.

Phase 6: 20th century

The main part of the south wing is a 3-storey stone-built range. Although this range contains elements that look Georgian (18th century) or even earlier, it appears to have been substantially rebuilt in the 19th or 20th century. The suspended, first floor, passage across the courtyard is a later 20th century alteration that led to the removal of one of the original 18th century windows in the north wing.

Although the hotel complex retains the built fabric and architectural elements from its various phases of construction largely intact, the modern alterations are part of its continuing organic development. These alterations, including the structural changes for the south wing kitchens and cross-courtyard elevated passage, some re-arrangement of rooms and the installation of new fittings for *en suite* rooms, serve its long established and current function as a hotel.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J. Hyams of Jefferson Sheard Architects who commissioned this work. Thanks are also due to the management and staff of the Angel and Royal Hotel. This report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Thanks are also due to David Start who allowed access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven

Community Archaeologist, and Neil Stevenson of the National Monuments Record, both of whom kindly provided background information, are gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also expressed to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives, Lincoln Central Reference Library and Grantham Library.

9. PERSONNEL

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 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
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 Analysis and reporting: Gary Taylor

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Trust Houses Limited, nd *The Angel & Royal at Grantham, Lincolnshire*

West, T., nd *The Timber-frame House in England*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

NMR National Monuments Record

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

OS Ordnance Survey

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

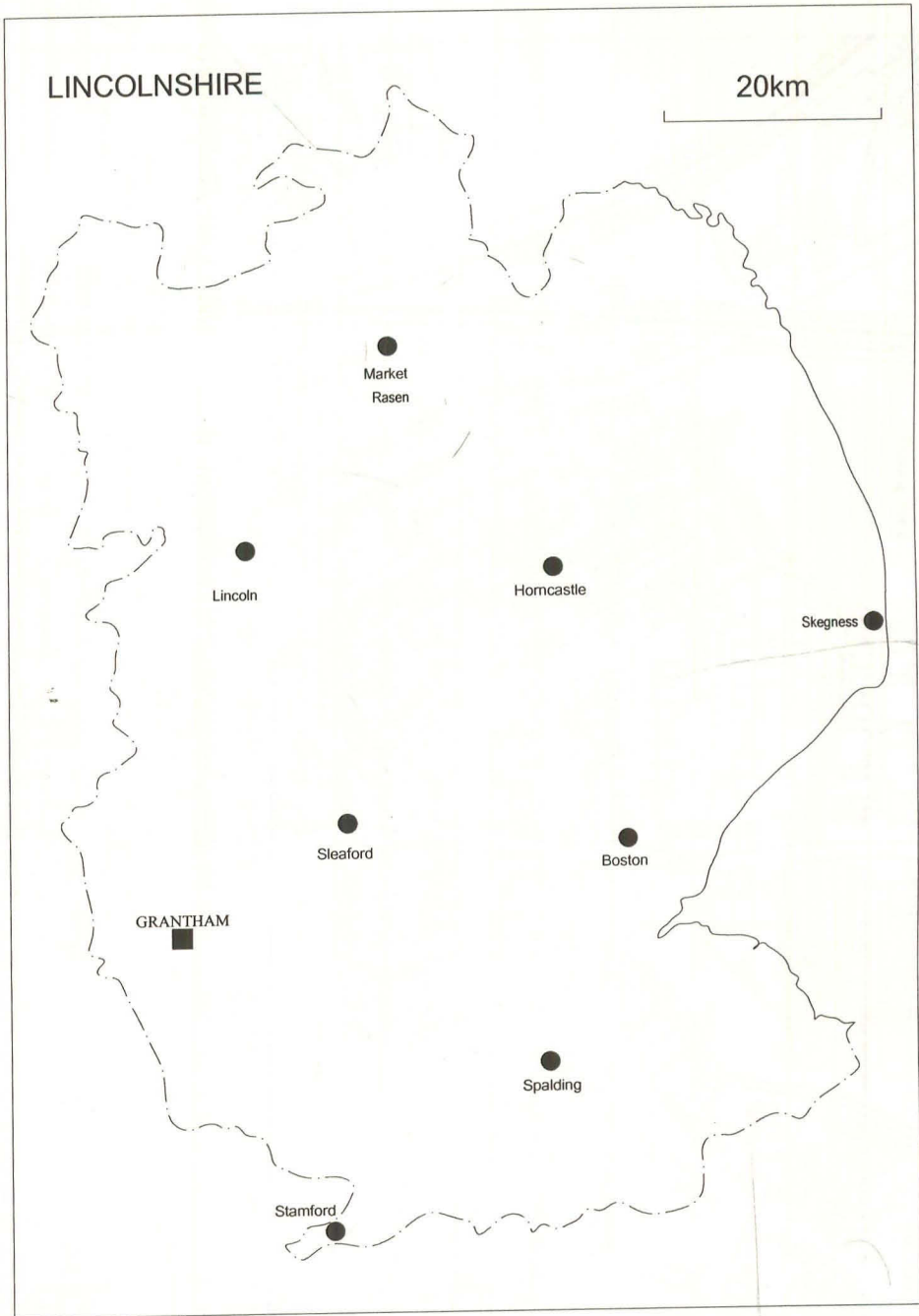
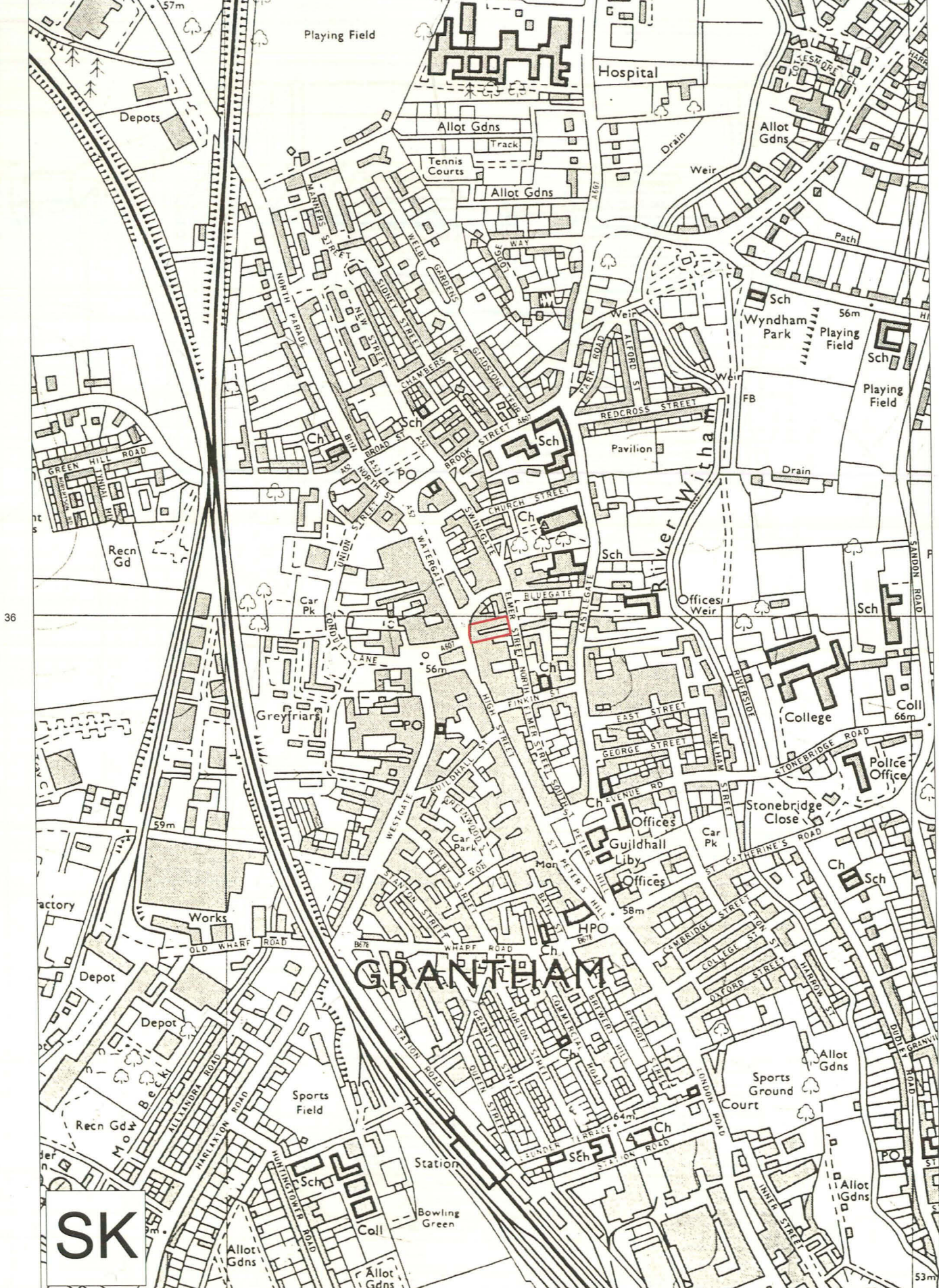


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site location map

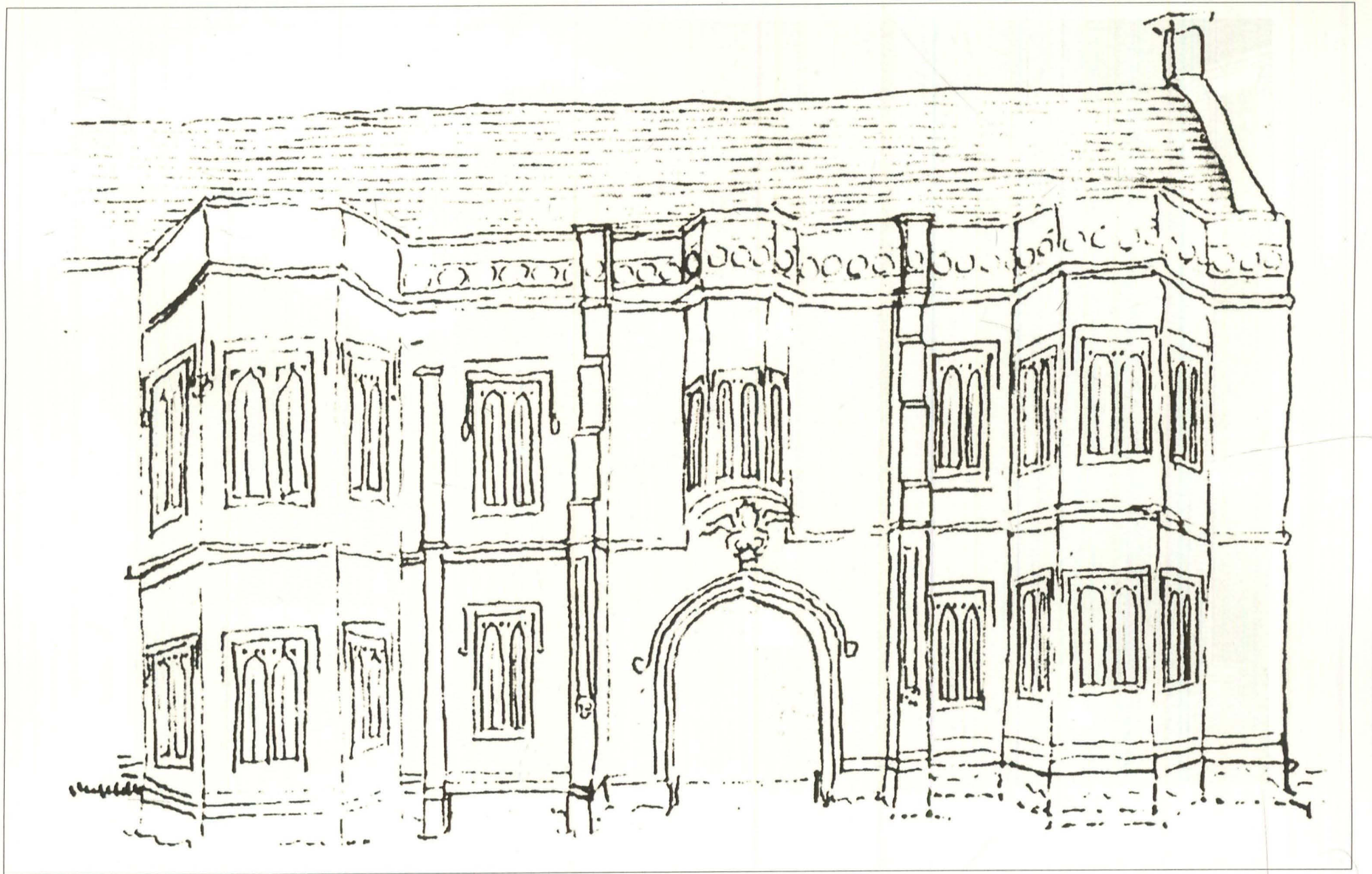


Figure 3 William Stukeley's 1721 Drawing of the Hotel Frontage

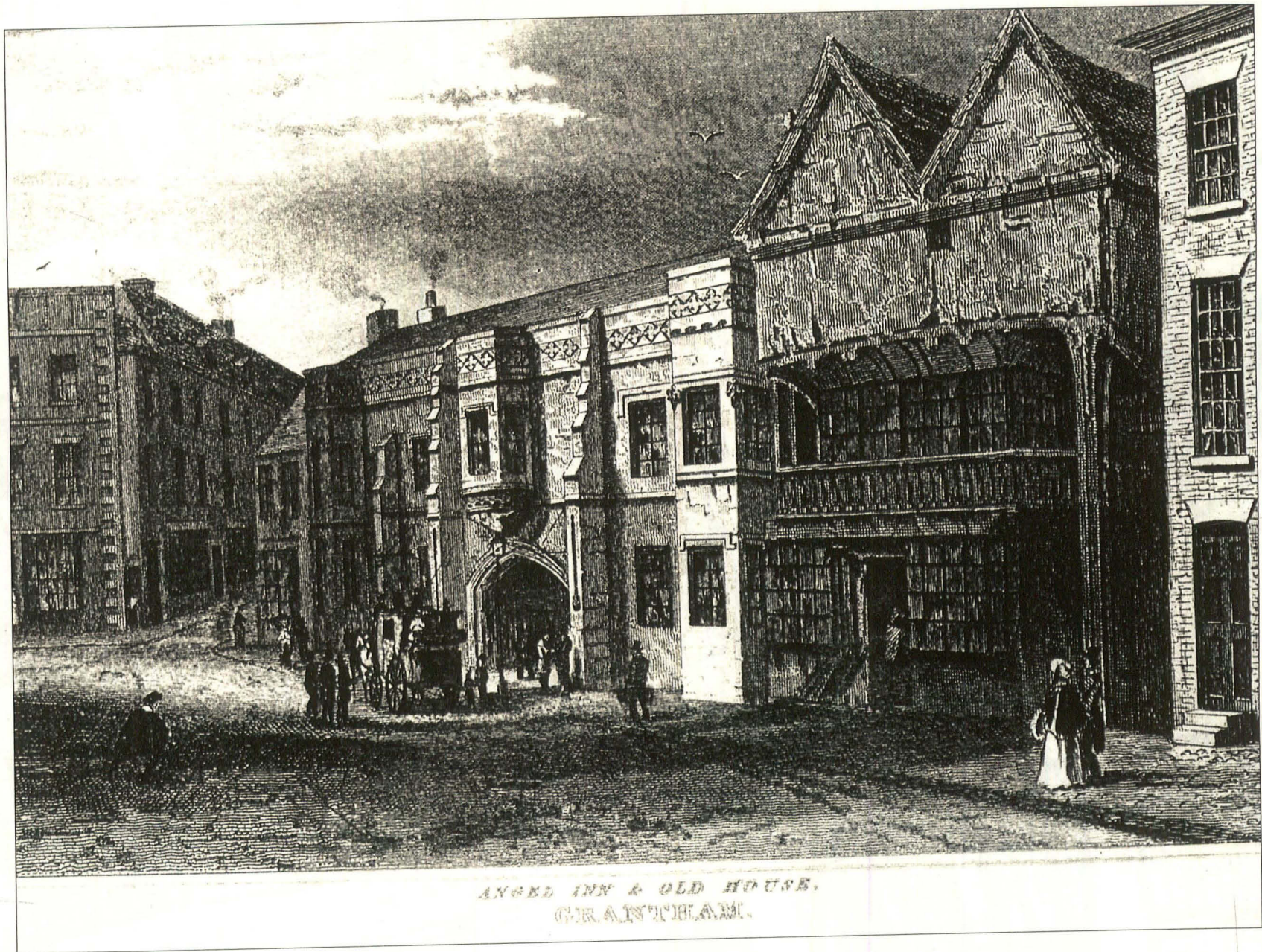


Figure 4 Early-mid 19th century View of the Hotel Frontage

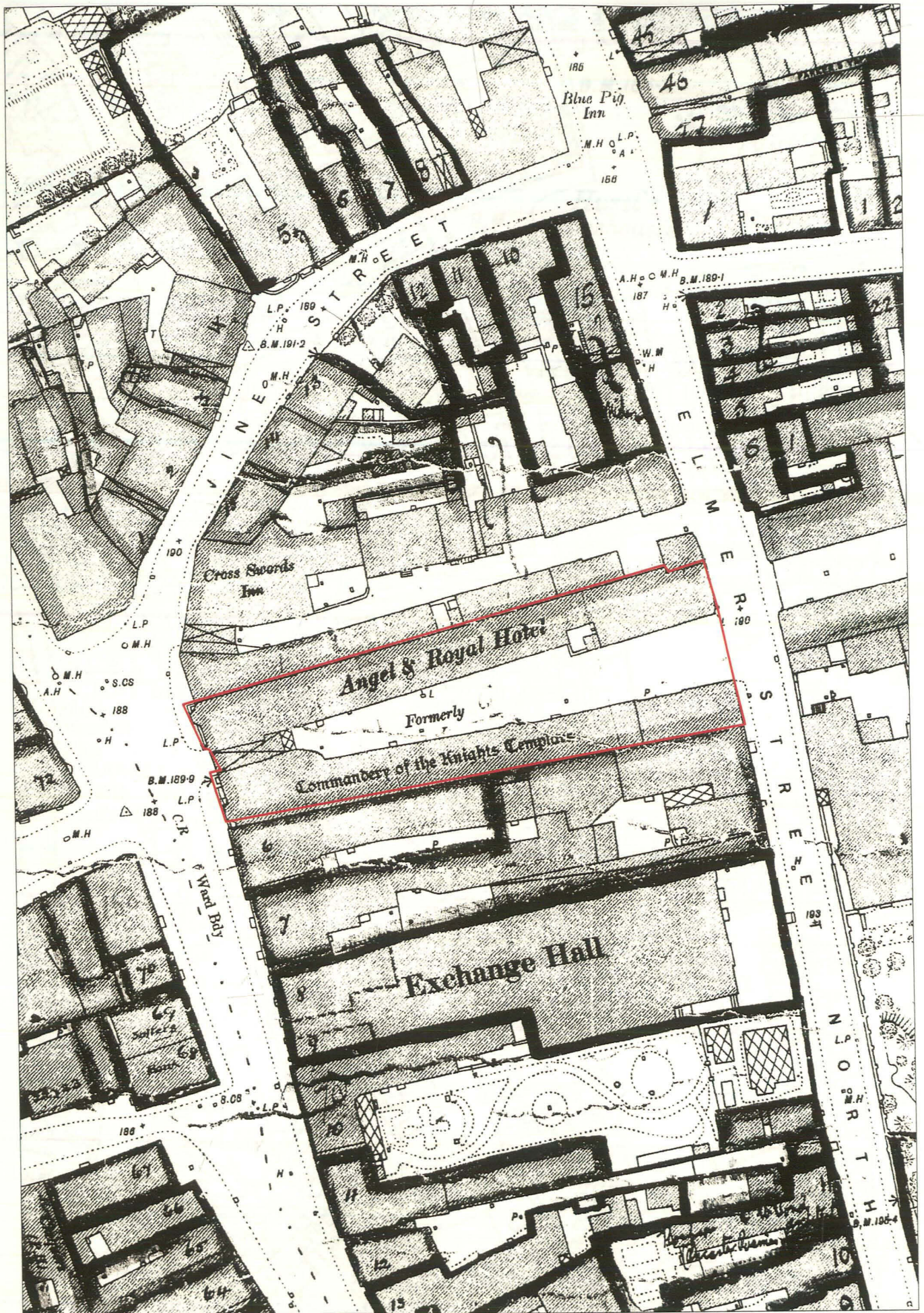


Figure 5 Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan of 1887

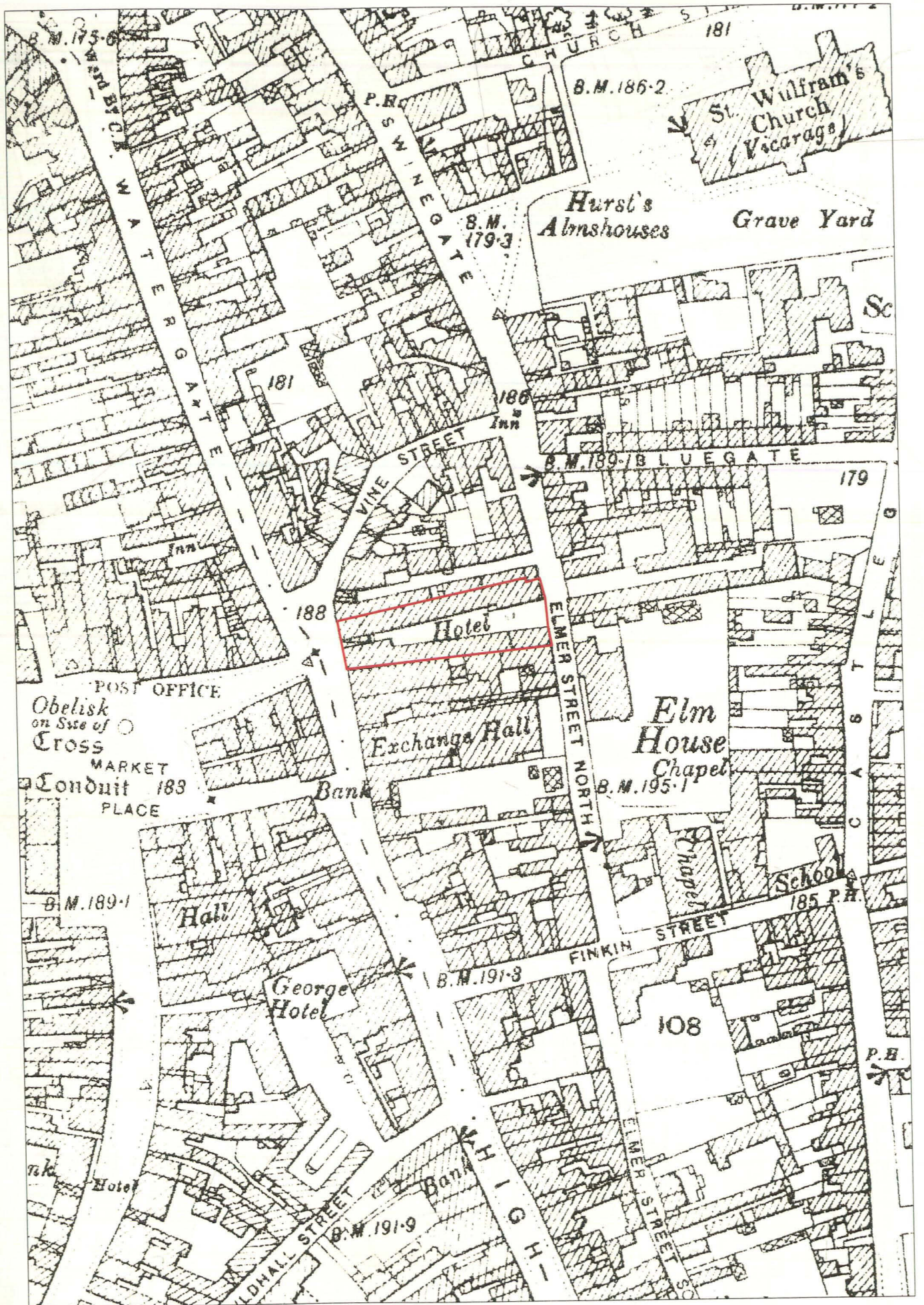


Figure 6 Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan of 1904



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Figure 7 Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan of 1965, showing site



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Figure 8 Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan of 1975, showing site

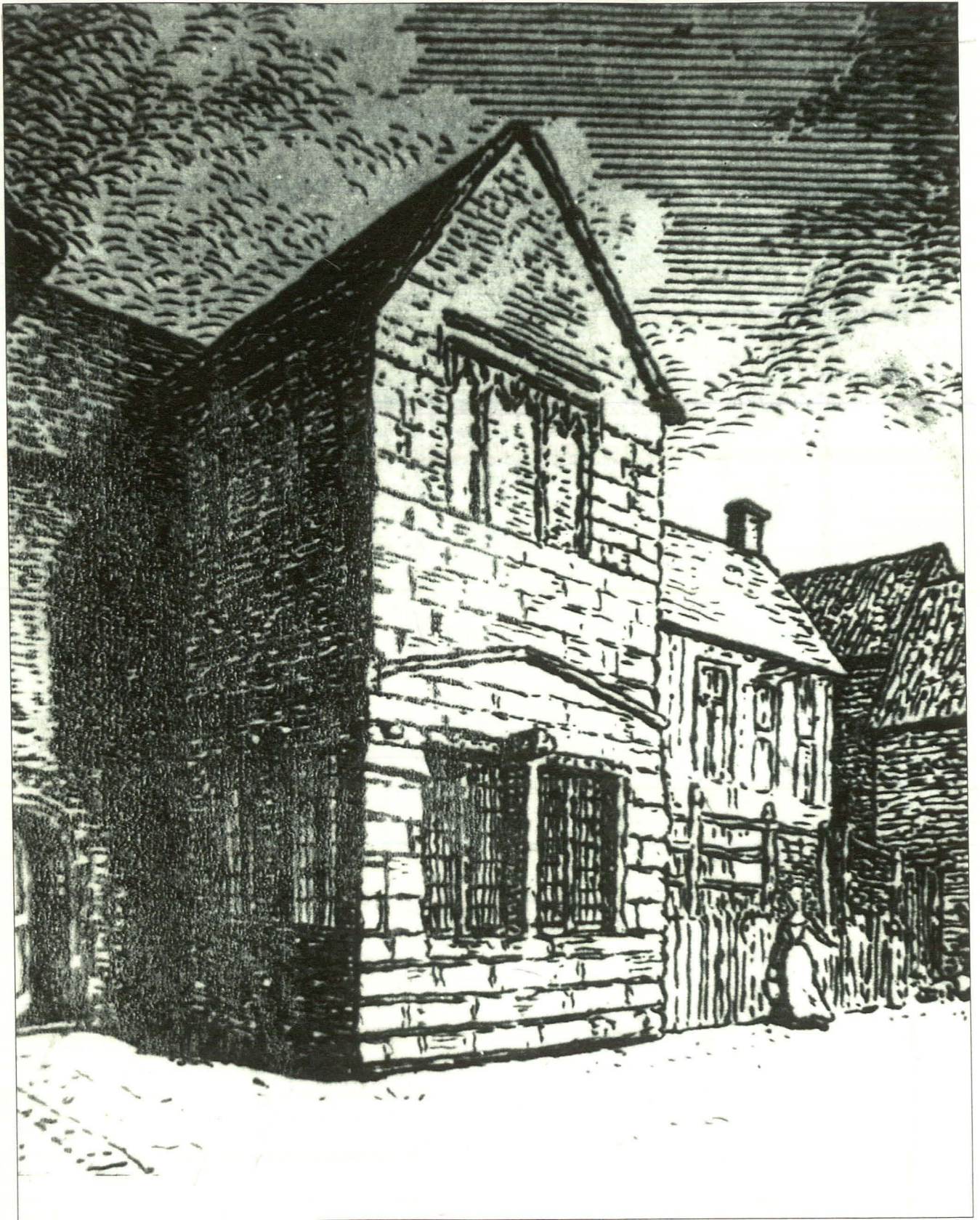


Figure 9 View of the Medieval Chapel formerly near the Angel and Royal

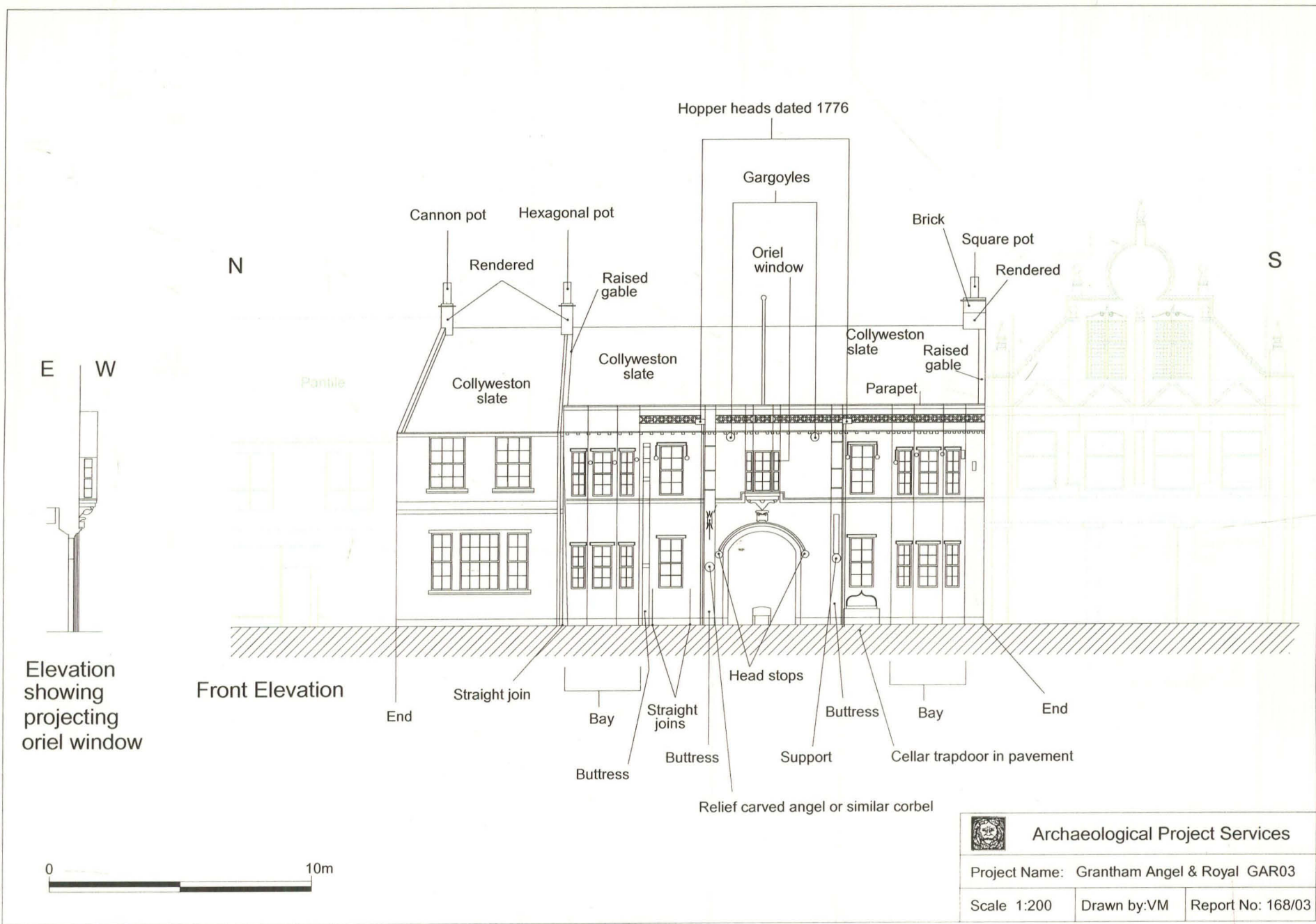


Figure 10 Archway Range Frontage Elevation

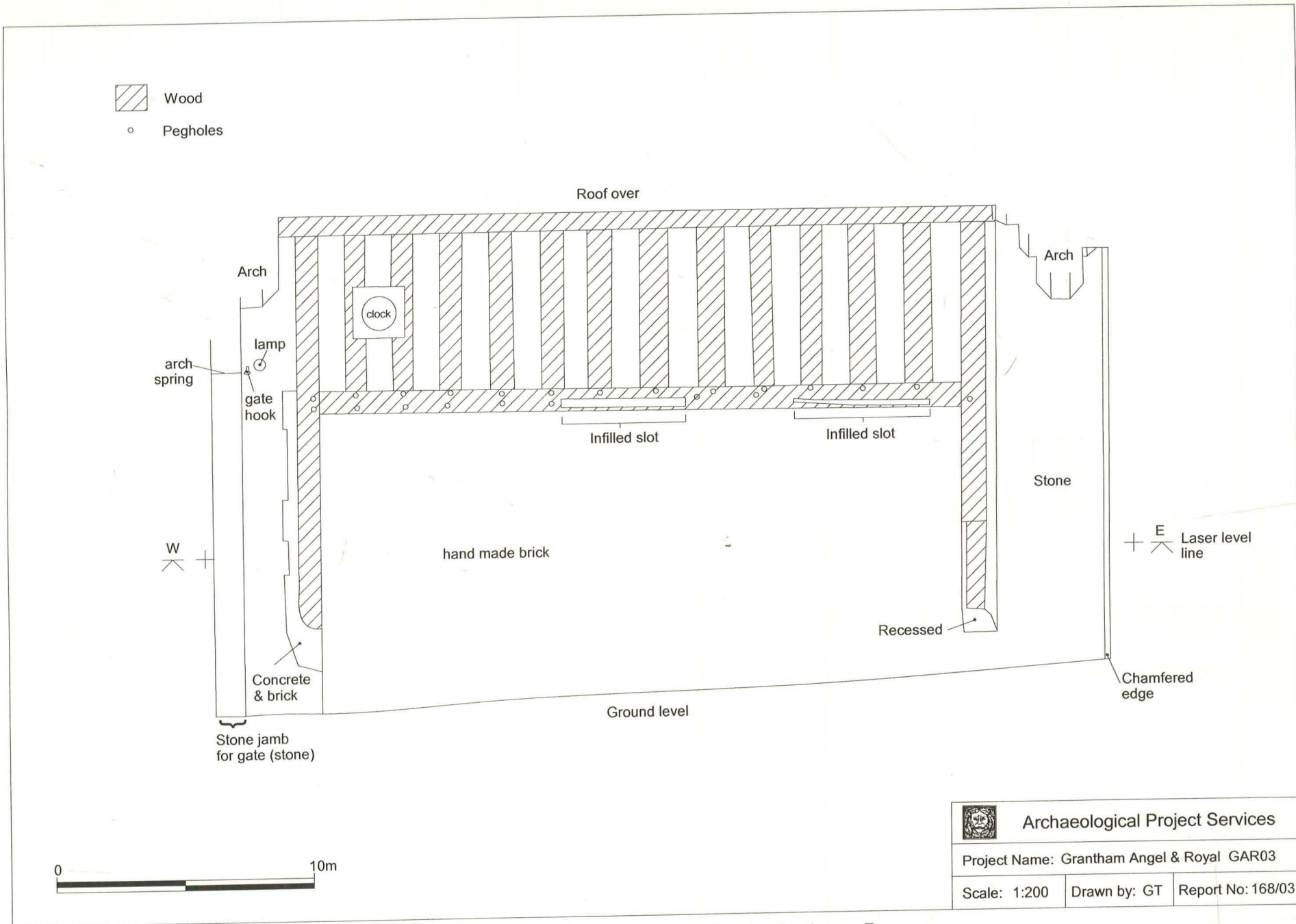
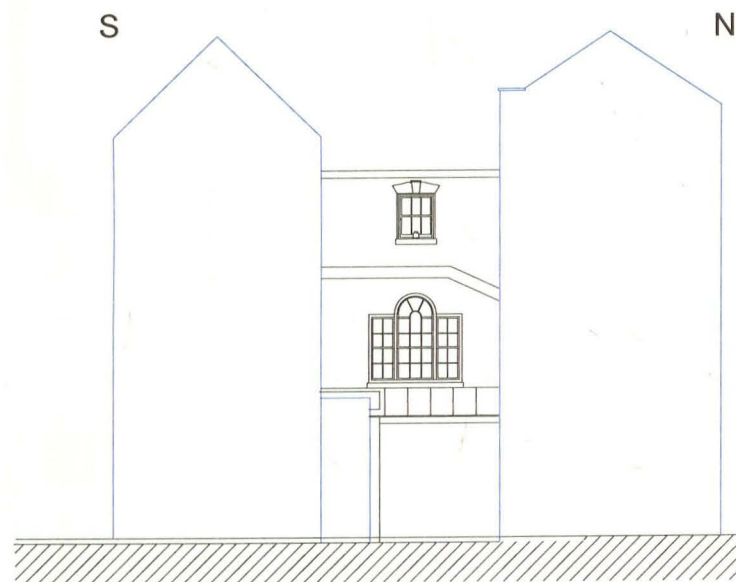
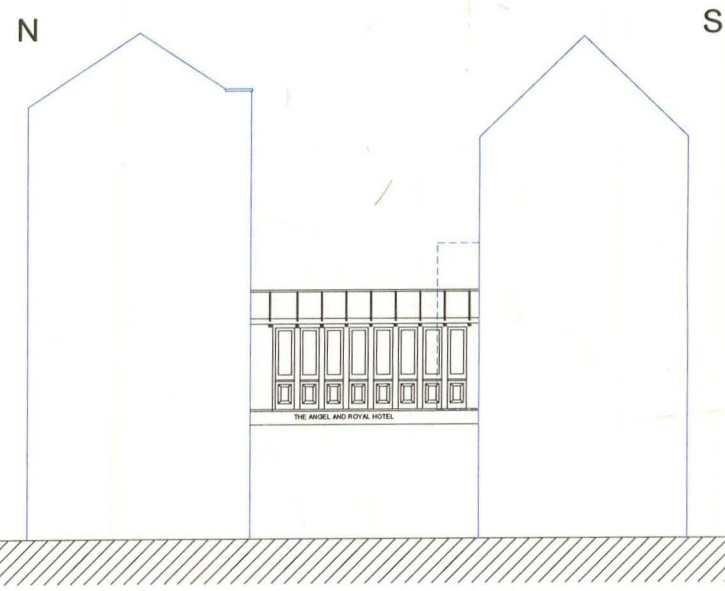


Figure 11 Exposed Timbering in Archway Passage



East Elevation of Passage at
Rear of Frontage Range



West Elevation of Cross-Courtyard Passage




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Scale 1:200	Drawn by:VM	Report No: 168/03

Figure 12 Elevations within Courtyard

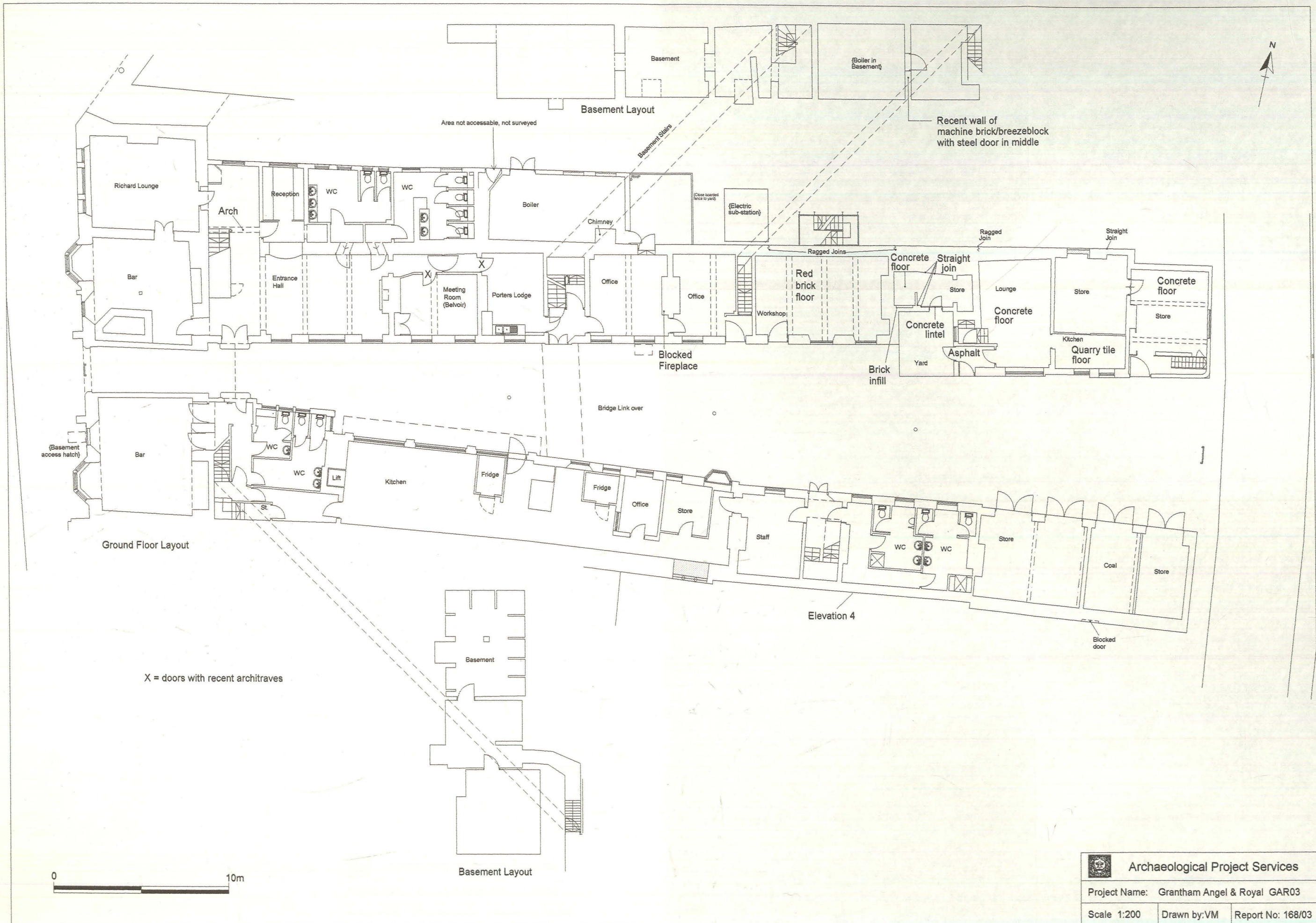
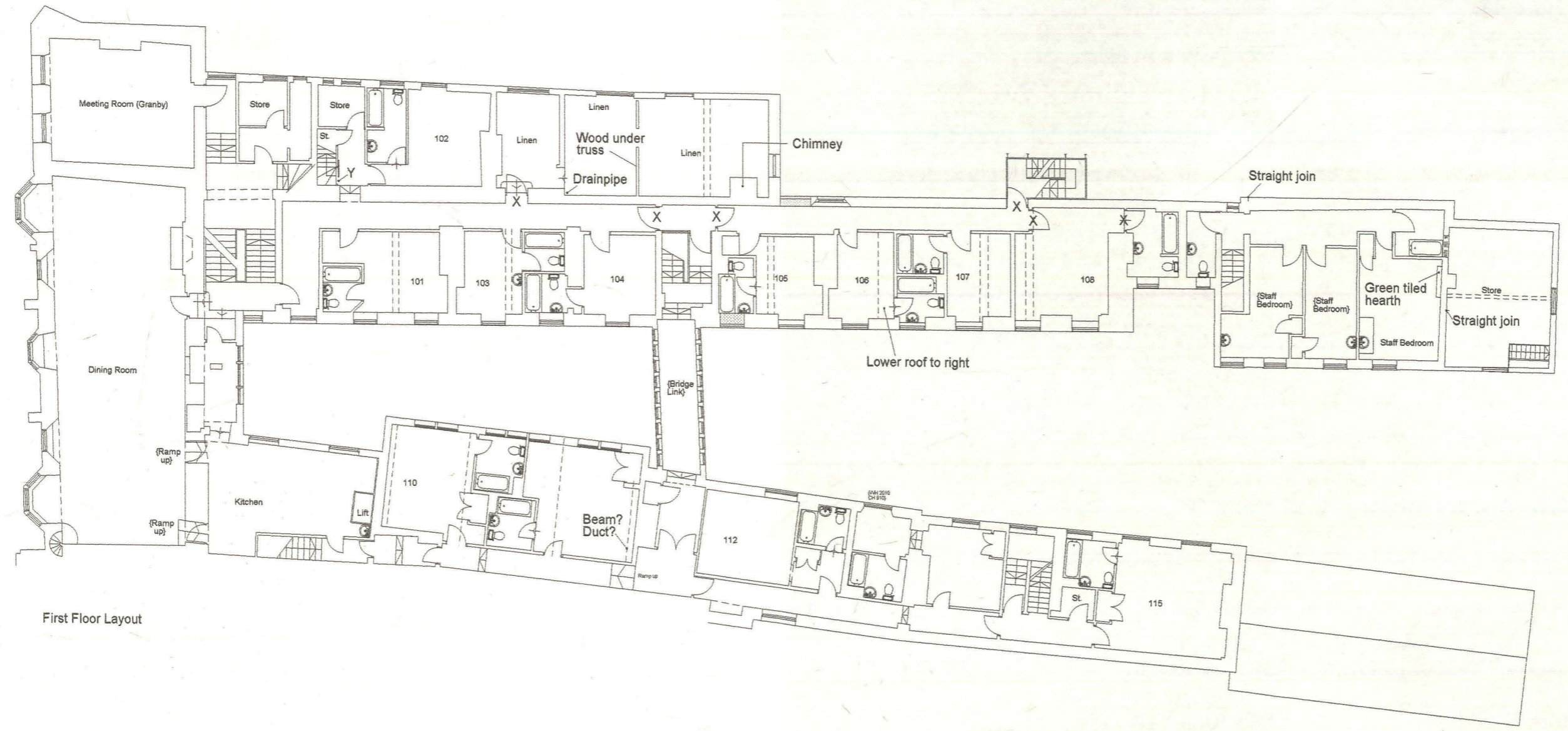


Figure 13 Plan of Ground Floor and Basement of Hotel



Y = new door
X = doors with recent architraves



First Floor Layout




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name:	Grantham Angel & Royal GAR03	
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 168/03

Figure 14 Plan of 1st Floor of Hotel

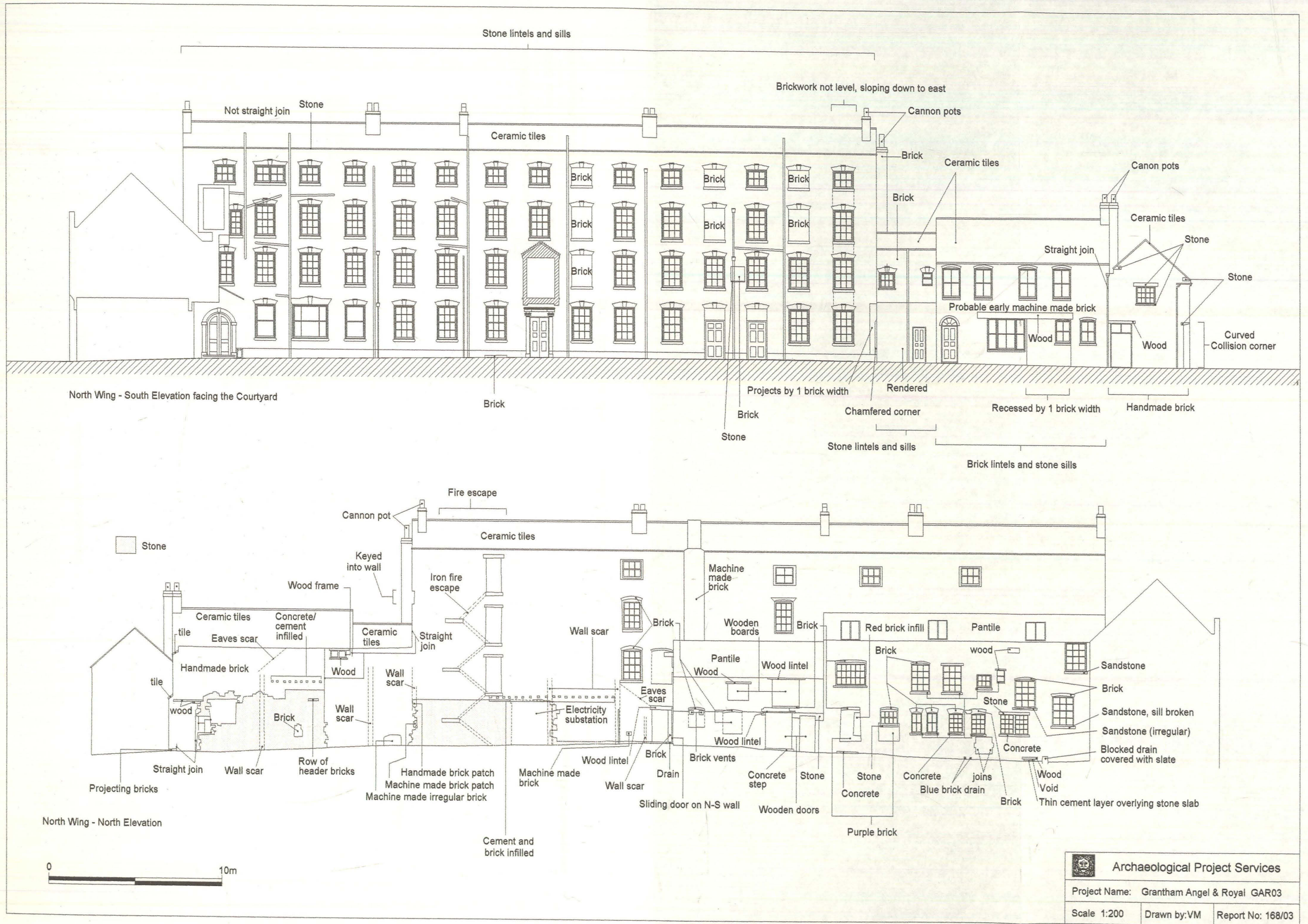
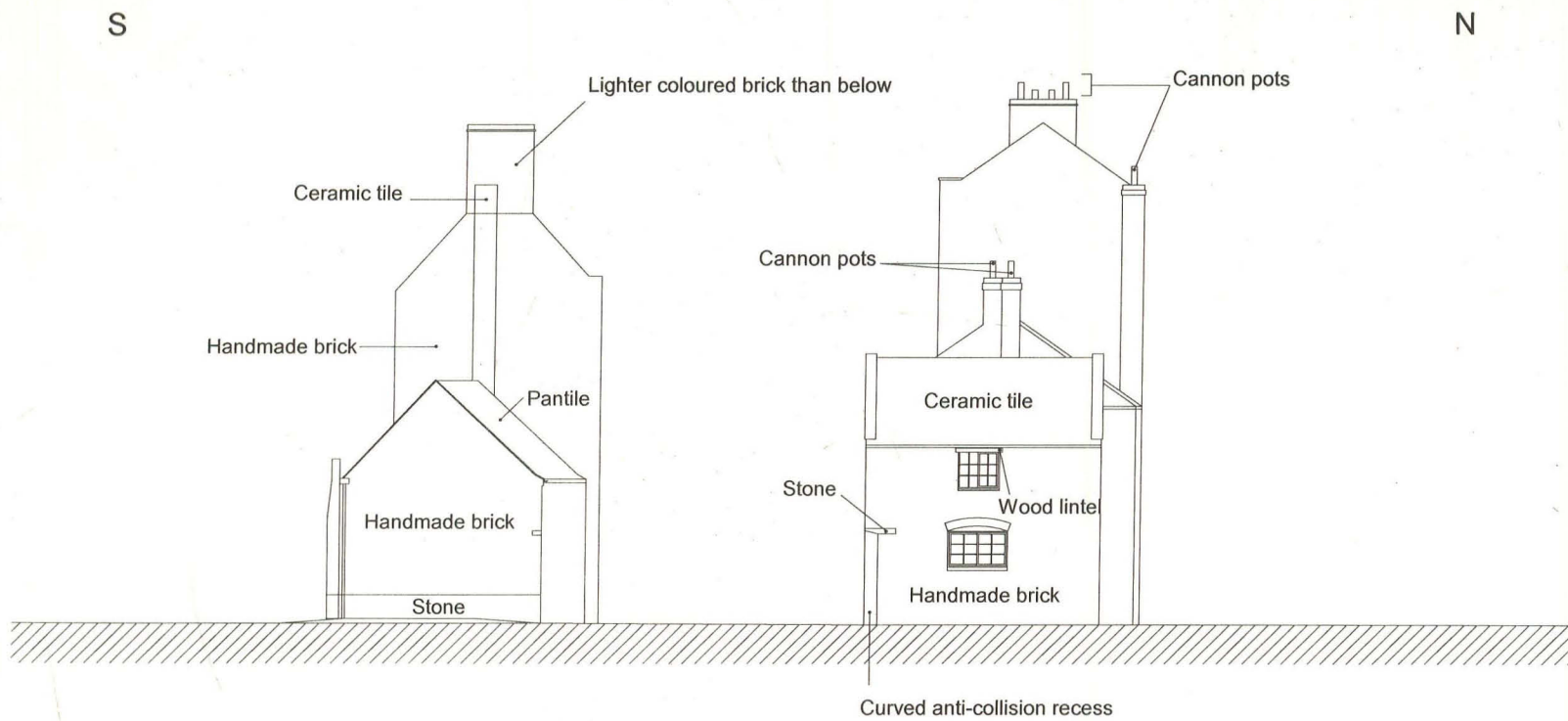


Figure 15 North and South Elevations of North Wing



Rear Elevation to Elmer Street North




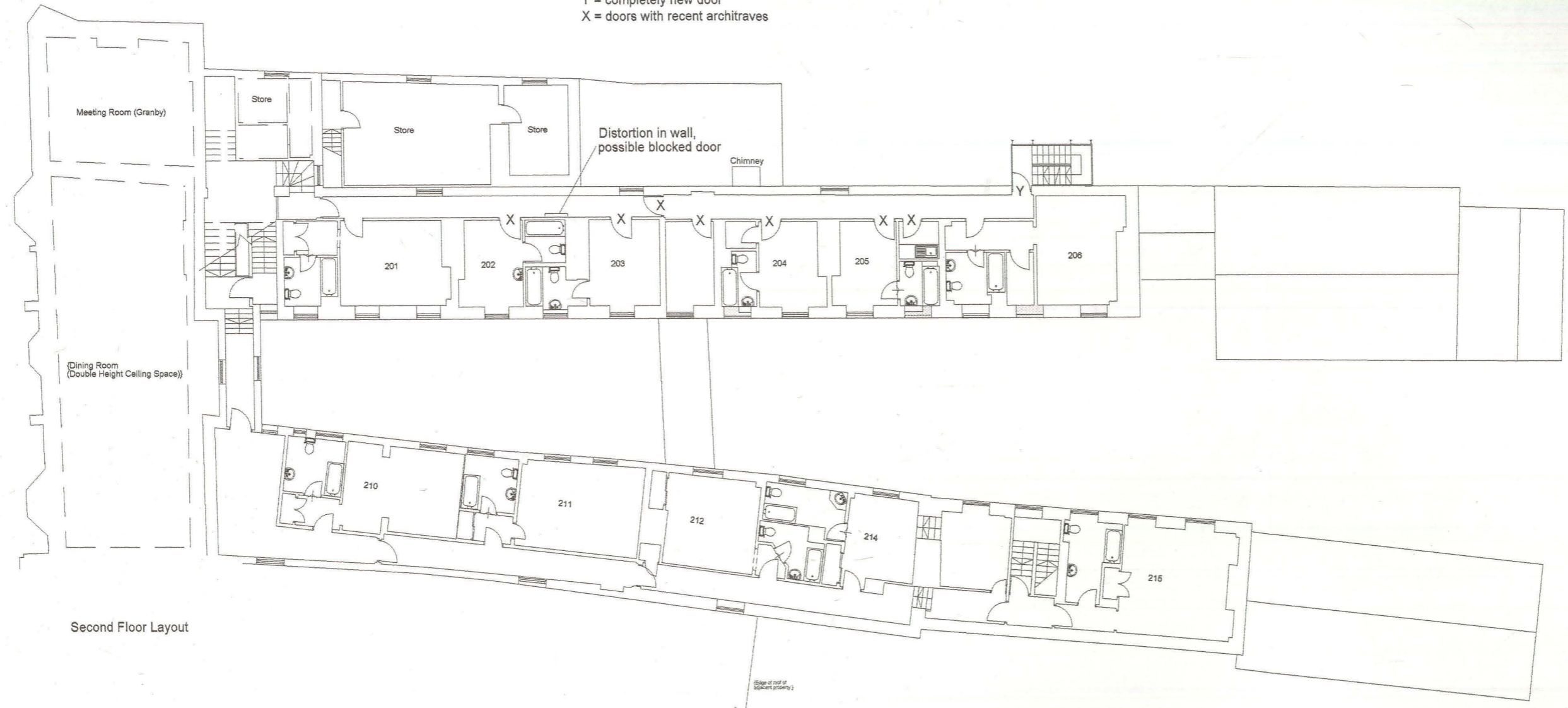
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Grantham Angel & Royal GAR03		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 168/03

Figure 16 East Elevations of North and South Wings



Y = completely new door
X = doors with recent architraves



Second Floor Layout




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name:	Grantham Angel & Royal GAR03	
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 168/03

Figure 17 Plan of Second Floor of Hotel

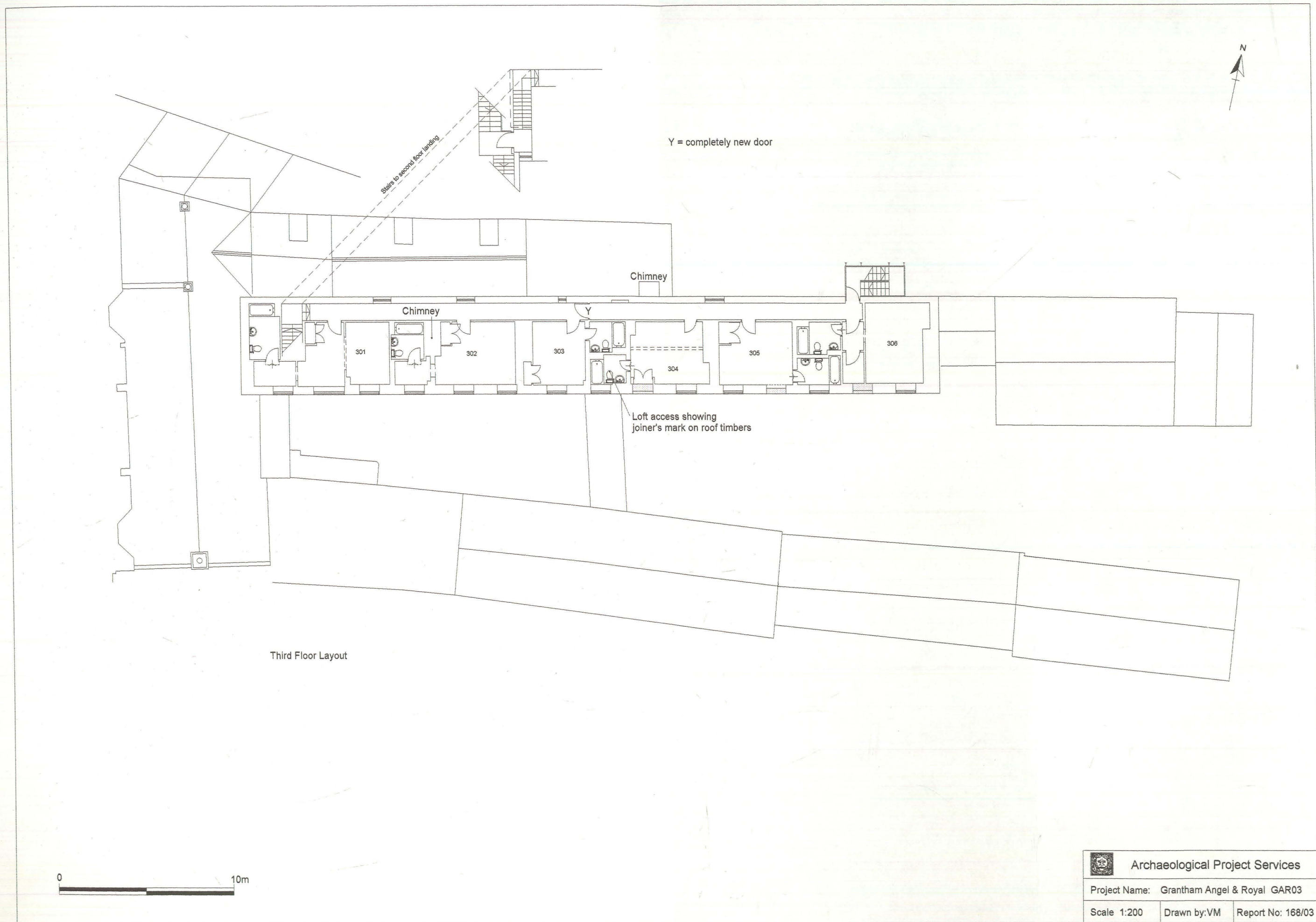

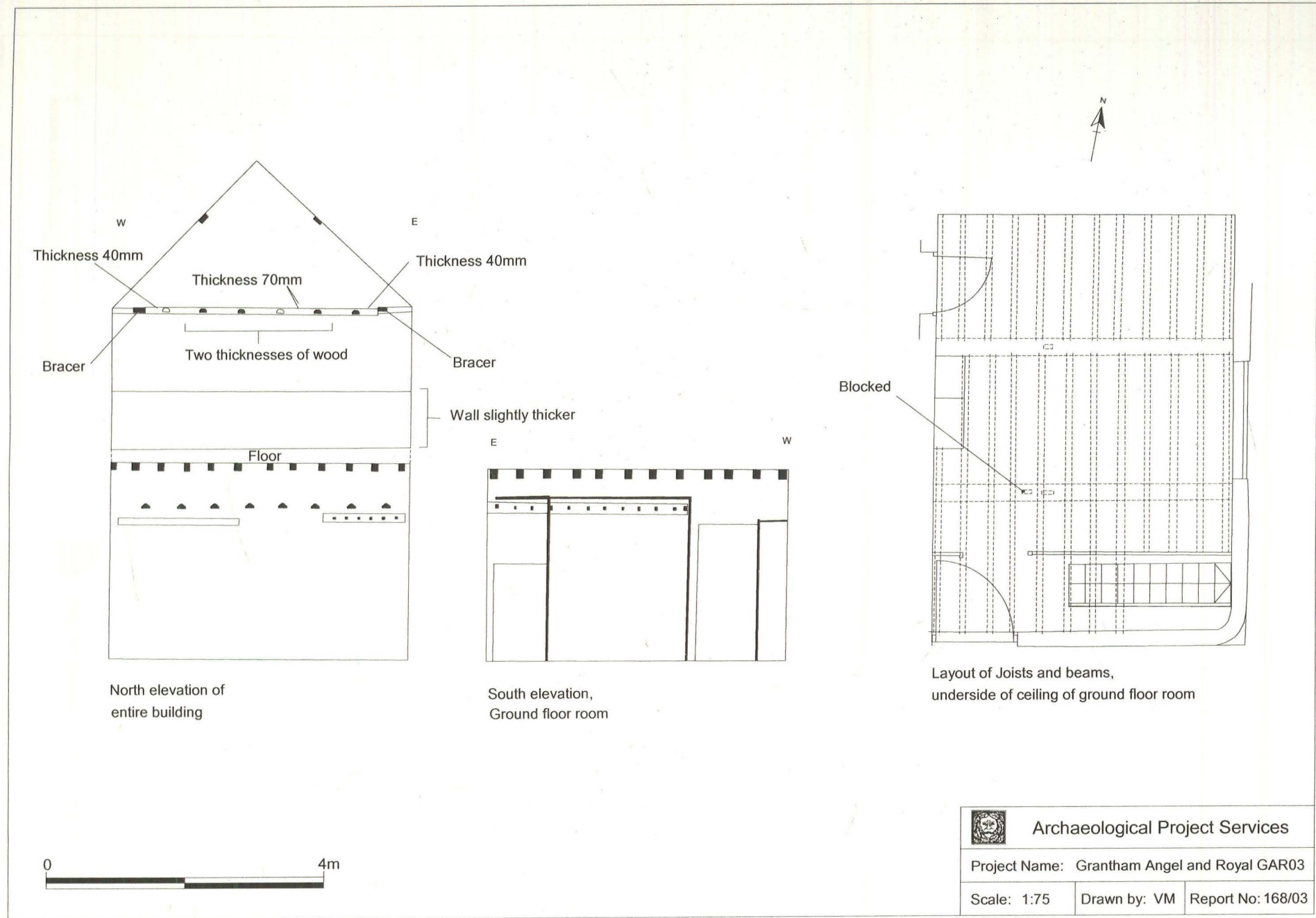


Figure 18 Plan of Third Floor of Hotel

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Grantham Angel & Royal GAR03		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 168/03




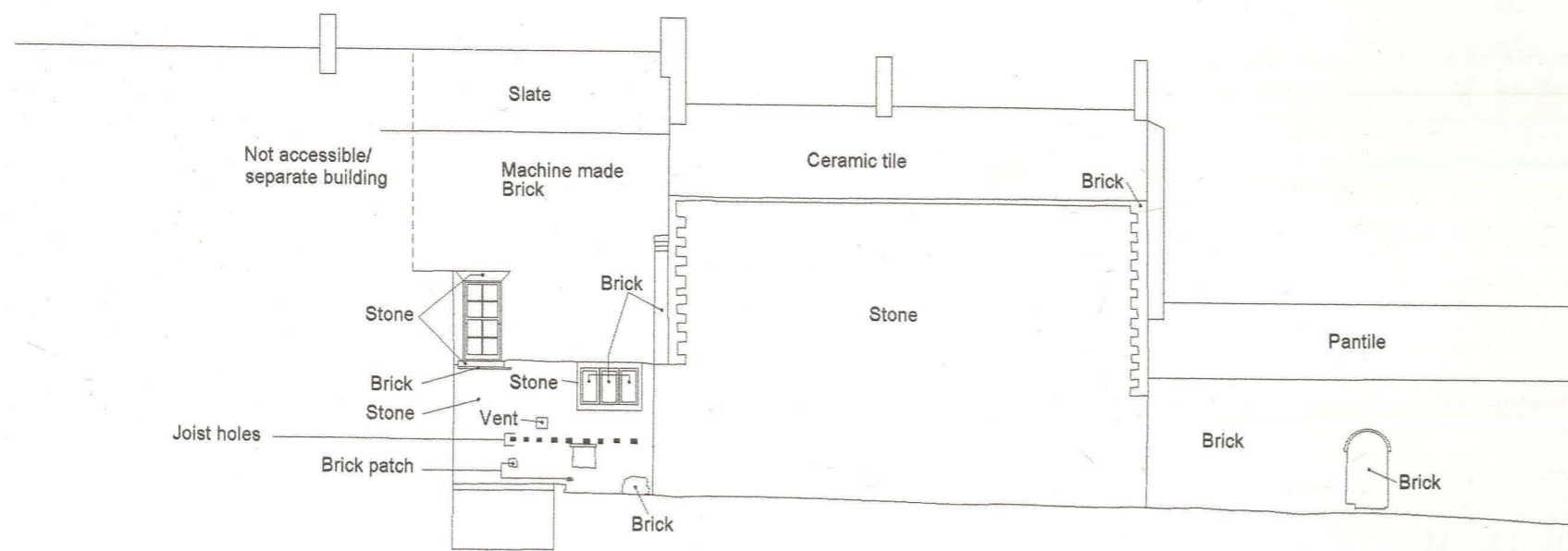
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Project Name: Grantham Angel and Royal GAR03		
Scale: 1:75	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 168/03

Figure 19 East End Building, North Wing, Elevations and Joist Layout



Wing 2 - North Elevation facing the Courtyard



Wing 2 - South Elevation




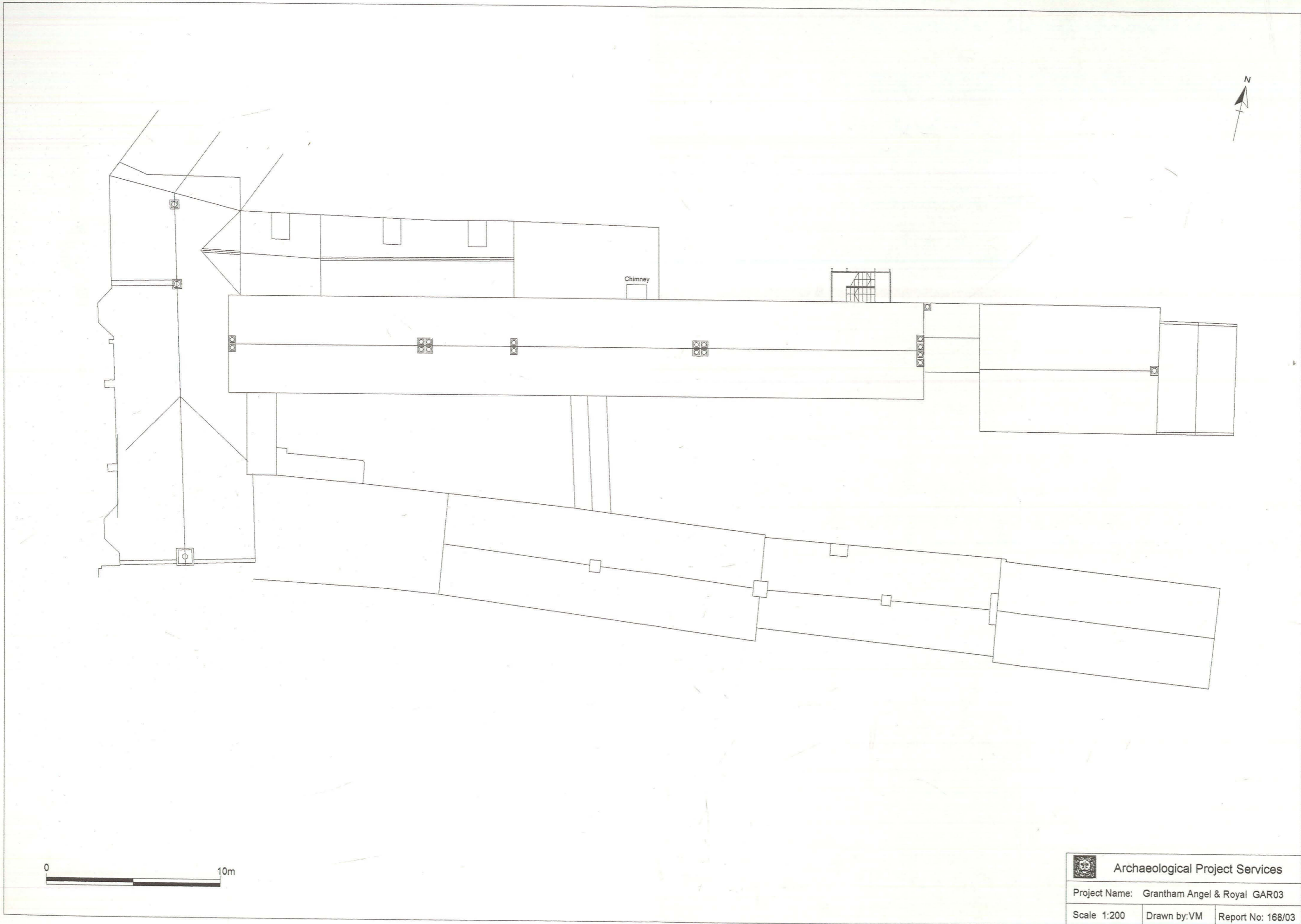
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Figure 20 North and South Elevations of South Wing




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Grantham Angel & Royal GAR03		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 168/03

Figure 21 Roof Layout Plan



Figure 22 Phase Plan



Plate 1 General View, Hotel Frontage,
looking east



Plate 2 Gargoyles and Decoration, Hotel
Frontage, looking southeast



Plate 3 Central Oriel Window and Angel
Corbel, Hotel Frontage, looking east

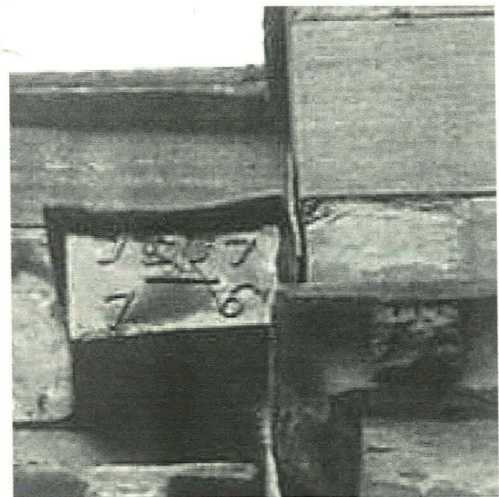


Plate 4 Rainwater Hopper Head Dated 1776, Hotel
Frontage, looking east



Plate 1 General View, Hotel Frontage, looking east



Plate 2 Gargoyles and Decoration, Hotel Frontage, looking southeast



Plate 3 Central Oriel Window and Angel Corbel, Hotel Frontage, looking east

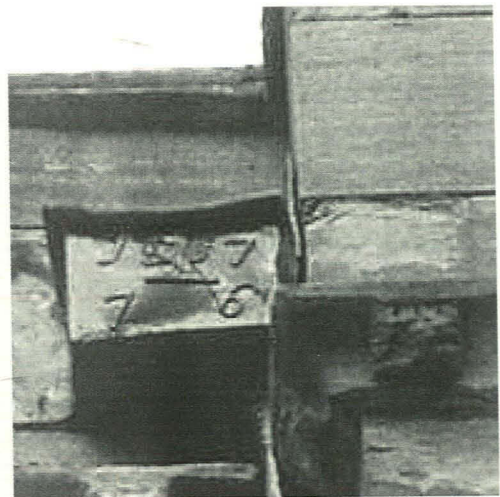


Plate 4 Rainwater Hopper Head Dated 1776, Hotel Frontage, looking east



Plate 5 Exposed Timberwork in Archway Passage, looking northeast



Plate 6 Joiner's Marks on Exposed Timbers in Archway Passage, looking northwest



Plate 7 Cellars under Archway Range

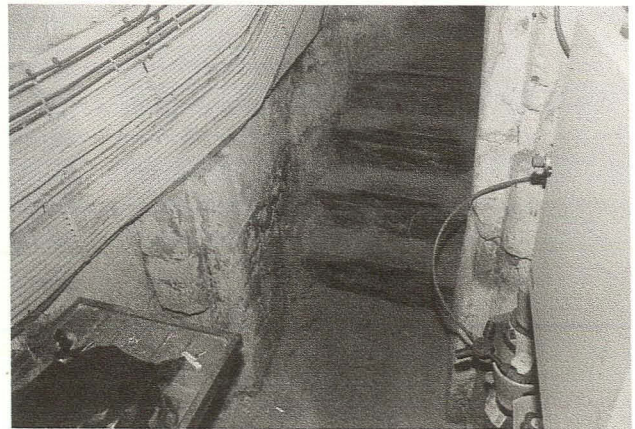


Plate 8 Base of Stairs to Cellars under Archway Range, looking east



Plate 9 Roof Timbering, Bar South of Archway



Plate 10 Fireplace, Bar South of Archway



Plate 11 Corbel in Form of Human Bust, Bar South of Archway

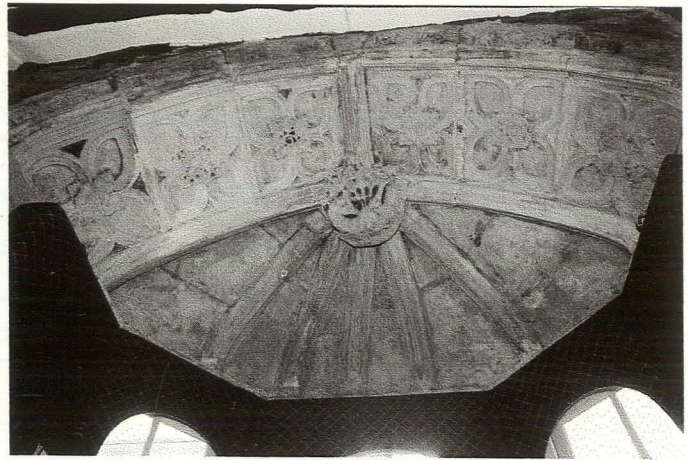


Plate 12 Boss in Window Vaulting, Bar South of Archway



Plate 13 Bracket Supporting Beam, Bar North of Archway



Plate 14 Corbel Supporting Bracket, Probable Reused Misericord

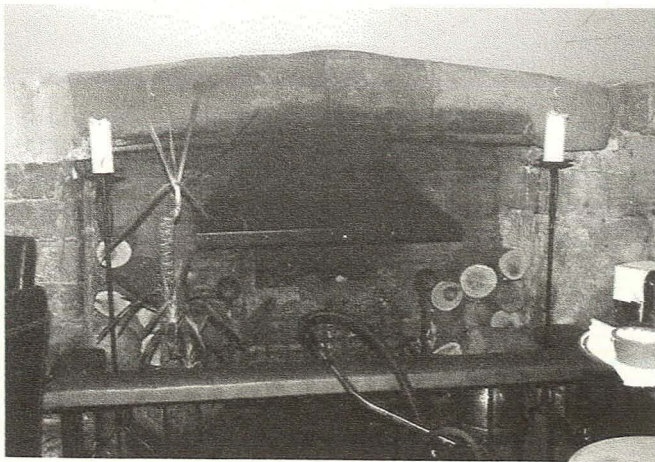


Plate 15 Fireplace, Bar North of Archway



Plate 16 Richard Lounge, General View, looking northwest



Plate 17 General View of First Floor Restaurant, looking southeast

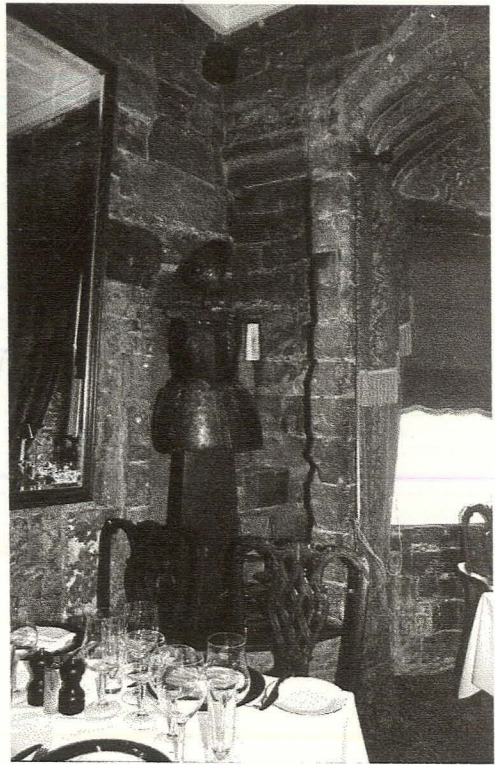


Plate 18 Base of Spiral Staircase, looking southwest

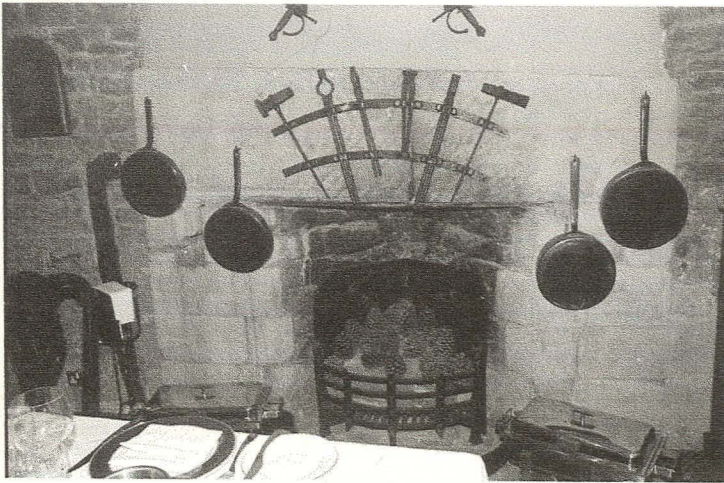


Plate 19 Fireplace in First Floor Restaurant



Plate 20 Timber Lintel Marking
Possible Blocked Doorway, First
Floor Restaurant

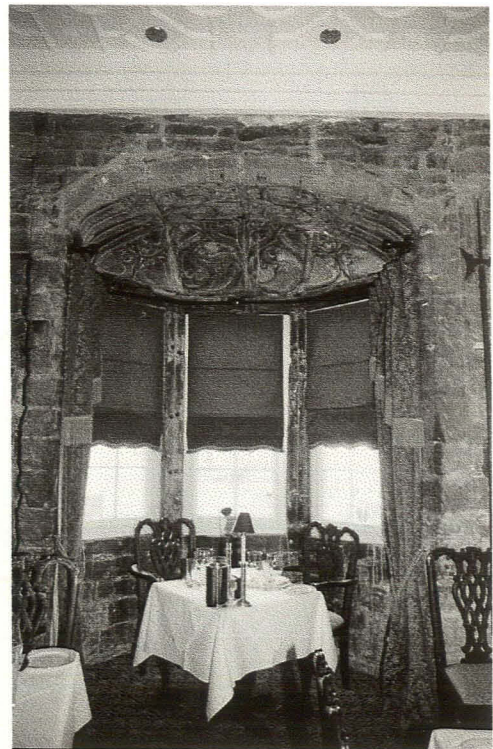


Plate 21 Oriel Window,
First Floor Restaurant



Plate 22 General View of North Wing, South Elevation, looking northwest



Plate 23 Narrow 2-Storey Building, North Wing, looking north



Plate 24 House and Store Room, East End of North Wing, looking northeast



Plate 25 East End Store Room, North Wing, looking north



Plate 26 Eastern Elevation of East End Store Room, North Wing, looking west



Plate 27 North Side of East End Store Room, North Wing, looking south



Plate 28 Two Storey House, North Side of North Wing, looking south



Plate 29 Centre and Western Part of North Side of North Wing, looking southwest



Plate 30 North Wing Ground Floor, Archway into Northern Extension, looking north



Plate 31 Reeded Architrave of Doorway

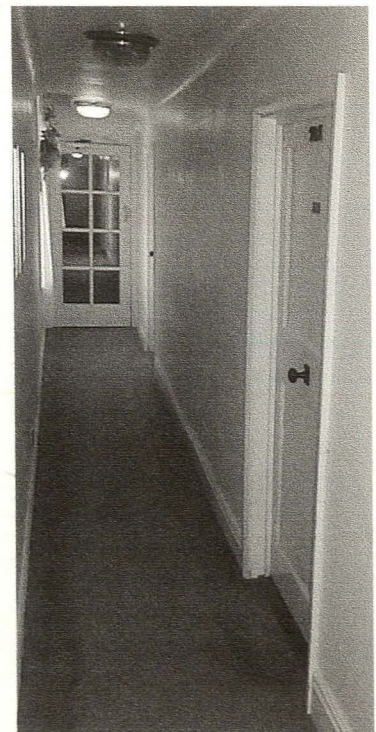


Plate 32 Plain Rectangular Architrave of Doorway

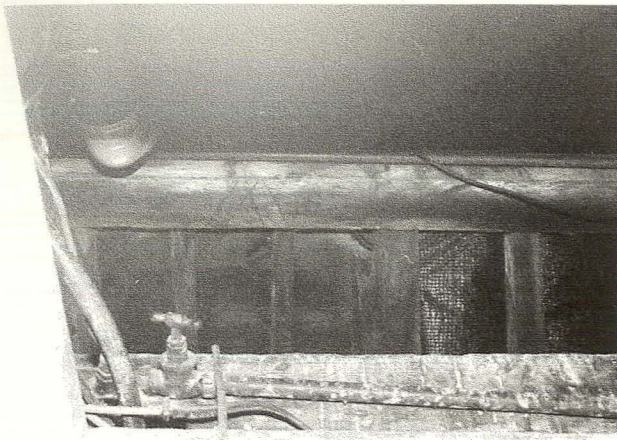


Plate 33 Roof Timbers with Joiner's Marks, North Wing

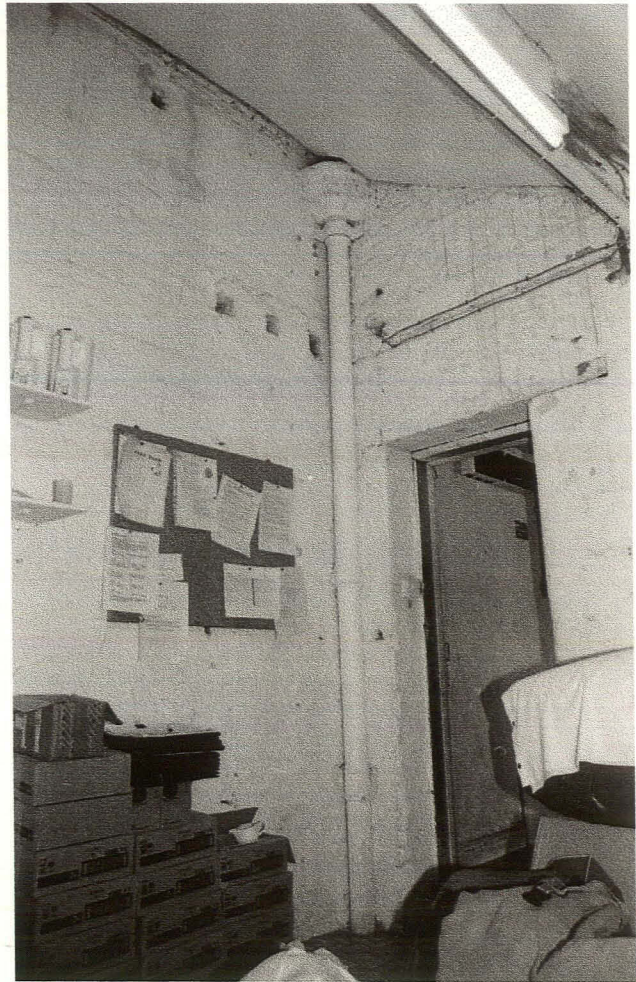


Plate 34 Linen Cupboard in Northern Extension Range, Showing Drainpipe



Plate 35 Room 108, North Wing, View through room to bathroom, looking east

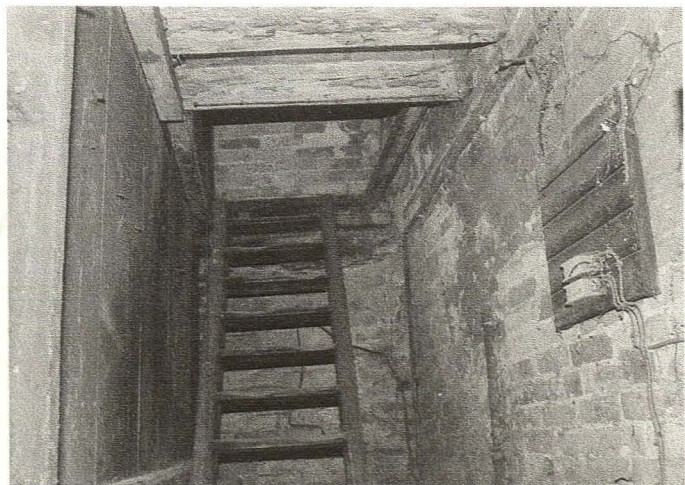


Plate 37 Stairway, East End Store Room, North Wing, looking east



Plate 36 North Wing, Corridor on First Floor of House, looking east

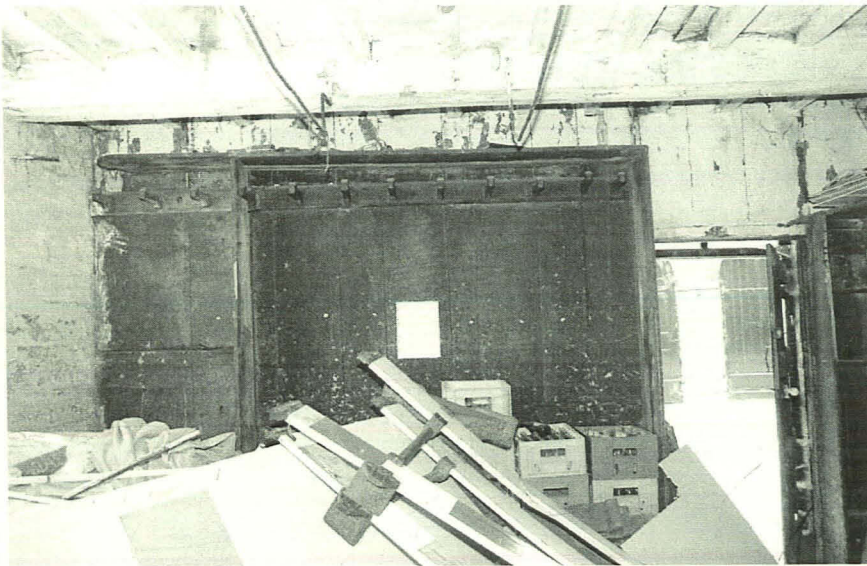


Plate 38 Panelling and Open Cupboard, Ground Floor, East End Store Room, North Wing, looking south

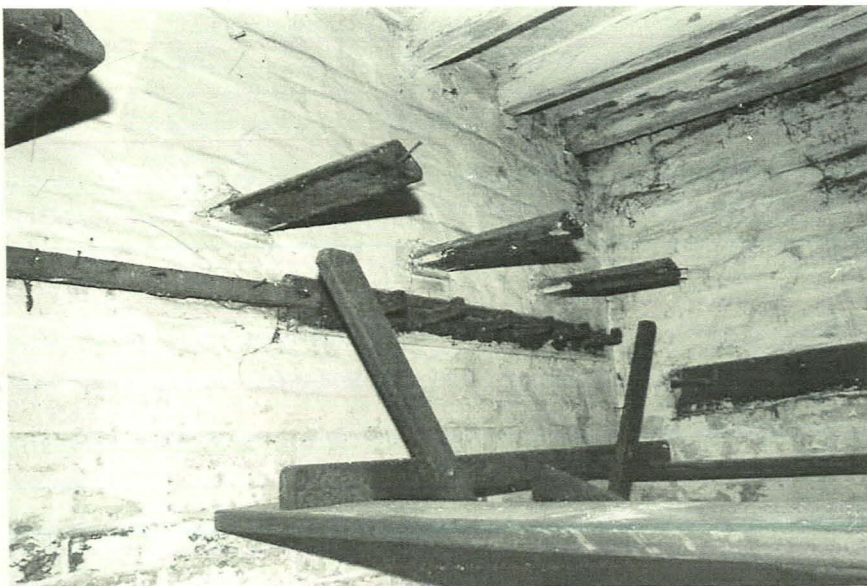


Plate 39 Projecting Posts and Hooks, Ground Floor, East End Store Room, North Wing, looking northeast

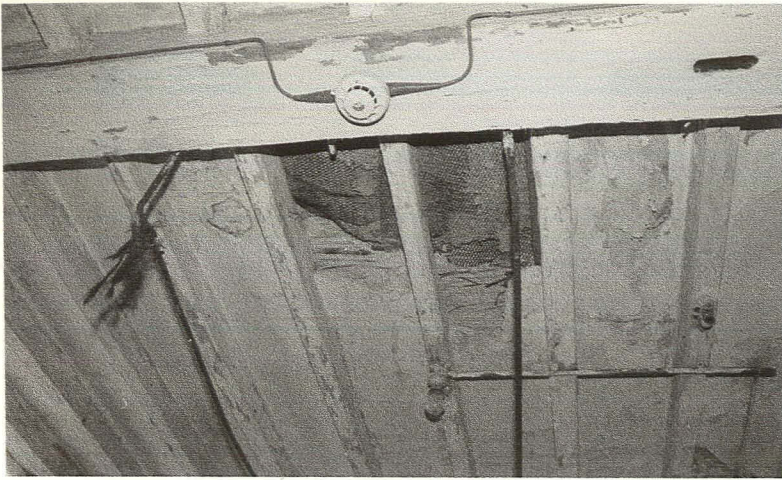


Plate 40 Repair to Ground Floor Ceiling/Upper Storey Floor, East End Store Room, North Wing

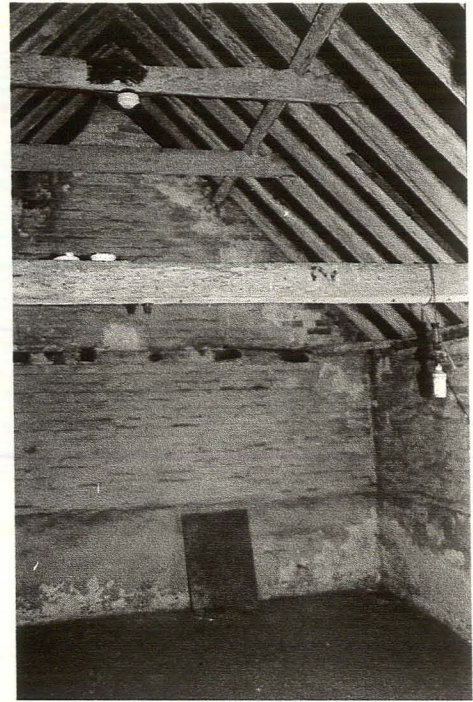


Plate 41 East End Store Room, North Wing, Upper Floor North Wall, showing Projecting Posts, looking north



Plate 42 North Side of Stable Range, South Wing, looking southeast



Plate 43 North Side of Three-storey Brick House, South Wing, looking southwest

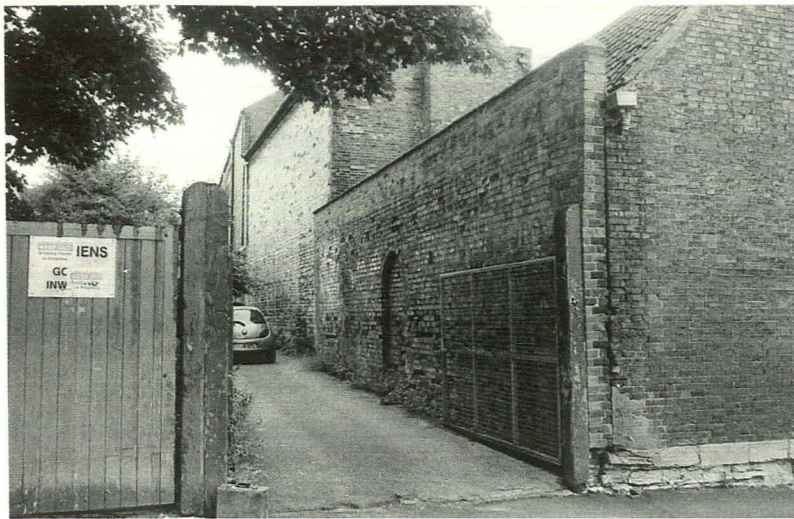


Plate 44 South Elevation of South Wing, looking northwest

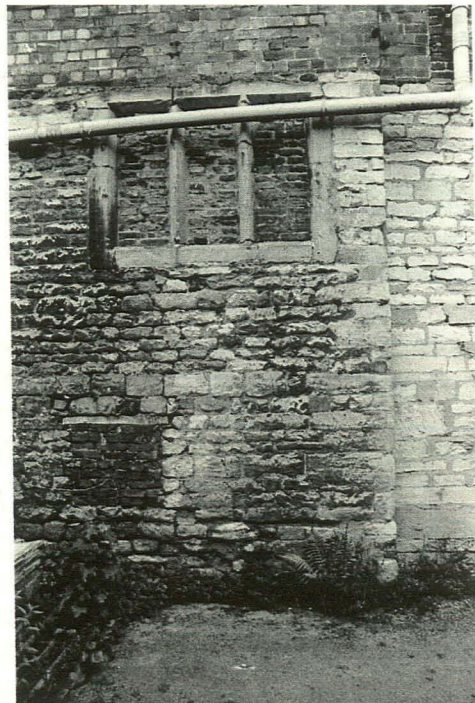


Plate 45 Blocked Mullioned Window in South Elevation of South Wing, looking north



Plate 46 King Post Roof Truss in Stable Range, South Wing

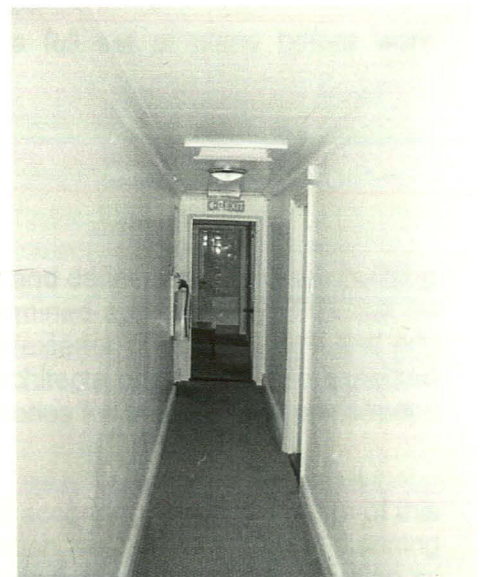


Plate 47 View Down 1st Floor Corridor, Through Room 108 to Bathroom, looking east

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR BUILDING ANALYSIS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Both Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) recommend that where planning consent has been given for demolition or conversion, then appropriate specialist recording should take place.

1.2 The purpose of this building analysis is to assess at an early stage, the structural development of the building and to produce an assessment which will provide information on any future proposals which will require listed building consent.

1.3 It is expected that the building analysis will give a consideration of the whole buildings development over time. This phasing can be accommodated by comparing any previous plans of the building/area, to the current architects plans as well as the identification of internal/external features and the dating of them.

For the particular attention of the Client

1.1 This brief should be sent to contractors as the basis for the preparation of a building analysis specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. As this work requires dealing with historic buildings it is expected that a suitably qualified specialist should be employed.

(The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages, www.yell.com or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel: 0118 931 6446.)

1.2 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.3 The client should give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 The objective of the building analysis is to assess and define phasing of the building so that any future planning applications can be determined appropriately. This can be achieved through the visual inspection of the interior/exterior of the structure and any additions/alterations can be annotated on existing architects plans. It is also expected that a search is undertaken at the appropriate depositories for any previous plans/maps of the structure/area.

2.2 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief. The analysis should provide enough information so that any future planning applications can be assessed accordingly and that the appropriate level of recording as

specified within the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 'Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (1996); can be applied if required. Reference may also be made to 'Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings' (ALGAO 1997).

2.3 It is expected that a suitably qualified specialist will undertake the analysis. Their qualifications should be included within the specification.

2.4 Any adjustments to this work should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

2.5 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

2.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for recording and producing the report in the form of 'person hours'.

3. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

3.1 The purpose of the building analysis is to assess at an early stage, the structural development of the building and to produce an assessment which will provide information on any future proposals which will require listed building consent. A phasing of the development of the building is also required.

3.2 The survey should be by annotated plans and elevations along with a written description. It should provide a record of existing fabric and architectural features in advance of possible change and repair both internally and externally.

3.3 The written description should include descriptions of fabric and construction supplemented with appropriate photographic coverage and should include the analysis and interpretation. All architectural features referred to should have photographic coverage.

3.4 Where fully measured plans or elevations already exist these can be used as a base for identification of features and chronological phasing. Otherwise the elevations should be compiled from photographic coverage and should be adequate in scale to identify and record features and phases. The analysis should include phased plans at all floor levels where possible and a record of the roofs where accessible.

4. REPORTING REQUIREMENT

4.1 The resulting report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

4.1.1 a written account including any information about previous use, date/phasing etc of the building

4.1.2 a photographic record (in both black and white and colour) of appropriate interior and exterior features and their setting, including a diagram showing the direction/location from which the photograph was taken

4.1.3 a survey or drawing where appropriate (annotated architects drawings may be most appropriate for some levels of recording)

4.1.4 any previous survey plans or maps of the structure (i.e. OS maps, estate maps etc.

5. ARCHIVE

5.1 After agreement with the owner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of the paper record in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

6. PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION

6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence, a timescale must be agreed, but it is expected that this will not exceed six months.

6.2 Should the recording programme reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 Further contact addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW
Tel: 01529 461499

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN
Tel: 01522 553073

Land Use Planning Services
South Kesteven District Council
Council Offices
St. Peter's Hill
Grantham
Lincolnshire
NG31 6PZ

Tel: 01476 406080

Louise Henderson
Inspector of Historic Buildings
English Heritage
44 Derngate
Northampton
NN1 1UH
Tel: 01604 735400

City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This project brief is valid for a period of one year. After that period consult the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Architrave	Surround of plain or elaborate mouldings framing a doorway, window-aperture or other opening.
Bolection moulding	Moulding covering a joint between elements where one is recessed, as in a doorway where the bolection projects beyond the surface of the upright framing.
Boss	Carved convex block, often highly decorated, at the junction of vault ribs.
Bressumer	Horizontal beam set forward from a lower wall to support a jettied wall (<i>q.v.</i>).
Canted	Angled faces, or oblique faces of a polygon.
Corbel	Projection extending from, but built into, a wall supporting a load such as a beam or arch.
Cornice	Crowning projecting moulded horizontal top of a building or part of a building.
Drip mould	Projection shaped to throw rainwater off and stop it running back to the wall.
Fleuron	Stylized four-leafed square floral ornament.
Gauged arch	Flat arch with a slightly cambered soffit (<i>q.v.</i>), often made of brick rubbers (<i>q.v.</i>).
Georgian	Pertaining to the reign of the Kings George I to IV, dating from 1714 to 1830.
Head stops	Label stops (<i>q.v.</i>) in the form of human heads.
Hood mould	Projecting canopy over a door or window to protect it from the weather.
Jettied	Possessing a timber-framed upper storey overhanging a wall beneath.
Kneelered gable	Gable with horizontal projections at the base of each side of the roof to support the coping stones.
Label stop	Terminals, often decorated, of the vertical downward returns of a drip mould or hood mould (<i>q.v.</i>).
Light	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Megalithic	Incorporating large stones.
Misericord	Miniature ledge on the underside of a hinged medieval choir-stall seat. Beneath the ledge is a carved corbel-like element, often highly decorated.
Mullion	Vertical post between the lights (<i>q.v.</i>) of a window.
Ogee	Double curve, concave at the top, convex at the bottom (like a reverse S).
Oriel	Large bay window projecting from an upper storey wall, supported on brackets or corbels (<i>q.v.</i>).
Ovolo moulding	Quarter round moulding, as found on the long edges of beams <i>etc.</i>

Panel	Flat plane surface surrounded by mouldings or channels.
Parapet	Low wall or barrier at the edge of a roof, rising above the eaves.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from <i>c.</i> 1350 - <i>c.</i> 1530.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Quatrefoil	Tracery design of four circular lobes, the lobes tangential to the inner side of a larger arch.
Relieving arch	Arch over a lintel to relieve the latter from the weight of masonry above, and to discharge the forces away from the lintel.
Rubber	Soft brick that can be sawn and rubbed to the required shape, used for making gauged arches (<i>q.v.</i>).
Sash	Rebated window frame fitted with one or more pains of glass that can be moved by sliding in grooves.
Segmental heads/arches	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Soffit	The underside of an arch, vault, or any exposed architectural element.
Stud	In timber framing, a subsidiary vertical timber.
Tie beam	Main transverse beam in a roof truss connecting the feet of the principal rafter and preventing the spreading of the two sides of a sloping roof.
Tudor arch	Arch with shanks starting as quarter circles continuing as straight lines to the apex, and there forming a very shallow angle.
Venetian window	A tripartite window comprising a central section with a semi-circular top that rises above the two flanking flat-topped lights.
Yorkshire sliding sash	Sash window (<i>q.v.</i>) in which the separate lights slide horizontally.

Appendix 3

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 4 Sheets of Architect's Plans, annotated
- 1 Plan on 1 Permatrace Sheet
- 3 Sheets of Architect's Elevation Drawings, annotated
- 6 Elevation Drawings on 8 Permatrace Sheets
- 1 Plan of Photographic Views
- 4 Daily record sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 4 Sheets of site notes and sketches
- 8 Photographic record sheets

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.281
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GAR03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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