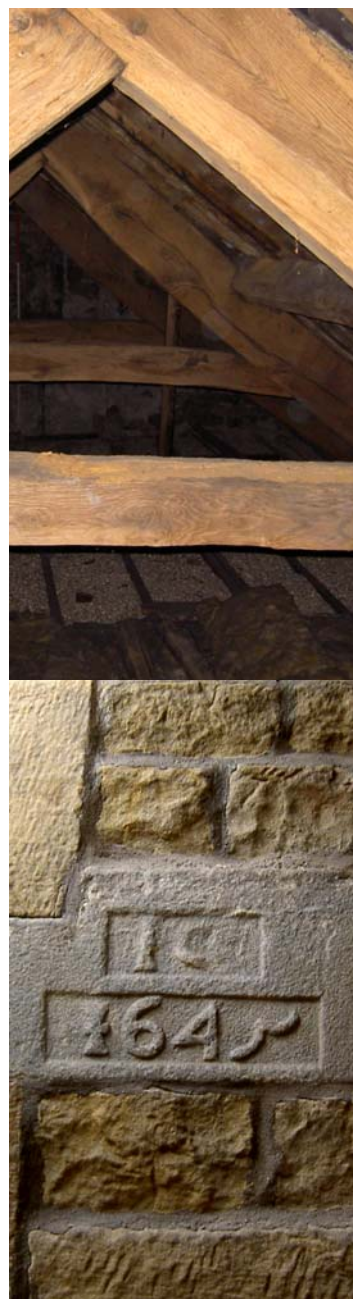


# THE CASTLE HOTEL, MAIN STREET, HORNBY, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Applethwaite Ltd  
NGR: SD 58475 68522

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## Non-Technical Summary

As part of a submission of a planning application by Applethwaite Ltd to convert part of The Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire, into residential properties and renovate the remainder, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological recording of the buildings. The Castle Hotel effectively comprises six attached buildings, two of which are Grade II Listed, and as the conversion and renovation would be likely to involve extensive alterations to some or all of the buildings, a building recording was recommended by the conservation officer for Lancaster City Council, which was to be included as supporting documentation to accompany the planning application.

The village of Hornby is principally of medieval origin, the present plan having probably been laid out as a planned market town in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and The Castle Hotel is situated in the heart of the village opposite the site of the original market place. There is documentary evidence for an inn on the site from at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, when it was occupied by Henry Chatburn, who was also a local linen merchant and deputy bailiff for the Hornby Castle Estate. Datestones present within the building indicate that part of the site was most likely occupied by the Coulthurst family during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and that there was an inn known as the Bull on the site from at least the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

There are few references relating to the property during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although its proximity to the turnpike road, which was built in the 1750s, would have undoubtedly increased its fortunes. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was clearly closely connected to the castle, and was utilised for meetings, as well as being involved indirectly with the Tatham vs. Wright will dispute of the 1830s. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century part of the site was occupied by a succession of farmers, a trade that the landlords of the Castle Inn regularly also followed at this time. The establishment became known as a hotel by the end of this period, but was still evidently two separate properties; the private farm was apparently known as Boar's Head Farm for a short time, perhaps indicating an alternate name for the inn. During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century all of the various buildings were combined into a single site for the first time, but later they were separated again and extensive modernisation was carried out. Only very recently has the majority of the site been reunited.

The building recording revealed seven clear phases of development of the site, the last six of which could be clearly associated with standing elements of the building. The earliest corresponded to a datestone of 1687, but there was evident re-use of materials within this. The site grew quickly in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, reaching almost its present extent, with the addition of first a purpose built inn and then a large function room. During the later 19<sup>th</sup> century only essentially agricultural buildings were added, and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the majority of the alterations were relatively minor, although many were detrimental to the original character of the building.

The Castle Hotel remains an important element of the historic fabric of Hornby, occupying a site of considerable prestige from at least the end of the medieval period. It now forms an important block of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, which, although heavily modified, especially internally, have retained many of their original features and their basic arrangement.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Applethwaite Ltd and Mike Henry in particular, for commissioning and supporting the project. Further thanks are due to Tony Hills of Damson Design Architects for providing copies of 'as existing' drawings of the building, which were produced by Survey and Engineering Projects Ltd, and to Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, and Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, for their comments and information. In addition, thanks are also due to the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, and the staff at Lancaster City Library for their help, and to the staff at Lancaster City Council Planning Advice Team for information regarding previous planning applications. Further thanks are due to the staff at the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for their assistance.

Special thanks are also due to Mr and Mrs Hurst the occupiers of the neighbouring property for their friendly helpfulness during the building recording, and for allowing access through their yard to the rear of the site.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Daniel Elsworth, who produced the report and illustrations, and who undertook the building recording together with Sam Whitehead. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In advance of the submission of a Listed Building Consent application by Applethwaite Ltd (hereafter 'the client'), to create six dwellings by refurbishing the existing Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire (NGR SD 58475 68522), an archaeological recording of the building was recommended by Stephen Gardner, the Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council. Following additional discussions with Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, this was confirmed as an English Heritage Level 3-type survey (English Heritage 2006).

1.1.2 Two elements of The Castle Hotel are Grade II Listed Buildings (Buildings 2 and 4; Images of England numbers 182407 and 182408; English Heritage 2001; *Appendix 1*) while the rest form part of their curtilage, and is therefore considered to be of local and regional architectural and historic importance and is statutorily protected.

1.1.3 Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*see accompanying CD*), which was approved by Doug Moir. The on-site recording was undertaken between 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007, following the completion of the first stage of the desk-based assessment.

## 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The Castle Hotel is situated in the centre of the northern part of the village of Hornby, north of the River Wenning, approximately opposite the entrance to Hornby Castle and the church, and on the west side of the main road (the A683; Ordnance Survey 2005). Hornby is approximately 12km north-east of Lancaster and is one of a number of villages situated on the east side of the lower Lune Valley including Wray to the south-east, and Claughton and Caton to the south-west (Fig 1). The majority of the northern part of Hornby, including The Castle Hotel, is situated at approximately 26m above sea level (*ibid*; Fig 2).

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

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The architectural investigation comprised three 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 Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Ferguson and Murray n.d.).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out. This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, which could demonstrate the basic phasing and development of the building, as well as other documentary sources. A number of sources of information were utilised during the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (CRO(P))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site, and other primary and secondary sources;
- **Applethwaite Ltd**: the deeds to the property held by Applethwaite Ltd were examined in their office in Windermere. These provided information about the most recent developments of the buildings and their transfer of ownership during the 20<sup>th</sup> century;
- **Lancaster Library, Local Studies Collection**: a number of secondary sources relating to the site and the general history of the area were consulted;
- **Lancaster City Council, Planning Department**: details of previous planning applications relating to the building were examined in order to provide information about the phasing of the building and the period in which certain elements had been constructed;
- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness**: relevant secondary sources were examined;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library and the personal libraries of members of staff, used to provide information for the site background, were also examined.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-3 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a largely descriptive investigation, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, which incorporates evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in colour digital format, black and white 35mm print, and colour slide, were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report,

and many of the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD. The position that the photographs were taken from and their direction is shown in Figures 15-18;

- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' illustrations of the building supplied by the client's architect in digital format at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
  - i. 'as existing' ground and first floor plans, at 1:100;
  - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all external aspects, at 1:100;
  - iii. cross-sections of each truss type were also produced by hand at a scale of 1:50.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston on completion of the project. One copy of this report will be deposited with the client and one with the client's agent, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, digital copies will be offered to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and the OASIS scheme, together with a record of the project details.



### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.1.2 Lengthy sections of information, which are relevant but would break up the text or that are only partially relevant, have been included as appendices, and are appropriately referenced within the text. The site is broken into six separate buildings running from north to south-west (Fig 2), the arrangement of which is described in more detail in *Section 4.1*. These are numbered sequentially and are occasionally referred to by number during the immediately following sections for convenience.

#### 3.2 Hornby

3.2.1 **Prehistoric-Medieval:** while Hornby is principally of medieval origin recent excavations have revealed evidence for late Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity in the area (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 10). There is little physical archaeological evidence for any period following this, however, until the early medieval period, although this essentially only comprises place-names and fragments of Anglian crosses (*op cit*, 10-11). It was during the medieval period that Hornby began to develop, with the establishment of a castle and priory followed by the planned layout of the current strips of properties and market place as a planned seigniorial borough and market town (*op cit*, 12). The borough is known from documentary sources to have existed from at least 1285, and remains perhaps relating to the associated creation of burgage plots, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century, demonstrate that some if not all of these were occupied from an early date (*op cit*, 13). The position and size of the buildings making up the current Castle Hotel would suggest that the site occupies at least two medieval tenements (see Fig 2).

3.2.2 **Post-medieval:** the position of the site, on the main street immediately opposite the market place and close to the church and entrance to the castle, would have undoubtedly made it extremely prominent in the town and this perhaps explains its occupation by an important local businessman closely connected to the manorial lord during the 16<sup>th</sup> century (see *Section 3.3* below). During the early post-medieval period Hornby was still a relatively thriving market town, and the row of buildings running along the centre of the main street (now demolished; see Plates 1-6) is thought to have been occupied as shops (*op cit*, 17). It remained an important local centre and the establishment of the Lancaster to Richmond Turnpike in 1751 undoubtedly led to it becoming a valuable staging post for traffic (*ibid*).

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

### 3.3 The Hornby Castle Estate

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

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

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

### 3.4 The Castle Hotel

**3.4.1 Late 16<sup>th</sup> century origins:** although now known as The Castle Hotel the site has apparently been known by a variety of names during its long history. A property thought to be that which later became part of The Castle Hotel was inherited by Henry Chatburn in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (Holt 2005, 49). He was involved in at least two enterprises within Hornby; operating the inn, and also dealing in the production and sale of linen (*op cit*, 50); he was also deputy to the bailiff of Hornby, Christopher Turner, from at least 1581 (Chippindall 1939, 95). A survey of the Hornby Castle Estate in 1584 records that Henry Chatburn held a capital messuage of 12 bays with 12 'ousetts' (presumably meaning outshuts) and three gardens as well as extensive land in Hornby, for which he paid 41s 4d rent (*op cit*, 30-1). The exact position of his messuage is not certain as it is evident that none now survives, although its large size (12 bays and 12 outshuts) could have easily occupied the entire area of the current site. These accounts also confirm that Chatburn operated an inn and include several expenses claimed by him for hospitality at his house, including housing the auditors of the Hornby Castle Estate and supplying them with paper and ink (*op cit*, 103 and 120). Henry Chatburn died in 1596 (Holt 2005, 49) and it is not known who the estate passed to. It is conceivable that the datestone of 1645 and the initials 'IC', thought to refer to John Coulthurst (Garnett 1999, 88), could in fact relate to one of Henry Chatburn's descendants. There is no evidence for any suitably named person in the appropriate parish register, however.

**3.4.2 Late 17<sup>th</sup> century – 18<sup>th</sup> century:** documentary evidence relating to the buildings making up The Castle Hotel in subsequent periods is remarkably lacking. The datestones provide some information about later owners and/or occupiers, principally that of 1645 with the initials IC, thought to refer to John Coulthurst (Garnett 1999, 88). He is recorded as paying hearth tax on the second largest house in Hornby in 1663, and an Alice Coulthurst is listed paying in 1666 and 1673 (*ibid*). This datestone is clearly repositioned, however, and its provenance is therefore uncertain, but it seems likely to have come from a property close by. A second datestone of 1687 with the initials EEG is thought to relate to Edward Garnett, who is listed in a 1700 rental while his heiress is stated as being at a public house called the Bull in 1701 (*op cit*, 89). There are no known records, apart from those already stated, that provide any additional information about the property during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. During the construction of the Richmond to Lancaster Turnpike in the 1750s Alexander Fothergill, surveyor for the work, recorded in his diary lodging in Hornby on several occasions (Hartley *et al* 1985). Although it is not stated where he stayed, the Castle Inn, as it was probably known at the time, is a likely possibility.

**3.4.3 Early 19<sup>th</sup> century:** during the 19<sup>th</sup> century the number of available records increases dramatically, although these initially only provide small amounts of useful information. Again, an entry from the diary of Benjamin Newton, who passed along the new turnpike in 1818, records that he stayed in Hornby and dined on 'veal cutlets and mutton chops' (Hartley *et al* 1985, 11), but gives no information where his lodgings were. It is not evident when a public house incorporating the word Castle was first established on the site. The earliest reference, to the Castle Inn, is only in 1822 when a meeting of the Turnpike Commissioners was held there to let the tolls (Hudson 2000). It clearly still had strong connections to the Hornby Castle Estate, as two years later, on November 16<sup>th</sup> 1824, a meeting of Mr Wright (the estate steward), a Mr Smith, and the proprietors of the Wray Wood Moor Colliery, was held at the inn (Hudson 1994, 33).

**3.4.4** At this time it is likely that Thomas Proctor was landlord; he is named as such a directory of the following year (Baines 1825, 664) and again in 1829 (Pigot and Co 1829, 260). However, during the Hornby Castle will dispute (see Section 3.3.3) he

was ejected from the inn due to expressing his support for Admiral Tatham (Garnett 1998, 158). He was apparently replaced by Thomas Dickinson, a 'sycophantic' follower of Wright (*op cit*, 189), although a James Marshall, described as being 'at the Castle Inn' (Fraser 1834, 244) may have also been a landlord. Despite being on the losing side of the will dispute, supporters of Wright were not vindictively or actively removed from their positions within the village (Garnett 1998, 189). This is evidently true of Dickinson, who, along with his wife Frances, signed a new lease for the tenancy of the inn in 1838 (LRO DDHC Box 7 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century). The subsequent census of 1841 shows that Frances was still present by this date (see *Appendix 3*), while the northern part of the property (Building 1, and perhaps Building 2) was occupied by Eliza Satterthwaite and her family.

**3.4.5 Late 19<sup>th</sup> century:** the tithe apportionment of 1850 (LRO DRB 1/110 1850b) provides a useful insight into the organisation of the property at this time, and demonstrates clearly that it was effectively divided into two parts, a house and barn to the north (comprising Building 1 and perhaps Building 2) and the inn to the south (comprising Buildings 3, 4, and 6 and the land on which Building 5 was later built (a description of the map evidence is presented in *Section 3.5*). It is evident from the apportionment that the entire plot of land was owned by Pudsey Dawson as part of the Hornby Castle Estate; the inn was occupied by Edward Herdman, and John Satterthwaite occupied the house to the north. Edward Herdman was evidently established at The Castle Inn before this date as his listed in a directory of 1848, at which date it is also described as a posting house (Slater 1848, 374). By the time of the following directory (Slater 1851, 130) and the census of 1851, however, the landlord is Thomas Thexton, who remained until at least 1861 (see *Appendix 3*).

**3.4.6** Identifying the occupiers of every part of the site is difficult as only The Castle Inn is specifically named in most cases, but in every case the compilers of the census seem to have been moving from south to north up the west side of Main Street, diverting slightly to the east after the Castle Inn to cover the row of shops and houses that was formerly situated in the middle of the road. It is therefore possible to assume in each case that the household listed immediately after the Castle Inn was that occupying the house to the north (Building 1 and possibly Building 2), and that they were in each case farmers of at least 30 acres.

**3.4.7** It is noticeable that some time between 1851 and 1861 the occupier of The Castle Inn, Thomas Thexton, also began farming, at the same time as the amount of land farmed by John Satterthwaite decreased. This is a trend that continued with subsequent landlords, reaching a peak in 1871, at which point Joshua Alderson is farming 76 acres as well as running the inn and there is no separate farmer evidently listed in the northern part of the site (see *Appendix 3*). In subsequent censuses this trend begins to reverse again, with the landlord of The Castle Inn farming less and his neighbour farming more (*ibid*). The directories show that Thomas Thexton remained at The Castle Inn until at least 1869 (Kelly and Co 1864, 237; Slater 1865, 245; 1869, 292), after which it was evidently taken over by Joshua Alderson.

**3.4.8** Following Joshua Alderson the inn was occupied for a short time by Robert Scaife: Alderson is present in 1873 (Kelly and Co 1873, 1599) while Scaife is present in 1879 (Slater 1879, 285). However, by the following census it has been taken over by William Greenhow (see *Appendix 3*), who remained there until at least 1885 (Slater 1885, 305).

**3.4.9** In 1887 a new landlord is listed, Thomas Mashiter (Slater 1887, 299; 1890, 342), and he was present at the time of the following census (see *Appendix 3*). This is more confusing, however, as it has evidently been compiled in the opposite direction, from north to south. Immediately south of The Castle, henceforth always referred to as a hotel rather than an inn, is a property named 'Boars Head Farm' with

a separate property of the same name south of this. The location of this is not certain, but it could represent part of the site (perhaps Buildings 5 and 6), although it is a name that recurs at a later date on the north side of the site (see *Section 3.4.10*). It is only present in the directories for a short period of time, between 1898 and 1901, during which time it is occupied by the Taylors (Slater's Directory Limited 1898, 496; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1901, 533).

3.4.10 As shown in Appendix 3, in 1901 the occupier of the Castle Hotel was a James Nelson Yates, who is also described as a farmer. He was landlord from at least 1898, at which time the Castle Hotel is described as comprising: '*posting house... good accommodation for tourists; fishing in neighbourhood; good stabling; posting done*' (Slater's Directory Limited 1898, 496). The 1910 valuation lists a William R Yates, presumably his successor, as occupying the Castle Hotel, which is owned by the executors of WH Foster (LRO DVLA 1/7/6 1910; LRO DVLA 2/1 1891), the descendant of John Foster who had purchased the estate some time earlier (see *Section 3.3.3*). Curiously, the property to the north (Building 1 and possibly Building 2) is described as part of Boar's Head Farm. It has the same owner and occupier, but is said to comprise only agricultural land. It may be confused with the next plot number, which is also part of the Boar's Head Farm, has the same owner and occupier but is said to be a stable. WR Yates is still listed at the hotel in directories until at least 1918 (Bulmer 1912, 424; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913, 565; 1918, 520).

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

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

3.4.13 The hotel appears to have been run by a company known as 'The Castle Hotel Hornby Ltd', until it was conveyed to Mitchells Hotels (Lancaster) Ltd in 1996. They had clearly had an interest in the site before this date, however, as they had acquired No. 1 Lingard Gate in 1984 and gained planning permission to add it to the accommodation for the hotel at that time. In 2000 the hotel was transferred to Monopole Ltd, from whom it passed to Mr SM Collidge and Mrs SF Collidge in 2005. They must have occupied the site before this date, however, as they made many alterations (see *Section 3.6*) as part of a process to convert much of the hotel into a high quality restaurant (Mike Henry pers comm.). It is described as recently

renovated in 2001 (Freethy 2001), but the venture failed after a relatively short period and, as evident in documents present within the building, the contents and internal fittings were auctioned off prior to its acquisition by the present owners, who reunited the majority of the different parts of the site.

### 3.5 Map and Image Regression

**3.5.1 *Introduction*:** a variety of maps were examined, the earliest dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. These included county-wide maps, Ordnance Survey maps, and the tithe map. The earliest of these are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to provide any useful information.

**3.5.2 *Ordnance Survey 1847*:** unusually the first edition Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed in 1844-1845, is the earliest detailed plan of the village, although its scale, 1:10560, means that it is lacking in some detail (Plate 1). The Castle Hotel is named 'Castle Inn' and shown as a large irregular block orientated approximately north/south along the road. Interestingly, the building at the north end is shown as a separate block to the rest of the complex, which may explain what is depicted in the illustration of the market hall (see *Section 3.5.4*) or may be showing the covered access that still exists and is present on later maps. There is also a block of buildings in the south-west part of the site that are evidently separate from the main part of the complex. The section projecting westwards from the centre of the building appears to be much thicker than on subsequent maps (see *Section 3.5.3* onwards).

**3.5.3 *Tithe Map 1850*:** this map (LRO DRB 1/110 1850a), although slightly later, is considerably more detailed than the previous Ordnance Survey map (Plate 2). The basic plan of the complex is essentially the same as already shown, although the south-eastern block is clearly shown as projecting a considerable distance to the east compared to the rest of the line of the buildings. The detached building to the north is no longer shown as detached, while the block of buildings to the south-west has been simplified to a single rectangular structure.

**3.5.4 *Illustration by the Reverend Rooke*:** this undated view, of the market hall in Hornby, reproduced in 1914 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, opposite 188; Plate 3), must have been produced some time prior to 1853 when this building was demolished (*op cit*, 188-189). On the left and side, west of the market hall, a building that appears to be situated on the northern part of the site is depicted. It appears to show a gable end with a perhaps circular or round arched opening but is too indistinct to provide any useful additional information.

**3.5.5 *Ordnance Survey 1891*:** this is the first 1:2500 scale plan to depict the site, and is therefore considerably more detailed than its predecessors (Plate 4). The arrangement of the various buildings making up the site is more clearly shown, and elements such as individual outshuts are evident. The covered area running east/west across the building at the north end of the site is depicted, it is evident that extensions have been made to the separate block of buildings to the south-west, and a staircase leading from the street to the central part of the complex is present.

**3.5.6 *Ordnance Survey 1913*:** this shows essentially the same information as the previous map (Plate 5), although a small outshut appears to have been added to the west end of the projecting part of the main building.

**3.5.7 *Plan c1964*:** this plan, which is included with the deeds (Plate 6) shows much the same arrangement as the previous one. It is noticeable, however, that the small outshuts added to the west end of the south-western block have been reduced in size, and the outshut attached to the west end of the central section has taken something approaching its present form. Significantly, the plan shows the extent of

the estate associated with the hotel at this date, which represents it at its largest extent.

**3.5.8 Frith Photographs c1955 and c1965:** these two photographs show the front (east) elevation of the central and southern end of The Castle Hotel (it was not possible to include copies of these in this report due to copyright and the poor quality of the online images). While the form is essentially the same as at present (with the exception that the ground floor windows are not boarded up!) there are some noticeable differences. The canopy over the front (east) door of the southern part of the site (Building 4) has a glass roof in both pictures. The photograph from c1965, which shows considerably more of the hotel, also demonstrates that the staircase along the north side of this building had been rebuilt to include the current dog-leg around the inserted doorway in the north elevation of Building 4, which is clearly present. Based on the evidence of the previous plan (see *Section 3.5.7* above), this would suggest that these alterations were carried out in 1964 or 1965, although this depends on the accuracy of the c1964 plan.

**3.5.9 Illustration post-1955:** this is an undated photograph of the hotel bar (which, according to text elsewhere in the same publication must post-date 1955, and is probably from the 1960s or early 1970s; Plate 7). It provides only a limited amount of information about the building, as it shows a small part of the whole property, but it demonstrates that the bar at this time was in the south-west corner of Building 4, and that the 'brick-effect' fire surrounds in this area were in place by this date (see *Section 4.4.16*).

**3.5.10 Plans 1973:** plans included with the deeds relating to the northern end of the site (named Nos. 1 and 2 Lingard Gate) provide some detailed information about the internal arrangement of part of the complex (Plates 8 and 9). They demonstrate in particular the arrangement of the original staircase within the central part of the building and the position and size of several doorways at this time. Within the building at the north end of the complex this is particularly useful as it shows where partition walls have since been added. These plans and the block plan (Plate 10) also apparently show the addition of a small outshut on the west side of the site, while the accompanying documents outline ways in which some elements of the site were to be altered at this time (see *Section 3.4.12*).

## 3.6 Planning Applications

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

- **2000:** extensions were made to the west side of Building 4 to form new toilets and a covered 'conservatory' area as well as demountable canopies (00/00249/FUL; 00/00250/LB; 00/00702/FUL; 00/00703/LB);
- **2003:** retrospective permission was sought for illuminated advertisement displays and the continued use of demountable canopies (03/0736/ADV; 03/00763/LB; 03/00736/LB; 03/01060/FUL);
- **2004:** additional permission was sought for the erection of temporary canopies and signs (04/00206/FUL; 04/00207/LB; 04/00226/ADV).

### 3.7 Discussion

3.7.1 The documentary sources show that The Castle Hotel and its predecessors have been an important element in the historic landscape of Hornby since at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. They occupy a prominent position within the planned medieval market town and have long been closely associated with the local seat of power at Hornby Castle, as the name indicates. It is evident that the present Castle Hotel grew out of at an earlier inn, and in turn absorbed an earlier hostelry known as the Bull. References to part of the property as 'Boars Head Farm' might even indicate another name by which part or all of the site was known. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the inn was perfectly positioned to provide services for the new turnpike, it undoubtedly became a coaching inn during this time, as many of the major inns did (Tupling 1953, 17), and was clearly closely associated with the postal service, which itself grew out of the coaching service in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid*). Even during the gradual decline of the market during the 19<sup>th</sup> century it remained an important local landmark, and remained a valuable part of the postal network until at least the end of the century, by which time a post office had been opened next door (Plate 4). During the 20<sup>th</sup> century it has seen considerable change but it still represents an architecturally important group of buildings, including an early example of 'Georgian'-style architecture from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 25).



## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The hotel is made up of a complex of buildings forming an essentially linear block orientated approximately north/south along the west side of the main road through Hornby, with extensions to the west at either end giving it an approximately C-shaped plan (Fig 2). The site comprises six separate buildings, many of which have extensive outshuts to the rear (west) side (Fig 2). Building 1 is an agricultural building with an outbuilding to the rear; Building 2 is the earliest part of the complex, probably the original inn; Building 3 is a purpose-built meeting/function/ball room; Building 4 probably represents a purpose-built coaching inn, built after Building 2; Building 5 was stables serving the coaching inn; Building 6 provided additional accommodation for animals. In order to simplify descriptions, the rooms on each floor are numbered sequentially, and to avoid confusion they are either referred to as, for example, first floor Room 1, or F1. Similarly, on the ground floor the rooms start with ground floor Room 1 or G1, and in the cellar with cellar Room 1 or C1. Due to the nature of the access to the building the rooms are numbered in the opposite direction to the Buildings; therefore room 1 is invariably in Building 6 and so forth. The location of the external elevations is shown in a key plan (Fig 3).

4.1.2 All of the buildings are built from the local mid orange-yellow or greenish-yellow gritty sandstone, of the type that was quarried from much of the higher ground around Lancaster (White 2000, 5-6). This is laid in either good courses of dressed blocks or more random courses of roughly finished or rock-faced finished stone. The roofs are finished with three different types of materials, the earliest of which are probably flags of the same type of stone as the walls, which were typically used around Lancaster from the earliest date (*op cit*, 6). Grey Cumbrian slate is also present on several parts of the complex; this was becoming more readily available in the area from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (*ibid*). In addition, some of the roofs are finished with modern ceramic tiles. The ridges are finished with either sandstone v-shaped tiles or ceramic bonnet tiles. There are a number of chimneys, all of which are stone built but with different decorative finishes, the majority of which do not have any pots remaining.

### 4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **East elevation (Elevation 1, Fig 4):** this forms the front of the complex, comprising the elevations of Buildings 1-4 facing onto the main street. The north end (Building 1; Plate 11) is two stories tall and its north end is finished with dressed regular quoins. It is further extended by a monopitch outshut, apparently built on top of the boundary wall, although this did not form part of the buildings being recorded. There is a cast iron gutter situated above a row of chamfered stone corbels, a central side-wall chimney stack with a single T-shaped ceramic pot, and the roof is finished with grey slate capped with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles. An iron Gothic-style cross-shaped bracket for a sign (which is not present) is attached on the first floor at the north end. There are two windows on the first floor with dressed quoins forming the jambs and dressed sills and lintels and modern fixed 24-light UPVC casements. The ground floor windows are boarded up, but their surrounds are the same as those on the floor above. There are various other modern brackets and lights attached, and a cast iron downpipe on the north side.

4.2.2 On the south side there is a large wagon doorway, with a modern fabric canopy, labelled 'RESTAURANT' on a steel frame above it. The doorway has a round arch and the door is boarded up. There is an evident butt joint between

Building 1 and the structure to the south, Building 2, and the quoins forming the southern jamb of the wagon doorway actually belong to the latter building. Iron pintels for a doorway have been inserted into these.

4.2.3 To the south of Building 1 is the east (front) elevation of Building 2 (Plate 12). This has dressed quoins at either end, forming butt joints with the neighbouring buildings (Building 1 to the north and Building 3 to the south). It has cast iron rainwater goods and a grey slate roof capped with ceramic ridge tiles. There are chimney stacks at each end with aials attached, a moulded coping, and one surviving pot. There are two windows on the second floor, both with square dressed stone surrounds and modern two- or four-light casements. Adjacent to the northern of these two windows is an earlier window blocked with stone with a narrow stone surround.

4.2.4 On the first floor there are three windows; the north and south have square dressed surrounds like those on the second floor and 12-light sliding sash casements, while the central has chamfered quoins forming the jambs, and a rougher but still dressed stone lintel. The sill is square in section and neatly dressed but has evidently been inserted to bring the window level with those on this floor (Plate 13). Its chamfered jambs continue beyond it and end in a 'pyramid' shaped stop. The ground floor has a window on either side with the same square surrounds as those elsewhere (although they are boarded up). The northernmost ground floor window evidently partially cuts through an earlier window with narrow square surrounds, which is blocked with stone. In the centre there is a doorway with moulded chamfered quoins forming the jambs, with the decoration continuing to an embattled lintel, into which is carved in relief 'E E G 1687' (Plate 13). The door is boarded up, and there is a single iron loop (perhaps link or torch holders?) inserted either side. Various modern cables and lights are attached across the whole elevation.

4.2.5 South of Building 2 is the gable end of Building 3 (Plate 14). This is capped with a dressed stone coping and topped with a chimney, with a moulded coping. The roof is finished with grey slate and v-shaped stone ridge tiles. Roughly dressed quoins are evident along the north side, although these are partially obscured by vegetation. There is a single window per floor, each with dressed square surrounds. That on the second floor has a six-light hinged casement, on the first floor a 16-light sliding sash, while the ground floor window is boarded up. The south side has a doorway at first floor level, with dressed square surrounds, the jambs of which are sat on small square plinths, which is accessed by a flight of stone stairs. The stairs dog-leg mid-way and have evidently been altered. The steps have roll-moulded edges but an additional area of concrete has been added, forming a landing. This is built up on red bricks leaving a hollow area beneath into which has been inserted an extractor fan. The stairs are finished with an iron hand rail with a chamfered top, square section spindles, and scrolled ends. This has evidently been replaced at the top (west) end and split and bolted back together at the dog-leg lower down, and empty socket holes suggest that it has been moved or is an entirely modern replacement. Above it is a fabric canopy on a steel frame with 'GREAT HALL' printed across the east end.

4.2.6 South of Building 3 the elevation returns to the east, forming the northern gable of Building 4 (Elevation 2; Fig 4; Plate 14). This has a tall stair window on the west side with dressed square section surrounds, formed within a gap between quoins on the first and second floor levels of the west side of Building 4 and Building 3, although the latter evidently butts against the west jamb. The east jamb of the stair window is chamfered, the lower part is partially blocked by the external staircase, and there are iron bars across part of it to prevent access from the external staircase. The east side of the north elevation of Building 4 is finished with v-jointed or chamfered

neatly dressed quoins and there are some holes cut into these, probably relating to some feature associated with the iron hand rail. The top of the gable is finished with a moulded coping, which is sat on scrolled kneelers.

4.2.7 The east (front) elevation of Building 4 is approximately symmetrical (Plate 15). It has neatly finished chamfered or v-jointed quoins at either side, a moulded timber gutter, grey slate roof and chimney on either side with a square string course and projecting stepped 'dripstones'. There are three windows on the second and first floors, all with dressed square surrounds and four-light sash windows with horns. There are two further windows on the ground floor, although these have been boarded up. In the centre of the ground floor is a doorway (which is boarded over) with chamfered jambs on square plinths, above which is a gabled timber canopy with stained glass panels reading 'CASTLE HOTEL' on the front and 'HOTEL' on the sides. The canopy is supported by a pair of large chamfered scrolled brackets and three small 'tie beam trusses' and is also bolted to the wall. There are more recent Gothic cross-shaped brackets supporting a sign and cables and lights attached.

4.2.8 **South Elevation (Elevations 3-5; Fig 4):** the east side of this elevation forms the south gable of Building 4 (Plate 16). This is also topped with a moulded coping on scrolled kneelers, and has a chimney stack with a narrow dressed string course and two modern ceramic pots. The upper section of the east side is finished with neatly dressed v-jointed or chamfered quoins, while the lower ones are far less well finished on the south face. A metal lamp cover (perhaps for an original gas lamp?) is attached at the point the quoins change. The remainder of the gable is whitewashed, although rough quoins are visible beneath this at the top on the west side. The gable extends to the west on two storeys only, coming to a monopitch roof with some evident rebuild in modern brick. This too is whitewashed and there are further quoins visible beneath the whitewash on the west side. Slightly west of the centre of the gable there is a large window with a heavy lintel, square rendered surrounds and cracked stone sill, which is boarded up. There are various plastic and iron downpipes and water pipes attached across this elevation, although the timber gutter present on the front (east) extends part way around it.

4.2.9 The lower part of the west end is further extended by a single storey monopitch outshut, the east side of which is straight and finished with scored ashlar block-effect render with a grey slate roof and a small single window with a stone sill. The west end curves round to the north, is finished with smooth render and has two smaller windows within it both with stone sills. Above this element the wall is two storeys high and returns to the north, where it butts the main part of the structure of Building 4. There are two windows on the first floor, both with narrow stone jambs, stone sills, and four-light hinged casements. The roof is finished with sandstone flags. The wall returns to the west where there is a further first floor window with narrow chamfered jambs, and a 4-light hinged casement, and this too is finished with sandstone flags, with a semi-circular stone kneeler at the west end (Plate 17). This is then extended by a monopitch outshut of two storeys with a curved corner, and sandstone flag roof, which has a single window in the south elevation with chamfered quoins forming the jambs and a chamfered lintel, with a four-light hinged casement. The sill is covered by the later outshut below and probably extends beyond this level. Where the wall continues to the north there is the upper part of a possible blocked window evident.

4.2.10 At ground floor level there is a monopitch conservatory or covered area with a part glazed and part grey slate roof and south elevation comprising large glass panels with timber divisions, and a doorway on the east side accessed by a flight of concrete steps with an iron hand rail. Above this the wall is relatively plain and forms the south side of the west end of Building 3 (Plate 18); there is some evident rebuilt

at the junction with the attached conservatory and an apparent change in the style of the build on the east side. The roof is finished with sandstone flags and there are curved stone corbels below the eaves (although these do not support the cast iron gutter). Two chimneys are apparently present, one of which seems to be truncated and one of which has a square string course or coping.

4.2.11 The west end of the south elevation is formed by Buildings 5 and 6 (Plate 19). Building 5 is two storeys high and initially returns to the south (forming an east-facing elevation) where there is a row of semi-circular corbels below the eaves with plastic rainwater goods. The lower part of the north side is covered by the later conservatory, but on the first floor there is a small window with a stone sill and lintel and a modern 9-light fixed casement. To the south of this is a first floor loading doorway with a square dressed surround into which has been added a modern 12-light fixed casement window. Beneath this is a doorway with dressed quoins and a lintel, which is boarded up. South of this is an inserted low 'garage' doorway with concrete around the jambs and lintel, the lower part of which has been blocked to leave a narrow window (this is boarded up). The lower part of the south end of the elevation projects slightly, forming a 'buttress' although it is evident from the south elevation that the original wall has been truncated and the south gable rebuilt in concrete blocks. The sawn-off ends of the purlins project through these and at first floor level a 'course' of concrete probably indicates the position of the joists. A similar 'buttress' is present on the west side, and this is butted by the south elevation of Building 6.

4.2.12 The south elevation of Building 6 is very low, forming the side of a wide structure, and the roof is finished with modern ceramic tiles and plastic rainwater goods. There are two windows with dressed square surrounds and a central doorway with dressed quoins and lintel. The door is constructed from tongue and groove boards and iron pintels and other fittings for the original doors are inserted into the jambs. To the west is a 'cottage' (not included within the building recording), which is evidently a relatively recently converted outbuilding.

4.2.13 ***North and West Elevations within Courtyard (Elevations 6-10; Figs 5 and 6):*** within the courtyard formed to the rear (west) of the complex the north elevations of Buildings 5 and 6 and the west elevations of Buildings 3 and 4 were visible. The north elevation of Building 6 was much the same as the south, with two windows with square surrounds and plastic rainwater goods, and butting Building 5. It is evident on the west side that it forms part of the same structure as the adjoining 'cottage'. The east side butts Building 5, which comprises the opposing gable end in its original form. This is relatively unremarkable, but has modern lights attached and a concrete rendered chimney extending the full height of one side. There is also a small window to the east of the centre, with a heavy dressed stone lintel, which is boarded up.

4.2.14 The south side of the west elevation of Building 3 has a modern 16-light window in the upper part of a gap between Buildings 3 and 5. Below this a modern timber fascia is attached and below that is a doorway with a rounded, but uneven, stone voussoir arch formed within the gap, with a modern door, which is boarded up. The main part of Building 3 is formed by the gable end of the building, which is finished with a neat square coping and chimney, also with a square coping and one ceramic pot. There is a central Venetian or Palladian window, the central panel of which has a rounded arch with a keystone and is flanked by rectangular panels (Plate 20). The flanking panels have modern hinged 10-light casements while the central one has a five-light fanlight above a 15-light fixed casement. On the ground floor there is a wide window with square surrounds, the sill of which has been cut to form a doorway. This is flanked by narrow glazed panels, and parts of the original sill have been used to form the jambs. There is a smaller aperture to the north of the

door, at ground floor level but very high, which has a stone lintel and concrete covered sill and is evidently inserted.

4.2.15 Attached to the south side of the west elevation of Building 3 is a small square outshut. This has a monopitch but almost flat concrete roof with a central window in the west elevation with chamfered neatly dressed quoins in the jambs and a chamfered sill and lintel. The south-west and north-west corners are finished with neatly dressed quoins. The south elevation has a tall doorway on the east side, housing double doors with panelling over and dressed stone quoins and a stone lintel. At the west end of the north elevation of Building 3 there is an iron spiral staircase forming a fire escape, which extends westward. This is encased in an L-shaped wall built of concrete blocks clad with stone and topped with stone effect concrete flags.

4.2.16 **North, South, and West Elevations, North end (Elevations 10-14; Fig 6):** the north elevation of Building 3 effectively forms the southern side of another courtyard formed behind Buildings 1 and 2. It has a row of rounded corbels below the eaves, but the cast iron gutter is attached above this. On the west side there is an inserted doorway accessing the fire escape, which is covered by a timber and steel canopy and has concrete panel walls. A low monopitch outshut is attached on the ground floor immediately east of this, which has a stone flag roof with a large metal flue or chimney projecting through it. There is a small window in the west side of the north elevation of the outshut, with dressed square stone surrounds with a slightly beaded edge which is filled with a wire mesh. A plastic gutter is attached to a timber barge board.

4.2.17 The west elevation of Building 2 has plastic rainwater goods in metal brackets with quoins at the south end showing the junction with Building 3. There are two windows on the first floor; one to the south with a simple square surround with a two-light timber casement, the other, near the centre, being a two-light window with a basic chamfered mullion (Plate 21). There is a further two-light mullion window on the south side of the ground floor, and approximately in the centre there is a doorway between the ground and first floor, which is inserted and has a modern six-light and three-panel door leading to an aluminium fire escape. Beneath this, at the lower ground floor level, is another small single-light window with simple square surrounds.

4.2.18 To the north a monopitch outshut is attached to Building 2, which has a moulded plastic gutter, grey slate roof and central window with square jambs (the northern of which is possibly re-used as it has beaded decoration along the inner edge). It also has a dressed sill and lintel and rough quoins at each corner. The north-western corner has a modern gate attached, which restricts access to the yard belonging to the adjoining properties to the west of Building 1. The north end of the outshut returns to the east and there is a blocked doorway between it and Building 2, with a dressed stone lintel. The north end of Building 2 is partially visible extending beyond the smaller Building 1, and a number of features of interest are evident. There is a scar immediately below the chimney apparently denoting the position of an earlier gable that was considerably taller than Building 1. The west side is also evidently extended with the addition of a small two-storey outshut, which butts the quoined end of the earlier part of Building 2 and has a single window on the first floor with quoined jambs, a chamfered lintel, and a two-light hinged casement.

4.2.19 The west elevation of Building 1 is finished with roughcast render (Plate 22). The upper floor has a row of chamfered corbels below the eaves and plastic guttering above. There are four windows on this floor, each with modern two-light UPVC hinged casement windows. The ground floor is largely covered by later additions, but there is a modern UPVC door north of the centre between these. The extension to the south has a flat roof, except for a section on the south side that forms a raised

triangle. The elevation returns to the west at the north end and forms the southern elevation of a large outshut attached to Building 1. This has a monopitch roof finished with modern ceramic tiles and plastic rainwater goods. There are three windows within it, all with modern UPVC hinged two-light casements and a central UPVC door.

4.2.20 The north elevation of Building 1 was not easily accessible as it is only visible from the adjoining property and is partially covered by an outshut that was not part of the survey area. The building has apparently been built on top of the existing boundary wall and there are quoins in the corners above this level. A drip course of sandstone flags projects from the wall over the monopitch roof of the adjoining outshut.

## 4.3 Internal Detail – Cellar (Fig 7)

4.3.1 **Room C1:** this essentially forms a single room, with access to the barrel hatch projecting on the east side and a disused staircase to the west. There is a flight of modern timber steps to the present access hatch in the north-west corner. The floor is concrete, with a shallow iron-lined pit on the east side against the access to the barrel hatch, and a smaller timber-lined pit on the west side, below a sink sat on brick pillars built against the west wall, which contains pumps and associated pipes. The ceiling is clad with plasterboard and has two hand-finished timber beams orientated north/south. There are several pipes and other fittings attached to these as well as a small metal plaque labelled '[L]UND & REYNOLDS PATENTED HOTEL BAR AND CELL[AR] FITTERS KEIGHLEY'. The beams are supported on the north side by additional brick buttresses sat on shallow brick plinths; the bricks are painted but are typically 0.225m long, by 0.11m wide, by 0.08m thick (Plate 23). All of the walls are whitewashed.

4.3.2 The north elevation is built of roughly dressed and coursed ashlar blocks, with a large extractor fan attached. The east elevation is covered by a single skin of bricks, which are laid in English garden wall bond at a ratio of seven rows of stretchers to one row of headers and are typically 0.225m long by 0.11m wide and 0.08m thick. There is an opening north of the centre providing access to the barrel hatch. This has a dressed stone step and a concrete floor within. The walls of the barrel hatch access are stone built, much rougher than the cellar proper, and some brick has been incorporated in the top of the east wall. The hatch is constructed from timber planks and there is a rough timber lintel over the access from the cellar. The south elevation of the cellar is more roughly built, and has pipes and valves attached.

4.3.3 The west elevation is constructed from dressed ashlar blocks like the north and there is a doorway on the south side providing access to the disused stairs beyond. This has a rough timber lintel, which has probably been re-used as it has an old peg hole on the north side. Within the disused staircase the floor at the south end is concrete and the ceiling is finished with plasterboard. The west and south walls are built of roughly coursed stone, and there is an alcove to the south with a rough timber lintel that is 0.75m tall. The steps leading to the north are constructed from dressed stone (Plate 24), although there is an additional concrete step at the bottom with a gridded iron edge. The top of the staircase is blocked with mid red bricks, typically 0.23m long, by 0.08m thick. The doorway to the cellar in the south-east corner of the staircase has a dressed stone lintel and the lintel of the surround is chamfered although the rest is modern and partially infilling the original opening.

## 4.4 Internal Detail – Ground Floor (Fig 8)

4.4.1 **Room G1:** this originally formed part of a stable or similar outbuilding some distance to the south-west of the main part of the hotel, and has been substantially modernised. It has a modern stone flag floor and is open to the ceiling on the east

side, although east/west orientated joists attached to the tie beams of two trusses, via large chamfered timber brackets, remain in many places, and on the east side the associated floorboards remain intact. Beneath these modern posts have been added (these are attached to the purlins with light-weight aluminium straps) and these are aligned with the original iron stall posts, which are positioned adjacent to the west wall and finished with ball finials with tether rings attached (Plate 25).

4.4.2 The two trusses each comprise a king post, with a splayed head connected to the principal rafters and with a joggled joint for an angled brace on the south side (Plate 26; Fig 11). Additional queen braces are situated on either side, butting against horizontally laid braces. There is also an additional iron tie rod on each side attaching the horizontal braces to the angled braces (and probably extending into the principal rafters). On the north side the remnants of another angled brace are present, but this has been cut through (and the corresponding joint at the base of the king post has also presumably been removed) and a vertical brace has been inserted. This modification has apparently been carried out to allow access to a first floor doorway in the east elevation. The tie beam is bolted to the king post, and sits on semi-circular corbels at each end.

4.4.3 All of the walls, except the east, are built of dark red brick laid in English garden wall bond at a ratio of five rows of stretchers to one row of headers, and they are typically 0.22m long, by 0.1m wide and 0.08m thick. The north elevation has two windows, with bull-nosed bricks forming the jambs, machine cut timber forming the lintels, and stone sills. These have modern 12-light hinged casement windows. There are two radiators attached and the sawn off ends of three steel L-shaped girders, which have evidently been inserted into the wall, are present. The east elevation is stone built, and has a large inserted wagon doorway on the north side. The jambs and round arched top are constructed from pale orange-red bricks, typically 0.22m long by 0.11m wide, and 0.07m thick. In the centre there is a doorway at first floor level with a rough timber lintel and modern door.

4.4.4 The south elevation has two windows, the same as those to the north, either side of a central doorway. This is accessed via a single step with hand rails either side, and has stone quoins in the jambs and a stone lintel. The west elevation has chains attached to it between each of the pairs of stall posts. There are various patches of rebuild, evidently typically involving the replacement of a single brick (of the same type as those used in the inserted wagon doorway to the east). Sawn off timbers are evident in various places and probably represent elements of the original stalls. A doorway with a rounded brick arch is present on the north side of the elevation, and this is filled by a sealed tongue and groove plank door with a single light in the centre and a roll-moulded surround.

4.4.5 **Room G2:** this evidently also formed part of the original stabling or some form of outbuilding. It has a modern stone flag floor sloping down to the west and the ceiling is supported by four beams orientated north/south, two of which are positioned close to the east and west walls. The two in the centre are relatively rough and evidently hand finished with a plank fascia attached to either side, while the other two appear more machine-cut and are narrower. The joists, orientated east/west, are saw pit cut and support tongue and groove floorboards, with a small access hatch in the north-east corner. The walls are all exposed stone with the original gritty lime mortar present throughout, although some modern repointing and plastering is present. There is a modern ogee moulded skirting board present throughout.

4.4.6 The north elevation has been partially finished with modern plaster leaving irregular 'rusticated' patches. There is a window on the east side with a rough timber lintel, which has been scored for plastering, and a stone sill. This houses a modern 12-light fixed casement window with stop chamfer decoration. A timber hand rail and

a radiator are attached to the wall and there is boxing for pipes behind the skirting board. The east elevation forms a single wagon doorway with a voussoir stone arch and quoined jambs. The south elevation has a modern timber hand rail attached and there are two iron bars/brackets projecting from it at a high level on the west side. There is a doorway on the east side with a quoined west jamb, the east jamb being formed by the main wall, and a rough timber lintel. The west elevation is dominated by the inserted wagon doorway finished with brick (Plate 27).

**4.4.7 Room G3:** this forms the southern part of the same stable or outshut formed by G2. It has a concrete floor, at a slightly lower level than G2, and the ceiling comprises two beams orientated east/west supporting joists orientated north/south with tongue and groove floorboards on top. The walls are all irregularly plastered leaving patches of exposed stonework and there is a modern ogee skirting board throughout. The stonework in the north elevation retains much of its original gritty lime mortar although there is also modern repointing. The doorway on the east side is accessed by two stone steps and has a rough timber lintel and two additional joists. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a rough timber lintel scored for plastering and a modern glazed 10-light fire door with stop chamfer decoration (Plate 28). There is a wide but low window to the south, with a timber sill and 18-light hinged casement. The south elevation is plain, but has a radiator attached and boxing for cables in the corners. The west elevation is also plain and has speakers attached.

**4.4.8 Room G4:** this originally formed an external area, perhaps a courtyard, between Buildings 3, 4, and 5. It has a modern stone flag floor and a monopitch roof, which is glazed on the north side with 10 large panes with a purlin either side. The roof is supported by three half trusses, each comprising a straight-headed king post and a single angled brace attached to the principal rafter with a simple joint (Plate 29). These are apparently re-used as the two easternmost examples have vertical scars on the tie beams and the central one has a small slot cut in the top of it. The easternmost truss is attached to the wall with a steel bracket, but the other two have been inserted into the stonework. All of the walls are finished with a modern ogee moulded skirting board.

**4.4.9** The north elevation is constructed from roughly dressed or rock-face finished coursed sandstone laid with the upper edge tilting slightly outwards to produce a stepped effect. There are two doorways, both with chamfered ashlar quoins and lintels. The westernmost of these has a heavy stone 'shelf' or porch on rounded corbels above it, and has an original(?) studded plank door with the original iron latch with heart-shaped plates (Plate 30). The easternmost incorporates a datestone in its eastern jamb, which is inscribed in relief 'IC 1645' (Plate 31). It has a modern insert and doorframe with a roll-moulded surround. There is a large former window to the east with dressed square surrounds, which has been converted into another doorway by knocking through the sill and partially infilling the aperture: it has a modern four panel door.

**4.4.10** The east elevation is constructed from more randomly coursed stone, and the base of a blocked window with a neatly dressed sill and quoined jamb is evident at first floor level. On the north side there is a large doorway with a neatly dressed stone lintel supported at either end by a double cavetto moulded corbel (Plate 32). The south side has a pedestrian doorway, which is probably inserted and its surrounds are finished with plaster. The south elevation has modern partitions on the east side forming ladies toilets (G4a). The main part of the elevation comprises large glass panels divided by timber posts, with a fire escape on the east side and access to G4a beyond.



4.4.11 The west elevation has a large wagon doorway on the south side with a round arch and quoined jambs. The quoined end of Building 5 is present to the north of this and within the gap between it and Building 3 is an inserted approximately rounded stone arch, above which is a block of stonework supporting a modern 16-light window and beneath which is a modern glazed 15-light door (Plate 33).

4.4.12 **Rooms G4a-G4c:** room G4a forms a suite of toilets accessed from the south-east corner of G4. It is divided by entirely modern partition walls along the east side forming individual cubicles, has a tiled floor and suspended plasterboard ceiling, and there are sinks attached to the south-west wall, which is curved. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint, with the addition of tongue and groove boards below a square dado rail. Room G4b forms a small lobby between the north-east corner of G4 and G5 accessed via the large doorway in G4. It has a modern stone flag floor and plasterboard ceiling, with boxing for cables along the east side.

4.4.13 The walls are largely finished with plaster, although there are tongue and groove boards over the lower part beneath a dado rail. There is boxing for cables and coat hooks attached to the north elevation. The door to the east has an earlier surround (perhaps early 20<sup>th</sup> century?) with earlier beaded tongue and groove panelling within the jambs as well as a moulded and beaded rail along the top. The doorway to the south is probably inserted and has a modern door (leading to G4c) and the west elevation essentially just comprises the large doorway to G4. Room G4c is a small disabled access toilet with a vinyl floor and plasterboard ceiling. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a sink, toilet, mirror, radiator, and hand rail attached.

4.4.14 **Room G5:** this forms a room to the rear (west) of the main part of Building 4. The floor is constructed from a mix of materials, with the majority comprising tongue and groove boards orientated north/south, many of which are stained to form bands around the edges of the room. In addition, there is a patch of chipboard in the north-east corner in the original position of the staircase (covering the access to the disused stairs in the cellar; see *Section 4.3.1*), and on the west side there is a large area of concrete around a patch of original stone flags, part of which has been covered by vinyl sheeting. The ceiling is finished with wallpaper and there is modern timber and plasterboard boxing forming a T-shaped 'beam' on the west side. On the east side there is an original hand-finished beam orientated north/south. In the north-east corner the underside of the stairs running up to the first floor from G6 projects into the room, and some of the original supporting posts, which have various empty joist sockets, remain *in situ* (Plate 34).

4.4.15 The walls of the room are all finished with painted wallpaper and modern beaded tongue and groove boards below a plain dado rail, which extends to form a shelf in several areas. Only a small section of the panelling in the north-west, extending from G4b, is 'original', and there is a modern 'picture rail' throughout. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a plain modern surround and modern four panel door. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side below the stairs providing access to the cellar via a modern four-panel door, and to the south there are two large openings either side of a central doorway. This has exposed quoins in the jambs and retains its moulded timber decoration in the jambs comprising fluted panels topped by an astragal moulded rail (Plate 35). All of the timber has been treated (presumably with paint stripper) and this has destroyed much of the detail, although the doorway has a round arch that has retained its cavetto moulded and beaded plaster edging.

4.4.16 The south elevation has two parts, the northerly one comprising only a pillar to the east, with quoins on its east side, and a short section of wall to the west and between these there is a large inserted opening. Beyond this, to the south, the main

elevation has a window on the west side with two four-light sash casements with beaded edges, horns, and frosted glass, which house an extractor fan. To the east is a fireplace with a modern brick-effect surround, ceramic back, and grate marked 'GALLERY'.

4.4.17 The west elevation has modern partitions on the south side providing access to G5a with a modern four-panel door and surround. This returns to the west on the north side through an inserted opening and leads to an inserted doorway with a plain surround. To the north of this the wall is heavily rebuilt with red bricks and concrete blocks, some of which is evidently filling a former fireplace (Plate 36). Inside the fireplace the backing is at least partially constructed from bricks marked 'CLAUGHTON', but the sides are stone. The hearth is partially exposed and still has some narrow dark red glazed tiles.

4.4.18 **Room G5a:** this forms a modern block of toilets (gentlemen's) extending from the south-west corner of G5, which are accessed via a short corridor on the east side, the walls of which are finished with tongue and groove panelling below a dado rail. The floor in this area is tiled and the ceiling is suspended, constructed from plasterboard, and has an access hatch within it. There are modern four-panel doors at the east and west ends. Within the toilets proper at the west end there is an entirely modern finish, with partitions to the east forming cubicles, urinals attached to the curving south wall, and sinks attached to the west. There is a window to the south, which has a four-light fixed casement. Within the roofspace it is clearly evident that this extension (forming G4a and G5a) was built in two phases, the earlier at the east end. The western part of the roof is constructed from modern machine-cut timbers, while those to the east are similar but clearly slightly earlier. The junction between the walls is evident in the north elevation, as is the original plasterwork, which extends almost to the roof and is painted orange. There is also a possible aperture blocked with brick on the east side of the north elevation at approximately first floor level.

4.4.19 **Room G6:** this formed the main (front) reception room of Building 4 and has a board floor, some of which has been patched with hardboard north of the centre, perhaps indicating the position of a former partition wall, with staining around the edges. The ceiling is supported by three hand-finished beams orientated east/west, and two further boxed beams (also orientated east/west) either side of the main entrance to the east. All of the walls are finished with wallpaper with modern beaded tongue and groove panelling below a dado rail and a modern moulded 'picture rail' attached. The north elevation is largely obscured by the modern staircase, which is entirely timber built, with square posts and baluster turned spindles and forms an L-shape with a raised area in the north-east corner leading to a doorway (Plate 37). This has a modern four-panel fire door and moulded surround.

4.4.20 The east elevation has two windows, each with splayed jambs and five-light sash casements with beaded edges and horns. The southern window has bevel-raised and fielded panels in the jambs and a moulded surround, while the north has a plain surround (Plate 38), and both have window seats. Between the windows is a central doorway with a plain surround with chamfered decoration and a modern door with nine-lights and two beaded panels and a single light over. The south elevation has a fireplace east of centre with a brick effect surround, similar to that to the west in G5, and a window to the west with two three-light casements with horns, beaded edges, and a window seat (Plate 39). The west elevation is pierced by large openings either side of a central doorway with a round arch (see *Section 4.4.15*).

4.4.21 **Room G7:** this is situated at the west end of Building 3, and probably originally formed service rooms or a kitchen. It has most recently been used as a kitchen for the hotel, and as a result has been heavily modernised and substantially

structurally altered. It has a concrete floor covered by vinyl, extending 0.2m up the wall to form a 'skirting'. The ceiling is finished with plasterboard, and is lowered in the centre, apparently to house pipes. The walls are generally finished with plaster and paint and there is an additional low wall orientated east/west north of the centre extending from the east elevation, which is clad with aluminium sheeting. The north elevation is plain, although it is substantially thicker on the west side, forming a return east of the centre.

4.4.22 The east elevation is entirely clad with modern aluminium sheeting. There is a probably inserted doorway on the north side and an original doorway to the south, both of which have plain surrounds although the southern one has a chamfered timber frame and heavy iron pintels on the south side. Both doorways have a small inserted aperture above them, with concrete used in the jambs and lintels. The south elevation is plain, although there are a considerable number of pipes and boxing for a fuse box and associated cables attached. The west elevation has a small inserted aperture at a high level on the north side, with concrete beams forming the lintel and concrete in the jambs, and a central aperture with splayed jambs and the remains of a window seat, which has been cut through to form a doorway (Plate 40). The door has a modern surround with flanking lights with chamfer decoration.

4.4.23 **Room G8:** this too is situated at the west end of Building 3, and probably formed part of a kitchen or service area. It has also been most recently used as a kitchen, which has led to considerable alteration. It probably has a concrete floor finished with vinyl with a raised 'skirting' around the edges. It has a plaster ceiling with a boxed section in the centre apparently enclosing pipes. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint, although aluminium sheets are attached in many areas.

4.4.24 The north elevation has a doorway on the west side (providing access to G8a and G8b), which has plain surrounds although the stop-chamfer decorated frame is probably original. There is a small aperture above this with a concrete lintel and jambs and there are aluminium sheets attached to the east. The east elevation has a recessed area on the north side with a low doorway leading to a hatch accessing a dumb waiter. The outer doorway has a modern moulded surround and the hatch entry has splayed jambs clad with aluminium. There is a further doorway to the south with a modern moulded surround. The south elevation has two doorways, both with plain surrounds. The west elevation is clad with aluminium sheets and has doorways on the north and south sides, and there is an additional low partition wall to the north of the southern door extending to the east, which is clad with aluminium sheeting. An additional 'post' (probably just housing for pipes) is situated in the approximate centre of the room.

4.4.25 **Room G8a and G8b:** these form the interior of the small outshot on the east side of the north elevation of Building 3. G8a has a concrete floor, painted red, and a monopitch roof finished with plasterboard with a large flue for an extractor fan cut through it. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint and are relatively plain. The north elevation has what is apparently the wallplate running along the top if it, the west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a stone lintel, and the south elevation has a doorway on the east side with plain surrounds.

4.4.26 G8b also has a concrete floor, which has been painted red and is lower relative to the level of G8a and the exterior, and a monopitch roof finished with plasterboard, although it is supported by three sawn purlins orientated east/west. The northernmost has an iron bar strap to it forming a rack for hanging meat hooks from, and there is an additional beam at a lower level to the south, which is boxed in and meets a lowered part of the ceiling to the west. The north elevation has a small central window at a high level, which appears to comprise a single light but has been

boarded up. Beneath this are scars denoting the position of a former bench on what were probably brick piers (Plate 41). The east elevation has a small stub of masonry on the north side, probably the remains of a further pier for the bench to the north, and a doorway on the south side accessed by three stone steps. There is also a slight step in the wall at top of the door height. The south elevation is plain, with a shallow plinth along the base approximately 0.1m tall. The west elevation has an alcove on the south side (perhaps a blocked window?) with a stepped stone sill, and there are further scars for benches to the north.

**4.4.27 Room G9:** this forms the front (east) room of Building 3. It has a modern timber effect laminate covering over the floor, apart from a tiled section in the south-west corner. The ceiling is finished with plaster with two beams orientated east/west, both of which are sawn and have empty sockets, perhaps for a former partition wall. The walls are finished with plaster and paint, and have a modern ogee moulded skirting board attached. The north elevation has partition walls with associated timber posts forming a box to house the dumb waiter, which has a small access hatch on the west side with an ogee moulded surround and two-panel door. In the centre there is a chimney breast with a hearth and modern timber surround (Plate 42). This is flanked by inserted doorways with steps leading up to Building 2. The east elevation has a window on the north side with splayed jambs with ovolo-moulded panels and surround, and a 16-light sash casement with astragal moulding and a window seat. The south elevation has a doorway on the west side with a modern four-panel door. The west elevation is noticeably thick, with a doorway on the south side contained within a recessed area. It returns at the north end for the added walls forming the dumb waiter.

**4.4.28 Room G10:** this forms the main living room of Building 2, and is at a noticeably higher level than Building 3 to the south. The floor is finished with timber effect laminate finish while the ceiling is finished with plaster and wallpaper and has two original hand-finished chamfered beams orientated north/south on the south side, with empty slots in the north end of the westernmost perhaps indicating the position of a former partition. To the north are three larger beams orientated east/west, which have been finished with a rough timber effect plaster, perhaps indicating that they are not original (Plate 43). The central beam has an earlier beam bolted to it. This is evidently a re-used cruck blade and is hand-finished with two diagonal slots cut across it (filled with sawn off timber) and a further diagonal slot cut part way across it. It is attached to the modern beam with numerous bolts, and the rectangular plates for these are evident. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint, and have a modern ogee skirting board attached.

**4.4.29** The north elevation has a central chimneybreast with the original fireplace, with a stone surround comprising an ovolo-moulded entablature and beaded lintel supported by rounded corbels, which continue the beaded decoration (Plate 44). The sides, back, and base of the hearth are finished with modern stone flags, and all of the stonework of the surround has been covered by some form of textured paint. East of the fireplace there is a stepped corbel immediately below the ceiling. The east elevation has two windows, the northern of which has splayed jambs extending to the floor, no surround, a sill mid-way down above a radiator, and a 12-light sash casement with astragal moulding. The southern window has ovolo-moulded panelling incorporating painted shutters that have been painted shut and a window seat. Between the windows is a central doorway, with no surround and a modern fire door with six-lights and three panels. There is a block/corbel in the wall to the north of this adjacent to a beam and a pillar to the south supporting a beam. The south elevation is plain, with two doorways with plain surrounds either side of the chimney breast. The west elevation has two attached stepped pillars supporting the beams and a central doorway with no surround and a round arched top.

4.4.30 **Rooms G10a and G10b:** these form small rooms extending to the rear (west) of Building 2. G10a has a concrete floor and a plaster ceiling with a beam against each of the north and south walls, both of which comprise hand-finished timber. The northern one has two iron loops inserted into it, while the south is supported by two corbels (presumably stone). There are modern partition walls in the south-west corner forming a small room housing a fire alarm control system. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint, and there is a plain skirting board at a raised level running around the room. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a modern four-panel door and surround. The east elevation is plain, with an alarm box attached, and the south is similarly plain with cables and pipes attached. The west elevation has a window in the centre with stone surrounds and a stone sill, and splayed jambs, which has been partially blocked by the inserted partitions and then filled with perforated boards.

4.4.31 G10b has the original stone flag floor, at a lower level than the rest of Building 2, and is accessed from the east by a flight of stone steps. The ceiling slopes down to the west where it levels out, and is supported by two beams orientated north/south, both of which are hand-finished and the eastern of which has scars for attached timbers. The north elevation is plain, although there is plaster missing from the lower section showing the roughly coursed stonework of the wall. The east elevation has stone steps leading up to a doorway, which has plain surrounds. The upper part of the south elevation is built of brick laid in stretcher bond and each typically 0.22m long, by 0.075m thick. These are laid on a concrete footing 0.1m thick, which is laid on rough stonework 0.7m thick. The west elevation has a small window with splayed jambs and a stone surround (Plate 45).

4.4.32 **Rooms G10c and G10d:** G10c forms a corridor linking G10 with the smaller rooms to the west (G10a, G10b, and G10d), and G11 and the interior of a further small outshut to the west. The majority of G10c is orientated north/south, with a small projection at the north end to the west leading to G10d. The floor is mainly finished with modern stone flags, although there is some timber laminate continuing from G10 at the south end. The ceiling is finished with plaster, although there is a hand-finished and slightly chamfered beam orientated north/south on the west side, which has a row of empty peg holes in the underside. The north elevation comprises a wide aperture leading into G11 on the east side, which has evidently been enlarged on the west side leaving a low 'shelf'. The east elevation is recessed on the north side, and this houses a low cupboard and an attached cupboard above containing the alarm control box. At the south end there is a doorway leading to G10, which has a round-headed arch retaining its original ogee moulded and beaded plaster surround. The south elevation contains a doorway leading to G10a, which has a modern surround and door, while the west elevation has a doorway on the south side leading to G10b with a modern door and surround, before returning to the west where there is a large alcove. At the north end there is a further doorway in a recessed area leading to G10d with a modern door.

4.4.33 G10d forms a modern toilet block, with partition walls forming two cubicles and a lobby area. The floor is tiled, the ceiling is finished with plaster, and there are modern doors throughout. The ceiling is monopitch on the east side and flat on the west, and has a single hand-finished beam orientated north/south. The west elevation has a small window with a fixed four-light casement with chamfer decoration and a stone lintel.

4.4.34 **Rooms G11 and G11a:** this originally formed a covered access area beneath the south end of Building 1, and has been extended to the west. It has a modern flag floor and a plaster ceiling, although at the west end this has been raised with five

small tie-beam trusses to form a skylight. All of the walls have a modern ogee-moulded skirting board attached.

4.4.35 The majority of the north elevation comprises exposed stonework and is built of roughly dressed blocks in rough courses. There is a blocked doorway on the west side, with a dressed stone lintel, and west of this the wall is extended by modern walling containing a large opening leading to G11a. The east elevation comprises a large wagon doorway, which is filled with modern glazing incorporating a fire door behind which (to the west) are the original wagon doors (Plate 46). These are constructed from beaded tongue and groove planks held by stop chamfer decorated battens with the original handles, strap hinges, latch, and other fittings remaining. The south elevation is also exposed stonework, most of which has been recently repointed. There is a wide doorway at the west end, the east side of which is quoined (and formed by the north-west corner of Building 2) and has iron pintels attached. The west elevation is plain, with a modern finish.

4.4.36 G11a is an entirely modern construction with a stone flag floor and a flat plaster ceiling. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint with an ogee-moulded skirting board attached. All of the walls are plain, except for the north, which has an extractor fan inserted through it, and the west, which is dominated by a large single-light window.

4.4.37 **Room G12:** this forms part of what was evidently originally a stable, shippin, or similar outbuilding (Building 1), which was attached to the north end of Building 2. It has subsequently been sub-divided internally by the addition of partition walls. It has a concrete floor, apparently formed by several poured sheets, and has a plaster ceiling with a north/south orientated beam at the south end sat on a beam orientated east/west (Plate 47). The north/south beam is adze finished and lightly chamfered, while the east/west beam is almost round in section and hand finished. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint with a plain skirting board attached. There are partition walls in the north-west and south-east corners forming a corridor and associated staircase and a bathroom respectively.

4.4.38 The north elevation is relatively plain and partially covered by the stairs on the west side. The east elevation has two low windows with splayed jambs and adze-finished timber lintels, a square timber sill, and a UPVC hinged casement. The south elevation has a toilet, shower, and sink attached within the bathroom on the east side, which has a tiled floor and partially tiled walls and boxing for pipes throughout. There is a window on the west side, which has been blocked with stone on the opposite side but the two-light UPVC hinged casement has been left *in situ*. The west elevation has a window on the south side the same as those in the east elevation, with a doorway to the north with a rough timber lintel and UPVC fire door. There is another doorway at the east end leading to G13, which has a relatively modern beaded surround. In the south-east corner a staircase extends to the first floor, which is constructed from relatively modern timber, the steps having a rounded edge, and there is an ogee-moulded handrail attached to the north wall. There is a dado rail attached to the wall throughout the corridor along the west side of the room.

4.4.39 **Room G13:** this forms part of a small outshut added to the north-west end of Building 1, and was probably also originally used for housing animals or something similar. It has a concrete floor laid in poured slabs and a flat ceiling finished with wallpaper, and there are two beams (the tie beams of the trusses above) orientated north/south, with bolts running through them at the south end, and another beam against the east elevation. The two main beams are sawn, while the one to the east is rougher and lightly chamfered, and there is a hatch in the ceiling in the north-west corner. The walls are all finished with wallpaper, there is a partition wall dividing the

far west end from the rest of the room, and there is a very basic skirting board throughout.

4.4.40 The north elevation is plain, while the east has a doorway in the north side with a modern plywood door and projecting surround. The south elevation has a long window with a two-light UPVC hinged casement on the east side, a central doorway with a partially glazed aluminium door, and another smaller window at the west end with a two-light UPVC hinged casement. The west end of the room has been modified to form a small bathroom, with a tiled finish throughout and modern fittings. There is a window in the south elevation with a two-light UPVC hinged casement, and a bath against the west elevation, while the partition wall, which is quite solid and presumably made out of brick, has a doorway on the north side with a modern plywood door and plain surround.

4.4.41 **Room G14:** this forms a small boiler room attached to the west end of Building 3. It has a concrete floor, with two concrete steps up to the doorway on the south side, and raised concrete bases on the east and west sides supporting the boilers. The roof comprises a monopitch concrete structure with a single machine cut beam orientated east/west. The north elevation is constructed from rough courses of stone and butts the east elevation. It has thick render in places. The east elevation is the external elevation of the west end of Building 3, and is built of neat courses of dressed stone. The south elevation has a large doorway with double doors on the east side, four lights over, and very plain surrounds. It is stone built as per the north elevation. The west elevation is also stone built, but has a central window, the jambs of which are constructed from bull nosed dark red brick. These have frogs (but no visible marks) and there is also a machine-cut timber lintel, stone sill, and slatted window.

## 4.5 Internal Detail – First Floor (Fig 9)

4.5.1 **Room F1:** this forms the upper part of what were probably the original stables (Building 5). There is a tongue and groove board floor, which is raised by 0.45m on the north side, and the room is open to the roof which is supported by two tie beam trusses with simple collars. The northern of these is constructed from machine-cut timber, while the southern has machine principal rafters but the collar and tie beam are hand-finished (Plate 48; Fig 11). There are two purlins per pitch, which overlap at the trusses, and all are hand finished, although the ridge purlin and rafters are machine cut. There are some faint carpenter's marks visible on the southern truss, including a '+' on the original collar, and 'I' and 'II' on the purlin. All of the walls have their stonework exposed, which is held by gritty lime mortar and laid in rough courses, apart from the south, which is constructed from concrete blocks.

4.5.2 The north elevation is plain, with a large crack in the centre and a fuse box attached on the east side. The east elevation has a window on the north side with a hand-finished lintel with a chamfered edge, a stone sill and modern nine-light casement. In the centre there is a former loading door/pitching door with a hand-finished and chamfered lintel and the sill is at floor level. The south elevation is a plain gable, albeit built from concrete blocks, while the west elevation is also plain apart from a central doorway. This has evidently been inserted as there are bricks built into the jambs (these are dark red and typically 0.225m long, 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick) and a machine cut timber lintel. The doorway is sealed with tongue and groove boards and has had a large aluminium pipe vent inserted through it.

4.5.3 **Room F2:** this forms a pair of toilets divided by a small lobby, which connects to an east/west orientated corridor to the north-east. The largest part is to the south, which has a tiled floor and plaster ceiling finished with flock wallpaper. There are partitions in the south-west corner forming a cubicle, and the walls have an ogee-

moulded skirting board throughout, apart from the east side, and a roll-moulded dado rail. The north elevation has a doorway accessed via a single step, and with a modern four-panel door although the surround is chamfered and roll-moulded and appears to be original. The east elevation is plain, although there is an early radiator attached with its associated pipes. The south elevation has sinks and a toilet attached and there is a window with splayed jambs and a four-light hinged casement with chamfered surrounds. The west elevation has urinals attached.

4.5.4 The lobby area to the north has a timber board floor with steps to the north leading to the corridor round an angled corner. The ceiling is finished with lathe and plaster, and rises to form a skylight, which houses a modern Velux casement. All of the walls are finished with wallpaper and have a plain square skirting board and roll-moulded dado rail. The north elevation comprises only a doorway to the corridor, while the east has an alcove in the centre with a splayed north jamb, which extends to the ceiling, and a timber sill. The south elevation has a doorway, with a roll-moulded and chamfered surround and modern door, while the west has another doorway with the same type of surround, although the rolled moulding does not continue on the south side, and it has an early ogee-moulded door.

4.5.5 West of the lobby is a smaller toilet with a tiled floor and monopitch roof finished with plaster. The finish is in general the same as the lobby. There is a toilet attached to the north elevation, and a sink attached to the east adjacent to a door (as per the lobby). The south elevation is plain, while the west has an alcove on the south side (presumably a blocked window) with splayed jambs and there are boxed cables along the base of the wall.

4.5.6 The corridor to the north-east is orientated east/west and has a timber board floor constructed from relatively wide boards, although these have been much repaired. The ceiling is finished with plaster, with two boxed beams orientated north/south with a modern(?) cyma moulded cornice and a floral ceiling boss at the east end. The walls are finished with wallpaper and a roll-moulded dado rail. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a modern ovolo-moulded surround and four-panel door. The east elevation essentially comprises a wide doorway with its original ovolo-moulded nine-panel door with a relatively plain surround and three lights over (Plate 49). The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with an ovolo-moulded surround and panelled jambs, which are angled diagonally into F4 and lead to two steps. There is a further doorway to the west, with an ogee-moulded and beaded surround. The west elevation has a doorway with an original four-panel door decorated with beading and the jambs are finished with ogee-moulded panels (Plate 50).

4.5.7 **Room F3:** this probably formed a bedroom within the hotel. It has a timber board floor, constructed from relatively wide original boards, with dark staining forming a band around the edge and the scar of a former partition wall on the north side. The ceiling is finished with plaster and flock wallpaper, and there is a lower section on the north side and a single boxed beam orientated north/south on the east side. The walls are all finished with flock wallpaper and have a modern ogee moulded skirting attached, and there are partition walls in the north-west corner forming an *en suite* bathroom. The north elevation is partially covered by the partitions on the west side, and within the bathroom there is a shower, sink, and toilet. The east elevation has a doorway north of the centre, with a modern panel door and ogee-moulded surround. The south elevation has a central window with splayed jambs, a beaded surround, and a moulded timber sill, and a four-light hinged casement with a beaded surround.

4.5.8 **Rooms F4 and F4a:** this forms a corridor orientated north-south running across Building 4, and connecting with stairs to/from the ground and second floors.



The floor is constructed from floorboards, which are relatively wide and stained in patches around the edges. There are short flights of steps at the north end, at the junction with the stairs to the ground floor, to the north and south. The ceiling is finished with plaster, and is flat at the south end while the rest forms various angles following the stairs. All of the walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper, and have a modern ogee-moulded skirting board attached.

4.5.9 The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with angled and panelled jambs, to the east of which is a tall stair window which has 18-lights, arranged in groups of three, one of which incorporates a fan (Plate 51). The casements are ovolo-moulded and there is a timber sill. The east elevation has an inserted doorway on the north side accessing the new staircase, which has a modern ogee-moulded surround and four-panel door. There is a return to the west to the south of this beneath the stairs to the second floor, with boxing below representing the position of the original staircase. To the south of this is a doorway dividing the two halves of F4, with a modern(?) ogee-moulded surround.

4.5.10 The elevation returns to the east at the south end, where it accesses the staircase to the second floor. These have an original fluted post on the west side, with an added flat coping, with the banister presumably boxed in behind panelling to the north (Plate 52). To the south, in the east elevation proper, there is a wide doorway with an original ogee-moulded surround, into which has been inserted a smaller modern six-panel door with plain surrounds. The south elevation has two doorways, the eastern of which has cavetto moulded surrounds and a moulded four-panel door, while the west is more plain with a shallow cavetto moulding and the same type of door. The west elevation is relatively plain, with MDF boxing (presumably for pipes) in the south-west corner forming a low shelf. There is a doorway to the north of this with the original(?) ogee-moulded surround and four-panel beaded door, and further north there is a further shallow 'shelf', which is also a later addition.

4.5.11 F4a is situated at the south end of F4 and forms two small rooms divided by a partition wall. The floor of the westernmost of these is finished with vinyl, has a monopitch ceiling, and a toilet and sink attached to the south elevation. The north elevation has a doorway leading to F4, the west has a window with a four-light hinged casement, while the east elevation is a partition. The eastern room has a wide board floor and a part flat, part monopitch ceiling, with a single beam orientated north/south with a beaded edge. The walls are finished with wallpaper and an ogee-moulded skirting board, and there are chipboard benches against the south and west elevations. There is a window in the west elevation with a four-light hinged casement with 'rat's tail' latches, while the remainder of the west elevation is a partition.

4.5.12 **Room F5:** this is divided north/south into two large rooms by an original(?) partition wall. The southern room has a wide board floor with staining around the edges. The ceiling is finished with plaster and there are two plastered beams orientated east/west. The walls are finished with wallpaper and there is a tall roll-moulded skirting board and picture rail, which is at a slightly lower level on the north side, perhaps due to movement in the partition wall. The north elevation is plain, and has a radiator in the centre and pipes, with a door on the west side with an ogee-moulded surround. The east elevation has two windows with splayed jambs, window seats and bevel raised and moulded panelling below, an ogee-moulded surround and four-light sash casement with horns and additional hinged secondary glazing and a radiator in front (Plate 53). The south elevation is relatively plain, and has a hearth stone near the centre finished with narrow glazed red tiles, with a corresponding gap in the skirting board. The west elevation is largely covered by partition walls forming an *en suite* bathroom, and the same picture rail continues around these, although the

skirting board appears to be more modern. There is a doorway with a plain surround and door and inside the bathroom the walls are partially tiled and there is a toilet, shower, and sink attached to the west wall.

4.5.13 The northern half of F5 is smaller and slightly narrower, with a more irregular board floor, although many boards have evidently been re-used and moved, which is stained around the edges and cut through by partitions on the north side. The ceiling is finished with plaster and flock wallpaper and there are two beams orientated east/west, one of which is beneath the south wall and finished with plaster, while the other is relatively rough. The west side of the north elevation is covered by partitions boxing in the modern stairs, and has a plain skirting board attached. The east elevation has a window the same as those in the southern part of F5, and there is a radiator and pipes attached as well as the original roll-moulded skirting board. The south elevation is a partition wall, and also has a roll-moulded skirting board, and there is a doorway on the west side with an ogee-moulded surround. The west elevation is plain, with a modern skirting board.

4.5.14 **Room F6:** this forms a large meeting room, function room, or ballroom, with a tall ceiling extending to second floor level. It has a modern narrow tongue and groove board floor and a plaster ceiling, with two grilled vents and three replica ceiling bosses, as well as lights, and there is a modern moulded cornice. The walls are all painted and there is a modern dado rail and double roll-moulded skirting board.

4.5.15 The north elevation has two radiators attached, and is plain apart from an inserted fire door on the west side, which is respected by both the skirting board and the dado rail. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side accessing a cupboard. The surround and four-panel door are evidently modern but the shelves inside are original. Immediately south of the cupboard the wall has been built out with modern partitions. The centre of the east elevation is dominated by a large round-headed proscenium-type arch containing a raised stage area (Plate 54). The sides of the arch are decorated with applied modern panelling and the jambs and arch are finished with original ovolo-moulded panelling. Within the stage area, the north side, there is a hatch providing access to a dumb waiter, and to the south there is boxed cabling. South of the arch and stage is a doorway with an original four-panelled door and moulded surround as per the corridor in F2. The south elevation is plain, with two radiators attached, while the west elevation has a large Palladian window, which has modern shutters and replica shutters, and beneath the windows two grills for extractor fans are built into the surround on the north and south sides (Plate 55).

4.5.16 **Room F7:** this forms a long and irregular corridor running from the centre of Building 3 and along the west side of Building 2, and finally connecting to Building 1. It is essentially linear, although it turns slightly to the east at the north end. It has a timber board floor, made of a mixture of wide and narrow boards with some modern replacements, with dark staining around the edges. The ceiling has several levels, and is finished with plaster and paint throughout. All of the walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper with a relatively late roll-moulded dado rail and a plain skirting board. There is a dividing doorway towards the north end of the corridor with a beaded surround.

4.5.17 The north elevation is plain, with a return to the south at the west end. The east elevation has several doors, which are described from north to south. The northernmost has a modern surround and plywood door with a single light over, the doorway to the south of this has a plain surround and four panel door with ovolo-moulding and an early 20<sup>th</sup> century(?) brass door handle. South of this is another relatively modern panel door with an ogee-moulded surround and brass handle as well as an attached plate (for a room number?), and south of this is a modern surround with a modern panel door with the number '7' attached. South of this is a

doorway with a plain surround and six panel ogee-moulded door, and in a return to the west there is a doorway made of tongue and groove boards (presumably leading into a cupboard below the stairs in F8).

4.5.18 The south elevation comprises a doorway to the corridor in F2, which has a modern surround and door. The west elevation is mostly plain, with a modern perforated radiator cover (held together with cross-head screws) and a large doorway to the back stairs. This has a modern six-light doorway with three further lights to the south and nine to the north. There is a small lobby to the north of this, accessed via a doorway with a fairly plain surround, within which is an alcove to the south with a rough re-used timber lintel. To the west of this is a doorway with a plain chamfered surround and a six bevel raised and fielded panel door. There is another doorway to the north within this lobby, with the same chamfered surround and four bevel raised and fielded panel door. There is another, smaller, boxed radiator at the north end.

4.5.19 **Room F8:** this probably originally formed a bedroom at the east end of Building 3. It has a timber board floor, with wide boards stained around the edges of the room. The ceiling is finished with plaster and flock wallpaper and there is boxed beam orientated north/south at the centre of the room. What may be the original ovolo-moulded cornice also remains, and respects the position of the beam. The walls are also finished with wallpaper and there is a modern roll-moulded picture rail and an ogee moulded skirting board. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has a central window with splayed jambs with ovolo-moulded panelling, a beaded and moulded surround and a 16-light sash window with the original clasp (Plate 56). A radiator is attached in front of the window, with associated pipes extending to the north. The south elevation is plain, while the west elevation is a partition, which is respected by the cornice and has access to a staircase on the south side. The stairs are evidently relatively modern (perhaps early 20<sup>th</sup> century?), and have a turned post with a ball finial and turned spindles. There is a door to the north leading to F7, with an ovolo-moulded surround and panel over the original door, as well as a blocked light over.

4.5.20 **Room F9:** this comprises a large space divided into three bedrooms by partition walls. The southern room has a narrow tongue and groove board floor and the ceiling is finished with plaster, with two plaster covered beams orientated north/south with chamfered edges. All of the walls are finished with wallpaper.

4.5.21 The north elevation is plain, has a sink attached on the east side, and a plain modern skirting board. The east elevation has an approximately central window with splayed jambs with ovolo-moulded panels, and an inserted window seat. This is evidently relatively modern as it is screwed together but it has been made to closely match the adjoining panelling and, in addition, has a raised and fielded panel in its front (west) face. The casement is a 12-light sliding sash with an ovolo-moulded and beaded surround. The south elevation has a radiator on the east side and a beaded skirting board. It returns to the north near the centre to form a large chimney breast. The upper part of the east side of this is decorated with a cyma or lamb's tongue scrolled stop (Alcock and Hall 2002, 36; Plate 57). The west elevation is plain, with a doorway on the north side with a very narrow modern surround and a panel over the door with a brass handle attached.

4.5.22 The floor of the central room of the three has similar narrow tongue and groove boards and the ceiling is finished with plaster. The ends of the plastered and chamfered beams present in the room to the south project through the partition wall to the south and meet another plastered beam orientated east/west (Plate 58). At the junction there are what appear to be various round bolt heads projecting from all of the beams at the junction. The original broad ogee moulded cornice remains *in situ* in the ceiling north of the east/west beam.

4.5.23 The north elevation has another beam orientated east/west along its top, which is boxed, and there are boxed vertical cables near the centre. There is a doorway on the west side with plain surrounds and a panelled door with a brass handle. The east elevation has a window with splayed jambs with bevel raised and fielded panels, a window seat, an ovolo-moulded surround, and beaded skirting below. The south elevation is plain, with a sink attached and a plain modern skirting board. The west elevation is also relatively plain with a central doorway with an ogee-moulded surround and a panel over the door with a brass handle attached.

4.5.24 The northernmost room of the three has wide floor boards, lots of which have been replaced and are stained around the edges of the room. The ceiling is finished with plaster and there are two beams orientated north/south that are finished with plaster. The walls are finished with wallpaper, and have a plain modern skirting board attached.

4.5.25 The north elevation has a chimney breast extending to the west, with a hearthstone on the east side. The east elevation has a beam against it and a window on the south side with splayed jambs extending to the floor, with ovolo-moulded panels and an ogee-moulded surround, as well as an applied scrolled fascia across the top (Plate 59). There is a radiator attached within the base of the window, and it has a 12-light sliding sash casement with ovolo-moulding. The south elevation is plain with a sink on the east side and a doorway to the west with a plain surround, panel door, and brass handle. The west elevation is also plain, and returns at a 45° angle on the north side where there is a doorway with a plain surround and panel door with a brass handle.

4.5.26 **Room F10:** this originally formed the upper floor of the stables or similar outbuilding formed by Building 1. It has since been sub-divided into two bedrooms linked by a corridor along the east side with the addition of partition walls. The floor of the corridor is constructed from chipboard and the ceiling is finished with plaster and flock wallpaper, with the ends of three beams orientated east/west. These are evidently adze-finished and have a slight chamfer. The walls are finished with wallpaper and have a roll-moulded dado rail.

4.5.27 The north elevation is plain, and accesses the stairs on the west side. The east elevation has two windows, both of which are tall and have splayed jambs, and a saw-pit cut timber lintel and jamb at floor level. The south elevation is plain, and extends to the corridor beyond (F7). The west elevation is also plain, with two doorways both with modern plain surrounds and plywood doors. The southern of the two bedrooms has thick irregularly-sized floorboards beneath hardboard, and the ceiling is finished with plaster to two beams orientated east/west (as per those in the corridor, except with bolts projecting through them).

4.5.28 There are partition walls in the north-west corner forming a bathroom, and the walls are finished with wallpaper and there is a modern skirting board attached. The north elevation has a shower attached, the east has a doorway on the north side, the south is plain, and the west has a window on the south side with a timber sill and modern UPVC two-light casement. Within the bathroom the floor is finished with tiles, there is a window to the west with a two-light UPVC casement as well as a toilet, sink, and shower.

4.5.29 The northern bedroom is like that to the south, only smaller, with irregularly-sized thick floorboards covered by hardboard. The ceiling is finished with plaster, with a single beam orientated east/west as per those to the south. There are partition walls in the north-west corner forming a bathroom. The north elevation is plain, with partitions on the west side. The east elevation has a plain door on the north side, while the south elevation is plain. The west elevation has a window on the south side with a timber sill and two-light UPVC casement.

4.5.30 The interior of the bathroom has a tiled floor, and there is a window on the west side with a two-light UPVC hinged casement. There is a toilet, sink, and shower attached to the walls and a slight return in the north-west and north-east corners, perhaps forming boxing for pipes.

4.5.31 **Room F11:** this forms the upper part of a small addition on the north-west side of Building 2, which has been sub-divided into toilets. The eastern room has wide floorboards and a plaster ceiling finished with flock wallpaper and the walls are similarly finished, and have a plain skirting board. The north elevation has half of a window, divided by the western partition, with a splayed jamb on the east side and a single-light hinged casement and timber sill. There are also modern pipes attached. The east and west elevations are plain, with pipes attached, while the south has a doorway with a simple chamfered surround and a door with four square panels and the original lock.

4.5.32 The western room has a wide board floor, several of which have been replaced, and a flat plaster ceiling. The walls are finished with wallpaper and have a plain chamfered skirting board throughout. The north elevation contains the other half of the half window present in the eastern room, which has a splayed western jamb, a timber sill, and two-light hinged casement with rat's tail latches. There is also a toilet attached. The east elevation has a radiator attached and there is a doorway on the south side with six ovolo-moulded panels and a chamfered surround. The south elevation is plain, while the west has a bath attached and is partially tiled.

4.5.33 **Room F12:** this forms the upper part of the back stair for Building 2, with an additional bedroom on the south side. The stairs continue below the first floor, to a level more equivalent to the ground floor, although there is now no access between the two. The lower part of the stairs has relatively wide floorboards, although there is some chipboard in the south-east corner filling the area where the stairs used to continue to the floor below. There is an ogee-moulded skirting board throughout and the ceiling is finished with wallpaper.

4.5.34 The north elevation is plain, while the east houses the remains of the banister, which evidently originally continued to the floor below, and has a beaded edge. The south elevation is plain, although the line of the skirting board also slopes down towards the ground floor and there is a post with a beaded edge. The west elevation houses the stairs and includes an inserted modern fire door.

4.5.35 The upper level is sub-divided by relatively modern reinforced glass panelling and a door forming a fire escape. The floor is similar to the lower floor, with some replacement boards and staining around the edges. The original banister is present (see Alcock and Hall 2002, 2 for examples of a similar date), which has square-section posts with round finials, a beaded hand rail, and turned balusters with square-section tops and bases and beaded decoration (Plate 60). The original steps come down to a landing, the west side of which has a plain modern skirting board.

4.5.36 The north elevation is plain, the east elevation is formed by the modern glazed partitions and a six-panel door, while the south has a doorway on the east side with a step up and a modern plain door surround and panel door with brass handle. The west elevation contains a two-light mullion window, the mullion is chamfered on the exterior (west) side and square on the interior.

4.5.37 The room to the south of the stairs has wide original floorboards, some of which have been replaced, and these are stained around the edge of the room. The ceiling is flat and finished with flock wallpaper, and there is an east/west orientated beam on the north side, finished with plaster. The walls are finished with wallpaper and there is a plain chamfered skirting board. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side, with a wide plain surround and a modern panel door with a brass

handle. Its surround sits on top of the skirting board and so is presumably later in date. The south and east elevations are plain, while the west has a small window with splayed jambs, a stepped sill, part of which is timber, and a stone lintel.

## 4.6 Internal Detail – Second Floor (Fig 10)

4.6.1 **Room S1:** this forms an irregular room with a low ceiling, which is effectively situated within the roof space of the west side of Building 4, and has been substantially altered by the insertion of partition walls. The floor is constructed from irregular wide floorboards with numerous modern replacements. The ceiling follows the pitch of the original roof, although it is finished with plasterboard and paint. A single purlin is present on the south side and there are two on the north, as well as the diagonally-set ridge purlin, which is adze-finished, although the purlins are boxed.

4.6.2 A single truss is present mid-way along the room, which comprises only principal rafters although the detail is obscured by the modern finish. The north principal has been partially cut through and a partition wall has been attached to it, and there are additional partition walls against the north and south elevations disguising the original wall line, as well as one orientated north/south, which forms a bathroom at the west end.

4.6.3 The original north wall is visible through the back of a cupboard built into the partition near the centre, but this too is a partition, albeit much thicker, also at some distance from the actual wall. Attached to it is an early radiator and behind it is a further purlin. The east end of the north elevation is formed by a glazed partition wall containing a modern doorway. The west end of the north elevation, which is within the bathroom, is covered by units and a toilet, while the east elevation has a doorway on the south side with no surround. The south elevation has boxed cables, and shelving attached and at the west end has a bath attached and the walls are tiled. The west elevation is plain, with a sink attached. At the north-east end this room accesses the stairs to the floor below. The original timber stairs remain, with stained edges, and the (probably original) banister with square-section spindles is situated on the east side. The room has a sloping ceiling (higher to the south), supported by two boxed purlins and there are cupboards to the north and west built into the gaps formed by the partition walls.

4.6.4 **Room S2:** this comprises two bedrooms at the top of Building 4, formed by a partition wall orientated east/west. The southern room has hardboard covering the floorboards and the ceiling is finished with plaster, with a single beam orientated east/west (the tie beam from the truss above), which is hand-finished and has been scored for plaster. The walls are finished with wallpaper throughout and there is a beaded skirting board. The north elevation is plain, and has a doorway on the west side with a beaded surround and a six-panel ovolo-moulded door. There is a rough hand-finished post against the wall to the east of unknown purpose, although it could have originally been part of the partition wall. The east elevation has two windows, with splayed jambs, four-light sash casements with horns and plain window seats as well as boxing for pipes along the base (Plate 61). The south elevation is plain, while the west has a doorway on the north side leading to S1.

4.6.5 The northern room has some original wide floorboards remaining, although some have been replaced, and these are stained around the edges of the room. The ceiling is flat and finished with wallpaper, with what is probably a repaired area on the north side. The walls are finished with wallpaper and have a beaded skirting board. The north elevation is plain, although the hearth stone is visible and there is a gap in the skirting board denoting the position of a fireplace, and a pipe is attached. The east elevation has a single window, the same as those to the south. The south elevation has a doorway on the west side with a plain surround and modern panel

door and a beaded surround, with a very crooked lintel and the remains of an ogee-moulded entablature (although this may be all that remains of what was originally a more complex surround). The west elevation is plain.

**4.6.6 Room S3:** this forms a single bedroom at the top of Building 2. It has wide original floorboards with stained edges surviving in places, although there are lots of recent replacements. The north-west corner has a relatively modern staircase leading down to the first floor, and there are partitions across the south end of the room forming a bathroom. The ceiling and walls are finished with plaster and there is an ogee-moulded skirting board throughout.

**4.6.7** The north elevation is plain, and has a hearth stone against it set into the floor. The east elevation has a single window, with splayed jambs and a timber window seat with ogee-moulded edge and a six-light hinged casement. The wall flanking this has been built out or dry-lined making it appear very thick. The south elevation is a partition wall with a doorway on the west side with a modern four-panel door and ogee-moulded surround. Inside the bathroom that this forms the floor is tiled and there is a shower, sink, and toilet attached to the walls. The south elevation proper is also built up or dry-lined. The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a modern plain door with an ogee-moulded surround and a handrail/banister covering the access to the stairs. On the north side, above the stairs, there is a small hatch providing access to the lift mechanism for the dumb waiter, which has an ogee-moulded surround.

**4.6.8 Room S4:** this housed the original staircase, but has most recently been used to contain water tanks. The floor comprises relatively wide and original tongue and groove floorboards, but there is a long recessed area orientated north/south against the centre of the north elevation. This has small square holes set into a rail around the top, which evidently held spindles for a banister or handrail. The recessed area has been filled with joists orientated east/west (forming part of the ceiling in F7) on top of which has been placed part of a large door built of beaded tongue and groove planks, with two square panels or apertures (Plate 62). The ceiling is open to the roof (see *Section 4.7.5*), but there are water tanks raised on posts and frames and iron girders against the west and south walls. The north-east and east walls are modern partitions, while the north-west corner is partially covered by an original stud partition 'box' over the upper part of the east end of the 'stage' in F6.

**4.6.9** The north elevation has a modern partition on the east side, which hides the original wall and the mechanism for the dumb waiter, which sits over a shaft in the north-west corner. The original wall is finished with plaster and has the original chamfered skirting board still *in situ* (Plate 63). This corresponds on the east side to some of the original steps, which lead eastwards towards the top of the staircase in S3. There is a doorway leading into the original partition 'box', which has been sealed with plasterboard but still retains an early strap hinge. The east elevation comprises a modern stud partition wall, with a doorway on the south side. The south elevation is finished with plaster and retains the original chamfered skirting board, which is situated beneath attached pipes and cables. The west elevation is a solid masonry wall, apart from the original stud partition 'box' on the north side. It is finished with plaster, and retains the original chamfered skirting board in many areas. The partition 'box' only extends part way up the elevation, is topped with boards, which have an aluminium vent cut through them. The boards step down on the north side, and perhaps indicate that the ceiling originally extended across this room.

**4.6.10 Room S5:** this forms a large space at the top of Building 2, which has been divided with partition walls into two bedrooms and a lobby. The floor of the southern room comprises floorboards covered by plywood. The floorboards are evidently stained around the edges of the room, although this could not be confirmed due to

the attached plywood and some of the floorboards had clearly been reused. The ceiling is finished with plaster, and has a single beam orientated east/west, which is hand-finished and has very visible adze-marks and a chamfered edge. There are possible, albeit very faint, carpenter's marks in the centre in the form of a chiselled 'II'. All of the walls are finished with wallpaper, and have a very plain skirting board attached. There are partition walls in the north-east corner forming a bathroom.

4.6.11 The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a modern panel door, brass handle, and a plain surround. The partition walls to the east incorporate a doorway with a modern surround, leading into the bathroom, the interior of which has a tiled floor and walls, and contains a bath and sink. The east elevation has a window with splayed jambs and a timber sill, and a two-light hinged casement with rat's tail catches and a bar across. The south elevation has a large central chimney breast with a radiator and pipes attached, while the west elevation is plain and also has pipes attached.

4.6.12 The lobby has plywood over the floor, the ceiling is finished with plaster and wallpaper, and there is a beam orientated east/west against the south wall, which is finished with plaster. The walls are all finished with wallpaper and have a roll-moulded dado rail and square skirting board. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a square surround and panel door with a brass handle. The east elevation is plain, while the south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a plain surround, beaded lintel and panel door with a brass handle. The west elevation comprises a relatively modern glazed partition wall with a six-light door with a brass handle and two three-light flanking panels.

4.6.13 The north room has a board floor, most of which are tongue and groove, but some are modern and some are original very early and hand-finished, and they have been stained around the edges of the room. The scar of an original stud partition wall orientated east/west is evident in the south-east corner. The ceiling is finished with plaster and flock wallpaper and has a single beam orientated east/west, which is adze-finished and chamfered, and has a possible carpenter's mark in the centre in the form of a 'III'. The walls are finished with wallpaper and have a very basic skirting board. The north elevation has a chimney breast in the centre, which is stepped on the east side (Plate 64), and there are boxed cables to the west with a beaded edge connecting to a hatch in the ceiling. The east elevation has a window on the south side with splayed jambs, a timber sill, and a four-light hinged casement with rat's tail catches and a bar across. The south elevation steps back on the east side, with modern partitions forming a bathroom. The west side has a doorway with a plain surround and a panel door with a brass handle. To the west are an attached timber rail and a radiator. The bathroom has a vinyl floor and partially tiled walls and contains a sink and bath. The end of the beam visible in the lobby projects through the wall on the west side and runs along the south elevation. It is chamfered and finished with plaster.

4.6.14 **Room S6:** this forms the top of the back stairs within Building 2. The floorboards are a mix of the original very wide type, one of which has several peg holes within it, and more recent tongue and groove types, all of which are stained around the edges. There is also a modern timber step on the east side leading into the lobby in S5. The ceiling is monopitch, with three purlins orientated north/south, which appear to overlap with purlins from the adjoining roof to the south. All of the purlins are well-finished, probably sawn, although the easternmost one has been cut back to increase the headroom and is hand-finished. There is a banister or handrail along the top landing, comprising turned spindles and square section posts like those on the floor below. The walls are finished with wallpaper and paint and have a roll-moulded dado rail and plain skirting board attached. The north elevation is plain, and



the east elevation comprises a modern glazed door with flanking lights, which returns on the south side where the wall is slightly stepped. The south elevation is recessed on the east side with modern panelling, probably housing pipes. The west elevation is effectively formed by the monopitch ceiling.

## 4.7 Internal Detail – Roof Space (Fig 11)

**4.7.1 Roof space over G13:** this has machine-cut joists orientated east/west forming the floor, while the monopitch roof is supported by two housed purlins, the southern of which supports a row of short posts that hold the rafters, which are modern. The slates have evidently been replaced, as the roof is backed by felt. There are two half trusses, each comprising a king post on the north side, a tie beam, and an angled brace between the king post and the principal (Plate 65). The king post is slightly notched to house the principal and they are held together with an iron strap. In addition, there are L-shaped iron brackets between the purlins and the principals, and there are various inserted modern timber brackets. The east and west elevations are whitewashed, and butt the north, which has thick gritty mortar.

**4.7.2 Roof space over F6:** this forms a remarkably large space, the floor of which comprises sawn joists orientated east/west supporting the lathe and plaster ceiling of the room below, with an additional four large beams orientated east/west, which connect to the trusses. There are metal grills between the joists and additional areas of horizontally-laid boards raised on posts. The roof structure is supported by three purlins per pitch, a ridge purlin, and two king post trusses (Plate 66). Each of these has an entirely straight king post, with a pair of angled braces. All of the timbers are pegged at the joints, and they have chiselled carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II' from west to east. There are an additional three small king post trusses in the central part of the roof, and a square timber lined aperture (now blocked) through the ridge near the centre. All of the elevations are roughly plastered.

**4.7.3 Roof space over F10:** the floor is constructed from machine-cut joists, while the roof structure is supported by two purlins per pitch, which butt each other where they meet the trusses, plus a ridge purlin, and there are three king post trusses. Each of these has a very straight king post, without braces, which is evidently bolted to the tie beam (Plate 67). There is a skylight on the west side, and possibly another one that has been blocked. All of the elevations are roughly whitewashed, and the base of the chimney on the east side has evidently been partially rebuilt in modern brick.

**4.7.4 Roof space over S2:** the floor comprises hand-finished joists orientated north/south. There are two purlins per pitch, overlapping at the trusses, plus a diagonally set ridge purlin, and all of these timbers and the rafters are original and hand-finished with a slight chamfer. The slates have evidently been re-laid, however, with a felt backing. There are two tie beam trusses, with carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II', from south to north. Each truss has a collar and the principal rafters are notch-jointed and all of the timbers are pegged together (Plate 68). Truss 'II' has a small levelling mark lightly scratched into its south face at the west end of the principal. The north and south elevations have exposed stonework in good courses, with some modern repair to the south. Only the tops of the east and west elevations are visible, and these have evidently been repaired.

**4.7.5 Roof space over S3/S4:** this is open above S4, but there is a floor extending above S3 comprising a mix of plasterboard and joists, some of which are slightly earlier, although most are modern. The roof structure comprises two purlins on the north side and three on the south, plus a ridge purlin, all of which are sawn. There is a single truss above the wall dividing S3 and S4. This comprises a tie beam and principal rafters, with an angled brace on the south side pegged jointed to the principal, and another angled brace on the north side at a much sharper angle and

not forming a good fit, jointed to which is a horizontal brace that supports the principal rafter (Plate 69). There are carpenter's marks 'III' chiselled into the principal rafters at the junctions. The north, east, and south elevations are finished with plaster. The west elevation is also finished with plaster, although much of this has fallen away to reveal the original fabric of the wall, which comprises courses of roughly dressed stone, and there is a small access hatch with a timber lintel leading into the roof space over F6 (see *Section 4.7.2*).

**4.7.6 Roof space over S5:** this comprises a total of four bays. The joists in the southern two bays are machine cut, while those in the northern two are original and hand-finished. The roof has two purlins in the east pitch and three in the west, all of which are hand-finished, as are the majority of the rafters. The ridge purlin is diagonally set. There are three trusses, all of the same style and relatively simple. Each comprises a tie beam and principal rafters, which meet at a notched joint held by two pegs (Plate 70). The junctions of all of the main timbers have chiselled carpenter's marks, 'I', 'II', and 'III' on their south face, numbered from south to north. There is a considerable amount of re-used timber evident within the roof structure, particularly the purlins, with various empty joist slots and peg holes evident. Some additional machine-cut timber has been added in the form of braces on truss 'II'. Only the north and south trusses are visible; the north has an essentially vertical chimney breast, with a slight step on the east side, while the south elevation has a chimney breast with a wide base that narrows to a vertical form, although this widens on the upper east side.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Although the information available in the documentary sources is relatively limited it does provide some evidence that is useful in understanding the development of the building. By contrast, however, there are some very clear relationships between the various elements within the buildings themselves, and a small number of well-preserved original features that enable a detailed understanding of the growth of The Castle Hotel. In total, seven separate phases of building, extension, and alteration can be identified. Some of these can be directly related to known periods of historical activity, while others can only be assigned a relative date within the site chronology. An outline plan of the building's development through Phases 2 to 5 is shown in Figures 12-14. It is impossible without extensive intrusive investigation (such as excavation) to be certain of the precise details relating to the Phase 1.

### 5.2 Phases

5.2.1 **Phase 1 – late 16<sup>th</sup>- early 17<sup>th</sup> century:** documentary evidence suggests that the inn or inns that later went on to form The Castle Hotel have their origins in at least the 1550s. A property owned by Henry Chatburn, a local textile merchant and deputy bailiff to the Hornby Castle Estate, was apparently used as an inn and is considered to have formed the origins of the present establishment (Holt 2005). Whether this is the case or not is uncertain, and there is no particular evidence within the standing remains for a building of this date. However, given Hornby's medieval origins and the prominent location of The Castle Hotel within the village, it is almost certain that there would have been a structure on the site during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and earlier. Evidence for re-used timber, including part of a cruck blade, within the Phase 2 part of the structure (see Section 5.2.3 below) might also indicate that another structure was present on the site, materials from which were used in subsequent phases. Evidence for the re-use of building materials, especially timber, has been discussed in the case of Cumbria (Tyson 2000), where it has been found to be an extremely common practice as a means of off-setting transportation costs, particularly during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is likely that similar re-use took place throughout Lancashire, especially as timber became generally scarce from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards (*op cit*, 41).

5.2.2 The datestone of 1645, which is clearly not *in situ*, indicates that there was at least one earlier building on the site that has been removed, and it seems likely that this was replaced by one of the present buildings (it would perhaps seem logical that it was replaced by Building 3 or 4). However, the removal of datestones from one location and re-use in another, at some distance, is a distinct possibility: the bus shelter north of The Castle Hotel, built in c1959, has a datestone of 1629 thought to have come from the market hall that formed part of the row of cottages at one time situated in the centre of the main street (Garnett 1999, 88). The initials 'IC' on the datestone of 1645 are thought to relate to John Coulthurst: he is listed as paying hearth tax in Hornby in 1663, and an Alice Coulthurst is recorded in 1666 and 1673 (*ibid*). However, it is also conceivable, given the more recent research (Holt 2005) that 'IC' relates to a descendant of Henry Chatburn, although there is no definite evidence to confirm that this is the case.

5.2.3 **Phase 2 – late 17<sup>th</sup> century:** the earliest remaining structure on the site is Building 2. There is no reason to assume that the datestone of 1687 is inaccurate or has been moved. There are a number of features surviving within this building that

are also likely to belong to this period, principally the turned handrail and banister within the rear staircase, the mullion windows at the rear, the blocked windows at the front, many of the beams and associated plasterwork, the trusses, and probably the fireplace at the north end of G10.

5.2.4 This building was a relatively large structure, the ground floor of which would most likely have originally been subdivided into two rooms by partition walls with a central cross passage connecting the front door to a monopitch projecting outshut containing the back stairs (see Brunskill 2000, 110-111). Whether it was originally constructed as an inn is uncertain, but it was certainly large enough to accommodate several people; the documentary evidence suggests that this building was originally known as the Bull, although it may have been subsequently known as the Boar's Head. It is certain that there were other buildings standing elsewhere on the site at this time, but that evidence for these has been removed by later construction. A different building was certainly standing to the north of Building 2 on the site of Building 1, as depicted in Plate 3, the age of which is not known. This may have represented an earlier outbuilding relating to Building 2 – it is evident that a building other than Building 1 butted against the north end of Building 2 at one point, but it is again not known how early this was.

5.2.5 **Phase 3 – mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century:** the next building to be constructed, of those currently present, was Building 4. This evidently formed an irregular L-shaped structure, with a neatly finished approximately symmetrical façade to the east, and projecting section to the west. This structure probably represents a purpose built inn, constructed to serve the turnpike traffic some time after 1751. It too is quite a large structure, with several rooms for accommodation on the upper floors, service rooms to the rear and a large bar area. Many of the surviving decorative features fit within a generally 'Georgian' scheme, including the arched opening between G5 and G6, much of the panelling around the windows, and the stairs in F4 (Burton 2001). The roof structure too fits this date, although the levelling mark on the truss could date to any period between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Miles and Russell 1995, 34). Much of the internal detail has, however, been destroyed by subsequent alterations, the greatest loss being the original staircase, which would have stood in the north-east corner of G5.

5.2.6 It is probable that Building 5 was also constructed during this period; it almost certainly would have acted as a stable for the new coaching inn. Alterations to Building 2 were also carried out during this phase; in particular, new windows were inserted into the front elevation of Building 2, in at least one case cutting through the earlier ones, making a symmetrical façade. In addition, the tall window above the front door, which was retained, was modified with the insertion of a square sill and partial blocking to make it match the new windows more closely. Internally, the panelling around these windows is entirely fitting with an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. What has, therefore, been described as early 'Georgian' style architecture present in '*a notable example dating to the later seventeenth century*', is in fact due to 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling (Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 25). The extension added to the north side of the projecting back stairs may also date from this period, although it could also belong to Phase 4 as the panelled doors are similar to elements from Building 3 (see Section 5.2.7 below).

5.2.7 **Phase 4 – late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century:** following the construction of Building 4 it is probable that the site still comprised two separate buildings and therefore two separate inns: the Bull (Building 2) and perhaps the Castle (Building 4). During Phase 4 they were joined together by the addition of Building 3, which was squeezed awkwardly into the gap between Buildings 2 and 4 and then projected into a more regular block to the west. That this is a later addition than either of its neighbours is

evidenced by the butt joint against the west jamb of the tall stair window in the north side of Building 4 and the butting quoins between Building 3 and Building 2. In the roof space the awkwardness of the fit is evident in the trusses, which are numbered I-III from west to east, but the reduced width at the east end has led to truss III being crudely modified to fit the space (Fig 11; Plate 69).

5.2.8 Architecturally, Building 3 is very classically inspired, with a dominating Palladian window in the west end, and some original panelling around the windows at the east end. The main part of this building was formed by a large room on the west side, which probably served a variety of uses from meetings to dances and other functions. The access from the east end is raised from the street level and was approached by the flight of stone steps, which still remain albeit modified. Internally, new access between Buildings 3 and 4 was added with the insertion of new doorways, but it is clear that access to the function room (F6) was controlled and could only be gained from the east.

5.2.9 The lower floor was perhaps used as kitchens or stores, while the rooms at the east end were perhaps offices or additional bedrooms. Unfortunately, recent renovation work has removed almost all of the original decoration from the function room (F6) and replaced it with modern copies, although the basic elements such as the stage and proscenium arch at the east end have survived. Curiously, the area above the stage could be accessed via a small door from S3: it is not certain what this was for, nor what it accessed, although it was perhaps an upper gallery (since removed). The lower floor has been even more significantly altered leaving little original fabric.

5.2.10 The dating of this phase is very difficult. Palladian and classical styles were very popular from as early as the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and lasted until at least the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> (Brunskill 2000, 136); in Lancaster they were common in many buildings of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and synonymous with the Georgian period (White 2000, 14-19). This phase may have been completed quite soon after Phase 3, and references to meetings being held at the inn in 1822 and 1824 (see *Section 3.4.3*) could be taken to suggest it was completed by this date.

5.2.11 A group of drawings contained within the collection of the Wright of Heysham and Gressingham collection (LRO DDWR) contains several illustrations of largely unidentified buildings, some thought to have been drawn by George Wright, that were built (or at least intended to be built) for the Hornby Castle Estate in the first two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. While none of these could be connected to The Castle Hotel with any certainty, one labelled '*Roof of the New Building*' (LRO DDWR/Acc9992/29 n.d.) is similar to the trusses used in Building 3. Nevertheless, these drawings do demonstrate that new building in this style was probably taking place on the estate, under the direction of George Wright, at this time.

5.2.12 There is no certain evidence that Buildings 2 and 3 were linked internally at this time; the doors between them appear to have been added much later (Phase 6) and as the staircase accessing the second floor of Building 3 was originally situated at the south end of what is now corridor F7 there cannot have been a way between Buildings 2 and 3 at this point. At a slightly later date, but still within Phase 4, three small outshuts were added, one to the west end of Building 4, one to north side of Building 3, and one to the west of Building 2. The outshut on Building 4 seems to have been to provide an additional bedroom on the first floor, and was accessed via a strangely wide doorway with moulded corbels on the ground floor. The purpose of this wide and elaborate doorway is uncertain, but it could have formed a small stable or store. The extension to the north of Building 3 evidently formed stores for kitchens, perhaps incorporating a cold store. The outshut to the west of Building 2 probably formed additional storage, and was originally accessible from the yard to the north.

**5.2.13 Phase 5 - late 19<sup>th</sup> century:** the documentary sources, in particular the census, show that both the occupier of The Castle Hotel, as it became known, and the property to the north (Building 2), were working as farmers. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that the major additions at this time comprise buildings of an essentially agricultural nature. The map evidence shows that both Building 1 and Building 6 were constructed between 1850 and 1889, as well as the buildings to the west of Building 1 (although some of these probably already existed), and the buildings making up what is now known as 'Klaven Cottage', and the results of the building investigation demonstrate that these were probably used as additional stabling (Building 6) or shippens (Building 1). There has been considerable alteration since in Building 1, but the style of the roof trusses indicates a 19<sup>th</sup> century date as does that in Building 6 (Brunskill 2002, 152-153).

**5.2.14 Building 6** was evidently connected to the adjoining Building 5 at this date with the insertion of a wagon doorway on the ground floor and a pedestrian doorway on the first, and it still has cast iron stall posts remaining *in situ* (although the corresponding timber posts have been replaced with poor quality copies). The extension to the west of Building 1 (forming G13) was evidently added slightly later, but belongs to this general phase. Many of the sash windows, particularly those in Building 4, probably belong to this period; the presence of horns indicates that they are at least post-1840 (Wedd 1999, 2). Within the hotel itself the approximate arrangement of the rooms at this time can be ascertained through the pattern of stained floorboards: after about 1870 concern for hygiene led to an increase in stained floorboards used in conjunction with rugs (Osband 2001, 84).

**5.2.15 Phase 6 – early – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century:** there were apparently relatively few major alterations during this period, although it is evident that some substantial changes did take place in the relationship between the various buildings. This was probably the period during which the separate parts of the site were united into a single entity: the deeds indicate that this might have happened by the 1940s. In order to facilitate this, doorways were added between Buildings 2 and 3, as a result of which the original staircase within Building 3 was removed and a new one constructed in the present location to the east. This probably also resulted in the construction of corridor F7 along the west side of Building 2 and perhaps also the sub-division on the second floor of the same building. Some additional extensions were also added: a small block was attached to the west end of Building 3 (G14), probably to provide a boiler room, and a small block was added to the south-west end of Building 4. The map evidence is not conclusive, but the boiler room was evidently added between 1891 and 1910, while the extension to G5 may have been added at the same time or slightly later, and corresponded with the insertion of two large openings linking it to the main building.

**5.2.16 Phase 7 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century:** ironically, some of the most damaging alterations to the original fabric appear to have happened most recently, this despite the Grade II Listed status granted to Buildings 2 and 4 in 1985 (English Heritage 2001; *Appendix 1*). This may, in fact, be the reason as buildings 'threatened' with listing during the re-surveying of the 1970s and 1980s were in extreme cases demolished to avoid a designation that might prevent future re-development (Robertson 1993, 29). The Castle Hotel was evidently extensively modified during this period, but, as no details of planning applications made before 2000 could be accessed (with one exception, see *Section 3.4.13*) it is not certain exactly when some of these alterations were made. However, the deeds indicate that in 1973-1974 the site was again spilt into several parts, with the former agricultural buildings at the north and south-west ends being separated and converted into dwellings. This was evidently carried out through the addition of partition walls. At the same time Building 5 was reduced in length to provide a 15' gap between the building and the opposing

wall (along a line marked K-L on Plate 10) and the wall rebuilt. A garage door, subsequently converted into a window, was also inserted in the east side of this building.

5.2.17 Internally the original staircase in Building 4, which had been positioned on the east side of G5, was removed and the present one added against the north side of G6, resulting in the original cellar access being blocked and a new one created and allowing another large opening to be inserted on the west side of G6. Perhaps at the same time a doorway was inserted on the east side of the north elevation of G6, as a result of which the external staircase had to be rebuilt with a dog-leg to go around. The photograph of c1965 (see *Section 3.5.8*) shows that this doorway had been inserted and that the external stairs had been altered by this date, although the style of the internal staircase, which makes use of considerable modern material such as chipboard, seems much more recent. Throughout the site all but one of the original fire surrounds (that in G10) were removed (although those on the upper floors in Building 2 may have simply been blocked) as was almost all of any original plasterwork that might have remained. In the function room (F6) this was replaced with what are presumably facsimile copies. A number of ceilings on the ground floor were also extensively modified – G8 and G9 clearly have concrete beams present in places, while the beams in G10 were probably replaced, or have been clad, with rough ‘timber-effect’ plaster.

5.2.18 Later still within this phase new extensions were added to the south-west of Building 4, including a curving outshot housing new toilets (G4a and G5a) and a ‘conservatory’ (G4), which linked Buildings 4 and 5. A fire escape was added to the north-west end of Building 3, necessitating the insertion of a new doorway, and several flues were inserted for the kitchens within G7, G8, G8a, and G8b. A new extension was also added to the west end of the passageway between Buildings 1 and 2 forming two small plain spaces (the west end of G11 and G11a), which necessitated the blocking of the door to the north (into G12) and the modification of the wagon doorway to the east (although the original doors were preserved). The planning applications demonstrate that these alterations were carried out between 2000 and 2001, as part of plans to create a restaurant within the hotel (see *Sections 3.6.1* and *3.4.13*). At about the same time the arrangement of the back staircase was changed, with access from G10 blocked and a new fire escape added to the west.

## 5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 While the documentary sources reveal that The Castle Hotel is situated within part of the planned medieval burghage plots of Hornby, and that there were important structures on the site, including a precursor to the present hotel, from at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, there is no definite evidence within the standing buildings for anything earlier than the datestone of 1645. Indeed, even this piece of dating evidence is no longer *in situ*, and its provenance cannot be ascertained with certainty. The earliest remains that do survive undoubtedly date from 1687, and there is every reason to suppose that a number of features within Building 1 are original to this period. These are, therefore, particularly significant and should be retained. Ironically, the subsequent, but also relatively early, phases (Phases 2 and 3) have seen some of the most serious loss of original fabric, with little more than the façade surviving in Building 4, and the almost total replacement of original decorative features within the ballroom (F6).

5.3.2 All of the subsequent phases have had an essentially detrimental effect on the earlier fabric, while adding little of any architectural merit, the majority of additions comprising little more than agricultural buildings. The most recent phases (Phases 6 and 7) have been particularly damaging, especially internally, and have led to the

loss of significant features within Buildings 3 and 4 such as staircases and fireplaces, as well as substantially altering the internal arrangement and access around the buildings. Additions made during these phases have, in some cases, been relatively minor, comprising only the insertion of partition walls (in Building 1 for example). Despite all of the detrimental alterations The Castle Hotel remains an important group of buildings. There are still some important survivals within the buildings (particularly Building 2) and externally they are probably little changed in many ways.

**5.3.3 The Architect(s):** no information regarding the architect(s) of any part of The Castle Hotel could be ascertained from the documentary sources. It is known that George Webster produced proposals for alterations to the castle, but that these were never used (Martin 2004, 112), and, while the date is compatible for some of the phases of the hotel, these are for an Elizabethan-style design, something that is wholly absent from it (*op cit*, 209). Thomas Standen of Lancaster is also known to have tendered for work at Hornby Castle, but the details are not known (White 2000, 12), and Thomas Harrison carried out work for the Earl of Wemyss while he was owner of Hornby Castle, but this was for his estate at Gosford in Scotland (Champness 2005, 85-86). Paley and Austin, also of Lancaster, substantially remodelled the castle in 1849-1852 (Price 1998, 70), but it is extremely unlikely that they were responsible for any of the work at the hotel. A number of other architects based in Lancaster in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (see White 2000, 9-12) may have been responsible for work at the hotel, but without further information it is impossible to be certain.

**5.3.4 Significance:** despite the lack of documentary information regarding the architect, and indeed the relative lack of information regarding key phases in the development of the site, particularly the construction of large parts of it in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, The Castle Hotel represents an important group of buildings within the historic landscape of Hornby. It is likely that further research might prove fruitful, but this would require examination of either documents held in private hands (those relating to the Tatham v. Wright case, which are maintained by the Hornby Castle Estate, although these were utilised by Garnett (1998)), or detailed cataloguing of those held in the Lancashire Record Office (LRO DDHC). The buildings themselves, however, have provided enough information to gain a good understanding of the site's development and growth, and in at least one case, they retain a number of important original elements. Most parts of the site have internally, and to a lesser extent, externally, been extensively altered, and much of the original fabric has been removed, damaged, or obscured as a result. Each building needs to be considered separately:

- **Building 1:** this was probably never a particularly ornate building, and will have always lacked internal decoration and had few fittings. It was almost certainly built as an agricultural building, perhaps a stable or shippon, but all features relating to its original use have been removed. The alterations made during its conversion into a dwelling are, however, relatively minor, comprising largely the insertion of partition walls, ceilings, and new doors and windows. This building is not only architecturally very basic it is also one of the latest parts of the site, and is therefore perhaps the least significant;
- **Building 2:** this is the earliest element of the site and it also appears to have been one of the earliest parts to be used as an inn, although it was latterly a farmhouse. Although altered it retains a number of important original features. These include the fireplace on the ground floor, the *in situ* datestone, the handrail/banister in the back stair, the windows and associated panelling, the roof structure, and much of the plasterwork on the upper floors. The alterations have in many cases been relatively minor, and some, such as the



insertion of new windows in the east elevation and additions to the west side, were carried out at quite an early date, although the insertion of doorways connecting it to Buildings 1 and 3 are clearly quite a substantial change in organisation. The most unfortunate alteration is on the ground floor (G10), where the original beams have been encased or removed entirely and the blocking of the ground floor access to the rear stair, which are significant losses to the original fabric. This building is the most significant of the entire site;

- **Building 3:** this is a curious building, the exact purpose of which is not known. It is perhaps because this building is so unusual that it has seen some substantial alterations, in particular the repositioning of the original staircase and the conversion of the ground floor into modern kitchens. Apart from the windows on the east side, the roof structure, and its basic structural elements, it has lost most of its original decorative scheme and internal features. Nevertheless it is still one of the more significant elements of the site because of its unusual nature and those architectural elements that have survived;
- **Building 4:** this was evidently purpose built to serve as an inn, most probably as a result of increased traffic along the turnpike road constructed in 1751. Externally it has remained largely untouched with minor additions to the front such as signs, slightly later but still probably 19<sup>th</sup> century windows, although there have been more substantial additions to the rear. Some of these are relatively early, while others are very recent, but these do little to detract from the overall form of the building. Internally however, the building has been extensively altered and modernised, with few original features surviving, especially on the ground floor, while those that have survived have been very unsympathetically treated. It does, however, have its original roof structure and remains an important part of the site, albeit perhaps not the most significant;
- **Building 5:** this evidently formed a stable and belongs to an early phase of the site's development, corresponding to when it became an important coaching inn on the turnpike. This building would therefore have been important in keeping the traffic moving by supplying fresh horses, and would have formed an integral part of the complex. It has seen relatively little alteration, although the south end has been reduced in length and rebuilt and a large doorway has been inserted in the east elevation. Internally the upper floor essentially retains its original appearance; that of a hayloft. Whilst perhaps not the most architecturally outstanding part of the site its historical interest means that it is of some significance;
- **Building 6:** like Building 1, this undoubtedly also served an essentially agricultural function and was probably a stable or shippon. It is also one of the least altered buildings on the entire site, with the only substantial changes being modern door and window casements, and the removal of most of the first floor, which just comprised basic floorboards. Internally and externally the basic finish of the walls has remained; even the iron stall posts have been retained. Whilst historically it is not the most important element of the site, its good state of preservation means that it is still of some significance.

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## Appendix 1: The Castle Hotel Listed Building Information

(from English Heritage 2001)

No. 182407

Location: Castle Hotel, 49 Main Street, Hornby SD 56 NE 7/111

Date Listed: 4<sup>th</sup> December 1985

Grade: II

Description:

Hotel, late C18th. Squared sandstone with slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays, with chamfered quoins. Windows sashed. with plain stone surrounds. Door, in central bay, has plain stone surround. Gables have chimneys, and copings with kneelers. Set back to the right is the gable of a rear wing, of one bay and having windows with plain stone surrounds: sashed with glazing bars on the ground and 1st floors. At the left on the 1st floor is a door of 9 panels in a plain stone surround, reached by external stone steps.

No. 182408

Location: House Adjoining to North of Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby SD 56 NE 7/112

Date Listed: 4<sup>th</sup> December 1985

Grade: II

Description:

House adjoining to north of Castle Hotel GV II House, now used as part of Castle Hotel (q.v.), 1687, altered. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Slobbered rubble with slate roof. Windows sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. On the 2nd floor the middle bay is blank and the other windows are modern with plain stone surrounds. The central 1st floor window is set within a chamfered door surround. The door, in the central bay, has a cyma-moulded surround and a battlemented lintel inscribed: 'EEC (*sic*) 1687'. There are remains of blocked -mullioned windows visible in the stonework. Gable chimneys.

## Appendix 2: Photographic Registers

Photo ID No.	Area	Description	Colour digital	Black and white	Colour slide
1	East elevation	East elevation north end (Building 1)	3 01	1 01-2	2 01
2	East elevation	East elevation north centre (Building 2)	3 02	1 03-4	2 02
3	East elevation	Datestone and window	3 03	1 05-6	2 03
4	East elevation	Datestone and blocked window	3 04	1 07-8	2 04
5	East elevation	Elevation, Buildings 3 and 4	3 05	1 09-10	2 05
6	East elevation	East elevation, Building 4	3 06	1 11-2	2 06
7	East elevation	General view	3 07	1 13-4	2 07
8	-	Hornby Presbytery	3 08	-	-
9	South elevation	Building 4	3 09	1 15-6	2 08
10	West elevation	Building 4	3 10	1 17-8	2 09
11	South elevation	Building 3	3 11	1 19-20	2 10
12	South elevation	Buildings 5 and 6	3 12	1 21-2	2 11
13	Cottage	General view of 'Klaven Cottage'	3 13	1 23-4	2 12
14	North elevation	Buildings 5 and 6	3 14	1 25-6	2 13
15	Cottage	General view of 'Klaven Cottage'	3 15	1 27-8	2 14
16	Buildings 3/5	Door between Building 3 and 5	3 16	1 29-30	2 15
17	Building 3	Gable end	3 17	1 31-2	2 16
18	Building 3	North elevation and outshut	3 18	1 33-4	2 17
19	Building 2	West elevation	3 19	1 35	2 18
20	East elevation	General view	3 20	4 01-2	2 19
21	Yard	Yard wall	3 21	4 03-4	2 20
22	C1	East elevation	3 22	4 05-6	-
23	C1	Beams	3 23	4 07-8	2 21
24	C1	Disused stairs	3 24	4 09-10	2 22
25	Building 2	West elevation	3 25	4 11-2	2 23
26	Buildings 2/3	Outshut on North elevation	3 26	4 13-4	2 24
27	Building 2	North elevation	3 27	4 15-6	2 25
28	Building 1	Outshut on South elevation	3 28	4 17-8	2 26
29	Building 1	West elevation	3 29	4 19-20	2 27
30	Building 1	North elevation	3 30	4 21-2	2 28
31	G1	Truss	3 31	4 23-4	2 29
32	G1	Stalls	3 32	4 25-6	2 30
33	G1	South elevation	3 33	4 27-8	2 31
34	G1	East elevation doors	3 34	4 29-30	2 32
35	G2	General view	3 35	4 31-2	2 33
36	G3	West elevation	3 36	4 33-4	2 34
37	G3	East elevation	3 37	4 35	2 35
38	G4	Truss	3 38	5 01-2	6 00-1
39	G4	Door and 'shelf'	3 39	5 03-4	6 03
40	G4	Inserted door and datestone	3 40	5 05-6	6 04
41	G4	Datestone	3 41	5 07-8	6 05
42	G4	East elevation	3 42	5 09-10	6 06
43	G4	West elevation	3 43	5 11-2	6 07
44	G4b	Door to east	3 44	5 13-4	6 08
45	G5	Stairs	3 45	5 15-6	6 14
46	G5	Beaded panelling in north-west corner	3 46	5 17-8	6 10
47	G5	Arched door to east	3 47	5 19-20	6 11
48	G5	Fireplace	3 48	5 21-2	6 12
49	G5	Fireplace detail	3 49	5 23-4	6 13
50	G6	Stairs	3 50	5 25-6	6 09
51	G6	North window	3 51	5 27-8	6 15
52	G6	Door to east	3 52	5 29-30	6 16
53	G6	South window	3 53	5 31-2	6 17
54	G6	Window and fireplace to south	3 53a	5 33-4	-
55	G7	West window converted to doorway	3 54	5 35-6	-
56	G8	Doors in north-west corner	3 54a	7 01-2	-
57	G8b	Steps to G8a	3 55	7 03-4	6 18
58	G8b	Shelf scars	3 56	7 05-6	6 19

Photo ID No.	Area	Description	Colour digital	Black and white	Colour slide
59	G9	Fireplace	3 57	7 09-10	6 20
60	G9	Window	3 58	7 11-2	6 21
61	G10	Fireplace	3 59	7 13-4	6 22-3
62	G10	Central beam	3 60	7 15-6	6 24
63	G10	General room shot	3 61	7 17-8	6 25
64	G10a	Window and beam	3 62	7 20-1	6 26
65	G10b	Small underground room	3 63	7 22-3	6 27
66	G11	Wagon door	3 64	7 24-5	6 28
67	G11	Blocked door	3 65	7 26-7	6 29
68	G12	Beam arrangement	3 66	7 28-9	6 30-1
69	G13	General shot	3 67	7 30-1	6 32
70	F1	Southern truss	3 68-9	7 32-3	6 33
71	F3	General shot	3 70	7 34-5	9 02
72	F2	Door to F6	3 71, 71a	7 36-7	9 03-4
73	F2	Doorway to east	3 71b	10 02-3	-
74	F4	Long window	3 72	10 04	9 05
75	F4	Stairs	3 73	10 06-7	9 06
76	F5	North window in south part	3 74	-	-
77	F5	Windows in south part	3 75-6	10 08-9	9 07
78	F6	Ballroom, east end (stage)	3 77	10 10-1	9 08
79	F6	Ballroom, west end (Palladian window)	3 78-a	10 12-3	9 09
80	F8	Window	3 79	10 14-5	9 10
81	F9	Central part – beams	3 80	10 16-7	9 11-2
82	F9	Moulded chimney breast – south part	3 81	10 18-9	9 13-4
83	F9	Window south part	3 82	10 20-1	9 15
84	F9	Window central part	3 83	10 22-3	9 16
85	F11	Original doors	3 84	10 24-5	9 17
86	F12	Original staircase	3 85-6	10 26-7	9 18
87	S2	Windows south end	3 87	10 28-9	9 19
88	S2	General view	3 88	10 30-1	9 20
89	S1	Corridor and timbers	3 89	10 32-3	9 21
90	S3	East window	3 90	10 34-5	9 22
91	S4	Former stair	3 91	10 36-7	9 23
92	S4	Stairs and original skirting	12 01	11 01-2	9 24
93	S5	Beam and window south	12 02	11 03-4	9 25
94	S5	Beam and window north	12 03	11 05-6	9 26-7
95	S5	Chimney breast	12 04	11 07-8	9 28
96	S6	Original stairs	12 05	11 10-1	9 29
97	S5	Roof space	12 06	11 12-3	9 30
98	S5	Roof space	12 07	11 14-5	9 31
99	S3/S4	Roof space – south end truss	12 08	11 16-7	9 32
100	S3/S4	Roof space – north end truss	12 09	11 18-a	9 33
101	Roof	Roof space over F6	12 10	11 19-20	9 34
102	S2	Roof space	12 11	11 21-2	9 35
103	F10	Roof space	12 12	11 23-4	9 36
104	G13	Roof space	12 13	11 25-6	9 37
105	G6	Window in south-west corner	-	-	6 34
106	G6	Door to north	-	-	6 35

## Appendix 3: Census Details

Name	Age	Occupation
<b>1841 census (HO107/Piece 530/Folio4/Page 3)</b>		
Household of Castle Inn:		
Frances Dickinson	50	Innkeeper
Christopher Dickinson	52	-
Thomas Dickinson	45	-
Ann Dickinson	35	-
William Dickinson	4	-
Eliza Dickinson	2	-
William Dibb	25	Excise Officer
John Hewitson	25	Stone Mason
Jane Richardson	20	Female servant
Mary Guy	10	Female servant
John Bell	50	[illegible]
Household of house to north:		
Eliza(?) Satterthwaite	45	-
John Satterthwaite	21	Scholar
Ellen Satterthwaite	12	-
Elizabeth Satterthwaite	10	-
Mary Satterthwaite	8	-
Hannah Satterthwaite	1	-
<b>1851 Census (HO107/Piece 2273/Folio 89/Page 13)</b>		
Household of Castle Inn:		
Thomas Thexton	51	Innkeeper
Bella Thexton	45	Innkeeper's wife
Sarah Thexton	19	Innkeeper's daughter
Elizabeth Thexton	17	Ditto
William Thexton	15	Scholar
John Thexton	11	Ditto
Thomas Thexton	9	Ditto
Richard Thexton	7	Ditto
Hannah Travis	21	General Servant
John Thexton	30	Post boy
Matthew Dickinson	53	Labourer
George Ridding	51	Grocer
Household of house to north:		
John Satterthwaite	55	Farmer of 60 acres
Margaret Satterthwaite	60	Farmer's wife
Richard Miller	31	Veternary surgeon
<b>1861 Census (RG9/Piece 3161/Folio 6/Page 6)</b>		
Household of Castle Inn:		
Thomas Thexton	62	Innkeeper employing 1 man & farmer of 50 acres
Bella Thexton	56	-
William Thexton	23	Post boy
John Thexton	21	Ditto
Isabella Lowry	25	Waiter
Mary Lowry	3	-
John Hindell	28	Land agent and surveyor
William Garnett	23	Land surveyor
Ambrose H Martin	20	Ditto
Mary Fishwick	21	House servant
Richard Pye	40	Farm servant
William Richardson	30	Ditto

Name	Age	Occupation
<b>1861 Census continued</b>		
Thomas Leach	40	Cotton warp dresser
Household of house to north:		
John Satterthwaite	65	Farmer of 40 acres employing 1 man
Margaret Satterthwaite	71	-
Richard Miller	40	Farrier
<b>1871 Census (RG10/Piece 4235/Folio 7/Page 6-7)</b>		
Joshua Alderson	34	Castle Inn Hotel: Innkeeper & farmer of 76 acres
Margaret Alderson	31	Landlady
Agnes Alderson	4	-
Emma Alderson	4 m	-
William Bowman	40	Agricultural Labourer
Agnes Mason	22	Domestic servant
Isabella Leighton	18	Waitress/Domestic Servant
<b>1881 Census (RG11/Piece 4272/Folio 6/Page 7)</b>		
Household of the Castle Inn		
William Greenhow	41	Innkeeper and farmer of 30 acres employing one labourer
Jane Greenhow	37	-
Sarah J Greenhow	6	Scholar
Ada C Greenhow	5	Ditto
Louisa J Greenhow	2	-
Edith A Greenhow	1	-
John Hadwin	55	Farm servant
William Newsham	25	Coachman
Mary Williams	18	Domestic servant
Jane Wildman	14	Nurse/Domestic servant
Household of house to north:		
James Maudsley	35	Farmer of 40 acres employing one man
Mary A Maudsley	27	-
Julia A Maudsley	1	-
Thomas Craven	29	Architect and surveyor
Harriet Craven	26	-
Mary Ann Craven	5	-
<b>1891 Census (RG12/Piece 3471/Folio 8/Page 5)</b>		
Household of the Castle Hotel:		
Thomas Mashiter	-	-
Jane Mashiter	-	-
Mary Ellen Shaw	-	-
Margaret Shaw	-	-
Mary Alice Townson	-	-
John Travis	-	-
Henry Dodgson	-	-
Household of Boars Head Farm:		
Joseph Black	-	-
Mary Ann Black	-	-
Thomas Black	-	-
William Black	-	-
Joseph Black	-	-
Adam Black	-	-
Ellen Black	-	-
Richard Wood	-	-
Dinah Wood	-	-

Name	Age	Occupation
<b>1901 Census (RG13/Piece 3997/Folio 9/Page 11)</b>		
Household of the Castle Hotel		
James Nelson Yates	33	Hotel keeper and farmer
Ellen Yates	31	-
John Yates	13	-
Margaret Yates	10	-
Mary Yates	8	-
Agnes Yates	6	-
Dorothy Yates	3	-
Alice Yates	1	-
James Nelson Yates	1 m	-
Household of house to north:		
Robert Newsham	32	Farmer
Lucy Adelaide Newsham	32	-
Gladys Mary Newsham	4	-
William Fawcett	81	Retired secretary
Alexander turner	15	Farm labourer

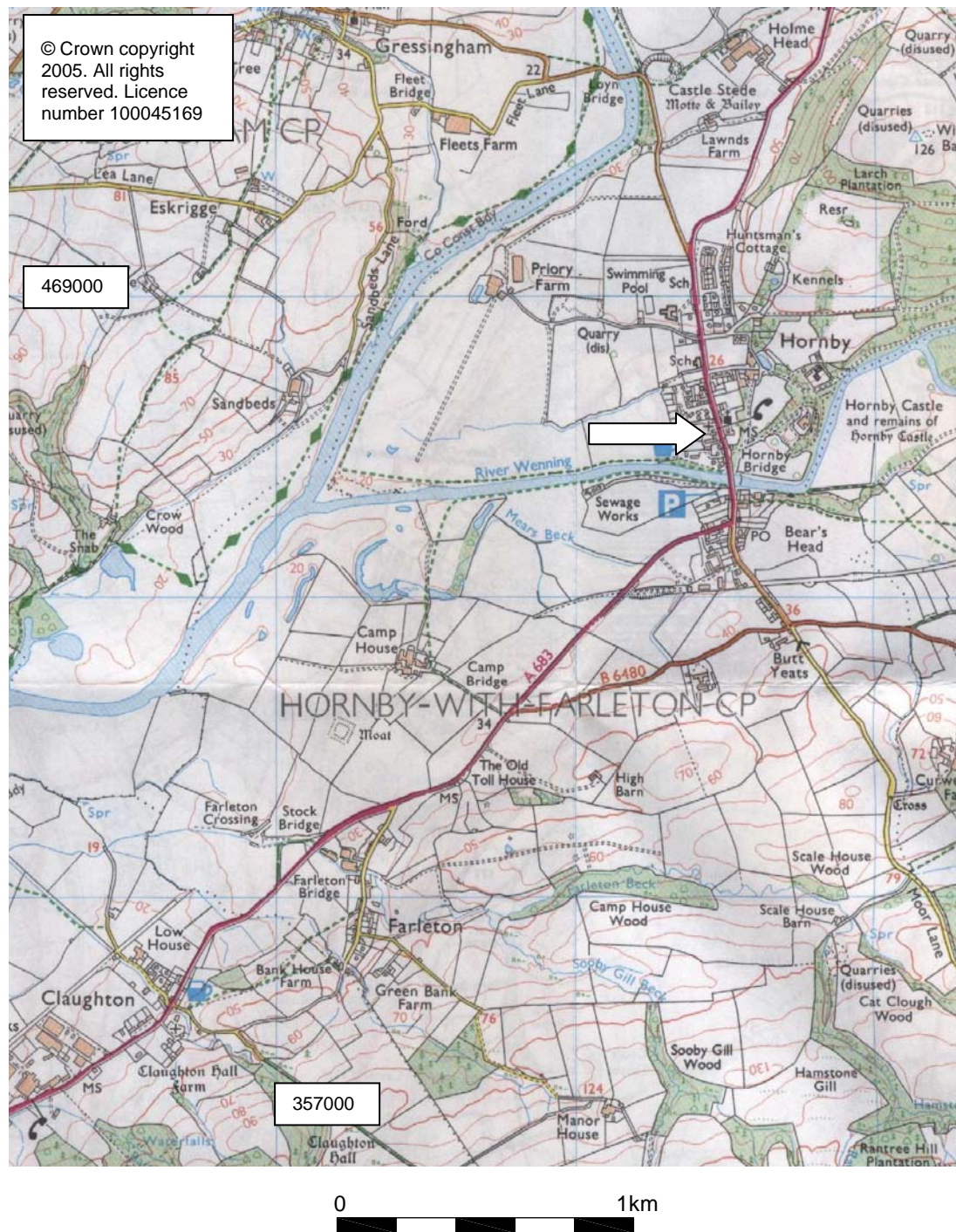
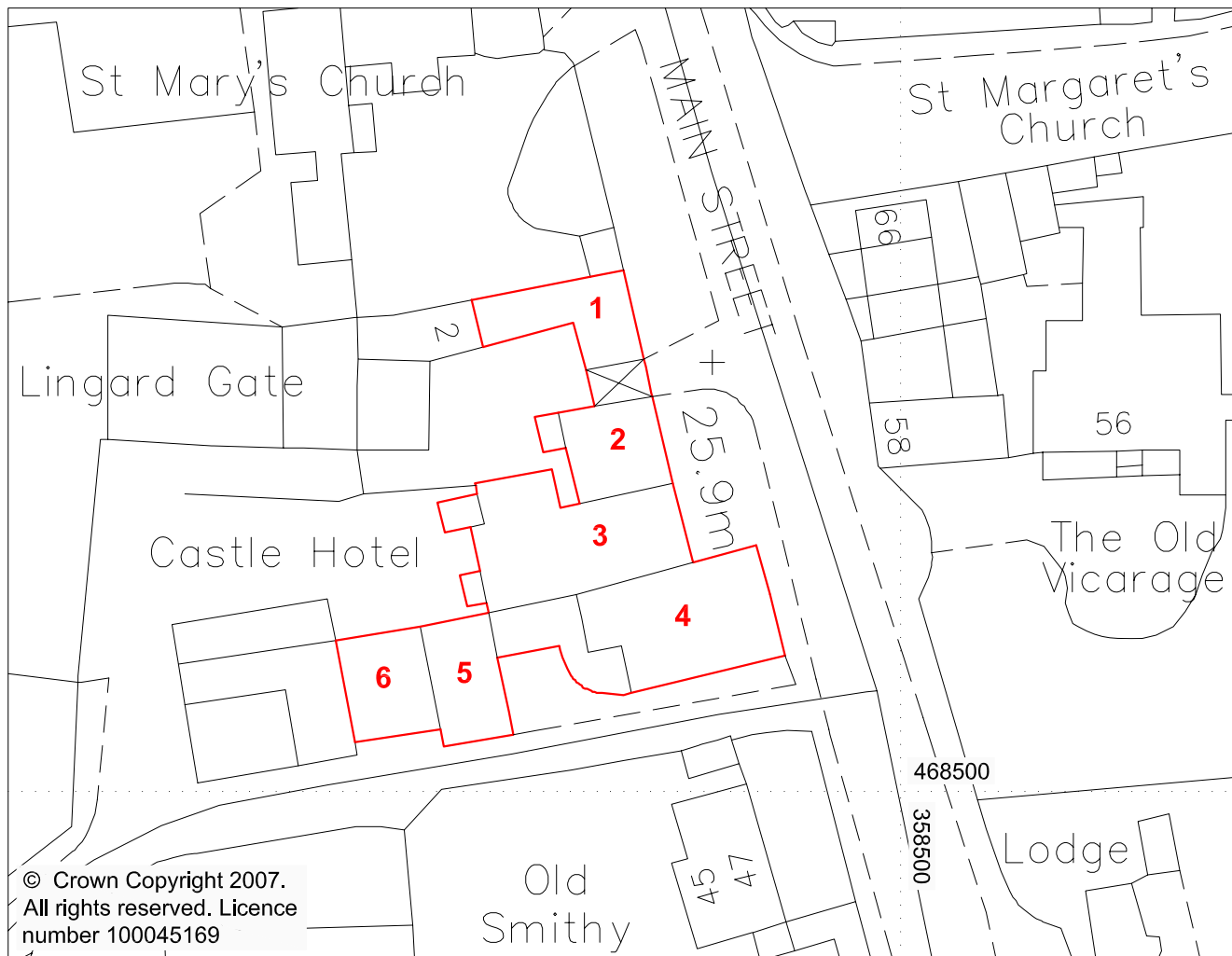


Figure 1: Site location



Project:  
The Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby,  
Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1059  
Site Code: CH07  
Date: November 2007

Key:



Proposed  
development  
area

4

Building  
number

0 25m



Figure 2: Detailed site location and arrangement





Project:  
The Castle Hotel, Main Street, Hornby, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1059

Site Code: CH07

Date: November 2007

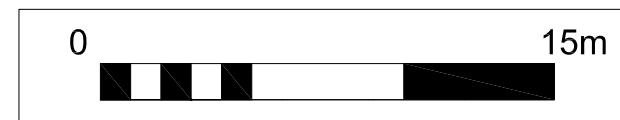


Figure 3: Elevations key plan



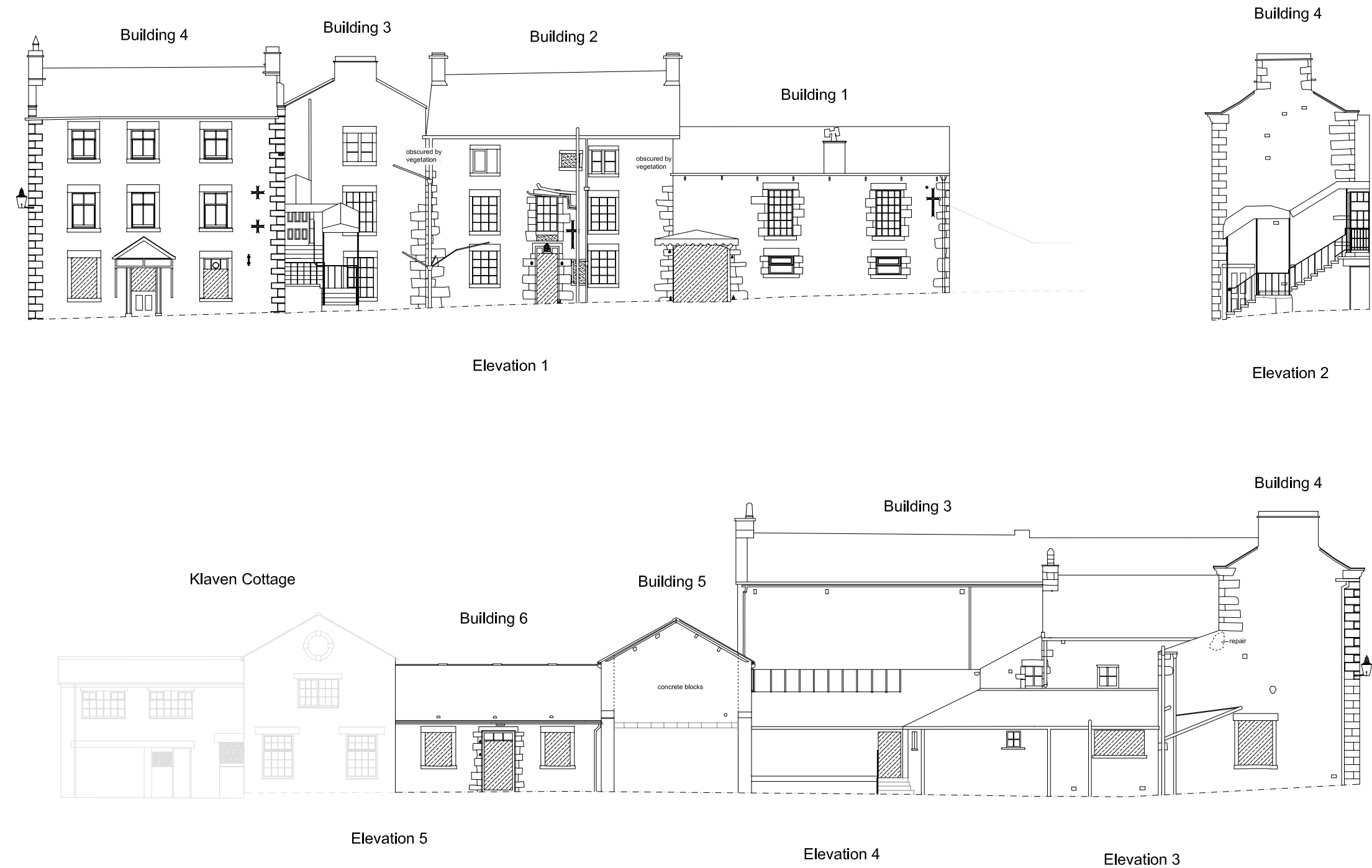


Figure 4: Elevations 1-5

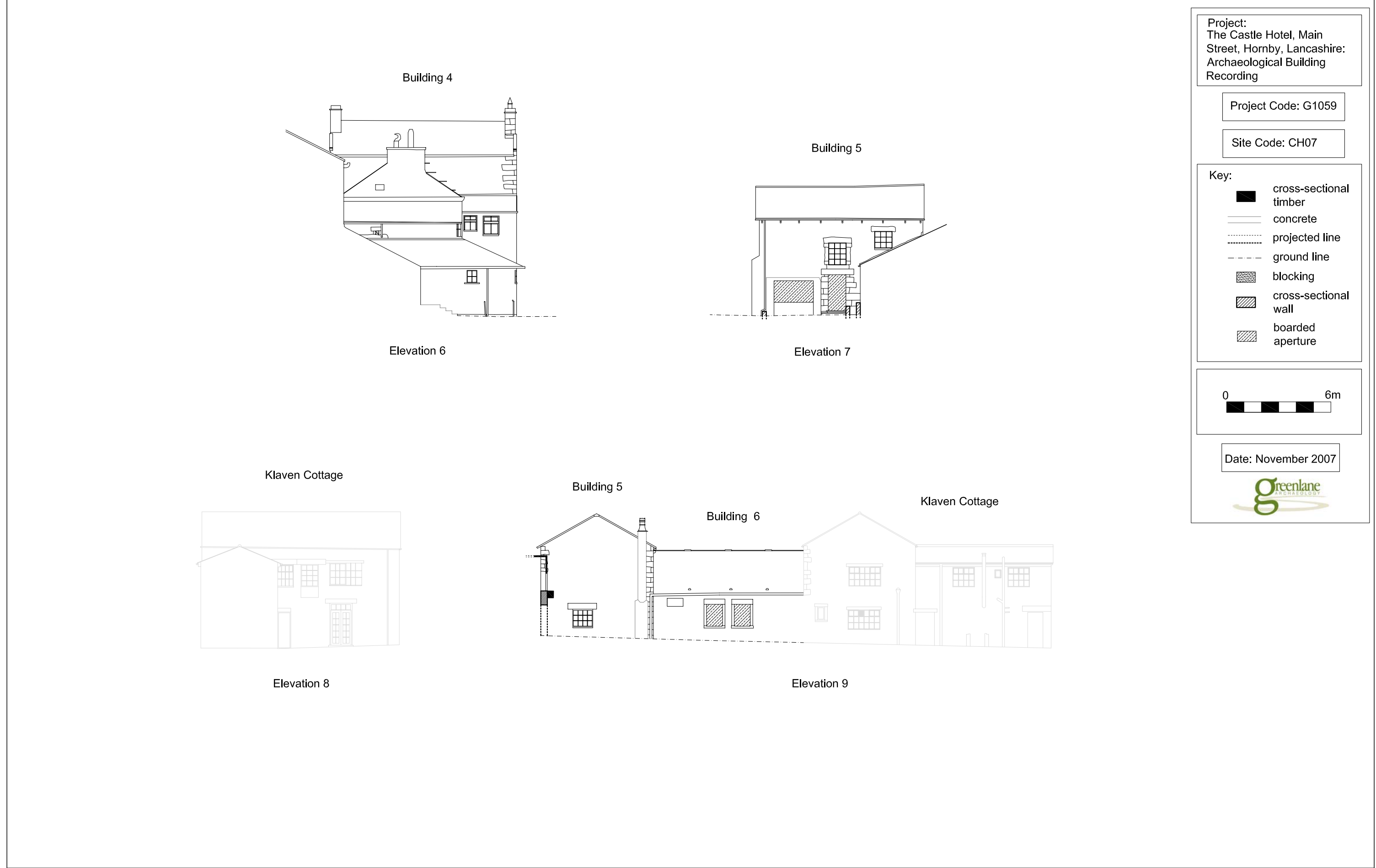
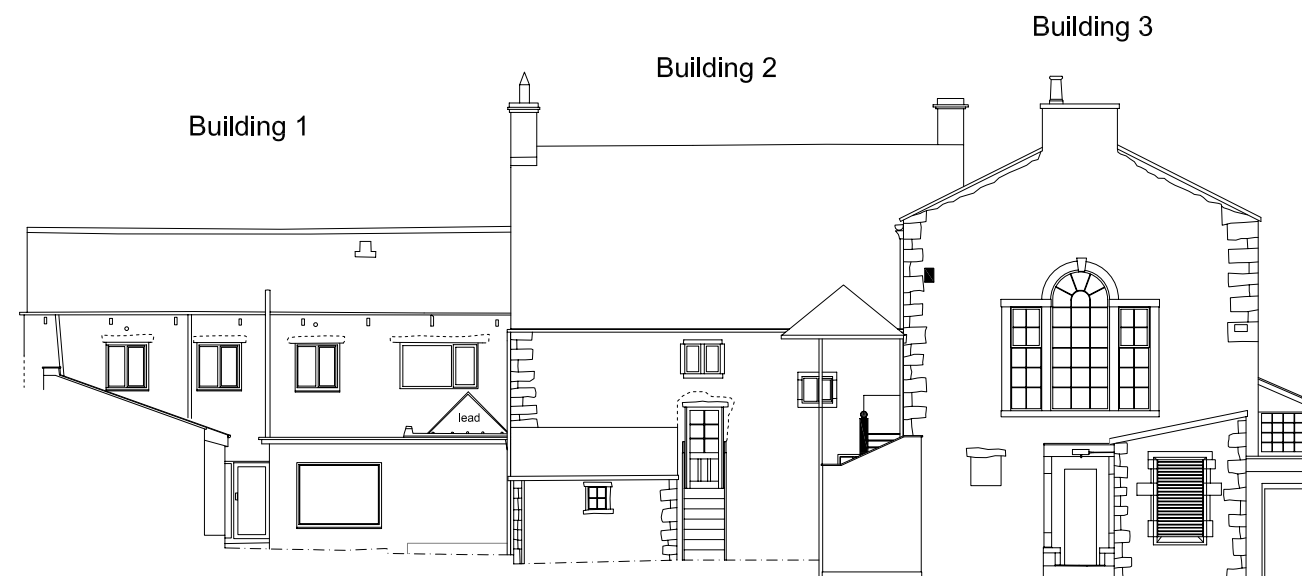
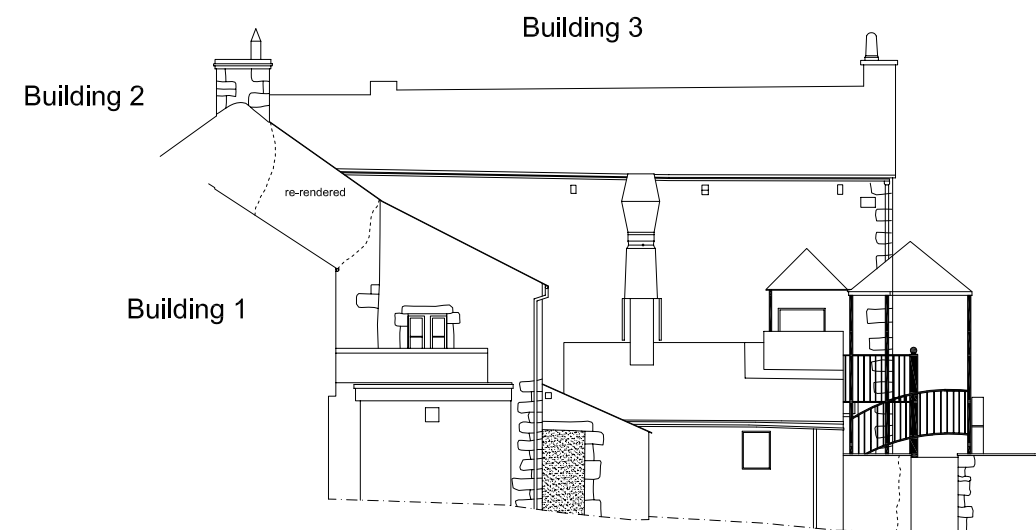


Figure 5: Elevations 6-9

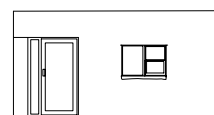


Elevation 10



Elevation 11

Ourshut, Building 1



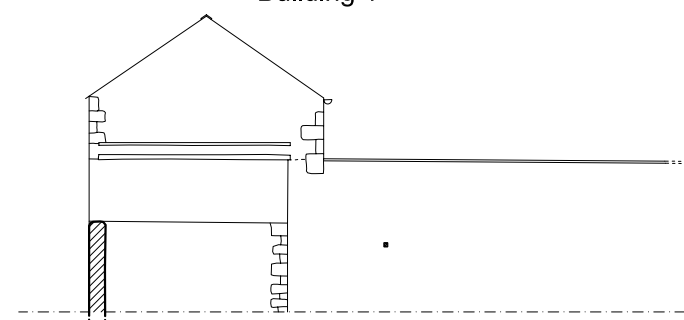
Elevation 12

Buiding 1



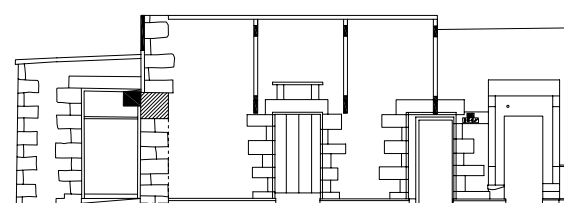
Elevation 13

Building 1



Elevation 14

Building 3



Elevation 15

Project:  
The Castle Hotel, Main  
Street, Hornby, Lancashire:  
Archaeological Building  
Recording

Project Code: G1059

Site Code: CH07

Key:

- iron
- concrete
- projected line
- ground line
- blocking
- cross-sectional wall

0 6m

Date: October 2007



Figure 6: Elevations 10-15



Figure 7: Cellar plan



Figure 8: Ground floor plan



Figure 9: First floor plan












Figure 10: Second floor plan

Project:  
The Castle Hotel, Main  
Street, Hornby, Lancashire:  
Archaeological Building  
Recording

Project Code: G1059

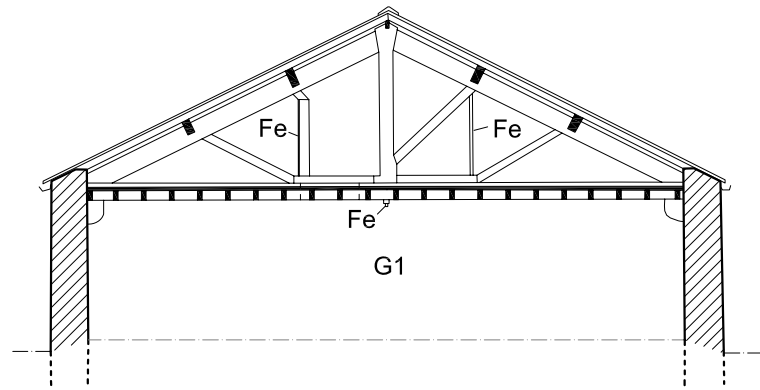
Site Code: CH07

Key:

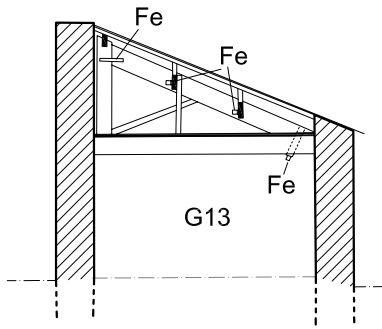
-  main wall
-  iron
-  concrete
-  projected line
-  ground line
-  carpenter's mark
-  cross-sectional timber

0 4m

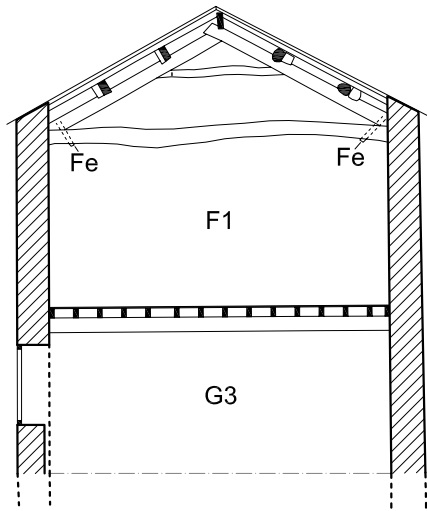
Date: October 2007



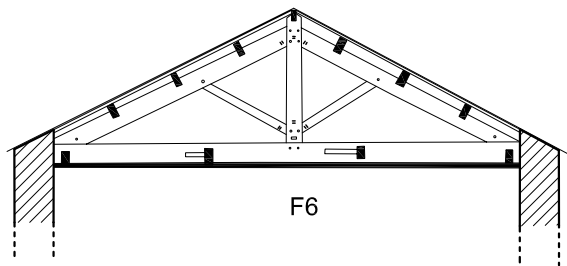
East-facing cross-section G1



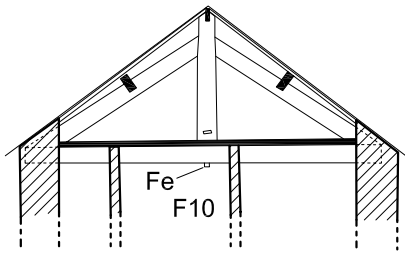
East-facing cross-section G13



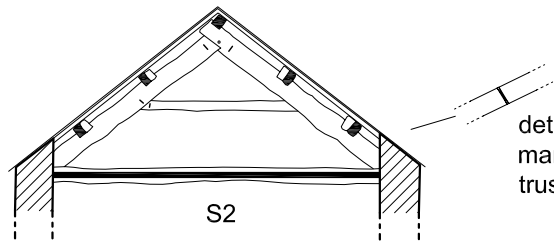
North-facing cross-section F1 and G3



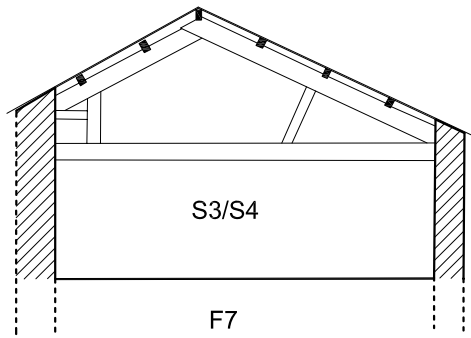
East-facing cross-section roofspace above F6



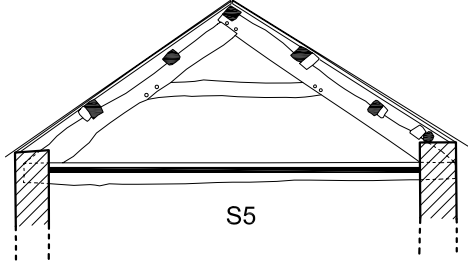
North-facing cross-section roofspace above F10



North-facing cross-section roofspace above S2



East-facing cross-section roofspace above S3/S4



North-facing cross-section roofspace above S5

Figure 11: Cross-sections



Figure 12: Ground floor phase plan

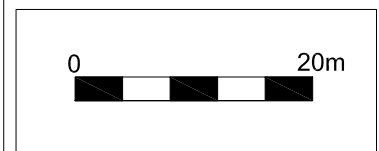
Project:  
The Castle Hotel, Main  
Street, Hornby, Lancashire:  
Archaeological Building  
Recording

Project Code: G1059

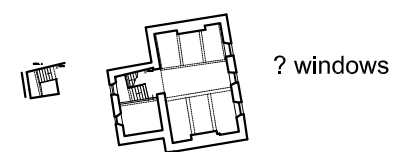
Site Code: CH07

Key:

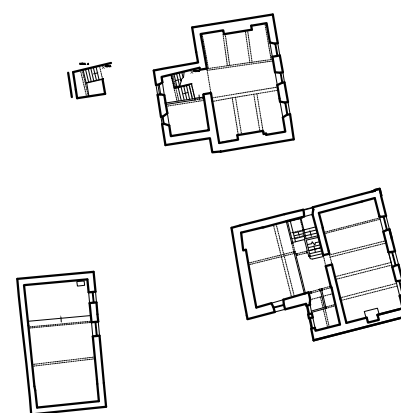
- main wall
- ↗ step(s) up
- concrete
- projected line
- ▨ blocking
- beam over
- cross-sectional timber



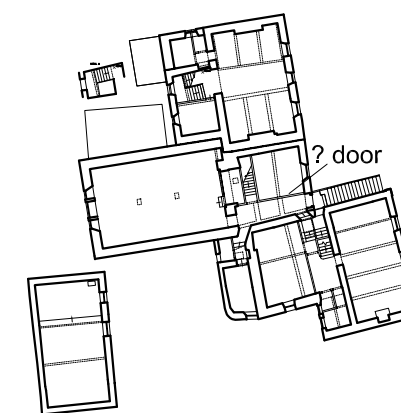
Date: November 2007



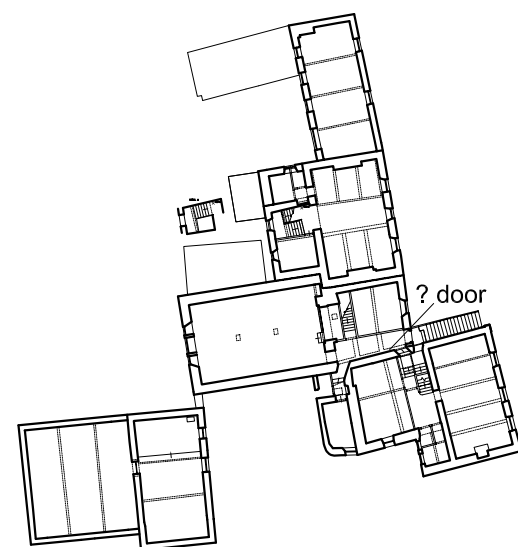
Phase 2



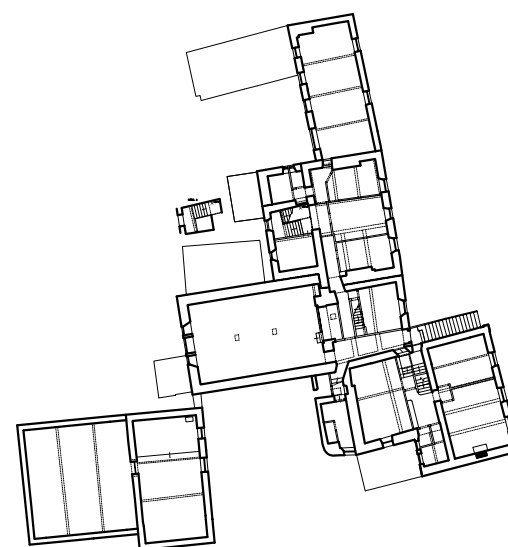
Phase 3



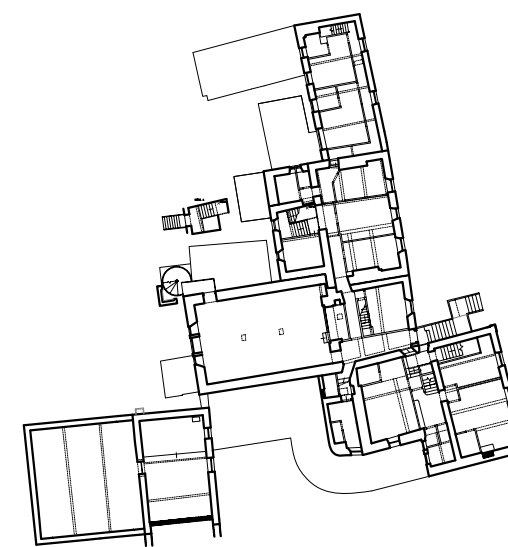
Phase 4



Phase 5



Phase 6



Phase 7

Figure 13: First floor phase plan



Figure 14: Second floor phase plan



Figure 15: Photo location plan - cellar



Figure 16: Photo location plan - ground floor





Figure 17: Photo location plan - first floor





Figure 18: Photo location plan - second floor







Plate 3: A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century illustration of the old market hall by Reverend Rooke, drawn some time prior to its demolition in 1853 (after Farrer and Brownbill 1914, opposite page 188). Part of a structure on the site of Building 1 is evident on the far left side

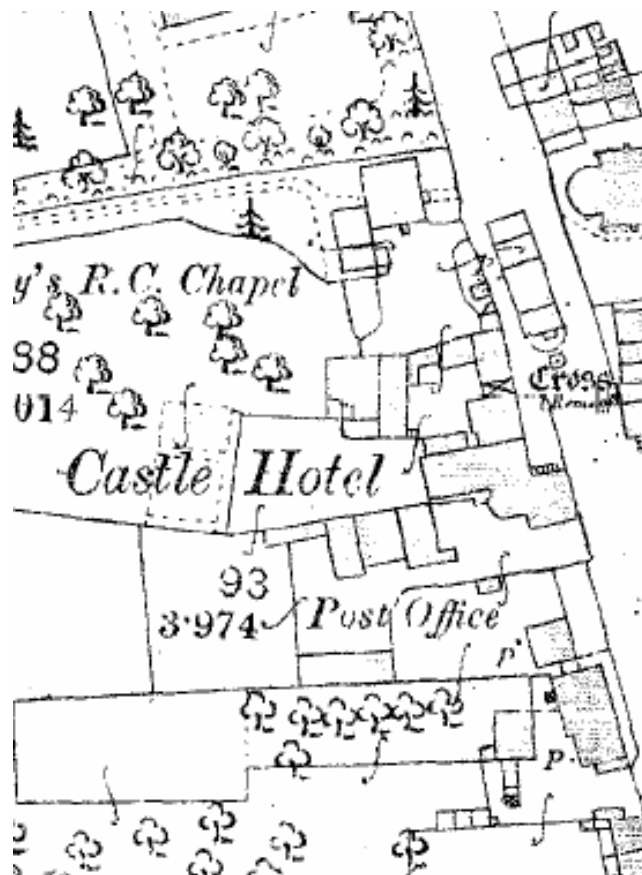


Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map of 1891 showing the 'Castle Hotel'



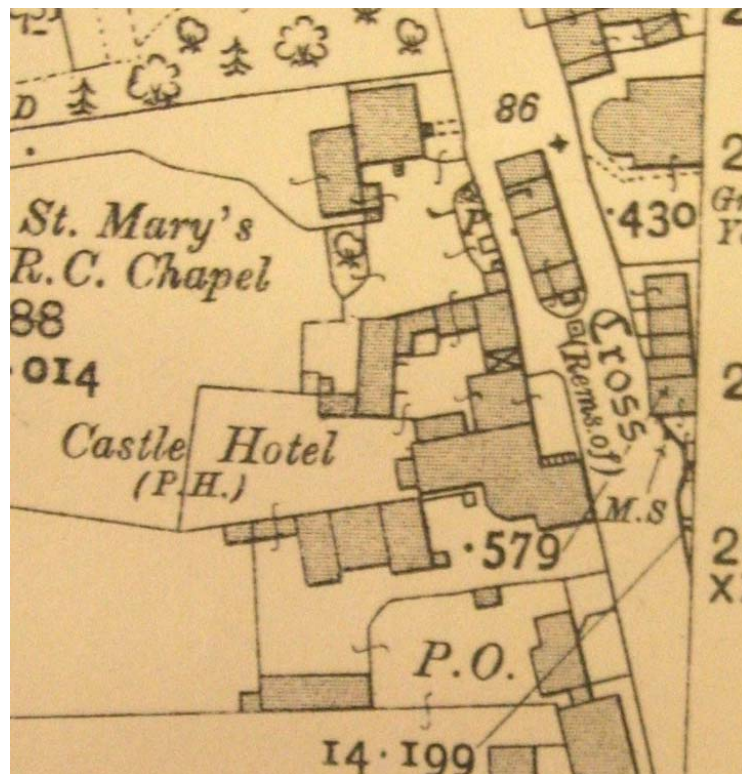


Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map of 1913 showing the 'Castle Hotel'



Plate 6: Plan of c1964 included with the deeds showing the 'Castle Hotel'



Plate 7: Illustration of the bar of The Castle Hotel post-1955 (from Jackson Advertising Service n.d., 63)



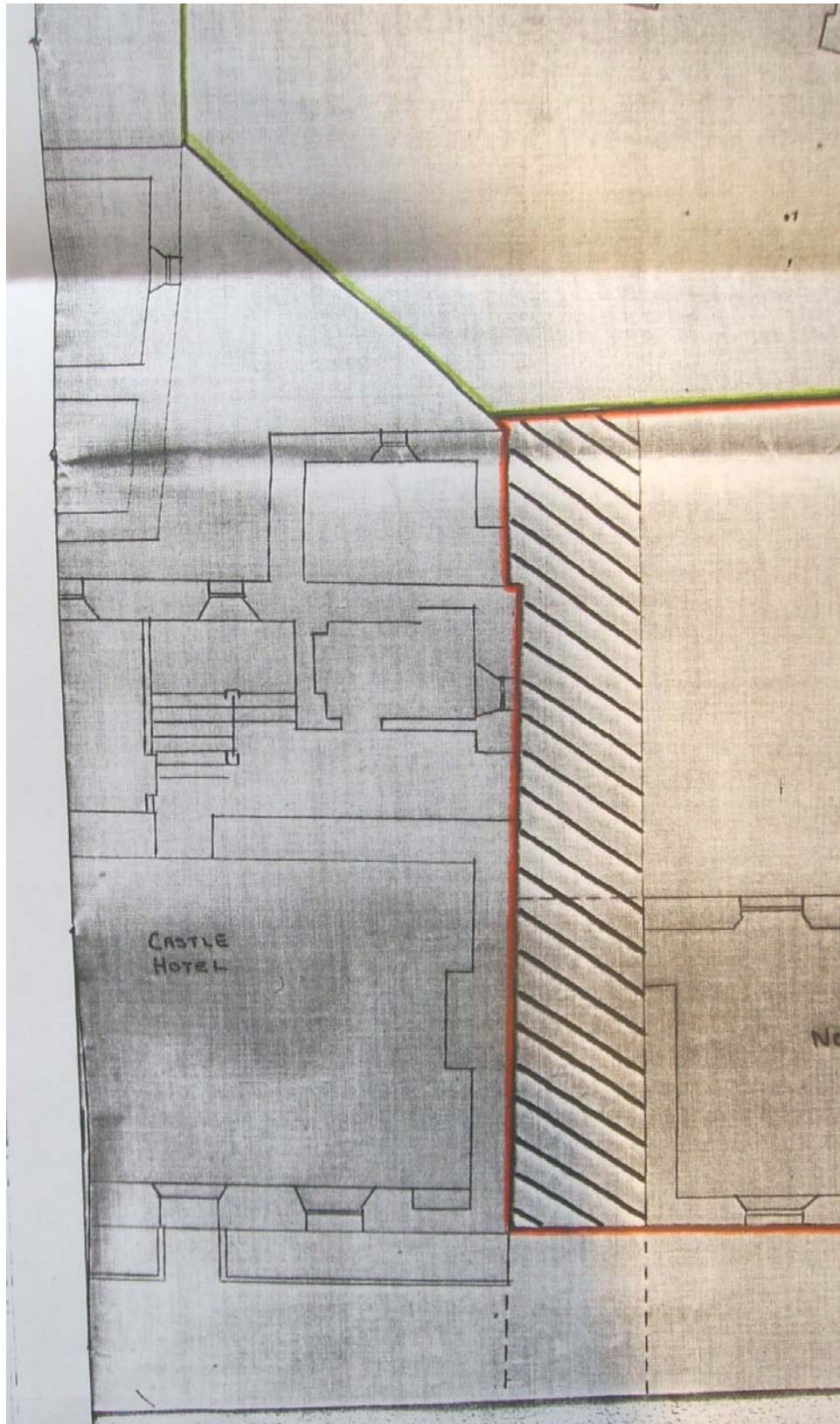


Plate 8: Plan of 1973 include with the deeds showing part of the ground floor interior of the central section of The Castle Hotel (Building 2)

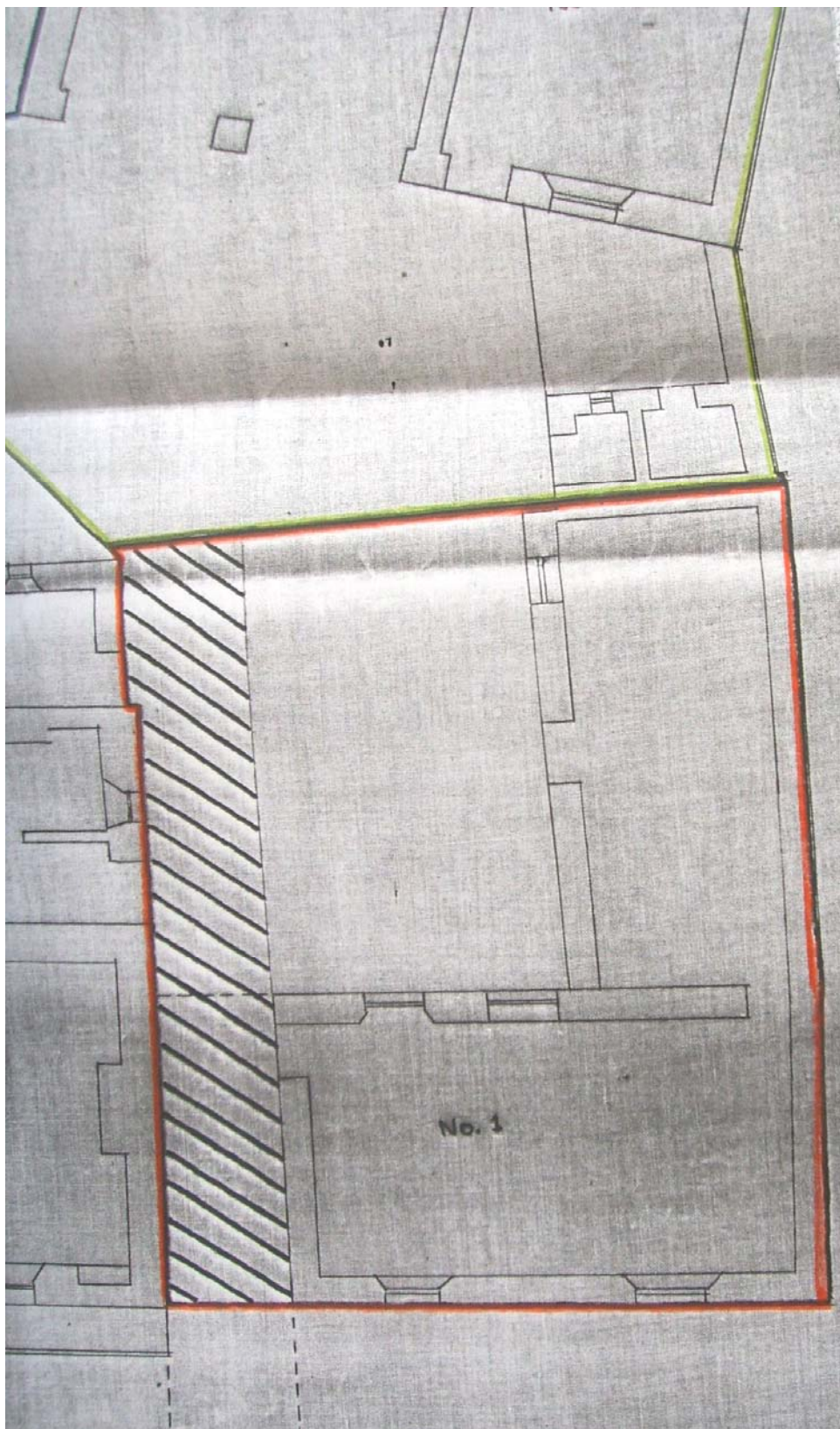


Plate 9: Plan of 1973 include with the deeds showing part of the ground floor interior of the north section of The Castle Hotel (Building 1)



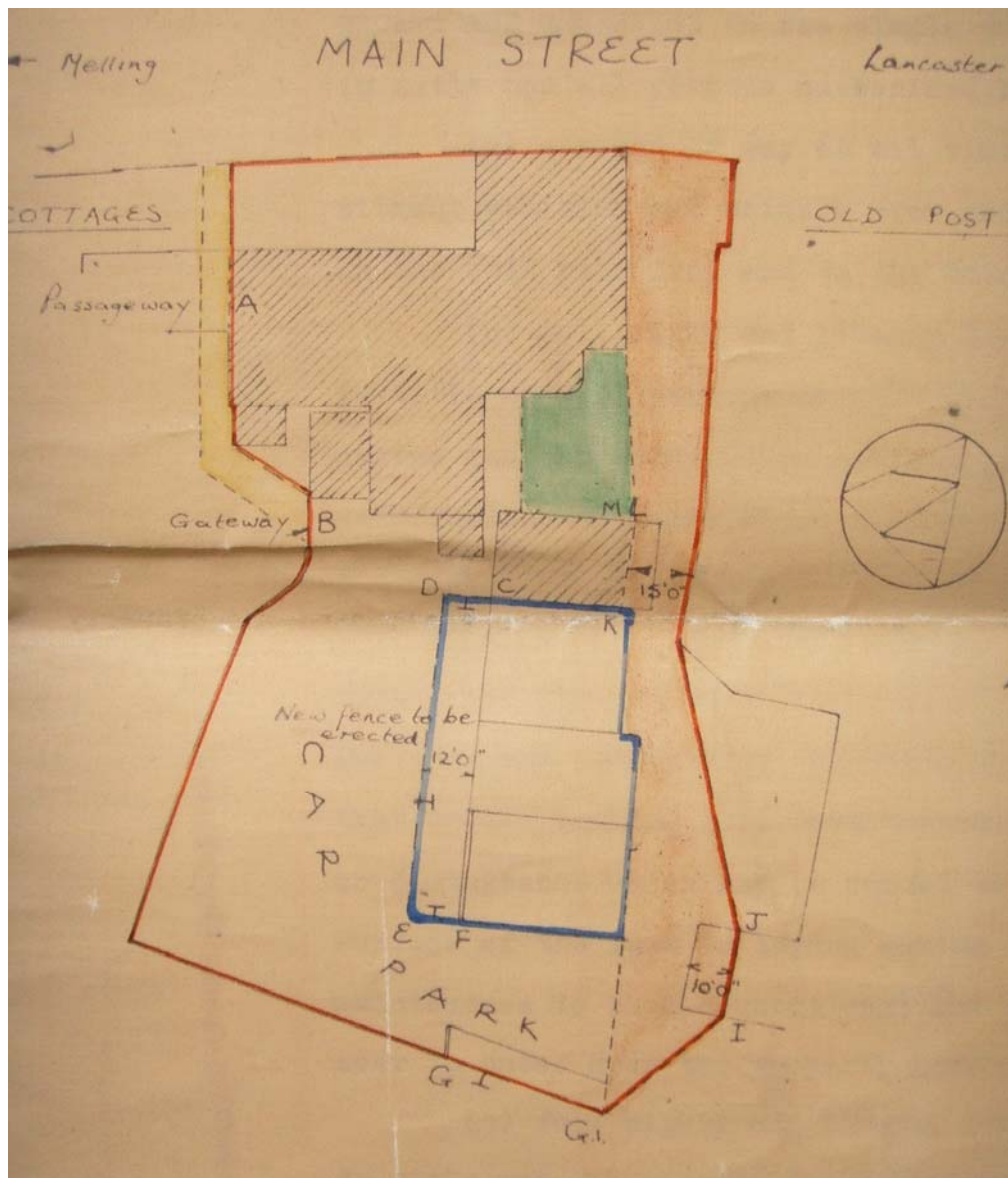


Plate 10: Block plan of 1973 included with the deeds showing the central, southern and south-western parts of The Castle Hotel (Buildings 2-6)



Plate 11: East (front) external elevation of Building 1



Plate 12: East (front) external elevation of Building 2



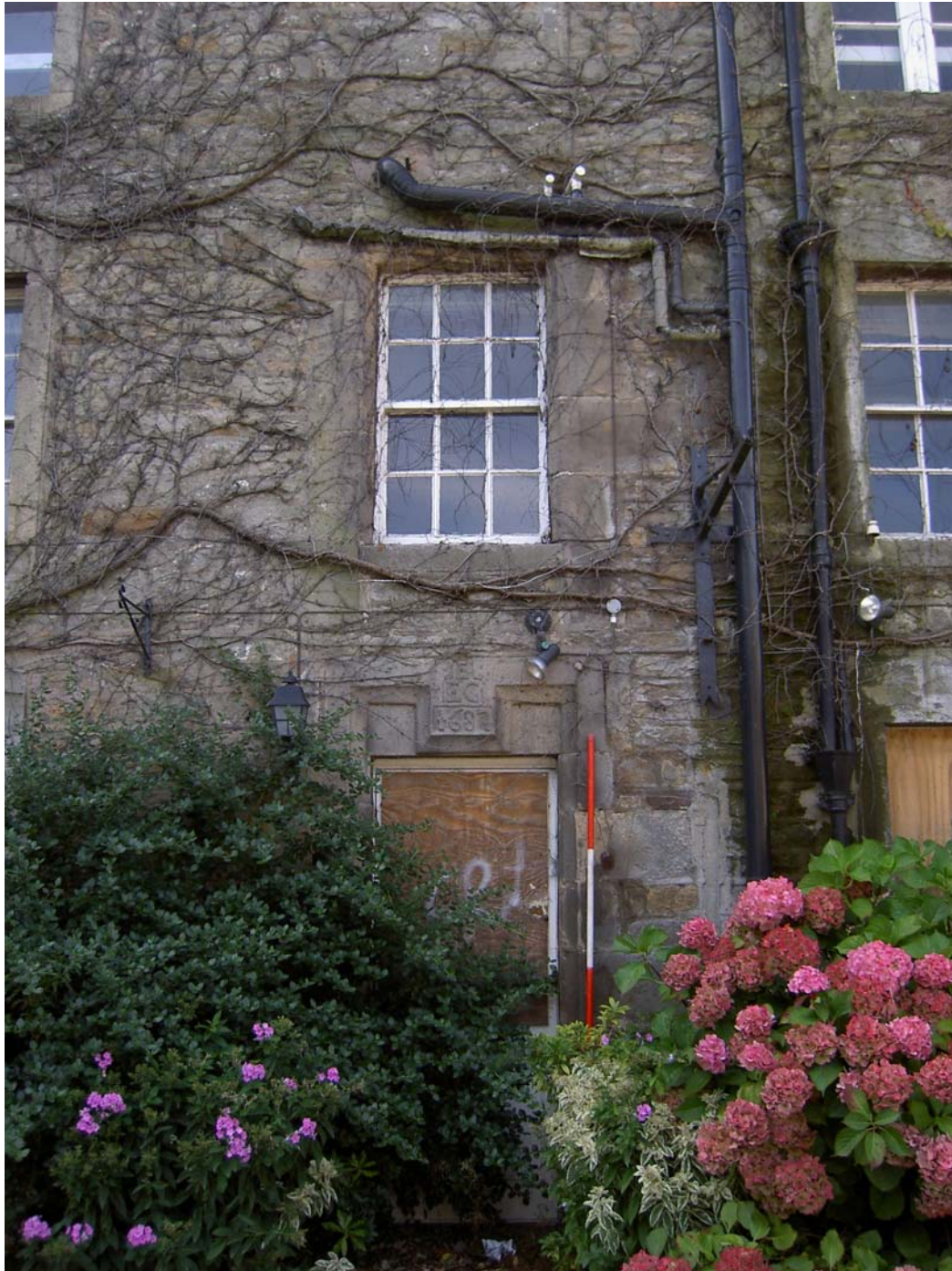


Plate 13: Detail of the central doorway (with datestone of 1687) and modified first floor window, east (front) external elevation of Building 2



Plate 14: East (front) external elevation of Building 3 and junction with north external elevation of Building 4



Plate 15: East (front) external elevation of Building 4





Plate 16: South external elevation of Building 4



Plate 17: West (rear) external elevation of Building 4 showing extensions and outshuts



Plate 18: South external elevation of Building 3 showing modern additions



Plate 19: South external elevations of Buildings 5 and 6





Plate 20: West (rear) external elevation of Building 3



Plate 21: West (rear) external elevation of Building 2





Plate 22: West (rear) elevation of Building 1 showing outshuts



Plate 23: Beams and pillars supporting the ceiling against the north wall of C1





Plate 24: Blocked stairs leading to north from west side of C1



Plate 25: Stall posts remaining in G1



Plate 26: Truss within G1



Plate 27: Inserted wagon doorway between G1 and G2





Plate 28: Modern door and windows, east side of G3



Plate 29: Re-used half trusses in roof of G4



Plate 30: Original door and stone 'shelf' in north elevation of G4

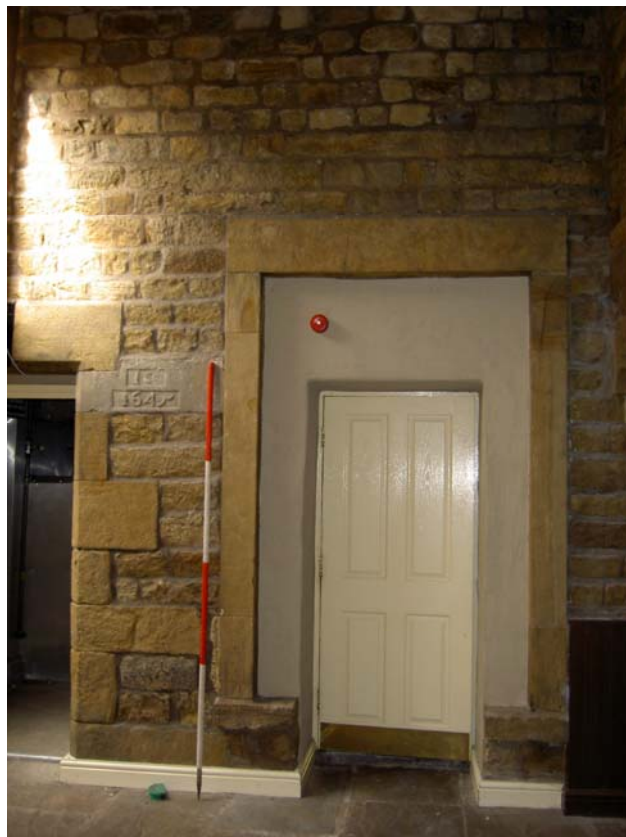


Plate 31: Re-used datestone and modified window in north elevation of G4





Plate 32: Large doorway with scrolled corbels in east elevation of G4



Plate 33: Arched doorways to west in G4



Plate 34: Base of staircase in north-east corner of G5



Plate 35: Decorative arched opening in centre of east elevation G5



Plate 36: Blocked fireplace in the west elevation of G5



Plate 37: Modern staircase against north side of G6





Plate 38: Northern window in east elevation G6



Plate 39: General view of south end of G6





Plate 40: Window modified to form a doorway, west side of G7



Plate 41: Scars of benches against north and west walls of G8b



Plate 42: Modern fire surround, north end of G9



Plate 43: General view of the north end of G10 showing beams, north-eastern window and central door in east elevation



Plate 44: Original (although modified) fireplace at north end of G10



Plate 45: General view of G10b, from east





Plate 46: Wagon doorway at east end of G11



Plate 47: Beams in G12



Plate 48: Southern truss in F1

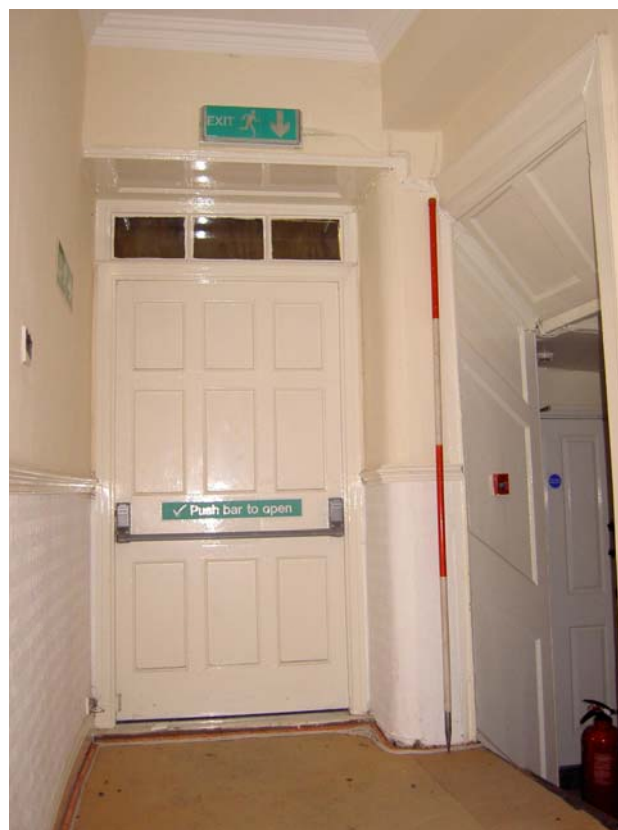


Plate 49: Doorways at east end of F2



Plate 50: Doorways at west end of F2



Plate 51: Stair light and panelling at the north end of F4





Plate 52: Staircase leading to second floor from F4



Plate 53: Windows in east elevation F5



Plate 54: Stage at east end of F6



Plate 55: Palladian window at west end of F6





Plate 56: Window at east end of F8



Plate 57: Lamb's tongue moulding on chimney breast, south end of F9



Plate 58: Junction of beams, south side of central room F9



Plate 59: Northern window in east elevation F9



Plate 60: Original banister in F12



Plate 61: Windows in east elevation of S2





Plate 62: Blocked staircase in S4



Plate 63: Original chamfered skirting board and steps hidden behind modern partitions on north side of S4



Plate 64: Chimney breast at the north end of S5



Plate 65: Eastern truss above G13



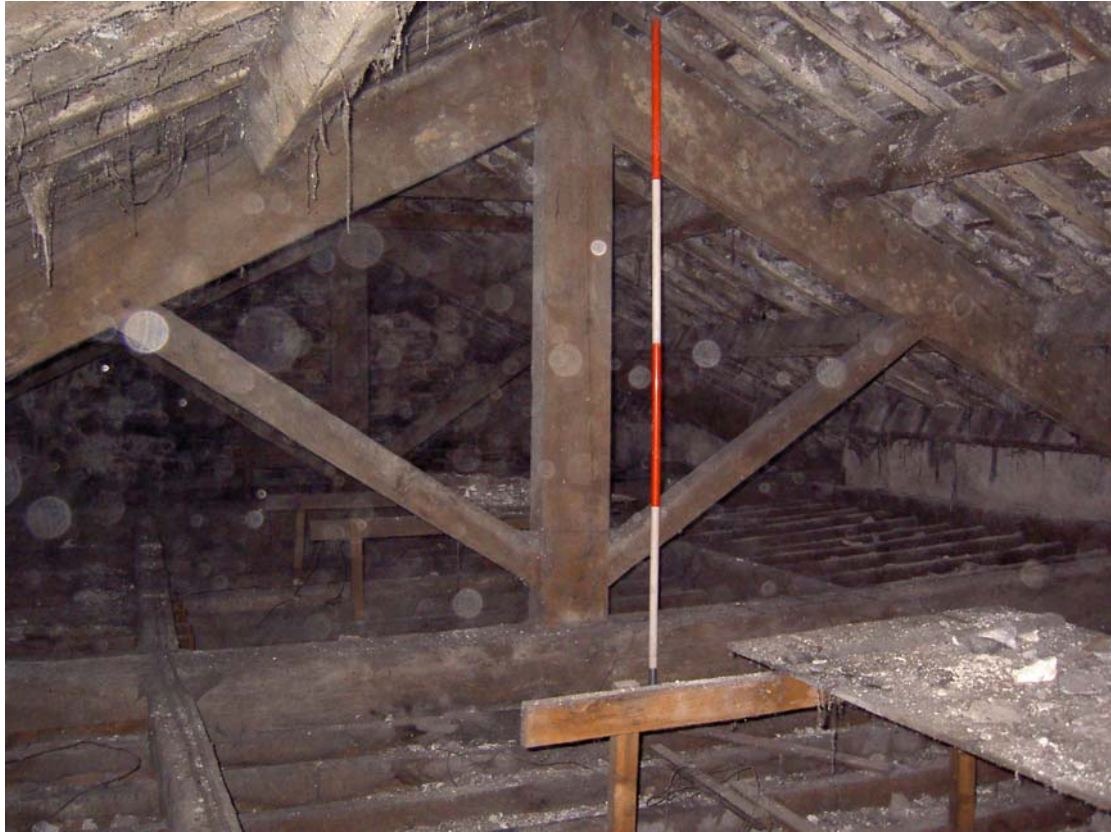


Plate 66: Truss 'II' above F6



Plate 67: Central truss above F10





Plate 68: Truss 'II' above S2



Plate 69: North end of truss 'III' above S2/S3





Plate 70: Truss 'III' above S5