



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**A Level 2 Historic Building Survey
of a former coach house and an
Archaeological Watching Brief at
The Old Rectory, Beeby,
Leicestershire (SK 664 083)**

By Sophie Clarke



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**A Level 2 Historic Building Survey
of a former coach house and an
Archaeological Watching Brief at
The Old Rectory, Beeby,
Leicestershire SK 664 083**

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A Level 2 Historic Building Survey of a former coach house and Archaeological Watching Brief at the Old Rectory, Beeby, Leicestershire SK 664 083

Sophie Clarke

Summary

An English Heritage Level 2 Historic Building Survey of the coach house at the Old Rectory, Beeby was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services, during works to convert the building into a domestic residence. The coach house is a brick building of three bays and two storeys, with a further single storey bay located at the eastern end of the range. The roof is hipped and covered in Swithland slate tiles. The survey has indicated that the coach house is probably contemporary with the Rectory, constructed during the 18th century and comprising a work-shop and trap-house at ground floor level, with heated accommodation and unheated storage above. Within the single-storey bay is a coachman's or groom's sitting room, with quarry tiled floor and cast-iron hob-grate fireplace, with a loose-box for a single horse located to the rear.

An archaeological watching brief carried out during the reduction of internal ground levels revealed a series of brick drains which were possibly contemporary with the building, in addition to the remains of a cobbled surface which may pre-date its construction. Sherds of pottery recovered from the make-up layers beneath the brick paviour floors that were removed during the groundworks, consisted largely of 18th-19th century Earthenwares and Stonewares.

A second programme of archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a new stable block and manège in an adjacent field revealed the well-preserved ridge and furrow earthwork remains of medieval strip cultivation. A single, unstratified sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from the subsoil but no archaeological deposits were revealed.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council HER, under Accession Number X.A89.2010.

1. Introduction

This document presents the results of a historic building survey and archaeological watching brief undertaken in accordance with conditions secured upon planning permission P/09/1169/2, for the domestic conversion of the former coach house at the Old Rectory, Beeby, Leicestershire and the construction of a new stable block and manège in a field to the east of the coach house. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 664 083.



Figure 1. Location of Beeby. Scale 1:50,000.

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The coach house has been identified as being of historic, architectural and potentially archaeological significance, from information held in the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER). The building is associated with the Grade II listed 18th century rectory (HER Ref. MLE13879). As such it is a curtilage listed structure and is of historic significance. In addition to the upstanding remains, the site is located within the medieval and post-medieval core of Beeby village and is considered therefore as an area of buried archaeological potential.



Plate 1. The Coach House, looking south-east.

In mitigation of the effects of the development therefore, and in accordance with PPS5 'Planning for the Historic Environment' (2010), it was recommended by the Principal Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as advisor to the Planning Authority, that a Level 2 Historic Building Survey of the building should be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, as defined by English Heritage guidelines 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2006). It was further recommended that provision should be made for archaeological attendance (Watching Brief) during all sensitive groundworks undertaken as part of the development.

2. Site Location

The coach house is located at National Grid Reference SK 664 083, to the south of the Rectory and approximately 40m to the east of All Saints' Church, in the village of Beeby. Beeby is located approximately 7km to the north-east of Leicester. The site lies at a height of approximately 90m aOD.

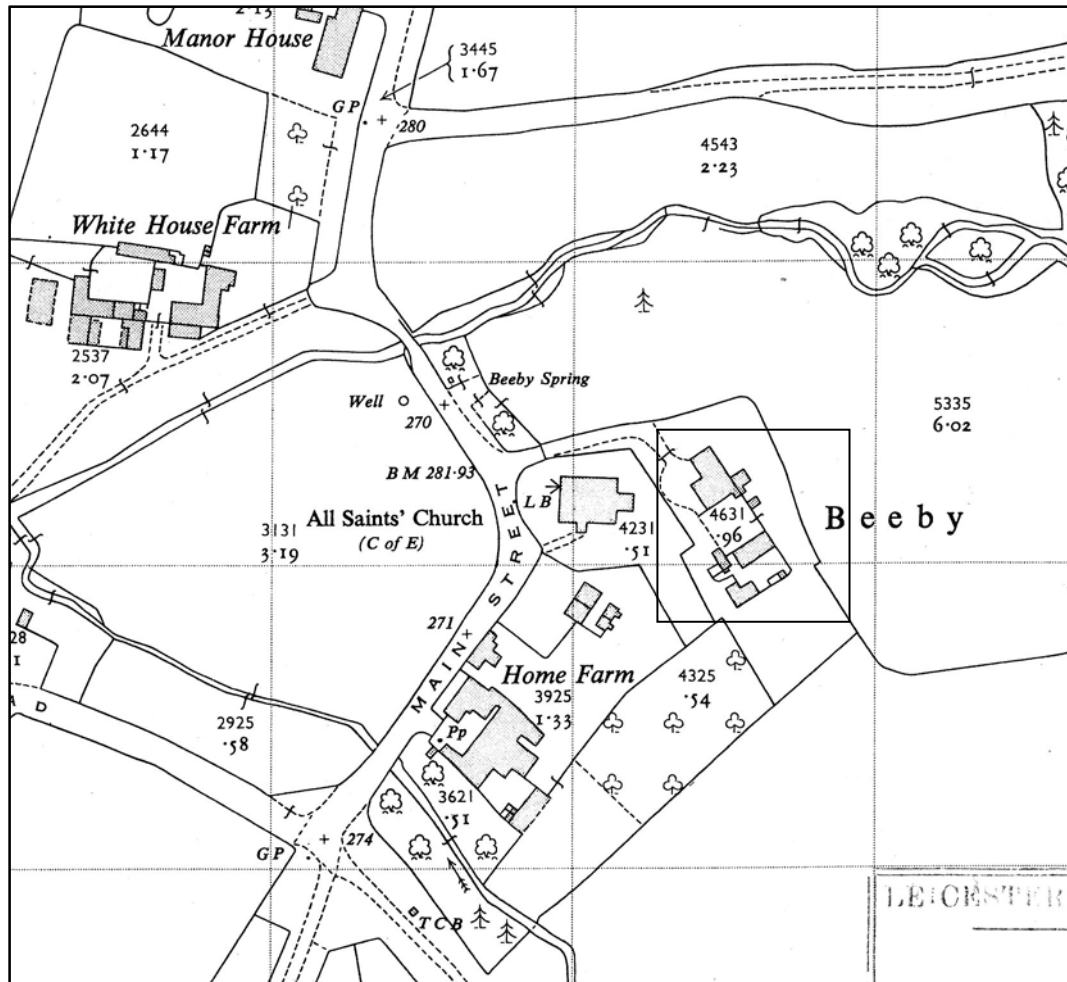


Figure 2. Site Location. Scale 1:2500

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3. Aims and Objectives

In accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2006), the objectives of the historic building survey can be summarised as follows:

- The recording by photography, notes and drawings of the building proposed for conversion that will allow the future interpretation of the building within the context for which it was originally designed and which subsequently evolved.
- To produce an archive and report of the results.

The aims of the watching brief were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits or features.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of the results.

4. Methodology

The historic building survey was carried out on the 10th of May 2010, by Sophie Clarke of ULAS. At this time, the building had already been stripped of all fixtures and fittings, including some doors and frames and internal partition walls, and ground works had already commenced. This notwithstanding, the archaeological work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2006) and followed the Institution for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct*, adhering to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

A full set of survey drawings of the building prior to development, comprising floor plans, elevation and section drawings at 1:50 and 1:100 scale, were supplied by TMCS Architectural and Building Consultants. These were verified for accuracy on site and used to locate the photographs taken as part of the survey (see below). A number of additional historic details identified during the course of the survey are recorded on a set of the architects' drawings, which form part of the site archive.

4.1 *Level 2 Historic Building Survey- Descriptive Record*

In accordance with English Heritage Guidelines, the level 2 survey of the building was 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 architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of any circulation pattern or decorative, iconographic or liturgical scheme.

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 of 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 where necessary.

Photographic Record:

- General view of 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.

An index to the photographs held in the site archive has been included here as Appendix I, located at the end of this report. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council HER under the accession number XA89.2010.

4.2 *The Archaeological Watching Brief*

Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the conversion of the coach house was carried out by Sophie Clarke of ULAS, over the course of four visits made in May-June 2010.

Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the construction of a new stable block and manège in a field to the east of the coach house was carried out by Sophie Clarke of ULAS on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August 2010 and by Matthew Morris of ULAS on the 13th and 25th of August 2010.

All deposits observed were recorded by notes, sketches and digital colour photographs. All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2006) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2001) and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*, issued by Leicestershire County Council.

5. Results

5.1 *The Building Survey*

Exterior

The coach house is a brick built structure of three bays and two storeys, with a further single storey bay located at the eastern end of the range. The roof is hipped and covered in Swithland slate tiles. The arrangement and treatment of doorways and window openings is somewhat irregular and there is evidence for these having been subject to various phases of alteration, reflecting perhaps changes in use of the building over time.

The front elevation of the building faces north, towards the Rectory. The principal entrance is positioned centrally within the two storey range and houses an early plank and batten timber door, with decorative lock casings. On the eastern side of the doorway are arch-headed windows at ground and upper floor levels; the ground floor window has been shortened in height by five brick courses, with the arch-head rebuilt to match the original upper floor window. To the west of the principal entrance is the entrance to a cart shed, which has cobble and granite sett flooring. The entrance appears to have been enlarged and houses the remains of a timber door frame. The doors were not present at the time of the survey.

Above the cart entrance a small square window opening, with wooden frame, is set below the level of the eaves, matching the position and shape of a blocked opening located above the principal entrance. A small arch-headed window opening, with timber casement window frame, lights a small groom's or coachman's sitting room, which is located at the front of the single storey bay. This has a quarry tiled floor and is heated by a cast-iron, pantheon pattern hob-grate, set into a corner fire-place. The room is accessed via a doorway leading from the cart shed; the door was not present at the time of the survey.

The rear elevation is plain. An early blocked doorway opening is positioned off centre, which would have lead into the rear of the cart shed. The present doorway opening, positioned centrally has a cambered arch-head and appears to have been inserted. To the rear of the single storey block at the western end of the range is a stable, with a cast iron, bowl-shaped trough and hayrack above. The stable has an arch-headed doorway opening, with a modern timber, stable door and is lit by a small window, with a horizontal sliding sash window frame.

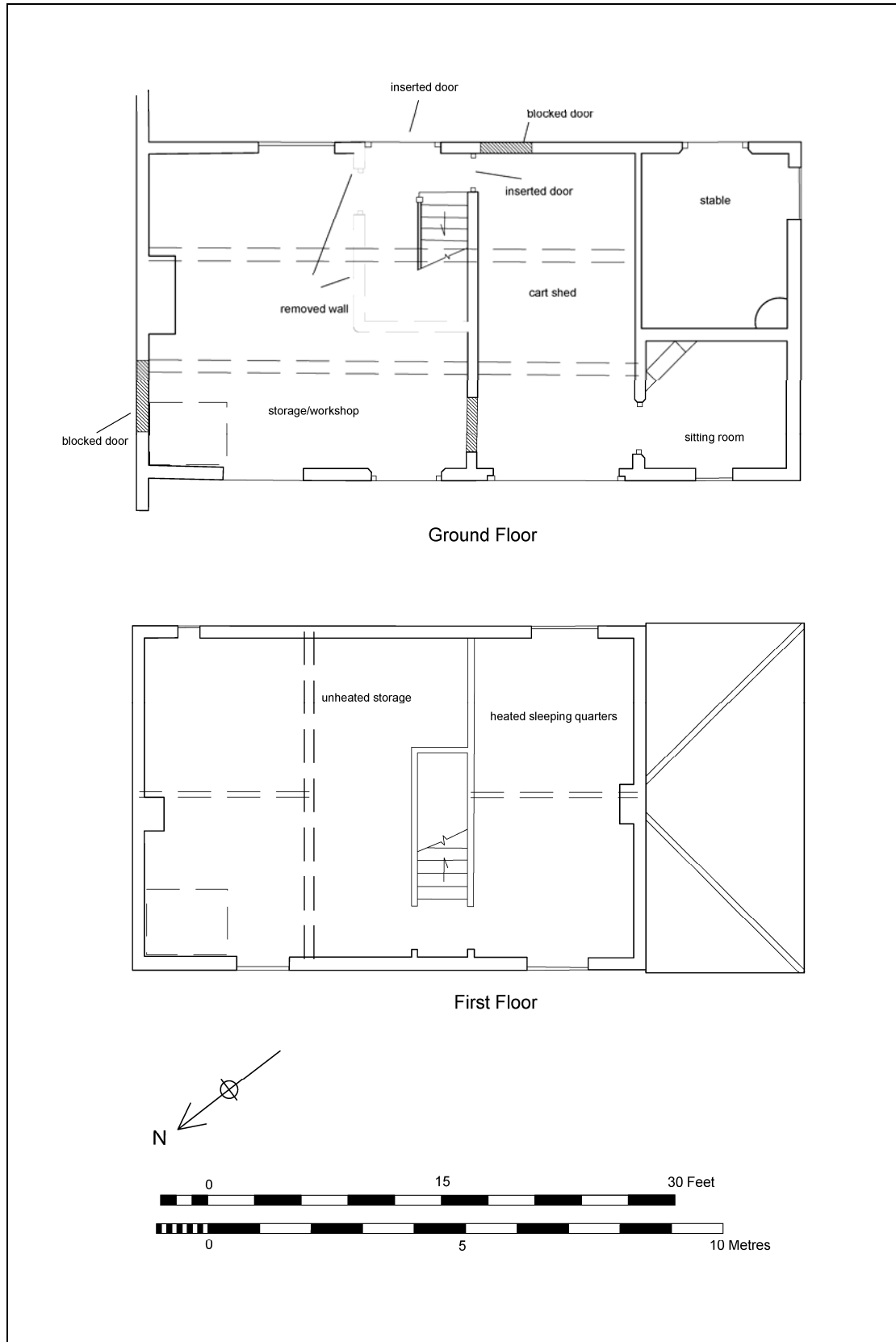


Figure 3. Coach house floor plans, taken from plans supplied by TMCS Architects.
Building description

Interior

The principal entrance leads into a large room located at the eastern end of the two storey range. Works to the building had already commenced at the time of the building survey, including the removal of internal brick and timber partition walls, and the removal of the brick floor paviments and it is uncertain how this room would originally have functioned. The internal brick stack and fireplace (housing a modern woodburning stove, removed at time of survey) located against the gable wall were not tied into the building fabric and the room may have been originally unheated, used possibly as a tack room or for storage of feed. Brick and ceramic drainage systems revealed as the flooring was removed (see watching brief report below) suggest that the room may once have functioned as stabling or been intended as stabling for horses during its construction. During the 20th century, the room appears to have been used as a workshop, with the remains of an early electric generator and grinder still attached to the gable wall.

At the time of the survey, there was evidence for the removal of a brick partition wall (apparent on the architects' survey drawings) which had previously formed a vestibule leading from the rear (inserted) entrance and containing a timber staircase leading up to the first floor. At the top of the staircase are opposing doorways with early plank and batten timber doors, leading into the first floor rooms. On the eastern side is a large, unheated space, which may have been used for storage. In the north-eastern corner a trap door has been cut through the floor structure, providing access to the ground floor. The space is open to the rafters, revealing a timber king-post truss and supporting structure for the hipped roof; the king-post is bolted to the tie-beam. On the western side of the staircase is a smaller, heated room, formerly providing sleeping quarters for a groom or coachman. The king-post roof truss has been closed with tongue and groove panelling and there is a small metal ventilation panel set into the brick wall below.



Plate 2. Principal elevation, looking south.

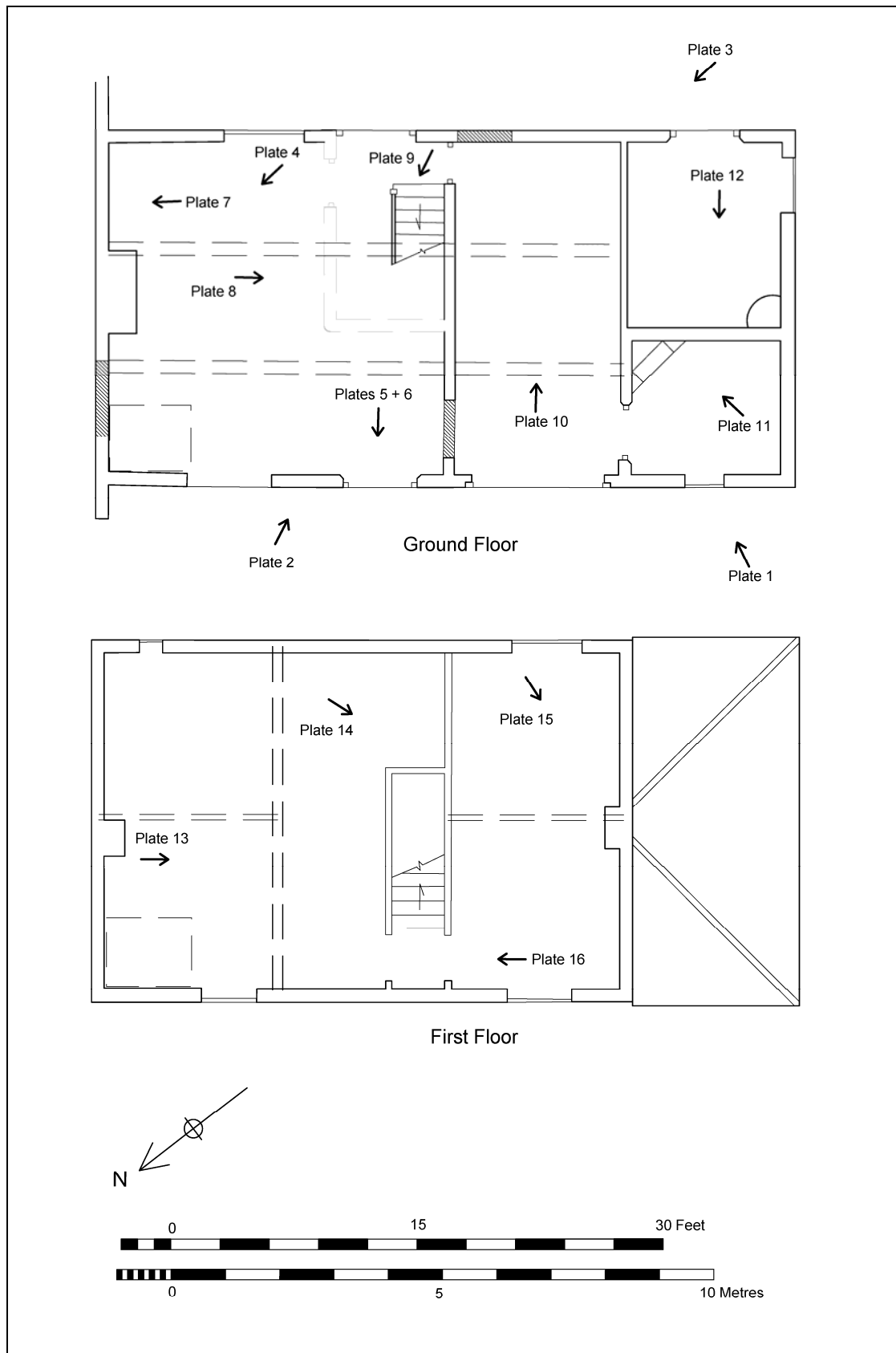


Figure 4. Location of Plates 1-16, taken from plans supplied by TMCS Architects.



Plate 3. Rear elevation, looking north-east.



Plate 4. Ground floor workshop, looking east.



Plate 5. Early timber door to principal entrance, looking north.

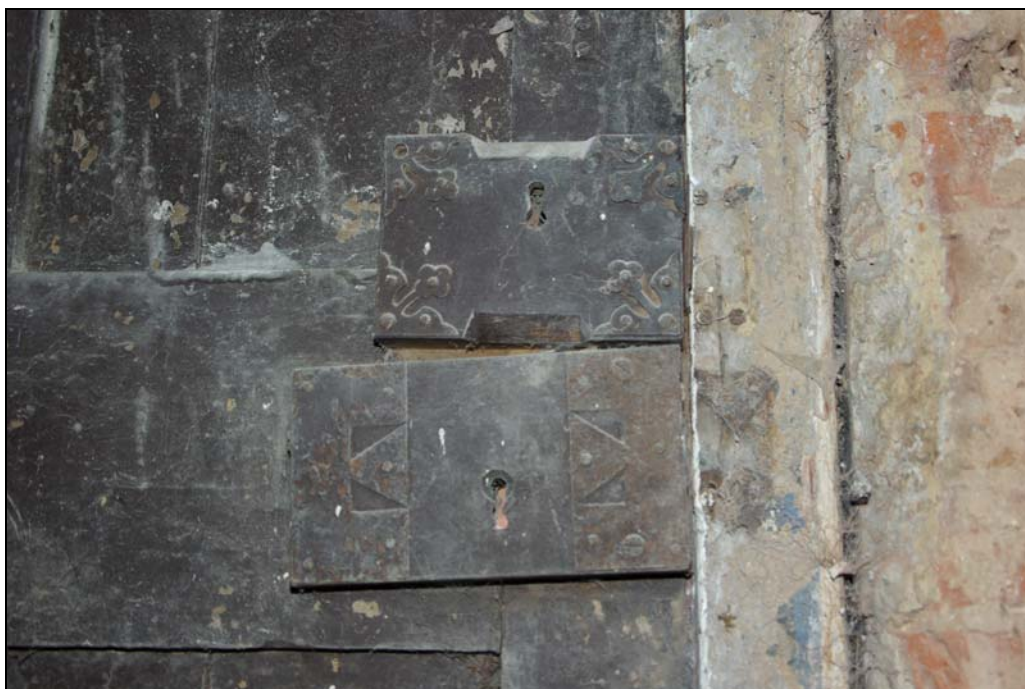


Plate 6. Decorative lock cases, detail of above.



Plate 7. Remnants of generator-driven grinder, looking east.



Plate 8. Timber staircase, with newly constructed brick pier. Looking west.



Plate 9. Handrail and newel post staircase detail.



Plate 10. Cart-shed, looking south.



Plate 11. Cast-iron, pantheon pattern hob-grate, in ground floor sitting room. Looking south-east.



Plate 12. Rear loose-box, with cast-iron bowl trough and over-head hay rack. Looking north.



Plate 13. King post roof truss, looking west.



Plate 14. Remains of closed truss between sleeping quarters and first floor storage. Looking west.



Plate 15. Heated sleeping quarters, looking north.



Plate 16. Early plank and batten door, with ventilation panel in wall, looking west.

5.2 Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks within the Coach House

Following the historic building survey, a number of further visits were made to record any archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks associated with the conversion of the coach house. The majority of the works involved the removal of the existing flooring and reduction of the ground level by approximately 0.3m in each of the ground floor rooms.

By the time of the first visit, the brick paviour flooring within the former workshop area had already been lifted and ground reduction had commenced. Material removed consisted of yellowish brown, sandy clay, containing brick rubble, stone, coke and charcoal and occasional sherds of 18th-19th century pottery. The builders' formation level lay at approximately 0.25m below former ground level, at the interface of the make-up layer with the natural yellow clay substratum, where the remains of an earlier cobble surface were observed. At the formation level, the remains of an under-floor drainage system were recorded (Plates 17 and 18). This was constructed using a system of bricks and horse-shoe shaped land drain pipes which appeared to have been designed to collect fluid in a series of square, brick-built, concrete-lined drains, before directing the flow out of the building, into a small, circular, brick-lined sump (Plate 19). This would presumably have held a bucket or other receptacle which was then used to transport the fluid away from the building.

Further visits were made to monitor the reduction of the floors across the remainder of the building, revealing the sandy clay make-up layer to be consistent throughout, overlying further remains of the cobbled surface seen in the former workshop. Another brick drainage feature was located within the former stable (Plates 20 and 21) and further sherds of 17th -18th century pottery recovered.

A number of service trenches measuring between 0.6 and 0.8m wide and approximately 0.6m deep were excavated by the contractors and backfilled prior to archaeological inspection (Plate 25). The location of these has been noted on a set of plans that are held in the site archive.

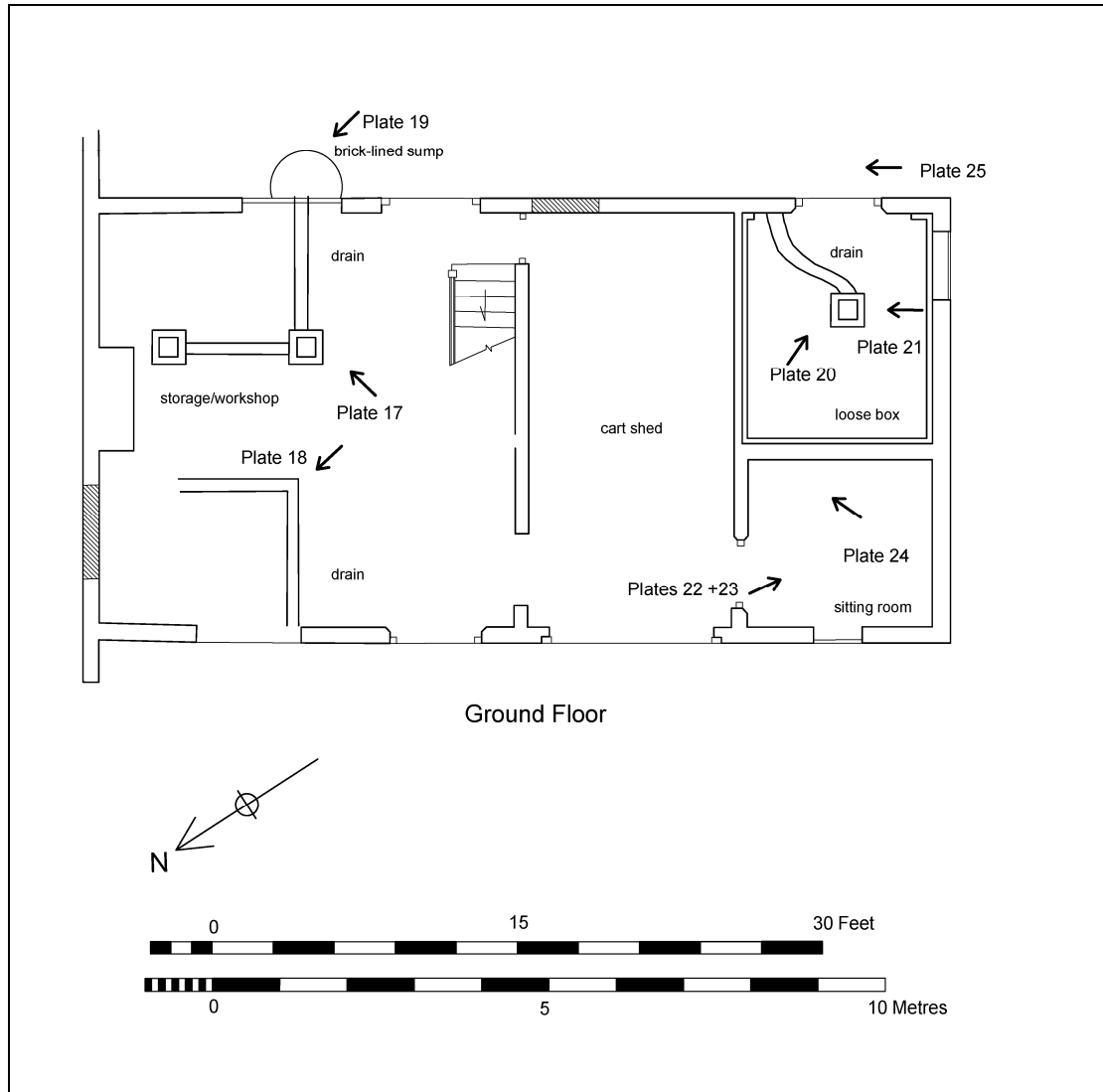


Figure 5. Ground floor plan with exposed drains and locations of photographs taken during the watching brief.



Plate 17. Under-floor drainage system located within former workshop. Looking east.



Plate 18. Under-floor drainage system located within former workshop. Looking north.



Plate 19. Brick-lined sump located externally, to rear of building. Looking north-east.



Plate 20. Drainage system located beneath stable floor. Looking west



Plate 21. Concrete-lined drain beneath stable floor. Looking north-east.



Plate 22. Quarry tiled floor of sitting room. Looking south.



Plate 23. Sitting room, following removal of cast-iron hob-grate. Looking east.



Plate 24. Sitting room following removal of quarry tiles. Looking south.



Plate 25. Back-filled service trenches. Looking north-east.

5.3 *Archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the new stable block and manège.*

Between the 9th and 25th of August 2010, five visits were made to monitor the stripping of topsoil and subsoil layers within the footprints of a new stable block, manège and access road located in a field to the east of the Old Rectory and coach house.

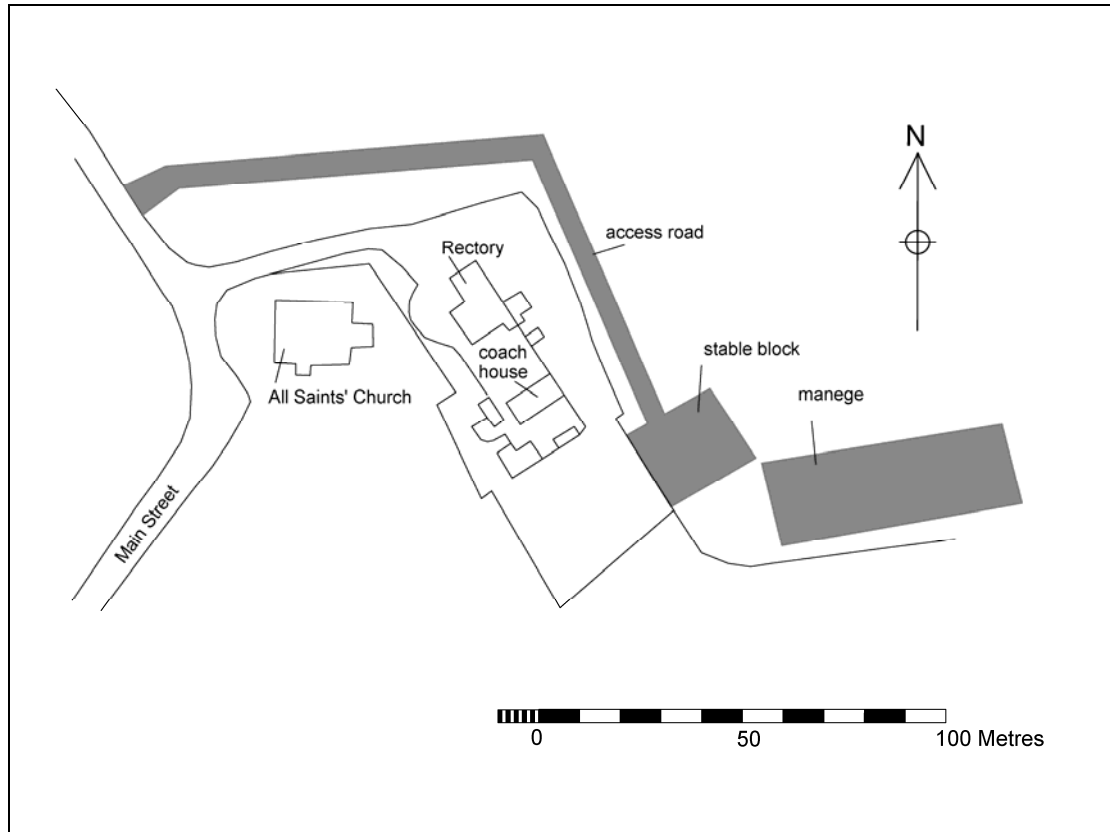


Figure 6. Location of topsoil stripping subject to archaeological monitoring.

The field within which the groundworks took place contains well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks, with evidence for two separate systems of medieval strip cultivation indicating that the site formed part of the open fields of Beeby during the medieval period.

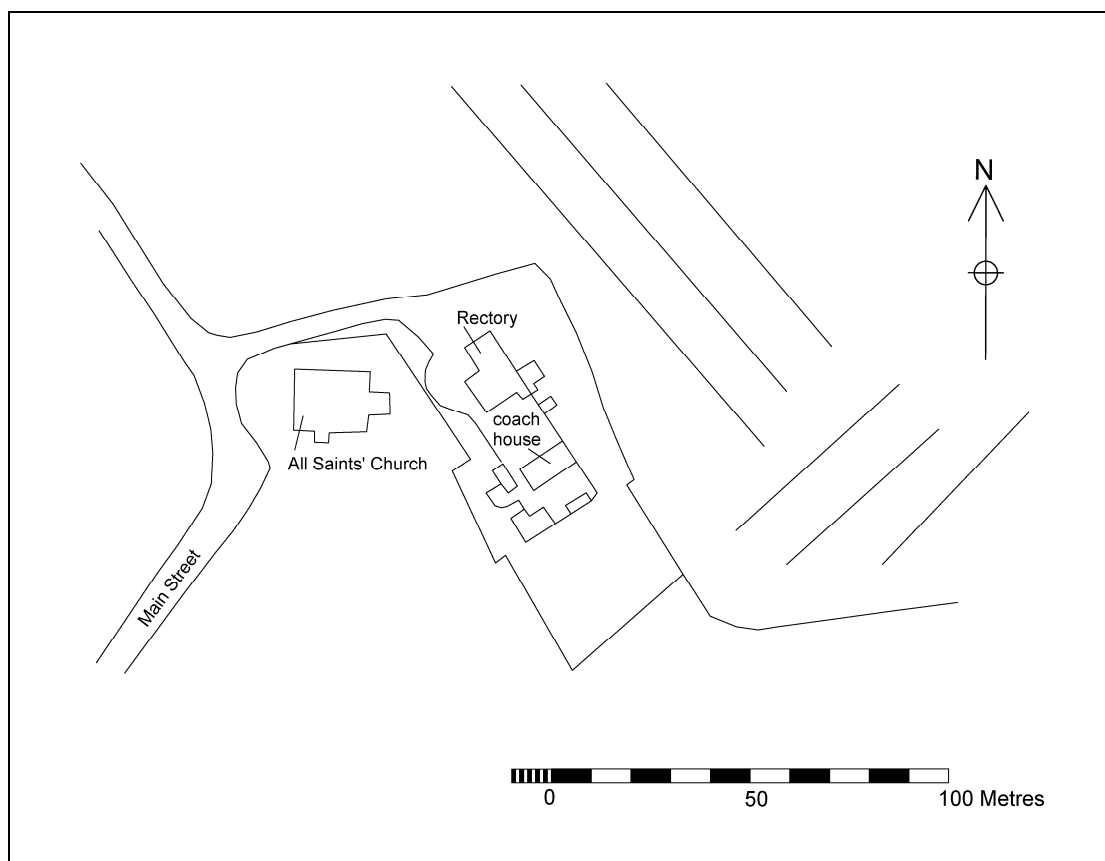


Figure 7. Plan showing approximate direction of ridge and furrow earthworks across development area.

The footprint of the proposed stable block measured approximately 20m wide by 22.5m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground level. Overburden consisted of a layer of topsoil measuring 0.24m deep, overlying orangey brown, clay silt subsoil measuring 0.30m deep. The natural substratum consisted of yellow and grey mottled clay. The footprint of the proposed manege measured approximately 21m wide by 60m long and layers of overburden removed were as seen in the stable block area.

Observed within the topsoil layer, were the scant remains of a roughly laid trackway, consisting of little more than brick and stone rubble, interspersed with sherds of 19th century pottery. This was aligned north-west to south-east, appearing to head towards a gateway in the southern field boundary. A single, unstratified sherd of medieval sandy ware pottery was also recovered from the topsoil layer.

The area of the access road was subject to stripping of turf and topsoil only, with no natural subsoil revealed. No archaeological deposits were revealed within the development area during the course of the watching brief.

In conjunction with the monitoring of the topsoil stripping, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a service trench located along the driveway of the old Rectory leading onto Main Street. This revealed the ground to have been previously disturbed along the full length of the trench, consisting of layers of made-up ground for the present, modern driveway.

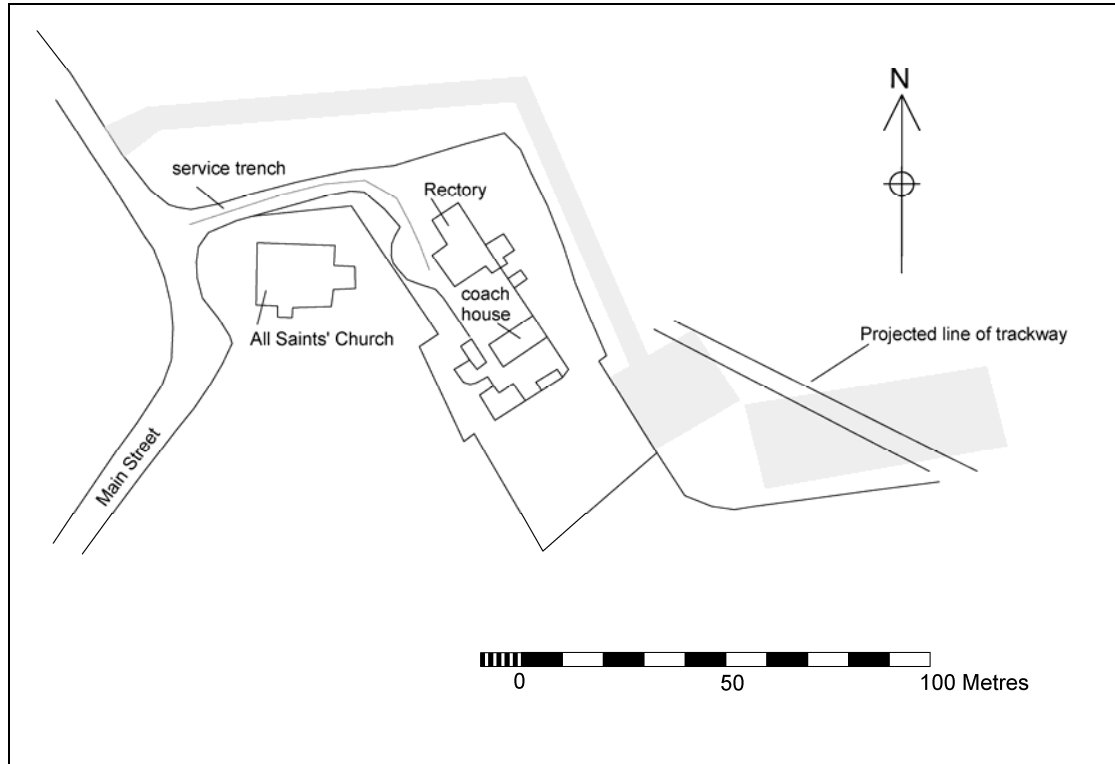


Figure 8. Plan showing location of c. 19th century trackway through field and service trench along driveway into the Rectory.



Plate 26. Topsoil stripping over footprint of stable block. Looking north.



Plate 27. Reduced ground level in stable block area. Looking south.



Plate 28. Ironstone block footings to garden wall, revealed by topsoil stripping. Looking west.



Plate 29. Topsoil stripping in manège area. Looking west.



Plate 30. Service trench along driveway. Looking north.



Plate 31. Service trench along driveway. Looking east from Main Street.

6. Discussion

Construction of the Old Rectory at Beeby is attributed to the mid 18th century in the listing description. The results of the level 2 survey of the coach house suggest that this may have been constructed at a later date. A particular diagnostic detail is the king post roof structure, in which the king post is bolted to the tiebeam rather than being tenoned and pegged. In his extensive study of the roofs of post-medieval farm buildings in Staffordshire, J.E.C. Peters found that bolts were not used to secure the king post before about 1820 (1988, 29). A similar chronology is likely to occur in Leicestershire, indicating a construction date in the 19th century for this building. The building is unlikely to be later than c.1850 suggesting a construction date around the second quarter of the 19th century.

Alternatively the coach house may be earlier in date but re-roofed at this time and there is other evidence to indicate alterations to the structure over time. A number of blocked and inserted doorway openings and modified window openings indicate that the building has undergone several changes in use since its construction: the stripping out of a number of internal features, including internal partition walls, prior to the

undertaking of the historic building survey has resulted in the loss of information that would have allowed for a better interpretation of its earlier form and function. The under-floor drainage systems recorded in the stable and former workshop were probably contemporary with the construction of the building, but did not relate to the existing floors in either area, indicating that these had been replaced, probably during the 19th century.

The archaeological watching brief undertaken during the topsoil stripping associated with the construction of the new stable block and manege, located to the east of the coach house, revealed no archaeologically significant deposits present within the development area. The site is located within a field that has well-preserved ridge and furrow earthwork remains of medieval strip cultivation, indicating that the area formed part of the open fields of Beeby at this time.

7. Archive

The archive consists of:

This report,

Copy of Beeby Conservation Area Appraisal

Copies of Site plans supplied by TMCS Architectural and Building Consultants

Copy of advice note supplied by Leicestershire County Council

For the Level 2 building survey and coach house watching brief:

1 contact sheet of digital photographs,

1 cd of digital photographs in .jpeg and .tif format + this report,

1 contact sheets of black and white 35mm photographs,

35mm negatives,

1 annotated coach house plan, with elevations/sections/floor plans

1 A3 sheet of permatrace, with ground floor plan

4 Archaeological Watching Brief record sheets

For the Archaeological Watching Brief in Manège area:

6 Archaeological Watching Brief record sheets

1 cd of digital colour photographs in .jpeg format

1 contact sheet of digital colour photographs

2 photographic record index sheets

This will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council HER under Accession No. XA89.2010.

8. 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 reports.

9. Acknowledgements

The historic building survey was carried out by Sophie Clarke and the archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Sophie Clarke and Matthew Morris. The pottery was analysed by Deborah Sawday and Nicholas Cooper. The project was managed by Neil Finn. ULAS would like to thank TMCS Architects and Building Consultants for the provision of their survey drawings for the purposes of this report and Maple Arenas for their assistance on site.

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Peters, J.E.C., 1988. 'Post-medieval roof trusses in some Staffordshire farm buildings' *Vernacular Architecture* Vol.19, 24-31.

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APPENDIX I: The Pottery**The post roman pottery from the coach house, the Old Rectory, Beeby, Leicestershire.***Deborah Sawday*

The pottery, nine sherds, weighing 365 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989), (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results for this and the details of the miscellaneous finds are shown below (Table 1).

Table 1: The pottery fabrics, sherd numbers and weight (grams) and miscellaneous finds by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POTTERY				
(1)	EA1 – Earthenware 1	2	73	One oxidised, but both brown glazed, 17th – 18th C.
(2)	SW2 – White Slipped Grey Stone ware	1	2	Hollow ware body sherd, dated generally c.1680-1800, but this example probably Staffs c.1700+ peak production period c.1710-1760 (D. Barker, pers. comm.)
(2)	SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	5	36	One or possibly two hollow ware vessels, perhaps a bowl with reeded decoration on the rim and above the basal angle. Under fired, possibly earlier rather than later 18th century. Similar at Temple Balsall dated c.1740 (Gooder 1984, fig.16b.166)
(3)	EA – Black Glazed Earthenware	1	254	Wide mouthed bowl rim, sandy fabric, black glaze interior, 18th – 19th C.
MISCELLANEOUS				
(1)	China Clay	1		Fragment of tobacco pipe bowl, with flattened spur. Similar at Freeschool Lane excavation in Leicester dated c.1720-1780 (Higgins forthcoming, fig.41.16).

(2)	Window Glass	1		
(2)	Copper Alloy	1		Plan button with integral fitting, post 1750, possibly 19th or early 20th C., (N. Cooper, pers. comm.).

References

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Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

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Sawday, D., 1989 'The post Roman pottery', 28-41 in J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47.

Site/ Parish: The Coach House, The Old Rectory, Beeby, Leics. Accession No.: XA89 2010 Document Ref: beeby1.doc.x Material: pottery& miscellaneous finds Site Type: village core	Submitter: S. Clarke Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 14.6.10 Method of Recovery: watching brief Job Number: 10-700
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Medieval Pottery

Nicholas J. Cooper

A sherd from the base of a medieval cooking pot weighing 11g was retrieved from the menege area subsoil. The vessel was manufactured in a medieval reduced sandy ware fabric (Fabric RS4) and dates between 1200 and 1400 (Davies and Sawday 1999, 166, Table 30). The sherd was not retained.

Reference

Davies, S. and Sawday, D 1999 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 5. University of Leicester.

APPENDIX II: Index to Level 2 building survey photographs held in the archive
Colour

Film/Frame No.	Floor	Description	Looking:
1/1	Ext.	Rear elevation of coach house	N
2	Ext.	South facing elevation	N
3	Ext.	Front elevation	E
4	Ext.	Front elevation	SE
5	Ext.	Entrance	SE
6	G.	Cast-iron hob-grate fireplace in sitting room	E
7	G	Stable, with cast-iron hayrack and bowl trough	NW
8	G	Cart shed	SE
9	G	Former workshop	N
10	G	Decorative lock casements on timber panelled door	W
11	G	Timber panelled door	W
12	G	Former workshop	E
13	1st	Timber king-post roof truss	SW
14	1 st	As above	SW
15	1 st	Remains of early electrical supply 'sandalux'	N
16	1 st	Roof structure	W
17	1st	Closed roof truss	SW
18	1 st	Closed roof truss	NE
19	1st	Carpenters' marks III on junction of kingpost and brace	NE
20	1 st	Carpenters' marks IIII on junction of tie-beam and principal	N
21	1st	Carpenters' marks I on junction of tie-beam and principal	N
22	1st	Heated accommodation	NW
23	1st	Timber plank and batten door, with steel ventilation panel	NE
24	1st	Ventilation panel detail	NE
25	1st	Timber staircase	NW
26	G	Timber staircase	NW
27	G	First floor structure	NW
28	G	Remains of generator-driven lathe attached to wall	NE
29	G	Timber staircase	SW

Monochrome

Film/Frame No.	Floor	Description	Looking:
1/1	Ext.	Rear elevation of coach house	NW
2	Ext.	Front elevation of coach house	E
3	Ext.	As above	SE
4	G	Cast-iron hob grate in coachman's sitting room	E
5	G	As above	E
6	G	As above	E
7	G	Ground floor former workshop	NE
8	G	Decorative wooden locks to principal entrance	N
9	G	Ground floor workshop	E
10	1st	Heated first floor sleeping quarters	E
11	1st	King post roof truss	SW
12	G	Cart shed	SE
13	1 st	King post roof truss	SW
14	1st	Unheated first floor storage	SW
15	1st	As 10	E
16	-	-	-
17	1 st	Plank and batten timber door	NE
18	1st	Ventilation into sleeping quarters	NE
19	G	Cast iron hayrack and bowl trough in loosebox	
20	G	Loosebox	
21	G	Timber staircase	

APPENDIX III: Location of Level 2 building survey photographs held in the archive.

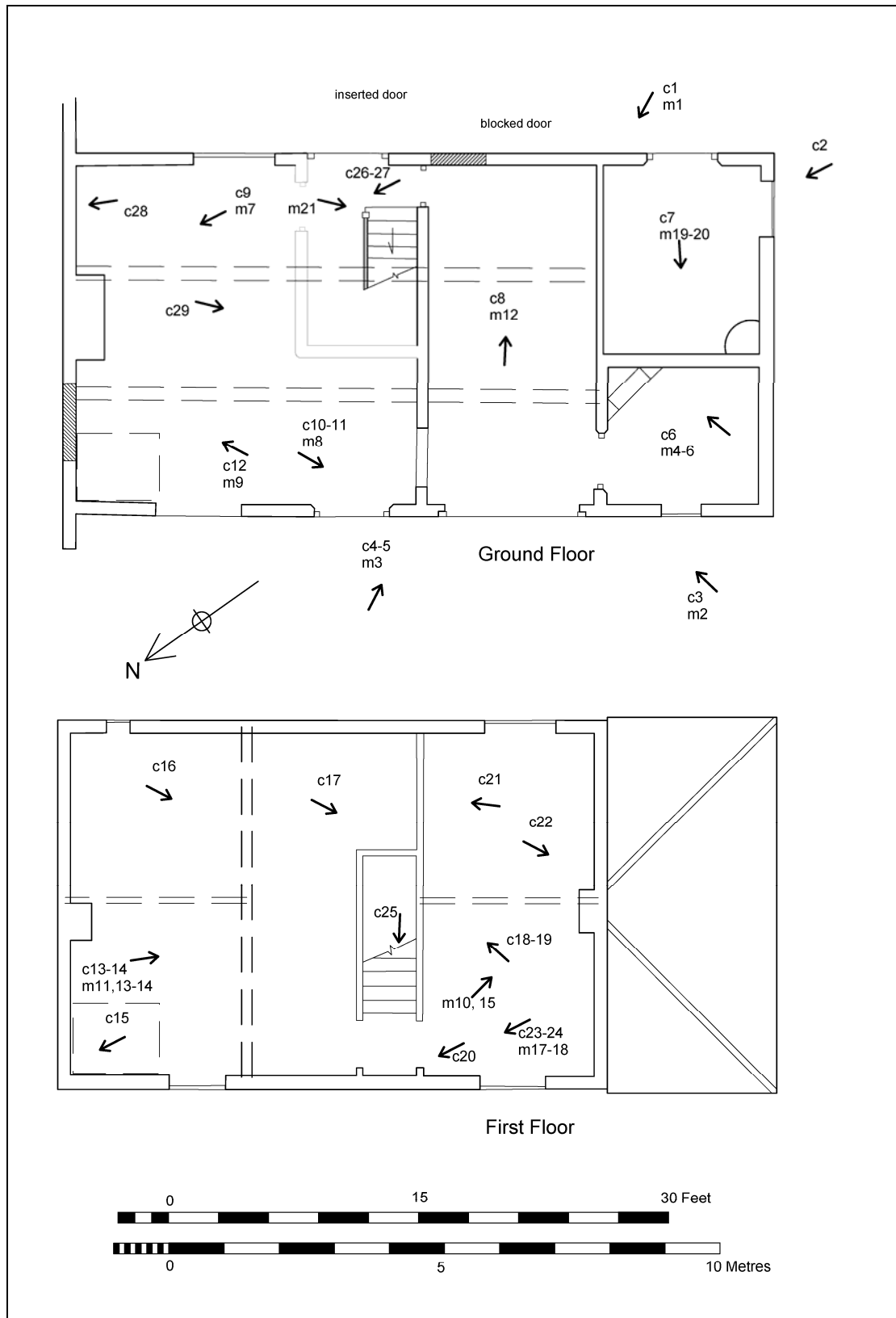


Figure 9. Location of photographs held in the archive.

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