

**1 Co op supermarket** – Originally an impressive emporium which was built by the far-seeing Mr Gittens, on the corner of Co-operation Street. Anything from ladies & gents fashions to haberdashery could be obtained. Built 1939.

**2 Co-op bakery** now residential flats. Built in 1914

**3 The Nags Head public house** On Whit Monday the 14<sup>th</sup> century custom of “selling the Wether” took place in the Nags Head each year. The ‘wethers’ was pasture land near where the police HQ is now. The auction was for use of the pasture land to graze cows or sheep. The last auction was held in 1973. Opposite the Nags head stood cottages which have been torn down.

**Broad Street** (or also known as the Clippet – where a claypit stood until 1830)

**4 Barclays Bank** – thatched ‘cruck’ cottage – built in 1500s. It is Cruck framed with cruck truss exposed in left gable & some timber framing visible in front wall to right of centre. Remainder rebuilt in granite rubble with some brick and cob, part plastered. There was a similar crescent of 8 thatched cottages on the opposite side of the street but these have long since been lost.

**5 The Cedars** Listed. Built about 1770 by Robert Marston. Originally farmers they became were connected with the quarries & granite. There are various Marston graves in the graveyard. The Cedars garden was across the road and was decorated with 12 statues of the apostles.

**6 The Red House** Listed. Built early 1800s. Extended in parts later that century. This house may have been built by the Marston family. It was definitely lived in by Marston descendants. There was a pond (clay pit) at the bottom of the garden which horses could drink from. Miss Nellie & Miss Kate Barber lived here. In the winter months Miss Nellie would make a big copper of soup for the poor.

**7 The Vicarage** built in 1867. Inhabited in 1871 by the Rev George Edwards, with his wife, 2 daughters & 2 servants. George was a keen Temperance man & helped establish an Enderby Temperance band. By 1891 the Rev Augustus Ayleward is living at the Vicarage with his wife & 3 children. He was vicar until 1914.

**8 The Manor House** timber framed. Originally built in 1400s but enlarged in the mid 1800s to the size it is today. There is evidence for a house dating back to 1100/1200s on this site. In the 1800s the house was split into apartments so that various families could live there. It is traditional for a Manor House to have a Mulberry tree although this one is an off shoot from one that got struck by lightning.

**9 St John the Baptist Church** The church probably dated originally back to the 13th century (built sometime between 1240 & 1270), replacing the Saxon church at Aldeby, down by the River Soar. Parish records date back to 1559. The whole body of the church was rebuilt by Charles Brook of Enderby Hall in 1868 for £7,000. 14<sup>th</sup> century tower was left intact. The old font was used as a garden ornament near the Church but was then broken. Tower contains 8 bells – in 1630 it only had 3 bells and a little one which were in a dangerous condition. The church is made from local Enderby Granite with some Bath Stone. In 1564 the income of the Vicar was £10 8s 9d. By 1664 the income had increased to £30. The Lych Gate had been damaged by passing traffic but the plaque is in place as a memorial to George & Elizabeth Marston who lived in The Cedars, Broad Street.

**Burial ground** The original Graveyard was closed for burials in 1867. A new cemetery was consecrated in 1868 with ¾ acre given by Charles Brooks from the adjacent field. To the right of the Lych gate is a separate entrance. This was to the “Free church cemetery”. This land was given to the village in 1849 by the Margetts family that farmed locally. The Margetts family emigrated to Australia shortly after. If you wander along the footpath to the “new” part of the cemetery you will come across 3 graves of the children of miller Edwin Wormleighton & his wife. The children sadly died from Measles.

**10 Old school** Enderby National School was founded in 1759. This building was built of local granite in 1860. In 1867 it was described as one of the best schools in the district. Children would travel from Narborough & Thurlaston to attend. Enlarged in 1872 by Charles Brook from Enderby Hall for £500. The school was under the control of the Church of England. In the 1800s fees were charged for schooling. Since 1880 it was compulsory for 5-10 year olds to attend school.

**A memorial** was erected to Charles Brook (1813-1872) in the yard of the National School about 1872 – it cost £200, paid for by the villagers

At the back of the old school was **Page’s Yard** – a collection of cottages now demolished. Yards were an important feature of Enderby - they were small clusters of cottages built off the main streets (probably sharing a communal water pump & privy). 6 shops were also cleared from High Street.

**High Street (previously called Church Street)**

**11 School house** – Listed & built at the same time as the National School in 1860/1870 from local granite. Mr Battersby lived here in 1881 – apparently he had red hair & was liberal with a cane!

**12 Restaurant** – was “**Havelock Arms**” or simply “the Havelock” public house. Havelock is a cloth covering cap with a flap at the back to protect the neck from the sun. A collection of cottages were adjacent called **Havelock Yard** – in 1891 there were 7 families living there.

**13 Village pump** – site can still be seen TBC

**14 Old School** Opposite Cini - White painted house with space for a bell on the side

**15 Conservative club** – Originally a gentleman’s reading room. Built in 1872 by Charles Brook of Enderby Hall. Formerly Working Men’s Institute. – And prior to that a coffee shop

**The Cross** most of the houses are grade 2 listed here & the buildings date from early 1800s The village vet lived on the Cross.

**16 The white house** set back from the road. Name? – it is grade 2 listed. Built about 1820-30 (mentioned in will of 1834).

**The Cooperative Society** has shaped the look of many of Enderby’s buildings. At it’s height in the 1800s / 1900s ‘The Society’ had its own slaughterhouse, shoe factory, dairy, bakery, bank & various shops selling all manor of items. **17 Co-op bank** and the original Coop society shop was next door. In 1881 store keeper was William Burgess.