

HUNGARTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN AREA

Historic Environment Records

1. Sites and records within Hungarton village (see detail map)

Name: **Historic settlement core of Hungarton Village**
HER Ref: **MLE10402**

Monument Types

VILLAGE (Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval - 850 AD to 1899 AD)

Summary

The medieval and post-medieval historic core of the village has been deduced from landscape maps, etc. Shukbrugh Ashby rebuilt a large part of the village. The cottages show a yellow and red brick chequer pattern and have datestones of between 1766 and 1775.

Additional Information

<1> Bourne, Jill, 2003, Understanding Leicestershire & Rutland Place Names, p53 (Bibliographic reference). SLE220.

Known as Hungretone in 1086 (Domesday Book). OE hungor 'hungry' + OE tun 'farmstead, village, small estate'. 'The settlement on barren soil'. The name of nearby Galby also refers to sterile soil and Cold Overton is not far away.

<2> Pevsner N, 1984, The Buildings of England Leicestershire and Rutland, p182-3 (Bibliographic reference). SLE4.

Name: **Village earthworks south-west of the church**
HER Ref: **MLE1679**

Monument Types

ENCLOSURE (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

An area of village earthworks was noted during fieldwork in the ?1980s. Earthworks are visible on the c.2000 aerial photographs.

Additional Information

Designations: SHINE: Medieval village earthworks and ridge and furrow, Hungarton
Conservation Area: Hungarton

Listed Building

Name: **HOPE FARMHOUSE AND BARN**

List Entry Number: **1074826**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. Dated 1772. Red and buff brick, chequer pattern, with plinth and Welsh slate hipped roof with 2 brick ridge stacks. Brick dentilled eaves. End facing, facade to right. 2 storeys of 4 wooden mullion and transom windows : 2 3-lights, 2-light and 3-light. Three similar centre-opening 3-lights on ground floor and part-glazed door centre right. Cambered lintels to ground floor. 2-light on left end. Brick wall and small lean-to project to right. Barn in similar materials but with part rubble stone plinth and Swithland slate roof projects far forward on right. From left, an arched doorway, 6-pane window, ventilation diamond, double doorway and further diamond. Brick ridge stack centre left and 4 small skylights. On house 1st floor a stone tablet dated 1772.

Listed Building

Name: **YEW TREE COTTAGE**

List Entry Number: **1074827**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage. C18, raised storey and part rebuilt C19. Red brick and corrugated iron roof (probably covering thatch) with brick end stacks. 1½ storeys of a 3-light horizontal sliding sash either side central door. Cambered lintels. In end gables a similar 2-light sash. Included for group value.

Listed Building

Name: **PEAR TREE COTTAGE**

List Entry Number: **1188252**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage. Later C18. Red brick with rubble stone plinth and Welsh slate roof with brick end stacks. Brick dentilled eaves. 2 storeys of 3 2-light horizontal sliding sash windows. On ground floor, 2 similar sashes with top lights and cambered lintels. Central wooden doorcase with pilasters and flat bracketted canopy. 4-panelled door and fanlight with fine glazing bars.

Listed Building

Name: **LILAC COTTAGE**

List Entry Number: **1074828**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage. Dated 1712 and 1722. Whitewashed brick with black painted rendered plinth and Welsh slate roof with brick central ridge and side stacks. Band in part. Facade faces right, with on its left end a cross wing by roadway. 2 storeys of 3 windows. 2-light horizontal sliding sash in cross wing, 3-light casement, 2-light horizontal sliding sash. On ground floor 3-light horizontal sliding sash, lean-to in angle with front door, 1-light casement, similar 2-light. On left end 6 pane window and 2-light casement over. Cambered lintels to cross wing. In cross wing gable a stone tablet inscribed 1722 with T over W. Similar tablet on main range 1st floor TWS over 1712.

Listed Building

Name: **SOUTH VIEW COTTAGE**

List Entry Number: **1294843**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1978

Cottage. Late C16/17 origin, refaced C19, much restored C20. Cruck framed and whitewashed brick and C20 Welsh slate roof with brick end stacks. 1½ storeys of 2 C20 3-light casements and lean-to projecting forward on right. Door and 1-light. 2 eyebrow dormers with C20 casements. Inside are ceiling beams and 2 pairs of cruck blades partly visible in cross walls.

Listed Building

Name: **THE OLD RECTORY**

List Entry Number: **1188221**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. c1800. Whitewashed brick and Welsh slate hipped roof with 2 rendered ridge stacks. Band and moulded cornice. 2 storeys of 3 sash windows : 8/8; 6/6; 8/8. Central skylight above. On ground floor a French window either side a central painted doorcase with pilasters and entablature. Part-glazed door. To right a 2 storey wing projecting to right and to rear. Brick ridge stack. 2 1st floor 6/6 sashes. Slightly cambered lintels

overall. Further sashes and French windows on right side facing Church of St. John the Baptist (q.v.). Formerly the Rectory. Included for group value.

Listed Building

Name: **OLD FARMHOUSE**

List Entry Number: **1188254**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. Dated 1766. Red brick and Welsh slate and Swithland slate roofs with brick end stacks. Moulded brick cornice. 3 storeys of 3 2-light wooden mullion and transom windows. 2 similar 3-light windows to ground floor. Central part-glazed door. Cambered lintels overall. On 2nd floor 3 similar 2-light casements, the cornice forming their lintels. 2 storey wings to rear, that on right with 2 3-light horizontal sliding sashes both floors. Further extension projecting from this, Tablet dated 1766 above central 1st floor window.

Listed Building

Name: **War Memorial, Hungarton**

List Entry Number: **1408708**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Jan-2013

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The war memorial at Hungarton, unveiled on 19 November 1921, is recommended for designation at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Historic interest: it has special historic interest in commemorating those members of the community who died in the First and Second World Wars;

Architectural interest: it is a well-crafted, imposing monument in a crucifix form, demonstrating a skilful handling of Clipsham stone.* Group Value: it has strong group value with the Grade II* listed St John Baptists Church, as well as the adjacent Old Rectory, Sycamore Cottage and the Old Farmhouse, all of which are listed at Grade II.

History: The concept of commemorating war dead did not develop to any great extent until towards the end of the 19th century. Prior to then memorials were rare and were mainly dedicated to individual officers, or sometimes regiments. The first large-scale erection of war memorials dedicated to the ordinary soldier followed the Second Boer War of 1899-1902, which was the first major war following reforms to the British Army which led to regiments being recruited from local communities and with volunteer soldiers. However, it was the aftermath of the First World War that was the great age of memorial building, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss. The Hungarton war memorial was commissioned by parishioners, and unveiled on 19 November 1921 by George Warrington, an ex-serviceman of the village. A dedication was performed by the Venerable F B Macnutt, Archdeacon of Leicester. The memorial has recently been sensitively and subtly restored, supported by a grant from the War Memorials Trust.

Details

Hungarton war memorial was unveiled on 19 November 1921. Materials and Plan Constructed in Clipsham stone, the memorial has a rectangular base which stands on an elevated bank, within a hedged enclosure, and with two steep stairways leading up to it.

Exterior The two tiered base is surmounted by a two-tiered pedestal, shaft and calvary. The figure of Christ is depicted with a crown of thorns and a nimbus. The front face reads 'GREATER LOVE/HATH NO MAN/ THAN THIS/ IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WARS/ 1914-1918 AND 1939-1945. This is followed by the names of the five men who lost their lives in the WWI and the four who lost their lives in WWII.

Listed BuildingName: **OUTBUILDING AT OLD FARMHOUSE**List Entry Number: **1074829****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Outbuilding. C18 in 2 builds. Red brick with rubble stone plinth and Swithland slate roof with brick left end stack. Moulded brick cornice. 2 storeys of a 1st floor 2-light fixed light. Garage doors to rear. Included for group value.

Listed BuildingName: **THE MANOR HOUSE**List Entry Number: **1361032****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1951

House. Dated 1767. Red brick and Welsh slate roof with brick end stacks. Brick band and moulded brick cornice. 2½ storeys of 3 horizontal sliding sash windows with top lights : 3-light; 2-light; 3-light. On ground floor 2 3-light centre-opening casements with top lights. Cambered lintels both floors. Central moulded doorcase with 6-panelled door : the upper 4 panels glazed. 3 hipped dormers each with 2-light horizontal sliding sash window. Set into band in central position a tablet dated 1767. 2 storey wings to rear.

Listed BuildingName: **K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, MAIN STREET**List Entry Number: **1342107****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 11-Oct-1989

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Listed BuildingName: **SYCAMORE FARMHOUSE**List Entry Number: **1188247****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. Dated 1769. Red and buff brick, chequer pattern, with rubble stone plinth and Swithland slate roof, hipped to left, with brick ridge and end stacks. 4 in all. Brick dentilled eaves. L plan, wing projecting to rear on left, down Church Lane. 2 storeys and basement of 2 3-light horizontal sliding sash windows. Central blank frame. On ground floor a similar 3-light either side a 2-light fixed light, probably C20 alteration from original doorway. 2-Light stone mullion basement window below. On left end and wing 3 similar 3-light sashes both floors and 3 blank windows. Cambered lintels to ground floor here and on front. Door to rear.

Listed BuildingName: **CHURCH VIEW**List Entry Number: **1294831****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage. Dated 1765. Red brick and Swithland slate roof with brick central ridge stack. Moulded brick eaves. 2 storeys of 2 2-light casements. Lean-to with C20 6-panelled door projects forward on left. Dated in black headers on right end gable, where also 1-light with top lights.

Listed BuildingName: **CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST**List Entry Number: **1074823****Grade: II***

Date first listed: 29-Dec-1966

Church. C14/C15, restored C19. Coursed rubble stone with ashlar tower and leaded, part parapetted, roofs. W tower and spire, nave, chancel, S aisle and S porch. Buttresses, including diagonal and angle, all with set-offs. Stone coped gables with finials. Windows mostly have hood moulds. C14 tower of 3 stages with plinth, angle buttresses, W window with C19 stained glass, small 1-lights to SW stair, clock face to W and 4 2-light bell openings. Above is a frieze with fleurons, heads and central gargoyles, then battlements and recessed crocketed spire with small quatrefoil lucarnes. Inside is a triple chamfered arch to nave. Nave has 3 large Perp. N windows. Transoms and four-centred heads. Cusped lights. 2 have stained glass, of 1937, and 1867. C 14 4 bay S arcade with double chamfered arches on octagonal piers. Perp. clerestory with 4 2-light windows on S side. C19 4 bay low-pitch tie beam roof. Double chamfered chancel arch. C14 chancel has windows with restored Curvilinear tracery. Stained glass of 1856-7. S door. C19 3 bay roof similar to nave. Squint from S aisle. S aisle has Perp. E window and S and W windows with restored Curvilinear tracery. 1 S window with stained glass of 1822, rest with mid or later C19 stained glass. S door with double chamfered arch. C15 S porch with many moulded doorway. Holy water niche to right and small niche (with later statue) over. Inside are C15 parclose screen to Ashby Chapel in S aisle, square Norman font decorated with concentric lozenges, 6 hatchments, and wall monuments. These include those to G. Ashbie, 1653; Dorothy Ashby, 1681; Shuckburgh Ashby 1792, by Thomas Banks; and Francis Cave de Baggrave, 1568 and wife. White's Leicestershire and Rutland, 1877 and Pevsner.

Listed BuildingName: **ASHBY HOUSE FARMHOUSE**List Entry Number: **1074825****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. C18, raised slightly C19. Red brick partly with buff brick, chequer pattern, with partly rubble stone, partly brick plinth, and Welsh slate roof with 2 brick ridge stacks. 2 storeys of 4 horizontal sliding sash windows : 2-light; 3-light; 3-light. On ground floor, from left a 2-light casement, plank door, and 2 3-light horizontal sliding sashes, these last with cambered lintels.

Listed BuildingName: **THE COTTAGE**List Entry Number: **1074822****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage. Dated 1769. Red and buff brick, chequer pattern, and Swithland slate hipped roof with brick end stacks. Brick dentilled eaves. End facing, facade to right. 2 storeys of 2 2-light renewed casements. Central doorway with cambered lintel and plank door. Former cambered lintels remain above ground floor windows. Glazed door in facing end. 1 storey extension on right end. Tablet dated 1769 above central doorway. Included for group value.

Listed BuildingName: **BROOK COTTAGE**List Entry Number: **1074824****Grade: II**

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage. Earlier C19. Colourwashed rendered brick with plinth and Swithland slate roof with brick left end stack. Gable facing, facade to right. 2 storeys of 3 sash windows : 4/8; 3/6; 4/8. On ground floor an 8/8 sash either side central moulded doorcase and 6-panelled door, the top panels glazed. Windows have painted

stone sills and similar slightly cambered lintels. Central keystones have carved heads. On right a ground floor 8/8 sash in later extension continuing original roof line.

Name: **The Hollies, Main Street**

HER Ref: **MLE21846**

Monument Types

HOUSE (Early Post-medieval to Modern - 1676 AD? to 2050 AD)

Summary

Brick cottage with slate roof. Probably built in the C18th as two single-cell cottages, converted into one dwelling in 1900. The gable end is on Main Street with a lean-to garage extension. There are two dormer windows in the roof. One brick ridge end stack.

Additional Information

In May 2015 it was proposed to list the building. A listing report was sent to the HER in June 2015. The house was probably built in the C18th as two single-cell cottages. Chamfered bridging beams and joists in the two ground floor rooms indicate an earlier date of construction, possibly in the late C17th or early C18th. The brickwork on the façade is later, however, suggesting that it was probably re-clad. It was converted into a single dwelling in 1900.

In July 2015 we were notified that due to changes internally and externally it was decided not to list the building.

2. Sites and records elsewhere in Plan Area

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 54**

UNCERTAIN NATURAL FEATURE

An area of disturbed ground was identified on aerial photographs between Baggrave Hall and Price of Wales Covert, northwest of Baggrave deserted settlement. The features have been interpreted as a natural valley.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 14**

MEDIEVAL CHAPEL 1500 – 1540

POST MEDIEVAL CHAPEL 1541 – 1599

A chapel stood at Baggrave in the 16th century. Listed by VCH as "Hungerton with Beggrave and Ingarsby". Elsewhere, both before and after in the same sentence a separate chapel is specifically mentioned, eg "Enderby with the chapel of Whetstone". From this it would seem that Hungarton church served all three villages.

Name: **Roman site near Watson's Spinney**

HER Ref: **MLE1697**

Monument Types

SITE (Late Iron Age to Late Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Summary

Metal detecting between in the 1990s recovered a large quantity of Roman finds including 73 coins and four brooches. Roman pottery including grey ware, colour-coated vessels, mortaria and amphora was also recovered. This suggests a settlement site. Some late Iron Age sherds were also recovered in the vicinity.

Associated Finds

SHERD (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

BROOCH (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FINGER RING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
STEELYARD WEIGHT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Name: **Possible Anglo-Saxon burial, south-west of Watson's Spinney**
HER Ref: **MLE1698**

Monument Types

INHUMATION (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

Summary

A pair of swastika brooches, a cruciform brooch and an iron knife were found close together with during metal detecting in 1991. This suggested a female Anglo-Saxon burial.

Associated Finds

CRUCIFORM BROOCH (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)
KNIFE (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)
PLATE BROOCH (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)
SHERD (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

Name: **Medieval finds from south-west of Watson's Spinney**
HER Ref: **MLE6729**

Monument Types

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

Metal detecting in the 1990s recovered various medieval finds: a pilgrim flask, a possible pilgrim badge, a C13th silver penny, a spindle whorl, a seal matrix, a pendant and a belt fitting/mount.

Additional Information

Metal detecting in the 1990s recovered the following:

The mouth of a medieval pilgrim flask; A circular lead badge with a bearded face - may be a late medieval pilgrim badge; A C13th silver penny; A medieval decorated lead spindle whorl; A vesica (lozenge) shaped medieval lead seal matrix; A possible medieval copper alloy pendant; A copper alloy belt fitting or mount.

Associated Finds

AMPULLA (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
PENDANT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
SEAL MATRIX (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
SPINDLE WHORL (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
STRAP FITTING (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
COIN (Early Medieval - 1201 AD to 1300 AD)
PILGRIM BADGE? (Late Medieval - 1350 AD to 1539 AD)

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 55**
UNCERTAIN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
UNCERTAIN RING DITCH

An undated rectangular enclosure and ring ditch west south west of Watson's Spinney.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 7**
EARLY MEDIEVAL INHUMATION 410 – 649

Early Medieval inhumations with grave goods found at Baggrave Hall in 1784. Finds included a shield boss, spear, some rivets and hoops from a bucket.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 53**
EARLY MED. OR LATER POND

Cropmarks of three circular features have been identified east of Watson's Spinney. These have been interpreted as ponds.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 5**
MIEVEAL DESERTED SETTLEMENT 1500 – 1566
MIEVEAL MANOR HOUSE 1500 - 1566
MIEVEAL MOAT 1500 – 1566
MIEVEAL RIDGE AND FURROW 1500 – 1566
POST MIEVEAL DESERTED SETTLEMENT 1500 – 1566
POST MIEVEAL MANOR HOUSE 1500 – 1566
POST MIEVEAL MOAT 1500 – 1566
POST MIEVEAL RIDGE AND FURROW 1500 – 1566

Medieval settlement emparked and depopulated during the early-mid 16th century. The settlement is in Baggrave Park and comprises earthworks of a moated manor house, building platforms, hollow ways and ridge and furrow.

Scheduled Monument

Name: **Baggrave Deserted Medieval Village**
List Entry Number: **1012125**

Reasons for Designation

The village, comprising a small group of houses, gardens, yards, streets, paddocks, often with a green, a manor and a church, and with a community devoted primarily to agriculture, was a significant component of the rural landscape in most areas of medieval England, much as it is today. Villages provided some services to the local community and acted as the main focal point of ecclesiastical, and often of manorial, administration within each parish. Although the sites of many of these villages have been occupied continuously down to the present day, many others declined in size or were abandoned throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, particularly during the 14th and 15th centuries. As a result over 2000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. The reasons for desertion were varied but often reflected declining economic viability, changes in land use such as enclosure or emparkment, or population fluctuations as a result of widespread epidemics such as the Black Death. As a consequence of their abandonment these villages are frequently undisturbed by later occupation and contain well-preserved archaeological deposits. Because they are a common and long-lived monument type in most parts of England, they provide important information on the diversity of medieval settlement patterns and farming economy between the regions and through time.

Baggrave is an important and well-preserved example of an emparked deserted village which has been preserved in a landscape largely unchanged since the sixteenth century. Although a partial excavation was carried out in 1915, extensive areas of undisturbed deposits exist in situ making the monument one of considerable archaeological potential.

Details

The deserted village of Baggrave lies seven miles north-east of Leicester in the parish of Hungarton. The village earthworks are clearly identifiable in Baggrave Park, south of the Hall, and consist of a pronounced holloway, representing the main street, flanked by building platforms and enclosures and a back lane, shown by another holloway to the east. House-plots (tofts) and yards or gardens (crofts) are represented by some of the earthwork platforms and ditched and banked enclosures, but others show the positions of outbuildings and other ancillary features such as a bakehouse, barns, granaries and the chapel, which is known to have existed at Baggrave. To the south, the main street opens into a cross-roads where sunken tracks give access to the village fields where the remains of extensive ridge and furrow cultivation are clearly visible. At the south-west limit of the village, a well-defined moated platform indicates the position of a medieval manor house. Tax assessments in 1327, 1332 and 1381 indicate the existence of fifteen or sixteen house-holds, to which can be added an unknown number who were exempt from taxation. The village was partially depopulated when the

abbot of Leicester enclosed his lands in 1500 and, by 1563, there were only two families remaining. The manor was bought by the Cave family after the Dissolution of the monasteries. At about this time, the site of the manor house was moved to that of the present hall. The scheduling protects the main village earthworks along with a representative sample of the immediately adjacent contemporary field- system.

Registered and Listed Garden

Name: **BAGGRAVE HALL**

List Entry Number: **1000482**

Grade: II

Date first registered: 05-Mar-1986

Details

Gardens and a landscape park of the mid C18 and early C19 associated with a country house.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Before the Dissolution Baggrave was one of the possessions of Leicester Abbey, which largely, even if not wholly, depopulated the village and enclosed its lands in the later C15. Subsequently it was sold to Francis Cave (d 1584), whose grandson, Sir Alexander Cave, sold Baggrave before 1625 to Edward Villiers (d 1626), half brother of the Duke of Buckingham. Soon after it was acquired by Sir John Coke, for twenty years secretary to Charles I. The Cokes retained it until 1748 when it was sold to John Edwyn, whose family had tenanted the property or had an interest in it since the 1620s. It was he who in the years before his death in 1761 rebuilt the Hall, which then took on its modern appearance. He also did work on its grounds, building the 'Chapel' summerhouse and at least some part of the kitchen garden. He was succeeded by his daughter Ann, who in 1770 married the Rev Andrew Burnaby, a widely travelled cleric with scholarly and antiquarian inclinations. Both died in 1812. They were succeeded by their son Edwin Andrew (d 1825), and he by his son Edwyn Sherard (d 1865). Their successors remained owners of Baggrave until 1941 when it was sold. It remains (1998) in private hands.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Baggrave Hall stands in its park in rolling clayland 10km east of Leicester. The park slopes down from the south-west, from a lodge on Hungarton Road, to the north-east, to the Queniborough Brook, which forms the north-east boundary of the park. The Hall stands above the Brook, looking south-west across its grounds to the hollow way which marks the main street of the deserted village of Baggrave (scheduled ancient monument). The area here registered is c 70ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach is from Hungarton to the south-west, via a drive which begins at South Lodge, a single-storey brick building probably of the 1870s, next to which are the contemporary wooden, railway-style, Forty Pound Gates. From this the drive is straight for 300m, and lined with mature horse chestnuts. It then swings north-west, before turning north-east to run downhill for 700m, entering the Hall's pleasure grounds at the west end of the serpentine Fish Pond. From here there is access to either the south, gravelled, forecourt, or to the service and stables buildings to the west of the Hall.

Also entering the grounds here is the approach from the north-east. To either side of this on the north side of the Queniborough Brook (outside the registered area) are two C20 bungalows. In 1752 a gatehouse stood close to the site of the more easterly of these.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING A stone tower on the north (rear) side of the Hall (listed grade II*) may be of the later C16, and is apparently slightly later than the two-storey, six-bay house with a return to the south at the west end which it adjoins. The greater part of the building represents a campaign of rebuilding undertaken 1748-61, which was responsible for producing the greater part of the Hall as it stands today (1998). To the west is a seven-bay ashlar front, the central three pedimented and slightly projecting, the other main front being that to the south, which has five plain bays. The roof is hipped, and of Swithland slate. The service wing on the north-east corner of the Hall was added by Goddard in 1859-60.

On the east side of the Hall, adjoining its service buildings, is a brick stables quadrangle (listed grade II), also added by Goddard 1859-60.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS To the west of the Hall is a 30m square, yew-hedged, gravel forecourt. Behind the Hall, to the north, and running up to the west front of the stables, a quartered, box-edged

parterre was created in the later 1990s. West of this a narrow cobbled alley, confined by beech hedges, runs north from the C16 tower. This too was created in the later 1990s. East of the Hall is a lawn with hard tennis court on its east side.

The main garden lies south of the Hall, c 120m square, and separated from the park beyond by a stone ha-ha along its south-west side. The greater part of it is a lawn. A path, lined with mature pine trees, runs down the north-west edge of the garden to the Chapel, a stone, single-storey, turret-like crenellated gothic summerhouse (listed grade II) of 1757 (internal datestone), which stands at the south-west corner of the south garden. The interior of the Chapel was decorated with figurative murals in the 1990s. Thirty metres east of the Chapel is a rockery garden around a circular pool, the latter apparently present by 1814. On the south-east side of the south garden is an area of mature ornamental woodland, probably early C19.

The estate plan of 1625 suggests an area of formal gardens to the south of the Hall, while to the east lay an orchard. John Edwyn may well have given the south grounds their basic modern form in the 1750s and built the Chapel summerhouse in 1757. In the years before 1831 'American' plants were planted at Baggrave (O'Hagan 1990). PARK Baggrave Hall lies close to the north end, its lowest part, of a roughly rectangular park 1.3km long from north to south and for the most part 500m wide. Some planting was undertaken, and some fences removed, in the later C18. It was only in the early C19 (pre 1838) however that a park was created. The north-eastern quarter of the park, running upwards from the ha-ha along the south-west edge of the grounds, is dominated by the earthworks of Baggrave village, which was largely depopulated before 1500 by Leicester Abbey for a sheep pasture. Desertion was complete by 1625 when the field within which the earthworks lay was called Township Close. Banks, ditches and house platforms lie to either side of a deeply scoured, 500m long, main hollow way, aligned on the Hall. To either side of the village earthworks is ridge and furrow. This part of the park is permanent pasture, with only a few mature parkland trees. There are considerably more mature trees, most probably of the mid C19 and including some in clumps, in the north-western quarter of the park and extending as far south-west as the track which leads west out of the park to Waterloo Lodge. South of this track the park is either arable or rotation grass, and devoid of parkland trees.

To the north of the Hall, immediately beyond the drive along the north side of the new parterre garden, the ground, well planted with shrubs and specimen trees, falls to the edge of the 450m long serpentine Fish Pond. Although its north-west end broadens at the point the drives enter the ground, the pond is no wider, for the most part, than c 15m. Its north bank is heavily planted with mature woodland and shrubs. From the east side of the stables a track lined with mature lime trees leads south-east, south of and roughly parallel with the pond, perhaps to give access to a footbridge across it.

The date of the serpentine Fish Pond is not known. Created from an existing mill pool, it was certainly present by 1831, and a later C18 date would seem probable.

KITCHEN GARDEN Brick-walled kitchen gardens were laid out off the east side of the south garden in the mid to late C18. Some of the walls survived in 1998, although only a small part of the garden area remained in cultivation. The main feature of the former garden is the Potting Shed, which stands in the north-west corner of the former garden area. This is a two-storey brick building, perhaps part of John Edwyn's work of 1748 x 1761. An ornamental facade was added in 1989-90.

REFERENCES J Nichols, *History and Antiquities of Leicester* 3, pt i, pp 288-90 (4 vols, in 8 parts, 1795-1811, reprinted 1971) *Country Life*, 111 (20 June 1952), pp 1908-11 M O'Hagan, *An Architectural and Landscape History of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire* (unpub dissertation 1990)

Listed Building

Name: **GAZEBO 100 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF BAGGRAVE HALL**

List Entry Number: **1251265**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 25-Sep-1989

Gazebo. Probably c.1770s. Coursed ironstone and limestone rubble, ashlar lime-stone to garden front (E). Simple square plan, single storey. Gothick in style re-using some genuine medieval fragments. Garden front: central 4-centred arched doorway (with wooden printed arches to tympanum and half-glazed double doors with Gothick arches to lower panels) flanked by single-light pointed lancets with wooden trefoil tracery. 3 sunken panels above with pierced tracery. External stone steps with low walls with coping. Plinth. Moulded

cornice band, parapet, crenellation with pierced merlons continuous to all elevations, some merlons missing. Simple lancet to either side wall. Rear with central moulded arched doorway (plain tympanum and half-glazed doors) with a re-used medieval corbel head above. A good example of late-C18 Gothick garden furniture.

Baggrave Park

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 63**
POST MEDIEVAL FORMAL GARDEN 1625 – 1625
POST MEDIEVAL GARDEN 1733 – 1766
POST MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE PARK 1800 – 1832
POST MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE PARK 1833 – 1866
20TH CENTURY GARDEN 1990 - 1999

Landscape park and gardens to Baggrave Hall. The earliest known gardening activity dates from 1625 when possible formal gardens are depicted on an estate map. Much of the current layout dates from the mid 18th century. Some planting also took place during the 1990s. The park was created during the early 19th century and contains mid-19th century tree planting.

Listed Building

Name: **BAGGRAVE HALL**
List Entry Number: **1295080**
Grade: II*
Date first listed: 19-Oct-1951

Country house. Mid C18 with small section of C16, C17 wing and wing dated 1776. Ashlar with stone dressings and Swithland slate hipped roof with brick ridge stacks. 1776 wing of red brick. Entrance front of 2½ storeys of 7 6/6 sash windows. Moulded stone frames with aprons. Similar on ground floor. Section with central 3 windows projects slightly, has quoins and a pediment over, with moulded cornice. In the tympanum an oval bull's eye window with carved stone frame. Central stone doorcase up flight of steps. Moulded frame with pediment supported on carved consoles. Coat of arms in typanum. 6-panelled door. On the roof 2 6-pane hipped dormers. To the left the 1776 2 storey wing with wooden mullion and transom windows. Behind this a 3 storey half-octagonal C16 staircase bay with stone mullion windows. The right garden front is of 5 6/6 sashes with ground floor central doorway. 2 leaved part-glazed door. The moulded stone frame has a pediment supported on carved consoles. To rear are further sashes and a C17 wing with stone mullion windows. Inside are C18 staircase with slim balusters and on its wall and ceiling rococo style stucco work. In the Oak Room are panelling, overmantel and pedimented doorcases and in the Drawing Room mid C18 painted panelling and richly carved fireplace and overmantel in the Jacobean style. On rear of the wing a rainwater head with the initials B over AA, and dated 1776. Baggrave Hall was bought in the later C17 by John Edwyn. His grandson, also John, rebuilt it and his daughter carried the estate to the Burnaby family. White's Leicestershire and Rutland, 1846, and Pevsner, where plate 36 shows Drawing Room fireplace.

Listed Building

Name: **STABLEBLOCK AT BAGGRAVE HALL**
List Entry Number: **1361029**
Grade: II
Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Stableblock. Mid C18. Red brick, once colourwashed, and C20 tile hipped roof with 2 brick ridge stacks. Brick moulded eaves. 2 storeys of 7 casements : 3 2-lights both floors either side central 3-light with open carriageway below. Depressed brick arch. Above the 3-light a simple pediment with clock face and weathervane at apex. Inside are the original wooden stalls. Ranges extend to rear and on end of that to right a former trough. Part of this, of stone, polygonal in plan, has been reset and is carved with crenellations and possibly heads (now worn).

Monument Number: **SK 70 NW 24**
UNCERTAIN MOUND

An undated mound, a possible boundary marker, south west of Car Bridge.

Listed Building

Name: **CARR BRIDGE**

List Entry Number: **1295054**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Small bridge. Dated 1770 and 1793. Coursed squared stone and red brick. A single segmental brick arch springs from stone base and splayed sides. The narrow pathway is partly cobbled. The keystone on one side is inscribed 'A.B.' over 1770 and 1793. The initials probably refer to Andrew Burnaby of nearby Baggrave Hall, although the bridge is supposed to have been built for a Vicar of Lowesby called Carr so that the hunt could more easily cross Queniborough Brook. Hence perhaps the 2 dates. Bridge stands to W of Carr Bridge Spinney near a guidepost on the Baggrave-Lowesby footpath.

Name: **Roman site west of Village Farm**

HER Ref: **MLE1680**

Monument Types

SITE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Summary

Roman site first noted during fieldwalking in 1999. Archaeological work in 2010 and 2012 has recorded possible structural remains as well as various finds including pottery and a late C3rd coin.

Additional Information

A scatter of Roman pottery was identified here in 1999. Twenty-five sherds were identified, dating from across the Roman period. A further 13 sherds of pottery submitted later may also be from this site.

A large amount of Roman material was discovered whilst digging a trench in the farmyard in August 2010. Approximately 18 inches below the surface there was a layer of black soil containing finds. The finds consisted of a small amount of earlier pottery but most was C3rd/C4th in date including c.100 sherds of greyware. There were also several fragments of tile, animal bones, a chunk of lead casting waste, a late C3rd coin and a bronze strip (possibly a bracelet fragment).

<1> Finn, N, 2012, Archaeological strip, plan and sample excavation: Village Farm, Baggrave Road, Hungarton (Unpublished document). SLE3912.

Archaeological work on a wind turbine base in 2012 recorded a Roman ditch and a later Roman L-shaped feature thought to be a beam slot. The slot appears to be the remains of a late Roman timber building; four water worn stones could be a post setting. 22 sherds of pottery were recovered and two pieces of Roman tile (including a tegula, suggesting a building with a tiled roof in the vicinity). The site was given a date range from the late C2nd to late C4th.

<2> Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, 2013, Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, Volume 87, Vol 87 (2013), p255 (Journal). SLE4252.

A summary of the strip, plan and sample excavation was published in 'Transactions' Vol 87 (2013), p255.

Name: **Windmill north-west of Hungarton**

HER Ref: **MLE1673**

Monument Types

POST MILL (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)

Summary

A mill is mentioned as being visible from Quenby Hall c.1750. It is shown on a map of the Baggrave Estate (1752) but not on Prior (1777), King (1806) or Greenwood (1826). The enclosure map shows a mill at this grid reference.

Name: **Roman remains, Village Farm**
HER Ref: **MLE18285**

Monument Types

PIT (Late Roman - 250 AD to 409 AD)

Summary

An archaeological feature, measuring at least 2.5 x 2.0 metres and containing Roman pottery, animal bone and small finds, was exposed in 2010. The feature was thought to be a dump of material from the later Roman period. It is probably related to MLE1680.

Additional Information

A record of the feature was made by a member of LCC HNE Team and the finds brought to the Museums Service for identification but not retention. The plans are in the parish file for MLE18285. [Sites and Monuments Record, Parish File, Hungarton MLE18285 (Unpublished document). SLE320]

Associated Finds

SHERD (Late Roman - 250 AD to 409 AD)
VERTEBRATE REMAINS (Late Roman - 250 AD to 409 AD)

Name: **Roman coins from near Hungarton**
HER Ref: **MLE10403**

Monument Types

FINDSPOT (Late Roman - 250 AD to 409 AD)

Summary

In 1999 a Siligna of Gratian (367-383 AD) and an illegible bronze coin which looked to be an Ae 3/4 were found during metal detecting.

Name: **Gravel pit east of Fox Holes Spinneys**
HER Ref: **MLE21531**

Monument Types

GRAVEL PIT (Late Post-medieval - 1801 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Summary

Gravel pit shown on the late C19th OS map. Appears to have gone out of use by the time of the Epoch 2 map (1904).

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 2**
EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDSPOT 410 – 1066

Spearhead and clasp, thought to be Anglo-Saxon found while gravel digging in the 19th century

Name: **Brick yard, Hungarton Road**
HER Ref: **MLE21532**

Monument Types

BRICKWORKS (Late Post-medieval - 1850 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Summary

A brick yard is shown on the late C19th OS map. It is no longer shown on the Epoch 2 (1904) map.

Name: **Possible cropmark north-west of Ingarsby Station**

HER Ref: **MLE1672**

Monument Types

ENCLOSURE? (Unknown date)

Summary

Peek and Parsons (1972) noted a rectangular enclosure with double bank and ditch c. 450' x 400'. This could not be verified.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 56**

UNCERTAIN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE

An undated rectangular double ditched enclosure north west of Ingarsby Station.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 68**

POST MEDIEVAL RAILWAY STATION 1883 – 1883

20TH CENTURY RAILWAY STATION 1957 – 1957

Site of railway station built on the Leicester Branch of the Newark and Market Harborough Railway, opened in 1883 and closed in 1957.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 11**

BRONZE AGE BARROW 2600 - -700

EARLY MEDIEVAL INHUMATION 600 – 632

Early Medieval inhumations, a sword and brooch recovered from a barrow. May be intrusive burials. The brooch is dated to the 7th century.

Scheduled Monument (2 designations, as follows)

Name: **Ingarsby deserted medieval village**

HER Ref: **MLE1667**

Monument Types

DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD to 1469 AD)

CHAPEL (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

WINDMILL (Late Medieval - 1350 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

Earthworks of a medieval village largely deserted in 1469. The earthworks include streets, steads, enclosures and ponds.

Additional Information

Ingarsby is mentioned in Domesday (recorded population = 32). The manor was granted to Leicester Abbey in 1352. In the 1381 poll tax there were 12 families. In 1458 the Abbey bought the whole lordship and in 1469 converted it to pasture (in the main). New grange buildings, some surviving, were built and in 1563 only the Caves (at the Hall) remained. A watermill is mentioned in 1086 and 1599 and Hoskins identifies the mill pond.

A windmill is mentioned in 1540 and 1609.

The earthworks of the village are well preserved. A moat runs around the grange with attached enclosures to the east. To the south are a fine pattern of streets, steads and enclosures with ponds to the south-west and

south. The pond to the south-west is probably the mill pond and the mill itself is probably marked by rough blocks of masonry.

The village had a chapel dependent on Hungarton. It is mentioned in the Matriculus of 1220 and in 1253. Although the name 'chapel' is applied to part of the Old Hall it is not an ecclesiastical building.

Leics Museums have an ancient horse shoe from near the Old Water Mill.

In 1964 Max Hebditch identified Roman and medieval pottery from Ingarsby and Dorset. Which is which is uncertain, but medieval pottery, at least, is probably from here.

In 1851 Mr Hollings 'thoroughly examined one of the small tumuli at Old Ingarsby to the depth of 10 feet and... it had evidently been rifled'. It is not clear which site is referred to, it could be the village earthworks.

On 16th November 1989 the road used as a public path which passes through Ingarsby DMV was re-classified as a byway open to all traffic.

In September 1994 RF Hartley surveyed the ponds in advance of a proposal to re-fill the large pond. He considers that the so-called mill pond is, in fact, a large fishpond, probably dating to the creation of the grange in 1469. (See MLE1669 for the watermill record and MLE1671 for the fishpond record.)

An archaeological watching brief at Farm Cottage, Ingarsby Lane, in July 1998 was carried out by ULAS. Three areas were stripped. In one area a single sherd of C14th/C15th medieval sandy pottery was recovered as well as two fragments of roof slate and a post-medieval cast iron weight.

<1> Bourne, Jill, 2003, Understanding Leicestershire & Rutland Place Names, p54 (Bibliographic reference). SLE220.

Known as Inwaresbie in 1086 (Domesday Book). Ingvar (Oscand. male personal name) + Oscand. By 'farmstead, village'. 'The settlement associated with Ingvar'. The earthworks of the medieval village can clearly be seen here.

Associated Finds

HORSESHOE (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)

SHERD (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Designations

Scheduled Monument 1009236: MOATED SITE AND DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE AT OLD INGARSBY

[Scheduled Monument record for this site]

Name: **Moated site and deserted medieval village at Old Ingarsby**

List Entry Number: **1009236**

Reasons for Designation

The village, comprising a small group of houses, gardens, yards, streets, paddocks, often with a green, a manor and a church, and with a community devoted primarily to agriculture, was a significant component of the rural landscape in most areas of medieval England, much as it is today. Villages provided some services to the local community and acted as the main focal point of ecclesiastical, and often of manorial, administration within each parish. Although the sites of many of these villages have been occupied continuously down to the present day, many others declined in size or were abandoned throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, particularly during the 14th and 15th centuries. As a result over 2000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. The reasons for desertion were varied but often reflected declining economic viability, changes in land use such as enclosure or emparkment, or population fluctuations as a result of widespread epidemics such as the Black Death. As a consequence of their abandonment these villages are frequently undisturbed by later occupation and contain well-preserved archaeological deposits. Because they are a common and long-lived monument type in most parts of England, they provide important information on the diversity of medieval settlement patterns and farming economy between the regions and through time.

Also sometimes associated with deserted settlements are moated sites which often served as prestigious manorial residences and had associated systems of fishponds. Such moated sites form a significant class of

medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. In rare cases a moated site would be purchased by an abbey and thereafter become a grange site.

The village earthworks at Ingarsby are exceptionally well preserved with a wide diversity of features and good documentation with the rare mention of the construction of a pond. Ingarsby is also interesting as being the site of a moated manor that was subsequently purchased by an abbey. Religious ownership provides a date of village desertion and important documentation for a site that was the richest possession of Leicester Abbey in the county.

Details

The monument at Ingarsby is located about 6km east of the city of Leicester. The majority of the site is situated on a west facing slope and lies on both sides of the Houghton to Hungarton road. It includes a deserted medieval village site with a large manorial moat to the north, which was later purchased by Leicester Abbey to become an extensive grange, and a large pond south-west of the moat with a smaller fishpond south of the village. The monument is divided into three separate areas.

The village earthworks are well defined, occupying a roughly rectangular area measuring 400m x 250m and clearly showing many features of medieval rural settlement. Running down the slope to a stream and following the line of a footpath leading to Billesdon Coplow and Tilton is the hollow of the main street. Many side lanes lead off from this with well spaced house platforms and spaces for adjoining gardens and orchards. A large bank and ditch over 3m deep and 10m wide forms the southern boundary of the village between the road and a stream. Beyond the boundary bank and ditch is a small fishpond approximately 50m x 10m situated beside the stream.

To the north of the village earthworks are the north, west and southern arms of a moated site defining an area with maximum dimensions of approximately 150m square. The moat has an outer bank measuring up to 1.5m high, and is an average of 8-10m wide and 2m deep, with the exception of a section of the northern arm which is up to 20m wide and 3m deep. Enclosed by the moat are some surviving grange buildings incorporated into Tudor and later structures. Earthworks on the eastern side of the moat show an extension of the northern arm and outer bank of the moat for 50m which then turns southward, at which point a large outer mound adjoins the corner. The southward ditch continues, but ceased to function as part of the moat at this point due to an uphill gradient, and represents stock enclosures together with a further ditch crossing it at right angles further up the slope. Some 50m to the east is an outer boundary bank running north-south dropping down 1.5m on the far side. At the southern end of this and connecting with the village earthworks, is a large hollow way up to 12m wide which is embanked on the northern side. To the south-west of the moat is a large pond, identified as a millpond, lying alongside the stream and measuring 200m x 80m. It was formed by damming the end of the valley with a bank up to 2m high, building a bank alongside the stream 1.5m high and digging a scarp to a depth of 3m to form the eastern side of the pond. A hollow way running up the slope links the pond with the moated area.

Ingarsby is first mentioned in Domesday Book and by 1381 contained a dozen families. The majority of the manor, at that time owned by the Daungervills, was granted to Leicester Abbey in 1352, with the remainder purchased by the middle of the following century. The large millpond was also constructed by the abbey at the time of the original grant. Village desertion occurred in 1469 when the abbey enclosed the whole of the land and converted most of it to sheep and cattle pastures. It was by far the most valuable grange property in Leicestershire when it was sold at the Reformation in 1540. A watermill, also mentioned in Domesday Book, the site of which is not known, still existed by 1599.

All buildings, including Ingarsby Old Hall which is Listed Grade II, modern yards, road surfaces and other above ground modern features on the moat island are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.*

Name: **Medieval moat around Hall Farm, Ingarsby**
HER Ref: **MLE8938**

Monument Types

MOAT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

Three sides of a polygonal moat survive around Hall Farm - presumably it was constructed around the medieval manor house.

Name: **Manorial site/medieval grange, Ingarsby**

HER Ref: **MLE1681**

Monument Types

MANOR HOUSE (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1352 AD)

GRANGE (Late Medieval - 1352 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

Originally a manor site, this became a monastic grange of Leicester Abbey from 1352. It was transferred to the crown at the Dissolution and was purchased in 1540 by Brian Cave. Some of the existing buildings on site may have been built for Leicester Abbey in 1469, on the site of the medieval manor house.

Listed Building

Name: **OUTBUILDING ABOUT 5 METRES NORTH OF INGARSBY OLD HALL**

List Entry Number: **1361030**

Grade :II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Outbuilding. C17, altered internally c1800. Coursed squared stone with timber framed gable and brick nogging. Welsh slate roof. Stone coped right gable. 2 storeys of a ground floor 3-light window. To right a small gabled extension with Swithland slate roof. On left end a door and blocked opening. C20 window in gable which has a tie beam truss with collar and close studding, some restored. Further similar tie beam truss inside. The internal stone and brickwork suggests the building was once used as a bakehouse. It stands c5m to right of right end of Ingarsby Old Hall (q.v.).

Listed Building

Name: **INGARSBY OLD HALL AND CHAPEL AND GARDEN WALL**

List Entry Number: **1074820**

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1951

Country house. Late C15 and C16 - C18, dated 1706, with C19/C20 alterations. Ashlar with plinth of coursed rubble stone in part and Swithland slate roofs partly twin span and of Welsh slate to rear. Brick end stacks. Stone coped gables in part. L plan, the late C15 range projecting forwards on left, a 1930's linking range between it and main range. Main range of 2½ storeys and basement of 3 C20 mullion and transom windows with leaded lights : 3-light, 1-light, 3-light. On ground floor a similar 3-light either side a central gabled stone porch. Doorway with 2-leaved door up 3 stone steps. 1-light over. Basement window to right. 2 2-light hipped dormers. On right end a 1 storey extension with 2 2-light stone mullion windows. A 2 storey extension to the rear, with 2-light hipped dormer. To the left of the main range the linking range. A pair of 2-light stone mullion and transom windows with above, and set back, a 3-light stone mullion window. The late C15 range is of 2 1/2 storeys of stone mullion windows with hood moulds. The leaded lights have Tudor arched heads. On facing gable a 3-light both floors, the lower blocked. In gable a simple 2-light without hood mould. The stone coped gables of this range have kneelers and finials. On right inner return 2 3-lights on both floors with central ground floor 1-light. Doorway to left. Similar windows and massive projecting stone stack with C20 brick flue on garden front to left. This range is called the Chapel, apparently because fragments of stained glass were in windows in C19. However a large 1st floor fireplace with garderobe to right suggests a domestic use. Fireplace has moulded Tudor arch. On a window sill a loose stone brought from elsewhere and inscribed W.G. 1698 or 9 may also refer to refronting of main range. Within the main range a fireplace with 2 Ionic pilasters and alabaster plaque over, showing arms of Cave and Whalley and dated 1579. In central 1st floor windows are reset fragments of probably C16 painted glass showing crowns, fleurs-de-lys and portcullis. A garden wall of coursed squared stone, c2m high and mostly Swithland slate coped extends from left end of wing round the garden. Ingarsby was owned by the Lords Maynard from c1640 to the C19. White's Leicestershire and Rutland, 1846, and Pevsner.

Name: **Medieval moat around Hall Farm, Ingarsby**
HER Ref: **MLE8938**

Monument Types

MOAT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

Three sides of a polygonal moat survive around Hall Farm - presumably it was constructed around the medieval manor house.

Ingarsby

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 9**

MEDIEVAL DESERTED SETTLEMENT – 1469

MEDIEVAL FISHPOND – 1469

Medieval village mentioned in Domesday, deserted after enclosure by Leicester Abbey in 1469, surviving as earthworks. Small detached Medieval fishpond surviving as earthwork

Name: **Undated enclosure east south-east of Monks Grave**

HER Ref: **MLE1701**

Monument Types

SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (Unknown date)

Summary

In 1977 three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure were photographed. The fourth side was presumably at or beyond the edge of the field.

Name: **Medieval fishpond, Ingarsby**

HER Ref: **MLE8939**

Monument Types

FISHPOND (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

A fishpond lies on the south-west corner of the village.

Name: **Medieval watermill, Ingarsby**

HER Ref: **MLE1669**

Monument Types

MILL POND? (Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval - 1067 AD? to 1699 AD?)

WATERMILL (Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval - 1067 AD? to 1699 AD?)

Summary

A watermill is mentioned here in 1086 and 1599. Hoskins identified the mill pond. The OS suggest that the pond to the south-west is probably the mill pond and the mill is probably marked by blocks of masonry. Survey in 1994 considered that the so-called mill pond was, in fact, a large fishpond, probably dating to the creation of the grange in 1469.

Name: **Undated enclosure, Monk's Grave**
HER Ref: **MLE1704**

Monument Types

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (Unknown date)
CASTLE? (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

The site, although described as a mound, is a circular enclosure with a deep ditch and a counterscarp bank. Hoskins describes it as an adulterine castle, which is possible. It could also be a burial mound or the site of a windmill.

Designations

Scheduled Monument 1010839: MOATED SITE AT INGARSBY, as follows:

Name: **Moated site at Ingarsby**
List Entry Number: **1010839**

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moat at Ingarsby is of unusual circular shape. It survives in good condition and has considerable potential for the preservation of archaeological remains within the raised interior of the island.

Details

The monument at Ingarsby known as 'Monk's Grave' is a moated site and is situated on high ground 1km north of the village of Houghton-on-the-Hill. The moated site is sub-circular in shape and approximately 50m in diameter with a surrounding ditch 8-12m wide and up to 2m deep. The moat island forms a raised platform about 1m above ground level. The moat is currently dry and contains a spring on the eastern side. On the north-eastern side there is an outer bank 4m wide and 1.5m high which terminates 5m from a field boundary, and indicates the position of an entrance.

Monument Number: **SK 60 NE 16**
BRONZE AGE FINDSPOT -2600 - -700
Lower Bronze Age spearhead

Name: **Great Northern Railway, Leicester to Marefield**
HER Ref: **MLE16088**

Monument Types

RAILWAY (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1883 AD to 1965 AD?)

Summary

This line was built to directly link Leicester to the Great Northern/London & North Western line running from Market Harborough to Newark (see MLE16075). Both lines are now disused.

Additional Information

<1> Leleux, Robin, 1984, A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: Volume 9, The East Midlands, p93 (Bibliographic reference).

Monument Number: SK 60 NE 13
ROMAN FINDSPOT 43 – 410
ROMAN HUMAN REMAINS 43 – 410

Roman coins and human remains found [1953].

Listed Building

Name: THE WHITE HOUSE FARMHOUSE
List Entry Number: **1294858**
Grade: II
Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. c1830. Red brick and Welsh slate hipped roof with brick end stacks. Brick plinth. Facade faces right. 2 storeys of 3 sash windows : 4/8, 3/6, 4/8. On ground floor an 8/8 sash either side a gabled painted wooden lattice-work porch and part-glazed door. 2 stone steps up. Windows have painted stone lintels and sills. On left end facing road a 3-light horizontal sliding sash window on both floors. Cambered lintels. A 1 storey extension on right end.

Name: **Quenby deserted medieval village**
HER Ref: **MLE1707**

Monument Types

DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD to 1539 AD)

Summary

Chapel-less hamlet of Hungarton linked to South Croxton, mentioned in Domesday. By 1563 only Quenby Hall remained. Various earthworks of the village survive. In the C17th they were incorporated into formal gardens south of the Hall.

Additional Information

<1> Bourne, Jill, 2003, Understanding Leicestershire & Rutland Place Names, p73 (Bibliographic reference). SLE220.

Known as Queneberie in 1086 (Domesday Book). OE cwen 'queen' + either Oscand. By 'farmstead, village' or OE burh 'fortified place'. 'The queen's fortified place' or 'the queen's settlement'. The early spellings of this name do not make it clear as to whether the second element is by or burh. The circumstances which would have led to the element cwen to be coined would not have applied in the Viking period, making burh the more likely element. Over time the original meaning of the name was lost with by replaced burh because of association with the other bys in the area.

Monument Number: **SK 70 NW 6**
MEDIEVAL MOAT 1066 – 1540

Earthworks of a moated site in Quenby Park. Possible remains of medieval village.

Monument Number: **SK 70 NW 5**
MEDIEVAL DESERTED SETTLEMENT 1400 – 1499
MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW 1400 – 1499

Settlement earthworks in Quenby Park. The settlement was deserted by the end of the 15th century and is visible as slight earthworks, ridge and furrow is also present.

Quenby Hall and Park

Registered and Listed Park (2 designations, as follows)

Quenby Park

Monument Number: SK 70 NW 27

POST MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE PARK 1557 – 1632
POST MEDIEVAL FORMAL GARDEN 1600 – 1632
POST MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE PARK 1667 – 1732
POST MEDIEVAL FORMAL GARDEN 1767 – 1799
20TH CENTURY FORMAL GARDEN 1900 – 1932
20TH CENTURY FORMAL GARDEN 1972 - 1972

Landscape park and formal gardens at Quenby Hall. The park was landscaped during the late 16th century or early 17th century, much of tree planting dates to the late 17th century and early 18th century. Gardens were laid out during the early 17th century and included the adaptation of deserted village settlement earthworks. Most of this scheme still survives as earthworks. Further gardens were created during the late 18th century. The present formal gardens were laid out during the early 20th century when Harold Peto was consulted, however, it is uncertain whether any of his designs were implemented. The gardens were improved and restored in 1972.

Name: QUENBY HALL

List Entry Number: **1000965**

Grade: II

Date first registered: 29-Oct-1986

Details

Formal gardens of later C18 to later C20 date, probably incorporating work by Harold Peto, and a landscape park originating c 1600, associated with a country house.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Ashbys acquired an estate in Quenby in the C13. By 1563 they had acquired the whole manor, and soon afterwards moved to enclose and depopulate it. The Hall was rebuilt from c 1620 by George Ashby (d 1653), who had inherited in 1618. He was succeeded by his son, also George, who married the heiress of Eusby Shuckbrugh of Naseby (Northamptonshire). Their son and heir was referred to by John Evelyn as 'Honest George Ashby the Planter' because of the large number of trees he planted at Quenby. He died in 1728, and in the mid C18 Quenby was purchased by his great-nephew Shuckbrugh Ashby (d 1792), who restored what had become a badly neglected house, built a raised terrace or platform around it, and made improvements about the estate. Quenby remained in the family until 1904 when the estate was sold to Rosamund (d 1941), the widow of Edward Seymour-Greaves, who later married Lord Henry Grosvenor. During her time Quenby was restored. The estate was sold in 1924 to Sir Harold Nutting, who lived there until his death in 1972. It remains (1998) in private hands.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Quenby Hall stands within its park on high ground c 10km east of Leicester, the nearest village being Hungarton, 2km to the north-west. The earthwork remains of Quenby village, but one of several deserted medieval villages in the surrounding area, lie 500m south of the Hall. The park's boundaries largely follow field edges, to the east abutting the parish boundary with Cold Newton, although its southern boundary follows a minor watercourse flowing north-west towards Beeby. The area here registered is c 100ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The Hall's west forecourt is approached from the west, via a tree-lined drive along a slight ridge across the park. West of the Hall is a small bridge, present by 1767, and at its end, on the west edge of the park, is a two-storey brick lodge of 1925. There is a back drive which leads east from the north-east side of the Hall to Cold Newton, 1.5km away.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Quenby Hall (listed grade I) occupies a hilltop site, and is an H-plan brick house with diaper work and stone dressings, with its principal front, of three storeys and a basement, to the west. The facade is rather plain, and that impression is accentuated by the straight parapet. According to Pevsner (1984, 351) it is the most important early C17 house in the county. It was built for George Ashby, who inherited in

1618, and was begun c 1620 and completed about ten years later. Shukbrugh Ashby, who acquired it in poor condition in 1759, made major structural alterations and decorative changes, but the latter were swept away in c 1905-7 and c 1913 when George Bodley and J A Gotch reinstated Jacobean-style interiors.

Adjoining the north side of the Hall is an ironstone stable court (listed grade II*), set around a cobbled yard. It is of the early C17, and was reroofed in the later C18. A room at the south-east corner has been fitted out as a Roman Catholic chapel.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The Hall and its gardens stand on a terrace or platform created in the later C18 by Shukbrugh Ashby. West of the Hall is a forecourt (walls, gates etc listed grade II), part lawn and part gravelled, with heraldic iron gates on ashlar piers on its west side providing the main formal approach to the Hall. The forecourt has seen several remodellings. Elaborate iron gates introduced by George Ashby (d 1728) were removed when Shukbrugh Ashby reworked the surrounds of the Hall, and now stand at Newark Museum (Leicester). Ashby's simple scheme was itself replaced c 1910 when Gotch surrounded the forecourt with a red-brick wall with diaper patterning. This now stands only along the south side of the forecourt, elsewhere having been demolished. East of the Hall is a formal lawn with an east/west axial path down its centre from the flagged court along the east front of the Hall. At the east end of the path is a low obelisk of 1978, a copy of one which stands at Garendon (Leicestershire qv). This stands on the path down the east side of the garden, which acts as a terrace walk and from which there are extensive and panoramic views across the park and the countryside beyond. The formal lawn continues around the south side of the Hall, again with extensive views. A broad gravel walk along the side of the Hall and the outside of the west forecourt terminates at a stone, apsidal, bench seat, probably by Gotch. On the lawns east and south of the Hall, and on the lawn west of the stables, are large numbers of mature specimen trees. These include cedars of Lebanon, early C19 successors of nine or ten planted here 1680-90 by George 'the Planter' Ashby. Formal gardens were laid out east and south of the Hall in the early C20; Harold Peto (1854-1933) was consulted, although the extent of his involvement is unclear. Of these little remains apart from a small sunken garden, in the late C20 known as the Japanese Garden, on its north-east side. What does survive however is a contemporary remodelling of the kitchen garden north of the stables as a formal garden, seen across a ha-ha and hedge which replaced the brick wall along the south side. From iron gates in the centre of that side a broad path leads north, up the centre of the garden, to a brick summerhouse, perhaps C18, set in the centre of the north wall. The compartments to either side are laid out as formal gardens with box hedging, mostly planted following the start of a general restoration and improvement of the gardens which began in 1972.

The pattern of earthworks extending south from the edge of the gardens for c 275m suggests that, probably in the early C17 when the Hall was rebuilt, the remains of the deserted village of Quenby were adapted as formal garden features. These continue the line of the modern axial path down the centre of the south lawn with, successively, a terrace, a moat, a linear pond or canal and finally a second moat. Adjoining the west side of the terrace, c 50m from east to west, is a further level area c 70m across, on the west side of which is what has been interpreted as a prospect mound (Cantor and Squires 1997, 42).

PARK Quenby Hall stands on the highest, roughly central, point of a park which is very approximately rectangular, and 1.5km long from west to east and c 500m wide. This was probably created in the late C16 or early C17 after the depopulation of the village of Quenby, which lay immediately south and south-west of the Hall and whose site is marked by well-preserved earthworks. The park also contains much ridge and furrow, part of Quenby's open-field land.

The park is largely permanent pasture and contains large numbers of mature parkland trees. There are trees to either side of the drive as it approaches the west side of the Hall, and a painting of the Hall of c 1740 (Cantor and Squires 1997, 51) shows a mature double avenue leading west from either side of the Hall. Still well preserved is Church Avenue, which leads north-west from the Hall towards Hungarton church. These are the survivors of a once more extensive system of radiating avenues, presumably part of the planting at Quenby by George 'the Planter' Ashby in the late C17 and early C18 and shown on a map of c 1810 (LRO).

KITCHEN GARDEN The main, C18, brick-walled kitchen garden (walls, and cottage attached to east, listed grade II) lies north of the stables court. It was converted to a formal pleasure garden in the early C20 (above). Off its east side is a smaller, brick-walled garden compartment, wherein a swimming pool was constructed in the later C20.

REFERENCES J Nichols, *History and Antiquities of Leicester* 3, pt i (1800), pp 295-7, (4 vols, in 8 parts, 1795-1811, reprinted 1971) *Original Poems, and Translations, Particularly Ambra*. From Lorenz de Medic. Chiefly by

Susanna Watts (1809), pp 64-77 Gardener's Magazine 7, (1831), p 421 Gentleman's Magazine, (August 1814), pp 112-13 Country Life, 16 (3 September 1904), pp 342-9; 30 (14 October 1911), pp 550-7; (21 October 1911), pp 590-7 Quenby Hall, guidebook, (1977) J Anthony, The Gardens of Britain 6: The East Midlands (1979), pp 135-7 N Pevsner, E Williamson and G O Brandwood, The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland (1984), pp 351-3 L Cantor and A Squires, The Historic Parks and Gardens of Leicestershire and Rutland (1997)

Listed Building

Name: RETAINING WALL, GATE PIERS AND GATES AT QUENBY HALL

List Entry Number: **1361031**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Retaining wall, gate piers and gates. Wall possibly C18, rest c1900. Coursed squared stone, ashlar and wrought iron. The curving retaining wall forms a ha-ha for the forecourt in front of Quenby Hall (q.v.). In the centre a pair of tall ashlar gate piers, each surmounted by a winged heraldic beast. A pair of tall fine wrought iron gates between. Included for group value.

Listed Building

Name: QUENBY HALL

List Entry Number: **1295060**

Grade: I

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1951

Mansion. c1615 - 30, dated 1621 and 1630, possibly raised slightly later C18, and with some restoration c1905. Restoration by G. Bodley and J.A. Gotch. Red brick diapered with dark blue brick on W front, and with stone plinth, quoins, dressings, moulded bands, and parapetted bitumen roofs with brick and stone stacks, some projecting. H plan with entrance front of c36m. 3 storeys and basement of 11 stone mullion and transom windows, including 5 full-height canted bays. From left : 6-light canted bay; 2 2-lights on wing inner return; 6-light canted bay; 2-light; 10-light canted bay; 2-light; 6-light canted bay; 2 2-lights on wing inner return and 6-light canted bay. Similar windows on ground floor. Central rectangular porch supporting bay above. Stone doorway with moulded rounded arch and rusticated jambs. 2-leaved panelled door up wide flight of stone steps. Above doorway an entablature running round porch and where bay becomes canted a stone pedestal and ball on the angle. Stone tablet over with coat of arms of Ashby family and inscription referring to 6 Chas. (1630). 2-light windows in basement, some blocked. On 2nd floor 3-light windows on bay fronts, otherwise 2-lights except for central bay which is higher than rest. Here a 1-light on the canting and a 2-light a 1/2 storey above. Clock face in diamond shaped frame over, and above the parapet a C19 stone bellcote and bell. Front to right, shorter and without bays. Rear front similar to entrance front. Fine interior. Hall with screens passage, the wooden screen decorated with columns and rusticated arches. Fireplace has C18 pediment with arms of de Lisle, brought from Garendon Hall, Loughborough. Early C17 panelling in Brown Parlour. Carving includes tiers of blank arches. Said to have been brought in in later C18. Stone fireplace. Rich plaster ceiling in Library. Oak well staircase with turned balusters. Great Parlour, now ballroom, has magnificent fireplace for a century in Hall below but restored to original position by Gotch. Columns, pilasters, grotesques, strapwork and central coat of arms. Early C20 ceiling and C17 panelling brought in from other rooms. Further rich plasterwork friezes in other rooms, together with panelling and overmantels. In Library a stone fireplace by Edward Welby Pugin of 1864, and brought from Garendon Hall. In Sitting Room a later C18 carved marble fireplace. Further oak staircase with turned balusters. In Dining Room windows are stained glass panels with arms of Ashby and allied families. Quenby was built for George Ashby and is dated on a rainwater head 1621. The Ashbys and decendants owned the estate from C13 to 1904. Recently it has become the seat of the de Lisle family, formerly of Garendon Hall, Nr. Loughborough. Stilton cheese was first made at Quenby. "Quenby Hall is the most important house in the Elizabethan - Jacobean style in the county," Pevsner. Quenby Hall guide book, Derby, 1977, and Pevsner, where pl.32 shows front.

Listed Building

Name: STABLEBLOCK AT QUENBY HALL

List Entry Number: **1074821**

Grade:II*

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Stableblock. Early C17, reroofed later C18. Coursed squared stone with moulded brick eaves and Swithland and Welsh slate, mostly hipped roofs, with brick ridge stacks. U plan, round 3 sides of cobbled courtyard of which 4th side is left front of Quenby Hall (q.v.). 2 storeys of stone mullion windows. Range facing entrance driveway has open carriage arch centre left with door and ground floor 3-light to left and 2-light to right. Within yard the range to left has 4 doorways, mostly with 4-centred arches and 4 2-light windows. These are disposed, from left, door, 2 windows, door, window, door, window and door. A 2-light on 1st floor. Range facing is similar and has, from left, 2-light, door, 1-light, 3-light, 2 doors, 2-light, 2 doors with a 2-light, 1-light and 2-light over. Oak newel staircase and beam of former wide inglenook inside.

Listed Building

Name: GARDEN COTTAGE, GARDEN WALL AND GATEWAY AT QUENBY HALL

List Entry Number: **1188197**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

Cottage, garden wall and gateway. C18, with part of cottage C19, and gateway C20. Red brick and Welsh slate roof with brick ridge and right end stacks. 1½ storeys of 3 2-light casements and 4-panelled door to right. 2-light dormer over. On right end a C19 extension of 2 storeys of a 3-light casement. On left end a 1 storey extension with door and 1-light and extending left a coursed rubble stone wall c3m high. At the corner this becomes red brick (stone coped) and then continues round 2 sides of walled garden. Part of the 4th side has a lower similar stone wall with a pair of stone gate piers and wrought iron gate. Chamfered beams inside the cottage.

Listed Building

Name: QUENBY LODGE FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: **1294835**

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1984

House. Dated 1775. Red brick and buff brick, chequer pattern, with rubble stone plinth and Welsh and Swithland slate roof, with parapet in part. Brick end stacks. Main facade faces rear. 2 storeys of 3 windows : to either side on both floors a 2-light with top lights : gauged brick cambered lintels with keystones. A Venetian window in the slightly projecting central section is of 3-lights : the stone lintels over the side lights are carved with capitals; the central rounded brick arch has a keystone. Below is a moulded stone doorcase with pilasters and pediment. Part-glazed door. This facade has a painted wooden bracketted cornice which is also the parapet. There is a pediment with similar cornice over the central section. In the tympanum a partly openwork stone cartouche with carved coat of arms in centre. A 2 storey wing on either end of facade. In the doorcase tympanum is carved the date 1775. Pevsner.