

**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey
Moore's Arms
Orton Lane
Norton Juxta Twycross
Leicestershire**

(NGR SK 32238 06985)

On Behalf of Mr A. Forsythe



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ABRS Project No 2022-MANL

Planning Permission 21/01146/FUL

**Leicestershire Museums &
Archaeology Collections Accession No:
X.A147.2022**

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**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey, Moore's Arms, Orton Lane, Norton Juxta
Twycross, Leicestershire (SK 32238 06985).**

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**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey, Moore's Arms (former), Orton Lane,
Norton Juxta Twycross, Leicestershire (SK 32238 06985).**

Summary

This document is an archaeological standing building survey of Moore's Arms (former), Orton Lane, Norton Juxta Twycross, Leicestershire (SK 32238 06985), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Mr A. Forsythe in advance of the proposed conservation of the building and conversion to residential use and demolition of an outbuilding as part of the wider redevelopment of the site.

The Moore's Arms is a Grade II listed building. The building is likely to date to the 18th century, although there is only limited evidence to support this visible. Cartographic and documentary sources indicate the building was in use as a pub from at least early 19th century, named after the Moore Family, lords of the Manor. The pub remained in the Marshall Family for almost a hundred years and closed in 2008.

There is limited evidence to indicate that the building originated as two single unit cottages, there have also been a number of extensions to the rear and to the gables. The outbuilding was largely inaccessible at the time of the site visit, but appears to be potentially 19th century in date and may have also originated as a number of single unit cottages. There was no evidence of the building having been a smithy.

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museums Service, under the accession number X.A147.2022.

1. Introduction

Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) were commissioned by Mr A. Forsythe to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of Moore's Arms (former) and associated outbuilding, Orton Lane, Norton Juxta Twycross, Leicestershire (SK 32238 06985 (Figures 1 & 5)). Planning Permission and Listed Building Consent has been granted for conservation and conversion of the former pub building and the demolition of the outbuilding as part of the wider redevelopment of the site to residential use. The building is a traditionally built former public house, believed to date from the mid 18th century. The Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, as advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council has recommended that an archaeological standing building survey to Historic England Level 3 as defined in "Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice" (Historic England 2016) be carried out prior to any proposed works being carried out.

A generic brief for a programme of archaeological building recording was issued. The Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council has been consulted and the project addresses the requirements detailed by the Archaeologist in emailed correspondence and followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Inspection & Recording (2022-MANL_WSI_v1) and follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

(Cifa) Code of Conduct, and adheres to their Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2019).

The building is listed at Grade II (NHLE 1361350) and recorded by the Leicestershire HER (MLE12972), the outbuilding is considered curtilage listed and is also recorded by the HER (MLE12973). The buildings are not within a designated Conservation Area.



Figure 1
Site Location

Reproduced from 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office.
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2. Historical Background

The village of Norton has an established Saxon and early Medieval history and was, reputedly granted a Royal Charter in AD951 by King Eldred, it is recorded by the Domesday Book as *Nortone*, by the 16th century its name had changed to *Hogges Norton*. The Hearth Tax of 1564 recorded 16 families in the village. In 1599, Charles Moore purchased the Manor of Appleby and most likely, at the time included Norton, Charles's son, who was born in Norton became wealthy as a merchant in London in the East India trade and in 1681 became Lord Mayor of London and was elected President of Christ's Hospital. During his term of office he was knighted by Charles II. By the 16th century its name had changed to Hogges Norton. Although no clear evidence exists, it is almost certain that the Moore's Arms derives its name from the Moore Family.

The earliest, currently available map of the proposed development area is the Ordnance Survey Drawing Lichfield, Staffordshire (*Figure 2*) drawn in 1815. The map was published at a small scale, 2 inches to the mile, the equivalent of 1:31,680; nevertheless it is possible to accurately locate the proposed development area and identify an "L" shaped building fronting the highway which could potentially be identified as the Moore's Arms.



Figure 2
Ordnance Survey Drawings: Lichfield, Staffordshire (1815).
(OSD 258)

The tithe map for the parish held by ROLLR does not show any detail of the village, only glebe lands to the east of the Church and Main Street. The Post Office Directory of Leicestershire published in 1848 is the first available documentary reference to the Moore's Arms, where a William Marshall is listed, as well as publican Marshall is listed as blacksmith and Parish Clerk, clearly not a man to fall out with in 19th century rural Leicestershire.

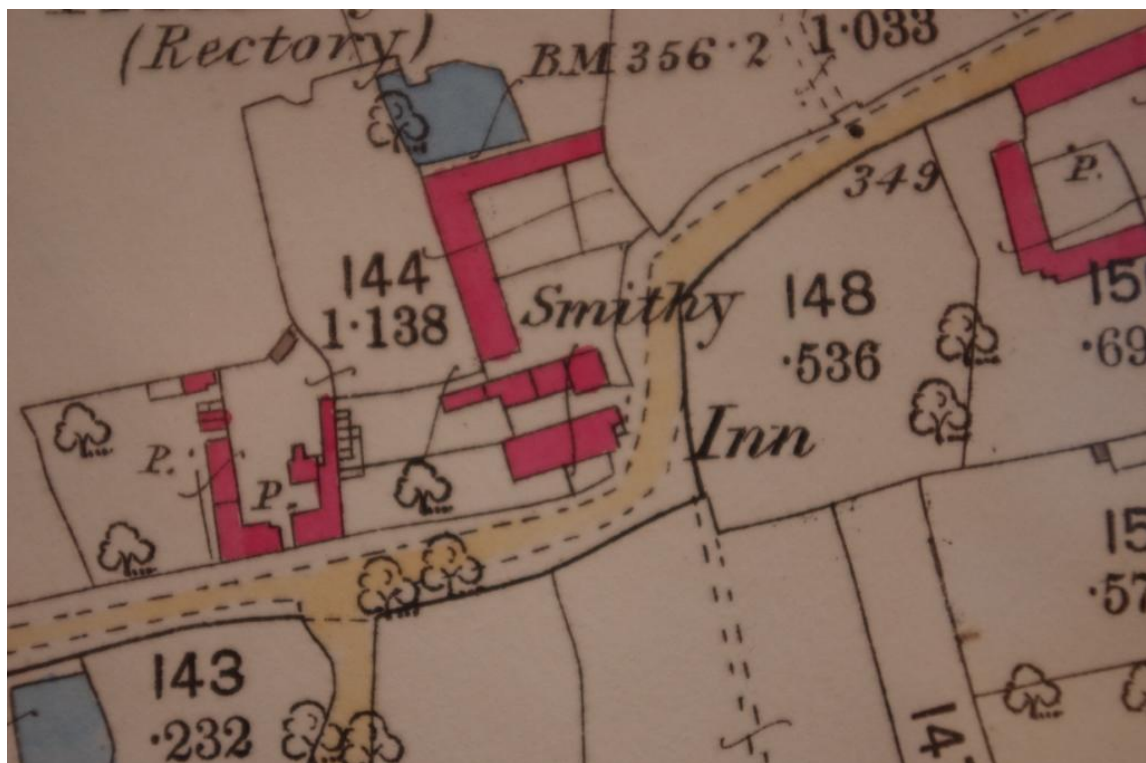


Figure 3
First Edition Ordnance Survey (1888).

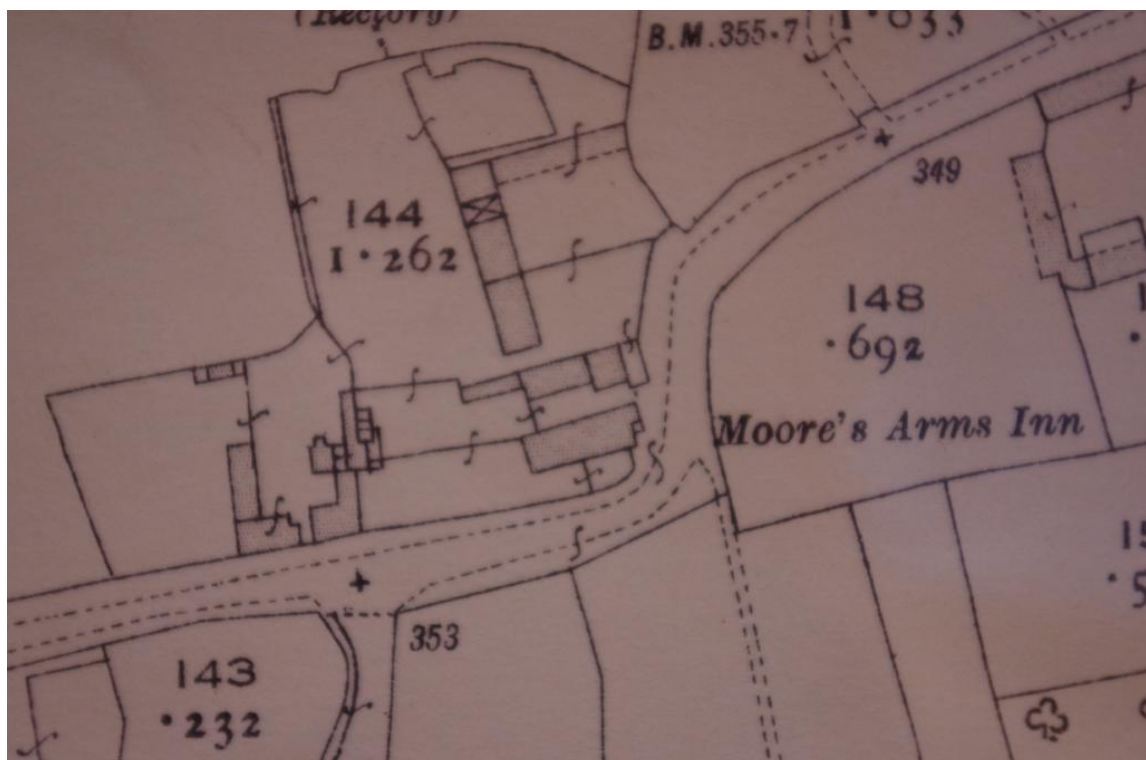


Figure 4
1924 Edition Ordnance Survey.

White's Directory published in 1863 again lists William Marshall as a blacksmith and victualler, a formal term for publican or innkeeper, Marshall, himself describes himself as an innkeeper in the 1881 census as well as a blacksmith, one of his sons is listed as an apprentice smithy. Kelly's Directory of Leicestershire also published in 1881 lists John Marshall at the Moore's Arms also a blacksmith, so it is possible that by then William had retired or died.

The first edition Ordnance Survey (ROLLR Ref XXVIII.7 (*Figure 3*)) published in 1888 is the first available large scale modern representation of Norton and the proposed development area. The map records the Moore's Arms as an Inn with a Smithy to the north, confirming documentary sources that the Marshalls were both innkeepers and smiths. The Moore's Arms is recorded as a single bay building with a small outshot on the easternmost gable. It is unclear whether the Smithy is the building immediately north of the inn, or the L shaped range of buildings further to the north. The second building is recorded as a four bay building, the westernmost being shallower and the easternmost being deeper than the central bays.

The second edition Ordnance Survey (ROLLR Ref XXVIII.7) shows no significant alteration, but no longer records the second building's individual bays.

John Marshall remains listed at the Moore's Arms until 1922, when he is replaced by Joseph Marshall. The 1924 edition Ordnance Survey (ROLLR Ref XXVIII.7 (*Figure 4*)) is the first to identify the Moore's Arms by name and no longer records a smithy on the same site. The buildings show no significant alterations.

Kelly's Directory published in 1936 lists a Miss E. Marshall at the Moore's Arms and again in 1941. There is no clear evidence as to when the pub left the Marshall Family, but prior to its closure in 2008 it was part of the Marston's estate under the management of Graham Broadhurst.

The Moore's Arms was listed at Grade II in 1989 (NHLE 1361350). The listed building description describes it as... *"Public house. Mid to late C18. Painted brick with plain tile roofs and brick end stacks. 2 storeys with first floor band. 2 window front: 3-light glazing bar casements within segmental-headed openings. Plain central door within segmental headed opening. Single-storey single-bay brick wings to left and right; the former has a flat roofed canted bay, and the latter a glazing bar casement to the centre and a door to the left. Interior: Chamfered ceiling beams. Open fireplace with salt and spice boxes"*.

3. Aims and Methodology

The specific objectives of the standing building survey were as follows:

- To provide a comprehensive written, drawn and photographic record of the building prior to the permitted conversion, as it represents upstanding archaeological/historical remains of local, regional or national importance.
- The project report will provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project, making reference to the appropriate regional research agendas.

- The project will produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building(s) in their current form prior to conversion and/or demolition.
- Rooms/spaces retaining only limited historic or architectural features will be subject of a basic photographic record if appropriate. Rooms/spaces of no historic or architectural significance (eg modern bathrooms or kitchens) will not be photographed.

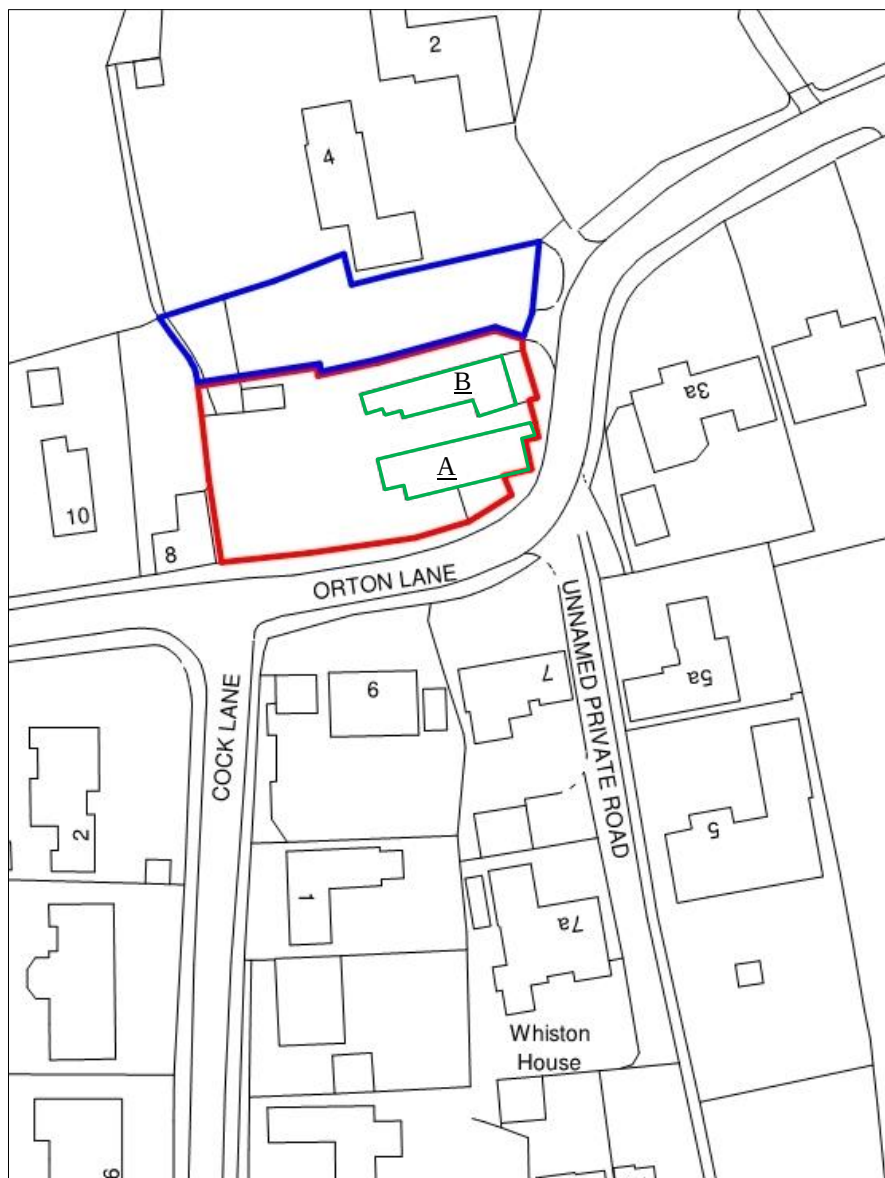


Figure 5
Plan of the Proposed Development Area (in Red), Recorded Buildings in Green.
(1:1250 (Provided by client))

Desk-based research included the analysis of readily available documentary and cartographic sources including Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) & Record Office for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (ROLLR).

The Historic Building Recording verified existing measured survey drawings (supplied by client) and completed a photographic (35mm monochrome negative) and written record of the building to the equivalent of Historic England Level 3. An ordered archive has been compiled and will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections and Archaeological Data Services (ADS). An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) record has been completed.

Orientation: The buildings subject to this historic building recording are linear in plan, the long axis is aligned east-north east – west-south west (*Figure 5*); for ease of description this is taken hereafter to be east – west; the principal elevation being that facing south (Moore's Arms) and east (outbuilding). Where the terms 'left', 'right', 'front' and 'back' etc are used in the report, this is in relation to the principal elevations as viewed from Orton Lane. For the purposes of this historic building recording a letter identification has been added to the buildings and number suffix have been added for significant partitions where required.

All historic maps are reproduced with north to the top of the page, following Ordnance Survey standards unless indicated otherwise with appropriate north arrow and key.

As far as is known, no previous historic building recording has been undertaken of the building.

The site visit was carried out by Gerwyn Richards on January 25th 2023.

4. Description of the Buildings

4.1 Building A – The Moore's Arms

The building is linear in plan, fronting Orton Lane; the two storey painted brick building is under a pitched plain tile roof with brick end stacks. Although difficult to measure accurately with the paint layers, the bricks are smaller than the standard 3inch bricks so are likely to be pre 19th century handmade bricks. There were brick kilns located north west of Appleby Magna during the 19th century. There are single storey bays to the east and west, straight joints indicate both are later extensions, each of these single storey extensions have later extensions in modern brick, the easternmost under a pitched roof, the west being under a flat roof. The straight joint visible at ground level may suggest that the western extension is an earlier element rebuilt and enlarged. The principal elevation (*Figure 6*) has a central plain door under a segmental headed opening with flanking with identical openings and a central blind window at first floor level, along with a brick band, and a 20th century pub sign. The windows are three light glazing bar timber casements, probably mid 20th century in date. The window on the easternmost extension is the same, and also has a plain door to the left; the westernmost extension has a later bay window.

The rear elevation is exposed brick with the multiple phases clearly visible as is the expansive catslide roof (*Figures 7 & 32*). The openings appear to be limited to the later extensions, although there is a central opening under a segmental head, immediately to the west is a second, identical doorway blocked with 20th century Fletton bricks. This arrangement may suggest the historic central bay may have originated as two single unit cottages.

Both gables are largely concealed by the later extensions, although the visible bricks of the westernmost extension are of similar dimensions to those on the principal elevation suggesting this may also be pre, or early 19th century in date (*Figure 8*). There is however a straight joint visible at eaves level to the north indicating that the central bay has been extended to the north. The east facing gable (*Figure 9*) is more interesting as it retains an unusual arrangement of blocked openings and apparently an off centre pitching door. The exact origin of the blocked openings is unclear, the two southernmost openings are under decorative segmental arches (*Figure 10*), so are likely to have originally been external windows, however the central opening is in line with the chimney so would have prevented a fireplace from being here which suggests the chimney is later. There is no evidence of a head to the northernmost, which is also partially concealed by a later extension.

The interior of the building, as expected from a former public house is much altered with extensive 20th century décor. The building consists of three principal bays with two lesser, later gable bays (*Figure 26*), the westernmost housing toilets and the easternmost a modern kitchen. There is a clear division with the east of the building being the domestic residence and the public house to the west.

The central bay, (3) houses the servery against the rear wall, which is largely modern and relatively small in size and retains a number of features of historic and architectural significance. On the cross wall between (2) and (3) is a large inglenook-type fireplace (*Figure 11*) which indicates the original gable wall prior to the construction of (2), the fireplace contains two glazed cupboards (*Figure 12*), which although clad in modern deal are likely to have been originally spice or salt cupboards, which were normally located near the fire to prevent the contents from getting damp. Probate inventories suggest that by the late 17th century salt boxes were separate, moveable items. There is, potentially a chamfered timber overmantle, although it is largely concealed by later timber cladding.

The ceiling is carried on a heavy chamfered bridging beam, the beam is stopped at its eastern end with a simple runout stop which could potentially be early 18th century in date (*Figure 13*). The location of the stop would indicate the original wall line, this has clearly been altered with a short length of smaller bridging beam now extending to the east. The joists are of varying scotling and potentially original. The fireplace in the eastern wall of (3) is much smaller and almost certainly late 19th century in date with a 20th century tiled, or inscribed cement insert.

To the north of (3) is a small sunken barrel store with brick thralls on the north and east walls (*Figure 14*). The ceiling is carried on a clearly reused chamfered bridging beam.

The westernmost bay, (2) retains little of historic or architectural significance and may have originally been the lounge – a better quality pub room (*Figure 23*). There are two bridging beams, the southernmost (central) is underdrawn, and the northernmost is chamfered with a possible runout stop at its western end.

The easternmost bays, (5) and (7) are clearly domestic. There is evidence of a fireplace on the east wall of (5) with alcoves to the north and south (*Figure 22*). There is no evidence of the blocked openings observed externally visible on this wall, although the extensive modern cladding and décor is likely to conceal it.

Access to the first floor is via a straight flight stair between (3) and (5). The first floor consists of the two principal bays (*Figure 27*). There is clearly a third bay to the east which is inaccessible. The first floor retains very little of historic or architectural significance. There is a large chimney breast within (9) which indicates the original gable wall (*Figure 15*) and exposed, partly chamfered purlins in (8).

There was no access to the roof space.

4.2 Building B – Outbuilding

Building B is located only some two metres north of the Moore's Arms (*Figure 5*). The building is brick built under a pitched half hipped plain tile roof with eyebrow dormers on the principal elevation and a central ridge stack, along with second, lateral stack on the north facing elevation. The bricks are of a similar dimension to those on the Moore's Arms. Projecting from the west facing gable is a later, single storey extension, with a corner chimney, to the south of which is later lean to extension, most likely a WC.

The east facing elevation (*Figure 16*) has a plain door under a pointed segmental headed opening to the north and symmetrical central window openings. There is evidence of a blocked doorway to the south, which would suggest the building may have originated as two single unit cottages with a central stack. The north facing elevation (*Figure 17*) is largely empty with the exception of small ground floor windows, one of which is blocked. The easternmost may have originally been a pantry window. The south facing elevation is more domestic in appearance (*Figure 18*) with a central doorway, again under a pointed segmental head opening, as are the flanking ground floor windows. As with the east facing elevation there is clear evidence of blocked gable doors, this would again suggest that the building may have domestic origins. The west facing gable is largely concealed by the later extensions (*Figure 19*), there is clear evidence that the northernmost extension extended further west, confirming cartographic sources indicating the building was originally larger.

Internally, the building consists of three principal bays (*Figure 28*). Due to structural instability, the easternmost bay was inaccessible (the architect supplied drawing is reproduced in Fig. 28 but not verified for accuracy). The principal bay, B(2) consists of single room with a central fireplace against the rear (north) wall (*Figure 21*), there is a 20th century suspended ceiling concealing two late 19th or early 20th century trusses in deal (*Figure 20*). It is clear that the room was originally open to the roof, which is confusing given the first floor windows on the south facing elevation, which may suggest a more complex history, this is supported by the chimney which blocks one of the ground floor windows, suggesting the two are not contemporary, the fireplace itself is too small for the room (*Figure 25*).

B1 consists of a single, single storey bay under a pitched roof; there are blocked openings on each long elevation, including a doorway on the north facing elevation. In the north west corner is a chimney breast and the outline of a copper (*Figure 24*) indicating the room originally had a sub domestic function. To the south, abutting the gable wall of B(2) is a small single bay, B(3), there is an outline of a toilet in the concrete floor indicating this was originally a WC added to the building, probably added during the mid 20th century.

The outbuilding retains no obvious evidence of it ever having been a smithy, so it is possible that the smithy mentioned in documentary sources was located within the now lost buildings at the northern end of the site.

5. Conclusion

The Moore's Arms and its associated outbuilding are a designated heritage asset and statutorily listed at Grade II. The listed building description describes the pub cottage as "*Public house. Mid to late C18. Painted brick with plain tile roofs and brick end stacks*". This historic building recording has confirmed these details and made a permanent visual (photographic & drawn) record, analysis of historic plan and fabric and historical background of the building in its current state.

Limited cartographic sources can only confirm a likely pre 19th century construction date and documentary sources indicate the building was in use as a pub from at least the early 19th century, having likely taken its name from the Moore Family, lords of the Manor from the 17th century onwards. The pub remained in the Marshall Family for almost a hundred years and closed in 2008.

Internally, as expected from a public house there is only limited evidence of the building's early history, it does however retain a number of features, notably 18th century chamfered and stopped beams and spice cupboards within the fireplace. There is limited evidence to indicate that the building originated as two single unit cottages, before being enlarged to its current plan-form. There have also been a number of extensions to the rear and to the gables.

Part of the outbuilding was inaccessible at the time of the site visit, the remainder appears to be potentially 19th century in date, therefore post dating the Moore's Arms and may have originated as a number of single unit cottages. There was no evidence of the building having been a smithy.

6. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

- 1 A3 permatrace sheet containing floorplans & notes
- 2 A2 paper sheets containing floorplans & elevations
- 2 DVDs containing 78 digital images
- 78 B&W negatives & contact sheets
- 3 A4 photo contact sheets
- 3 A4 photo record sheets
- 1 A4 paper sheet of notes
- 1 Unbound copy of this report

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under the Accession Number X.A147. 2022.

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

6.1 OASIS Record Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	UPLOADED AS
OASIS No	archaeol30-512919
Project Name	Moore's Arms (former), Orton Lane, Norton Juxta Twycross, Leicestershire.
Site Co-ordinates	SK 32238 06985
Project Type	Standing Building Recording
Project Manager	Gerwyn Richards
Previous/Future Work?	No/No
Current Land Use	In Use As Building
Development Type	Residential
Prompt	NPPF/LBC
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire Museums/ADS

7. References & Sources

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8. Colour Plates & Drawings



Figure 6
Building A, Principal Elevation (Looking North West).



Figure 7
Building A, North – North West Facing Elevation (Looking East – South East).



Figure 8
Building A, West – South West Facing Gable (Looking East – North East).



Figure 9
Building A, East – North East Facing Gable (Looking West – South West).



Figure 10

Building A, East – North East Facing Gable, Showing Blocked Openings (Looking West – South West).



Figure 11

A(3), Fireplace (Looking West – South West).



Figure 12
A(3), Spice Cupboard to North of
Fireplace (Looking West – South
West).



Figure 13
A(3), Chamfered & Stopped Bridging Beam (Looking South East).



Figure 14
A(4), Barrel Store (Looking East – North East).



Figure 15
A(9), Chimney Breast (Looking West – South West).



Figure 16
Building B, Principal Elevation (Looking West).



Figure 17
Building B, North – North West Facing Elevation (Looking South West).



Figure 18
Building B, South – South East Facing Elevation (Looking North East).



Figure 19
Building B, West – South West Facing Gable (Looking East – North East).



Figure 20
B(2), Roof Truss (Looking West – South West).



Figure 21
B(2), General View (Looking West – South West).



Figure 22
A(5), General View (Looking East).



Figure 23
A(2), General View (Looking South West).



Figure 24
B(1), General View (Looking West – South West).



Figure 25
B(2), Fireplace (Looking North – North West).



Figure 26
A(3), Fireplace (Looking East).



Figure 27
A(3), Servery (Looking West – South West).



Figure 28
A(3), Ceiling Structure (Looking East – South East).



Figure 29
A(8), General View (Looking West – South West).



Figure 30
B(2), General View (Looking East – North East).



Figure 31
A(3), General View (Looking South East).



Figure 32
A(10), General View (Looking West – South West).



Figure 33
A(5), General View (Looking West).



Figure 34
A First Floor Landing (Looking West
– South West).

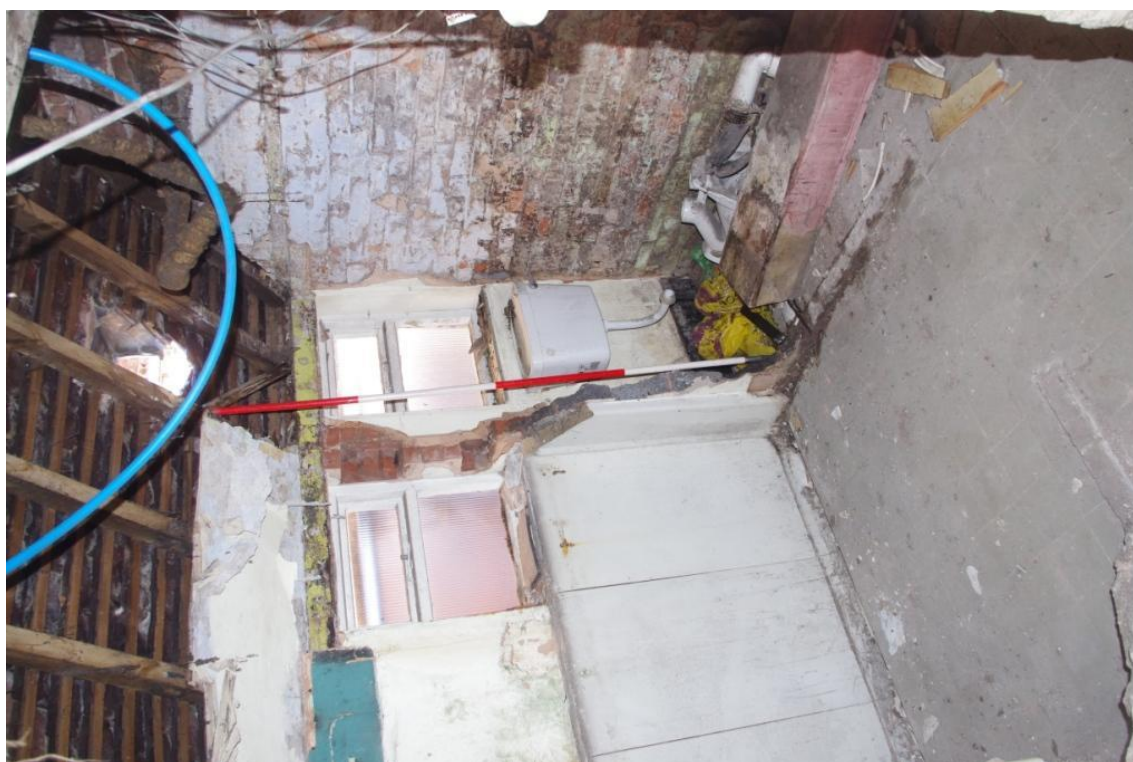


Figure 35
A (6), General View (Looking North
East).

Figure 36
Building A Ground Floor Plan.

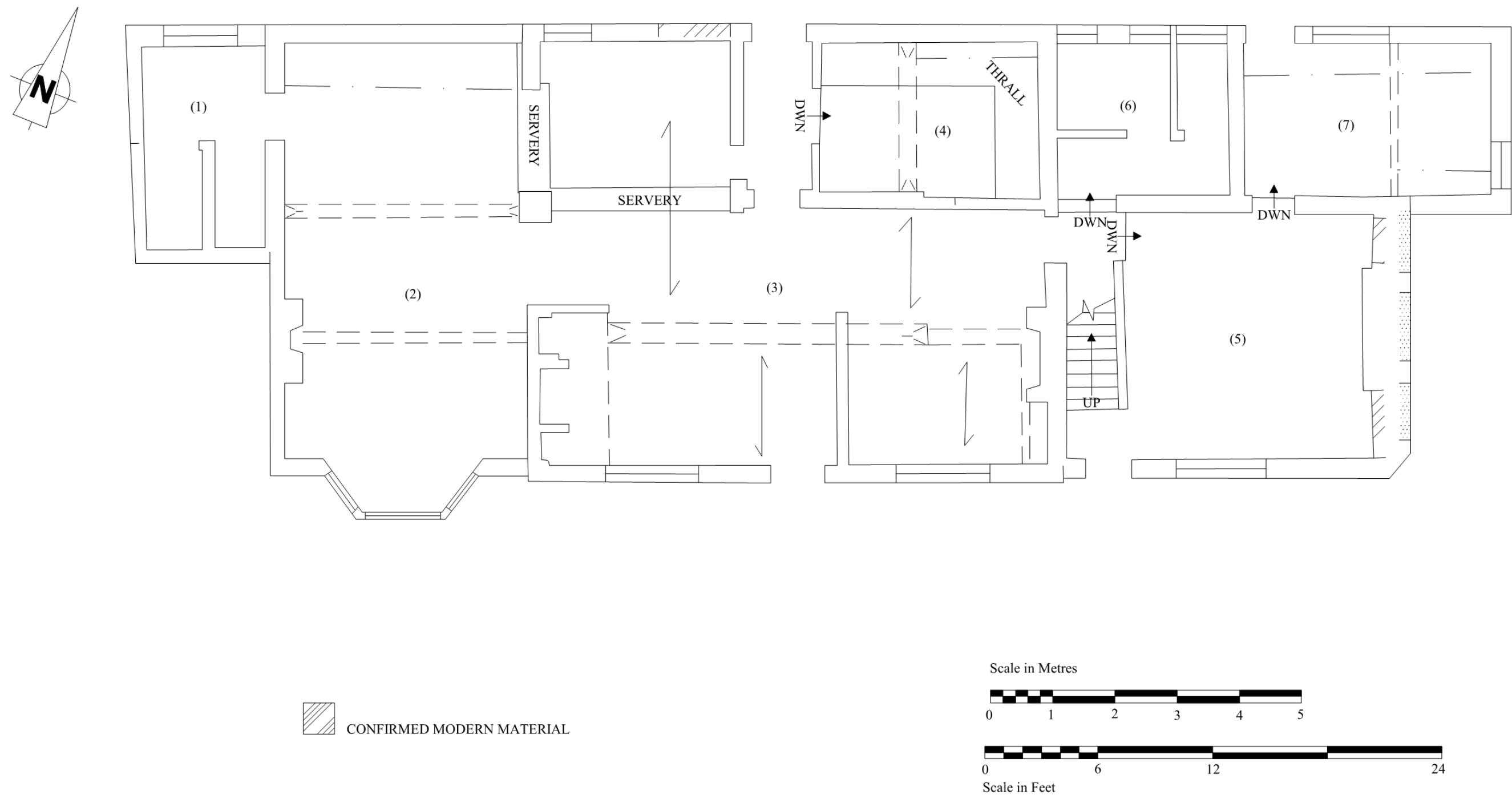
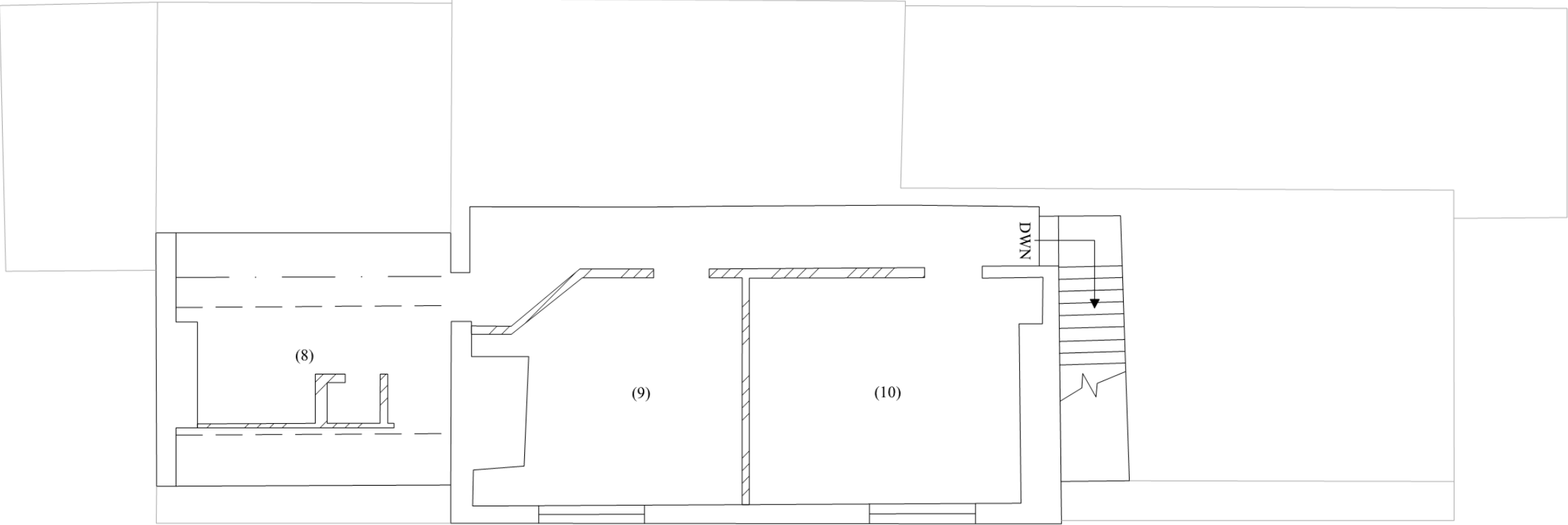
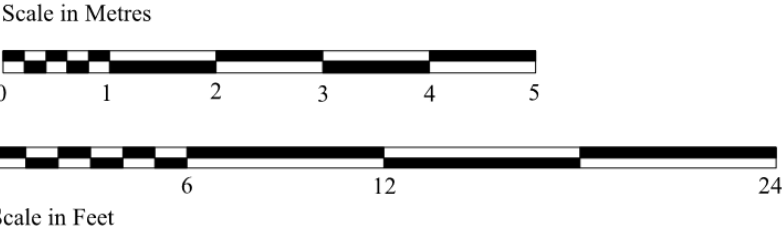


Figure 37
Building A First Floor Plan.



 CONFIRMED MODERN MATERIAL



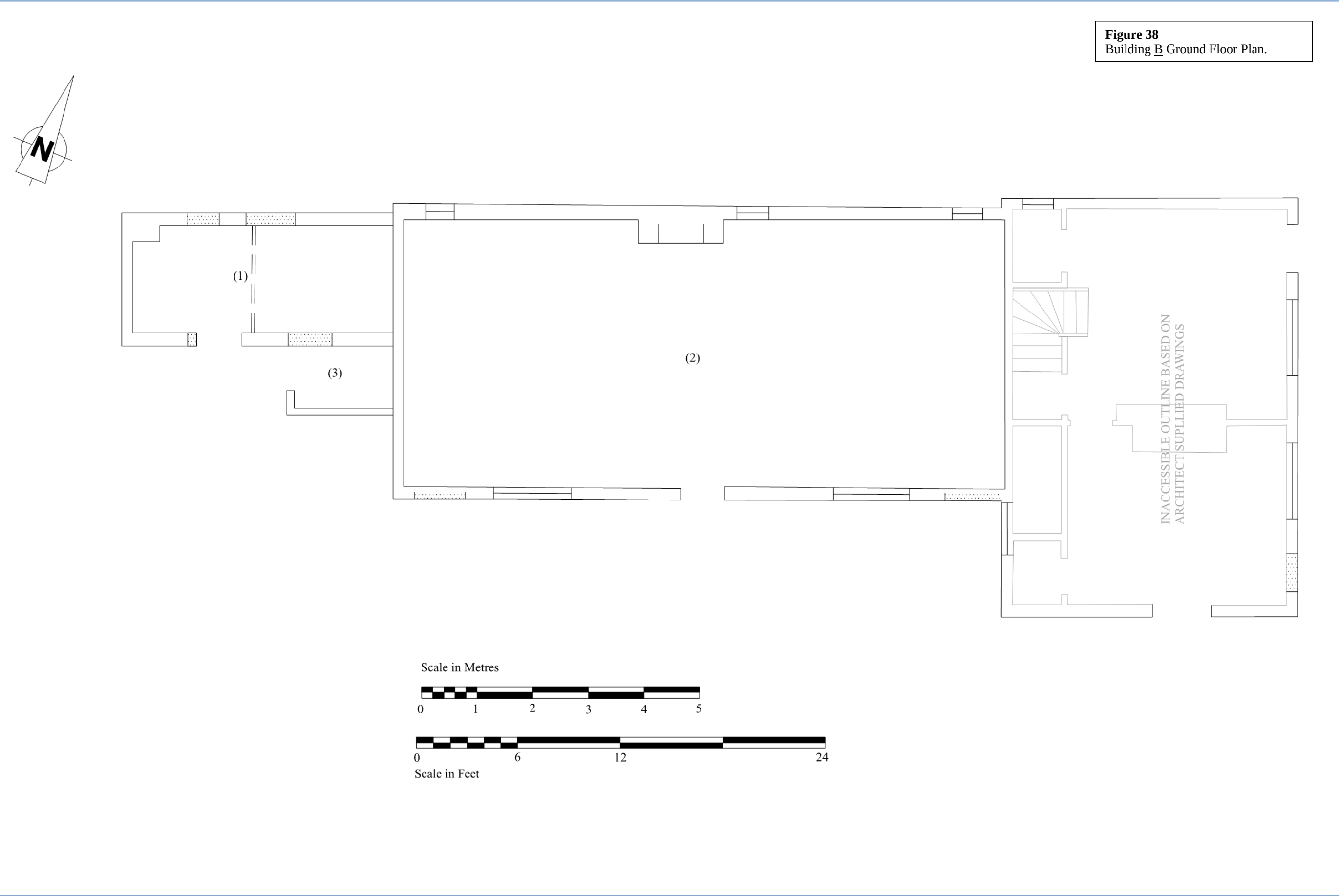


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

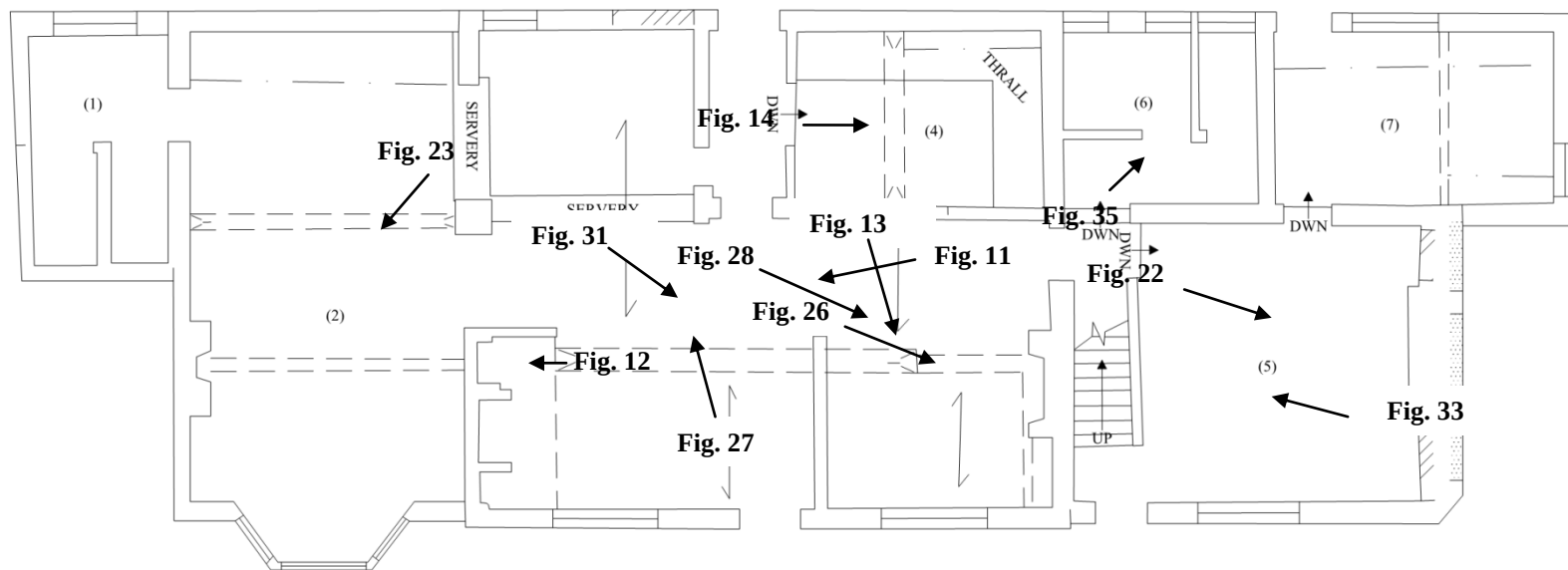


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 6

Figure 39
Building A Locations of Photographs Included in
Report – Ground Floor.

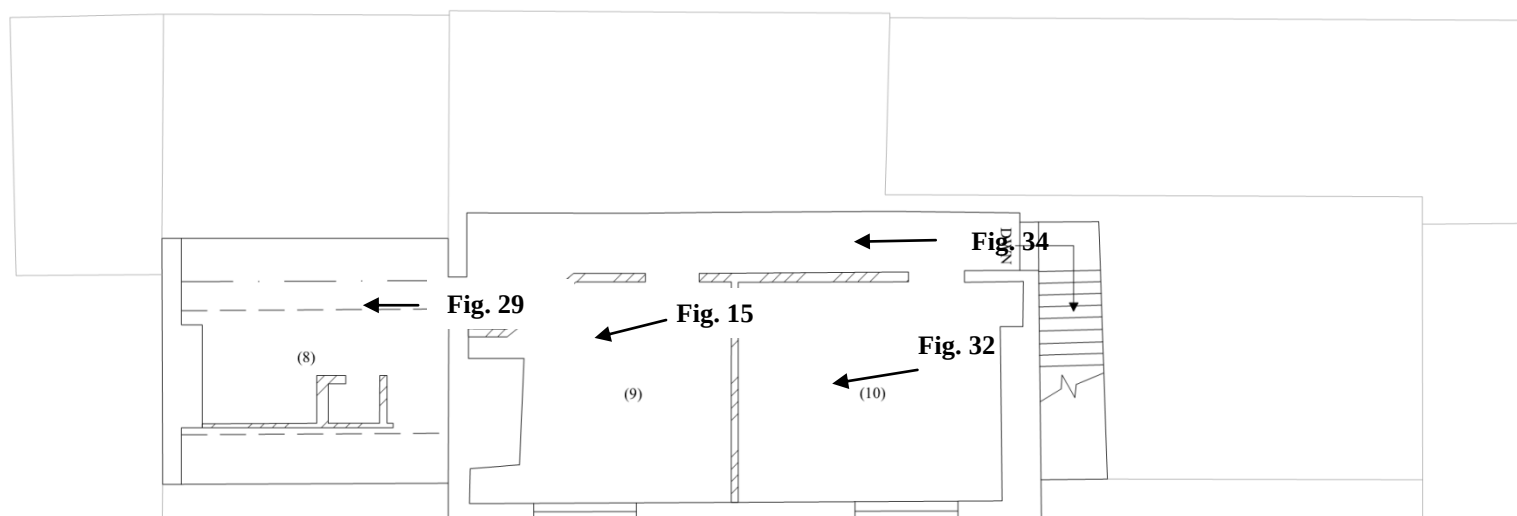


Figure 40
Building A Locations of Photographs Included in
Report – First Floor.

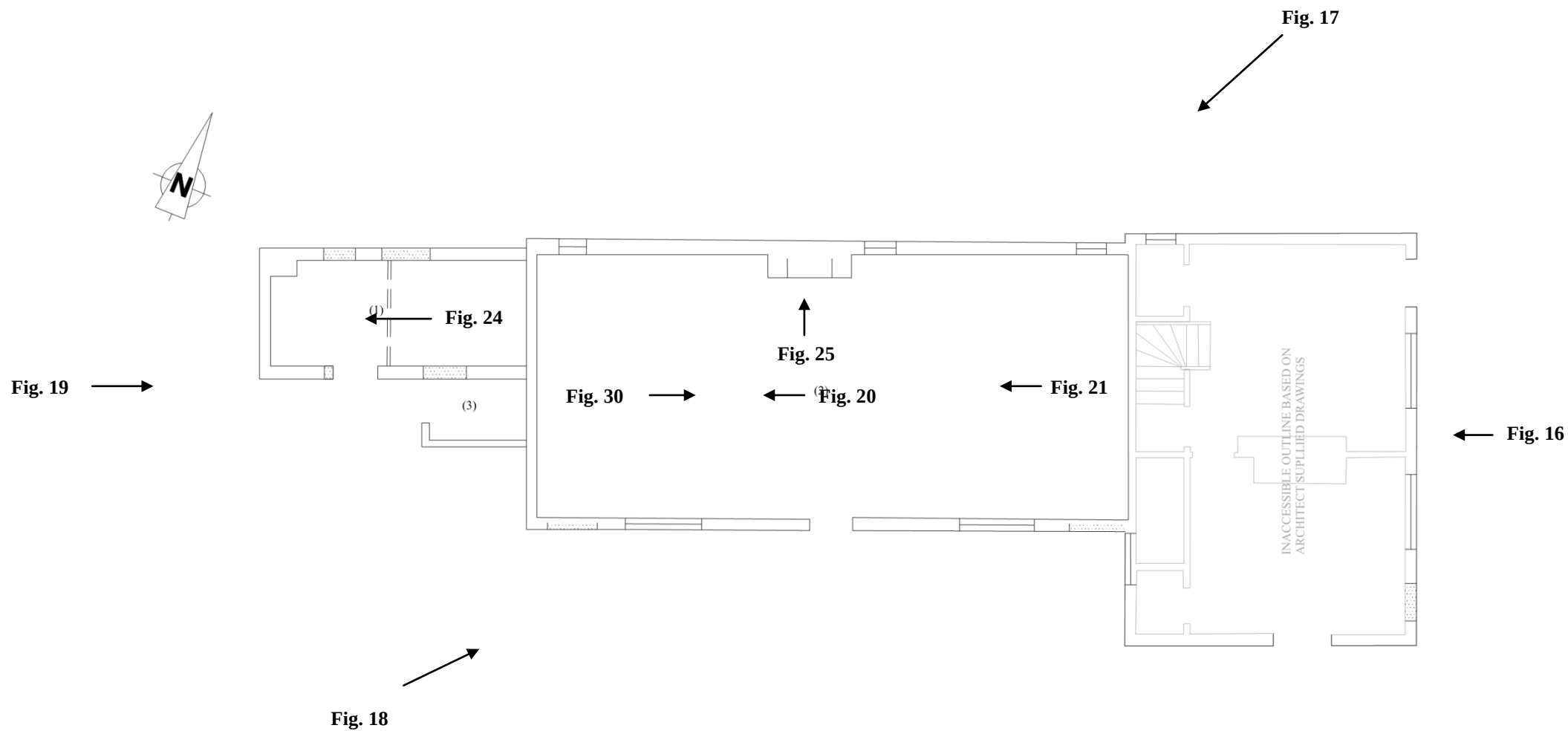


Figure 41
Building B Locations of Photographs Included in
Report – Ground Floor.

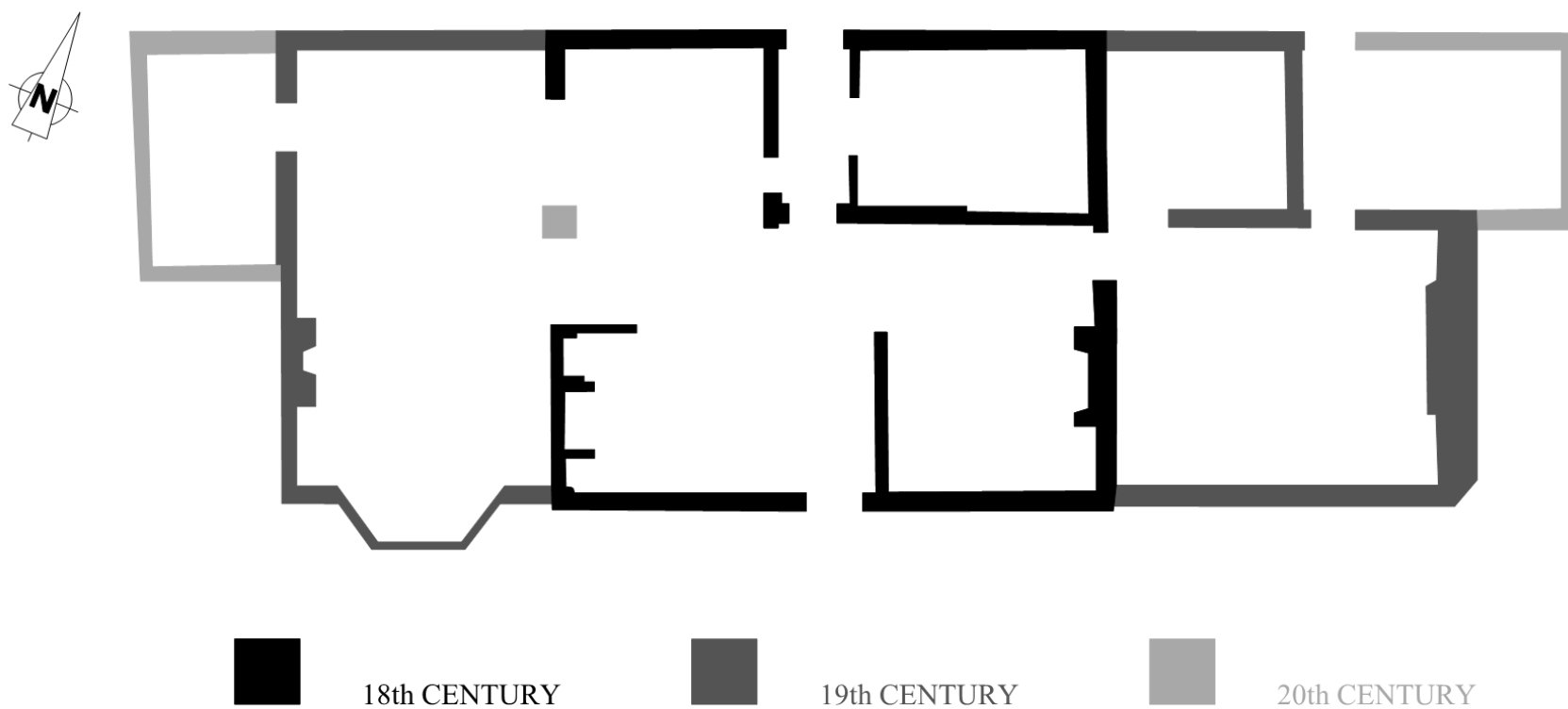


Figure 41
Building A Principal Phases– Ground Floor.

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