



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**24 High Street,
Castle Donington,
Leicestershire SK 443 271:
Level 2 Historic Building Survey**

By Sophie Clarke



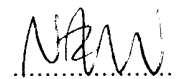

ULAS Report No 2009-083. ©2009

**24 High Street,
Castle Donington,
Leicestershire SK 443 271:
Level 2
Historic Building Survey**

Sophie Clarke

For Derek Morris

Planning Application Nos: 07/00018/LBC and 07/00019/FUL

Checked by	
Signed:	Date: 21.7.2009
Name:	NEIL FINN
Approved by	
Signed:	Date: 21.07.2009
Name:	PATRICK CARR

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Report No. 2009-083

©ULAS 2009

24 High Street, Castle Donington, Leicestershire SK 443 271: Level 2 Historic Building Survey

1.	<i>Introduction</i>	3
2.	<i>Site Location</i>	4
3.	<i>Background to work (taken from Brief)</i>	4
4.	<i>Aims and Objectives</i>	5
5.	<i>Methodology</i>	6
6.	<i>Results</i>	8
7.	<i>Strip, Plan and Excavation</i>	23
8.	<i>Archive and Publication</i>	28
9.	<i>References</i>	28
10.	<i>Acknowledgments</i>	29
	<i>Appendix I: Photographs included in the archive</i>	30

List of Illustrations

Plate 1.	Rear façade of 24 High Street, Castle Donington. Looking northeast.....	13
Plate 2.	Early blocked window within timber frame. Looking east.....	13
Plate 3.	Modern gable end wall, with top of cruck frame visible above, and box-frame structure to right. Looking east	14
Plate 4.	Detail of Cruck apex. Looking east.	14
Plate 5.	Upper portion of cruck frame, seen within roof space. Looking west.....	15
Plate 6.	Lower portion of cruck, seen above stairwell. Looking northwest.....	15
Plate 7.	Truncated ridge piece from cruck roof structure. Looking west.....	16
Plate 8.	Linking section between box-framed structure, to right and cruck truss, to left. Looking north.	16
Plate 9.	As above, viewed within roof space, with continuation of side wall-frame and rafters above service end bay of box-framed building, interrupted by inserted stair. Looking east.....	17
Plate 10.	Closed roof truss, within box-framed structure. Looking south.	17
Plate 11.	Early doorway through truss of box-framed structure.	18
Plate 12.	Wall-posts and girding beam within service end bay, showing continuation of box-framed structure. Looking west.	18
Plate 13.	Blocked former doorway leading from service end bay to living kitchen. Looking southeast.	19
Plate 14.	Cill beam and wall post (painted), from box-frame structure, visible within stairwell to cellar. Looking northeast.....	19
Plate 15.	18 th century cellar, with brick thrall and storage below. Looking east.	20
Plate 16.	Cellar, with ventilated alcove and stairs up to kitchen. Looking west.....	20
Plate 17.	18 th century modifications to raise height of eaves to frontage façade of box-framed structure. Looking southeast.....	21
Plate 18.	Former living kitchen, with alcove to right of fireplace, in possible early staircase position. Looking southwest.	21
Plate 19.	18 th century staircase, with ramped handrail and turned newels. Looking northeast.....	22
Plate 20.	Detail of turned newel and ramped handrail, 1 st floor. Looking east.....	22
Plate 21.	26 and 28 High Street, with evidence of early timber frame. Looking north.	23
Plate 22.	The excavation area, with 24 High Street visible to east. Looking north	25
Plate 23.	Excavation area following clean-up. Looking north.....	25
Plate 24.	As above, showing area of contaminated ground. Looking northwest.	26

Plate 25. Northern limit of excavation, with ‘shelf’ of natural sandstone. Looking east towards modern gable end wall, to cruck-truss cross-wing stub.26

Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:50,000..... 4

Figure 2. Cross section of surviving elements of cruck truss. 10

Figure 3. Ground floor plan (based on architect’s drawing) and cellar floor plan, with location of plates used to illustrate report. 11

Figure 4. First floor and roof space plans (supplied by client) with locations of plates used to illustrate report. 12

Figure 5. Extract from 1882 OS map X.I of Castle Donington, showing no.s 24-28 High Street, with now demolished cruck structure linking the extant buildings.23

Figure 6. Area of excavation with locations of photographs added (taken from survey supplied by the developer).....24

Figure 7. Location of ground floor and cellar photographs held in the archive.....30

Figure 8. Location of first floor and roof structure photographs held in the archive.....31

24 High Street, Castle Donington, Leicestershire SK 443 271: Level 2 Historic Building Survey

Summary

A Level 2 Historic Building Survey and archaeological investigation was carried out by ULAS at 24 High Street, Castle Donington, Leicestershire NGR SK 443 271, in advance of a proposed extension. This work revealed that the main core of the building, a three bay, timber box-frame structure of two-storeys, constructed during the 16th or 17th century, underwent significant remodelling during the late 18th century, removing much of the evidence for the early layout of the original structure. This remodelling work included the rebuilding of the frontage façade in brick, raising the height of the wall-plate to incorporate larger windows beneath the level of the eaves, the insertion of internal partition walls to form access passages on both floors, the excavation of a cellar running beneath the former living kitchen and the insertion of a new staircase in a structure linking the box-frame building to the remains of an earlier cruck-frame building located to the rear. The cruck-truss is currently exposed within the stairwell and was recorded during the survey. A set of carpenter's marks indicates that this the second of a series of trusses; the sawn-off ridge piece within the roof space indicates that a bay of the cruck building (and probably gable end truss 1), was taken down in order to accommodate the box-frame building. The 1st edition OS map of 1882 depicts a linear range of buildings linked to the rear of the box-frame structure at this time. This range aligns well with the cruck cross-wing stub and is also aligned with a pair of houses at 26-28 High Street. Although these adjoining structures are of brick, there are residual elements of timber framing visible within the frontage wall and it is likely that these represent the vestigial remains of a cruck-framed building on the site, of at least five bays length.

Archaeological investigation carried out to the rear of the property, in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of a two-storey extension to the building revealed the ground level to have been substantially reduced, probably during the construction of a modern garage/carport which had formerly stood on the site. This had been demolished by the time of the investigation and all modern flooring material had been removed, revealing truncation of the natural substratum by at least 0.3m. No evidence for the presence of archaeological deposits was seen during the investigation.

1. Introduction

This document presents the results of a programme of historic building recording and archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of alterations and the construction of an extension at 24 High Street, Castle Donington, Leicestershire SK 443 271.

The house at 24 High Street, Castle Donington and the land to the rear have been identified as a building and site of significant archaeological potential, based upon an assessment of information held in the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER). As a condition secured upon listed building consent 07/00018/LBC and full planning permission 07/00019/FUL, the Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA) at Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as

archaeological advisor to the planning authority, requested that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in mitigation of the development, in accordance with the issued Brief (LCC 2007, *Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation) and Historic Building Recording at 24 High Street, Castle Donington*).

2. Site Location

The site is located on the west side of High Street, at NGR SK 443 271, within the medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Castle Donington (MLE5956). The development site is approximately rectangular, totalling some 0.028ha in area. It is bounded by the High Street to the east, with The Key House, a Grade II listed building dated 1636, located immediately to the north. A small terrace of brick-built cottages located to the rear of the property, on the western side, have evidence of earlier timber-framing, with residual wall-plate and wall-post surviving *in situ*.

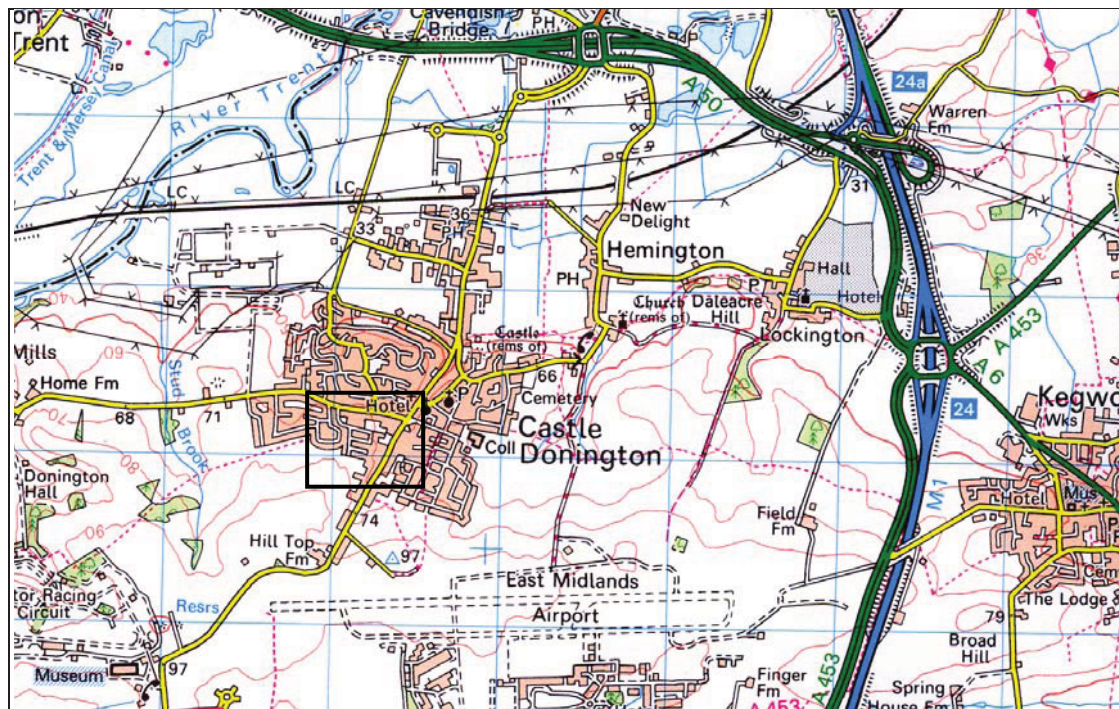


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:50,000

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Landranger map 129 Nottingham and Loughborough with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright 1994. All rights reserved. Licence Number AL 10002187.

3. Background to work (taken from Brief)

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the development area lies within an area of significant archaeological interest, within the designated Conservation Area (CA) and the projected historic settlement core of the medieval and post-medieval market town of Castle Donington (HER ref. MLE 5656).

The house at 24 High Street is a Grade II listed building, described as follows:

CASTLE DONINGTON HIGH STREET SK 4427-4527 (west side) 9/78 No 24 GV II House. C17, refronted early C19 and refurbished C20. Rear wall is timber framed with whitewashed brick and plaster infill. Remainder rebuilt in brick, the left gable whitewashed and painted with fake timbers, only the tie-beam and truss being original. C20 tile roof, brick chimney between left bays. 2 storeys; 3 bays. 3-light wooden casements with horizontal glazing bars, renewed C20 but all retaining flat brick arches. C20 door with gabled timber porch between right bays. Rear has slightly projecting gable to left, mostly rebuilt C20, but possibly the remains of an earlier cross wing. Interior is said not to contain any original features. Included for group value.

Further assessment undertaken by Peter Ryder, in support of the Conservation Area suggests the house is rather earlier, of 16th century date, with later alterations, amongst which is included the raising of the eaves level on the frontage. At the north end of the rear elevation the stub of an east-west cross wing survives, substantially masked by a 20th century porch and adjacent extension. The evidence points to the presence of a former east-west cross wing within the footprint of the existing garage and carport, proposed for demolition as part of the redevelopment of the site. The cross-wing may align with cottages to the rear of the property (No.s 26-8), thought by Ryder to be of later medieval or earlier post-medieval date.

No known previous archaeological work has been carried out within the application area.

In response to planning applications submitted to North West Leicestershire District Council (Planning Application Numbers 07/00018/LBC & 07/00019/FUL) for the erection of a one and two storey extension, etc. the Senior Planning Archaeologist advised that planning permission should be granted subject to an archaeological investigation secured by condition upon any planning approval.

The archaeological investigation required by the SPA included the investigation and recording of building fabric to be affected by the proposed alterations, in addition to a 'Strip, Plan and Sample' excavation of the footprint of the proposed extension, following the demolition of the existing garage but prior to the commencement of groundworks for the new build.

4. Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the historic building survey was to record to an appropriate level, areas of historic fabric exposed and impacted upon by the construction of the extension, in order to produce an archive that may facilitate the future interpretation of the development of the structure.

The aims of the archaeological strip, plan and sample were to:

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological deposits

- Establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- Record any archaeological deposits encountered during the work.
- Produce an archive and report of any results.

5. Methodology

Historic Building Survey – Inspection and Recording

In accordance with the *Brief*, and to supplement the existing survey previously undertaken by Mr. Heath, the SPA requested the need for a Level 2 descriptive record (English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Building: A guide to good practice*), designed to incorporate the following elements:

The Written Account

The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town, etc and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling.

The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder(s).

A statement describing the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of the architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the Royal Commission's findings.

Where appropriate, either as a result of the development proposal or due to the character of the building, the account shall include a note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example, its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man-made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark etc.

The Drawn Record

Shall comprise plans (to scale or full dimensioned) of all main floors as existing. Small buildings of well-known types, or buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g. many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement on other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).

As a minimum, in all cases, the drawn record will include a sketch plan roughly dimensioned (when no more thorough drawn record is required). Such a plan may not always include structural details(e.g. timber framing).

In each of the above cases, use may be made of available plans (i.e. those prepared as part of a planning application). In all cases these shall be checked by the historic building specialist and supplemented or amended as necessary.

The Photographic Record

General view or views of the exterior of the building.

The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

The methodology employed during the course of the building survey followed procedures set out in the project design specification (ULAS 07/500_2006). The fieldwork was carried out on the 24th and 31st August 2007 and the investigation of groundworks was carried out on the 13th September 2007 by Sophie Clarke and Neil Finn.

The photographic survey was carried out using 35mm SLR cameras, using HP5 Ilford 400ASA monochrome film and Fujichrome Sensia 400ASA colour slide film. Flash was used where appropriate.

A set of internal floor plans was produced on site at a scale of 1:100, in order to locate the photographs, within and without the building. A cross section to demonstrate the form of the cruck truss was hand drawn at a scale of 1:20. All original drawings were produced using A3 permagraph sheets and have been reproduced for the purposes of this report, using TurboCAD software Version 11, to English Heritage (formerly RCHME) Level 2 standard (English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*).

The programme of historic building recording and archaeological investigation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), following the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, adhering to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

In addition to the Level 2 Survey, the SPA also requested that the following specific issues should be addressed as part of the recording programme:

- The surviving cruck truss of the former east-west cross range.
- Inspection of the roof space and under stairs area to determine/clarify the phasing of the building. Were the stairs, kitchen and 1st floor chamber built as an integral part of the 17th century structure?
- Inspection of the previously hidden components such as the first floor construction over the parlour and houseplace.
- Remains of a two-light window in the rear wall of the parlour
- Cupboard on the first floor giving access to the roof void, inspect and record evidence for a former doorway
- Evidence for and the extent of the 18th century cellar below the kitchen (no plans currently provided)
- Record existing staircase in advance of alteration

Archaeological Investigation (Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation)

In accordance with the *Brief*, the need was outlined for the archaeological control of overburden stripping, followed by sample investigation and recording of any archaeological deposits encountered, in advance of groundworks associated with the proposed extension works. The methodology employed during the archaeological investigation followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct*, adhering to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, in addition to *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*, issued by Leicestershire County Council.

At the time of the initial site visit of the 24th August 2007, works to demolish the existing modern garage/car port structure located to the rear of the cruck-frame cross-wing stub had already been undertaken, including the lifting of the associated flooring material. Brief inspection and clean-up of the exposed area quickly established that the ground level in this area had previously been substantially reduced, cutting into the natural clay and sandstone substratum to a depth of at least 0.3m, perhaps at the time of the construction of the garage during the latter part of the 20th century. The exposed surface was hand cleaned and photographed, but no archaeological remains or deposits were encountered and no further record was made.

6. Results

The structure known as Clock House, located at 24 High Street, Castle Donington is ostensibly a two-storey box-framed timber building, probably originally constructed during the middle part of the 17th century. Original box-frame timber work survives to the rear elevation, with brick and plaster infill panels, and there is evidence for an early, glazed, two-light mullion window at the southern end of building (Plates 1 and 2). Also to the rear elevation, at the northern end of the building, are the remains of a cruck truss, visible above a façade of 20th century brickwork, which has been embellished with fake timberwork (Plates 3 and 4). This is referred to in the listing description as the remains of ‘an earlier cross-wing’, and is likely to relate to surviving structures located to the rear of the main house, at 26 and 28 High Street.

The main building at 24 High Street is divided into three bays comprising, at ground floor level, a heated parlour and living kitchen, with a short service bay, now functioning as a kitchen, located at the northern end of the range. During the latter part of the 18th century, the building was subject to extensive remodelling. These works included the rebuilding of the principal façade in brick, and raising the height of the wall plate on the frontage elevation (Plate 17), possibly to accommodate larger windows beneath the level of the eaves, and the insertion of a number of internal partition walls to form access passages on each floor, including the cross passage to separate the service bay from the living kitchen. Also at this time, a fireplace and external stack was added to the service bay at the northern gable end, and a new staircase was built within an external structure linking the box-frame building to the earlier cruck-frame. The cellar, recorded as part of this survey, is also thought to date to the 18th century and runs beneath the central living kitchen (Plate 15 and 16).

The modifications of the 18th century and later periods have served to remove much of the evidence for the original internal layout of the building. Of the first floor structure, only the axial beam is visible above the parlour and former living kitchen (Plate 18). This has wide chamfers, but no stops and reveals evidence for a large timber fireplace, now removed, within the living kitchen. Within the service bay, first floor joists are exposed and are transverse, spanning the shorter distance and eliminating the need for an axial beam to provide support. A pair of posts pegged into the transverse beam at the bay interval (Plate 13), marks the position of an early doorway into the living kitchen. Within the roof space, the principal rafter truss is closed (Plate 10): the implication therefore is that the service bay was formerly open to the rafters. It is unclear however whether the floor structure within this bay has been inserted, or whether the bay was open to the rafters from an original first floor level. Evidence within the roof space gives conclusive proof that the service bay was built as an integral part of the 17th century structure (Plate 9): here, the side wall framing is seen to continue northwards, past the closed truss, which is marked as truss II, towards the gable end position of, presumably, truss 1, demolished during the 18th century rebuild in brick. Further evidence that the service end bay was constructed as an integral part of a three bay building can also be seen within the kitchen bay itself (Plate 12), within the cellar stairwell (Plate 14) and within the 18th century stairwell (Plate 8). Here, the side wall framing is interrupted by the insertion of the staircase; the 18th century style of the ramped handrail and turned newels (Plates 19 and 20) confirms that this is a later insertion and not original to the box-frame structure. The position of the large stack between living kitchen and parlour, may be suggestive of an original lobby entry plan, with the main entrance opening onto the side of the stack and the original staircase located behind, in the position of the present alcove (Plate 18), although there is no direct evidence to confirm this (Alcock *et al.* 1996, F17, B).

The only surviving timber framing visible at first floor level are the remains of a roof truss seen within a cupboard giving access to the roof space (Plate 11). Of the surviving truss members, only parts of the tie-beam, a brace between tie-beam and principal, and a post to support the tie-beam are visible. Here, a chamfer has been cut into the tie-beam, to form the head of a doorway between this and the post. It is not clear however, if this is an original or an inserted opening.

The remains of the cruck truss, visible externally above a section of 20th century walling with fake timber work (Plates 3 and 4), gives evidence for an earlier building on the site, aligned east/west, with gable end onto the street frontage. Much of the truss survives intact, being visible within the roof space and exposed within the 18th century stairwell (Plates 5 and 6): this was drawn as part of this survey (Figure 2). The truss consists of a pair of blades linked by a short saddle: this supports a king post which is notched at its apex to house the ridge piece. A collar below the saddle adds strength to the structure and there are packing pieces to either side of the blades, linked at the base by paired spurs. At the base of the northern-most cruck blade, revealed during the demolition of the modern gable façade, a lap-joint indicates the position of the tie beam. Other timbers which complete the truss in its present form appear to be later additions, probably inserted to add stability. Stave grooves in the top face of the collar beam indicate that this may have been a closed truss and carpenters marks at the junctions of the blades with saddle and collar number the truss as II, perhaps indicating that a single bay of building (and truss I) was demolished during the 17th century to accommodate the box-frame structure.

The cruck truss, and the projected line of the demolished structure associated with it, is aligned with two adjoining houses located at 26 and 28 High Street, to the rear of Clock House (Plate 21). These two storey buildings are of brick, but the remains of an earlier timber frame, comprising wall posts and a wall plate with a succession of peg-holes, are visible within the brickwork to the front façade. A rapid inspection revealed no early building fabric to be visible internally, but the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (Figure 5) shows a rectangular building, approximately two structural bays in length, linking the surviving cruck truss to 26 and 28 High Street. It may be concluded that the surviving timbers in 26 and 28 High Street represent the remains of further elements of the cruck-framed structure- suggesting a building of at least five bays in length.

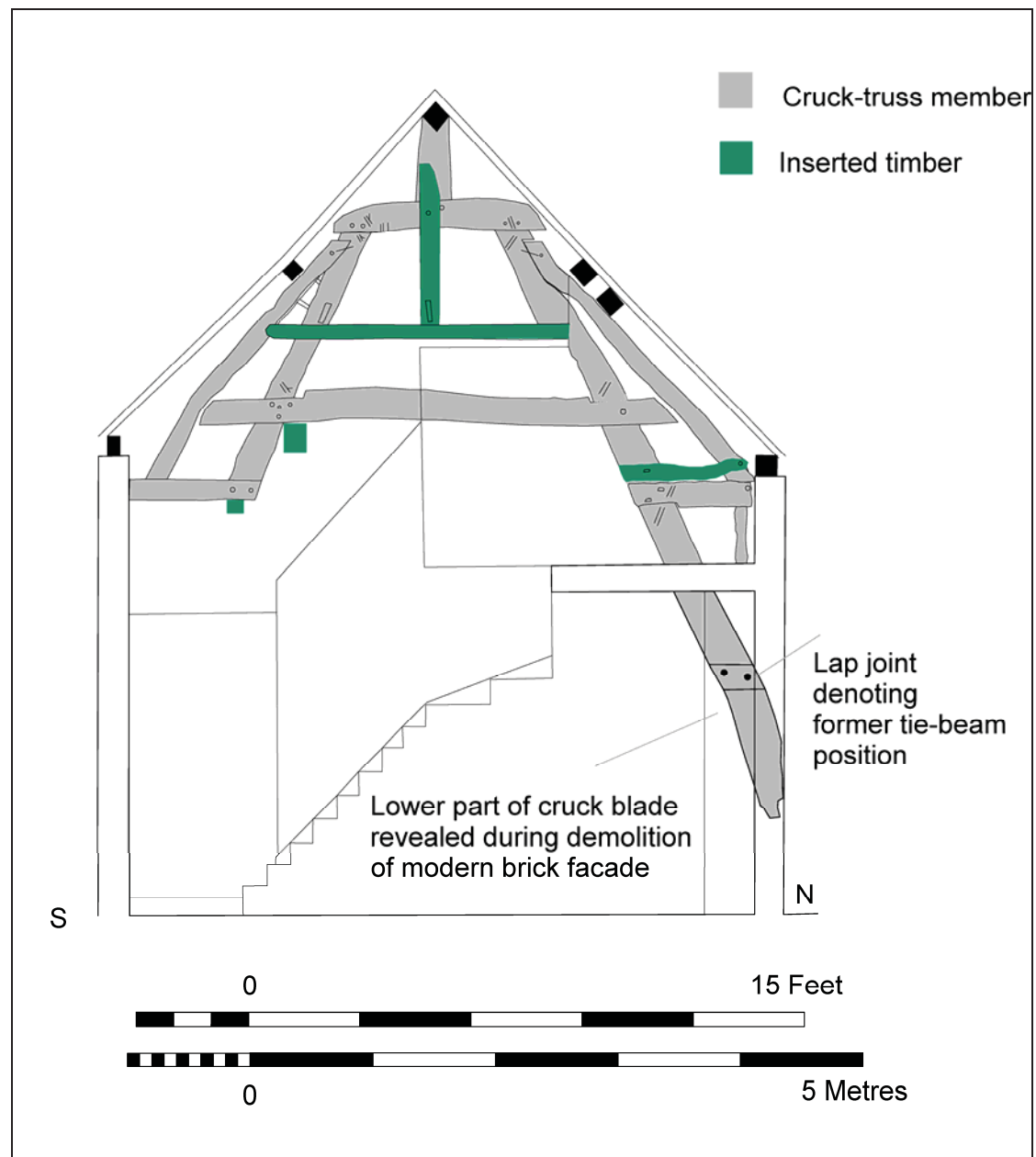


Figure 2. Cross section of surviving elements of cruck truss.

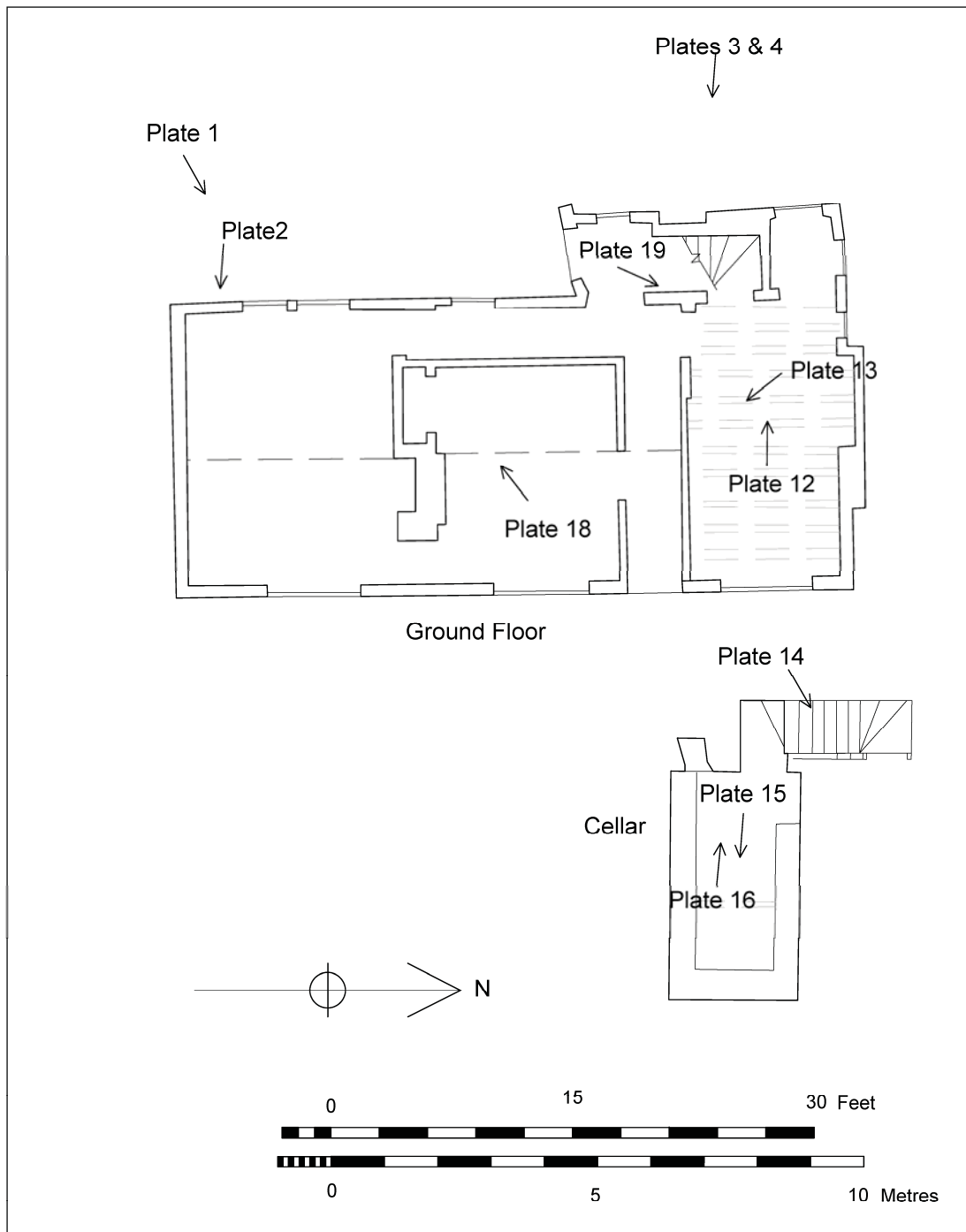


Figure 3. Ground floor plan (based on architect's drawing) and cellar floor plan, with location of plates used to illustrate report.

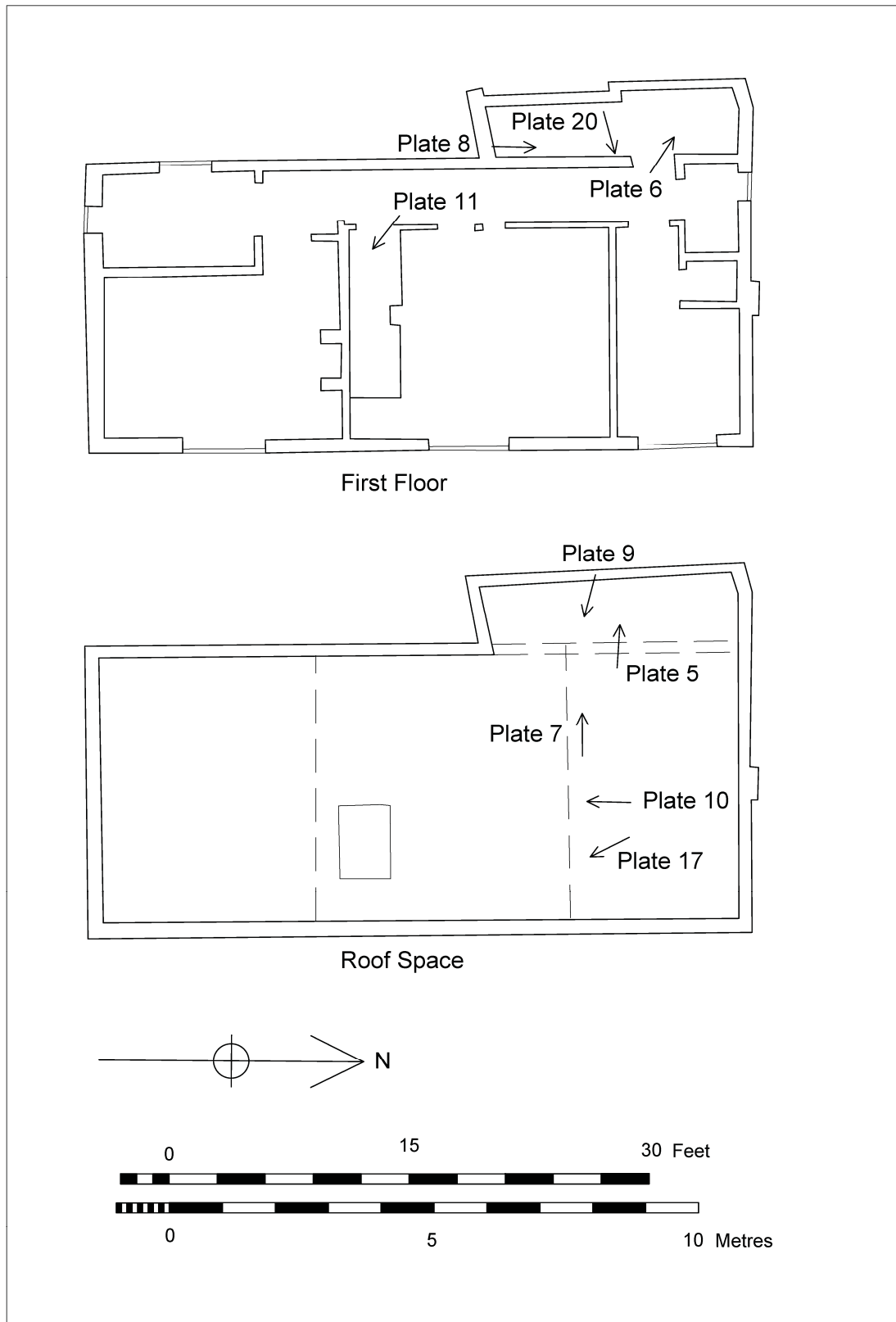


Figure 4. First floor and roof space plans (supplied by client) with locations of plates used to illustrate report.



Plate 1. Rear façade of 24 High Street, Castle Donington. Looking northeast



Plate 2. Early blocked window within timber frame. Looking east.



Plate 3. Modern gable end wall, with top of cruck frame visible above, and box-frame structure to right. Looking east.



Plate 4. Detail of Cruck apex. Looking east.



Plate 5. Upper portion of cruck frame, seen within roof space. Looking west.



Plate 6. Lower portion of cruck, seen above stairwell. Looking northwest



Plate 7. Truncated ridge piece from cruck roof structure. Looking west



Plate 8. Linking section between box-framed structure, to right and cruck truss, to left. Looking north.



Plate 9. As above, viewed within roof space, with continuation of side wall-frame and rafters above service end bay of box-framed building, interrupted by inserted stair. Looking east.



Plate 10. Closed roof truss, within box-framed structure. Looking south.



Plate 11. Early doorway through truss of box-framed structure.



Plate 12. Wall-posts and girding beam within service end bay, showing continuation of box-framed structure. Looking west.



Plate 13. Blocked former doorway leading from service end bay to living kitchen. Looking southeast.

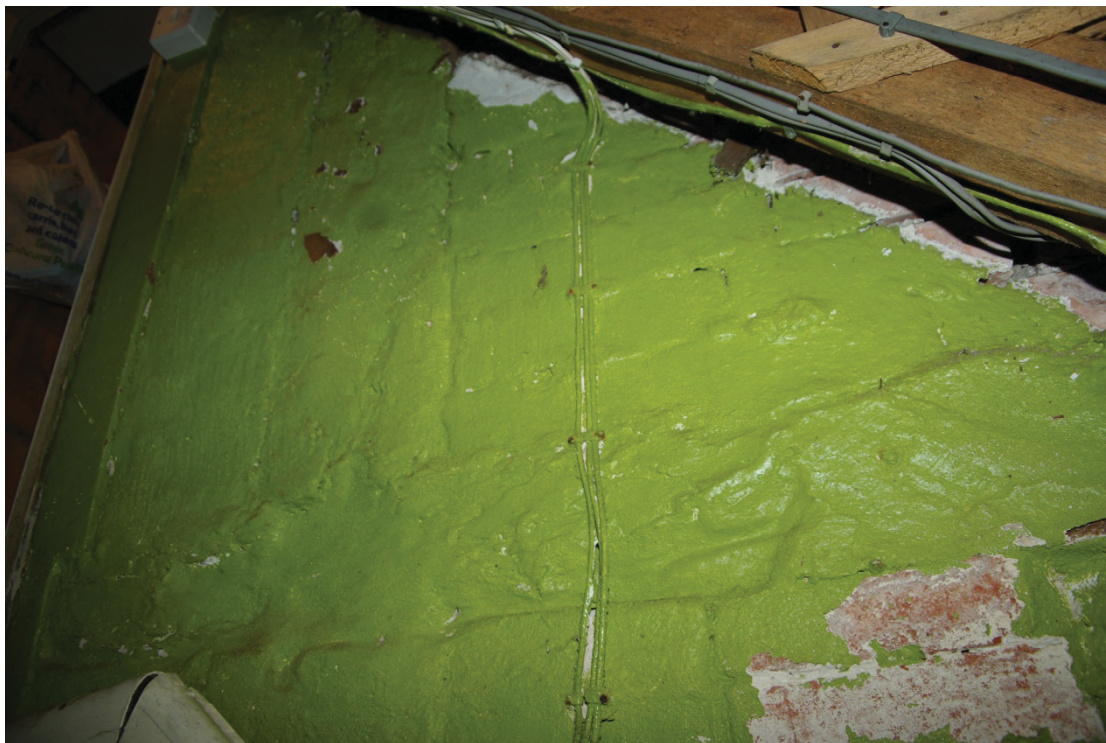


Plate 14. Cill beam and wall post (painted), from box-frame structure, visible within stairwell to cellar. Looking northeast.



Plate 15. 18th century cellar, with brick thrall and storage below. Looking east.



Plate 16. Cellar, with ventilated alcove and stairs up to kitchen. Looking west.



Plate 17. 18th century modifications to raise height of eaves to frontage façade of box-framed structure. Looking southeast.



Plate 18. Former living kitchen, with alcove to right of fireplace, in possible early staircase position. Looking southwest.



**Plate 19. 18th century staircase, with ramped handrail and turned newels.
Looking northeast.**

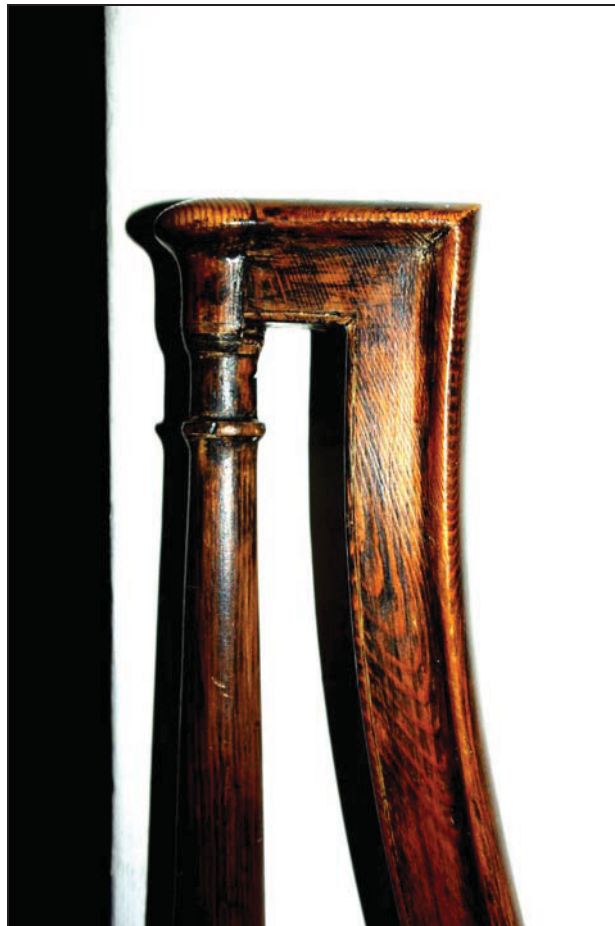


Plate 20. Detail of turned newel and ramped handrail, 1st floor. Looking east.



Plate 21. 26 and 28 High Street, with evidence of early timber frame. Looking north.

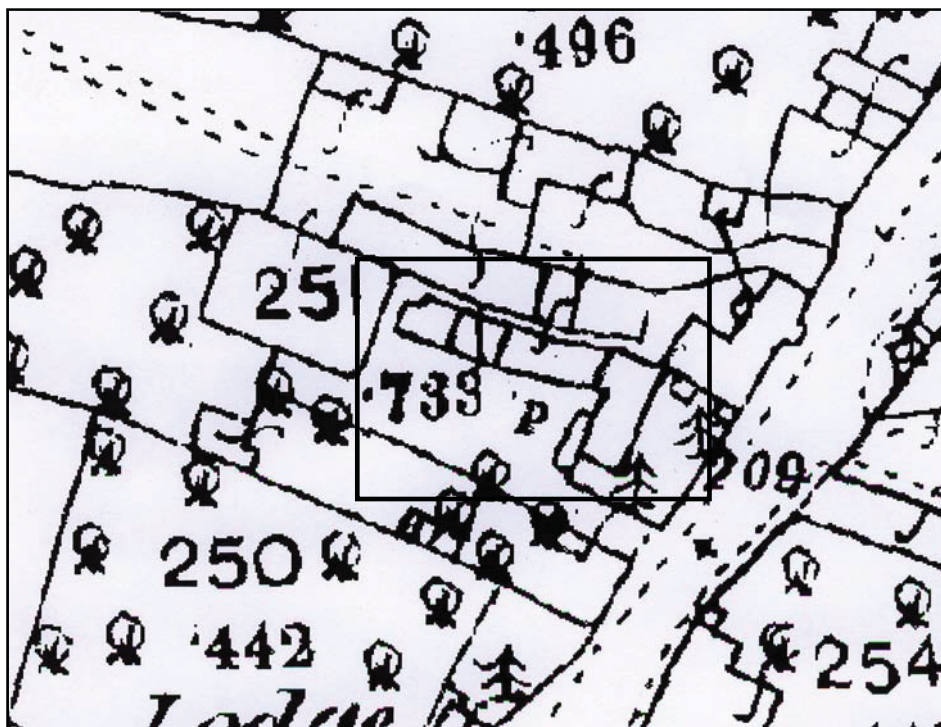


Figure 5. Extract from 1882 OS map X.I of Castle Donington, showing no.s 24-28 High Street, with now demolished cruck structure linking the extant buildings.

7. Strip, Plan and Excavation

The site was visited on the 13th of September 2007 to expose and record the area to the west of the cruck-frame cross wing stub, prior to groundworks associated with the

construction of a new two-storey extension. As noted during the initial site visit of the 24th of August 2007, the modern garage that had previously stood on the site, had already been demolished and the floor had been removed. Although not all of the area was available for inspection, it was evident that ground levels across the area had been reduced significantly, perhaps during the construction of the garage during the latter part of the 20th century. An upstanding shelf of natural sandstone, forming the northern boundary of the site indicated that the ground had been reduced by approximately 0.3m. No deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the clean up of the exposed area, and there were no traces remaining of the earlier structures that stood previously on the site.

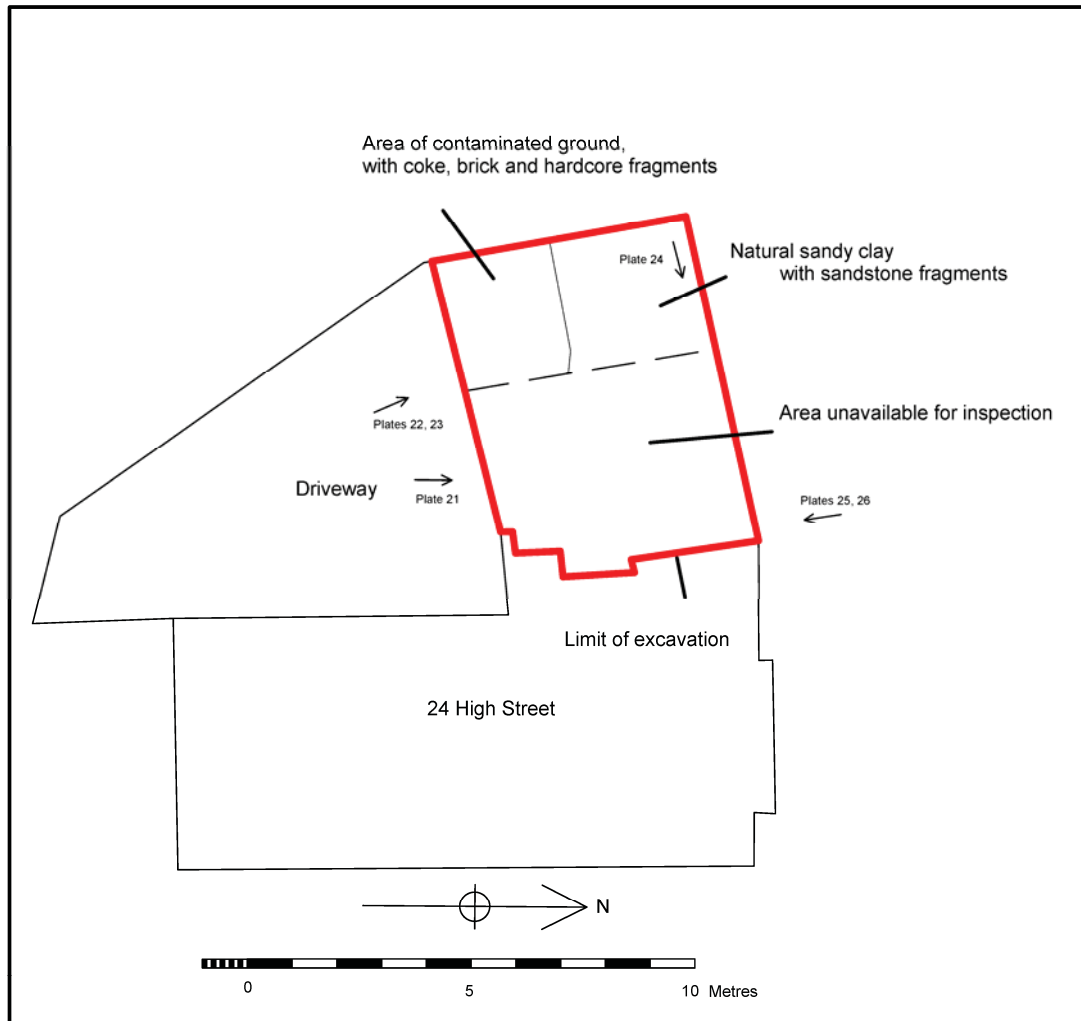


Figure 6. Area of excavation with locations of photographs added (taken from survey supplied by the developer).



Plate 22. The excavation area, with 24 High Street visible to east. Looking north



Plate 23. Excavation area following clean-up. Looking north.



Plate 24. As above, showing area of contaminated ground. Looking northwest.



Plate 25. Northern limit of excavation, with 'shelf' of natural sandstone. Looking east towards modern gable end wall, to cruck-truss cross-wing stub.

A final site visit was made to monitor the commencement of the demolition of the modern gable end wall, covering the remains of the cruck truss. This revealed the lower part of the northern cruck blade surviving behind the modern brick façade, with evidence of having been sawn off above ground level but showing the remains of a lap joint denoting the former tie-beam position (fig. 2; plates 26 and 27).



**Plate 26. Lower portion of cruck blade revealed behind modern brick façade.
Looking east.**



Plate 27. As above, prior to demolition of modern brick façade. Looking southeast.

8. Archive and Publication

The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A200.2007 and consists of :

Monochrome film and contact print sheets

Digital colour photographs in .tiff format

Annotated floor plans (supplied by the developer) with locations of photographs added.

Hand drawn elevation of cruck truss, at 1:20 scale on two sheets of permagraph paper.

Annotated field notes and sketch plan of excavation area.

Copy of P.E. Heath 'Clock House, Castle Donington' 2006

A version of the summary of this report will be submitted to *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

I

9. References

Alcock, N.W., Barley, M. W., Dixon, P.W., Meeson, R.A. 1996 *Recording Timber Framed Buildings: An Illustrated Glossary*. CBA, York.

Heath, P. E. 2006 '*Clock House, Castle Donington*'. Unpublished research paper.

Copy of OS 25 inch map sheet X.I of 1882 obtained from the Record Office for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (ROLLR).

10. Acknowledgments

The fieldwork was carried out by Sophie Clarke and Neil Finn of ULAS, the project was managed by Patrick Clay. Thanks are due to Mr. Derek Morris and to staff at ROLLR for their assistance.

Sophie Clarke
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University of Leicester
University Road,
Leicester
LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 2522891
Email: sjc46@le.ac.uk

Appendix I: Photographs included in the archive

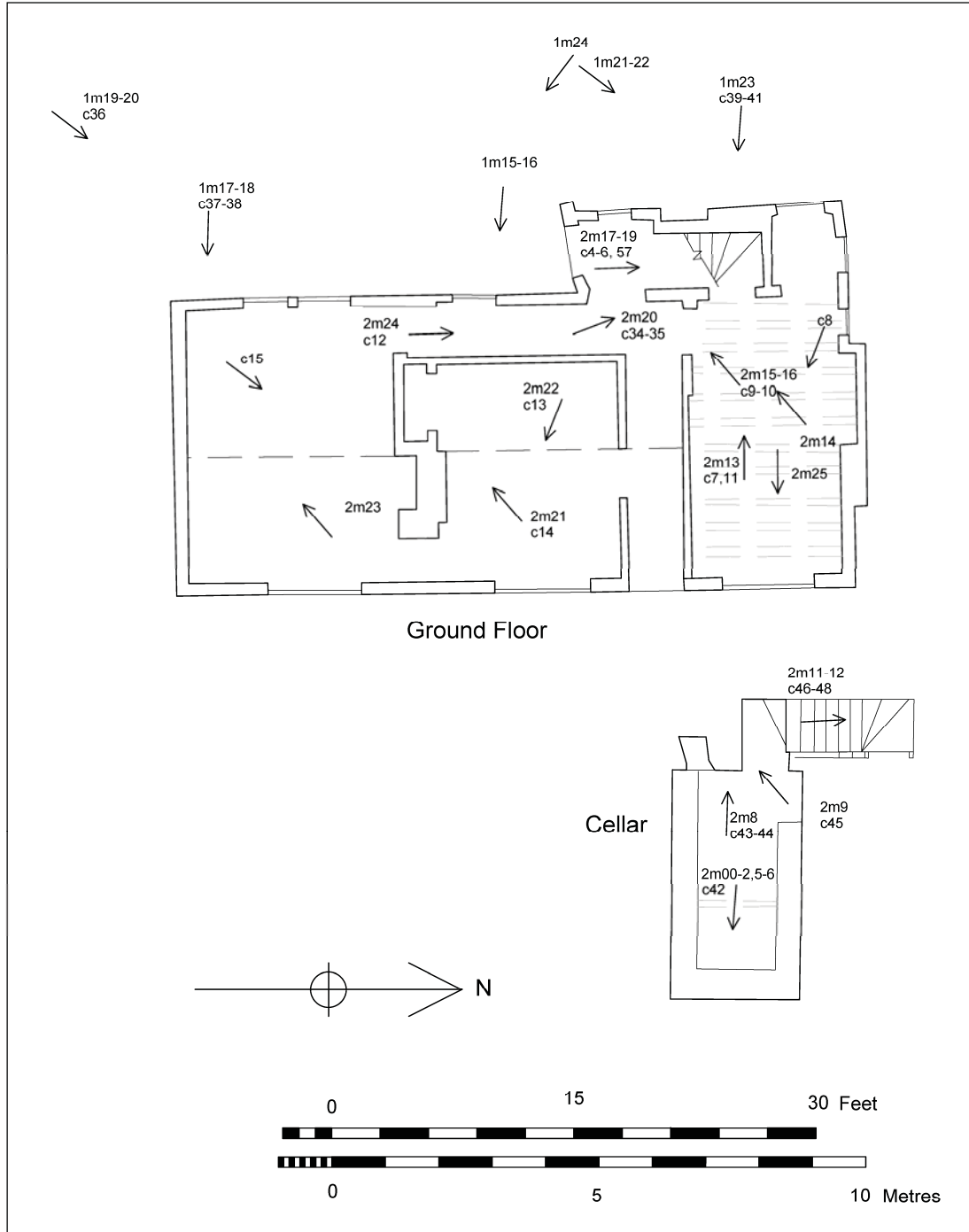


Figure 7. Location of ground floor and cellar photographs held in the archive

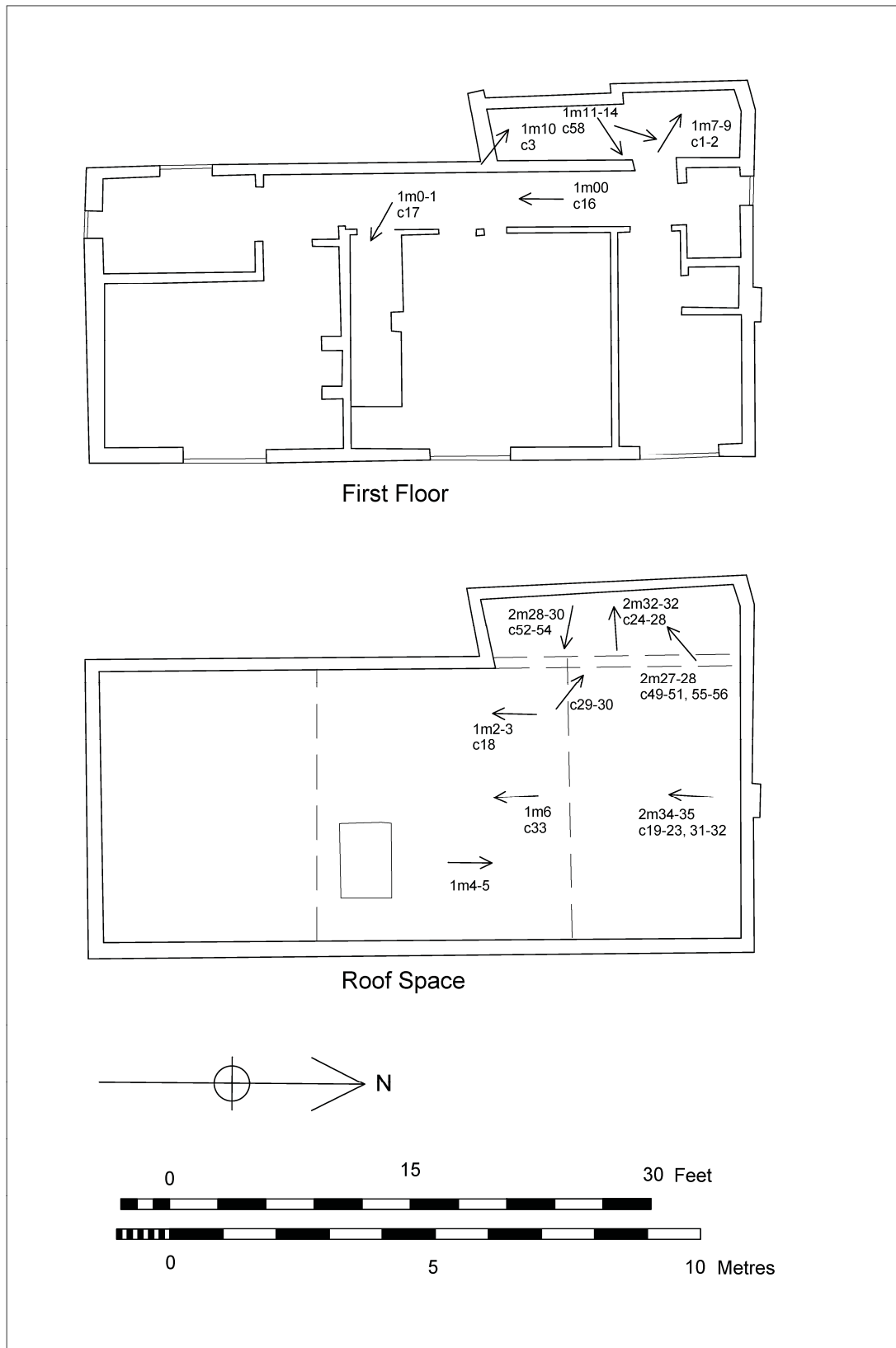


Figure 8. Location of first floor and roof structure photographs held in the archive

Colour

Film/Frame No.	Floor	Description	Looking:
1	G	Cruck truss	NW
2		As above	NW
3		As above	W
4		Link structure between box frame (right) and cruck	N
5		18 th century stair and newel	N
6		As above	N
7		Kitchen (service bay)	W
8		As above	SW
9		Kitchen door latch mechanism (18 th century)	S
10		Wall post seen in kitchen	SW
11		As 7	W
12		Internal corner of box frame building, kitchen	N
13		Fireplace and cupboard, living kitchen	SE
14		As above	SW
15		Parlour	NE
16	1st	Passage	N
17		Roof truss, with early doorway, seen in cupboard	SE
18	Roof	Roof space	S
19		Roof truss with plaster infill	S
20		As above	S
21		18 th century alterations to roof structure	SE
22		Peg-holes and carpenters' marks, truss 2	SE
23		As above	NE
24		Apex of cruck truss	W
25		As above	W
26		As above	W
27		As above	W
28		As above	W
29		Sawn ridge piece from cruck building	W
30		As above, with re-used timber providing support	W
31		As 19	S
32		As 19	SW
33		Roof space, box frame structure	S
34	G	View from box-frame structure to 18 th century stair	SW
35		As above	SW
36	Ext.	Rear of 24 High Street	NE
37		Blocked two-light window in box-frame	E
38		As above	E
39		Modern gable wall, with cruck truss visible above	E
40		Cruck truss detail	NE
41		As above	E
42	C	Cellar	E
43		Vent in cellar	W
44		Cellar	W
45		Cellar floor with remains of brick stair	W
46		Cellar steps	N
47		Cellar stairwell with painted timbers	E
48		Remains of girding beam above cellar door	E
49	Roof	Cruck truss	W
50		As above	W
51		As above	W
52		Box frame, interrupted by 18 th century stair	E
53		As above	E

54		As above	E
55		Cruck truss	W
56		As above	W
57		As 4	N
58	1st	Newel detail	NE

Monochrome

Film/Frame No.	Floor	Description	Looking:
1/00	1 st	Passage	N
0		Remains of roof truss with early doorway, seen in cupboard	SE
1		As above	SE
2	Roof	General shot	S
3		General shot	S
4		Roof truss 2	N
5		As above, with 18 th century alterations to raise eaves at frontage	N
6		Roof space	S
7	1st	Cruck truss	W
8		As above	W
9		As above	W
10		As above	SW
11		Turned newel (18 th century)	NW
12		As above	NW
13		Corner of box-frame with link to cruck truss	NW
14		As above	NW
15	Ext.	Inserted window in original doorway position	E
16		As above	E
17		Blocked two-light window	E
18		As above	E
19		External view	E
20		As above	E
21		As above, modern gable wall, with cruck visible above	SE
22		As above	SE
23		As above	E
24		As above, general view	SE
2/00	C	Cellar	E
0		As above	E
1		As above	E
2		As above	E
3	Ext.	Watching brief area	N
4		As above	N
5	C	Cellar	E
6		As above	E
7		-	-
8	C	Cellar	W
9		As above, with remains of early brick stair	W
10		Vaulted ceiling	-
11		Cellar stairwell, with painted timbers of box-frame structure	E
12	G	Timber girding beam above cellar door	E
13		Kitchen (service bay)	W
14		As above, with posts defining an early doorway position	SW
15		Timber wall-post seen in kitchen	SW
16		As above	SW
17		18 th century staircase	N
18		As above	N
19		As above	N

20	G	Inserted doorway through box-frame through to stair	NW
21		Living kitchen, with fireplace and cupboard	SW
22		As above	SE
23		Parlour	NE
24		Ground floor passage	N
25	G	Kitchen	E
26	Roof	Cruck truss	W
27		As above	W
28		Box frame, interrupted by 18 th century stair	E
29		As above	E
30		As above	E
31		Cruck truss	W
32		As above	W
33		As above	W
34		Box frame, truss 2, with plaster infill	S
35		As above	S

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

