

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record Data

Leicestershire HER

Event Data

EvUID	Name
ELE1049	1988 fieldwalking, west of Hospital Farm
ELE1058	1987 site visit, Longridge
ELE1060	1988 excavation, Bottesford Bypass Site 2
ELE3471	1988 excavation, Bottesford Bypass Site 1
ELE4642	2007 trial trenching, 17, Easthorpe Road, Bottesford, Leicestershire
ELE4718	2001 fieldwalking at By-Pass Field II, north of A52
ELE4893	2003 test pitting after a ground penetrating radar survey, Easthorpe, Bottesford
ELE5476	2000 watching brief of development at 31 Main Street Muston, Leicestershire
ELE5867	2008 trial trenching on land at Grantham Road, Bottesford
ELE6071	Archaeological watching brief at Grantham Road, Bottesford, Leicestershire
ELE7421	2009-10 watching brief, 15, Main Street, Muston
ELE7695	2010 desk-based assessment, land at Easthorpe Manor, Easthorpe, Leicestershire

ELE7921	2011 excavation of ground investigation test pits, Easthorpe Manor, Easthorpe
ELE9104	2013 excavation at Easthorpe, Bottesford
ELE9715	2015 watching brief, Easthorpe Mill, Bottesford, Leicestershire
ELE9794	2015 desk-based assessment for land at Easthorpe Lodge, Easthorpe, Leicestershire
ELE9855	2016 trial trenching, Easthorpe Lodge, Manor Road, Easthorpe
ELE9858	2013 watching brief, Easthorpe Scheduled Monument
ELE9860	2013 desk-based assessment, land off Green Lane, Easthorpe
ELE10185	2013 trial trenching, Cart Shed, Easthorpe Manor, Easthorpe Road, Easthorpe
ELE10239	2017 desk-based assessment for land west of Green Lane, Easthorpe, Leicestershire
ELE10358	Project Gargoyle, Church of St. John the Baptist, Church Lane, Muston
ELE10490	2017 trial trenching, land off Manor Road, Easthorpe, Bottesford
ELE10758	2017 geophysical survey, Manor Road, Easthorpe, Leicestershire
ELE10825	2018 trial trenching, land off Grantham Road, Bottesford, Leicestershire
ELE10826	2018 geophysical survey, land off Grantham Road, Bottesford, Leicestershire

Monument Data

MonUID	Name	Mon Types
MLE11240	Manor Farmhouse, Manor Road (North Side), Easthorpe	Farmhouse
MLE11241	15 Castle View Road (East Side)	House
MLE11242	The Muston Gap Public House, Church Lane (East Side)	Public house
MLE11243	Hospital Farmhouse, Muston Lane	Farmhouse
MLE12741	Peacock Farmhouse, Easthorpe Lane (West Side), Muston	Farmhouse
MLE12742	Holly Cottage, The Green (South Side), Muston	House
MLE12743	Church of St. John The Baptist, Church Lane (South Side), Muston	Church
MLE12744	Glebe House, Church Lane (East Side), Muston	House
MLE12745	Village Cross, The Green, Muston	Village cross
MLE16081	Great Northern Railway, Nottingham To Grantham	Railway
MLE16155	Neolithic Arrowhead Found at the Bypass II Site	Findspot
MLE16156	Roman Coins and Brooches from the Bypass II Site	Findspot
MLE16464	Iron Age/Roman Remains at the Bypass II Site	Settlement
MLE16465	Medieval Pottery from the Bypass Field II Site	Findspot
MLE16466	Anglo-Saxon Pottery from the Bypass Field II Site	Findspot
MLE16467	Worked Flint from the Bypass Field II Site	Findspot
MLE16636	Muston Historic Settlement Core	Village

MLE16747	Easthorpe Mill - Medieval Watermill	Watermill
MLE17365	Earlier Medieval Activity at Grantham Road	Ditch; pit; gully
MLE18677	War Memorial in Muston Churchyard	War memorial
MLE18814	Undated Ditch, North Of 15, Main Street, Muston	Ditch
MLE18815	Medieval/Post-Medieval Finds from North Of 15, Main Street, Muston	Findspot
MLE18816	Roman Sherd from North Of 15, Main Street, Muston	Findspot
MLE19832	Threshing Barn at Easthorpe Manor	Threshing barn
MLE20913	Turnpike Road, Grantham to Nottingham	Toll road
MLE22620	Medieval Gullies North-East of Easthorpe Lodge	Gully
MLE22801	Medieval/Post-Medieval Village Remains, East of The Hollies, Easthorpe	Enclosure; rubbish pit; wall
MLE23025	Knipton Feeder, Water Channel from Knipton Reservoir to the Grantham Canal	Canal feeder
MLE23051	Possible Medieval/Post-Medieval Trackway Surfaces, west of The Nook	Trackway; trackway
MLE23140	Hoe's Brickyard, Grantham Road	Brickworks
MLE23433	Medieval/Post-Medieval Village Earthworks, west of The Hollies, Easthorpe	Croft; enclosure
MLE3393	Belvoir Castle Railway	Railway
MLE3400	Enclosure and Furnace at the Bypass I Site - Muston	Site; rectilinear enclosure; iron working site
MLE3402	Ring Ditch at the Bypass I Site - Muston	Ring ditch?
MLE3404	Cropmarks north of Easthorpe Cottage	Sub-rectangular enclosure?
MLE3405	Cropmarks north of Easthorpe Cottage	Ring ditch?

MLE3406	Cropmark at Toston Hill	Sub-rectangular enclosure?
MLE3408	Scrimshaw's Mill	Tower mill
MLE3411	Earthworks North-West of Muston Church	Grange; moat; fishpond
MLE3416	Easthorpe Mill	Watermill
MLE3422	Earthworks West of Hospital Farm	Decoy pond?; moat?
MLE3424	Cropmark South of Muston Church	Circular enclosure?
MLE3427	Easthorpe Manor House	Manor house; moat
MLE3429	Medieval Village Earthworks around Easthorpe Manor House	Enclosure; hollow way; building platform
MLE3430	Roman Pottery from Longridge	Findspot
MLE3431	Iron Age Remains at the Bypass II Site	Site; round house (domestic); post hole
MLE3432	Roman Remains at the Bypass II Site	Site
MLE6812	Medieval Pottery from Longridge	Findspot
MLE7067	Mesolithic Flint Blade from the Bypass I Site - Muston	Findspot
MLE9091	Grantham Canal	Canal
MLE9094	Easthorpe Historic Settlement Core	Shrunken village
MLE9243	Anglo-Saxon Brooch found north-east of California	Findspot
MLE9845	Possible Site of Toston Deserted Medieval Village	Deserted settlement?

Lincolnshire HER

Event Data

None.

Monument Data

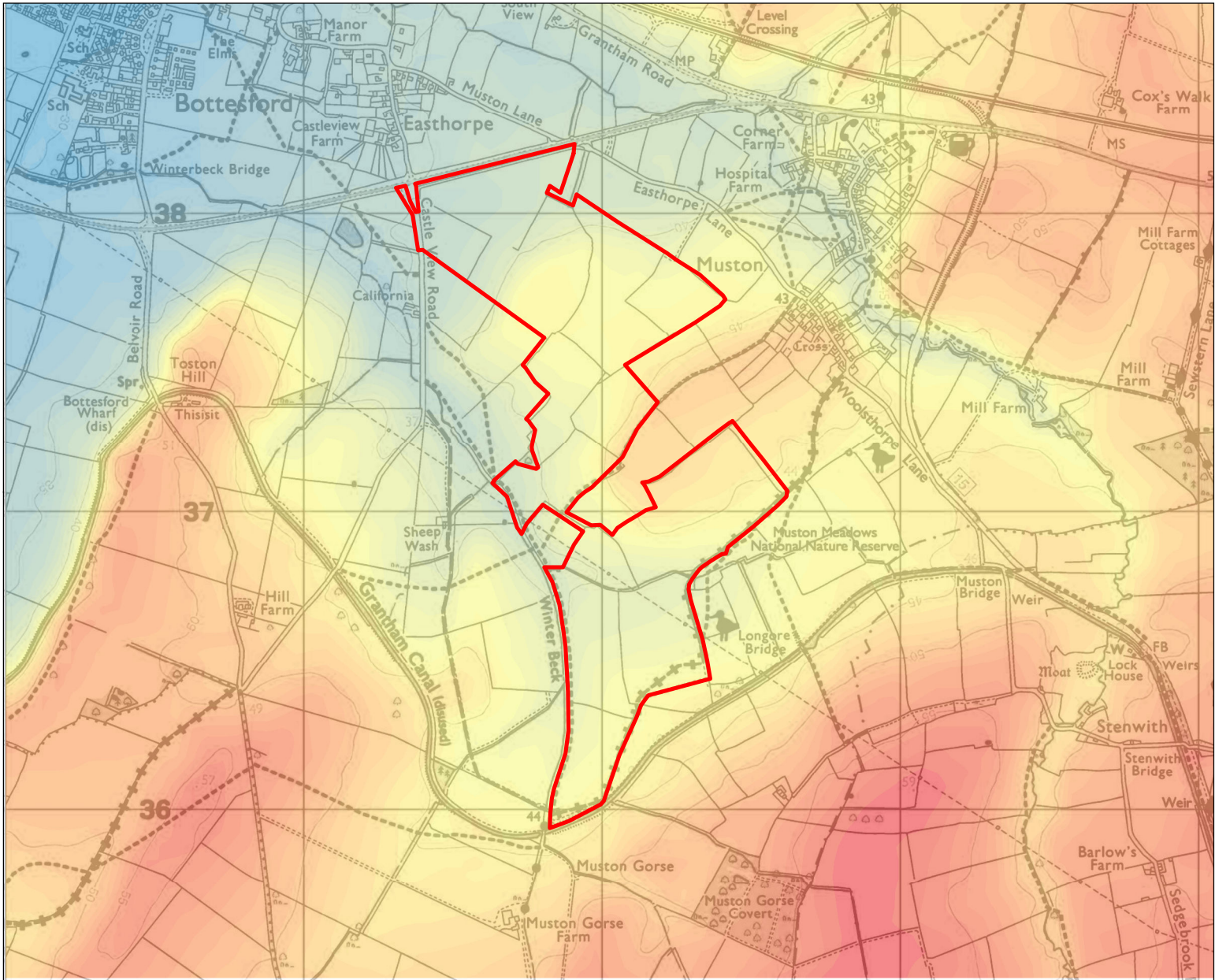
MonUID	Name
MLI30046	Sedgebrook Mill
MLI30071	Stenwith Medieval Settlement
MLI89128	Grantham Canal

Historic England

Designated Heritage Assets

List Entry	Name	Designation
1009175	Moated grange with fishpond at Muston	Scheduled Monument
1009195	Shifted medieval village earthworks and moat at Easthorpe	Scheduled Monument
1075068	Village Cross, Muston	Grade II* Listed Building
1075094	Glebe House, Muston	Grade II Listed Building
1075103	Hospital Farmhouse, Muston	Grade II Listed Building
1180318	Manor Farmhouse and Easthorpe Manor, Easthorpe	Grade II Listed Building
1187988	Holly Cottage, Muston	Grade II Listed Building
1294974	Peacock Farmhouse, Muston	Grade II Listed Building
1294991	15 Castle View Road, Easthorpe	Grade II Listed Building
1294994	The Muston Gap Public House, Muston	Grade II Listed Building
1360899	Church of St John the Baptist, Muston	Grade II* Listed Building
1439995	Muston War Memorial, Muston	Grade II Listed Building

Appendix 2: Figures



KEY

 Site

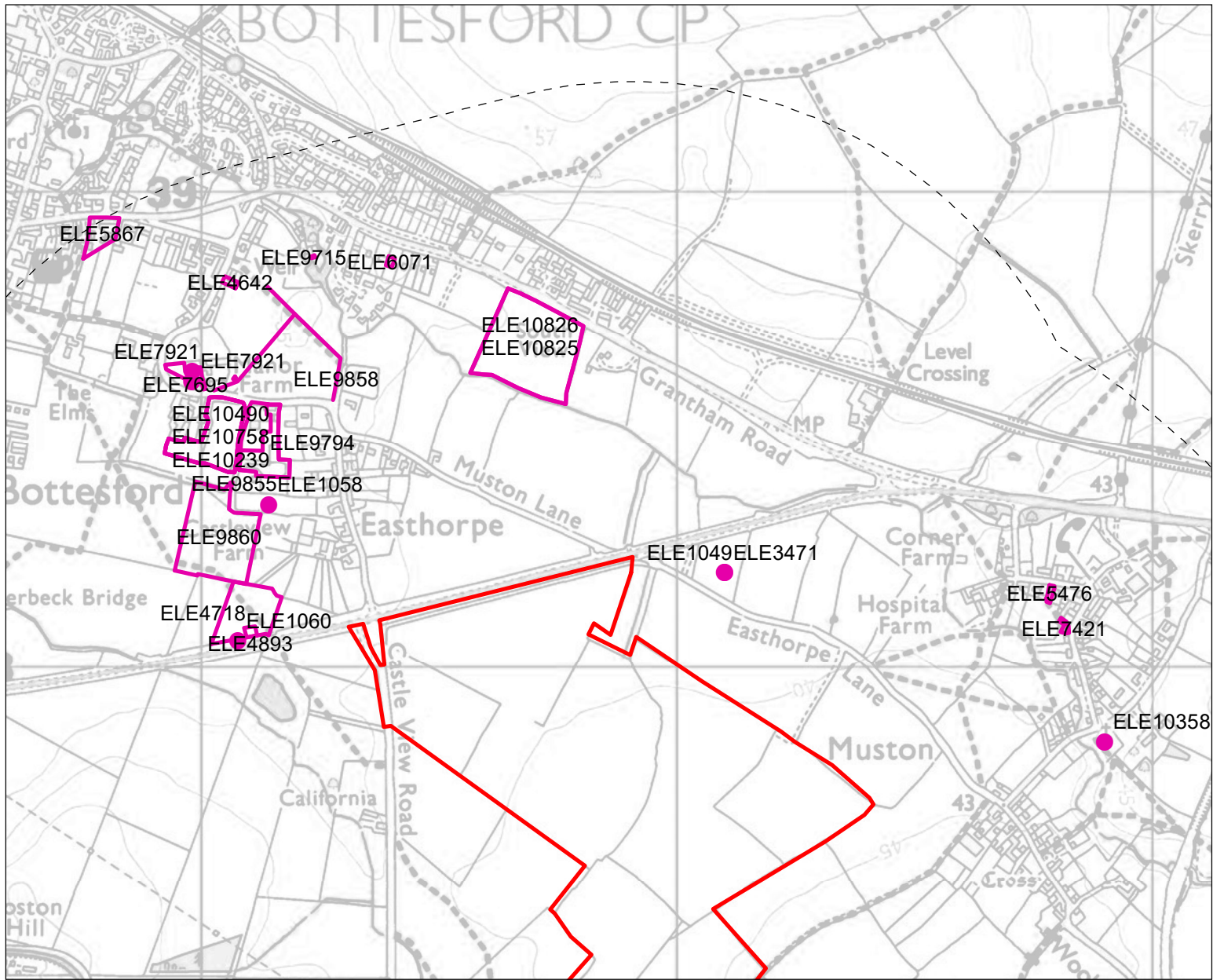
Contains OS open source terrain data.

Elevation extremes:
 Dark blue = 30m aOD
 Dark red = 50m aOD

Figure 1: Digital Terrain Model

Belvoir Solar Farm

Client: JBM Solar Projects 10 Ltd
 DRWG No: P19-2022
 Drawn by: EP
 Date: 05/10/2021
 Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4



KEY

- Site
- 1km
- Events
- Events
- Events

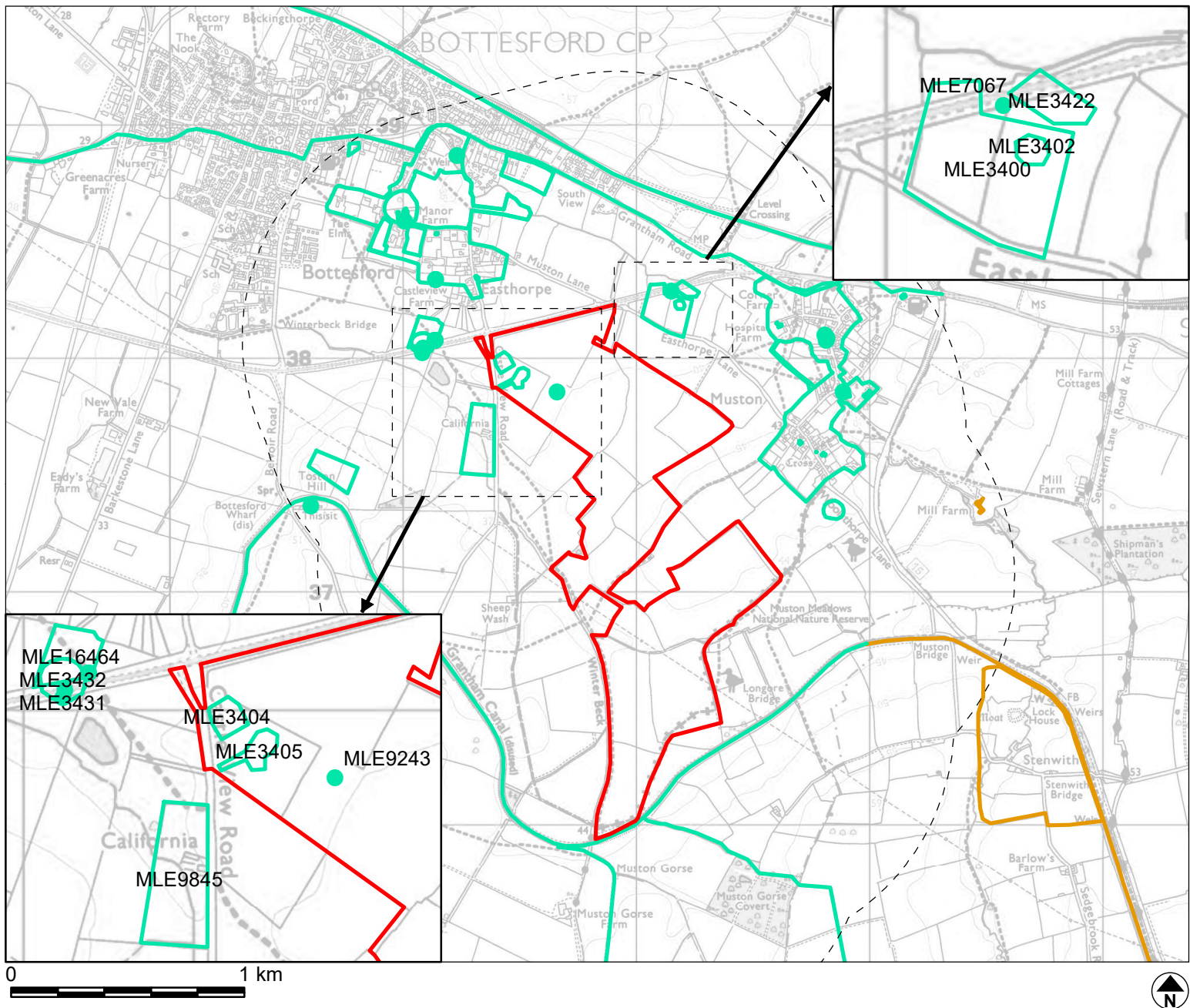
NB No other events are recorded elsewhere within the study area, either by Leicestershire HER or Lincolnshire HER.

Figure 2: Leicestershire HER 'Events'

Belvoir Solar Farm

Client: JBM Solar Projects 10 Ltd
 DRWG No: P19-2022
 Drawn by: EP
 Date: 05/10/2021
 Scale: 1:12,500 @ A4





- KEY**
- Site
 - 1km
 - Monuments (Leics)
 - Monuments (Leics)
 - Monuments (Lincs)
 - Monuments (Lincs)

Insets show the 'monuments' most relevant to the present assessment. To retain clarity of the illustration, other monuments are not labelled; however, all are listed in Appendix 1.

Figure 3: Leicestershire and Lincolnshire HER 'Monuments'

Belvoir Solar Farm

Client: JBM Solar Projects 10 Ltd
 DRWG No: P19-2022
 Drawn by: EP
 Date: 05/10/2021
 Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4



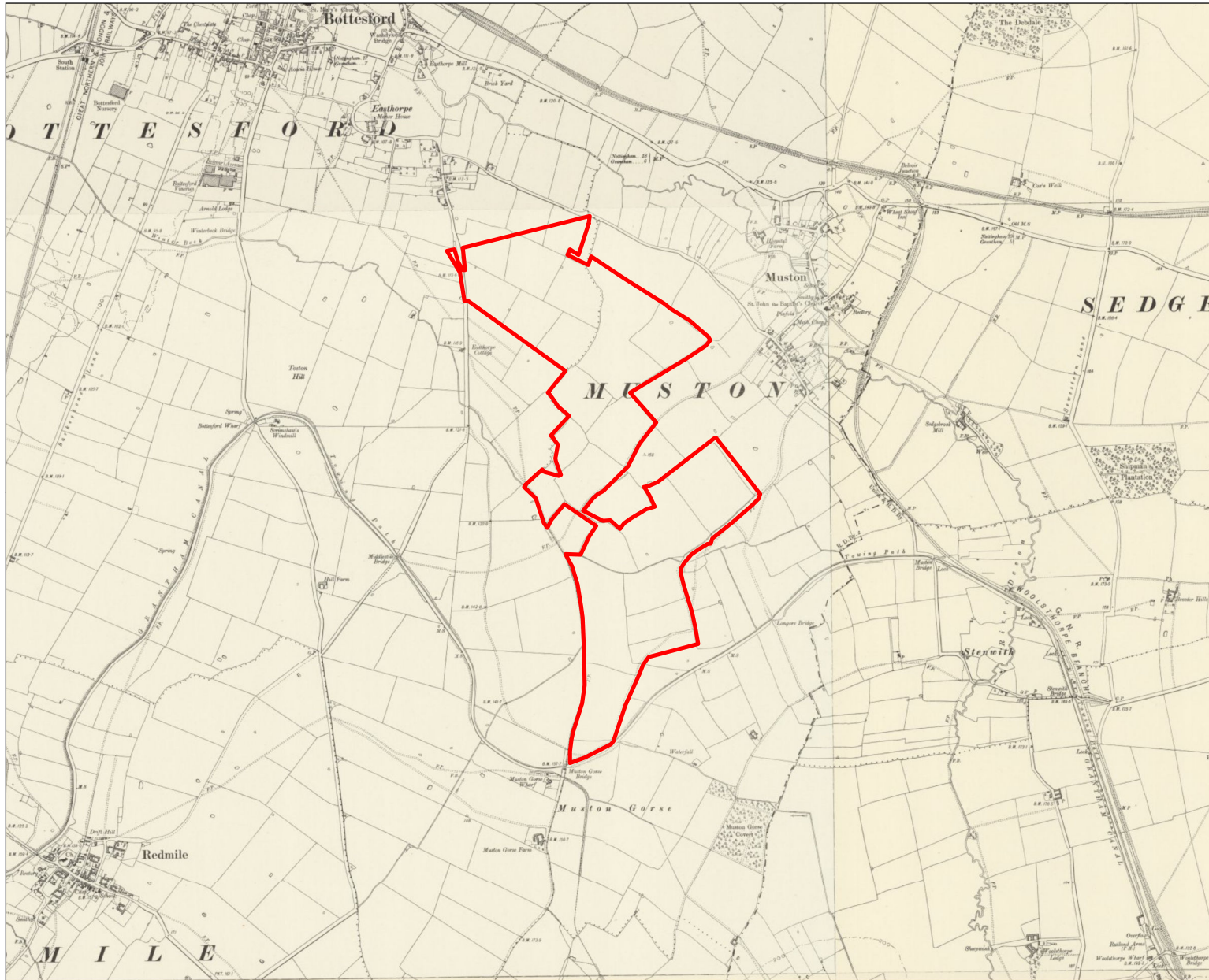


KEY
 Site

Figure 4: 1849 Tithe Map for Muston Parish

Belvoir Solar Farm

Client: JBM Solar Projects 10 Ltd
 DRWG No: P19-2022
 Drawn by: EP
 Date: 05/10/2021
 Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4



KEY
 Site

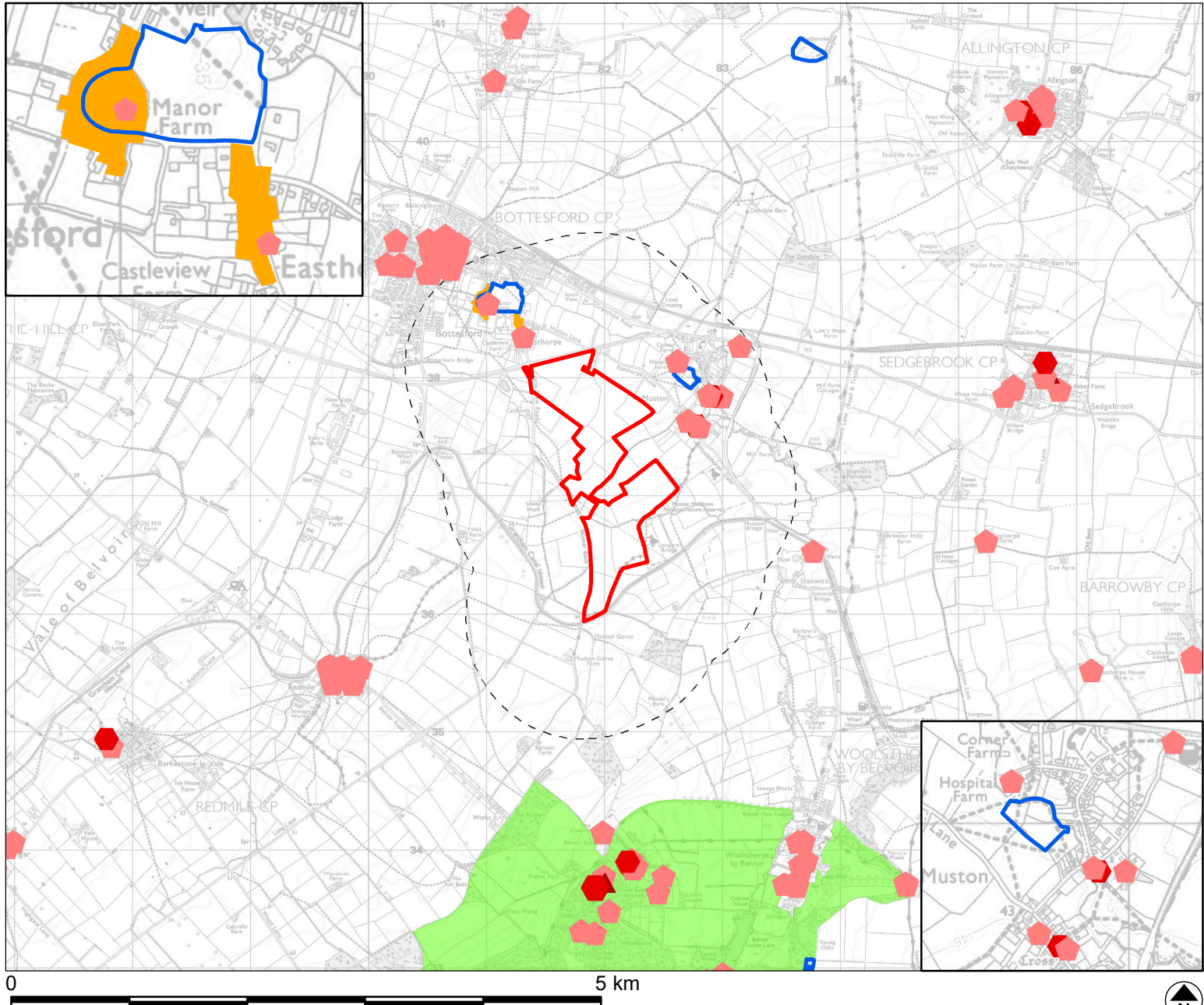
0 1 km



Figure 5: 1884-92 OS Map

Belvoir Solar Farm

Client: JBM Solar Projects 10 Ltd
 DRWG No: P19-2022
 Drawn by: EP
 Date: 05/10/2021
 Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4



KEY

- Site
- 1km
- Conservation Areas

Listed Buildings

Grade

- ▲ I
- ⬠ II
- ⬡ II*

- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens

Inset top left shows Easthorpe.
 Inset bottom right shows Muston.

Figure 6: Designated Heritage Assets

Belvoir Solar Farm

Client: JBM Solar Projects 10 Ltd
 DRWG No: P19-2022 Sheet No: - REV:-
 Drawn by: EP Approved by: GS
 Date: 05/10/2021
 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4



Appendix 3: Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plot

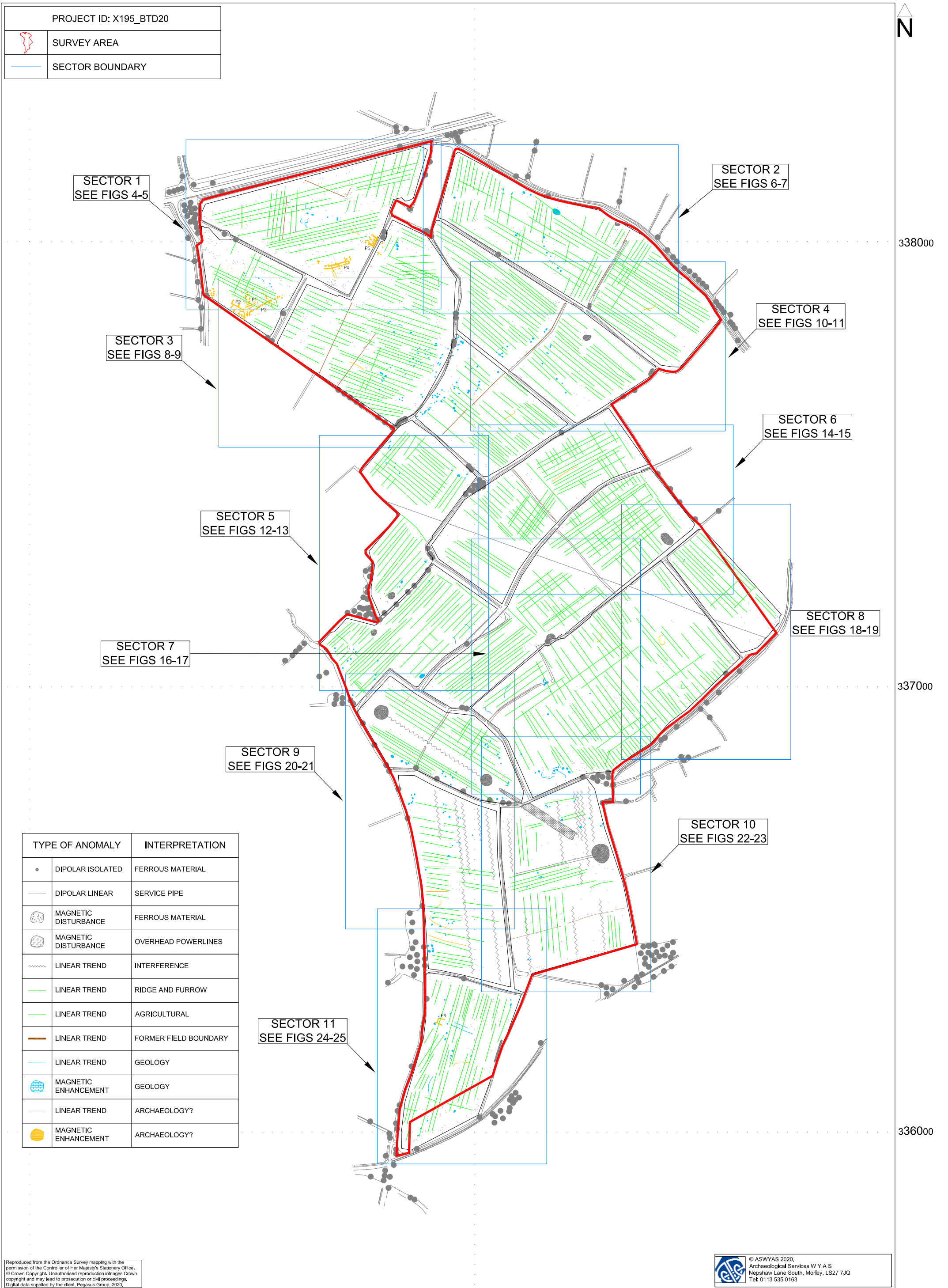
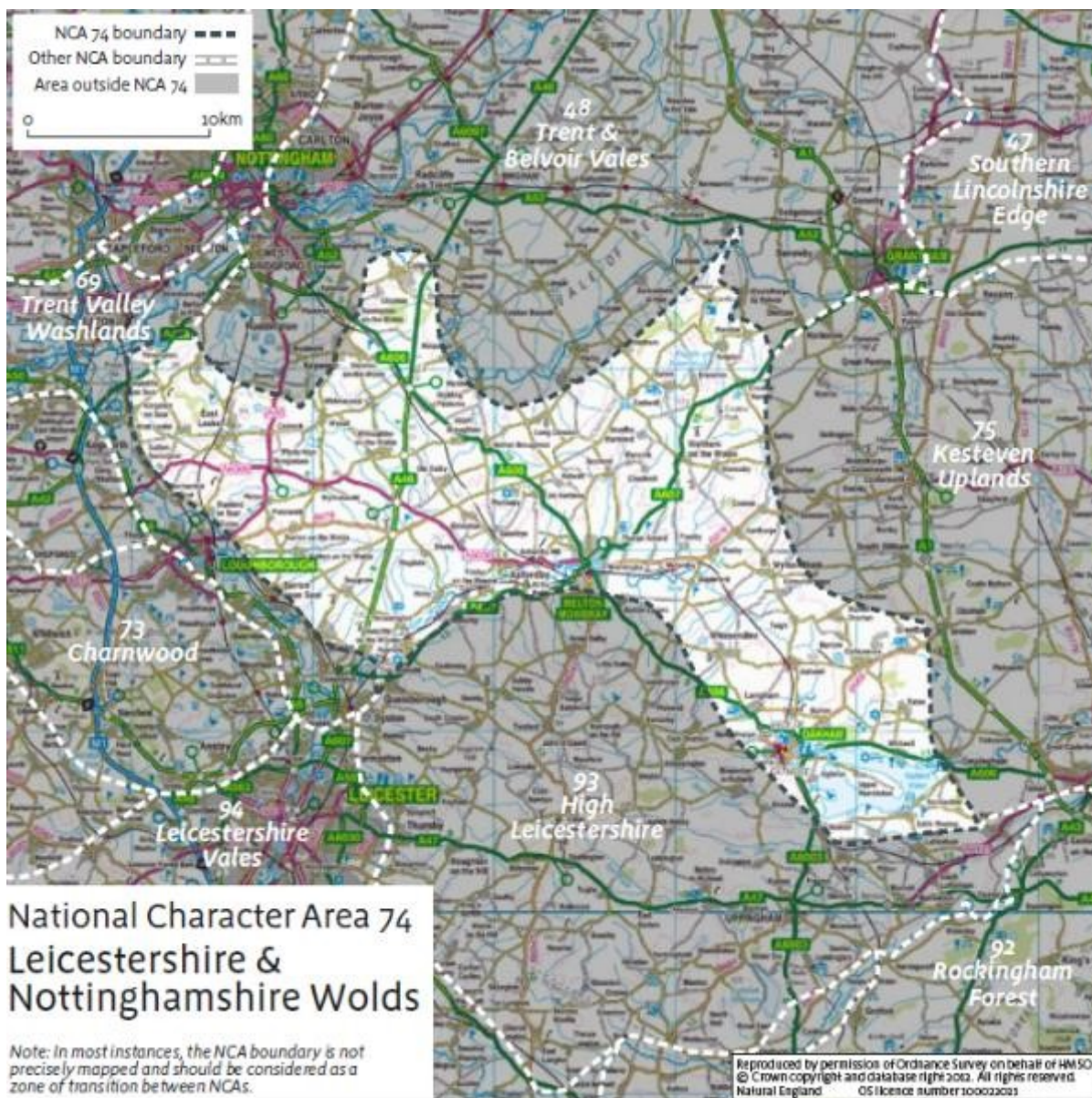


Fig. 3. Overall interpretation of magnetometer data (1:7500 @ A3)

Appendix 4: Landscape Character Area Map Excerpts



National Character Area 74 Leicestershire & Nottinghamshire Wolds

Note: In most instances, the NCA boundary is not precisely mapped and should be considered as a zone of transition between NCAs.

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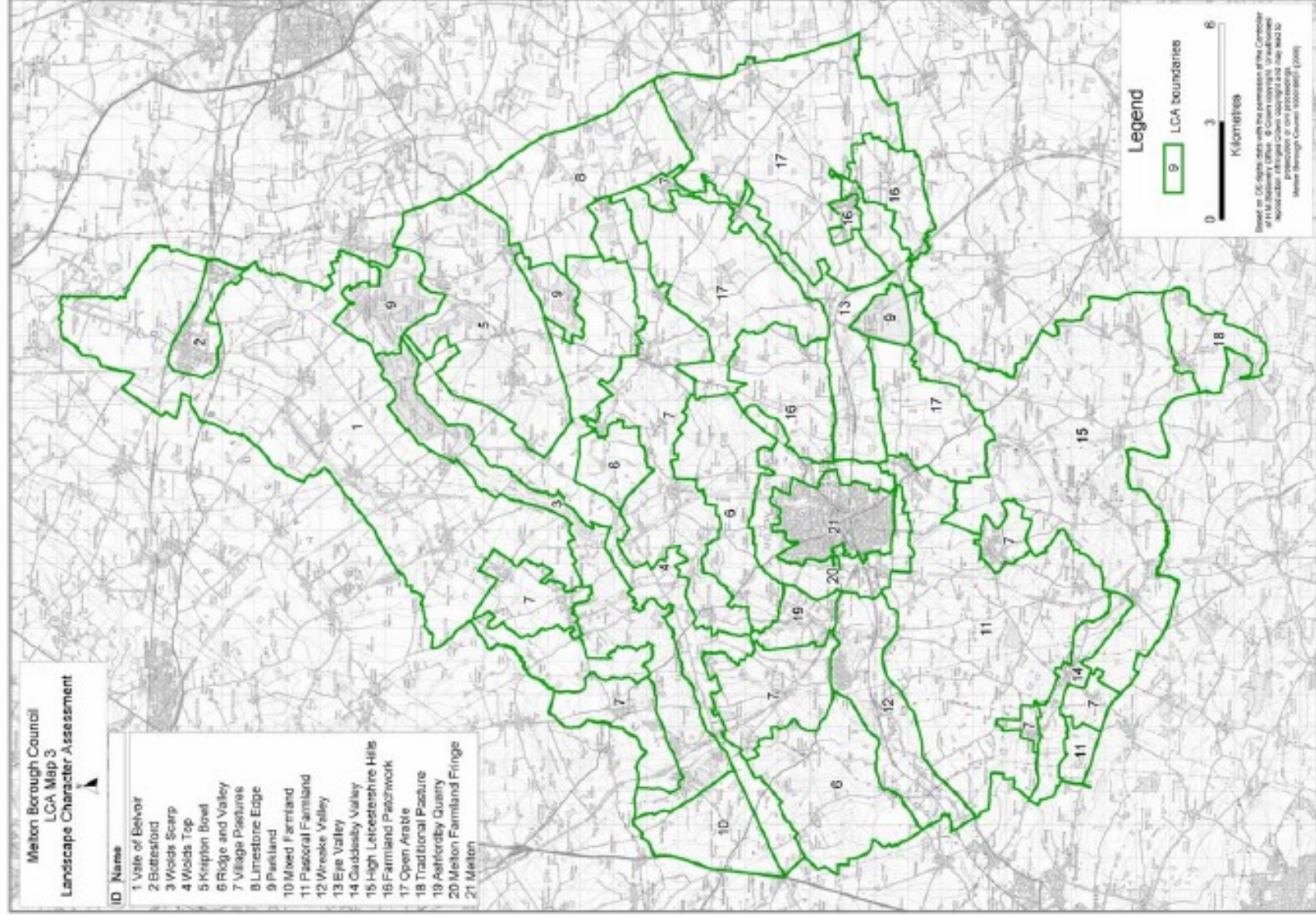
Melton Borough Council

LCA Map 3

Landscape Character Assessment

ID Name

- 1 Vale of Belvoir
- 2 Bottesford
- 3 Wolds Scarp
- 4 Wolds Top
- 5 Knepton Bowl
- 6 Ridge and Valley
- 7 Village Pastures
- 8 Limestone Edge
- 9 Parkland
- 10 Mixed Farmland
- 11 Pastoral Farmland
- 12 Wreake Valley
- 13 Eye Valley
- 14 Gadsby Valley
- 15 High Leicestershire Hills
- 16 Farmland Patchwork
- 17 Open Arable
- 18 Traditional Pasture
- 19 Ashfordby Quarry
- 20 Melton Farmland Fringe
- 21 Melton



Legend

9 LCA boundaries

0 3 6
Kilometres

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Appendix 5: Belvoir Castle List Description

BELVOIR CASTLE

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

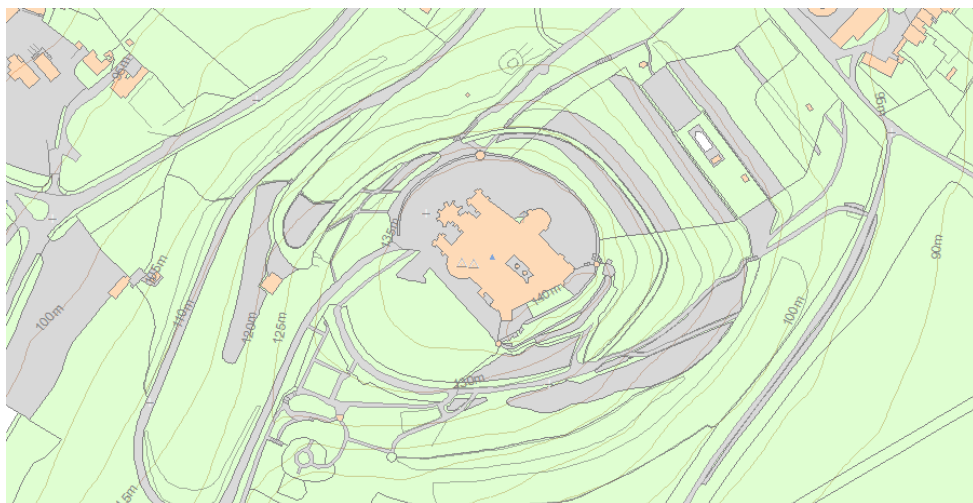
Grade:
I

List Entry Number:
1360870

Date first listed:
14-Jul-1953

Statutory Address:
BELVOIR CASTLE

Map



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Location

Statutory Address:
BELVOIR CASTLE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Belvoir

National Grid Reference:
SK 82001 33719

Details

SK 83 SW BELVOIR

15/186 Belvoir Castle 14.7.53

GV I

Norman castle, rebuilt C16, demolished 1649, rebuilt 1655-68 on a courtyard plan. Remodelled 1801-30 by James Wyatt supervised by Sir John Thoroton retaining courtyard disposition. A fire in 1816 destroyed north and east wings which were rebuilt by Thoroton, Wyatt having died 1813. Thoroton completed Wyatt's standing wings. Decorations by Benjamin Dean Wyatt and Philip Wyatt and others of Wyatt studio. Exterior. Ironstone with limestone dressings and slate roofs. Irregular plan with asymmetrical facades in Romantic Mixed Gothic style. 4 corner towers mark extent of medieval and Tudor building and have some surviving masonry. Entrance front to north formed of a 3 bay porte cochere extending from main wall by a long covered corridor. Main elevation accommodates King's Rooms terminating to either side with 3-4 storey square towers with angle buttresses and machicolated and crenellated parapets. Windows here as elsewhere mainly upright cross casements. West front has in its principal floor the Regent's Gallery extending from the square corner tower to the chapel. Massive circular 3 storey tower on 2 storey basement rises to left to terminate in crenellated parapet: 5 window bays with round heads and deeply splayed basement windows. Chapel has 3 bay loggia between polygonal full height turrets and, above loggia, 3 2-light Perpendicular windows of ecclesiastical character. Rectangular tower with oriel closes facade to south-west, this also crenellated and with a circular bartizan. Simpler south front with central full height canted bay with 4 bays right and left. Crenellated parapets as usual. Massive square south-east tower (the Staunton Tower) with considerable medieval masonry survival to lower storeys. Rectangular stair turret to left. East front dominated by gigantic rectangular tower by Thoroton extending from inner courtyard to project by 3 bays from facade, then to form a canted end. Deeply splayed basement windows, zig-zag Norman decoration to first floor windows, stepped buttresses at intervals. Crenellated parapet bristles with circular crenellated towers and, at the inner north corner (in the courtyard) a large bartizan tower extending higher still. Range to left (next to Staunton Tower) comprises Chinese Rooms, range to right the Grand Dining Room. Inner courtyard of trapezoid shape, tapering to the south. All sides except south are 2 distinct ranges thick. North end is the Picture Gallery (behind King's Rooms), west side is the Library (behind Regent's Gallery and Chapel), east side is the Grand Corridor or Ballroom (behind Chinese Rooms). Round castle are outer walls with round crenellated towers at intervals. Guarding approach from north-west is the Battery, the base of a triangular masonry fortification of Norman origin. Interior. Rooms are mostly Gothic, modelled by Thoroton on Lincoln Cathedral. Entrance leads to Guardroom: 2 storeys with flat lierne vault and open 4-centred arches with dog-tooth giving views to Grand Staircase. Double flights of staircase entered through Perpendicular full height doorway. Grand Staircase with wrought iron balusters and infill leads to low tierceron vaulted landing with many 4-centred arches and piers. Similar, but more restrained, staircase rises behind Thoroton's east tower and leads to Grand Corridor: 3 paired arches of C13 type with traceried spandrels based on Lincoln Cathedral. Engaged wall columns support lierne vault. Chinese Rooms lead off the Corridor with much gilt plasterwork in ceiling. The Elizabeth Saloon is in Thoroton's tower. Decoration 1824 by M.C. Wyatt: Louis Quatorze style with ceiling painting of Triumph of Juno by Wyatt. Elaborate gilt coving and carved gilt boiserie to walls. Grand Dining Room to north, by Benjamin and Philip Wyatt: wall arches in Roman mode on marble piers and with gilt boiserie; coffered ceiling. Picture Gallery by Benjamin and Philip Wyatt: heavy coved cornice on scrolled consoles below 3 floating groin vaults, in the arches of which are Diocletian windows. The Regent's Gallery, by James Wyatt, is the old Long Gallery elaborated by the large west bay to his tower. Gilt cornices, fireplace by M. C. Wyatt. Chapel has lierne vault and attenuated Gothick panelling with gabled ogee arches. There are many other subsidiary rooms. Christopher Hussey, Country Life December 6, 13, 20, 27 December 1956.

Listing NGR: SK8200133719

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
189989

Legacy System:
LBS

Sources

Books and journals

'Country Life' in 27 December, (1956)
'Country Life' in 6 December, (1956)
'Country Life' in 13 December, (1956)

'Country Life' in 20 December, (1956)

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 26 Leicestershire,

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Appendix 6: Belvoir Castle Registered Park and Garden Description

Belvoir Castle

Overview

Heritage Category:
Park and Garden

Grade:
II*

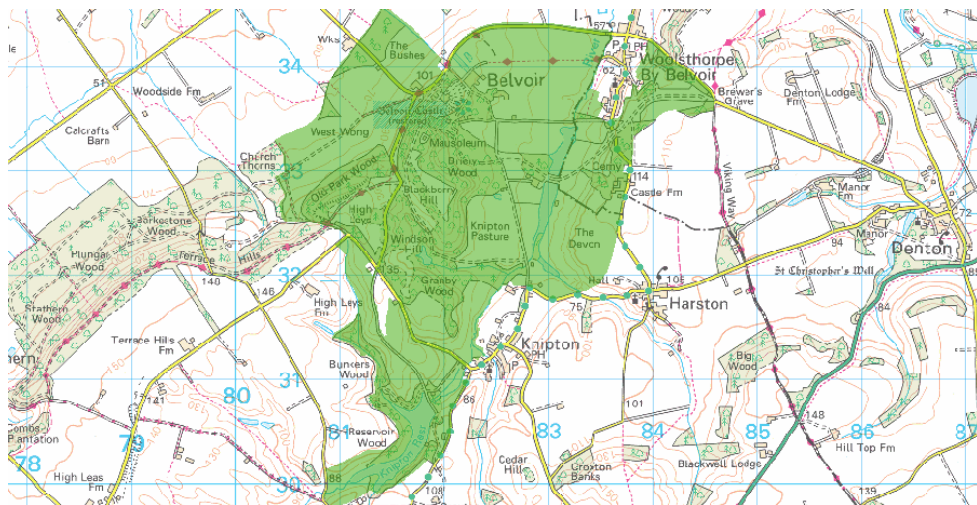
List Entry Number:
1000957

Date first listed:
05-Mar-1986

Date of most recent amendment:
31-Jan-2020

Statutory Address:
Belvoir, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG32 1PE

Map



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Location

Statutory Address:

Belvoir, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG32 1PE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Belvoir

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Croxton Kerrial

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Redmile

County:
Lincolnshire

District:
South Kesteven (District Authority)

Parish:
Woolsthorpe By Belvoir

National Grid Reference:
SK8247232173

Summary

Extensive landscape park and various gardens, mostly early C19 but incorporating late C17 elements, largely laid out to a plan of 1780 by Capability Brown, and associated with a spectacular, early-C19 hilltop castle. Reservoir to south of parkland, constructed between 1794 and 1797 as a floodwater reservoir for the Grantham Canal.

Reasons for Designation

The designed landscape at Belvoir Castle is registered at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

Historic interest:

* it is a multi-layered designed landscape of great time-depth, having evolved over almost a thousand years since the first Norman castle was established, shaped particularly by the 5th and 8th Duchesses;

* it is one of the latest designs by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (1716-83), the pre-eminent English landscape designer of the mid to late C18 who had a profound influence on the parks and gardens surrounding many country houses;

* after Brown's death, his plans and folio album continued to be used when alterations and improvements were initiated at the Castle and on the estate, altogether

shaping the land and views in accordance with the ideals of the landscape park;

* it is associated with some of the most accomplished landscape and garden designers, architects and engineers from the C18 to the C20;

* the noted canal engineer William Jessop, who is associated with more than 120 listed canal and waterwork structures, is connected with the design and construction of Knipton Reservoir, an impressive feat of engineering for its day that was the first instance of a floodwater reservoir serving a canal;

* the Rose Garden is a very fine example of the work of Harold Peto, one of the most accomplished garden designers of the Edwardian period who is associated with eighteen buildings on the List, and sixteen gardens on the Register, many of which are highly graded. The recent discovery of his plan shows how well the original design has survived.

Group value:

* it is a vast and impressive designed landscape laid out around Wyatt's spectacular Grade I-listed hill-top castle and ornamented by finely-wrought buildings, the majority of which are listed, some at high grades.

History

The name Belvoir ('beautiful view'), dates back to Norman times, when Robert de Todei (William the Conqueror's Standard Bearer at the Battle of Hastings), built a castle on the site of the current Belvoir Castle, and founded a priory at the foot of the mound. Belvoir passed to the Ros family in 1247, when the heiress of the last Albini married Robert de Ros. In 1267, Robert de Ros raised a new embattled wall for the castle, and a surviving C13 seal shows Belvoir Castle as a quadrangular keep. During the War of the Roses, Thomas, Lord Ros, a Lancastrian supporter, was executed in 1464, having already been attainted and his lands forfeited. Belvoir was granted to William, Lord Hastings, but Ros's friends disputed this with force, and the Castle was left ruinous.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Belvoir was restored to the Ros family on the accession of Henry VII, and subsequently passed to the Manners family on the marriage of Eleanor, sister and heiress of Edmund Lord Ros, to Sir Robert Manners. It was not, however, until the time of Sir Robert's grandson, Thomas, 1st Earl of Rutland, that the rebuilding of the Castle began. The work commenced soon after 1523 on a grand scale, and was completed in 1555 by the 2nd Earl. The 5th Earl was implicated in Essex's plot against Queen Elizabeth I in the closing years of her reign, and was imprisoned in the Tower, but was released, and his lands restored to him on the accession of James I. The 5th Earl entertained the monarch at Belvoir on his journey from Scotland to London, and so satisfied was the King with his reception that on the morning of his departure, he created 46 knights. In 1645, during the Civil War, Belvoir was besieged for four months before the Royalist garrison surrendered. In 1649, demolition of the Castle was ordered by Cromwell's parliament, with the reluctant consent of the 8th Earl of Rutland.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

From 1654, reconstruction work began at Belvoir under the direction of John Webb, a pupil of Inigo Jones, who after Jones' death became one of the country's leading architects, and the rebuilding and laying out of the grounds were completed by 1668. The 9th Earl of Rutland was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland in 1703, and the surviving stable block and associated outbuildings are believed to date from around 1705. His grandson, the 3rd Duke, made some improvements to the Castle in the early C18, adding the picture room and cellars, and the Wilderness garden around 1730. Panoramic views of Belvoir Castle by Thomas Badeslade, in Vitruvius Britannicus, and by Jan Griffier the Younger, in 1730, 1731 and 1744 respectively, illustrate with detail the contemporary form of the castle, landscaping, and a hunting scene in full cry. Each of these perspective views shows the Spiral Walk on the slopes of the Castle, adorned with seven figurative statues by Caius Gabriel Cibber, which were commissioned by the 1st Duke in 1680 at a cost of £35. Despite these impressive depictions in the second quarter of the C18, the travel writer Arthur Young quipped in 1776: 'The house is now almost entirely unfurnished and the gardens neglected, so that it looks more like the habitation of one in distress than the seat of one of our most opulent nobles.'

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Grand-scale alterations were evidently contemplated during the time of the 4th Duke, for in 1780, the famous landscape designer Lancelot 'Capability' Brown prepared plans for Belvoir Castle, following work by Brown's surveyor Jonathan Spyers in 1779, who recorded an estate of 3,928 acres. For his advice on improvements to the castle and estate, Brown charged a total of £516.8s, which was paid to his executors after his death in 1783. In the private archives of the Belvoir estate, Spyers' survey, Brown's rolled up plan, and a leather-bound, gold-embossed folio album, also produced in 1780, have recently been discovered. The folio contains a miniature version of the plan of the grounds in watercolour and ten architectural elevations, showing how Brown envisioned alterations for the entire estate.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Brown's plan for the Belvoir landscape included the creation of lakes, new woods, tree clumps and belts, an extensive walled garden, and major earth works, such as removing the bowling green from Castle Hill and using the earth to build an embankment linking it to Blackberry Hill. He also proposed major architectural alterations to Belvoir Castle and its various offices including Gothic castellation of the castle, the addition of an entire new attic story and a service tunnel, new woodland ridings, and new approach roads with lodges, including one from Harston to cross his proposed lakes from the south-east, and Croxton Avenue to skirt around the south-west of the parkland from Knipton. Rather than moving the nearby village of Woolsthorpe to improve the view, he incorporated it into his plan, partly screened by trees. Brown proposed a ha-ha or retaining wall below the north-east terrace and new pleasure gardens but wished to retain the existing formal gardens, the canal and the Wilderness which he planned to turn into a collection of parkland clumps. He also planned to create a 'chase' – open land for hunting – and to reinstate Belvoir's free warren, for hunting with hawks, to reflect Belvoir's medieval past. Long after Brown's demise in 1783, the plan and folio album continued to be used when alterations and improvements were initiated at the Castle and on the estate.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

However, the 4th Duke had inherited large debts, made worse by his passions for art, gambling, women and entertaining. Such was the Duke's vast debt that Horace Walpole remarked in a letter to Lady Ossory: 'Mr Brown has shown his designs for improving Belvoir Castle. They show judgement and would be magnificent. I asked where the funds were to arise for I hear the Duke's exchequer is extremely empty.' The Duke's lawyer and agent, Joseph Hill, took charge of the Belvoir estate and the Duke's vast debts, and implemented an emergency plan, including the employment of the Duke as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin, and the sale of timber from the Belvoir woodlands.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Tree planting started immediately after Brown's last visit to Belvoir in October 1782. Thomas Thoroton commented that the introduction of the oaks at the bottom of the north-east terrace above the retaining wall, opposite the stables, was 'exactly conformable to Mr Brown's Plan'. Acorns were scattered on Woolsthorpe Hill between 1785 and 1787, and plantations at Croxton Bank and Cedar Hill were planted in 1789. Whilst these latter plantations are beyond the registered area, they are visible in the wider landscape, indicating the proximity of a country seat. By the turn of the C19, most of the perimeter belts of trees and some woodland had been planted. The 4th Duke died in 1787, and since the Duke's eldest son and heir was only nine, the 4th Duchess and her brother, the Duke of Beaufort, took over the

estate as joint trustees. Working with Brown's plan, the Duke of Beaufort ordered an avenue from the old church in Woolsthorpe to be planted in 1792. By the time the 5th Duke came of age in 1799, his father's debts were largely repaid and the family fortunes improved.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

William King, agent of the 4th and 5th Dukes played an important role in generating funds for the Belvoir Estate in the late C18 and early C19, including the construction of the Grantham Canal through the estate between 1793 and 1799. William Jessop, a noted canal engineer was consulted on the engineering works, and wrote his 'Observations on the Use of Reservoirs for Flood Water' in 1792, leading to the passing of the Grantham to Trent Act in 1793. This act authorised the construction of the Grantham Canal under the charge of Jessop, with resident engineers James Green, responsible for the section from the Trent to the Leicestershire border, and William King supervising the section from the Leicestershire border to Grantham (including reservoirs at Knipton and Denton). The canal, which opened to traffic in 1797, is believed to be the first canal in England predominantly supplied by reservoirs, and the first industrial scheme initially designed to rely on floodwater reservoirs.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Knipton Reservoir was begun in 1794, and the Parish of Knipton Enclosure Act (1797) took all wasteland and common land at Knipton within the property of the Duke of Rutland. The reservoir, the first sizable lake to be constructed at Belvoir, appropriated the natural topography of Knipton Vale and floodwaters of the River Devon, and was fed from Knipton Reservoir to the canal through the estates of the Duke of Rutland via open and underground brick culverts. It is possible that a reservoir may have been discussed with Brown, and in a letter between Hill and the 4th Duke in 1787, Hill suggests that the valley at Knipton could supply 'your Graces River & Lake with any Quantity of Water - I should be glad to see such a work well executed - for that Country seems to want such assistance, as well as Shade & Shelter - & a little Dress & Ornament'. An ornamental boat was brought from London in 1801, and the following year the thatched boathouse was built on the east bank of the reservoir. The water level of the reservoir was raised in 1804, a draw-off tunnel was constructed in 1944, and a secondary weir, bridge and spillway constructed in 1972. The Grantham Canal passed into railway ownership in 1854, and was formally abandoned in 1936 due to a decline in trade.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

A large number of trees were planted at the reservoir in 1801, including 5000 spruce, 1000 larch, 1000 alders and 1000 birch, and it is recorded that a woodman's cottage stood at the reservoir in 1819. The reservoir was stocked with fish in 1801, and Reservoir Cottage was constructed 150m east of the reservoir in 1806 as a fishing lodge (possibly to the designs of Sir Revd John Thoroton), and was extended in 1823 and in the mid-C20. In 1802-1804, Croxton Avenue, the private carriage drive linking the two family estates of Belvoir to the north and Croxton Park to the south, was laid out along the embankment of the reservoir. This dramatic approach route was chosen for the arrival of the Dowager Queen Adelaide to Belvoir in 1839, and she was later accompanied on the same route by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1843.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

When the young Lady Elizabeth Howard arrived at Belvoir in 1799 from her home, Castle Howard in Yorkshire, to marry the young 5th Duke of Rutland, she set about revitalising the castle and gardens from 1801. She was incredibly ambitious and industrious during her 26 years at Belvoir until her death in 1825. The current Belvoir Castle, listed Grade I, dates from 1801-30, and is mostly by James Wyatt, fresh from working on Windsor Castle. The new chapel and the south-west elevation of the castle were chiefly designed by Frederick Trench, and based on Brown's designs of 1782. Perspective views of the castle by Thomas Wright and J M W Turner in 1814 and 1816 respectively, capture the picturesque qualities of the castle and its extreme topography. A catastrophic fire in 1816 saw the destruction of the north-east and north-west fronts, grand staircase, and picture gallery, including some thirty paintings by such famous artists as Reynolds, Titian and Van Dyck. Reconstruction work was led by the Rev Sir John Thoroton, Rector of Bottesford, domestic chaplain to the Duke and close friend of the Duchess.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

The influence of the 5th Duchess also extended to the grounds and she used Brown's plan as a template for further estate improvements. In relocating five statues by Cibber from the Broad Walk below the slope west of the castle, she established the Ladies' Garden (now the Statue Garden) and developed the (pre-existing) two-mile circuitous Duke's Walk with the Root and Moss House, flower garden (now known as the Duchess Garden) in a secluded clearing. Between 1801 and 1804, the earth was removed from the bowling green and an embankment constructed linking Castle Hill and Blackberry Hill. The construction of a model farm, designed by Wyatt, included a working dairy and an 8-acre kitchen garden. In 1821 work began on the 10.5 acre Devon Valley lakes which, though Brownian in character and inspiration, were positioned further south of Woolsthorpe than on his plan, and were a slightly different size. The Brewer's Gate crossing, a five-arched bridge concealing a change of level between the two sheets of water – a typical Brownian device – was built in 1825. In the same year, the retaining wall was constructed below the north-east terrace, albeit on a tighter embrace to the Castle than on Brown's plan.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

During this time, the 5th Duke also oversaw the construction of new kennels within the parkland south-east of the Castle in 1802 (previously located at Croxton Park), the planting of Kennel Wood, and the establishment of Kennel Walk. In the year following the Duchess's death, the ponds below the new plantation at Harston were dug out, however these greatly silted up. They have recently been re-dug and renamed the Memorial Lakes in 2015.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

The 8th Duke came to Belvoir in 1906, and his wife Violet, an accomplished artist, set about enhancing the house and gardens. The 8th Duchess engaged the accomplished landscape architect Harold Peto (1854-1933) to redesign the Rose Garden in 1906, which was previously terraced by the Rev Sir John Thoroton in 1814. The original plan has recently been discovered in the private family archives. Peto's garden features Cibber's statue of Winter at its east end, with the remaining six statues by Cibber being relocated to the Statue Garden below the Rose Garden. The Rose Garden was populated with statuary, including a Corinthian column bought by the Duchess on a trip to Bologna in 1907, and a marble statue of a horse, that had been presented to the 5th Duke in 1851 by Admiral Thomas Cochrane.

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Inspired by the discovery of Brown's plan and the tercentenary of his birth in 2016, the current Duchess Emma has undertaken a restoration programme to reinstate features on Brown's original plan. So far, this has included filling in the gap in the tree belt around the cemetery of St James's Church, and opening up the view from Knipton Pasture into Frog Hollow. The woodland at Harston, south-east of the Castle near King's Wood, proposed by Brown but never planted, has been established. The proposed Woolsthorpe Avenue, which was not implemented until the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977, has now been completed.

Details

Extensive landscape park and various gardens, mostly early C19 but incorporating late C17 elements, largely laid out to a plan of 1780 by Capability Brown, and associated with a spectacular, early-C19 hilltop castle. Reservoir to south of parkland, constructed between 1794 and 1797 as a floodwater reservoir for the Grantham Canal.

LOCATION, SETTING, LANDFORM, BOUNDARIES AND AREA

Belvoir Castle, 1850s

Belvoir Castle stands 8km west of Grantham, close to the meeting points of Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, on an isolated hill on the south-east edge of the Vale of Belvoir over which it enjoys panoramic views. The current registered area measures around 900ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

There are numerous approaches to the Castle. Most of them meet south-west of the Castle before a common drive approaches past the Rose Garden and the Battery, to enter the west side of the courtyard. The main private drive enters the grounds 300m north of the Castle, via a gate shared with the drive to the estate yard. It then curves around the north-west side of the Castle hill. Other approaches, through the park, are longer. From the east there is a 3.5km long drive from the Lodge, an ornate two-storey stone building of 1885, 1km east of Woolsthorpe. This curves along a plateau above Woolsthorpe, where the drive (here Foster's Avenue) is tree lined, with panoramic views towards the Castle and across the Vale of Belvoir beyond. The drive then drops, crossing the bridge between the two lakes, before running through Middlesdale towards the main approach to the Castle. A second drive, from the south-east, enters the park past an ornate mid-C19 lodge 600m north-east of Knipton village. This runs on a straight line roughly northwards, west of the Upper Lake and Belvoir Hunt Kennels, to join the Woolsthorpe drive 500m north-east of the bridge. A third approach is from the north-west, by a long straight avenue from Redmile.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

A hilltop castle was established here, overlooking the Vale of Belvoir, in the late C11. Major rebuilding took place in the earlier C16, by John Webb (d 1672) between 1654 and 1668 after Civil War slighting, and in the early C19. After the 5th Duke came of age in 1801, James Wyatt (d 1813) was employed to rebuild Belvoir. In 1816, by when the south-west and south-east fronts were complete, a great fire destroyed the north-west and north-east fronts. Their reconstruction was directed by the Rev Sir John Thoroton (d 1820), rector of Bottesford and friend of, and domestic chaplain to, the 5th Duke. He was assisted by Elizabeth, Duchess of Rutland, who had been brought up at Castle Howard and was likewise an enthusiastic amateur architect. Before her death in 1825 the Duchess was also responsible for laying out new gardens and enhancing the Castle's setting, closely following Brown's plan. The Castle (listed Grade I) is little changed since the early C19, a massive, quadrangular, hilltop feudal palace with a skyline of turrets and battlements. Its main feature is Thoroton's huge projecting tower on the centre of the north-east front, which echoes Wyatt's tower on the south-west side.

At the bottom of the slope, 200m north-east of the Castle, is a U-plan, two-storey ironstone stables block (listed Grade II*) of 1704-5 by John Barker (d 1727), now used as offices and for accommodation. Within its courtyard is an exercise ring (listed Grade II*) of around 1819, probably the earliest free-standing structure of its kind in England, and occupying an important position in the history of hunting. About 20m north-east of Barker's stables are others (listed Grade II) of the early C18, while 15m south of the former is a six-bay house (listed Grade II) of the early C18. Of similar date is Brewery Row (listed Grade II), a row of four houses 25m south-east of Barker's stables.

ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

North-east of the Castle, descending the hillside to the stables complex, is a flight of three broad terraces. On the middle one is a swimming pool and hard tennis court. On the north-west side of the terraces is an icehouse (listed Grade II) of around 1830.

A broad walled terrace runs around the north and west sides of the Castle. From this there is access to the Battery, a 20m long bastion-like crenellated projection which projects south-west of the Castle to command the main approach from the south-west. Believed to represent the motte of the Norman castle, the Battery was remodelled as a promenade ground and is shown thus on Badeslade's views of 1731. The present Battery, which is considerably smaller, represents an early C19 remodelling.

The Battery overlooks a lawn leading to the Rose Garden with flagged paths and geometric beds, which occupies the sloping ground south-west of the Castle. It was laid out in around 1906 by Violet, wife of the 8th Duke, to the designs of Harold Peto. Yew hedges run around the north-west and north-east sides of the garden, along the top (north-east) of which, alongside a stone terrace wall, runs a curving terrace path with mature specimen trees. This path appears to be the broad walk along which Cibber's statues were placed, as shown in Badeslade's views of 1731. A statue of Winter (listed Grade I*) of around 1680 by Caius Gabriel Cibber (d 1700) stands at the head of an axial path which leads from the terrace path on a south-westerly line.

At the bottom of the axial path round the Rose Garden, 110m south-west of the Castle, is a stone bastion, which in the early C20 supported a rustic summerhouse. Beneath the bastion is a gothic-arched seat, which overlooks the Statue Garden. This, approached via an elaborately stone-balustraded path with urns and rockwork (all probably early C19) at its north-west corner, comprises six further life-size statues: Juno, Ceres, Flora, Bacchus, Pomona and Diana (all listed Grade II*) of around 1680 by Cibber, arranged in two curving rows down a steeply-sloping grass slope. Across the bottom of the slope is a terrace, at one end of which is a stone bench seat. The Statue Garden was among the early-C19 gardening works at Belvoir later altered in both the Edwardian era and more recently. In 1905 there was massed bedding in the Statue Garden.

From south-west of the Statue Garden a terrace path passes through ornamental woodland to the Duchess', or Spring, Garden, created around 1810 by the 5th Duchess of Rutland. This comprises walks around a natural south-facing amphitheatre-like embayment approximately 180m in diameter, well planted with mature specimen trees, shrubs and other plants. On the main grass terrace path around the north side of the garden is the Duchess' Seat, a splendid hexagonal root house (listed Grade II) of around 1810, with thatched roof, moss-filled walls, and rustic furniture. Half a mile beyond this is the grotto which was found c2015 and restored.

North-west of the Duchess' garden, and approximately 450m south-west of the Castle, is the family Mausoleum (listed Grade II), a limestone building of 1826-8 in the Romanesque style by Benjamin Dean Wyatt (d 1855) and Philip Wyatt (d 1835).

Like the Castle, the gardens were remodelled after the Civil War, and the results are shown in illustrations by Badeslade of 1731. Descending from Castle to stables is a flight of terraces, which survive in simplified form today. East of these, in the vicinity of the later walled kitchen garden, was an extensive geometric Wilderness or labyrinth, most likely created for the 3rd Duke after 1721. South of this, running around the eastern and southern slopes of the Castle mound, were concentric plantations, perhaps terraced. Cibber's statues can be seen spaced regularly along a broad walk around the bottom of the Battery. This scheme had been much simplified by 1744, and by the early C19 had been virtually obliterated.

A retaining wall, proposed by Brown, is situated below the north-east terrace and has a retaining wall of coursed rubble stone.

PARK

The medieval Belvoir park, created in 1306 and probably disparked in the 1460s, lay in Redmile, north-west of the later park. It is not known when the present park was created, although it is probable that it was during the period of post-Civil War reconstruction. There was certainly a deer park here by 1731. In 1779 Lancelot Brown (1716-83) was consulted on landscaping Belvoir and improving the Castle. Many of the improvements suggested in his detailed plans were executed over the

following four decades, including the shelter belts and areas of woodland. As seen today the park is very much a product of the early-C19 landscaping and gardening at Belvoir.

Belvoir's park extends for approximately 2km east, west and south of the Castle. Around the hill on which the Castle stands, through the low ground of Middlesdale to its south, and around the sides of Blackberry Hill, again to the south, is woodland, largely of an ornamental character. The plateau on top of Blackberry Hill is open ground, and earlier in the C20 was used as a private golf course. An embankment, created 1801-1804 in accordance with Brown's plan, links Blackberry Hill to Castle Hill. Frog Hollow pool lies in the valley between Blackberry Hill and the rising ground of Granby Wood to its south. In 1905 there was a bog garden here. South-west of this, along the edge of the park, extensive elder woods were planted in the 1990s, the flowers of which were gathered for a locally manufactured beverage. North-west of Castle and Blackberry Hills the park slopes down into the Vale of Belvoir. This land, West Wong, is arable land with some clumps of trees.

North-west of the estate yard, 300m north-east of the Castle, are two fishponds. One is 200m long, the other (named Westminster) 100m. Some 200m to the west, on the edge of the registered area, is the site of a medieval Benedictine priory. Until the Civil War, it is believed that there was a village here, sited between the priory and the estate yard 300m to the south-east.

Set against the bottom of the wooded slope of the Castle and 250m to its south is Dairy Cottage (listed Grade II), built to an 1813 design by James Wyatt, as an ornamental dairy. This has an octagonal, two-storey, central block with pavilions to either side. It looks down a grass paddock, on the east side of which, approximately 75m from the dairy, is a wooden, six-bay, thatched cowhouse (now used for timber seasoning), probably contemporary with the dairy. The pasture looks towards Lower Lake, the more northerly of two sheets of water on the River Devon created in 1821 and inspired by the lake shown on Brown's plan. Each lake is 500m long and separated by a five-arched stone bridge built in 1825 (listed Grade II).

On the west bank of Upper Lake, 100m south-west of the bridge, are the Kennels (listed Grade II) of the Belvoir Hunt, founded in 1740 and always among the country's most prestigious. Four-sided with turrets to the corners, the complex was designed in 1802 to accommodate four packs of hounds. South-west of the kennels is Knipton Pasture, a 1km long tract of level ground, now arable. To the east of Upper Lake is the Devon, steeply-rising permanent pasture which is well studded with mature specimen trees. To the south-east of Lower Lake, near the trout pond, is a cricket pavilion. To the east of Lower Lake, the ground is crossed by the beech-lined drive from Woolsthorpe and climbs slightly less steeply, and there are large numbers of mature trees. As the drive reaches the top of the slope, 200m south-east of Woolsthorpe church, it passes an irregular area of wooded ground, Holywell Wood, within which are springs and a Holy Well. To the east of Holywell Wood the park is permanent pasture. The area to the north of the park, between the walled garden to the west and Woolsthorpe to the east, is a mixture of permanent pasture and arable land. It is bounded to the north by the tree-lined Woolsthorpe Road.

KITCHEN GARDEN

At the bottom of the wooded slopes of the hill below the Castle is an ornate, brick-walled kitchen garden (listed Grade II) established in 1816, aligned on a north-south axis, and measuring 220m long by 120m wide. The northernmost quarter is divided off by a wall, broken in the centre to allow an axial view down the garden from the mid-C19 gothic Garden House (listed Grade II) situated 50m north of the walled garden. This looks through to a highly ornate iron-gated entrance, with ornate limestone detailing to the arched surround in the centre of the south side. Similar gates lie on the east and west sides of the northern compartment. Other entrances are pedimented, and these alternate with octagonal columns topped with decoratively carved limestone ogee capitals. Some gardening still went on in the northern compartment in 1998; the main garden area was grazed, and lines of young trees ran down the centre. Along the north wall is a full range of brick sheds with lancet doors and windows. Various glasshouses and other structures, some of C19 date, stand outside the north-east corner of the garden.

KNIPTON RESERVOIR

Knipton Reservoir is located approximately 3km south of Belvoir Castle, between the villages of Knipton and Branston. The reservoir measures approximately 220m x 1200m, running 650m on a north-south axis, before curving west for 550m. The surface area of the waterworks measures approximately 200,000 sq m (49.4 acres), and has a capacity of 543,000 sq m and depth of 7.1m. The reservoir is fed from a stream off the River Devon at the south-west corner, and the water falls to the north-east corner to two spillways. The original spillway (constructed around 1795) comprises a 15m-long convex masonry weir, which discharges onto a gently falling, tapered apron to pass beneath the dam crest via a three-arch, masonry bridge. Downstream of the bridge there is a 3.5m-wide stepped concrete channel which continues to a stilling basin. Approximately 15m south of the original spillway, an 18m-long convex overflow weir, reinforced concrete bridge and spillway were constructed in 1972, and discharge downstream to merge with the original spillway via a drop structure. To the south of the 1972 bridge, an earthen embankment extends approximately 210m along the north-east bank of the reservoir, forming part of Croxton Avenue. It is understood that the embankment was constructed of clay in 1799, and reaches a maximum height of approximately 12m. Around 70m south of the 1972 bridge, an outlet pipe passes under the embankment, and discharges via a concrete flume and brick tunnel (constructed in 1944) to enter the carrier channel, which was the original feed from the reservoir to the Grantham Canal, through the Duke's estate via open and brick-vaulted culverts. Downstream of the reservoir the River Devon passes along the west side of Knipton and then enters Belvoir Upper Lake and Lower Lake after about 2km.

On the east bank of the reservoir, a timber-framed boathouse, built in 1802, stands on a stone plinth, with a thatched roof (not listed). Overlooking the reservoir at the crest of the east bank, stands Reservoir Cottage, built in 1806 as a fishing lodge, and extended in 1823 and the mid-C20 (not listed). North-east of the cottage, the thatched roof of an ornamental oast house remains visible from the reservoir (not listed). It is probable that Reservoir Cottage, the thatched oast house and boat house were designed to form part of the views along the east bank of the reservoir. From the steeply-sloped east bank, plantations control Picturesque views south-west over the reservoir, towards the steeples of the Church of St Guthlac at Branston and St Denys at Eaton (approximately 1.5km and 2.5km distant respectively), and conceal views of the dam to the north-west.

Croxton Avenue, based on Brown's suggested private drive to the Castle, runs along the east bank of the reservoir, and from the early C19 formed an important route between the Duke's estates at Croxton Park in the south and Belvoir Castle to the north (both approximately 3km from the reservoir). From the north-east corner of the reservoir to Belvoir Castle, this takes the form of a tree-lined avenue (now overgrown and with a variety of species). There are a number of plantations surrounding the reservoir, most likely planted in the early C19 to frame views and control game, including Boathouse Wood (east), Reservoir Wood (west) and Bunkers Wood (north-west). These woods have been replanted over time, but some mature trees do survive.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
1955

Legacy System:
Parks and Gardens

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Legal

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End of official listing

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Appendix 7: Church of St Mary at Bottesford Muston List Description

CHURCH OF ST MARY

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

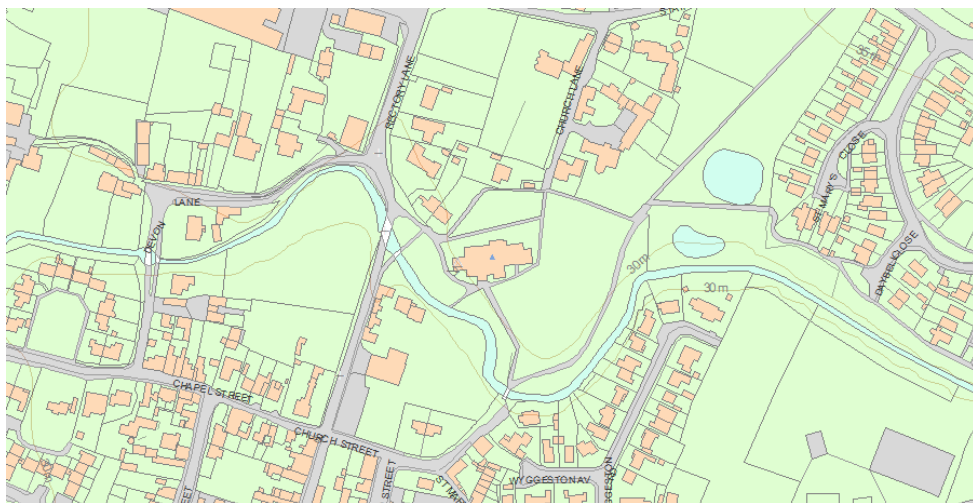
Grade:
I

List Entry Number:
1075095

Date first listed:
01-Jan-1968

Statutory Address:
CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH STREET (NORTH END)

Map



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The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 08-Apr-2021 at 15:38:00.

Location

Statutory Address:
CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH STREET (NORTH END)

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Bottesford

National Grid Reference:
SK 80733 39126

Details

SK 8039-8139 BOTTESFORD CHURCH STREET (North end)

52/100 Church of St Mary 1.1.68 GV I Parish church. C13 chancel, altered C15. C14 north transept, south aisle and south porch. North aisle and south transept C15. West tower and spire originally C15 but completely rebuilt 1876. Many restoration projects in later C19. Nave roof restored 1967, chancel re-roofed 1968. Ironstone and limestone. 3 stage west tower, externally of 6 stages defined by string courses. Stepped angle buttresses. Arched west door with shields in spandrels under square hood. Shields have emblems of Passion and arms of de Roos family. Above is 4-light transomed window. 2-light ringing chamber windows and similar, taller, 2-light belfry windows. Crenellated parapet with 4 square corner pinnacles. Recessed octagonal crocketed spire with 3 tiers of gabled lucarnes placed to alternate facets, each of 2 lights. 3-light Perpendicular nave windows under square hoods on label stops. Tall gabled south porch with moulded arched entrance below upper Window. Blocked external door on west side led to parvise (porch now open on interior). Side buttresses and upper reticulated window to east side. Gabled transepts supported by angle buttresses and lit through 5-light Perpendicular windows, that to south gable of south transept under pointed arch, the corresponding north window under a basket arch. South transept with parapet frieze of shields within quatrefoils. 11 clerestory windows arranged 2 per bay, all 3-light with lozenge tracery and arched heads below hoods. Between windows are elaborate gargoyles. Parapet with frieze of shields within quatrefoils. Parapet carries 2 crocketed pinnacles per bay and terminates at east returns with larger polygonal pinnacles. Chancel has 2 tiers of windows to south, all of 3 cusped lights under square heads. 3 to lower stage, 6 to upper. North chancel has Perpendicular 3-bay vestry with windows of varying design and size. 5-light Perpendicular east window under depressed arch. Interior. 4-bay arcade of octagonal piers with moulded polygonal capitals and bases. Double chamfered arches. Wider quatrefoil piers support transept arches to east. C19 chancel arch with large coat of arms and initials VR (Queen Victoria). Above are faint fragments of wall paintings, subject not decipherable, nor date. Clerestory windows with moulded jambs. Nearly flat nave roof of ties on wall posts, ridge piece and one pair butt purlins. Restored C15 octagonal font, the stem of 3 bulbous carved shafts, the bowl with carved flowers and angels in arched panels. Details are mostly C19. Polygonal timber pulpit 1631: arcaded panels with much floral design; hexagonal stem. North side of chancel has C13 arcade leading into Perpendicular vestry. Chancel roof similar to nave. Chancel is crowded with monuments, first to de Roos family and others, later to Manners family; that is, the Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Inscription plate to Robert de Roos and wife 1285, with, probably, a marble figure of Robert. Brasses to Henry de Codynton 1404 and John Freeman early C15. 2 effigies of knights on chests each side of altar: William de Roos, 1414, and John de Roos, 1421. Monuments to first 8 Earls of Rutland are positioned further west, the first six of alabaster, the rest of marble. First Earl, by Richard Parker, 1543. Second Earl 1563. Third Earl by Gerard Johnson, 1591. Fourth Earl also by Gerard Johnson, 1591. Fifth Earl by Nicholas Johnson, 1612. Sixth Earl, 1632. Seventh Earl by Grinling Gibbons, 1684. Eighth Earl also by Gibbons, 1684.

Listing NGR: SK8073039126

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
190042

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Appendix 8: Church of St John the Baptist at Muston List Description

CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

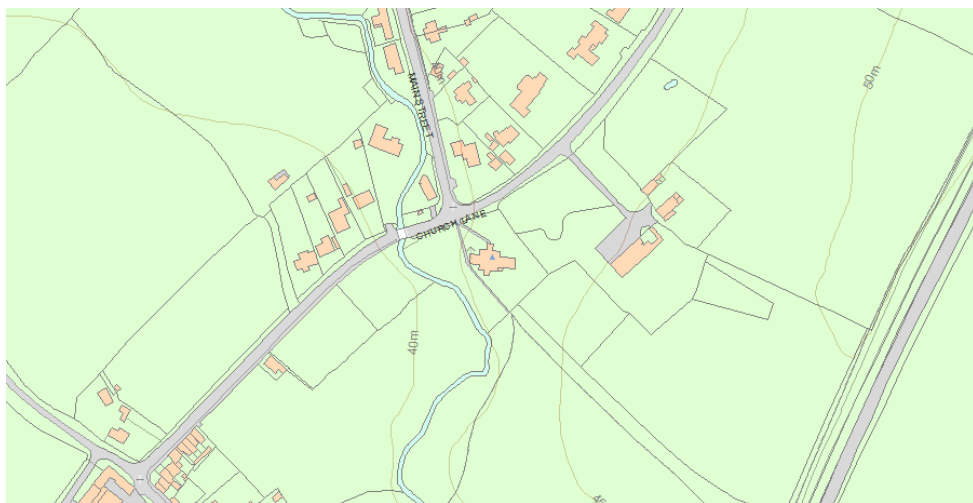
Grade:
II*

List Entry Number:
1360899

Date first listed:
01-Jan-1968

Statutory Address:
CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, CHURCH LANE

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 08-Apr-2021 at 15:29:11.

Location

Statutory Address:
CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, CHURCH LANE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Bottesford

National Grid Reference:
SK 82901 37845

Details

SK 8237-8337 BOTTESFORD CHURCH LANE (South side) Muston 48/144 Church of St John the Baptist 1.1.68 II*

Parish church. C13 nave and aisles, C14 west tower and chancel. Alterations recorded 1440. Restored 1875-6 by C. Kirk. Ironstone with limestone dressings. 3 stage tower, externally of 4 stages defined by string courses. 2-light cusped Y tracery west window. Cusped lancets to ringing chamber and 2-light Decorated belfry windows. Corbel table below 4 corner pinnacles. Octagonal broach spire with 3 tiers of gabled lucarnes decreasing markedly in size. They alternate between facets and contain Decorated 2-light tracery. 3-light Perpendicular south aisle windows under pointed arches. 2-and 3-light Perpendicular north aisle windows under pointed segmental arches. 3 2-light cusped clerestory windows each side under flat heads with hoods. Gabled north and south porches, both with moulded arched entrances. North porch has in addition stepped diagonal buttresses and 2 crocketed pinnacles. South porch has set into its east wall a monument to William Brown, 1761. 2 2-light Flamboyant chancel south windows and 2 3-light north windows separated by an arched Priest's door. 3-light east window of elongated reticulation units. South and east windows probably 1875. Interior. 3-bay C13 arcade, the octagonal piers with polygonal bases and capitals. Capitals with nailhead and occasional crocket decoration. Double chamfered arches. Triple chamfered tower arch and depressed chancel arch. C19 nave roof of ties, ridge piece and one pair butt purlins. 19 C15 poppyheads remain to later benches. Octagonal C15 font with hollow sides to stem, each with 2 fleurons. 4 carved heads to base. Bowl has split-cusped quatrefoils to each facet containing grimacing heads. C15 screen of 3 cusped lights right and left of cusped ogee opening is so restored as to appear entirely C19. Chancel roof as nave. Wall monument in chancel to Robert Sanderson, 1682. Heads of chancel south windows contain fragments of late C14 stained glass.

Listing NGR: SK8290137845

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
190041

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Appendix 9: Peacock Farmhouse List Description

PEACOCK FARMHOUSE

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

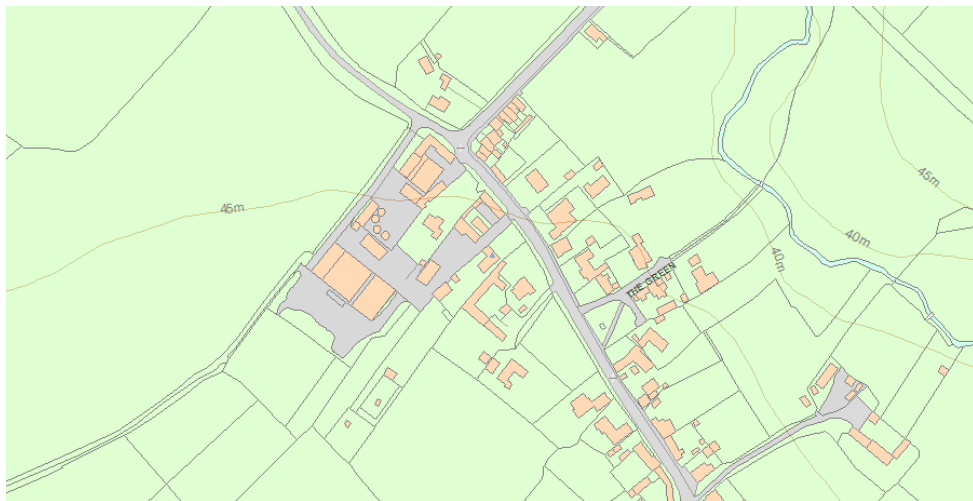
Grade:
II

List Entry Number:
1294974

Date first listed:
31-Aug-1979

Statutory Address:
PEACOCK FARMHOUSE, EASTHORPE LANE

Map



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Location

Statutory Address:
PEACOCK FARMHOUSE, EASTHORPE LANE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Bottesford

National Grid Reference:
SK8270537643

Details

SK 8237-8337 48/110 31.8.79

BOTTESFORD EASTHORPE LANE (West side) Muston Peacock Farmhouse II

Farmhouse, 1751 with later alterations. Ironstone facade and west gable, remainder of brick. Pantiled roof to front, concrete C20 tiles to rear. 2 storeys in 3 bays. Central panelled door behind timber trellis porch. Fenestration of casements inserted 1934. Dentil eaves cornice below gabled roof. Internal gable-end stacks.

Listing NGR: SK8270537643

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
190051

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Appendix 10: List Description for the Village Cross at Muston

VILLAGE CROSS

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

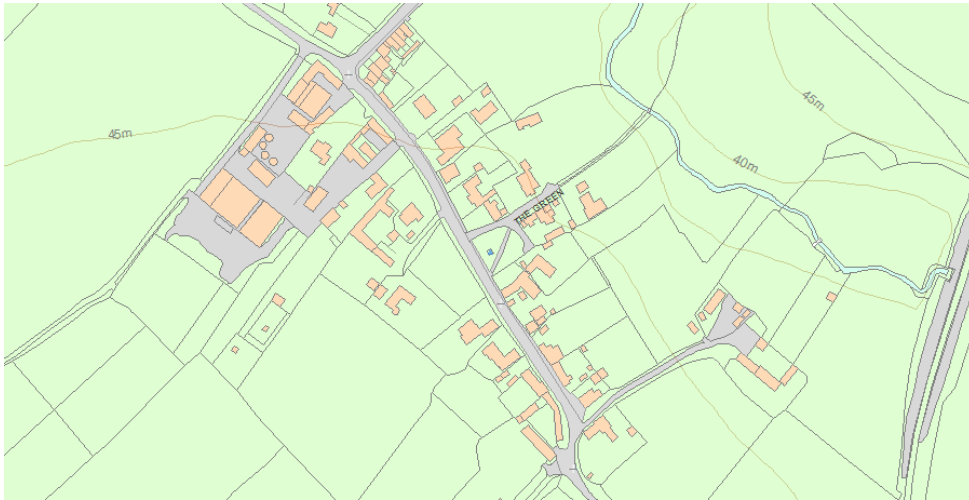
Grade:
II*

List Entry Number:
1075068

Date first listed:
01-Jan-1968

Statutory Address:
VILLAGE CROSS, THE GREEN

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 08-Apr-2021 at 15:32:04.

Location

Statutory Address:
VILLAGE CROSS, THE GREEN

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Bottesford

National Grid Reference:
SK8277237600

Details

SK 8237-8337 BOTTESFORD THE GREEN

48/148 Muston Village Cross 1.1.68

GV II*

Village Cross. C14, restored C19. Limestone. Plinth composed of 4 stone steps arranged as a square, diminishing in size towards square section socket stone. This with chamfered angles carved with roll moulded shields. Square base to octagonal shaft, the shaft terminating in C19 crenellated cross.

Listing NGR: SK8277237600

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
190074

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Appendix 11: Scheduling Description for the Village Cross at Muston

Muston village cross, 70m east of Mountain Ash Farm

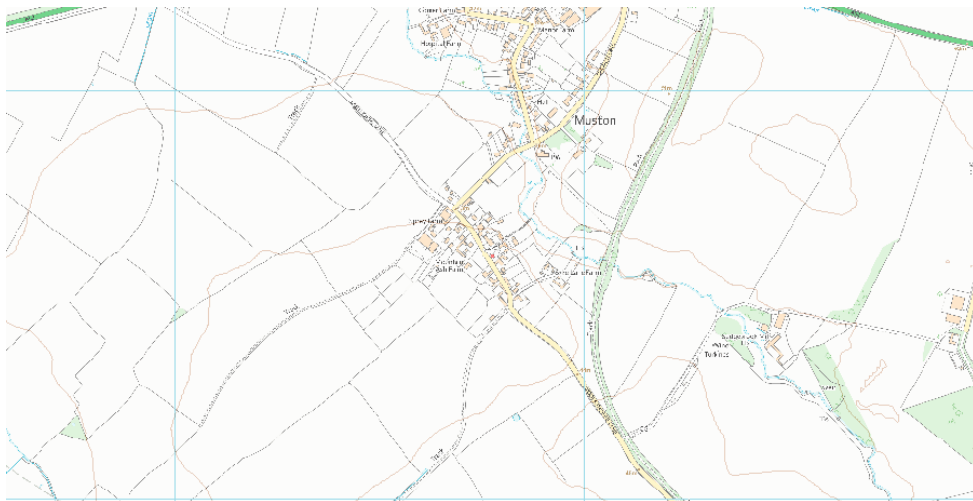
Overview

Heritage Category:
Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:
1017495

Date first listed:
08-Dec-1997

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 08-Apr-2021 at 15:33:07.

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Bottesford

National Grid Reference:
SK 82775 37597

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity. Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The village cross 70m east of Mountain Ash Farm represents a good example of a medieval standing cross which is believed to stand in or near its original position. Limited activity in the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to the monument's construction and use will survive intact. While most of the cross survives from medieval times, the subsequent restoration of the shaft of the cross illustrates its continued function as a public monument and amenity.

Details

The monument includes the village cross 70m east of Mountain Ash Farm, a standing stone cross of medieval and later date. The cross, which is Listed Grade II*, includes a base of four steps, a socket stone, a shaft, and an ornamental head. The steps are square in plan and constructed from ashlar blocks. On the uppermost step stands the socket stone which is approximately 0.82m square at its base and up to 0.5m in height. The socket stone has chamfered angles with roll moulded shields. The socket stone and base are thought to be medieval in date and are clearly depicted in an 18th century engraving. Set into the centre of the socket stone is the shaft, of square section at its base, rising through chamfered corners in tapering octagonal section. The shaft is thought to date from the 19th century, when the cross was restored. The head takes the form of a crenellated cross and also dates from the 19th century. The full height of the cross is approximately 5.38m.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 1 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
30232

Legacy System:
RSM

Sources

Books and journals

Nichols, J, The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, (1805)

Other

Leicestershire County Council, 83 NWT,

Listing Report: 48/148,
RCHME, NMR Long Report: SK 83 NW 2,

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

End of official listing

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Appendix 12: Scheduling Description for Earthwork Remains of The Moated Grange Site at Muston

Moated grange with fishpond at Muston

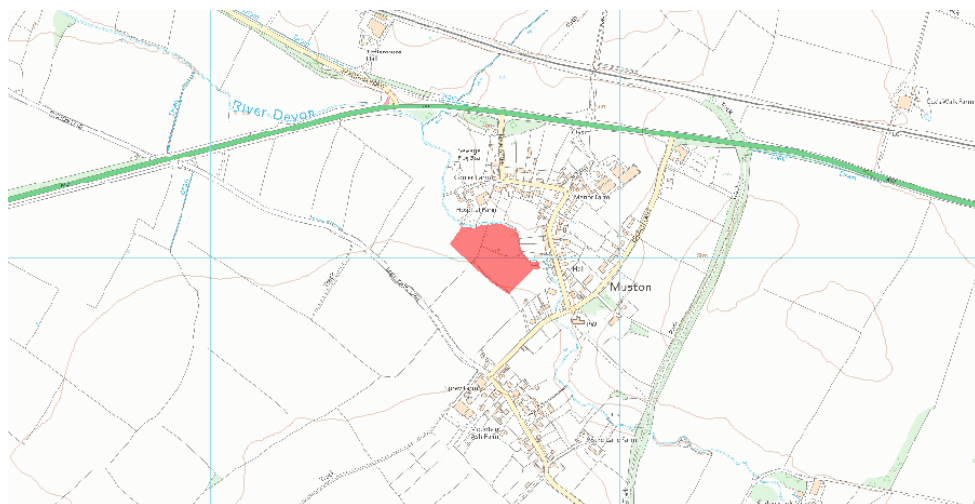
Overview

Heritage Category:
Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:
1009175

Date first listed:
05-Mar-1993

Map



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Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Leicestershire

District:
Melton (District Authority)

Parish:
Bottesford

National Grid Reference:
SK 82693 38010

Reasons for Designation

A monastic grange was a farm owned and run by a monastic community and independent of the secular manorial system of communal agriculture and servile labour. The function of granges was to provide food and raw materials for consumption within the parent monastic house itself, and also to provide surpluses for sale for profit. The first monastic granges appeared in the 12th century but they continued to be constructed and used until the Dissolution. This system of agriculture was pioneered by the Cistercian order but was soon imitated by other orders. Some granges were worked by resident lay-brothers (secular workers) of the order but others were staffed by non-resident labourers. The majority of granges practised a mixed economy but some were specialist in their function. Five types of grange are known: agrarian farms, bercaries (sheep farms), vaccaries (cattle ranches), horse studs and industrial complexes. A monastery might have more than one grange and the wealthiest houses had many. Frequently a grange was established on lands immediately adjacent to the monastery, this being known as the home grange. Other granges, however, could be found wherever the monastic site held lands. On occasion these could be located at some considerable distance from the parent monastery. Granges are broadly comparable with contemporary secular farms although the wealth of the parent house was frequently reflected in the size of the grange and the layout and architectural embellishment of the buildings. Additionally, because of their monastic connection, granges tend to be much better documented than their secular counterparts. No region was without monastic granges. The exact number of sites which originally existed is not precisely known but can be estimated, on the basis of numbers of monastic sites, at several thousand. Of these, however, only a small percentage can be accurately located on the ground today. Of this group of identifiable sites, continued intensive use of many has destroyed much of the evidence of archaeological remains. In view of the importance of granges to medieval rural and monastic life, all sites exhibiting good archaeological survival are identified as nationally important.

The moated grange at Muston contains substantial earthworks and has well documented connections with the distant priory of Olveston near Bristol.

Details

The large moated grange site containing an internal fishpond lies on the western bank of the River Devon, 150m north-west of Muston church. The moated area is subrectangular, the longest dimension measuring 200m and lying on a north-west, south-east axis. The moated boundaries of the site are straight, with the exception of the north-eastern side which follows the course of the river defining the maximum width of the site as 125m. There is an external bank on the north-east side which follows the river. Its original dimensions are difficult to determine because of river dredging and disturbance. An internal bank exists on the northern half of the site and is approximately 0.5m in height. The moat arms are on average 12-15m wide and 1.5-2m deep, with the exception of the southern part of the western side which narrows to 10m and is only 1m deep. A house platform 20m square and 0.5m in height is situated near the centre of the moated area. A faint trace of a hollow trackway exists leading from the platform to the moat on the eastern side, suggesting an original access point. Traces of further building platforms exist in the southern half of the site but are difficult to define. Midway along the western side of the site is an 'L' shaped fishpond 1.5m deep, the arms of which measure 35m x 15m. The manor of Muston was part of Olveston Priory near Bristol, the moated area being the grange farm. The site at Muston has similarities to grange sites in the parishes of Owston and Melton Mowbray in north-east Leicestershire.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
17041

Legacy System:
RSM

Sources

Books and journals

Hartley, R F, The Medieval Earthworks of North-West Leicestershire, (1987)

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

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