

ROYAL HOTEL, MAIN STREET, HEYSHAM, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Daniel Thwaites

Planning Application Reference:
16/00355/FUL

NGR: 341103 461544

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of an application for the alteration and conversion of parts of the Royal Hotel, a condition requiring an archaeological building recording was placed. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work, the fieldwork for which was undertaken in August 2016, with subsequent recording of originally inaccessible areas in September 2016.

The Royal Hotel is a Grade II Listed Building and as such statutorily protected, although the current structure comprises a number of ancillary buildings that were not all part of the original public house. Its origins are uncertain. It has been stated that it was originally a grain store of early 16th century, which was later converted into a dwelling, but no supporting evidence for this claim is given. It is thought to have been a public house since the late 18th century but the earliest reference appears to only be from 1825, when it was known as Dobson's Hotel. It was certainly known as the Royal Hotel by the 1860s and was well-established during this period.

The building recording revealed that the earliest part of the property actually comprised a double-plan house of probable early 18th century date, which was soon extended to the south. The whole site was substantially altered in the late 18th to early 19th century, with new fenestration to the original elements and a new three storey addition to the north, probably a function room used by the newly developed inn. Other structures to the south comprising a barn with attached cottage and separate cottages, which were not initially part of the inn as well as a barn and/or stable block to the north, were also built at this time. Later alterations were more minimal and largely cosmetic, with the exception of the addition of a flat-roofed block housing toilets and a kitchen, built at some point after 1937.

The building represents an interesting development of a range of prominent historic buildings in the centre of Heysham, with the possible function room at the north end representing a significant structure in its own right, one of a number of about the same date recorded in the wider region.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Daniel Thwaites for commissioning the project. Further thanks are also due to the client's agent, Mark Bryning of John Dixon Architects Ltd, for his assistance and information about the property, the staff of the Lancashire Archives in Preston and Local Studies Library in Lancaster for their help with accessing the archive information and local history books, and the staff of the Royal Hotel for their assistance during the building recording. Further thanks are due to the staff of Bridgewater Group for their assistance during the additional work carried out on site in September.

The desk-based assessment and building recording and report writing were carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

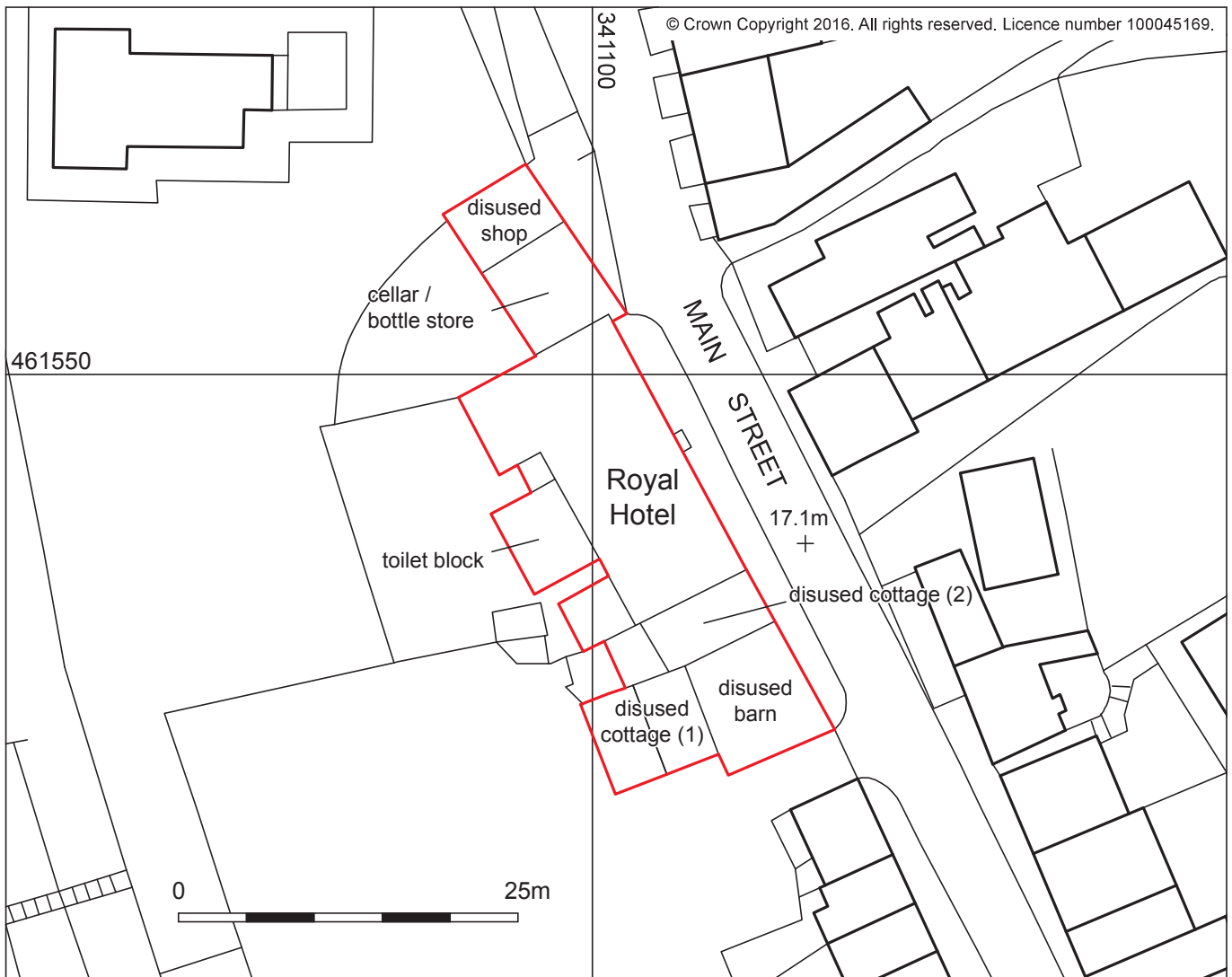
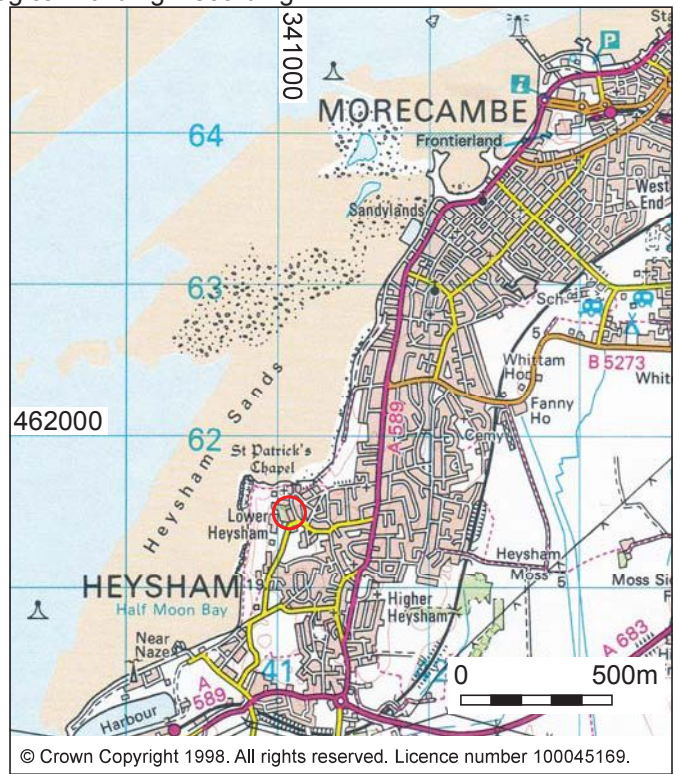
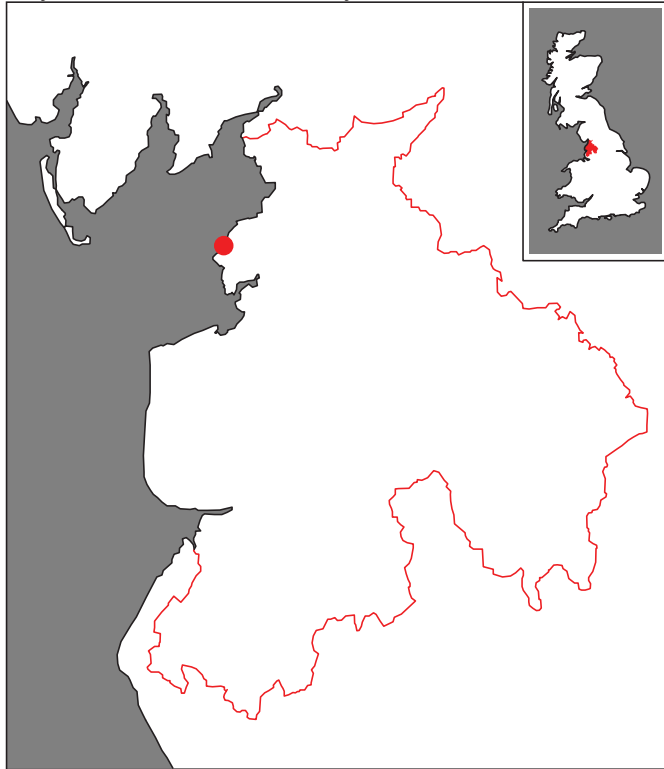
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 16/00355/FUL) for the alteration and conversion of a public house and associated structures at the Royal Hotel, Main Street, Heysham, Lancashire (NGR 341103 461544) into a dwelling, a condition (No. 4) requiring an archaeological building recording was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council, following advice from the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service. The Royal Hotel is a Grade II Listed Building (see *Appendix 1*) and as such is statutorily protected. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work (*Appendix 2*), which was carried out in August 2016. As various elements of the building were not accessible during this initial visit a subsequent phase of recording was also carried out on September 26th 2016.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located in approximately the centre of the old part of Heysham, which now lies on the south-western outskirts of Morecambe (Ordnance Survey 1998; Figure 1). The site is approximately 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 1998).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the region comprises outcrops of carboniferous Millstone Grit and Triassic red sandstones but these are typically covered by a thick layer of glacially-derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 83). The topography of the local area comprises a mixture of tidal mud and sand flats forming part of wider estuarine systems leading to cultivated land further in shore (*op cit*, 82-83).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and CIfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO):** this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site;
- **Lancaster City Library, Local Studies Collection:** this was visited in order to examine historic directories so that occupiers of the site could be identified;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2/3 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building and incorporates elements of the desk-based assessment to aid interpretation of its development. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both colour print and digital format, as both 12MB RAW files and jpegs, were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest (see *Appendix 2*). A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings provided by the client's architect. In addition, cross-sections were produced by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. external elevations at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. floor plans at a scale of 1:100;
 - iii. cross-sections at a scale of 1:50.

2.3.2 Access to disused cottages 1 and 2 was only possible once these had been unlocked/opened up and cleared of material filling the interior, particularly in the case of disused cottage 1. In disused cottage 2 the poor state of the internal timber also meant that the first floor and associated stairs had been removed for safety reasons prior to the additional building carried out in September. In addition, some other areas were also too unsafe to fully access, such as the roofspace above the three storey block at the north end, and other parts of the building such as the toilets and kitchens were also difficult to access as they were being actively used at the time and so recording was limited in these areas.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building (see *Appendix 3*) will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map 1838:** the footprint of the block of buildings to the west side of Main Street was fairly well established by 1838 (Plate 1). The only elements which are not present by this point are the toilet block and porch to the west side and the flat-roofed extension to the kitchens. The main building of the Royal Hotel, the shop to the north, and the disused cottages and the barn to the south as they stand today are all present. The north end of the block is marked 390, the east/west division at the south end corresponds to the north edge of the cottage and barn, marked 392, and the disused cottage to the rear is marked 393. These numbers are recorded in the accompanying schedule (LRO DRB 1/105 1838b):

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Description
390	Richard Dobson	Thomas Stirzaker	House barn & garden
392	Thomas Hudson and John Middleton	Thomas Hudson and John Middleton	House and barn
393	John Middleton	John Middleton	House

Table 1: Details contained in the tithe apportionment of 1838

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey 1848:** the first edition Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed in 1845, is at a scale of 1:10,560 and as such lacks detail (Plate 2). The block of buildings shown at the location of the Royal Hotel corresponds broadly with that depicted on the tithe map.



Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Tithe Map of 1838



Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is the first 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map to depict the site, and is therefore considerably more detailed than its predecessor. The arrangement of buildings is the same as that shown on the tithe map (Plate 3; cf. Plate 1). Further internal divisions are shown, the one at the north end corresponds to the north side of the taller north end of the Royal Hotel, the second division at the south end marks the edge of the disused cottage and the north side of the barn, and the division to the east represents a subdivision within the cottage(s) to the west of the barn. The cottage onto Main Street appears to extend further to the west than it did previously or does at any later stage.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this shows essentially the same information as the previous map, although the cottage onto Main Street has been foreshortened, in line with the west side of the barn, and additions appear to have been made and a further internal division is shown within the east side of the cottage(s) to the rear of the barn (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).

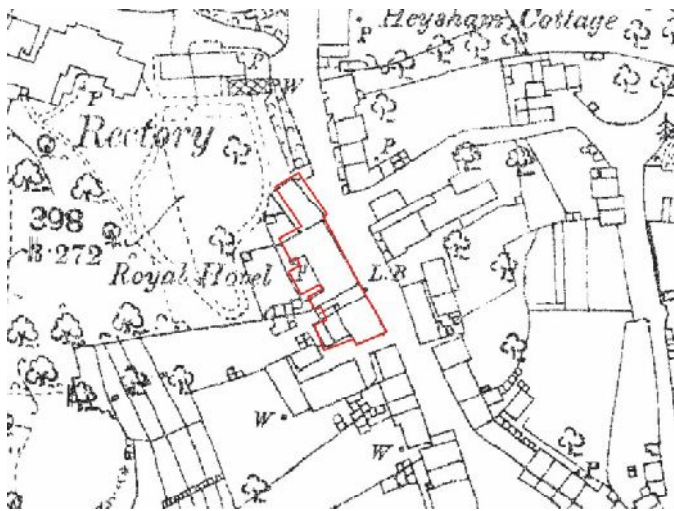


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

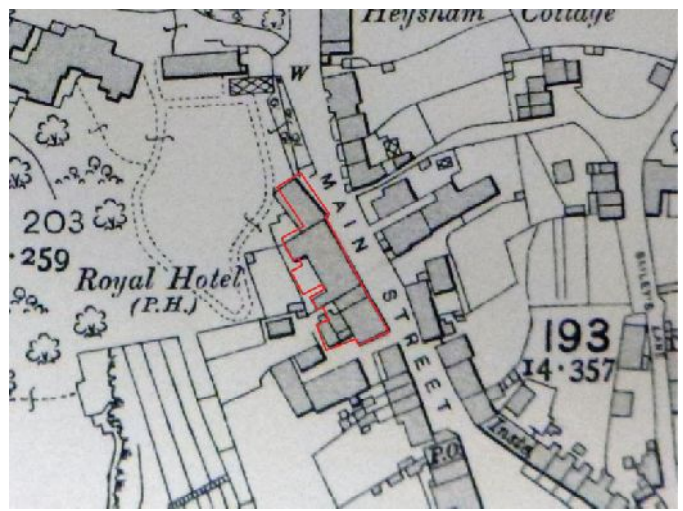


Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1937:** the block of buildings is largely unchanged, although the cottage to the south of the Royal Hotel (to the north side of the barn) is shown as empty, presumably erroneously (Plate 5).

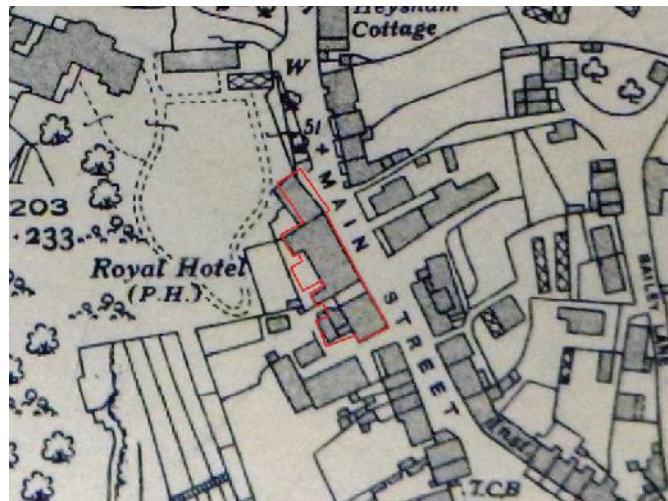


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1937

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **The Royal Hotel:** the origins of the Royal Hotel are to some degree uncertain, and would be difficult to confirm without access to original documents such as the deeds. It has been suggested that it originated in the 1770s (Bland 2016, 7), but without supporting evidence. In addition, it has been repeated several times that the earliest part of the building was originally a grain store built in the 16th century (more specifically 1504) (Flaxington 2001, 43; Anon nd), but again no further evidence is given to support this suggestion. It has further been suggested that this early section was subsequently converted into a dwelling house in the late 17th or early 18th century and only in the late 18th century into a public house (Flaxington 2001, 43). While the origins of the building cannot be demonstrated, on the grounds of its standing remains, to pre-date the early 18th century (see *Section 5* below), the first references to it being a public house, that could be identified, only date to the early 19th century. A directory of 1825 lists a Henry Baines at a public house called 'Dobson's Hotel' (Baines 1825, 661), and it would appear that this is the name the property took at that time as this is the only public house listed in Heysham and, as the tithe map and apportionment demonstrate, the site was owned by a Richard Dobson at about this time (see *Section 3.1.2* above). The existence of a public house of this name had already been revealed,

but it was not located (Bland 2016, 7). A certificate of licence dated 17th May 1828 states that Henry Baines had been resident in Heysham for more than six months and that he '*kept an Inn called Dobsons Hotel*' (LRO QSB1/1828/Jul/Pt3/73 1828). A passing reference from 1830 also mentions Dobson's Hotel in Heysham, where a meeting concerning the diversion of the highway was held, although at that time the landlord was a Richard Gardner (LRO QSB1/1830/Jan/Pt1/6 1830). It is curious, therefore, that the property was described only as a house barn and garden when the tithe map was produced in 1838 (see Section 3.1.2 above), although this might be because it also served as the landlord's home. As late as 1851 it seems to have retained the name of Dobson, albeit as a slight variation, as the Dobson's Arms is listed in Heysham in a directory of this year (Mannex & Co 1851, 529). It is not clear when it changed to its present name or why - the change seems to have occurred well into Queen Victoria's reign - but the earliest directory reference that could be identified is 1864. A table summarising the various pieces of information recording both Dobson's Hotel/Arms and the Royal are summarised in Table 2 below:

Date	Address	Occupier	Source
1825	Dobson's Hotel	Henry Baines	Baines 1825, 661
1828	Dobson's Hotel	Henry Baines	LRO QSB1/1828/Jul/Pt3/73 1828
1830	Dobson's Hotel	Richard Gardner	LRO QSB1/1830/Jan/Pt1/6 1830
1851	Dobson's Arms	Richard Blackow	Mannex & Co 1851, 529
1864	Royal Hotel	Lawrence Curtis	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1864, 227
1869	Royal Hotel	John Walker	Slater 1869, 580
1872	Royal Hotel	John Hollis	Slater 1872, 557
1876	Royal	Richard Ranson	Slater 1876, 514
1879	Royal	Richard Ranson	Slater 1879, 683
1882	Royal	Abram Taylor	Slater 1882, 348
1885	Royal	John Pearson	Slater 1885, 361
1887	Royal	John Pearson	Slater 1887, 356
1890	Royal	John Pearson	Slater 1890, 408
1892	Royal	John Pearson	Slater 1892, 612
1905	Royal PH	John Pearson	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1905, 525
1918	Royal PH	John Pearson	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1918, 505
1924	Royal PH	John Pearson	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1924, 554

Table 2: Occupiers of the Royal Hotel, 1825-1924

3.2.2 This demonstrates that various landlords were at the property during this period, although John Pearson was there longer than the rest at at least 40 years. Further information about the Royal Hotel is not forthcoming without further research, although it held an important place in local festivities held on New Year's Day, when a procession held throughout the 19th century and into at least the early 20th would end there '*where a tremendous dinner, terminating with the now famous Roly Poly Pudding, was served*' (Hogarth 1934, 64). Another account states that this procession was connected to the Heysham Club, which raised money for to pay to local families in times of illness:

'On the morning of New Year's day all the male members of the club processed round the parish... This was followed by a church service, led by the rector who was also the honorary chairman of the club. The annual accounts were discussed a large dinner was held, either in the school room or at the Royal Hotel, (depending on who did the catering), consisting of large quantities of roast beef and boiled mutton, enormous puddings and pies for sometimes a hundred and fifty men. Afterwards a large number of them went to the Royal Hotel and drank a large quantity of whatever the landlord could provide. Sometimes the women were invited in the evening for dancing, making it a social occasion' (Dent 2000, 42).

3.2.3 Details of the ownership of the property are also generally scarce, with the exception of what is revealed in the tithe apportionment. The rating valuation of 1910 (LRO DVLA 1/1/1 1910) was missing the corresponding map and so identifying all the parts of the property was difficult. Nevertheless it confirms that the Royal Hotel was occupied by John Pearson at this time. The property to the south is probably that described as a house and barn occupied by James Pan Jnr and the cottages to the east is probably that described as a house and garden, occupied by Richard Wadeson. It is stated that in 1922

the Royal Hotel was conveyed jointly to the Revd Charles Craddock Tremlow Royals, Messrs A and RF Barker (Brewers of Lancaster) and Mr J Pullon, with the tenant at the time Mr John Pearson, who was also a farmer (Flaxington 2001, 68). In 1924 it was then conveyed to the Barkers, J Pullon, and the Lancaster and District Co-operative Society before later passing to the executors of William Mitchell (*ibid*).

3.2.4 Identifying the manner in which the barns at the north and south end of the property and the cottages to the west were utilised is also difficult, although in most cases it is presumably self-explanatory. However, the cottage to the left of the pub, presumably meaning that attached to the barn at the south end, was apparently occupied by 'Granny' Hutchinson in the early 20th century: '*She was one of the many local people who made and sold Nettle Beer, Heysham's distinctive non-alcoholic beverage*' (Anon nd).

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 While it has been suggested that a structure of early 16th century date existed on the site, out of which the current building developed, no documentary evidence is given to support this. The earliest public house recorded in Heysham appears to only be Dobson's Hotel, first mentioned in the 1820s, which was most likely an earlier name for the current establishment. It was certainly known as the Royal Hotel by the middle of the 19th century, by which date the map evidence demonstrates that it had essentially taken its present form, and saw a succession of landlords, with John Pearson the longest serving. Other details about the development of the building are not readily available, although it was clear that it formed an important role in the social events of the village.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The block of buildings recorded were aligned approximately north/south. The north end of the block comprised a disused shop spread over two floors (rooms G1 and F1). To the south of that were the cellar (G3) and bottle store (G2), accessed via steps from the bar area on the ground floor. The space above them was not accessible (F2 and F3). The main building of the Royal Hotel comprised the barrooms, dining areas, toilet block and kitchen rooms on the ground floor (G4 to G10), bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and living space on the first floor (F4 to F11), and various empty rooms on the second floor (S1 to S4). The disused cottage (1) to the south of that was inaccessible. At the far south end of the block was a barn, which was two storeys high but open to the roof from the ground floor. This was used for storage at the time. To the rear of that (on the west side of the block) was a second disused cottage (2), which was also inaccessible.

4.1.2 The walls mostly comprised yellow gritstone and were often painted or rendered. The roof was grey slate with grey ceramic ridge tiles. The details, such as sills and lintels, were largely in dressed gritstone, and the windows were a mixture of early sash and later fixed casements.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** only the top part of the tall section of the main building of the Royal Hotel was visible from the north end. It had four three over six light sash windows at the top and a chimney in the centre. This comprised a narrow stack with tabling and a single pot. This end had sandstone ridge tiles.



Plate 6: The north elevation viewed from Main Street

4.2.2 **East elevation:** the east elevation was very long. The north end comprised a separate shop and housed the current cellar and wine store (G1 and F1, G3 and F3, and G2 and F2 respectively), which were at a slightly different angle to the rest of the block. The ground floor at the north end was dominated by the curved shop window of 15 large lights leading to a modern door with 15 lights (Plate 7 and Plate 8). There was a plain sign above that and modern pilasters on either side, made from timber, with moulded areas. The elevation of the shop was plain above that, with extruded mortar. There was a large wagon doorway to the south (to G2) with a flattened arch with a pair of key stones and modern timber door doors with a notice board attached. There were quoins in the jambs and a concrete step up at the base and a projecting buttress to the south (Plate 7). There was a further door to the south, up three concrete steps, with a heavy stone lintel and a modern beaded plank and batten door and a pintel on the south side for an earlier door. There were large quoins and a return at the south end of the north building (G3/F3), which was finished with render.



Plate 7: The north end of the east external elevation



Plate 8: The east external elevation of the shop at the north end

4.2.3 The main part of the Royal Hotel building was to the south of the cellar (G3) (Plate 11). The north end was the gable (Plate 9), set over three stories, with basement/cellar access on the north side. The basement/cellar access had a timber, tongue and groove door, with a window above of 20 lights and a hinged casement. There was a further doorway to the south, raised off the ground, with chamfered stone jambs (Plate 10). The door was fairly early, with two moulded panels in the bottom and two glazed areas above. There were originally two doorways at first and second floor level in the centre of the gable, however, the bottom half of the lower one was filled with board and had a 12-light window over with a sash top, and the upper one now had a 20-light sash window. There were kneelers on either side at the top of the gable and what may have been a finial base at the centre.



Plate 9 (left): Tall gable at the north end of the main building of the Royal Hotel

Plate 10 (right): Doorway in the gable at the north end of the main building of the Royal Hotel

4.2.4 To the south of this, the rest of the elevation was effectively side on to the taller gable at the north end and only two-storeys high (Plate 11). There was a pair of windows at the north end of this section, either side of the main entrance to the Royal Hotel, both of which were 12-light hinged casements in square surrounds. There was also a pair of windows on the floor above, both paired six-light sash windows, again with square surrounds (Plate 11; see Plate 12 for detail). The doorway to the hotel had square stone jambs and lintel and was chamfered to run-out stops at the foot of the jambs. The door was a studded tongue and groove board door, with elaborate strap hinges, accessed via three concrete steps. The south end of the main part of the Royal Hotel had different windows to the south after a gap. The ground floor window was larger and paired originally with eight over nine lights, which had been modified. The first floor window was a paired nine-light sash. Both had square surrounds (Plate 13). This part of the Royal Hotel had a row of five projecting stone corbels below the gutter and a pair of roughcast chimneystacks, both towards the south end. The north stack had one ceramic pot and the south had two. The south end of the elevation, including the disused cottage (2) and barn to the south, was painted dressed blocks in courses (Plate 14). The doorway to the cottage (2), at the north end, had a square surround and a possibly modern timber door with battens across (Plate 15). The 16-light window to the south had a hinged top and there was another the same above that on the first floor, both with square stone surrounds and projecting sill (Plate 15). There was a chimney at the south end of the cottage (2) with tabling at the top and three pots. The wagon door to the south, accessing the barn, had a dressed flat arch with keystone and large quoins and was a tongue and groove plank and batten door (Plate 14). There was another doorway at the south end with large quoins in the jambs and a heavy stone lintel and a plain panel door and there were large quoins at the south-east corner.



Plate 11: The east external elevation of the main building of the Royal Hotel



Plate 12: Main entrance to the Royal Hotel and windows to the north, viewed from Main Street



Plate 13: South end of the main building of the Royal Hotel, viewed from Main Street



Plate 14: East external elevation of the barn and disused cottage (2)



Plate 15: Disused cottage (2) to the south of the Royal Hotel

4.2.3 **South elevation:** the south end of the block comprised the disused cottage (1), to the west, and barn, to the east (Plate 16). The east end, forming the south gable end of the barn, was made from stone laid in good courses, with large quoins at the east end. The top included part of a former stone coping, which was now missing, and there was a small owl hole near the apex. The slate roof of the disused cottage (1) was noted to be greener and there were sandstone ridge tiles on this section. There was a doorway in the west side of the gable-end, which appeared inserted. It had a very neatly dressed lintel and timber over the door. There were quoins at the return at the west side of the barn and quoins at the west corner of the disused cottage (1). At the east side of the cottage (1) there was a blocked doorway with a stone square surround. There were two pairs of windows to the west of that, one per floor, all of which had square surrounds and were blocked with concrete blocks. The cottage (1) had a central stone chimneystack on top with tabling. There was a possible butt joint to the west of the windows of the cottage (1), although this seems unlikely and it may have just been a crack developing in the masonry. To the west of that there was a doorway with stone square surround and modern tongue and groove plank door. To the north of the cottage (1), the toilet block (G8) had a row of top opening leaded windows in its south elevation. The taller north end of the main building of the Royal Hotel had a small, fixed, four-light window in the south elevation and a rectangular chimneystack, with two lots of tabling and two pots, above (Plate 20 and Plate 21).



Plate 16: South external elevation viewed from the carpark

4.2.4 **West elevation:** the quoins at the west side of the barn were visible at the south end (Plate 16). The elevation then stepped out to the west, forming the gable end of the disused cottage (1) to the rear of the barn. The cottage (1) had quoins at the corners and a presumably reused three-light mullion window on the first floor, which was chamfered and rebated and blocked with board (Plate 17). One of the quoins in the north side had the letters S, T, and A carved into it (Plate 18). The return of the cottage (1) to the east (forming its north elevation) was mostly covered by flat-roofed modern additions and was fairly plain (Plate 19) apart from a small window on the west side on the first floor with an overlong sill and rough stone lintel, which was blocked with board. There was possibly another window against the back of the disused cottage (2) facing onto Main Street, but this area and the inside of the cottage (1) to the rear of the barn were inaccessible.

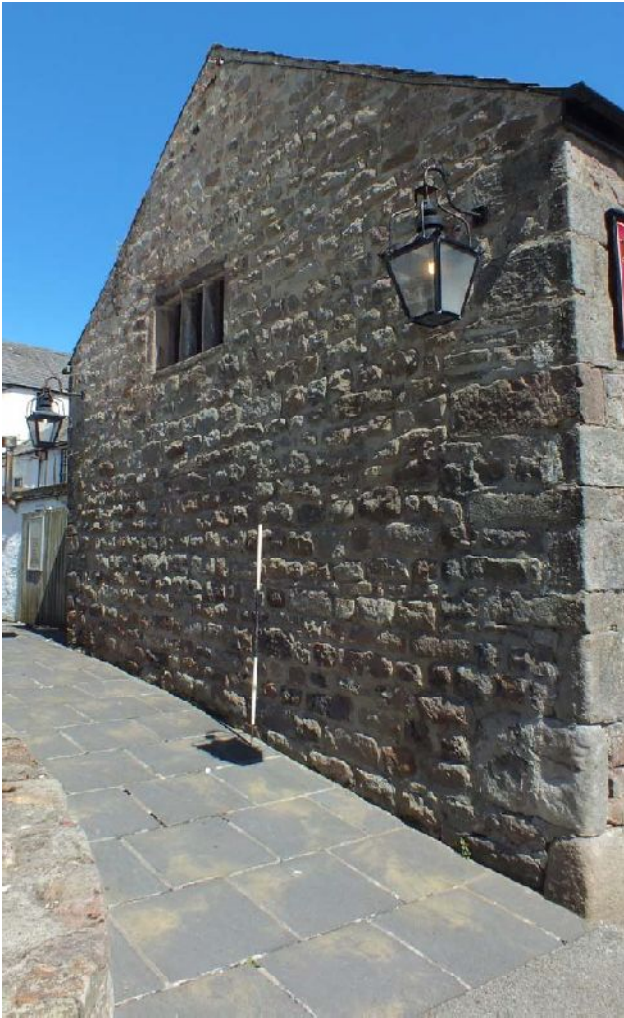


Plate 17 (left): West external elevation of the disused cottage (1)

Plate 18 (right): Letters carved into one of the quoins on the disused cottage (1)



Plate 19: The rear of the cottage (2) facing onto Main Street

4.2.5 The rest of the main building of the Royal Hotel to the north was also obscured by modern flat-roofed additions (Plate 20), including the toilet block (G7 and G8). The rear of the disused cottage (2) onto Main Street was only visible at first floor level. Its painted stone blocks were visible and it had two first floor level windows, with stone lintels, covered with boards (Plate 19). The main part of the Royal Hotel to the north of that had a first floor window, with a nine-light sash casement, at the south end above the first floor extension to the kitchens, and a central window with a modern three-light hinged casement within a former three-light mullion window above the toilet block (Plate 21). The mullion bars had been removed and the north end had been completely smashed (Plate 22). To the north of that was another tall 10-light stair window above the toilet block. The toilet block had four top opening four-light leaded windows in the west elevation and there was a nine-light sash to the north of that, in a chamfered surround, which was formerly a two-light mullion above what is now the door to the beer garden. The door to the beer garden was housed within a modern timber porch with a slate roof (Plate 23) north of the toilet block. There was a large, rectangular chimneystack, with two lots of tabling and two pots, at the junction of the main section and the taller north end of the Royal Hotel (Plate 20). The north end was an opposing gable. There were two tall windows on the ground floor, comprising pairs of four over eight fixed light casements (Plate 24). There were two more windows above on the first floor, which comprised eight over 16-light sash windows, although the south one had been modified and partly filled with board and vents, with a dressed stone sill serving both. There were two more small three over six light sash windows on the top floor, slightly out of line with those on the ground and first floors. The top of the elevation had kneelers at either end and flattened out at the centre as if for a chimney and was capped with slate.



Plate 20: Flat-roofed extensions to the rear of the Royal Hotel



Plate 21: The west external elevation of the main building of the Royal Hotel

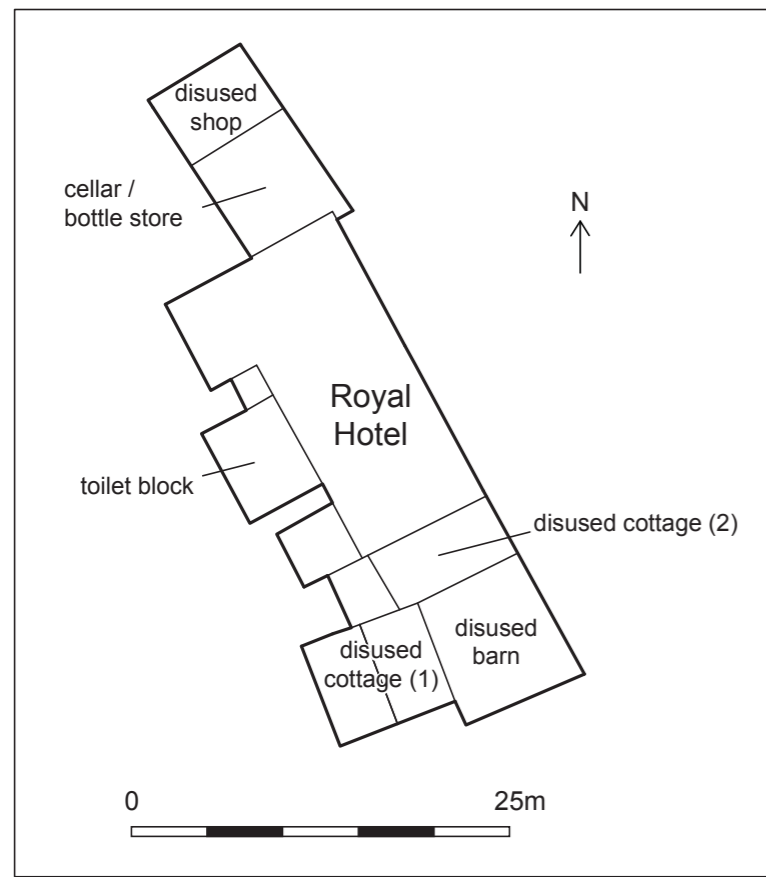


Plate 22 (left): Cut through mullion window to the rear of the Royal Hotel

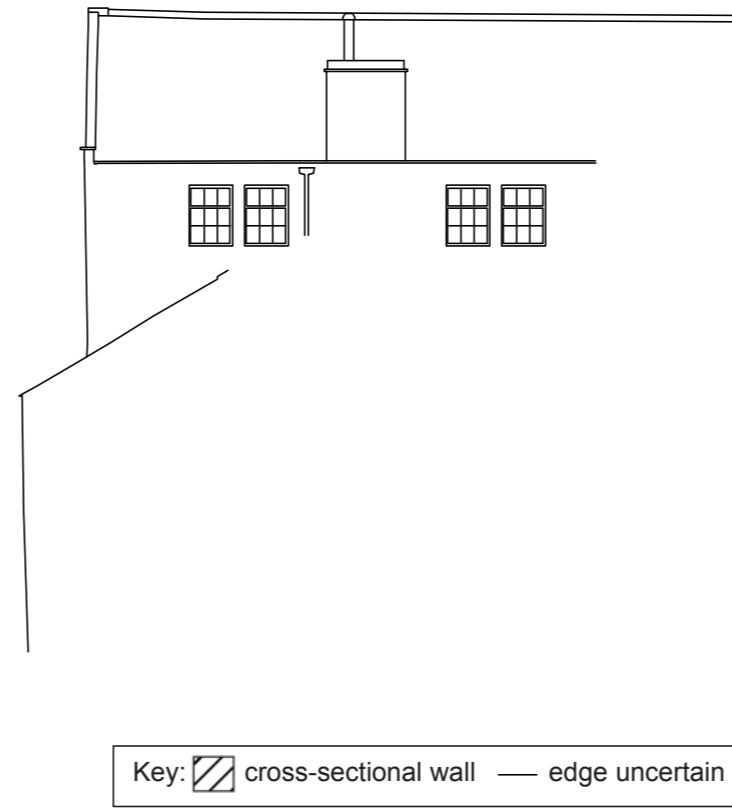
Plate 23 (right): Porch through to the beer garden



Plate 24: The west external elevation of the taller north end of the Royal Hotel



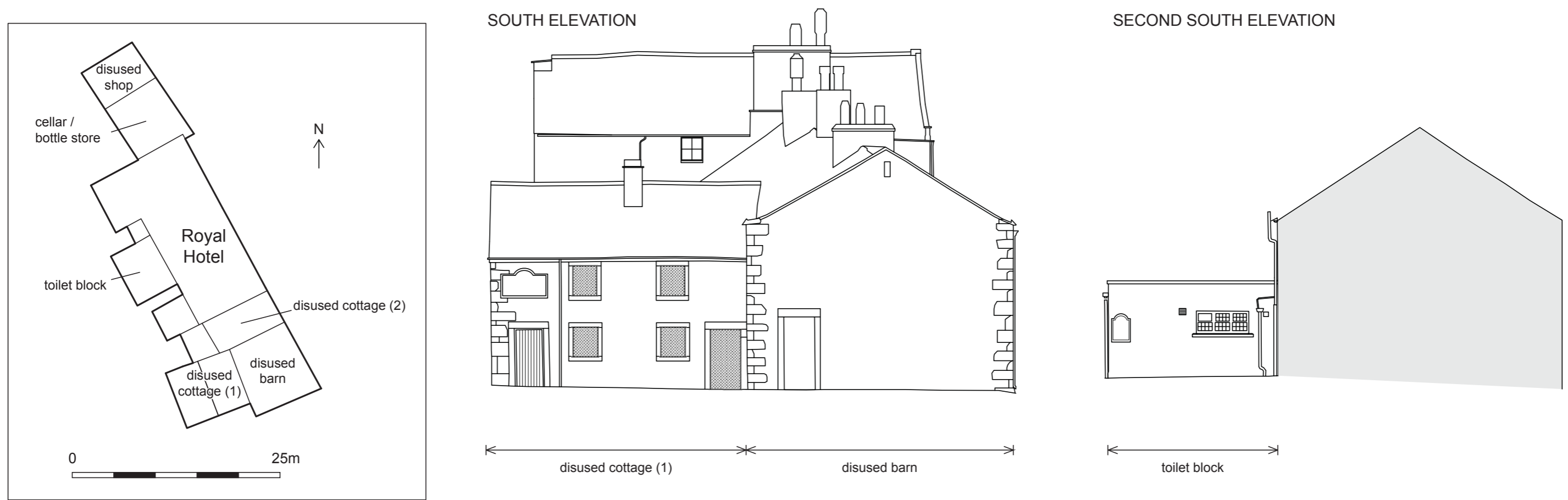
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



Figure 2: North and east external elevations



- Key:
- cross-sectional timber
 - ▨ cross-sectional wall
 - ▩ blocked feature
 - edge uncertain
 - overgrown
 - ▧ boarded



Figure 3: South and west external elevations

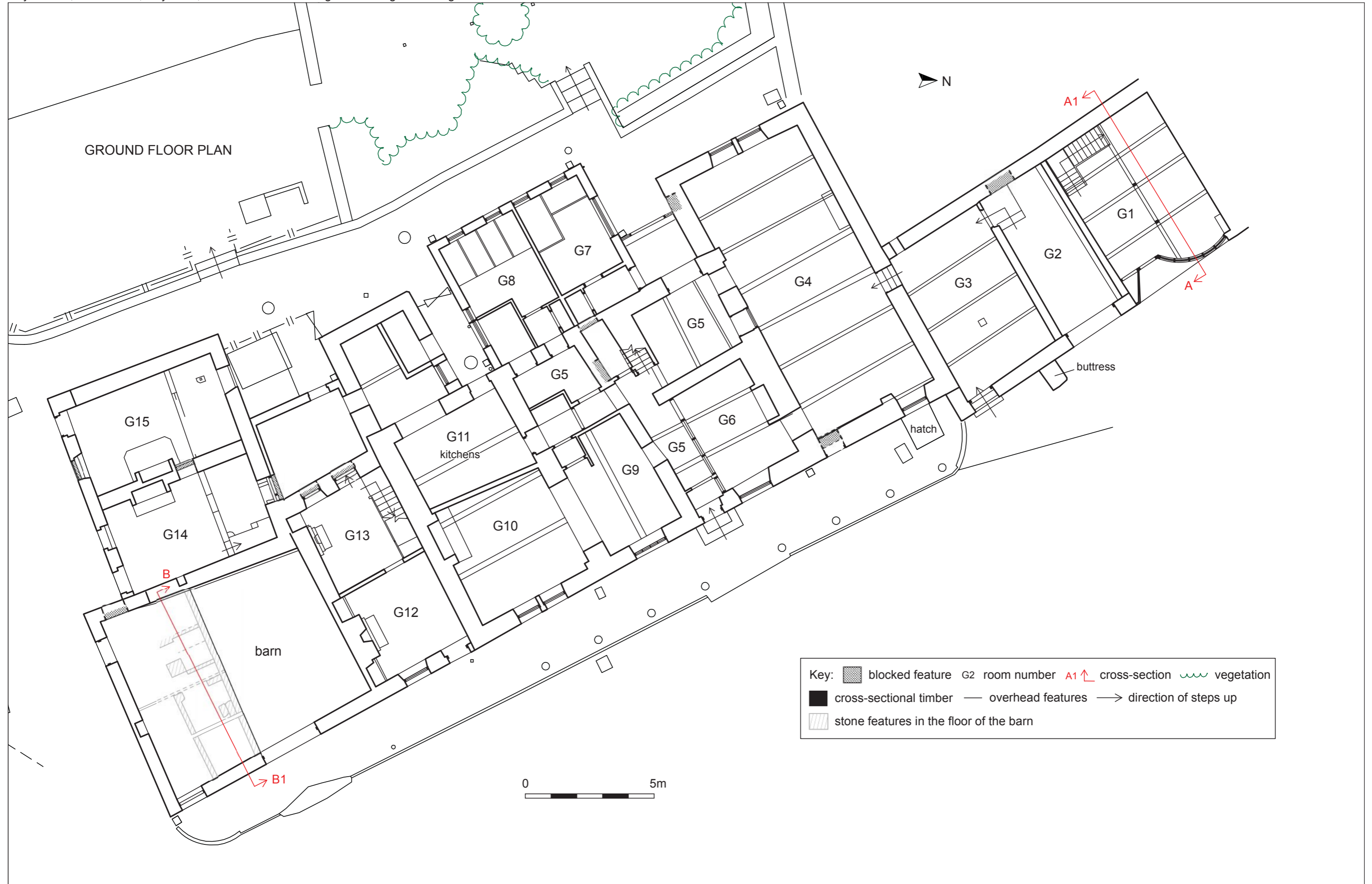


Figure 4: Ground floor plan

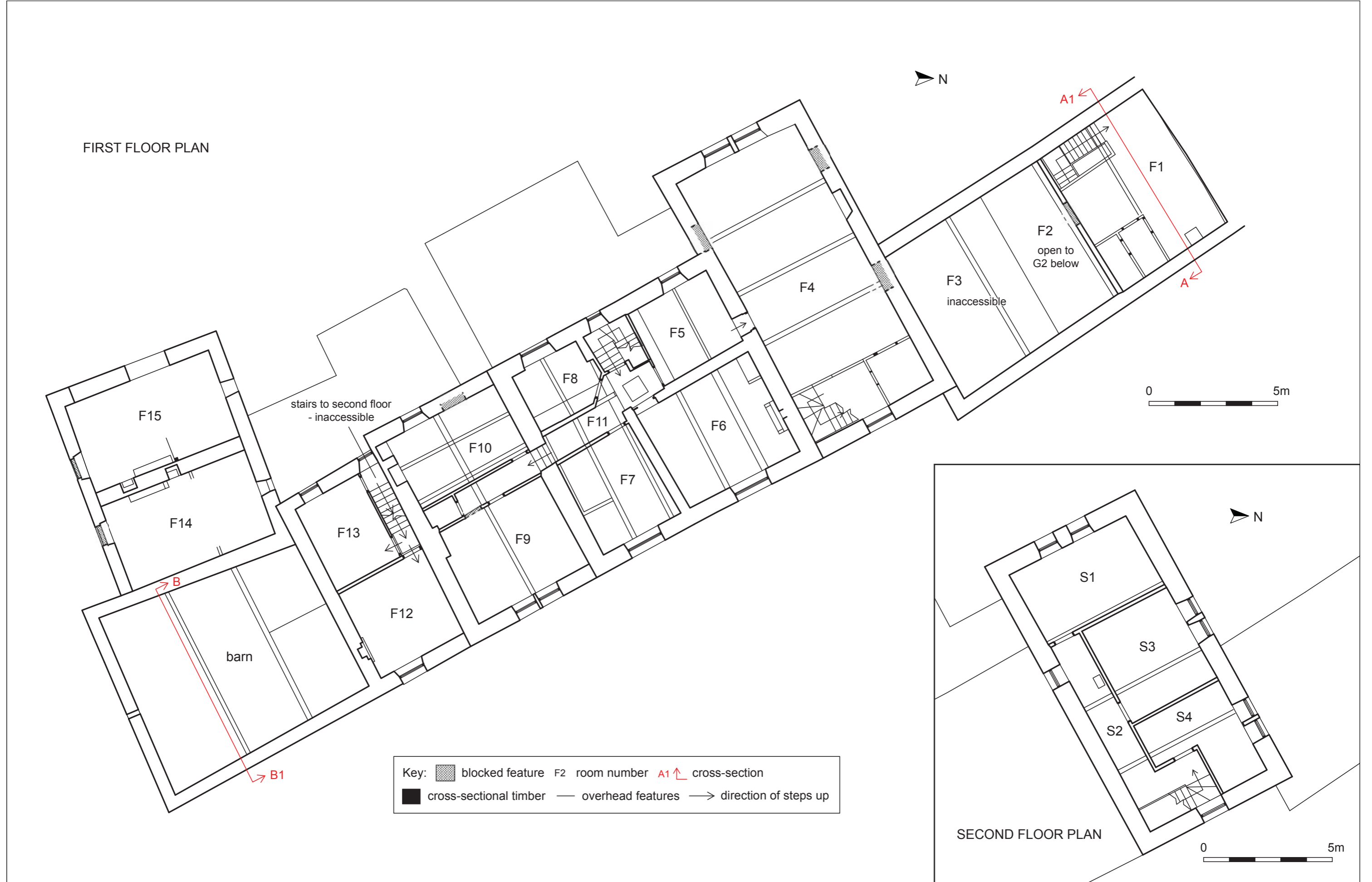
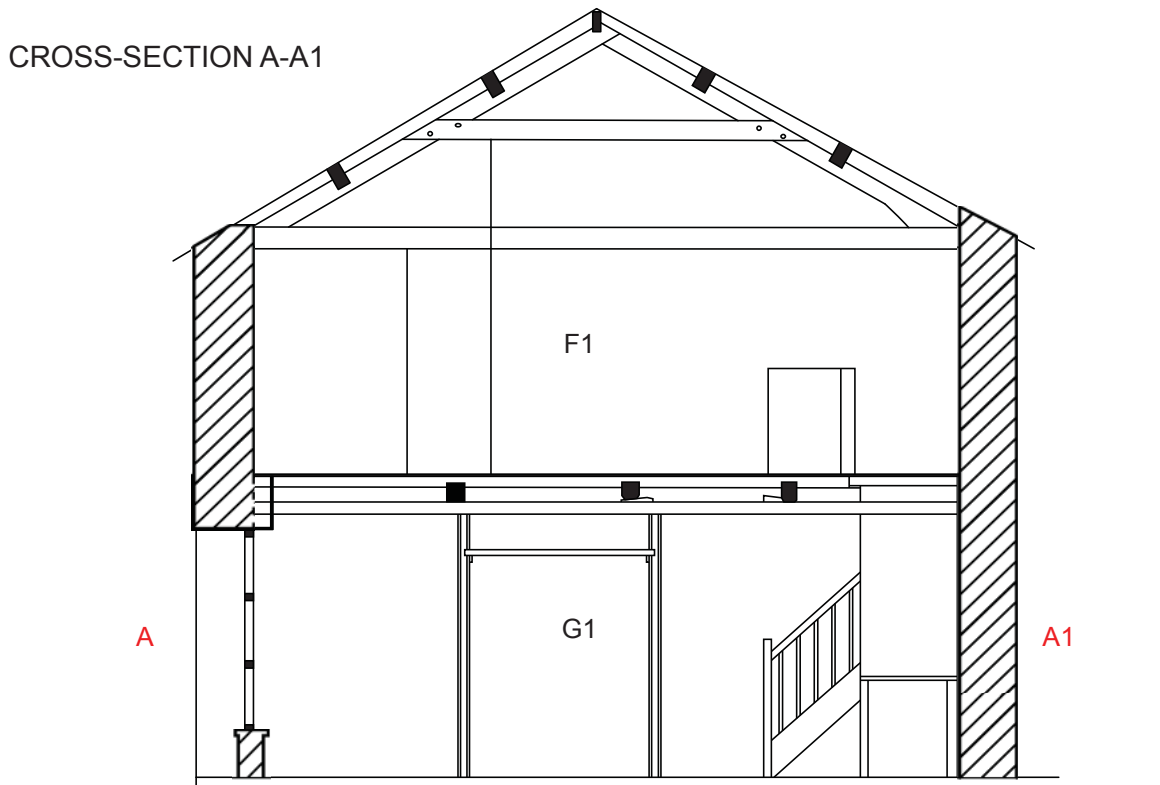


Figure 5: First and second floor plans



Key:

- cross-sectional timber
- ▨ cross-sectional wall
- continuation of line
- F1 room number

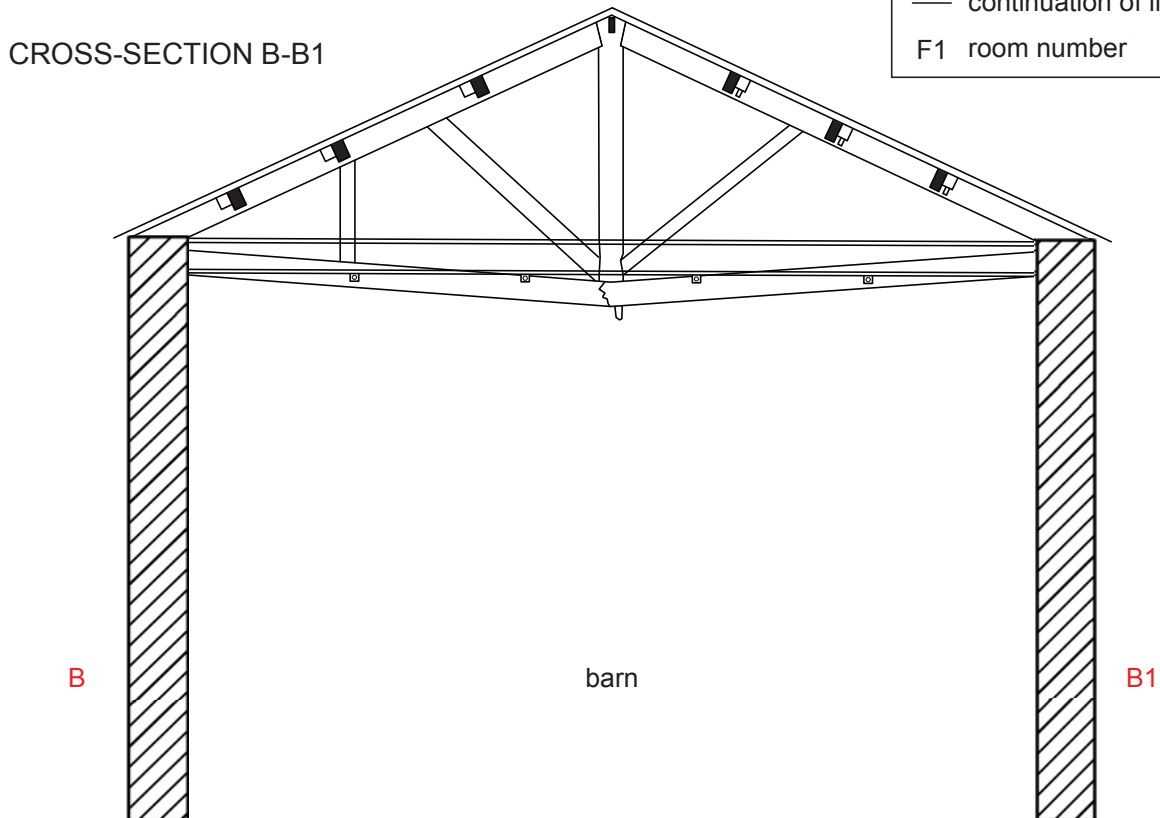


Figure 6: Cross-sections A-A1 and B-B1

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground floor Room 1 (G1)**: the disused shop at the north end of the block had a concrete floor and the walls were all painted. The ceiling comprised three north/south beams with east/west joists supported on a further east/west beam on two posts, all of which were machine cut (Plate 25). The posts were very worn at the base (Plate 26). The north elevation was plain, painted stone, with dressed blocks in courses. The east elevation was mostly filled on the north side by the large shop window, which curved round, and there was modern hardboard panelling on the north side (Plate 27). The door to the south of the window was glazed and there was a cupboard set into the wall to the south of this with a plain surround. Inside the cupboard was a waste water pipe on the south wall which was concrete. The north side of the cupboard was angled with modern timber. The south elevation was tiled on the east side and had a sink against it on a timber bench. The rest was partially covered with rusticated (modern) planking and a cupboard then rough 'country cottage' style plaster. The west elevation had the very plain, modern, timber stairs against it to the south, with a desk below them on the north side, and to the north of them the stone wall was painted (Plate 28).



Plate 25: The ceiling of the disused shop (G1)



Plate 26: Timber posts supporting the joists in G1



Plate 27: The east elevation of G1



Plate 28: The west elevation of G1

4.3.2 **Ground floor Room 2 (G2):** this room was in use as a bottle store. It had a concrete floor and was open to the roof. The truss is described as part of the description of F2. The walls were mostly exposed stone. The room was also open to the first floor (F3) above the low south wall. The upper part of the north elevation was continued in concrete block and was thinner than the stone wall below. The east elevation had a large wagon door, which was a double plank and batten door with a machine cut timber

lintel. The south elevation was only to the base of the level of the first floor and was open above (to F2/F3). It was topped with boards for the floor/ceiling beyond. A doorway had been inserted at the west end up a flight of timber steps, with a modern four panel door (although it was plain from this side). The west elevation had a blocked doorway on the south side, blocked with stone, with a machine cut timber lintel.



Plate 29 (left): Wagon door in the east elevation of G2

Plate 30 (right): Blocked door in the west elevation of G2

4.3.3 **Ground floor Room 3 (G3)**: this was the beer cellar and was mostly covered with kegs and pipes tapping beer to the bar (Plate 31). It had a concrete floor with a ceramic drain to the east side and a modern plaster ceiling with three thin, north/south, stop-chamfered beams across (Plate 32). The walls were plastered and painted. The doorway on the west side of the north elevation had a modern four-panel door. The east elevation had a door on the south side with a plain door and surround (Plate 31). The south elevation had a flight of three concrete steps up on the west side to a door (to G4) with 18 chamfered panels (Plate 33). There was a small alcove to the south end of the west elevation with an iron grill vent to the outside (Plate 34).



Plate 31: East elevation of G3



Plate 32: Detail of chamfering on one of the beams above G3

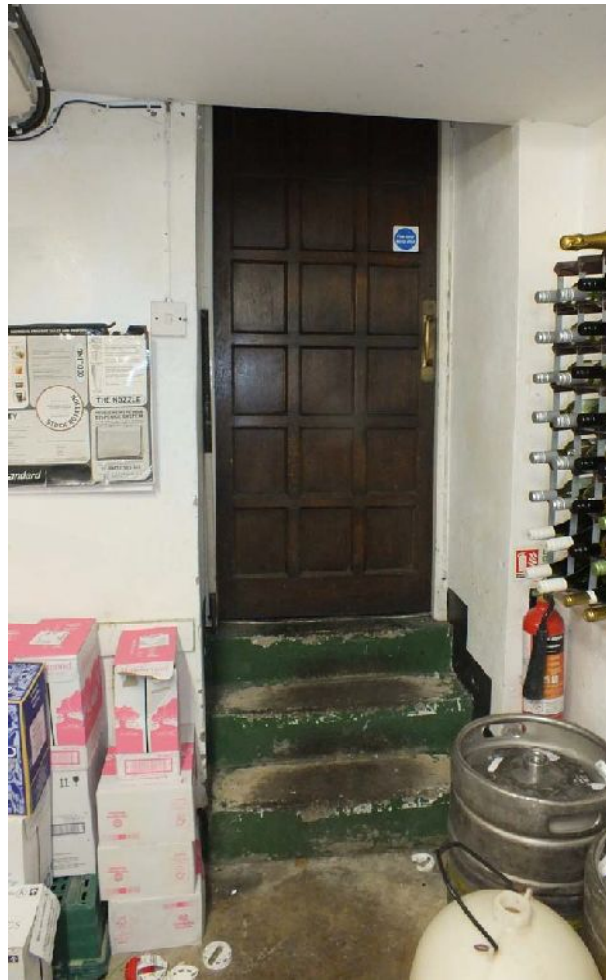


Plate 33: Steps at the west side of the south elevation of G3



Plate 34: West elevation of G3

4.3.4 **Ground floor Room 4 (G4):** the bar and dining area at the north end of the Royal Hotel had a carpeted floor, the walls were plastered and painted, and there was a bar/serving area in the south-east corner. The ceiling was supported by six north/south beams and joists, all of which were hand-finished, and there were Baltic timber marks on at least one of the beams (Plate 35). There was a plaster plaque with a fleur-de-lis attached on the north elevation to the west side of the fireplace (Plate 36) and a relatively modern 18 panel chamfered door to the east of that. The fireplace had a stone surround with modern stone and a doorway to the east with a relatively modern door with 18 chamfered panels. There was a pair of four over six hinged casement windows above a timber sill on the east elevation, north of the serving area, and two doorways in the south elevation with plain surrounds, but no doors, and an inserted opening between, with a nine-light fixed casement window and a slight pillar projecting on the west side supporting one of the beams. The west elevation had a pair of large four over eight light hinged casement windows.



Plate 35: Timber marks on one of the beams in G4



Plate 36: The north elevation of G4

4.3.5 Ground floor Room 5 (G5): several small lobby rooms and short corridors linked rooms in the main part of the Royal Hotel together. These have been grouped as G5, including the porch on the west. Mostly these rooms had plaster ceilings with exposed, hand-finished beams and reused crucks, particularly in the north-west section (Plate 37 and Plate 38), and they were carpeted throughout. The walls were mostly rough plaster and paint with (possibly 20th century) panelling over the lower part, with run-out stop chamfer divisions forming pairs of panels (Plate 39). The north elevation had a doorway inserted to G4 and another incorporated a nine-light fixed casement window to the east. The north side of the corridor to the front door, along the side of the snug (G6), had a row of windows with leaded decoration and stained glass (Plate 40) and the inside doorway at the east end was the same (Plate 41). The door had panels in the base and a glazed (leaded) top. The return to the west was plain. There was a low doorway (to G9) on the south elevation, with a beaded surround, but no door (Plate 41), and there were modern doors to the kitchens (through to G11) and toilets to the west. The west elevation had a four-panel door leading to a cupboard/cloakroom under the stairs (Plate 42), with a low arched opening at the west end, which was blocked, and a doorway filled with brick in the south side (Plate 43). It had a flag floor and the timber of the stairs was all hand finished. The door to the stairs to the north was a modern four-panel door (Plate 42). The double door to the porch to the north was timber with glazed (leaded) sections above (Plate 44). The porch was also very modern, with similar timber and glazed doors to the beer garden, to the west, and access to the toilets, to the south.



Plate 37: Beams in the ceiling at the north end of G5



Plate 38: Detail of reused beams in the ceiling of G5



Plate 39: Example of the panelling in G5

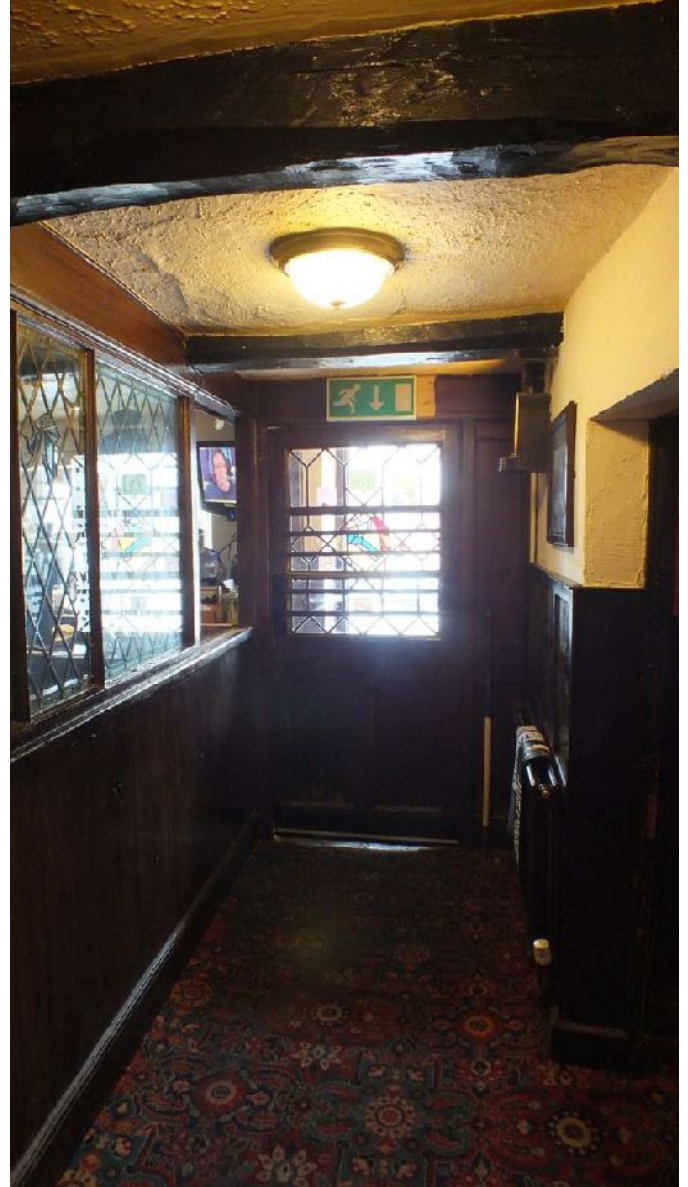


Plate 40 (left): Corridor (G5) along the side of the snug (G6)

Plate 41 (right): Main entrance to the Royal Hotel



Plate 42 (left): Doorways to the stairs and cupboard/cloakroom to the left

Plate 43 (right): Inside the cupboard/cloakroom below the stairs



Plate 44: Doorways to the porch and G4 at the north end of G5

4.3.6 **Ground floor Room 6 (G6):** the snug had a modern stone flag floor and plaster ceiling, with two hand-finished north/south beams across it, the east one of which was neater and chamfered. The bar/serving area was on the east side. The walls were plastered and painted and mostly plain. There was panelling with a geometric pattern on the north and west elevations. The north elevation had a stone fire surround, with a lintel on scrolled corbels and dressed edges (Plate 45). The doorway to the east side had a plain surround. The window in the east elevation had splayed jambs and a hinged four over eight-light casement window. The south elevation was a timber wall with glazed top and leaded decoration with a door on the west side.



Plate 45: Fireplace in G6

4.3.7 **Ground floor Room 7 (G7)**: this was the gents' toilets. It was modern with a tiled finish.

4.3.8 **Ground floor Room 8 (G8)**: this was room was partitioned off in the south-corner for a baby changing room and the ladies' toilets to the west. Both parts were modern with a tiled finish.

4.3.9 **Ground floor Room 9 (G9)**: this formed another part of the bar, adjacent to the dining area. The floor was finished with carpet and it had a plaster and paint ceiling, with a beam orientated east/west finished with modern beaded boxing. The walls were largely finished with plaster and paint with raised and fielded panelling over the lower part with fluted bars between, perhaps not original as some of the joints are not well formed (Plate 46). The north elevation had a doorway with a plain square surround, while the east elevation had a large window with square jambs with moulded surrounds with recesses, presumably for shutting, behind and a timber window seat (Plate 47). The south elevation had a large opening, evidently inserted, providing access into Room G10. The west elevation had a doorway south of the centre with a flanking stud wall on the north side and modern door.

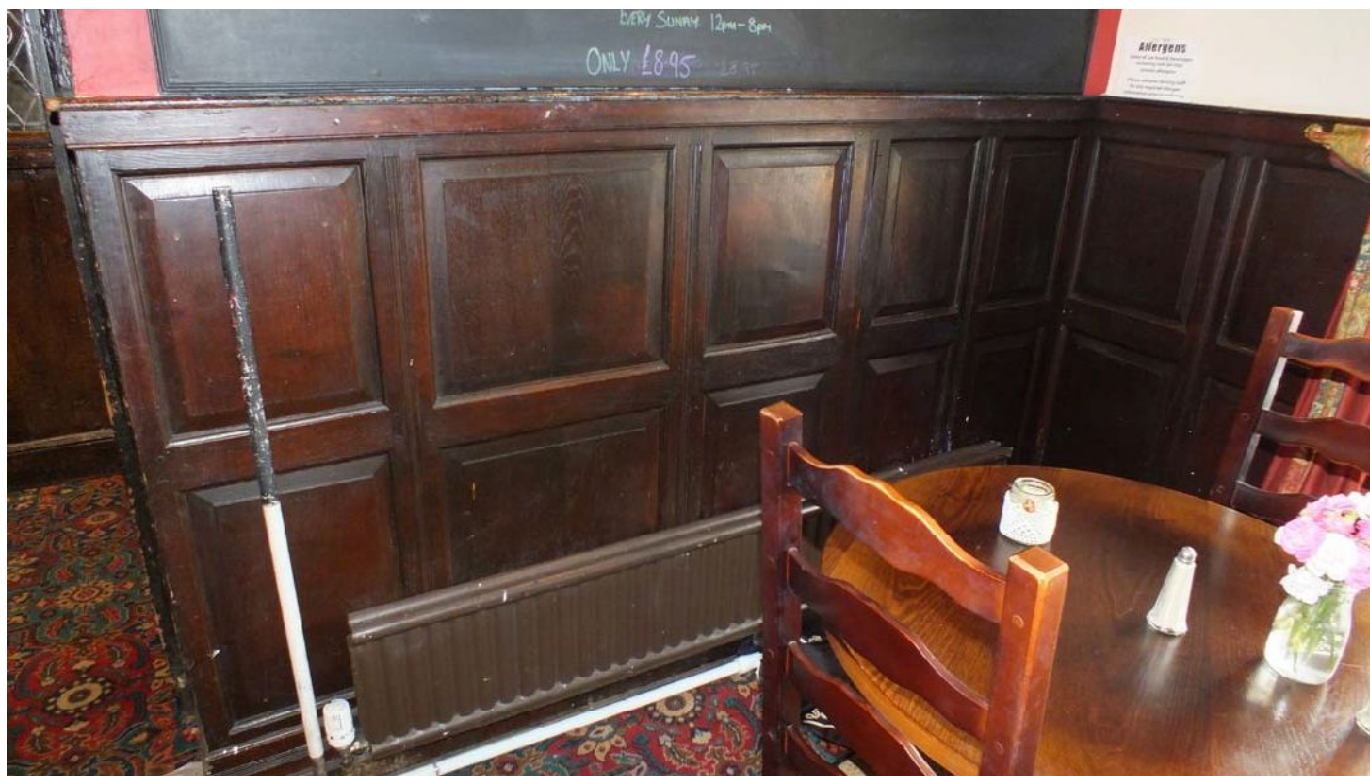


Plate 46: Panelling on the north and east sides of G9



Plate 47: Window in the east elevation G9

4.3.10 **Ground floor Room 10 (G10)**: this formed a dining area. The floor was finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster, with two beams orientated north/south and finished with modern beaded boxing. The walls were finished with plaster and paint and relatively modern panels over the lower part as per those in Room G5. The elevations were generally unremarkable, although the east contained a large window with a timber seat and the south had a chimney breast on the west side with a modern timber fire surround

around the fireplace, which had a stone lintel (Plate 48) and housed an iron range () with a maker's plate marked 'A BELL & SONS LANCASTER' (Plate 49).



Plate 48: Fireplace and range in the south elevation of G10



Plate 49: Maker's plate on the range in G10

4.3.11 **Ground floor Room 11 (G11)**: this comprised the kitchens and associated access. It was not examined in detail but was clearly entirely modernised throughout.

4.3.12 Ground floor Room 12 (G12): this originally comprised the eastern ground floor room of a small cottage attached to the barn to the south. It had a concrete floor and a flat plaster ceiling, which was finished with flock wallpaper and paint as we the walls. The north elevation was plain, with electrical fittings such as the fuse box on the east side and a small timber shelf across the north-west corner. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a modern single panel door, with a window to the south with a 16-light timber casement, the top four of which are hinged and there is a timber seat below with a skirting board with a plain moulding below (Plate 50). The south elevation had a central fireplace with a mid-20th century tiled surround and a projecting tiled hearth. Either side were cupboards set into the recess of the wall each with two shelves (the east with a further space at the bottom not present in the west) (Plate 51). The doors had been removed but the openings had beaded edges. The west elevation had a central doorway with moulded surrounds and a plain door.



Plate 50: East elevation in Room G12



Plate 51: South elevation in Room G12

4.3.13 Ground floor Room 13: this originally comprised the western ground floor room of the cottage attached to the barn. It had a concrete floor finished with linoleum and the ceiling was flat plaster. The walls too were finished with plaster and painted flock wallpaper, although the north elevation was largely covered by beaded tongue and groove planks along the outer edge of the staircase, forming a small cupboard beneath with a doorway with a beaded surround but no door finished internally with chipboard sheeting (Plate 52). The stairs themselves had a moulded hand rail and square section balusters ending at a turned newel post at the west. Beyond the stairs the north elevation proper was plain, and the stairs were timber planks. The east elevation was also plain, with a doorway on the north side with a moulded surround. The south elevation was also relatively plain, although with lots of modern patching to the plaster and a projecting fireplace on the west side with a timber mantle above a mid-20th century tiled hearth (Plate 53). To the west was a narrow alcove with a stone lintel, extending almost the full thickness of the wall and finished with modern boards. The west elevation had a window on the south side with a rough timber lintel, a two-light hinged timber casement, and a gap in the sill below that evidently originally housed a sink as some tiles remained below the casement (Plate 53). There was a doorway to the north of this with a modern door with six-lights and a panel below and a concrete step up.



Plate 52: Stairs against the north elevation of Room G13



Plate 53: Fireplace and alcove, south elevation of Room G13



Plate 54: Window and doorway, west elevation, Room G13

4.3.14 **Ground floor of the barn:** the barn at the south end of the block had an earth floor but was raised on the south side and cobbled with a rough stone flooring with some timber set into it (Plate 55). The walls were exposed stone of roughly dressed blocks in courses. It was open to the roof, which is described as part of the first floor descriptions below. The north elevation was essentially plain apart from two rows of square throughstones (Plate 56). The east elevation was also plain apart from the wagon door in the centre, with a flattened stone arch (Plate 57), and a door on the south side with a rough and reused timber lintel, although there was a further sawn off timber sticking out of the wall to the north of this. The south elevation made much more use of cobbles, in bands, with dressed blocks higher up. There was a small alcove with a low stone lintel near the centre and a doorway on the west side (Plate 58). The doorway did not appear to be inserted from this side, although it had certainly been repointed externally. Internally, it had a reused timber lintel and remains of a frame, which was chamfered and had an over-light. It was possibly early 20th century, perhaps inserted and then whitewashed over the jambs. There was timber set in on the south side of the west elevation which may have been a lintel for a blocked door and there was a line of quoins to the north of this, ending with a large quoin part way up (Plate 59). This line of quoins corresponded with a set of quoins further to the north, which were butted against by the north elevation. Sections below the trusses were rebuilt in concrete block in both the east and west elevations.



Plate 55: Raised floor on the south side of the barn



Plate 56 (left): North elevation of the barn



Plate 57: East elevation of the barn



Plate 58: South elevation of the barn



Plate 59: West elevation of the barn

4.3.15 Ground floor Room 14 (G14): this comprises the easternmost of the two cottages to the west of the barn. It had a largely flag floor, with large well-finished stone flags (Plate 60), although the majority of the north end was raised by approximately 0.1m with stone edging and beyond this the floor was just earth, with some flags present on the east side (Plate 61). The room had been opened out into the upper floor through the removal of the first floor, therefore exposing the roof, which had been covered by plasterboard sheets attached to the joists, with a further section of suspended ceiling added to form a small attic. Throughout the walls are finished with the remains of lime plaster, although in many areas this was completely removed. The north elevation had a window at ground floor level with a rough timber lintel and square jambs extending to the ground into which brick pillars have been set on either side, presumably to support a sink that is now missing (Plate 62). The window had mostly been blocked with stone, but a small aperture had been left at the top with a plain timber casement, although this too had been blocked externally with concrete blocks. At first floor level there was a further small window the jambs of which extend to the roof. It had a small single-light timber casement, blocked externally with board. In the north-east corner there is the scar of a former staircase, corresponding with the flagged section of floor in the raised part on the north side of the room. The scar of the stairs continues onto the north side of the east elevation, where the plaster was otherwise largely missing (Plate 63). There was a small alcove south of the centre, with a stone lintel and jamb, a narrow notch in the base and internal plaster (Plate 64). At the south end of the ground floor there was an evident butt joint, corresponding with that visible in the barn but without quoins. At first floor level there was a row of holes for joists and the scar of a stud wall on the north side. The south elevation had a doorway on the east side with square jambs, mostly solid stone with rebates, and a chamfered timber lintel (Plate 65). To the west was a window with square jambs, stepped sill and rough timber lintel. At first floor level there was a further window over this, its square jambs extending to the roof, which had been blocked externally with concrete blocks. The west elevation had a large fireplace on the ground floor within a projecting chimney breast south of the centre with a stone surround and lintel and projecting concrete hearth (Plate 66). The base was loosely filled with brick to house a smaller grate. Immediately north of the fireplace was an alcove built into the wall with the scars for two shelves. At first floor level the holes for the joists were still visible and the scar for the stud wall, matching that to the east, as well as an opening for a small fireplace. This was very plain, with no grate remaining. Across the wall at first floor level, scored into the

plaster, was numerous pieces of graffiti, some dated 1992, and it was apparent that the west elevation was not properly bonded to the south, although this may be because of movement in the latter.



Plate 60: Flag floor in Room G14



Plate 61: Raised floor on the north side of Room G14

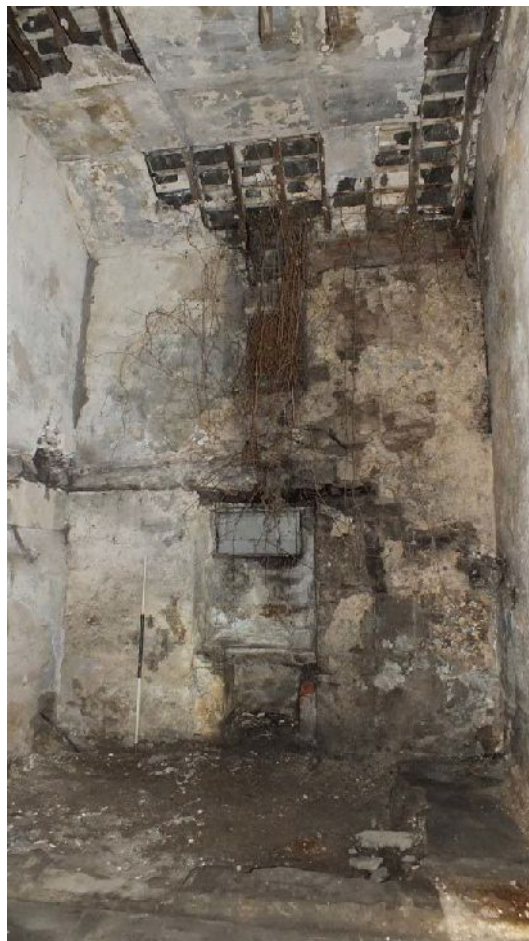


Plate 62: North elevation in Room G14



Plate 63: Scar of former staircase in the north-east corner of Room G14



Plate 64 (left): Alcove in east elevation, Room G14

Plate 65 (right): South elevation, Room G14



Plate 66: Fireplace and alcove, west elevation, Room G14

4.3.16 Ground floor Room 15 (G15): this comprised the westernmost of the two cottages to the west of the barn. The floor was rough concrete, slightly raised along the north side with stone blocks along the edge (Plate 67) at least some of which had a groove along the top, along with a separate block on the west side with a square hole in the top. The first floor had been removed so it was open to the roof, which had a single purlin per pitch and a ridge purlin, as well as additional timbers attached to form a suspended ceiling across the centre. The walls are mainly finished with modern concrete scratch coat although the east elevation retains its original lime plaster. The north elevation had a window on the ground floor with a very plain modern finish and plain modern timber lintel and casement, which had been blocked externally with boards (Plate 68). The joist holes are visible at first floor level and there was a further window on the first floor, the jambs of which extended to the roof and which was blocked externally by timber boards. The east elevation had a large fireplace south of the centre with a stone surround and brick infilling at the base to form a smaller grate (Plate 69). To the north of this was a shallow alcove with scars for three shelves, a rough timber lintel and the scar of a projecting wall on the north side. At first floor level there was a visible scar for the actual floor and a fireplace to the south, which was plain but had an iron grate. The south elevation had a ground floor window and doorway, both with square surrounds and rough and re-used timber lintels; the window also had a stepped sill and was blocked externally with concrete blocks. The doorway had a modern plank and batten door. At first floor level the joist holes of the upper floor were visible and the remains of a plain skirting board. There was a window on the east side with square jambs, which extended to the roof and was blocked externally with concrete blocks. The west elevation was largely plain and evidently mostly rebuilt in concrete block, with only a small section at the south side retaining its original stonework. The holes for the joists were present at first floor level and there was a single window at first floor level within the rebuilt section, with a modern timber lintel.



Plate 67 (left): Raised blocks in the floor at the north end of Room G15



Plate 68 (right): North elevation in Room G15



Plate 69: East elevation, Room G15

4.3.17 **First floor Room 1 (F1)**: the space above the disused shop had a chipboard floor and was open to the roof. The ceiling joists were boarded over but there was a single east/west truss across the centre of the room, with a collar bolted on, two purlins per pitch and a ridge plank (Plate 70). The principals were lap jointed east on west and all of the timber was machine cut. The walls were mainly painted stone and plain. The south wall was painted concrete block. The south-east corner had modern stud walls inserted with a modern panel door from the west and a doorway from the north, with no door, just broken through the stud wall, into the small cubicles. The cubicle to the south had a toilet in it on the east side and the north cubicle had shelves for storage. The stairs to the ground floor were in the south-west corner. The north elevation was stepped out part way along by 0.1m, roughly 0.7m from its base, and there were tall through stones in the east elevation (Plate 71).



Plate 70: Truss in the disused shop (F1)



Plate 71: North elevation of F1

4.3.18 **First floor Room 2 (F2)**: the space above the bottle store on the ground floor (G2) had a tie beam truss against the north elevation like that in F1 to the north (Plate 72). The timber used was machine sawn and there was a stone corbel below the west end of the truss. There had been a small aperture in the concrete section of the north elevation of this space above G2 but this had been blocked with concrete block.



Plate 72: Truss visible on north side of F2

4.3.19 **First floor Room 3 (F3)**: the truss in the space (F3) above the beer cellar (G3) was the same as that above the bottle store (described as part of F2), although it had extra timber boxed round the west end of the beam (Plate 73) and there was a timber corbel below the east end (Plate 74; Plate 75). The space above F2 was not accessible.



Plate 73: West end of truss visible on south side of F3



Plate 74: East end of truss visible on south side of F3



Plate 75: Timber corbel below the east end of the truss on the south side of F3

4.3.20 **First floor Room 4 (F4):** the room on the first floor in the taller north end of the Royal Hotel had a modern chipboard floor and rough plaster walls and plaster ceiling and three beaded beams, aligned north/south. The north elevation had brick blocking on the east and west sides, either side of an alcove with two shelved and moulded surrounds (Plate 76 and Plate 77). The north-east corner was built out with timber stud walls (Plate 78) to form a small room with part of a panelled door to the west and a small,

six-light casement window to the south (Plate 79). There was a large opening to the south of this room in the east elevation, the top part of which was glazed and the rest had vents in. The stairs to the south-east corner had beaded timber panelling and a plank door (Plate 80). The south elevation had a central doorway, which was either rebuilt or inserted with a concrete lintel and machine-made brick (Plate 81). The door was a possibly 20th century plain panel door. There was a further blocked fireplace to the west of that with 20th century brick infill and a stone lintel, as per the one to the north-east. There were two sash windows over a timber sill in the west elevation, presumably originally eight over 16-light sash windows which had been modified: the lower parts had been boarded and a vent had been inserted in the one to the east (Plate 82).



Plate 76: The south end of the west elevation of F4



Plate 77: The north end of the west elevation of F4



Plate 78: The east north end of F4



Plate 79: Small room in the north-east corner of F4



Plate 80 (left): The stairs in the south-east corner of F4



Plate 81 (right): Inserted doorway in the south elevation of F4



Plate 82: The west end of F4

4.3.21 **First floor Room 5 (F5)**: this was the first floor kitchen and utility room. It had a vinyl floor, flock wallpaper and a picture rail, and wallpapered ceiling, with a narrow, east/west aligned, hand finished beam (Plate 83). The moulded doorway to the north was very narrow and probably a later insertion. The window to the west was a three over six light sash. The door to the south had six raised and fielded panels and a narrow moulded surround (Plate 84).



Plate 83: Beam in F5



Plate 84: Panel door in F5

4.3.22 **First floor Room 6 (F6)**: the sitting room/living room on the first floor had a carpeted floor, skirting board, flock wallpaper on the walls, and two beaded east/west beams across the plaster ceiling. The surround of the fireplace to the north was modern and the boiler cupboard in the north-west corner was also 20th century. The two windows to the east were two over four sash windows and the door to the west had four raised and fielded panels.



Plate 85: The north end of F6



Plate 86: Detail of the raised and fielded panel door in F6

4.3.23 **First floor Room 7 (F7)**: the bedroom opposite the bathroom on the first floor had a carpeted floor and plaster ceiling with two, east/west aligned, hand-finished beams across it and a further one on the south wall and a joining piece north/south. There were Baltic marks on the east end of the central beam, which had a chamfered end. There were a pair of two over four light sash windows to the east side of the room and a one over three panel door to the west with plain surrounds.



Plate 87: Beams across the ceiling in F7



Plate 88: Detail of the Baltic marks at the east end of the central beam in F7



Plate 89: Panel door in F7

4.3.24 **First floor Room 8 (F8)**: this was the bathroom. It had a vinyl floor and was plastered and wallpapered over the ceiling, including the east/west beam and step in the ceiling on the east side (). The window to the west had a modern casement and there was a one over three panel door to the north-east corner, where the wall was angled.



Plate 90: The ceiling in F8

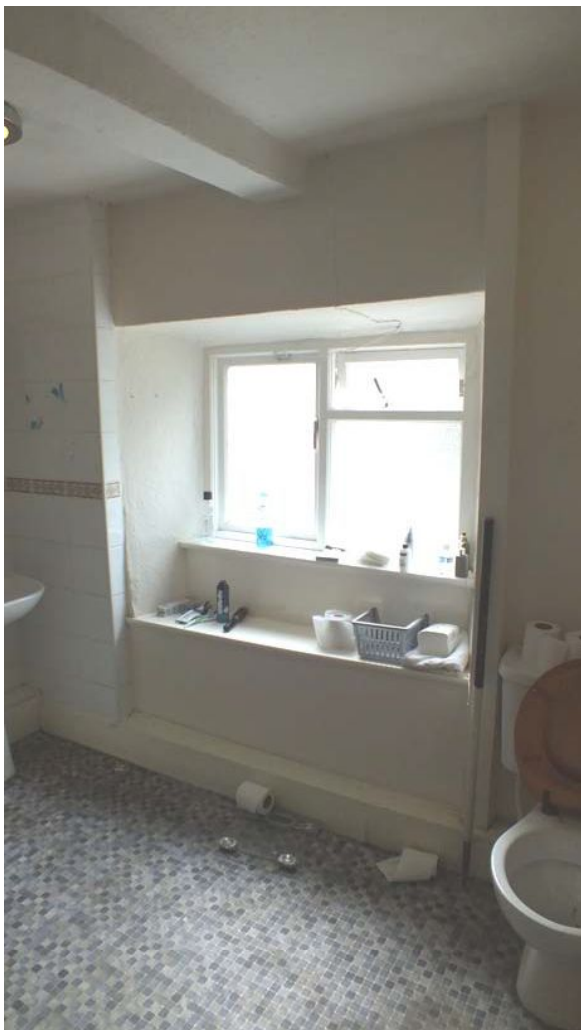


Plate 91 (left): The windows in the west elevation of F8



Plate 92 (right): Panel door in F8

4.3.25 **First floor Room 9 (F9)**: the bedroom at the south-east end of the Royal Hotel had a carpeted floor and a rough east/west beam across the ceiling. It had a pair of three over six light sash windows to the east, a door to the west with four raised and fielded panels, and a chimneybreast in the south wall.



Plate 93: Beam in F9

4.3.26 **First floor Room 10 (F10)**: the bedroom at the south-west end of the Royal Hotel had a carpeted floor and plastered ceiling, with two beams north/south and one centrally east/west (Plate 94). The walls were mostly plastered and finished with flock wallpaper but the south and west elevations were exposed stone (Plate 95). The fireplace to the south had a stone lintel and the alcove in the south-west corner had a timber lintel. There had been two windows in the west elevation (Plate 96): the one to the south was a three over six light sash and had a rough reused cruck timber lintel; the one to the north also had a timber lintel but was blocked. The door in the north end of the east elevation had four raised and fielded panels (Plate 97).



Plate 94: Beams across the ceiling in F10



Plate 95: The south and west elevations of F10



Plate 96: Sash window and blocked window in the west elevation of F10



Plate 97: Panel door in F10

4.3.27 **First floor Room 11 (F11)**: the corridor on the first floor was aligned broadly north/south and stepped up at the south end. There was a cupboard at the south end with three L-shaped shelves (Plate 98) and a raised and fielded six-panel door with early 'butterfly' hinges (Plate 99). The door to the east at the south end next to that had four raised and fielded panels, but did not go anywhere (Plate 100). There was a door to the north to F5, doors on the east side to F6, F7 and F9 (Plate 101), doors to the west to F8 and F10 (each of which is described as part of the description for each room), and a large 18-panel door with an over-light at the top of the stairs (Plate 102) at the north-west end with a modern glazed (frosted) panel north of that. The stairs down were plain timber and there was a stair light to the west and a reused cruck beam in the north wall (Plate 103).

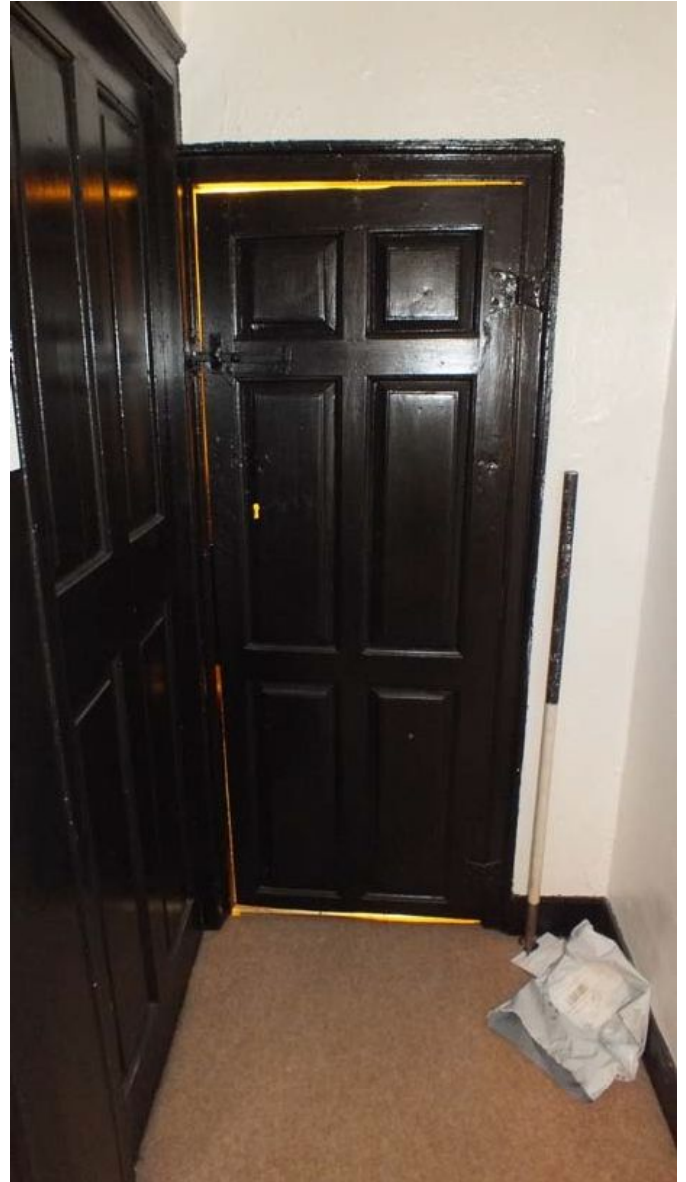


Plate 98 (left): Cupboard at the south end of F11

Plate 99 (right): Raised and fielded cupboard door at the south end of F11



Plate 100 (left): Cupboard door and redundant door at the end of F11

Plate 101 (centre): Door to F9 from F11

Plate 102 (right): Doors to the bathroom (F8) and stairs at the north end of F11



Plate 103: Reused cruck in the north wall of the stairs

4.3.28 *First floor Room 12 (F12)*: this had a timber floor comprising wide boards (not tongue and groove), raised relative to the level of the landing to the north. The ceiling was flat lath and plaster and

the walls were also finished with plaster and wallpaper, although most of this had been stripped. The north elevation had doorways on the east and west sides leading to the stairs. The west had a modern surround and no door, while the east had a narrow moulded surround and early plank door with the scar for an early handle but modern sheeting attached over the south face (Plate 104). The east and south elevations were plain, while the west had a window on the south side with plain square jambs, a rough timber lintel and timber window seat (Plate 105). The adjoining staircase had timber stairs and painted plaster walls, although the stairs to the floor above were missing and so this could not be accessed. It was apparent, however, that it comprised two further small rooms. There were doorways off the stairs to the south and east with narrow moulded surrounds. The south elevation is a stud partition and there was a small window into the stairs with a modern two-light hinged timber casement and a timber sill.



Plate 104: Door in the north elevation of Room F12



Plate 105: Window in the west elevation of Room F12

4.3.29 **First floor Room 13 (F13)**: the floor was finished with linoleum over timber floorboards (not tongue and groove) and the ceiling was flat lath and plaster. The walls were finished with paint and the remnants of wallpaper over plaster. The north elevation was plain, with an iron pipe set into it on the east side. The east elevation contained a single window on the south side, with splayed jambs, a 16-light modern hinged timber casement and a timber seat below (Plate 106). The south elevation has a fireplace on the east side with a stone surround and internal supports holding an iron grate (Plate 107). The west elevation was a stud partition with a doorway on the north side with a narrow moulded surround.



Plate 106 (left): Window in the east elevation of Room F13



Plate 107 (right): Fireplace in the south elevation of Room F13

4.3.30 **Roof space above F5-F10:** there were two trusses in the north part above the main building of the Royal Hotel and one in the southern section. Both were simple tie beam trusses with collars and the timber was hand-finished (Plate 108 and Plate 109). The south end was separated by a wall where the steps were and there was a small access hatch. It was not easily accessible but evidently had a projecting chimney stack east of the centre. The south part had a similar style of truss and just the one. There was a butt joint on the west side in the north wall of the north section, with the wall apparently running off to the north or perhaps forming one side of a blocked window, and a projecting chimney stack on the east side.



Plate 108: Truss and chimney breast in the south part of the roof space



Plate 109: Trusses in the main part of the roof space

4.3.31 **First floor of the barn:** the roof of the barn was supported by two 'king post' type trusses with angled braces and additional queen braces, although only one survived on the north truss, and steel I-beam supports were strapped on to the tie beam (Plate 110). There were three purlins per pitch and a ridge plank. All of the roof timbers were neatly hand-finished and run-out stop chamfered.



Plate 110: Truss in the barn

4.3.32 **Second floor room 1 (S1)**: the room at the west side of the second floor was not in use. It had a tongue and groove floor, aligned north/south, and plain plaster walls with moulded skirting. The north elevation had a scar up the centre of the brick for a flue (Plate 111), the east elevation had a beaded beam along it and a doorway on the south side with a moulded surround but no door, the south elevation was plain, and the west elevation had two three over six light sash windows with timber sills (Plate 112).



Plate 111: North end of S1



Plate 112: Windows in the west elevation of S1

4.3.33 **Second floor room 2 (S2)**: this room formed the corridor to the south side of the second floor and turned north at the east end to the stairs. It had stud walls along its north and west sides, tongue and groove board floors, and a plaster ceiling (Plate 113). The doorways to the rooms to the north and west (S2 to S4) had moulded surrounds, but no doors. The stairs at the east end had turned post and spindles below the hand rail (Plate 114). The window in the stairwell was an eight over 12-light sash with a timber sill. The window in the south elevation was a modern four-light fixed casement.



Plate 113: Looking west along the corridor (S2) on the second floor



Plate 114: Detail of the stair rail on the second floor

4.3.34 **Second floor room 3 (S3)**: this room was very plain and fairly empty. It had tongue and groove floors (as did the rest of this floor), a beaded beam, moulded skirting, and a door to the corridor (S2) to the south. There were a pair of windows to the north, both of which were three over six light sash windows, with a continuous timber sill (Plate 115).

4.3.35 **Second floor room 4 (S4)**: this room was similar to S3. It had tongue and groove boards and three over six light sash windows to the north (Plate 116). The doorway to the corridor (S2) had a moulded surround.



Plate 115 (left): The north elevation of S3

Plate 116 (right): The north elevation of S4

4.3.36 **Roof space above the second floor**: the roof space above the second floor was not fully accessible. There were three tie beam trusses (possibly Baltic timbers) with two purlins per pitch.

4.3.37 **Cellar below Room G4**: this comprised a relatively small space that was only briefly examined. It had a concrete floor, stepped up on the north and south sides with a pair of brick pillars against each wall each supporting two timber beams (Plate 117). The walls were stone, but finished with whitewash. There was a square hole set into the floor in the south-east corner, which apparently acted as a sump as it was full of water and had a pump set into it. Against it was a set of timber steps that originally lead up to Room G4, although the access was now blocked. The access hatch into the street, which was covered

by thick timber boards, was at the east end (Plate 118). There were numerous modern fittings throughout connected to the storage and movement of barrels.



Plate 117: The west end of the cellar below Room G4



Plate 118: The east end of the cellar below Room G4

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** while the building clearly retains much of its original fabric it has also undergone a number of alterations and modifications. Despite the limited documentary evidence for the origins of the building, the building recording revealed a complex sequence of development, with a total of five main phases.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (early 18th century):** the earliest element of the building comprises a square block of two stories corresponding with Rooms G5, G6, G9, F5-F8 and part of F11. This clearly formed a double-pile dwelling of typical style, a form that developed at the end of the late 17th century as a polite form of architecture but had become widespread by the middle of the 18th century (Brunskill 2000, 114). The surviving panelled doors on the first floor are certainly suggestive of a late 17th or early 18th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 17). Properties of this type are generally considered to be more typical of the later 18th and early 19th century but increasing numbers have been investigated that demonstrate origins in the early part of the 18th century, if not earlier (see Greenlane Archaeology 2006; 2011a; 2012a; 2012b). In addition, it is clear that it had mullioned windows, in the rear (west) elevation at least, which would still have been used in the early 18th century, although these would have been somewhat archaic by that time. It is possible that the wall end visible in the west elevation of the barn also represents a building of an early phase, although it is now essentially lost due to the construction of the later cottages so its original function and form is not clear .

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (early 18th century):** at an early date the Phase 1 structure was extended to the south with a single bay corresponding to Rooms G10, G11, F9 and F10. Stylistically this is extremely similar to Phase 1, the trusses being virtually identical (although this whole section could have been re-roofed at the same time), and so presumably close in date. Again the form of the panelled doors on the first floor is suggestive of a late 17th or early 18th century date, as are the 'butterfly' hinges used on the cupboard door at the south end of the first floor corridor (F11) (Alcock and Hall 2002, 24). The presence of Baltic timber marks in this section is also indicative of a date no earlier than the 18th century (Greene 1995; 1996). This too may have had earlier style mullion windows, perhaps represented by the blocked one in the west elevation of Room F10.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (late 18th – early 19th century):** although no direct relationships could be observed between the Phase 1 and 2 elements and the three-storey element at the north end (corresponding to Rooms G4, F4 and S1-S4), stylistically, and also given the presence of Baltic timber marks in this section, this seems likely to also be 18th century in date but later than the structures to the south, although internally it appears more early 19th century in style. The function of this element is uncertain but the presence of two large open spaces, on the ground and first floor, suggests that it perhaps served as a suite of function rooms and that by this time the property was certainly being used as a public house. Certainly the Royal Hotel must have had some large function rooms by the 19th century as it was apparently able to accommodate a meal for 150 people and dancing (see *Section 3.2.2*). This building has the appearance of a warehouse, the interpretation suggested by the Listed Building entry (see *Appendix 1*), but the tall windows on the east side, which look as though they could have originally have been loading doors, are evidently illuminating the staircase on this side and the presence of further windows in the west side arranged in a symmetrical and almost Palladian style plus the presence of multiple fireplaces suggest that this was used for entertainment and accommodation, not storage. What is also not clear is how it was accessed, although it appears to have been accessible from the front (east) elevation independently of the adjoining rooms to the south, which was perhaps deliberate given its apparent function. It seems likely that the front of the earlier part of the building was re-fenestrated with the present windows in square surrounds and symmetrical arrangement. In addition the form of the barn and incorporated cottage to the south, the cottages to the west of this, and the structure to the north, which was probably also originally a barn and/or stable block, are also indicative of having been added during this phase, although the former two were, initially at least, seemingly not initially related to the public house. The internal arrangement of the cottages to the west suggests that they formed two separate dwellings, however, the alcoves on the north side of the fireplaces have the appearance of

having been set into a blocked doorway that would have allowed access between the two ground floor spaces, perhaps suggesting that they initially served as a single dwelling. In addition, it is also apparent that these cottages were added to the barn to the east, albeit during this phase. The barn-like structure at the north end does seem to have served the public house, presumably forming stabling for horses. The development of the public house at this time fits with the description of Heysham becoming a somewhat selective and fashionable '*resort for sea bathing*' by 1825 (Baines 1825, 661).

5.1.5 Phase 4 (late 19th – early 20th century): alterations in this phase seem to have been relatively minor and largely concerned with the decorative finish, with much of the panelling and timber and glass dividing the front hall (G5) added during this period, or later. The building at the north end was substantially modified during this period, with a new roof and floors, suggesting a change of use to at least part of this building at this time, possibly for use as further stabling.

5.1.6 Phase 5 (late 20th century): the most substantial addition to the building in this phase was the new flat-roofed block on the west side (comprising rooms G7, G8 and G11), which was presumably specifically constructed to house the kitchens and toilets. It is not clear when this was built but it must post-date the Ordnance Survey map of 1937. The porch off the west end of G11 was also probably added at this time. More substantial alterations were carried out to the building at the north end, which had a large shop window added, although it is not clear what this replaced and it seems likely it was in imitation of an earlier shop window (see *Section 5.1.5* above). In addition, the westernmost of the cottages to the west was modified during this phase, with the west wall being almost completely rebuilt and the interior replastered, although this work was never completed. This leads to some doubt about the originality of the mullion window in this end, although this is described in the Listed Building entry (*Appendix 1*). Internally the bulk of the building has seen considerable modernisation, although some of the outlying structures to the north, south, and west declined in condition, probably most rapidly during this period, particularly because of the damage to the roof, which led to considerable deterioration of the internal timber.

5.2 Discussion and Significance

5.2.1 The core of the building, while not as ancient as has been suggested, represents a good example of a double-pile house, with a number of original features remaining and an early phase of extension to the south. The large-scale alterations and additions carried out in the late 18th and early 19th century probably relate to its conversion into a public house, or at least a considerable investment in new rooms to facilitate this, although the barn and cottages to the south, which were probably also constructed at this time, were probably not originally part of the Royal Hotel. Of particular interest and significance is the tall block at the north end, which was probably added as a function room at this time and has retained much of its original form, especially at second floor level. Such large function rooms of this period are known from other public houses in the wider area (see Greenlane Archaeology 2007; 2011b; 2012a) and seem to reflect a broader trend for such institutions catering for events and meetings, rather than solely providing accommodation and drink.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

THE ROYAL HOTEL INCLUDING ADJOINING OUTBUILDINGS, 9, MAIN STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Dec-1950

Date of most recent amendment: 20-Jan-1993

UID: 391829

MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM

SD4161 MAIN STREET, Heysham 939-1/7/26 (West side) 29/12/50 No.9 The Royal Hotel, including adjoining outbuildings (Formerly Listed as: MAIN STREET No.9 The Royal Hotel)

GV II

Public house. Probably mid C18 with late C18 and early C19 additions. Roughcast and painted rubble with slate roofs. Main building 2 storeys and 3 bays. Windows have glazing bars and are a mixture of sashes and casements. All have plain stone surrounds with a central flat-faced mullion, except for the ground-floor windows to bays 2 and 3 which have had their mullions removed. The door, between the 2nd and 3rd bays, has a stone surround with a narrow chamfer. Chimneys to left and right and between 1st and 2nd bays. At the right is a former warehouse, of 3 storeys with its gable facing the road. It has a door at the left with chamfered stone surround and a window to its right with plain reveals. Above, rising through the 1st and 2nd floors, is a former loading door with plain reveals and with glazing bar sashes separated by a transom. Adjoining to the right is a former barn which has a cart entrance with segmental arch, a door at the left with plain reveals, and a mid C20 shop front inserted at the right. To the left of the main building is another former farm building which has a cart entrance with segmental arch, and a door with plain reveals to the left. To the right is one bay of living accommodation which has C20 casement windows with glazing bars with plain stone surrounds, a door to the right with similar surround, and a chimney to the left. At the rear of this former farm building is a wing of exposed rubble which was probably once two houses but is now disused and has 2 bays facing south with plain stone surrounds, and a re-used C17 three-light mullioned window in its west gable.

Appendix 2: Project Design

ROYAL HOTEL, MAIN STREET, HEYSHAM, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording Project Design



Client: Daniel Thwaites

NGR: 341103 461544

Planning application ref.: 16/00355/FUL

July 2016

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 16/00355/FUL) for the alteration and conversion of a public house and associated structures at the Royal Hotel, Main Street, Heysham, Lancashire (NGR 341103 461544) into a dwelling, a condition (No. 4) requiring an archaeological building recording was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Daniel Thwaites (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological building recording and this project design was produced in response.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 30 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and building recording will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**, who will also carry out the building recording with appropriately experienced assistance as necessary. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a number of recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. Recent projects include the recording of a former public house in Dalton-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2011a), lock keeper's cottage in Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), former school in Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c) and industrial and commercial buildings in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2009; 2011d). He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire, over the past 16 years.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the dating and development of the building, and set it in its historic context.

2.2 Building Recording

2.2.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of the building to a Level 2/3-type standard (English Heritage 2006). This will provide a relatively detailed record of the building, as well as providing outline information about its development, form and function.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and building recording, which will outline the character, form and development of the historic fabric of the building.

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Lancashire Record Office:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps. These will be examined in order to establish the date of the building, any periods of alteration, and, where possible, its function in order to set it in its historic context. In addition, any details of the building's architect(s), patrons and owners will be acquired where available;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the date of the building, and any obvious phases of alteration.

3.2 Archaeological Building Recording

3.2.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 2/3-type standards is required (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively detailed level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the building, incorporating the relevant results of the desk-based assessment, in order to aid the interpretation of its development. It will comprise three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** plans of all of the principal floors will be produced, indicating alterations to the building and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or historic interest. These are compiled through hand measured survey techniques utilising 'as existing' plans and survey drawings. These are then drawn up to produce the final illustrations. In addition, a plan showing the location of the building in relation to other nearby buildings, structures and landscape features will also be produced;
- Elevations and cross-sections will be included where considered useful in explaining the relationship between different elements of the building or showing features of architectural or historic interest;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of all elements of the building will be made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records will describe the building's plan, form, function, age, and construction materials. They will then be used to provide an account of the development of the building. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the building will be described, in particular its relationship with other nearby buildings, streets, settlements and other structures;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in colour digital format (RAW files at 12meg resolution) and 35mm colour print will be taken. These will cover both general and detailed shots of the external elevations, individual rooms and circulation areas, but also scaled photographs of specific features of architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made. Digital photographs will also be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the building investigation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment;
- Results of the building recording;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;

- a plan showing the location of the building in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
- plans of all of the principal floors of the building showing the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest;
- elevations of the building;
- a cross-section or cross-sections showing as a minimum the roof structure;
- photographs of the building, features of architectural/historic interest and its landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions;
- copies of selected historic maps and plans of the building.

3.4 Archive

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

3.4.2 A paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **1st August 2016**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** on-site building recording;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). In addition, the building will be cleared by the client in order to allow internal photographs to be taken without obstructions. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the building is not suitably accessible at the time of recording, if this results in additional time on site to photograph the building's interior once it has been cleared. This also applies if the exterior is not accessible or obstructed to the extent that it prevents the building recording taking place as required.

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

Greenlane Archaeology, 2009 *Davey's Yard, Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011a *Cavendish Arms, Market Place, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011b *Lock Cottage, Canal Foot, Ulverston, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011c *Land Adjacent to the Millom Cricket Club, St George's Road, Millom, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011d *Oxford Chambers, 102 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital	Colour print
001	Exterior	East external elevation: north end	01-001	02-01
002	Exterior	East external elevation: north end	01-002	02-02
003	Exterior	East external elevation: central section, north end	01-003	02-03
004	Exterior	East external elevation: central section, main part	01-004	02-04
005	Exterior	East external elevation: south end	01-005	02-05
006	Exterior	East external elevation: south end	01-006	02-06
007	Exterior	South external elevation: general view	01-007	02-07
008	Exterior	East external elevation: north end, window and door	01-008	02-08
009	Exterior	East external elevation: north end, wagon door	01-009	02-09
010	Exterior	East external elevation: north end, south door	01-010	02-10
011	Exterior	East external elevation: central section, gable end door	01-011	02-11
012	Exterior	East external elevation: central section, front door and windows	01-012	02-12
013	Exterior	East external elevation: central section, windows	01-013	02-13
014	Exterior	East external elevation: south end, windows and door	01-014	02-14
015	Exterior	East external elevation: south end, wagon door and door	01-015	02-15
016	Exterior	South external elevation: west side	01-016	02-16
017	Exterior	West external elevation: south end gable	01-017	02-17
018	Exterior	West external elevation: central part	01-018	02-18
019	Exterior	West external elevation: south end	01-019	02-19
020	Exterior	West external elevation: central part windows	01-020	02-20
021	Exterior	West external elevation: centre, north end	01-021	02-21
022	Exterior	West external elevation: north end	01-022	02-22
023	Exterior	North external elevation: general view	01-023	02-23
024	S1	North elevation	01-024	02-24
025	S1	West elevation	01-025	02-25
026	S2	West end	01-026	02-26
027	S2	Stairs	01-027	02-27
028	S3	Windows	01-028	–
029	F4	Cupboard	01-029	02-29
030	F4	Cupboard and blocked fireplace	01-030	–
031	F4	North end	01-031	02-31
032	F4	North-east corner	01-032	02-32
033	F4	South-east corner	01-033	02-33
034	F4	Door to south	01-034	–
035	F4	Windows to west	01-035	–
036	F5	Door to south	01-036	03-03
037	F5	Ceiling	01-037	03-04
038	F6	North elevation	01-038	03-05
039	F6	Door to west	01-039	03-06
040	F7	Door to west	01-040	03-07
041	F7	Ceiling beams	01-041	03-08
042	F7	Baltic mark and chamfer	01-042	03-09
043	F8	Window	01-043	03-10
044	F8	Ceiling	01-044	03-11
045	F8	Door to east	01-045	03-12
046	F10	South end	01-046	03-13
047	F10	Windows to west	01-047	03-14
048	F10	Ceiling	01-048	03-15
049	F10	Door to east	01-049	03-16
050	F11	Cupboard at south end	01-050	03-17
051	F11	Cupboard door	01-051	–
052	F11	Doors to south end	01-052	03-19
053	F11	Door to F9	01-053	03-20
054	F9	Beam	01-054	03-21
055	F11	Door to stairs	01-055	03-22
056	F11	Reused cruck in stairs	01-056	–
057	Exterior	Graffiti	01-057	03-24
058	Barn	Truss, north end	01-058	–
059	Barn	South elevation	01-059	03-26

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital	Colour print
060	Barn	South elevation door	01-060	03-27
061	Barn	West elevation	01-061	03-28
062	Barn	North elevation	01-062	03-29
063	G1	Posts and ceiling	01-063	03-30
064	G1	Ceiling	01-064	–
065	G1	Window and door to east	01-065	03-32
066	G1	Stairs etc. to west	01-066	–
067	F1	F1 truss	01-067	–
068	F1	F1 – north end	01-068	–
069	G4	Fireplace to north	01-069	03-36
070	G4	Baltic marks	01-070	03-37
071	G2	North truss	01-071	03-38
072	G2	South truss, west side	01-072	03-39
073	G2	South truss, east side	01-073	–
074	G2	Door to east	01-074	03-41
075	G2	Door to west and south	01-075	04-01
076	G3	General view	01-076	04-04
077	G3	Chamfer on beams	01-077	04-03
078	G3	General view	01-078	–
079	G3	Door to south	01-079	04-05
080	G5	Beams in north-west end	01-080	04-06
081	G5	Reused cruck	01-081	04-07
082	G5	Doors to stairs and under	01-082	–
083	G5	Corridor, north side	01-083	04-09
084	G5	Corridor, east door	01-084	04-10
085	G5	Panelling	01-085	04-11
086	G5	Doors to porch	01-086	04-12
087	G5	Cupboard below stairs	01-087	04-13
088	G6	Fireplace	01-088	04-14
089	G9	Door to north	01-089	04-15
090	G9	Window to east	01-090	04-16
091	G9	Panelling	01-091	04-17
092	Exterior	Projecting stone and lintel	01-092	04-18
093	G10	Range / fireplace	01-093	04-19
094	G10	Maker's mark on range	01-094	–
095	Roof	Truss in south section	01-095	–
096	Roof	Trusses in north section	01-096	–
097	Roof	Trusses in north section	01-097	–
098	S4	Windows	01-098	02-28
099	Roof	North section	01-099	–
100	Roof	North section	01-100	–
101	G2	Beam / truss above F3, viewed from G2	01-101	–
102	G14	North internal elevation	05-01	06-01
103	G14	North internal elevation: window	05-02	06-02; 06-03
104	G14	North internal elevation: ground floor	05-03	06-04
105	G14	East internal elevation: north-east corner	05-04	06-05
106	G14	East internal elevation: alcove	05-47	06-06
107	G14	East internal elevation: alcove	05-48	06-07
108	G14	Raised floor, north end	05-05	06-08
109	G14	Flag floor	05-06	06-09
110	G14	South internal elevation	05-07	06-10
111	G14	West internal elevation: fireplace	05-08	06-11
112	G14	West internal elevation	05-09	06-12
113	G14	West internal elevation	05-10	06-13
114	G15	South internal elevation	05-11	06-14
115	G15	Floor in north-west corner	05-12	06-15
116	G15	North internal elevation	05-13	06-16
117	G15	West internal elevation	05-14	06-17
118	G15	East internal elevation	05-15	06-18
119	G15	East internal elevation: ground floor	05-16	06-19
120	G15	East internal elevation: first floor	05-17	06-20

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital	Colour print
121	G15	East internal elevation: first floor fireplace	05-18	06-21
122	G12	East internal elevation	05-19	06-22
123	G12	South internal elevation	05-20	06-23
124	G12	South internal elevation: east cupboard	05-21	06-24
125	G12	Door to west	05-22	06-25
126	G13	Stairs to north	05-23	06-26; 06-27
127	G13	Stairs to north	05-24	06-28
128	G13	Fireplace to south	05-25	06-29
129	G13	West internal elevation	05-26	06-30
130	F13	Window to west	05-27	06-31
131	F13	North internal elevation	05-28	06-32
132	F13	Door to north	05-29	06-33
133	F12	Window to east	05-30	06-34
134	F12	Fireplace to south	05-31	06-35
135	F13	Stairs up to second floor	05-32	–
136	F13	Stairs up to second floor	05-33	–
137	F13	Stairs up to second floor	05-34	–
138	F12	Door to east	05-35	07-01
139	Barn	West internal elevation	05-36	07-02
140	Barn	West internal elevation	05-37	07-03
141	Barn	Quoins in west internal elevation	05-38	07-04
142	Barn	Raised floor to south	05-39	07-05
143	Barn	Raised floor to south	05-40	07-06
144	Barn	South internal elevation	05-41	07-07
145	Barn	North internal elevation	05-42	07-08; 07-09
146	Barn	East internal elevation	05-43	07-10
–	Cellar	West end	05-44	07-11
–	Cellar	Steps in south-east corner	05-45	07-12
–	Cellar	East end	05-46	07-13

Note that several of the interior colour print photographs did not come out due to the poor lighting conditions internally. These photographs have been omitted from the photographic register here, which accounts for the missing entries for films 3 and 4 in particular.

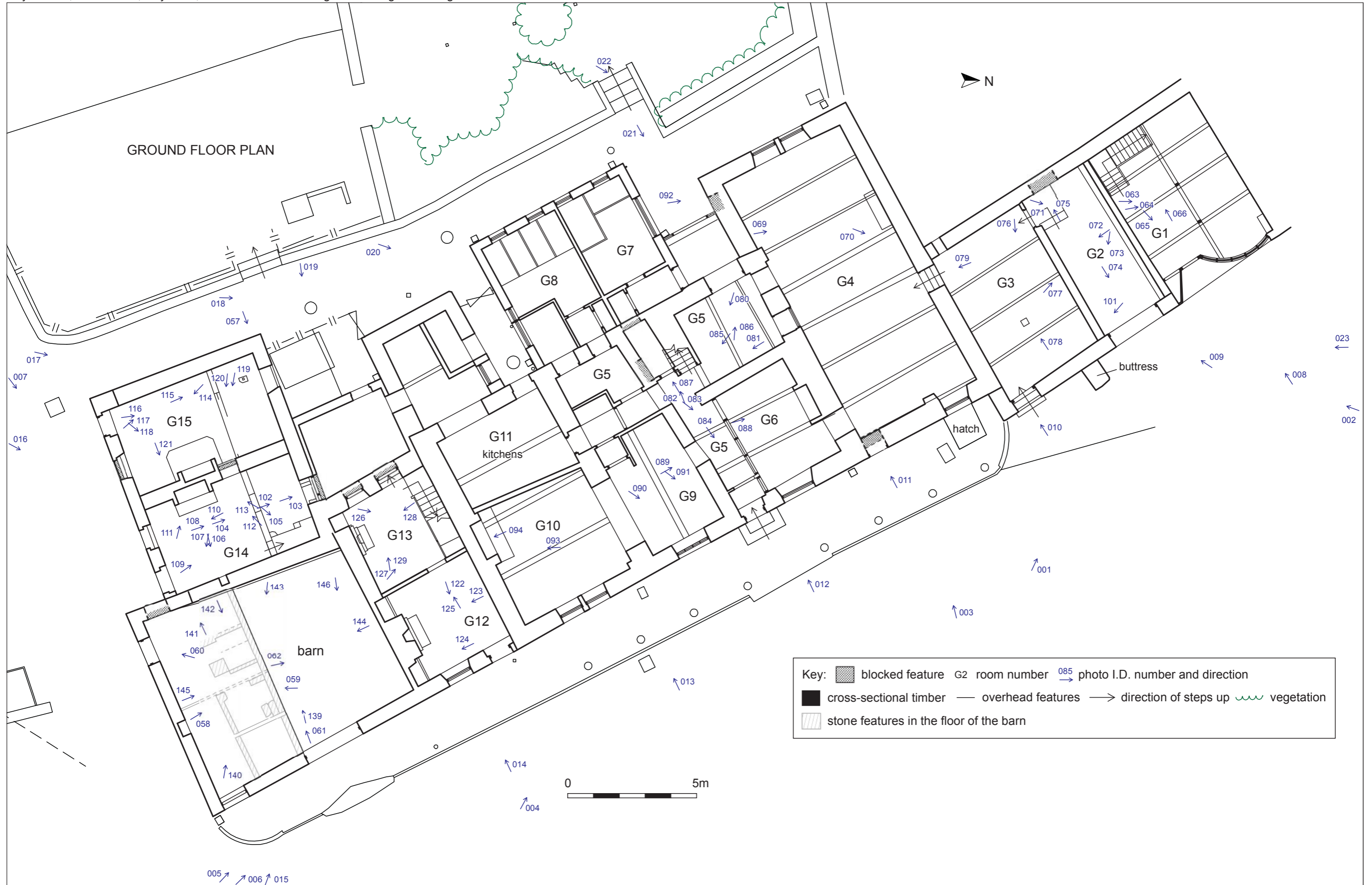


Figure 7: Ground floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken on site



Figure 8: First and second floor plans, showing the location and direction of photographs taken on site

Appendix 3: Archive Index

Project name:	Royal Hotel, Main Street, Heysham, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1321	Site Code:	RH16
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4, with A3 foldouts	54 sheets, single- and double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	7 sheets, single- and double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	17 sheets, single- and double-sided
Film index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	8 sheets, single- and double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	23 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	3 sheets, single-sided
Negatives	Negative film	7½ x 13/8 inch strips	37 strips
Colour prints	Colour print film (gloss)	4 x 6 inch	128 prints
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1