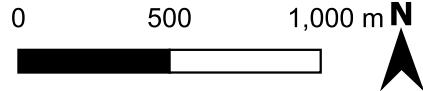


**LICHENSTONE**  
Geoscience, GIS, Archaeology

Elevation  
(Metres OD)



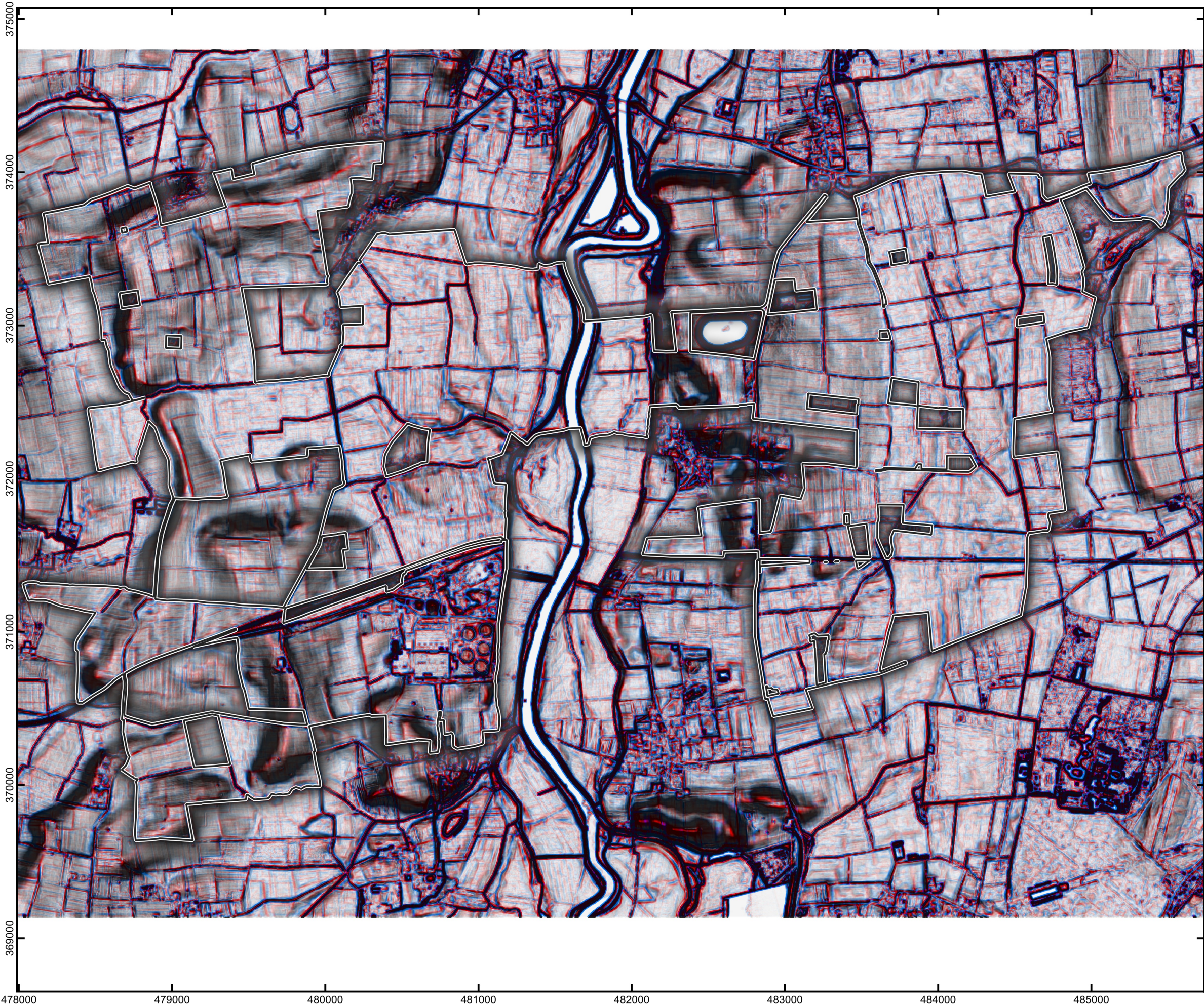
Survey area



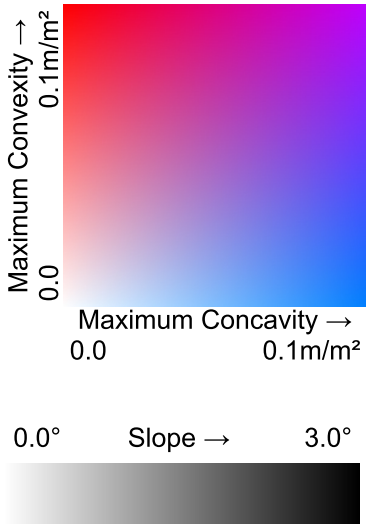
**A3 Sheet 40 [1:25000] - Digital  
Elevation Model (Overview)**


*Colour-scale image of terrain  
heights with simulated ambient  
illumination.*

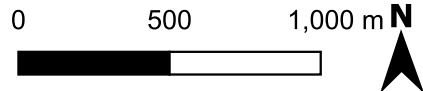




**LICHENSTONE**  
Geoscience, GIS, Archaeology



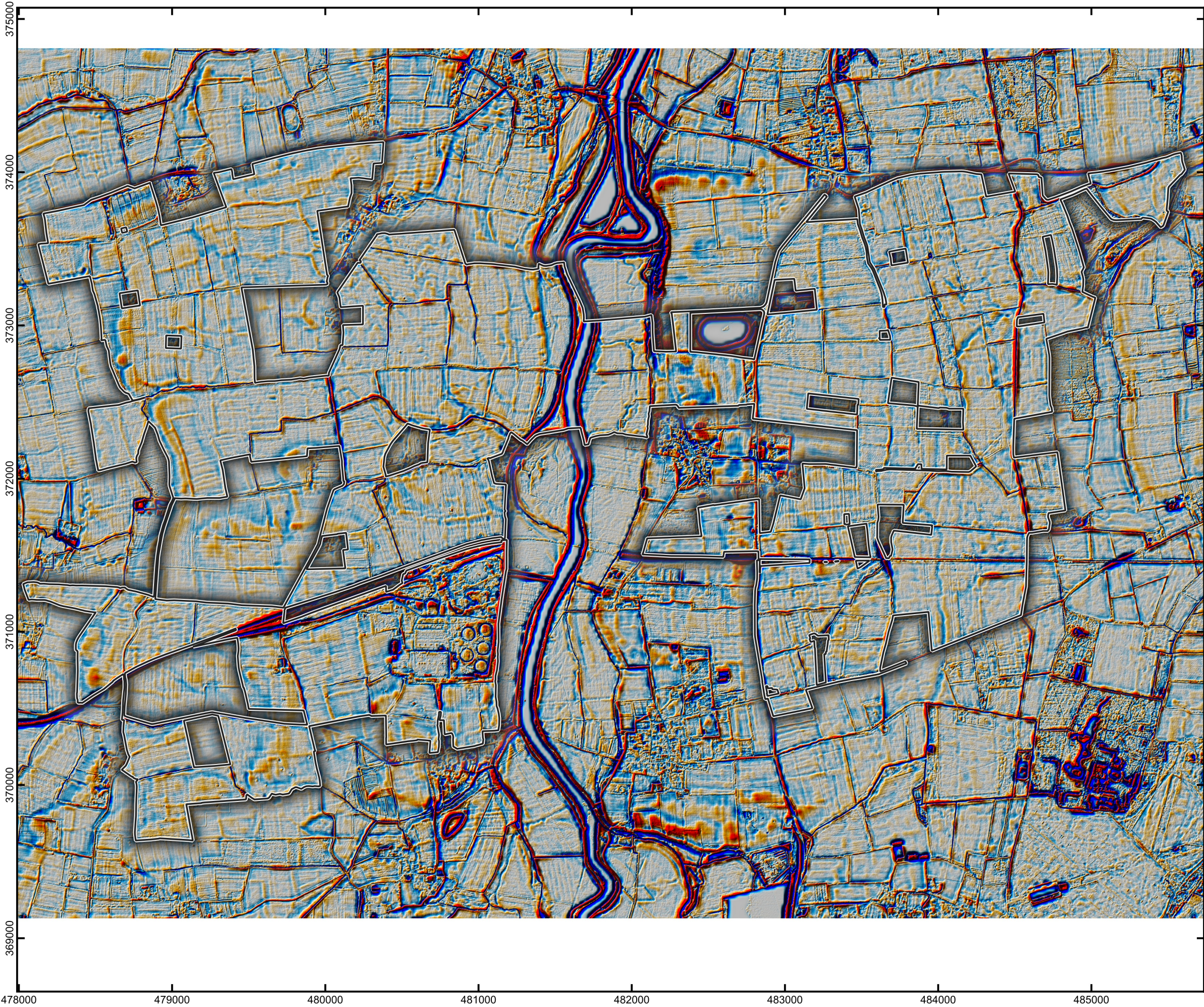
 Survey area



**A3 Sheet 41 [1:25000] - Terrain Slope and Curvature (Overview)**

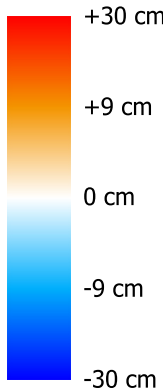
*Colour-scale image of local (10-20m) terrain curvature shaded by slope*




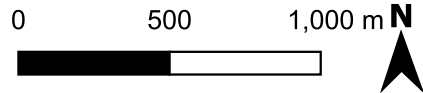


**LICHENSTONE**  
Geoscience, GIS, Archaeology

Topographic anomaly



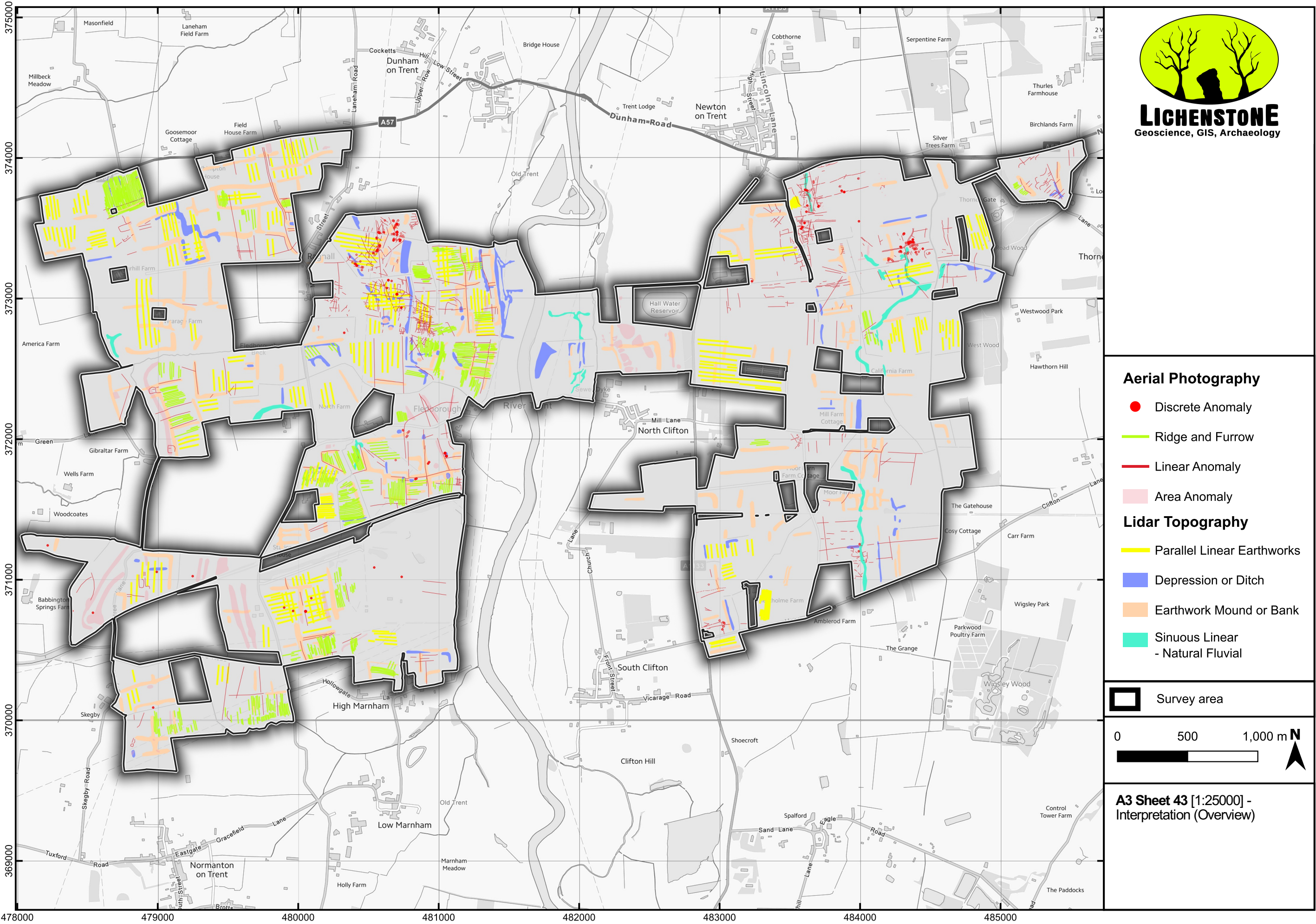
 Survey area



**A3 Sheet 42 [1:25000]** - Local Topographic Anomaly (Overview)

*Colour-scale image of small-scale topography shaded with simulated illumination from the*







## Appendix B: Scheduled Monument summaries

*Within the order Limits, excluded from developable area:*

Whimpton Moor Medieval Village and Moated Site, Ragnall (NHLE: 1017567)

### Reasons for Designation

Medieval rural settlements in England were marked by great regional diversity in form, size and type, and the protection of their archaeological remains needs to take these differences into account. To do this, England has been divided into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area's distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. These can be further divided into sub-Provinces and local regions, possessing characteristics which have gradually evolved during the last 1500 years or more. This monument lies in the Trent sub-Province of the Central Province, where the broad Trent valley swings in a great arc across midland England. Underlain by heavy clays, it is given variety by superficial glacial and alluvial deposits. Although treated as a single sub-Province, it has many subtle variations. Generally, it is characterised by a great number of villages and hamlets which cluster thickly along scarp-foot and scarp-tail zones, locations suitable for exploiting the contrasting terrains. Throughout the sub-Province there are very low and extremely low densities of dispersed farmsteads, some of which are ancient, but most of which are 18th-century and later movement of farms out of earlier villages.

Medieval villages were organised agricultural communities, sited at the centre of a parish or township, that shared resources such as arable land, meadow and woodland. Village plans varied enormously, but when they survive as earthworks their most distinguishing features include roads and minor tracks, platforms on which stood houses and other buildings such as barns, enclosed crofts and small enclosed paddocks. They frequently include the parish church within their boundaries, and as part of the manorial system most villages include one or more manorial centres which may also survive as visible remains as well as below ground deposits. In the central province of England, villages were the most distinctive aspect of medieval life, and their archaeological remains are one of the most important sources of understanding rural life in the five or more centuries following the Norman Conquest. Medieval villages were supported by a communal system of agriculture based on large, unenclosed, open arable fields. These large fields were subdivided into strips (known as lands) which were allocated to individual tenants. The cultivation of these strips with heavy ploughs pulled by oxen teams produced long, wide ridges, and the resultant 'ridge and furrow' where it survives is the most obvious physical indication of the open field system. Individual strips or lands were laid out in groups known as furlongs defined by terminal headlands at the plough turning points and lateral grass balks. Furlongs were in turn grouped into large open fields. Well preserved ridge and furrow, especially in its original context adjacent to village earthworks, is both an important source of information about medieval agrarian life and a distinctive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. It is usually now covered by the hedges or walls of subsequent field enclosure. The earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Whimpton Moor are particularly well preserved and retain significant archaeological deposits. The earthworks and the aerial photographic evidence provide a clear picture of the village layout and how it fitted within the wider agricultural landscape. The historical documentation provides evidence of the status of the settlement, how it was administered and clues to its desertion. Taken as a whole the remains of the settlement of Whimpton Moor will add greatly to our knowledge and understanding of the development of medieval settlement in the area.

### Details

The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of Whimpton Moor medieval village, including a moated site. The site straddles the A57 trunk road, approximately 700m north of Farhill Farm, and is in two areas of protection. Whimpton is first mentioned in 1086 in the Domesday Book where it is recorded that 'Wimentun' was one of four berewicks of the king's manor of Dunham (Dunham). A berewick was a settlement which was physically separate from the village where the lord lived but was still governed as part of the manorial estate. That Whimpton survived long after Domesday is documented in various Pipe Rolls (the annual records of the Exchequer) of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. These make reference to both land and inhabitants of the village. A decree of 1414 in the register of the chapter of Southwell states 'there shall be an able chaplain provided dwelling in the town of Dunham and Whimpton, and the inhabitants of the same to be restored to their former situation'. This obviously makes reference to the fact that the tenants of the village had been moved from their homes on a previous occasion. This movement may mark the beginning of the desertion of the village. The village was undoubtedly deserted by 1547 when a post-mortem inquest of the property



of Robert Newyll lists Whimpton as nothing more than a field name. The monument survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains. In the field to the south of the A57 road, a well-defined roadway runs east to west across the centre of the monument following the ridge of the hill. The width of the road varies from 23m in the centre of the monument to 7.5m at its eastern and western extremes. Two sunken roads join the main sunken road and run downslope to the north. That to the west skirts around a rectangular platform and continues to the hedgerow bordering the second road, that to the east, also skirts around a rectangular enclosure and continues north, east of a pond (now dry). At this point the road has been truncated by the A57 road. Slight earthworks in the field to the north of the A57 indicate the continuing line of this road to the east with a sharp turn before heading north. The road terminates at the south west corner of a large rectangular enclosure surrounded by a wide ditch. The rectangular platform of this enclosure measures 38m east to west and 23m north to south. The surrounding ditch 7.5m wide survives as a slight hollow in a currently ploughed field north of Kipps Court (on Field Farm). This ditched enclosure is interpreted as a moated homestead. Remains of structures will survive beneath the ground surface on the platform. In the south east corner of the southern area of protection to the south of the east-west sunken road are a series of rectangular enclosures or tofts. These are aligned north to south and are marked by low banks and ditches. Each contains a small raised rectangular platform which mark the foundations of medieval houses. The low banks defining the platforms are created by the buried remains of walls. Other rectangular tofts with evidence of house platforms are visible in the north west corner of the settlement with the house platforms fronting on to the A57 road. It is possible that the western sunken road turned west along the line of the A57 road to provide access to these properties. This would also have continued the roughly symmetrical layout of the village which is particularly apparent from aerial photographs. To the north of the central road and between the two north-south sunken roads are another series of rectilinear enclosures which are less regular in shape. The largest measures approximately 61m east to west and 46m north to south and faces on to the widest point of the east-west sunken roads. The enclosure is marked by low banks on its north, east and west sides and, with the exception of two sub-circular shaped hollows in the centre, which are interpreted as ponds, no evidence of structural remains is visible. It is suggested that this was an open area, possibly a green in the centre of the village. This interpretation is substantiated by the fact that further tofts lie to the north of it with evidence of house platforms adjacent to the green. To the east of the green are two more enclosures. These are sub-square in shape but again show evidence of house platforms adjacent to the main east- west sunken road. To the east of the western sunken road and at the junction with the main east-west sunken road is a raised platform 36.5m in length and 21m wide. Its northern face is steeply scarped and survives to a height of 1.5m above the roadway. Further enclosures with possible house platforms are located in the north east corner of the field but the precise layout of these is more difficult to determine. A number of irregular shaped hollows are visible around the monument. The largest, a kidney shaped hollow, situated just south of the A57 road and to the west of the eastern sunken road was recorded in 1907 as a pond and was depicted on a plan of the earthworks as containing water (it is now dry). Further hollows south of but following the line of the A57 road were also shown as ponds on the early plan but these were dry at the time of the survey. A further two ponds are visible along the southern boundary and appear to be attached to water management channels, but these are overlain by ridge and furrow. This indicates that more than one phase of occupation or at least cultivation is represented on the site. To the east, south and west of the monument are the well-preserved remains of part of the open field system. The surviving remains are visible as parts of five medieval furlongs (groups of lands or cultivation strips) marked by headlands. The cultivation strips collectively form ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow are curved in the shape of an elongated reverse 'S'. This shape developed over the years from the need to swing the plough team out at the end of a strip to enable it to turn and to continue ploughing in the opposite direction. The remains survive to a height of 0.5m. All fences, gates, feeding troughs and modern metallised surfaces are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

### *Within the 2km study area:*

Roman Vexillation Fortress, Two Roman Marching Camps and a Royal Observers Corps Monitoring Post, Newton on Trent (NHLE: 1003608)

### Summary



A 1st century Roman vexillation fortress sits on a ridge above the River Trent. To the south lie the remains of two Roman marching camps. A Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post lies immediately to the north.

#### Reasons for Designation

The Roman Vexillation Fortress, two associated Roman Marching Camps, and the later Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, Newton on Trent is scheduled for the following principal reasons:

**Period:** The fortress and camps date from the 1st century AD, during the military conquest of Britannia by the Roman Army, and are highly representative of this initial phase of the Roman conquest and occupation of Britain;

**Rarity:** Vexillation fortresses form a rare subset of Roman defensive sites;

**Survival:** Three sides of the fortress survive, complete with outworks and internal features. The two camps survive as the northern arm of the defensive circuit;

**Potential:** The fortress and camps remain unexcavated and contain considerable potential to inform on the nature and lives of the Roman Army in the early days of the occupation of Britannia.

#### History

A vexillation fortress is a temporary camp built by the Roman army to house a subdivision of a legion or a composite military unit of between 2000 and 3000 men, called a vexillation. Vexillation fortresses are poorly defined but are generally classified by size (between 6.5 and 12 hectares) as the size of a camp is proportional to the number of troops housed. Vexillation fortresses are generally considered to be mid- to late 1st century in date, as the movement of large numbers of troops was linked to the conquest of Britannia. They could be used as a temporary base for manoeuvres into adjacent, unconquered territories, or as winter bases for a force to move into adjacent territory in the spring.

The fortress at Newton on Trent lies on a ridge above the River Trent, adjacent to a river crossing on the boundary of territory controlled by the Corieltauvi. Its location suggests that in addition to guarding the river crossing, it was built as part of a line of vexillation fortresses along the Trent designed to intimidate the Brigantes to the north, while providing a line of forward bases for operations in Brigantian territory. If so, the date of construction would be around AD 70.

The fortress occupies a strong position at the highest point along the ridge. Two marching camps to the south respect the position of the fortress rather than occupying the strategically more important ground of the fortress itself, indicating that they were built while the fortress was still occupied. The two camps are clearly not contemporary, as one sits within another. The presence of a defensive clavicula in the one visible gate suggests a 1st century date, so they may represent marching camps for units travelling from Lindum (Lincoln) into Brigantian territory.

The vexillation fortress was first detected on aerial photographs in 1962. A further campaign of aerial photography discovered one camp to the south in 1969, and a second camp to the south in 1977. An earth resistance survey in 1984 detected twin ditches in the north west corner of the fortress, with a single ditch running inside the fortress at right angles to the defensive circuit. Subsequent excavation of the single ditch suggested it was Roman in date and may have represented a reduction in the size of the fortress at some point during its life. Excavations to the north of the fortress uncovered a number of 2nd century Romano-British kilns.

Existing aerial photographs of the fortress and surrounding area were reinterpreted in 2010, providing an accurate description of the known cropmarks. An archaeological investigation to the south east of the known crop marks failed to find any further direct evidence of the Roman camps, although evidence of Roman activity was recorded.

In 1961, a Royal Observer Corps post was constructed between the double ditch and outworks of the fort in the north west corner. The Royal Observer Corps (ROC) was a civilian service, mainly staffed by volunteers. Its original role was to visually spot enemy aircraft, but in 1957 it became part of the newly formed United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO), charged with the task of



reporting nuclear explosions and the monitoring of the resultant spread of radioactive fallout in the event of nuclear attack. This was facilitated by the construction of a national network of 1,518 monitoring posts, 1,026 of which were in England. The post at Newton on Trent was known as the Dunham on Trent ROC post and continued to be operational until September 1991. It was surveyed in 1998 and subsequently in 2011 and 2016.

#### Details

**PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS:** A 1st century Roman vexillation fortress sits on a ridge above the river Trent. To the south lie the remains of two Roman marching camps. A Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post lies immediately to the north.

**DESCRIPTION:** The fortress is visible as a series of cropmarks and comprises three sides of a double ditched enclosure with rounded corners. The western edge has been lost due to erosion, although the possibility remains that the fourth side may have been provided by the break of slope of the ridge. The fortress measures 350m from north to south, and between 300 and 390m west to east, enclosing an area of just under 12 hectares. Gaps in the north and south sides probably represent entrances. The fortress is surrounded on three sides by a series of staggered and overlapping ditches that formed an additional set of outworks. A small section of internal ditch is visible near the centre of the enclosure. An area of ridge and furrow is visible in the north west corner of the fortress.

Two Roman camps are situated 200m south of the vexillation fortress. The northernmost of the two camps comprises a 280m long cropmark with an entrance in the middle. The entrance has a clavicula (a curved extension of the rampart and ditch extending within the defences in lieu of a gate) mid-way along. To the south is another 170m long cropmark with a rounded corner to the south, showing the presence of a second camp probably lying within the first.

The Royal Observer Corps post was built to a standard design, and measures 5.5m by 2.3m internally, including the entrance. Most of the post is underground, but the entrance hatch, Ground Zero Indicator mount (on top of the entrance ventilator) and Fixed Survey Meter mount survive above ground. The hatch is welded shut, but the 1998 survey reported some surviving fittings internally.

#### [Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm, East Markham \(NHLE: 1018619\)](#)

##### Reasons for Designation

Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century. They comprised a small, defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade or, rarely, a stone wall. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks acted as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. They are rare nationally with only 200 recorded examples and less than 60 with baileys. As such, and as one of a limited number and very restricted range of Anglo-Saxon and Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period.

The earthwork remains of the ringwork known as Kingshaugh Camp are rare, particularly well preserved and retain significant archaeological deposits. The deposits at the bottom of the ditches, the construction material of the banks and the buried land surface beneath the banks will all contain important artefactual and environmental evidence. The earthworks and the historical and archaeological documentation combine to provide a clear picture of the ringwork and its social and economic position in the wider medieval landscape.

#### Details

The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of Kingshaugh Camp, a ringwork which surrounds the 17th century Kingshaugh House. The house itself is a Grade II Listed Building which tradition places on the site of a hunting lodge founded by King John. Kingshaugh Farm also sits within the ringwork. The monument is situated in a meander of a stream which forms the northern boundary of the area of protection. The earliest reference to 'Kingseshag' is in pipe rolls dating to 1194 when it is recorded that there was pasture worth ten shillings. In 1211, in the accounts of Brian de Insula who was working for the king in the East Midlands, there is a reference to the spending of five hundred and fifty pounds four shillings and seven pence for building the king's houses and enclosing the park. Further



work was carried out in 1212 and 1214. There is also the first reference of 'Kingshawe' being a castrum or fortified camp in 1214, indicating that the earthworks were present by this date. A chapel was recorded in 1215 and a thick wall within Kingshaugh House is said to be the surviving remains of this. After this the property was given to various knights who held it for the king but in state papers of 1604 it is recorded that the manor left the king's demesne and was bought by Augustine Earl. Artefacts, including large quantities of Iron Age and Roman date, have been recovered from the site and its surrounding area. This suggests that the area had been an important focus of settlement for some considerable time, beginning long before the earliest written references to the site. The monument survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains. In the eastern half of the monument a sub-circular area, measuring approximately 120m in diameter, is defined on its south and east side by a bank and external ditch or moat which survives to a depth of up to 3m. On the north side the bank is degraded but still survives as a low, wide feature and provides a fairly steep slope down to the north. The stream provides a natural defence on the north, north east and north west sections of the monument. On the western side of the moated area, the bank and ditch have been lost beneath modern farm buildings. To the south of the sub-circular area the defence of the monument was further strengthened by a complex series of banks and ditches. On the south east side, a wide ditch is separated from the inner moat by a narrow corridor. This runs in a southerly direction for approximately 40m before turning at right angles and widening towards the west. A low bank flanks it on its southern side. The wide ditch, to the south of the corridor and low bank, is 'L' shaped with the shorter stretch running north to south and the longer section running to the west for the full width of the monument. On the western side of the moated area the bank and ditch lie beneath modern farm buildings. Where small scale excavations for service trenches or other building works have been carried out within the farm yard significant archaeological deposits have been uncovered, indicating the level of survival beneath the ground surface. The buried remains include an infilled section of ditch. The short section of the ditch is the widest but tapers to a point at its northern end where it provides access to the corridor. At its widest point, the ditch contains a high, well defined ovoid mound which appears to have provided additional defence to the corridor. To the south of the ditch are the degraded remains of another bank and outer ditch. These are curved in plan and provide an almost mirror image of the curve in the stream which defines the northern boundary of the monument. Both the eastern and western ends of the bank and ditch have been truncated, at the western end by a modern farm track and at the eastern end by a field drain. This bank and ditch are very slight when compared to the other earthworks. Kingshaugh House, the modern farm buildings, all modern fences, gates, track surfaces and animal feeding troughs are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

### [Cross in St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard, Kettlethorpe \(NHLE: 1018289\)](#)

#### 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 churchyard cross at St Peter and St Paul's Church is a good example of a medieval standing cross with a stepped base. Situated to the south of the nave it is believed to stand in or near its original position. Minimal disturbance of the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to its construction and use in this location will survive intact. While parts of the cross survive from medieval times, subsequent restoration has resulted in its continued function as a public monument and amenity.

#### Details

The monument includes the base, comprising three steps and a socket stone, the shaft and head of a Grade II Listed standing stone cross. The cross is located in the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul's Church approximately 9m south of the nave. The cross is medieval in origin with modern additions, all of limestone.

The base of the cross, which is largely medieval, includes three steps of square plan now supported by a shallow concrete plinth. Resting on the top step is the socket stone, a single block, square in section at the base, with moulded and chamfered corners rising to a top of octagonal section. Fixed into the socket stone are the remains of the medieval shaft, rectangular in section at the base and rising above moulded and chamfered corners in tapering octagonal section to a height of 1.29m. Set onto the top of this fragment is a modern shaft with an integral cross head, which takes the form of a gabled cross with a carving of the Crucifixion on the west face.

The gravestone which stands on the north east side of the cross is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

#### *Within the 5km study area:*

#### *Moat, three fishponds, enclosures, hollow way, and part of a road at Hall Yard (NHLE: 1008247)*

##### Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moat at Hall Yard is a good example of a large manorial moat with attached fishponds and enclosures and is unusual in that it is associated with a major medieval road and ford. Since it has suffered only minor disturbance since it was abandoned, the remains of buildings and structures will survive well throughout the monument, along with the relationship between the road and manorial complex.

#### Details

The monument includes the moat, three fishponds, enclosures, a hollow way and part of the former route of a major road at Hall Yard. The latter includes a ford across Moorhouse Beck. The moat is situated at the north-west corner of the monument and includes a rectangular platform measuring 32m



x 38m surrounded by an 18m wide ditch. An outer revetment bank is visible on the south and east sides of the ditch and is 9m wide by 1m high. The moated platform is raised c.1m higher than the surrounding area and the ditch is c.2m deep. There is a probable bridging point from the road to the platform c.15m from the south-east corner of the latter. To the west of the moat, alongside Moorhouse Beck, are the remains of three rectangular fishponds of which the northernmost is the largest at 20m from north to south by 11m from east to west. It survives to a depth of c.1.5m whereas the remaining fishponds have been partially filled in and appear as shallow sunken areas varying in depth between 0.5m and 1m. The middle pond measures 7m from east to west by 5m from north to south while the south pond is roughly 12m x 14m. Both the north and south ponds are connected to the stream via sluices which lead from the south- west and north-west corners respectively.

The bank along the east side of the moat forms the west side of a rectangular banked enclosure measuring 70m from north to south by 40m from east to west. The eastern half of this enclosure is subdivided by additional banks and ditches to create two smaller pens. Part of another small enclosure exists to the east but appears to have been truncated by the modern field boundary. A long linear ditch measuring c.3m wide by 0.75m deep runs along the southern edge of these enclosures and along the south side of the moat. This ditch marks the north side of the road which bisects the site. This road is c.16m wide and also flanked by a ditch along the south side. Due to its size and form it was clearly a road of some importance and has been interpreted as part of the former course of the Great North Road. Parts of this road are known to have originated in the Roman period though this section, in its surviving form, appears to date to the late medieval or post medieval period. At its western extreme, the road crosses Moorhouse Beck via a now obsolete ford. At this point, near present day Cliff Bridge, it rejoins the current Great North Road (the B1164). Further remains relating to the road are expected to exist east of the area of the scheduling but their extent and state of survival are not yet sufficiently understood for them to be included in the scheduling. The banked enclosures to the south of the road are similar in form to those on the north side and include four main enclosures with, in some cases, evidence of sub-divisions and, in one case, the earthwork remains of a long building, possibly a barn or byre, with two small yards attached. Without excavation, it is impossible to fully identify these features but, as they do not have the appearance of individual house-plots and crofts, they have been interpreted as manorial enclosures related to the medieval or post medieval manor house that would have occupied the moat. They were served by the sunken track or hollow way that extends along the south side.

A number of features in the area are excluded from the scheduling. These are the boundary fences, gates and telegraph poles, however the ground beneath these features is included.

#### Moated site W of Church Road (NHLE: 1017858)

##### Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moat at Harby is a reasonably well-preserved example of a large manorial moat with documented historical associations. Though it has suffered some disturbance since it was abandoned, this has been restricted to one area and the remains of buildings and structures from all phases of occupation will survive throughout.

##### Details

The monument is the moated site west of All Saints Church, Harby and includes part of a roughly square platform enclosed on its south and west sides by ditches and, on its north side, by a boundary bank. The monument would also have extended eastwards into the area now occupied by All Saints



churchyard. However, apart from a small area containing the surviving east end of the south ditch, the churchyard is not included in the scheduling as it is in current ecclesiastical use. Apart from the boundary bank along its northern edge, the platform was roughly 70m square. Approximately three-quarters of this area is included within the scheduling. Low earthworks along the northern edge of the platform mark the foundations of brick-built structures and are interpreted as evidence of later re-use of the moated site. The boundary bank is c.5m wide and 1.25m high and is flat-topped. Originally, it would have supported a timber palisade or wall. It extends westwards to form a dam across the northern end of the ditch on the west side of the moat, and is now truncated by the modern field boundary. Originally, it would have continued further westward to form the boundary round a second enclosure. At its north end, the western moat ditch is c.11m wide and has a very shallow V-shaped profile with a maximum depth of 1.5m. Towards the south, it is nearer 2m deep and is steeper sided. A 7m wide causeway lies between the south end of this ditch and the west end of the southern moat ditch. The south ditch is c.2m deep and 8m wide and has been filled in to the east where the churchyard now lies. There is now no visible sign of a ditch along the east side of the moat. This suggests either that the church lay within the moated enclosure or that the feature has been filled in and built over. The monument, which is sometimes wrongly referred to as Queen Eleanor's Palace, was in fact the site of the medieval moated manor house of Richard de Weston. It was here that the Queen died in 1290 after failing to recover from an illness whilst accompanying her husband Edward I on his campaign against the Scots. The moat would have been constructed some time prior to this and would have continued in use for some time after.

### [Deserted Village of North Ingleby \(NHLE: 1003570\)](#)

#### Summary

Not currently available for this entry.

#### Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

#### History

Not currently available for this entry.

#### Details

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available.

### [Site of medieval nunnery, Broadholme \(NHLE: 1008670\)](#)

#### Reasons for Designation

A nunnery was a settlement built to sustain a community of religious women. Its main buildings were constructed to provide facilities for worship, accommodation and subsistence. The main elements are the church and domestic buildings arranged around a cloister. This central enclosure may be accompanied by an outer court and gatehouse, the whole bounded by a precinct wall, earthworks or moat. Outside the enclosure, fishponds, mills, field systems, stock enclosures and barns may occur. The earliest English nunneries were founded in the seventh century AD but most of these had fallen out of use by the ninth century. A small number of these were later refounded. The tenth century witnessed the foundation of some new houses, but the majority of medieval nunneries were established from the late 11th century onwards. Nunneries were established by most of the major religious orders of the time, including the Benedictines, Cistercians, Augustinians, Franciscans and Dominicans. It is known from documentary sources that at least 153 nunneries existed in England, of which the precise locations of only around 100 sites are known. Few sites have been examined in detail and as a rare and poorly understood medieval monument type all examples exhibiting survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

The site of the priory of St Mary, Broadholme, is particularly rare in being one of only two Premonstratensian nunneries to be founded in England. The site has never been excavated archaeologically, and post-medieval activity on the site has been of limited impact. Finds of architectural



fragments and other remains indicate a good state of preservation underground, particularly beneath the platform which will preserve archaeological evidence for the conventual buildings.

#### Details

The monument includes the remains of the medieval nunnery of St Mary, Broadholme, a priory of Premonstratensian canonesses founded before 1154 and dissolved in 1536. It was the first of only two nunneries of the Premonstratensian order to be established in England in the Middle Ages. The remains of the nunnery include part of a raised platform and an area of ridge-and-furrow with associated earthworks. The platform, approximately 70m square, lies in the southwest part of the site and is raised approximately 1m above the level of the surrounding land. It is covered by a post-medieval farmhouse, garden, yard and drive, and has been cut away on the west by post-medieval farm buildings and on the south by modern ploughing. Finds made near the house include stone foundations, architectural fragments and a stone coffin, indicating that the platform is the site of the conventual church and associated domestic buildings. Architectural fragments believed to have derived from the remains of the nunnery are built into the farmhouse. Immediately east of the platform and divided from it by a line of mature hazels, is an area of orchard bounded on the north by an avenue of trees and on the south and east by a fence. In this area human burials have been found, aligned east-west, indicating the site of the conventual cemetery. To the north of both the platform and the orchard lies an area of degraded ridge-and-furrow approximately 40m x 10m wide and other earthworks associated with the conventual precinct. Excluded from the scheduling are the present farmhouse and all fences, although the ground beneath these features is included.

#### [Site of medieval town, Torksey \(NHLE: 1004991\)](#)

##### Summary

Not currently available for this entry.

##### Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

##### History

Not currently available for this entry.

#### Details

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#### [Torksey Castle \(NHLE: 1005056\)](#)

##### Summary

Not currently available for this entry.

##### Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

##### History

Not currently available for this entry.

#### Details

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available.

#### [Fleet Plantation moated site \(NHLE: 1008594\)](#)

##### Reasons for Designation



Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases, the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site in Fleet Plantation survives well and is a good example of a small domestic site. Remains of the sixteenth or seventeenth century house will be preserved on the island as will evidence of its medieval precursor.

#### Details

The monument is the moated site in Fleet Plantation near Rampton and includes a roughly square platform, measuring approximately 70m along each side, surrounded by a 10m wide ditch with a maximum depth of about 2m. Scattered brick and tile indicates that a sixteenth or seventeenth century building formerly stood on the site and this would have been preceded by a medieval timber building. The remains of a causeway across the moat are visible approximately mid-way along the north side.