



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings
On Land Adjacent to Hall Close
Formerly Part of Cottesmore Hall, Mill Lane,
Cottesmore, Rutland
(NGR SK 9042 1375)**

Gerwyn Richards and Andrew Hyam



ULAS Report No 2011-024v2
©2012

**A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings
on Land Adjacent to Hall Close,
Formally Part of Cottesmore Hall, Mill Lane,
Cottesmore,
Rutland
(NGR SK 9042 1375)**

Planning Application No's: LBA/2010/0706

Gerwyn Richards with additions by Andrew Hyam

For: Hazelton Homes

Approved by

Signed:



Name: R.J. Buckley

Date: 29 May 2011

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 252 2848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2011-024v2

©2012

A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings on Land Adjacent to Hall Close, Formerly Part of Cottesmore Hall, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland. (NGR SK 9042 1375).

Summary.....	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Aims and Methodology	3
3. Description of the Buildings.....	5
3.1 <i>Building A (Northern Range)</i>	5
3.2 <i>Building B (Western Range)</i>	5
3.3 <i>Building C (Northern Range)</i>	6
3.4 <i>Building D</i>	8
4. Discussion.....	8
5. Bibliography	9
6. Archive & Publication	9
7. Photographic Index.....	11
8. Figures	14
9. Colour Plates	16
Figure 1. Site location.....	2
Figure 2. Cottesmore village centre with proposed development area highlighted.	3
Figure 3. Manor Farm, buildings recorded during these works in yellow.	4
Figure 4. Floor Plans Showing Buildings A, C & Location of Selected Photographs... 14	
Figure 5. Floor Plans Showing Building B & Location of Selected Photographs.	15
Figure 6. Building 01B, principal elevation, looking west (031-032).....	16
Figure 7. Building 01A/C, principal elevation, looking north (045-046).....	16
Figure 8. Building 01A south facing elevation showing earlier house (041-042).	17
Figure 9. Building 01A south facing elevation, eastern end (045-046).	17
Figure 10. Building 01C east facing elevation (053-054).	18
Figure 11. Building 01C window detail east facing elevation (055-056).	18
Figure 12. Building 01C/5 fireplace lintel (081-082).....	19
Figure 13. Building 01C/5 blocked cross passage (135-136).....	20
Figure 14. Building 01C/5 moulded timber lintel (145-146).	20
Figure 15. Building 01C. Roof structure.	21
Figure 16. Building 01C. Carpenter's marks, west side of roof.....	21
Figure 17. Building 01C. Tie-beam detail.....	22
Figure 18. Building D north facing elevation as surveyed on 19.04.2012	22
Figure 19. Building D south and west facing elevations.....	23

A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings on Land Adjacent to Hall Close, Formerly Part of Cottesmore Hall, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland. (NGR SK 9042 1375).

Gerwyn Richards with additions by Andrew Hyam

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by Hazelton Homes to undertake a photographic survey of outbuildings at Manor Farm, Cottesmore, Rutland. Planning permission and listed building consent has been granted for the conversion to residential use of a range of two buildings in an L-shape forming the northern and western boundaries of a farmyard. Both buildings are stone-built and clearly multi-phased. The western range is likely to be largely 18th or 19th century in date with later additions and alterations. The northern range, however is much more complicated and contains elements dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. A large barn to the south of the L-shaped buildings was also recorded following its soft strip and partial conversion. This appears to have a similar 18th and 19th century date to the western range.

The quality of the elements within the northern range, including moulded timber, ashlar block work and moulded windows suggests a building of some status and is likely to be the medieval manor house.

The photographic survey provided a permanent visual (photographic) record of the building in its current state. The archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, under the accession number OAKRM:2011.4.

1. Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by Hazelton Homes to undertake a photographic survey of a number of outbuildings on land adjacent to Hall Close, until recently part Manor Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 9042 1375 (Figure 1 & 2)), formally part of Cottesmore Hall. Planning permission and listed building consent has been granted for the conversion of the buildings to residential use (Planning Application No LBA/2010/0706).

As the proposed works will have a significant impact upon the historic fabric of the building, the Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, on behalf of the planning authority recommended that a scheme of historic building recording, consisting of a photographic survey be carried out prior to the works commencing. The photographic survey addressed the requirements detailed in the letter of advice (LCCHNET 10/12/2008) and followed the *Design Specification for Archaeological*

work (11-161) and followed standards as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The project was completed in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing buildings or Structures*. In addition, Leicestershire County Council's *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* were followed.

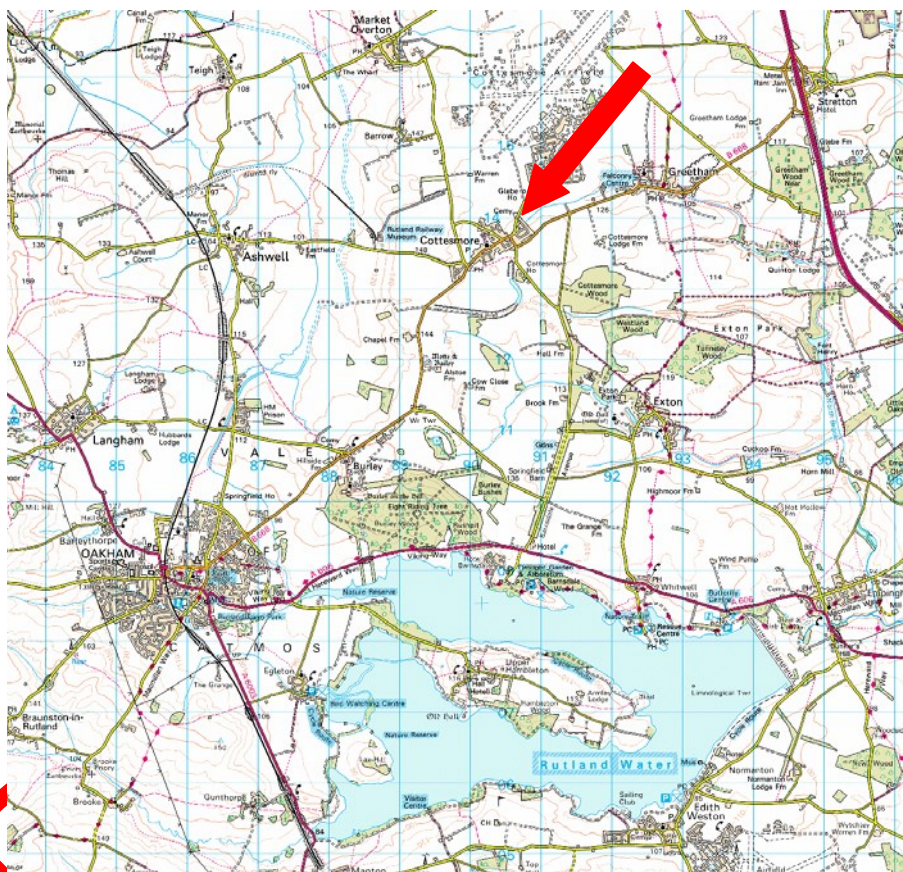


Figure 1. Site location

By permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495.

The outbuildings are listed and were formally part of Cottesmore Hall. The listing description records it as follows:

Coursed squared stone with quoins and Collyweston slate and corrugated roofs with a stone ridge, a brick ridge and a stone end stack. Stone coped gables. L plan with wing rear right 2 storeys. This wing has, facing right, a 3-light stone mullion window with hood mould on ground floor. Tudor arches to each light. To right a porch and door and a similar 2-light mullion to left over with 3-light casement directly above. Further 3-light casements to rear. In rest of L plan further simple 2-light casements, doors, blocked openings, and on gable to lane a 1st floor door.

The outbuildings are located to the south of the site of Cottesmore Hall, which dated from the 17th or 18th centuries. The Hall was damaged by fire in 1928, whilst in the ownership of Marchioness Bute, the Hall was partially restored, but remained empty and neglected and was finally demolished in 1974 and the ground developed for housing. All the recorded buildings are clearly identifiable on early mapping of the village. The outbuildings are clearly multi-phase and consist of an L-shaped range of buildings forming the northern and western boundaries of the farmyard. A single long barn runs along the southern end of the large courtyard created by these buildings.

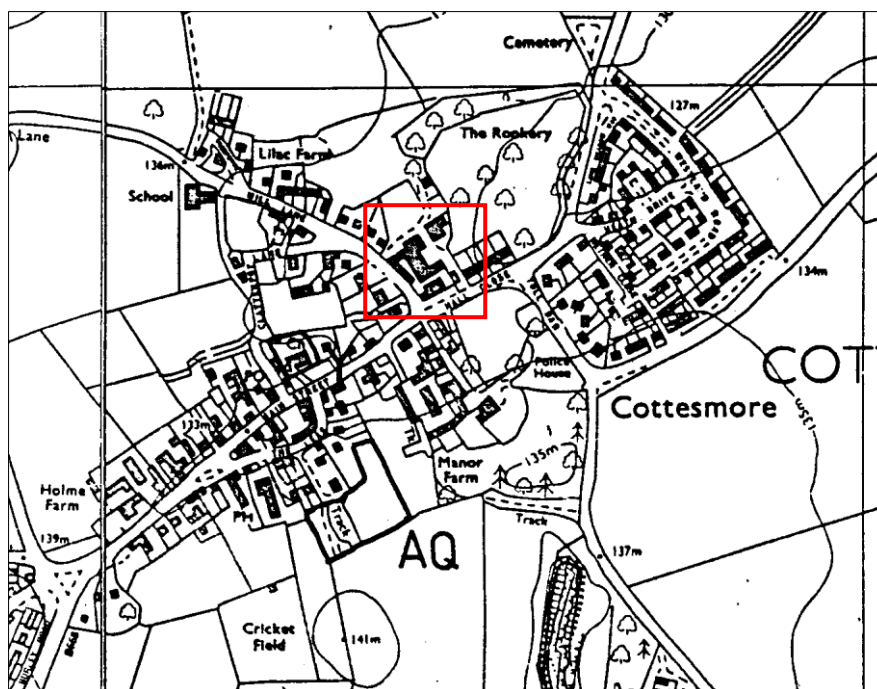


Figure 2. Cottesmore village centre with proposed development area highlighted.

2. Aims and Methodology

The aim of the survey was to provide a permanent photographic record of the buildings in their current state, prior to alteration or repair, to standards set down by English Heritage (2006).

The initial photographic survey was undertaken by Gerwyn Richards on February 15th and 16th, 2011. A follow up visit was made by Andrew Hyam on the 19th of April 2012. Photographs, in 35mm monochrome negative and digital format taken as raw image files and converted to TIFFs (Tagged Image File Format) covered items 1-6 of the English Heritage guidelines (2006).

Orientation: The recorded building is L-shaped in plan, aligned east-north east to west-south west and north-west to south-east. For ease of description this is taken hereafter to be north to south and east to west, each range has its own principal elevation, facing the yard. For the purpose of this report a number identification has been issued to the

3. Description of the Buildings

3.1 *Building A (Northern Range)*

Building A is a linear range, forming part of the northern boundary of the farmyard (*Figures 3 & 4*) and is constructed of coursed and squared ironstone rubble with a Colleyweston slate roof. Significant building phases, of which there are at least three, can be identified by the presence of stone quoins at various junctions. The most significant phase of Building A is what appears to be a twin bay domestic house towards the centre of the range (*Figure 8*). The relatively long and shallow dimensions of the quoins, along with the smaller stone courses, suggest this may be the earliest part of the range. The ground-floor windows are blocked as is the central door which is partially concealed by the 19th century brick-built external staircase leading to an inserted door at first floor level.

Internally, the first floor is plastered and there is a chimney breast on the east gable, which confirms the domestic origins of this part of the range. The floors are gypsum and there is no clear evidence of a staircase. There is a plaster and reed partition wall creating two first floor rooms, the west wall is solid and is likely to be the original west gable wall. On both the west walls there are saddle trees, suggesting the rooms were used for grooms during the 19th century. The roof structure appears to be a 20th-century rebuild in softwood. Rase, or shipping marks supporting this can be seen on one of the principal rafters and on a purlin.

During the initial survey there was no internal access to the ground floor. An examination of the plans supplied by the client indicates there is full width cross passage separating the house from the western part of the range. Later inspection shows this to be the case. There is also a blocked window on the northern wall at the eastern end. From the inside modern bricks obscure the opening but removal of the ivy from the outer wall revealed a moulded cement copy of a 15th or 16th century window which is the same as the one seen on the south elevation of Building C. A large service or machinery shaft has been dug into the floor and runs from east to west through the building and through a large hole knocked into the back of a hearth on the west wall of Building C. At first floor level the western part of the range is a large open space, there is no evidence of any removed partitions, the floor is timber, suggesting it may be a later insertion. There is a loading door on the south wall, with no external steps, the door appears to be original and contains a cat hole. Unusually there is a small domestic fire place on the west gable, offset to the south, there was no external evidence of a chimney as well as a central loading door. Externally, there is evidence of two blocked windows on this gable on the ground floor, one of which has a flat cambered arch in brick, suggesting it may be a later insert. The second has a stone lintel and quoins.

3.2 *Building B (Western Range)*

Building B abuts the western end of building A and is aligned north-south (*Figures 3 & 5*). Again the building is coursed ironstone; the roof has been stripped and is currently

tarpaulin covered (*Figure 6*). The building is single storey, the tie beams, run completely through the east facing wall and the beams themselves are visible; the reason for this is unclear. The distance between the tie beams and the eaves indicate the range was originally two stories. Again the building is multi-phase with stone quoins indicating junctions, most clearly visible on the Mill Lane frontage. Also on the Mill Lane frontage, there are numerous blocked openings, including two arrow slit openings, suggesting part of the building may originally have been a barn. The other openings are a mix of styles, including a 19th century iron framed window with a flat cambered brick arch. Others have stone lintels and there is also a timber lintel above a blocked doorway towards the centre of the range. Interestingly, the stone work at the southern end of the range is very similar in appearance to that of the house within building A, suggesting this southern part of the range may be the earliest part. There is also straight joint visible between the two types of stonework.

Internally, there is very little of historic or architectural significance remaining. The partition walls, with the exception of the northernmost, which is brick, appear to be original. The remaining axial beams all contain empty joist holes, confirming that the first floor has been removed. The current roof structure is carried on fan trusses of angle steel bar. Interestingly, there is a brick-built flue against the west wall in room 2. Although it has the appearance of a small chimney, the lack of any soot renders this unlikely and its exact purpose, therefore, is unclear. Two original recesses, one at ground level and the second above can be seen on the east wall within room 3. There is also an inserted brick-built wall enclosing the angle between the south facing wall of building A and the east wall of building B in which there is a blocked opening, again the exact purpose of which is unclear.

3.3 *Building C (Northern Range)*

Building C is by far the most significant element within the proposed development area. The building consists of two wings, one aligned east-west, facing the yard, to the south and a second aligned north-south, to the north (*Figures 3 & 4*). Once again, the building is constructed of coursed ironstone rubble. The roof on the east-west wing has been stripped and is currently under tarpaulin, while the roof on the north-south wing is clad with tiles which are unlikely to be original. The east-west wing has been partially demolished leaving an open end, supported on scaffolding. On the south-facing elevation (*Figures 7 & 9*), there is an apparently 15th or 16th century four light window, however closer examination suggests that this window is a moulded cement construction. This is of the same style as that seen at the eastern end of the north elevation of Building A. The door, to the east of the window, however appears original with a moulded two centred arched head. To the east of the door there are quoins, suggesting another phase of building. On the western end of the front elevation, there is a plinth of narrower coursed ironstone, possibly an earlier phase of building.

Internally, the building has been virtually gutted and contains extensive remains of the grain drying machinery, for which this part of the building was used during the late 20th century. There are, however, still a number of significant architectural and historical features remaining, most significant is the large 15th or 16th century fireplace on the

west wall. It has a moulded flat cambered arched timber lintel with straight stops (*Figure 12*). Most of the back wall of the hearth has been removed to accommodate machinery and pipe work running from Building A. To the south of the fireplace there is extensive brickwork, possibly the remains of a bread oven. On the south wall there is a blocked arched opening, near ground level, the exact purpose of which is unclear.

To the north of the fireplace there are two bricked up doorways, one on the west wall and the second on the northern wall, possibly a blocked cross passage. The east wall, between the two blocked doorways is ashlar block work (*Figure 13*). There is no ashlar within the rest of the building, suggesting this part may again be a separate phase of building. Also on the northern wall, towards the east end there is an arched recess, approximately 1m tall with a brick arched head, apparently a fireplace, although there is neither a chimney nor an external flue, so the exact purpose of this feature is unclear (as with the blocked arch on the southern wall). There are limited remains of probably original Colleyweston flag stones on the floor.

The ceiling is carried on east-west joist supported by a north-south chamfered axial beam, the southern end of which is carried on an iron column within the window reveal on the southern wall, suggesting a non-original layout. There are a number of illegible score marks on the both faces of the beam.

Access to the rear, north-south wing is via an original-looking opening on the north wall, with quoins, or ashlar blocks on the east reveal. Above the opening is a moulded, 15th- or 16th-century beam (*Figure 14*).

Externally, the rear wing contains two original 15th or 16th century moulded windows. On the groundfloor there is a three light stone mullioned window with hood mould with Tudor arches above each light (*Figure 11*). There are also iron glazing bars. The first floor window is largely obscured by the scaffolding and is likely to be of the same design, but with two lights. To the south of the ground floor window there appears to be a straight joint in the stonework, suggesting different phase of building. To the north there is a modern-built lean-to.

Internally the north wing has remnants of 20th century domestic use which may conceal earlier elements of the building seen elsewhere. There is a beam across the angle of the north and west walls, carrying an apparently inserted corner fireplace at first floor level. There is chamfered east-west axial beam within the northernmost room.

First floor access is via a 19th or 20th century staircase; the first floor rooms are largely non-descript and with the exception of the 19th century iron fireplace, contain nothing of architectural or historical interest. The floors appear to be gypsum.

From the first-floor window, there is a limited view of a largely truncated moulded window surround on the north-facing wall of the east-west wing.

At the time of the initial survey the roof structure of this wing was partially obscured by debris filling the attic space, so a return visit was made after the removal of the Collyweston slates (*Figure 15*). At this stage it could be seen that the roof structure

consisted of oak rafter couples which were bridled at the apex using a mortice and tenon joint. Many, if not all, of the rafters have been reused from elsewhere as they have a number of mortice holes at various points along their lengths. Each rafter is tenoned and pegged into a substantial purlin and has a Roman numeral carved into each timber at every joint from north to south (*Figure 16*). The only rafter to extend from wall plate to ridge is a central pair of very thick (up to 300mm). The purlins are tenoned into these rafters. On the inner face of the purlins are a series of empty sockets which appear to have been cut for floor joists. The whole roof structure warps and dips quite significantly possibly due to the warped nature of the reused timbers or perhaps from the weight of the Collyweston roof. To overcome this uneven shape a number of thin wedged shaped pieces of timber have been nailed to the outer faces of some of the coupled rafters. It is not clear if this was part of the original build or carried out during a later re-roofing stage. A thin tie-beam or collar has been nailed to the south side of each rafter in an attempt to prevent the roof from spreading (*Figure 17*). The quality of this work suggests it is a later modification.

3.4 *Building D*

Building D is a large free-standing barn on the south-eastern side of the courtyard formed by the other buildings (*Figure 18*). At the time of the survey the original roof had been removed, any remaining fixtures and fitting had been removed and the whole building was well into the process of conversion and rebuilding. The building is constructed from coursed ironstone rubble as with the other buildings on site. The plan supplied by Hazelton Homes (shown here as *Figure 3*) indicates that Building D consisted of a two storey barn with a large central room flanked by a smaller room on each side. The remaining wall fabric evidence of surviving window sills and empty joist sockets suggest that the room plan on the ground floor was matched on the first floor.

Ashlar quoins have been used at each corner and similar detailing surrounds some of the doorways (*Figure 19*). The internal dividing walls do not appear to be bonded to the outer walls and could be a later addition. A large stop chamfered beam survives in the south-western room running from north-east to south-west. Otherwise, the rest of the building had been so heavily converted and rebuilt that little else remained to be recorded.

4. Discussion

Manor Farm is a Grade II Listed building dating from the 15th or 16th Centuries, with extensive later additions. The building was listed early in 1954 due to its association with the nearby Cottesmore Hall. As well as the outbuildings, there are the remains of a twin-bay domestic house of unknown date within the north range; straight joints and quoins indicate this building was originally free-standing before being incorporated into the current building.

By far the most significant part of the building is the eastern part of the north range. As suggested in the listing description, the survey has indicated that the outbuilding was probably formerly a cottage and stabling prior to being used for grain drying. Extensive evidence has emerged in the current phase of work which supports the 15th- or 16th-century listed date, including the fireplace, the windows and the moulded beam. The size of the fireplace, the quality of moulding of the windows and the limited remains of ashlar block work suggests the building was of some considerable status. A more detailed examination of the roof timbers may be able to provide further evidence of this.

Its proximity to Cottesmore Hall and its name, Manor Farm suggests that this part of the building may well have been the original medieval manor house, with the north-south wing representing the original cross wing. The house was then abandoned in the 17th or 18th Century when the new hall was built to the north, after which the building was reduced in status and became stabling and a cottage.

5. Bibliography

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. London: English Heritage.

English Heritage, 2006 *The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings A guide to good practice*. London: English Heritage.

Eveleigh, D.J. 1991. *The Victorian Farmer*. Shire Books.

Peters, J.E.C. 2003 *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings*. Shire Books.

Peters, J.E.C., 1988. 'Post-medieval Roof Trusses in some Staffordshire Farm Buildings' in *Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 19, 24-31.

TR Projects. 2006 *An Historic Building Assessment & Record of the Standing fabric forming the Grade II* Listed Building known as Bradgate Stables*, Part 4: Supplementary Note. ULAS Report 2006-055.

6. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

4 A3 permagraph sheet containing sketch plans & notes

DVD containing 203 digital images from initial survey, 24 from 19th April 2012

7 A4 contact sheets

203 Black & White negatives and contact prints, from initial survey, 23 from 19th April 2012.

5 A4 photo record sheets

4 A3 paper drawings of plans & elevations (existing and proposed)

Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report Number 2011-024)

The archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, under the accession number OAKRM:2011.4.

A version of the summary (above) will be submitted to the editor of the local journal *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* for inclusion in the next edition.

Gerwyn Richards
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848

© ULAS 21.02.2011 modified on 28.5.2012

DRAFT

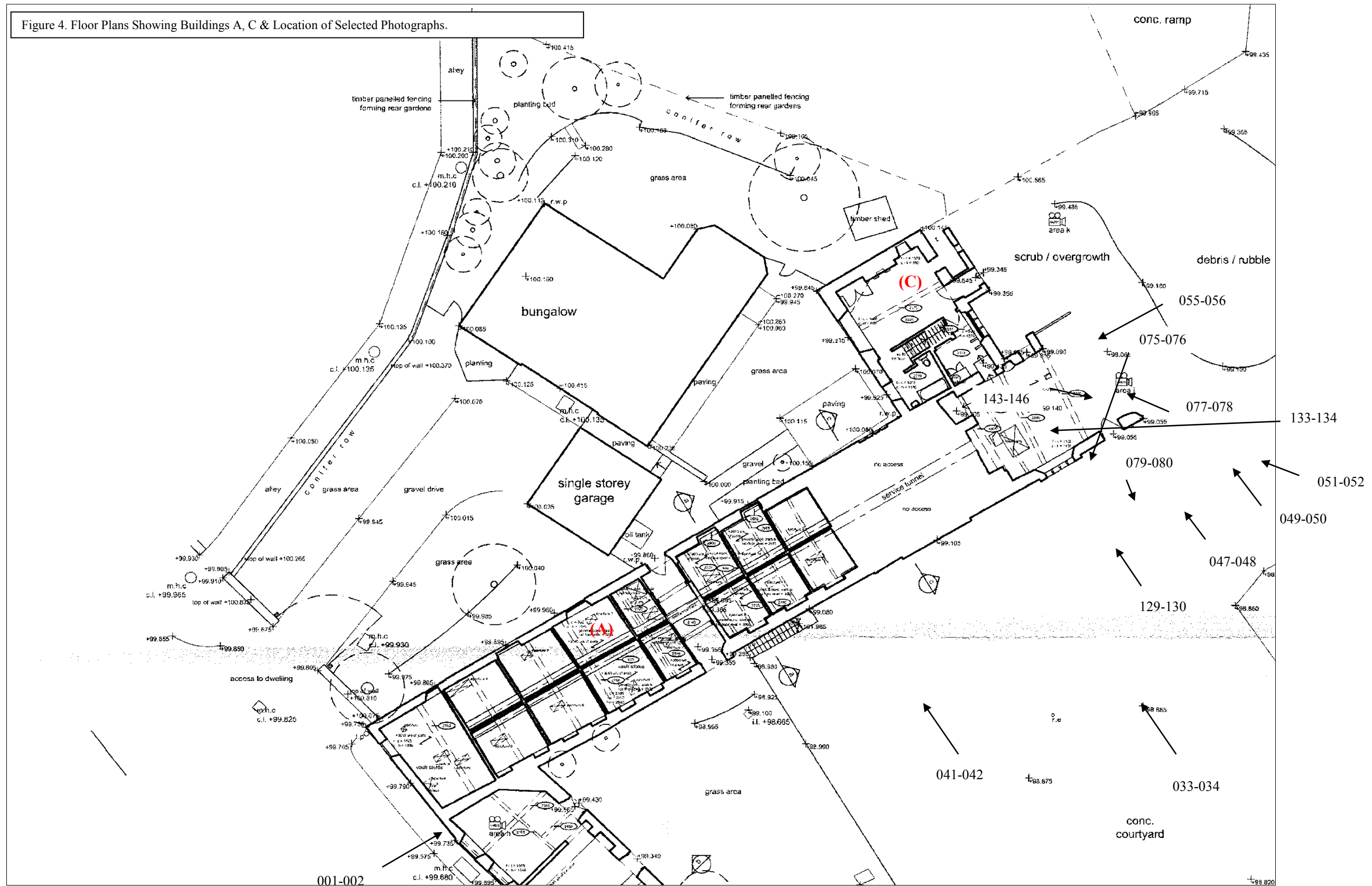
7. Photographic Index

Digital	3&W	Building ID	Description	Dir
001	001	01a	Mill Lane Gable.	NE
002	002	01a	Mill Lane Gable.	NE
003	003	01a	Mill Lane Gable, Detail.	
004	004	01a	Mill Lane Gable, Detail.	
005	005	01b	Mill Lane Frontage.	NE
006	006	01b	Mill Lane Frontage.	NE
007	007	01b	Mill Lane Frontage, Detail.	
008	008	01b	Mill Lane Frontage, Detail.	
009	009	01b	Quoins.	
010	010	01b	Quoins.	
011	011	01b	Blocked Openings, inc' Arrow Slits in Mill Lane Frontage.	
012	012	01b	Blocked Openings, inc' Arrow Slits in Mill Lane Frontage.	
013	013	01b	Mill Lane Frontage, Detail, Southern End.	
014	014	01b	Mill Lane Frontage, Detail, Southern End.	
015	015	01b	Mill Lane Frontage, Detail, Southern End.	
016	016	01b	Mill Lane Frontage, Detail, Southern End.	
017	017	01b	Blocked Openings, Southern End, Mill Lane Frontage.	
018	018	01b	Blocked Openings, Southern End, Mill Lane Frontage.	
019	019	01b	Quoins at Southern End, Mill Lane Frontage..	
020	020	01b	Quoins at Southern End, Mill Lane Frontage..	
021	021		Mill Lane Boundary Wall.	
022	022		Mill Lane Boundary Wall.	
023	023		Quoins in Boundary Wall.	
024	024		Quoins in Boundary Wall.	
025	025		General View from Junction of Main St & Mill Lane.	N
026	026		General View from Junction of Main St & Mill Lane.	N
027	027		General View Looking North Along Mill Lane.	NW
028	028		General View Looking North Along Mill Lane.	NW
029	029		Internal View of Mill Lane Boundary Wall.	
030	030		Internal View of Mill Lane Boundary Wall.	
031	031	01b	Yard Elevation, General View.	SW
032	032	01b	Yard Elevation, General View.	SW
033	033	01a	Yard Elevation, General View.	NW
034	034	01a	Yard Elevation, General View.	NW
035	035	01b	Yard Elevation, Detail, Southern End.	
036	036	01b	Yard Elevation, Detail, Southern End.	
037	037	01b	Yard Elevation, Detail, Middle.	
038	038	01b	Yard Elevation, Detail, Middle.	
039	039	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, Western End.	
040	040	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, Western End.	
041	041	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, West-Middle.	
042	042	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, West-Middle.	
043	043	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, East-Middle.	
044	044	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, East-Middle.	
045	045	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, Eastern End.	
046	046	01a	Yard Elevation, Detail, Eastern End.	
047	047	01a	Window Detail, Yard Elevation.	
048	048	01a	Window Detail, Yard Elevation.	

049	049	01a	Door Detail, Yard Elevation.	
050	050	01a	Door Detail, Yard Elevation.	
051	051	01a	Quoins on Eastern End, Yard Elevation.	
052	052	01a	Quoins on Eastern End, Yard Elevation.	
053	053	01c	East Facing Elevation, General View.	SW
054	054	01c	East Facing Elevation, General View.	SW
055	055	01c	Window Detail, East Facing Elevation.	
056	056	01c	Window Detail, East Facing Elevation.	
057	057	01c	Window Detail, Arches, East Facing Elevation.	
058	058	01c	Window Detail, Arches, East Facing Elevation.	
059	059	01c	Very Ltd View of 1st Floor Moulded Window, East Facing Elevation.	
060	060	01c	Very Ltd View of 1st Floor Moulded Window, East Facing Elevation.	
061	061	01c/1	General View, Internal.	
062	062	01c/1	General View, Internal.	
063	063	01c	Very Ltd View of Roof Structure.	
064	064	01c	Very Ltd View of Roof Structure.	
065	065	01c/2	General View, Internal.	
066	066	01c/2	General View, Internal.	
067	067	01c/2	Window Reveal & Victorian Architrave.	
068	068	01c/2	Window Reveal & Victorian Architrave.	
069	069	01c/4	General View, Internal.	
070	070	01c/4	General View, Internal.	
071	071	01c/4	Chamfered Axial Beam.	
072	072	01c/4	Chamfered Axial Beam.	
073	073	01c/5	Chamfered & Spliced Beam.	
074	074	01c/5	Chamfered & Spliced Beam.	
075	075	01c/6	Fire Place, Oblique View.	
076	076	01c/5	Fire Place, Oblique View.	
077	077	01c/5	Niche in Northern Wall & Flag Floor.	
078	078	01c/5	Niche in Northern Wall & Flag Floor.	
079	079	01c/5	Infilled Niche in Southern Wall.	
080	080	01c/5	Infilled Niche in Southern Wall.	
081	081	01c/5	Detail of Moulding on Fire Place Lintel.	
082	082	01c/5	Detail of Moulding on Fire Place Lintel.	
083	083	01a/1	Ashlar Blockwork in Gable.	
084	084	01a/1	Ashlar Blockwork in Gable.	
085	085	01a/1	General View, Gable Wall.	
086	086	01a/1	General View, Gable Wall.	
087	087	01a/2	General View, Internal.	NNE
088	088	01a/2	General View, Internal.	NNE
089	089	01a/2	Saddle Tree & Wall Hooks.	
090	090	01a/2	Saddle Tree & Wall Hooks.	
091	091	01a/3	Saddle Tree & Exposed Ceiling Lathes.	
092	092	01a/3	Saddle Tree & Exposed Ceiling Lathes.	
093	093	01a/3	Exposed Plaster & Reed Wall.	
094	094	01a/3	Exposed Plaster & Reed Wall.	
095	095	01a/5	General View, Internal.	SW
096	096	01a/5	General View, Internal.	SW
097	097	01a/5	Roof Construction.	
098	098	01a/5	Roof Construction.	
099	099	01a/5	Domestic Fire Place on Western Gable Wall..	
100	100	01a/5	Domestic Fire Place on Western Gable Wall..	

101	101	01a/4	Stub of Wall Plate on Southern Wall?	
102	102	01a/4	Stub of Wall Plate on Southern Wall?	
103	103	01a/5	Rase Marks on Principal Rafter.	
104	104	01a/5	Rase Marks on Principal Rafter.	
105	105	01a/5	Rase Marks on Purlin.	
106	106	01a/5	Rase Marks on Purlin.	
107	107	01a/5	Cat Hole & Door Surround.	
108	108	01a/5	Cat Hole & Door Surround.	
109	109	01b/1	General View, Internal.	S
110	110	01b/1	General View, Internal.	S
111	111	01b/1	Iron Framed Window on Western Wall.	
112	112	01b/1	Iron Framed Window on Western Wall.	
113	113	01b/2	Roof Construction.	
114	114	01b/2	Roof Construction.	
115	115	01b/2	Chamfered Beam, Detail.	
116	116	01b/2	Chamfered Beam, Detail.	
117	117	01b/2	Brick-Built Flue on Western Wall.	
118	118	01b/2	Brick-Built Flue on Western Wall.	
119	119	01b/3	General View, Internal.	NW
120	120	01b/3	General View, Internal.	NW
121	121	01b/3	Recesses/Niches in Eastern Wall.	
122	122	01b/3	Recesses/Niches in Eastern Wall.	
123	123	01b/2	Chamfered Door Reveal on Western Wall.	
124	124	01b/2	Chamfered Door Reveal on Western Wall.	
125	125	01b/5	General View, Internal.	NW
126	126	01b/5	General View, Internal.	NW
127	127	01b/5	Inserted Brick-Built Wall with Blocked Opening in Angle Between N & E Walls.	N
128	128	01b/5	Inserted Brick-Built Wall with Blocked Opening in Angle Between N & E Walls.	N
129	129	01a	Plinth of Coursed Rubble on Yard Elevation.	
130	130	01a	Plinth of Coursed Rubble on Yard Elevation.	
131	131	01a	Blocked Opening on Brick External Stairs.	
132	132	01a	Blocked Opening on Brick External Stairs.	
133	133	01c/6	Ashlar Blockwork to North of Fire Place.	
134	134	01c/6	Ashlar Blockwork to North of Fire Place.	
135	135	01c/6	Blocked Cross Passage to North of Fire Place.	NW
136	136	01c/6	Blocked Cross Passage to North of Fire Place.	NW
137	137	01c/6	Score Marks on West Face of Axial Beam.	
138	138	01c/6	Score Marks on West Face of Axial Beam.	
139	139	01c/6	Score Marks on East Face of Axial Beam.	
140	140	01c/6	Score Marks on East Face of Axial Beam.	
141	141	01c/6	Axial Beam Supported on Column in Window Opening & Quoins in South Wall.	
142	142	01c/6	Axial Beam Supported on Column in Window Opening & Quoins in South Wall.	
143	143	01c/5	Moulded Door Lintel.	
144	144	01c/5	Moulded Door Lintel.	
145	145	01c/5	Moulded Door Lintel.	
146	146	01c/5	Moulded Door Lintel.	
147	147	01c/5	Upright Beam in Wall Understairs Between 01c/4 & 5.	
148	148	01c/5	Upright Beam in Wall Understairs Between 01c/4 & 5.	
149	149	01a	Blocked Central Door, Yard Elevation Middle.	
150	150	01a	Blocked Central Door, Yard Elevation Middle.	
151	151	01c	Very Ltd View of 1st Floor Moulded Window, North Facing Elevation.	
152	152	01c	Very Ltd View of 1st Floor Moulded Window, North Facing Elevation.	

8. Figures



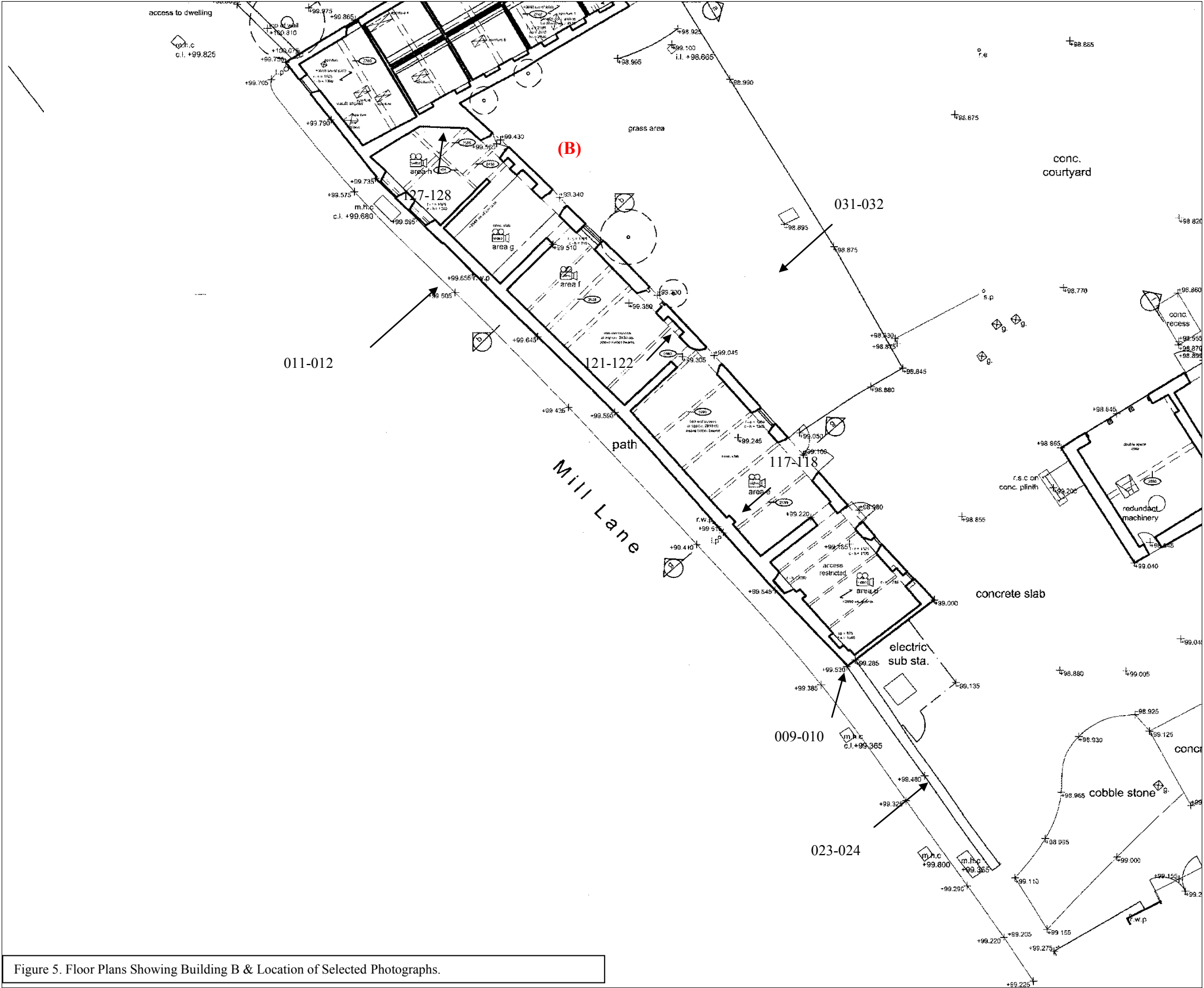


Figure 5. Floor Plans Showing Building B & Location of Selected Photographs.

9. Colour Plates



Figure 6. Building 01B, principal elevation, looking west (031-032).



Figure 7. Building 01A/C, principal elevation, looking north (045-046).



Figure 8. Building 01A south facing elevation showing earlier house (041-042).



Figure 9. Building 01A south facing elevation, eastern end (045-046).



Figure 10. Building 01C east facing elevation (053-054).



Figure 11. Building 01C window detail east facing elevation (055-056).



Figure 12. Building 01C/5 fireplace lintel (081-082).



Figure 13. Building 01C/5 blocked cross passage (135-136).



Figure 14. Building 01C/5 moulded timber lintel (145-146).



Figure 15. Building 01C. Roof structure.
1m scale. Looking south-east

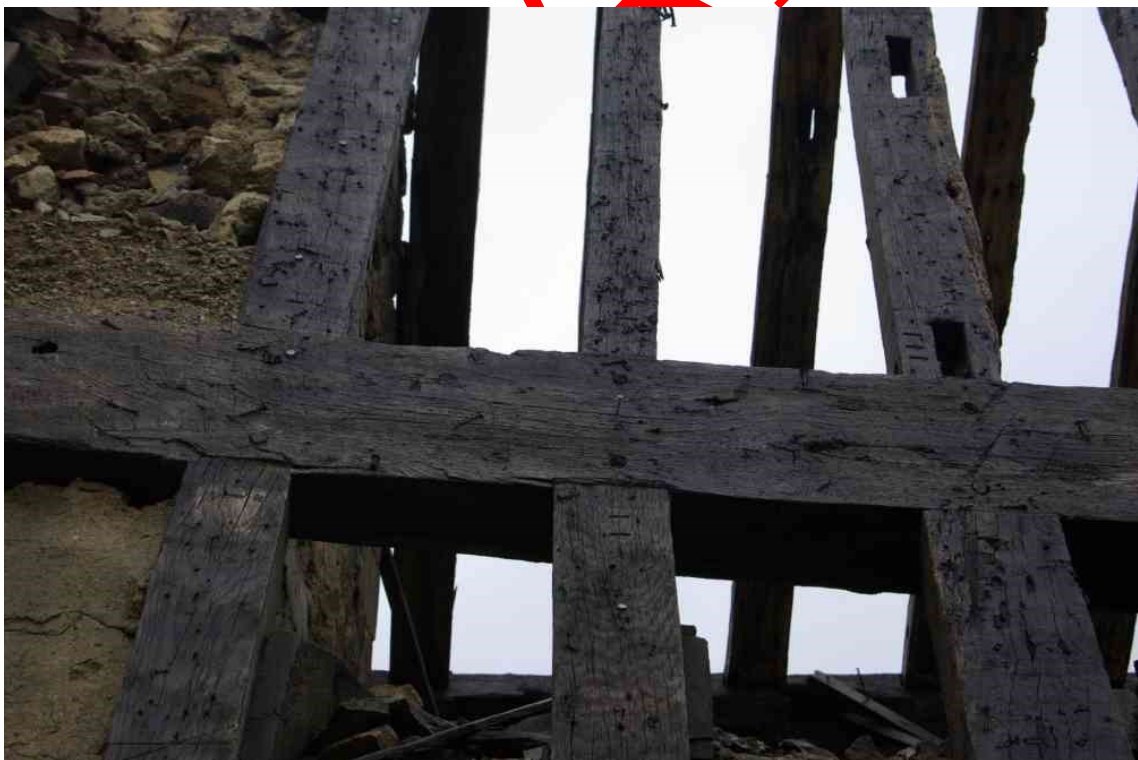


Figure 16. Building 01C. Carpenter's marks, west side of roof.



Figure 17. Building 01C. Tie-beam detail



Figure 18. Building D north facing elevation as surveyed on 19.04.2012



Figure 19. Building D south and west facing elevations
Looking north-east

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

