APPENDIX 9

LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS

Buildings and structures of local historical and architectural significance
Identified in conformity with NPPF (2019) paragraph 197 and Planning Guidance note 18a-040-20190723
Supported by Historic England guidance (2016)

A. Location map
B. Evidence base

1. Leire Mill

LCC HER MLE 1849
Post medieval watermill, with adjoining mill house built 1773. The wheel must have been 12-13 ft diameter and probably of the breast-shot type. The mill was always short of water due to the proximity (upstream) of Dunton Mill.
Now converted to private accommodation
Age: 1773
Rarity: Best preserved of three watermills on this small tributary of the river Soar (2 in Plan Area)
Architectural/aesthetic value: main mill building largely intact; a good example of Georgian Leicestershire rural industrial building (3 storeys, brick and slate, small windows
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: part of the evidence for the expansion of Leicestershire’s rural economy in the ‘agricultural revolution’ that also Enclosed the open fields
Village landmark: yes
Community value: n/a

2. The Hatchery, Main Street, Leire

LCC HER MLE 18828
Early 19th century outbuilding, probably a stable, converted to offices
Age: c.1830
Rarity: n/a
Architectural/aesthetic value: A good example of conversion (1990s and 2014) of a building of local heritage value for modern re-use. Laid out over five bays and 1 1/2 storeys. It has been much altered but retains its original clasped side purlin roof structure and main structural walls. The roof, re-using timbers, and the brickwork, suggest an early C19th date, as does the one surviving window. Internally the building was originally subdivided into two main spaces, with two bays to the north and three to the south. The original door plan included a pair of opposite-set door openings within the central bay.
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: Originally associated with ‘The Gables’, an 18th century farmhouse within the village contemporary with economic growth of the rural economy following Enclosure
Village landmark: yes
Community value: n/a
3. Stemborough Mill House, Stemborough Lane, Leire

**LCC MLE 22318**
Largely 19th century mill house (part 18th century) now converted to private residence. Part of water mill complex including Listed (Grade II) mill building, to which the house is set at 90°.

**Age:** 19th century
**Rarity:** One of three watermills on this small tributary of the river Soar (2 in Plan Area).

Architectural/aesthetic value: A building survey was undertaken in 1983. The Mill House is a two storey building adjoining a three storey building, brick with a tile roof (originally the two storey part was thatched). It is probably largely C19th in date, though the shorter part of the Mill House (which was thatched) could be a remnant of the C18th group of mill buildings.

Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: part of the evidence for the expansion of Leicestershire’s rural economy in the ‘agricultural revolution’ that also Enclosed the open fields

Village landmark: yes, and on route of local walks

Community value: n/a

4. Stables, Stemborough Mill, Stemborough Lane, Leire

**LCC HER MLE22319**
Stable block associated with the mill house. Brick with Welsh slate roof; stables on ground floor, hayloft above.

**Age:** 19th century
**Rarity:** n/a

Architectural/aesthetic value: n/a

Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: part of the Stemborough water mill complex, illustrates the rise of rural middle class in Victorian times, and the importance of horses for travel and recreation.

Village landmark: n/a

Community value: n/a

5. Railway Bridge, Leire Road/Frolesworth Road

**LCC HER MLE 22318**
Brick arch road bridge over disused railway cutting, now part of Jubilee Walk

**Age:** 1840

Rarity: One of three railway bridges in the Plan Area

Architectural/aesthetic value: slightly skewed, shallow-arched bridge (over 2-track railway), blue brick with sandstone parapets

Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: On Midland Counties line from Leicester to Rugby (opened 1840), absorbed into Midland Railway 1844. The railway closed in 1962
6. Railway bridge, Broughton Lane.

LCC HER MLE 21159
Brick and stone railway bridge over road
Age: 1840
Rarity: One of three railway bridges in the Plan
Architectural/aesthetic value: skewed arched bridge, blue brick with some repairs in red brick, stone parapets, quoined stone-built abutments/retaining walls
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: On Midland Counties line from Leicester to Rugby (opened 1840), absorbed into Midland Railway 1844. Leire Halt (small station) was located south of this bridge 1926-1962.
Village landmark: yes, as a physical gateway to the village from the north
Community value: n/a

7. The Old Bakery, Main Street

Formerly a pair of brick and slate cottages, the bakehouse and shop on the right and the baker’s living accommodation on the left. Now a single residence with bricked up door aperture (where the historic photograph shows the shop entrance), Replacement windows and lintels mid-20th century.
Age: 19th century
Rarity: N/A
Architectural/aesthetic value: n/a
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: The parish charity loaves were baked here, as were villagers’ Sunday roasts. Behind was an orchard, hen house and pigsties. (A Brief History of Leire, part 2 gives a detailed pre-WW1 description.)
Village landmark: n/a
Community value: n/a

8. The Gables, Main Street

Attractive double-fronted residence, brick and slate
Age: Late Victorian or Edwardian
Rarity: n/a
Architectural/aesthetic value: n/a
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: Occupied for many years by the Richardson/Redfern family, who built and owned many properties in the village. The associated building to the south was formerly a threshing barn, then a carpentry workshop and later a hatchery for poultry. A stone-lined well was found in the yard near the side door.

Village landmark: n/a
Community value: n/a

9. Village Hall, Main Street

High Victorian school in Gothic Arts & Crafts style, brick and slate, arched windows with stone mullions.

Age:  
Rarity:  

Architectural/aesthetic value: Good example of this style for small village schools in the Midlands.
Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: Originally a school erected in 1873 by the village builder on a site donated by the lady of the manor, replacing a manor house. One headteacher ran the school for 45 years; the average attendance was around 45 children. Behind, there was a small, walled playground, divided for boys and girls. Became the village hall in

Village landmark: yes
Community value: n/a

10. Queen’s Arms public house, Main Street

Age: 17th – 19th centuries
Rarity: n/a

Architectural/aesthetic value:
Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: Queen’s Arms public house: although the name is first recorded in 1840 the building is much older. Linked to manorial land, it may well have been built and owned by the lord. The Ladkin family were licensees for over 60 years from the 1830s. It was often the setting for auctions and public meetings

Village landmark: yes
Community value: n/a

11. Houses on the Green

Characteristic brick and slate cottages, picturesque arrangement and setting, with mix including double-fronted (with decorative brickwork) and more modest cottages
Age: mainly mid-late 19th century
Rarity: n/a
Architectural/aesthetic value:
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: Similar to those on Main Street, lining what was formerly known as Sleath’s Lane. Close to the medieval core of the village, they occupy the site of earlier cottages. They form the background for The Green and for the parish-maintained pump.
The Green is Registered Village Green VG44
Village landmark: yes
Community value: n/a

12. Old School House, Frolesworth Road
Early 19th century brick and tile (re-roofed) schoolhouse, originally two rooms and outbuildings. Brick infill above windows to road shows reduction in height when use as school ended.
Age: 1814
Rarity: unique for local history
Architectural/aesthetic value:
Archaeological significance: n/a
Historical associations: built in 1814, by public subscription, to celebrate peace with France on land donated by the lady of the manor. A parish charity was established to maintain the building. Most children paid to attend but ten of the poorest were free scholars. On Sundays a large number attended Sunday School.
Village landmark:
Community value: n/a