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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF &
LEVEL II HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AT 9, APIARY GATE,
CASTLE DONINGTON,
LEICESTERSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 4464 2728

Planning References: 13/00100/CON & 13/0016/FUL

PREPARED FOR MR. SIMON BERESFORD

By

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Summary

The historic building recording to English Heritage Level II of the existing building at 9, Apiary Gate and its existing side extension was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 2nd of May 2013. This was followed by an archaeological site evaluation comprising the excavation of two trial trenches, which took place on the 6th of May 2013 and was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA and James Vessey.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) describes the building at 9, Apiary Gate as predating 1700. There is no apparent physical evidence to support this supposition. However, the tracing from the enclosure award map of 1779 features this building at this location at that date with a small enclosed plot to its side and rear. So it is clear from this map evidence that the building at 9, Apiary Gate can at least be dated to mid 18th century. The handmade bricks in the brickwork could support this interpretation. It's possible use as a farmhouse at that time is also difficult to establish. The slits noted in the brickwork, six in the front elevation and two in the rear, do not definitively establish this building as an agricultural building with the slits used for ventilation, say for a barn, as they are too few in number. It is more likely to have been a domestic dwelling with gardens to its side and rear. The 'candles' comprising four vertical headers topped by a triangular shaped header are interpreted as being decorative brickwork.

The most significant feature of this building are its foundations, composed of reused sandstone ashlar. It is considered that these may have originated from the nearby medieval motte and bailey castle, representing robbed out material from its walls.

The Side Extension is clearly later in construction. Its interpretation as a framework knitters workshop can be substantiated by features recorded in the building fabric. It is probably of early 19th century origin consistent with the time when this industrial activity was at its height in this area, and clearly pre-dates the mid 19th century, when this aforementioned activity had reached terminal decline here. Its interpretation as a workshop is supported by the large infilled window opening at first floor level in the front elevation.

The vertical partition in the brickwork bonding in the side elevation, both on the inner and outer faces of this brickwork clearly indicates that the original brickwork bonding of this side extension is to the south when the building may have been in use as a workshop with a later rebuild. If this is the case, the later rebuilding may date to the mid-late 19th century and after the building went out of use as a framework knitters workshop.

The archaeological evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological activity. Overall, the excavation of Trench 1 identified a simple deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, a garden soil horizon of probable post-medieval date and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was encountered throughout the extent of this trench. The garden soil horizon yielded several sherds of post-medieval pottery.

The excavation of Trench 1 also revealed the cut of a modern pit at its northern end, which extended beyond the western limits of excavation of the trench. This cut exhibited a very shallow and heavily truncated profile and produced finds of 20th century pottery, and fragments of brick and roof slate. It was sealed by the topsoil and was excavated through the underlying garden soil and natural horizons; the high level from which it had been cut from confirming its recent origin. The same interpretation may be given to the east-west orientated line of an unbonded dry stone wall to the south. The construction trench for this structure had also been cut from a high level, being sealed by the topsoil horizon and cut into the garden soil and natural horizons. Much of this wall had also been removed by a very deep and substantial modern disturbance which occupied the whole of the southern end of this trench and which extended to depth. This wall is interpreted as a probable garden feature also of relatively recent origin. The backfill of its construction trench produced modern finds of bottle glass fragments and a brick fragment.

Due to restrictions concerning the size of the proposed development site and resultant health and safety considerations, the excavation of Trench 1 was terminated at a length of 8.50m in order to avoid the rear wall of the Side Extension. In order to complete the required site sample, the excavation of Trench 2 was undertaken to the south of Trench 1 and well away from the east wall of the Side Extension and the eastern site boundary wall.

The excavation of Trench 2 did not reveal any archaeological activity. Here the deposit sequence was the same as that already encountered within Trench 1 and comprised a the modern topsoil horizon and the post-medieval garden soil horizon, the latter of which extended to maximum safe working depths. Both deposits were much deeper and much more substantial in this area of the site than encountered elsewhere.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Simon Beresford to undertake Level II historic building recording and an archaeological field evaluation at 9, Apiary Gate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 4464 2728. The historic building recording to English Heritage Level II of the existing building at 9, Apiary Gate and its existing side extension was undertaken on the 2nd of May 2013. This was followed by the archaeological site evaluation comprising the excavation of two trial trenches, which took place on the 6th of May 2013.
- 1.2 This two phased archaeological programme of works was required by Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to North West Leicestershire District Council, (the local planning authority) before final determination of the planning consents for the two current planning applications. These comprise the proposed demolition of the aforementioned side extension along with alterations to the existing building and the proposed construction of two new residential dwellings. The results of this archaeological programme of works is presented in this document, which will both inform and aid the facilitation of a final decision by the local planning authority pertaining to the granting of consents for these aforementioned planning applications. 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), *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (IFA, 2008) 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 Mr. Simon Beresford, Mr Richard Clark, the Planning Department of North West Leicestershire District Council, 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 development site at 9, Apiary Gate, is situated within the historic core of the town of Castle Donington. The development site is located on the north-eastern frontage of Apiary Gate and comprises a house with side extension along with a grassed area to the side and rear and a backyard, which in turn fronts onto the south-eastern frontage of St. Anne's Lane further to the rear. The development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 4464 2728 and at a height of approximately 68mAOD. The town of Castle Donington is located within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of North West Leicestershire, county of Leicestershire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located within an undulating upland area. The site is situated on well drained coarse reddish loamy and fine soils of the Bromsgrove Series, which have developed on Permo-Triassic sandstones and mudstones [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1972].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Applications for Conservation Area Consent (Planning Reference: 13/00100/CON) for the proposed demolition of an existing side extension and for the proposed erection of two new residential dwellings and alterations to the existing dwelling (Planning Reference: 13/00016/FUL) at 9, Apiary Gate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire have been submitted to North West Leicestershire District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**].

However, before final determination of the planning consents for the two current planning applications is granted, a programme of archaeological work was required by the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council (as the advisor on such issues to the local planning authority).



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



Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:500 at A3 (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown in red.

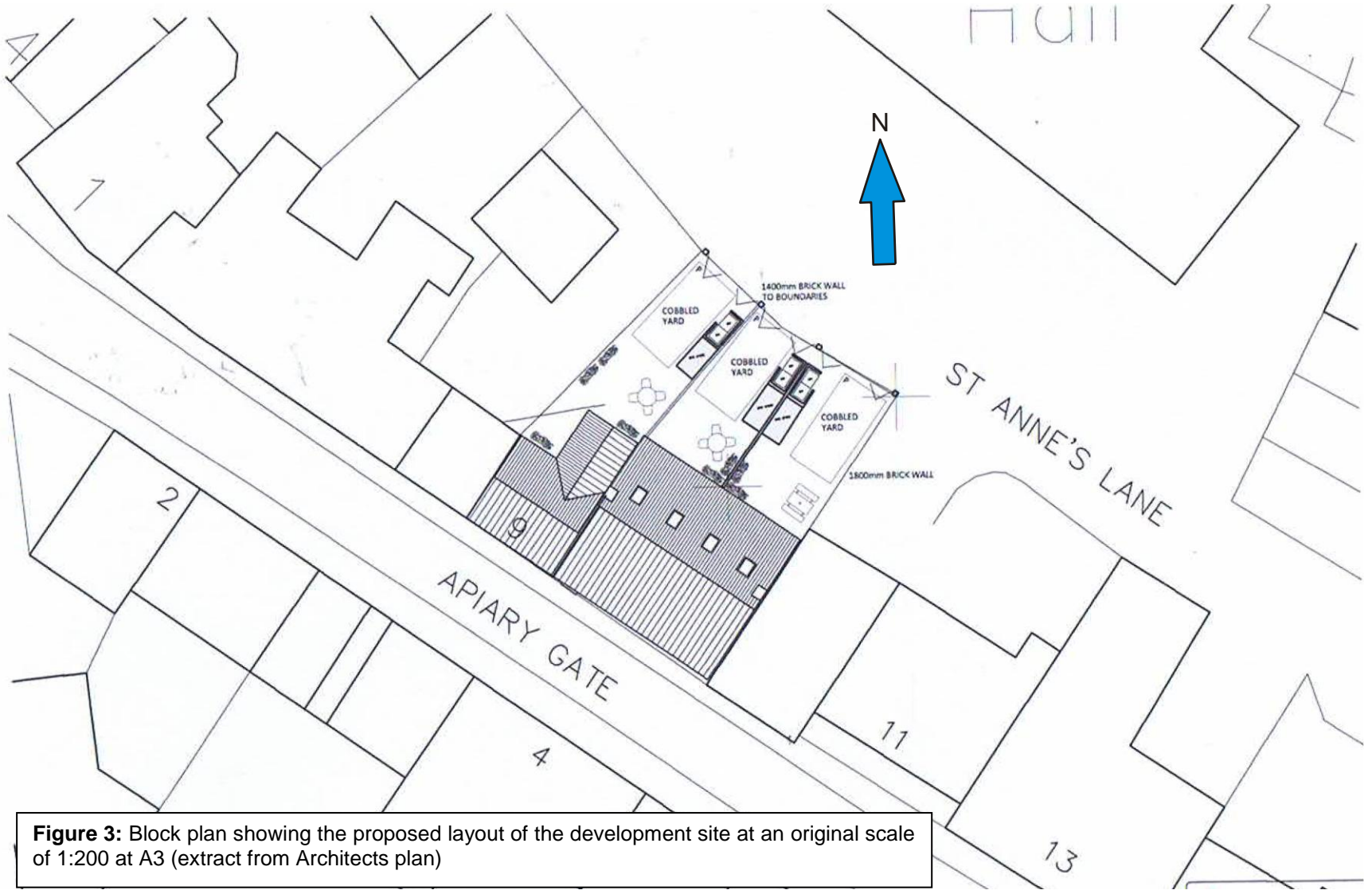


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A3 (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.2 It was understood that this programme of archaeological works would comprise the archaeological building recording of the existing building and side extension to English Heritage Standard Level 2 and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site through archaeological trial trenching.
- 3.3 A Brief for this archaeological programme was prepared by Mr Richard Clark, the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council. Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr Simon Beresford to prepare a written scheme of investigation for this programme of works, which was then subsequently submitted to and agreed by Mr Richard Clark, prior to the commencement of this programme.
- 3.4 The results of this programme of works is the subject of this report, which will be submitted by the applicant to the local planning authority in due course to inform and to facilitate a final decision by them pertaining to the granting of consents for these aforementioned planning applications.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Programme of Works

- 4.1 The general aim of the historic building assessment to English Heritage Level 2 standard of the exterior elevations and interiors of 9, Apiary Gate and the existing side extension 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 general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site was to ensure that sufficient information was generated from the results of this work, which would enable Mr. Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, (on behalf of North West Leicestershire District Council, the Local Planning Authority), to determine the impact of the development upon the significance of any buried archaeological remains and to advise the LPA on the appropriateness of the scheme and, where permitted to establish the nature of any necessary further archaeological mitigation.
- 4.3 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 9, Apiary Gate and of the existing side extension;
 - To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the development area;
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered;
 - To allow the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological deposits; and
 - To inform determination of the current planning application.
- 4.4 The development site is located within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Castle Donington. The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation will be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Castle Donington within the context of local and regional archaeological research frameworks in terms of medieval and post-medieval settlement as detailed in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006).

- 4.5 9, Apiary Gate is an unlisted building which is thought to pre-date 1700 with 18th and early 19th century alterations. It is also thought to have been a farmhouse in the 18th century and latterly a framework knitters cottage with a purpose built frameshop comprising the existing side extension. The specific objectives of the historic building assessment will be to provide an historical background to the building as an aid to its interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to its proposed alterations and demolition works. This will provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the building has developed.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office and Local Studies Collection. A search of the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) was conducted within the vicinity of the development site.
- 5.2 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in the parish of Donington or *Dunitone* or *Dunintone* in the Wapentake of Goscote were held by Countess Aelfera and by Earl Hugh. There are also references in the Domesday entry to a priest, suggesting in turn an earlier church here and a mill valued at ten shillings and eight pence [Morris, 1979]. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Doninton* (AD1130); *Duingtona* (AD1175); *Doningtun* (AD1227) and as castel *Donyngton* (AD1302). The place name undoubtedly has late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from the *tun* or farmstead/village at *Duning*, from the Old English - 'the hill place', hence 'the farmstead/village at the hill place' [Cox, 2005; Poulton-Smith, 2008].
- 5.3 The place name may alternatively be derived from an Old English personal name of *Duning* plus the suffixes *ing* and *tun*. The affix castle - 'a castle' was added to distinguish this settlement from Donington le Heath [*ibid*].
- 5.4 The site of a medieval enclosure castle occurs at Castle Donington with outer and inner ditches surviving as earthworks, partly infilled (HER MLE4435). The Castle was constructed in c.AD1150, was destroyed in AD1215 and was rebuilt again by AD1290. The Castle was in a ruinous condition by 1565 and was demolished in 1595. The enclosure castle occupies a sub-circular shaped area of approximately 160m in diameter, which is defined by a pair of ditches on a promontory. The outer ditch is mostly backfilled, but is still visible as an earthwork feature. The inner ditch is still a major earthwork despite being infilled at various points along its circuit. The former main buildings of the castle occupied the central portion of the site. It is clear from contemporary documentary sources that the platform was enclosed by a substantial curtain wall with at least five towers within it. The castle complex is scheduled as an ancient monument (SM No. 1011608; NMR SK 42 NW 20).
- 5.5 The unlisted existing building at 9, Apiary Gate is believed to a building pre-dating 1700 with 18th and early 19th century alterations (HER MLE9608). It is thought to have been a farmhouse in the 18th century and latterly a framework knitters cottage with a purpose built frameshop comprising the existing side extension. The demolition of the castle in Castle Donington in the late 16th century, stimulated the reuse of stone from this source for other buildings in Castle Donington. This may appear to be the case with the building at 9, Apiary Gate, which has stone foundations fronting onto Apiary Gate itself, which may have come from this earlier source. The existing building at 9, Apiary Gate appears to have undergone much alteration with the side extension constructed in the early-mid 19th century and rebuilt in the later 19th century.

- 5.6 The Grade II* listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Edward, King and Martyr is situated to the north-east of the assessment site (HER MLE11444). This is a large church, essentially of the 13th - 14th centuries and restored in 1875-7. It consists of an aisled nave, chancel, south porch and a three-staged west tower. The earliest plan of the church of the early 13th century would have comprised an aisless church with a nave and a chancel. The chancel was lengthened in c.AD1200 or slightly later with a south aisle being added shortly afterwards. The north aisle was added in the 14th century and a clerestory added in the 15th century. The chancel was restored in 1902. An unlisted chantry chapel/house is located in the churchyard, (HER MLE 4439). A chantry was founded here in 1509 [Pevsner & Williamson, 1998].
- 5.7 A mid 19th century cast iron lamppost to the north-west of the west tower of the church is Grade II listed (HER MLE 11446). Other mid 19th century Grade II listed cast iron lampposts are situated to the south of the south porch (HER MLE11445) and to the north of the north door of the church (HER MLE11447).
- 5.8 Apiary Gate was known until comparatively recently as Apes Gate. The term 'apiary' also known as a bee yard refers to a place where beehives are kept. Apes Gate at one time extended eastwards from the Market Place to join the southern end of Clapgun Street. It is one of the less altered portions of the medieval and post-medieval settlements [Pearson, 1904].
- 5.9 The prosperity which Castle Donington enjoyed during the early 19th century may be attributable to the advantages provided by its geographical position close to the confluence of the Rivers Trent, Soar and Derwent and to contemporary improvements in road, river and canal communications. Castle Donington became at this time, a small market town with a market and retail trade as well as a place where industrial activity became established. One of the most significant activities established here comprised the lace trade. This activity took place here in two ways. The first consisted of small local manufacturers who supplied the local market, while Nottingham manufacturers with larger concerns 'put out' or outdoor work to Castle Donington homes in small factories. In these homes, families would hire knitting frames and make the lace in their homes, but as more sophisticated machinery for lace making was developed, there was a growing need for handwork, finishing and repairing factory made lace as outwork. By 1840, the demand for lace had slackened and the techniques for its manufacture had improved such that most handwork was no longer required [Lee, 1956; Pearson, 1904].
- 5.10 Castle Donington was also renowned for the old craft of basket making, which was a further cottage domestic industry. This became an important local industrial activity throughout the early 19th century. This also became one of the few old trades which survived in Castle Donington into the 20th century, and appears to have been carried out in most instances within small family shops [*ibid*].
- 5.11 The manufacture of hosiery was also undertaken within small factories in Castle Donington comprising houses with long workshop rooms. For example, a building acquired by the Wesleyan Chapel in 1872 for a school had been a hosiery factory [*ibid*].
- 5.12 Consultation of local trades directories from 1854 onwards identified this mixture of retail trades and local industry. A 1854 directory lists the various trades and industrial activity in Apesgate as a tailor, brickmaker and maltster, a hosiery and lace warehouse, a blacksmith, a straw bonnet maker, a painter and gravestone engraver and a painter and gilder. A directory of 1863 lists a straw hat maker, a boot and shoe manufacturer, a farmer, grocer and a painter. The directory of 1888 details in Apesgate a butcher, a horse dealer and farmer, a shopkeeper, a farmer and coal and lime merchant and a painter. The directory for 1891 details a dressmaker, a shopkeeper and a coal and lime merchant. The directory for 1900 lists for Apesgate, a bricklayer, butcher, a farmer, two coal

merchants, plumber, a chimney sweep and, a painter and decorator. The directory for 1912 details a chimney sweep, a coal merchant and a painter and decorator. The directory for 1923 lists an omnibus proprietor, an insurance agent and a hairdresser, and the directory for 1941 details just a hairdresser and an omnibus proprietor. It is clear from this that from the 1863 onwards, local industry in Apesgate disappeared to be reproduced solely by retail trades and local services.

- 5.13 The railways came relatively late to Castle Donington when only a railway branch line arrived here in 1868. The railway station was located at the northern edge of the settlement and was opened by the Midland railway Company in 1868. The railway was closed to regular passenger traffic in 1930 and was closed completely and demolished by 1968 [Lee, 1956].
- 5.14 There are a large number of Grade II listed buildings within the vicinity of the development site, which is in turn situated within a Conservation Area. These comprise: 7 and 9 Borough Street, two houses dated to c.1830 with 19th and 20th century additions and alterations, comprising the remodelling of an earlier building and incorporating a former slaughterhouse with a workshop for basket weaving or lace making above, (HER MLE11433); 17, Market Street, a former mid-late 18th century town house, (HER MLE 11460); 22 and 24 Clapgun Street, two houses and a shop built c.1830, formerly a terrace of four houses with late 19th and 20th century additions and alterations, (HER MLE 11421); 1, Apiary Gate, a 15th/16th century cruck house mostly rebuilt in the mid 18th century and with 19th and 20th century additions and alterations, formerly a public house known as the Bell and Crown Inn, (HER MLE 11422); 41, Borough Street, a late 18th/early 19th century house and shop with a late 19th century shopfront, (HER MLE 11435); 11, Dovecote, a double pile house of c.1830, extended in the 19th century, (HER MLE 11449); 57 Clapgun Street, a former pair of 18th century houses with 19th century alterations, (HER MLE 11441); storehouse adjoining 4, Apiary Gate, a mid-late 17th century outbuilding or barn with an 18th - 19th century rear wing, (HER MLE11424); 33, Borough Street, an early 19th century former framework knitters cottage with a late 19th century shopfront and a 19th century frame shop to the rear, (HER MLE 11434) and the Methodist Church, Market Place, built in 1905 with 20th century additions to the rear, (HER MLE 11405).
- 5.15 Other Grade II listed buildings in the vicinity of the development site comprise: 4, Apiary Gate, a mid-late 17th century house with an adjoining outbuilding of mid-late 17th century date, (HER MLE 11423); 6, Apiary Gate, formerly a pair of late 16th - early 17th century cottages, now one dwelling, part rebuilt in the early 19th century, (HER MLE 11425); 55, Clapgun Street, formerly a row of three early 19th century workers houses, incorporating the remains of an earlier medieval building, (HER MLE 11440); 3 and 5 Borough Street, No. 3 is a mid 18th century building and No 5 - a late/early 19th century building with late 18th/19th century wings to the rear, (HER MLE 11432); 61 and 63 Borough Street, a 15th/16th century cruck farmed building, formerly two cottages, mostly rebuilt in the early/mid 19th century, (HER MLE 11436); The Willows, 50, Borough Street, an early 19th century remodelling of an earlier building, (HER MLE 11437); 8, Apiary Gate, a pair of late 16th/early 17th century houses with later alterations, (HER MLE 11426) 59, Clapgun Street, formerly a row of three 18th century workers cottages altered in the 19th century, now a single house, (HER MLE11442).
- 5.16 Unlisted buildings of local architectural significance in the vicinity of the development site include: 63a/b, Clapgun Street, a late/mid 16th century timber framed house, which was clad in brick in the 17th century, (HER MLE 9616); 67, Borough Street, a timber framed building of probable 17th century date, much altered in the 20th century, (HER MLE 15344); 69-73 Clapgun Street, a complex group of houses of largely 18th/19th century date, but incorporating an earlier 17th century timber framed building, (HER MLE 17535); a house and former hosiery factory of late 18th century date at 3, Dovecote, incorporating

- a pre-1700 timber framed building, (HER MLE 17539); 15-19, Clapgun Street, a late 19th century complex of a tailors shop, a managers house and shopworkers accommodation, (HER MLE 17450); 25, Market Street, an 18th century house with a 17th century rear wing, (it has been suggested that there was once a gateway into the town or the outer bailey of the castle here as the building projects out into the road), (HER MLE 17551) and 36-38 Borough Street. a 17th century timber framed building remodelled in 1914, and used as a bakery, (HER MLE17444).
- 5.17 Other unlisted buildings of local architectural significance in the vicinity of the development site include: 51, Clapgun Street, a 17th century or earlier brick building which may incorporate an earlier timber framed building, (HER MLE 15271); 35, Clapgun Street, a former range of three cottages of mid/late 19th century date, (HER MLE15284); 2, Church Lane, house, perhaps originally a barn of 17th century date, (HER MLE 17447); 40 Borough Street, a former public house/19th century building incorporating a 17th century timer framed building, (HER MLE17443); 19, Clapgun Street, a 17th century stone house incorporating an earlier central hall with cross wing, (HER MLE 174449); Old Cottages, St. Anne's Lane, early 19th century cottages to the rear of a 20th century shop. most of the cottages were demolished in the 1920s and 1930s, (HER MLE 17555); 19, Market Street, a probable 17th century building, formerly the King's Head Inn, may incorporate elements of an earlier timber framed building, (HER MLE17550); houses to the rear of 10, Clapgun Street, a group of three small 19th century cottages, (HER MLE17537); a Nonconformist Chapel at 7, Clapgun Street, built in 1840, closed in the 1850s and reopened in 1850 as a lecture hall, (HER MLE17448).
- 5.18 Further unlisted buildings of local architectural significance in the vicinity of the development site include: 11, Market Street, a late 19th century bank, (HER MLE17548); 13/15, Market Street, a late 19th/early 20th century bank building, (HER MLE 17549); 10-12, Clapgun Street, formerly a pair of 18th century houses, altered and extended in the late 18th/early 19th century into one house, (HER MLE17536); 18, Market Street, an early 19th century house with a late 19th century shopfront, (HER MLE17552).
- 5.19 Nos. 37-41, Clapgun Street, comprising three separate houses are both listed and unlisted. These three houses comprising two houses and a shop incorporate the remains of a hall house and a cross wing which dates to the 15th/16th centuries, and which retains its original medieval plan. These buildings were altered in the 19th and 20th centuries along with a 19th century rear extension. The Grade II listed No. 37 includes a 20th century shop front with a former bakehouse to the rear, (HER MLE11438). No. 39 is also Grade II listed, (HER MLE11439). This comprises the centre section of this complex and probably represents the original hall of the medieval house. No. 41 is unlisted and forms the southern part of this complex, retaining elements of the earlier timber framed medieval building, (HER MLE11440).
- 5.20 An archaeological watching brief in 1995 at Delven Lane in advance of a new residential development did not identify any archaeological features or deposits, but did recover a number of post-medieval finds (NMR 1186965).
- 5.21 Copies of early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Castle Donington of 1779 (Archive ref: DE 5251/2) **[Figure 4]**. This map shoes the line of Apes Gate with the area of the development site comprising a small rectangular shaped enclosure, which fronts onto the north-eastern side of Apes Gate. The present St Anne's Lane to the rear is not featured on this map.
- 5.22 The extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1884 shows the present dwelling at 9, Apiary Gate with a small side extension to the

east as at present with a rear yard and a small rectangular shaped enclosure to the east [Figure 5]. The rear yard fronts onto the south side of Pickering Lane (now St. Anne's Lane) with the enclosure fronting onto both Apes Gate and Pickering Lane.

- 5.23 The extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1903 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that shown on the earlier map as does the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1921 [Figure 6]. The side extension appears to be a little larger than the present extension, extending a little further to the north-east than at present. The extracts from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1972 and 1981 show the present layout of the development site, with the side extension omitting the further slight extension to the north-east.



Figure 4: Extract from the Enclosure Award map for the parish of Castle Donington of 1779 (Archive ref: DE5251/2). No scale. The approximate location of the development site at 9, Apiary Gate is shown outlined in red.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological building recording of the existing building and side extension at 9, Apiary Gate to English Heritage Standard Level 2 was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 2nd of May 2013. A full written record and a drawn record consisting of annotated

elevations and ground floor plans were compiled along with a full digital, colour slide and monochrome print photographic records. The digital photographic record was compiled using an Olympus 1030 SW 10.1 megapixel digital camera with the images produced in .jpeg format with two SLR cameras for the slide and print images. The colour digital images are reproduced as **Plates 1-24, Appendix 1** in this report. Existing scaled elevation drawings and scaled plans of the first and ground floors of 9, Apiary Gate and of the Side Extension were annotated to record any features of architectural interest. These are reproduced at a scale of 1:50 as **Figures 7-10**. The ground and first floor plans of same were also used to provide a catalogue of where the digital, monochrome and colour slide images were taken from and comprise **Figures 11 and 12** of this report.

- 6.2 This was subsequently followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of two archaeological trial trenches and their recording. This work was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA and James Vessey on the 6th of May 2013. All deposits and archaeological contexts were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A trench location plan was compiled on site at a scale of 1:50 and plans of each individual trench at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced in this report at scales of 1:100 and 1:50 respectively on **Figure 13**. Four sections at a scale of 1:10 [designated as **Sections 1-4**] were also compiled on site of the recorded contexts exposed. These are reproduced at a scale of 1:20 on **Figure 13**.
- 6.3 All site levels were taken from a site TBM, which was in turn related to an Ordnance Survey Benchmark located at the north-western corner of the nearby parish church. A full photographic record composed of digital, monochrome and colour slide photographs were taken during the course of this evaluation. The digital images are reproduced as **Plates 25-34, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.4 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations (2008) and standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures (2008).

7. Results [Figures 7-13; Appendix 1, Plates 1-34]

7.1 The Historic Building Recording

7.1.1 The Front Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 7; Plates 3-4]

- 7.1.1.1 The foundations of this Front Elevation of the building are composed of rectangular shaped sandstone ashlar of various sizes. These foundations are up to four courses in height and have been repointed with modern cement, thus obscuring any earlier potential bonding material. In places, this modern repointing is absent, though no original bonding material is apparent.
- 7.1.1.2 The same type of brickwork bonding recorded elsewhere is apparent at the lower levels of this Front Elevation. This bonding is composed of three courses of stretchers alternating with one course of alternate headers and stretchers. Above this and at first floor level, the brickwork bonding is mostly composed of stretchers.
- 7.1.1.3 At ground floor level are two modern timber casement windows, which may occupy original window openings to the building. To the left, is the original front entrance to this building, which has been infilled with brick. This infilling is composed of a mixture of headers and stretchers along with the remains of a single iron door hinge to the left.

- 7.1.1.4 At first floor level are two further modern timber casement windows. The first floor window in the Front Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate appears to occupy an earlier and infilled window opening, which is larger in extent. This brick infilling has been constructed so as to blend in with the original and aforementioned brickwork bonding on the Front Elevation.
- 7.1.1.5 There is further evidence of the decorative brickwork first noted at the Rear Elevation. In the whole Front Elevation of this building are six further 'candles' of decorative brickwork. Like the other examples on the Rear Elevation, these are composed of four vertical courses of headers topped by a diamond shaped header denoting the 'flame'. There are three of these features at ground floor level and a further three at first floor level. A modern horizontal timber obscures any horizontal timber wallplate at roof level over the whole of this elevation.

7.2.1 The Rear Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 9; Plate 1]

- 7.2.1.1 The original building is now divided into two separate residential dwellings. This building survey was concerned with the eastern half of this building, comprising 9, Apiary Gate. The building as a whole has a hipped roof of concrete roof tiles and with a raised gable end in brick to the east. The central chimney stack is also in brick, composed of mostly stretchers, though most of this brickwork is covered over with modern cement rendering.
- 7.2.1.2 At the base or ground level of the Rear Elevation is a foundation of two courses of sandstone ashlar, which are interrupted by the rear entrance to the building and its threshold. The sandstone blocks are cut into various rectangular shaped sizes with no bonding material visible. Above these sandstone ashlars is an area of modern concrete rendering, which obscures the underlying brickwork.
- 7.2.1.3 At ground floor level are three simple timber casement windows of various sizes of 20th century date with horizontal timber cills. In the central right area, is perhaps an original rear entrance to the building, which is occupied by a modern timber door. The door head is arched and is composed of one course of brick headers.
- 7.2.1.4 The brickwork bonding of the Rear Elevation is composed of three courses of headers alternating with a course of alternate headers and stretchers. The bricks are handmade and are bonded with a light buff lime mortar where visible, though this is mostly obscured by modern cement repointing. At first floor level is one simple timber casement window with no cill. This window frame may possibly be of 19th century date. All of the windows in the Rear Elevation appear to occupy original window openings. A modern horizontal timber at roof level obscures the line of any earlier horizontal wallplate.
- 7.2.1.5 Of particular note and at first floor level only are two small decorative areas of brickwork, which appear to be original features. These are 'candles' in brick composed of four vertically arranged brick headers topped by a diamond shaped header, denoting the 'flame'.

7.3.1 The Side Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 8; Plate 2]

- 7.3.1.1 Much of the area of the original Side Elevation to this building has been obscured by the construction of the later Side Extension. At ground floor level is a foundation of two courses of rectangular shaped sandstone ashlar of various sizes with no apparent bonding material visible. Above this is brickwork, the lower levels of which are composed of the same bonding recorded at the Rear Elevation. This comprises three courses of stretchers which alternate with a course of alternate headers and stretchers. At first floor level, the nature of this brickwork bonding changes and is composed mostly of courses of stretchers. The bonding material is composed of the same light buff lime mortar where

visible, though much of this has similarly been obscured by modern cement repointing of the brickwork.

7.3.1.2 There is a modern timber front door within a timber frame at ground floor level with a threshold in blue brick. This entrance may date to the 19th century, though is probably not an original entrance to the building. At first floor level is a modern timber casement window which has been inserted into the original brickwork. To the immediate right (north) of this is a brick infilled window opening, which is in turn partially obscured by the construction of the later Side Extension. There is no doubt that this is an original window opening. This infilled window opening has an arched head composed of headers. The brick infilling is composed of a mixture of headers and stretchers.

7.4.1 The Front Elevation to the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 7; Plate 5]

7.4.1 The Front Elevation of the Side Extension is constructed of brick, mostly in stretcher bond. The bricks appear to be industrial in manufacture and are probably frogged. At ground floor level is a timber door constructed of vertical tongued and grooved timbers with cast iron butt hinges within a simple timber door frame and topped by a timber lintel.

7.4.2 Just above this timber lintel and extending along the full width of this Front Elevation are a series of ends of seven timber floor joists which have been incorporated into the brickwork and are thus visible within it. This line of timbers mark the location and level of the first floor of this building.

7.4.3 At first floor level and above this line of timber heads is a clearly visible and large infilled window opening. The infilling is mostly of brick stretchers with a timber lintel. A simple modern timber casement window occupies the left side of this infilled opening.

7.4.4 The roof of this side extension is half-hipped and is constructed of slate.

7.5.1 The Side Elevation to the Site Extension to 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 8, Plate 6]

7.5.1.1 On the left hand side of this building is an apparent division in the brickwork, which is marked by a vertical line in such which extends from the ground to roof level. This division in the brickwork shows that this Side Extension has in turn been modified and rebuilt to the north subsequent to its original construction. To the left (south) of this division, the brickwork bonding matches that recorded within the Front Elevation of this building. This bonding is mostly of brick stretchers with occasional courses of headers and stretchers.

7.5.1.2 To the right (north), the brickwork of the later rebuild is composed of courses of headers and stretchers alternating with courses of stretchers. The original bonding material to both the earlier and later brickwork in this elevation has been obscured by modern cement repointing. This later brickwork may also have already removed any earlier window openings that there may have been within the original brickwork.

7.6.1 The Rear Elevation to the Site Extension to 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 9; Plate 7]

7.6.1.1 The whole of this Rear Elevation is composed of the later rebuild of this Side Extension. The brickwork to this Rear Elevation is composed of courses of alternate headers and stretchers which alternate with courses of stretchers. The original bonding material has been obscured by modern cement repointing.

7.6.1.2 In addition, there are a further two infilled window openings within this Rear Elevation. There is one at ground floor level with the second at first floor level. Both window infills are composed of a mixture of brick headers and stretchers. The infilled window opening

at ground floor level has retained its original horizontal timber lintel. Below this is a second and much smaller horizontal timber lintel, which in turn suggests that there is a second and smaller infilled window opening within the first. To the right at ground floor level, is a modern rear timber door within a timber framed topped with a modern concrete lintel. Just above this is a line and a single course of arched brick headers which probably marks the location of the original head to this rear entrance.

7.7.1 The Ground Floor Interior of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 10; Plates 8-11]

7.7.1.1 The ground floor of 9, Apiary Gate consists of a lounge and kitchen. Within the lounge, the chimney breast is apparent to the right and is rendered over along with the first floor joists at ceiling level. The first floor joists are also apparent at ceiling level within the adjoining kitchen, otherwise there are no other distinguishing internal structural features apparent.

7.8.1 The First Floor Interior of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 10; Plates 12-14]

7.8.1.1 The first floor of this building consists of a bedroom, bathroom and stairwell. The first floor bedroom features a part chimney breast and a horizontal timber wallplate at roof level. The bathroom also features part of the chimney breast, otherwise there are no other distinguishing characteristics, which if apparent have been obscured by modern internal decoration.

7.9.1 The First Floor Interior of the Side Extension [Figure 10; Plates 15-18]

7.9.1.1 The first floor interior of the Side Extension comprises a single room with a concrete floor. The east wall of this room was mostly rendered over with plasterwork largely obscuring the underlying brickwork. However, an alcove was apparent at head height, probably marking the location of a former shelf. Above this, and to the right, the upper levels of this east wall are unrendered, revealing the underlying brickwork and the vertical line of the partition between the earlier build and the later rebuild.

7.9.1.2 The west wall of this room corresponds to the outside side elevation wall of 9, Apiary Gate. The same brickwork bonding as that recorded on the outside of this side extension was noted within this internal wall fabric, despite the fact that most of this wall had been covered with modern paint. To the right is the entrance from the main building into this side extension at first floor level. This comprises a possible original timber door of vertical tongued and grooved timbers within a timber frame and possibly with the original timber lintel at its head. Also of note to the left is the second half of the infilled window opening noted elsewhere in the outside wall side elevation of 9, Apiary Gate. This infilling was composed of the same brickwork bonded as that noted outside. The same arched window head composed of single course of headers was also noted here.

7.9.1.3 The south wall of this room shows both the same extent of the large infilled wall opening also recorded on the front elevation of this building and the brickwork bonding which was the same as that also recorded on the outside of this rear elevation despite the fact that much of this brickwork has been painted over.

7.9.1.4 The north wall of this room is lower in height due to the half-hipped roof sloping downwards to the north. This wall shows the remains of a former chimney breast and a former fireplace, both of which have been removed. The brickwork bonding of this wall was the same as that recorded on the outside of the rear elevation of this building.

7.10.1 The Ground Floor Interior of the Side Extension [Figure 10; Plates 19-24]

- 7.10.1.1 The ground floor interior of the Side Extension contained two small rooms, of uncertain function and purpose. To the rear of this extension is the smaller of the two rooms. The two internal walls of this first room are composed largely of stretchers, though any bonding was difficult to discern as these walls had been mostly whitewashed over. The brickwork bonding of this third southern wall matched that of the corresponding outside wall of the side extension. The brickwork bonding of the fourth and final west wall corresponds to that of the outside wall of the side elevation of 9, Apiary Gate with similarly matching brickwork bonding as recorded elsewhere on this Side Elevation.
- 7.10.1.2 The second of these two small rooms retained original floor joists in its ceiling along with infillings of straw and lathe. The east wall of this second room corresponds to the Side Elevation wall and is composed of mostly stretchers with occasional headers. The vertical partition recorded on the outside face of this wall is not readily apparent on this inside face.
- 7.10.1.3 The north wall of this room corresponds to the Rear Elevation and has the same brickwork bonding as that already recorded on the Rear Elevation. The infilled window opening on the outer face of this wall similarly is not readily discernible on this inner face.
- 7.10.1.4 The west wall of the second ground floor room corresponds to the Side Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate. This wall is a continuation of the wall of the Side Elevation recorded outside with the foundation composed of two courses of rectangular shaped sandstone ashlars of various sizes with no bonding material apparent. Above this the brickwork bonding corresponded to the same as that recorded outside this building.
- 7.10.1.5 The brickwork bonding of the south wall of this room corresponded to that already recorded on the outside face of this wall which corresponded to the Front Elevation of the Side Extension.

7.2 The Archaeological Evaluation [Figure 13; Appendix 1, Plates 25-34]

- 7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation of the area of the new build footprint of the two new residential dwellings comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of two trial trenches, designated as **Trenches 1-2**. The assessment site consists of a raised grassed area [Plate 25].
- 7.2.2 **Trench 1** was excavated to a length of 8.50m, to a width of 2.0m and to depths of between 0.53m at its northern end to a maximum depth of 1.14m below ground levels at its southern end [Plates 26-29]. The removal of the modern topsoil horizon (001) revealed a garden soil horizon (002). This garden soil deposit in turn overlay a natural horizon (003). This deposit sequence was encountered throughout the extent of this trench and was recorded within the east facing **Representative Section 1**. The garden soil horizon (002) yielded one sherd of 19th - mid 20th century pottery, one sherd of late 17th - early 19th century pottery and one sherd of late 17th - 18th century pottery.
- 7.2.3 At the northern end of **Trench 1** was the cut of a modern pit [004] with fill (005). This oval shaped cut had a very shallow and truncated profile. The pit and fill were sealed by the modern topsoil horizon (001) and were cut into the garden soil horizon (002) and natural horizon (003). The profile of this pit was recorded within the north facing **Section 2** [Plate 30]. The pit yielded only modern finds comprising one brick fragment, two sherds of 20th century pottery and one fragment of roof late, which were not retained.
- 7.2.4 To the south, the line of a dry stone wall (006) was observed and recorded. No apparent bonding material was noted. The wall consisted of a single course of irregular and angular limestone fragments and was situated at the base of a construction trench cut [007] with fill (008). This construction trench was sealed by the topsoil horizon (001) and

- was cut into the garden soil horizon (002) and the natural horizon (003). The profile of this construction trench, backfill and the dry stone wall was recorded within the west facing **Section 3 [Plate 31]**. Given the nature of these observed and recorded stratigraphical relationships, this structure is interpreted as also being of modern origin and is a possible garden feature. The fill (008) yielded three modern fragments of bottle glass and one fragment, of brick, which were not retained.
- 7.2.5 The line of this dry stone wall (006) appeared in turn to be truncated by a very large and a very substantial modern disturbance which occupied the remainder of the southern area of **Trench 1**, which extended to depth overlying the natural horizon (003).
- 7.2.6 The excavation of **Trench 1** was terminated as it approached the north-eastern corner of the Side Extension. Given the restrictions of the area of the site, it was decided to excavate a second trench - **Trench 2** to the east of the Side Extension and at a safe working distance from the eastern boundary wall of the site and from this Extension. **Trench 2** was also excavated under archaeological supervision to a length of 2.0m, a width of 2.0m and to the maximum safe working depth of 1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 32-33**]. The same simple deposit sequence comprising the modern topsoil horizon (001) and the garden soil horizon (002) was observed within this trench and was recorded within the west facing **Representative Section 4 [Plate 34]**. Both the modern topsoil horizon (001) and the garden soil horizon (002) were much deeper and more substantial than in **Trench 1** to the north, such that the garden soil deposit (002) extended to the base of this excavation at the maximum safe working depth. The natural horizon (003) was not reached in this excavation.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) describes the building at 9, Apiary Gate as predating 1700. There is no apparent physical evidence to support this supposition. However, the tracing from the enclosure award map of 1779 features this building at this location at that date with a small enclosed plot to its side and rear. So it is clear from this map evidence that the building at 9, Apiary Gate can at least be dated to mid 18th century. The handmade bricks in the brickwork could support this interpretation. It's possible use as a farmhouse at that time is also difficult to establish. The slits noted in the brickwork, six in the front elevation and two in the rear, do not definitively establish this building as an agricultural building with the slits used for ventilation, say for a barn, as they are too few in number. It is more likely to have been a domestic dwelling with gardens to its side and rear. The 'candles' comprising four vertical headers topped by a triangular shaped header are interpreted as being decorative brickwork.
- 8.2 The most significant feature of this building are its foundations, composed of reused sandstone ashlars. It is considered that these may have originated from the nearby medieval motte and bailey castle, representing robbed out material from its walls.
- 8.3 The Side Extension is clearly later in construction. Its interpretation as a framework knitters workshop can be substantiated by features recorded in the building fabric. It is probably of early 19th century origin consistent with the time when this industrial activity was at its height in this area, and clearly pre-dates the mid 19th century, when this aforementioned activity had reached terminal decline here. Its interpretation as a workshop is supported by the large infilled window opening at first floor level in the front elevation.
- 8.4 The vertical partition in the brickwork bonding in the side elevation, both on the inner and outer faces of this brickwork clearly indicates that the original brickwork bonding of this

side extension is to the south when the building may have been in use as a workshop with a later rebuild. If this is the case, the later rebuilding may date to the mid-late 19th century and after the building went out of use as a framework knitters workshop.

- 8.5 The archaeological evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological activity. Overall the excavation of Trench 1 identified a simple deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, a garden soil horizon of probable post-medieval date and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was encountered throughout the extent of this trench. The garden soil horizon produced several sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 8.6 The excavation of Trench 1 also revealed the cut of a modern pit at its northern end, which extended beyond the western limits of excavation of the trench. This cut exhibited a very shallow and heavily truncated profile and produced finds of 20th century pottery, and fragments of brick and roof slate. It was sealed by the topsoil and was excavated through the underlying garden soil and natural horizons; the high level from which it had been cut from confirming its recent origin. The same interpretation may be given to the east-west orientated line of an unbonded dry stone wall to the south. The construction trench for this structure had also been cut from a high level, being sealed by the topsoil horizon and cut into the garden soil and natural horizons. Much of this wall had also been removed by a very deep and substantial modern disturbance which occupied the whole of the southern end of this trench and which extended to depth. This wall is interpreted as a probable garden feature also of relatively recent origin. The backfill of its construction trench produced modern finds of bottle glass fragments and a brick fragment.
- 8.7 Due to restrictions concerning the size of the proposed development site and resultant health and safety considerations, the excavation of Trench 1 was terminated at a length of 8.50m in order to avoid the rear wall of the Side Extension. In order to complete the required site sample, the excavation of Trench 2 was undertaken to the south of Trench 1 and well away from the east wall of the Side Extension and the eastern site boundary wall.
- 8.8 The excavation of Trench 2 did not reveal any archaeological activity. Here the deposit sequence was the same as that already encountered within Trench 1 and comprised a the modern topsoil horizon and the post-medieval garden soil horizon, the latter of which extended to maximum safe working depths. Both deposits were much deeper and much more substantial in this area of the site than encountered elsewhere.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Simon Beresford for commissioning this work and for their his kind assistance. Thanks are also extended to Mr Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, and to the staff of the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record, and the Leicestershire and Rutland Archives for their kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Rear (North) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Extension, from the north



Plate 2: Side Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 3: North Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-east



Plate 4: North Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-west



Plate 5: Front Elevation of the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate, from the south



Plate 6: Side Elevation of the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 7: Rear Elevation of the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate, from the north



Plate 8: Ground floor lounge of 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 9: Ground floor lounge of 9, Apiary Gate, from the north



Plate 10: Ground floor kitchen of 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 11: Ground floor kitchen of 9, Apiary Gate, from the west



Plate 12: First floor bedroom of 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 13: First floor bedroom of 9, Apiary Gate, from the west



Plate 14: First floor bathroom, 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 15: East wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the west



Plate 16: West wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the east



Plate 17: South wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the north-west



Plate 18: North wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the south



Plate 19: Walls of the first ground floor room of the Side Extension, from the west



Plate 20: East wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the west



Plate 21: North wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the south

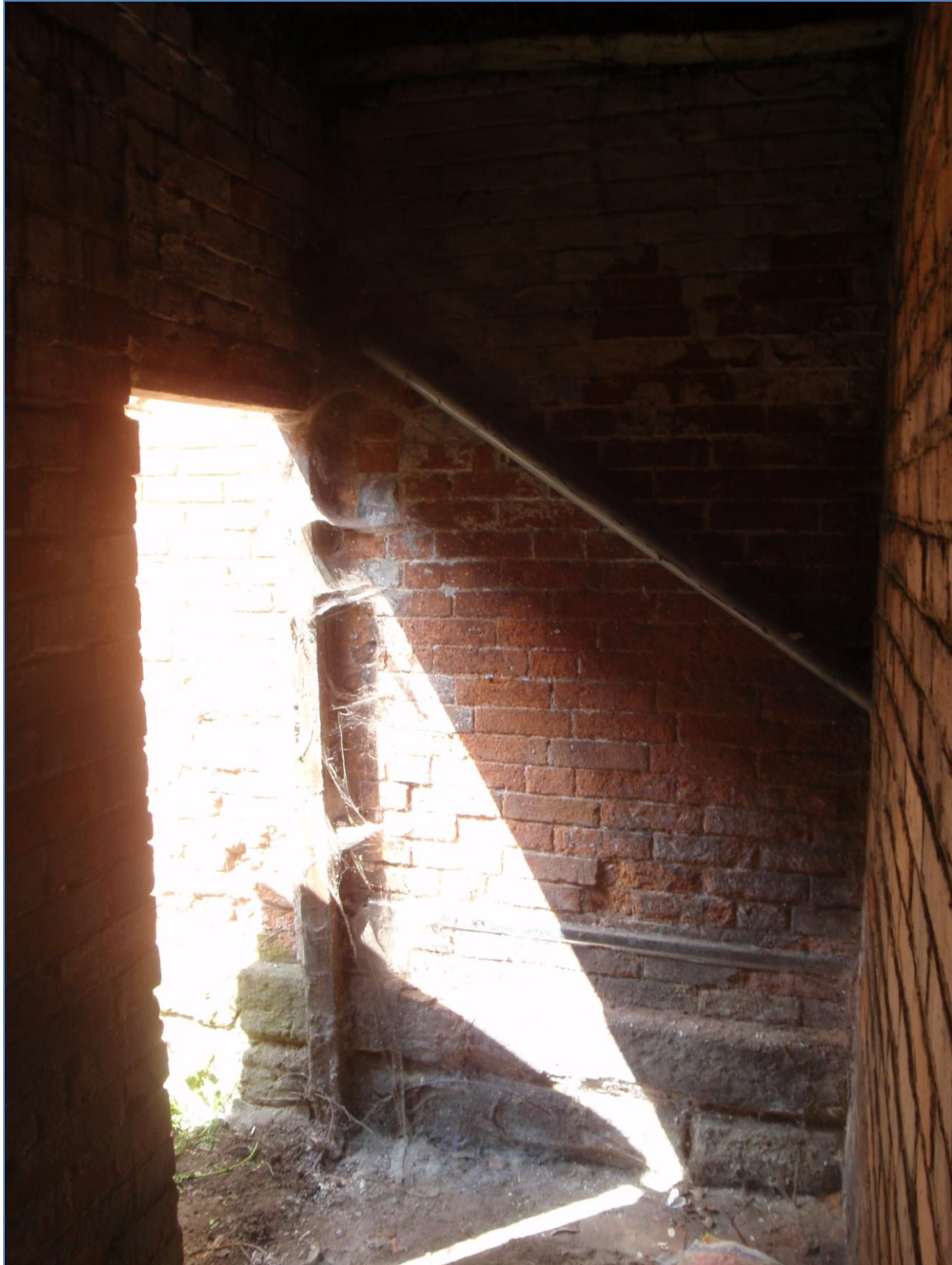


Plate 22: West wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the east



Plate 23: South wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the north



Plate 24: Ceiling of second ground floor room, Side Extension



Plate 25: Field evaluation assessment area, from the north



Plate 26: Work in progress, excavation of **Trench 1**, from the north



Plate 27: Work in progress, excavation of **Trench 1**, from the north



Plate 28: Trench 1. pre-excavation, from the north



Plate 29: Trench 1. pre-excavation, from the south



Plate 30: Section 2 of cut [004] with fill (005), from the north



Plate 31: Section 3, of dry stone wall (006), construction trench [007] & fill (008), from the west



Plate 32: Work in progress, excavation of **Trench 2**, from the west



Plate 33: Trench 2 & Representative Section 4, from the west



Plate 34: Representative Section 4, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown silt with frequent small angular stones, small fragments of chalk & small fragments of charcoal & flecking. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 4** and **Section 3**. Depth - 0.30m.
- 002** Garden soil horizon of probable post-medieval date. Friable, dark yellow brown silt with frequent small mudstone fragments, moderate small angular stones & occasional small-medium brick fragments. This horizon yielded several sherds of post-medieval pottery. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 4** and **Section 3**. Depth - 0.84m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, soft light grey brown silt matrix with small-large angular mudstone fragments 60%. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 4** and **Section 3**. Depth - >0.45m.
- 004** Cut of a modern pit. Very shallow & truncated profile. Sealed by the topsoil horizon **(001)** & cut into the garden soil horizon **(002)** & natural horizon **(003)**. Negligible break of slope at top, moderately sloping & rounded sites, rounded break of slope at base with flattish base. Cut into **(002)** & **(003)**. Recorded in **Section 2**. Length - >0.90m, width - 0.49m, depth - 0.09m.
- 005** Fill of the modern pit cut **[004]**. Friable, dark grey brown silt with frequent small fragments of charcoal & flecking & small-medium angular mudstone fragments. Below **(001)**. Recorded in **Section 2**. Depth - 0.09m.
- 006** Line of an undated east-west orientated dry stone wall, though of probable post-medieval date. Sealed by **(002)** & probably cut into **(003)**. Recorded within **Section 3**. Truncated by a modern disturbance to the south leaving a remnant. Length - >1.85m, width - 0.22m depth - >0.36m.
- 007** Construction trench cut for the dry stone wall **(006)**. Recorded in profile in **Section 3**. Cut into **(002)** & **(003)**. Width - 0.38m, height - 0.48m.
- 008** Fill of the of the construction trench **[007]**. Friable, dark grey brown silt with occasional small angular stones, small brick/tile fragments & small fragments of charcoal & flecking. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Section 3**. Depth - 0.48m.

Appendix 3: Pottery Analysis by Jane Young

Pottery Archive for 9 Apiary Gate, Castle Donnington, Leicestershire

Jane Young

context	Lincolnshire cname	Leicestershire cname	full name	sub fabric	form	sherds	weight	part	description	date
002	ENGS	SW	Unspecified English Stoneware	cream fabric	large flagon	1	261	handle	brown ext glaze;could be discarded	19th to mid 20th
002	BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	light orange fine	large bowl	1	46	BS	interna burnt glaze;ext orange slip;Chilvers Coton-type ?	late 17th to early 19th
002	BL	MB	Black-glazed wares	orange fine sandy	cup	1	15	base	thick internal glaze;traces red slip ext;Midlands	late 17th to 18th

Appendix 4: OASIS Summary Sheet

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9, Apiary Gate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-151158

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	21 May 2013

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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