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HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
AT THE BARN,
UPPINGHAM ROAD,
MEDBOURNE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SP 8012 9364
Leicestershire Museums Service Accession No.: X.A130.2014
Planning Reference: 14/00965/FUL (Revised Scheme of
13/01295/FUL)

PREPARED FOR MR. BILL JONES

By

Neville Hall MIFA

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Appendix 1: OASIS Summary Sheet

Summary

An historic building photographic survey of the Barn, Uppingham Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 7th of June 2014.

From the original layout of this former single storey farm outbuilding, it is clear that its original function was a cow house with one cell, which was open to the south. This building is not featured on the tithe map of 1847, but does appear for the first time on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904. So it can be concluded from this that this building was constructed within the second half of the 19th century.

The detailed analysis of the layout and former appearance of this building presented in this report makes clear this original aforementioned function and purpose. The original late 19th century build fabric of this building was of brick in Flemish Bond. The North Elevation had one original late 19th century window opening along with an original entrance opening within the West Elevation also of late 19th century origin. The roof structure of two queen post trusses, rafters and purlins was also original and of late 19th century origin. The South Elevation was the most significant with three late 19th century and original arched openings that were open to the south for access for the livestock.

Probably later in the 19th century or possibly in the earlier part of the 20th century, an internal partition wall was added composed of the same brickwork fabric to match that of the original build. This converted this building from a cow house into a stable block and simultaneously created a two-celled building.

Further additions were made to this building in the 20th century with the infilling of the three arched openings in the South Elevation, which in turn facilitated the insertion of three new window openings (including one within the original build fabric of this Elevation) and an entrance opening. The feed trough in brick along with the two timber hay cradles were then constructed along much of the length of the internal north wall of the building when its use had changed to that of a stable block with the construction of two timber half doors with the south facing entrance on the South Elevation.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Bill Jones to undertake an historic building photographic survey of the Barn, Uppingham Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire, centred at National Grid Reference SP 8012 9364. The historic building photographic survey of the Barn was undertaken on the 7th of June 2014.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was to the granting of planning consent for this development by Harborough District Council, the Local Planning Authority, and acting on the advice of Ms Teresa Hawtin, Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the local planning authority. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010) and *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms. Teresa Hawtin, the Planning Department of Harborough District, the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) and with the Leicestershire Museums Service, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site at the Barn, Uppingham Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire is situated within an open field to the north of the north-eastern outskirts of the village of Medbourne. The barn is situated on the western frontage of the Uppingham Road at National Grid Reference SP 8012 9364, and at a height of approximately 77mAOD. The village of Medbourne is situated within the administrative district of Harborough, county of Leicestershire [Figures 1 and 2].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 14/00965/FUL (Revised Scheme of 13/01295/FUL) for proposed alterations and extensions to the existing building and its conversion to form one new single storey residential dwelling at the Barn, Uppingham Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire has been submitted to and granted consent by Harborough District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed alterations would involve significant changes to the original fabric of this building, an archaeological condition (No. 11) was attached to this planning consent, which stated that:

No development shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (historic building photographic survey) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition and shall be retained as such in perpetuity. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

- 3.2 It was understood from the wording of the archaeological condition that the programme of archaeological works would comprise an historic photographic survey of the exterior elevations and interior of the Barn.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 In response to this condition, Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by the applicant to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the historic photographic survey.
- 3.4 A Specification or a written scheme of investigation for the historic photographic survey was subsequently submitted to and agreed by Mr Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) prior to the commencement of the site programme of works.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Programme of Works

- 4.1 The general aim of the historic building photographic survey of the exterior elevations and interior of the Barn, Uppingham Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire was to establish the significance of the standing building, by determining the presence, extent, and character of any historic fabric likely to be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To obtain a complete and detailed photographic, drawn and written record of the interior and of the external fabric of the Barn, Uppingham Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire.

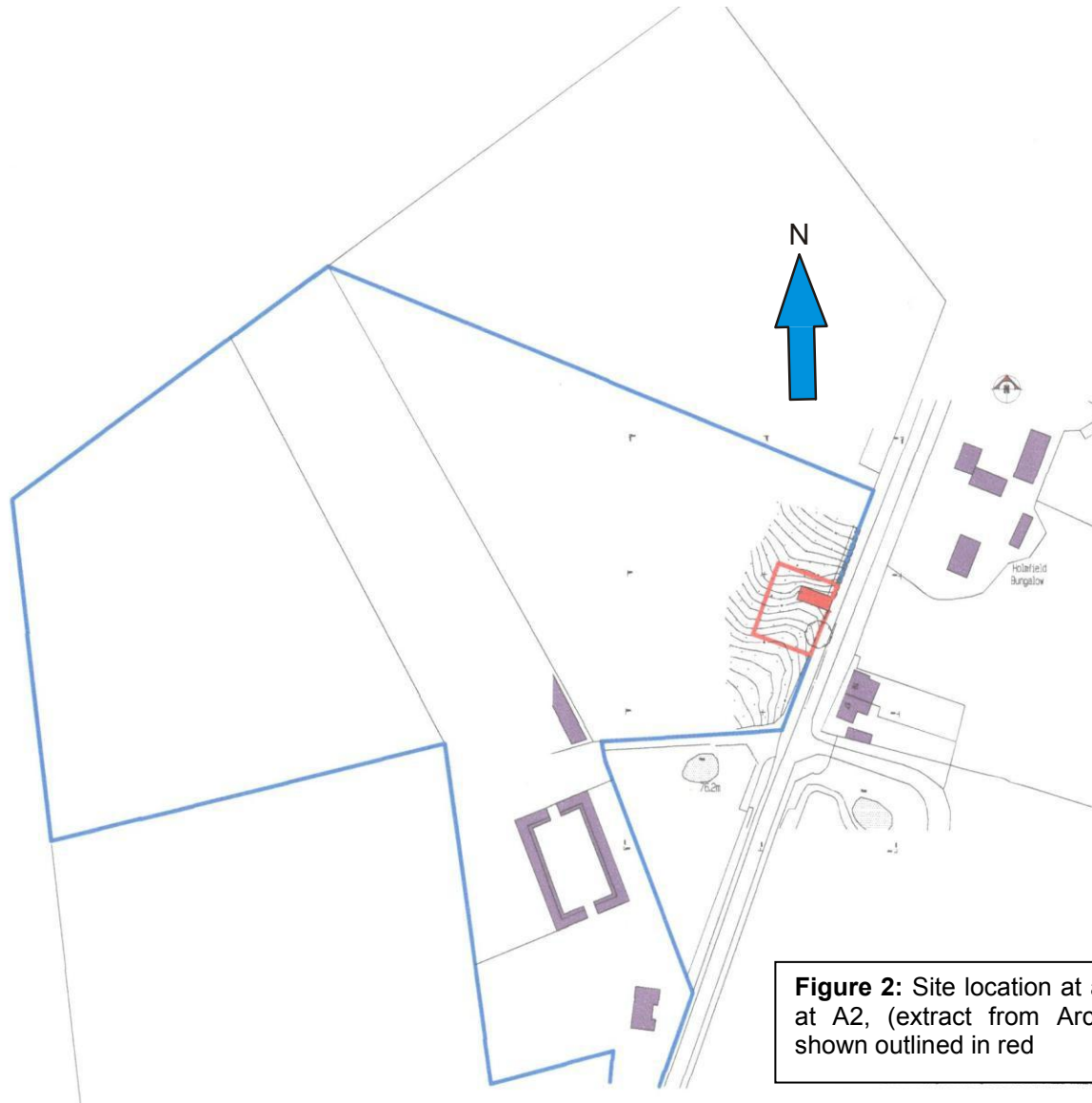


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A2, (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red



Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)

- 4.3 The unlisted Barn on the western frontage of the Uppingham Road appears to date from the second half of the 19th century as evidenced from the map regression which was undertaken for this study. The specific objectives of the historic building photographic survey were to provide an historical background to the building as an aid to its interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic and written record of same prior to and during its proposed alterations. This would provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the building and provided an understanding of how the building has developed.

5. Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources comprising manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps were consulted at the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office.
- 5.2 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the tithe map for the parish of Medbourne of 1847 (Archive ref: Ti/218/1) [Figure 4]. This map shows the area of the development site as lying within a large open field, which fronts onto the Uppingham Road to the east. There is no sign of the barn in this field, apparently not having yet been constructed.
- 5.3 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904 shows the barn at its present location on the western frontage of the Uppingham Road and also located within a small rectangular shaped enclosure [Figure 5].
- 5.4 An extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1929 features the barn now within a smaller rectangular shaped enclosure, which is located to the north of the barn [Figure 6].
- 5.5 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1960 shows the barn on the western frontage of the Uppingham Road with a triangular shaped enclosure to the north [Figure 7].

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The historic building photographic survey of the exterior elevations and of the interior of the Barn was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 7th of June 2014. A full written record along with a full digital, colour slide and monochrome print photographic records were taken at this time. The digital photographic record was compiled using an Olympus 1030 SW 10.1 megapixel digital camera with the images produced in .jpeg format along with two SLR cameras for the slide and print images. A ground plan of the layout of the former outbuilding is reproduced from an Architects plan at an original scale of 1:50 at A1 and comprises Figure 8 of this report. This plan shows the directions from which the digital, colour slide and monochrome print photographs were taken.
- 6.2 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.

7. Results [Figure 8; Plates 1-26]

The Barn was a single storey former farm outbuilding of late 19th century date with a gabled roof in slate atopped with modern concrete ridge tiles at the roof apex and modern Upvc guttering at roof level.

7.1 The West Elevation



Plate 1: View of the West Elevation, from the west

The wall fabric of this West Elevation was of brick with the uppermost levels in courses of stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Below these levels and down to ground level, the brickwork was composed of courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond [Plate 1].

The central door opening, minus a door, had no distinctive side surrounds. The door head was composed of a simple arch in brick headers along with a threshold in brick stretchers [Plate 1].

7.2 The North Elevation

The wall fabric of this North Elevation was mostly composed of courses of alternate headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond [Plates 2 and 3].

Slightly to the left of the central portion of this North Elevation was a window opening, which was unglazed and open to the elements. The window head was arched in brick headers. There was no surround. The window cill was composed of a single course of bull-nosed brick stretchers. The window opening itself contained a simple timber frame with a rounded head, surround and cill timbers [Plates 2 and 4].



Plate 2: The North Elevation, from the north



Plate 3: The North and West Elevations, from the north-west

7.3 The East Elevation

The wall fabric of this East Elevation was composed of courses of alternate headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond. There were no apparent openings within this wall fabric [Plate 5].



Plate 4: Detail: the window opening in the North Elevation, from the north-east



Plate 5: The East Elevation, from the south-east

7.4 The South Elevation



Plate 6: View of the South Elevation, from the south



Plate 7: Detail: Infilled brick arch with infilled former window opening, from the south-west.

Within the slate roof on this South Elevation were inserted three modern skylights which were glazed with modern glass. At roof level was modern Upvc guttering [**Plate 6**].



Plate 8: Detail: original arched entrance opening, infilled with modern brickwork and modern door opening, from the south-east

The brickwork in the wall fabric of this South Elevation was composed of courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond [**Plate 6**].

To the left (west), was one infilled and former window opening. At the window head was an original horizontal timber lintel. The infilling was composed of modern 20th century brickwork of mostly stretchers with the lowest courses of the infilling composed of brick headers. Within the infilled opening also was a modern 20th century steel framed four light casement window that had been inserted into the brickwork infilling [**Plate 6**].

To the right (east), was an infilled archway. The edging of the archway itself including the arch and surrounds were composed of bull nose brick stretchers. This archway would originally have been open to the south and was thus an original feature of this building. There appeared to be two phases of later brick infilling. The first phase of brick infilling was composed of mostly brick stretchers with occasional brick headers which was made to match that of the surrounding original brickwork. The second phase of this infilling comprised the insertion of a window into this infilled opening. This window was indicated by the presence of a horizontal timber lintel at the window head and two vertical edges to either side. The window opening was in then in turn infilled by modern 20th century brickwork composed mostly of brick stretchers, the timber lintel, edges and brick infilling thus marking the position of this former window opening [**Plate 7**].

To the right (east), was a door opening. The original opening here would have been much larger than at present. This original opening was partially arched at its head with the archway composed of bull nosed brick stretchers. The original surrounds to either side were also composed of bull nose brick stretchers. This entrance was infilled with modern 20th century brickwork which was composed of a mixture of brick headers and stretchers. Into this modern brick infilling had been inserted a simple timber door frame which in turn

consisted of a horizontal timber at the door head with vertical timber surrounds to either side. No threshold here was apparent. Attached to this timber door frame had been two half doors, of which only the upper door had survived. This was composed of a series of horizontal timbers on a vertical internal timber frame. Two cast iron butt hinges were *in situ* to the left, which attached this door to the frame [**Plate 8**].

To the right (east), was a second infilled archway. The arch and the surrounds to either side were composed of bull nose brick stretchers. This archway would also originally have been open to the south and was similarly an original feature of this building. This had been infilled with brick which was made to match that of the surrounding and original brickwork. This infilling brickwork was mostly composed of brick stretchers with occasional headers. Inserted in turn into this brick infilling was a second window opening. This had a horizontal timber lintel at its head with the opening occupied by a series of vertical timber planks [**Plate 6**].

7.5 The Interior of the Barn

7.5.1 Cell 1

This first cell occupied much of the interior of this building comprising its central and eastern portions.

7.5.1.1 The Floor



Plate 9: View of the floor of Cell 1, from the west

This floor was an original feature of the building of late 19th century date. The floor was composed of mostly handmade brick stretchers which had been laid on bed with the courses orientated from north-south. There was no apparent bonding material. By the entrance on the South Elevation, the floor here was composed of five courses of handmade brick stretchers laid on bed that were orientated from east-west [**Plates 9-10**].



Plate 10: View of the floor of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 11: Detail: Removed half door

Plate 11 shows a removed timber half door from the later south facing entrance. This was composed of vertical timber planks that were attached to an internal frame of vertical and angled timber battens.

7.5.1.2 The East Wall



Plate 12: View of the East Wall, from the west

The brickwork fabric of this East Wall was composed of courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish bond matching that of the brickwork on the external face of this wall. At roof level was a horizontal timber wall plate [Plate 12].



Plate 13: View of the South Wall, from the north-east



Plate 14: View of the South Wall, from the north-west

7.5.1.3 The South Wall

The brickwork fabric of this south wall was of two courses in thickness. A horizontal timber wallplate was recorded at roof level and extended along the whole length of this wall. The internal brickwork fabric matched that of the external composed of courses of brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond [Plates 13-14].

To the left (east), was the internal reverse of the infilled brick archway recorded on the external South Elevation, which was an original feature. The arch at just below roof level was composed of a course of brick headers. To either side, were two vertical columns or pilasters of brick. The brickwork of the column to the left (east) matched that of the original Flemish Bond wall fabric. The brickwork of the column to the right (west) was composed of brick stretchers and was also an original internal feature as this column was edged with bull nosed bricks. The internal brickwork infilling of this archway was a modern 20th century addition and was composed of courses of alternate headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond to match that of the surrounding original wall fabric. However, this brick infilling was incomplete as there were small gaps in the fabric just below the top of the arch which were open to the elements [Plate 13].

Inserted into this later brick infilling was the internal face of the window that was recorded in the external South Elevation. This comprised a two light timber sash window, which was unglazed. The transom and the upper window bars had survived. This sash window was contained within a simple timber frame of surrounds, head and cill, which was surmounted by an internal horizontal timber lintel. Above this a gap in the brickwork had been infilled with a further horizontal timber which was set into modern concrete [Plate 13].

To the right (west) of this, the entrance opening contained within a simple timber frame described earlier was encompassed within the interior modern 20th century brick infilling of this entrance. This brickwork infilling was composed a mixture of late 20th century brick headers and stretchers [Plate 14].

To the right (west), of the infilled entrance opening was a third vertical internal column or pilaster of brick. This was similarly composed of brick stretchers matching that of the

second column and similarly edged with bull nosed brick stretchers. This also appeared to be an original feature with the second and third brick columns forming part of the original south facing opening, thus framing and defining it [**Plate 14**].

To the right (west), was the infilled window opening, which was previously recorded on the external South Elevation. The internal face of this former window opening, (which was a later feature), comprised a horizontal timber lintel at the window head, with the former window opening infilled with mostly modern 20th century brick stretchers with two courses of brick headers visible at the lower levels. The vertical edges of the window opening to either side were also clearly visible in the wall fabric [**Plate 14**].

7.5.1.4 The West Wall (Internal Partition Wall)



Plate 15: View of the West Wall (Internal Partition Wall), from the east

This internal partition wall was undoubtedly a later addition to the internal arrangement of this building. It is thus clear that this outbuilding was originally of one cell, and had been divided into two cells at a later stage by the construction of this additional wall, probably in the later 19th century. The wall brickwork fabric was composed of courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond to match the original brickwork fabric of the outbuilding. Some of the brick stretchers were distinctive and appeared to have been fired with a dark grey black glaze. Some of this brickwork fabric was absent at the upper levels [**Plate 15**].

Above this brickwork and at roof level was a substantial horizontal timber wallplate. To the left (south) was an internal entrance opening, contemporary with the addition of this internal wall with a horizontal timber lintel at the entrance head. [**Plate 15**].

7.5.1.5 The South Wall



Plate 16: View of the South Wall, from the south-west



Plate 17: View of the South Wall, from the south-east

At the lower levels was a stud wall of brick, which had housed a former feed trough. This feature extended along the whole length of this south wall. This stud wall was seven courses in height and was composed of an uppermost course of brick stretchers laid on bed and below this six courses of alternate headers and stretchers. From this and to the left (west), a vertical timber and several angled timber braces extended upwards from this trough to support a roof truss. Three of the angled timber braces had been inserted into the wall fabric and were also attached to the roof timbers. Two of these angled brace timbers in turn supported a further horizontal timber which would have originally housed a hay cradle [Plates 16-17].

The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall was the same as that recorded elsewhere as original brickwork of courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond. To either side of the central window opening were two vertical columns or pilasters composed of brick stretchers and bull nosed brick stretchers. Both no doubt were further original build features [Plates 16-17].

The internal feature of this window opening comprised a cill in brick of headers. Two horizontal timber wallplates were also situated above the brickwork and at roof level [Plate 17].

7.5.2 Cell 2

This second enclosed space comprised the remainder of and the western end of the interior of this outbuilding.

7.5.2.1 The West Wall



Plate 18: View of the West Wall, from the east

The internal wall fabric of this west wall matched that of the exterior (West Elevation) with the uppermost levels in courses of headers in Header Bond. Below this level and down to ground level, the brickwork was composed of courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond [Plate 18].

At ceiling level was a horizontal timber wallplate which had been incorporated into the brickwork. The internal details of the west facing entrance opening here was an arch at the entrance head composed of one course of brick headers. Parts of the internal surround brickwork had been removed. This revealed in turn a cavity wall here [Plate 18].

7.5.2.2 The Floor



Plate 19: View of the floor and North Wall, from the south

As with the larger first cell, the floor within this second cell was identical composed of mostly brick stretchers laid on bed and mainly aligned from east-west with other brick stretchers laid out on a north-south alignment adjacent to the north wall [Plates 19-20].

7.5.2.3 The North Wall

The internal wall fabric of this North Wall mirrored that of the external North Elevation composed of courses of alternate headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond. This wall appeared to be of one course in thickness. A second hay cradle was also evident at roof level here composed of four timbers (one horizontal and three angled timbers) that were arranged as a frame. This frame had been inserted into the fabric of both the East and West Wall. There was also a horizontal timber wallplate at roof level [Plate 19].

7.5.2.4 The South Wall

The internal wall fabric of this South Wall matched that of the external South Elevation composed of courses of alternate headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond. This wall appeared to be of one course in thickness. A horizontal timber wallplate was evident at roof level. A second and more substantial horizontal timber was also noted here at roof level. This appeared to provide extra support to the above roof structure at this western end of the outbuilding and had been inserted into the wall fabric of both the East and West Walls of this cell [Plate 20].

Inserted into this wall fabric and also previously recorded on the external South Elevation was an infilled former window opening; the extent of which was clearly defined by two vertical edges to either side. The infilling of this former window opening was composed of modern 20th century brickwork mostly of brick stretchers with the lowest courses of the infilling composed of brick headers. Within the infilled opening also was a modern 20th century steel framed four light casement window that had been inserted into the brickwork infilling [Plate 20].



Plate 20: View of the floor and South Wall, from the north

7.5.2.5 The East Wall (Internal Partition Wall)



Plate 21: View of the East Wall (Internal Partition Wall), from the south-west



Plate 22: View of the East Wall (Internal Partition Wall), from the north-west

This wall appeared to be of at least two courses in thickness. The wall brickwork fabric was the same as that previously recorded for the opposing east face of other side of this wall, comprising courses of alternate brick headers and stretchers in Flemish Bond. As with the opposing face, some of the brick stretchers had been fired with a dark grey black glaze. The entrance opening to the right (south) had a second horizontal timber lintel at the entrance head [Plates 21-22].

7.5.3 The Roof

The supporting roof structure of this former outbuilding comprised two queen post roof trusses with a horizontal tie beam at the base, two angled braces to either side and a horizontal collar beam towards the roof apex. The roof trusses were attached to the various aforementioned wallplates and to the principal roof purlins. These timbers supported a roof structure which consisted of two sectioned principal purlins to either side and various rafters. The rafters were in turn attached to two further horizontal timbers at the roof apex [Plates 23-26].



Plate 23: View of the roof of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 24: View of the roof of Cell 2, from the north



Plate 25: View of the remainder of the roof within Cell 1, from the east



Plate 26: View of the remainder of the roof within Cell 1, from the west

7.6 The Alterations

Plates **27-28** comprised views of the new South Elevation of the building following its conversion.

Plates 29-30 show views of the new North Elevation and of the new western extension.



Plate 27: View of the new South Elevation, from the south



Plate 28: View of the new South Elevation and extension, from the south



Plate 29: View of the new North Elevation, from the north-east



Plate 30: View of the new build, from the west

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 From the original layout of this former single storey farm outbuilding, it is clear that its original function was a cow house with one cell, which was open to the south. This building is not featured on the tithe map of 1847, but does appear for the first time on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904. So it can be concluded from this that this building was constructed within the second half of the 19th century.
- 8.2 The detailed analysis of the layout and former appearance of this building presented in this report makes clear this original aforementioned function and purpose. The original late 19th century build fabric of this building was of brick in Flemish Bond. The North

Elevation had one original late 19th century window opening along with an original entrance opening within the West Elevation also of late 19th century origin. The roof structure of two queen post trusses, rafters and purlins was also original and of late 19th century origin. The South Elevation was the most significant with three late 19th century and original arched openings that were open to the south for access for the livestock.

- 8.3 Probably later in the 19th century or possibly in the earlier part of the 20th century, an internal partition wall was added composed of the same brickwork fabric to match that of the original build. This converted this building from a cow house into a stable block and simultaneously created a two-celled building.
- 8.4 Further additions were made to this building in the 20th century with the infilling of the three arched openings in the South Elevation, which in turn facilitated the insertion of three new window openings (including one within the original build fabric of this Elevation) and an entrance opening. The feed trough in brick along with the two timber hay cradles were then constructed along much of the length of the internal north wall of the building when its use had changed to that of a stable block with the construction of two timber half doors with the south facing entrance on the South Elevation.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Bill Jones for commissioning this work and for his kind assistance for arranging access to the site. Thanks are also extended to Mr Richard Clark, Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, and to the staff of the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office for their kind assistance.

10. Bibliography

Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Medbourne of 1847 (Archive ref: Ti/218/1).

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, map sheet no. Leicestershire 46.7.

Extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1929, map sheet no. Leicestershire 46.7.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1960, map sheet no. SP8093.

NN

Ordnance Survey, (2010), 1:25,000 scale map, *Leicester & Hinckley*, Explorer Sheet No. 233.



Figure 4: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Medbourne of 1847 (Archive ref: Ti/218/1). The approximate location of the site is shown outlined in red.

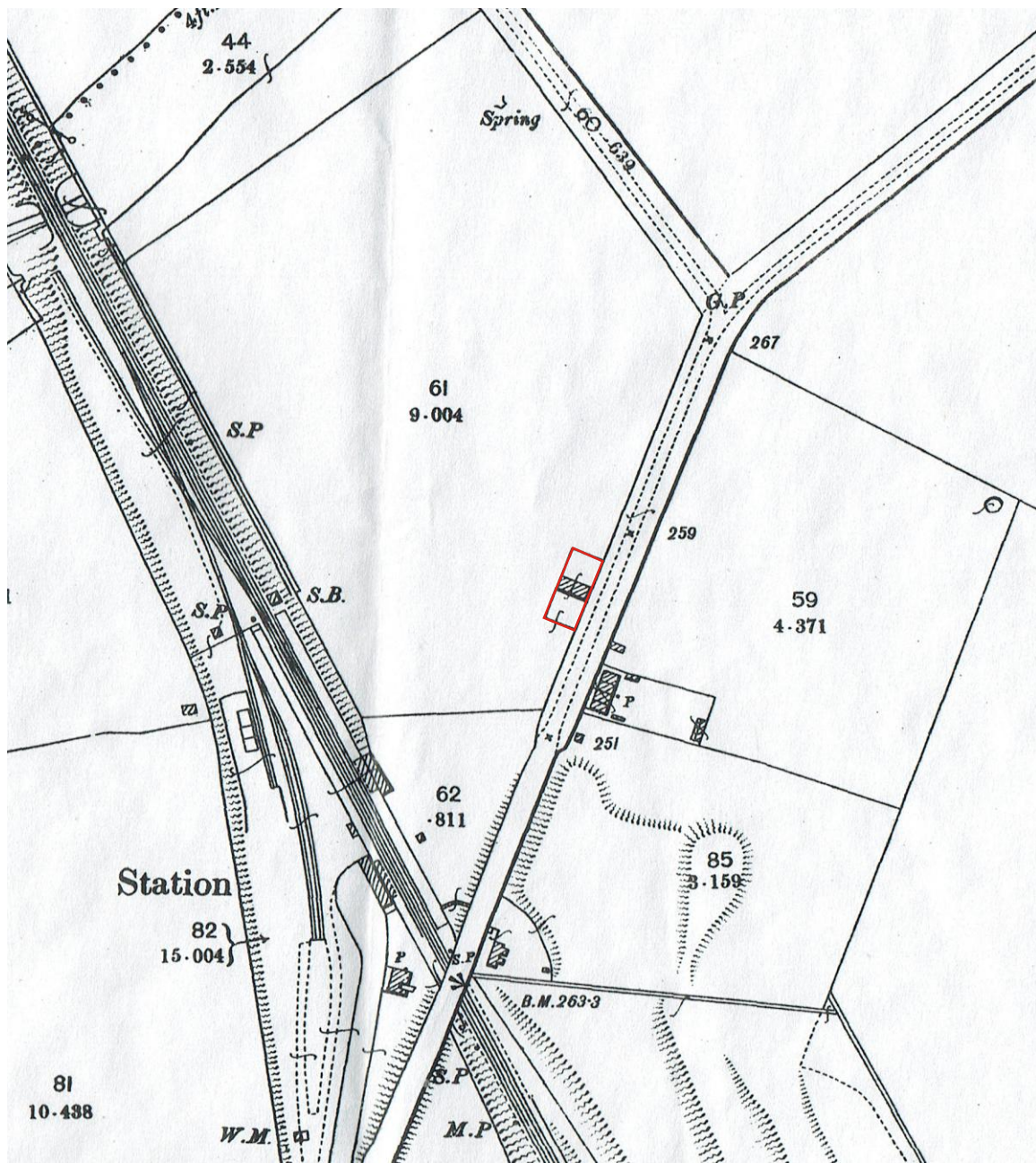


Figure 5: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, map sheet no. Leicestershire 46.7. The site is shown outlined in red.

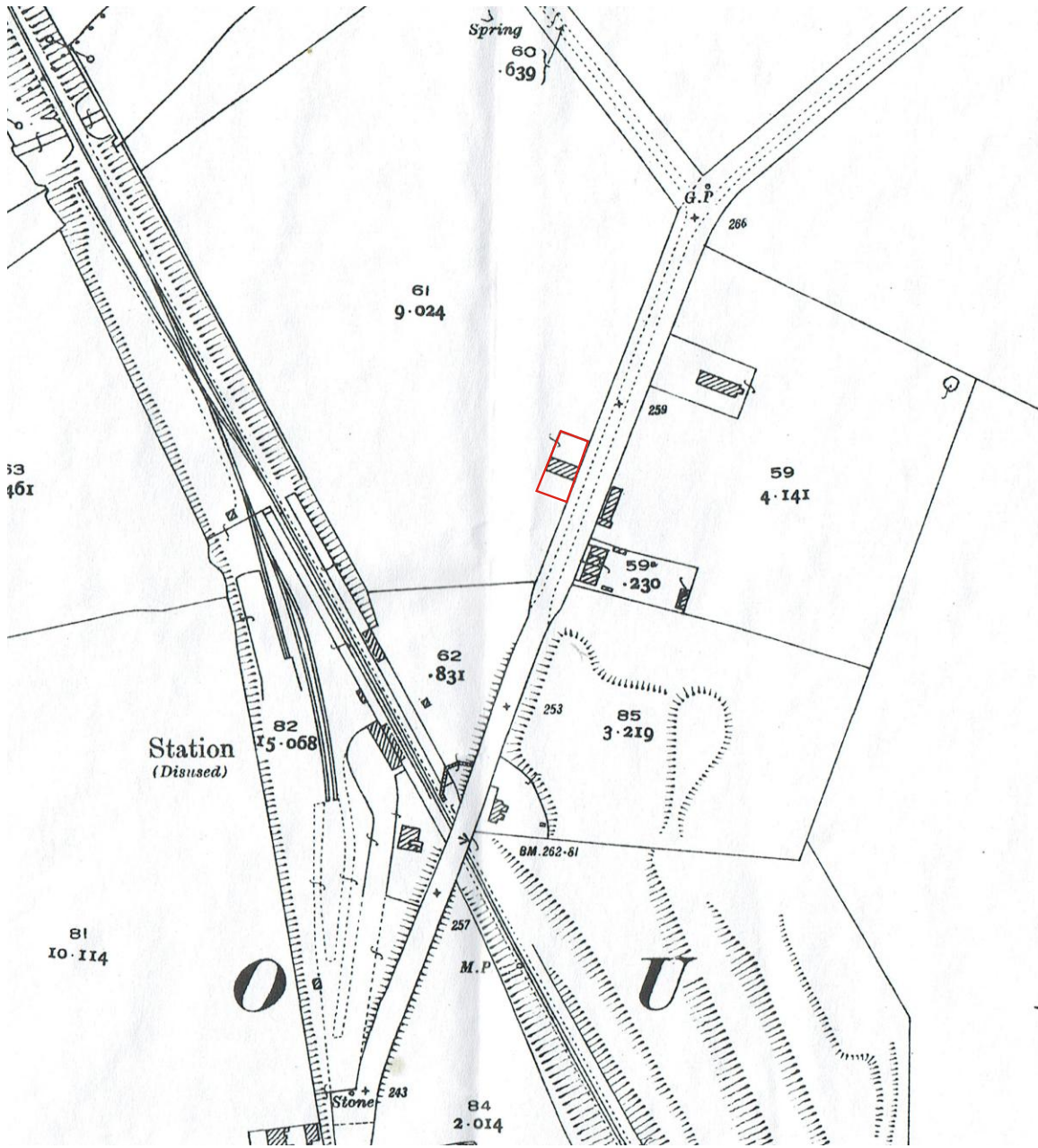


Figure 6: Extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1929, map sheet no. Leicestershire 46.7. The site is shown outlined in red.

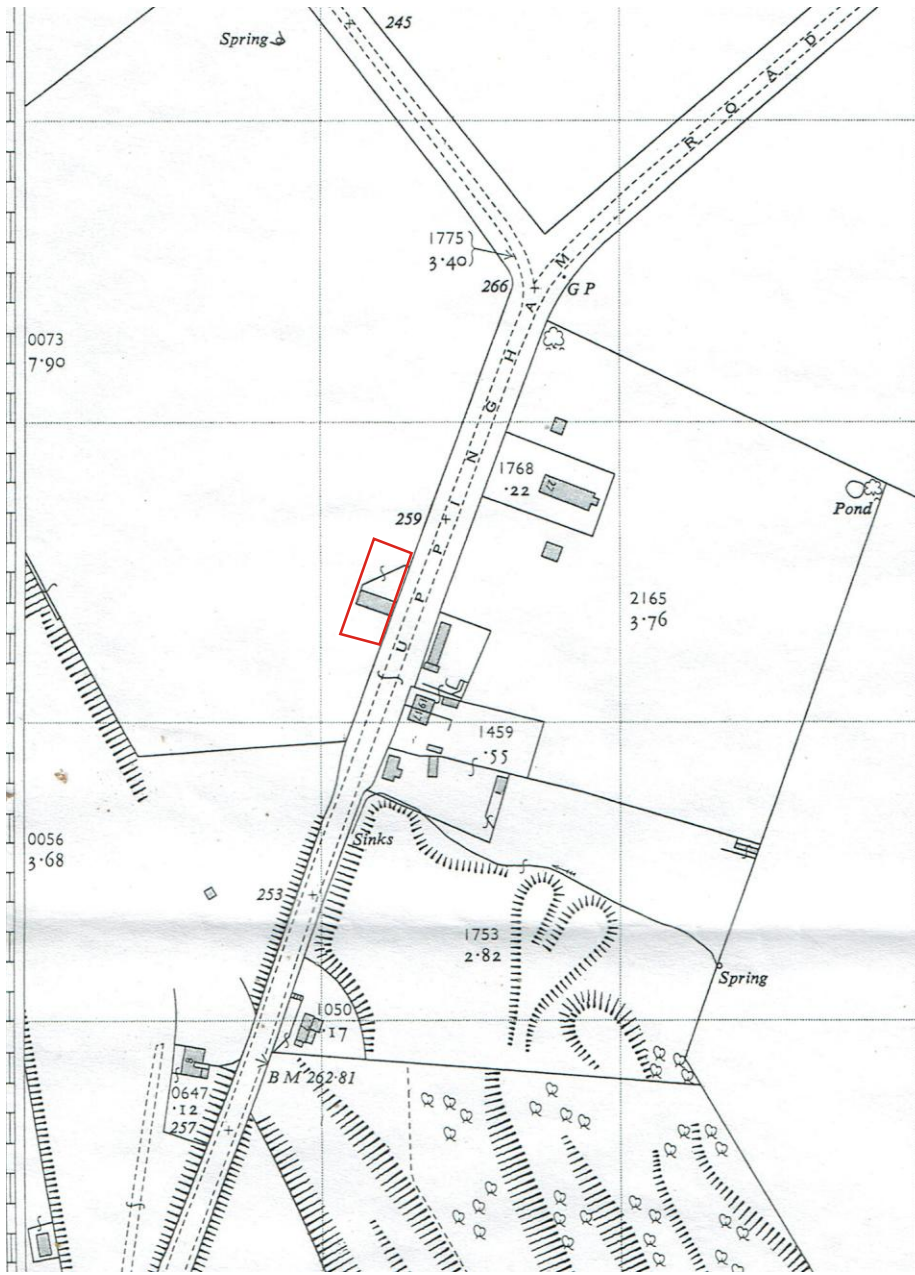


Figure 7: Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1960, map sheet no. SP8093. The site is shown outlined in red.

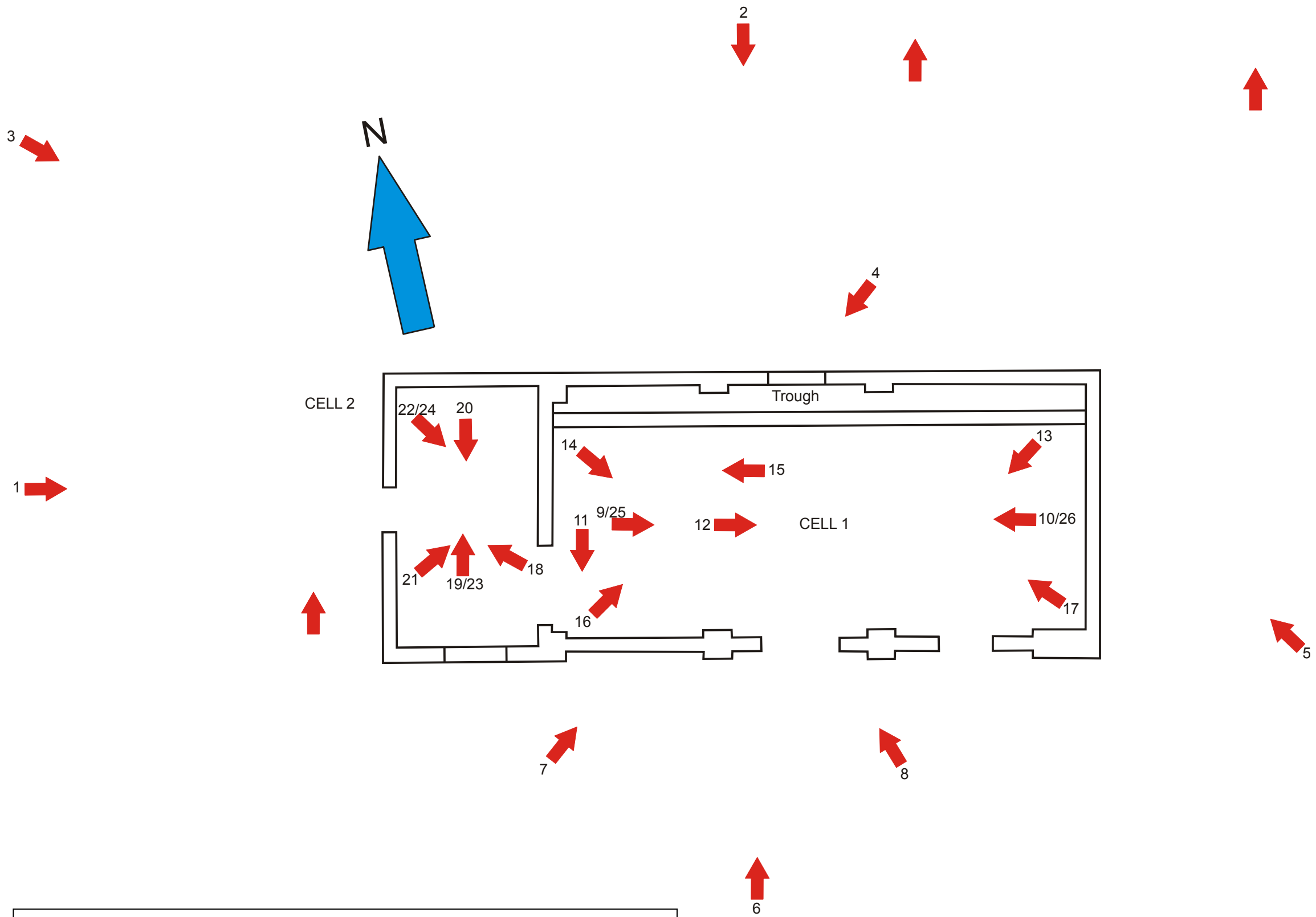


Figure 8: Ground plan showing the directions from which the site photographs were taken from at an original scale of 1:50 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

Appendix 1: OASIS Summary Sheet

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