

APPENDIX 2: Designation Text from English Heritage's National Heritage List

Appendix 2.1: Register entry for Garendon Park (Registered Park and Garden)

Name: GARENDON

List entry Number: 1000379

Location:

County	District	District Type	Parish
Leicestershire	Charnwood	District Authority	
Leicestershire	Charnwood	District Authority	Shepshed

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 29-Oct-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Details: A remnant Arcadian landscape of the 1730s including three high-quality structures designed by Ambrose Phillipps, an early member of the Society of Dilettanti.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

A Cistercian abbey, one of the earliest in the country, was founded at Garendon in 1133. After its dissolution in 1536 the site was granted to the Earl of Rutland, and was subsequently bought, in 1684, by Ambrose Phillipps (kt 1686, d 1706), a successful London lawyer. On his death Garendon passed to his second son William, a merchant in Constantinople. In 1703 William had married Jane, the daughter of Sir Samuel Dashwood, sometime Lord Mayor of London. William's son Ambrose inherited in 1729 and immediately set out on a Grand Tour of France and Italy where he drew the Roman remains and where his good looks occasioned the epithet 'The Handsome Englishman' (Archit Hist 1965). On his return, presumably in time to stand in the parliamentary election of 1734 at which he was re-elected for the county, he became one of the first members of the Society of Dilettanti, founded in London at some stage between 1732 and 1734 by a group of young men who had made the Grand Tour in the first half of the 1730s. At Garendon he designed a magnificent new house to replace the C17 one, and relandscaped the surrounding park in which he erected several major structures based on classical precedents. After his death, aged only thirty, in 1737, Garendon passed to his brother Samuel (d 1774) under whom the greater part of the work on the house was undertaken. Thereafter Garendon descended in the family. The estate remains (1998) in private hands.

DESCRIPTION LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Garendon Park lies on the western edge of Loughborough. It is now partly bounded to the west by the M1, which when constructed c 1960 cut off the south-west corner of the C18 and earlier park. To the south the park touches on the A512, otherwise the boundary following the line of a dismantled railway. Garendon Hall lay on the site of the Cistercian monastery, and the pleasure grounds and home farm lay within the monastic precinct, the north wall of which, 2m high and of stone rubble, forms the park wall. This extends east to the edge of Thorpe Acre where its line turns south, although the wall has been largely robbed away. To the north of the wall a track follows the outside of the park wall, running east from the south end of the Hathern Drive. Otherwise the park boundary follows field edges. The area here registered is c 200ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main entrance into the park is off Ashby Road, the A512, along the south side of the park. Adjoining the gate is Snell's Nook Lodge (listed grade II), a two-storey Charnwood granite rubble building of 1847 in the Tudor gothic style designed by William Railton (d 1877). From here a drive constructed in the 1980s swings east around the ridge surmounted with the Temple of Venus before joining an older drive from Shepshed, south-west of the park. This passes the White Lodge (listed grade II), a possibly C17 building remodelled in the early C18. Of two storeys and three bays, it is stuccoed and has a low, hipped, Swithland slate roof. On the south side is a massive, central, double door with radiating fanlight above approached by seven steps. The lodge stands 100m west of the Triumphal Arch (see below), and serves as an eyecatcher from the Ashby Road. The present drive serves White Lodge, and now runs from it west of the Triumphal Arch before running north-east to the buildings in the northern part of the park. Historically the drive ran hard around the

south and east sides of the Arch.

The other main approach to the Hall was from the north, via the Red Arch lodge (listed grade II) which stands at the south end of the Hathern Drive. This, of 1837 and also by William Railton, is an ornate, turreted, red-brick building with central carriage arch.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Garendon Hall suffered badly from its occupation by the army during the Second World War, and was eventually demolished in 1964. All that remains upstanding is the mid C18 arch (listed grade II), stuccoed and with a clock in the pediment, which gave access to the service yard; a cottage 25m to the south-east; and a small Palladian arch and railings (listed grade II) which flanked the west side of the Hall. The last are supposedly based on gateways designed by Inigo Jones and erected at Beaufort House and transferred by Lord Burlington to Chiswick (qv). Some 50m east of the cottage are the footings of the abbey's chapter house, discovered during excavations of 1964-72. The demolished Hall was of three main phases. Ambrose Phillipps (d 1737) conceived a remodelling of his existing C17 house on a grand scale, as a great L-shaped building with Palladian fronts to the south and east giving views across the park to its intended eye-catching buildings. He died before building work was much if at all advanced, and his successor Samuel built only the south range. This was of eleven bays, and had a pedimented portico with four Ionic columns. A W N Pugin (d 1852) proposed a great new moated manor house for his friend Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps de Lisle, but in the event the old Hall was recast by Pugin's son E W Pugin (d 1875) in 1864-6. He added a storey within a huge mansard roof to the Hall.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS South-east of the Hall site is an area of mature ornamental woodland. This was formerly a pleasure ground or shrubbery cut through with broad grass walks, the central one having a mid C18 summerhouse (demolished c 1943) with pedimented portico at its south-eastern end.

South and south-east of the Hall site are some remains of the linear canals which were a part of the landscaping scheme of the early 1730s commissioned by Ambrose Phillipps. The main canal, running from east to west across the south front of the lawn to the south of the Hall, may have lain on the line of the monastic precinct.

Some 300m north-west of the Hall site is an irregularly shaped lake, c 200m in diameter and wood fringed.

Behind (north of) the Hall site are various farm buildings (some listed grade II) of brick and stone, incorporating some medieval fabric and presumably representing part of the monastic home farm. East of these are the earthworks of a large triangular pond.

PARK

The park, since 1943 largely arable land, lies mainly south and south-west of the site of the Hall. This stood on relatively low ground, with higher ridges along the east boundary of the park and across its southern half. It was on those that Ambrose Phillipps chose to place his eye-catching buildings, the Temple of Venus, Triumphal Arch and Obelisk, when, in the early 1730s, he designed or commissioned the landscaping scheme which transformed the setting of the Hall. An extant sketch book of Phillipps (Archit Hist 1965) suggests he was his own architect.

One kilometre south-west of the site of the Hall, on the crest of the southern ridge, is the Temple of Venus (listed grade II*), based on the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli. It is a circular ashlar building with peristyle of Ionic columns and a carved oak entablature and copper dome, the last replacing a lead covering stolen in the 1940s. The whole structure stands on a slight mound and is raised on four steps. The windowless interior, which contains high quality architectural details, originally contained a statue of Venus. This was broken during Luddite riots in the locality in 1811.

Three hundred metres west of the Temple of Venus, and also on the ridge top, is Garendons Triumphal Arch (listed grade I), based on the Arch of Titus in Rome. Of ashlar, with a moulded round-headed carriage arch, the east front has four Corinthian columns and an attic with a fine relief of the Metamorphosis of Actaeon. This is one of the earliest examples of an English building inspired directly by direct observation and interpretation

of a Roman building.

Some 700m east of the Hall site, on a low, wooded ridge on the east side of the park, is a 24m high obelisk (listed grade II). Of stuccoed brick and carried on a thick iron plate carried on four ball feet set on a stone pedestal, the obelisk is directly aligned on the centre of Phillipps' unexecuted scheme for the east front of the Hall.

There was a park at Garendon by 1640; it was then reported to contain 13,350 trees including ninety-two giants. Ambrose Phillipps' park improvements in the 1730s included a grand scheme of avenues, rides and planting within which, at key points, his buildings were sited. An estate map of 1777 shows how from the canal across the south front of the Hall a broad double avenue ran south to the park boundary. Two single avenues ran parallel to and west of this, the more westerly aligned on the Temple of Venus which lay roughly midway along it. The Temple also lay on an east/west avenue which ran across the north/south ones at right angles; the Triumphal Arch lay at the west end of this avenue. Other avenues crossed the 'primary grid' of avenues at 45 degrees to it; the longest of these avenues was again aligned on the Temple of Venus. A double avenue ran east from the Hall to the Obelisk. Nichols (1804) records that Ambrose Phillipps had also intended the park to contain a family mausoleum and a second obelisk, on which there was to have been a statue of Hercules. The main north/south double avenue, of elms (which family tradition suggests replaced oaks), was felled in the last quarter of the C18. Much other timber was taken from the park at this time, and it seems likely that Phillipps scheme of avenues and rides almost wholly disappeared at this time; certainly only scraps of avenues can be discerned on the 1st edition OS map surveyed 1882-3. By that time however new trees had matured and the park was well wooded. Its deer herd was then 200 strong; this survived until the Second World War when the animals were shot and the parkland ploughed.

KITCHEN GARDEN

Nothing of any substance remains of the kitchen gardens. In the C19 there were glasshouses in the north-eastern part of the shrubbery south-east of the Hall, and a commentator in 1831 (*Gardeners Magazine*) was critical of their disposition which, he said, lacked any overall design. There were also garden compartments north-east of the farm buildings, along the south side of the park boundary wall.

Appendix 2.2: Scheduled monument entry for the Cistercian Abbey and Mansion, with fishpond and mound at Garendon Park

Name: Cistercian abbey and mansion, with fishpond and mound at Garendon

List entry Number: 1009171

Location

County	District	District Type	Parish
Leicestershire	Charnwood	District Authority	

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 05-Feb-1993

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Reasons for Designation

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 75 of these religious houses belonged to the Cistercian order founded by St Bernard of Clairvaux in the 12th century. The Cistercians – or "white monks", on account of their undyed habits – led a harsher life than earlier monastic orders, believing in the virtue of a life of austerity, prayer and manual labour. Seeking seclusion, they founded their houses in wild and remote areas where they undertook major land improvement projects. Their communities were often very large and included many lay brethren who acted as ploughmen, dairymen, shepherds, carpenters and masons. The Cistercians' skills as farmers eventually made the order one of the richest and most influential. They were especially successful in the rural north of England where they concentrated on sheep farming. The Cistercians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

The site at Garendon retains proven below ground features of the only Cistercian house in Leicestershire, parts of which were later incorporated into a 17th century mansion.

Details

The monument at Garendon is situated 2km west of Loughborough and includes the below ground remains of a Cistercian abbey and post medieval mansion, a fishpond and a prospect mound. The monument is divided into two areas.

The first area includes the abbey which was founded in 1133 as a daughter house of the Cistercian house of Waverley in Surrey. Following dissolution in 1536, a palladian mansion was built over the west part of the abbey in the 17th century, the cellars of which incorporated part of the abbey structure. The mansion was in turn demolished in 1964. Excavations in 1966–68 established the plans of the chapter house and dormitory of the abbey and located parts of the north and south transept chapels of the abbey church to the north. The abbey drain, later used by the 17th century mansion as part of the sewage system, lies on the south side of the abbey buildings and originally extended from a pond situated to the west carrying water and refuse from the abbey to an underground cess-pit to the east of the abbey. The western part of the drain has not been investigated, but the known length extends for 75m and is 1.6m high and 0.8m wide in maximum dimensions. From the excavation evidence, the location of the cellars of the

mansion, and parallels with the plans of other Cistercian houses, the abbey complex is known to have covered an area measuring approximately 70 x 80m, but it is possible that the buildings extended beyond the area of the scheduling. The 17th century mansion is known to have measured approximately 100 x 40m.

The second area lies to the south east and contains an oval shaped prospect mound at its eastern end measuring 25 x 15m and 3m high with a shallow ditch on its south-eastern side. The mound formed a part of the formal garden laid out following the construction of the mansion in the 17th century. To the east of the mound is a fishpond, originally belonging to the abbey but adapted as a 17th century garden feature. The fishpond measures 140 x 12m at its widest point, narrowing to 4m wide at its eastern end. There are known to have been further fishponds in the area but they have been modified by later landscaping. Two features of the abbey can be seen today, the exposed remains of the chapter house and a section of the drain, the top of which is at the present ground level. A building, known as the shooting lodge, situated on the north side of the first area, is excluded from the the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

Appendix 2.3: List entry for Triumphal Arch, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

List entry Number: 1361136

Location

GARENDON PARK, THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

15.3.65 Garendon Park, The Triumphal Arch GV I

Triumphal Arch, of the 1730s, by Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon (d.1737). Of ashlar, with a moulded round-headed carriage arch, the soffit of which has octagonal coffering in stucco on brick. The east front has 4 Corinthian columns on tall pedestals supporting a rich entablature. The attic, crowned by a cornice, has a fine relief of the Metamorphosis of Actalon. The west side has 2 Corinthian columns on pedestals with a pediment over the entablature. Cornice crowning attic. Keystone to arch in form of a head. The interior of the arch has some tiny rooms. Based on the Arch of Titus in Rome, the Triumphal Arch at Garendon is a very early (perhaps the earliest) example of an English building inspired directly from an Ancient Roman source, archaeologically interpreted. Mark Aironard, "Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon'", Architectural History, 1965.

Appendix 2.4: List entry for Temple of Venus, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, THE TEMPLE OF VENUS

List entry Number: 1116109

Location

GARENDON PARK, THE TEMPLE OF VENUS, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

15.3.65 Garendon Park, The Temple of Venus GV II*

Temple, of the 1730s, by Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon (d.1737). Of ashlar, with carved oak entablature and copper dome. Circular plan, loosely based on the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Raised on 4 steps, with a peristyle of Ionic columns. Entablature painted white, with the frieze of ox skulls and small bays with swags between. The roof member of the cornice has lions' heads at intervals. The centre of the temple has a circular apartment with rusticated walls, classical doorcase and 2-fold fielded-panel door. The interior originally contained a statue of Venus, now lost, perhaps destroyed by Luddite rioters in 1811. Mark Aironard, "Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon", Architectural History, 1965.

Appendix 2.5: List entry for Obelisk, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, THE OBELISK

List entry Number: 1074548

Location

GARENDON PARK, THE OBELISK, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

15.3.65 Garendon Park, The Obelisk, II

Obelisk, of the 1730s, by Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon (d.1737). Of red brick, rendered, carried on a thick iron plate on 4 ball feet, and standing on a stone pedestal with cornice and base moulding. Mark Aironard "Ambrose Phillipps of Garendon", Architectural History, 1965.

Appendix 2.6: List entry for Entrance Archway to Hall, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, ENTRANCE ARCHWAY TO HALL

List entry Number: 1361135

Location

GARENDON PARK, ENTRANCE ARCHWAY TO HALL, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Nov-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Garendon Park, entrance archway to Hall GV II

Entrance archway to Garendon Hall (demolished 1964). Mid C18, stuccoed. Segmental carriage archway between plain pilasters with entablature and pediment over. Clock face in tympanum of pediment; domed cupola above. North face carries wrought iron lamp bracket.

Appendix 2.7: List entry for Gateway and Railings to Hall, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, GATEWAY AND RAILINGS TO HALL

List entry Number: 1320094

Location

GARENDON PARK, GATEWAY AND RAILINGS TO HALL, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Nov-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Garendon Park, gateway and railings to Hall CV II

Gateway and length of railing to either side (approx 1 yd to east and approx 15 yds to west), mid C18. Stuccoed round-arched gateway, rusticated, with Doric columns supporting triglyph frieze and pediment. Rear elevation has rusticated Doric pilasters. Wrought iron railings incorporate decorative panels, and carry scrolls at either side of the gateway. Originally one of a pair of gateways flanking Garendon Hall (demolished 1964).

Appendix 2.8: List entry for Wrought Iron Screens and Gates , Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, WROUGHT IRON SCREENS AND GATES

List entry Number: 1116127

Location

GARENDON PARK, WROUGHT IRON SCREENS AND GATES, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

15.3.65 Garendon Park, wrought iron screens and gates GV II

Screens and gates, mid C18, ornamental wrought iron work.

Appendix 2.9: List entry for White Lodge, Garendon Park

Name: WHITE LODGE, GARENDON PARK

List entry Number: 1074493

Location

WHITE LODGE, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority Shepshed

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Nov-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

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

White Lodge, Garendon Park

II

Lodge, perhaps C17 in origin, remodelled early C19. Stone built, stucco faced. Hipped Swithland slate roof, 2 ridge stacks. Deep eaves. Two-storeys, 3 bays. South front rusticated, with giant engaged Doric columns supporting pediment over massive central double doors with radiating fanlight above, approached by 7 steps. Sash windows to either side. Rear (north) front has 2 low doorways with plain architraves and plank doors, and 2-light horizontally-sliding sash windows (one to ground floor retains hooks for shutters). Remodelled to serve as an eye-catcher from Ashby Road.

Appendix 2.10: List entry for Lodge to Garendon Park

Name: LODGE TO GARENDON PARK

List entry Number: 1074547

Location

LODGE TO GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Nov-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Lodge to Garendon Park

II

Lodge, 1847 on plaque, by William Railton. Of Charnwood granite rubble with ashlar dressings and fishscale slate roof, with coped gables and brick end stacks. "Tudor Gothic" manner. 1 -storeys, gable end to street. Three-light window with glazing bars to left and similar window in bracketed and gabled dormer with date plaque above. Gabled entrance with shield of arms in lower gabled wing to right-hand side. Street end has rectangular ground floor bay window.

Appendix 2.11: List entry for Lodge and Archway to north of site of house, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, LODGE AND ARCHWAY TO NORTH OF SITE OF HOUSE

List entry Number: 1074549

Location

GARENDON PARK, LODGE AND ARCHWAY TO NORTH OF SITE OF HOUSE, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Nov-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Garendon Park, Lodge and Archway to north of site of house GV II

Lodge and archway, 1830s, by William Railton (design exhibited at Royal Academy). Red brick with stone dressings and Swithland slate pyramidal roof to stair turret (replacing earlier spiral roof). Single rooms of granite rubble to either side. "Tudor" style. Four-centred carriage arch with oriel window over, incorporating shields of arms in panels. Crow-stepped gables and angle buttresses, with finials. Octagonal stair turret to west.

Appendix 2.12: List entry for Barn, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, BARN

List entry Number: 1361137

Location

GARENDON PARK, BARN, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Nov-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

SK 52 SW ASHBY ROAD 2/14 (north side) Garendon Park, barn GV II

Barn, C19, red brick, with south wall of rubble stone, probably medieval. Slate roof. North side has buttresses with segmental-headed recesses between. Originally used as Riding School.

Appendix 2.13: List entry for Outbuildings (Cowshed), Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, OUTBUILDINGS

List entry Number: 1074550

Location

GARENDON PARK, OUTBUILDINGS, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: 05-Nov-1984

SK 52 SW ASHBY ROAD 2/15 (north side)

15.3.65 Garendon Park Outbuildings (formerly listed as cowhouse) GV II

Outbuildings, probably medieval in origin. Two bays to west of rubble stone, bay to east rubble stone faced, brick lined. Brick eaves. Swithland slate roof. Three engineering brick carriage arches.

Appendix 2.14: List entry for Dovecote, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, DOVECOTE

List entry Number: 1116082

Location

GARENDON PARK, DOVECOTE, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

SK 52 SW ASHBY ROAD 2/16 (north side)

15.3.65 Garendon Park, dovecote GV II

Dovecote, probably medieval origin. Lower part of rubble stone with plinth quoins and moulded string; upper of red brick, brick dentil cornice, Swithland slate roof, rudimentary wooden louvre. Square plan. Pediments on east and west sides. West side has low doorway framed by massive beams, perhaps the original entrance. Interior: nesting boxes with lips of stone and brick.

Appendix 2.15: List entry for Boundary Wall, Garendon Park

Name: GARENDON PARK, BOUNDARY WALL

List entry Number: 1116060

Location

GARENDON PARK, BOUNDARY WALL, ASHBY ROAD

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

County District District TypeParish

Leicestershire Charnwood District Authority

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1965

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

SK 52 SW ASHBY ROAD 2/17 (north side)

15.3.65 Garendon Park, Boundary Wall GV II

Length of massive dry stone rubble walling, perhaps medieval.

APPENDIX 3: 'Heritage at Risk' Register Entries

Appendix 3.1: Heritage at Risk Register for Garendon Park

Garendon Park, Shepshed - Charnwood

A remnant Arcadian landscape c1730, complete with triumphal arch and temple (both buildings at risk), designed by Ambrose Phillipps, a member of the Society of Dilettanti. Now seriously degraded and setting under threat from major local planning proposal, urban expansion and associated infrastructure. English Heritage engaged in ongoing discussion to find sustainable future for site.



© English Heritage

Heritage Category:	Registered Park and Garden grade II
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Name:	Garendon Park
Parish:	Shepshed
District/London Borough:	Charnwood
Locality:	Garendon
County:	Leicestershire
Parliamentary Constituency:	Loughborough
Region:	East Midlands
Designation:	Registered Park and Garden grade II, 12 LBs, SM
List Entry Number:	1000379
Condition:	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Vulnerability:	High
Trend:	Declining
New Entry:	No
Owner Type:	Private
Contact:	Ben Robinson 01604 735400

Appendix 3.2: Heritage at Risk Register for Temple of Venus, Garendon Park

The Triumphal Arch, Garendon Park, Ashby Road, Loughborough - Charnwood

Triumphal entrance archway designed by Ambrose Phillipps, 1730s. Located on edge of pleasure grounds around White Lodge, 1100 metres south west of site of Garendon Hall. Aligned on Temple of Venus to east along avenue of alternating deciduous and coniferous trees. Arch and lodge in fair condition although not regularly maintained.



© English Heritage

Heritage Category:	Listed Building grade I
Name:	The Triumphal Arch, Garendon Park, Ashby Road, Loughborough
Street:	Ashby Road
District/London Borough:	Charnwood
Locality:	Loughborough
County:	Leicestershire
Parliamentary Constituency:	Loughborough
Region:	East Midlands
Designation:	Listed Building grade I, RPG grade II
List Entry Number:	1361136
Condition:	Fair
Occupancy/Use:	Not applicable
Priority Category:	C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
Previous Priority Category:	C
New Entry:	No
Owner Type:	Private
Contact:	Ben Robinson 01604 735400

Appendix 3.3: Heritage at Risk Register for Garendon Park

The Temple of Venus, Garendon Park, Ashby Road, Loughborough - Charnwood

Temple designed by Ambrose Phillipps, 1730s. Located in open parkland, one kilometre SSW of site of Garendon Hall. Aligned on triumphal arch to west along avenue of alternating deciduous and coniferous trees. Temple not used, but in fair condition although not regularly maintained.



© English Heritage

Heritage Category:	Listed Building grade II*
Name:	The Temple of Venus, Garendon Park, Ashby Road, Loughborough
Street:	Ashby Road
District/London Borough:	Charnwood
Locality:	Loughborough
County:	Leicestershire
Parliamentary Constituency:	Loughborough
Region:	East Midlands
Designation:	Listed Building grade II*, RPG grade II
List Entry Number:	1116109
Condition:	Fair
Occupancy/Use:	Vacant/not in use
Priority Category:	C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
Previous Priority Category:	C
New Entry:	No
Owner Type:	Private
Contact:	Ben Robinson 01604 735400

APPENDIX 4: Documentary Research



Appendix 4.1: Pastel of Ambrose Phillips by Rosalba Carriera circa 1729-1734



Appendix 4.2: Old front (east elevation) of Garendon Hall in 1795 (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.3: South front during the 18th century (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.4: South front of Garendon Hall, attributed to Nattes circa 1979 (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.5: South front of Garendon Hall, 1862 (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.6: East elevation of Garendon Hall, mid 19th century (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.7: South front, post 1864 alterations (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.8: East elevation post 1864 alterations (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.9: View from the north of Garendon Hall, undated, c. early 20th century



Appendix 4.10: Entrance archway to Garendon Hall, undated, c. early 20th century



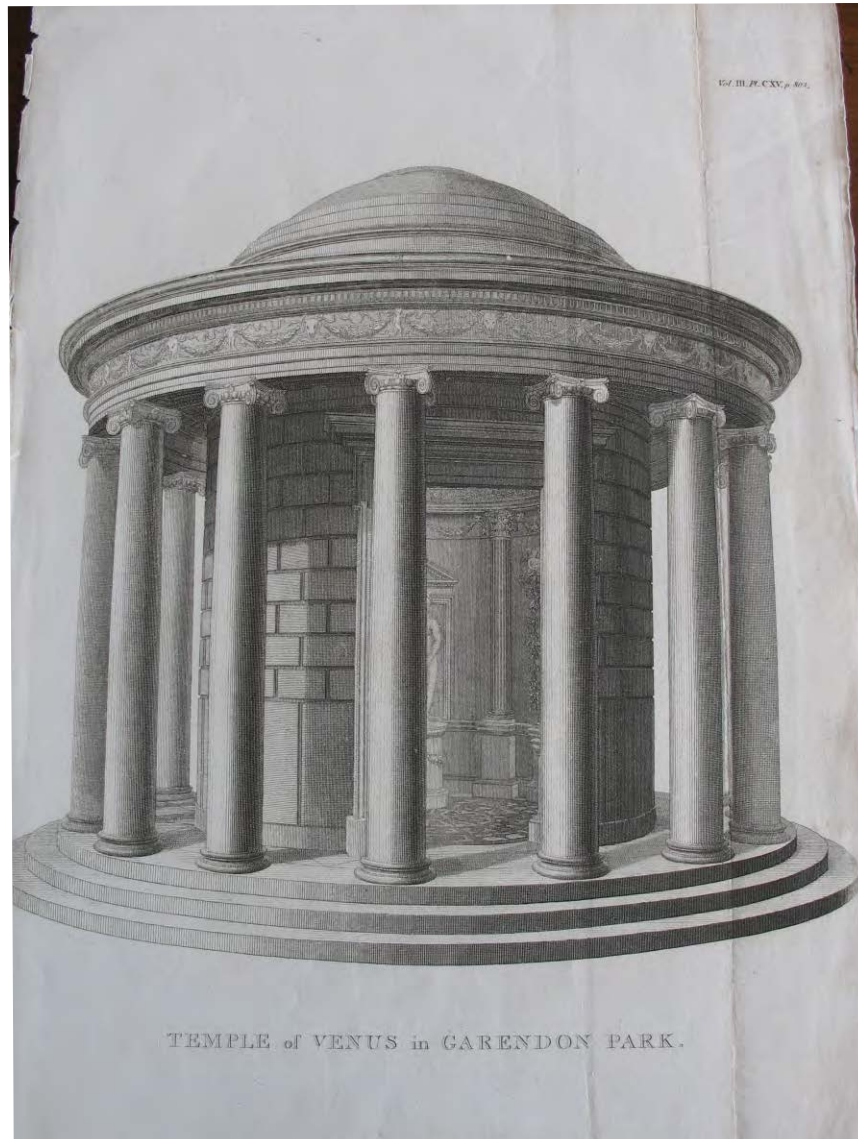
Appendix 4.11: Triumphal Arch, attributed to Nattes circa 1797 (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.12: Engraving of the Triumphal Arch (de Lisle Private Collection)



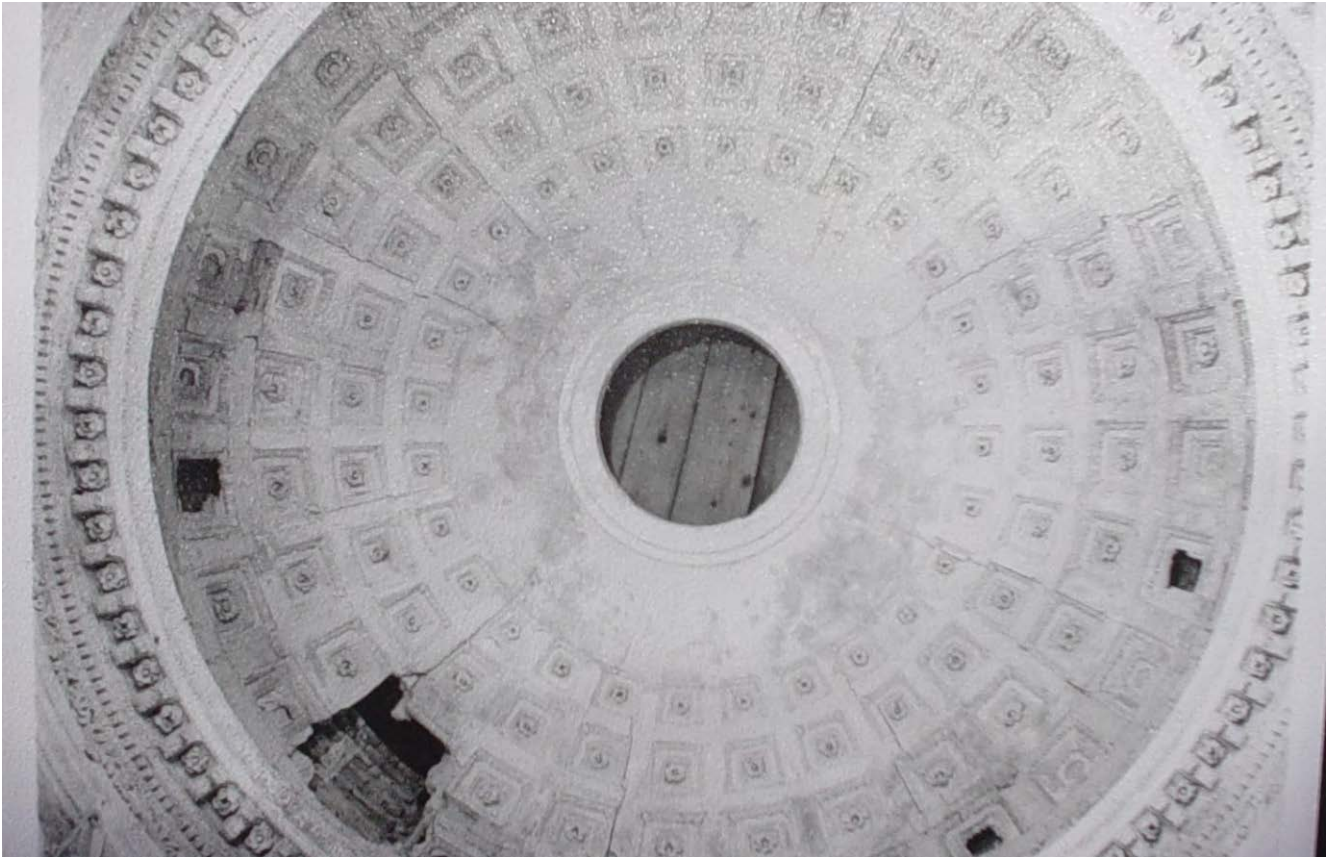
Appendix 4.13: Triumphal Arch, undated, c. early 20th century (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.14: Engraving of the Triumphal Arch (de Lisle Private Collection)



Appendix 4.15: Temple of Venus, early 20th century (de Lisle Private Collection)

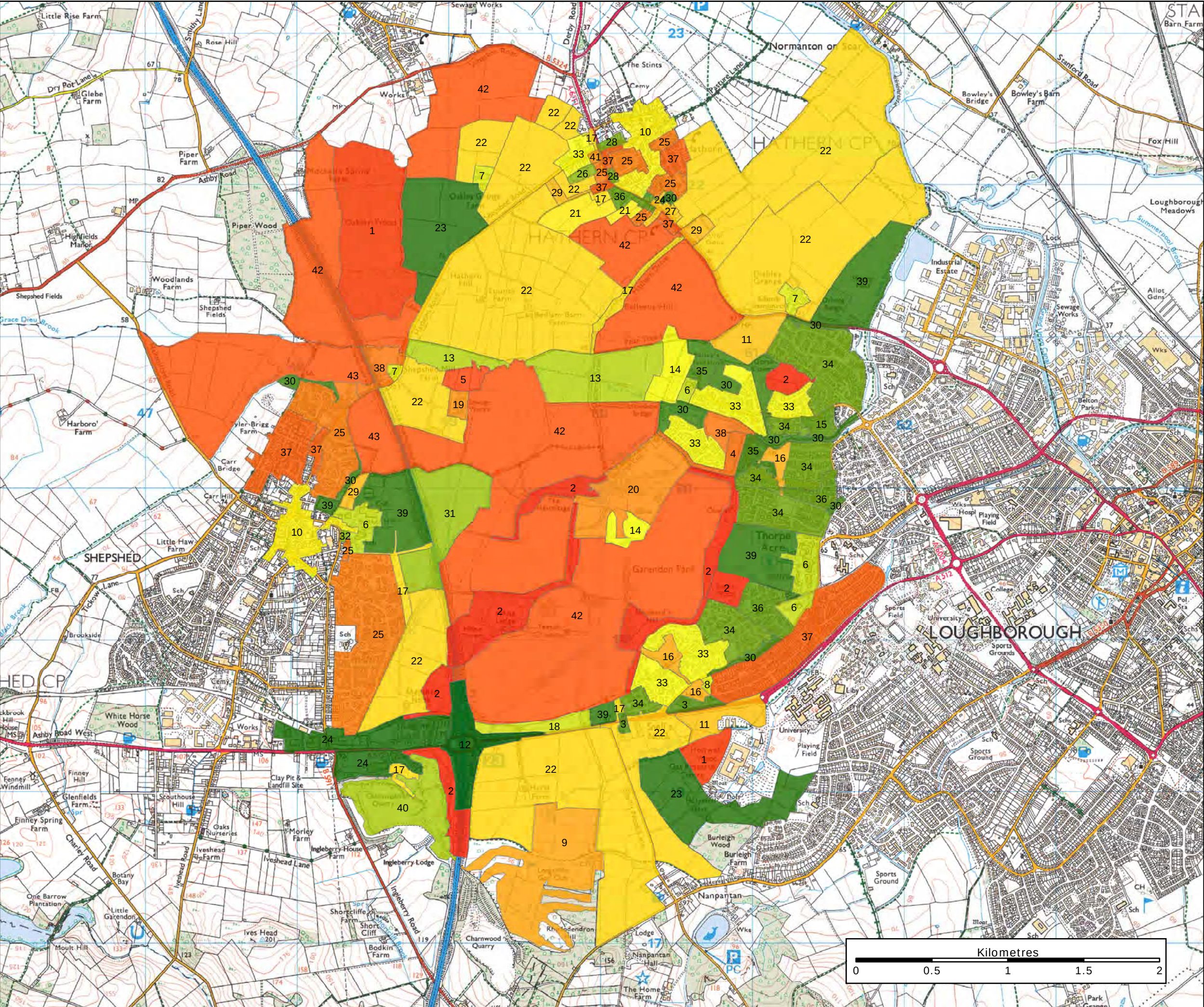


Appendix 4.16: Mid 20th century photograph of the internal roof of the Temple of Venus



Appendix 4.17: Obelisk, Nattes circa 1797 (de Lisle Private Collection)

APPENDIX 5: Garendon Park Historic Landscape Charcterisation



- 1 Broadleaved Ancient Woodland
- 2 Broadleaved Plantation
- 3 Commercial and Retail
- 4 Coniferous Plantation
- 5 Drained Wetlands
- 6 Educational
- 7 Farm Complex
- 8 Flats and Apartments
- 9 Golf Course
- 10 Historic Settlement Core
- 11 Large Irregular Fields
- 12 Major Road Junction
- 13 Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
- 14 Mixed Plantation
- 15 Municipal and Civic
- 16 Other Parkland
- 17 Other Plantation
- 18 Other Small Rectilinear Fields
- 19 Other Works
- 20 Parks and Gardens
- 21 Piecemeal Enclosure
- 22 Planned Enclosure
- 23 Planned Woodland Clearance
- 24 Post 1880s Industrial Complex
- 25 Post 1960s Residential Development
- 26 Post War Allotments
- 27 Pre 1880s Settlement Detached
- 28 Pre 1880s Settlement Semi Detached
- 29 Pre War Allotments
- 30 Public Open Space
- 31 Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure
- 32 Settlement 3rd-4th ed Semi Detached
- 33 Settlement Post-1960s Detached
- 34 Settlement Post-1960s Semi Detached
- 35 Settlement Post-1960s Terraced
- 36 Settlement Pre-1960s Detached
- 37 Settlement Pre-1960s Semi Detached
- 38 Small Irregular Fields
- 39 Sports Fields
- 40 Stone Quarries
- 41 Textiles, Boot & Shoe and Associated Industries
- 42 Very Large Post-War Fields



Site Name:
Garendon Park,
Ashby Road, Loughborough
Leicestershire

Scale:
1:24,000 @ A3

On Behalf of:
WILLIAM DAVIES AND
PERSIMMON HOMES

HeritageCollective

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Appendix 1:
Historic Landscape Characterisation

Date: 30/09/2013	Revision: v.1
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APPENDIX 6: Additional Comparisons

Introduction

English Heritage have expressed an interest in the comparison of Garendon Park with other registered parks and gardens, specifically Farnborough Hall, Stowe and Croome Court. This appendix will provide a succinct comparison of these sites.

Farnborough Hall

Farnborough Hall is a grade I registered park and garden with associated house with extensive mid 18th century landscaping. The park is around 115ha and comprises 5ha of gardens and pleasure grounds around the Hall and a further 110ha of parkland and ornamental planting. There has been a manor at Farnborough since at least the 14th century and was sold into the Holbech family in 1683. William Holbech remodelled the house and the park and pleasure grounds. The design of a significant ground of mid 18th century landscape structures is attributed to Miller.

The entrance to the park is marked by a pair of low stone piers with ball finials and the drive flanked by a low saddle-coped stone wall. Within the park there is a 17th century rectangular pond and a series of designated structures including walls, piers, an ice house, game larder and landscape structures.

Farnborough Hall itself is a grade I listed building and is likely a re-casing of a 16th or 17th century building following alterations by William Holbech in 1749. A new façade was also constructed in around 1700. An extensive service wing was added in the early 19th century though this was demolished in the mid 20th century. The interior of the Hall retains significant mid 18th century interiors completed for William Holbech by leading craftsmen, with important plasterwork by William Perritt.

The gardens comprise of formal and informal gardens and pleasure grounds surrounding the hall. Features include lawns, an 18th century ha-ha, formal rose gardens, Holbech's cascade, serpentine walks and a terrace dating from the 1740s.

There are three landscape features of great significance including the Ionic Temple (grade II*), the Oval Pavilion (grade II*) and the Obelisk (grade II). The Ionic Temple comprises an open pediment supported by four Ionic columns and dates to around 1750. The Oval Pavilion stands on a mount to the east of the terrace and comprises a ground floor loggia supported by four Tuscan columns. At first floor there is a prospect room with fine plasterwork decoration attributed to William Perritt. The Oval Pavilion dates from around 1750 and is likely inspired by an oval pavilion attributed to Inigo Jones. The Obelisk marks the southern end of the terrace and dates to at least 1746.

The park is separated into two distinct areas; land to the south of the Hall below the Terrace Walk and on high ground to the south east of the Terrace Walk. The park to the south of the hall comprises pasture with mixed scattered trees, an L-shaped lake and the remains of 18th century dams. There is a replanted, 19th century avenue of oaks and the remains of a shrubbery walk shown on the 1772 survey. The south east park comprises an extensive single pasture enclosure with scattered trees providing extensive views to the surroundings. Some of the 18th century planting remain intact.

Croome Park

Croome Park is a grade I registered park and garden dating from the 18th century. The landscape park was designed by Lancelot Brown and was his first independent

commission.

The hall at Croome Court was designed by Lancelot Brown in 1751-2 and is a grade I listed limestone ashlar Palladian mansion. Considerable elements of the previous 17th century house are incorporated into the building and the interior contains work by Brown and Robert Adam.

Croome Court faces north and south onto gently mounded lawns with, to the north of the house, a cricket pitch. West of the house the grounds fall gently away to the derelict remains of a mid 19th century bridge across the Croome River c 150m to the south-west. There is a shrubbery, contained within a brick ha-ha. The gardens contain the Rotunda (listed grade I), a circular Bath stone building with shallow dome begun in 1753 and designed by Lancelot Brown. From outside the Rotunda are views to other eye-catchers and the landscape beyond.

There was a deer park to the south of the site which was enclosed in 1712, the park was then incorporated into Brown's landscape park. The park at Croome Court extends roughly north/south for 1.5km with Croome Court to the east. There is an artificial lake called Croome River which meanders around islands and landscape features. Planting such as yews and oaks survive from the original planting of the 18th century. Within the parkland are various bridges and a grotto . Numerous eye-catchers existing within the parkland including the Panorama (grade I) a two storey circular tower by James Wyatt, Dunstall Castle (grade II*) a Robert Adam design in a Roman military style. Other significant eye-catchers include the Rotunda (grade I) and the Park Seat (grade II). Croome Church also serves as an eye-catcher designed by Brown as part of his wider landscape. It is likely that there were other landscape features including statues and an obelisk associated with the 18th century landscape though these have now been lost.

Stowe

Stowe is a grade I registered park and garden which encompasses extensive and complex pleasure grounds and park around a country mansion. Main phases date from the 18th and 19th centuries and work was undertaken by Charles Bridgeman, Sir John Vanbrugh, James Gibbs and William Kent, and Lancelot Brown.

Entrances to Stowe were designed to impress and a series of avenues and drives with a Corinthian Arch provide access to the hall site and gardens.

The mansion itself is grade I listed and holds approximately 400 rooms and dates from the 17th and 18th centuries. The north entrance overlooks informal lawns with parkland beyond while the south garden front overlooks the large lake.

The pleasure grounds surrounding the house consist of several compartments enclosed by formal boundary lines. These compartments include the Home Park, the South Lawn, the Elysian Fields (Kent), the Grecian Valley (Brown) and Hawkwell Field (Gibbs). Each compartment contains and links a variety of 18th century garden buildings and structures in many styles. There are around thirty-three garden buildings in total. Many of these are of great architectural importance and influence and were designed by distinguished architects. Many of the buildings are iconographic in nature and relate to the political views of Lord Cobham and Earl Temple. Indeed the storey telling character of the garden is so great that 18th century guidebooks adopted a set route.

Wider areas of parkland have been taken over as farmland and the overall scale of the park is much reduced. The large Fallow Deer Park is linked to the pleasure grounds by an old Roman road. The park contains its own group of eighteen C18 ornamental buildings, some of which continue the iconographic themes. One of these is General Wolfe's Obelisk (Vanbrugh C18, listed grade I), dedicated after his 1759 victory at Quebec, continuing the theme of the importance of empire.

Conclusion

In summary, as with the comparisons contained within the main body of text it is difficult to draw direct comparisons between the parks because they have each evolved differently and with different aspects of significance. Ranking the four for comparison is therefore a fairly blunt tool.

There are similarities to be found between the parks discussed above and Garendon Park. For example all parks have matching elements such as water features, garden buildings and avenues. However, Garendon Park, though significant, is a much less complete composition than any of the above.

The three parks and gardens included above have been designated by English Heritage as grade I demonstrating the exceptional interest of the site. Garendon Park has been designated as grade II (demonstrating special interest warranting every effort to preserve). There is clearly a vast difference between the level of significance at Garendon and the parks included above. This is due to the high level of retention of historic landscape scheme and the retention of the associated properties which provides context for the landscaping. Much of the significance of Garendon Park is derived from the survival of the three Phillip's eye-catchers, whereas the a great deal of the significance of the parks discussed above is derived from the survival of relatively complete 18th century landscaping schemes.

On balance, it is considered that Stowe, Croome and Farnborough Hall are all of greater significance than Garendon Park due to their relatively complete landscaping plans and their historic interest, association with notable landscapers and the preservation of the context of the hall and associated parkland.