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Archaeological Services

**A Historic Building Recording at the
Tudor Inn Hotel,
Bondgate,
Castle Donington,
Leicestershire.**

NGR: SK 44697 27678

Andrew Hyam




ULAS Report No. 2018-100
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Tudor Inn Hotel,
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A R Hyam

For: Castle Donington Parish Council

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A Historic Building Survey at the Tudor Inn Hotel, Bondgate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire. NGR SK 44697 27678

Andrew Hyam

Summary

A historic building recording was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at the Tudor Inn Hotel, Bondgate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire. The survey looked at a probable late 18th or early 19th century private house which was extended in the second half of the 19th century. The extension may also have incorporated other changes including the reduction in window widths and some internal reorganisation. The building appears to have been extensively rebuilt internally when it was converted into a pub in the 20th century. A recent major fire appears to have caused extensive damage which required a significant amount of reconstruction work.

The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number X.A36.2018.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for a historic building survey at the former Tudor Inn Hotel, Bondgate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, NGR: SK 44967 27678. Historic building surveys are defined in the Historic England guidance document – *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). The report was commissioned by Castle Donington Parish Council from the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the former public house and hotel. The work will involve the refurbishment, alteration and change of use to create a new parish community centre. The work will therefore require a number of internal and external alterations which will affect parts of the historic fabric of the building.

Due to the historic nature of the former public house and its historic significance to Castle Donington a request was made by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, for a programme of historic building recording of the buildings prior to the commencement of refurbishment work.

Castle Donington is a market town in north-west Leicestershire and is approximately 8km to the north-west of Loughborough and 3km west of Kegworth (Figure 1). The proposed development site lies on the northern edge of the town and consists of a three bay building with associated gardens to the front (south-west) and a carpark with outbuildings to the rear (north-east). Bondgate runs along the eastern boundary of the site with Tanyard Close running to the north. The Spittal road forms the southern border of the site (Figs 2 to 4). The land lies at a height of around 39mOD. The surrounding land consists of a residential and industrial landscape and is comparatively flat for much of the area but rises sharply to the south in an area of wooded land (45mOD).

The Tudor Inn is not listed but is within the Castle Donington conservation area. An area appraisal of the conservation area published by North West Leicestershire District

Council in 2001 noted that the Tudor Inn was a substantially altered building which formerly had some architectural merit.



Figure 1 Castle Donington location

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Figure 2 Site location
Site highlighted in red. DLE259 is the site of the former castle



Figure 3 Tudor Inn viewed from Bondgate
Looking north-east. Tanyard Close is just beyond the yellow road sign



Figure 4 Tudor Inn
Looking south-west up Bondgate from the corner of Tanyard Close

Background

The site of the Tudor Inn can be seen as being occupied in the hand-drawn Ordnance Survey map published in 1815. Unfortunately the detail is not clear enough to show the precise outline of any buildings which may relate to the present Inn. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 shows the basic outline of the main building as it exists today but without the rear single storey function room (Figure 5). To the north-east of the building is a long structure fronting onto Bondgate. This structure, which may be a row of houses, is not attached to the Tudor Inn building but stands approximately where the modern function room now sits. By the time of the 1903 OS map the row has disappeared. A recent evaluation undertaken by ULAS may have located the cellar floor at the far north-eastern end of this structure. The basic outline of the Inn stays virtually unchanged until the 1981 edition when the large function room on the eastern side of the Inn appears.

None of the available maps identify the Tudor Inn building as a public house until the 1981 edition. A Desk-Based assessment (DBA) suggests that the present Tudor Inn was formerly known as the Lamb Inn (LaCombe and Hyam 2017). However, closer inspection of the available maps indicates that they show Lamb public house which still exists today and is approximately 200m to the north of the Tudor Inn site.

The proposed alterations to create the new community centre include the installation of replacement windows, replastering the outside walls and the removal of a number of internal walls and wall stubs. A new range of external storage rooms will be built in an open space to the north-west of the Inn (Figure 6).



Figure 5 Leicestershire Sheet X.NW First edition 1883
Building highlighted in yellow



Figure 6 Proposed alterations
Areas highlighted in green are subject to modification
Note that this drawing was issued in 2016 by M Blood Design and details may have been amended since this date

Objectives

Within the stated objectives of the ULAS Written Scheme of Investigation *for a Historic Building Survey at the Tudor Inn Hotel, Bondgate, Castle Donington, Derby DE7 2NR* (hereafter the WSI) the purpose of the work is to record and advance understanding of the significance of the affected heritage asset:

The objectives of the historic building survey were:

- To provide a written, drawn and photographic record of the building prior to the commencement of, and during, the works with specific attention given to those elements proposed for demolition, conversion and/or alteration. This work to be undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the building within the context for which it was originally designed and into which subsequently evolved.
- To assess the impact of the proposals on fabric of architectural or historic importance.
- To ensure the long-term preservation of the information through deposition of the record and a summary written report with an appropriate depository.

Methodology

Digital colour photographs were taken throughout the survey. Notes and sketches were also made and scale site plans and elevations supplied by the client were used and modified to suit the purposes of this survey. The specific levels of detail used in the survey followed the ULAS WSI and the guidelines laid down in the RCHME (1996) and Historic England (2016) specification.

An initial inspection of the site was undertaken in May 2017 as part of a desk-based assessment. A follow-up visit was made in April 2018 during the initial soft-strip of the building to investigate the exposed historic fabric once modern fittings had been removed.

Results

The Tudor Inn consists of a three bay house with two storeys and an attic facing southwards across a narrow road known as The Spittal. The alignment of the house frontage is placed so that it faces up the slope of Bondgate towards the centre of the village and as such occupies a prominent position within the village. Attached to the rear of this range is a parallel two storey range. A modern function room with a new main entrance has been built against the north-eastern side of the building over the footprint of the range of buildings shown in the First Edition OS map. Map evidence and building style indicate that the function room was added in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The style of the original building facing up along Bondgate suggests that it was first

constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. Overall, the outside of the building appears to have had a large number of small-scale alterations and modifications from its original use as a private house through to its use as a public house and hotel. Much more significant changes have taken place inside the building. Despite this the basic shell and outline of the structure has remained relatively intact. A row of possible 18th century, or earlier, cottages butt against the south-western corner of the building frontage along The Spittal road. A relatively recent fire caused extensive damage to the roof structure resulting in the replacement of most of the roof timbers and roof covering and is discussed in more detail below (pers. comm. M Blood). No external chimney stacks are present and may have been removed during the repair work following the fire.

Key elevation drawings modified from the client's drawings are shown in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

North-west facing elevation

As noted, the north-west facing elevation looks out across a small grassed area onto The Spittal road and Bondgate (Figure 7 and Figure 8). A number of semi-mature trees are located within the grassed area in what was presumably an open garden giving unrestricted views both from the house and of the house. The elevation is relatively plain with three bays and a centrally located ground-floor doorway. The window openings appear to be in their original positions but the frames and fittings are from the later 20th century. When seen from inside the window openings have been reduced in width. This is discussed in more detail in the section below. The doorway has decorative pilasters supporting a small canopy all of which appear to be quite modern. They may have replaced an earlier porch although the plainness of the frontage suggests that the house probably had a relatively simple doorway with little decoration. The whole building has a coat of modern render which masks any indication of earlier modifications. Where the render is breaking away the original brick wall can be seen. It seems likely that the render was added to mask the scars left by the reduction in window size and possibly to hide the soft 18th/19th century bricks which may have been degrading. The bricks appear to be hand-made and of quite soft fabric.

The roof has been covered with modern cement roof tiles which presumably replaced the original slates following the fire. Raised copings run up the gable ends which rise above the roof height. There are no chimneys on the building. These were probably demolished, or collapsed, following the fire.

South-west facing elevation

All of the window frames and fittings on this elevation have been replaced with modern ones and the walls are rendered. The elevation has three key components: on the western side is the gable-end of the north-west facing range, this is joined to a projecting range running across the back (south-east) of the north-west facing range. The final element is the single storey function room on the eastern side of this elevation (Figure 9 and Figure 10).

The gable end of the north-west facing range has a rather unbalanced appearance which contrasts sharply with the symmetrical frontage of the building. This is surprising especially as this side is very visible from Bondgate and now effectively forms the main frontage of the Inn. At present there is only a single window at ground floor level but internal inspection of the exposed brickwork indicated that there may be a blocked opening, probably a window, on the ground floor western corner. The present doorway is slightly off-centre and has a 20th century door surround with pilasters. The first floor windows are of unequal sizes but it is not clear if these have been altered or reduced in size. A second floor window fills much of the gable and may be an enlarged version of a smaller original. The gable continues to the east to join the rear projecting range.

The rear range, which runs from the south-west to the north-east across the rear of the house has a flat parapet at eaves height and a half-hipped roof. The windows are quite modern and are of a different size and shape to those seen on the front range. The two ranges appear to sit slightly awkwardly together. In order to join the two elements there is a step in the wall at eaves height and the half-hipped roof does not start immediately at the eaves (Figure 11). This clearly shows a difference in construction dates with the front range (to the west) being the earliest structure.

The single storey function room is on a different alignment to the rest of the building as it follows the course of Bondgate as it turns slightly northwards. This is clearly very modern and of little historic interest. The proposed redevelopment indicates that this room will be extended on its eastern end.

South-east facing elevation

Much of the south-east facing is obscured by the later function room which has probably covered a number of openings, especially at ground floor level (see Figure 4). Two off-set windows are located at first floor level which again have modern frames. A small added-on two-storey toilet block with its own pitched roof has been built onto the north-east corner of the main building.

North-east facing elevation

The ground floor of the north-east facing elevation is hidden by a modern flat-roofed extension to the rear kitchen (Figure 12). The cottages adjacent to the inn are double pile structures which hide most of the gable end of the north-west facing elevation. There are very few windows on this elevation and one is cut through by the roof of the cottages. A fire exit door, which may be a former window, leads out onto the kitchen roof.



Figure 7 North-west facing elevation
Looking south-east



Figure 8 North-west facing elevation and adjacent cottages
Looking south



Figure 9 South-west facing elevation
Looking north-east. Modern function room on right



Figure 10 South-west facing elevation
Looking north.



Figure 11 South-east corner of the Tudor Inn
Looking north-east



Figure 12 North-east facing elevation
Looking west from car park. Toilet block on left, roof of adjacent cottage on right

Inside the Tudor Inn

For the purposes of this survey each ground floor room was allocated a number for ease of identification. The ground floor numbers therefore do not relate to any former room numbers or uses. However, the rooms on the first and second floors already had identification numbers so these were used for this survey. The internal rooms were visited in May 2017 prior to any internal renovation work and again in April 2018 once the initial soft-strip had taken place. The photographs used in this report show images from both visits.

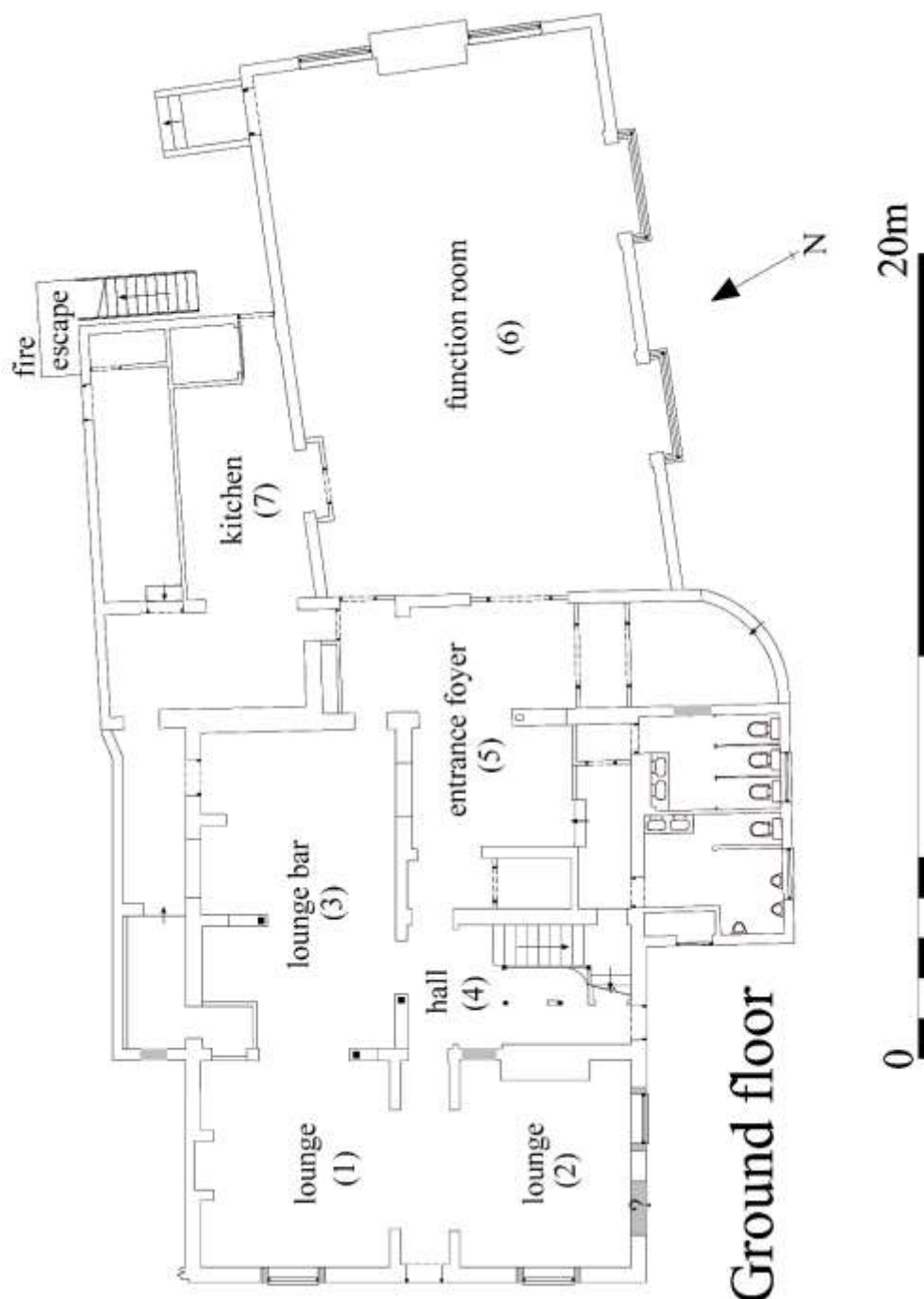


Figure 13 Ground floor plan of the Tudor Inn
Modified from client's drawings

Ground floor

Lounge Rooms 1 and 2

The main entrance into the Tudor Inn is now from Bondgate through a modern set of doors which give access to the function room on the east side and to the main building to the west. However, the plan of the ground floor suggests that the main entrance was originally from The Spittal through the north-west facing doorway (Figure 13). This doorway appears to have opened onto a narrow axial corridor which led to the rear (eastern side) of the house. Doorways along with most of the internal walls, which have since been removed, must have led to the north and south to give access to equally sized rooms. Most of brickwork of the corridor walls has been removed, possibly when the house was modified into a public house, leaving only small stubs of the walls at each end of the rooms (Figure 14 and Figure 15). The result of this is to create a much larger open space identified as Lounge Rooms 1 and 2. Prior to the soft-strip the walls were covered with mock-Tudor panelling with a false ceiling and thin wooden strips made to represent timber framing. The floor in both rooms was concrete. Following the removal of the panelling it could be seen that the windows had been slightly reduced in width to their present size (Figure 16). The modified brickwork around the windows appears to be relatively old, possibly 19th century in date. The brickwork in the wall in the south-west corner of Lounge 1 has been heavily disturbed which may suggest that there was once a window in this location as discussed earlier. This would make sense if the balanced façade facing onto Bondgate is to be considered although the presence of a window is by no means certain and the brickwork may simply be a repair.

Both lounges have fireplaces which have been blocked. Lounge 1 fireplace has fitted cupboards either side of the breast (see Fig. 14). Removal of the cupboards revealed a small doorway to the north of the breast which led into the hallway to the east (Figure 17). The brickwork over the doorway is supported by several wooden lintels. The fireplace in Lounge 2 has its cheeks still in place but nothing else survives (Figure 18).

Removal of the modern ceiling covering revealed the original axial timber beams running from north to south across the rooms and supporting the floor joists. Most of the weight of the first floor is now supported by a series of modern steel beams which may have been added following the recent fire (Figure 19). Although most of the first floor floorboards have been replaced the ceiling above the former corridor retains some of its plaster and reed flooring (Figure 20). Parts of this structure appear to have been re-used from elsewhere as one of the joists is a possible rail turned on its side with a mortice socket for a stud along with some possible hexagonal mullion sockets. There are also redundant wooden pegs embedded in the timber (Figure 21).

Lounge Room 3

Lounge Room 3 appears to have become an enlarged space created from a number of smaller rooms. A doorway on the northern wall leads through the original side wall and into a modern corridor leading towards the kitchen. Other doors lead to Lounge 2, the hallway and the entrance foyer. A blocked doorway once led southwards into what is now the entrance foyer. The thickness of the main walls suggests that this was the rear range of the original house and may have contained the kitchens and other service rooms.

Hall Room 4

The hall contains the staircase which is probably in its original position but which appears to be of quite modern materials. This suggests that it may have been rebuilt or heavily repaired following the fire (Figure 22). The ceiling covering was modern and covered the timber and steel reinforced first floor. A small doorway at the side of the stairs leads out to Bondgate. This is in such an obscure position that it must have been intended as a secondary side entrance rather than the main entrance. The east wall of the hall area is quite thick and appears to be the original rear wall of the original house. Therefore the original plan of the house was probably an inverted L-shape which incorporated Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Entrance Foyer Room 5

The entrance foyer also appears to have been created from a number of smaller spaces and incorporates part of the new extension housing the function room. The soft-strip revealed many areas of modification and rebuilding to produce a rather unintelligible area. It seems likely that most of this area was added to fill in the corner between Rooms 3 and 4. The style of the building and the brickwork suggests a mid to late 19th century construction date. It must have been built before 1883 as it is shown on the First Edition OS map. The toilet block now fills two rooms running alongside Bondgate. Much of the eastern wall has been removed to enlarge the foyer and lead into the function room.

Function Room 6

The function room is the modern extension built in the late 1970s. The building and its materials are all modern. This will be extended further to the east in the proposed refurbishment. The room has a small fireplace at the eastern end. A doorway on the north wall leads into the kitchen block Room 7.

Kitchens 7

The kitchen block has been built along the northern boundary of the site and rests against the north walls of Lounge 3 and the function room. Most of the walls are built using modern breeze blocks but the western wall which is built against the back of the adjacent cottages has a mix of brick and stone. A bricked-in archway can be seen with stonework, apparently belonging to the rear wall of the cottages next to it (Figure 23). This may have been a rear entrance for the cottage which was blocked before, or when, the kitchen corridor was added.



Figure 14 Lounge 1
Looking south. Before soft-strip. Stub of corridor wall on left



Figure 15 View of corridor wall stubs from lounge 3
Looking west. Lounge 2 behind stack of plasterboard. Original front door arrowed.
Blocked doorway into Lounge 1 shown with yellow arrow



Figure 16 Lounge 2 north-west facing window
Looking north. Note infilled brickwork around window



Figure 17 Lounge 1, blocked doorway to north of chimney breast
Looking east. Compare with Figure 14



Figure 18 Lounge 2 fireplace
Looking north-east. Entrance to Lounge 3 on right



Figure 19 Lounge 1 ceiling detail
Looking towards south-west corner of the room



Figure 20 Ceiling above former corridor
Plaster floor above corridor



Figure 21 Re-used timber joists above former corridor
Looking east



Figure 22 Hallway
Looking south. Doorway to Bondgate on right of stairs



Figure 23 West wall of kitchen corridor
Looking west. Note archway and stone to right of arch

First Floor

Prior to the soft strip much of the first floor had been sub-divided with stud walls into a number of smaller rooms to create seven bedrooms all with en-suite facilities (Figure 24).

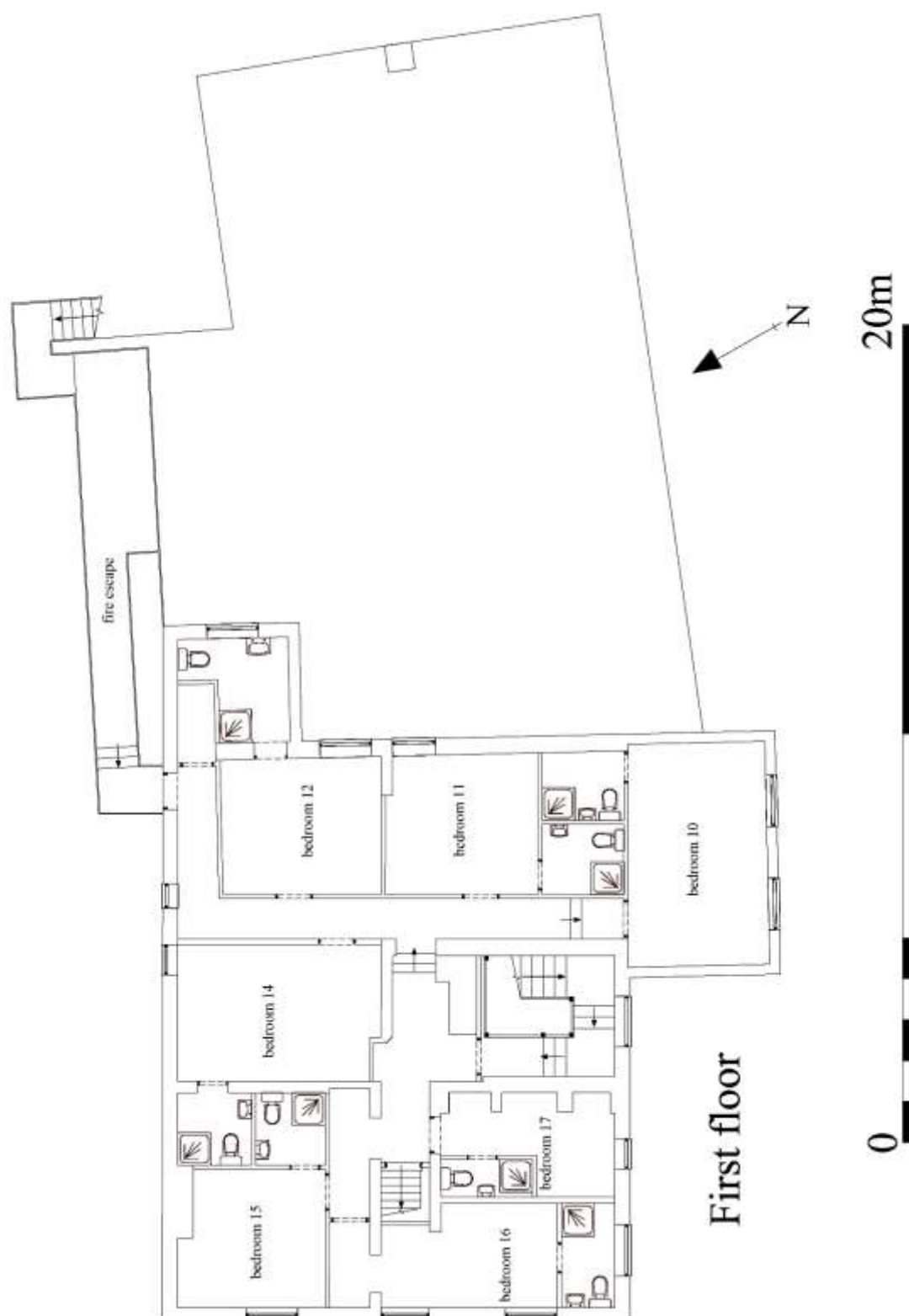


Figure 24 First floor plan
Modified from client's drawings

Following the soft strip all of the stud walls had been removed which returned the floor to what appears to be its original room layout. The modern lowered false ceilings had also been removed which revealed the presence of steel beams supporting many of the original timber beams. In places the floor had also been removed showing that much of the original fabric had long-since been removed and replaced. This may have followed the fire. Most of the main supporting timbers still survive however but are in a poor condition and have had to be supported by steelwork (Figure 25). The timber beams, whilst not appearing to be burnt, have rotted at the ends. The soft strip as removed all of the modern stud walls between bedrooms 10 to 12. The small toilet attached to the north-east corner of the former bedroom 12 is a later extension which sits above the ground floor kitchen.

The partition wall between former Bedrooms 16 and 17 has been removed and has exposed a substantial timber axial beam running from north to south across the room with a number of redundant sockets indicating that it had been used elsewhere before being installed in the original part of the house (Figure 26).

Both fireplaces, in former Bedrooms 15 and 17, have been blocked with masonry. The wall plaster on the first floor rooms had not been removed so it was not possible to see if the window widths had been reduced as the have on the ground floor. However, it might be assumed that when first built the original windows would all have been of matching widths on both floors.

At the top of the ground floor to first floor stairs is a large landing with a short flight of steps on the eastern side leading to the former bedrooms 10, 11 and 12 located in the infilled corner of the original house footprint. The raised floor level in this part of the building suggests that the ground floor rooms were built with a higher ceiling than the original part of the house. The north wall of the landing has a slight kink in it created by it having to follow the ground floor supporting wall line. The ground floor wall, when first built, was an outside wall and so was slightly offset from the wall line of the ground floor east to west entrance corridor.

A flight of stairs above the ground floor entrance corridor leads up to the second floor which is built into the roof space. The stairs fill the whole width of the corridor creating quite a spacious feel to the stairs which presumably led up to the servant's quarters and were therefore of relatively low status.



Figure 25 Exposed floor structure in former Bedroom 10
Looking south-west



Figure 26 Supported timber beam with redundant sockets
Looking north-east from the SW corner of Bedroom 16 towards fireplace in Bedroom
17 following the removal of the partition wall

Second floor

As noted the stairs up to the second, attic, floor were probably intended to be used as the service stairs leading to the servant's sleeping quarters. Prior to the soft-strip the stairs served a single suite of rooms consisting of a large lounge, and a bedroom (Bedroom 18) which occupied the space above the original two ground floor rooms. A smaller dressing room and toilet lead eastwards from the lounge to occupy a space over the main hall and stairs (Figure 27 and Figure 28).

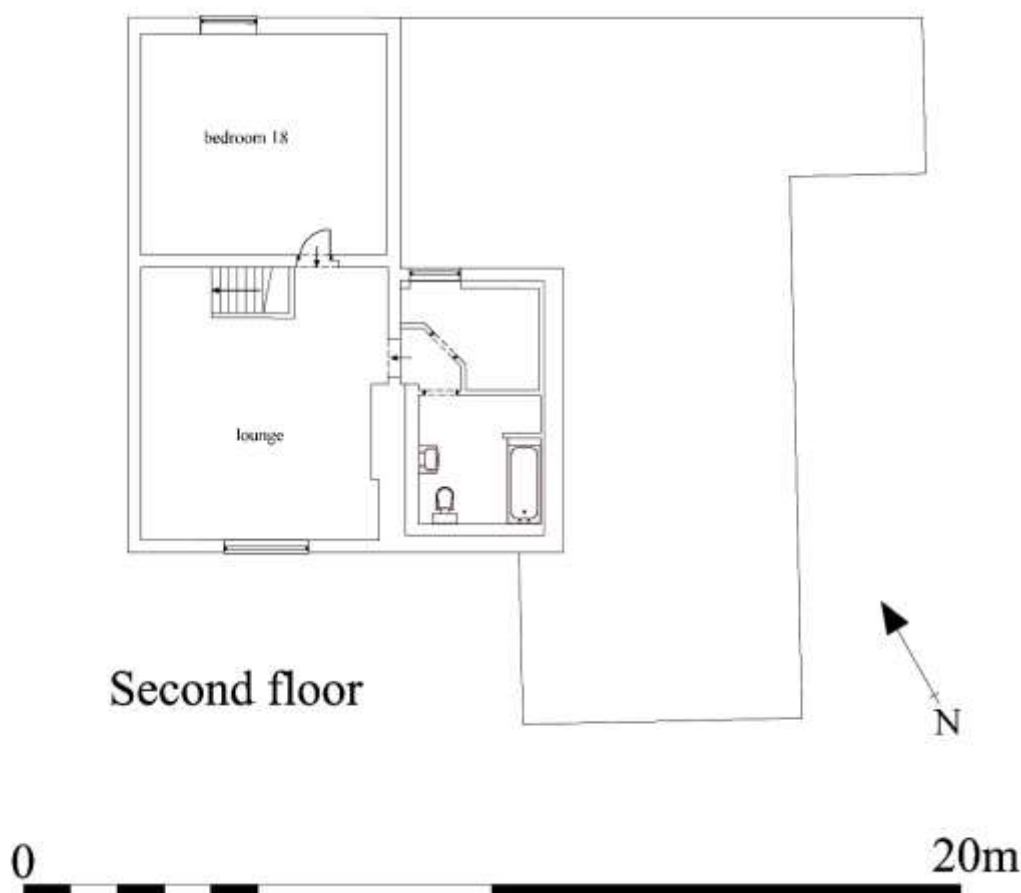


Figure 27 Second floor plan
Modified from client's drawings

Former lounge and toilet

The stairs up from the first floor have a modern enclosed bannister and handrail. This is likely to have been an open bannister when first built. The chimney breast on the east wall has no trace of a fireplace. It is possible that the room may never have had a fireplace as only servants would have inhabited this space.

Two timber purlins run from north to south across the room. They are crudely shaped timbers which only show slight evidence of being worked from the round. Although painted black the purlins exhibit large areas of charring which is the first real evidence of the intensity of the recent fire. A smaller purlin has been nailed to the east side of the

eastern purlin and supports the roof structure of the former toilet and dressing room. Where the purlins join the tip of the smaller purlin has nearly been burnt away leaving very little timber (Figure 29). A handmade nail is still present in the joint of what little woodwork remains. No timberwork can be seen in the toilet and dressing room.

Bedroom 18

The line of the two north to south purlins continue from the lounge room into former Bedroom 18. The window on the gable end wall has a modern frame and fittings and is slightly offset from the centre. This may be to avoid the chimney breast which once ran up this wall but has since been removed.

On the southern wall of the bedroom is a recessed rectangle cut into the thickness of the wall. This gives the appearance of a blocked window despite this wall always being an internal wall. It is possible that it was a window which provided a limited amount of light into the stairwell which, rather than having an open bannister, may have been fully enclosed (Figure 30).

A small hatch in the ceiling of Bedroom 18 allowed a limited inspection of the roof space above the two rooms. Although the space was not entered it could be seen that there was another pair of purlins above the ones visible in the rooms below. The charring on these timbers was even more severe than the lower pair (Figure 31). All of the common rafters, which are supported by the purlins, are new.



Figure 28 Second floor, former lounge
Looking north-east. Stairs on left, bedroom in centre, toilet on right



Figure 29 Joint of purlins on former second floor lounge
Looking north-east



Figure 30 Bedroom 18
Looking south-west. Note recess on wall for possible internal window



Figure 31 Roof space above Bedroom 18
Looking north. Note charring on left-hand purlin

Discussion

The size and setting of the original house on the edge of the village suggests that it may have been built by a reasonably well-off family. There is cartographic evidence that there was tannery nearby, at least in the later part of the 19th century. It may be possible therefore that the house was associated with the enterprise. Perhaps the house belonged to the owners. Alternatively it may be that the tannery was built after the original house which would perhaps indicate that the locality had by this time lost some of its desirability for the wealthier classes. The building only seems to have become a public house in the 20th century.

There are three key phases of extension of the building (Figure 1 Castle Donington location Figure 32 below). The first phase, built in the later 18th or early 19th century and consisted of the two ground floor rooms separated by the entrance corridor. Attached to the north-eastern side of this building was a probable service wing. The next phase was an extension filling in the south-east corner which was probably added at some point in the second half of the 19th century but before 1883. The reduction in the width of the original windows may also have taken place at this time too. The blocking of the rear entrance into the adjacent cottage appears to have taken place some time ago as the bricks are probably late 19th or early 20th century. This may relate to boundary changes where the cottages seem to have lost much of their back yards. This episode may or may not have happened when the extension was added.

The next phase of alterations is much more recent and took place towards the end of the 20th century. This consisted of the new function room and the kitchen block which appear to have been added in the late 1970s. This work blocked a number of openings on the east and north walls of the house and was probably associated with the remodelling of the entrance foyer.

Other modifications such as the opening of the corridor between the two ground floor lounges are harder to date. It seems likely that they are not much older than the function room addition. Alternatively they may have been part of the extensive rebuilding following what seems to have been quite a major fire. The new floors, new roof coverings, steelwork and staircases probably relate to this event too.

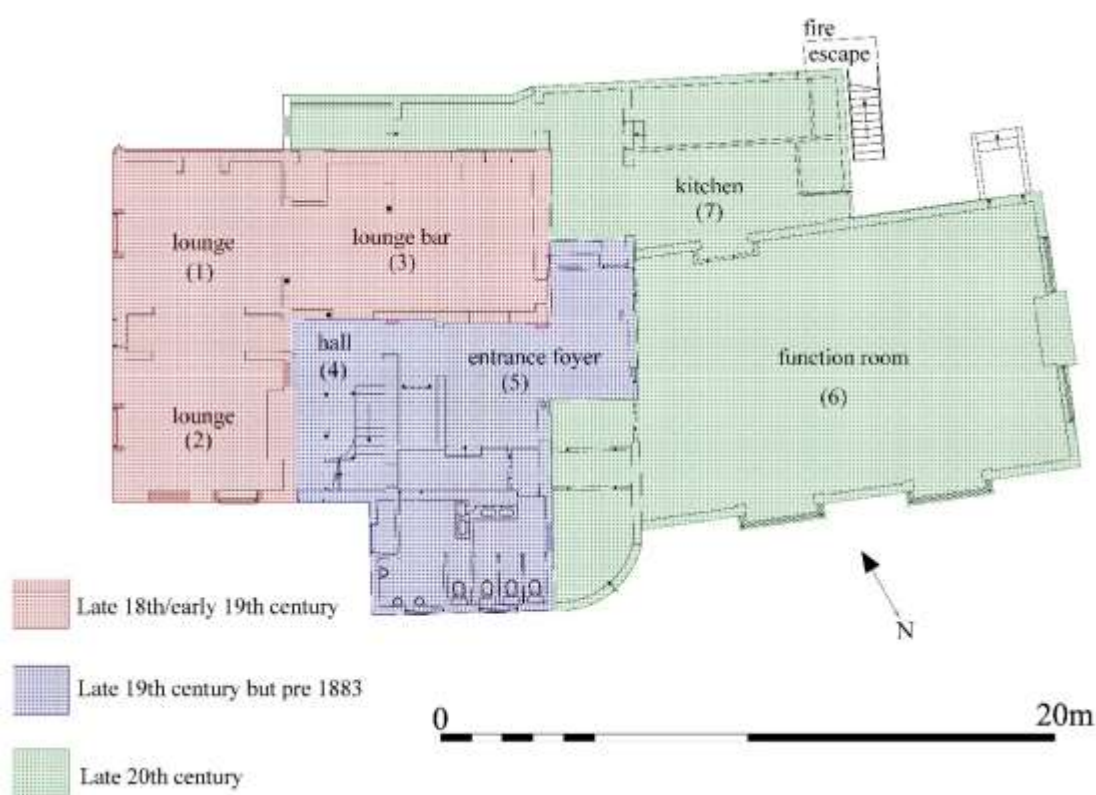


Figure 32 Tudor Inn key phases

Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. A record of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. OASIS is an online index to archaeological grey literature.

Acknowledgements

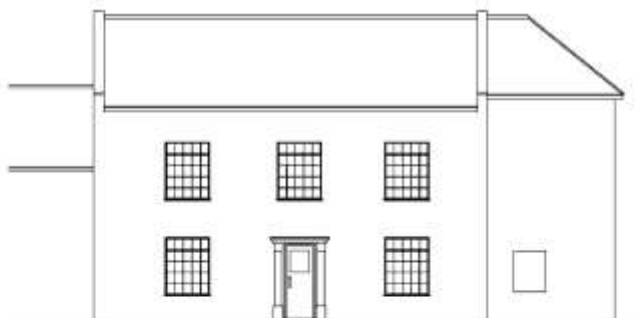
The initial rapid building assessment was carried out by A Hyam and incorporated into the desk-based assessment written by C LaCombe and A Hyam. J Coward carried out the building recording survey during the soft-strip.

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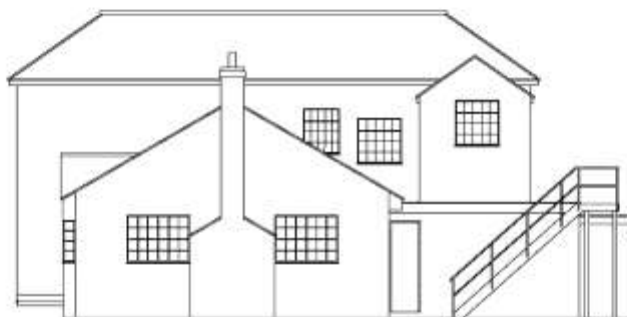
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25.05.2018

Appendix 1 Elevation drawings



North-west facing elevation



North-east facing elevation



South-west facing elevation

Appendix 2 OASIS Information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-318209		
	Project Name	Historic Building Survey at the Tudor Inn Hotel, Bondgate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire		
	Start/end dates of field work	May 2017 – April 2018		
	Previous/Future Work	Yes / Not known		
	Project Type	Historic Building Survey		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Public house and hotel		
	Monument Type/Period	Building/ modern		
	Significant Finds/Period	None/none		
	Development Type	Community centre		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
	Planning Ref.	17/00814/FUL		
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	Bondgate, Castle Donington, DE74 2NR		
	Study Area	500m ²		
	Site Coordinates	SK 44697 27678		
	Height OD	39m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (LCC)		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	V Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	A Hyam		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Developer / Castle Donington Parish Council		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	NA	LCC MusService	LCCMusService
	ID (Acc. No.)		X.A36.2018	X.A36.2018
	Contents		Photos Survey data	Field Notes
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	Historic Building Survey at the Tudor Inn Hotel, Bondgate, Castle Donington, Leicestershire		
	Author	A Hyam		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2018-100		
	Date	2018		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		

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