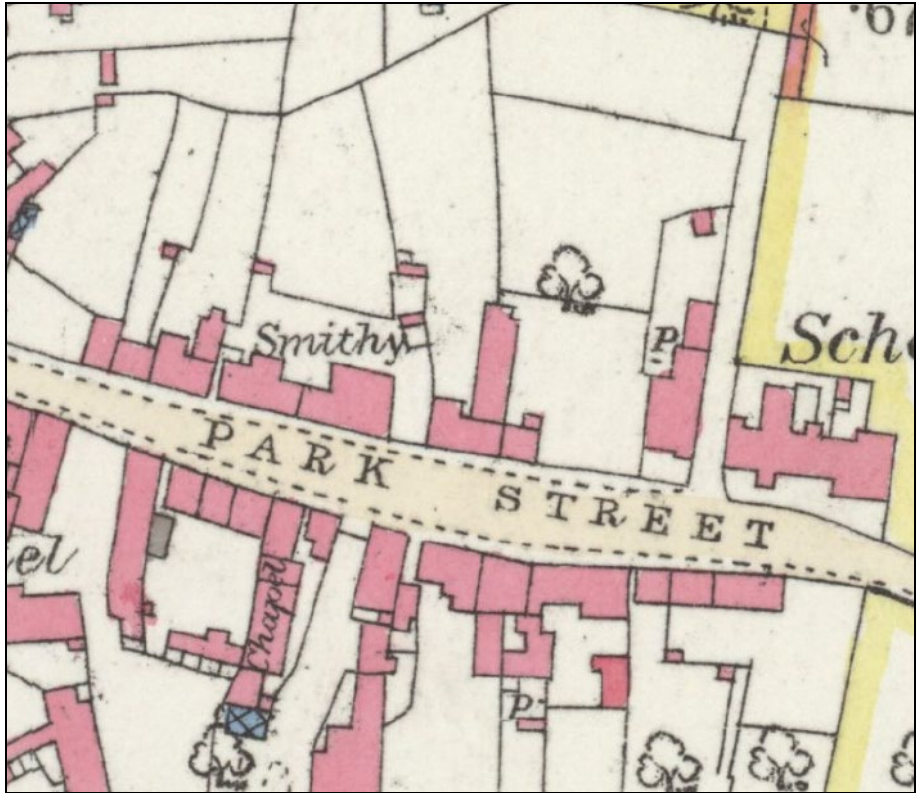


**The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth,  
Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL**

(NGR: 440684 303160)



A programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording and  
Archaeological Watching Brief 2023

(Planning Refs: 22/00974/LBC and 22/00473/FUL)  
(Accession No. X.A27.2023)



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**By:**



64 Edwards Road  
Erdington  
Birmingham  
B24 9EW

Tel: 07939 066 301  
Tel/Fax: 0121 241 5771

E: [office@benchmark-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:office@benchmark-archaeology.co.uk)  
W: [www.benchmark-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.benchmark-archaeology.co.uk)

**For:**

***Mary Jacques***

**Fieldwork and Reporting: Richard Cherrington**

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**Cover Image: Extract from Ordnance Survey mapping of 1886**

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## **Summary**

*During April and July 2023, Benchmark Archaeology (BA) undertook a programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) at The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL (NGR: 440684 303160, Figures 1 - 7). The work was commissioned and funded by Mary Jacques.*

*Planning permission was granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HaBBC) for the extension and alteration to an existing three storey dwelling (Use Class C3) and existing working Forge (Use Class B2) to form a five-bedroom hotel with parking and associated facilities (Planning Refs. 22/00974/LBC and 22/00473/FUL). The site contains the Grade II Listed building of The Forge, House and attached boundary wall (List Entry No. 1482523) and lies within Market Bosworth Conservation Area and comprises an area of archaeological potential where features and deposits of Medieval and Post-medieval date can be anticipated.*

*Due to the architectural / historical significance and archaeological potential of the site, the Archaeological Advisor (AA), to HaBBC recommended that a programme of ABIR and Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) be undertaken on site prior to and during development respectively.*

*Prior to the fieldwork, a project design (Cherrington 2023) specifying the methodology to be employed during the ABIR and AWB was produced and submitted as a condition of planning permission.*

*The programme of ABIR has succeeded in its aim of providing a photographic record of the building to HE Level standard. The archive will be deposited with OASIS and ADS. A summary of the report will be submitted to the 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society'.*

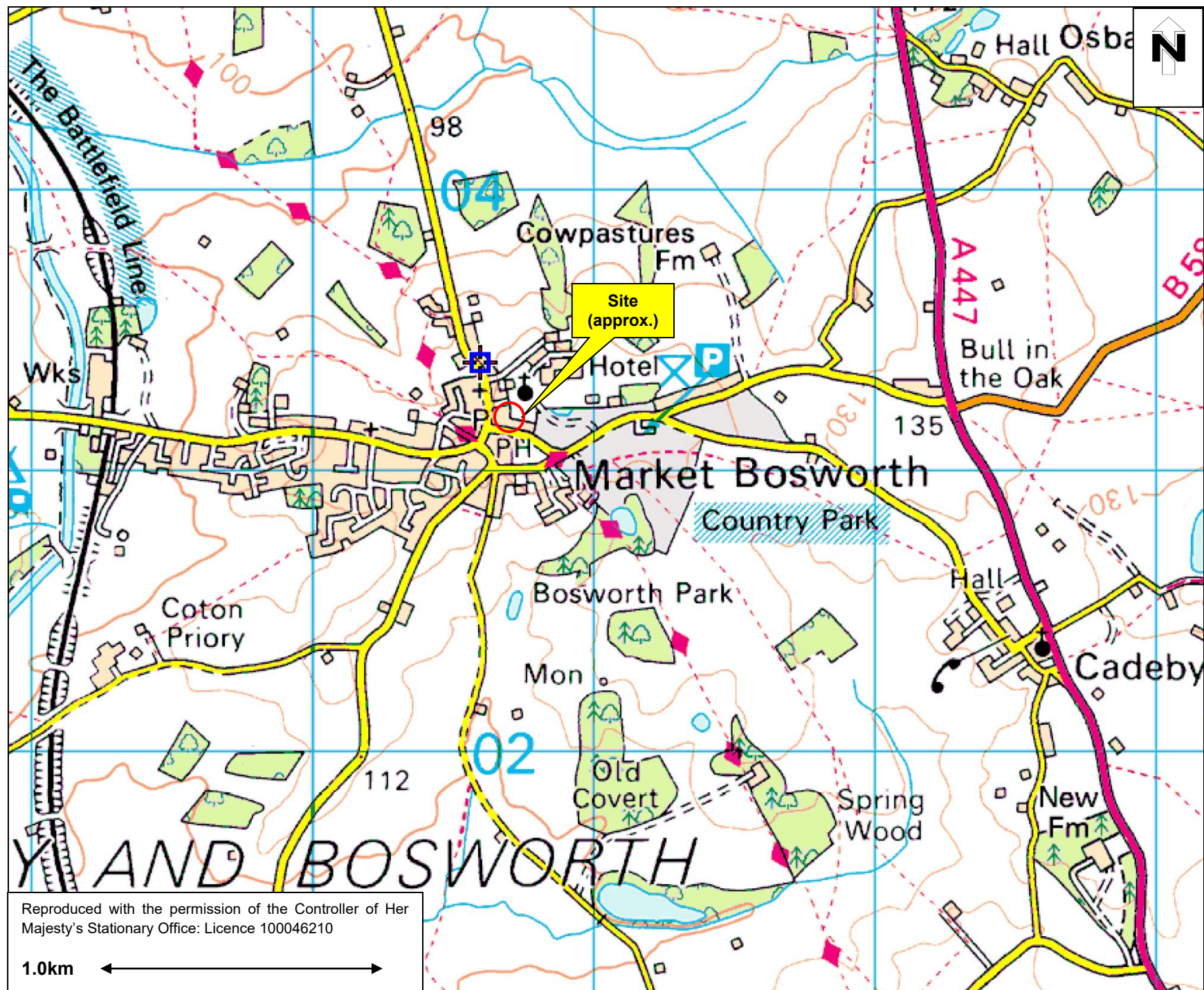


Figure 1: Site Location

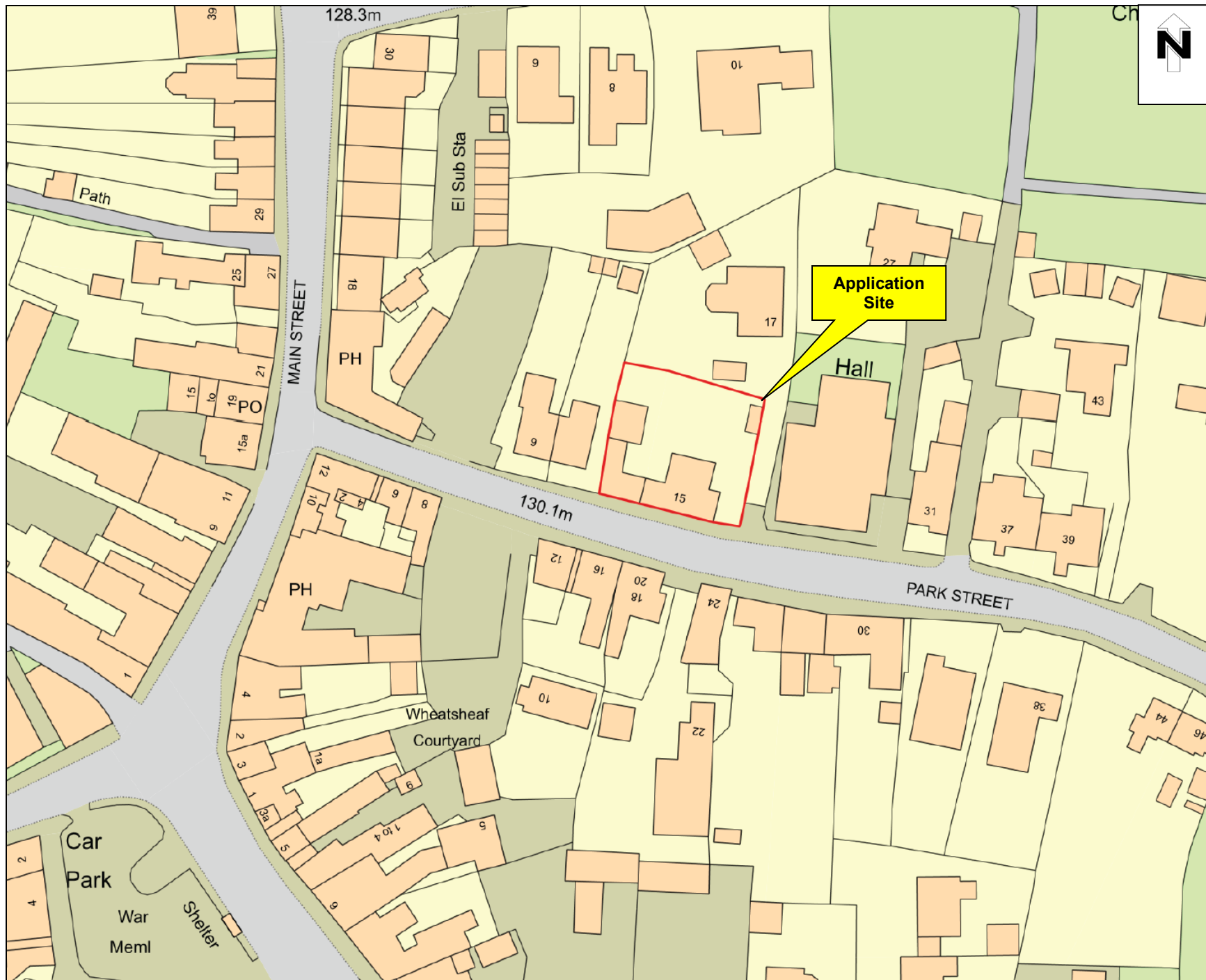


Figure 2: Application Site (not to scale)

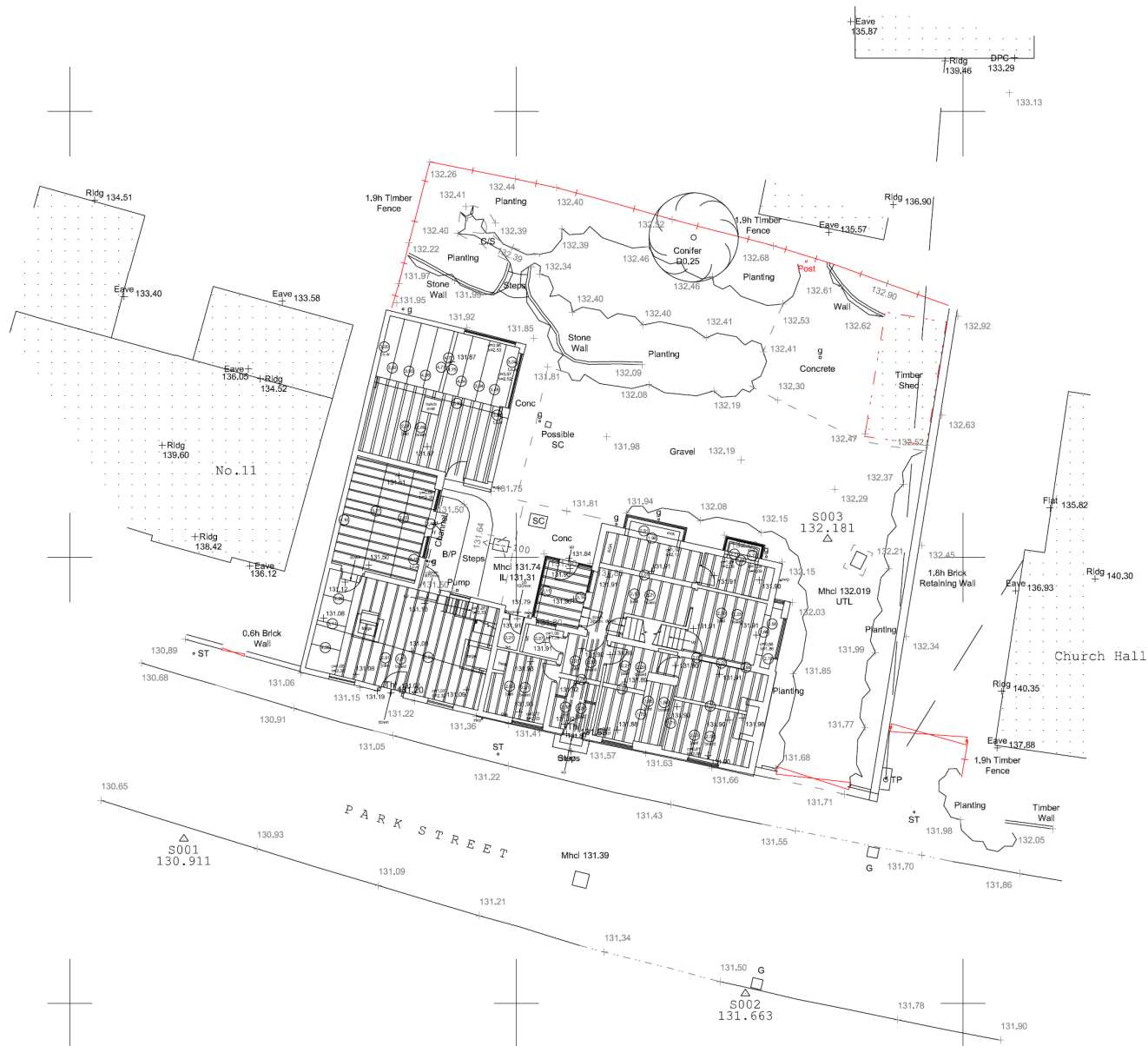
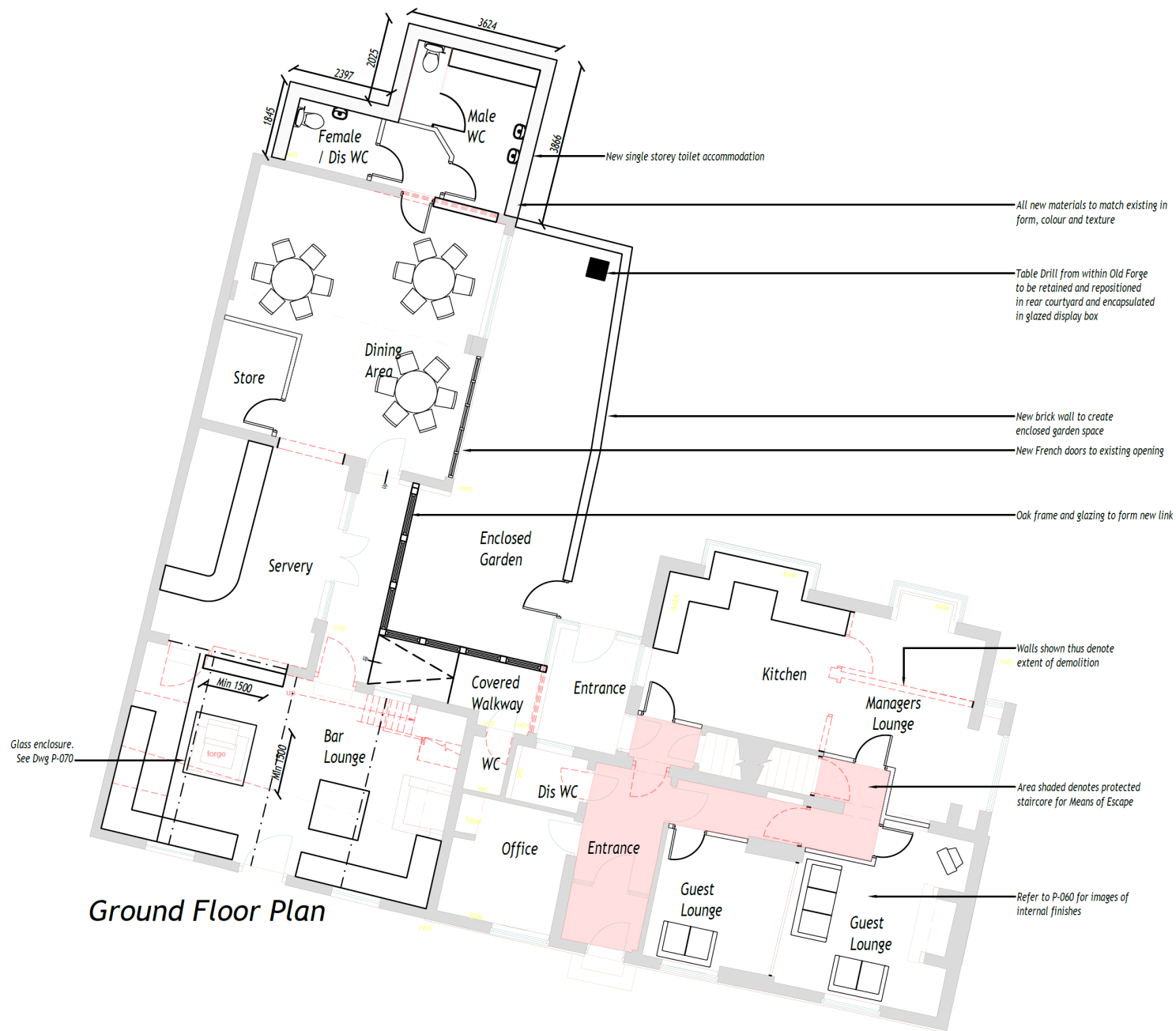
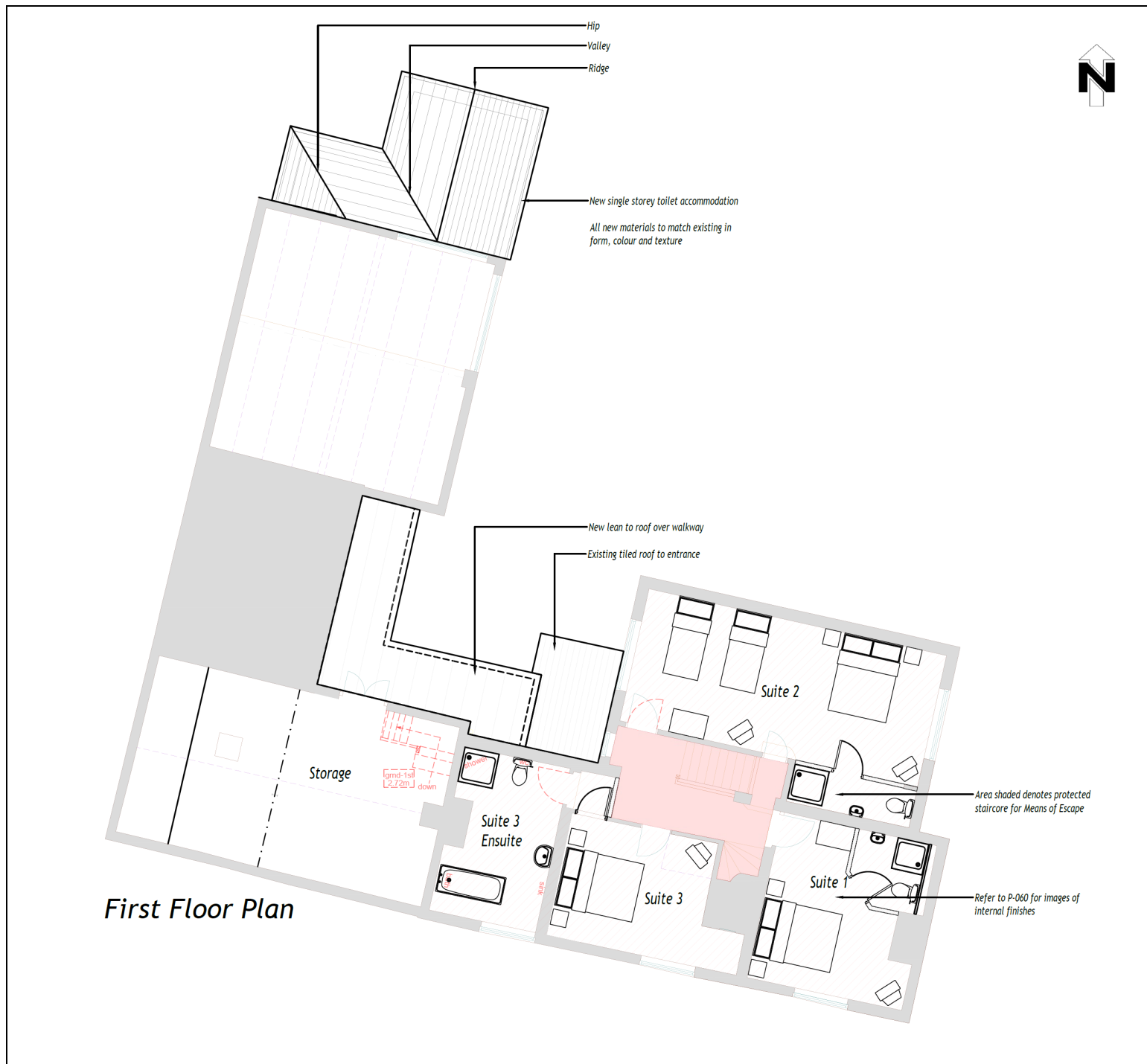


Figure 3: Existing Site (not to scale)



**Figure 4: Proposed Ground Floor Plan (not to scale)**



**Figure 5: Proposed First Floor Plan (not to scale)**



## Second Floor Plan

Figure 6: Proposed Second Floor Plan (not to scale)

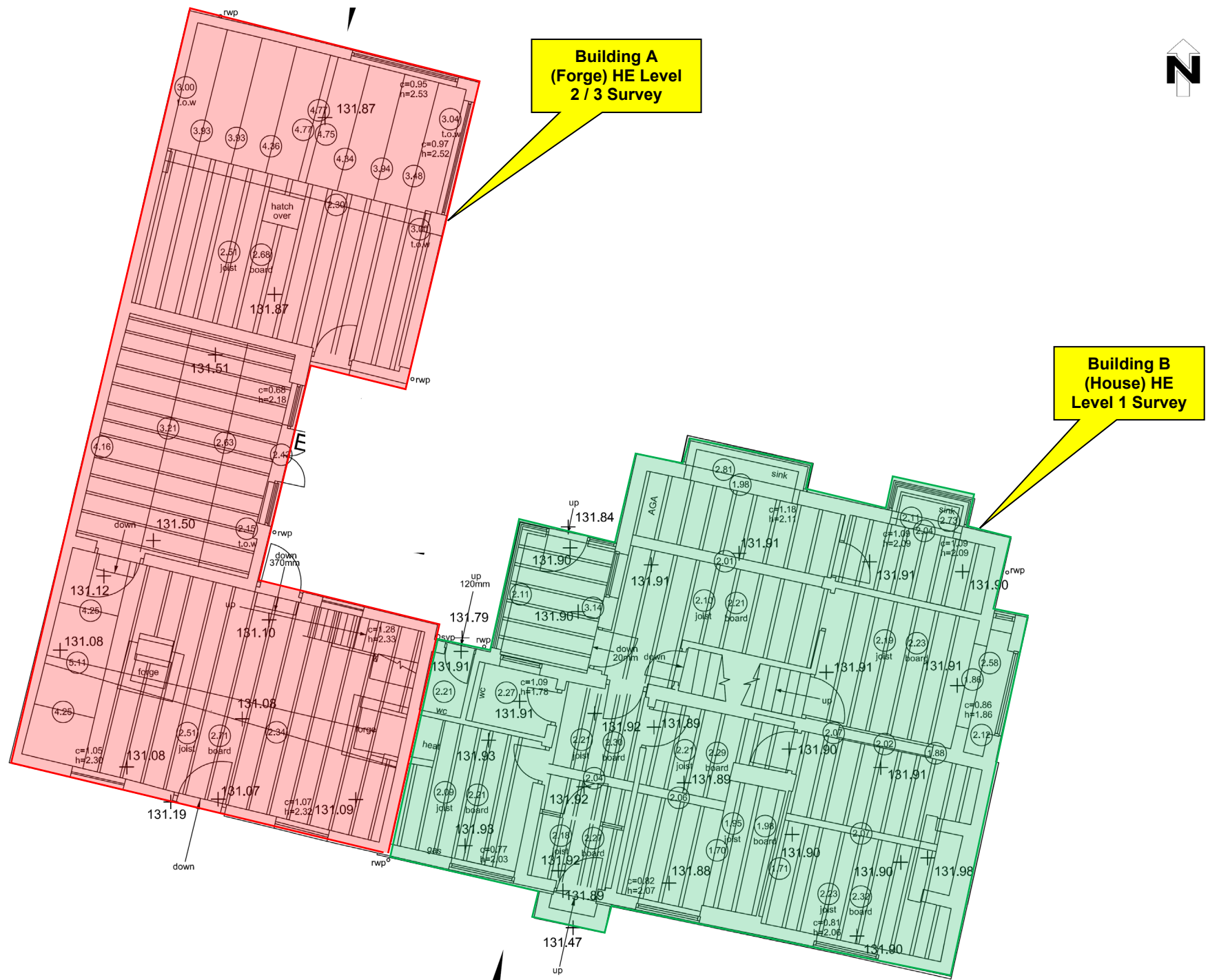


Figure 7: Buildings to be Recorded (not to scale)

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION (Figures 1 - 7)**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 During April and July 2023, Benchmark Archaeology (BA) undertook a programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) at The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL (NGR: 440684 303160, Figures 1 - 7). The work was commissioned and funded by Mary Jacques.

1.1.2 Planning permission was granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HaBBC) for the extension and alteration to an existing three storey dwelling (Use Class C3) and existing working Forge (Use Class B2) to form a five-bedroom hotel with parking and associated facilities (Planning Refs. 22/00974/LBC and 22/00473/FUL). The site contains the Grade II Listed building of The Forge, House and attached boundary wall (List Entry No. 1482523) and lies within Market Bosworth Conservation Area and comprises an area of archaeological potential where features and deposits of Medieval and Post-medieval date can be anticipated.

1.1.3 Due to the architectural / historical significance and archaeological potential of the site, the Archaeological Advisor (AA), to HaBBC recommended that a programme of ABIR and Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) be undertaken on site prior to and during development respectively.

1.1.4 Prior to the fieldwork, a project design (Cherrington 2023) specifying the methodology to be employed during the ABIR and AWB was produced and submitted as a condition of planning permission.

### **1.2 Benchmark Archaeology**

1.2.1 Benchmark Archaeology (BA) is an independent archaeological organisation providing a wide range of archaeological services carried out to the highest professional standards. They carry out watching briefs, evaluations, excavations, surveys, desk-based assessments, historic building recording and church archaeology, in addition to other specialist and logistical services. BA offers a cost-effective service, whilst itself maintaining the highest professional standards, and enhancing the archaeological record. All projects are carried out in accordance with NPPF (2021), the guidance of the Treasure Act (1996), and the guidelines and recommendations issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England.

1.2.2 Richard Cherrington is Principal Archaeologist at BA. He has over 20 years' experience as a commercial archaeologist working independently and for university and local authority archaeological units in the UK and overseas. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Ancient History & Archaeology, a PG Cert in Environmental

Management, and a PG Diploma in Practical Archaeology. Richard is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA), a member of the Council for British Archaeology (CBA), Vernacular Architecture Group (VAG), and the British Brick Society (BBS).

## **2.0 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND GEOLOGY (Figures 1 - 7)**

### **2.1 Location**

2.1.1 The site comprises land and buildings at The Old Forge, 13 - 15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0LL (NGR: 440684 303160, Figures 1 - 7). Market Bosworth is a market town and civil parish in Leicestershire. In 1974, Market Bosworth Rural District merged with Hinckley Rural District to form the district of Hinckley and Bosworth.

### **2.2 Description**

2.2.1 The site comprises 13 – 15 Park Street consisting of the Forge to the west and adjoining House to the east. Both buildings are brick built and of late 18<sup>th</sup> Century date. A full description of the buildings is given in Section 3.0 below.

### **2.3 Geology**

2.3.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises mudstone deposits of the Gunthorpe Member overlain by superficial glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

2.3.2 The local soilscape is described as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and of moderate fertility. The soilscape typically supports seasonally wet pastures and woodlands. Landcover is largely grassland and arable with some woodland. General cropping is mostly suited to grass production for dairying or beef; some cereal production often for feed. Timeliness of stocking and fieldwork is important, and wet ground conditions should be avoided at the beginning and end of the growing season to avoid damage to soil structure. Land is tile drained and periodic moling or subsoiling will assist drainage ([www.landis.org.uk](http://www.landis.org.uk)).

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL BACKGROUND SUMMARY**

### **3.1 Previous Archaeological Work**

3.1.1 It is understood that no previous formal intrusive archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

3.1.2 A brief Heritage Statement (NH Planning 2022) for the site has been submitted and should be read in conjunction with this document.

### 3.2 Archaeological Background Summary (with William Kelly 2022)

- 3.2.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the historic settlement core of Market Bosworth (HER Ref.: MLE2935) and nearby a number of human burials (MLE2916; MLE22068). There is therefore a potential for burials within the application area, in addition to wider remains relating to the Medieval and Post-medieval periods. There is also good potential for significant Post-medieval buried remains within the surroundings of The Old Forge from activities associated with the building itself. This information has the potential to further contextualise the listed building and its development as both a domestic and commercial building within the market town. The villages of Leicestershire and the wider English Central Midlands, appear to have evolved alongside their open field systems, during the later 1st millennium AD. Buried archaeological evidence, constituting one or more as yet unidentified heritage asset(s) (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16, paragraph 194-195 and Annex 2), spanning the period from the earliest evolution of the village to its more recent past can be expected within the development area. Consequently, there is a likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the development.

### 3.3 The Listed Building

- 3.3.1 13-15 Park Street is Grade II Listed Building of late 18<sup>th</sup> Century date lying within Market Bosworth Conservation Area. The full Listed Building description appears below:

Grade II Listed Building - The Forge, House and attached boundary wall, 13-15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, CV13 0LL (List Entry Number: 1482523 @ SK4068503161).

#### Summary

A house and adjoining forge, both of late-C18 date.

#### Reasons for Designation

The Forge, House and attached boundary wall to the east, 13-15 Park Street, Market Bosworth, a house and attached forge of late C18 date, are listed for the following principal reasons:

#### *Architectural Interest*

- Architecturally the function of the blacksmith's forge can be determined from its floor plan and utilitarian design;
- The house is a vernacular take on the restrained town house of the late-C18;
- Internally, the forge survives well, retaining hearths, anvil blocks and other fixtures related to ironworking.

### *Historic Interest*

- The forge illustrates how the essential commodity of ironwork was produced for local markets from the C18 to C20;
- Together the house and forge are an interesting survival illustrating aspects of domestic and commercial life in a market town.

### History

In pre-industrialised England, blacksmiths' workshops were where small scale domestic, commercial and agricultural ironwork was produced and repaired, and where horse-shoeing was carried out. These workshops were common in most communities up until the C20 by which point they mainly specialised in work for horses, or architectural pieces such as gates and railings. By the later-C20 many blacksmiths' workshops had been either demolished or converted to other uses.

A typical workshop would comprise a single room with a central working area, a forge at one end of the building and storage at the other. There would usually be a yard for shoeing horses, and a water source. Essential equipment would be a bellows and anvil, with many other tools and machines to aid the metal working processes stored in the building, often on display for easy access.

The forge building in Market Bosworth is thought to have been built in the late-C18, probably contemporary with the adjoining house with which it shares a chimney. House and forge both appear on the 1847 tithe map. The workshop to the rear of the forge is not on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, but is on the 1903 edition. A smaller outbuilding attached to the rear of the workshop is replaced by the present larger building on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map. The rear wing of the house appears to have been re-built and extended in the late-C20, with further additions in the early-C21.

The forge had closed as a business on the retirement of the last blacksmith Clem Phillips, the owner from 1933 to 1973. The forge was unused until the very late-C20, from when it was in occasional use until the early 2020s.

### Details

A house and adjoining forge, both of late-C18 date.

### *Plan-form*

- House and forge are both orientated east / west and both have a rectangular main block facing south to Park Street. The buildings abut each other with a straight joint; the forge is to the west and the house to the east.
- The forge is single-storey under a pitched roof with attic storage. It has two attached single-story workshops extending north at right angles from the west end of the main block forming an 'L' shape plan. The workshop immediately adjoining the forge is narrower than the second, northernmost one. There is a brick paved yard immediately outside the back door of the forge where horses could be shod. The yard contains a well, now covered with glass, which provided a source of water.
- The house is two stories with cellar and attic and a broad, two-storey wing extending north to the rear at right angles from its east end forming an 'L' shape plan ('U' shaped in conjunction with the forge and its workshops). The rear wing has single-storey outshots on its east and west elevations, and two projecting single-storey bays to its north elevation.

### *Materials*

- Both buildings are built in brick with clay tiles roofs and timber doors and windows. Some areas of brick are rendered.

### Forge

#### *Exterior*

- Walls are brick in Flemish garden wall bond with a dentil course at eaves level and a corbelled kneeler to the west end of the south elevation. There is a stone ball finial over the kneeler, and a matching finial at the west end of the roof ridge. Openings are under segmental arches in rowlock brick courses; a single course for windows and double for the front door. The front elevation is rendered from the ground to the base of the window cills, and the west elevation of forge and attached workshops is fully rendered and devoid of openings. Window cills are chamfered blue brick. The chimney to the western of the forge's two hearths is directly above that hearth, off-centre to the west, coming through the roof just north of the ridge. The stack is square set with oversailing courses with dentil decoration at its top. The earlier workshop directly adjoining the north of the forge is single-storey with a mono-pitch roof falling from west to east. The later, larger, northernmost workshop is in brick and has a broad, shallow pitched steel truss roof.

- The front, south elevation has a central timber plank door flanked by a pair of multi-paned iron windows. The front wall is furnished with multiple iron ties, and a row of iron gutter brackets.

- The east elevation of the forge abuts the house. The east elevation of the earlier workshop has a glazed double door set within a large multi-pane window. The larger workshop has a double wooden door to the south of its east elevation, with a wide eight-light window to the north.

- The rear, north facing elevation of the forge has a single doorway off-centre to the west and a small window west of this. Over the ground floor openings is a double wooden shutter to the attic storage space. The north elevation of the far workshop has a large eight-light window.

#### *Interior*

One room with a stair up to a mezzanine floor. There is a smaller free-standing brick hearth to west, and a larger brick hearth against the east party wall with the house; the chimney to this larger hearth shares the stack at the west end of the house. The floor is brick and concrete. Various tools and machinery are present including two anvils and a large bellows. The earlier of the two workshops behind the forge is open to its mono-pitch roof, the later, northernmost workshop has a mezzanine to the south end, the north end is open to its steel truss roof.

### *House*

#### *Exterior*

- Walls to the front block are brick in Flemish bond with a dentil course at eaves level. The rear wing is in late-C20 brick in stretcher bond. The ground falls slightly from east to west, partially revealing the cellar. The line between cellar and the ground floor is marked out in three courses of blue bricks with the lowest course being chamfered. Windows generally date to the late-C20 or early-C21 and are under brick flat arch lintels. The windows have three parts divided by two mullions, each part of eight small lights, with the central part sliding open horizontally. There are two chimney stacks, one at either end of the ridge of the pitched roof to the street-facing main block. Each has two diamond-set flues with over-sailing courses with dentil decoration at the tops of the stacks, one of the western flues is for the eastern hearth in the forge.

- The front, south elevation has three windows at ground floor level, arranged symmetrically with three windows at first floor above. The modern front door is left of the central window. It has two steps up to it and is under a soldier-course flat arch lintel. A scrolled iron sign bracket hangs above the door and between the first-floor windows. Iron gutter brackets are spaced along the line of the eaves.

- The east elevation of the front block is rendered, with a single window towards the roadside at attic level. Facing east from the rear wing are a window to the C21 ground floor extension to the dining room, and a window at first floor level at the north end of the building.

- The rear, north elevation is dominated by the modern rear wing which is solid except for the modern windows to the two ground floor bays to the rear wing. West of the rear wing, allowing access to the main block, is a back porch with a window either side of its doorway. West of this, at the west end of the rear of the main block, is an external door to the WC.

- The west elevation of the front block is largely obscured by the adjoining forge, but there is a single six-light casement window in the gable at attic level towards the road. The west elevation of the rear wing of the house has two windows at first floor level.

#### *Interior*

- The front door opens into a porch then through a modern screen door to the hall, with study and WC to the left, reception room to the right and the kitchen in the rear wing ahead. The stairs up have modern balusters and are accessed from the dining room, which is reached through the kitchen and forms the eastern part of the rear wing. There is a large open brick fireplace on the east wall of the eastern front reception room. A brick cellar which contains a well is accessed from a staircase down from the kitchen. The first and attic floors accommodate bed and bathrooms. Exposed ceiling joists and beams are present in most rooms, and the purlins are visible on the attic floor. Some rooms have older boards to all or part of their floors, and there are occasional old plank doors. Much of the rear wing appears to have been rebuilt re-using old materials.

#### *Subsidiary Features*

- A brick wall in English bond under saddleback coping bricks extends east from the south front of the house and holds a double gate before turning north to enclose the eastern boundary of the site.

### 3.4 Market Bosworth Conservation Area

3.4.1 The Market Bosworth conservation area was designated by the council in November 1974. The distinctive character of Market Bosworth is derived from four key factors:

- *Location as a ridge top settlement*
- *Agricultural economy*
- *The manorial tradition based on Bosworth Hall and its parkland setting*
- *Gateways and views*

3.4.2 The designated area includes Sutton Lane to the south, Back Lane to the west, Bosworth Hall to the north and The Park to the east.

3.4.3 There are many fine listed and unlisted buildings of local historic or architectural interest within the conservation area. These include:

- *Bosworth Hall*
- *The Tower House*
- *St Peter's Church*
- *The Dixie Grammar School*

3.4.4 The Market Place defines the character of Market Bosworth. This central space is enclosed on all sides by buildings set at the back edge of the pavement. These edges are broken only by a small number of narrow paved jitties and alleyways. Radiating from this space, Main Street, Sutton Lane, Shenton Lane and Station Road provide more open views with occasional views of the countryside.

## **4.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY** (Figure 7)

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The aim of the work was to carry out a programme of ABIR (HE Level 1) prior to any refurbishment, extension and conversion works on the site. The AWB was to be undertaken during intrusive external and internal groundworks and internal fabric alterations.

4.1.2 It was proposed that the building would be recorded to the following Historic England survey level:

- The House (Building B) – HE Level 1

4.1.3 The ABIR was conducted in line with the appropriate Leicestershire County Council Generic Briefs (2023a, 2023b and 2023c).

### **4.2 Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording**

4.2.1 A programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource associated with a specified building, structure or complex. It will draw on existing records (both archaeological and historical sources) and fieldwork. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the ClfA. The programme will result in the production of drawings, an ordered accessible archive and a report (ClfA 2020).

4.2.2 The definition of ABIR is a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including buried components, on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater (*ibid*).

4.2.3 The purpose of ABIR is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform either (*ibid*):

- *The formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting*
- *To seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.*

#### 4.3 Historic England Recording Levels

##### 4.3.1 *HE Level 1 Record (enhanced to include interior)*

4.3.1.1 Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically, it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.

4.3.1.2 HE Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

4.3.1.3 The Level 1 record will consist of the following drawn, written and photographic elements as set out in '*Understanding historic buildings. A guide to good recording practice*' (Historic England 2016):

- *Drawing – sometimes item 1*
- *Photography – item 1, sometimes item 2*
- *Written account – items 1-4*

#### 4.4 Methodology

4.4.1 Site photography was undertaken using a high-resolution digital camera mounted on a tripod / monopod. If necessary, images will be taken using x5 or x3 bracketing functions. Natural and mains powered lighting were augmented by flash photography where necessary. Plans showing the direction of photographs taken were also produced. Scales will be used as appropriate. Digital images were taken with a Nikon D3500 DSLR which includes a 24 megapixel sensor.

4.4.2 The ABIR focused on those building elements to be removed / altered / obscured by the development proposals. A suitable sample of photographs were to be included in the final report, and were to include examples which illustrated not only the general character of the building, but details relating to specific elements discussed in the text. General views of the building in its wider setting were also to be included.

4.4.3 The following areas of the building will be photographed as appropriate:

- *All external elevations;*
- *All internal room spaces and roof structures (where accessible);*
- *Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the buildings to be recorded;*
- *Photographs illustrating the relationship of the building to surrounding buildings, grounds, gardens etc and their setting.*

4.5.3 *Research Objectives*

4.5.3.1 Several of the research objectives contained within the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/>) may be relevant to this project. The relevant research objectives relate to the Post-medieval (1485 AD – 1750 AD) and Modern (1750 AD – Present) periods.

## **5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING RESULTS** (Figures 8 - 16, Plates 1 - 49)

### **5.1 Archaeological Building Recording**

#### ***5.1.1 Introduction***

5.1.1.1 The ABIR fieldwork was undertaken over two days (13.04.2023 and 12.07.2023) in April and July 2023 with one archaeologist present on site. The fieldwork comprised a photographic survey of the house

#### ***5.1.2 Results***

##### **5.1.2.1 House (Building B) HE Level 1 Photographic Record**

##### **5.1.2.1.1 Exterior and General Views**



**Plate 1:** General view of Buildings A and B looking NE



**Plate 2:** General view of Buildings A and B looking NW



**Plate 3:** South elevation looking north (2.0m scale)



**Plate 4:** Porch GF01 looking south (2.0m scale)



**Plate 5:** North elevation looking SSW (2.0m scale)



**Plate 6:** East elevation looking SSW (2.0m scale)



**Plate 7:** East elevation looking WNW (2.0m scale)



**Plate 8:** South elevation construction joint between Buildings A and B looking north



**Plate 9:** South elevation low blue and red brick plinth



**Plate 10:** South elevation typical brick voussoir window head looking north



**Plate 11:** *South elevation decorative cast-iron bracket and signage above main entrance*

5.1.2.1.2. Interior (Cellar)



**Plate 12: C01 looking NNE (1.0m scale)**



**Plate 13: C02 looking SSW (1.0m scale)**



**Plate 14:** C02 looking NNE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 15:** C01 well and relieving arch detail looking WNW (1.0m scale)

5.1.2.1.3 Interior (Ground Floor)



**Plate 16:** GF01 looking NNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 17:** GF02 looking NW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 18:** GF02 looking WNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 19:** GF03 looking ESE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 20:** GF04 looking ESE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 21:** GF04 looking SSE into GF12 (1.0m scale)



**Plate 22:** GF05 looking WNW (50cm scale)



**Plate 23:** GF06 looking WNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 24:** GF07 looking SSW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 25: GF08 looking west (1.0m scale)**



**Plate 26: GF10 looking SSW (1.0m scale)**



**Plate 27:** GF11 looking west (1.0m scale)



**Plate 28:** GF11 looking NE (50cm scale)



**Plate 29:** GF12 looking east (1.0m scale)

5.1.2.1.4 Interior (First Floor)



**Plate 30:** FF01 looking ESE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 31:** FF01 looking WNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 32:** FF02 looking SSW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 33:** FF02 looking NNE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 34:** FF02 plank door detail looking east (1.0m scale)



**Plate 35:** FF03 looking east (1.0m scale)



**Plate 36:** FF03 looking WNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 37:** FF04 looking ENE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 38:** FF04 looking NW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 39:** FF05 looking NNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 40:** FF05 looking SE (1.0m scale)

5.1.2.1.5 Interior (Second Floor)



**Plate 41:** SF03 staircase looking WSW (50cm scale)



**Plate 42:** SF01 looking SSW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 43:** SF01 looking NNE (1.0m scale)



**Plate 44:** SF01 former gable scar looking SSW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 45:** SF02 looking WSW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 46:** SF03 looking east (1.0m scale)



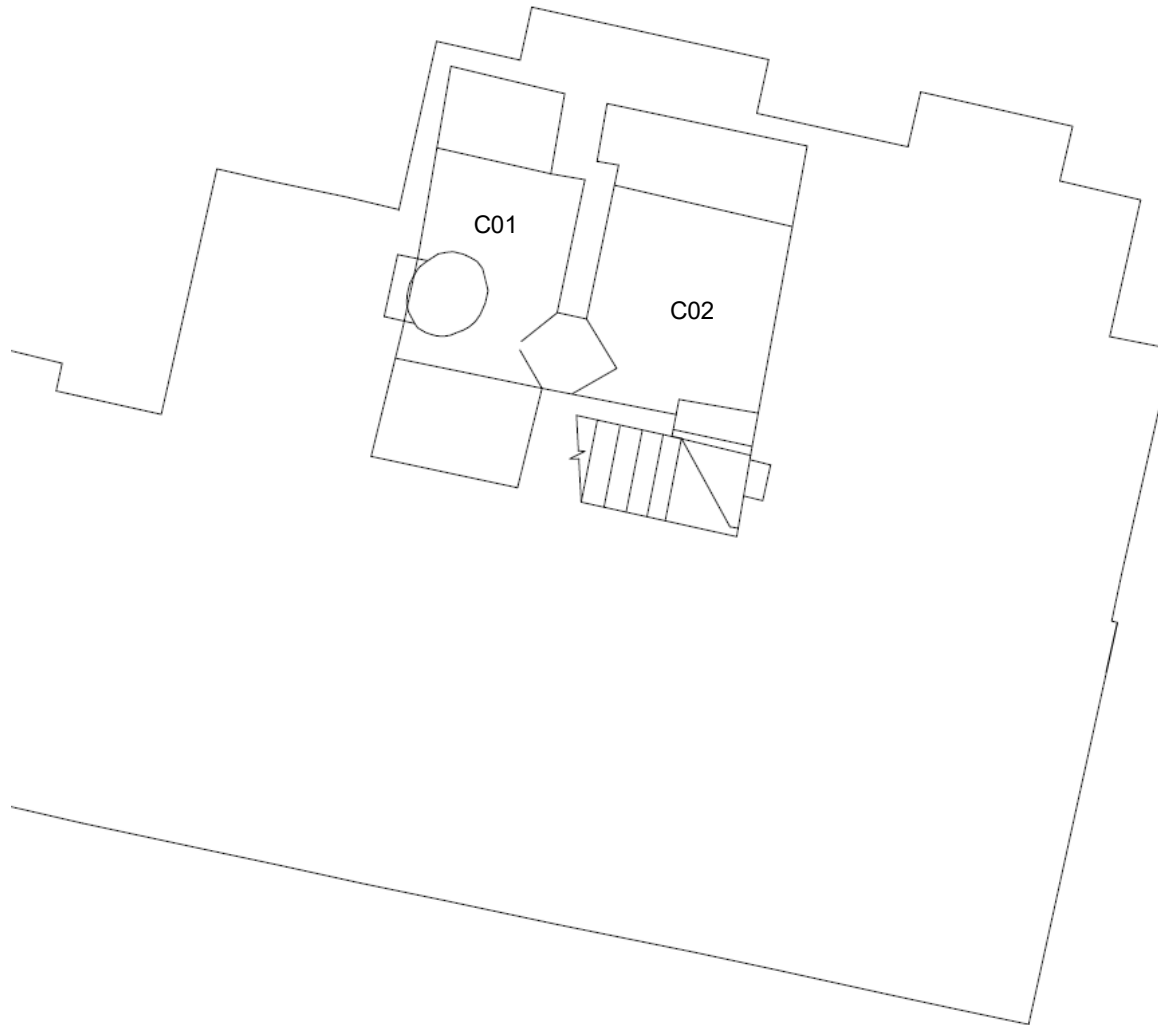
**Plate 47:** SF03 looking WNW (1.0m scale)



**Plate 48: SF04 looking ESE (1.0m scale)**



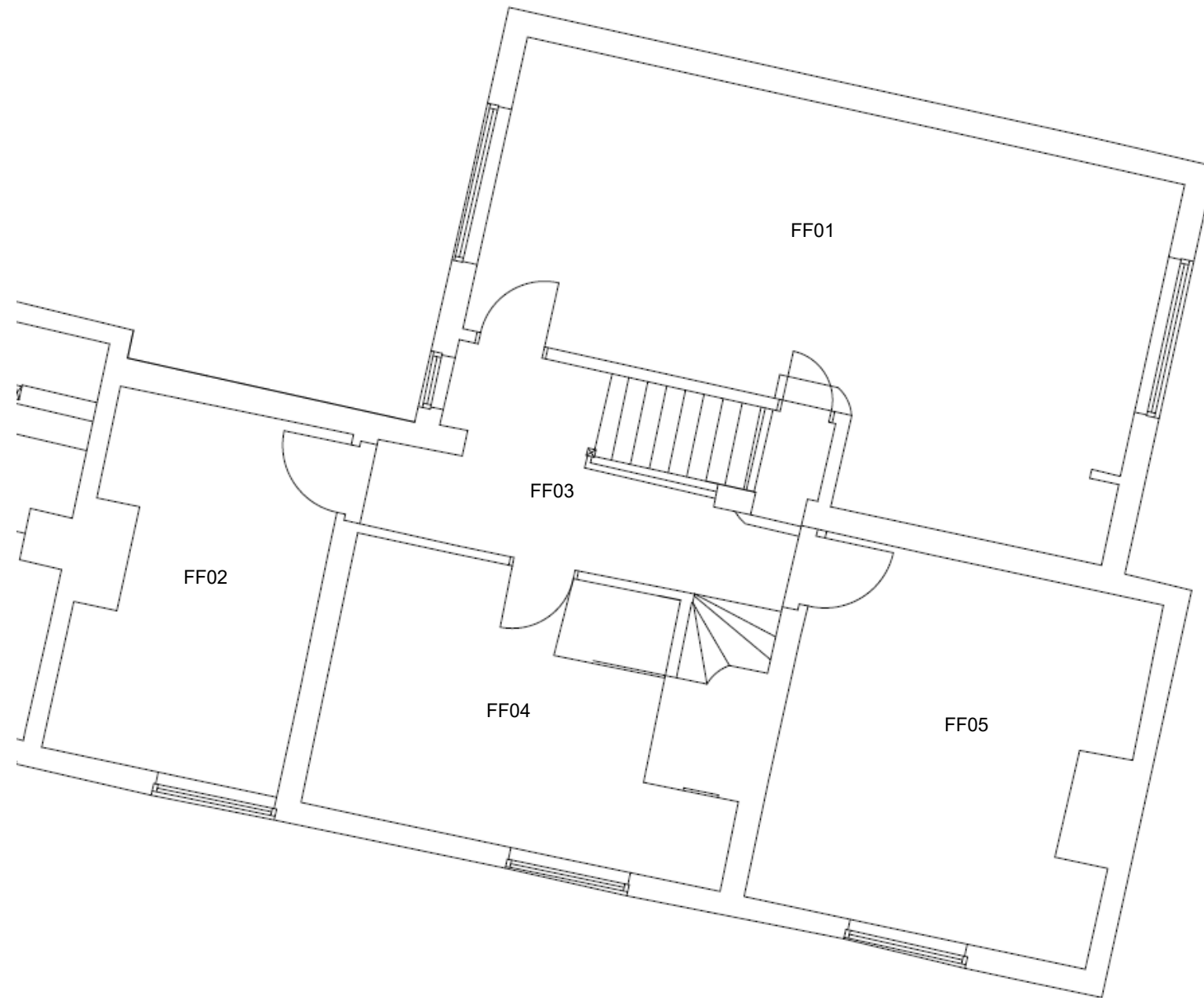
**Plate 49:** SF04 exposed lathe and screed floor looking ESE (1.0m scale)



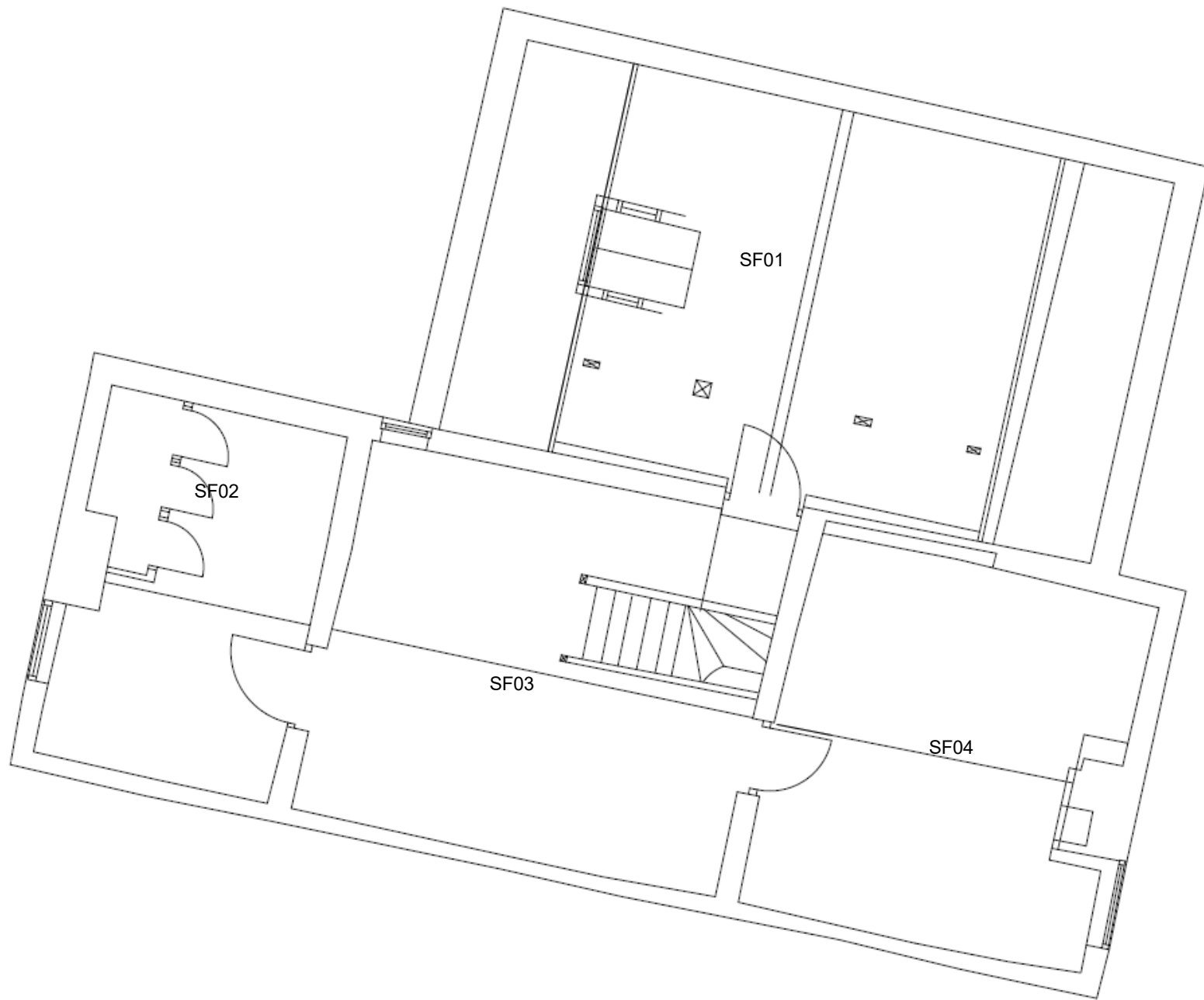
**Figure 8:** *Cellar Room Numbers (not to scale)*



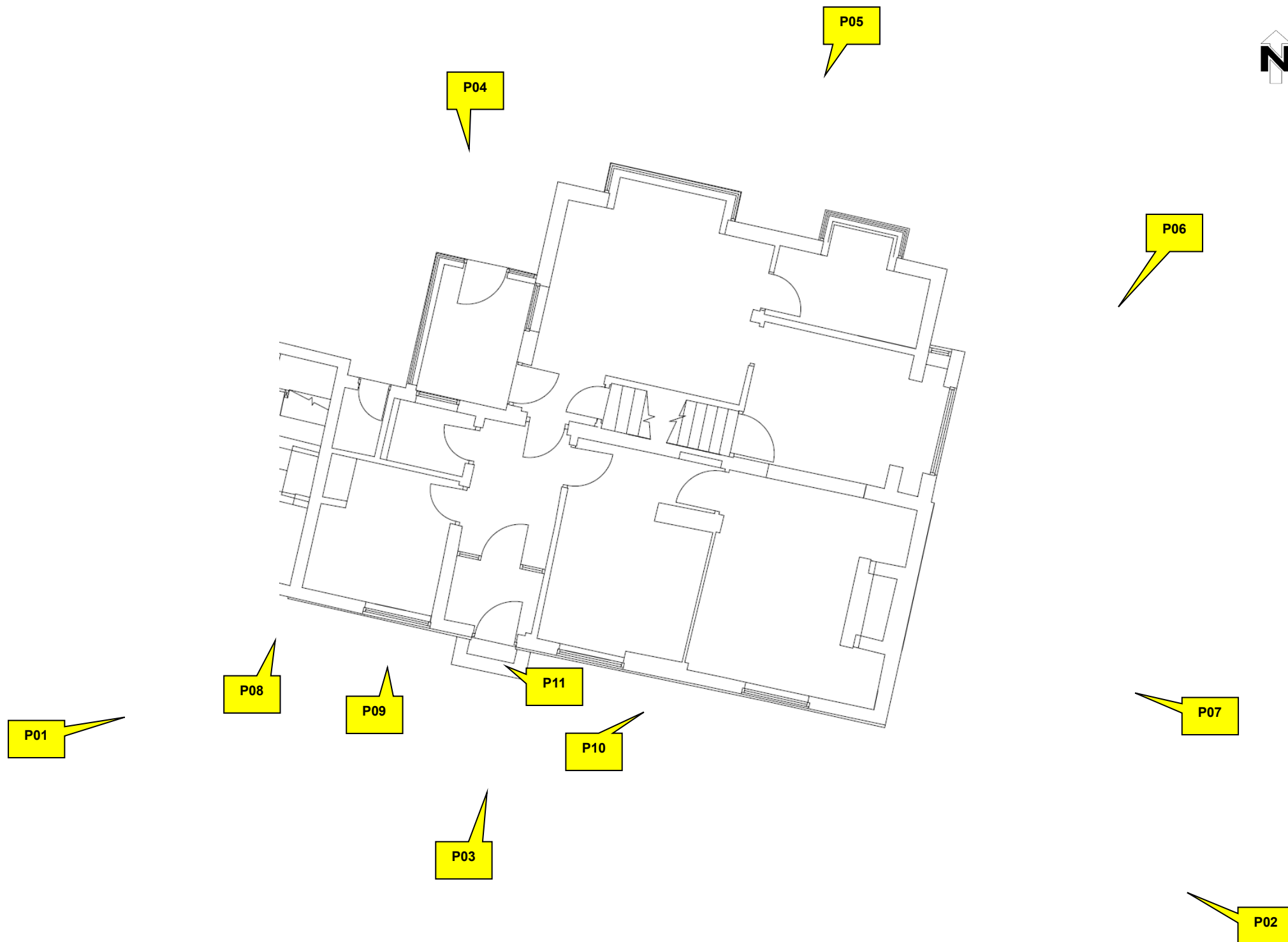
**Figure 9:** Ground-floor Room Numbers (not to scale)



**Figure 10:** *First-floor Room Numbers (not to scale)*



**Figure 11:** *Second-floor Room Numbers (not to scale)*



**Figure 12:** *External Report Plate Locations (not to scale)*



**Figure 13:** *Cellar Report Plate Locations (not to scale)*



**Figure 14:** Ground-floor Report Plate Locations (not to scale)



**Figure 15:** *First-floor Report Plate Locations (not to scale)*



**Figure 16:** *Second-floor Report Plate Locations (not to scale)*

## 5.2 Watching Brief Results

5.2.1 It was intended that an AWB would be maintained during internal conversion works with the potential to reveal any hitherto concealed historic fabric. No significant intrusive works, however, were undertaken as part of the conversion scheme.

5.2.2 It had already been reported that a lime screed floor had been revealed upon removal of modern floor surfaces on the second floor. This comprised a c. 0.05m thick layer of grey ashen lime screed bound with straw and animal hair laid on split lathes and joists (see Plate 49). No further intrusive work was undertaken of the floor beyond the exposure seen in Plate 49. The floor has now been boarded over and therefore preserved in situ.

## 6.0 **CONCLUDING STATEMENTS**

6.1 The programme of ABIR has succeeded in its aim of providing a photographic record of the building to HE Level standard. The archive will be deposited with OASIS and ADS. A summary of the report will be submitted to the *'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society'*.

## 7.0 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

7.1 The project was managed by Richard Cherrington BA, PG Cert, PG Dip Archaeol., ACIfA, Principal Archaeologist, Benchmark Archaeology, who will also supervised the ABIR and wrote this report. The project was commissioned and funded by Mary Jacques. The project was monitored by William Kelly AA, HaBBC.

7.2 We are grateful to Mary Jacques for her cooperation and assistance during the project.

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*For further information please contact:*  
Richard Cherrington (Principal Archaeologist)  
Benchmark Archaeology  
64 Edwards Road, Erdington  
Birmingham  
B24 9EW  
Tel: 07939066301  
Tel/Fax: 0121 241 5771

**E-Mail: [office@benchmark-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:office@benchmark-archaeology.co.uk)**  
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