

APPENDIX 10

LOCAL NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Assessments: Somerby Parish Local Heritage: Buildings, artefacts, parklands and gardens (using Historic England Guidance)

The following has been prepared based on Historic England's commonly applied selection criteria, where appropriate, for assessing suitability of assets for heritage listing. These include: age, rarity, aesthetic value, group value, evidential value, historic association, archaeological interest, designed landscapes, landmark status and community value.

1.0 BURROUGH ON THE HILL

Map reference 1: The Old Rectory, Main Street:

Circa 1875, on or near the site of the C16 parsonage shown on the 1607 Brasenose College village Map; incorporation of materials from the earlier building has been suggested. The house, of coursed and squared ironstone with contrasting ashlar dressings, is a mix of C16-C17 motifs and Tudor 'classicism' including a central gable with arched window and finial, two-storey canted bays, shouldered limestone lintels, entrance porch, stone door case with pointed arch, fluted columns, and lanterns.

A drawing, likely of the early parsonage, is in the plate 'Burrow' in John Nichols's *"History and Antiquities of the County of Leicestershire"*, Part 2, Vol. 2, (1798). The building served as an early school for gentlemen referenced in Sutton's endowment; birthplace of Alfred Young Nutt, architect, (d. 1924), a school of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, eminent physician, (d. 1896) and home of Evelyn Burnaby, author, (d. 1924). (Source: Burrough Local History Group, 2017; British History On-Line: Burrough)



Figure 1: The Old Rectory, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 1)

Map reference 2: Peakes farm house and stable yard, Main Street:

A village homestead circa C17 with C18 additions, on or near the site of Hely (?) Farm depicted on the 1607 Brasenose Collage Map. A measured drawing of the farm house indicates several building phases and suggests the main block of C16 origin, and/or building materials were reused from nearby Owston Priory (dissolved 1536-9). There is no written report accompanying the drawing. L-shaped, of coursed and squared ironstone, the building is vernacular in style; outbuildings enclose the service court. The west and south elevations contain windows with ovolo moulding, and hoods, popular through the late C16 and C17, the mullions later replaced by wood glazing bars. (Source: Mr. Brian Blayney, RIBA FLI, undated measured drawing.)



Figure 2: Peake's Farm House, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 2)

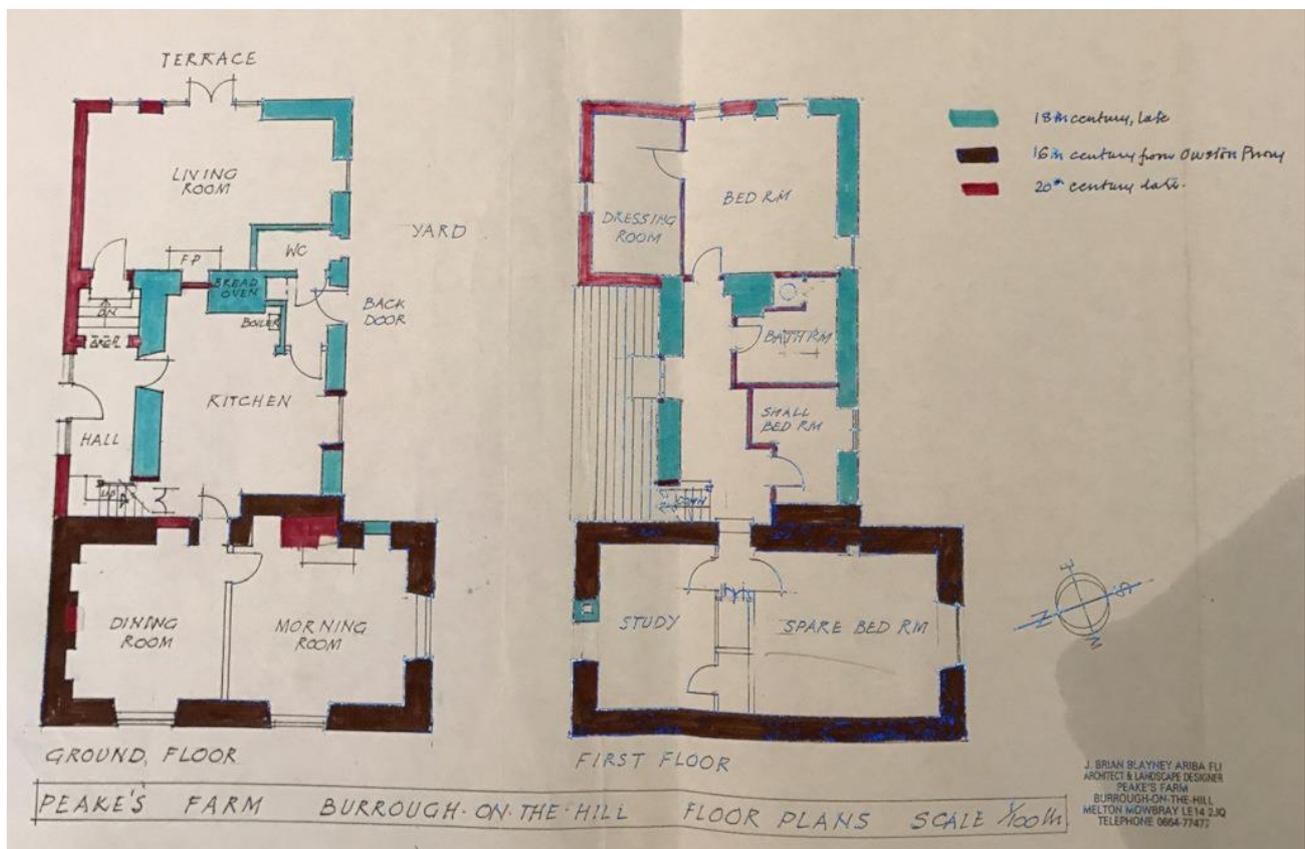


Figure 3: Plan of Peake's Farm showing the different phases of construction and sources of building materials, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 2)

Map reference 3: Yew Tree Cottage, Main Street:

Small picturesque-style ironstone cottage, date stone of 1815, with keystones set into segmented ironstone arches over entrance and windows, with modern remodelled windows and glazing bars.



Figure 4: Yew Tree Cottage, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 3)

Map reference 4: Burrough Hall, Burrough Road:

Built by 1876 on high ground north-east of the village by C.W. Chaplin, businessman and Member, Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society. The house can be characterised by its fine Tudor revival style and fenestration. Three bays and a service wing, coursed and squared ironstone with ashlar dressings, mullion and transom windows, and finials on principal gables.

The front elevation with gabled entrance porch, stone door case, pointed arch, carved hood, first floor 6 light windows and date stone. To the right of the entrance, flat-topped canted bay with 6 x 3 lights. The rear (west) elevation, asymmetrical with oriel window. The south elevation overlooking the garden is symmetrical, with a two storey band of windows, canted end gables with bay windows, and centred glazed doors which repeat the style of the windows. (Sources: British History Online: Burrough on the Hill; Minutes of The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, January, 1896, ed. Brown, C., University of Leicester)



Figure 5: Burrough Hall, Burrough Road, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 4)

Map Reference 4-a: Burrough Hall Park and Garden, Burrough Road:

Burrough Hall, located above the south and west slopes of the Burrough Hill escarpment, is approached through park land bordering Somerby Road. The park is sheep pasture with scattered field trees, some veterans; an avenue of trees lines the drive; a designed 'pinery' situated on the north-west side of Somerby Road, partially overlooking Burrough Hill Fort (SAM). Natural England has designated areas of the park and gardens as Priority Habitats.

The pleasure garden, designed for views, is laid out in lawns, planted with groves of mixed native species and conifers, some veterans, clipped shrubs and naturalized plantings. Sweeping views over countryside are orchestrated from the garden towards Burrough Grade II* Church, Whatborough Hill (SAM) and Somerby Grade I Church. Areas of the garden were re-designed in 2007. Public views of the park and/or garden are had from the Burrough Road, footpath D70 and the garden is opened to the public as part of the National Garden Scheme. (Source: British History On-Line: Burrough)



Figure 6: Burrough Hall Park and Garden, Burrough Road, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 4a)

Map reference 5: The Old School, Main Street:

A National School built by subscription in 1873; brick construction and in Domestic Revival style, maintaining original bell and pulley system, panelled door with pointed arch and original set of door keys. One of four mid to late C19 National Schools in the parish (two in Somerby), it has group value with national schools in Pickwell including Grade II Somerby County Primary School. Now sympathetically remodelled to a dwelling, it has social and landmark value to the community. (Sources: British History On-Line: Burrough; Victoria County History, vol. 5, 1964).



Figure 7: The Old School, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 5)

Map reference 6: Brasenose Estate Cottages, no. 38-43 Main St:

Two groups of stone-built cottages built in 1907-9 by Major A. Coats, occupant of Burrough Hall, they represent a fine example of Domestic Revival style cottages, constructed of brick and partly faced with coursed and squared ironstone masonry or stuccoed, with moulded string course, timber framed and decorated gables, barge boards, casement windows and panelled doors with wrought iron strap work and limestone shouldered lintels. (Source: British History Online: Burrough on the Hill).



Figure 8: Brasenose Estate Cottages, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 6)

Map reference 7: Medieval earthworks, Melton Lane and earthworks west of Church:

A distinct area of earthwork remains including C17 terraced gardens, artificial ponds associated with a late medieval Manor, circa 1569 (Nichols's 1798 County History) and likely earlier, demolished in the 1830's; and tracks, a quarry and building platforms adjacent to St. Mary's Church to the north. The buildings and garden are represented on the 1607 Brasenose College map. (Source: MLE: HER 4062 and 4063).



Figure 9: Area of Medieval Earthworks, Melton Lane, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 7)

Map reference 8: The Stag and Hounds and outbuilding, Main Street:

Early C19 pubic house, with a number of building phases including a modern extension. The north-east (front) elevation is refaced with brick; the south east elevation is also of brick (possibly late C19/early C20); the north elevation is of squared and coursed ironstone. To the rear a lower, earlier two storey wing of coursed rubble stone, in the local vernacular style with wood framed casement windows. The building is of landmark value to the community for historic and social reasons. Adjacent to the pub is a brew house which currently produces popular local artesian beers. (Source: British History Online: Burrough).



Figure 10: The Stag and Hounds, Main Street, Burrough on the Hill (Map Ref 8)

2.0 PICKWELL

Map reference 9: Pickwell National School, Somerby Road:

The earliest of four national schools in the Parish, built by 1835, remodelled in 1883; constructed of coursed and squared ironstone in Gothic Revival style. Features include a panelled door with pointed arch, wrought iron strap-work and decoratively carved limestone spandrel. There are four two-light lancet windows, and two square headed casement windows with central stone king mullion and decorative ashlar surrounds. The stonework surrounding the windows suggest an architectural relationship with other Pickwell estate buildings including Home Farm, Wingfield House and Grade II Pickwell Manor, itself remodelled in the C19. The building is bounded on three sides with a low ironstone wall stopped by pillars and a roadside wrought iron rail and gate. The building is now used as the village hall. (Source: British History Online: Pickwell).



Figure 11: Pickwell National School, Somerby Road, Pickwell (Map Ref 9)

Map reference 10: Stone Pit Terrace, Main Street:

Date stone 1870, and built by Richard Fryer, occupant of Grade II Pickwell Manor. There are ten attached two-storey estate cottages, built of local ironstone in the vernacular style, set back from the Main Street with picket fenced enclosed front gardens. The cottages are adjacent to the earthworks of gravel or sand pits last used during the late C19, and the site of a limekiln (now demolished). They are a good example of worker accommodation adjacent to an early industrial site and the Manor. The disused quarry is locally designated as a Site of Environmental Significance (PH-01) in the Neighbourhood Plan. (Source: British History On-Line: Pickwell; Somerby Remembered, 1994, Local History Society)



Figure 12: Stone Pit Terrace, Main Street, Pickwell (Map Ref 10)

Map reference 11: The Old Rectory, Main Street:

The Old Rectory is a fine example of domestic Gothic Revival style. It was built circa 1856 adjacent to the site of the former C17 (or earlier) All Saints rectory, now demolished but depicted on the 1616 Pickwell Manor estate map. It is of two storeys with attics, with steeply pitched roof, of coursed and squared ironstone with ashlar dressings; the front elevation, three bays with two gables asymmetrical in height, one with a single storey canted bow window. The stone door cases have pointed-arches and carved stops; a decoratively carved oriel ornaments the first storey of the east elevation. It is the former rectory for Grade 1 All Saints Church and the house and garden is a feature in its setting. (Source: HER: MLE15203 - amended; 1616 Map of the Manor of Pickwell, LRO, Collection T1797)



Figure 13: The Old Rectory, Main Street, Pickwell (Map Ref 11)

Map reference 12: Headstone, Pickwell closed church yard:

Great War headstone, Sapper Edward Luke Meadows, Royal Engineers, 16th July, 1917, located at centre west end of the closed church yard. Sapper Meadows, a resident of Somerby, member of the Primitive Methodist congregation and a painter and decorator, was commemorated by Parish residents on the centenary of the end of World War I held on November 11, 2018. The grave stone is of communal value. (Source: Leicestershire County Council War memorials Project)



Figure 14: Pickwell Closed Churchyard (Map Ref 12)

Map reference 13: Wingfield House, Main Street:

Two storey dwelling coursed and squared ironstone, with single canted bay with gable, limestone dressings and date stone of 1884. Domestic Revival in style, the front elevation has square headed windows with decorative ashlar surrounds, inset key stones and segmented brick relieving arches

above; the entrance, a stone door case with four centred arch, fluted jambs, carved stops and six panelled wooden door. The locally distinctive style of the window surrounds, repeated on Home Farm house, Pickwell National School (remodelled 1883) and the C19 facade of Grade II Pickwell Manor, suggest a relationship by period and/or builder and architecture. Wingfield House is recorded as the dwelling of the Pickwell bailiff who in a rural area may have, with other duties, managed the estate lands of adjacent Pickwell Manor. (British History On-line: Pickwell)



Figure 15: Wingfield House, Main Street, Pickwell (Map Ref 13)

Map Reference 14: Historic Park and Garden: Pickwell Manor, Somerby Road:

The park and garden is the setting for Grade II Pickwell Manor, an early C17 dwelling with C18 and C19 additions (HE Listing 1177724) and for Pickwell Grade I Church. Estate maps from 1616 and 1736 provide a record, rare in the Parish, of the evolution of Pickwell Manor park, garden and house. The drawings suggest a C17 principal entrance and series of polite rooms at the south of the house, with gardens at the south and east as at present. The position of the 1616 orchard or designed tree planting, at the east, is preserved by a contemporary parterre. The larger garden at the south evolved to lawns, with viewing banks and specimen trees added during the C19-early C20. A late C20 castellated folly in the kitchen garden is constructed with reused stone from Burley House, Rutland. A Ha-ha (mid-C18 or later) and coped ironstone walling separates the lawned gardens from the park. Views to both Pickwell and Somerby Grade I churches are garden features. Footpath D68 provides public views of the park and garden which have communal value for their visual qualities and usage as a site for social functions by the Parish. (Source: Map of the Manor of Pickwell, LRO: Collection T1797 (1616 map) and Collection T1798 (1736 map)).



Figure 16: Pickwell Manor Park and Garden, Somerby Road, Pickwell (Map Ref 14)



Figure 17: 1616 Map of the Manor and garden at the left (Map Ref 14)

3.0 SOMERBY

Map reference 15: Gateway to Firdale Farm and former Somerby House (Grade II) stables, High Street:

Mid to late C19 gated entrance, to stables and service buildings likely of the same period, represented on 1885 Somerby OS map. The gateway comprises two ironstone pillars with decorative metal lamp posts on each, and a wrought iron arch (late C20) with a central lantern. One of four surviving gateways associated with the village's three country houses, and a feature in the settings of Somerby Grade I Church, and Grade II Somerby House with which the gate has historic and architectural group value. (Source: 1885 Somerby OS Map)



Figure 18: Gateway to Firdale Farm and former Somerby House (Grade II) stables, High Street Somerby (Map Ref 15)

Map reference 16: The Lychgate (1924), Somerby Cemetery, Town End Road:

Late Domestic Revival period, of pegged timber post and beam construction, set on a stone plinth, with a pitched slate roof with four cross gables; the wooden entrance gate is decorated with carving and iron strap work. It is inscribed 'In Memoriam. 1924. Charles Edward Erroll Hay'. Lieutenant Hay, only son of Charles Hay, occupant of Grade II Somerby House, served in the Great War from 1914-17. Killed in action and buried in Crouy France in August 1917, the Lychgate and a second memorial in Somerby Grade I church remembers him. The Lychgate has historic associations with Grade II Somerby House. (Source: Leicestershire War Memorials)



Figure 19: Lychgate, Somerby Cemetery, Town End, Somerby (Map Ref 16)

Map reference 17: Grove Cottages, High Street:

Six attached cottages located on the High Street built circa 1912-14 in Domestic Revival style by Samuel Hames to accommodate staff working at Hames's commercial stables at the Grove. (See Map references 25-27). Constructed of red brick, they feature steeply pitched roofs with red pantiles, generous first storey fenestration, symmetrical dormers with timber decoration and distinctive matched chimney stacks. One observed internally, retains original tiled and cast iron chimney pieces. They have a clear architectural and historic relationship with Grove stables, water tower and the Grade II Vinery at the Grove. (Source: HER: MLE22268; Hames Family Archives, private)



Figure 20: Grove Cottages, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 17)

Map reference 18: Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street:

Built in 1842 at the cost of £170, this chapel served the growing Methodist congregation which had by then reached over 30 members in Somerby. It is simple late-Georgian in style, constructed of red brick with limestone dressings, hipped roof, and on the front elevation, a symmetrical arrangement of three windows and panelled door (modern) and first story date stone. On the west elevation a tall window, now partially blocked, suggests it once provided light to the front of the chapel, the communion table, rail and reading desk. The chapel has recently been remodelled internally as a dwelling. (Source: Gill, Josiah, History of Wesleyan Methodism . . .' (Warner:Melton Mowbray 1909)).



Figure 21: Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 18)

Map reference 19: Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane:

Built circa 1863 and more recently converted to a workshop/garage on the ground floor, the chapel is constructed of red brick. Its neoclassical design, unusual in Somerby, is similar to other Methodist chapels of this period. Several neoclassical features survive, including a pedimented roof - dentils beneath, two arch headed windows with glazing bars, and, adjacent to what likely was the entrance door, pilasters on each side. The quality of the design illustrates the prominence of the Methodist movement in Somerby, whose growing congregation later required a move to a larger building on High Street. (HER: MLE22674-updated; excerpts from written notes of Reverend Spencer, Circuit minister 5 May, 1898, held by Somerby Methodist Chapel)



Figure 22: Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane, Somerby (Map Ref 19)

Map reference 20: Primitive Methodist Chapel, High Street:

Constructed in 1885-6 for the Royal Albert Society of Oddfellows, the hall was fully converted to a Methodist Chapel by 1898. The building is rich in Domestic Revival architectural motifs including, polychromatic brickwork, dentils, oculus window, an entrance porch with brick arch with limestone stops, tiled porch floor and stained glass window; prominent chimney stack and first storey decorative brick work. It has recently been sympathetically converted to a dwelling. (Source: Leicestershire Records Office (LRO: the Trust Minute Book of the Somerby Primitive New Church, 1892-1946; HER:MLE15353)



Figure 23: Primitive Methodist Chapel, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 20)

Map reference 21: Herringbone Boundary Wall, Chapel Lane:

The 14 metre length of brick walling borders Chapel Lane in the setting of Somerby County Primary School, Burley Cottage and the Stilton Cheese Pub, all Grade II listed. It is constructed using herringbone bond with no visible evidence of mortar, and with semi-circular moulded brick coping. The brick work is polychromatic, including red, grey, buff and flared bricks but without a clear pattern. Polychrome brickwork was popular during the C19 Gothic and Domestic Revival period. The boundary wall's bond and materials are similar to a low retaining wall, now much eroded, at the front of Somerby School. This suggests the Chapel Lane boundary wall was built circa 1876 at the time of the school with an historic and architectural relationship with the listed building. The wall is attractive and unusual, and marks evolution in walling materials in Somerby where ironstone is dominant. (Source: Somerby County Primary School, HE Listing: 1177755)



Figure 24: Herringbone bond Boundary Wall, Chapel Lane/High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 21)

Map reference 22: Somerby Hall Farm Stable Court, High Street:

Shown on the 1885 Somerby OS map, and formerly the stable court of Somerby Hall, this series of brick and ironstone buildings reflects the past usage and organisation of services for the now demolished Hall. The site includes remnants of a 'polite' entrance gate -- limestone pillars with globe finials, once opening from the Hall grounds into the court, the remains of stables, a long barn, cow byre, a dairy and staff accommodation. Most of these structures have been sympathetically remodelled to housing. The court is enclosed by a high ironstone wall, a prominent feature of the High Street conservation area, and has a second less 'polite' brick entrance gate from the High Street. Somerby Hall was home in the C19 to Col. Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, Horse Guards, author of *A Ride to Khiva* (d.1885) and the subject of a well-known portrait by James Jaques Tissot (1836-1902) held by the National Gallery. (Source: LRO-LB 543, Local Studies Biography)



Figure 25: Somerby Hall Farm Stable Court, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 22)

Map reference 23: Painted advertisement, Old Shop, High Street:

Located on the first storey front elevation of 42 High Street, at one time an off-licence; an early C20 painted advertisement for Makesons Stout, a 'milk' stout with added nutrition, nationally distributed beginning in 1909. It is a rare surviving artefact illustrating the character of Somerby's historic High Street at its peak as a thriving commercial centre, shown in photographs. Shops included bakeries, groceries, butcher shops, a department store, a veterinary hospital and post office amongst many others. The shops have almost entirely been remodelled to dwellings. The painted image has intrinsic value for its period design, is a rare survival, and has communal value. (Source: Somerby Remembered, Local Historical Society, 1994;)



Figure 26: Painted advertisement, Old Shop, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 23)

Map reference 24: Middle Stone, Fern and End Cottages, Water Pump and outbuildings, High Street:

A row of three circa C18/early C19 two bay ironstone cottages with street facing gable ends, one refaced in part with brick and extended; two brick outbuildings, one with red pantiled roof, likely functioning as a communal washhouse, store and outhouse; and also a communal well with C19 cast iron water pump. The buildings are shown on the 1885 Somerby OS map. Observations of the interior of Middle Stone cottage show a chamfered ceiling beam, remnants of timber framing marking an earlier division of space, one hearth wall with internal winding staircase with early door, and also kitchen hearth with C19 cast iron stove. The cottages and shared services are representative of similar groups of small vernacular cottages of this period in Somerby, likely housing for rural workers and now mostly demolished. (Source: 1885 Somerby OS Map)



Figure 27: Middle Stone, Fern and End Cottages, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 24)

Map reference 25: Grove stables and water tower, Burrough Road:

Built circa 1912-14 by Samuel Hames, nationally prominent horse breeder/trainer; occupant of Grove house. Served as the infrastructure for Hames's equestrian enterprise, with nationally important patrons, such as the Royal Family; also associations with contemporary sporting artists such as Munnings and Aldrich.

Constructed of red brick in Domestic Revival style. Once stabling 40 horses, it features steeply pitched, red pantiled roofs and arched entrance to an inner court. The water tower, castle-like in design, with simple decorative brick work, faux arrow-slit fenestration, original wood hoist beam on north elevation; a turreted timber roof with finials was removed. The water tower is an example of C19/20 country house technological innovation; its built quality, aesthetics and prominent height make it a landmark at the village entrance; and it contributes to Somerby's on-going 'brand' as an equestrian centre.

Both the stables and water tower have group value related by builder, period and materials to the Grade II Vinery at the Grove. They have been sympathetically remodelled for housing. Internal areas conserve timber framing and ceiling beams; some beams with World War II period graffiti left by members of the 10th Parachute Battalion, 'A' Company, whose billeting in Somerby in the lead up to the Battle of Arnhem in September 1944 is an important part of the village's heritage.

(Source: HER: MLE22267; Hames Family Archives)



Figure 28: Grove Stables and water tower, Burrough Road, Somerby (Map Ref 25)



Figure 29: Grove Stables and water tower buildings at right, Burrough Road, Somerby (Map Ref 25)

Map reference 26: Grove House and outbuildings, Burrough Road:

Late C18/early-C19, rendered ironstone, compact plan form, hipped roof of hand cut slate, string course and quoins, stone porch (later enclosed) with Doric columns and pilasters, areas of fenestration remodelled mid C19 and early C20. Internal features include central entrance passage open through first storey, cantilevered stair and balcony with ogee and trefoil decoration. Spine beams and remnant of a mullion window in beer cellars suggests incorporation of an earlier structure. A 1949 measured drawing shows room names and uses of that time. Occupied by Kathleen (nee Candy), Duchess of Newcastle (Born 1872), and Samuel Hames, builder of Grade II Vinery and stables at the Grove. A house on site is depicted in the 1816 Boyce Map of Melton Mowbray. (British Library) and 1885 Somerby OS map; a 1950's details of sale document states a building date of circa 1670.

Outbuildings, early-mid C19, include a milk separating room with metalled ceiling, and other services. All contribute to the setting of the Grade II listed Vinery at the Grove. (HER: MLE:15305; MLE:22266; Historic England Listing details: 14365710; Hames Family Archives)



Figure 30: Grove House, Burrough Road, Somerby (Map Ref 26)

Map reference 27: Grove house entrance gate, Burrough Road:

Entrance gate with ironstone pillars with globe finials, date marked 1879; cornice carved with the names of winning racehorses owned by Major Augustus 'Sugar' Candy (d. 1911) occupant of Grove House. Important to the equestrian heritage of Somerby the horses names are: Rosebud, Cracker, Countess Parkmount, Begum, Tottie, Rob Roy and Mary Ann. (Source: Somerby Remembered, 1994)



Figure 31 a, b: Grove House entrance gate, Burrough Road, Somerby (Map Ref 27)

Map reference 28: Charity House, Chapel Lane:

C17 timber framed cruck-built house encased in ironstone, it is the most southerly example of a cruck house located in Leicestershire. The dwelling comprises a north-south range with an east west cross-wing, later extended. A tree ring analysis suggests two felling periods present in the structure, 1613-1638 and 1690, with timber from the 1613-38 felling likely reused from an earlier structure. A 1961 recording suggested parts of the structure were C15/16 in origin. Archival evidence at this time is sparse, but Charity House is considered of historic and architectural merit. It is sited at the northern end of recently identified earthworks of medieval Somerby and a hollow way, and perhaps contemporary with the earlier village layout.

(Sources: Alcock, N., Gazetteer of Cruck Buildings, 1981; Dendrochronology report 7, Nottingham tree-ring dating laboratory, January 2017; Finn, N. [independent expert] Historic Building Record, 2017, Archaeology and Built Heritage; HER: MLE22700; MLE22781).



Figure 32: Charity House, Chapel Lane, Somerby (Map Ref 28)

Map reference 29: Church House, attached wing and outbuilding , Church Lane:

Circa early C17, with attached wing with evidence of alterations, and four bay outbuilding, adjoining Grade I Somerby Church and church yard and in the setting of Grade II Somerby House and service court. The three-storey east wing, with cellars and attics, is of coursed rubble stone; south (front) elevation with symmetrical fenestration, several remaining chamfered sills, and two dormers; the two storey attached wing possibly of refaced coursed and squared ironstone. A cross wing was added in the mid-1990's.

Two ground floor rooms, possibly an early kitchen-hall, partitioned to add a parlour, with chamfered ceiling beam crossing both rooms with concave stops; north end of the hall, a dog leg stair rising to the top and also aligning at the ground floor with a blocked door to steps leading to cellars, with a blocked opening and sill suggesting a window. An inglenook hearth with recesses and two-light window; the south recess remodelled to hold circa C18-early C19 wooden desk, a storage cupboard above in the space of the bake oven.

The original entrance to Church House, entered from the court, is suggested by a passage between the hearth wall of the east wing and west wall of the attached wing. The passage leads to an internal squared headed wooden door, a single entrance to the hall. (Source: 1885 Somerby OS Map)



Figure 33: Church House, Church Lane, Somerby (Map Ref 29)

Map reference 30: Terraced cottages, Church Lane:

Shown on the 1885 Somerby OS map, mid-C19 terraced cottages of two storeys constructed of red and buff brick arranged in an unusual decorative pattern. The cottages have been enlarged internally and original sash windows and doors replaced. They are in the setting of Grade I Somerby Church and overlooked by the churchyard and the south facing Perpendicular style church window; and also in the setting of Grade II Somerby Farmhouse. They represent an example of working family, likely tenanted, accommodation in the village during that period. The gable end of the cottages and north wall of adjacent Church House enclose a small lane leading to the main entrance of the Church from Church Lane, a surviving feature of an earlier spatial organisation of the village. (Source: Somerby Remembered, 1994)



Figure 34: Decorative brickwork on terraced cottages, Church Lane, Somerby (Map Ref 30)



Figure 35: C19 image of a family taken outside the terraced cottages on Church Lane, Somerby, highlighting the decorative brickwork (from “Somerby Remembered”) (Map Ref 30)

Map reference 31: Archaeology, Croft Field, High Street:

A distinct area of visible remains of a medieval toft and croft settlement and hollow-way identified by the Neighbourhood Plan, with guidance, notes and sketches provided by Robert F. Hartley, author of *The Medieval Earthworks of North-East Leicestershire* (1987); recently excavated by Leicester University Archaeological Services. The earthworks in a green field to the south of Somerby High Street, is in the setting of Somerby Grade I Church. Preliminary findings suggest it is a complex site however the report of the site evaluation conducted in April 2017 was not available at the time of this writing. (Source: HER MLE222700]



Figure 36: Croft Field, High Street, Somerby (Map Ref 31)

Map reference 32: Early industrial building, Manor Lane:

Mid-C19 brick building attached to Grade II Manor Farmhouse. Notable for its fenestration which at the first storey comprises a panel of 24 lights whose function would have been to light a work or production space. Somerby has been identified as an early Midlands industrial village and White's gazetteer lists several businesses in Somerby, including knit hosiery manufacture, for which this work space would have been useful. Somerby did not progress as an industrial centre, therefore this feature is a rare local asset representing a piece of Somerby's economic history. (Source: Everitt, Alan, *Landscape and Community in England*, (Bloomsbury, 1985, p. 123); White, William, *History Gazetteer and Directory of Leicestershire and the Small County of Rutland*, 1846, (p.258)



Figure 37: Former Industrial Building, Manor Lane, Somerby (Map Ref 32)

Map reference 33: Grade II Somerby House Park and Garden, High Street and Owston Road:

The garden and park are located in the south setting of the House, an early C-17 dwelling with later additions, and its former service court (not designated) at the edge of the village. The park land, in particular, is also a setting for Grade I Somerby All Saints church.

The house grounds are set to lawn surrounded by mature trees and shrubbery; the drive, entered from the High Street, lined on one side by veteran trees once part of a more extensive feature (Sites of Environmental Significance: Map reference SN-03). Adjacent to the park and south of the service court, now in different ownership, is a garden and orchard enclosed on three sides, and gate opening to the park land.

The park land has extensive ridge and furrow, once part of Somerby's medieval field system, well preserved due to continuous use as pasturage. A beech tree grove borders the park along the Owston Road. Within the park, a circular group of deciduous and conifer trees planted post WWII by Captain Tatlock Hubbard MC, occupant of Somerby House, other scattered veteran trees, and a disused brick water tower, an 'eye-catcher'. The visual juxtaposition of the park's ridge and furrow and medieval Somerby church tower and spire at the village entrance contributes to the broader

conservation area and character of the village. Public views of the park land are available from the Owston Road and Footpath D74; the garden is private. Source: Historic England Listing: 1061247.



Figure 38: Somerby House Parkland, Owston Road, Somerby (Map Ref 33)



Figure 39: 1885 OS Somerby House garden and part of parkland (Map Ref 33)

Map reference 34: Somerby Hall Park Land, Pickwell Road:

The 1885 Somerby OS map shows the large landscaped park as the setting for Somerby Hall, demolished 1964. It is the setting for the surviving Somerby Hall Farm service court (Local Heritage listing: Map Reference 22), the north setting of the village conservation area, and Grade I All Saints Church, to which there are important views from the park.

The 1885 map suggests the approaches to the Hall was through the park either entered from the Pickwell Road, or High Street near to the Horse Pond (Site of Environmental Significance: Map Reference SN-01), where remnants of a pillared ironstone gateway and stepped boundary wall remain; the pond likely an ornamental feature within the park.

Somerby Hall, a small C18 dwelling, later extended, was home to the Burnaby Family for most of the C19. Col. Frederick Burnaby, soldier, intrepid adventurer, travel author and C19 public personality (d. 1885) and Evelyn Burnaby, author (d. 1924) were residents. Col. Burnaby was the subject of a famous portrait by Jean Jaques Tissot, held by the National Gallery.

No records of the evolution of the park were found. However, it is an example of C18 'naturalized' landscape design, with pleasantly varied pastoral topography and trees under a Tree Preservation Order. There are belts of notable mature trees and sight lines appear orchestrated to provide sweeping views of the Hall (now demolished), Church, east slopes of Burrough Hill Fort (SAM) and towards nearby Pickwell Manor park. There are a number of important veteran specimen trees, recently estimated to be well over 250 years old, suggesting the park originated in the C18. Public views of the park are had from the Pickwell Road, and from the Leicestershire Round and Footpath D68 which cross it. (LRO:LB-543 Local Studies Biography; 1885 OS Map; LCC, Tree Protection estimate, Feb. 2019)



Figure 40: Looking South towards Somerby, across Somerby Hall Parkland including trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order (Map Ref 34)



Figure 41: 1885 OS map of Somerby Hall in relation to a section of park land (Map Ref 34)

Map Reference 35: Grove Park and Gardens, Newbold Lane

Forming part of a small estate described in White's 1844 *'History, Gazetteer and Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland'* as 'a neat mansion with tasteful grounds', the park and gardens contribute to the setting of the Grade II Vinery at the Grove (HE: 1436571) and for Grove House and outbuildings (HER: MLE:15305 and MLE:22266). Grove park land is characterised by native varieties of approximately 200 trees and also notable specimen trees, many veterans (some pre-dating the visible house) and two designed avenues. Many are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Maps and photographs show that the C19/early-20 spatial organisation of the park, gardens and garden buildings remain mostly unchanged. The 1860 diary of Edward Barnett, occupant, provides a record of life at the Grove, including observations on hothouse use, gardening and plantings. Areas of the park land are designated as Priority Habitats by Natural England with owls, raptors, bat species and mammalian wild life observed. The park and gardens are publicly visible in full and parts from the Newbold Lane, footpaths D74, D70, the Leicestershire Round and a accessible by a bridleway through the park. (Source: 1885 and 1904 Somerby OS Map; garden photographs, Somerby Remembered, 1994; Hames Family Archives; Leicestershire Record Office: Diary, 1860, Edward Barnett, DE5688; LCC Tree Protection estimate, February, 2019)



Figure 42: Parkland and gardens of the Grove, Newbold Lane, Somerby (Map Ref 35)

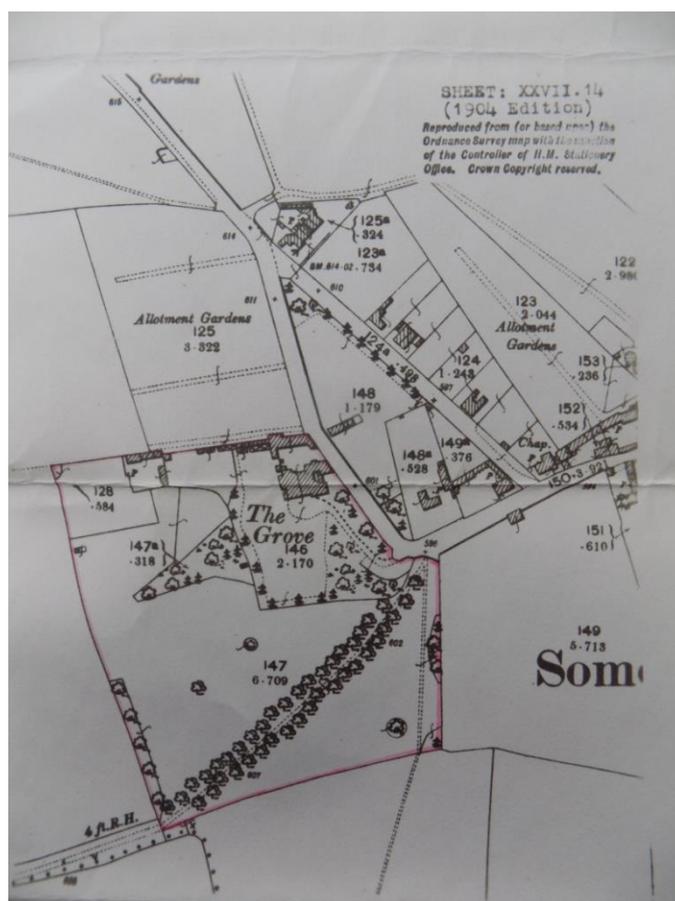


Figure 43: 1904 Ordnance Survey Map of the Grove park and garden. (Map Ref 35)

4.0 LEESTHORPE

Map Reference 36: Leesthorpe Hall Parkland, Leesthorpe Road

The park forms part of the setting of Grade II Leesthorpe Hall, a late-C17 house with additions and alterations made in the C18 and C19, and the earthwork remains of Leesthorpe medieval village, deserted circa C16. The park is located south of the rear elevation of the Hall where a steep slope, now laid out in lawn and pasture, creates a view into the park at its base.

The central feature of Leesthorpe park is an irregular shaped lake, likely man-made. A circa 1792 drawing of Leesthorpe Hall shows the lake at this date, a feature set within a large, well established landscape park of C18 design. A rustic stone artificial grotto, placed to overlook the lake, the house and people leisurely boating depicts the 'Taste' of Esquire John Sheffield Brown, then occupant.

At present the park land surrounding the lake is more densely wooded, set out with informal pathways. Existing mature and veteran trees are incorporated into more recent plantings creating a strong vertical element to the park's design, reflections in the lake and glade-like pockets of light amongst the scattered trees. Attractive to wildlife, Natural England has designated the woodland as a Priority Habitat. The park and lake are visible to the public from the Leesthorpe Road. (Source: Print, Leesthorpe Hall, the seat of John Sheffield Brown, Esq., 1792, Walker, ex J. Throsby, Leicester Amazon print); Historic England Listing: 1177591)



Figure 44: C18 drawing of Leesthorpe Hall and Parkland (Map Ref 36)



Figure 45: Leesthorpe Park lake with Hall in background. (Map Ref 36)

Source of photographs in the appendix: by kind permission of Somerby Camera Club and others, 2016-19.