

APPENDIX 9: Buildings and structures of local significance

Non-designated Heritage Assets in Scalford Parish

1. Old mill race, Mill Holme, Scalford

L&R HER record MLE4045

A watermill was marked on Prior's 1777 map and a watermill was mentioned in C12th and C16th documents; this may well be the same site. Various earthworks were observed when the site was visited in the 1990s.

Age: WATERMILL (Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1067 AD to 1899 AD)

Rarity: Probably the only watermill in Scalford although there were several windmills

Architectural/aesthetic value: Very much neglected with only the weir remains

Archaeological significance: High

Historical associations: None

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



2. Old Primitive Methodist Chapel, , King Street, Scalford

L&R HER record MLE15935

A previous chapel was built in 1835 but superseded by the present building in 1870 on land given by Mr Thomas Morris. Although, the larger congregation, it was finally closed in the 1960s when they amalgamated with the former Wesleyans in their New Street building which was much larger and had its own graveyard, which was quite a rarity for a small Methodist chapel.

Age: 19th c

Rarity:

Architectural/aesthetic value: Typical structure for a Primitive Methodist chapel of the area being built of red brick picked out with cream brick window and door arches.

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations:

Village landmark: Historically

Community value: No



3. (Former) Wesleyan Chapel, South Street/New Street, Scalford

L&R HER record MLE15936

Wesleyan chapel built in 1844, extended in 1874 with a School Room and again in 1890 with a Lecture Room and is still used as a Methodist church. The entrance was moved to the end wall c.1900. It has a lunette tablet with a stone arch above the former central entrance, which has been partly removed and converted to a window. Potentially at risk: closing October 2019.

Age: Built 1844 to replace an original chapel on what is now School Lane, which was given to parish for the village school

Rarity: Typical structure for a Wesleyan chapel in the area

Architectural/aesthetic value: As above

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations:

Village landmark: Yes, well used by the village as a meeting place



Community value: As above, besides weekly Sunday services, weddings and funerals etc., 4 days a week there is a pre-school group, mornings and afternoons. The Parish Council hold their monthly meetings there in the lecture room and a local choir meet for practice every Friday night. There is also a monthly lunch club for older residents.

4. Graves in burial ground of Methodist Chapel, Salford

L&R HER record MLE15936 (part)

A graveyard in a small Methodist Chapel is rare.

There are two notable burials – although the Gill family farmed in Holwell near Melton Mowbray they were buried at Salford being the nearest Methodist Chapel with a graveyard. But notable on the family headstone is the name of the (Rev) Rowland Gill. Rowland was a Wesleyan Methodist Minister, he was also a 2nd Lieutenant in 17th bn. The King's Royal Army Medical Corp. (Liverpool Regiment) having originally enlisted as a simple private. He was killed in action and reported missing on 19th April 1918 and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial panels, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. But not before receiving the Military Medal and the Military Cross for two separate incidents of outstanding courage.

The second notable grave is that of Charles Henry Marston. Charles was the son of Henry and Frances Marston of Clayfield Farm, Kings Street, Salford. He was born in Holwell in 1886/7 and died by his own hand on 29th December 1917 and is buried in the graveyard of the Chapel. Charles had been invalided out of the army because of severe wounds and was not allowed back, instead he was posted to work on a farm at Hornsea near Hull but absented himself, came back to Salford and shot himself because he couldn't live with the thoughts that all his friends were still fighting and he was not allowed to do the same. Both the vicar Rev Mogridge and the Coroner, A.H Marsh, decided that on his death he was of unsound mind and therefore not responsible for his action and could be buried in consecrated ground

Age: 1840s to present day

Rarity: See above

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance: See above

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark: Yes

Community value: Yes



5. Methodist Mission House, Wycomb

L&R HER record MLE23933

Single-storey rectangular ironstone building, with later two-storey extension to rear and to the east. Distinctive brick dentilated eaves. A date stone on the gable end reads "Mission Rooms 1896". The project had started some years before with the purchase of an old house but that was eventually demolished and a new chapel capable of seating 50 people was built. However, it closed during the 1930s. Now converted into a dwelling

Age: 1896

Rarity: When it was built it was the only mission chapel in the area.

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations: A number of well known Methodist preachers spoke there.

Village landmark: historical, in older residents' memories etc.

Community value: n/a



6. Village Primary School, School Lane, Scalford

Originally the village school was a National School, housed in the first Wesleyan Methodist Chapel after the new chapel was built in 1844. The building was given to the parish by Mr Thomas Webster of Ravenholt and supported by the Duke of Rutland, the Vicar of the day and by subscription and is still a Church School today. In 1851 Ralph Atkinson, originally from County Durham and his wife Sarah, born in Harpenden Hertfordshire, were in charge, together with their 19-year-old daughter Ella Constantia and Scalford born Eliza Hawley.

The School was completely rebuilt in 1861 when Thomas Goodacre was the Schoolmaster and Alice Love the Schoolmistress. It was enlarged again in 1873/4 and in 1902 but following the education acts of 1870 and 1902 it became a Public Elementary School under the Education Authority for both boys and girls with a capacity of 140 and an average attendance of 130 but still a Church of England School. In 1876 the School Master was John Winall assisted by Miss Ella Constantia Atkinson. The Church provided two cottages, in King Street for teachers to live in but they were sold a year or two ago and are now private dwellings.

Age: C19th – early C20th

Rarity: Only school in the parish.

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations: See above – with the Methodist Church

Village landmark: Parents meet at the gate morning and evening as they bring and fetch their children and often stay chatting for some time

Community value: As the Parish Council still owns half of the building. The Parish Council, up until recently, held their monthly meeting at the school.



7. King's Arms public house, King Street, Scalford

Like all good villages Scalford had several public houses. Principal of which were the King's Arms or King's Head (1851 census), the Plough and the Black Horse. In 1849 they were run by Francis Pettifor, John Hourd and John Roberts respectively.

1881 brought some changes, the King's Arms was now run by John Pettifer Musson. By 1891 Frederick Musson 27 was landlord of the King's Arms assisted by his wife Elizabeth who came from Rothley. 1911/12 saw the inn in the hands of James Watchorn. In 1925 Mrs. Francis Watchorn was licensee of the King's Arms but in 1928 the King's Arms was now run by Arthur Riddington. Now in 2019 the King's Arms is the only one left.



Age: c. late C18th/early C19th

Rarity: One of several former village inns

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark: Yes only remaining village Inn

Community value: Yes only remaining village Inn

8. Old Plough Inn, Church Street/ South Street

In 1849 the Plough was run by John Hourd. In 1876 Richard Pollard was landlord of the Plough. 1911/12 saw the inn in the hands of Mrs. Charlotte Pollard but she died in the April of 1913 only outliving Richard by 3 years. 1925 saw the Plough in the hands of Thomas Turner. Comparing the 1884 Ordnance Survey map of the village with the 1930 edition it is interesting to note that the Plough was originally half its present size and no more than two old cottages. The later extension being the part with entrance porch right on the cross roads and the building from that down South Street to where there was a natural break before renovation work joined the old and the new together.



When the inn finally closed about 10 years ago it was converted into a dwelling.

Age: c. early C19th

Rarity: One of several former village inns

Architectural/aesthetic value: No

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations: See above - One of several former village inns

Village landmark: No longer

Community value:



9. Old Black Horse Inn, King Street

This was probably the oldest of the village inns. Dating back to circa 1747. In 1849 it was run by John Roberts. In 1876 John Machin was the landlord but by 1881 Fanny Machin was recorded as landlady. 1901 Fanny Machin had handed over control of the Black Horse to her son Robert and his wife Clara. 1911/12 there was no record of the Black Horse, and the property became a private dwelling (lower image). The last related Machin only left the village in the last few years.

Age: C1747

Rarity: One of several former village inns

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations: One of several former village inns

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



10. The Grange, King Street, Scalford

Ironstone old farm house. Probably dates back to the 1700s and has been extensively restored to its present 'glory' from the bay windowed façade of previous 'improvements'. Internally greatly but tastefully altered in recent years but still preserving much of its original heritage.

Age: c. C18th

Rarity: One of several prominent farms of the village of yesteryear

Architectural/aesthetic value: Well proportioned iron stone farm house which has been well restored

Archaeological significance: Several finds in closes adjacent to the rear of the property(MLE23135)

Historical associations:

Village landmark: Yes

Community value: No



11. Allen's, Old Bakery, King Street

An era came to an end in January 1997 with the closure of Allen's Bakery. The bakery was opened in 1906 by George Allen, a master baker and confectioner, and his wife Emma who came to the village from Long Clawson. They had two sons Charles and Ernest, Charles remained in the village and worked with his father, Ernest went back to work in Long Clawson. Charles had two sons Charles and George who also became bakers in the village. They were followed by Charles' son Charles who was the one continuing the business until 1997. In its heyday, the bakery had rounds in more than 12 surrounding villages and supplied Belvoir Castle, Waltham Shop and Eaton Post Office. Initially most of the rounds were completed on a dog cart or a Model T Ford for local deliveries. The bakery was also one of the few to have a traditional coal-fired oven, which got through a ton of coal a fortnight.

Age: c. early C19th



Rarity: One of two old village bakeries

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark: No

Community value : No

12. Clayfield Farm, King Street, Scalford

One of several prominent farms of the village of yesteryear. Associated with several prominent village families. Typical ironstone construction

Age: Early to mid C18th

Rarity: One of several prominent farms of the village of yesteryear

Architectural/aesthetic value: Well-proportioned ironstone farm house

Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



13. Old Post Office and |telegraph Office, Church Street, Scalford

There was a Post Office in Melton in 1841 on the Market Place, the postmistress being one Lucy Clementson. The first record of a postal service in Scalford, that I have found, was that in 1849. Letters being delivered to the village from the Melton Office and the first mention of an actual Post Office in the village was in 1863 at schoolmaster Thomas Goodacre's. Sarah Jessop of New Row seems to have been one of the first post women. By 1876 there was a wall letter box which was cleared at 4.30 pm week days only. Melton was still the nearest main office for such things as money orders. How long this continued I am not sure but by 1912, the Scalford Post Office was incorporated into William Wright's grocery and drapery store, which he had built in 1879. Initially, letters were still received from the Melton main office but were delivered from the village post office at 7.50 am and again at 4.50 pm. Mail was collect at 9.45 am and again at 6.45 pm but still weekdays only, however the village post office was also a money order office and a telegraph office. William Wright remained the sub post master and a grocer until at least 1928 by which time the facilities had been extended to incorporate a telephone exchange as well as telegrams. In fact, the telegraph office was even open on a Sunday morning from 8.30 am to 10.00 am.

Age: 1879 (as house with shop)

Rarity: Unique for Scalford; the original and only village P.O.

Architectural/aesthetic value: local vernacular

Archaeological significance: n/a

Historical associations: high local value

Village landmark: historical

Community value: n/a



14. Church Farm Church Street, Scalford

Ironstone farm house of good proportion in good condition, now a family home. Associated historically with two well-known village farming families.

Age: c late C18th/ early C19th

Rarity: One of several prominent farms of the village of yesteryear

Architectural/aesthetic value: See above

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



15. Church Cottage, Church Street, Scalford

Pretty Ironstone Cottage of good proportions.

Age: c. late C18th

Rarity:

Architectural/aesthetic value:

Archaeological significance:

Historical associations:

Village landmark:

Community value: n/a



16 Scalford Hall

MLE22758 Edwardian mansion and hunting box built c.1900 by Major Mann Thompson. Brick with stone dressings (mullioned windows etc), timber-framed gables. Scalford Hall was built around 1900 as a weekend hunting lodge positioned perfectly to take advantage of the famous Leicestershire hunts. The hall was built by Major Mann Thompson, a close friend of Edward VIII and it is rumoured that the King would regularly visit the hunting lodge with Mrs Wallace Simpson, where they conducted a large part of their scandalous courtship. The soon to abdicate King gave Major Thompson an ornate fireplace as a gift which remains at Scalford Hall today. In 1944, Colonel Colman, a passionate huntsman and member of the family behind Colman's Mustard, bought the hall and lived here until his death in 1969.

The property is now a hotel and has been for many years. It has had many extensions and subsidiary buildings built around it. The old stables and kennels are now a very good care home.

Age: c.1900

Rarity: There are many properties built as hunting lodges/boxes in the district due to the hunting associations of the area, but none like this in the Parish

Architectural/aesthetic value: Pleasant well-proportioned building

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark:

Community value: In the past the village and its associations have used the hall for many events.



17. Sheep wash, Scalford (inventory reference 101)

Scalford Sheep Wash/Wash Dyke.

Built in 1879

Last used in 18935

Serving Scalford and most of the surrounding villages for the washing of sheep before shearing, thus earning the farmers ½ d per pound more for a clean fleece



Age: 1879

Rarity: Only one in Plan Area (Chadwell had one, no longer in existence)

Architectural/aesthetic value: Most unusual construction

Archaeological significance: locally high – physical evidence for post-Enclosure agricultural economy

Historical associations: high

Village landmark: cleared (vegetation etc.) 2019 as feature of local interest

Community value: No

18. Manor House, Main Road, Wycomb

(MLE23869) C18th manor house built from coursed ironstone rubble with small barn (now converted to dwelling) to the north. On 1st ed. 1:2500 OS (1884) it is referred to as 'Manor House'. By 1976 (1:2500 5th ed.) it is 'Manor Farm'.

In 1973 and 1976 human skeletons were discovered in this area. Excavations in 1979 recorded 19 more skeletons along with a stone building. This may be a chapel mentioned in C13th/C14th documents. 32 sherds of C13th/C14th pottery were also found here in 1986.



Age: c.18th

Rarity:

Architectural/aesthetic value: Well renovated but with the addition of C20th dormer in the roof.

Archaeological significance: See above

Historical associations: See above

Village landmark: No

Community value: No

19. Crew Yard Barn, Pickards Lane, Wycomb

MLER23870 Ironstone barn and outbuilding to Stowleigh House, probably C19th. Converted into a dwelling.

Age: probably C19th

Rarity: No

Architectural/aesthetic value: Large, imposing ironstone conversion from a barn to what is now a listed property

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations: No

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



20 Stonepits Farm, Pickards Lane, Wycomb

MLE23872 C19th Ironstone farm buildings in a 'U'-shaped arrangement. Now used in conjunction with a Bed & Breakfast business

Age: c. late C18th early C19th

Rarity:

Architectural/aesthetic value: Pleasant, well proportioned stone building

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations: No

Village landmark: No

Community value:



21. Wyggeston Cottage, Main Road, Wycomb

MLE23873 Ironstone ashlar house with limestone dressings, original parts date back to C18th.

Age: c. 18th century

Rarity: One of a number of stone village properties

Architectural/aesthetic value: Well proportioned stone building

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations: No

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



22. Lower Farm barns, Main Road, Wycomb

MLE23932 Former farmstead, present on the 1884 1:2500 Epoch 1 map as a courtyard planform farm with a threshing barn forming the northern range (covered gin in the courtyard). The eastern range appears to have been the farmhouse with outbuildings forming the southern and western ranges and a range to the east of the barn (all now demolished). Group of three 'L' shaped barns: a large, two-storey ironstone building, a single-storey westward extension (ironstone façade with brick gable end) and a small single-storey ironstone barn forming the perpendicular arm. The first two barns have been converted into dwellings (between 2000 & 2006) with the perpendicular arm being mostly demolished excepting the boundary wall.

Age: c. C18th/C19th

Rarity: No

Architectural/aesthetic value: Well proportioned stone building

Archaeological significance: No

Historical associations: No

Village landmark: No

Community value: No



23. Scalford Spout

Scalford is a village built over springs. In fact for decades Thomas Kirk and then his son George sold their spring water from their land at the Manor and it was piped to Melton Urban District Council up and until the 1930s when water from the new Ladybower – Derwent and Howden, Derbyshire, reservoirs came to Melton. For centuries the villages would come to the spout, daily, with their pails and buckets to collect their drinking water. This continued well after every house was connected to the Council water supply and even in very recent years after the Spout, which had fallen into disrepair and was renovated in 1977 for Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee, some villagers, regularly came down to the Spout to wash their vehicles.

Age: Not known

Rarity: Very, the only other spout in the district is on the Melton to Grantham road at Croxton Kerrial, which like the Spout never seems to run dry.

Architectural/aesthetic value: No

Archaeological significance: Village water supply for generations

Historical associations: As above

Village landmark: Yes

Community value: In the past was a meeting place as the villagers came to collect their water.

