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PHASES 1 & 2 OF THE
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 first phase of the historic building recording to English Heritage Level II of the existing building and its then existing side extension at 9, Apiary Gate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 2nd of May 2013. This was followed by a second phase of historic building recording which took place on the 1st of August 2015 following the demolition of the side extension and the completion of the internal alterations to the remaining standing building.

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 the 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 diamond shaped header are interpreted as being decorative brickwork features.

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. This is considered in turn to be the most likely and nearest source for these reused materials.

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 south facing large infilled window opening at first floor level in the front elevation to provide a greater degree of light.

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 Phase 2 building recording of the external Rear (North) and Front (South) Elevations of the original building at 9, Apiary Gate revealed that these Elevations had remained unchanged. The major change revealed by the Phase 2 building recording was associated with the demolition of the former two storey side extension which fully exposed and revealed the whole of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building, much of which had been obscured by this side extension and of which only part had been recorded during the Phase 1 programme.

The removal of this side extension had also fully revealed the extent of the sandstone ashlar foundations along the Side (East) Elevation of the original building. Ground reduction associated with the groundworks for the new residential dwellings had involved some limited ground reduction along the base of the Side (East) and part of the Rear (North) Elevations of the original building. This limited ground reduction has revealed a third course of sandstone ashlar foundations here. These foundations were seen to extend along the whole width of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building.

The removal of the side extension had also fully revealed the brickwork bonding to the Side (East) Elevation of the original building, which had been partially recorded during the Phase 1 programme. This brickwork bonding remained consistent throughout this Side (East) Elevation to that which was recorded during the Phase 1 programme. The removal of this side extension also revealed the remains of its roof line in this Side (East) Elevation.

The first floor infilled former window opening in this Side (East) Elevation which was first recorded during the Phase 1 programme was also fully exposed by the demolition of the side extension. The arched window head of brick headers and the brick infilling to this opening were thus fully revealed. A former first floor entrance to the side extension had also been left upstanding by this demolition and was infilled with modern breeze block work.

The internal alteration works to the ground floor kitchen had not exposed any fabric of the original building. However, the removal of the plasterwork in the south and east walls of the ground floor lounge had exposed original brickwork wall fabric here. The nature of the brickwork bonding in these two walls was identical to that previously recorded externally during the Phase 1 programme. The removal of this plasterwork had also revealed the internal face of one of the ground floor decorative 'candle' brick features along with one course of the sandstone ashlar foundations along the base of the internal south wall.

The internal alteration works in the remainder of the building interior comprising the stairwell and the first floor bathroom and bedrooms did not expose any original build fabric here.

The Phase 2 programme also provided the first opportunity to observe the internal roof space of the original building. The roof structure itself was found to be relatively simple in construction composed of two principal horizontal purlins to which were attached the rafters and a horizontal timber at the roof apex. Some of the rafters had had modern replacements. The first floor ceiling was also revealed composed of horizontal joists and lathe work. At the western end of the roof space is a chimney breast and the uppermost levels of an internal dividing wall in brick, with the nature of the brickwork indicating that these were later additions.

The eastern end of the roof space was different by contrast. The brickwork bonding here was identical in nature to the external brickwork of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building. Here also the upper levels of the internal face of the former infilled first floor window opening were also revealed of an arched head in brick headers and brick infill, which also included a short section of a horizontal supporting timber.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Simon Beresford to undertake Level II historic building recording at 9, Apiary Gate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 4464 2728. The first phase of the historic building recording to English Heritage Level II of the existing building at 9, Apiary Gate and its then existing side extension was undertaken on the 2nd of May 2013. This was followed by a second phase of historic building recording to English Heritage Level II which took place on the 1st of August 2015 following the demolition of the side extension and the completion of the internal alterations to the existing standing building at 9, Apiary Gate.
- 1.2 This 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 comprised the proposed demolition of the aforementioned side extension along with alterations to the existing building and the proposed construction of two new residential dwellings on the site. 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), 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 comprised 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 a 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).

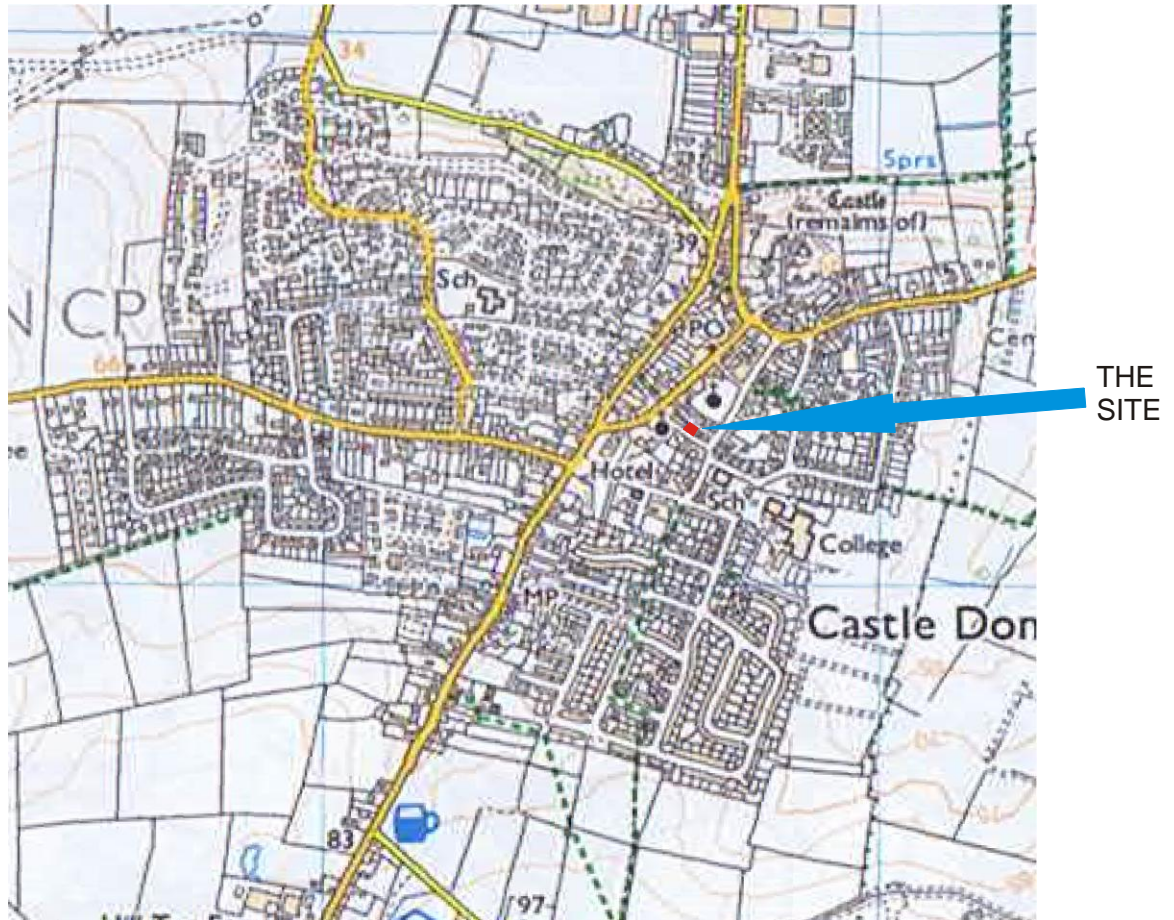


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:12,500. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 It was understood that part of this programme of archaeological works would comprise the archaeological building recording of the existing building and side extension to English Heritage Standard Level 2.
- 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 final results of this programme of works comprising Phases 1 and 2 of the programme of Level II historic building recording is the subject of this report, which will be submitted by the applicant to the local planning authority in due course both to inform and to facilitate a final decision by them pertaining to the granting of consents for these aforementioned planning applications.



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

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 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 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 then existing side extension; and

To obtain a detailed photographic and written record of the exterior and interior of the existing standing building at 9, Apiary Gate following the demolition of the former side extension and the completion of the internal alterations to the existing standing building.

4.3 9, Apiary Gate is an unlisted two storey building which is thought to pre-date 1700 with 18th and early 19th century alterations. It has been described as being constructed in brick in irregular Flemish Bond on a foundation of large stone blocks, with a steeply pitched roof of Staffordshire blue slates and a large stack on the ridge along with blocked slit vents with a diagonally set brick above, a decorative motif. It is also thought to have been a farmhouse in the 18th century and latterly a framework knitters cottage with a purpose built much altered frameshop comprising the existing side extension. The specific objectives of the historic building assessment were to provide an historical background to the building as an aid to its interpretation and on this basis to provide a full

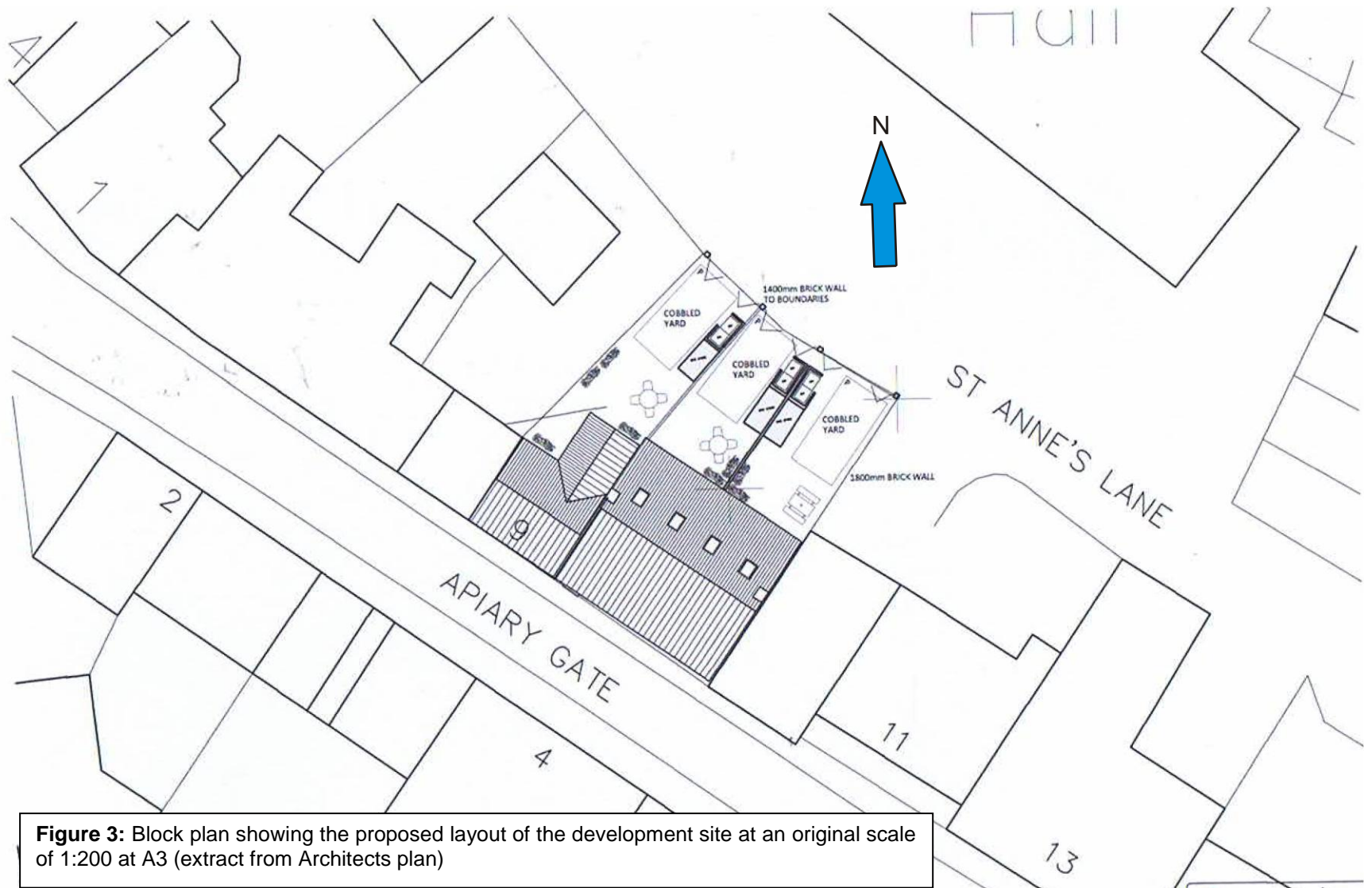


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A3 (extract from Architects plan)

photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to and following its proposed alterations and demolition works. This provided an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and provided an understanding of how the building has developed.

5. 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 medieval settlement of Castle Donington developed on the side of the Castle hill or motte perhaps as an appendage to the Castle complex and perhaps as a local market centre for local agricultural produce. In AD1278, Henry de Lacy, was granted a licence to hold a weekly market at his manor of Donington [Dyer, Clark & Grant, 1998].
- 5.6 The unlisted existing building at 9, Apiary Gate is believed to be 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 which comprised the former 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 former side extension constructed in the early-mid 19th century and rebuilt in the later 19th century.

- 5.7 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 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].
- 5.8 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. 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].
- 5.9 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*].
- 5.10 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*].
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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].
- 5.13 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 shows 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 is also shown to the rear.

- 5.14 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 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.
- 5.15 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 former side extension, extending a little further to the north-east. 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 former side extension and 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 in two phases by Neville Hall MIFA with Phase 1 taking place on the on the 2nd of May 2013 and Phase 2

on the 1st of August 2015. The Phase 1 building recording comprised 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 1-25, 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.

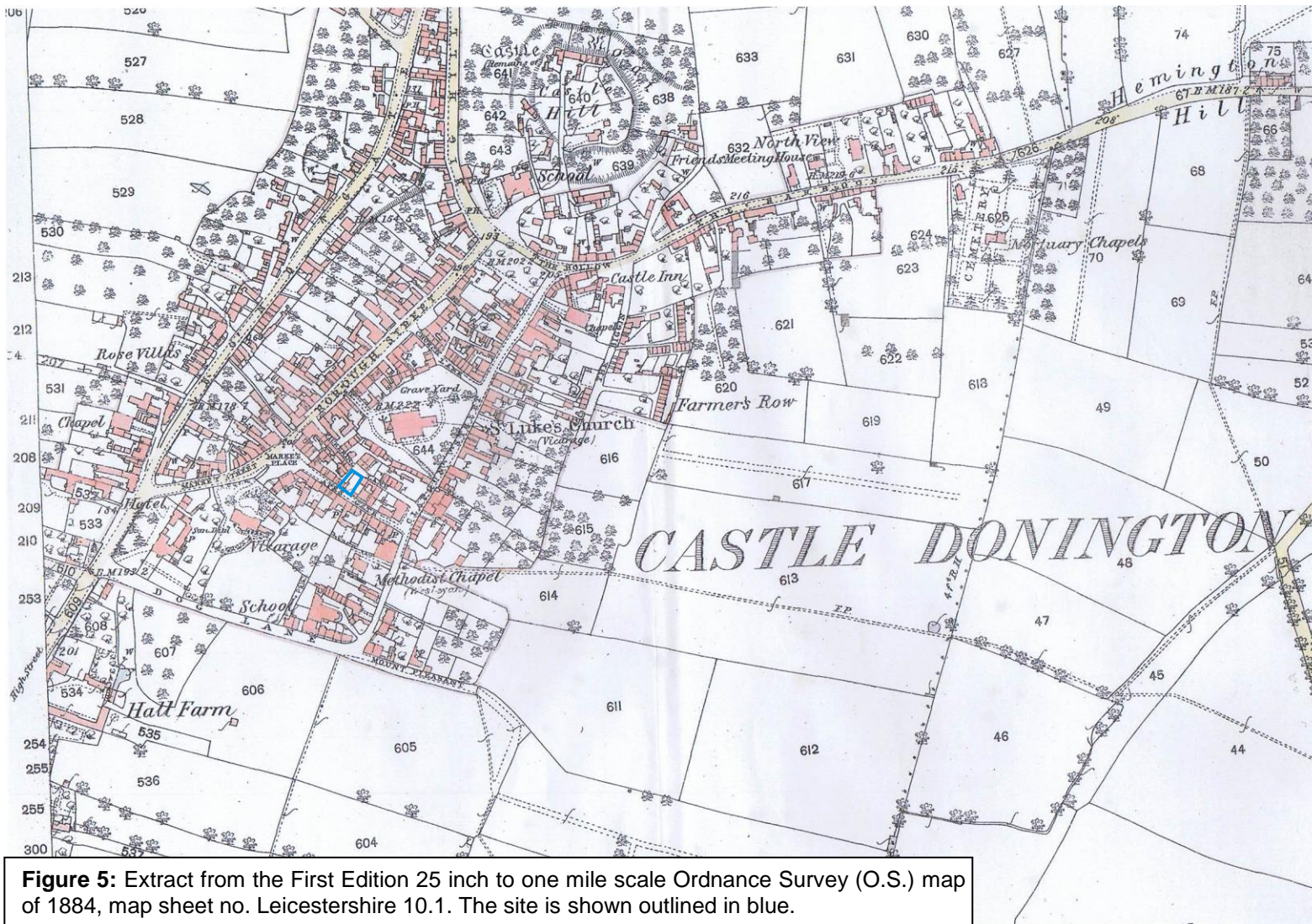
- 6.2 The Phase 2 building recording took place following the demolition of the former side extension and also following the completion of the internal alterations to the original building at 9, Apiary Gate. The Phase 2 building recording comprised a full written record along with a full digital, colour 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 26-65, Appendix 1** in this report. Copies of the ground and first floor plans which were used in the Phase 1 building recording were similarly used during Phase 2 to provide a catalogue of where the digital, monochrome and colour slide images were taken from and comprise **Figures 13-15** of this report.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures (2008).

7. Results [Figures 7-15; Appendix 1, Plates 1-65]

7.1 The Phase 1 Historic Building Recording

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

- 7.1.1.1 The eastern portion of the property only forms part of this application site. 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 is one modern timber casement window, which may occupy an original window opening to the building. At first floor level is one further modern timber casement window. This first floor window 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. To the right of this modern first floor window, is an infilled window opening. The brick infilling is composed of composed of stretcher bonds with occasional courses of alternate headers and stretchers.



7.1.1.4 In the whole Front Elevation of this building are six 'candles' of decorative brickwork. These features 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.

7.1.2 The Rear (North) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 9; Plate 1]

7.1.2.1 The original building is now divided into two separate residential dwellings. This building survey was concerned with the eastern half of this building only. The building as a whole has a gabled roof of concrete roof tiles and with a raised gable end in brick to the east. The central chimney stack on the roof ridge is also in brick, composed of mostly stretchers, though most of this brickwork is covered over with modern cement rendering.

7.1.2.2 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.

7.1.2.3 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.

7.1.2.4 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.

7.1.2.5 There is further evidence of the decorative brickwork, which was first noted in the whole Front Elevation of this building. 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'.

7.1.3 The Side (East) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 8; Plate 2]

7.1.3.1 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.

7.1.3.2 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 a shallow arched head composed of headers of possible mid 18th century date. The brick infilling is composed of a mixture of headers and stretchers.

7.1.4 The Front (South) Elevation to the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 7; Plate 5]

7.1.4.1 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.

7.1.4.2 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. It is possible that these joists may have been inserted into the brickwork to support and to reinforce a heavy load bearing floor, in turn to support the weight of heavy framework knitting machinery.

7.1.4.3 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.

7.1.4.4 The roof of this side extension is half-gabled and is constructed of slate.

7.1.5 The Side (East) Elevation to the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 8, Plate 6]

7.1.5.1 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.

7.1.5.2 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.

7.1.6 The Rear (North) Elevation to the Side Extension to 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 9; Plate 7]

7.1.6.1 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.

7.1.6.2 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.

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

7.1.7.1 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. The stairwell extending from the ground floor to the first floor is spiral, around a central vertical timber support, though the detail is obscured by modern decoration and wall rendering.

7.1.8 The First Floor Interior of 9, Apiary Gate [Figure 10; Plates 12-15]

7.1.8.1 The first floor of this building consists of a bedroom, bathroom and stairwell. The stairwell is narrow and extends onto the first floor landing with a modern handrail on the landing. Two modern timber tongued and grooved doors extend onto the bathroom and first floor bedroom respectively. A third door opening extends onto the first floor of the side extension. The first floor bedroom features a part chimney breast and a horizontal timber wallplate at roof level. The bathroom may feature a part of the chimney breast, though this equally can be interpreted as a modern decorative alcoved wall. It is difficult to be precise as the dividing wall between the bathroom and first floor bedroom obscures the remainder of the chimney breast outside the first floor bedroom. Otherwise there are no other distinguishing characteristics, which if apparent have been obscured by modern internal decoration and rendering.

7.1.9 The First Floor Interior of the Side Extension [Figure 10; Plates 16-19]

7.1.9.1 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.

7.1.9.2 The west wall of this room corresponds to the outside side (east) elevation wall of 9, Apiary Gate. The same brickwork bonding as that recorded on the exterior of this side (east) elevation was noted within this internal wall fabric, despite that 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 with two strap hinges and latch 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 (east) elevation of 9, Apiary Gate. This infilling was composed of the same brickwork bonding as that noted outside. The same arched window head composed of a single course of headers was also noted here.

7.1.9.3 The south wall of this room shows both the same extent of the large infilled window 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 had been painted over.

7.1.9.4 The north wall of this room is lower in height due to the half-gabled 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.

7.1.10 The Ground Floor Interior of the Side Extension [Figure 10; Plates 20-25]

7.1.10.1 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 (east) elevation of 9, Apiary Gate with similarly matching brickwork bonding as recorded elsewhere on this side (east) elevation.

7.1.10.2 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.

7.1.10.3 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.

7.1.10.4 The west wall of the second ground floor room corresponds to the side (east) elevation of 9, Apiary Gate. This wall is a continuation of the wall of the side (east) elevation recorded outside with the foundation composed of two courses of rectangular shaped sandstone ashlar of various sizes with no bonding material apparent. Above this the brickwork bonding corresponded to the same as that recorded outside this building in the side (east) elevation of 9, Apiary Gate.

7.1.19.5 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 Phase 2 Historic Building Recording [Figures 13-15; Appendix 1, Plates 26-65]

7.2.1 The Rear (North) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Plates 26-28]

7.2.1.1 **Plate 26** shows the rear (north) elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, following the demolition of the former adjoining side extension. This image shows that no change has taken place to the external fabric of this Elevation.

7.2.1.2 The Phase 1 building recording had noted that at the base or ground floor level of this Elevation, two courses of foundation sandstone ashlar were visible. Various site groundworks associated with the construction of the new residential dwellings on the site comprising limited ground reduction had exposed a further and third course of sandstone ashlar below the first two [**Plates 27-28**].

7.2.2 The Side (East) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [Plates 28-31]

7.2.2.1 **Plates 29-31** show the newly and fully exposed Side (East) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, following the demolition of the former adjoining side extension. Much of the area of the

original Side (East) Elevation to this building had been obscured by the construction of the later Side Extension.

- 7.2.2.2 The Phase 1 building recording had noted that at ground floor level is a foundation of two courses of rectangular shaped sandstone ashlar of various sizes with no apparent bonding material visible. The groundworks associated with the construction of the new residential dwellings on the site had entailed some ground reduction which had exposed a third and underlying course of sandstone ashlar to the foundation of this Side Elevation. This foundation of three courses of stone ashlar was found to extend across the whole width of this Side Elevation [**Plates 28-30**].
- 7.2.2.3 Above these foundations, the brickwork of this Side (East) Elevation was also fully exposed and appeared to be consistent with that recorded during the Phase 1 building recording. The brickwork at the lower levels of this Elevation is composed of three courses of stretchers which alternate with a course of alternate headers and stretchers with the same bonding materials as was recorded in the Rear (North) Elevation during the Phase 1 recording. Similarly, at the first floor levels of this Side (East) Elevation the nature of this brickwork bonding changes and is composed mostly of courses of stretchers [**Plates 29-30**].
- 7.2.2.4 At first floor level also, the former entrance to the former side extension has been infilled with modern breeze block work. To the left (south) and above this is the infilled window opening of possible mid 18th century date at first floor level, part of which was recorded during the Phase 1 recording, and which had been partially obscured by the former side extension. Now fully exposed, this window opening has an arched head of brick headers. The infilling of the former window opening is composed of a mixture of headers and stretchers. In turn and above this is the former sloping roof line of the side extension, which is just below the roof level of the Side (East) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate [**Plates 30-31**].

7.2.3 The Front (South) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, [Plates 31-33]

- 7.2.3.1 **Plates 31-33** comprise images of the South Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate taken from various points. These images show that no change has taken place to this Elevation since the Phase 1 building recording took place.

7.2.4 The Ground Floor Interior of 9, Apiary Gate [Plates 34-45]

- 7.2.4.1 **Plates 34-36** provide images of the ground floor kitchen. Aside from the removal of modern kitchen fittings, there is no apparent change to this room with no corresponding exposure of any of the original internal build fabric.
- 7.2.4.2 **Plate 37** provides an image of the original brickwork exposed in the south wall of the ground floor lounge. Featured in this image is a decorative brickwork feature comprising a 'candle' which is composed of five courses of brick headers and which appears to have been inserted into a ready-made cavity in the original brick wall fabric. This decorative feature was also recorded on the corresponding exterior ground floor of the South Elevation of the building during the Phase 1 building recording.
- 7.2.4.3 **Plate 40** provides an image of the remainder of the exposed original brickwork in the south wall of the ground floor lounge. This is clearly composed of three courses of stretchers which alternate with one course of alternate headers and stretchers. This same bonding was also recorded on the corresponding exterior ground floor of the South Elevation of the building during the Phase 1 building recording and clearly establishes the absence of cavity walls in the original building. The brickwork is bonded by a light buff lime mortar.

- 7.2.4.4 **Plates 40 and 41** provide images of the foundations of sandstone ashlar which were exposed both by the removal of the plasterwork from the south wall of the ground floor lounge along with the lowering of the floor here. Only one course of this foundation was revealed here, but this is significant and it corresponds to the identical foundations which were also recorded on the corresponding ground floor exterior of the South Elevation of the building during the Phase 1 building recording.
- 7.2.4.5 **Plate 39** shows the exposed brickwork in the east wall of the ground floor lounge. This exposure revealed that the brickwork fabric is composed of three courses of stretchers which alternate with one course of alternate headers and stretchers. The brickwork is bonded by a light buff lime mortar. This brickwork bonding and the nature of the bonding material was identical to that recorded on the corresponding exterior ground floor of the Side (East) Elevation of the building during the Phase 1 building recording.
- 7.2.4.6 **Plate 42** shows the corresponding west wall of the ground floor lounge. Of note was the exposed brickwork at the lower levels of the chimney breast and of the lower levels of the west wall, which is modern in origin composed of a mixture of brick headers and stretchers.
- 7.2.4.7 **Plate 43** depicts the internal partition wall between the ground floor kitchen and lounge. This is clearly a modern addition to the ground floor of this building as the exposed brickwork is modern in origin composed of brick stretchers.
- 7.2.4.8 **Plate 44** shows the ground floor stairwell leading to the first floor. No alterations have taken place to this and no original fabric of the building has been exposed here.
- 7.2.4.9 **Plate 45** shows the ground floor ceiling to the lounge, which remains the same, no alterations having taken place.

7.2.5 The First Floor Interior of 9, Apiary Gate, [Plates 46-56]

- 7.2.5.1 **Plate 46** shows the first floor landing and that no internal alteration works have taken place here. So no original build fabric has been exposed in this area of the building.
- 7.2.5.2 **Plates 47-51** show various views of the first floor bathroom and that no internal alteration works have taken place here. So no original build fabric has been exposed in this area of the building.
- 7.2.5.3 **Plates 52-56** show various views of the first floor bedroom including walls and ceiling and that no internal alteration works have taken place here. So no original build fabric has been exposed in this area of the building.

7.2.6 The Interior Roof Space [Plates 57-65]

- 7.2.6.1 The Phase 2 building recording provided the first opportunity to observe and record the internal roof space of 9, Apiary Gate. This has not been the subject of any internal alteration works and so has remained unchanged. Access to this roof space was very restricted and was confined to a loft hatch that had been set into the first floor ceiling located at the eastern end of this roof space.
- 7.2.6.2 **Plate 57** features the roof structure which is relatively simple in construction composed of two principal horizontal purlins to either side to which are attached the roof rafters. These show some evidence of modern repair and replacement, with the modern rafters appearing in sharp contrast to the original rafters. These rafters are in turn attached to a horizontal timber at the roof apex. The image also features the chimney breast composed

- of brick stretchers. To either side of this is an internal dividing wall separating this space from the adjacent property. This dividing wall is mostly composed of brick stretchers. The nature of this brickwork suggests that both the wall and the chimney breast may be later features with different brick bonding to that recorded at the opposing eastern end of this roof space, for example. At the base of this internal dividing wall are two short sections of horizontal timbers, which may represent wallplates.
- 7.2.6.3 **Plate 58** shows the roof structure of rafters and roof apex timber in more detail. Some of the modern rafter replacements show up in sharp contrast to the older roof rafters. **Plate 59** features in detail the structure of the first floor ceiling composed of a series of north-south orientated horizontal joists with one east-west orientated horizontal joist which extends along the length of this roof space. Also featured are a series of lathe panels making up the inner structure of the ceiling itself.
- 7.2.6.4 **Plate 60** depicts in detail the southern side of the roof structure of the principal purlin and the modern replacement and earlier roof rafters.
- 7.2.6.5 **Plate 61** shows in detail the structure of the first floor ceiling of joists and lathe work along with the lower levels of the northern side of the roof structure of the principal purlin and modern replacement and earlier rafters.
- 7.2.6.6 **Plate 62** features the lower levels of the eastern end of the roof space showing the brickwork and the arched head of the infilled window opening which was recorded at the upper levels of the exterior of the Side (East) Elevation of the building. The lower levels of the south side of the roof space of the principal purlin and earlier rafters are also shown.
- 7.2.6.7 **Plate 63** depicts the upper levels of the eastern end of the roof space and in detail of the brickwork here. These are the very upper levels of the internal face of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building, which was fully exposed by the demolition of the former side extension. A small vertical niche in the brickwork is featured at the apex. The brickwork itself is composed of three courses of brick stretches which alternate with one course of alternate brick headers and stretchers. This is identical to the brickwork bonding which was recorded on the external face of the Side (East) Elevation of the building during the Phase 1 recording.
- 7.2.6.8 **Plate 64** shows the lower levels of the brickwork at the eastern end of the roof space and in detail of the infilled arched window opening head of brick headers. Of particular interest is the short section of horizontal timber within the window opening infilling of brick of a supporting timber.
- 7.2.6.9 **Plate 65** features in detail the lower levels of the north side of the roof structure at the eastern end of the roof space of the principal purlin and earlier roof rafters.

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 the 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 diamond shaped header are interpreted as being decorative brickwork features.

- 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. This is considered in turn to be the most likely and nearest source for these reused materials.
- 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 south facing large infilled window opening at first floor level in the front elevation to provide a greater degree of light.
- 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 Phase 2 building recording of the external Rear (North) and Front (South) Elevations of the original building at 9, Apiary Gate revealed that these Elevations had remained unchanged. The major change revealed by the Phase 2 building recording was associated with the demolition of the former two storey side extension which fully exposed and revealed the whole of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building, much of which had been obscured by this side extension and of which only part had been recorded during the Phase 1 programme.
- 8.6 The removal of this side extension had also fully revealed the extent of the sandstone ashlar foundations along the Side (East) Elevation of the original building. Ground reduction associated with the groundworks for the new residential dwellings had involved some limited ground reduction along the base of the Side (East) and part of the Rear (North) Elevations of the original building. This limited ground reduction has revealed a third course of sandstone ashlar foundations here. These foundations were seen to extend along the whole width of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building.
- 8.7 The removal of the side extension had also fully revealed the brickwork bonding to the Side (East) Elevation of the original building, which had been partially recorded during the Phase 1 programme. This brickwork bonding remained consistent throughout this Side (East) Elevation to that which was recorded during the Phase 1 programme. The removal of this side extension also revealed the remains of its roof line in this Side (East) Elevation.
- 8.8 The first floor infilled former window opening in this Side (East) Elevation which was first recorded during the Phase 1 programme was also fully exposed by the demolition of the side extension. The arched window head of brick headers and the brick infilling to this opening were thus fully revealed. A former first floor entrance to the side extension had also been left upstanding by this demolition and was infilled with modern breeze block work.
- 8.9 The internal alteration works to the ground floor kitchen had not exposed any fabric of the original building. However, the removal of the plasterwork in the south and east walls of the ground floor lounge had exposed original brickwork wall fabric here. The nature of the

- brickwork bonding in these two walls was identical to that previously recorded externally during the Phase 1 programme. The removal of this plasterwork had also revealed the internal face of one of the ground floor decorative 'candle' brick features along with one course of the sandstone ashlar foundations along the base of the internal south wall.
- 8.10 The internal alteration works in the remainder of the building interior comprising the stairwell and the first floor bathroom and bedrooms did not expose any original build fabric here.
- 8.11 The Phase 2 programme also provided the first opportunity to observe the internal roof space of the original building. The roof structure itself was found to be relatively simple in construction composed of two principal horizontal purlins to which were attached the rafters and a horizontal timber at the roof apex. Some of the rafters had had modern replacements. The first floor ceiling was also revealed composed of horizontal joists and lathe work. At the western end of the roof space is a chimney breast and the uppermost levels of an internal dividing wall in brick, with the nature of the brickwork indicating that these were later additions.
- 8.12 The eastern end of the roof space was different by contrast. The brickwork bonding here was identical in nature to the external brickwork of the Side (East) Elevation of the original building. Here also the upper levels of the internal face of the former infilled first floor window opening were also revealed of an arched head in brick headers and brick infill, which also included a short section of a horizontal supporting timber.

9. Acknowledgements

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

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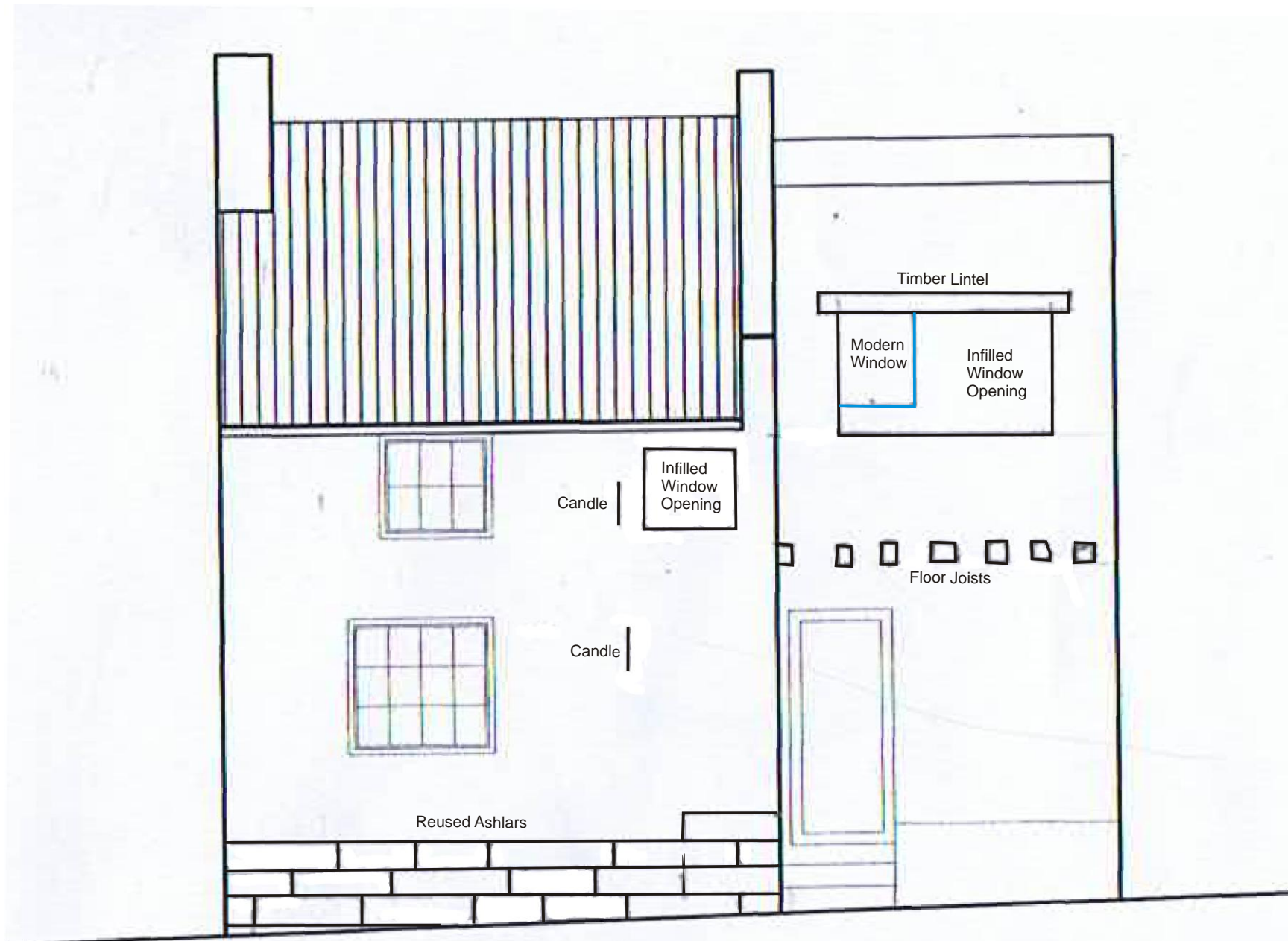
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FRONT ELEVATIONS OF 9, APIARY GATE & SIDE EXTENSION AT A SCALE OF 1:50

Figure 7: Front Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Extension at a scale of 1:50

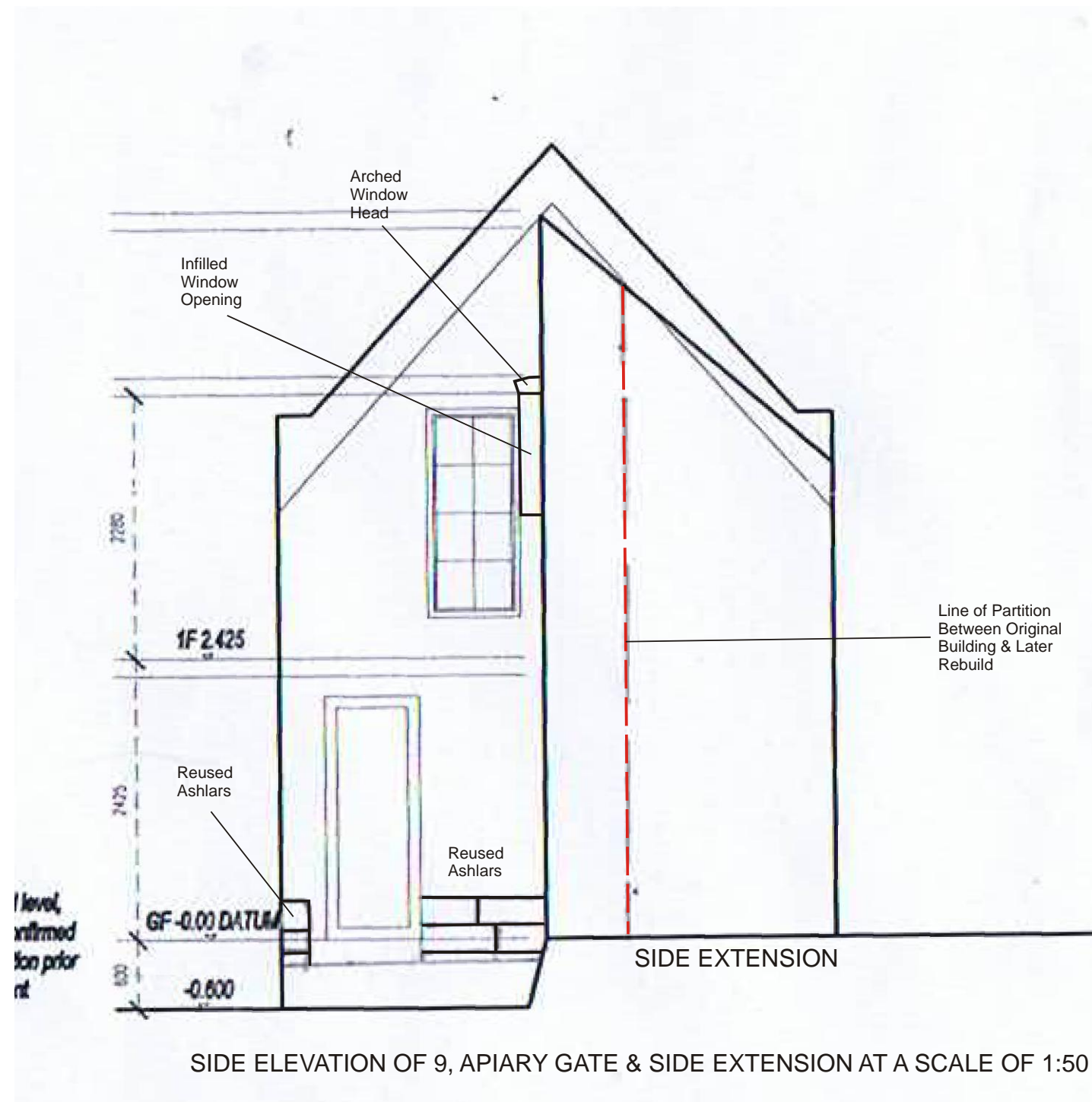
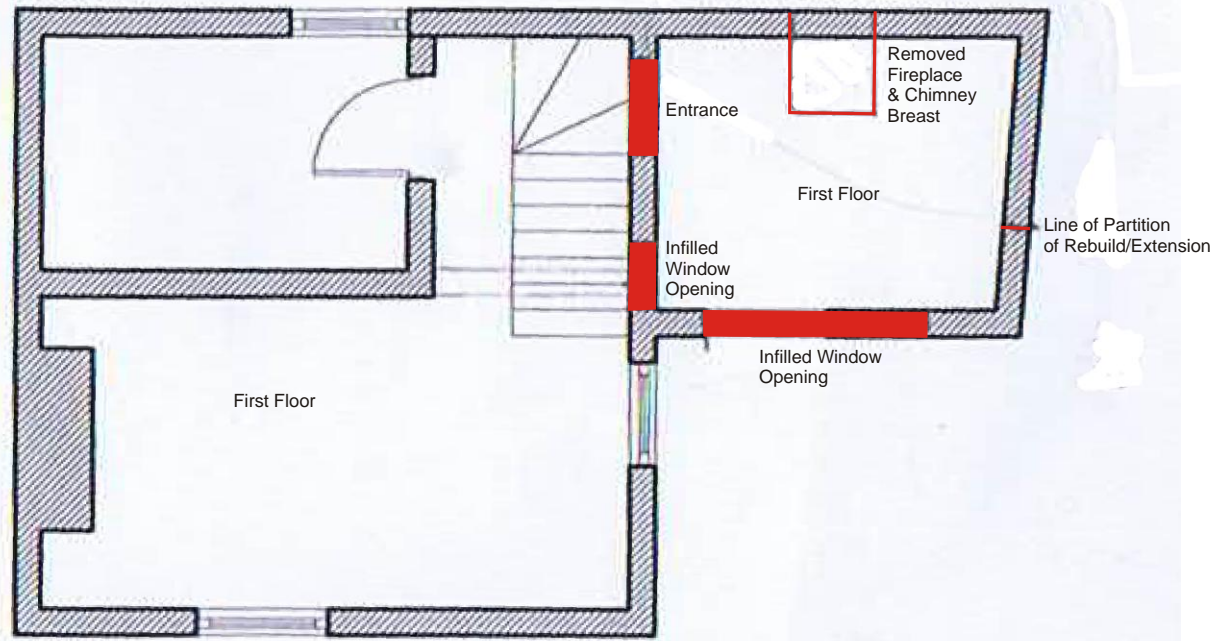


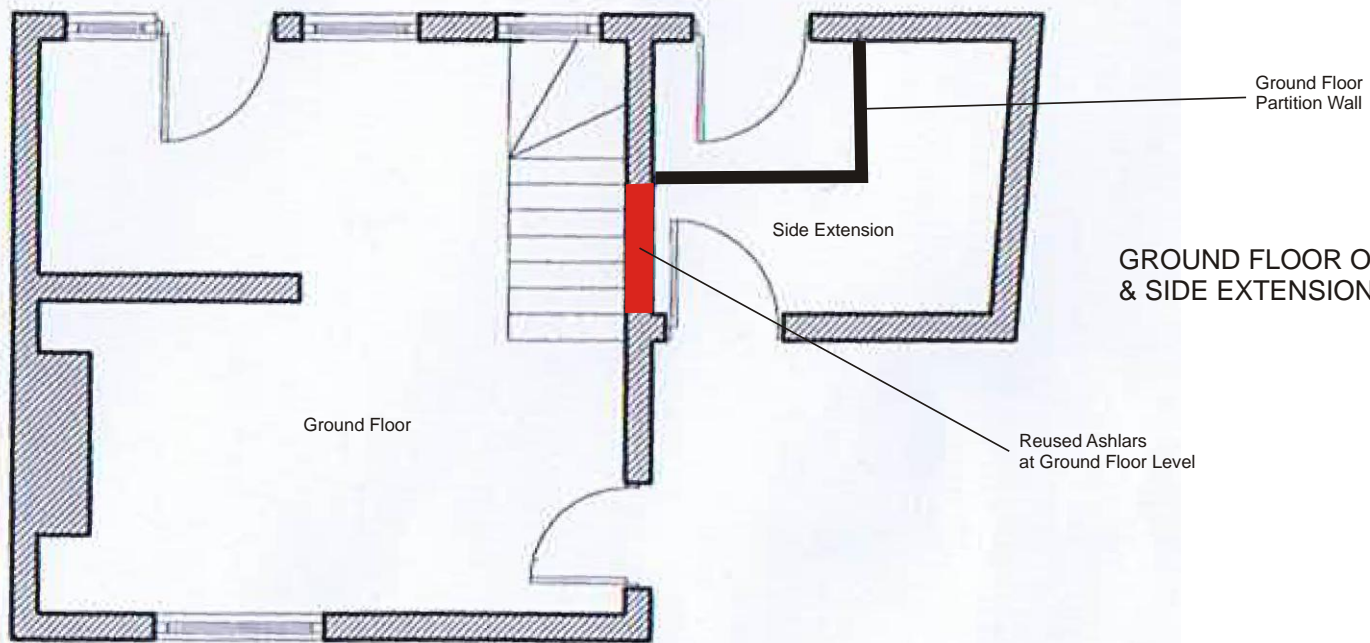
Figure 8: Side Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Extension at a scale of 1:50



Figure 9: Rear Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Elevation at a scale of 1:50



FIRST FLOOR OF 9, APIARY GATE & SIDE EXTENSION AT A SCALE OF 1:50



GROUND FLOOR OF 9, APIARY GATE & SIDE EXTENSION AT A SCALE OF 1:50

Figure 10: Ground & First Floor Plans of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Extension at a scale of 1:50

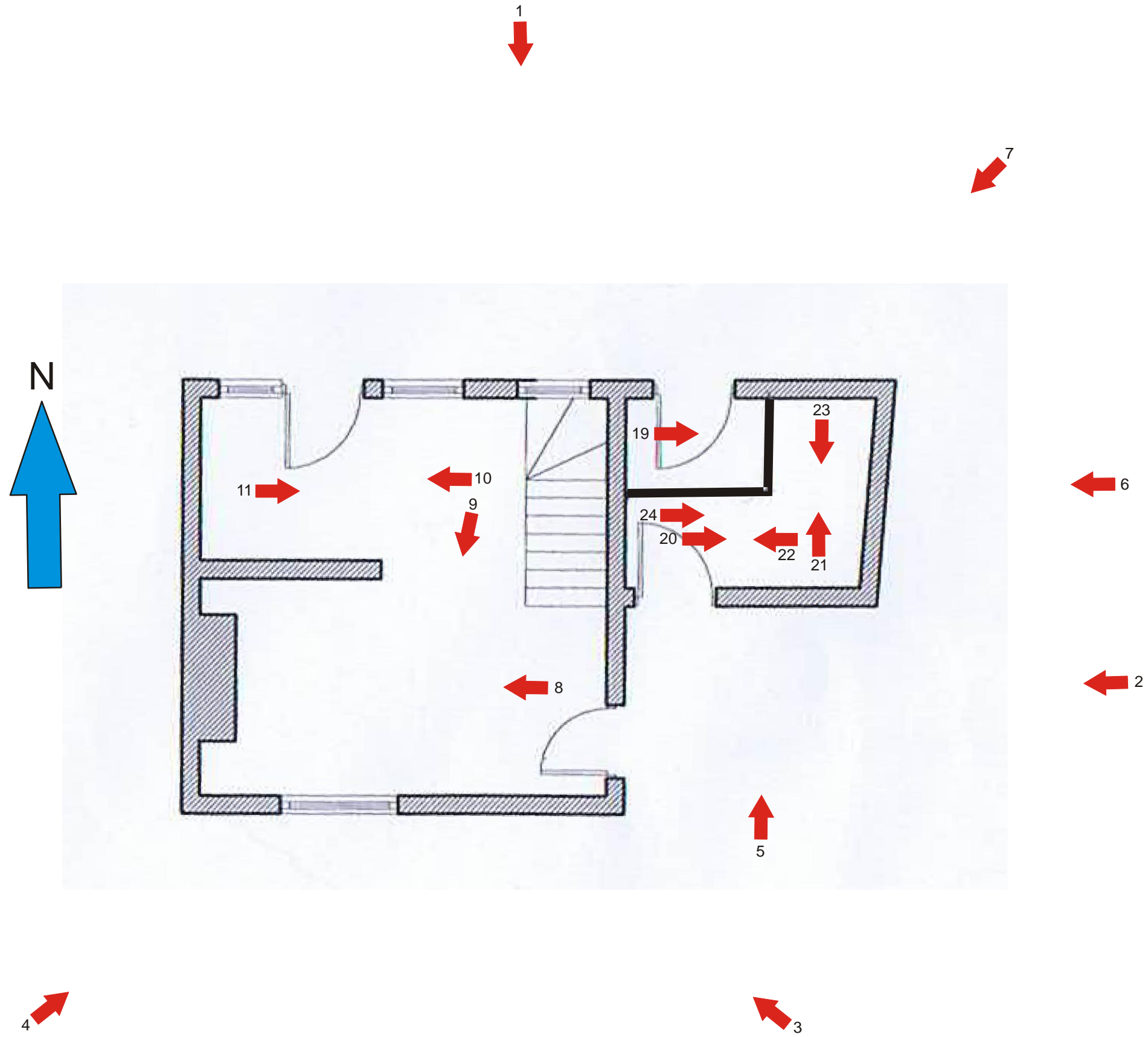


Figure 11: Ground Floor Plan of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Extension showing the locations from which the Phase 1 photographic record was taken

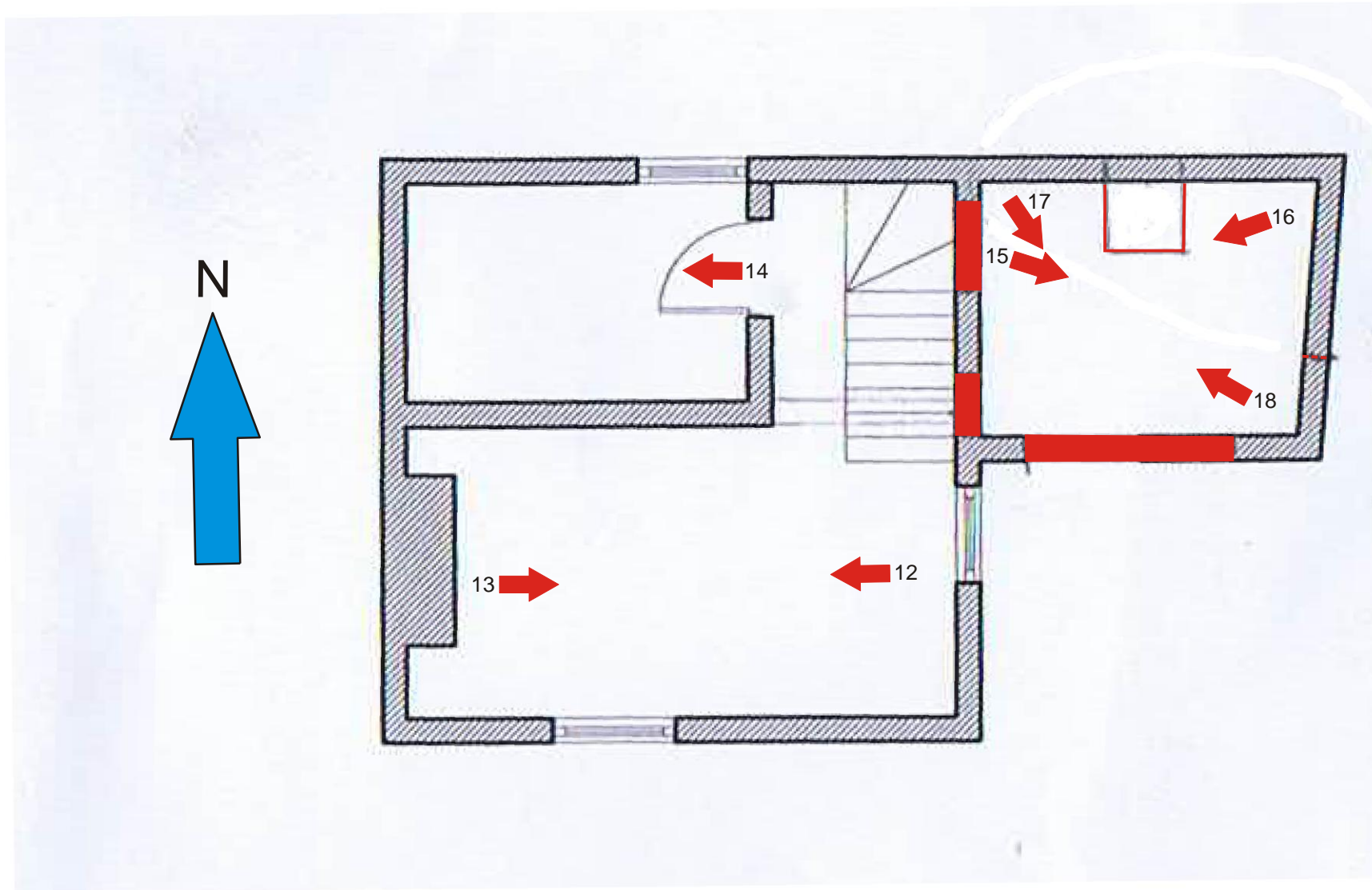


Figure 12: First Floor Plan of 9, Apiary Gate & Side Extension showing the locations from which the Phase 1 photographic record was taken

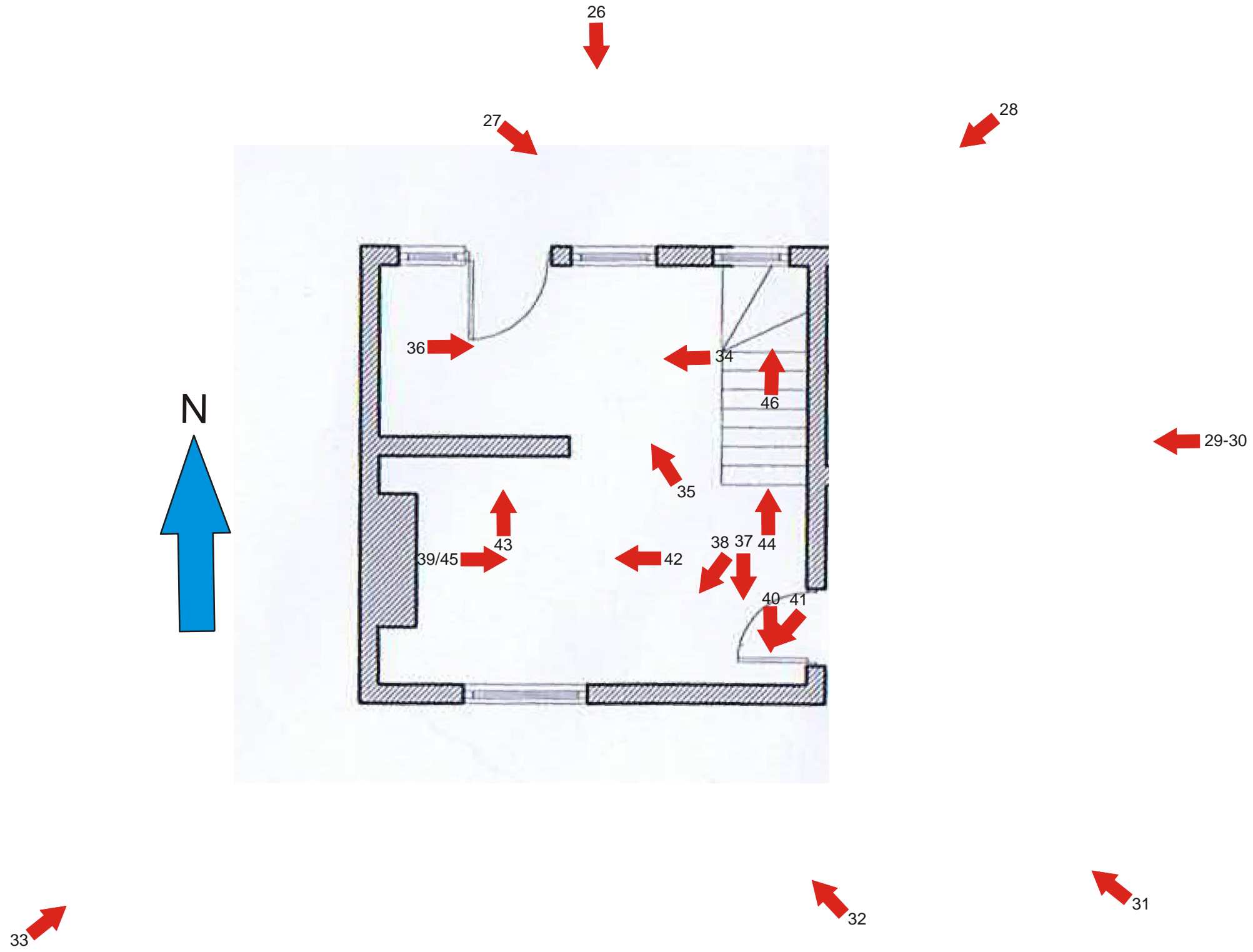


Figure 13: Ground Floor Plan of 9, Apiary Gate showing the locations from which the Phase 2 photographic record was taken

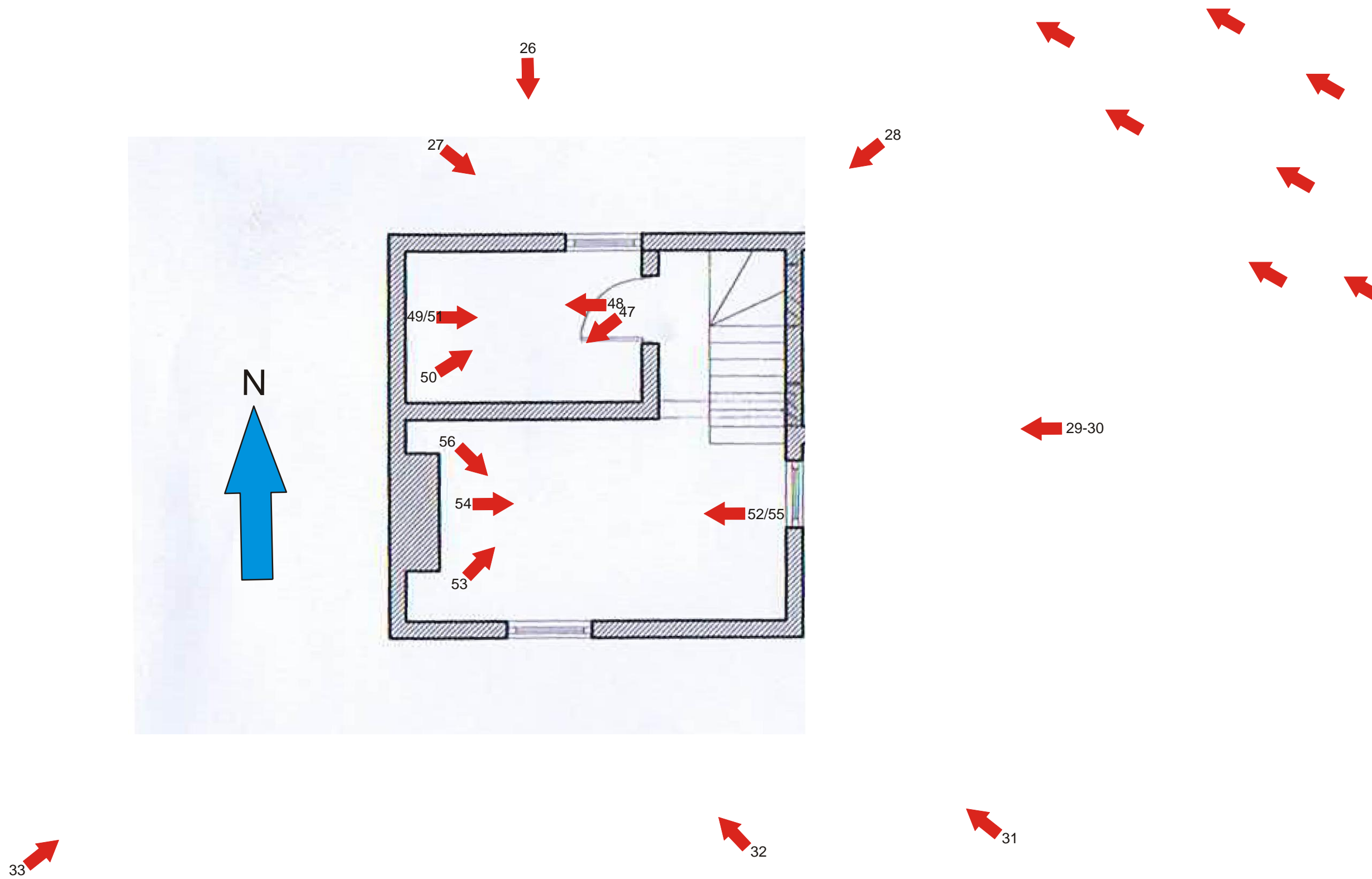


Figure 14: First Floor Plan of 9, Apiary Gate showing the locations from which the Phase 2 photographic record was taken

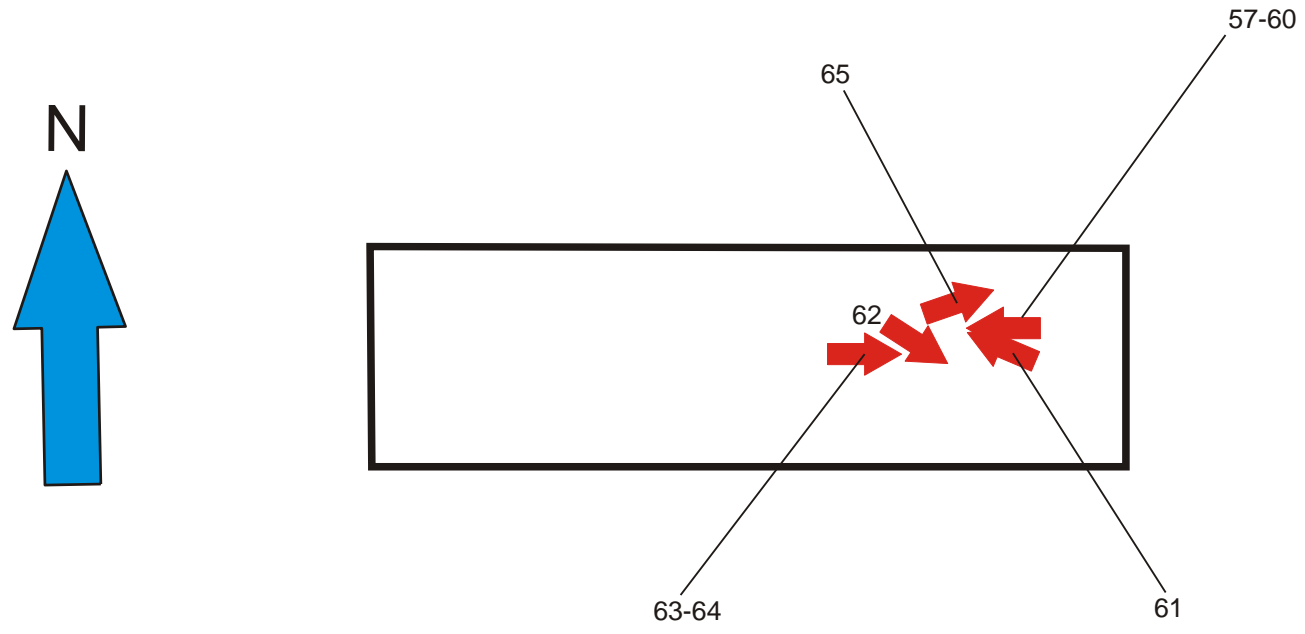


Figure 15: Plan of the approximate extent of the roof space of 9, Apiary Gate showing the locations from which the Phase 2 photographic record was taken

Appendix 1: Plates

Phase 1 Historic Building Recording



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



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



Plate 3: Front (South) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-east



Plate 4: Front (South) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-west



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



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



Plate 7: Rear (North) 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: First floor landing, with doorways extending onto the bathroom and first floor bedroom, from the north-east



Plate 16: East wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the west



Plate 17: West wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the east



Plate 18: South wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the north-west



Plate 19: North wall of the first floor interior, Side Extension, from the south



Plate 20: Walls of the first ground floor room of the Side Extension, from the west



Plate 21: East wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the west



Plate 22: North wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the south

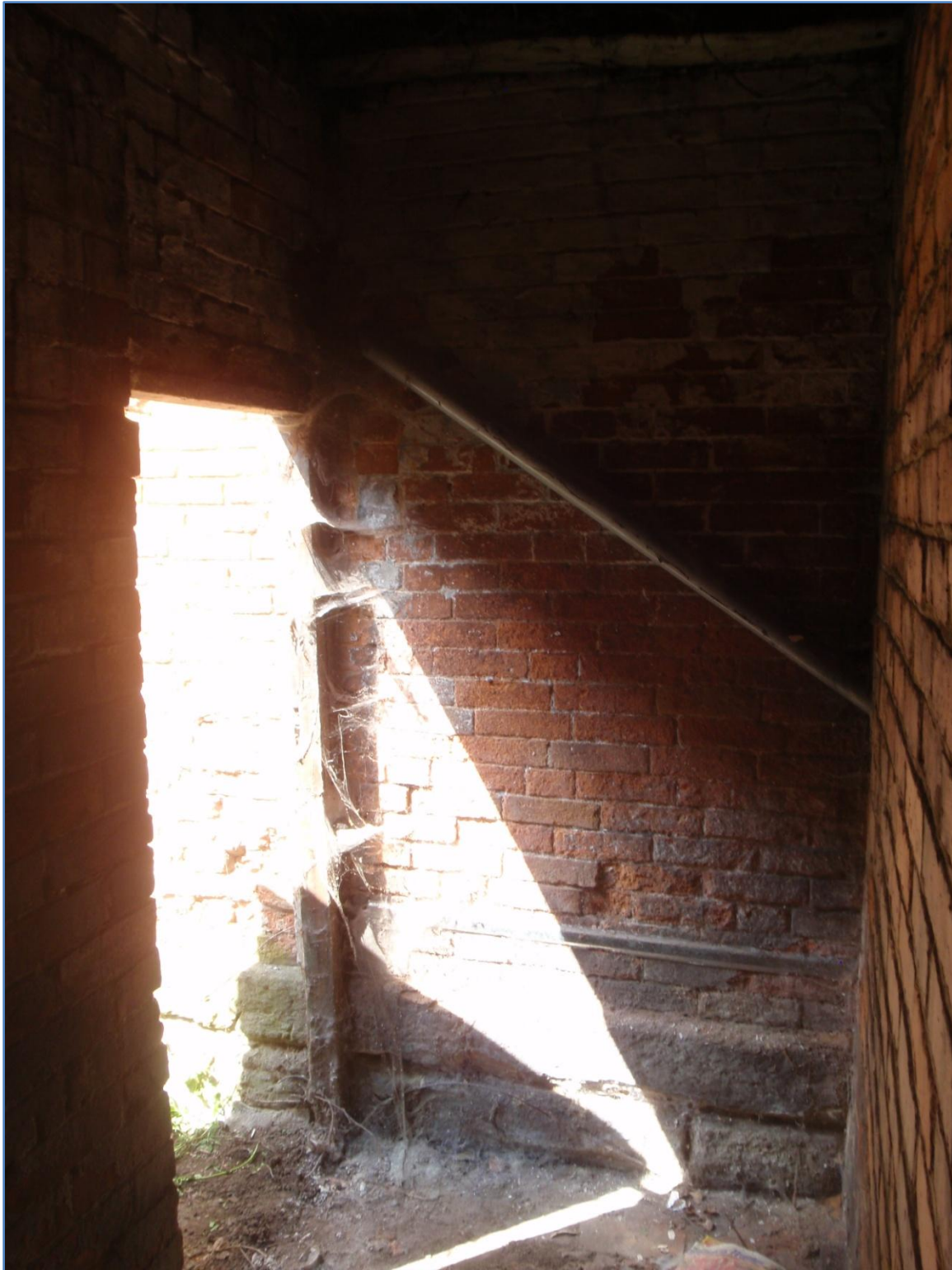


Plate 23: West wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the east



Plate 24: South wall of second ground floor room, Side Extension, from the north



Plate 25: Ceiling of second ground floor room, Side Extension

Phase 2 Historic Building Recording



Plate 26: View of the Rear (North) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate following the demolition of the Side Extension, from the north



Plate 27: View of the lower levels of the Rear (North) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate showing the sandstone ashlar foundations exposed by site groundworks, from the north



Plate 28: View of the lower levels of the Rear (North) Elevation and of the newly exposed Side (East) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 29: View of the newly and fully exposed Side (East) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 30: View of the lower levels of the Side (East) Elevation of 9., Apiary Gate, from the east



Plate 31: View of the newly exposed Side (East) Elevation and the Front (South) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-east



Plate 32: View of the Front (South) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-east



Plate 33: View of the Front (South) Elevation of 9, Apiary Gate, from the south-west



Plate 34: View of the ground floor kitchen, from the east



Plate 35: View of the ground floor kitchen, from the south-east



Plate 36: View of the ground floor kitchen, from the west



Plate 37: View of the exposed south wall of the ground floor lounge, showing the decorative 'candle' brickwork feature, from the north



Plate 38: View of the exposed south wall of the ground floor lounge, showing the decorative 'candle' brickwork feature, from the north



Plate 39: View of the exposed east wall of the ground floor lounge, from the west



Plate 40: View of the exposed sandstone ashlar foundation in the south wall of the ground floor lounge, from the north



Plate 41: View of the exposed sandstone ashlar foundation in the south wall of the ground floor lounge, from the north



Plate 42: View of the ground floor lounge, from the east



Plate 43: View of the internal partition wall between the ground floor kitchen and lounge, from the south



Plate 44: View of the stairwell to the first floor, from the south



Plate 45: View of the ground floor lounge ceiling, from the west



Plate 46: View of the first floor landing, from the south



Plate 47: View of the south wall of the first floor bathroom, from the north-east



Plate 48: View of the first floor bathroom, from the east



Plate 49: View of the first floor bathroom, from the west



Plate 50: View of the north wall of the first floor bathroom, from the south



Plate 51: View of the ceiling of the first floor bathroom, from the west



Plate 52: View of the west wall of the first floor bedroom, from the east



Plate 53: View of the north wall of the first floor bedroom, from the south



Plate 54: View of the first floor bedroom, from the west



Plate 55: View of the ceiling of the first floor bedroom, from the east



Plate 56: View of the south wall of the first floor bedroom, from the north



Plate 57: View of the internal roof space, from the east



Plate 58: View of the internal roof space, from the east



Plate 59: View of the internal roof space, from the east



Plate 60: View of the internal roof space, from the east



Plate 61: View of the internal roof space, from the east



Plate 62: View of the internal roof space, from the west



Plate 63: View of the internal roof space, from the west



Plate 64: View of the internal roof space, from the west



Plate 65: View of the internal roof space, from the west

Appendix 2: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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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?	

[Upload boundary file](#)

[Request record re-opened](#)

[Printable version](#)

Email Leicestershire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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